Cotswold Archaeology

Land at Elm Grove Road
Dawlish
Devon

Programme of Archaeological Works

for

Strategic Land Partnerships

CA Project: 3740 and 3807
CA Report: 12064

July 2012

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CA Project: 3740 and 3807
CA Report: 12064

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date	16 July 2012
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date	18 July 2012
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signed	
date	18 July 2012
issue	02

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Elm Grove Road
Location:	Dawlish, Devon
NGR:	SX 9603 7752
Type:	Programme of archaeological works
Date:	19–22 March 2012
Planning Reference:	11/03265/MAJ
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
Site Code:	EGR 12

A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March and July 2012 at land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon. A total of eight trenches was excavated.

The evaluation trenches were targeted on anomalies recorded during a previous geophysical survey. The only artefactual material found within a cut feature came from a pit or which possibly correlated with a discrete geophysical anomaly. This material comprised two flints of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The pit may be of Mesolithic/Neolithic date but the possibility that the finds are residual within a later feature should not be discounted. The pit was further investigated during the mitigation works (excavation of an additional trench). No further artefacts were recovered.

Four undated ditches corresponding with linear geophysical anomalies were also identified. The lack of artefactual evidence within these ditches suggests that they were field boundaries, and their alignments suggest that the remains of at least two phases of fields may be present. The fact that the anomalies and the excavated ditches are on different alignments to those depicted on cartographic sources suggests that they may be of some antiquity.

In addition to the ditches and pit, two undated possible postholes were identified. No presence of the other geophysical anomalies recorded across the site was identified during the evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March and July 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological works for Strategic Land Partnerships at land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon (centred on NGR: SX 9603 7752; Fig. 1). The works were undertaken to address draft Condition (no. 14) attached to Planning Consent for residential development and an associated neighbourhood centre, issued by Teignbridge District Council (TDC) (ref: 11/03265/MAJ). The first phase of works (archaeological evaluation) comprised the excavation of seven trenches targeted on anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The second phase of works (mitigation) comprised the excavation of an additional trench (Trench 8) to further investigate the archaeological feature identified in Trench 6 with the contingency (dependent on the results of Trench 8) for the excavation of an area measuring 30m in length and 20m in width. Following discussions with Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (DCCHES), it was agreed that this contingency was not required.

1.2 The works were carried out in accordance with advice issued by Stephen Reed, archaeological advisor to TDC, and with two subsequent detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012a (evaluation) and 2012b (mitigation)) and approved by Mr Reed. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Reed, including a site visit on 20 March 2012.

The site

1.3 Following discussions with Stephen Reed, it was agreed that the geophysical survey and trial trenching could be confined to the area proposed and given draft consent for construction, and evaluation would not be required for the wider area of open space to the west of this. The evaluation area therefore covered an area of *c.* 2.4ha, and comprises an agricultural field. It was bounded to the north and west by parts of the development area not subject to evaluation, to the east by Gatehouse Hill and to the south by houses fronting The Paddock (Fig. 2).

1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Permian Heavitree and Alphington Breccias (BGS 2012). No superficial deposits are mapped. Silty sand with gravel was exposed during the evaluation.

Archaeological background

1.5 A number of prehistoric features and find spots are located within the vicinity of the site. Two prehistoric barrows are located 1.1km to the west (HER 29046 and 63928), whilst the crop mark of a potentially prehistoric ring ditch was identified on aerial photographs 690m to the north-west (HER 56059). A Bronze Age palstave was found 800m north-east of the site (HER 30204), and an artefact scatter containing Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds was recorded 550m to the north-east of the site (HER 80419).

1.6 Settlement at Dawlish was first documented in 1044 AD in a location *c*. 1km south of the site (HER 16267). Undated linear cropmarks lie 230m south-west of the site (HER 37377), whilst two circular crop marks 460m to the south-west of the site are possibly the location of beacons (HER 9826).

1.7 A recent geophysical survey identified linear anomalies within the site, provisionally interpreted as former field boundaries corresponding with boundaries depicted on historic mapping (AS 2012). In addition to the linear anomalies, a number of irregular discrete anomalies were identified in the southern part of the site. A north-east/south-west orientated anomaly comprising two zones of magnetically enhanced material was also identified. A geotechnical survey of the site undertaken in 2012 recorded a subtle infilled valley feature containing soft silty clay Head/alluvial deposits which corresponds to this anomaly (GCE 2012). The feature was subsequently investigated in Trench 2.

Archaeological objectives

1.8 The objectives of the initial archaeological evaluation were to inform the scope of any subsequent archaeological mitigation, which was achieved through the excavation of a further trench, Trench 8. The mitigation was undertaken in accordance with a separate WSI.

Methodology

1.9 The fieldwork initially comprised the excavation of evaluation seven trenches, all 30m long and 1.8m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The

trenches were distributed across the site but located to investigate those anomalies identified during the geophysical survey which did not correspond with boundaries depicted on modern mapping (AS 2012). Trench 2 was located to intersect a pair of linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as of uncertain origin. One of these had subsequently been investigated during the geotechnical survey and together they were interpreted as colluvial fills of a dry valley running broadly east/west across the site (GCE 2012). Following consultation with Mr Reed, a further trench, Trench 8, was excavated to fully define the extent of a pit-like feature identified in trench 6. Trench 8 measured 20m long and 2m wide. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica Viva series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).

1.10 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

1.11 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and were sampled and processed where appropriate (Appendix C).

1.12 The finds from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and, with the consent of the legal landowner will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2–7)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

2.2 All trenches (with the exception of Trench 2) contained a similar stratigraphy, comprising sandy gravel overlaid by subsoil and topsoil deposits, typically up to 0.6m deep. Trenches 1, 4 and 7 contained no archaeological features and are not described further. The results within the remaining trenches are described below.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)

2.3 Trench 2 was excavated to the top of the Head/alluvial deposits identified during the geotechnical survey. This was cut by possible posthole 203 and ditch 205. Possible posthole 203 was filled by red-brown silty sand 204. Ditch 205 was filled with pink-grey silty sand 207, which was overlain by grey-brown silty sand 206. Both features were undated and were sealed by silty sand deposit 201 which measured up to 0.8m in thickness and is likely to be derived at least in part from colluvial infilling of the natural dry valley depicted on the geophysical survey as the parallel bands of magnetically enhanced material and subsequently identified by the geotechnical investigations. Deposit 201 was in turn overlain by topsoil 200.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 4)

2.4 The natural was cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 303 which corresponded with one of the linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. It contained brown-orange silty sand fill 304 and was undated.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 5)

2.5 The natural was cut by ditches 503 and 507 and by possible posthole 505. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 503 was on an alignment similar to that of a linear anomaly identified to its immediate north-west during the geophysical survey, and the two features may be related. It was filled by grey-brown silty sand 504. East/west aligned ditch 507 corresponded with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and was filled by pink-brown silty sand 508.

2.6 Possible posthole 505 was filled by grey-brown silty sand 506. All of the features within Trench 5 remained undated.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 6)

2.7 The natural was cut by tree-root features 602 and 605 and by pit or ditch terminus 608. Pit/ditch terminus 608 was only partially exposed within the trench and was

filled with orange-brown silty sand 609 which contained a struck blade and a bladelet, both of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 and 7)

2.8 Trench 8 was excavated perpendicular to Trench 6 to fully define the extent and nature of pit/ditch terminus 608.

2.9 The natural substrate was cut by pit 803. This contained two successive sandy silt fills, 805 and 804, from which no artefactual material was retrieved. This pit was demonstrated to be the same pit as 608. No further archaeological features were identified.

The Finds Evidence

2.10 The finds assemblage retrieved from the evaluation is summarised in Appendix B. The assemblage was small and consisted of a single sherd of post-medieval pottery and two pieces of worked flint. The assemblage was recovered from two stratified deposits and was in fair condition, with only the pottery displaying surface abrasion, and the worked flint some edge damage.

Pottery

2.11 The post-medieval pottery sherd was recovered from subsoil 607. It was a glazed earthenware rim-sherd, from a plate or shallow bowl, and of 17th or 18th-century date.

Lithic material

2.12 The lithic assemblage consisted of un-retouched blade and a bladlet removals recovered from fill 609 of pit/ditch terminus 608. Both were dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic period.

The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

2.13 One environmental sample (40 litres of soil; <1>) was taken from fill 206 of undated ditch 205 to recover possible evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

2.14 The sample contained moderate quantities of well preserved charcoal fragments, including sessile/pedunculate oak (*Quercus petraea*/*robur*), hawthorn/rowan/crab

apple (*Crataegus monogyna*/*Sorbus* spp/*Malus sylvestris*) and alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa*/*Corylus avellana*). The plant macrofossil material identified consisted of carbonised hazelnut shell, an unidentifiable nut shell fragment and some cleavers seeds. The carbonised hazelnut shells potentially represent gathered food but are present in such small quantities that they could be incidental inclusions. Cleavers are a common opportunistic weed found in disturbed areas.

2.15 With the exception of the oak, any of the charcoal would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The only artefactual material found within a cut feature came from pit 608 which possibly correlated with a discrete geophysical anomaly. This material comprised two flints of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The pit terminus may be of Mesolithic/Neolithic date but the possibility that the finds are residual within a later feature can not be discounted. Excavation of Trench 8 clarified that pit 608/803 was indeed a discrete pit and not a ditch terminus.

3.2 Ditch 205 was cut into geological Head/alluvial deposits 202, within the base of the broad dry valley identified by the subsequent geophysical and geotechnical surveys. The ditch may have been constructed to aid drainage by channelling run-off water down slope more efficiently. Although essentially undated, given that the ditch and possible posthole 203 were sealed by a substantial deposit of probable colluvial material, it is unlikely that these features are too recent in date. Indeed, the presence of carbonised hazelnut shells within the sample recovered from the main fill of the ditch may suggest a prehistoric date for this feature.

3.3 Ditches 303, 507 and probably 503 correspond with linear geophysical anomalies. Given the absence of finds, it seems likely that all of the ditches represent field boundaries or drainage features, albeit undated ones. Ditches 303 and 507 potentially belong to a co-axial field system, given their alignments at right angles to one another, whilst ditch 503 and possibly 205 may relate to fields on a different alignment, and of a different date. The fact that the anomalies and the excavated ditches are on different alignments to those depicted on cartographic sources suggests that they may be of some antiquity.

3.3 With the exception of the pit in Trench 6, which potentially correlates with some of the irregular geophysical anomalies in the southern part of the site, no traces of any of the other geophysical anomalies were identified during the evaluation.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett and Tim Havard, assisted by Noel Boothryd, Matt Brooks, Roy Poulter and Chris Watts. This report was written by Jonathan Hart and Tim Havard with illustrations by Jonathan Bennett. The finds report was written by Angus Crawford and the palaeoenvironmental report by Sarah Cobain. The archive has been compiled by Mark Brett and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

AS (Archaeological Surveys Ltd) 2012 *Land at Elm Grove Road/Langdon Road, Dawlish, Devon: Magnetometer Survey* ref. no. **396**

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2012 Geology of Britain Viewer http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html online resource accessed 27 March 2012

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012a *Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012b *Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Works*

GCE (Geo Consulting Engineering Ltd) 2012 *Desk Study and Intrusive Investigation Report: Newlands Dawlish* Report **GCE00171/R2**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.30	
102	Layer	Natural: orange-brown sandy silt and yellow-brown sandy silty clay with frequent angular gravel to cobbles				

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
201	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium			0.80	
202	Layer	Natural substrate. Orangey red silty sand with gravel.				
203	Cut	Possible posthole	0.65	0.43	0.17	
204	Fill	Fill of 203: red-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.65	0.43	0.17	
205	Cut	Ditch, aligned east/west	>1.80	2.2	0.3	
206	Fill	Fill of 205: grey-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks	>1.80	2.2	0.3	
207	Fill	Fill of 205: pink-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	>1.80	1.0	0.1	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.20	
302	Layer	Natural: orange-red sand with gravel				
303	Cut	Ditch, aligned north-east/south-west	>1.80	0.7	0.4	
304	Fill	Fill of 303: brown-orange silty sand	>1.80	0.7	0.4	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.20	
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.30	
402	Layer	Natural: orange-red sand and silty sand with gravel				

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.19	
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.20	
502	Layer	Natural: red-brown silty sand and sand with gravel				
503	Cut	Ditch: aligned north-east/south-west, steep sides concave base	>2.50	1.2	0.24	
504	Fill	Fill of 503: grey-brown silty sand	>2.50	1.2	0.24	
505	Cut	Possible posthole: vertical to steep sides with concave base	0.55	0.35	0.15	
506	Fill	Fill of 505: grey-brown silty sand	0.55	0.35	0.15	
507	Cut	Ditch: east/west aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1.8	3.5	0.5	
508	Fill	Fill of 507: pink-brown silty sand	>1.8	3.5	0.5	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
601	Layer	Natural: red-brown silty sand with abundant angular gravel and pebbles				
602	Cut	Tree root disturbance	1.0	0.8	0.7	
603	Fill	Upper fill of 602: pink-brown silty sand with frequent gravel	1.0	0.8	0.25	
604	Fill	Lower fill of 602: pink-brown silty sand	1.0	0.8	0.45	
605	Cut	Tree root disturbance	1.1	0.7	0.55	
606	Fill	Fill of 605: pink-brown silty sand with gravel	1.1	0.7	0.55	
607	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	C17-C18
608	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus: sloping sides with flat base	1.2	1.2	0.4	
609	Fill	Fill of 608: orange-brown silty sand	1.2	1.2	0.4	Meso lithic or Neolithic

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	
701	Layer	Natural: pink gravel				

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
801	Layer	Subsoil			0.25	
802	Layer	Natural: red-brown silty sand with abundant angular gravel and pebbles			>0.5	
803	Cut	Pit: oval in plan, sloping sides and flat base. Same as 608.	1.42	1.23	0.57	
804	Fill	Second fill of 803: mid grey brown sandy silt			0.41	
805	Fill	First fill of 803: dark red brown sandy silt			0.19	
806	Cut	Evaluation trench 6				
807	Fill	Backfill of evaluation trench 6				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS EVIDENCE

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
607	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	17	C17-C18
609	Flint: blade and bladlette	2	6	Mesolithic or Neolithic

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Flots	Flot Weight (g)	Material	Weight (g)	Identification (where applicable)
1	206	40	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	62	Charcoal	3 plus flot	Alder/hazel (5) Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (1) Oak spp (4)
						Plant macrofossils	<1 plus flot	Cleavers (2) Hazelnut shell (2) Indeterminate nut shell (1)

Species List

Family	Species	Common Name
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa*	Alder
	Corylus avellana	Hazel
Oleaceae	*Quercus petraea*/*robur*	Sessile/pedunculate oak
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna*/*Sorbus* spp/*Malus sylvestris*	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple
Rubiaceae	*Galium aparine*	Cleavers

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon: Programme of Archaeological Works	
Short description	A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March and July 2012 at land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon. Eight trenches were excavated. The trenches were targeted on anomalies recorded during a previous geophysical survey. The only artefactual material found within a cut feature came from a pit which possibly correlated with a discrete geophysical anomaly. This material comprised two flints of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The pit may be of Mesolithic/Neolithic date but the possibility that the finds are residual within a later feature can not be discounted. Four undated ditches corresponding with linear geophysical anomalies were also identified. The lack of artefactual within these ditches suggests that they were field boundaries, and their alignments suggest that the remains of at least two phases of fields may be present. The fact that the anomalies and the excavated ditches are on different alignments to those depicted on cartographic sources suggests that they may be of some antiquity. In addition to the ditches and pit, two undated possible postholes were identified. No presence of the other geophysical anomalies recorded across the site was identified during the evaluation.	
Project dates	19–22 March and 3-4 July 2012	
Project type	Programme of Archaeological Works	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey: Archaeological Surveys Ltd) 2012 *Land at Elm Grove Road/Langdon Road, Dawlish, Devon: Magnetometer Survey* Ref. no. **396**	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon	
Study area	2.4ha	
Site co-ordinates	SX 9604 7753	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett and Tim Havard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter	Sample residues and flots
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter	Context sheets, drawings, photos
Digital	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter	Digital photos, report, geomatics data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **12064**		

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish
Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	**3740 & 3807**	*DATE*	**29-03-2012**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**JB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**PJM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

959 960 961 962

776

775

774

SX

T1

T2
(see Fig.3)

T3
(see Fig.4)

T4

T5
(see Fig.5)

T6
(see Fig.6)

T7

T8
(see Fig.7)

Posts

GOODRIDGE CLOSE

GATEHOUSE HILL

GATEHOUSE RISE

THE PADDOCK

Little Paddocks

El Sub Sta

8 11 7 3 1 4 30 16 63 53 48 46 42 40 32 38 43 27 34 30 4 1 21 20 5 41a 41 47 40

N

site
evaluation area
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
geological feature

geophysical survey results

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly - agricultural origin
- Positive linear anomaly - former field boundary
- Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Positive anomaly of uncertain origin - magnetically enhanced material
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3740 & 3807	DATE	29-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	ATB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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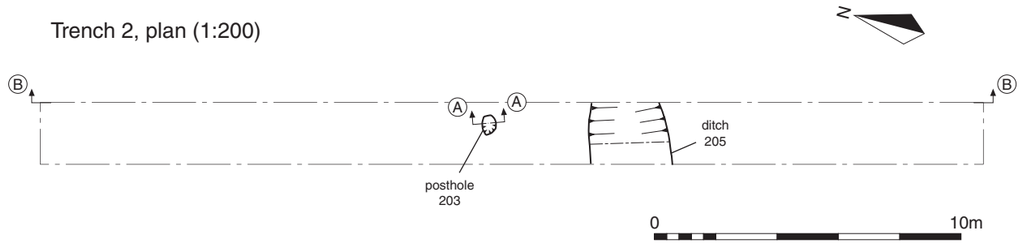
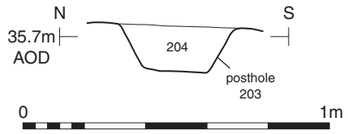
Trench 2, plan (1:200)



Trench 2, section AA (1:20)



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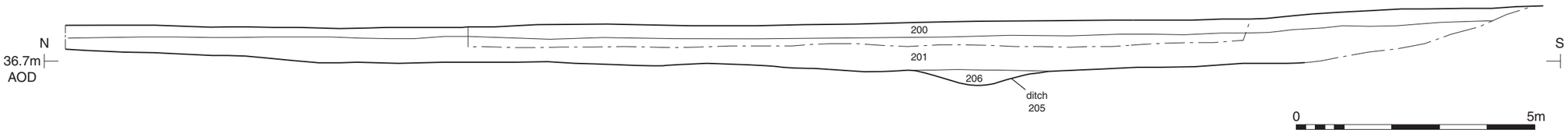
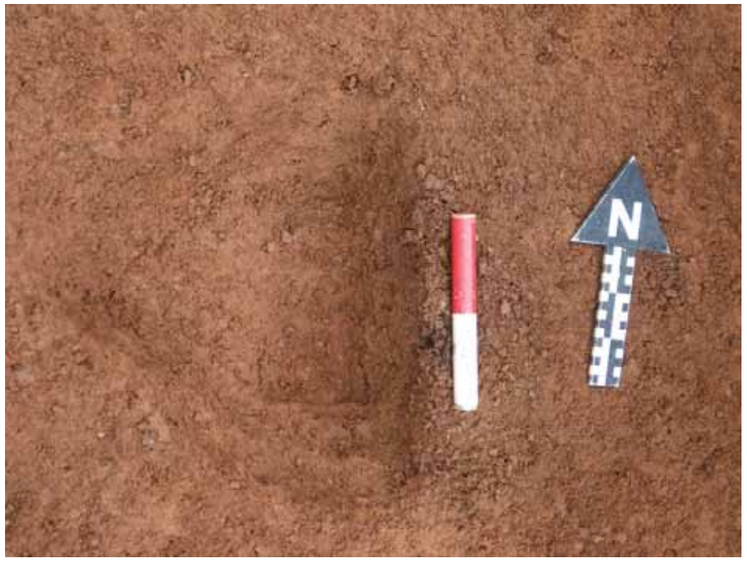


Trench 2, ditch 205, looking south-east (scale 2m)



Trench 2, posthole 203, looking north (scale 0.2m)

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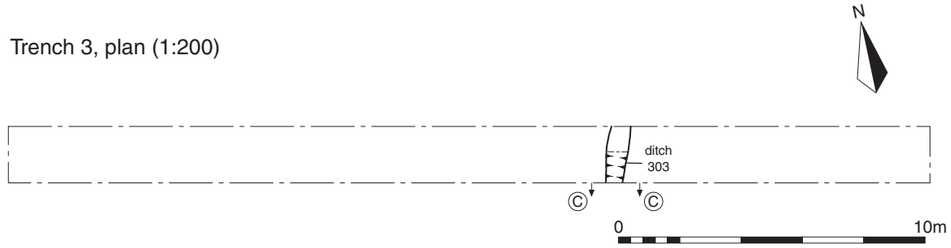
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish
Devon

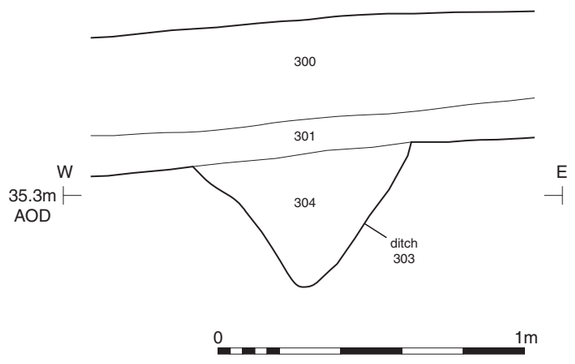
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3740 & 3807	DATE	29-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	as shown	

Trench 3, plan (1:200)



Trench 3, section CC (1:20)



Trench 3, ditch 303, looking south (scale 1m)

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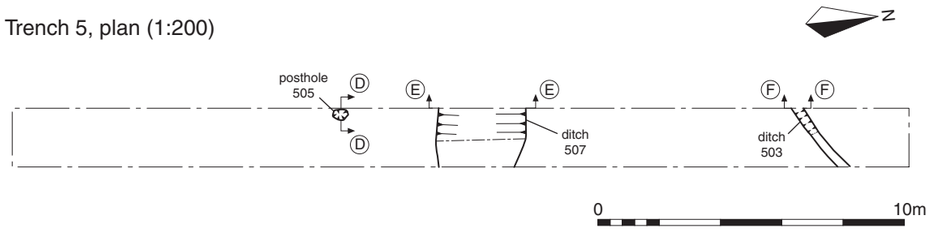
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish
Devon

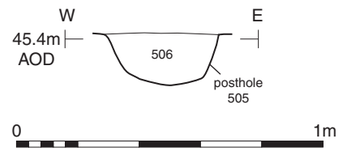
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	3740 & 3807	DATE	29-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	as shown	

Trench 5, plan (1:200)

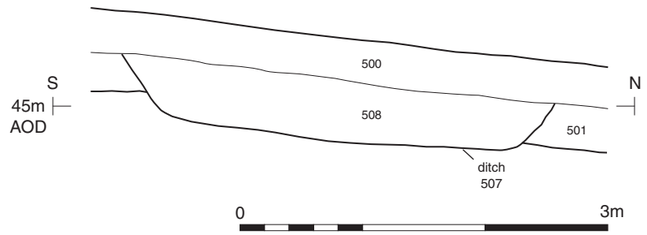


Trench 5, section DD (1:20)

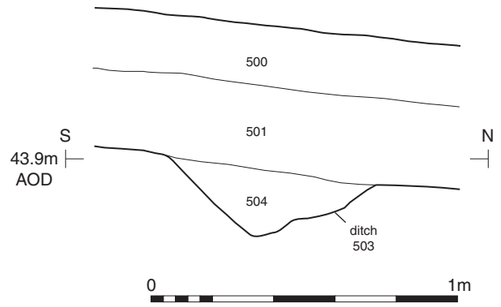


Trench 5, posthole 505, looking north (scale on north arrow 0.3m)

Trench 5, section EE (1:50)



Trench 5, section FF (1:20)



Trench 5, ditch 507, looking north-west (scales 2m and 0.4m)

Trench 5, ditch 503, looking west (scale 1m)

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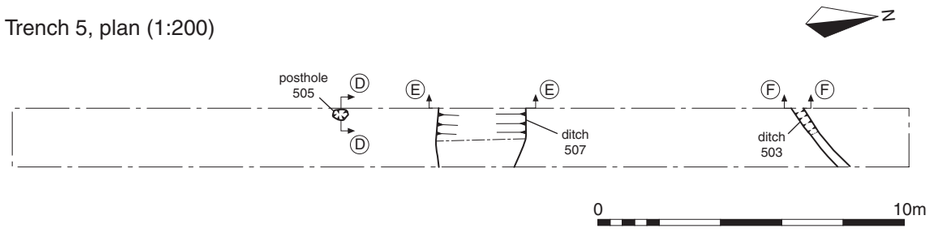
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish
Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 5: plan, sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3740 & 3807	DATE	29-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	as shown	

Trench 5, plan (1:200)



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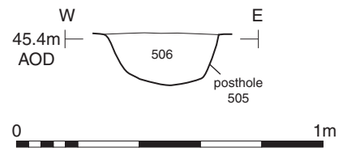
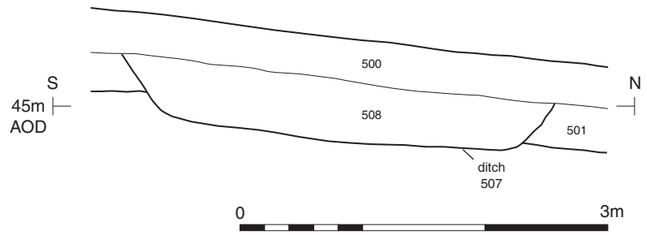
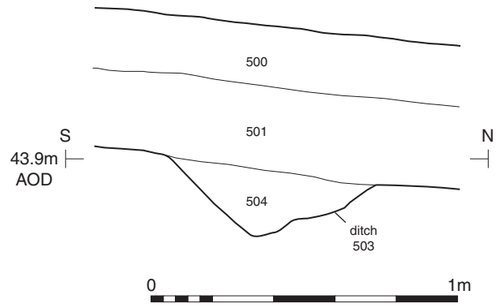


Trench 5, posthole 505, looking north (scale on north arrow 0.3m)

Trench 5, section EE (1:50)



Trench 5, section FF (1:20)



Trench 5, ditch 507, looking north-west (scales 2m and 0.4m)

Trench 5, ditch 503, looking west (scale 1m)

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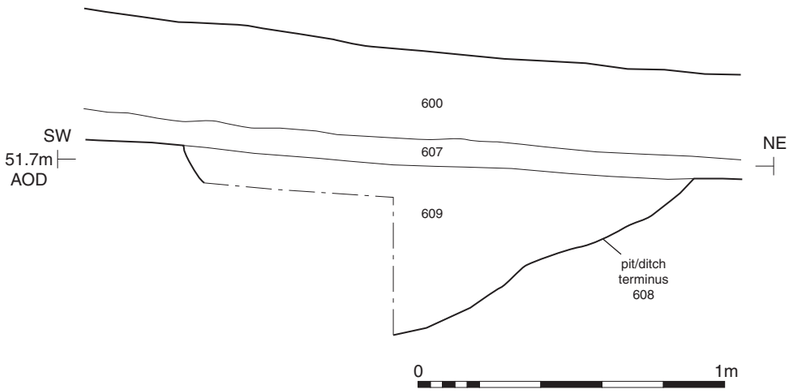
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish
Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 5: plan, sections and photographs

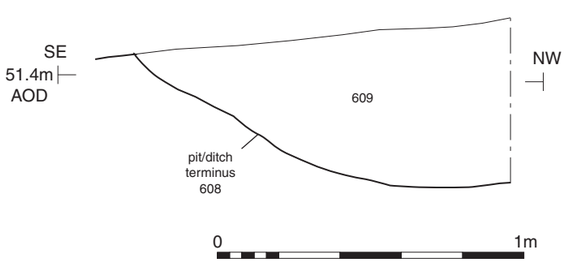
PROJECT NO.	3740 & 3807	DATE	29-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	as shown	

Trench 6, plan (1:200)

Trench 6, section GG (1:20)



Trench 6, section HH (1:20)



Trench 6, pit/ditch terminus 608, looking west (scale 1m)

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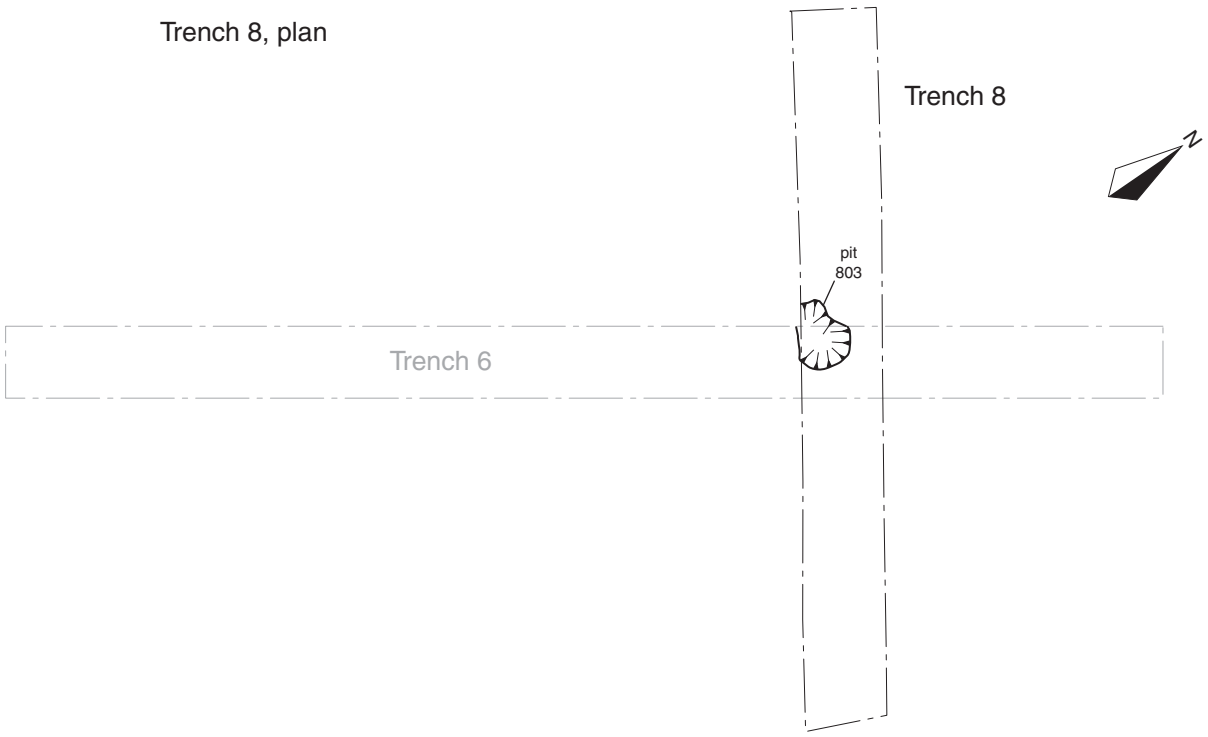
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Elm Grove Road, Dawlish
Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: plan, sections and photograph

PROJECT NO.	3740 & 3807	DATE	29-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	6
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	as shown	

Trench 8, plan



Trench 8, pit 803, looking south-west (scales 0.4m and 1m)

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
Elm Grove Road, Dawlish, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8; plan and photograph

PROJECT NO.	3740 & 3807	DATE	10-07-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	7
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:200	