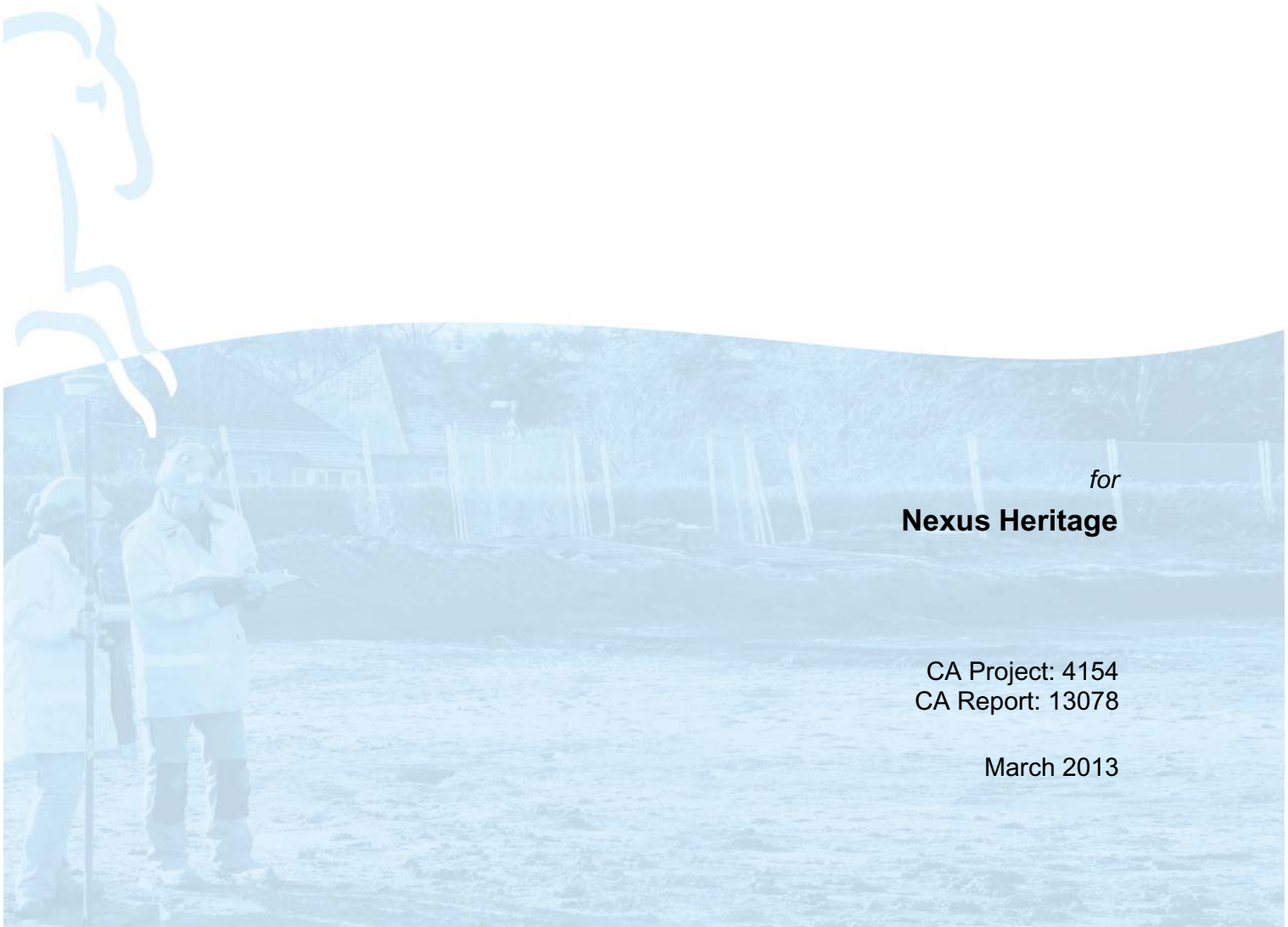
Cotswold Archaeology

Old Park Farm
Pinhoe
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation



for

Nexus Heritage

CA Project: 4154
CA Report: 13078

March 2013

Old Park Farm
Pinhoe
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4154
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Old Park Farm
Location:	Pinhoe, Devon
NGR:	SX 969 9553
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	25 February – 6 March 2013
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum
Accession Number:	RAMM: 13/5
Site Code:	OPF13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2013 at Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon. Twenty trenches were excavated.

Evidence was found for prehistoric activity or occupation, in the form of three intercutting ring ditches, within the westernmost part of the site. Two prehistoric worked flints were recovered from one ring ditch fill, and a single piece of burnt stone was recovered from a second ring ditch. Palaeoenvironmental samples taken from all three ditches revealed charcoal present but no burnt or unburnt bone to indicate a funerary association, and the character of these ditches remains uncertain.

A series of NW/SE and NE/SW-aligned boundary ditches were also recorded, pre-dating the arrangement of fields depicted on the 1889 OS first edition map. Artefacts recovered from one double-ditched boundary, on a shared alignment with other boundary ditches, suggest that these boundaries may be of 19th-century date. Numerous shallow plough furrows were encountered. Although undated artefactually these probably represent medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains. Post-medieval/modern field drains and a modern service were also encountered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February and March 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Nexus Heritage at Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon (centred on NGR: SX 969 9553; Fig. 1). The evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological works to accompany a future planning application. In order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET), archaeological advisor to East Devon Council, recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken. This evaluation forms part of this programme of work and has been guided by discussions between Gerry Wait of Nexus Heritage and Stephen Reed, Archaeologist, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Stephen Reed, DCCHET, archaeological advisor to East Devon Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), 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 Stephen Reed, including a site visit on the 5th March 2013.

The site

1.3 The site is located to the north of the village of Pinhoe, to the south of Poltimore and is situated on the northern outskirts of Exeter. The proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 22ha, and comprises an irregular land parcel containing a series of agricultural fields to the north of Old Park Farm (Fields 1 to 6; Fig. 2). Some of the field boundaries are demarcated by hedges. The site is bounded by agricultural land to the north, west and south and the B3818 and an unnamed minor road to the east. Ash Copse, an area of ancient woodland that extends from the valley floor up the hill slope, is situated at the south-west corner of the site. Parkside Crescent runs roughly north-west/south-east through the eastern part of the site and links farm buildings on the northern boundary to a small development built between 1906 and 1947 on Parkside Crescent and Parkside Road. Ground level across the site varies from approximately 30m to 60m AOD.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as predominantly Crackington formation interbedded mudstone and sandstone of the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2013). An area of Dawlish Sandstone Formation of the Permian Period has been mapped along the northern site boundary to the west of Parkside Crescent (*ibid*). The natural substrate encountered during evaluation trenching comprised yellow and pink clays and clay-sands with outcrops of shaly mudstone.

Archaeological background

1.5 In AD 1001 the Danes landed at Exmouth and marched to Exeter, which they besieged but were unable to occupy. They were confronted at Pinhoe by Cola, the Saxon King Ethelred's commander-in-chief, to the north-west of the application area at Mincimore copse. The Danes were victorious and the following day burnt Pinhoe, Broad Clyst, and other surrounding villages. By 1050 AD the settlement had been rebuilt and was referred to as *peonho*, (DHER No: 10168 NGR: SX 9542 9536). The settlement has also been record as *Peonha, Pinnoc,* and *Pinnoch*, which probably derive from the Celtic word 'Pen' and Saxon word 'Hoe', both words meaning the top of the hill.

1.6 Pinhoe features within the Domesday Book in 1086 as *Pinnoc*. It is likely that Pinn Hill (B3818), the road adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, was in use as the main road from Exeter to Bath during the medieval period. Although the core of the medieval settlement was to the south (the current Pinhoe village), activity associated with the main road and with agriculture would have been present on the site. Old Park Farm appears to be one of a number of isolated and dispersed medieval farmsteads located outside of the settlements of Pinhoe, Broad Clyst and Poltimore along the Exeter to Bath road. The farmhouse, situated to the south of the application area, was built in the 14th or early 15th century (DHER No: 22208, NGR: SX 9649 9524).

1.7 During May and June 2010 Cotswold Archaeology undertook an evaluation on land to the south-west of the site (CA 2010a). The earliest features identified included a pit containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a ditch containing prehistoric pottery. Ditches dating to the Roman period were identified within the south-eastern part of the site and appeared to form a postulated north-west/south-east orientated field system. Evidence for medieval activity comprised ditches

containing 12th to 14th-century pottery and a later medieval horseshoe, as well as the remains of furrows. Post-medieval or modern features relating to agricultural activity and land division were identified across the site.

1.8 In September-October 2010 Cotswold Archaeology undertook an evaluation at Pinn Court Farm, including a field to the immediate north-east of Parkside Crescent. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded within this field (CA 2010b).

1.9 A geophysical survey of the site was carried out in January 2013 (Stratascan 2013). The survey located a number of anomalies of probable archaeological origin. Field boundaries and the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation of probable post-medieval date were identified. A circular anomaly and several rectilinear features have been interpreted as possibly being of greater antiquity (Stratascan 2013, 4). A large number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also identified, although it was considered that these might be of natural origin (ibid.).

Archaeological objectives

1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

1.11 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 20 trenches in the locations shown across Fields 1 to 6 (Figs 2-6). All trenches were 2.1m wide and 50m in length, with the exception of trench 19 which was split into two parts, 19a and 19b, to avoid a live service identified during initial CAT and Genny scanning. The positions of Trenches 13 and 17 were also amended slightly to avoid potential underground

services and overhead power lines. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

1.12 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).

1.13 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). Following on site discussions between CA, Gerry Wait of Nexus Heritage and Steven Reed, DCCHET, three features in Trench 3 were sampled and processed (Appendix C). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.14 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under accession number RAMM: 13/5, 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 - 11)

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.

Trenches 1 - 20 (Figs 2 – 6)

2.2 Within Field 1 (Trenches 1 to 5) the natural geological substrate was directly overlain by approximately 0.2-0.3m of ploughsoil. In Fields 2 to 6 (Trenches 6 to 20) the

natural substrate was generally overlain by subsoil, varying from 0.1m to 0.4m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by ploughsoil typically 0.2-0.25m in thickness. Modern plough scars, aligned with extant field boundaries, were noted in numerous trenches, and two tree-throw pits as well as further evidence of root disturbance was recorded in Trench 8.

2.3 In Trenches 1 to 3, 4, 7, 9 to 11, 14 to 18 and 20 (Fields 1-6) a series of predominantly NE/SW and NW/SE-aligned field drains were noted. These field drains contained distinctive mixed fills, often including large pieces of redeposited natural yellow clay, and where tested, ceramic drain pipes were normally encountered at depths of 0.8m or more below the level of the natural substrate. Former plough furrows were encountered in Trenches 5, 6, 9 and 10 (Fields 1-3) and a modern service trench was noted in Trench 19b (Field 6).

2.4 Archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 3, 5 to 7, 9 - 11 to 13 and 15 (Fields 1 to 4).

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 and 7)

2.5 The natural substrate 301 was identified at a depth of 0.2m below present ground level (bpgl). It was cut by three curving ditches 302/314, 306/322 and 310/318.

2.6 Ditch 302 was 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep, with a U-shaped profile, moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a basal fill 303 similar to the natural clay, which appeared to derive from initial weathering of the ditch edges, a heavily charcoal-flecked stony-clay secondary fill 304 and a tertiary sand-clay fill 305. A second sondage excavated through this ditch (314) revealed a U-shaped profile and a similar sequence of fills 315, 316 and 317.

2.7 Ditch 306, immediately north of ditch 302, was 0.75m in width and 0.15m in depth, with a U-shaped profile and gently-sloping sides running to a slightly concave base. It contained a basal clay fill 307, a secondary stony-clay fill 308 which contained abundant charcoal flecking, and a tertiary clay-sand fill 309. A second excavated sondage through the feature (322) revealed a ditch profile with steeply-sloping sides but a flatter base and a single stony-clay fill 323. Two worked flint flakes, only broadly dateable to the prehistoric period, were recovered from fill 323.

2.8 Ditch 310 was 0.85m wide and 0.32m deep, with a U-shaped profile, moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. It also contained a relatively clean basal clay fill 311, a charcoal-flecked stony-clay secondary fill 312 and a tertiary sandy-clay fill 313. A second excavated sondage (318) revealed the ditch to be U-shaped in profile with steeply-sloping sides and a relatively flat base, containing an identical sequence of ditch fills 319, 320 (containing one piece of burnt stone) and 321. Processed palaeoenvironmental samples taken from sondages 304 and 312 contained small quantities of undated alder/hazel, oak and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple charcoal.

2.9 Given the limited view afforded by evaluation trenching it is uncertain whether ditches 302/314 and 306/322 were contemporaneous, concentric ditches or represent successive phases of ring-ditch construction. Ditch 310/318 however, whose western and eastern arms within Trench 3 corresponded in position with those of a circular anomaly 23 noted during the preceding geophysical survey, clearly cut across ditch 302/314 and identifies some degree of phasing to the activity identified in Trench 3. All three ring-ditches were overlain by ploughsoil 300 from which one further flint flake, of broad prehistoric date, was recovered.

Trench 5 (Fig. 3 and 8)

2.10 The natural substrate 501, at a depth of 0.2m bpgl, was cut by a NW/SE-aligned U-shaped ditch 502. It was 0.5m in width and 0.2m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. No artefacts were present within its primary sand-clay fill 503 or secondary stony-clay fill 504. The location and orientation of ditch 502, which correlates with that of geophysical survey anomaly 1, suggests that it represents a former post-medieval ditched field boundary. The ditch was sealed by ploughsoil 500.

Trench 6 ***(Fig. 4 and 8)***

2.11 Natural substrate 602 was recorded at a depth of 0.3m bpgl. It was cut by two NW/SE-aligned ditches 603 and 605 corresponding in position with two linear anomalies 8 and 10 identified during the preceding geophysical survey and appear to identify former field boundaries. A third geophysical survey anomaly 7 was not encountered within Trench 6.

2.12 Ditch 603 was 0.6m wide and 0.15m in depth, with a shallow V-shaped profile, gently-sloping sides and a concave base. Its single clay fill 604 contained no finds.

Ditch 605 had a V-shaped profile, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a primary clay-silt fill 606 and a secondary silt-clay fill 607. Both ditches were sealed by subsoil 601.

Trench 7 (Figs 4 and 9)

2.13 Two NW/SE-aligned ditches 702 and 705 cut the natural substrate 701 which was encountered at 0.25m bpgl. Ditch 702 was 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, with a U-shaped profile, gently-sloping sides and a concave base. Its primary clay fill 703 and secondary clay-silt fill 704 yielded no finds. Ditch 705, which was 0.4m in width and corresponded with the position and alignment of linear geophysical survey anomaly 13, was recorded in plan since it could be clearly identified from the geophysical survey results as a continuation of ditch 605 previously examined in Trench 6. Both ditches were sealed by ploughsoil 700.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

2.14 The natural substrate 902 was encountered at a depth of 0.25m bpgl. A NW/SE-aligned ditch 903 correlated with the position and orientation of geophysical survey anomaly 13. The ditch, which was 0.4m in width, was recorded in plan as it could be clearly identified from the geophysical survey results as a continuation of ditch 1004 examined in Trench 10. Ditch 903 was sealed by subsoil 901.

Trench 10 (Figs 4 and 9)

2.15 Natural substrate 1001 was noted at 0.25m bpgl. It was cut by a NW/SE-aligned ditch 1004, 0.4m in width and 0.6m deep with a U-shaped profile and moderately-sloping sides and broadly flat base. It contained a primary fill 1005 which contained five cow teeth, and subsequent fills 1006, 1007 and 1008. It appears to be a former field boundary.

Trench 11 (Figs 4 and 10)

2.16 The natural substrate 1102 was encountered at 0.48m bpgl. It was overlain by 0.18m of subsoil through which two parallel NE/SW-aligned ditches 1103 and 1105 had been cut. Ditch 1103 was 2m wide and 0.56m deep, with a U-shaped profile, moderately-sloping sides and a broadly flat base. Its fill 1104 contained no finds. Ditch 1105 was 2m in width and 0.6m in depth with a U-shaped profile, moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills 1106, 1107 and 1108 which yielded no finds. The location and orientation of these ditches broadly

corresponds with geophysical survey anomalies 14 and 15, and appear to identify former field boundaries.

Trench 12 (Figs 5 and 10)

2.17 The natural substrate 1202 at 0.65m bpgl was cut by a NW/SE-aligned ditch 1203 2.5m in width and 0.7m deep. It had a broadly V-shaped profile, gently-sloping sides and a concave base, and contained fills 1204 and 1205 which yielded no artefacts. It was sealed by ploughsoil 1200. The position and orientation of the ditch matches that of geophysical survey anomaly 16 and appears to identify a former field boundary.

Trench 13 (Figs 5 and 11)

2.18 Natural substrate 1302 at 0.7m bpgl was cut by a NE/SW-aligned ditch 1303, 1m in width and 0.1m deep, with a shallow U-shaped profile, gently-sloping sides and a relatively flat base. Its fill 1304 contained no finds. The ditch, which was sealed by subsoil 1301, closely corresponds in position and orientation with geophysical survey anomaly 17 and appears to identify a former ditched field boundary.

Trenches 14 to 16 (Figs 5 and 11)

2.19 The natural substrate 1502 at 0.4m bpgl, was cut by two parallel, NE/SW-aligned, ditches 1503 and 1505. Ditch 1503 was U-shaped in profile, 1.75m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately-sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill 1504 from which one sherd of 19th-century pottery and one stone roof slate fragment were recovered. Ditch 1505 was also U-shaped in profile, 1.5m in width and 0.2m in depth with moderately-sloping sides and a broadly flat base. Its single fill 1506 contained one 19th-century glass bottle fragment and one iron knife blade. Both ditches were sealed by a subsoil horizon 1501. The location and alignment of both ditches correlates with linear geophysical survey anomaly 19 and appear to identify a former double-ditched boundary.

2.20 Parallel NE/SW-aligned ditches 1403 and 1405 in Trench 14, and ditches 1603 and 1605 in Trench 16, also correlate with the position and orientation of geophysical survey anomaly 19 and appear to mark westward and eastward continuations of the boundary ditches investigated in Trench 15. An extant, mature, tree noted on the eastern boundary of Field 4 lies on the same alignment as the ditches recorded in Trenches 14 to 16 and suggests that the ditch-defined boundary identified during trenching may have incorporated a hedgebank or line of trees.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

Finds

2.21 The finds recovered from the evaluation are summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of a single sherd of 19th-century pottery recorded from ditch fill 1504. Flint flakes were recorded from ploughsoil 300 and ring-ditch fill 323, both of which are only broadly dateable to the prehistoric period. A fragment of burnt stone was retrieved from ring-ditch fill 320 and may also be of prehistoric date. Further finds included bottle glass and a partial knife blade from ditch fill 1506 and a piece of slate roofing tile from ditch fill 1504. All of these are likely to be of 19th-century date.

Environmental

2.22 Three environmental samples (55 litres of soil) were retrieved from three deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial, domestic or funerary activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

2.23 Samples were taken from fill 312 within ring ditch 310 (Sample number (SS) 1) and fill 304 within ring ditch 302 (SS 3). Neither of these samples contained any archaeological plant macrofossil remains, but contained a relatively high number of modern seeds. These were most likely incorporated into the ring ditches due to a mixture of shallow topsoil cover and bioturbation activity and indicate a risk of contamination. The charcoal from these two fills was present in small quantities, moderately well-preserved and identified as alder/hazel (Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana), oak (Quercus spp) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (Craetaegus monogyna, Sorbus spp/Malus sylvestris). The origin of the charcoal is uncertain, given the lack of other ecofacts or artefacts. It must also be considered that the charcoal may have been incorporated into the feature by bioturbation. As a result, radiocarbon dating of this material is not recommended.

2.24 Fill 323 within ring ditch 322 (SS 2) contained a large number of modern seeds and modern cereal stubble/chaff. It is possible that the feature had suffered from modern

intrusion in the position where the sample was taken. The charcoal from this feature was identified as oak and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple. The high risk of contamination means the results from this sample should be disregarded.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has identified limited evidence of prehistoric activity within Field 1 in the westernmost part of the site. The three ring-ditches examined within Trench 3, estimated to have internal diameters of approximately 10 to 12m, yielded only limited dating evidence but the presence of two pieces of worked flint within ditch fill 323, and an unstratified worked flint recovered from the ploughsoil 300 in the same trench, suggests activity or occupation broadly dating to the prehistoric period.

3.2 Although the preceding geophysical survey had not detected shallow ring-ditches 302/314 and 306/322 there was a precise correlation recorded between the position and alignment of the latest, deepest, ring-ditch 310/318 and circular geophysical anomaly 23. The character of these ring-ditches remains uncertain given the limited view afforded by evaluation trenching. The paucity of artefacts recovered from the excavated sondages and the absence of associated postholes, pits, hearths or other features such as ditched plots in proximity to the ring ditches makes clear identification of settlement remains problematic, although removal of such features by later ploughing is conceivable. Although a funerary association for the ring-ditches is conceivable, no burnt or unburnt bone was discernible, no internal cremation pits or inhumation burials were encountered, and the presence of intercutting ring-ditches might suggest that prehistoric occupation, perhaps unenclosed, within this area may be a more likely interpretation than funerary-related ring-ditches for the features encountered in Trench 3. If this is the case it may be comparable with the early Iron Age unenclosed settlements identified c. 3km to the south-east at Hayes Farm (CA forthcoming) and Blackhorse (Butterworth 1999, 192-3).

3.3 Evaluation trenching has also identified NW/SE and NE/SW-aligned ditches within Fields 1 to 6 which correlate closely with the location and alignment of linear anomalies 1, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 to 19 identified during the preceding geophysical survey. These ditches, encountered in Trenches 5, 6, 7, 9 to 11 and 14

to 16 (including 19th-century finds from ditches 1503 and 1505), all appear to represent early modern field boundaries, pre-dating those depicted on the OS first edition map of 1889 and possibly including ditched boundaries associated with parkland within the Poltimore estate.

3.4 Geophysical survey anomaly 22 has been confirmed to represent remnant ridge and furrow cultivation patterns, with plough furrows encountered within Fields 1 to 3 in Trenches 5, 6, 9 and 10. Where tested these furrows proved to be very shallow and yielded no artefacts.

3.5 Post-medieval/modern land drains were identified within a number of trenches, and included examples which correlated well in terms of position and orientation with geophysical survey anomalies 24 and 70 to 74 in Trenches 1 and 17. Geophysical survey anomalies 25 and 26 in Field 1 were not detected during trenching but almost certainly reflect the presence of deep field drains. Where field drains were hand-excavated on site it was apparent that some ceramic pipes lay at depths of 0.8m or more below the level of the natural substrate, and although likely to produce a strong geophysical response they would not necessarily be visible during excavation works due to the similarity of their redeposited clay fills to the natural clay substrate. A potential live service correlates with geophysical survey anomaly 77 in Trench 19.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Jerry Austin, Antony Beechey, Sarah Cobain and Alex Thomson. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		ploughsoil	red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.22	
1	101	layer		natural	yellow to red clay with shale outcrops	>15	>2.1		
2	200	layer		ploughsoil	red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.25	
2	201	layer		natural	yellow to red clay with shale outcrops	>50	>2.1		
3	300	layer		ploughsoil	red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1		
3	301	layer		natural	yellow to red clay with shale outcrops	>50	>2.1		
3	302	cut		ditch	E/W-aligned , moderately sloping sides, concave base		0.55	0.19	
3	303	fill	302	primary fill	Pink to yellow clay		0.44	0.04	
3	304	fill	302	secondary fill	Pink-brown clay		0.44	0.07	
3	305	fill	302	tertiary fill	Dark pink to red-brown clay		0.55	0.08	
3	306	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned ,gently sloping sides, concave base		0.75	0.27	
3	307	fill	306	primary fill	Pink-yellow clay		0.3	0.04	
3	308	fill	306	secondary fill	Yellow-pink stony-clay		0.75	0.15	
3	309	fill	306	tertiary fill	Pink-brown silt-clay		0.5	0.08	
3	310	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned , steeply-sloping sides, concave base	2.5	0.85	0.32	
3	311	fill	310	primary fill	Mid orange-pink clay	2.5	0.4	0.07	
3	312	fill	310	secondary fill	Mid pink-brown clay	2.5	0.58	0.17	
3	313	fill	310	tertiary fill	Mid red-brown sand-clay	2.5	0.7	0.12	
3	314	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned , steeply sloping sides, flat base		0.38	0.28	
3	315	fill	314	primary fill	Yellow-brown silt-clay		0.3	0.1	
3	316	fill	314	secondary fill	Mid red-brown silt-clay		0.38	0.12	
3	317	fill	314	tertiary fill	Yellow-brown silt-clay		0.14	0.06	
3	318	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned , steeply-sloping sides, flat base		0.86	0.35	
3	319	fill	318	primary fill	Orange-brown silt-clay		0.5	0.12	
3	320	fill	318	secondary fill	Reddish grey-brown silt-clay		0.86	0.16	
3	321	fill	318	tertiary fill	Light orange-brown silt-clay		0.86	0.07	
3	322	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned , steeply-sloping sides, flat base		0.73	0.18	
3	323	fill	322	singular fill	Orange-brown silt-clay		0.73	0.18	PREH
4	400	layer		ploughsoil	Brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.3	
4	401	layer		subsoil	Red-brown sandy-clay	>50	>2.1	0.1	
4	402	layer		natural	Yellow to pink clays and shale outcrops	>50	>2.1		
5	500	layer		ploughsoil	Red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.22	
5	501	layer		natural	Orange clay	>50	>2.1		
5	502	cut		ditch	NW/ SE-aligned, steeply-sloping sides, flat base	>2.1	0.5	0.2	
5	503	fill	502	primary fill	Yellowish-pink sandy-clay	>2.1	0.5	0.1	
5	504	fill	502	secondary fill	Pink-brown sandy-clay	>2.1	0.5	0.1	
6	600	layer		topsoil	Red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1		
6	601	layer		subsoil	Grey-brown clay-silt	>50	>2.1		
6	602	layer		natural	Pink and yellow clays	>50	>2.1		
6	603	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned, moderately-sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	0.6	0.15	
6	604	fill	603	singular fill	Pink-brown silt-clay	>2.1	0.6	0.15	

6	605	cut		Ditch	NW/SE-aligned, steeply-sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	1.9	0.55	
6	606	fill	605	primary fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	>2.1	1.9	0.15	
6	607	fill	605	secondary fill	Pink-brown silt-clay	>2.1		0.4	
7	700	layer		topsoil	Red-brown clay-silt	>50	>2.1	0.25	
7	701	layer		natural	Pink and yellow clays	>50	>2.1		
7	702	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned, moderately sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	0.8	0.25	
7	703	fill	702	primary fill	Yellow-pink clay	>2.1	0.55	0.08	
7	704	fill	702	secondary fill	Pink-brown clay-silt	>2.1	0.8	0.15	
7	705	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned, recorded in plan	>2.1	0.8		
7	706	fill	705	singular fill	Pink-brown clay-silt, not excavated	>2.1	0.8		
8	800	layer		topsoil	Red-brown clay-silt	>50	>2.1		
8	801	layer		natural	Pink and yellow clays	>50	>2.1		
8	802	cut		tree throw pit	Oval in plan with irregular sides and base	4	>2.1	0.25	
8	803	fill	802	singular fill	Dark brown humic clay-silt	4	>2.1	0.25	
9	900	layer		ploughsoil	Red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.2	
9	901	layer		subsoil	Greyish red-brown clay	>50	>2.1	0.05	
9	902	layer		natural	Pink and yellow clays	>50	>2.1		
9	903	cut			NW/SE ditch; recorded in plan	>2.1	0.4		
9	904	fill	903		Grey-brown clay sand-silt	>2.1	0.4		
10	1000	layer		ploughsoil	Red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1		
10	1001	layer		natural	Pink and yellow clays	>50	>2.1		
10	1002	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned, moderately sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	1.1	0.25	
10	1003	fill	1002	singular fill	Red-brown clay-silt	>2.1	1.1	0.25	
10	1004	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned, steeply sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	2.4	0.6	
10	1005	fill	1004	primary fill	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>2.1	0.5	0.3	
10	1006	fill	1004	secondary fill	Greyish red-brown clay-silt	>2.1	1.2	0.5	
10	1007	fill	1004	tertiary fill	Red-brown to yellow silt-clay	>2.1	0.9	0.4	
10	1008	fill	1004	fourth fill	red-brown silt-clay	>2.1	0.9	0.45	
10	1009	layer		subsoil	Red-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.1	
11	1100	layer		ploughsoil	Grey-brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.3	
11	1101	layer		subsoil	Red-brown clay-silt	>50	>2.1	0.18	
11	1102	layer		natural	Pink-brown sand-clay	>50	>2.1		
11	1103	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned, moderately sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	2	0.56	
11	1104	fill	1103	singular fill	Grey-brown clay sand-silt	>2.1	2	0.56	
11	1105	cut		ditch	NE/SE aligned, steeply sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	2	0.6	
11	1106	fill	1105	primary fill	Orange sand-clay	>2.1	2	0.19	
11	1107	fill	1105	secondary fill	Pink-brown silt-sand	>2.1	2	0.2	
11	1108	fill	1105	tertiary fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	2	0.3	
11	1109	cut		ditch	E/W-aligned, steeply sloping sides and concave base	>2.1	2	0.3	
11	1110	fill	1109	singular fill	Red-brown silt-clay	>2.1	2	0.3	
12	1200	layer		ploughsoil	Red brown silt-clay	>50	>2.1	0.25	
12	1201	layer		subsoil	Greyish red-brown sandy-clay	>50	>2.1	0.4	
12	1202	layer		natural	Red sand-clay	>50	>2.1		
12	1203	cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned ditch, moderately sloping-sides, concave base	>2.1	2.5	0.7	
12	1204	fill	1203	primary fill	Grey-brown sand-silt	>2.1	1	0.3	
12	1205	fill	1203	secondary fill	Red-brown silt-clay	>2.1	2.5	0.4	
13	1300	layer		ploughsoil	Grey-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		

13	1301	layer		subsoil	Orange-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		
13	1302	layer		natural	Orange-brown sands	>50	>2.1		
13	130	cut		ditch	NE/S-aligned, gently-sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	1	0.1	
13	1304	fill		singular fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	1	0.1	
14	1400	layer		ploughsoil	Grey-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1	0.2	
14	1401	layer		subsoil	Orange-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1	0.25	
14	1402	layer		natural	Orange-brown sands	>50	>2.1		
14	1403	cut		Ditch	NE/SW-aligned; recorded in plan	>2.1	1.1		
14	1404	fill	1403	surface fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	1.1		
14	1405	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned; recorded in plan	>2.1	1.2		
14	1406	fill	1405	surface fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	1.2		
15	1500	layer		ploughsoil	Grey-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		
15	1501	layer		subsoil	Orange-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		
15	1502	layer		natural	Orange-brown sands	>50	>2.1		
15	1503	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned, gently sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	1.75	0.3	
15	1504	fill	1503	singular fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	1.75	0.3	C19
15	1505	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned, gently sloping sides, concave base	>2.1	1.5	0.2	
15	1506	fill	1505	singular fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	1.5	0.2	C19
16	1600	layer		ploughsoil	Grey-brown clay sand	>2.1		0.15	
16	1601	layer		subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1	0.1	
16	1602	layer		natural	Yellow to red-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		
16	1603	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned, recorded in plan.	>2.1	1.2		
16	1604	fill	1603	surface fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	1.2		
16	1605	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned, recorded in plan.	>2.1	1.1		
16	1606	fill	1605	surface fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.1	1.1		
17	1700	layer		topsoil	Grey-brown clay sand	>50	>2.1	0.25	
17	1701	layer		subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1	0.15	
17	1702	layer		natural	Yellow to red-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		
18	1801	layer		topsoil	Grey-brown clay sand	>50	>2.1	0.25	
18	1802	layer		subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1	0.15	
18	1803	layer		natural	Yellow to red-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		
19	1901	layer		topsoil	Grey-brown clay sand	>50	>2.1	0.2	
19	1902	layer		Subsoil	Yellow to red-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1	0.05	
19	1903	layer		natural	Yellow to red-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		
20	2001	layer		topsoil	Grey-brown clay sand	>50	>2.1	0.25	
20	2002	layer		subsoil	Yellow-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1	0.15	
20	2003	layer		natural	Yellow to red-brown clay-sand	>50	>2.1		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
300	Flint: flake	1	3	Prehistoric
320	Stone: burnt	1	22	
323	Flint: flake	2	2	Prehistoric
1005	Bone: cows tooth	5	14	
1504	Pottery: refined whiteware	1	4	C19
	Stone: roof slate fragment	1	6	
1506	Glass: bottle	1	59	C19
	Metal work: knife blade	1	22	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				312	323	304
Feature number				310	322	302
Sample number (SS)				1	2	3
Flot weight (g)				1.14	2.53	1.27
Sample volume (l)				40	40	15
Plant macrofossil preservation				N/A	N/A	N/A
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**			
			Crop stubble (modern)		++++	
D/A	Apiaceae	*Aethusa cynapium*	Fool's parsley (modern)			+
A/D/HSW	Polygonaceae	*Fallopia convolvulus*	Black-bindweed (modern)		++	
A/D		*Persicaria* spp	Persicaria spp (modern)	+++	++++	+++

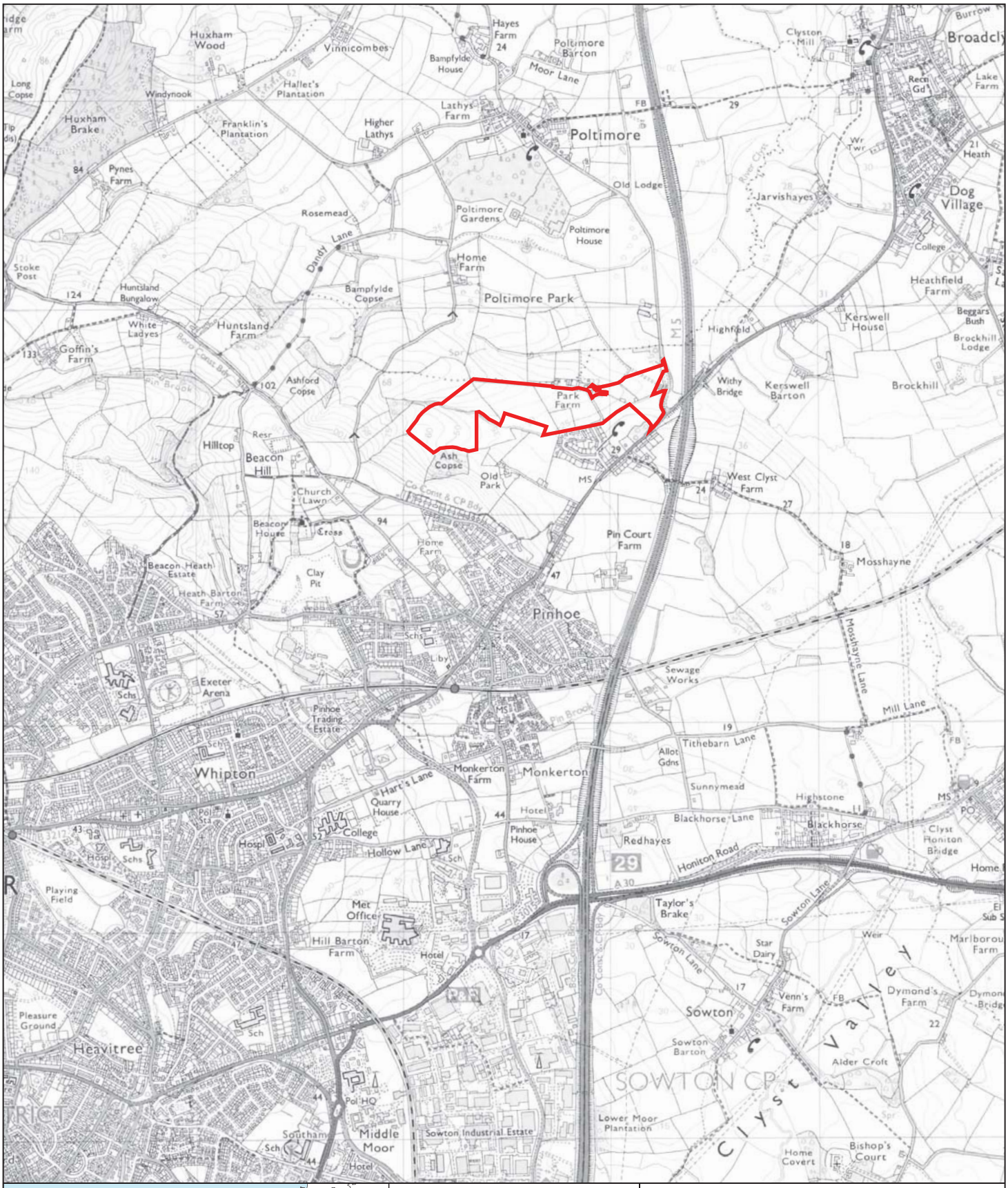
Key:
Plant macrofossils - All plant macrofossils are carbonised unless marked as modern (mod)
+ = 1-5 items; ++ = 6-20 items; +++ 21-40 items; ++++ = >40 items

(m) = modern

Charcoal
(2) = 2 fragments

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Old Park Farm, Pinhoe	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2013 at Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon. Twenty trenches were excavated. Evidence was found for prehistoric activity or occupation, in the form of three intercutting ring ditches, within the westernmost part of the site. Two prehistoric worked flints were recovered from one ring ditch fill, and a single piece of burnt stone was recovered from a second ring ditch. Palaeoenvironmental samples taken from all three ditches revealed charcoal present but no burnt or unburnt bone to indicate a funerary association, and the character of these ditches remains uncertain. A series of NW/SE and NE/SW-aligned boundary ditches were also recorded, pre-dating the arrangement of fields depicted on the 1889 OS first edition map. Artefacts recovered from one double-ditched boundary, on a shared alignment with other boundary ditches, suggest that these boundaries may be of 19th-century date. Numerous shallow plough furrows were encountered. Although undated artefactually these probably represent medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains. Post-medieval/modern field drains and a modern service were also encountered.	
Project dates	25 February – 6 March 2013	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical Survey: Stratascan 2013	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon	
Study area (M^2/ha)	22ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SX 969 9553	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Devon County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ring-ditches	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Worked flint, pottery, metal, bone
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, photo registers etc
Digital	Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Survey data, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **13078**		



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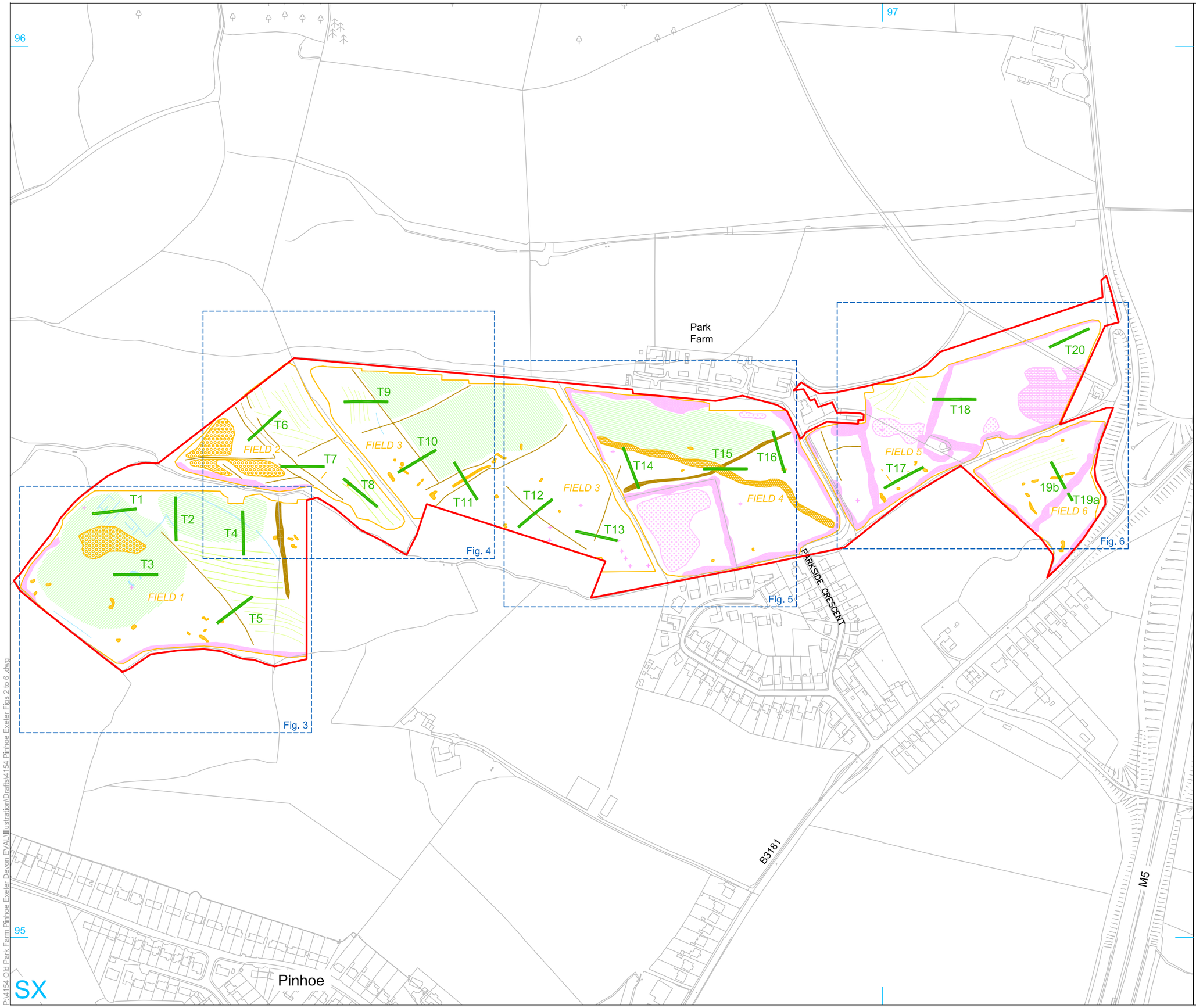
PROJECT TITLE

Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	**4154**	*DATE*	**13-03-2013**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**JB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**PJM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

site

evaluation trench

limit of geophysical survey

geophysical survey results (Stratscan 2013)

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Area of pit-like features of possible archaeological origin
- Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 200m

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PROJECT TITLE
Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4154	DATE	11-03-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:4000	

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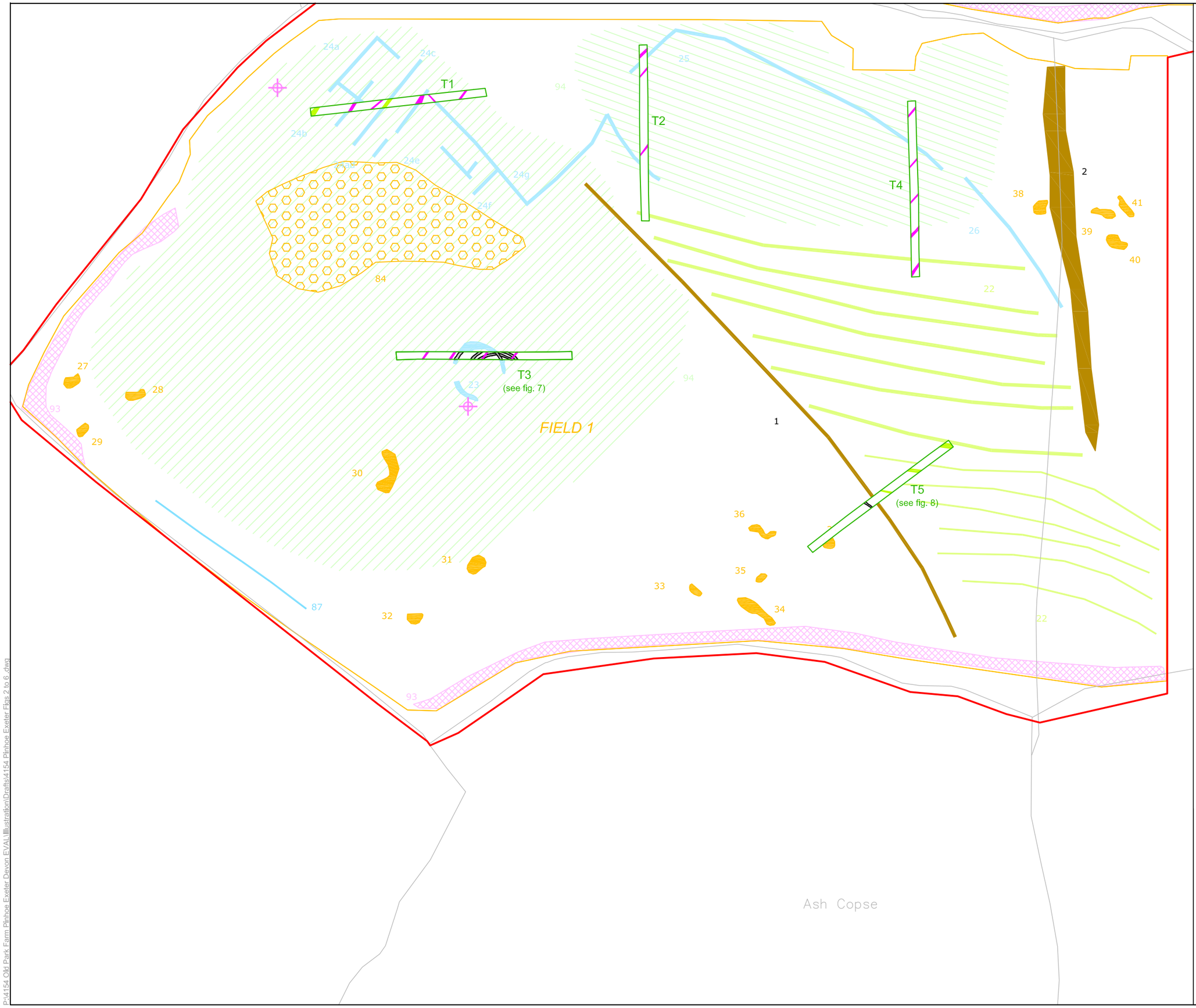

N

site

evaluation trench

limit of geophysical survey

archaeological feature

modern feature/field drain

furrow

geophysical survey results (Stratscan 2013)

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary

Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Area of pit-like features of possible archaeological origin

Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature

OTHER ANOMALIES

Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing

Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service

Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary

Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

Scattered magnetic debris

Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Field 1; trenches 1 to 5, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4154	DATE	11-03-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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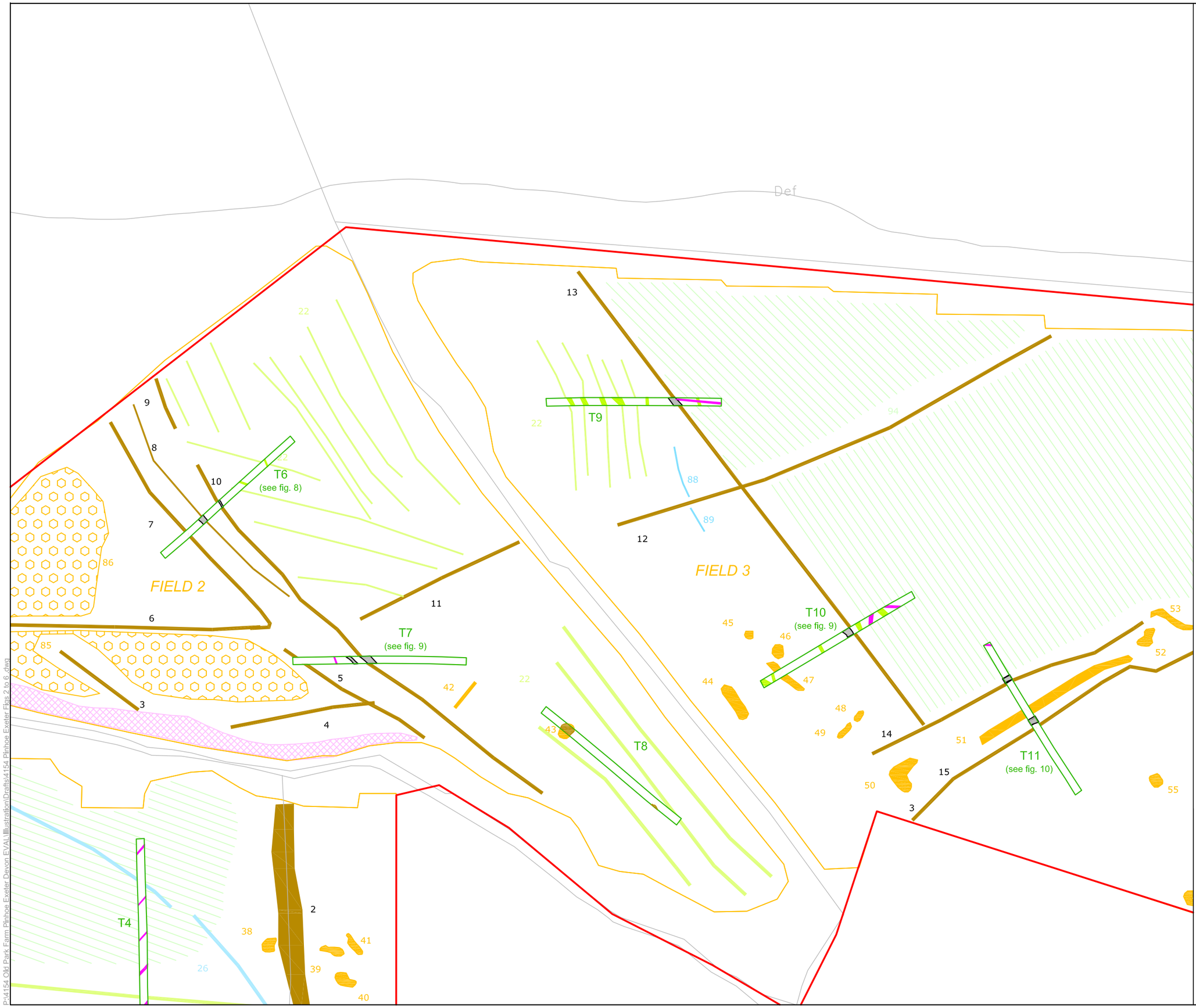

N

site

evaluation trench

limit of geophysical survey

archaeological feature

modern feature/field drain

furrow

treethrow

geophysical survey results (Stratscan 2013)

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary

Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Area of pit-like features of possible archaeological origin

Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature

OTHER ANOMALIES

Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing

Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service

Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary

Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

Scattered magnetic debris

Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Fields 2 and 3; trenches 6 to 11, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4154	DATE	11-03-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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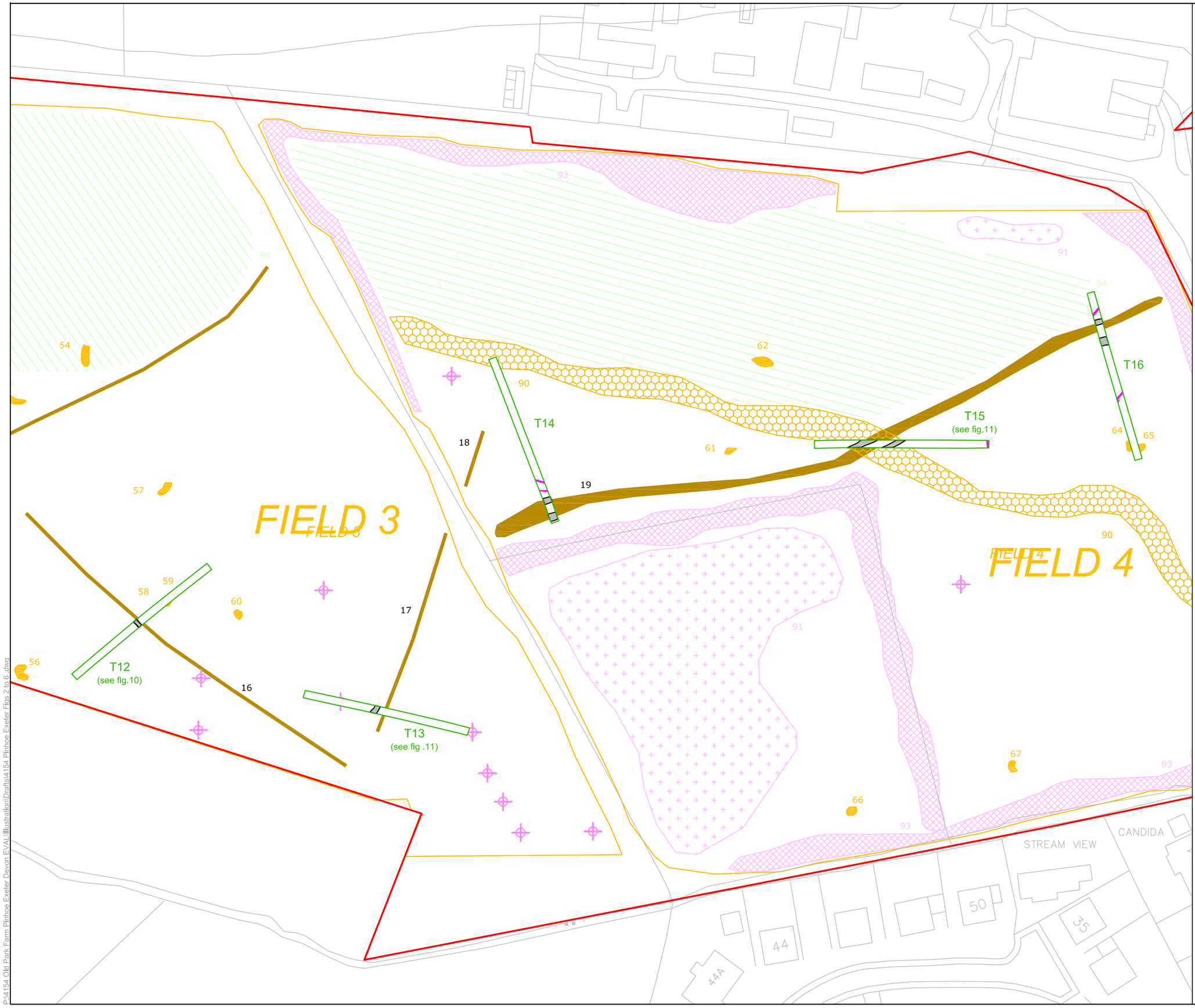

N

site

evaluation trench

limit of geophysical survey

archaeological feature

modern feature/field drain

furrow

geophysical survey results (Stratscan 2013)

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary

Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Area of pit-like features of possible archaeological origin

Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature

OTHER ANOMALIES

Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing

Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service

Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary

Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

Scattered magnetic debris

Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Fields 3 and 4; trenches 12 to 16, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4154	DATE	06-03-2013	FIGURE NO.
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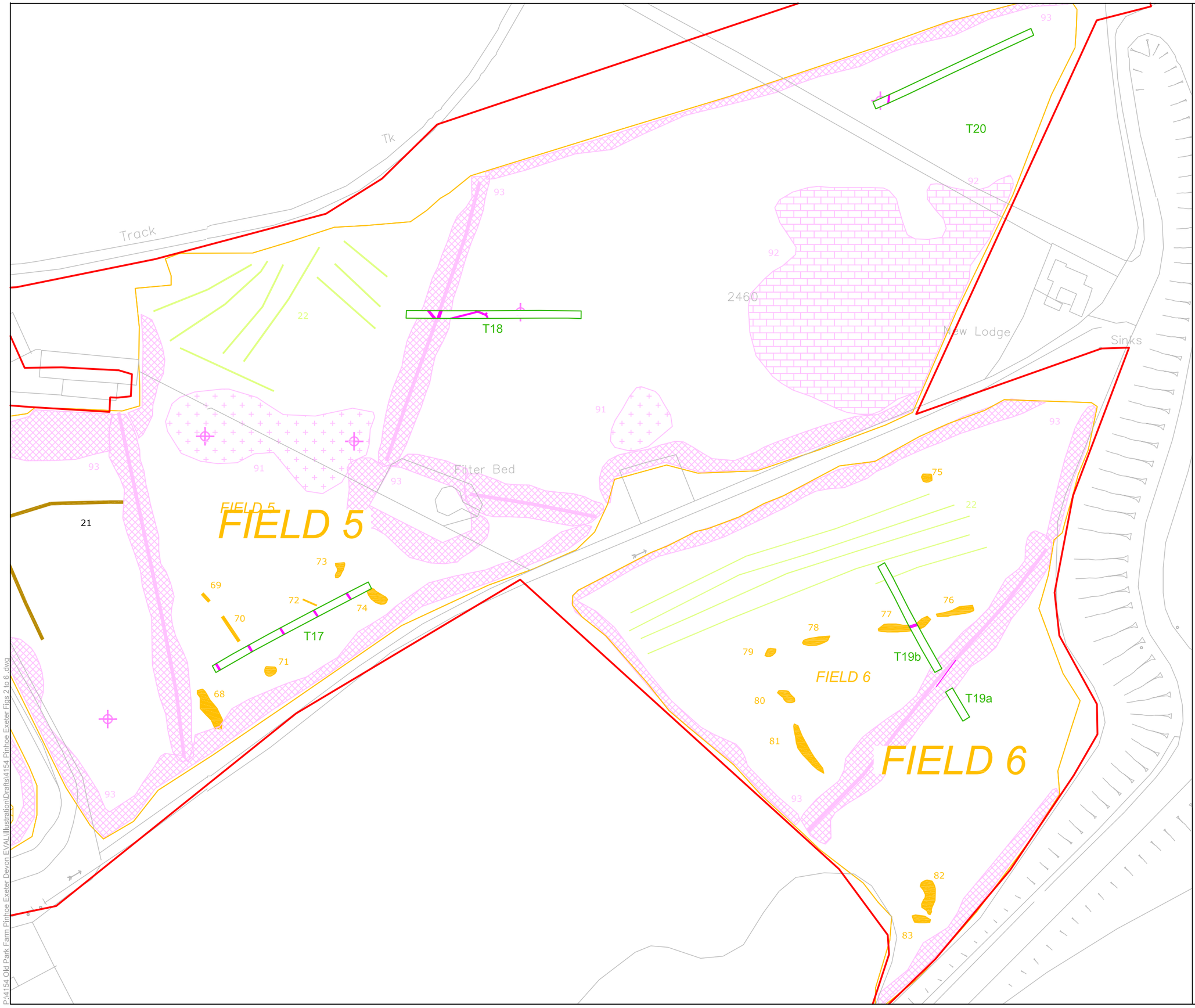

N

site

evaluation trench

limit of geophysical survey

archaeological feature

modern feature/field drain

geophysical survey results (Stratscan 2013)

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Linear anomaly likely to be related to former field boundary

Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

Area of pit-like features of possible archaeological origin

Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature

OTHER ANOMALIES

Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing

Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service

Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary

Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

Scattered magnetic debris

Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Fields 5 and 6; trenches 17 to 20, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4154	DATE	11-03-2013	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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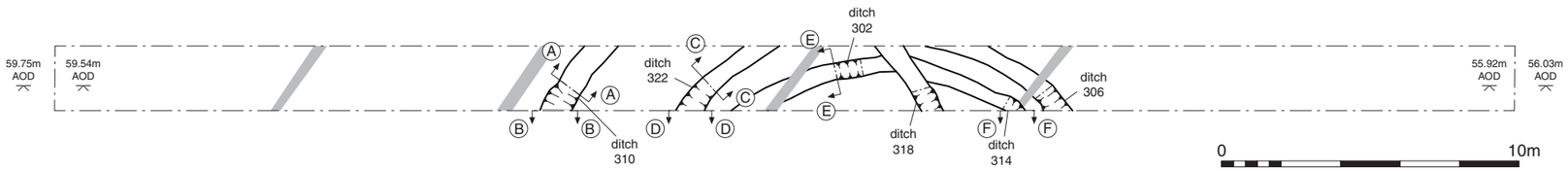
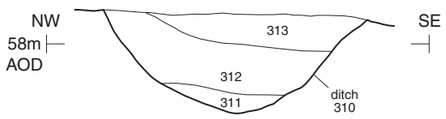
Trench 3, plan

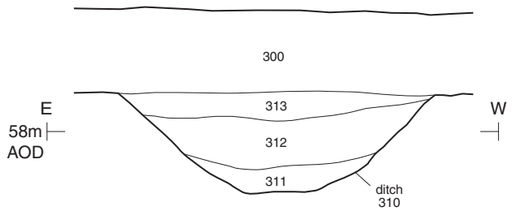


modern feature/field drain

Trench 3, section AA

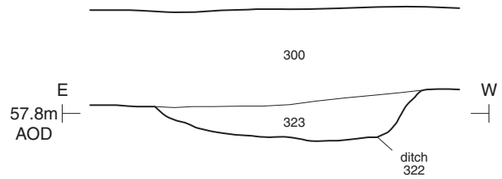


Trench 3, section BB



Trench 3, section CC

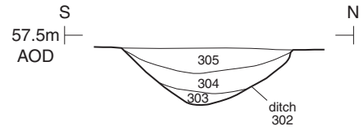
Trench 3, section DD



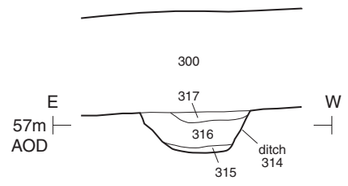
Trench 3, intercutting ring-ditches, looking west (scale 1m)

Trench 3, ditch 302, looking west (scale 0.3m)

Trench 3, section EE



Trench 3, section FF



Trench 3, ditch 310, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Trench 3, ditch 322, looking south-west (sclae 0.3m)

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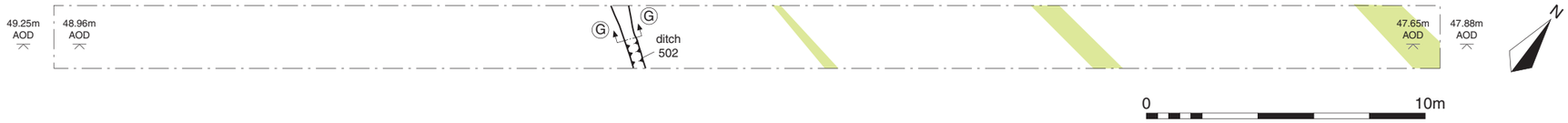
PROJECT TITLE
Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3; plan, sections and photographs

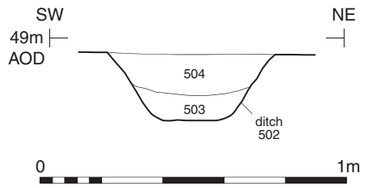
PROJECT NO.	4154	DATE	11-03-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	7
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:200 and 1:20	

Trench 5, plan



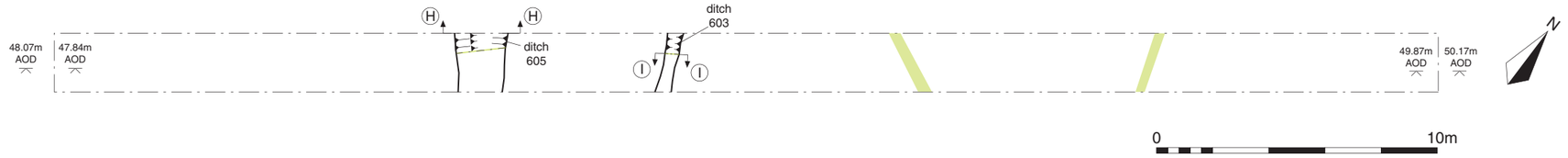
furrow

Trench 5, section GG



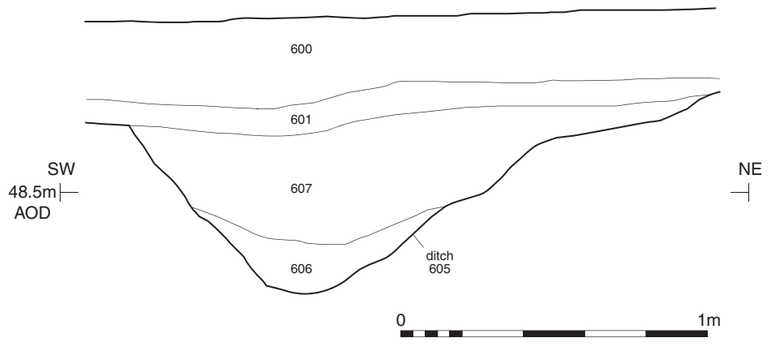
Trench 5, ditch 502, looking north-west (scale 0.3m)

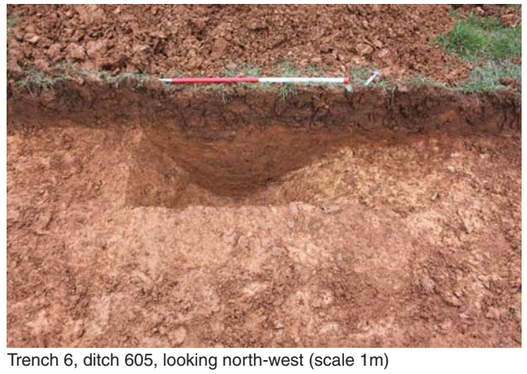
Trench 6, plan



Trench 6, ditch 603, looking south (scale 0.3m)

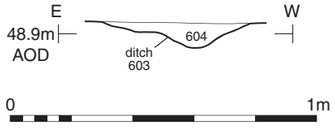
Trench 6, section HH





Trench 6, ditch 605, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Trench 6, section II



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PROJECT TITLE
Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 5 and 6; plans, sections and photographs

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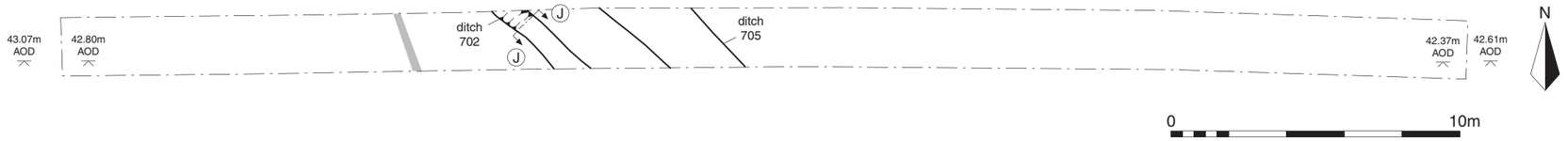
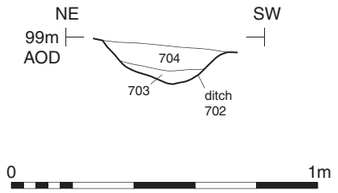
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:200 and 1:20	

Trench 7, plan

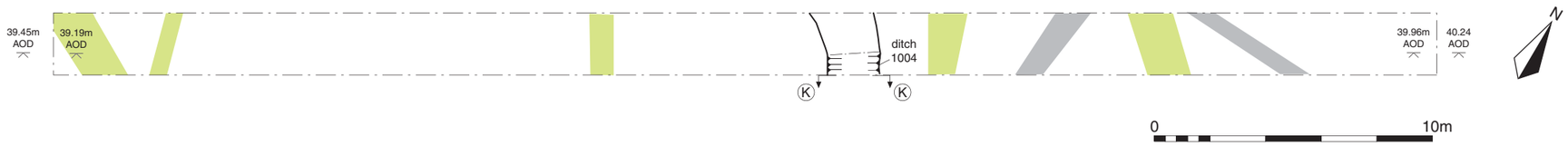


Trench 7, section JJ

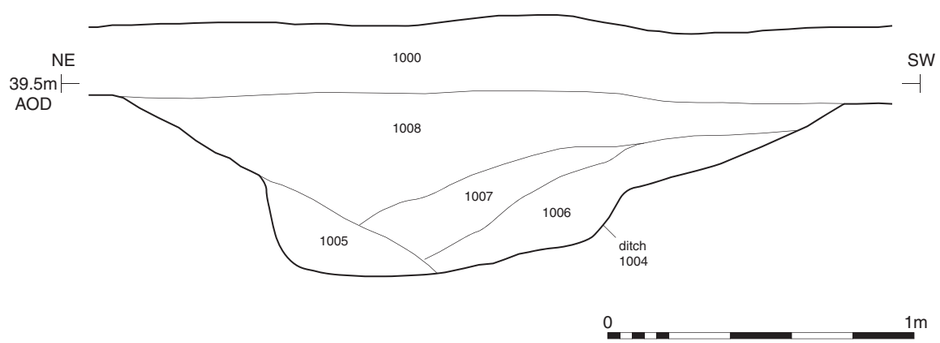


Trench 7, ditch 702, looking south-east (scale 0.3m)

Trench 10, plan



Trench 7, section KK



Trench 10, ditch 1004, looking south-east (scale 1m)

modern feature/ field drain

furrow

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PROJECT TITLE
Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 7 and 10; plans, sections and photographs

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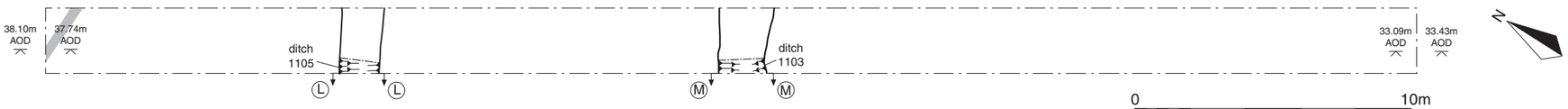
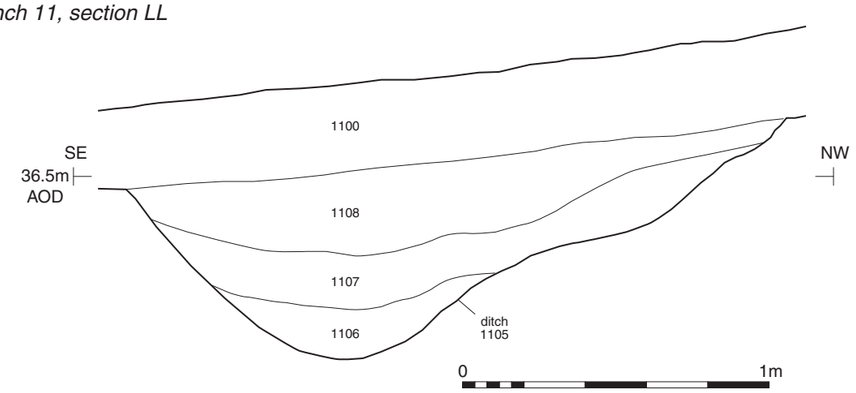
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:200 and 1:20	

Trench 11, plan

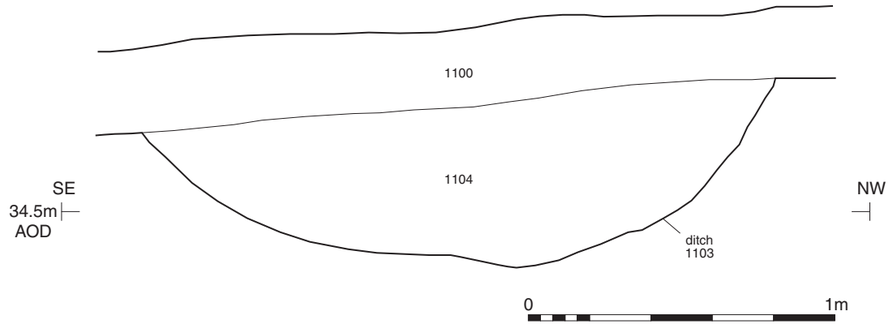


Trench 11, ditch 1105, looking south-west (scale 1m)

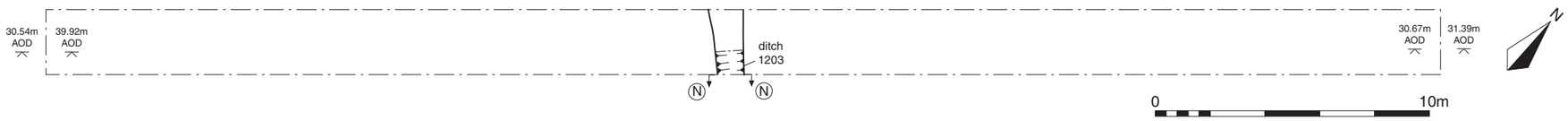
Trench 11, section LL



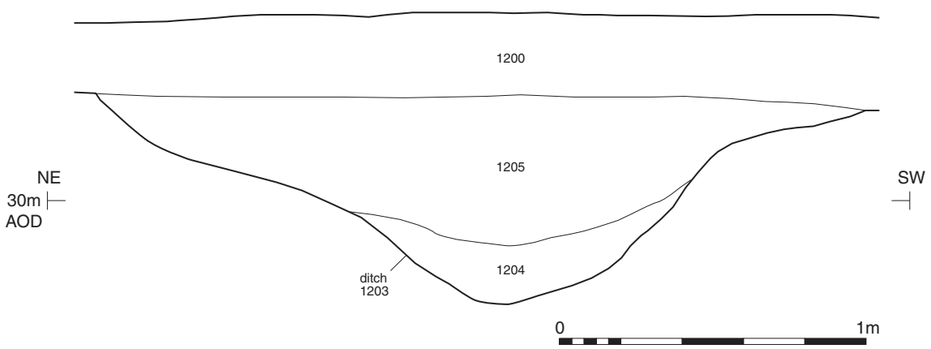
Trench 11, section MM



Trench 12, plan



Trench 12, section NN



Trench 12, ditch 1203, looking south-east (scale 1m)

modern feature/field drain

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PROJECT TITLE

Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 11 and 12; plans, sections and photographs

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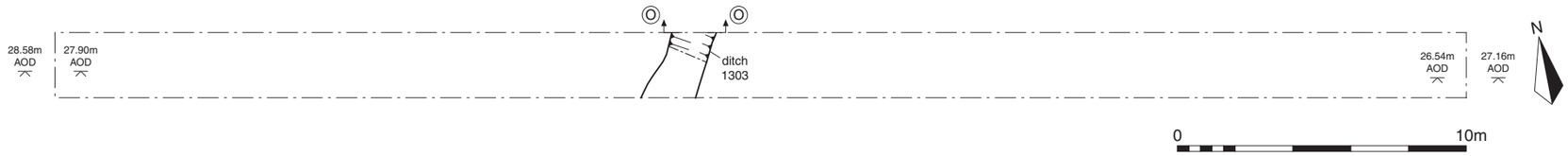
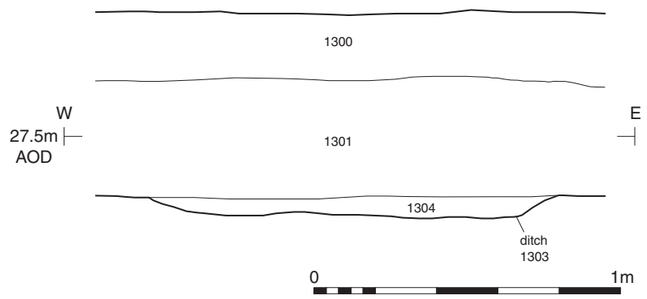
APPROVED BY	**PJM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200 and 1:20**	

Trench 13, plan

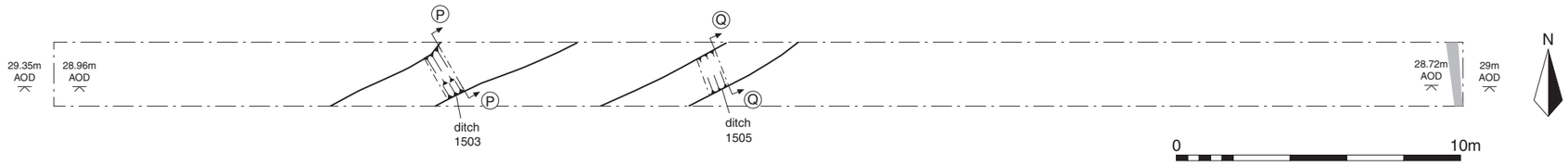


Trench 13, section OO



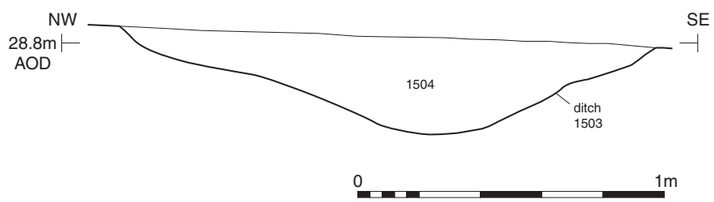
Trench 13, ditch 1302, looking north-east (scales 0.3m and 1m)

Trench 15, plan



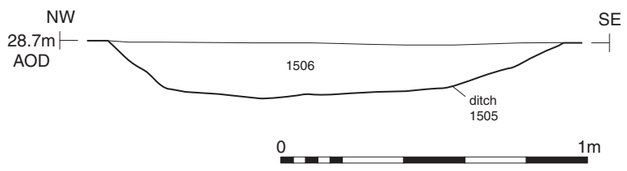
modern feature/field drain

Trench 15, Section PP



Trench 15, ditch 1503, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Trench 15, Section QQ



Trench 15, ditch 1505, looking north-east (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 13 and 15; plans, sections and photographs

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