

# LAND BETWEEN RYDON ROAD & TREWYN ROAD

HOLSWORTHY

TORRIDGE

DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Excavation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 221020



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# LAND BETWEEN RYDON ROAD & TREWYN ROAD, HOLSWORTHY, DEVON

## RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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Report Version: FINAL04

Issued: 15<sup>th</sup> December 2022

Revised (with pottery assessment): 28<sup>th</sup> July 2023

Final edits (radio-carbon dating): 15<sup>th</sup> January 2024

Finalised: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2025

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Persimmon Homes (the Client)

### *Summary*

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*This report presents the results of an area excavation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land between Rydon Road and Trewyn Road, Holsworthy, Torridge, Devon.*

*The site consists of five fields forming an irregular block of land at the junction of Rydon and Trewyn Roads, on a south-west facing hillside on the northern edge of Holsworthy. The excavation was located at the southern edge of field F5, on the eastern side of the development area. Earlier phases of fieldwork had identified a probable prehistoric roundhouse, which was targeted by the excavation. Two phases of penannular gully were identified. No internal postholes were located, but the structure is likely to have been post-built and only the more substantial cut features survived. Both phases of gully produced domestic pottery, with a reasonable amount of later Middle Iron Age material recovered from penannular gully [1503]. A radiocarbon date of 162 cal BC - 17 cal AD was obtained from the earlier of the two gullies. The recovery of Iron Age pottery from other features during the evaluation indicates the roundhouse can be associated with elements of a contemporary field system.*

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May 2025

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THE LANDOWNER AND TENANT (FOR ACCESS AND MOVING LIVESTOCK)  
PERSIMMON HOMES (THE CLIENT)  
ROY PROUSE CONTRACTORS (PLANT HIRE AND DRIVERS)  
EAGLE PLANT (WELFARE CABINS)

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	BETWEEN RYDON ROAD AND TREWYN ROAD, HOLSWORTHY
<b>PARISH:</b>	HOLSWORTHY
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	TORRIDGE
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 233730 104385
<b>PLANNING NO.</b>	1/0700/2020/OUTM
<b>DCHET REF:</b>	ARCH/DM/TO/30411A
<b>OASIS NUMBER:</b>	SOUTHWES1-396302
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	HRR20

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (the Client) to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation in advance of the proposed development of land between Rydon Road and Trewyn Road, Holsworthy, Torridge, Devon (Figure 1). This phase of work builds upon previous stages of work, including geophysical survey (Boyd & Webb 2020) and evaluation trenching (Webb 2020). This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2022) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines (2014).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the western edge of the historic settlement of Holsworthy, approximately 600m north-west of the town centre at the junction of Rydon Road and Trewyn Road. The site comprises five fields on moderate to steeply-sloping south-west facing slopes to the east of the River Deer at a height of between c.110m and 140m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over rock of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983); which overlie the sedimentary sandstone of the Bude Formation (BGS 2020).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is situated to the west of settlement at Trewyn, now a suburb of Holsworthy in the parish and Deanery of Holsworthy and Hundred of Black Torrington (Lysons 1822). Trewyn is first recorded in 1311 (Devon HER), though Holsworthy was a pre-Domesday settlement forming part of the estate of Harold Godwinson (Williams & Martin 1992), later becoming a market town.

The site falls within land characterised by the Historic Landscape Characterisation as post-medieval and modern: *Medieval enclosures based on strip fields*, and is noted on the Devon HER as having lost potentially 33% of its field boundaries since c.1800. Part of the site also falls under *park/garden*. The Devon Historic Environment Record records a relatively small number of designated and non-designated assets in the immediate area, mostly reflecting the post-medieval growth of Holsworthy (mostly Grade II Listed buildings of the Holsworthy Conservation Area) but also the Domesday settlement of Holsworthy (MDV16889) and medieval settlement of Trewyn (1311; MDV71114).

Only a small number of archaeological investigations are recorded as having taken place in this area, including: archaeological evaluations at the site of the former Holsworthy Showground (EDV4546, EDV5410), behind the Manor House, Chapel Street (EDV5111), and west of South Arcscott (EDV5612); and archaeological monitoring of works south of Bodmin Street (EDV4197), at the Crown & Sceptre (EDV5525), and at Winsford House (EDV7028).

An archaeological assessment with geophysical survey, with subsequent evaluation trenching, were carried out on the site by SWARCH in 2020 (Boyd & Webb 2020; Webb 2020). This work identified a number of features related to undated phases of development of the existing fieldsystem, as well as two ring-ditch features likely associated with Prehistoric (Iron Age) settlement.

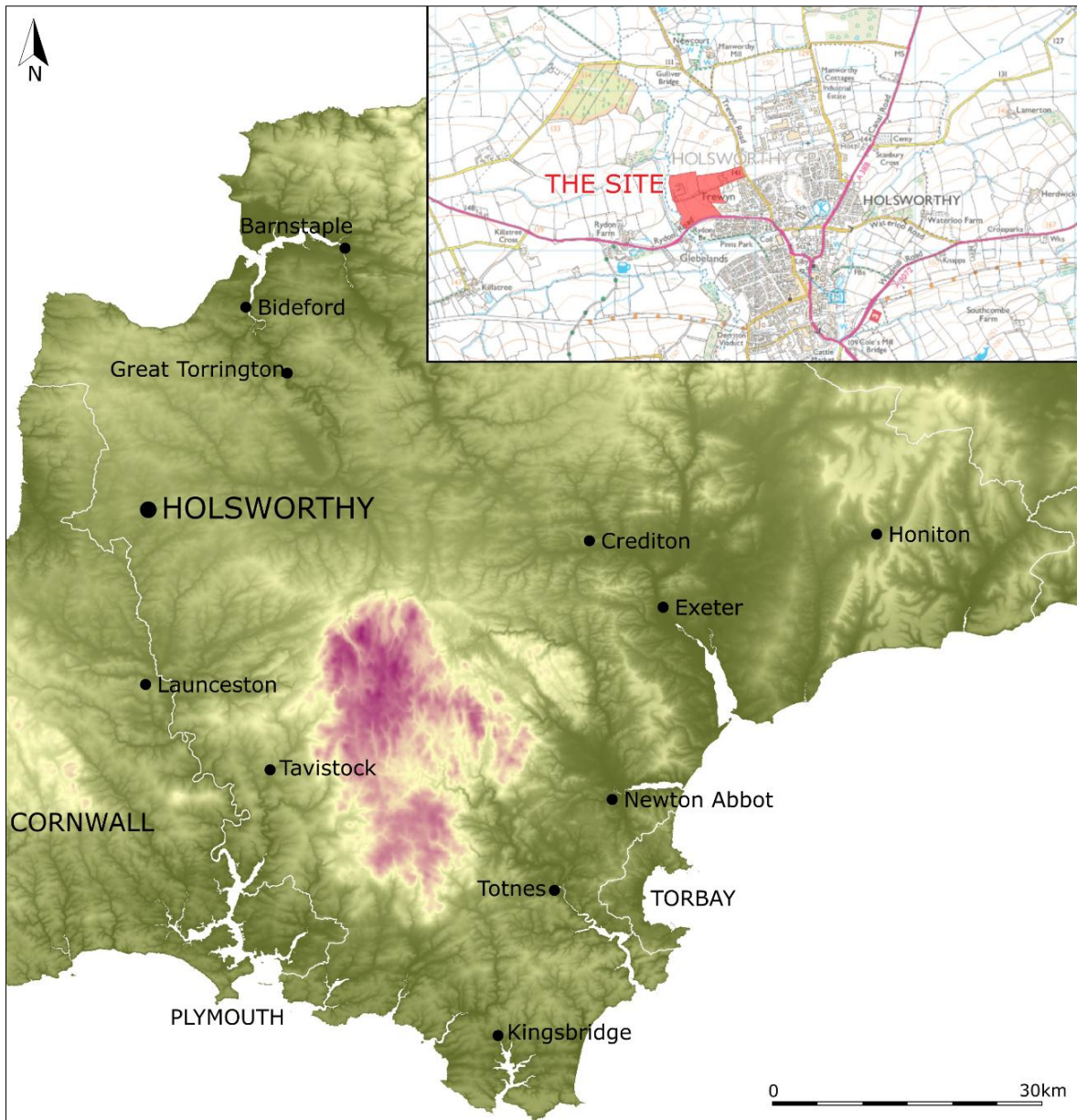


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological excavation was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2022) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with ClfA guidelines (2014) and best practice. A sub-rectangular area orientated approximately north-east to south-west and measuring c. 75×35m was laid out using a Leica dGPS in field F5. It was opened by tracked mechanical excavator which stripped the topsoil and subsoil to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological deposits were then excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines. The excavation targeted the features in evaluation trenches #13 and #13a, the possible ring-ditch features of Iron Age date. The work took place in August and September 2022.

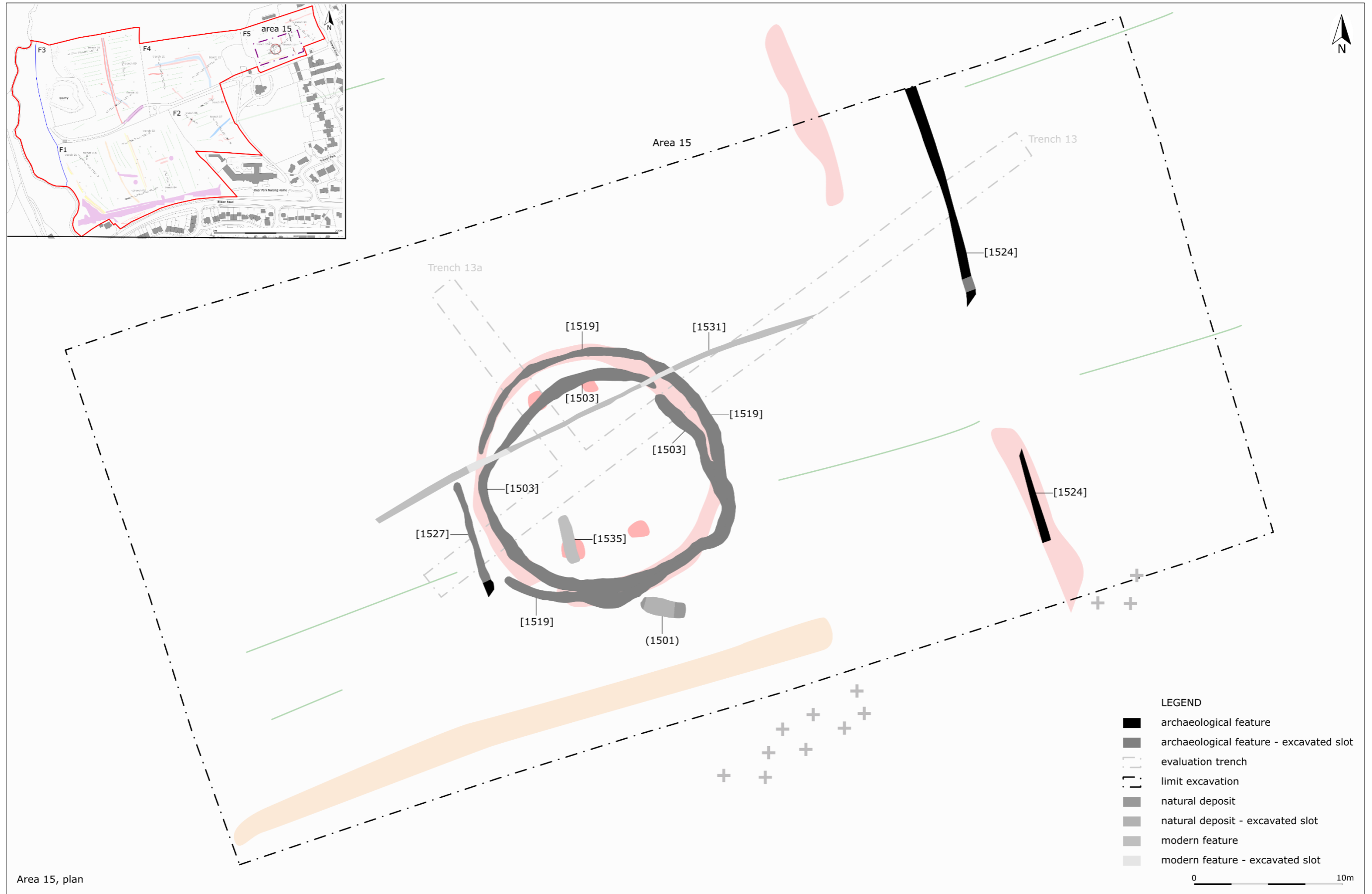


FIGURE 2: AREA 15 PLAN, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED FEATURES OVERLAID ON THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION.

## 2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE AREA EXCAVATION

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The area excavation ('Area 15') was located towards the southern side of field F5. Area 15 was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 75.45x36.70m across on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The excavation identified a total of *four* archaeological features: two ditch/gullies; and two ring-ditches (Figure 2). A modern stone-filled drain and geotechnical investigation pit were also identified (these are not discussed further in this report). What follows is a summary of each feature with finds noted where they occur; see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions; Appendix 2 for a full finds concordance; Appendix 3 for detailed ceramic report; Appendix 4 for sample processing details; and Appendix 5 for a set of baseline photographs.

### 2.2 RESULTS

#### 2.2.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy was consistent across the excavated area. A soft-friable mid grey-brown clay-silt-loam topsoil overlay a dark to mid brown to yellow-brown friable silt lower topsoil; and mid brown-yellow to ginger-brown friable-soft silt-clay subsoil. This sealed the weathered natural of soft yellow clay with sub-angular stone. The thickness of these soils was consistent across the site, becoming thicker downslope: the topsoil c.0.10-0.20m thick; and lower topsoil c.0.15-0.30m thick. The subsoil was only intermittently present across the site, up to 0.05m thick. Whilst the natural was broadly consistent across the site, areas of banding of either an increasingly stony nature, or with an absence of stone were noted.

#### 2.2.2 DITCHES AND GULLIES

Two ditch/gully features were identified during the excavations: ditch [1524] and ditch/gully [1527] (Figure 3), both appearing to have been heavily truncated by episodes of ploughing. Ditch [1524] was a linear feature located towards the western end of Area 15, orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. It was 0.55-0.70m wide and 0.08-0.18m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained two fills: (1525), mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt; and (1526), mid yellow-grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch/gully [1527] was a linear feature located towards the middle of the area, orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. It was 0.40-0.50m wide and 0.02-0.12m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, clear to gradual break of slope and flat to concave base forming a broadly U-shaped profile. It contained two fills: (1528), mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt; and natural silting fill (1529), mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

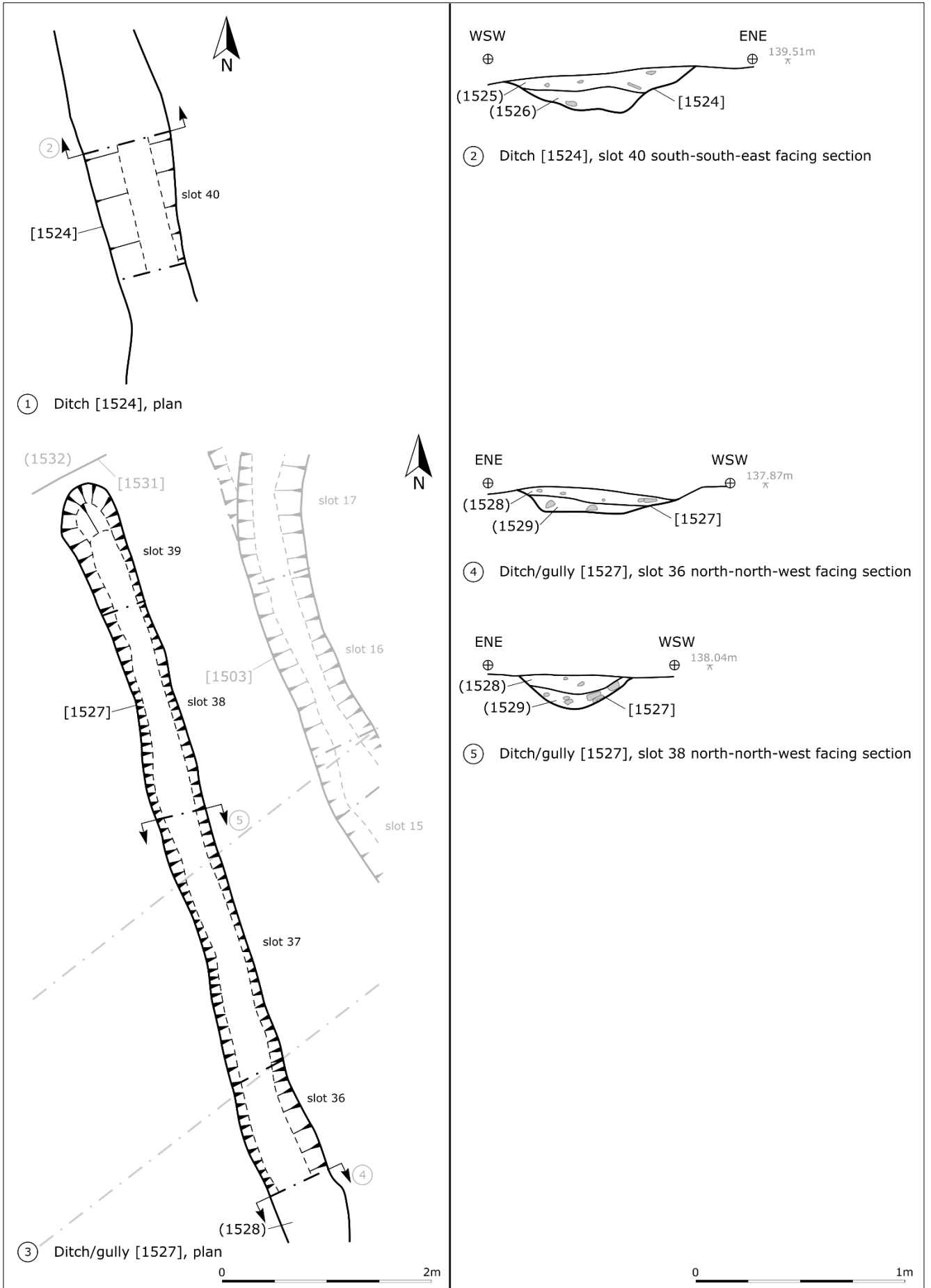


FIGURE 3: DITCH AND GULLY PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

### 2.2.3 PENANNULAR GULLIES

Two distinct phases of penannular gully (herein referred to as RHS1 and RHS2) were identified, with RHS2 cutting (and presumably replacing) RHS1. No internal features were identified associated with either gully.

#### *RHS 1*

RHS 1 (Figures 4-6) comprised a single penannular ring-ditch or drip-gully [1503]. It described a sub-circular structure with an external diameter of c.15.30m (north to south) to 16.95m (east to west), forming a ring with an internal diameter of c.13.30m (north-south) to 15.45m (east to west). A possible narrow entrance (c.0.50m wide) was located at the north-eastern edge of the structure with a clear southern terminus and truncated northern terminus. Ring-ditch or drip-gully [1503] was 0.55-1.0m wide and 0.10-0.46m deep (deepest upslope to the east, shallowest downslope to the west). The ditch had moderate to very steep sloping sides, clear to sharp break of slope and slightly concave base forming a U- to V-shaped profile. It contained 16 fills: (1504) and (1506), mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clays; (1505), (1507) and (1512) mid brown friable silts; (1508), mid yellow firm clay; (1509), mid yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt; probable silting deposit (1510), mid red-yellow-brown friable silt; (1511), mid-light brown-yellow friable clay-silt; (1513), mid-light grey soft silt-clay; (1514) and (1515), mid yellow-grey-brown soft clays; (1516), mid grey-brown soft silt-clay; and slump deposit (1517), mid brown-yellow soft-firm silt-clay.

The nature of the fills varied throughout the feature, the shallower southern two-thirds of the ring-ditch (slots 01-15) containing fills (1505), (1507)-(1510) and (1512); fills (1506), (1511) and (1513)-(1517) contained within the deeper northern third (slots 16-24). This differentiation may be the result of the deeper sections towards the termini of the ring-ditch holding water for longer periods than elsewhere, or perhaps may reflect additional phases of re-cutting. Fill (1518) (within slots 15 and 21) was the backfill from the evaluation trenching.



FIGURE 4: RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



FIGURE 5: RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503], SLOT 21 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).

*RHS 2*

RHS 2 (Figures 5, 7-8) comprised a single penannular ring-ditch or drip-gully [1519]. It described a sub-circular structure with an external diameter of c.17.70m to 17.80m and cut ring-ditch/drip-gully [1503]. A possible entrance may have been located at the western edge of the feature, though heavy truncation makes it impossible to be certain.

Ring-ditch or drip-gully [1519] was a penannular feature measuring 0.30-1.0m wide and 0.08-0.25m deep (deepest to the south and east) that formed a ring with an internal diameter of c.15m to 16m. The ditch had moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base forming a U-shaped profile. It contained three fills: (1520), mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay; (1521), mid brown to yellow-brown friable silt; and (1522), mid brown-yellow soft-friable clay-silt. Fill (1523) (within slot 28) was the backfill from the evaluation trenching.



FIGURE 6: RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519], SLOT 28 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).

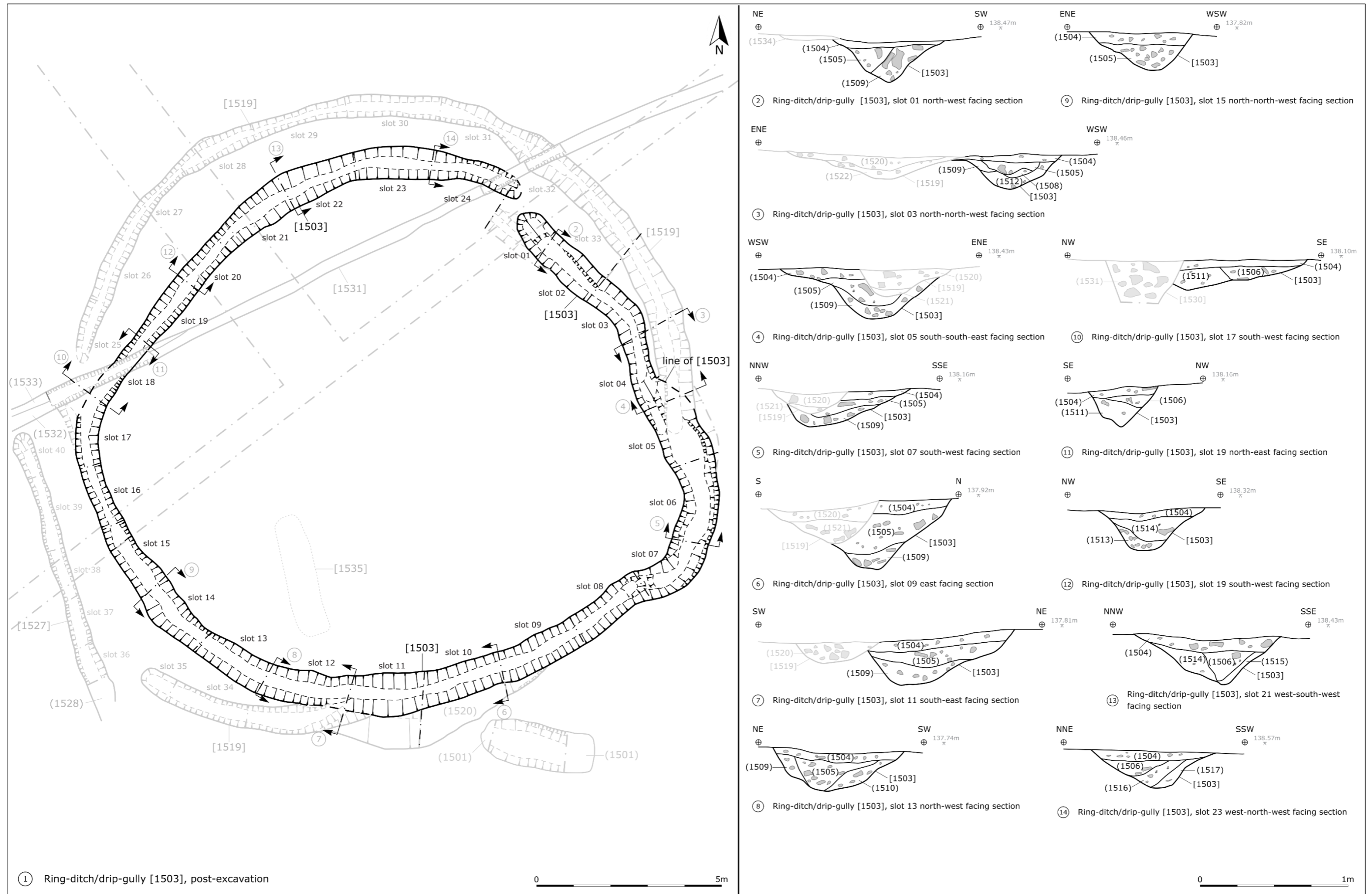


FIGURE 7: RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503], PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

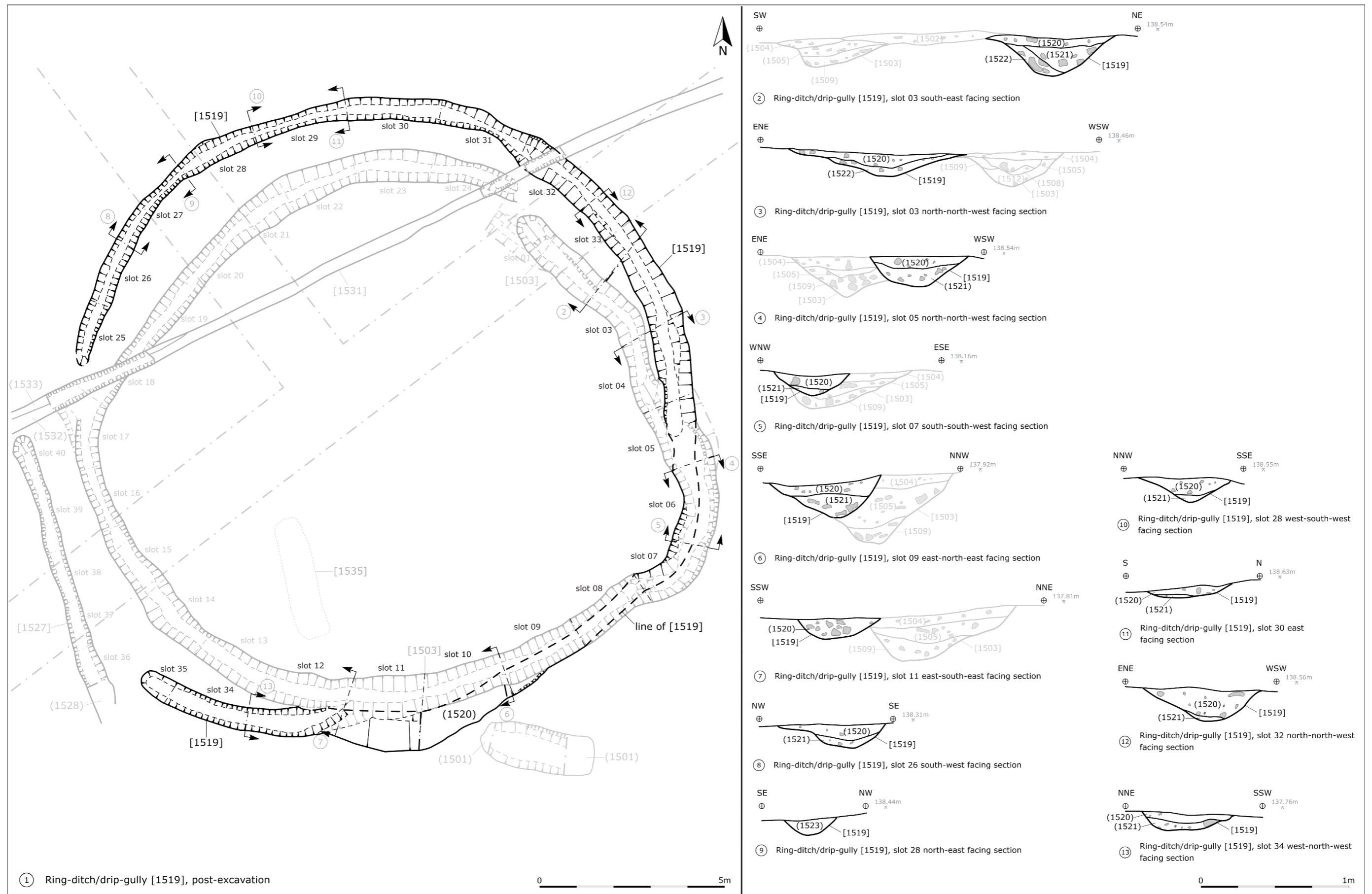


FIGURE 8: RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519], PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

#### 2.2.4 FINDS

A fair quantity of finds was recovered during the excavation. This included ×66 sherds (512g) of later Middle Iron Age pottery from the fills of ring-ditch [1503]; and one sherd (3g) of North Devon medieval coarseware from the fills of ring-ditch [1519]. From other stratified contexts came ×3 sherds (4g) of North Devon gravel-tempered pottery; and ×3 sherds (5g) from a North Devon medieval coarseware jar. Post-medieval pottery from the topsoil included: North Devon calcareous, micaceous and gravel tempered wares; stoneware; and white refined and industrial wares, were recovered from the topsoil across the site, along with fragments of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century glass; clay pipe and corroded iron artefacts.

The finds recovered from the penannular gullies show a mix of locally produced and imported (from southern Cornwall) domestic pottery dating to the later Middle Iron Age. This assemblage includes examples of gabbroic fabrics with slightly burnished exteriors and rouletted decoration between horizontal incised lines; and granitic coarsewares. Several of the pieces also show evidence of internal charring. The similarity in fabric between the pieces recovered from the upper fills of ring-ditch/drip-gully [1503] and those recovered from ditch [1410] during the evaluation would suggest they were broadly contemporary. Given the small size of the North Devon gravel-tempered pottery recovered from the round-house structures, and the amount of root and animal disturbance across the site, it is thought that these artefacts are intrusive.

## 2.3 DISCUSSION

### 2.3.1 PREHISTORIC

The archaeological excavation identified a total of four archaeological features which broadly validates the results of the geophysical survey (Webb & Boyd 2020) and evaluation trenching (Webb 2020), confirming the presence of a Prehistoric structure along with post-medieval and undated ditch/gullies.

‘Roundhouse’ structure RHS1 consisted of a single ring-ditch/drip-gully [1503] with an internal diameter of up to c.15.45m. No internal features were identified, but the shallow depth of the ring-ditch/drip-gully probably indicates that this is due to truncation, with only the deeper features surviving. This structure was replaced by ‘roundhouse’ structure RHS2, consisting of a single ring-ditch/drip-gully [1519] with an internal diameter of up to c.16m, again with an absence of surviving internal features. The artefactual evidence indicates that the site was occupied between the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC and AD; the single radiocarbon date from the earlier ring-ditch [1503] providing a date (162 cal BC - 17 cal AD) broadly in line with the pottery.

The significance of the re-cut ring-ditches is unclear, and the phenomenon more generally would benefit from wider attention. Did one replace the other immediately, or after a longer period of time? The length of time between the two phases partly rests on an interpretation of what they represent and how they were maintained. If they were wall trenches, then one ‘house’ would have to have succeeded another; if they were purely for drainage, then both ring-ditches could have served a single house. If there was a significant time-gap between the digging of the two ring-ditches, then their close juxtaposition would indicate the persistence of a strong folk memory, or some (unidentified) means of marking the location. If there was a structure inside the ring-ditches – whether the same one or two or more different ones – it leads to the inevitable question: how could it have been identified in the absence of the ring-ditches? Is it purely a question of truncation, or does it indicate non-earthfast (or very shallow) structures were in use? The next question would then be whether the ring-ditches were purely a functional attribute of the dwelling, or whether there was a social, status or ritual dimension (or all three)?

Until relatively recently, examples of excavated roundhouse structures with a ring-ditch or gully and/or post-ring structure had been relatively rare. Now, however, development-led excavations have seen a marked increase in the number of identified sites across Devon, including at: Barnstaple (Webb 2021), Bickington (Rainbird & Quinnell 2018), Bigbury, Blackhorse, Clyst Heath, Cullompton, Gold Park, Langland Lane, Long Range, Middle Burrow Farm (Gillard *et al.* 2012), Twinyeo Farm, Southernhay, Berry Ball hillfort (Manning & Quinnell 2009), Buckleigh (Webb 2023), Old Park Farm (Farnell 2018) and South Molton (Webb *et al.* 2018). In some instances, such as Berry Ball and Middle Burrow, the ring-ditch has been interpreted as being a wall foundation trench. A close examination of all these other examples may throw further light on how we interpret these features.

The size and shape of the 'roundhouse' structures identified at Rydon Road broadly conforms to the morphology of the other examples. It appears to be at the larger end of the scale in terms of size, as the average diameter seems to be between six and eight metres, but that might be expected if a roundhouse actually sat within the ring-ditches.

The site, based on the associated survey work, would appear to be relatively isolated; however, that impression is very much an artefact of the overall lack of fieldwork in this area. In addition, if there is a tradition of domestic later Middle Iron Age shallow or non-earthfast post-built structures, then we are highly unlikely to identify them in the absence of a ring-ditch. The presence of gabbroic pottery and South West Decorated wares indicates that cultural links were widespread, with trade and exchange extending as far as southern Cornwall.

### 2.3.2 UNDATED (PREHISTORIC TO POST-MEDIEVAL)

Linear ditch [1524] and ditch/gully [1527] both remain undated, and whilst their alignments correspond to those of the existing field system, which may suggest that they are of medieval to post-medieval origin, the same is true of linear ditch [1410] (identified during the evaluation) which contained a fragment of Late Iron Age South-West Decorated pottery. This could indicate that either or both are of Prehistoric date and form part of a Mid-to-Late Iron Age field system associated with the roundhouse structures.

### 2.3.3 UNDATED (POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN)

No dating evidence was recovered from stone-filled drain [1531], though it could be seen to cut through lower topsoil (1501) and contained a re-deposited natural backfill, the high occurrence of stone indicating its drainage function. This feature was not identified by the geophysical survey which may be a result of its backfilling with re-deposited natural and masking by later agricultural activity. Geotechnical investigation pit [1535] was not excavated, but could be seen to be cut through topsoil (1500) and contained a loose re-deposited natural backfill, its position corresponding with the position of a soil mound visible on the surface prior to excavation.

### 3.0 CONCLUSION

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The site comprises five fields forming an irregular block of land at the junction of Rydon and Trewyn Roads, on a south-west facing hillside on the northern edge of Holsworthy; the excavated area was located at the southern edge of field F5 (on the eastern edge of the proposed development). Previous archaeological work had identified a probable Prehistoric roundhouse, which the excavation confirmed.

A total of four archaeological features were identified, broadly validating the results of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching. Two phases of roundhouse structure, represented by intercutting penannular gullies, were located and excavated. No internal postholes were identified, but it is likely to have been post-built; only the more substantial, deeper features seem to have survived. Both phases of the roundhouse produced pottery, a reasonable amount of later Middle Iron Age (1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC and AD) material being recovered from ring-ditch/drip-gully [1503], with a similarly dated sherd from ring-ditch/drip-gully [1519]. A radiocarbon date of 162 cal BC - 17 cal AD for the earlier structure confirms the dating of the pottery. The recovery of Iron Age pottery during the evaluation suggests that there was a contemporary field system.

The Later Middle Iron Age Iron Age roundhouse appears, based on the associated survey work, would appear to be an isolated feature in this landscape. However, that impression is very much an artefact of the overall lack of fieldwork in this area, and – perhaps – the character of the archaeology itself. The presence of gabbroic pottery on the site indicates the settlement was part of a wider distribution network that stretched as far as the Lizard.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS


Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
<b>Trench 01</b>					
(1500)	Layer	Topsoil – mid slightly grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt-loam.	Overlies (1501)	0.10-0.20m thick	Modern
(1501)	Layer	Lower topsoil – dark brown soft-friable slightly clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1500); cut by [1530]; overlies (1525)	0.16-0.30m thick	-
(1502)	Natural	Natural – mid brown-yellow soft clay with abundant sub-angular stone inclusions to shillet bedrock with mid brown-yellow soft silt-clay.	Cut by [1503], [1527]	-	-
[1503]	Cut	Ring-ditch – sub-circular feature with diameter measuring 16.95m (east-west) x 15.30m (north-south) externally and 15.45m x 13.30m internally. Ditch measures 0.55-1m wide and 0.10-0.46m deep with moderate to very steep sloping sides, clear to sharp breaks of slope and slightly concave base forming a broadly 'U'-shaped profile.	Filled by (1504), (1505), (1506), (1507), (1508), (1509), (1510), (1511), (1512), (1513), (1514), (1515), (1516), (1517), (1518); cuts (1502)	0.10-0.46m deep	-
(1504)	Fill	Upper fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional to common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut by [1519]; overlies (1505), (1506); fill of [1503]	0.04-0.10m thick	-
(1505)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid brown friable silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1504); overlies (1507), (1508), (1510); fill of [1503]	0.06-0.26m thick	-
(1506)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid yellow-brown soft slightly silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1504); overlies (1511), (1513), (1514), (1515), (1516); fill of [1503]	0.08-0.20m thick	-
(1507)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid brown friable slightly clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1505); overlies (1509); fill of [1503]	c.0.18m thick	-
(1508)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid yellow firm clay with occasional shillet inclusions. Re-deposited natural.	Overlain by (1505); overlies (1512); fill of [1503]	c.0.04m thick	-
(1509)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid slightly yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1507); overlies (1512); fill of [1503]	0.06-0.23m thick	-
(1510)	Fill	Silting deposit fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid red-yellow-brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1505); fill of [1503]	0.05-0.10m thick	-
(1511)	Fill	Possible silting deposit fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid-light brown-yellow compacted friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1506); fill of [1503]	0.13-0.17m thick	-
(1512)	Fill	Primary fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1508), (1509); fill of [1503]	c.0.07m thick	-
(1513)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid-light grey soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1506); fill of [1503]	c.0.10m thick	-
(1514)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid yellow-grey-brown soft clay with occasional-rare sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1506); fill of [1503]; same as (1515)	c.0.14m thick	-
(1515)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid yellow-grey-brown soft clay with occasional-rare sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1506); fill of [1503]; same as (1514)	c.0.04m thick	-
(1516)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid grey-brown soft slightly silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone and charcoal inclusions.	Overlain by (1506); overlies (1517); fill of [1503]	c.0.12m thick	-
(1517)	Fill	Possible slump deposit fill of ring-ditch [1503] – mid brown-yellow soft-firm slightly silt-clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1516); fill of [1503]	c.0.08m thick	-
(1518)	Fill	Backfill from evaluation trenching within ring-ditch [1503] – mid grey-brown soft clay-silt-loam with occasional-common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [1503]	c.0.28m thick	Modern

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[1519]	Cut	Ring-ditch – sub-circular feature with diameter measuring c.17.70-17.80m externally and 15-16m internally. Ditch measures 0.30-1m wide and 0.08-0.25m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base forming a broadly 'U'-shaped profile.	Filled by (1520), (1521), (1522); cuts (1504)	0.08-0.25m deep	-
(1520)	Fill	Upper fill of ring-ditch [1519] – mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional to common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1535); overlies (1521); fill of [1519]	0.06-0.18m thick	-
(1521)	Fill	Fill of ring-ditch [1519] – mid brown to yellow-brown friable silt with abundant to common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1520); overlies (1522); fill of [1519]	0.03-0.10m thick	-
(1522)	Fill	Primary fill of ring-ditch [1519] – mid-light brown-yellow soft-friable clay-silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1521); fill of [1519]	c.0.10m thick	-
(1523)	Fill	Backfill from evaluation trenching within ring-ditch [1519] – mid grey-brown soft clay-silt-loam.	Fill of [1519]	c.0.10m thick	Modern
[1524]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures 0.55-0.70m wide and 0.08-0.18m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (1525), (1526); cuts (1502)	0.08-0.18m deep	-
(1525)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1524] – mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1501); overlies (1526); fill of [1524]	0.06-0.08m thick	-
(1526)	Fill	Silting fill of ditch [1524] – mid yellow-grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay with rare-occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1525); fill of [1524]	0.02-0.09m thick	-
[1527]	Cut	Ditch/gully – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures 0.40-0.50m wide and 0.02-0.12m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, clear to gradual break of slope and flat to concave base forming broadly 'U'-shaped profile.	Filled by (1528), (1529), (1530)	0.02-0.12m deep	-
(1528)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch/gully [1527] – mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1501); overlies (1529); fill of [1527]	c.0.06m thick	-
(1529)	Fill	Natural silting fill of ditch/gully [1527] – mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1528); fill of [1527]	c.0.05m thick	-
(1530)	Fill	Backfill from evaluation trenching within ditch/gully [1527] – mid grey-brown soft clay-silt-loam.	Fill of [1527]	c.0.04m thick	Modern
[1531]	Cut	Drain – linear feature orientated approximately west-south-west to east-north-east. Measures c.0.55m wide and 0.30-0.40m deep with very steep to near vertical sloping sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (1532), (1533); cuts (1501)	0.30-0.40m deep	Modern
(1532)	Fill	Fill of drain [1531] – mid brown to yellow-brown soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (1500); overlies (1533); fill of [1531]	c.0.35m thick	Modern
(1533)	Fill	Fill of drain [1531] – light-mid yellow-brown soft clay with frequent-abundant angular and sub-angular stone and shillet inclusions.	Overlain by (1532); fill of [1531]	c.0.05-0.10m thick	Modern
(1534)	Layer	Subsoil – mid brown-yellow to ginger-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (1501); overlies (1520)	0.04m thick	-
[1535]	Cut	Geotechnical investigation pit – sub-rectangular feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures 3.30m x 0.85m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (1536); cuts (1500)	-	Modern
(1536)	Fill	Fill of geotechnical investigation pit [1535] – mid brown-yellow friable clay-silt with abundant sub-angular stone and shillet inclusions.	Overlain by (1500) turf; fill of [1535]	-	Modern

[100] feature/layer described in report

(100) feature not described in report

 archaeological feature – cut

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context		Pottery			Other			Date
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(1500)		53	510	White refined earthenware (WRE), including with transfer prints, x12 base x25 body x1 handle x15 rim	14	237	Ceramic building material (CBM), x10 brick/tile x4 clay pipe fragments	Post-medieval / modern
		1	6	WRE, sponge decorated? body	4	12	Clay pipe, x1 bowl x3 stem	
		20	188	Industrial wares, x3 base x16 body x1 rim	10	281	Glass, x2 base x6 body x1 neck x1 stopper	
		1	12	Terracotta, plant pot rim	5	431	Metal, iron object fragments	
		1	8	Redware, glazed, base				
		1	11	Bristol & Staffordshire yellow slipware (BSYS), brown trail decoration, rim	1	2	Composite (metal/plastic), medication tube	
		17	353	North Devon gravel-tempered wares (NDGT), glazed, x3 base x12 body x1 handle x1 rim	1	104	Composite (Bakelite/ceramic/metal), electrical component casing	
		7	105	NDGT, x1 base x3 body x1 handle x2 rim				
		2	60	North Devon gravel-free wares (NDGF), x1 body x1 handle				
	(1501)		24	195	WRE, including blue transfer print (BTP), x7 base x4 body x1 handle x12 rim	1	15	
		1	8	WRE, sponge decorated? rim	1	2	Clay pipe stem	
		4	46	Industrial wares, yellow glazed, x2 body x2 rim	3	31	Glass, x1 base x2 body	
		4	35	Stoneware, x1 base x3 body	1	5	Metal, iron nail	
		1	5	Redware, glazed, rim				
		1	20	BSYS? Body				
		17	428	NDGT, glazed, x1 base x13 body x3 rim				
		21	231	NDGT, x1 base x15 body x1 handle (barley twist) x4 rim				
(1504)	Slot 03	3	4	NDGT, x3 body				Prehistoric – Iron Age
	Slot 09	3	8	Prehistoric (Iron Age), burnished, internal charring, x3 body				
(1505)	Slot 04	1	6	Prehistoric (Iron Age), internal charring, body				Prehistoric – Iron Age
	Slot 05	2	15	Prehistoric (Iron Age), coarseware?, x2 body/base				
	Slot 09	47	350	Prehistoric (Iron Age), burnished with rouletted & incised decoration, internal charring, x4 base x42 body x1 rim				
		8	33	Prehistoric (Iron Age) coarseware, x8 body				
	Slot 11	2	10	Prehistoric (Iron Age), burnished with rouletted & incised decoration, x2 body				
	Slot 12	1	31	Prehistoric (Iron Age) coarseware, body				
3		26	Prehistoric (Iron Age), burnished, x2 base x1 rim					
(1506)	Slot 22	2	21	Prehistoric (Iron Age) coarseware, x2 body				Prehistoric – Iron Age
(1508)	Slot 03	1	12	Prehistoric (Iron Age) coarseware, body				Prehistoric – Iron Age

Context		Pottery			Other			Date
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(1512)	Slot 03	4	5	Prehistoric? NDGT? x4 body				
(1520)	Slot 03	1	3	NDGT? Body				
(1534)	Slot 03	1	3	NDGT, body/rim angle	1	3	Metal, iron nail	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>257</b>	<b>2.751</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>1.123</b>		

## APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS – POTTERY BY DR IMOGEN WOOD

**Introduction**

This is an assessment report for a ceramic assemblage from excavations on land between Rydon Road and Trewyn Road, Holworthy, Torridge, Devon by South West Archaeology Ltd. in 2022. The assemblage is small, consisting of 78 sherds weighing 533g. The dates of which range from the Middle Iron Age to later evidence of medieval activity, assessment of this material provides provisional dating evidence for many of the excavated features on the site, and supports the stratigraphical interpretation of the site until carbon dating is carried out.

**Methods**

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

**Quantification**

A context-by-context breakdown of fabrics, wares, abrasion and dating can be found in Table 2 (below).

TABLE 1: QUANTIFICATION BY PERIOD.

Period	No of sherds	Weight (g)
Middle Iron Age	69	512
Medieval	9	21
Total	78	533

**Condition of the Assemblage**

The condition of the pottery is good with most sherds being abrasion level 2, followed by a few smaller sherds from the ring-ditch ditch with level 3 abrasion. Very little of the vessels can be refitted. This suggests that the pottery assemblage is not in its primary deposition, which is unsurprising as most were found in a ring-ditch which is dynamic post-depositional environment.

**Fabric analysis**

The Iron Age fabrics are mainly fine highly micaceous, with only three abraded gabbroic sherds and the medieval sherds are typical of North Devon gravel tempered.

-Gabbroic fabric.

Standard feldspar rich fabric with maximum inclusions size of 3mm. Gabbroic fabrics have been identified at Tew's Lane near Barnstaple (Quinnell and Wood 2018).

-Micaceous fabric

Predominant, muscovite mica, cleavage flakes, 3mm-1mm<

Few, Mudstone, grey soft micaceous, sub-rounded, 5mm-1mm

Matrix is a fine silty micaceous mudstone derived clay with a small amount of feldspar and quartz. This is most likely locally derived.

**Forms**

The form of the South Western Decorated Ware (SWDW) vessel from (1505) slot 09 is BD6.2, a high shouldered necked jar with 'Standard style' decoration and an internal neck diameter of 160mm which is typical of this form as classified by Quinnell (2011) (see Figure 9). This fine jar is in a micaceous reduced fabric with a highly burnished exterior, that does not extend below the shoulder has a sherd thickness 4-7mm, base 5mm thick and some internal charring. The decoration is

composed of rouletted triangles between a band of horizontal rouletted lines which extend from just under the neck to the carination point of the shoulder. There are also sherds from at least two other vessels, one in a gabbroic fabric represented by three very abraded sherds and the other a basal-angle and body sherd in a coarser comparable fabric to the decorated vessel.

There are other examples of this form and decoration within fill (1505). In slot 11 there are sherds from two vessels, one burnished with rouletted decoration similar to the vessel in slot 09 and two body sherds from a coarser vessel. In slot 12 two conjoining base sherds with a highly polished exterior surface and slot 05 two abraded conjoining base sherds from a coarser vessel. There is a single abraded body sherd slot 04.

In the upper fill of [1503], there are two burnished body sherds (1504) slot 09, in fill (1508) slot 03 one abraded unburnished body sherd in the same micaceous fabric and two conjoining body sherds of smaller coarse jar from fill (1506) slot 22.

The medieval assemblage is associated with ring-ditch [1503] and [1509]. In slot 09 there are three conjoining rim sherds from a medieval North Devon courseware jar. There are the four conjoining sherds from (1512) slot 3 in the base of the ditch [1503], three sherds from (1504) slot 3, one sherd from (1520) slot 03 and one neck sherd from (1534) slot 03.

### **Comments**

The largest assemblage of pottery is from (1505) slot 09, comprising of 48 sherds weighing 370g and all belonging to the same SWDW vessel with no conjoining pieces, along with two other vessels strongly suggesting secondary deposition. The presence of SWDW sherds with a similar form, surface treatment and decoration from ring-ditch fill (1505) in slots 03, 04, 05, 09, 11,12, and 22 indicates this was the main phase of activity at the site.

A single abraded SWDW sherd from Trench 14 as part of the evaluation (1412) has the same form and rouletted decoration as those in (1505) slot 09 suggesting a broad distribution of this material.

The presence of medieval pottery in the fills of [1503] suggests some residuality. The MIA and medieval pottery in slot 3 would indicate a particularly dynamic post-depositional environment resulting in the mixing of pottery found in both the subsoil and basal fill.

### **Comparative analysis**

The range of forms represented in the ring-ditch ditch throughout the slots excavated strongly suggest a Later Middle Iron Age assemblage, with some intrusive medieval sherds.

The diagnostic forms, neck diameter and rouletted decoration represent the most common type excavated at Trevelgue Head in Cornwall and is considered by Quinnell to be in the later phase of South Western Decorated Ware dating around 90BC - AD70 (Quinnell 2011, 177). The closest comparable assemblage, based on current published sources, is from Camelford in Cornwall which had the same BD6 South Western Decorated pottery forms found in Enclosure 1 dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (Quinnell 2015). There is a Late Iron Age assemblage from the Later Iron Age-Romano-British farmstead at Tew's Lane near Barnstable, but it does not have any comparable forms or decoration being mainly Cordoned Ware dating between the 164 BC to AD20 (Rainbird and Quinnell 2018).

The residual North Devon coarse ware sherds are common in this region and offer little insight other than evidence of later agricultural activity and truncation of the ring-ditch [1503].

TABLE 2: CONTEXT-BY-CONTEXT QUANTIFICATION OF FABRICS AND WARES.

Context	Note	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Fabric	Date	Comments
<b>Excavation</b>							
(1504)	Slot 3	Upper fill of ring-ditch [1503]	3	4	Quartz sand	Medieval	x3 body
(1504)	Slot 9	Upper fill of ring-ditch [1503]	3	8		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age), burnished, internal charring, x3 body
(1505)	slot 4	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	1	6		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age), internal charring, bod
(1505)	slot 5	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	2	15		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age), coarseware?, x2 body/base
(1505)	slot 9	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	51	379		MIA	
(1505)	slot 11	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	2	10		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age), burnished with rouletted & incised decoration, x2 body
(1505)	slot 11	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	1	31		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age) coarseware, body
(1505)	slot 12	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	3	26		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age), burnished, x2 base x1 rim
(1506)	slot 22	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	2	21		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age) coarseware, x2 body
(1508)	slot 3	Fill of ring-ditch [1503] –Re-deposited natural	1	12		MIA	Prehistoric (Iron Age) coarseware, body
<b>Total</b>			<b>69</b>	<b>512</b>			
(1512)	slot 3	Primary fill of ring-ditch [1503]	4	5		Medieval	Prehistoric? NDGT?, x4 body
(1520)	slot3	Upper fill of ring-ditch [1519]	1	3		Medieval	NDGT? Body
(1534)	slot 3	Subsoil	1	3		Medieval	NDGT, body/rim angle
(1505)	slot 9	Fill of ring-ditch [1503]	3	10		Medieval	Rim sherd very abraded residual
<b>Evaluation</b>							
(1412)			1	10		MIA	Burnished rouletted decoration

### Discussion

This small assemblage of Later Middle Iron Age pottery is not common in this area providing valuable evidence contributing to an understanding of occupation in North Devon. This domestic assemblage suggests the majority of pottery was locally produced, but that a vessel in a gabbroic fabric deriving from southern Cornwall travelled some distance to this site. Late Iron Age pottery in a gabbroic fabric has been identified at Tew's Lane (Rainbird and Quinnell 2018), suggesting Later Middle to Late Iron Age communities in North Devon were part of a regional exchange network that extended into Cornwall.

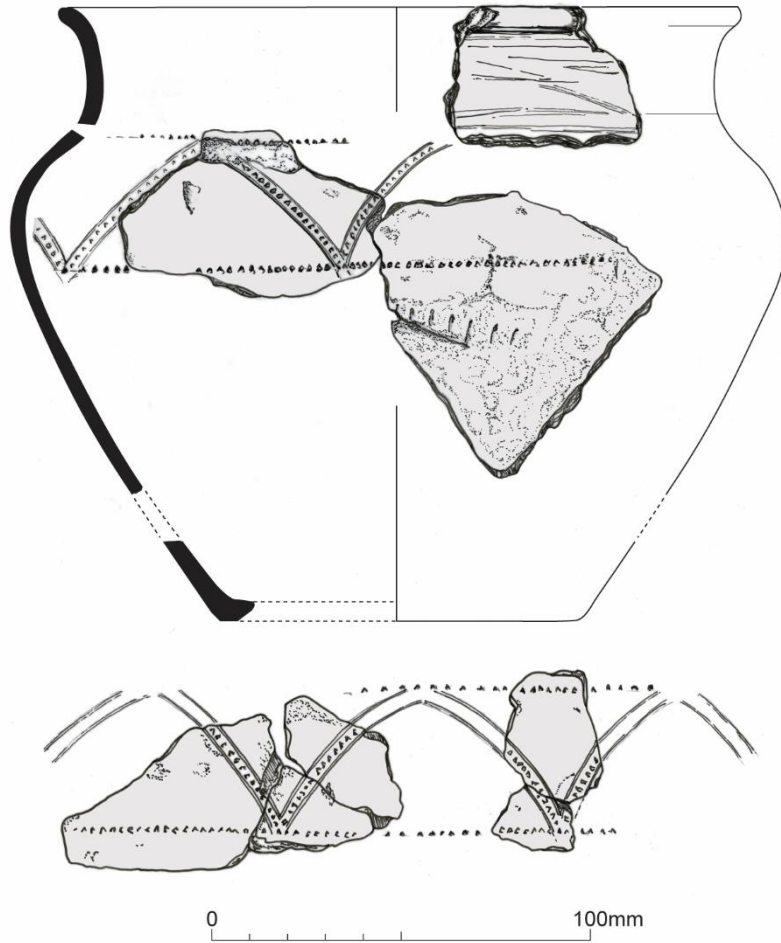


FIGURE 9: ILLUSTRATION OF THE SOUTH-WEST DECORATED VESSEL FROM CONTEXT (1505) (A. ALLAN).

APPENDIX 4: BULK SAMPLES

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature Type	Sample Type	No. Bags / Buckets	% Fill of Feature	Comments in the Field	Processed?	Comments During Processing	Charcoal present	Macrofossils?
01	(1505)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 2	50%	roots, stones, some large, some charcoal	Yes	No
02	(1509)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 2	50%	Stoney, charcoal flecks	Yes	No
03	(1506)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 18	50%	Stone, charcoal and roots	Yes	No
04	(1511)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 18	50%	Stoney, some charcoal flecks	Yes	No
05	(1520)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 25	50%	Stones including quartz, charcoal, roots	Yes	No
06	(1521)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 25	50%	Stones, including slate, charcoal	Yes	No
07	(1504)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 14	50%	Stones and roots	No	No
08	(1505)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 14	50%	Stones and roots, some charcoal flecks	Yes	No
09	(1507)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 14	50%	Stones and roots, some charcoal flecks	Yes	No
10	(1520)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 35	50%	Very stoney, some charcoal flecks	Yes	No
11	(1521)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 35	50%	Stones, including slate, roots, some charcoal flecks	Yes	No
12	(1528)	Ditch/gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 36	50%	Stones and roots	No	No
13	(1529)	Ditch/gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 36	50%	Stoney	No	No
14	(1520)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 9	50%	Stones and roots	No	No
15	(1505)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 9	50%	<b>Selected for RC dating, as most charcoal and least roots</b>	Yes	No
16	(1522)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 33	50%	Stones and roots	No	No
17	(1520)	Ring-ditch/drip-gully	Bulk	4	25% slot	Heavily root disturbed. Charcoal present. Slot 33	50%	Stones and roots	No	No



APPENDIX 6: ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

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1. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



2. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



3. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 01, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



4. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



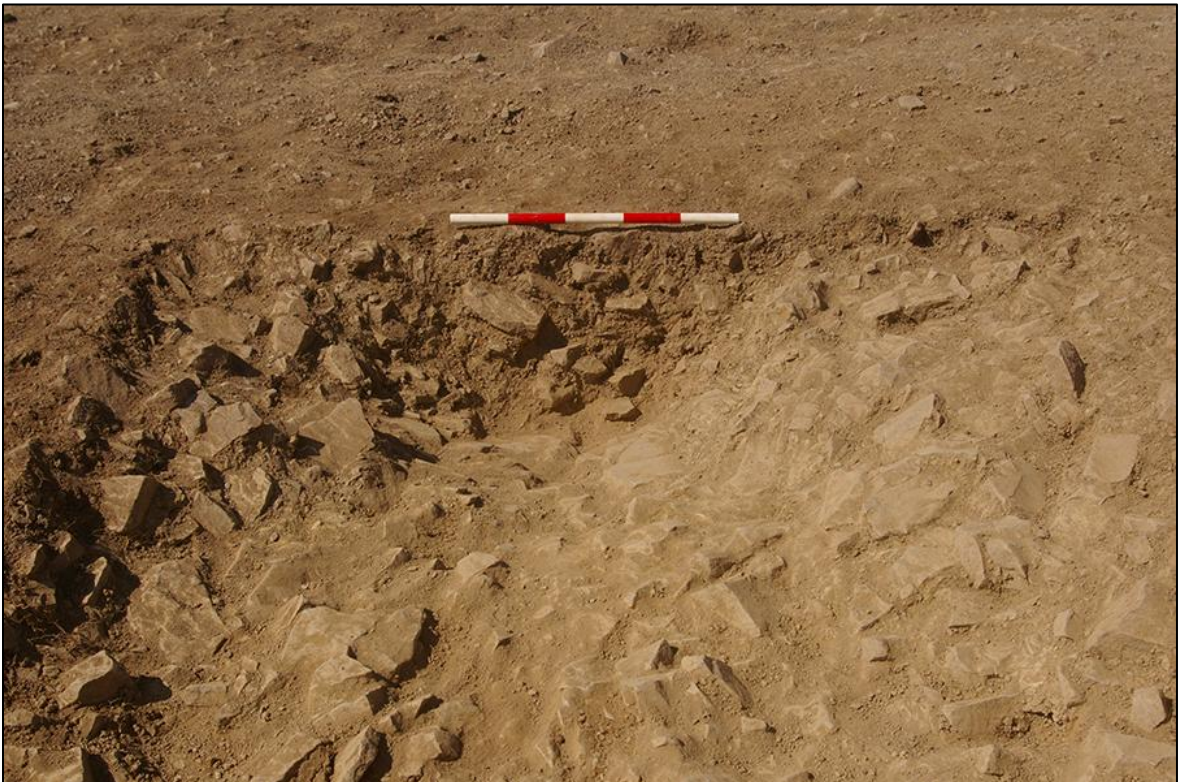
5. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 03, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



6. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 03, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



7. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



8. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 05, SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



9. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 05, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



10. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 05, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



11. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 07, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



12. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 07, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



13. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 09, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



14. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 09, EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.50M SCALE).



15. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 09, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



16. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 11, WEST-FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.50M SCALE).



17. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 11, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



18. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 11, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.50M SCALE).



19. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 13, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



20. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 13, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



21. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 13, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



22. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 15, NORTH-NORTH-WEST; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



23. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 15, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



24. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 15, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



25. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 17, NORTH-NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



26. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 17, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



27. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 17, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



28. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 19, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



29. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 19, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



30. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 19, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



31. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 21, WEST-SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



32. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 21, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



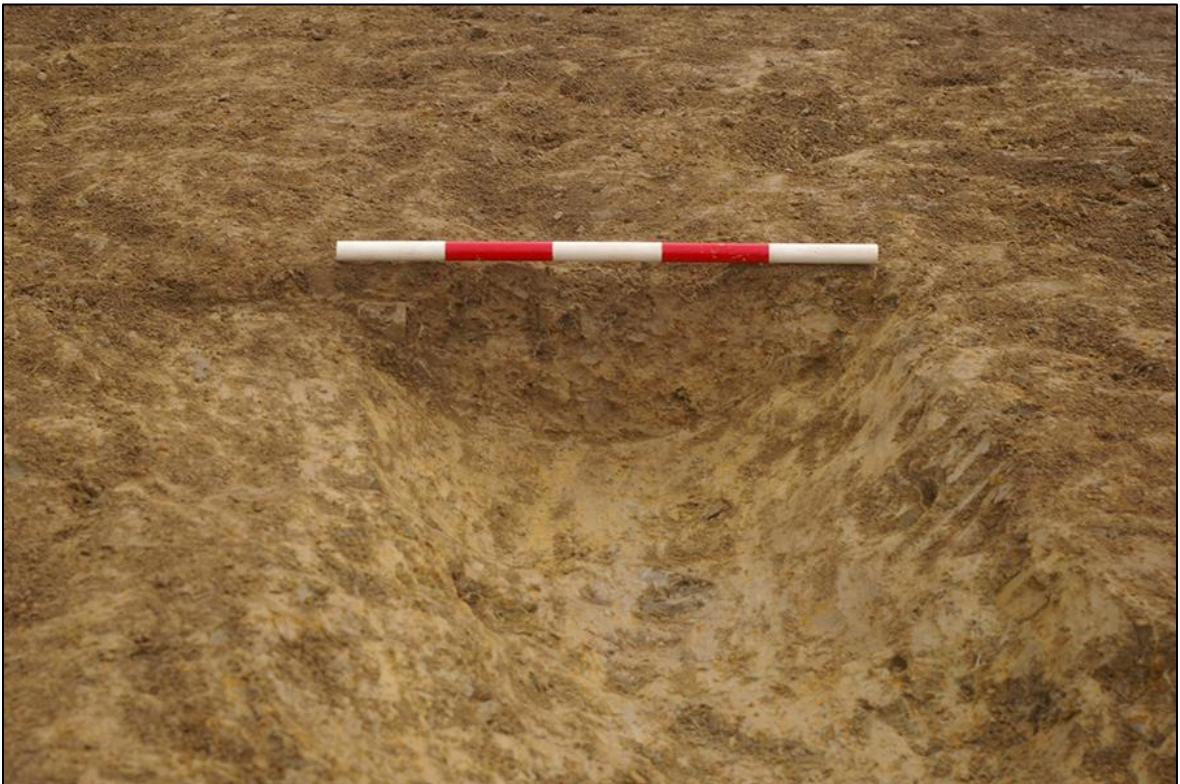
33. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 23, EAST-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



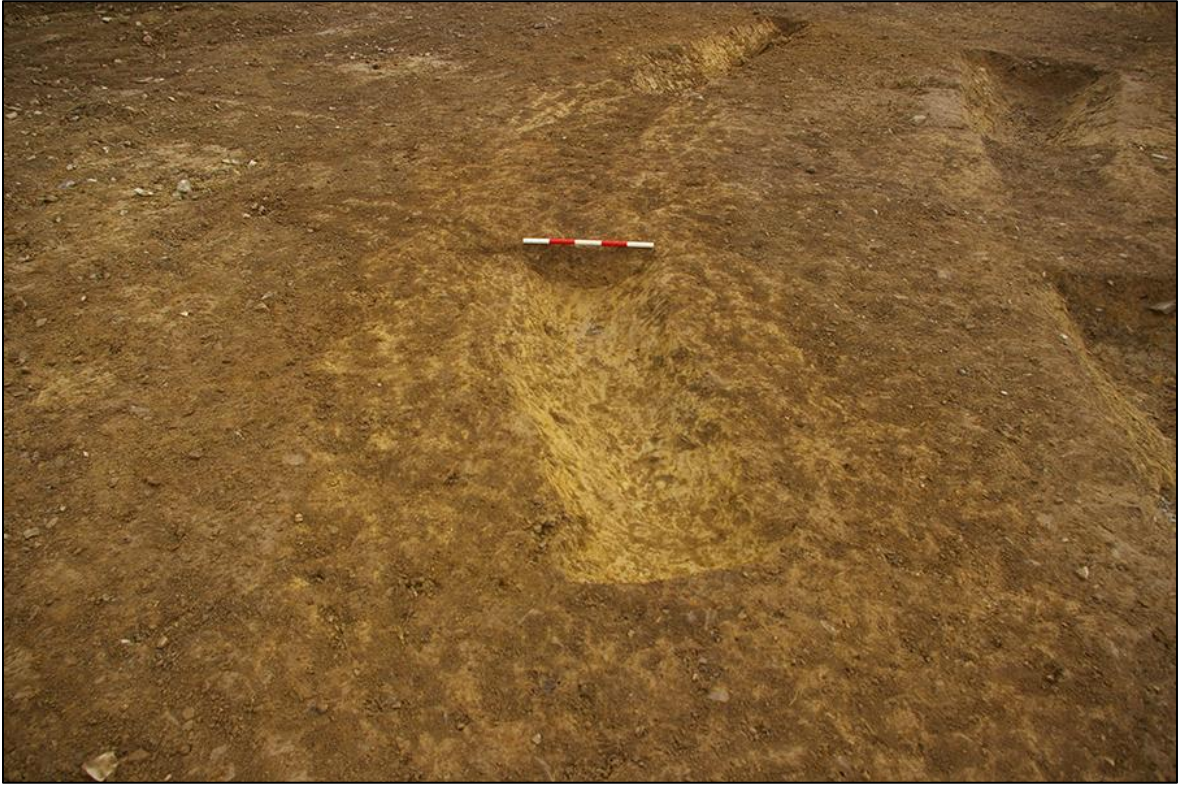
34. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 23, WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



35. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1503] SLOT 23, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



36. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 26, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



37. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 26, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



38. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 28, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



39. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 28, WEST-SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



40. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 28, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



41. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 30, EAST-FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.50M SCALE).



42. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 30, WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



43. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 30, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.50M SCALE).



44. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 32, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



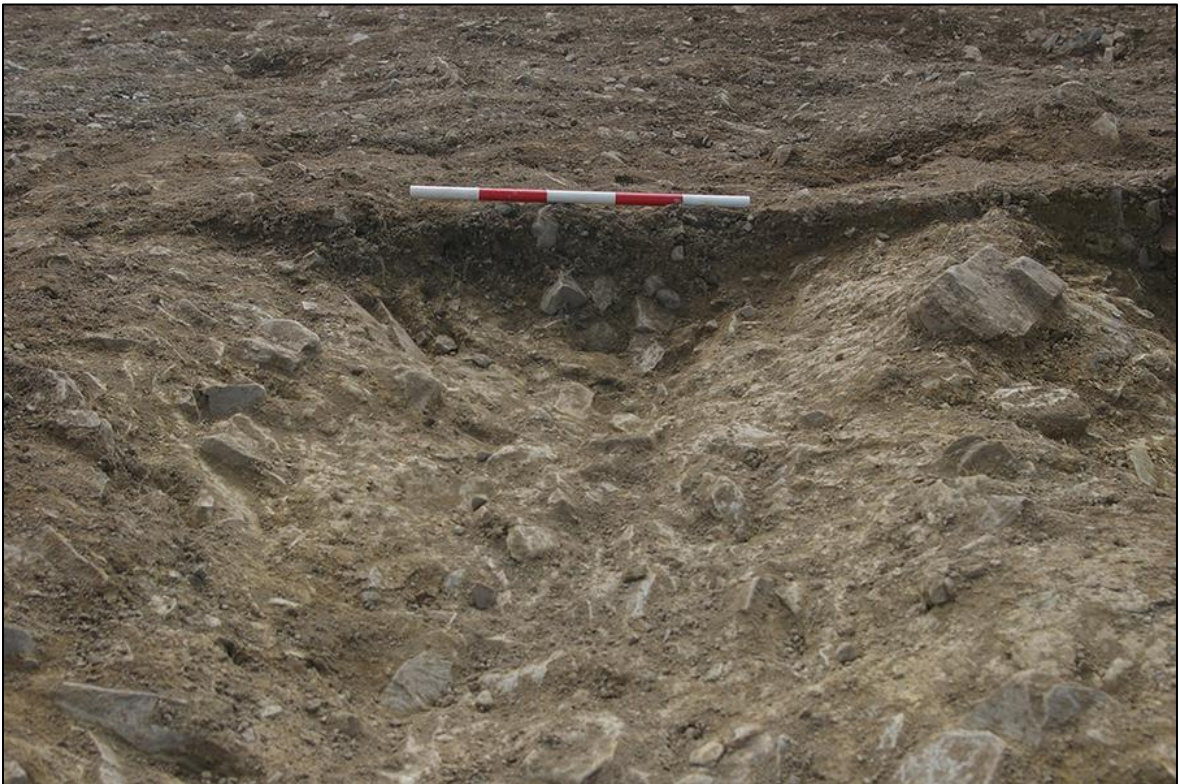
45. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 32, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



46. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 32, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



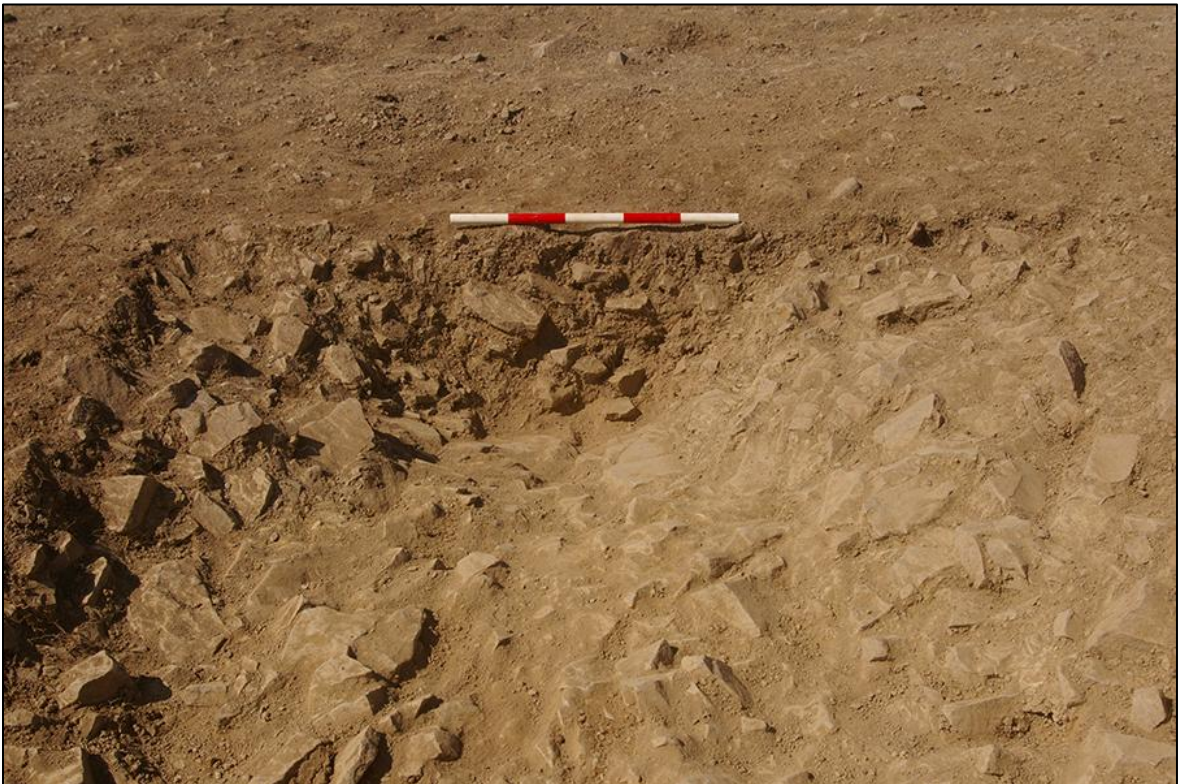
47. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 03, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



48. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 03, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



49. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



50. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 05, SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



51. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 05, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



52. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 05, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



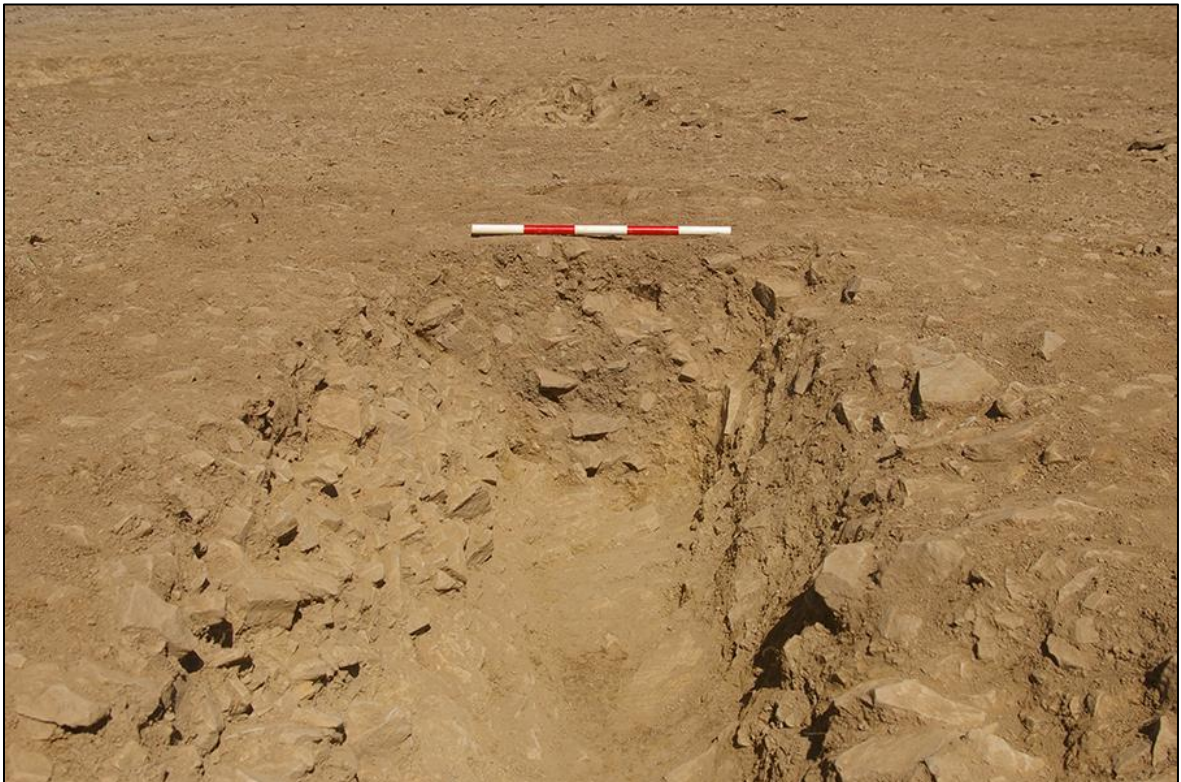
53. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 07, SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



54. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 07, EAST-NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



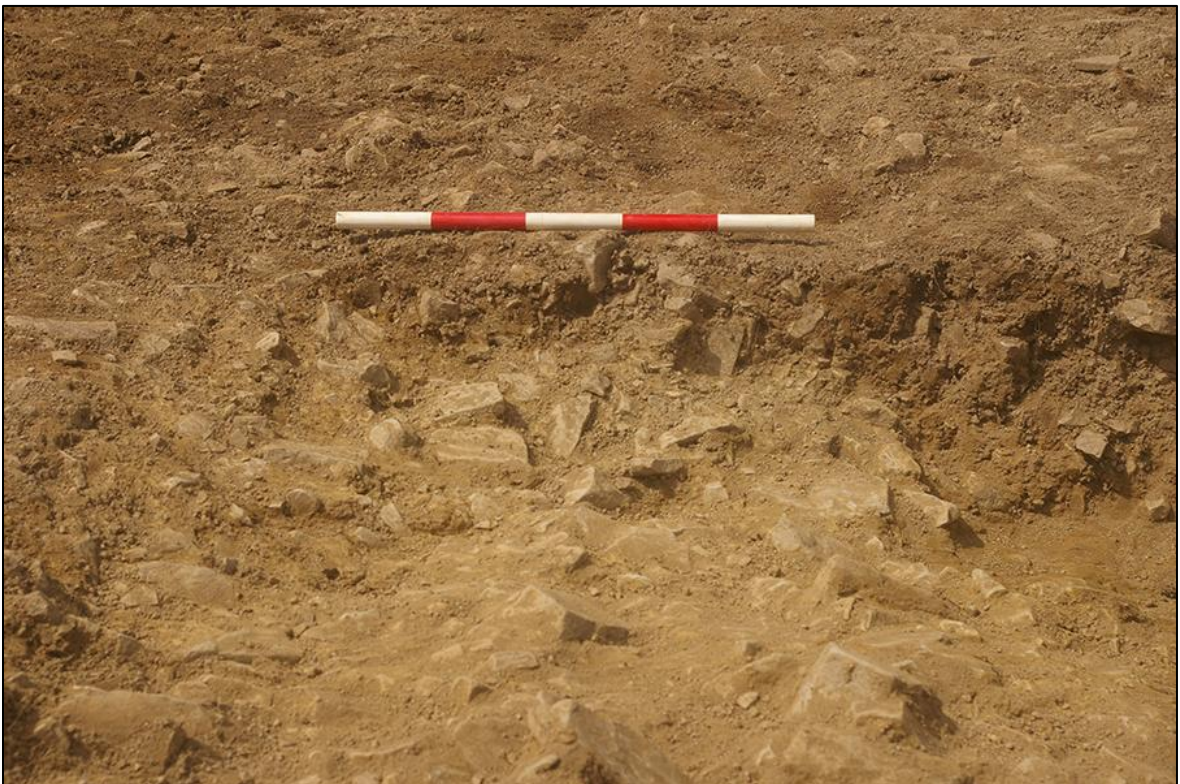
55. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 07, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



56. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 09, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



57. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 09, EAST-NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



58. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 11, EAST-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



59. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 11, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



60. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 11, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



61. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 34, WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



62. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 34, EAST-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



63. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLY [1519] SLOT 34, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



64. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519], MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



65. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519], MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



66. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



67. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



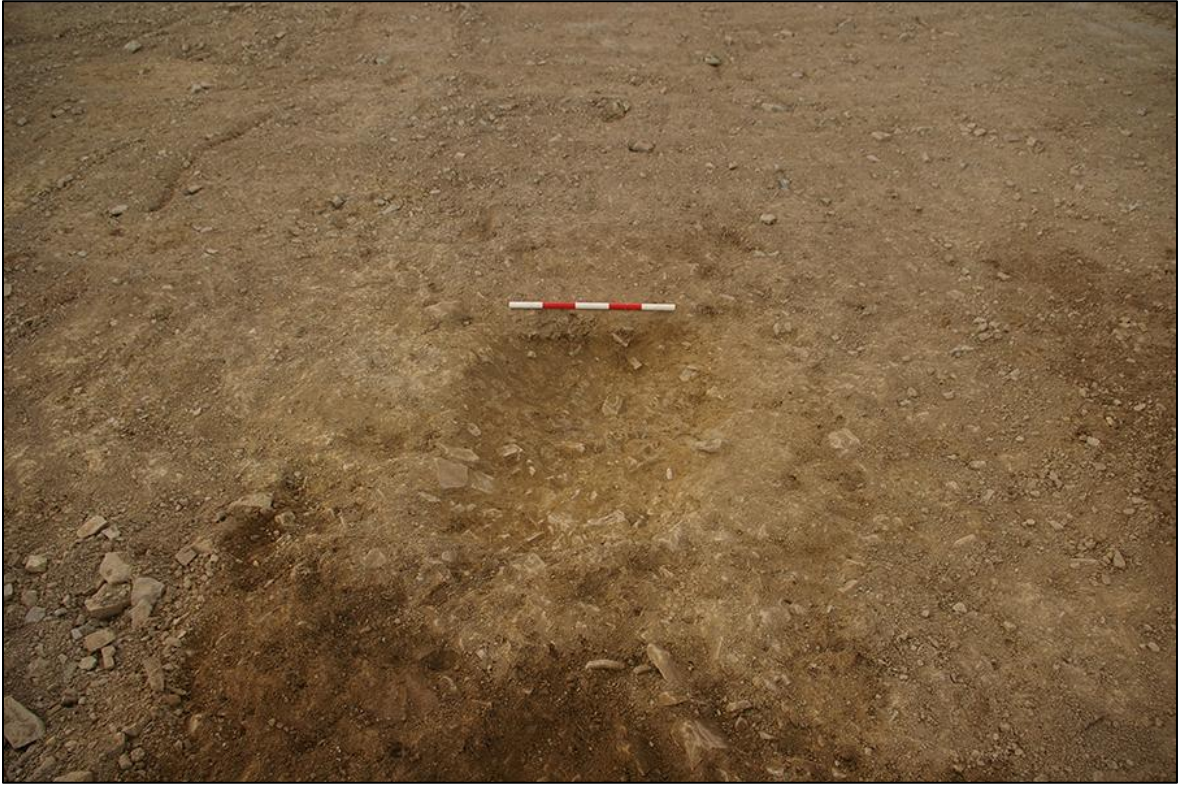
68. RING-DITCH/DRIP-GULLIES [1503] AND [1519], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



69. DITCH [1524] SLOT 40, SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



70. DITCH [1524] SLOT 40, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



71. DITCH [1524] SLOT 40, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



72. DITCH/GULLY [1527] SLOT 36, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



73. DITCH/GULLY [1527] SLOT 36, SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).



74. DITCH/GULLY [1527] SLOT 36, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



75. DITCH/GULLY [1527] SLOT 38, NORTH-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



76. DITCH/GULLY [1527] SLOT 38, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



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