



**Shepherd's Lane
Teignmouth
Devon**

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Waddeton Park Ltd


CA Project: 4031
CA Report: 12373

January 2013

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CA Project: 4031
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Shepherd's Lane
Location:	Teignmouth, Devon
NGR:	SX 9258 7401
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	7 - 27 November 2012
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum
Site Code:	SHP12

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2012 at Shepherds Lane, Teignmouth, Devon. Sixty five trenches were excavated.

Evidence was found for prehistoric activity on the site in the form of a Neolithic or Bronze Age pit and a ditch dating to the Middle Bronze Age.

The remains of a multi-phase Roman agricultural enclosure were recorded. The enclosure comprised a concentric series of substantial ditches dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD. Some evidence of possible small-scale contemporary timber structures located internally to the enclosure was identified but a dearth of building materials suggests an absence of significant structures. Evidence for domestic and industrial waste was recovered from a refuse pit in close proximity to the enclosure.

Numerous undated linear features were identified which may be associated with the Roman enclosure. Evidence for settlement and further enclosure in the southern part of the site could not be firmly dated but may be prehistoric in origin based on the presence of single flint flakes.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Waddeton Park Ltd at Shepherd's Lane, Teignmouth (centred on NGR: SX 9258 7401; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works to accompany a future planning application.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012a) and approved by Stephen Reed, Archaeologist, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET), archaeological advisor to Teignbridge District Council. 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 Stephen Reed, including site visits on the 15th and 23rd November 2012.

The site

- 1.3 The site is located immediately west of the urban fringe of Teignmouth, Devon and is situated above a *combe*, or small valley, with the topography rising gently from south to north and falling more sharply to the east and west (Fig. 1). The site comprises two land parcels located to the north-east and south-west of the Headway Cross junction of Shepherds' Lane, Headway Cross Road and Mill Lane. The north-east land parcel is approximately 10.7ha in size and lies at a height of between 70m and 140m AOD with ground sloping to the south and east. It is comprised of four fields under crop (Fields 1-4; Fig. 2), divided by well-maintained hedges. The south and west boundaries are formed by Headway Cross Road and Shepherds' Lane while to the east is modern housing and to the north, agricultural land. The south-west land parcel is approximately 0.38ha in size and lies at a height of approximately 85m AOD with ground sloping to the west (Field 5; Fig. 2). It comprises the eastern half of a field in rough pasture. The north and east boundaries are formed by Headway Cross Road and Mill Lane while to the south and west is agricultural land.

- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Heavitree And Alphington Breccias of the Permian Period (BGS 2012).

Archaeological background

- 1.5 The site has been the subject of a detailed archaeological desk-based assessment (CA 2012b), the results of which are summarised below.
- 1.6 One archaeological site is recorded on the Devon HER within the site. There is strong evidence that buried remains of a possible multi-phase prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure survive across the two northernmost fields of the site. The evidence for this comprises a cropmark depicted on aerial photographs (CA 2012). The layout of this cropmark has been identified as a cut feature of archaeological potential in the results of a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2012). Two hedgerows at the margins of the site are considered to be 'important' in accordance with The Hedgerows Regulations (*ibid*). The Devon HER records the existence of the post-medieval fieldname 'Leets' in the field in the south-west corner of the site; no evidence of water management features was observed in this area during a site visit (*ibid*).
- 1.7 As mentioned above, the site was subject to detailed magnetometry geophysical survey earlier in 2012. Several weaker positive responses have been interpreted as cut features associated with the enclosures above (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2012). There are numerous positive responses elsewhere within the site, however they are weak and diffuse hampering confident interpretation (*ibid*). The site also contains evidence for several removed field boundaries recorded on the 1842 Tithe Map (*ibid*).
- 1.8 Within the wider study area a limited range of archaeological sites is represented. The tip of a Bronze Age socketed axe was recovered by metal detecting in fields to the west of the site (CA 2012). A short hook-shaped linear cropmark feature has been recorded from aerial photographs to the north-west of the site and has been assigned a prehistoric date in HER records, though there has been no subsequent investigation to substantiate this. A prehistoric enclosure has been recorded to the south-west of the site however evidence for this arises only from the name 'oldbury' across fields in this area.

- 1.9 The site lies 16km to the south of the Roman city at Exeter (*Isca Dumnoniorum*), and an established Roman Road ran north-east/south-west approximately 5.5km to the north-west of the site, at Idleford (CA 2012). It is possible that the prehistoric complex detailed above may have survived further into the Roman period, however further evidence of Roman activity within the site or study area is extremely limited (*ibid*).
- 1.10 The remainder of the archaeological sites within the desk-based assessment study area are of predominantly medieval, post-medieval and modern date and comprise historic buildings and the remains of buildings and landscape features such as boundary stones (CA 2012). The Scheduled Monument of Bishop's Palace, Bishopsteignton, lies immediately west of the study area, however it is likely that the site and much of the wider study area was utilised as farmland until the present (*ibid*).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.11 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 2008). This information will enable Teignbridge District Council 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

- 1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 65 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plans (Figs 2-7). All trenches were 1.6m wide. Five trenches were 10m long (12, 27, 42, 43, 59). Forty-three trenches were 20m long (3, 4, 8-11, 13-15, 17, 18, 20-24, 26, 28-38, 40, 44, 45, 47, 49-51, 54, 55, 58, 61-65). Thirteen trenches were 30m long (1, 2, 5-7, 16, 41, 46, 48, 53, 56, 57, 60). Three trenches were 40m long (25, 39, 52) and one Trench (19) was intended to be 50m long in total, but was split into two segments (19a and 19b) either side of an extant hedgerow. The positions of Trenches 54 and 61 were altered from the locations agreed in the WSI in the avoidance of underground services. Trench 48 was not excavated to the full

length proposed in the WSI as the significant cumulative depth of deposits overlying the natural substrate led to safety concerns arising from the instability of the trench sides. 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).

- 1.13 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).
- 1.14 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). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.15 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, 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 - 39)

- 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 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 17, 18, 27, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 60 – 64 (Figs 2 – 7 & 39)

- 2.2 No archaeological features were observed in Trenches 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 17, 18, 27, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 60 - 64.

- 2.3 In Trenches 35, 42, 43 and 48 the natural substrate was recorded at a depth of between 0.64 and 1.35m below present ground level (bpgl). In these trenches it was overlain by a layer of colluvium 35005, 42002, 43003 & 48002. This layer was over 0.7m in depth in Trench 48. The colluvium was sealed by subsoil. A post-medieval gully, 35004, was recorded cutting the subsoil in Trench 35. The subsoil was sealed by modern plough soil in all four trenches.
- 2.4 In Trenches 6, 7, 17, 29, 40, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 60, 62 and 63 the natural substrate was overlain by subsoil which was in turn sealed by plough soil. Evidence of root disturbance was recorded in Trench 63, 63002 & 63004.
- 2.5 In Trenches 3, 4, 10, 18, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 53, 56, 61, and 64 the natural substrate was directly overlain by the plough soil. In Trench 34 a post-medieval field boundary 34002 and a field drain 34005 were recorded.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits were encountered in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 37, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 49, 52, 57, 58, 59 and 65.

Trench 1 (Fig. 8)

- 2.7 The natural substrate, 1012, was identified at a depth of 0.35m bpgl in Trench 1. It was cut by four undated linear features 1001, 1004, 1006 and 1009 all of which correspond to anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. Two ditches running parallel with Shepherds Lane were observed at the eastern and western ends of the trench (ditches 1001 and 1006 respectively). Ditch 1001 was 1.80m wide with a depth of 0.57m. It was U-shaped in profile and contained two fills, 1002 and 1003, both of which appeared to have derived from silting. Ditch 1006 was wider at 2.31m and much shallower, with a depth of 0.27m, but also contained two silted fills, 1007 and 1008. A further shallow ditch, 1004, was recorded in the central part of the trench with a depth of 0.16m. It was 1.9m wide, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled by red brown silt deposit, 1005. Ditch 1009 was recorded adjacent to this feature but ran on a slightly different, north/south, alignment. Similar to ditch 1004, it was 1.64m wide with gently sloping sides and a flat base and a depth of 0.23m. It contained two fills 1010 and 1011 both comprising red brown silty clay. All four features were sealed by plough soil 1000.

Trench 2 (Fig. 9)

- 2.8 In Trench 2 the natural substrate 2003, was cut by 2.02m wide and 0.19m deep ditch 2001. This is likely to be a continuation of ditch 1006 identified in Trench 1. The ditches lay on the same alignment, had similar profiles with gently sloping sides and flat bases and contained single fills which were similar in appearance, 1007 and 2002. As in Trench 1 the ditch was sealed by plough soil 2000.

Trench 5 (Fig. 9)

- 2.9 Natural substrate 5002 was recorded in Trench 5 at a depth of 0.3m bpgl. It was cut by a north-west/south-east aligned V-shaped ditch which corresponded to a positive linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. Ditch 5007 was 2.22m wide and 0.98m deep, with regular, steeply sloping sides and contained four sedimentary fills, 5003, 5004, 5005, and 5006. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these fills. The ditch was sealed by subsoil 5001. A post-medieval boundary ditch, depicted on historic OS mapping, was also observed in this trench, but not excavated. The ditch was sealed by subsoil 5001 and plough soil 5000.

Trench 8 (Fig. 10)

- 2.10 A small circular concave sided pit 8002 was observed cutting the natural substrate in Trench 8. It had a 0.6m diameter and a depth of 0.33m. It contained two dumped fills 8003 and 8004. Lower fill 8003 comprised dark grey silty clay with abundant charcoal whilst fill 8004 comprised red brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. The earlier of the two fills, 8003, contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. This deposit also contained a single struck flint flake and a fire cracked stone. Environmental samples taken from both fills 8003 and 8004 (8.1 and 8.2 respectively) identified alder or hazel charcoal indicative of discarded firing debris. Due to a lack of further ecofacts it was not possible to ascertain if the burnt material derived from discarded domestic hearth waste or from industrial activity. The pit was sealed by plough soil 8000.

Trench 9 (Fig. 11)

- 2.11 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.80m bpgl in Trench 9. Undated shallow curvilinear gully with concave base 9004 was recorded cutting this deposit. It was 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled by a singular, dark grey-brown silt deposit 9003. The gully was overlain by subsoil 9001 which was covered by plough soil 9000.

Trench 11 (Fig. 11)

- 2.12 A shallow flat based ditch, 11002, with a width of 1.05m and a depth of 0.15m was recorded corresponding to a positive linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey in Trench 11. The ditch cut the natural substrate 11001 and contained two sedimentary fills 11003 and 11004. No dating evidence was recovered from either fill. The ditch was overlain by plough soil 11000.

Trench 12 (Fig. 11)

- 2.13 Natural substrate was recorded at a depth of 0.74m bpgl in Trench 12. It was cut by two parallel ditches 12002 and 12004. The ditches were 0.2m apart. Ditch 12002 was 1.82m wide and 0.23m deep with slightly irregular sides and base, whilst ditch 12004 was narrower at 1.23m and had a U-shaped profile with a depth of 0.35m. The ditches were filled by similar deposits of red-brown sandy clay 12003 and 12005. An environmental sample was taken from fill 12003. The sample contained only a very small quantity of highly fragmented charcoal which may be residual. Therefore no evidence for date or function could be deduced. However one sherd of South Devon ware pottery dating from the late 2nd to 4th century AD was recovered from fill 12005. The ditches are likely to be contemporary. They were sealed by subsoil 12006 which was overlain by plough soil 12000.

Trench 13 (Fig.12)

- 2.14 Large, 4.3m wide ditch 13004 was identified cutting natural substrate 13001. The ditch was excavated to a depth of 0.98m. The base of the feature was not identified. The sides were steeply sloping and indicative of a V-shaped profile. The earliest deposit recorded within the ditch was a layer of dark grey brown clay silt 13003. This deposit was overlain by grey brown silty sand 13004. No dating evidence was recorded from either fill. The ditch closely corresponds to the northernmost outer corner of the probable enclosure identified by the archaeological desk-based assessment (CA 2012b). The ditch was sealed by plough soil 13000.

Trench 14 (Fig. 13)

- 2.15 Natural substrate 14001 was cut by an undated shallow ditch 14002 in Trench 14. The ditch was U-shaped in profile, 1.55m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping sides, rounded base. It contained a single sedimentary fill 14003 and

corresponded to a narrow curving, linear, geophysical anomaly. It was sealed by subsoil 14004 and in turn by plough soil 14000.

Trench 15 (Fig. 13)

- 2.16 A north-west/south-east aligned, 1.52m wide ditch 15003, was observed in Trench 15. Its sides were moderately steeply sloping and regular and it had a flat base and was 0.51m deep. It cut the natural substrate 15002 and was filled by red brown clay 15004 which appeared to have derived from the silting of the feature. No dating evidence was recovered. The ditch was sealed by subsoil 15001 which was overlain by plough soil 15000.

Trench 16 (Fig. 14)

- 2.17 Two broad ditches were recorded in Trench 16. Both correspond to the series of linear features identified as part of the enclosure. The more north-easterly of the ditches appears to be the same ditch as that excavated in Trench 13, 13004. Both ditches cut natural substrate 16002. The outer ditch 16003 was 2.26m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.03m at which point excavation was halted. Hand auguring of the feature suggested the base of the ditch lay at 1.76m bpgl. The sides of the ditch were very steep, suggestive of a V-shaped profile. Three sedimentary fills were identified. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the fills. The earliest fill 16004 comprised light brown silty clay. Charcoal recovered from the environmental sample taken from this deposit was too highly fragmented to identify. It was overlain by a layer of orange brown silty clay 16005 which was in turn sealed by deposit 16006, light red brown silty clay. The inner of the two enclosure ditches identified in Trench 16 (16007) was wider than ditch 16003 at 3.4m. Again this ditch could not be excavated to its full depth but auguring suggested a maximum depth of approximately 1.8m. Similarly to ditch 16003 it had very steeply sloping regular sides. The two earliest fills lying within this ditch were identified through auguring (16008 and 16009) whilst the latest two were excavated by hand, 16010 and 16011. 16010 and 16011 contained several sherds of pottery dating to the late 2nd to 4th century AD along with a quantity of oyster shells. This material may be suggestive of the intermittent dumping of domestic waste in the ditch. Both ditches were sealed by subsoil 16001 and in turn by plough soil 16000.

Trench 19 (Fig. 15)

- 2.18 Similarly to Trench 16 both of the major outer and inner ditches of the enclosure system were identified in Trench 19. The outer ditch, 19009, was 2.97m wide and

excavated to a depth of 1.25m bpgl. It cut natural substrate 19001 and contained two fills 19010 and 19011 from which no dating evidence was recovered. The inner enclosure ditch, 19002, was very wide at this point measuring 3.9m in width. Like ditch 19009 it could not be excavated to the base but hand auguring suggested the base lay at approximately 1.4m bpgl. Here the earliest deposits recorded within the ditch were 19004 and 19008 both of which are likely to have resulted from the slumping of the ditch sides. These deposits were overlain by silting deposit 19005 and by a further slumping event 19006. A final silting event, 19003, was the latest deposit recorded in the ditch. Two sherds of late 2nd to 4th century AD pottery were recovered from this fill. Both ditches in Trench 19 had steeply sloping sides indicative of V-shaped profiles and were sealed by subsoil 19001 which was covered by plough soil, 19000.

Trench 20 (Fig. 16)

- 2.19 Natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.26m bpgl in Trench 20. It was cut by a ditch, 20001, forming the westernmost side of the outer enclosure. Here the ditch was 1.6m wide and excavated to its full depth of 0.58m. It was found to be considerably less substantial in size than where it was recorded in Trenches 13, 16 and 19 (13004, 16003 & 19009). Its sides were more gently sloping and it had a U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill 20002 from which no finds were recovered. It was sealed by plough soil 20000.

Trench 21 (Fig. 16)

- 2.20 A shallow north-east/south-west aligned ditch, 21004, was identified in Trench 21. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and cut natural substrate 21002. It was 1.44m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled by red brown silty clay 21003. Thirteen sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from this deposit. It was sealed by subsoil 21001 and subsequently by plough soil 21000.

Trench 22 (Fig. 17)

- 2.21 Natural substrate was identified at 0.32m bpgl in this trench. A small posthole with a diameter of 0.37m, vertical sides and a flat base 22009 was seen cutting the natural substrate to a depth of 0.29m. The posthole contained two fills 22010 and 22011. A single sherd of Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the secondary fill, 22011.

- 2.22 The edge of a large cut feature, 22002, was observed to the south-east of the posthole. The feature was not fully exposed by the evaluation trench but recorded with a width greater than 1.5m and corresponding to an oval shaped positive anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. It is possible this feature is representative of terracing into the slope for the construction of a building. Two parallel possible beam slots 22012 and 22013 were recorded cutting the base of the feature. 22012 was 0.34m wide with a depth of 0.12m. Similarly, 22013, was 0.13m wide with a depth of 0.15m. Both features were greater than 0.8m in length with steep, vertical sides and a flat base. They were filled by deposits 22003 and 22004 respectively. The beam slot fills were overlain by a number of deposits making up the fills of the possible terrace cut. The earliest of these were deposits 22005 and 22006 both of which were sealed by a layer of sandy clay 22007. This deposit contained fourteen sherds of pottery dating to the late 2nd to 4th century AD and a quantity of burnt stone. An environmental sample taken from this deposit identified small quantities of moderately-preserved charcoal. The charcoal may be residual as it was small in size and only present in a small quantity, therefore no evidence regarding function could be deduced from it. This deposit was sealed by a further deposit comprising brown grey silty clay, 22008.
- 2.23 The infilled posthole 22009 and infilled terrace 22002 were sealed by plough soil 22000.

Trench 23 (Fig. 18)

- 2.24 A further stretch of one of the internal enclosure ditches was excavated in Trench 23 as ditch 23003. It cut natural substrate 23002 and was 3.3m wide with steeply sloping sides. The feature could not be excavated to its full depth but auguring suggested the base may lie at approximately 1.6m bpgl. This would suggest the ditch is more likely to have a flat base than to be V-shaped in profile. The two earliest fills exposed appeared to have resulted from early silting of the feature, 23005 and 23009. Fill 23005 contained a large quantity of pottery dating from the late 2nd century AD along with a fragment of animal bone. These deposits were overlain by a further silting event 23008. Evidence for a bank was observed along the north-western edge of the ditch. The bank comprised dumped deposits, 23006 and 23007. These deposits appeared to have slumped south-eastward over the silted ditch and they may therefore represent the remains of an original bank to the north of ditch 23003. Evidence for a re-cut of the ditch was observed in this location. The re-cut, 23010, was filled by a silted deposit, 23004, from which forty sherds of

pottery in a variety of wares dating from the late 2nd century AD was recovered. An iron nail also recovered from this deposit is of likely Roman date. The bank and ditch were sealed by subsoil 23001 which was overlain by plough soil 23000.

Trench 24 (Fig. 19)

- 2.25 An undated possible elongated oval shaped pit, 24003, with a width of 1.12m and greater than 1.5m in length was recorded cutting natural substrate 24002 in Trench 24. It extended beyond the limits of the trench but corresponded to a discrete anomaly picked up by the geophysical survey. It was very shallow in nature at a depth of 0.14m and contained a single sedimentary fill 24004. It was sealed by subsoil 24001 which was in turn overlain by plough soil 24000.

Trench 25 (Figs. 19, 20 & 21)

- 2.26 Two parallel ditches representing the southernmost extent of the enclosure system were identified in Trench 25 cutting natural substrate 25003. Ditch 25005 formed the outermost of these ditches and was 1.96m wide with a depth of 0.67m. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Four fills were identified within this feature. The two earliest fills 25007 and 25008 appeared to have resulted from initial slumping of the ditch sides however pottery was recovered from both of these deposits. Both fills contained South Devon ware dating to the late 2nd to 4th century AD but fill 25007 also contained imported central Gaulish Samian ware also dating from the late 2nd century AD. These deposits were sealed by silting events 25006 and 25004. Fill 25006 contained six fragments of 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery whilst deposit 25004 contained 45 sherds dating from the late 3rd and 4th century AD including a fragment of a decorated carinated jar.
- 2.27 The inner of the two enclosure ditches, 25009, was broader at 2.75m wide and deeper than the outer ditch 25005. It was not excavated to full depth but auguring suggested the base may lie at 1.2m bpgl. Its northern side was steeply sloping whilst its southern side sloped more gently. Two sedimentary fills were identified within the ditch, 25011 was the earlier of the two. No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit, but the overlying fill, 25010, contained three sherds of mid to late Romano British pottery.
- 2.28 Two further linear features were identified in Trench 25 to the north of the enclosure ditches. Both cut the natural substrate. One comprised an undated narrow shallow U-shaped gully 25015 with a width of 0.59m and 0.16m in depth. It was filled by a

deposit of orange brown silty sand 25014 and was probably a drainage feature. The other, 25013 appeared to be linear within the limits of the trench and corresponded to a possible discrete feature identified on the geophysical survey. It is possible it may represent a segmented ditch. It was U-shaped in profile, 1.34m wide with a depth of 0.36m and an irregular base. It was filled by 25012 comprising grey brown silty sand from which several sherds of 2nd century AD pottery were recovered along with an un-featured flint flake which could only be broadly attributed to the prehistoric period.

- 2.29 All features in Trench 25 were covered by subsoil 25002 which was overlain by plough soil 25001.

Trench 26 (Fig. 22)

- 2.30 A north-west/south-east aligned ditch 26003 was observed in Trench 26. The ditch was 3.9m wide and 0.6m deep with a concave base. The geophysical survey and analysis of crop marks depicted on aerial photographs suggests this feature is the same outer enclosure ditch as that identified in Trenches 19 and 16 (19002 & 16007). Here the ditch contained three fills, 26004, 26005 and 26006. All of which appeared to have derived from silting. A very large quantity of mid 3rd to 4th century AD pottery was recovered from the uppermost of these three fills, 26006 along with six fragments of slate, a fragment of fired clay and two fragments of unidentifiable animal bone. No specific use could be identified for either the fired clay or the slate - the limited quantity of slate recovered was not suggestive of use for roofing material. The ditch was sealed by a layer of subsoil 26001 which was overlain by plough soil 26000.

- 2.31 No evidence of a possible annexe to the enclosure suggested by the geophysical survey just to the south-west of ditch 26003 was found during fieldwork.

Trench 28 (Fig. 23)

- 2.32 Two ditches forming possible ancillary enclosures to the main enclosure were recorded cutting the natural substrate in Trench 28. The ditches ran parallel to one another. The more northerly ditch, 28002 was V-shaped in profile, 1.25m wide, 0.66m deep and contained five fills, 28007, 28006, 28005, 28004 and 28003. The earliest three fills appeared to have resulted from silting whilst the fourth fill (28004) contained a volume of rubble, possibly indicative of the collapse and slumping of an adjacent bank with the disuse of the enclosure or, equally, the deliberate backfilling

of the feature with material from elsewhere. This deposit was overlain by a final silting event 28003.

- 2.33 To the south-east of ditch 28002 ran ditch 28009, which was 1.2m wide, 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The presence of slumped clay 28012 along the north-western edge of this ditch may also represent a collapsed bank. This deposit was overlain by a sandy clay sedimentary deposit 28011 from which six unidentified fragments of animal bone were recovered. An environmental sample was taken from this deposit which contained a small amount of indeterminate charcoal. The ditch was truncated by a post-medieval lynchet 28008 which was 6m wide and 0.42m deep and filled by red grey sandy clay 28010. This deposit and ditch 28002 were sealed by modern plough soil 28000.

Trench 31 (Fig. 24)

- 2.34 Ditch 31002 was 1.8m wide, 0.86m deep and V-shaped with steep sides, cutting natural substrate 31001 in Trench 31. It contained five fills 31007, 31006, 31005, 31004 and 31003 consecutively. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the fills. The earliest two fills appeared to represent initial weathering of the ditch sides whilst the later three fills were representative of phases of silting. The ditch was sealed by plough soil 31000.

Trench 32 (Fig. 24)

- 2.35 Natural substrate was exposed at 0.50m bpgl in Trench 32. It was cut by a possible shallow north-east/south-west aligned ditch 32004. The ditch was 1.64m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base and was filled by red brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered. It was sealed by subsoil 32002 which was in turn covered by plough soil 32001.

Trench 33 (Fig. 25)

- 2.36 A north-east/south-west aligned stretch of the outer enclosure ditch 33003 was identified cutting natural substrate in Trench 33. The ditch was 2.09m wide and excavated by hand to a depth of 0.70m. Beyond this depth auguring was carried out to find the base of the feature which was found to be at approximately 1.35m bpgl. The ditch is likely to be V-shaped in profile in this location. Three fills were exposed during excavation. The earliest of these deposits, 33006, comprised brown red silty sand. This deposit was overlain by a silted deposit, 33005, containing four sherds of Roman pottery in sandy amphorae fabric. The latest ditch fill 33004 also

contained a quantity of pottery dating from the late 2nd to 3rd century AD in a variety of wares. The ditch was sealed by subsoil 33001 which was subsequently sealed by plough soil 33000.

Trench 37 (Fig. 25)

- 2.37 Two cut features 37004 & 37006 were exposed at the southern end of Trench 37. They cut natural substrate 37002 but could not be excavated as they were overlain by a depth of material in excess of 1.4m comprising colluvium, 37001, and plough soil 37000. Both appeared to be east/west aligned linear features, 2.2m and 2.6m wide respectively and were filled by a mid brown red deposit containing frequent stone inclusions. The natural substrate appeared to sharply drop away in a southerly direction approximately half way along the length of the trench. It is possible that the post-medieval lynchet recorded in Trench 28 (28008) also exists in this trench and exaggerates the natural break of the slope. However no distinct cut was seen in section and no variation in the colluvial deposit was identified.

Trench 39 (Fig. 26)

- 2.38 Two undated pits were identified cutting the natural substrate in Trench 39. The larger of the two, pit 39004, had a depth of 0.41m and was at least 1.5m wide but extended beyond the limits of the trench. This pit corresponded to an oval anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It contained a single silted fill 39003 and was truncated by a modern north-east/south-west aligned field drain along its western edge. The smaller of the two pits 39007 was 2m wide and also appeared oval in shape but was much shallower by comparison at 0.1m. This pit contained two fills 39006 which contained numerous rounded stones and silted deposit 39005. Both pits were sealed by a layer of subsoil/colluvial material 39001 and subsequently by modern plough soil 39000.

Trench 41 (Fig. 27)

- 2.39 Natural substrate, 41002, was recorded at 0.40m bpgl in Trench 41. Two ditches and a pit were observed cut from this level. Ditch 41003 corresponded to a geophysical anomaly which aligns with ditch 31002 in Trench 31 but was narrower at 1.2m wide and much shallower at 0.12m deep. Unlike the ditch in Trench 31 it had a flat base, shallow sides and contained only a single sedimentary fill 41004 from which a single flint flake was recovered. Only a broad prehistoric date could be attributed to this find.

- 2.40 The second ditch recorded in Trench 41 (41005) corresponded to a curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was 1.5m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow sides and a flat base and contained a single silting fill from which a single prehistoric flint flake was recovered.
- 2.41 A small pit or large truncated posthole, 41007, was identified just to the north-east of ditch 41003. It was circular in shape and had a diameter of 0.65m, a depth of 0.26m, steep sides and a concave base. No dating evidence was recovered from singular fill 41008.
- 2.42 All the features in Trench 41 were overlain by subsoil 41001 which was in turn overlain by plough soil 41000.

Trench 44 (Fig. 28)

- 2.43 A number of undated archaeological features were identified cutting natural substrate 44001 in Trench 44. These features appeared to broadly correspond to areas of positive response in the geophysical survey results. Curvilinear ditch 44002 was 0.82m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile, moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two silted deposits 44015 and 44003. To the south of this feature partially exposed shallow pit 44009 was observed. It had a depth of 0.3m. This feature was filled by red grey sandy clay 44008. A further linear feature in the form of shallow ditch 44012 was also identified. This feature was 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single silted fill 44013 which had been significantly truncated by a narrow modern agricultural drain. To the south of the ditch lay a pair of small postholes 44004 and 44005. Posthole 44004 was 0.26m in diameter and 0.06m deep, while posthole 44005 was 0.22m in diameter and 0.05m deep. The postholes were filled with very similar deposits of red grey sandy clay 44006 and 44007 respectively. All the features in Trench 44 were sealed by a layer of colluvial material 0.44m in thickness which was overlain by plough soil 44000.

Trench 45 (Fig. 29)

- 2.44 An east/west aligned ditch 45003 was identified cutting natural substrate 45002 in Trench 45. This feature was not identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch had a steeply sloping northern side and gently sloping southern side and a flat base with a width of 1.01m and depth of 0.2m. It contained a single sterile fill 45004. It was overlain by a layer of subsoil 45001 which was sealed by plough soil 45000.

Trench 46 (Fig. 29)

- 2.45 Natural substrate 46003 was observed at a depth of 1.1m bpgl in Trench 46. It was cut by a possible, undated, flat based ditch 46005. The ditch was 2.9m wide and 0.32m deep with shallow sides. It contained two fills 46007 and 46006, both of which were sterile. The ditch was sealed by two layers of colluvial material 46003 and 46002. The colluvium was sealed by subsoil 46001 and subsequently by plough soil 46000.

Trench 49 (Fig. 30)

- 2.46 Natural substrate 49004 was observed at a maximum depth of 1.78m bpgl in the central part of Trench 49. At the north end of the trench it rose to 1.1m bpgl whilst at the southern end it rose to 0.66m bpgl. It was sealed by colluvium 49003, which was overlain by colluvium 49002. Together they were over 1m in thickness. Deposit 49002 was cut by a very large probable pit 49005. The shape in plan and full extent of the pit could not be established initially as it was only partially exposed by the evaluation trench and was not identified by the geophysical survey. The trench was then extended in length and a possible opposing edge was identified, providing a diameter of 6.88m. The base of the feature was not identified but was excavated to a depth of 0.67m from the top of colluvial deposit 49002. It was filled by a series of dumped deposits 49006, 49007, 49008 and 49009 consecutively. Deposit 49006 was the earliest deposit exposed but it is possible earlier deposits exist below this layer. These fills appeared to have been dumped from the northern edge of the feature as steeply sloping tip lines were apparent. Fill 49009 was rich in both domestic and industrial waste including a large quantity of oyster, cockle and limpet shells, ironworking slag, unidentified animal bone and probable iron nail fragments. It also contained numerous sherds of South Devon ware pottery and a single sherd of central Gaulish samian ware dating from the late 2nd to 3rd century AD. This dumped deposit was overlain by deposit 49010 which was very similar to the underlying colluvium (49002/49003) in appearance and was probably deposited in the same manner. Two sherds of Romano British Pottery were also recovered from this deposit. The feature was sealed by subsoil 49001 and plough soil 49000.

Trench 52 (Fig. 31)

- 2.47 Four large partially exposed post-medieval quarry pits 52003, 52005, 52007 & 52009, were revealed cutting natural substrate 52002 in Trench 52. They were filled by loose brown silty clay and Breccia rubble 52004, 52006, 52008 and 52010

respectively. One sherd of 17th to 18th century glazed earthenware and a post-medieval or modern iron horseshoe were recovered from pit 52003. The pits were not excavated. They were sealed by subsoil 52001 which was overlain by topsoil 52000.

Trench 57 (Fig. 32)

- 2.48 An undated east/west aligned probable boundary ditch, 57007, was identified cutting natural substrate 57008 at the southern end of Trench 57. It was shallow with a width of 1.2m and depth of 0.25m, moderately sloping sides and a flat base and contained two deposits 57006 and 57005. It had been entirely truncated along its eastern edge by later ditch 57003 which was 1.8m wide with a V-shaped profile and much deeper at 1.25m with a flat base. Ditch 57003 contained a single sedimentary fill, 57004, from which no finds were recovered. To the north of the ditch a significant depth of colluvial material, 57002, overlay the natural substrate in a probable natural east/west aligned combe. Both the colluvium and the boundary ditch were sealed by subsoil 57001 and plough soil 57000.

Trench 58 (Fig. 33)

- 2.49 The same ditch as the one recorded in Trench 57 was also observed in Trench 58. The earlier phase of the ditch, 58009, cut natural substrate 58012 and was recorded as 0.91m wide with a depth of 0.31m. It was filled by a deposit of dark brown clay sand 58010. Ditch 58009 had moderately sloping sides with an uneven base. To the south of ditch 58009 two deposits forming a possible truncated bank were recorded. The underlying material 58003 was dark brown clay sand and possibly represented a buried layer of topsoil whilst the overlying 58002 appeared to comprise re-deposited natural substrate. As in Trench 57 the ditch was truncated along its northern edge by a deeper V-shaped ditch 1.66m wide and 0.75m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. In this trench the re-cut of the ditch also cut colluvial material 58011 which filled the aforementioned natural combe. The re-cut of the ditch was filled by four consecutive sedimentary fills 58008, 58007, 58006 and 58005. No dating evidence was recovered from either the ditch or the bank material. Both the bank and the ditches were overlain by subsoil 58001 and by plough soil 58000.

Trench 59 (Fig. 33)

- 2.50 A wide north/south aligned ditch 59008 appearing to relate to the same boundary system as the east/west ditches identified in Trenches 57 and 58 was recorded in

Trench 59. The ditch was 3.12m wide and 0.75m deep with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base and cut natural substrate 59002. The ditch appeared to have undergone five phases of silting 59007, 59006, 59005, 59004 and 59003. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the five fills. The ditch was sealed by subsoil 59001 which was in turn overlain by plough soil 59000.

- 2.51 The ditches identified in Trenches 57, 58 and 59 closely corresponded to positive linear anomalies identified on the geophysics. Although no dating evidence was recovered from any of them they appear to be aligned with modern boundaries and it seems reasonable to conclude they are post-medieval in date, however they could not be identified on historic maps.

Trench 65 (Fig. 34)

- 2.52 In Trench 65 the natural substrate 65001 was cut by three archaeological features. At the north end of the trench a possible small circular posthole, 65005, 0.57m in diameter and 0.14m deep was recorded with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by red sandy clay 65004. Just to the south-west of this feature lay a possible ditch terminus 65007, 0.49m in width with a depth of 0.2m. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by silted deposit 65006. No dating evidence was recovered from either the pit or the ditch terminus.
- 2.53 To the south of the posthole and ditch terminus lay a shallow scooped feature into which two possible surfaces were lain. The feature was not fully exposed and its shape in plan is hence uncertain. A small exploratory intervention established the feature was less than 0.1m in depth. The earliest deposit encountered within the cut was an undated deposit of red grey sandy clay 65009. No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit and only a single identifiable fragment of charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample taken from the deposit. The charcoal is likely to be residual therefore no evidence of function could be deduced. A possible metallated surface 65011 overlay this deposit. The metallated surface was in turn overlain by a possible rough stone surface 65003 comprising both large unfinished stones and possible burnt stone fragments. The lower stone from a rotary quern (RA 1) comprised part of this structure. Deposit 65009 and possible metallated surface 65011 were observed in patches through rough stone surface 65003 which was left *in situ*, the full extent of these deposits could therefore not be established. The rough stone surface 65003 was covered in places by a possible occupation layer 65002 which contained numerous sherds of mid to late 3rd to 4th-century AD ceramics.

- 2.54 The stone surface, ditch terminus and posthole were sealed by plough soil 65000.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

Finds

- 2.55 The finds assemblage retrieved from the evaluation is summarised in Appendix B. Pottery hand-recovered from the evaluation amounts to 379 sherds, weighing 3.1kg. In addition, fired clay, ironwork, lithic material and animal bone were recovered. Further, smaller quantities of artefactual material were recovered following processing of bulk soil samples (Appendix B/C). Finds were recorded from 21 contexts, with dateable material from the prehistoric and Roman periods.

The Pottery

Prehistoric

- 2.56 The prehistoric pottery assemblage amounted to 19 sherds weighing 244g. These included 13 sherds in a grog and rock-tempered fabric, from deposit 21003, a sherd from deposit 22011 with polycrystalline rock inclusions, and three sherds from deposit 8003 with white quartz inclusions. While the material from deposit 21003 was of likely Middle Bronze Age date, those from deposits 22011 and 8003 could only be broadly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. The sherds from deposit 21003 were in good condition and may originate from a single vessel.

Roman

- 2.57 The Roman pottery assemblage consisted of 362 hand-recovered sherds, predominantly comprising coarsewares of local (south Devon) origin or from sources to the east. Most common are distinctive South Devon wares and Dorset Black-burnished wares (BB1). The range of vessel forms in these two fabrics was similar, mainly utilitarian jar and bowl/dish forms, and with a pre-dominance of jars among the BB1. A carinated jar with a cordoned body and acute lattice decoration, in South Devon ware, was recorded from deposit 25004, and was of likely late 3rd to 4th-century date. Flat-rimmed bowls in Black-burnished ware, which are typical of the mid 2nd to earlier 3rd century AD, were recorded from deposits 25006 and 65002. A South Devon ware vessel of this form was also recorded from deposit 22007.
- 2.58 Bowls with 'dropped' flange were present in both the South Devon ware and Dorset Black-burnished ware fabrics with vessels recorded from deposits 26003 and 49009.

All could be dated in the mid 3rd to 4th-century range. A further flanged bowl, in a grey ware fabric, was recovered from deposit 22005 and was likely of similar date.

- 2.59 Singular vessel types included a straight sided dish in Black-burnished ware, from deposit 22007, which is dated to the late 2nd to 4th century. A sherd from a carinated vessel, also in Black-burnished ware, was recorded from deposit 25004. Other forms included a probable beaker with a beaded rim in a greyware fabric, recorded from deposit 23004, and a flanged rim in a whiteware fabric, from deposit 33004. While the beaker was of probable early Roman date the flanged rim could only be attributed a broad Roman date. Sherds of a sandy amphora fabric, from deposit 33005, could not be identified further and were attributed a broad Roman date.
- 2.60 Roman finewares were represented by a small quantity of samian sherds, predominantly of central Gaulish origin and a single colour-coated ware (probably Cologne type) sherd. Forms in the samian include a plain bowl (Drag. 31 bowl) and cup 33 (Drag. 33) both from deposit 25007 and suggestive of dating in the second half of the 2nd century. A large rim sherd from deposit 49009 is of east Gaulish origin, the form identifiable as Oswald and Pryce, pl LV, no 13, and likely to date to the later 2nd or early to mid 3rd century AD. The colour-coated ware sherd was recovered from deposit 19005. It is identifiable as from an indented beaker and probably dates to the early or middle 2nd century AD.

Post-medieval

- 2.61 A single sherd of glazed earthenware was recovered from deposit 52004 and was of 17th to 18th-century date.



*Other finds**Ironwork*

2.62 An iron nail was recorded from deposit 23004 and is of likely Roman date. Three further iron objects were retrieved from deposit 49009 that, due to their corroded condition, could only be tentatively identified as nail fragments.

2.63 A partial horseshoe of post-medieval or later date was recorded from deposit 52004

Fired clay

2.64 Individual pieces of fired clay were recovered from deposits 23004, 25003, 25004, 25007 and 26003. The fired clay was unfeathered and could not be identified further.

Stone

2.65 The lower stone from a rotary quern (RA 1), in pink sandstone, was recorded from deposit 65003. The quern stone features a much worn grinding surface with a central hole, which does not pass all the way through, and a roughly finished underside. The quern was typical of Late Iron Age or Roman styles. Pieces of stone in pink/red granite were recovered from several contexts. These included flat slab-like stones from possible surface 65003 (Ra 2, 3 and 5), in a pinkish-red granite and a smoothed cylindrical fragment from deposit 33004. The flat stones appeared to have been exposed to heat with occasional blackened surface areas and may have originally been hearth stones. The cylindrical fragment appeared to have been smoothed through abrasive use, such as a rubber for a quern. Smaller stones of similar geological type may possibly have been exposed to heat, though the pinkish colouring of the natural stone made any conclusion problematic. Six fragmentary pieces of slate were also retrieved from deposit 26003 though no specific usage could be identified. The limited quantity of slate recovered was not suggestive of use for roofing material.

2.66 Two unfeathered flint flakes were recorded from deposits 25013 and 80003 and, while both were indicative of prehistoric activity on site, they could only be attributed a broad prehistoric date.

Metallurgical residues

2.67 A quantity of ironworking slag (309 g) was hand-recovered from later Roman-dated deposit 49009 and further macroscopic/microscopic residues from the bulk soil sample <49.1> (taken from deposit 49009). The macroscopic material consists of

irregular lumps of moderately dense slag, which are indeterminate of 'process'. The microscopic residues comprise a significant quantity (56 g) of hammerscale comprising both 'flake' and 'spheroidal' forms. Flake hammerscale was most abundant and is good evidence for smithing activity in the vicinity.

Environmental

- 2.68 Environmental samples (456 litres of soil) were retrieved from fifteen different deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Prehistoric

- 2.69 Two samples were taken from fills 8003 (SS 8.1) and 8004 (SS 8.2) within Bronze Age pit 8002. No plant macrofossils were recovered from these samples with the exception of some modern *Persicaria* spp (*Persicaria* spp) and fat hen/goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp) seeds. Charcoal identified consisted of alder/hazel spp (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*). This material is indicative of discarded firing debris although the lack of finds or other ecofacts means no further information regarding function can be deduced.

Roman

- 2.70 Several features dating to the Roman period were sampled. Ditch 19002 (SS 19.2) contained no plant macrofossil or charcoal material. Ditch 25009 (SS 25.2) contained modern fat hen/goosefoot seeds. Ditch 25005 (SS 25.1) contained modern bramble (*Rubus* spp) and fat hen/goosefoot seeds. Ditch 33003 (SS 33.1) contained modern *Persicaria* spp seeds. Pit 49005 contained modern fat hen seeds. As no archaeological ecofacts were recovered from these samples, no conclusions regarding function can be ascertained. The modern seeds are likely to have been introduced by bioturbation.
- 2.71 Fill 22007 (SS 22.1) taken from terracing/quarry pit 22002 contained a small amount of moderately preserved charcoal identified as hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus* spp/*Malus sylvestris*) and oak spp (*Quercus* spp). The charcoal was only present in small quantities and is may well be residual therefore no firm evidence of function can be deduced. Fill 49008 (SS 49.1) was taken from pit 49005. The pit contained some modern fat hen/goosefoot seeds and no identifiable charcoal. There were however a large number of oyster and small number of cockle

and limpet-type shells recovered. This may represent a dump of domestic waste. The modern seeds are likely to have been introduced by bioturbation.

Land and Sea Shells

- 2.72 Material recovered totaled 128 fragments weighing 551g and was collected from fill 49009 within ditch (SS 49.1). Species identified abundant oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) and a small number of cockle-type shells, one limpet shell and two indeterminate land snails. The oyster, cockles and limpets appear to represent discarded food waste.

Undated

- 2.73 Seven undated features were also sampled. Ditch 16003 (SS 16.1) contained a small amount of charcoal which was too highly fragmented to identify. Ditch 12002 (SS 12.1) contained some modern *Persicaria* spp seeds and a small amount of cherry spp (*Prunus* spp) charcoal. Shallow scoop 65010 (SS 65.1) contained a single identifiable fragment of hawthorn/rowan/crab apple charcoal. Ditch 28002 (SS 28.1) contained a small amount of indeterminate charcoal. The small amount of charcoal recovered from these features is likely to be residual, therefore no firm evidence of function can be deduced. The modern seeds are likely to have been introduced by bioturbation.
- 2.74 Ditch 19009 (SS 19.1) contained some modern *Persicaria* spp seeds. Pit 24003 (SS 24.1) contained a small number of modern fat hen/goosefoot seeds. Ditch 28009 (SS 28.2) contained a modern bramble and elder seed. As no archaeological ecofacts were recovered from these samples, no conclusions regarding function can be ascertained. The modern seeds are likely to have been introduced by bioturbation.
- 2.75 The charcoal recovered may be residual within most features as it was only present in very small quantities and tended to be small in size. As a result, radiocarbon dating would generally not be recommended. One exception would be pit 8002 where there is evidence of a deliberate deposit of waste material, which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Any charcoal from this pit, with the exception of oak, would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation found some evidence of prehistoric activity on site. Furthermore evidence was found to indicate that the buried remains of a multi-phase Roman enclosure survive across the two northern-most fields of the site as suggested by the archaeological desk-based assessment (CA 2012b). Substantial enclosure ditches recorded by the evaluation largely correspond to both crop marks depicted on aerial photographs and with anomalies identified by the magnetometry survey carried out earlier in 2012 (AS 2012). Numerous archaeological features from which no dating evidence was recovered were also identified.

Undated

3.2 A number of undated features were identified in the northern part of the site in the vicinity of the Romano British enclosure (Fields 1 & 2). In general these features appeared to be shallow ditches and gullies and largely corresponded to positive linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Such features were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 11, 14, 31 and 32. A gully and ditch identified in Trenches 9 and 15 respectively were not identified by the geophysics. It is possible these features represent agricultural ditches external to, but contemporary with the Roman enclosure.

3.3 Two parallel ditches observed at either end of Trench 1, 1001 and 1006, may demarcate a trackway leading down slope towards the Teign estuary as a precursor to Shepherd's Lane. It is also possible this feature is associated with the Roman enclosure. Two other linear features observed in this trench may be representative of a former boundary. Indications of a continuation to the possible trackway and/or boundary were also observed in Trenches 2, 31 and 41.

3.4 Other undated features were identified in the southern part of the site (Fields 3 and 4). A possible curvilinear enclosure in Trench 41 and two gullies and three pits or postholes in Trench 44 and may be indicative of settlement activity. It is not apparent whether these remains are associated with the Roman enclosure or if they pre-or post-date it.

3.5 Other ditches identified in the southern part of the site may also be agricultural features associated with the enclosure however the two undated ditches recorded in



Trenches 57, 58 and 59 align with modern boundaries and are likely to be more recent in origin. They do not, however, appear on historic maps.

Prehistoric

- 3.6 Two discrete features containing ceramics dating to the prehistoric period were identified. A small pit in Trench 8 contained five sherds of Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. The pit, which stood in apparent isolation, appeared to have been used for the disposal of burnt domestic waste. The absence of further prehistoric archaeological deposits in this location suggests that they were either not exposed by the evaluation or that they do not survive possibly due to truncation through intensive agricultural use of the site in the Roman period and by the employment of modern agricultural methods.
- 3.7 A posthole, 22010, containing a further sherd of Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery was recorded almost directly in the centre of the Roman enclosures. Whilst it is possible that is of prehistoric date and that further structural remains from this period were either not exposed by the evaluation or do not survive due to the intensive use of the site in the Roman period it seems more likely that the pottery, which was recovered from the top fill of the feature, is residual and the posthole Roman in date. The posthole was located in close proximity to other probable structural features of Roman date in Trench 22, in the form of possible beam slots or drip gullies cut into the base of a terrace.
- 3.8 Struck flints recovered from the ditches in Trench 41 could only be attributed a broadly prehistoric date. The more westerly of these ditches corresponded to a curving linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. It is possible this could represent the partial remains of an enclosure pre-dating the system seen in the northern part of the site.
- 3.9 A large quantity of middle Bronze Age pottery which may originate from a single vessel was recovered from a ditch in Trench 21. The geophysical survey results suggest this ditch is respected by the Roman enclosure system - the Roman ditches are aligned both parallel and perpendicular to it. It is possible the Bronze Age pottery is residual in a feature originating in the Roman period but no Roman finds were recovered from the ditch and the pottery, which was dispersed throughout the ditch fill, was not abraded as is typical of residual sherds.

Roman

- 3.10 The buried remains of a large scale probable multi phased enclosure were identified in the northern part of the site. Substantial ditches were observed in all trenches in this area, targeted over linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The enclosure appears to comprise a large outer ditch, recorded in Trenches 13, 16, 19, 20 and 33 and two successively smaller internal enclosures. This complex geometric organisation is typical of prehistoric and Romano-British homesteads (Wilson, 2000). The larger of the two internal ditches was recorded in Trenches 16, 19, 25 and 26 whilst the smaller was observed in Trenches 23 and 25.
- 3.11 A possible entrance in the north-eastern side of the enclosures was indicated by the geophysical survey results, demarcated by a possible ditched causeway. Possible ancillary enclosed areas were also recorded to the north and to the south-west of the main enclosure system, in Trenches 12 and 28. The presence of these appendages and apparent alterations to the enclosure may attest to use of the site for more than a single phase or over an extended period. It is not unusual for successive enclosures of this period to overlap one another resulting in such complex plans (Wilson, 2000). The phasing was not investigated as part of the evaluation but the large quantities of pottery recovered from secure deposits in both the external, internal and possible ancillary enclosure ditches suggest the site was in use from the 2nd to 4th century AD. Although no dating evidence was found to suggest the enclosure pre-dates the Roman period the largely aceramic tradition of Devon in the Iron Age (Holbrook pers comm.) and the fact that the lower fills of many of the enclosure ditches could not be excavated during the course of the evaluation due to health and safety considerations, mean that an Iron Age date of origin could also be possible.
- 3.12 A re-cut of one of the internal enclosure ditches was observed in Trench 23. The silted fill of this re-cut contained a large quantity of 2nd-century pottery suggesting the event occurred when the enclosure was in one of its earliest phases of use and may also indicate the complex pre-dates the Roman period. The re-cut may represent a localised clearance of the ditch possibly due to the collapse of the bank which was observed lying along the north-western edge of the original ditch. It was not apparent whether this bank was located on the internal or the external side of ditch (23010) as it was not possible during the course of the evaluation, to establish whether this ditch was part of the same enclosure as the ditches seen in Trenches 16 and 19 to the north (16007 & 19002) or to ditch 25000 to the south. The survival

of bank material in this location, suggests this part of the site has suffered less truncation than the rest of the enclosed area as no other evidence for banks associated with the enclosure ditches were observed elsewhere on site.

- 3.13 Structural remains located within the enclosed area were recorded in Trenches 22 and 65. In Trench 22 two possible beam slots or drip gullys were observed in the base of what may be a terraced area. It is possible these remains pre-date the enclosures; the finds recovered from the silting of this terrace date to the same period as those found throughout the enclosures ditches. The posthole and possible stone surface observed in Trench 65 may also indicate the presence of structures internal to the enclosure.
- 3.14 It is possible that more substantial structures associated with the enclosure system may have existed but either do not survive or were not exposed by the evaluation. However, a lack of building stone or ceramic building materials recovered from the site suggests an absence of large scale structures constructed in the Roman tradition. Although the six fragmentary pieces of slate recovered from ditch 26003 could represent degraded roof slates, they possessed no features indicative of use for roofing and were too limited in quantity to be suggestive of the presence of a slate roofed structure. It is however noteworthy that small lumps of burnt clay which could represent daub and an iron nail were recovered from Trenches 23, 25 and 26. All of these trenches are located within the southern part of the enclosed area from where no archaeological features relating to structures were recorded. These finds could attest to the presence of buildings of timber construction in this part of the enclosure evidence of which has been entirely destroyed by ploughing. However the aforementioned survival of the bank in Trench 23 suggests this area has suffered less truncation than other parts of the complex. No evidence of structures or finds associated with building were recorded in Trenches 24 and 62, which were also located within the enclosed area.
- 3.15 In general the enclosure ditches appeared to have been well maintained and kept clear of debris. Evidence for only one incidence of the dumping of domestic waste in the ditches was found, in Trench 16. However, a large probable refuse pit 49005 in Trench 49 was identified down slope, approximately 160m from the enclosure. The pit contained dumps containing both domestic and industrial waste including oyster, cockle and limpet shells, slag and residues from ironworking and ceramics dating to the 3rd century, when the enclosure was in use. It seems probable this pit was used

not only for the disposal of refuse created at the enclosure but possibly also by other nearby settlement or centres of industry as no evidence for iron working was found in or near the enclosure. Furthermore the re-use of the lower stone of a rotary quern in the rough stone surface in Trench 65 indicates cereal processing may have been occurring nearby.

3.16 Four sided enclosures of this period such as this are not uncommon in Devon (Wilson, 2000) and though few have been excavated in recent times a number of similar sites with quadrilateral concentric ditches have been identified in the county notably through aerial reconnaissance in the 1980s (Griffith, 1983). Such sites include, Pitt Farm, Mamhead and Kenton (Griffith, 1983; Wilson, 2000) both of which are located within six miles, north-east of the site at Shepherd's Lane. Examples of other Romano-British homesteads which have undergone excavation in Devon include the more simple rectilinear enclosures at Rewe Cross at Clyst Honiton (Uglove 2000; Simpson et. al. 1989) along with the more similar substantial ditched enclosure identified at Aller Cross, Kingkerswell in 1993 (Hearne & Seager Smith 1995). This site is located only five miles to the south-west of the enclosure at Shepherd's Lane and is comparable in scale, both in the size of the enclosure ditches and in the size of the enclosed area at approximately one hectare. However, unlike at Aller Cross, no firm evidence could be found at Shepherd's Lane to support the presence of activity on site in the Iron Age or of the presence of substantial Romanised structures (ibid.).

3.17 The complex at Shepherd's Lane appears to have had a primarily agricultural function and probably represents a moderately sized farmstead. Any structures within the enclosed area are likely to have comprised small timber built buildings and it seems likely some of the auxiliary enclosed areas were used for the corralling and holding of livestock. Though few such sites have been excavated evidence suggests they are numerous in the immediate vicinity of this site and throughout Devon.

Post-Medieval

3.18 The evaluation revealed evidence for several removed field boundaries recorded on the 1842 Tithe Map (CA 2012b). These boundaries were not excavated during the evaluation but appeared to comprise ditches or lynchets running east / west across the site. A number of post-medieval or modern field drains were also observed, for example in Trenches 34, 35 and 64.

- 3.19 Evidence for the post-medieval quarrying of Breccia was observed in Trench 52.

Correlation with geophysical survey and extent of subsoil and colluvial deposits (Figs 2 & 39)

- 3.20 A layer of subsoil was recorded in most trenches and appeared to seal some archaeological features. It is possible that the areas without subsoil have suffered more significant truncation than those areas where the subsoil is present, probably as a result of modern agricultural practices. However, archaeological features were recorded directly underlying the modern plough soil in numerous trenches which may have suffered such truncation (Trenches 1, 2, 8, 11, 13, 20, 22, 28, 31 and 65). No clearly defined areas where truncation appeared to have been particularly severe were identified as the trenches without subsoil were spread across the site, but a slight tendency toward more truncation in the trenches located further upslope in the northern half of the site, over and around the area of the enclosure (Fields 1 and 2) was observed.
- 3.21 The results of the evaluation largely corresponded to anomalies identified through the analysis of crop-marks depicted on aerial photographs and identified by the geophysical survey. However a number of features were identified that were not identified prior to fieldwork. Such features were frequently overlain by a considerable overlying depth of colluvial material. It is possible more features survive below this material that were not identified by the geophysical survey and that lay outside the trenched areas. In Trench 49 archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period were seen to cut colluvial material and it is again possible that earlier features, i.e prehistoric ones, underlie these deposits.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Charlotte Haines, assisted by Rebecca Riley, Greg Crees, Sarah Cobain, Gary Baddeley, Roy Poulter, Jerry Austin, Sikko van der Brug, Edward Doherty, Jeff Muir, Sarah Foster, Alex Portch, Jerry Stone, Jon Pick, Dennis Morgan, Yvonne Heath and Peter Busby. The report was written by Charlotte Haines, assisted by Daniel Sausins. The illustrations were prepared by Ian Atkins. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, 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	1000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.35	
1	1001	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	>1.6	1.8	0.57	
1	1002	fill	1001	primary fill	mid red-grey silty clay with stone		0.9	0.2	
1	1003	fill	1001	secondary fill/silting	mid red-grey silty clay		1.8	0.38	
1	1004	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, moderate side, flat base	>1.6	1.9	0.16	
1	1005	fill	1004	singular fill	mid red-brown silty clay	>1.6	1.9	0.16	
1	1006	cut		ditch/	aligned nnw-sse, gentle edge, flat base	>1.6	2.31	0.27	
1	1007	fill	1006	primary fill	mid red-brown silty clay with frequent stones	>1.6	2.31	0.12	
1	1008	fill	1006	secondary fill	mid grey-brown silty clay	>1.6	2.3	0.2	
1	1009	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, gentle sides, rounded base	0.81	1.64	0.23	
1	1010	fill	1009	primary fill	mid red-brown silty clay	0.81	0.95	0.15	
1	1011	fill	1009	secondary fill	dark red-brown silty clay, frequent stones	0.81	0.55	0.23	
1	1012	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.6		
2	2000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.37	
2	2001	cut		ditch	aligned southeast-northwest, gentle sides, flat base	>1.6	2.02	0.19	
2	2002	fill	2001	singular fill	red-brown silty clay	>1.6	2.02	0.19	
2	2003	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.6		
3	3000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.29	
3	3001	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
4	4000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.33	
4	4001	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
5	5000	layer		topsoil	mid pink-brown clay silt	>29.	>1.6	0.23	
5	5001	layer		subsoil	dark pink-brown clay sily	>29.	>1.6	0.07	
5	5002	layer		natural	mid pink sand clay pebble gravel	>29.	>1.6		
5	5003	fill	5007	upper fill	mid pink-brown clay silt with stone	>1.6	2.14	0.15	
5	5004	fill	5007	backfill	mid pink-brown sand silt clay	>1.6	2.16	0.4	
5	5005	fill	5007	secondary fill	mid pink brown sandy clay silt with stone	>1.6	1.76	0.26	
5	5006	fill	5007	primary fill	mid pink-brown sand silt clay	>1.6	0.64	0.18	
5	5007	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, moderately sloping sides, flat base	>1.6	2.22	0.98	
6	6000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>30.	>1.5	0.34	
6	6001	layer		subsoil	mid brown-grey with orange tint silty clay	>30.	>1.5	0.18	
6	6002	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>30.	>1.5		
7	7000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>30.	>1.5	0.36	
7	7001	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	>30.	>1.5	0.16	
7	7002	layer		natural	red clay with purplish gravel	>30.	>1.5		

8	8000	layer		plough soil	mid brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.35	
8	8001	layer		natural	mixed red-orangebrown clay	>20.	>1.6		
8	8002	cut		pit	circular, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	0.6	0.6	0.18	
8	8003	fill	8002	basal fill	dark black grey-brown silty clay, abundant charcoal	0.6	0.6	0.18	Neo/ BA
8	8004	fill	8002	backfill	pink red-brown silt clay with grey mottling, occasional charcoal	0.6	0.6	0.15	
9	9000	layer		plough soil	dark grey brown sandy silt	>20.	>1.7		
9	9001	layer		subsoil	mid grey/ dark orange-brown silty sand	>20.	>1.7		
9	9002	layer		natural	orange sandy clays and mid yellow sands	>20.	>1.7		
9	9003	fill	9004	singular fill	dark grey-brown, flecked purple sandy silt	>2.0	0.65		
9	9004	cut		gully	aligned northeast-southwest, stepped sides, concaved base	>2.0	0.65		
10	10000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.3	
10	10001	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
11	11000	layer		topsoil	mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt	>20.	>1.5	0.4	
11	11001	layer		natural	red-orange sands and clay	>20.	>1.5		
11	11002	cut		ditch/gully	aligned northeast-southwest, gentle sides, broadly flat base	>1.6	1.05	0.15	
11	11003	fill		primary silting	mid-light brown silty clay	>1.6	0.4	0.15	
11	11004	fill		secondary silting	mid brown silty clay	>1.6	0.7	0.15	
12	12000	layer		plough soil	mid brown red gravelly sandy clay	>15.	>1.6	0.4	Roman
12	12001	layer		natural	dark red-purple sandy gravel clay	>15.	>1.6		
12	12002	fill	12002	singular fill	mid red-brown sandy silty clay	>1.6	1.82	0.23	
12	12003	cut		ditch	aligned northeast-southwest, shallow sides, uneven base	>1.6	1.82	0.23	
12	12004	cut		ditch	aligned northeast-southwest, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	>1.6	1.23	0.35	
12	12005	fill	12004	singular fill	mid red-brown sandy silty clay	>1.6	1.23	0.35	LC2-C4
12	12006	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	>15.	>1.6	0.34	
13	13000	layer		plough soil	dark grey silt, frequent stone	>20.	>1.7	0.36	
13	13001	layer		natural	orange sandy clays	>20.	>1.7		
13	13002	fill	13004	upper fill	mid grey brown silty sand	>1.7	4.3	0.8	
13	13003	fill	13004	silting	dark grey brown sandy clay silt	>1.7	2.3	>0.4	
13	13004	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, stepped sides	>1.7	4.3	>1.10	
14	14000	layer		plough soil	mid red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.3	
14	14001	layer		natural	mid red-brown clay and gravel	>20.	>1.6		
14	14002	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, moderately sloping sides, rounded base	>1.6	1.55	0.31	
14	14003	fill	14002	singular fill	dark red-brown silty clay	>1.6	1.55	0.31	
14	14004	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	>20.	>1.6	0.2	
15	15000	layer		topsoil	mid red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.32	
15	15001	layer		subsoil	mid grey/ dark orange-brown silty sand	>20.	>1.6	0.24	
15	15002	layer		natural	light red clay and gravel	>20	>1.6		
15	15003	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast,	>1.6	1.52	0.51	

					moderately sloping sides, flat base				
15	15004	fill	15003	silting	red brown clay with gravel	>1.6	1.52	0.51	
16	16000	layer		topsoil	mid red-brown silty clay	>30.	>1.5	0.38	
16	16001	layer		subsoil	mid brown-grey silty clay	>30.	>1.5	0.28	
16	16002	layer		natural	light red clay and gravel	>30.	>1.5		
16	16003	cut		ditch	aligned WNW-ESE, steep side	>1.5	2.26	>1.03	
16	16004	fill	16003	silting	lightl orange-brown	>1.5	1.38	>0.6	
16	16005	fill	16003	silting	light red orange-brown silty clay	>1.5	1.94	0.31	
16	16006	fill	16003	uppermost silting	light red-brown silty clay	>1.5	2.26	0.58	
16	16007	cut		ditch	aligned WNW-ESE, steep side	>1.5	3.4	>0.6	
16	16008	fill	16007	silting	mid red-grey silty clay	>0.0	>0.0	0.36	
16	16009	fill	16007	silting	mid grey gritty silty clay	>0.0	>0.0	0.66	
16	16010	fill	16007	silting	mid brown-grey silty clay	>1.5	3.35	0.37	LC2-C4
16	16011	fill	16007	uppermost silting	mid brown-grey gritty silty clay	>1.5	3.4	0.38	LC2-C4
17	17000	layer		plough soil	mid red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.35	
17	17001	layer		subsoil	mid brown-grey silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.26	
17	17002	layer		natural	light red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
18	18000	layer		plough soil	mid red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.25	
18	18001	layer		natural	light red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
19	19000	layer		plough soil	mid-dark reddish brown sandy clay	>40.	>1.6	0.31	
19	19001	layer		subsoil	mid reddish brown gravelly clay	>40.	>1.6	0.35	
19	19002	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, steep side	>1.6	3.6	>0.7	
19	19003	fill	19002	top fill	red-brown silty clay	>1.6	2.05	0.51	LC2-C4
19	19004	fill	19002	primary fill	red brown clay with gravel	>1.6	0.75	0.21	
19	19005	fill	19002	secondary fill	dark red brown silty clay	>1.6	0.9	0.3	
19	19006	fill	19002	secondary fill	dark red brown silty clay	>1.6	1.23	0.4	
19	19007	layer		natural	mid red-brown gravel clay	>50	>1.6		
19	19008	fill	19002	primary fill	dark red brown silty clay	>1.6	0.6	0.25	
19	19009	cut		ditch	steep sided NW-SE aligned	>1.6	2.97	>1.0	
19	19010	fill	19009	primary fill	dark red brown silty clay	>1.6	0.09	0.83	
19	19011	fill	19009	secondary fill	dark red brown sandy silty clay	>1.6	2.17	>1.00	
20	20000	layer		plough soil	mid-red/dark-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.2	
20	20001	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	>1.6	1.6	0.56	
20	20002	fill	20001	singular fill	mid brown silty clay	>1.6	1.6	0.56	
20	20003	layer		natural	mid red-brown silt clay and gravel	>20.	>1.6		
21	21000	layer		plough soil	mid red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.21	
21	21001	layer		subsoil	mid brown-red sandy clay with gravel	>20.	>1.5	0.04	
21	21002	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
21	21003	fill	21004	singular fill	red-brown silty clay	>1.6	1.44	0.22	MBA
21	21004	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, steep sides, flay base	>1.6	1.44	0.22	
22	22000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.32	
22	22001	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		

22	22002	cut		terrace	stepped sides, undulating base	>4.6	>1.5	0.7	
22	22003	fill	22012	silting	light-mid grey-brown sandy clay	>0.8	0.34	0.12	
22	22004	fill	22013	silting	light pink-brown sandy clay	>0.8	0.13	0.15	
22	22005	fill	22002	silting	mid brown-grey sandy silty clay	>2.0	>0.8	0.25	MC3-4
22	22006	fill	22002	slumping	mid pink-brown sandy clay with grit	0.75	>0.8	0.53	
22	22007	fill	22002	backfill	mid pink-brown with orange tint sandy clay	>3.7	>1.5	0.39	LC2-C4
22	22008	fill	22002	backfill	light-mid brown-grey sandy silty clay	>4.6	>1.5	0.28	
22	22009	cut		posthole	oval, vertical sided, flat base	0.5	0.37	0.29	
22	22010	fill	22009	primary fill	dark grey-black sandy clay	0.31	0.37	0.14	
22	22011	fill	22009	silting	mid grey sandy clay	0.5	0.37	0.07	Neo/BA
22	22012	cut		possible beam slot	aligned northeast-southwest, steep sided, flat base	>0.8	0.34	0.12	
22	22013	cut		possible beam slot	aligned northeast-southwest, vertical sided, flat base	>0.8	0.13	0.15	
23	23000	layer		plough soil	dark red-brown clay	>20.	>1.6	0.2	
23	23001	layer		subsoil	mid-dark red0brown clay	>20.	>1.6	0.42	
23	23002	layer		natural	red clay and gravel				
23	23003	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, steep sided	>1.6	3.3	0.97	
23	23004	fill	23010	singular fill	mid-dark brown silty clay	>1.	1.55	0.66	LC2+
23	23005	fill	23003	silting	mid red-brown silty clay	>1.	0.2	0.41	LC2+
23	23006	fill	23003	re-deposited natural	red-brown gravel clay	>1.	1.1	0.15	
23	23007	layer		bank material	mid brown silty clay	>1.	2.1	0.29	
23	23008	fill	23003	infill	dark grey silty clay	>1.	1.4	0.54	
23	23009	fill	23003	silting	mid red-brown silty clay	>1.	0.2	0.41	
23	23010	cut		re-cut	aligned east-west, steep sided	>1.6			
24	24000	layer		plough soil	mid red brown silt clay	>20.	>1.5	0.34	
24	24001	layer		subsoil	mid brown red sandy clay with gravel	>20.	>1.5	0.12	
24	24002	layer		natural	light-mid brown-orange gravel and sandy clay	>20.	>1.5		
24	24003	cut		pit	sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, flat base	>1.5	1.12	0.14	
24	24004	fill	24003	silting	mid grey-brown silty clay	>1.5	1.12	0.14	
25	25001	layer		plough soil	grey red-brown silty sandy clay	>40.	>1.5	0.29	
25	25002	layer		subsoil	mid brown red sandy clay with gravel	>40.	>1.5	0.09	
25	25003	layer		natural	light-mid brown-orange gravel and sandy clay	>40.	>1.5		
25	25004	fill	25005	infill	grey red-brown clay silt	>1.5	1.36	0.33	LC3-C4
25	25005	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, steep sided, concaved base	>1.5	1.96	0.67	
25	25006	fill	25005	backfill	mid orange red-brown silty clay	>1.5	1.49	0.32	C2-C3
25	25007	fill	25005	slumping	light red-brown silty clay	>1.5	0.52	0.15	LC2+
25	25008	fill	25005	slumping	light red-brown silty clay	>1.5	0.87	0.1	LC2-C4
25	25009	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, steep sides	>1.5	2.75	>0.65	
25	25010	fill	25009	upper fill	grey-brown sandy silt	>1.5	2.75	0.35	LC2-C4
25	25011	fill	25009	infill	brown-red silty sand	>1.5	2.32	0.24	
25	25012	fill	25013	singular fill	grey-brown silt sand	>1.5	1.34	0.36	
25	25013	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, moderately sloping sides, undulating base	>1.5	1.34	0.36	C2

25	25014	fill	25015	singular fill	orange grey silt sand	>1.5	0.59	0.16	
25	25015	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, moderately sloping sides, undulating base	>1.5	0.59	0.16	
26	26000	layer		plough soil	mid grey brown silty sand	>20.	>1.5	0.15	LC2-C4
26	26001	layer		subsoil	mid brown red sandy clay with gravel	>20.	>1.5	0.05	
26	26002	layer		natural	light-mid brown-orange gravel and sandy clay	>20.	>1.5		
26	26003	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, shallow sides, concaved base	>1.5	3.9	0.6	MC3-C4
26	26004	fill	26003	basal fill	reddish brown-grey silty clay	>1.5	1.83	0.21	
26	26005	fill	26003	secondary fill	red-brown clay	>1.5	3.9	0.18	
26	26006	fill	26003	upper fill	red-brown sandy gravel	>1.5	2.06	0.19	
27	27000	layer		topsoil	brown-red silty clay	>9.4	>1.5	0.2	
27	27001	layer		natural	red-brown clay and gravel	>9.4	>1.5	0.2	
28	28000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-red sandy clay	>20.	>1.7	0.3	
28	28001	layer		natural	grey-red sand gravel	>20.	>1.7		
28	28002	cut		ditch	aligned northeast-southwest	>1.7	1.25	0.66	
28	28003	fill	28002	upper fill	mid grey-red silty clay with pebbles	>1.7	0.95	0.3	
28	28004	fill	28002	secondary fill	mid grey-red sandy clay with stone	>0.7	0.95	0.5	
28	28005	fill	28002	slumping	mid grey-red sandy clay	>0.7	0.1	0.55	
28	28006	fill	28002	silting	mid grey-red silty clay	>0.7	0.4	0.08	
28	28007	fill	28002	basal fill	mid grey-red sandy clay	>0.7	0.34	0.07	
28	28008	cut		field boundary / lynchet	aligned northeast-southwest, moderately sloping sides, flat base	>1.5	6	0.42	
28	28009	cut		ditch	aligned northeast-southwest, steep sides, concaved base	>1.5	1.2	0.38	
28	28010	fill	28008	infill	mid red-grey sandy clay	>1.5	6	0.42	
28	28011	fill	28009	secondary fill	mid reddish grey sandy clay	>1.5	1.2	0.38	
28	28012	fill	28009	basal fill	mid reddish brown sand clay		0.1	0.3	
29	29000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.25	
29	29001	layer		subsoil	mid red brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.31	
29	29002	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
30	30000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.5	
30	30000	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
31	31000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.5	0.25	
31	31001	layer		natural	red clay and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
31	31002	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, steep sides, concaved base	>1.5	1.8	0.86	
31	31003	fill	31002	upper fill	mid red-grey silty sand clay	>1.5	1.8	0.28	
31	31004	fill	31002	infill	mid red-grey sandy clay	>1.5	1.2	0.12	
31	31005	fill	31002	infill	mid red-grey sandy clay wiith stones	>1.5	0.39	0.39	
31	31006	fill	31002	secondary fill	mid red-grey sandy clay	>1.5	0.6	0.07	
31	31007	fill	31002	primary fill	mid red-grey sand clay	>1.5	0.6	0.1	
32	32001	layer		plough soil	dark grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.38	
32	32002	layer		subsoil	red-brown silt clay	>20.	>1.6	0.26	
32	32003	layer		natural	orange-brown silty clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6		
32	32004	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, steep sides, flat	>1.6	1.64	0.18	

					base				
32	32005	fill	31004	fill	red-brown pink silty clay	>1.6	1.64	0.18	
33	33000	layer		plough soil	light brown silty sandy clay	>25.	>1.5	0.35	
33	33001	layer		subsoil	brown-red sandy clay	>25.	>1.5	0.1	
33	33002	layer		natural	brown-pink sand with gravel	>25.	>1.5		
33	33003	cut		ditch	aligned northeast-southwest, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	>1.6	2.09	0.65	
33	33004	fill	33003	upper fill	red-brown silty sand	>1.6	2.09	0.37	LC2-C4
33	33005	fill	33003	silting	dark yellow-brown sandy silt	>1.0	1.22	0.18	Roman
33	33006	fill	33003	slumping	dark brown-red silty sand	>1.0	1.62	0.22	
34	34000	layer		topsoil	light brown silty sandy clay	>20.	>1.5	0.19	
34	34001	fill	34002	singular fill	mid red-grey sandy clay	>1.6	0.75	0.36	
34	34002	cut		ditch	aligned north-south, steep sided, concaved base	>1.6	0.75	0.36	
34	34003	layer		natural	rown-pink sand and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
34	34004	fill	34005	fill		>1.6	0.55		
34	34005	cut		field drain	aligned north-south, unexcavated	>1.6	0.55		
35	35000	layer		topsoil	mid red-grey sandy clay	>20.	>1.7	0.3	
35	35001	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay	>20.	>1.7	0.15	
35	35002	layer		natural	mid red-brown sandy clay with gravel	>20.	>1.7		
35	35003	fill	35004	singular fill	mid red brown sandy clay	>1.7	0.66	0.35	
35	35004	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	>1.7	0.66	0.35	
35	35005	layer		colluvium	mid red-brown sandy clay	>20.	>1.6	0.9	
36	36000	layer		plough soil	mid red-grey sandy clay	>22.	>1.5	0.39	
36	36001	layer		natural	mid red-brown silt and gravel	>22.	>1.5		
37	37000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown sandy silty clay	>20.	>1.7	0.26	
37	37001	layer		colluvium	mid red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.7	0.76	
37	37002	layer		natural	mid pink-red sandy silty clay with gravel	>20.	>1.7		
37	37003	fill	37004	infill	mid brown-red with stone	>1.7	2.2		
37	37004	cut		ditch	aligned north-west-southeast, unexcavated	>1.7	2.2		
37	37005	fill	37006	infill	mid red brown with stone	>1.7	2.6		
37	37006	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, unexcavated	>1.7	2.6		
38	38000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown sandy silty clay	>18.	>1.5	0.3	
38	38001	layer		natural	mid pink-red sandy silty clay with gravel	>18.	>1.5		
39	39000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown sandy silty clay	>40.	>1.5	0.6	
39	39001	layer		subsoil/colluvium	mid red-brown silty clay	>40.	>1.5	0.14	
39	39002	layer		natural	red-brown silty clay	>40.	>1.5		
39	39003	fill	39004	pit fill	dark red-brown silty sandy gravel	2.95	>1.5	0.41	
39	39004	cut		pit	sub-circular, steep sides, uneven base	2.95	>1.5	0.41	
39	39005	fill	39007	upper pit fill	black-grey silt sand	0.95	2	0.1	
39	39006	fill	39007	lower pit fill	red-orange silt sand	0.33	2	0.09	
39	39007	cut		pit	sub-circular, moderately sloping	1.2	2	0.1	

					sides, concaved base				
40	40000	layer		plough soil	red-brown silty sand	>20.	>1.5	0.19	
40	40001	layer		subsoil	orange-brown coarse sand and gravel	>20.	>1.5	0.11	
40	40002	layer		natural	red-brown clay sand with gravel	>20.	>1.5	0.11	
41	41000	layer		plough soil	red-grey sandy silt	>25.	>1.6	0.2	
41	41001	layer		subsoil	red-brown silty sand	>25.	>1.6	0.2	
41	41002	natu		natural	brown-red coarse clay sand	>25.	>1.6		
41	41003	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, shallow sides, flat base	>1.6	1.2	0.12	
41	41004	fill	41003	backfill	red-brown silty clay sand	>1.6	1.2	0.12	Prehisto
41	41005	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, shallow sides, flat base	>1.6	1.5	0.12	
41	41006	fill	41005	backfill	red-brown clay sand	>1.6	1.5	0.12	Prehisto
41	41007	cut		pit	sub-circular, steep sides, concaved base		0.65	0.26	
41	41008	fill	41007	silting	red-brown silty sand		0.65	0.26	
42	42000	layer		plough soil	mid red-brown silty sandy clay	>10.	>1.6	0.3	
42	42001	layer		subsoil	orange red-brown gravelly clay	>10.	>1.6	0.18	
42	42002	layer		colluvium	red grey-brown sandy clay with gravel	>10.	>1.6	0.16	
42	42003	layer		natural	pink-red clay with sand and gravel	>10.	>1.6		
43	43000	layer		plough soil	mid brown-grey sandy silt clay	>10.	>1.6	0.28	
43	43001	layer		subsoil	mid orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	>10.	>1.6	0.21	
43	43002	layer		natural	light purple grey sand and gravel	>10.	>1.6		
43	43003	layer		colluvium		>10.	>1.6	0.16	
44	44000	layer		plough soil	mid brown-grey sandy silt clay	>20.	>1.5	0.14	
44	44001	layer		natural	pink-red clay with sand and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
44	44002	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	>1.6	0.82	0.3	
44	44003	fill	44002	backfill	mid red-grey silty sandy clay	>1.6	0.82	0.3	
44	44004	cut		posthole	oval, shallow sides, concaved base	0.4	0.26	0.06	
44	44005	cut		posthole	oval, shallow sides, concaved base	0.33	0.22	0.05	
44	44006	fill	44004	backfill	mid red-grey sandy clay	0.4	0.26	0.06	
44	44007	fill	44005	backfill	mid red-grey sandy clay	0.33	0.22	0.05	
44	44008	fill	44009	backfill	mid red-grey sandy clay	0.8	0.52	0.3	
44	44009	cut		pit	sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	0.8	0.52	0.3	
44	44010				VOID				
44	44011				VOID				
44	44012	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, moderately sloping sides, concaved base	>1.7	0.4	0.1	
44	44013	fill	44012	backfill	mid red-grey sandy clay	>1.7	0.4	0.1	

44	44014	layer		colluvium	mid red-grey sandy clay with pebbles	>20	>1.7	0.44	
44	44015	fill	44002	primary fill	mid red-grey sandy clay		0.1	0.3	
45	45000	layer		plough soil	mid brown-grey sandy silt clay	>21.	>1.5	0.3	
45	45001	layer		subsoil	mid orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	>21.	>1.5	0.19	
45	45002	layer		natural	pink-red clay with sand and gravel	>21.	>1.5		
45	45003	cut		ditch	aligned WNW-ESE, steep sides, flat base	>2.2	1.01	0.2	
45	45004	fill	45003	backfill	light brown-orange silty clay	>2.2	1.01	0.2	
46	46000	layer		plough soil	grey-brown silty sandy clay	>26.	>1.6	0.2	
46	46001	layer		subsoil	yellow-brown silty sand	>26.	>1.6	0.15	
46	46002	layer		upper colluvium	dark brown-red sandy clay	>26.	>1.6	0.35	
46	46003	layer		lower colluvium	mid brown-red sandy clay	>26.	>1.6	0.3	
46	46004	layer		natural	brown-red gritty sand	>26.	>1.6		
46	46005	cut		ditch	aligned northwest-southeast, shallow sides, uneven base	>1.6	2.9	0.32	
46	46006	fill	46005	upper fill	yellow pink-brown clay sand	>1.6	1.78	0.32	
46	46007	fill	46005	lower fill	grey sand	>1.0	1.28	0.28	
47	47000	layer		plough soil	mid brown-grey sandy silt clay	>20.	>1.5	0.31	
47	47001	layer		subsoil	mid orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	>20.	>1.5	0.48	
47	47002	layer		natural	light purple grey sand and gravel	>20.	>1.5		
48	48000	layer		plough soil	mid brown-grey sandy silt clay	>12.	>1.6	0.3	
48	48001	layer		subsoil	mid-dark red-brown sandy clay	>12.	>1.6	0.2	
48	48002	layer		colluvium	mid red-brown sandy clay	>12.	>1.6	0.7	
48	48003	layer		natural	light grey silt clay with gravel	>12.	>1.6		
49	49000	layer		plough soil	dark red-brown silt clay	>20.	>1.6	0.3	
49	49001	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown silty clay gravel	>20.	>1.6	0.34	
49	49002	layer		upper colluvium	mid-dark red-brown silty gravel clay	>20.	>1.6	0.46	
49	49003	layer		lower colluvium	dark grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.68	
49	49004	layer		natural	grey-pink sand and gravel clay	>20.	>1.6		
49	49005	cut		pit	steep side	>8.0	>1.6	>0.67	
49	49006	fill	49005	backfill	light pink-brown sandy clay	0.7	>0.8	0.6	
49	49007	fill	49005	backfill	mid pink-brown sandy clay	0.93	>0.8	0.64	
49	49008	fill	49005	backfill	light orange-brown sandy clay	0.73	>0.8	0.38	
49	49009	fill	49005	backfill	mid brown-grey sandy clay	>2.2	>0.8	0.67	MLC3+
49	49010	fill	49005	silting	light-mid red-brown sandy clay	>1.8	>0.8	0.5	LC2-C4
50	50000	layer		plough soil	mid-dark reddish brown sandy clay	>19.	>1.6	0.28	
50	50001	layer		subsoil	red-brown sandy clay with gravel	>19.	>1.6	0.22	
50	50002	layer		natural	grey red-brown sandy clay with gravel	>19.	>1.6		
51	51000	layer		plough soil	mid brown-grey sandy silt clay	>17.	>1.5	0.26	

51	51001	layer		subsoil	mid orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	>17.	>1.5	0.24	
51	51003	layer		natural	light purple grey sand and gravel	>17.	>1.5		
52	52000	layer		topsoil	red-brown silty clay and gravel	>40.	>1.6	0.24	
52	52001	layer		subsoil	brown-red silty clay	>12.	>1.6	0.12	
52	52002	layer		natural	pink-red gravel clay	>40.	>1.6		
52	52003	cut		quarry pit		>6.2	>0.8		
52	52004	fill	52003	backfill	red-brown silty clay with rubble	>6.2	>0.8		C17-18
52	52005	cut		quarry pit		>4.3	>1.4		
52	52006	fill	52005	backfill	red-brown silty clay with rubble	>4.3	>1.4		
52	52007	cut		quarry pit		>3.6	>1.1		
52	52008	fill	52007	backfill	red-brown silty clay with rubble	>3.6	>1.1		
52	52009	cut		quarry pit		>7.2	>1.3		
52	52010	fill	52009	backfill	red-brown silty clay with rubble	>7.2	>1.3		
53	53000	layer		topsoil	red brown silty lay with gravel	>30.	>1.6	0.26	
53	53001	layer		natural	pink-red gravel clay	>30.	>1.6		
54	54000	layer		plough soil	mid brown-grey sandy silt clay	>20.	>1.6	0.23	
54	54001	layer		subsoil	mid orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6	0.19	
54	54002	layer		natural	light purple grey sand and gravel	>20.	>1.6		
55	55000	layer		plough soil	brown-red silty clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6	0.36	
55	55001	layer		subsoil	red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.24	
55	55002	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6		
56	56000	layer		plough soil	brown-red silty clay with gravel	>30.	>1.6	0.36	
56	56001	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>30.	>1.6		
56	56000	layer		plough soil	brown-red silty clay with gravel	>30.	>1.6	0.36	
56	56001	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>30.	>1.6		
57	57001	layer		subsoil	mid-light red brown sandy clay	>10.	>1.6	0.5	
57	57002	layer		colluvium	red-brown sandy clay with pebbles	>10.	>1.6	0.6	
57	57003	cut		ditch	aligned east-west. Steep sides, flat base	>1.6	1.8	1.25	
57	57004	fill	57003	singular fill	pink-brown clay sand with gravel	>1.6	1.8	1.25	
57	57005	fill	57007	upper fill	pink-brown gravel clay silt	>0.7	0.9	0.23	
57	57006	fill	57007	primary fill	pink-brown clay sand with stone	>0.7	0.6	0.12	
57	57007	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, moderately sloping sides, flat base	>0.7	1.2	0.25	
58	58000	layer		plough soil	brown-red silty clay with gravel	>18.	>1.6	0.25	
58	58001	layer		subsoil	mid-light red brown sandy clay	>18.	>1.6	0.22	
58	58002	layer		bank material	brown sandy gravel	>1.6	1.65	0.08	
58	58003	layer		possible buried soil	dark brown clay sand	>1.6	1.71	0.08	

58	58004	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, moderately sloping/steep sides, slightly concaved base	>1.6	1.66	0.75	
58	58005	fill	58004	backfill	orange-brown sandy clay with gravel	>1.6	1.66	0.41	
58	58006	fill	58004	backfill	brown-orange sandy clay with stone	>1.6	0.76	0.17	
58	58007	fill	58004	secondary fill	pink-orange silty clay	>1.6	0.48	0.1	
58	58008	fill	58004	primary fill	yellow-brown clay sand	>1.6	0.36	0.08	
58	58009	cut		ditch	aligned east-west, moderately sloping sides, uneven base	>1.6	0.91	0.31	
58	58010	fill	58009	singular fill	dark brown clay sand	>1.6	0.91	0.31	
58	58011	layer		colluvium	mid brown-red sandy clay	>18.	>1.6	0.07	
58	58012	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>18.	>1.6		
59	59000	layer		plough soil	dark brown sandy clay	>20.	>1.7	0.26	
59	59001	layer		subsoil	mid-light red brown sandy clay	>20.	>1.7	0.12	
59	59002	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>20.	>1.7		
59	59003	fill	59008	upper fill	grey brown sandy clay	>1.7	3.11	0.31	
59	59004	fill	59008	backfill	dark brown sandy clay	>1.7	2.73	0.24	
59	59005	fill	59008	backfill	dark red-brown sandy clay	>1.7	2.41	0.21	
59	59006	fill	59008	secondary fill	light brown silty sand	>1.7	1.57	0.19	
59	59007	fill	59007	primary silting	dark grey-brown sandy silt	>1.7	2.26	0.17	
60	60000	layer		plough soil	brown-red silty clay with gravel	>40.	>1.6	0.31	
60	60001	layer		subsoil	red-brown silty clay	>40.	>1.6	0.26	
60	60002	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>40.	>1.6		
61	61001	layer		plough soil	brown-red silty clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6	0.37	
61	61002	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6		
62	62001	layer		plough soil	brown-red silty clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6	0.39	
62	62002	layer		subsoil	red-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.31	
62	62003	layer		natural	light red clay with gravel	>20.	>1.6		
63	63000	layer		plough soil	mid grey-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.26	
63	63001	layer		subsoil	mid pink-brown silty clay	>20.	>1.6	0.14	
63	63002	cut		tree throw	irregular	1.6	0.9	0.18	
63	63003	fill	63002	infill	mid red-brown silty clay	1.6	0.9	0.18	
63	63004	cut		root activity	irregular	1.08	0.8	0.15	
63	63005	fill	63003	infill	mid red-brown silty clay	1.08	0.8	0.15	
63	63006	layer		natural	red sandy clay	>20.	>1.6		
64	64000	layer		plough soil	dark grey-brown sandy silt	>20.	>1.7	0.23	
64	64001	layer		natural	orange clays and sand	>20.	>1.7		
65	65000	layer		plough soil	dark grey-brown sandy silt	>20.	>1.7	0.3	
65	65001	layer		natural	orange clays and sand	>20.	>1.7		
65	65002	layer	65010	dump	mid red-brown sandy silt	1.8	>1.7	0.08	MC3-C4
65	65003	mas	65010	stone structure	irregular stone work and metalised surface	3.0	0.55	0.2	Roman
65	65004	fill	65005	backfill	mid red-grey sandy clay	0.57	0.4	0.14	
65	65005	cut		possible posthole	moderately sloping sides, irregular base	0.57	0.4	0.14	

65	65006	fill		singular fill	mid red-grey sandy clay	>0.9	0.49	0.2	
65	65007	cut		ditch terminus	aligned northwest-southeast, steep sides, concaved base	>0.9	0.49	0.2	
65	65008	Void							
65	65009	fill	65010	infill	mid red-grey sandy clay	>0.6	>0.3	0.07	
65	65010	cut		shallow scoop	aligned northeast-southwest, shallow sides, flat base	>0.6	>0.3	0.07	
65	65011	mas	65010	metalled surface?	patches of compacted small stones	3.0	0.55	0.03	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
8003	Prehistoric pottery: coarse quartzite/rock-tempered Flint: flake Stone: fire cracked?	3 1 1	6 1 10	Neolithic/Bronze Age
8003 <8.3>	Worked flint: flake, chips	4	<1	-
8004 <8.2>	Prehistoric pottery: coarse quartzite/rock-tempered Worked flint: flake, chip	2 2	15 <1	Neolithic/Bronze Age
12000	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	10	Roman
12005	Roman pottery: South Devon ware	1	13	LC2-C4
16004 <16.1>	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware?	2	<1	RB?
16010	Roman pottery: South Devon ware	6	49	LC2-C4
16011	Roman pottery: South Devon ware Bone: animal	25 1	188 2	LC2-C4
19003	Roman pottery: South Devon ware	2	2	LC2-C4
19005 <19.2>	Roman pottery: colour-coated ware (Cologne?)	1	1	-
21003	Prehistoric pottery: coarse grog and rock tempered	13	220	Middle Bronze Age
22005	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Sandy black-burnished grey ware	6	77	MC3-C4
22007	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware Stone: burnt	14 16	113 2169	LC2-C4
22007 <22.1>	Roman pottery: South Devon ware Fe obj.: hobnail	3 1	14 -	-
22011	Prehistoric pottery: polycrystalline rock tempered	1	3	Neolithic/Bronze Age
23004	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; fine black sandy ware; Gaulish samian; fine oxidised ware; fine greyware Iron: nail Fired clay Stone: burnt	40 1 1 2	201 16 2 6	LC2+
23005	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; sandy black-burnished fabric Bone: animal	23 4	206 5	LC2+
25004	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware Fired clay	45 1	646 8	LC3-C4
25006	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; sandy greyware	6	39	C2-C3
25006 <25.1>	Roman pottery: South Devon ware;	2	<1	-
25007	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; central Gaulish samian Fired clay	5 1	24 3	LC2+
25008	Roman pottery: South Devon ware	1	6	LC2-C4
25010	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware	3	18	LC2-C4
25012	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; central Gaulish samian ware Flint: flake	3 1	40 27	LC2-C4
26000	Roman pottery: South Devon ware	1	34	LC2-C4
28004 <8.1>	Roman pottery: South Devon ware Worked flint: chip	2 1	<1 <1	-
26006	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; sandy greyware; fine oxidised ware Fired clay Stone: slate Bone: animal	129 1 6 2	749 9 127 1	LC2-C4

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
28011	Bone: animal	6	23	-
33004	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware: central Gaulish samian ware; fine whiteware Bone: animal Stone: burnt?	11 1 5	76 1 1479	LC2-C3
33005	Roman pottery: sandy amphorae fabric	4	143	Roman
33006	Stone: fire cracked?	3	60	-
33006 <33.1>	Burnt stone	5	1	-
41004	Flint: flake	1	1	Prehistoric
41006	Flint: flake	1	2	Prehistoric
49009	Roman pottery: South Devon ware; east Gaulish samian Iron: fasteners? Bone: animal Slag: indeterminate ironworking	19 3 2 6	204 48 16 309	MLC3+
49009 <49.1>	Slag: indeterminate ironworking Hammerscale: flake; spheroidal	- -	215 58	-
49010	Roman pottery: South Devon Ware	2	10	LC2-C4
52004	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware Iron: horseshoe	1 1	6 192	C17-C18
65002	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; fine black sandy ware: fine oxidised ware Stone	15 1	51 39	MC3-C4
65003	Stones: Quernstone Ra 1 large, flat, burnt Ra 2 large, flat, burnt Ra 3 large, flat, burnt Ra 5	1 1 1 1	15400 6200 9100 3881	Roman

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table to show plant macrofossil and charcoal identifications

Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Flots	Flot Weight (g)	Material	Weight (g)	Identification (where applicable)
8.1	8003	13	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.84	Charcoal	4	Alder/hazel (10)
						Plant macrofossils	In flot	Fat hen/goosefoot spp (mod) + Persicaria spp (mod) +++
8.2	8004	7	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	0.68	Charcoal	6	Alder/hazel (10)
						Plant macrofossils	In flot	Persicaria spp (mod) ++
12.1	12003	36	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.14	Charcoal	<1	Cherry spp (1)
						Plant macrofossils	In flot	Persicaria spp (mod) +
16.1	16004	34	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.48	Charcoal	<1	Too small to ID
19.1	19011	43	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	3.26	Plant macrofossils	In flot	Persicaria spp (mod) +
19.2	19005	29	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.26			No ecofacts recovered
22.1	22007	42	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.93	Charcoal	1	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (1) Indeterminate (2) Oak spp (2)
						Plant macrofossils	In flot	Fat hen/goosefoot spp (mod) +
24.1	24004	27	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	2.63	Plant macrofossils	In flot	Fat hen/goosefoot spp (mod) ++
25.1	25006	42	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	3.32	Plant macrofossils	In flot	Bramble spp (mod) + Fat hen/goosefoot spp (mod) +
25.2	25011	44	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	6.10	Charcoal	<1	Too small to ID
						Plant macrofossils	In flot	Fat hen/goosefoot spp (mod) +
28.1	28004	41	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.49	Charcoal	<1	Indeterminate (2)
28.2	28011	33	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.86	Plant macrofossils	In flot	Bramble spp (mod) + Elder (mod) +
33.1	33006	22	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	2.88	Plant macrofossils	In flot	Persicaria spp (mod) ++
49.1	49009	42	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	8.99	Plant macrofossils	In flot	Chenopodium spp ++
65.1	65009	1	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	0.62	Charcoal	<1	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (1)

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

Species List

Family	Species	Common Name
Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium</i> spp	Fat hen/goosefoot
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i> spp	Oak spp
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria</i> spp	Persicaria spp
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> / <i>Sorbus</i> spp/ <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple
	<i>Prunus</i> spp	Cherry spp
	<i>Rubus</i> spp	Bramble spp

Land and Sea Shells

Table to show weight and count of hand collected land and sea shells

Context	Feature	Context type	Period	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
49009	49005	Pit	Roman	106	498	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> - Oyster
49009	49005	Pit	Roman	18	45	Cockle type spp
49009	49005	Pit	Roman	1	3	<i>Patella</i> spp – Limpet spp
49009	49005	Pit	Roman	2	2	Indeterminate land snail

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Shepherd's Lane, Teignmouth, Devon	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2012 at Shepherds Lane, Teignmouth, Devon. Sixty five trenches were excavated. Evidence was found for prehistoric activity on the site in the form of a Neolithic or Bronze Age pit and a ditch dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The remains of a multi-phase Roman agricultural enclosure were recorded. The enclosure comprised a concentric series of substantial ditches dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD. Some evidence of possible small-scale contemporary timber structures located internally to the enclosure was identified but a dearth of building materials suggests an absence of significant structures. Evidence for domestic and industrial waste was recovered from a refuse pit in close proximity to the enclosure. Numerous undated linear features were identified which may be associated with the Roman enclosure. Evidence for settlement and further enclosure in the southern part of the site could not be firmly dated but may be prehistoric in origin based on the presence of single flint flakes.	
Project dates	7 - 27 November 2012	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	DBA CA 2012 Geophysics AS 2012	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Shepherd's Lane, Teignmouth, Devon	
Study area (M ² /ha)	11.1ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SX 9258 7401	
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	Charlotte Haines	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Ceramics, animal bone metal work, stone, slag
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) 2012 Shepherd's Lane, Teignmouth, Devon: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 12373		



0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE
Shepherds Lane, Teignmouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 30-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY IA	REVISION 00	1
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetometer anomalies

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Positive linear anomaly - possible former field boundary
- Discrete positive response - cut feature/ area of burning of archaeological potential
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material of archaeological potential
- Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material of uncertain origin
- Negative anomaly - material with low magnetic susceptibility
- Variable magnetic response - of natural origin
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeology
- modern

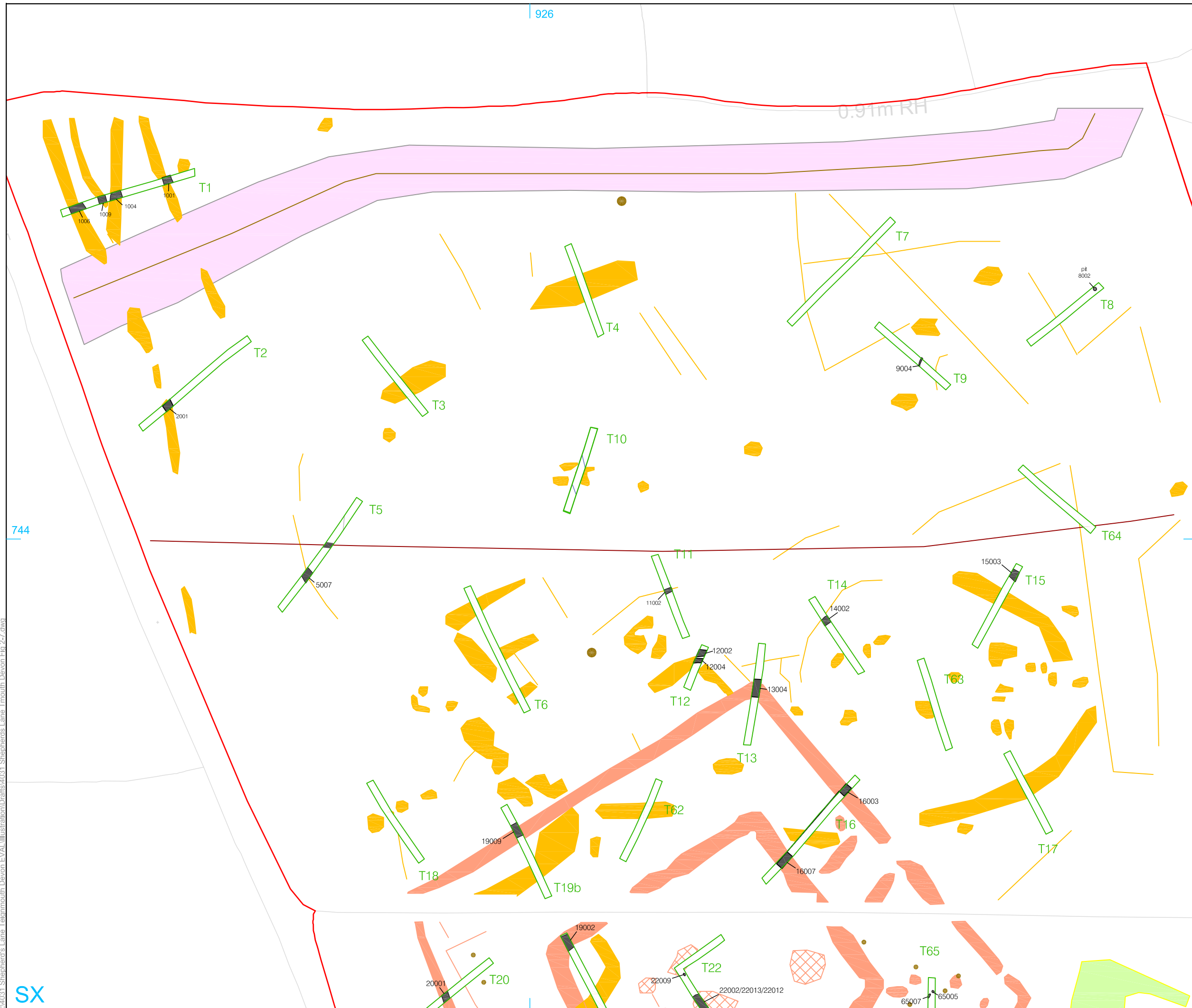
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PROJECT TITLE
Shepherd's Lane, Teignmouth, Devon

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

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	30-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	01	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

0 1km



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetometer anomalies

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- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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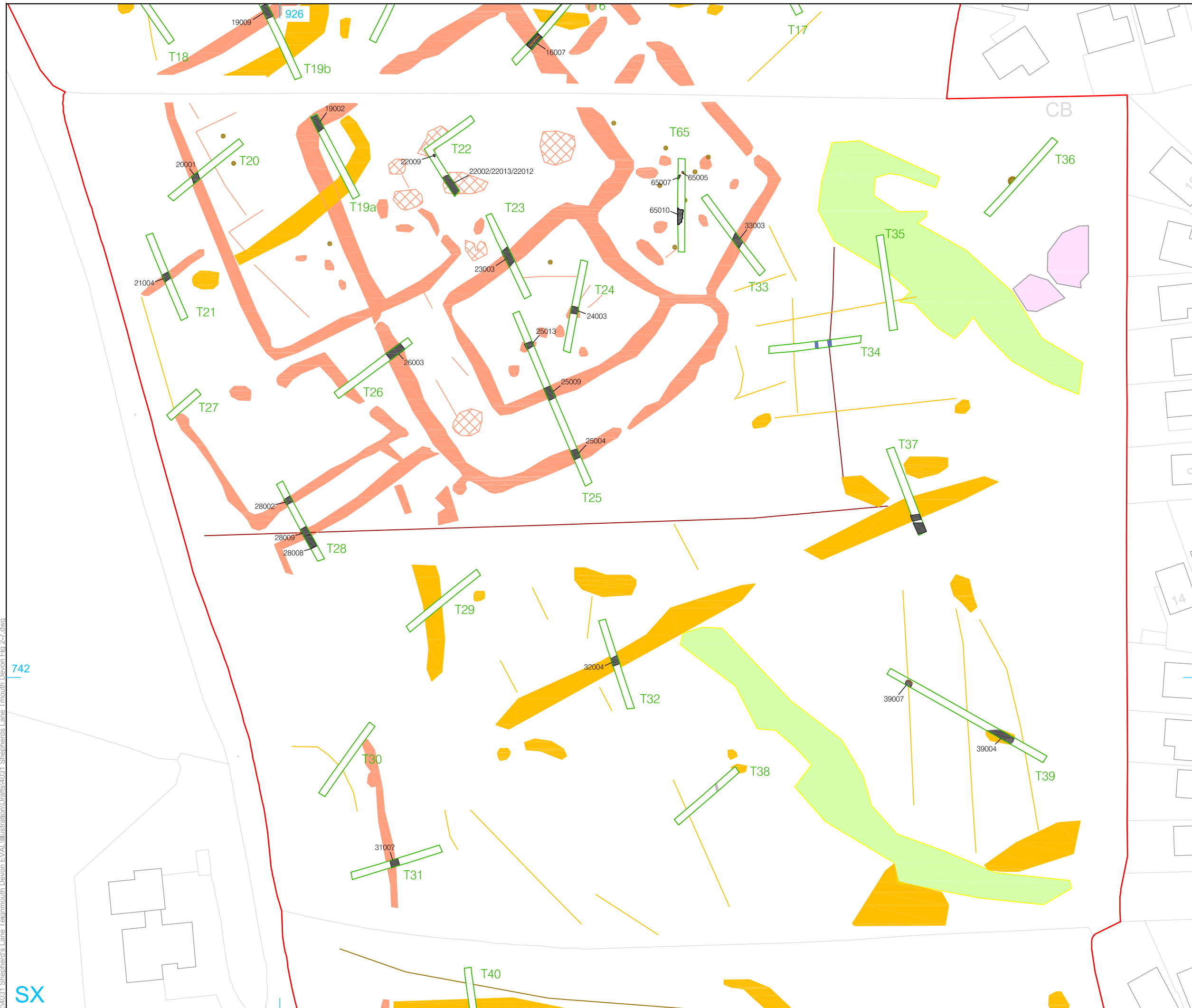
PROJECT TITLE
Shepherd's Lane, Teignmouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Field 1; trenches, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	03-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JA	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:750	

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- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geology
- modern

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetometer anomalies

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- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

0 40m

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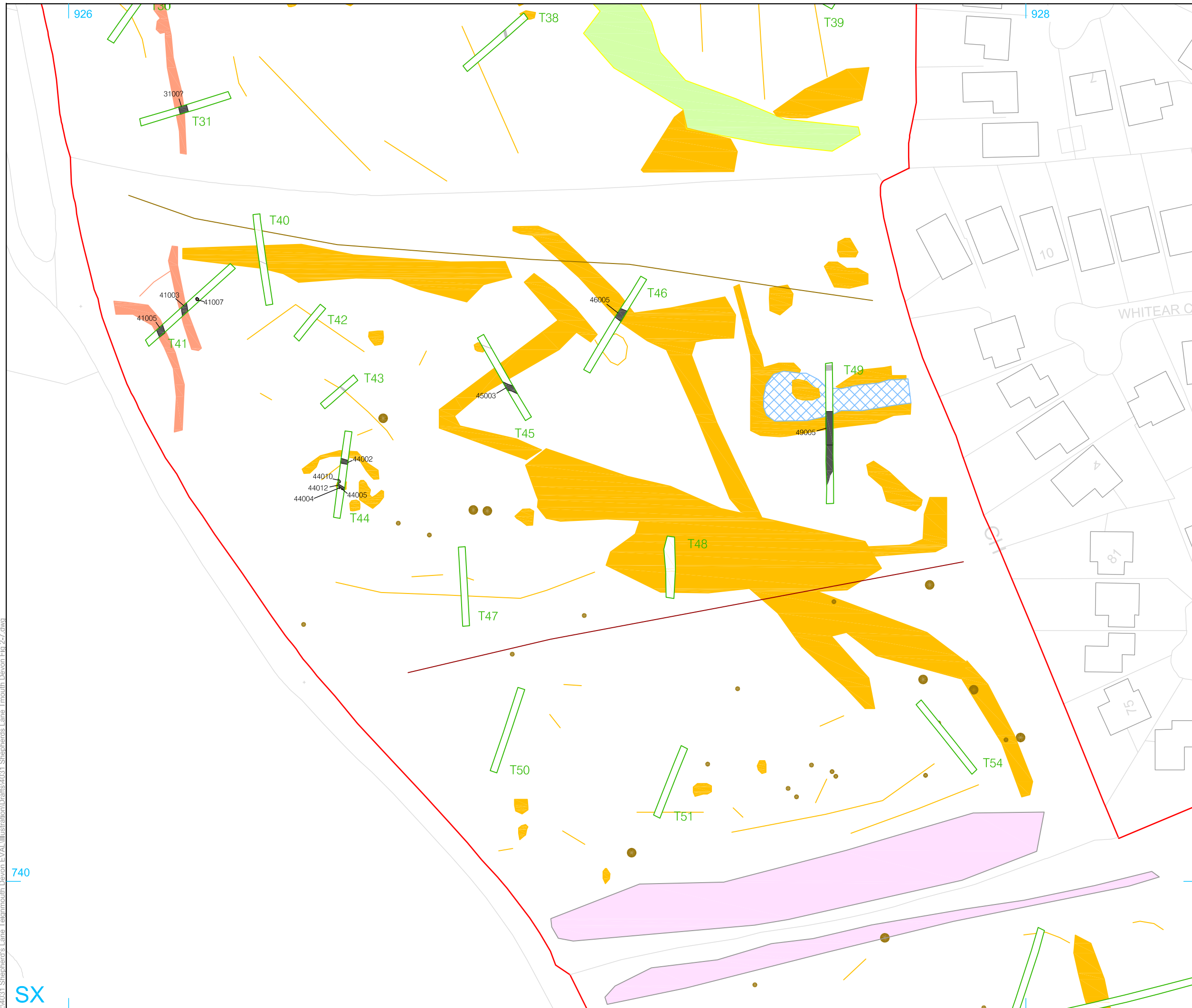
PROJECT TITLE
Shepherd's Lane, Teignmouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Field 2; trenches, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	03-12-2012	FIGURE NO.	4
DRAWN BY	JA	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:750		

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- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetometer anomalies

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PROJECT TITLE
 Shepherd's Lane
 Teignmouth, Devon

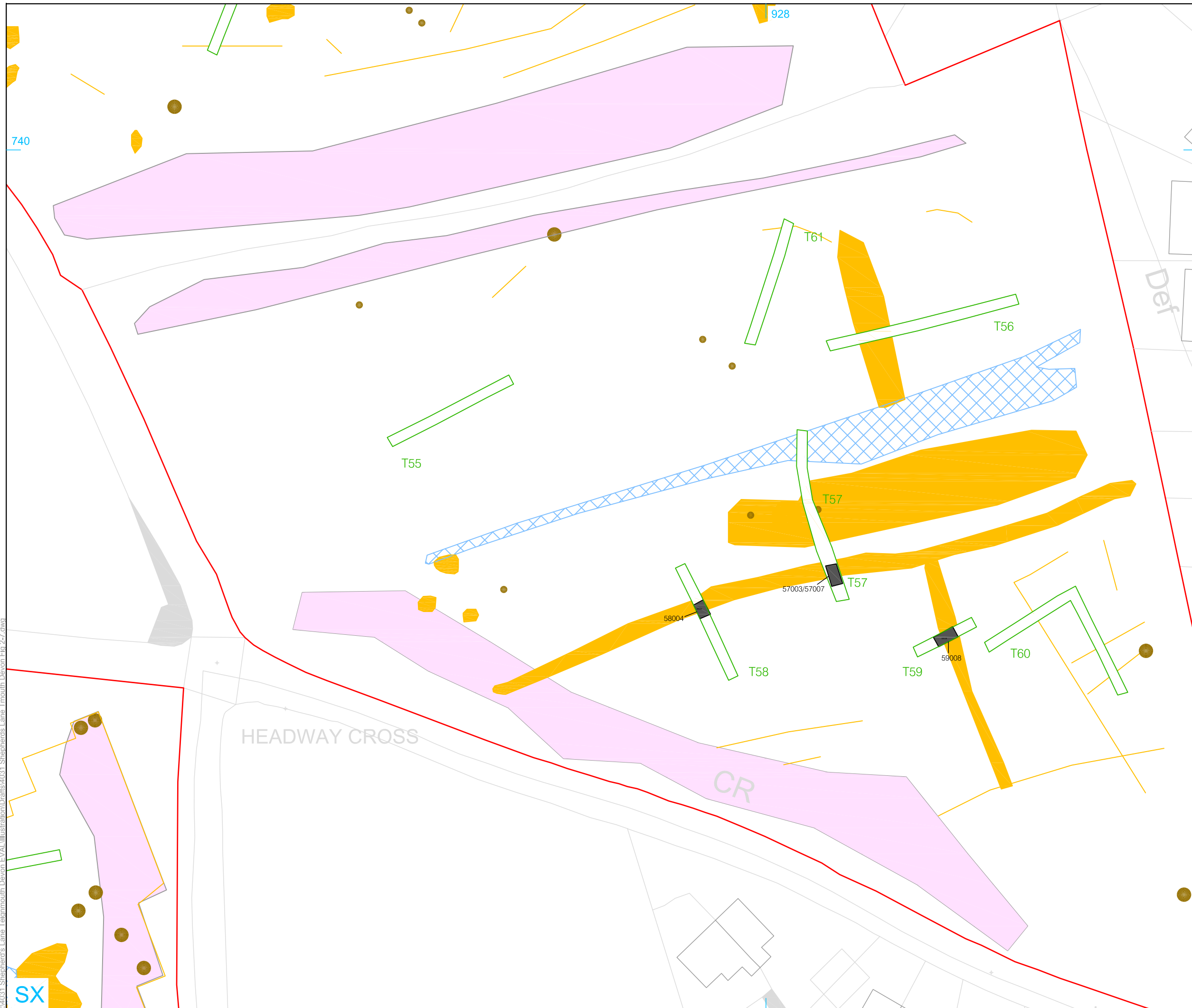
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 Field 3; trenches, showing
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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:750	

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740

SX



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetometer anomalies

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Positive linear anomaly - possible former field boundary
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- Variable magnetic response - of natural origin
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermomnant/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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PROJECT TITLE
 Shepherd's Lane
 Teignmouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Field 4; trenches, showing
 archaeological features and
 geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	30-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JA	REVISION	00	6
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:500	

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SX



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetometer anomalies

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Positive linear anomaly - possible former field boundary
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- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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PROJECT TITLE
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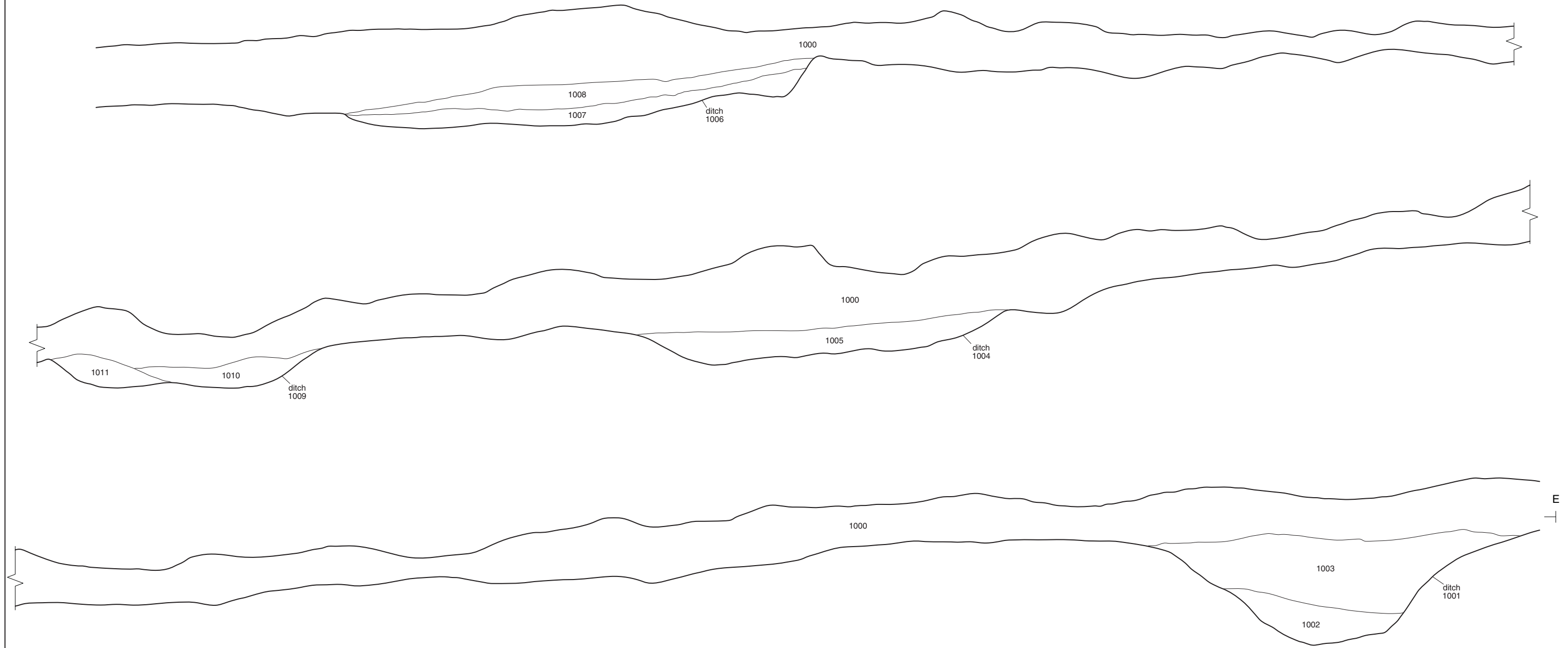
Field 5; trenches, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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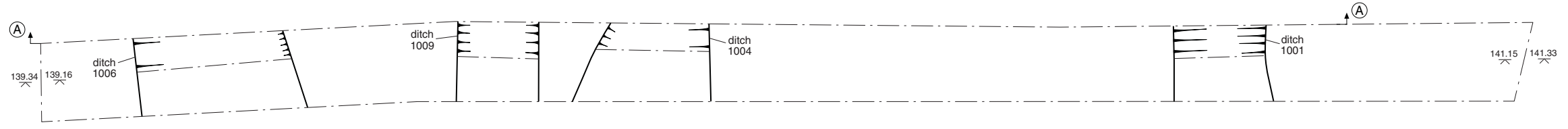
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W Section AA
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 AOD



Trench 1; plan



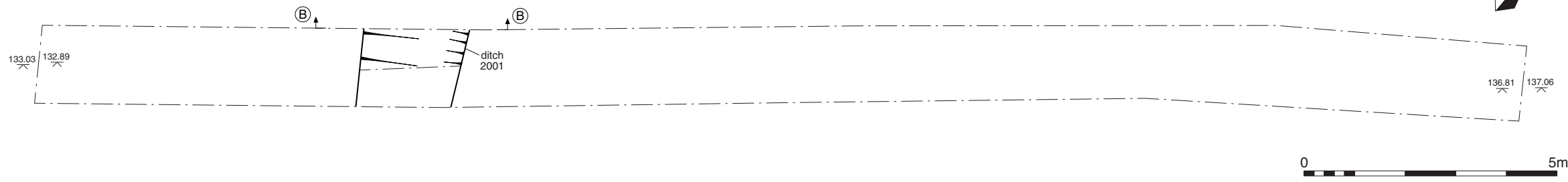
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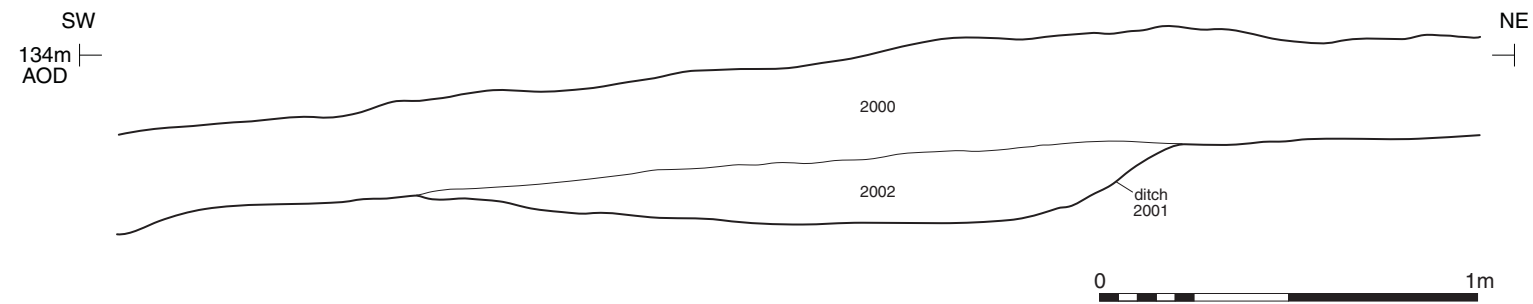
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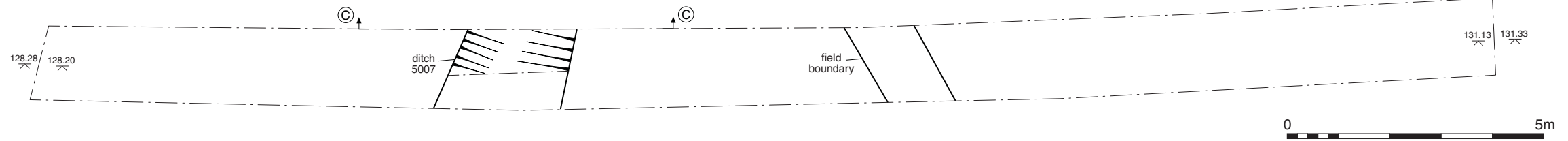
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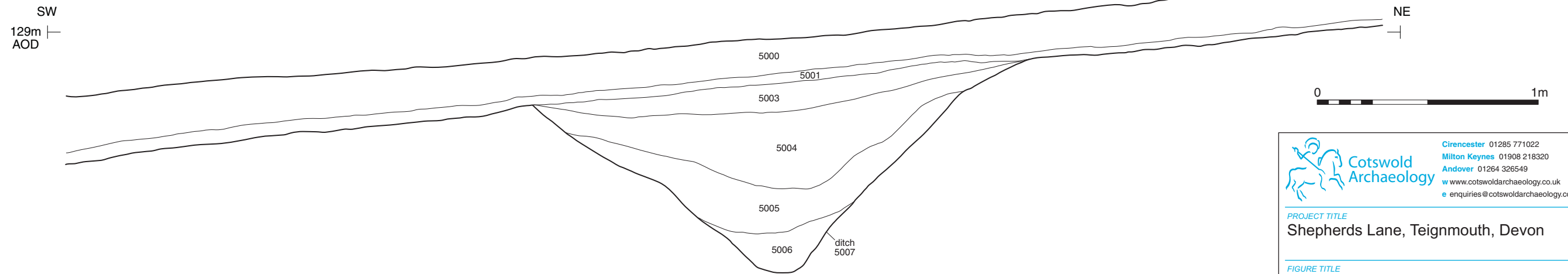
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Trench 5; plan



Section CC

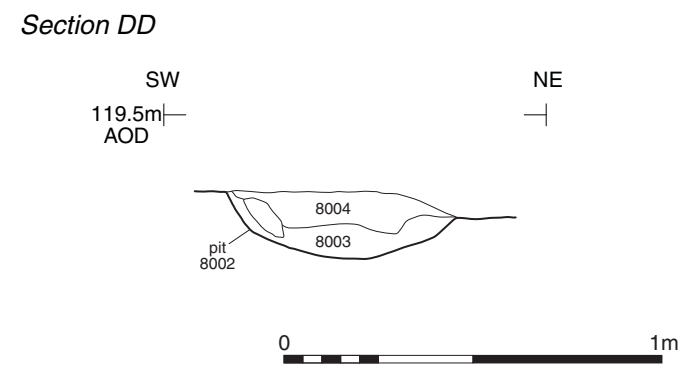
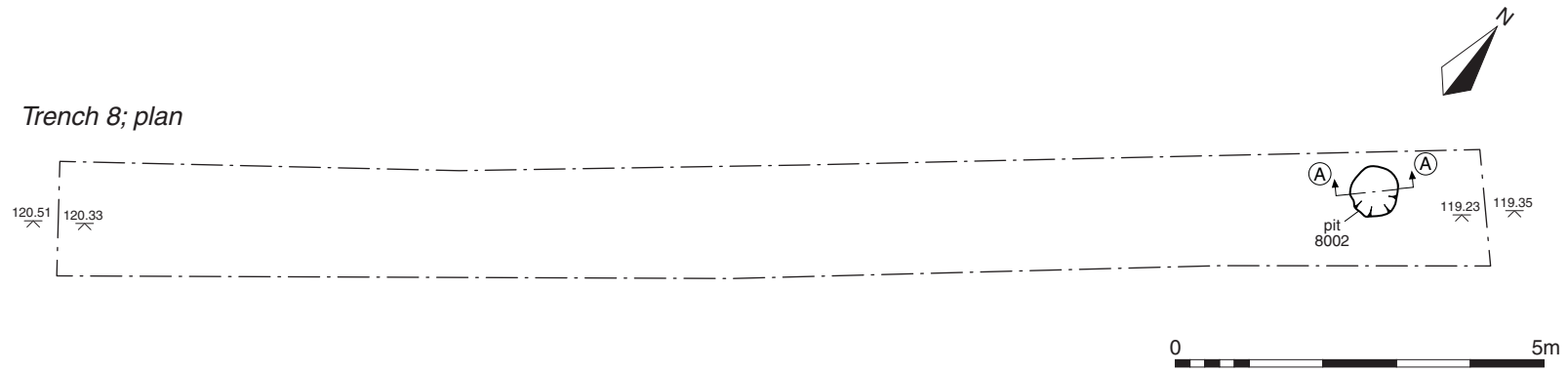


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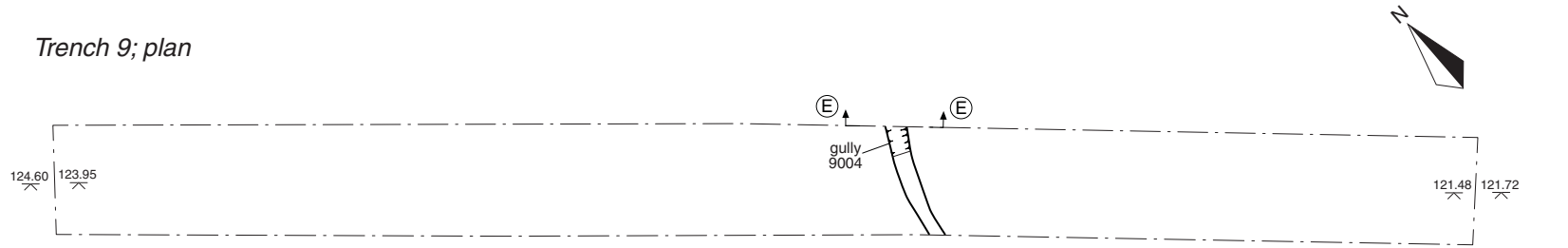
FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches 2 and 5; plans and sections

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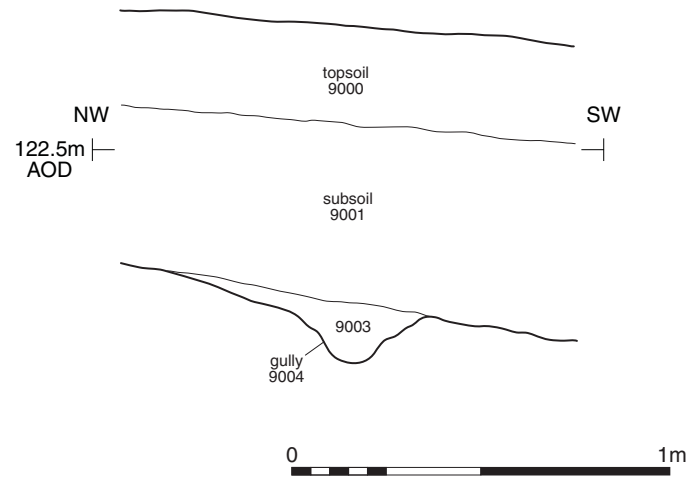


Pit 8002, looking north-west (scale 1m)

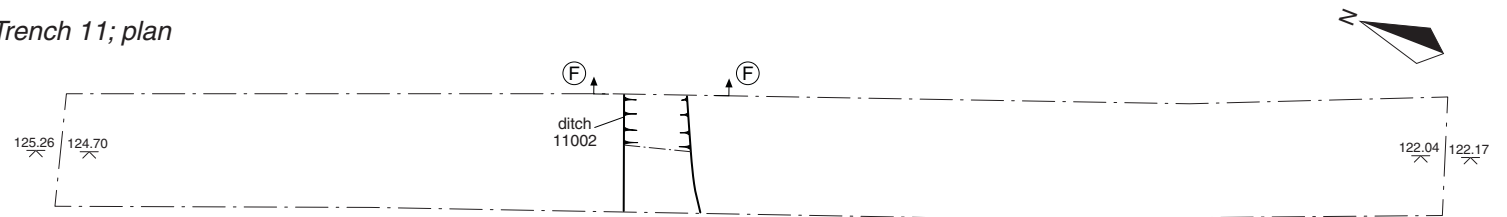
Trench 9; plan



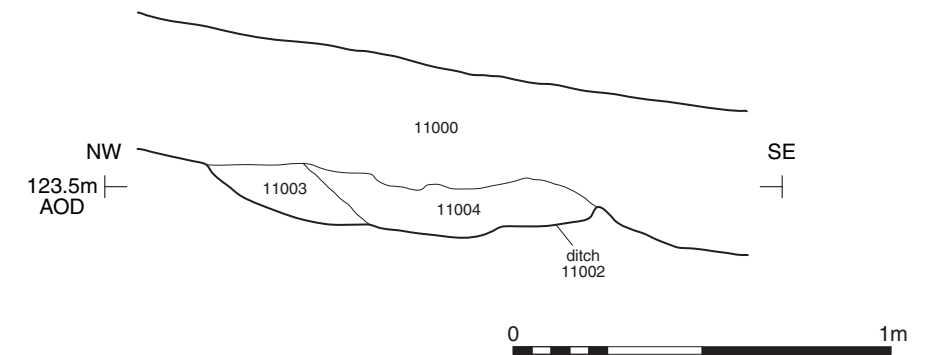
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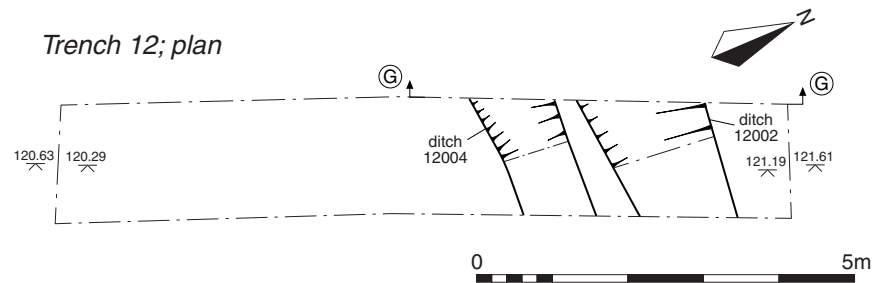
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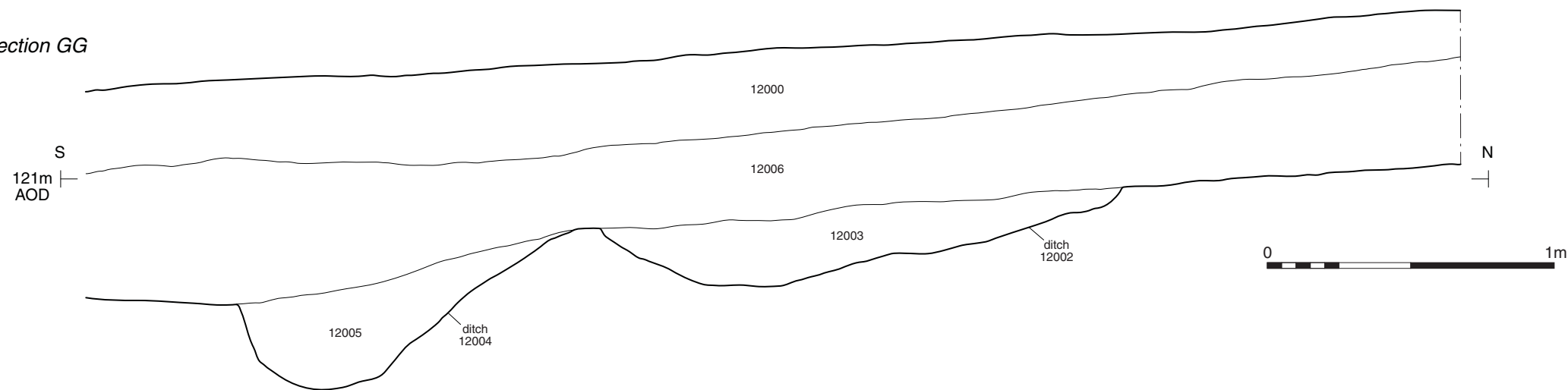
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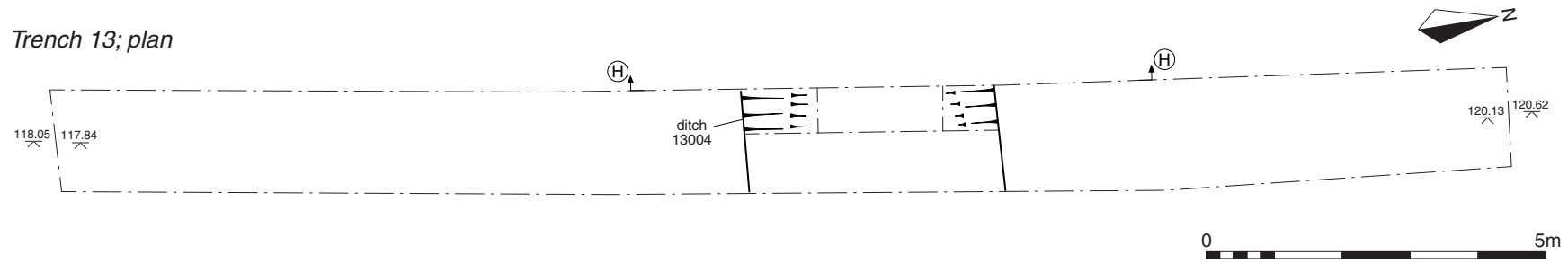
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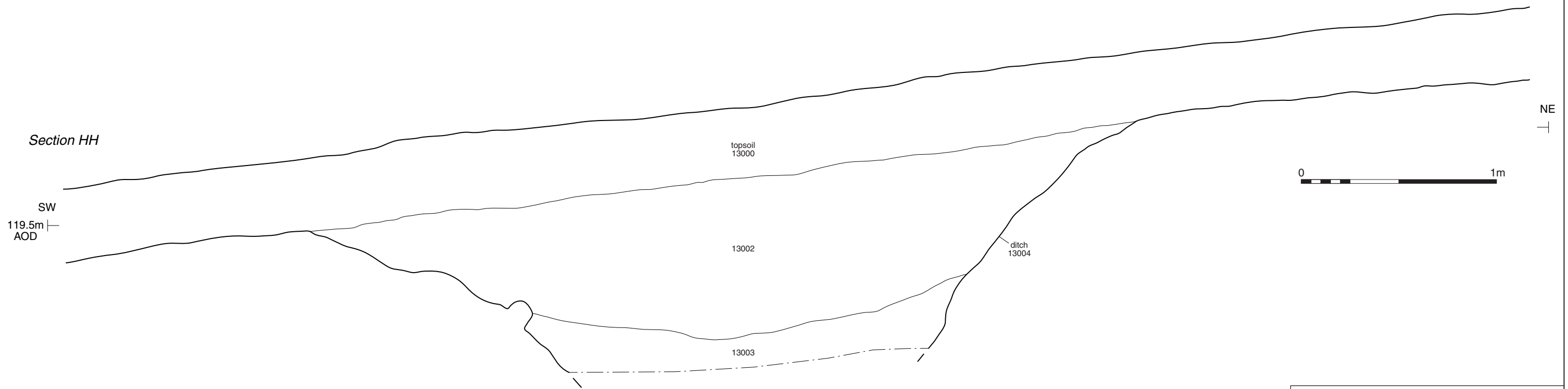
Section GG



Trench 13; plan



Section HH



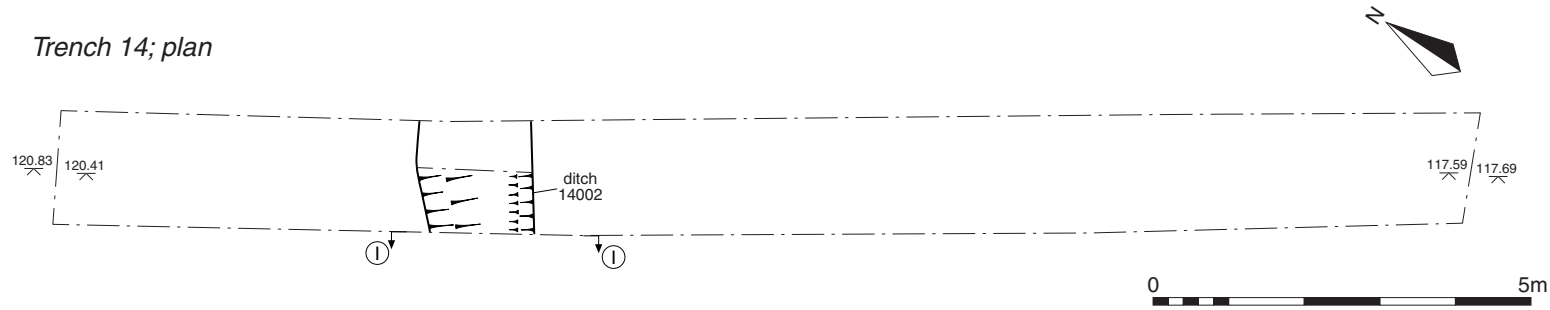
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PROJECT TITLE
Shepherds Lane, Teignmouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 13; plan and section

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	03-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	12
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

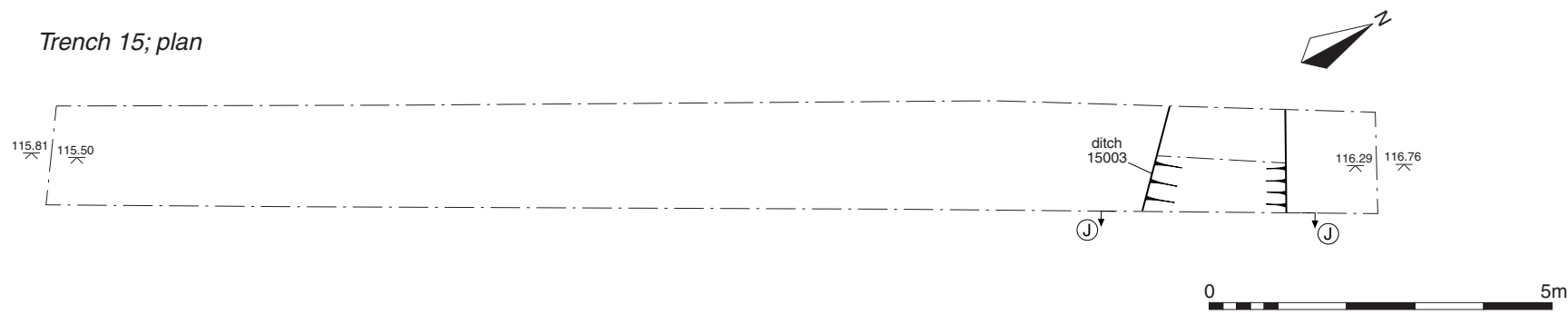
Trench 14; plan



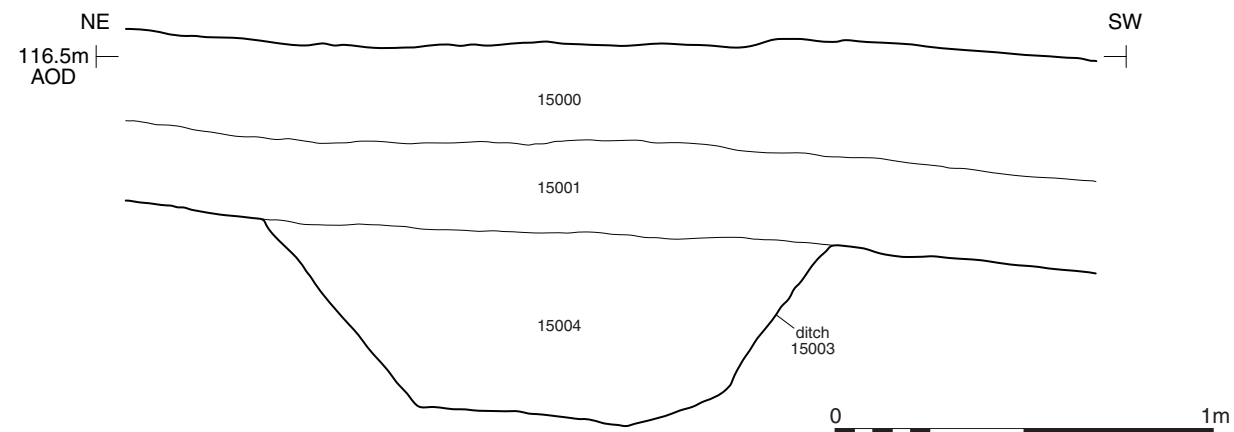
Section II



Trench 15; plan



Section JJ



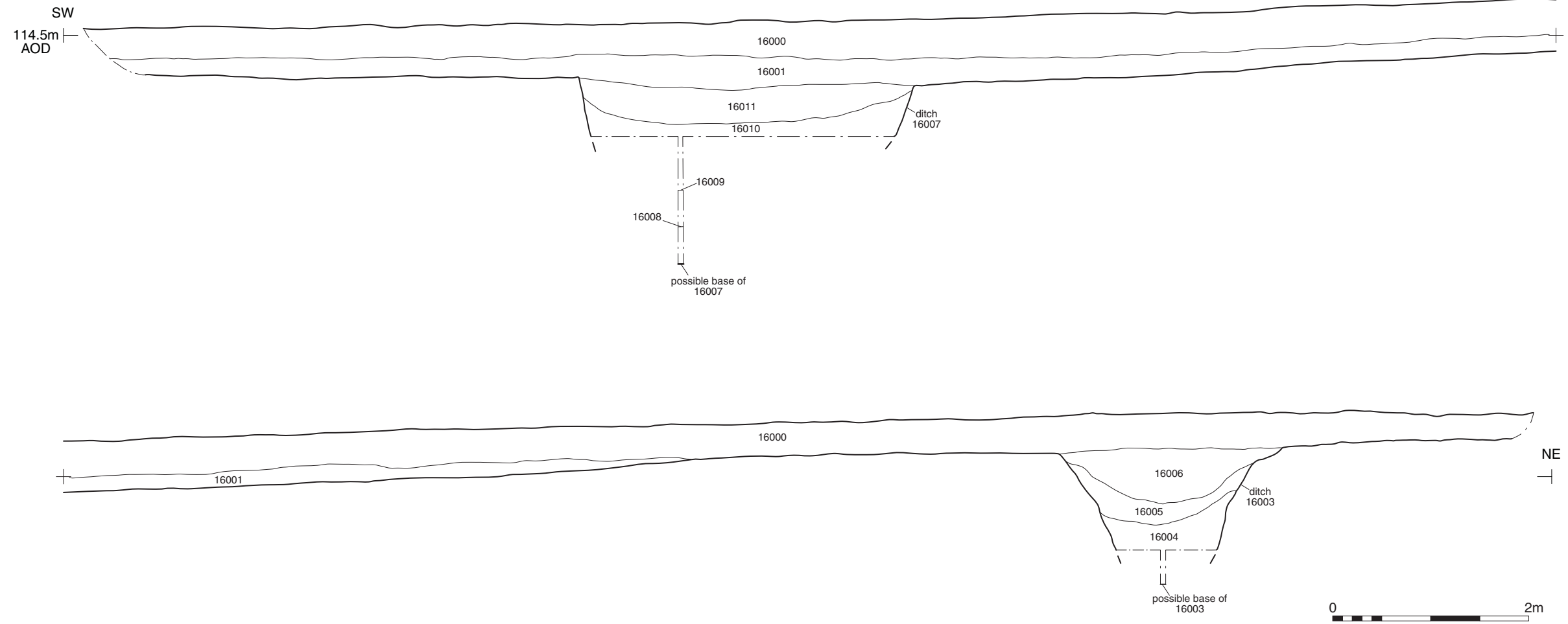
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PROJECT TITLE
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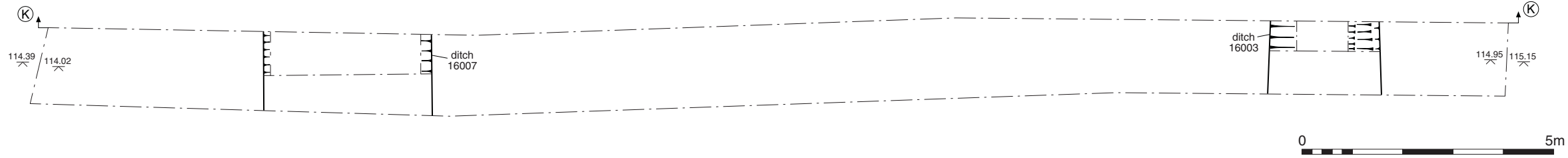
FIGURE TITLE
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PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 08-01-2013	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:100 & 1:20	

Section KK



Trench 16; plan



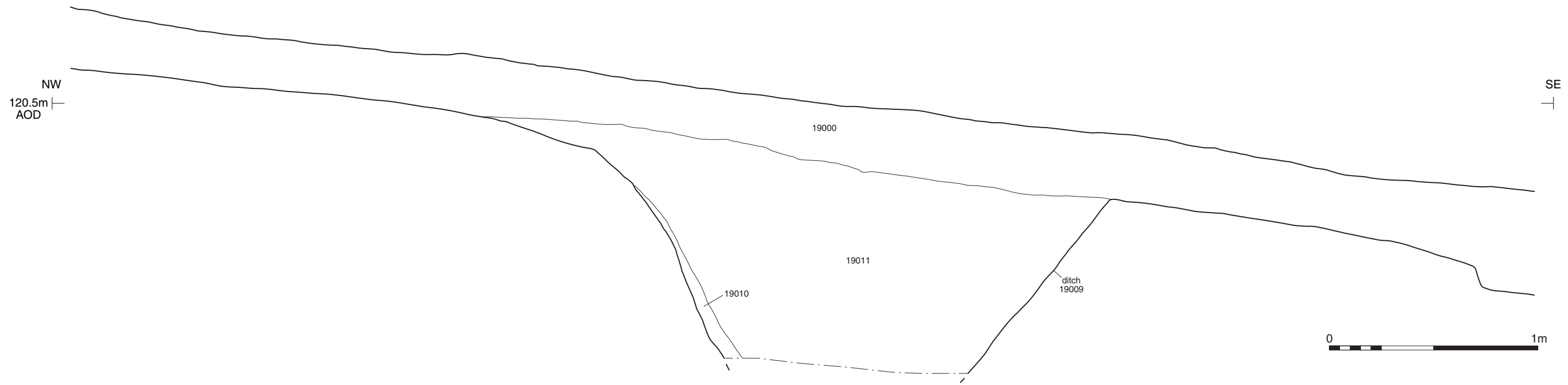
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PROJECT TITLE
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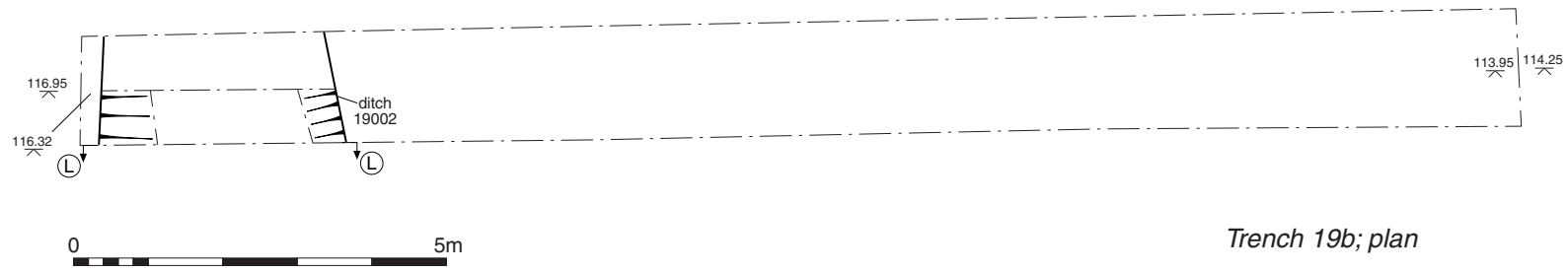
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 16; section and plan

PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 06-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY IA	REVISION 00	14
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:50 & 1:100	

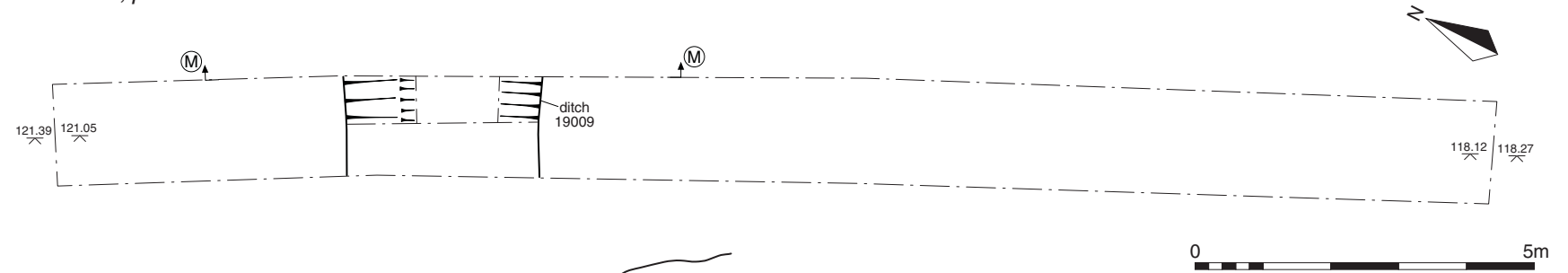
Section MM



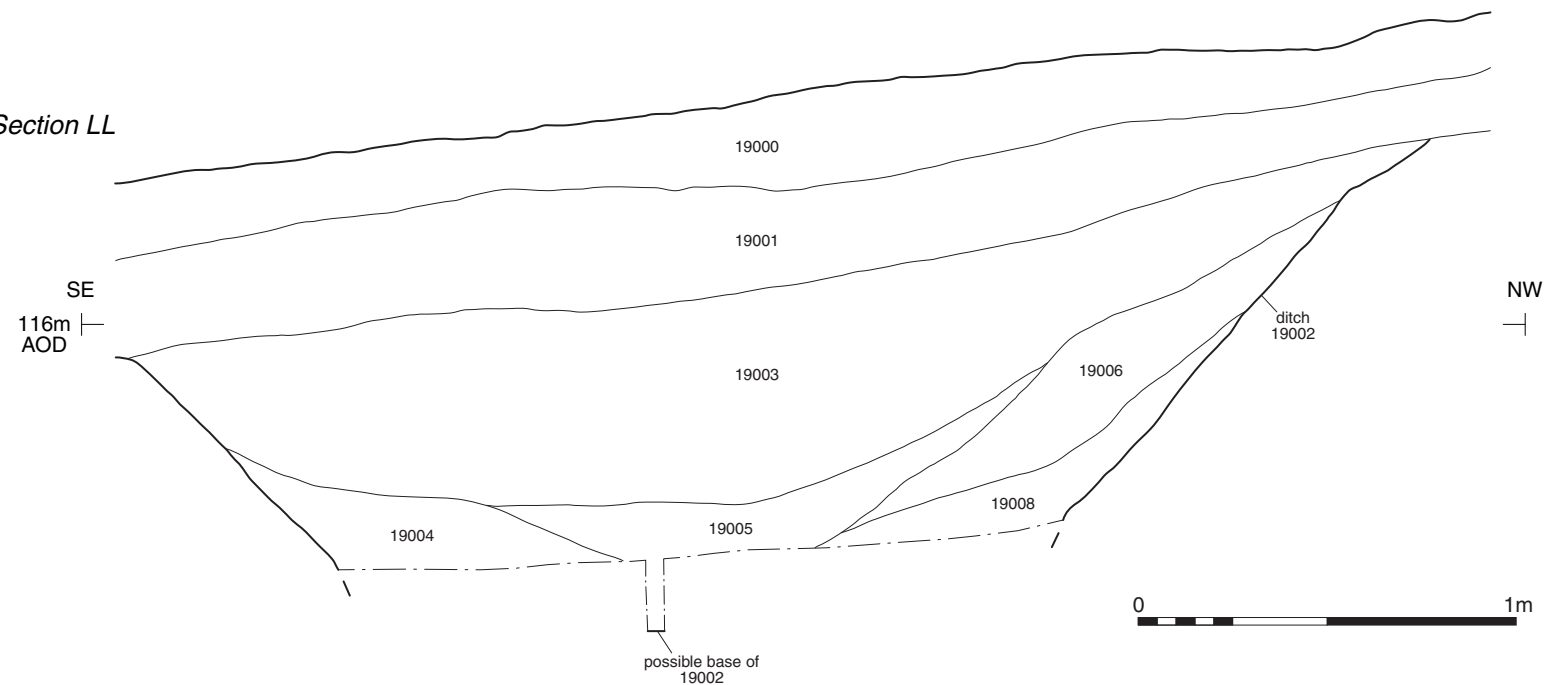
Trench 19a; plan



Trench 19b; plan



Section LL



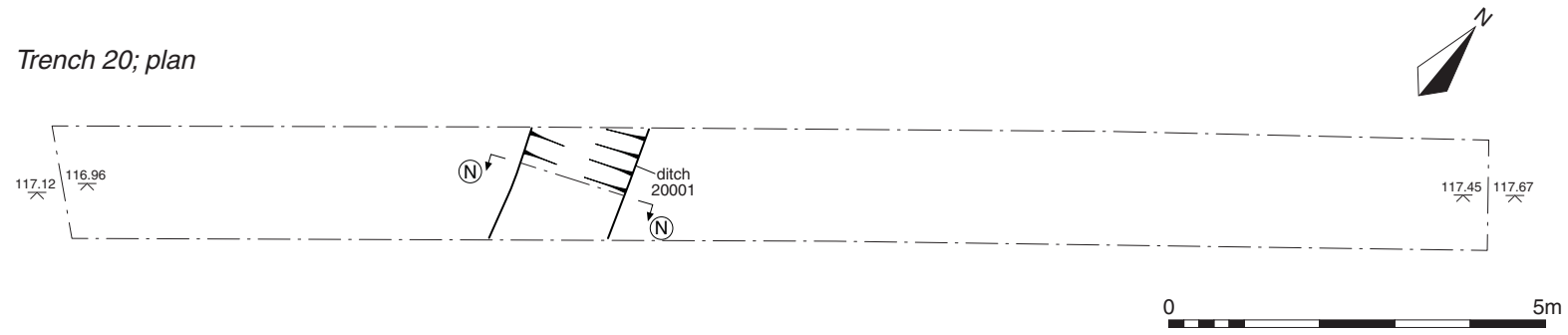
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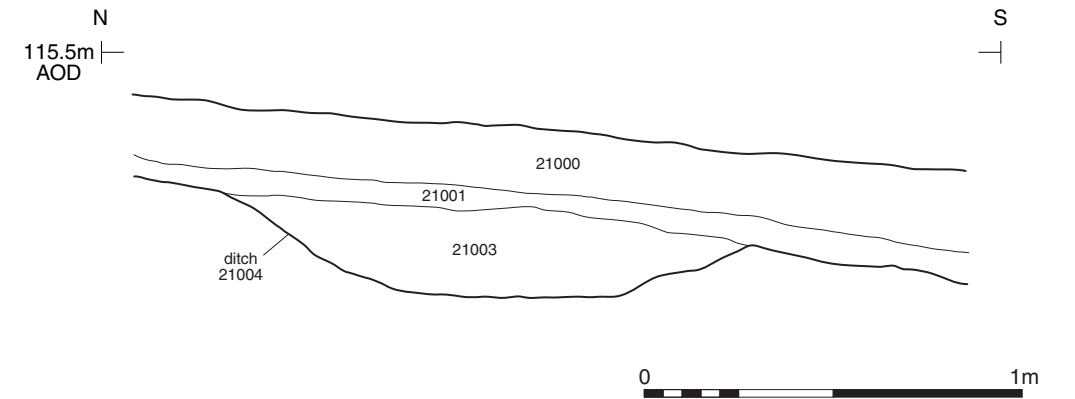
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 19; plans and sections

PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 03-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY IA	REVISION 00	15
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:100	

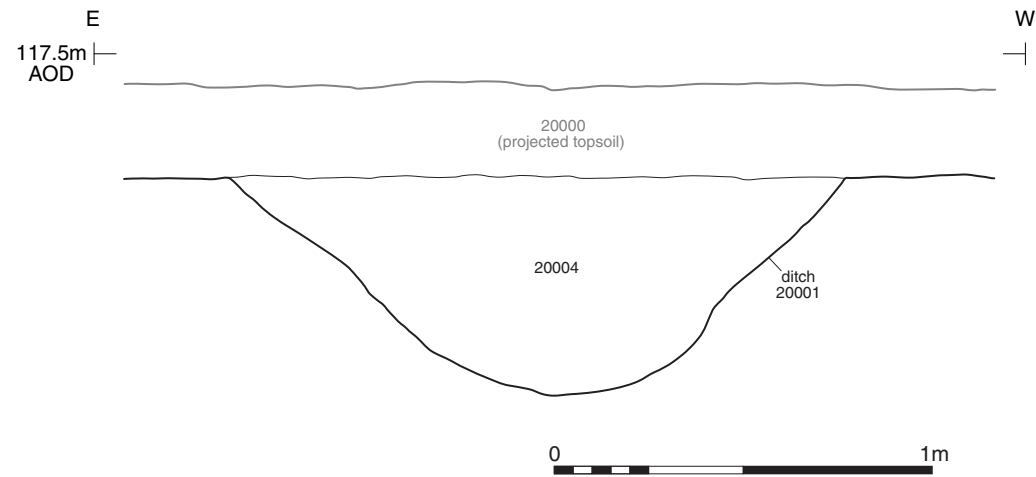
Trench 20; plan



Section OO

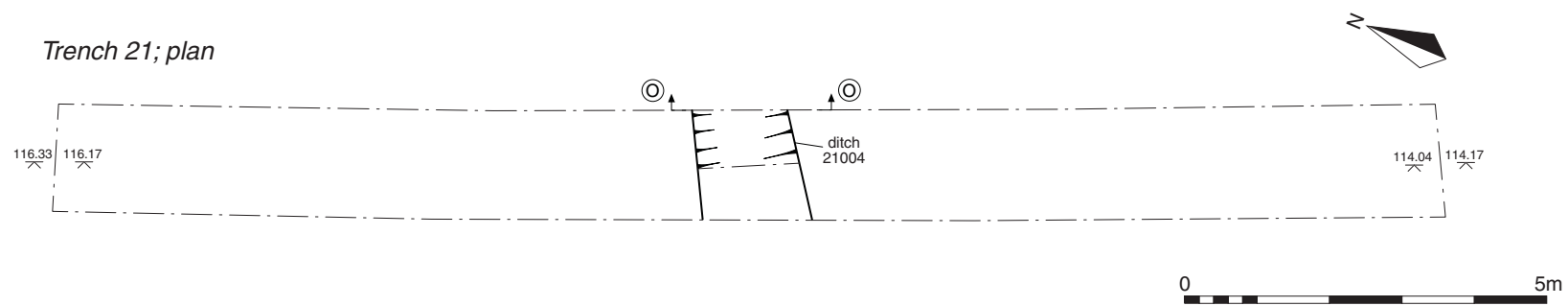


Section NN



Ditch 21004, looking west (scale 1m)

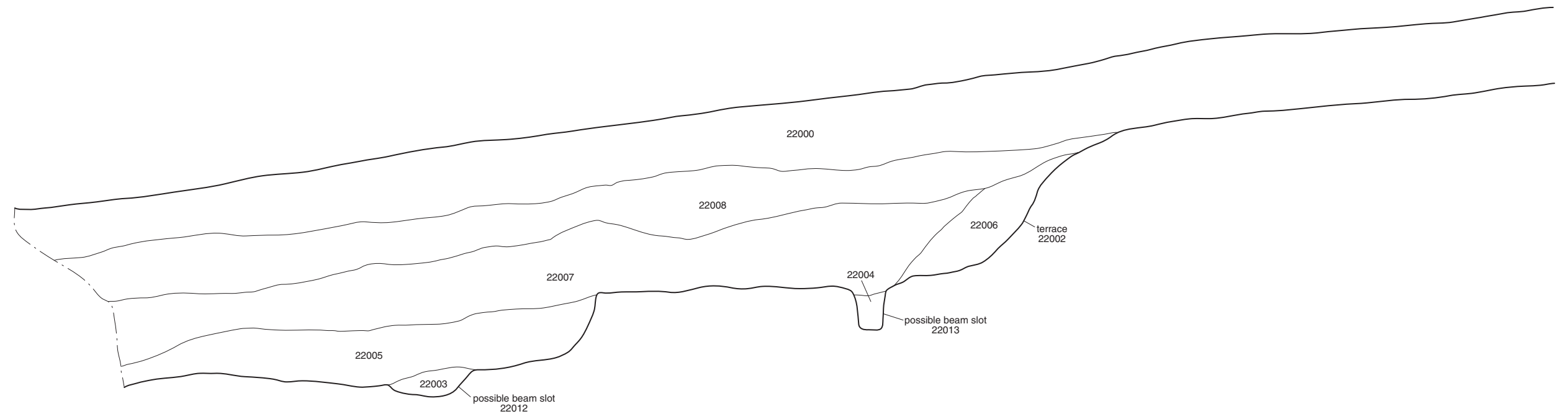
Trench 21; plan



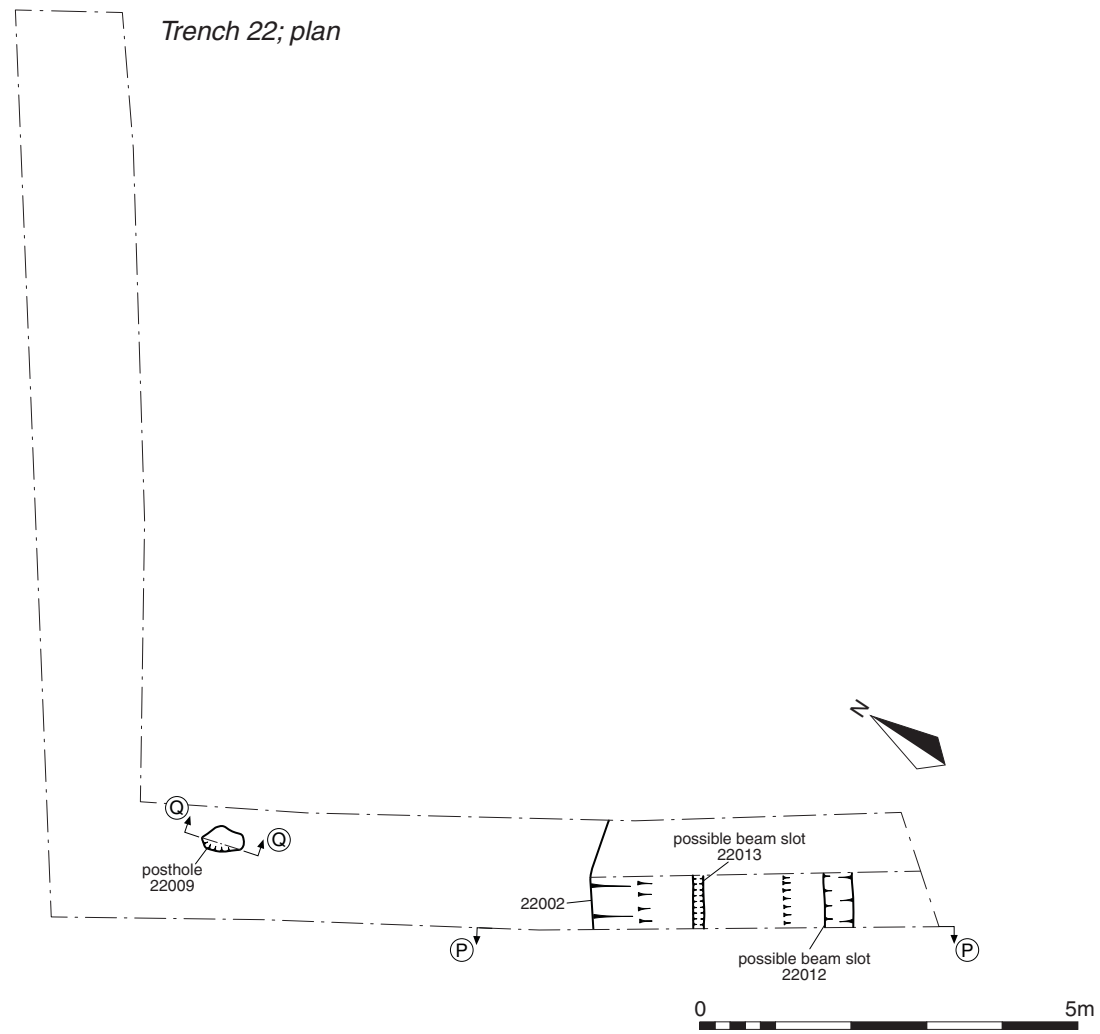
Section PP

SE
112.5m
AOD

NW



Trench 22; plan

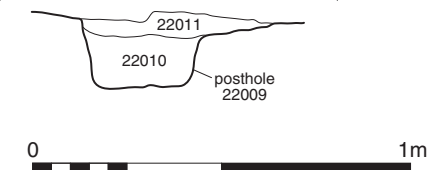


Terrace 21004, looking south-west (scale 1m)

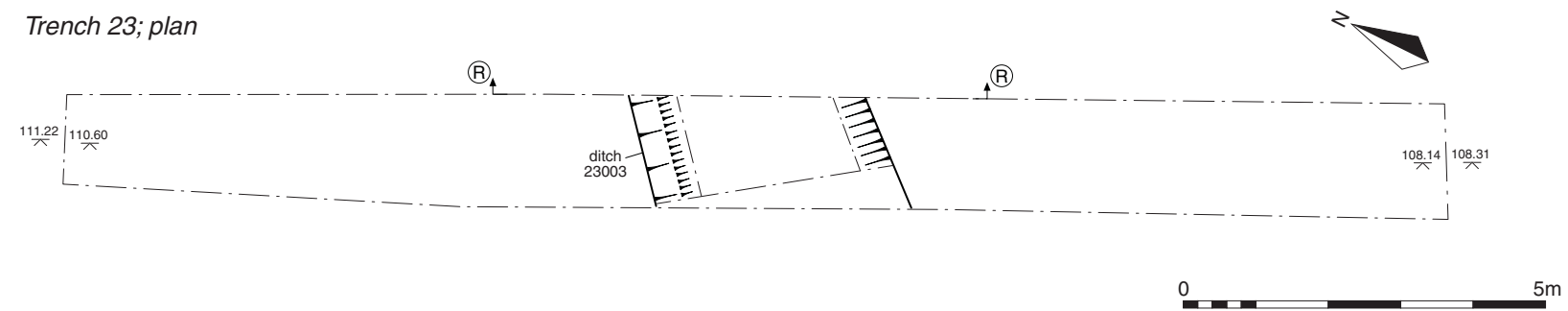
Section QQ

NW
113.2m
AOD

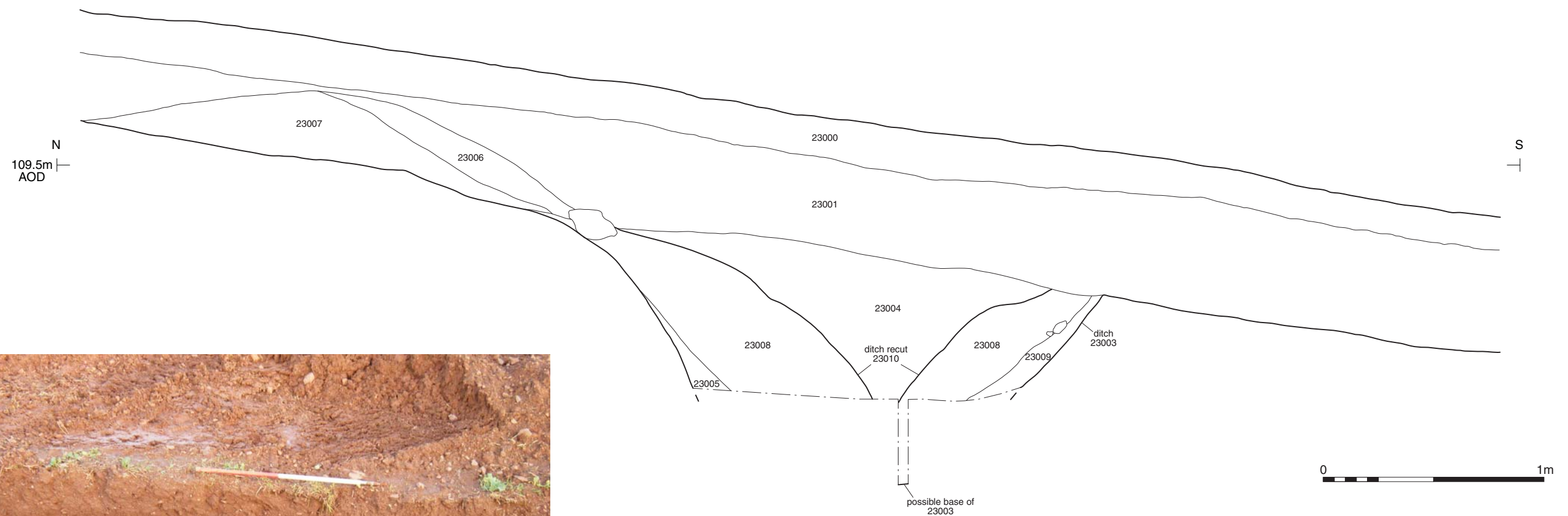
SE



Trench 23; plan



Section RR



Recut ditch 23003/23010 and bank 23006/23007 (scale 1m)

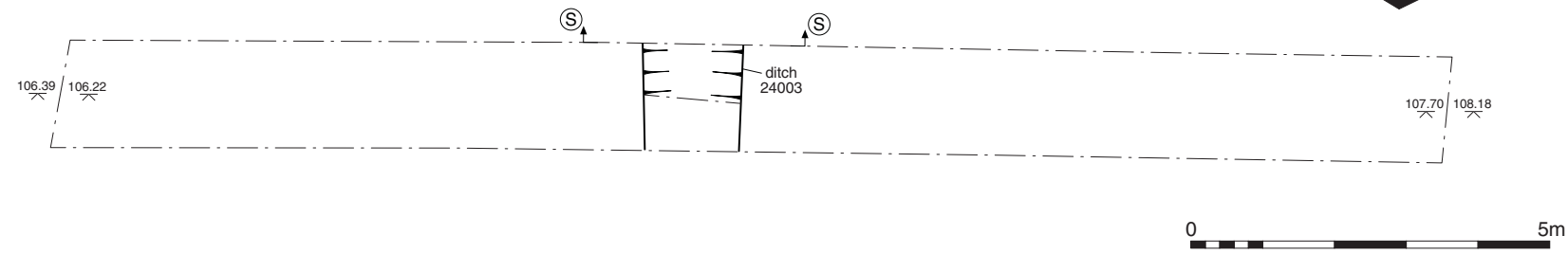

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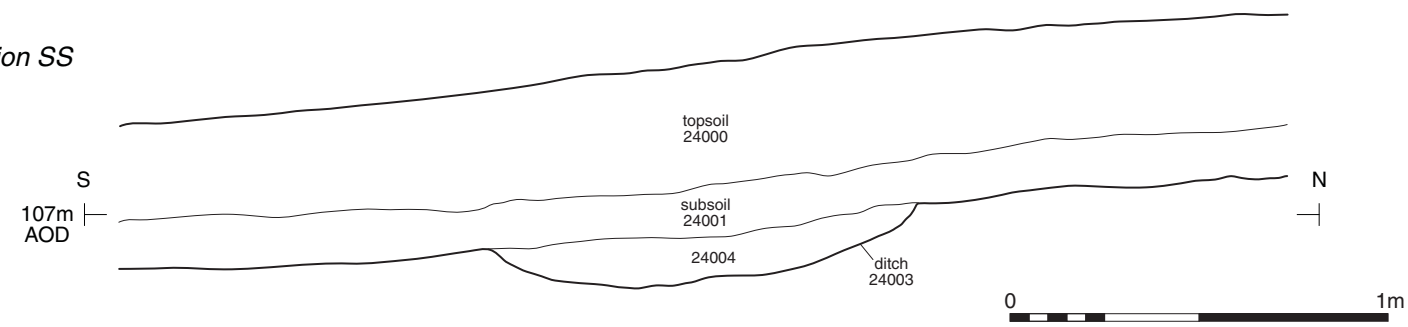
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 23; plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 12-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY IA	REVISION 00	18
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:100 & 1:20	

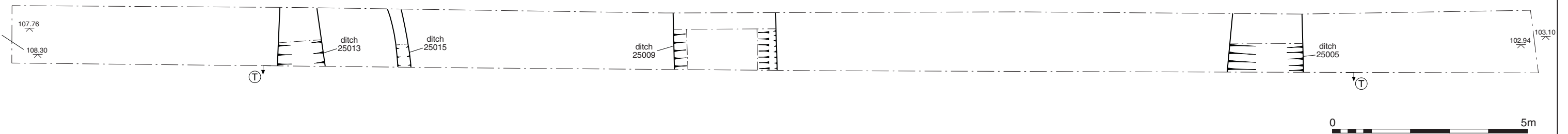
Trench 24; plan



Section SS



Trench 25; plan

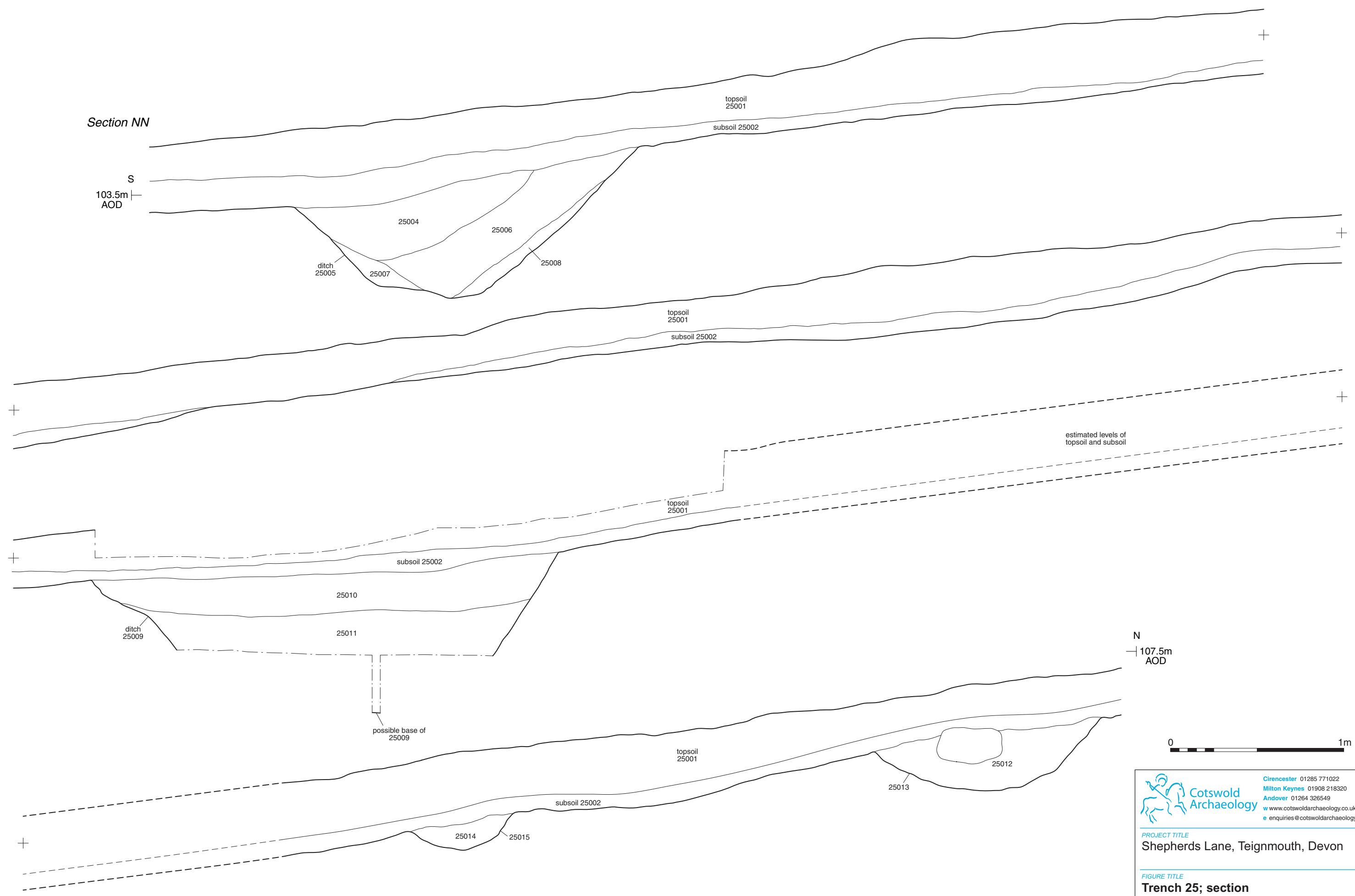


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FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches 24 and 25; plans and section

PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 08-01-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY IA	REVISION 00	19
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:100 & 1:20	

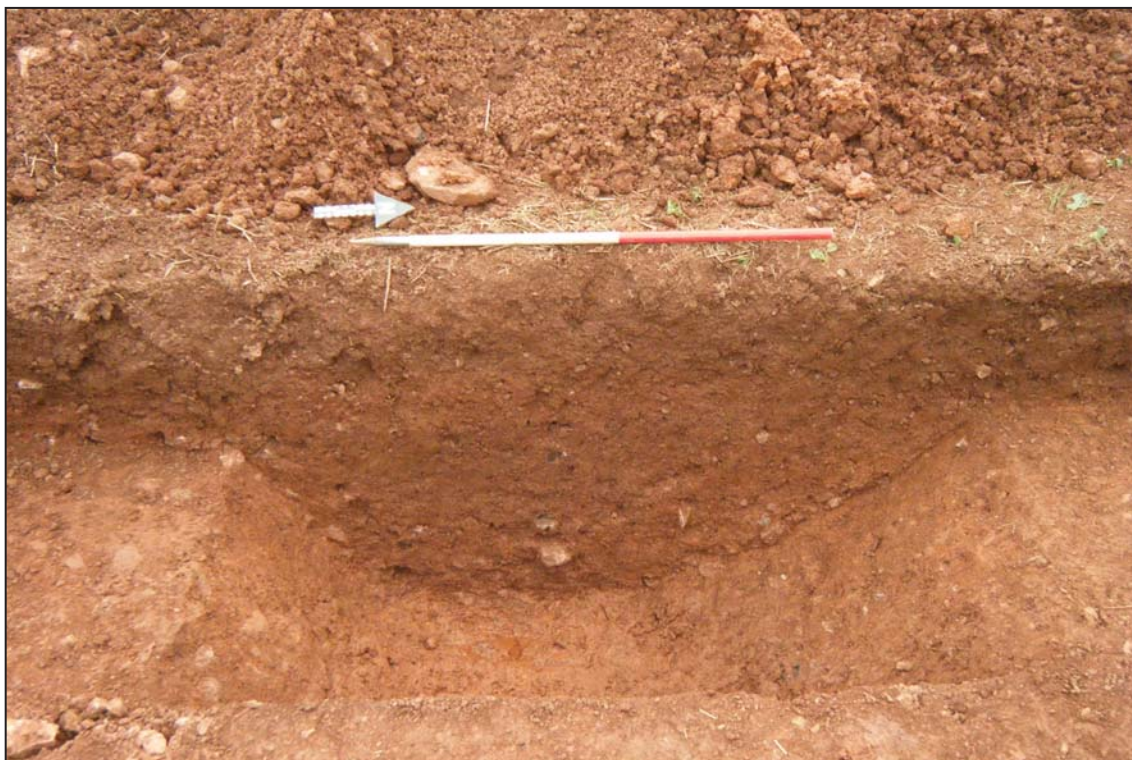



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 25; section

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	12-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	20
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	



21 Ditch 25005, looking west (scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

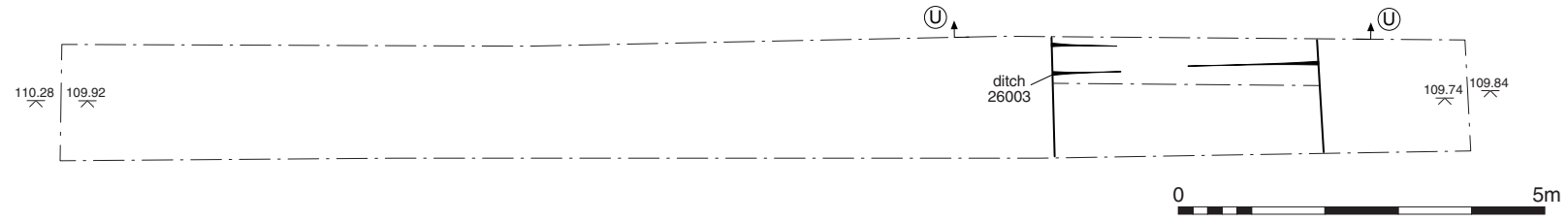
Ditch 25005; photograph

PROJECT NO. 4031 DATE 12-12-2012
 DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

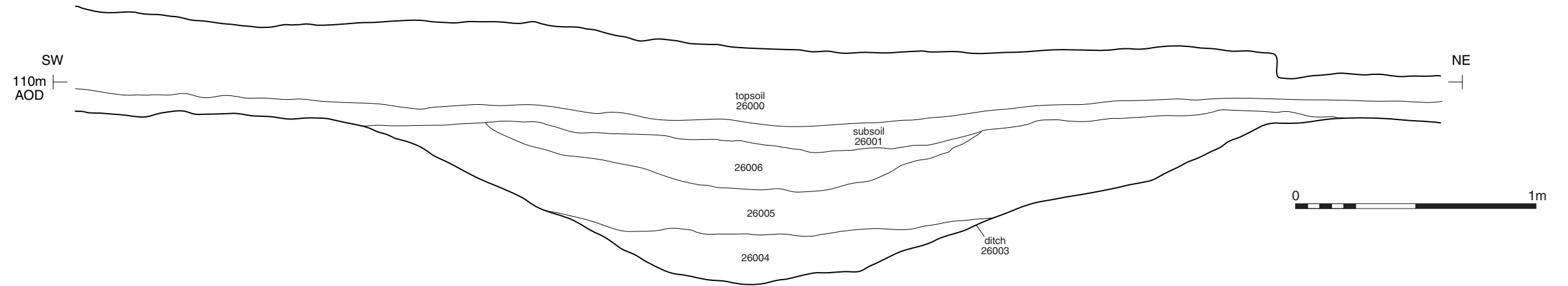
FIGURE NO.

21

Trench 26; plan



Section UU



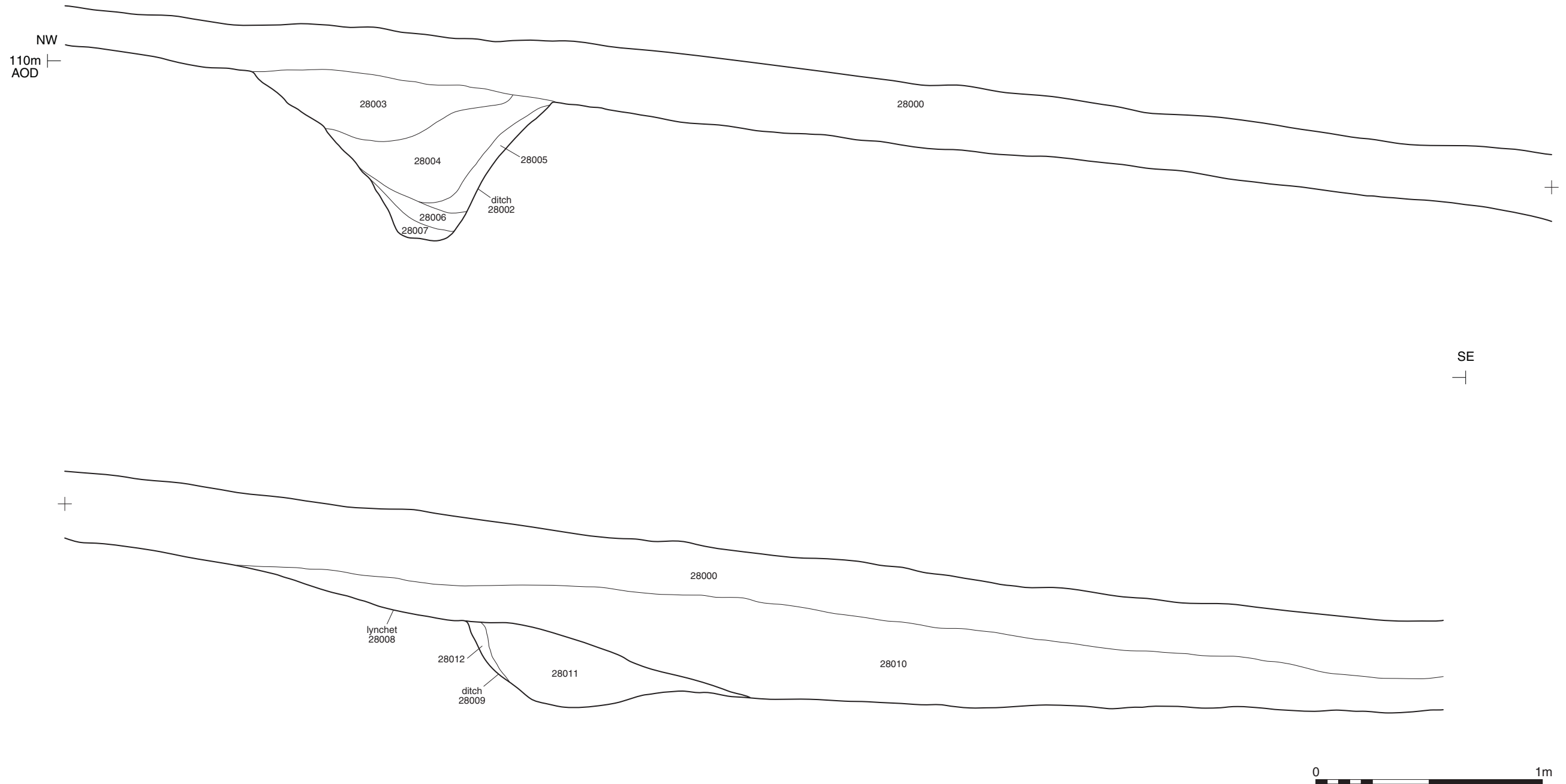
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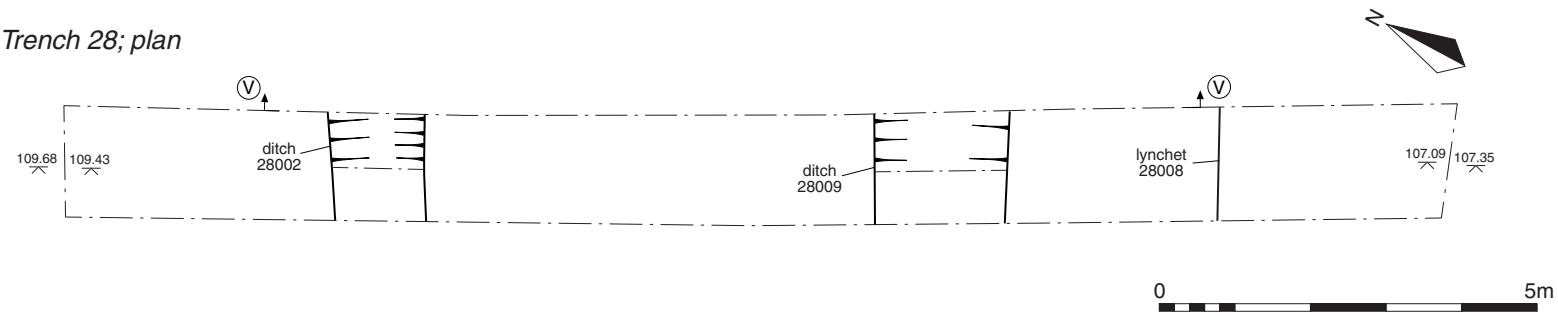
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 26; plan and section

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	09-01-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	22
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:100 & 1:20	

Section UU



Trench 28; plan



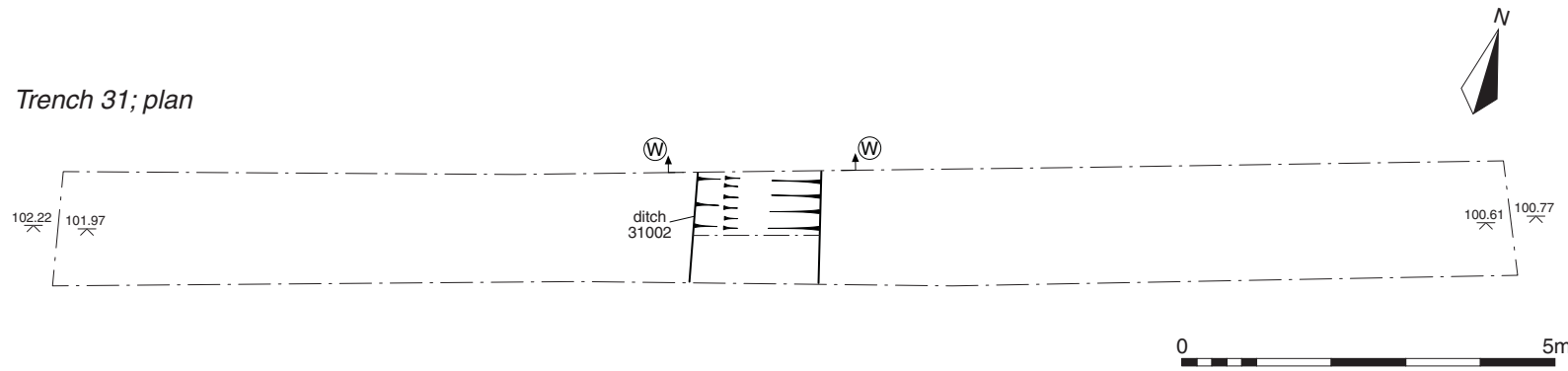

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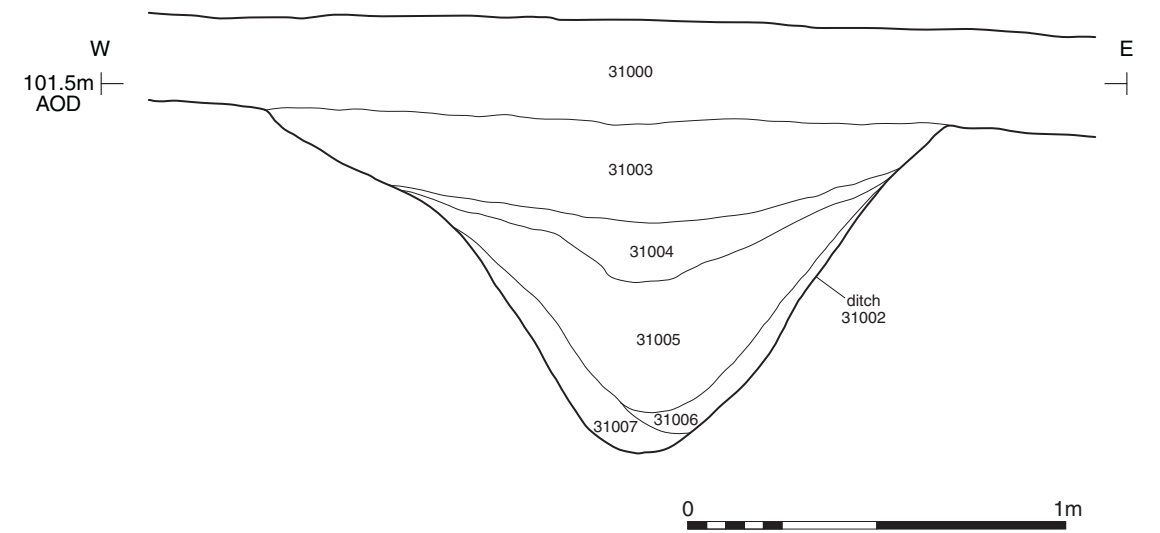
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 28; section and plan

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	12-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	23
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:100	

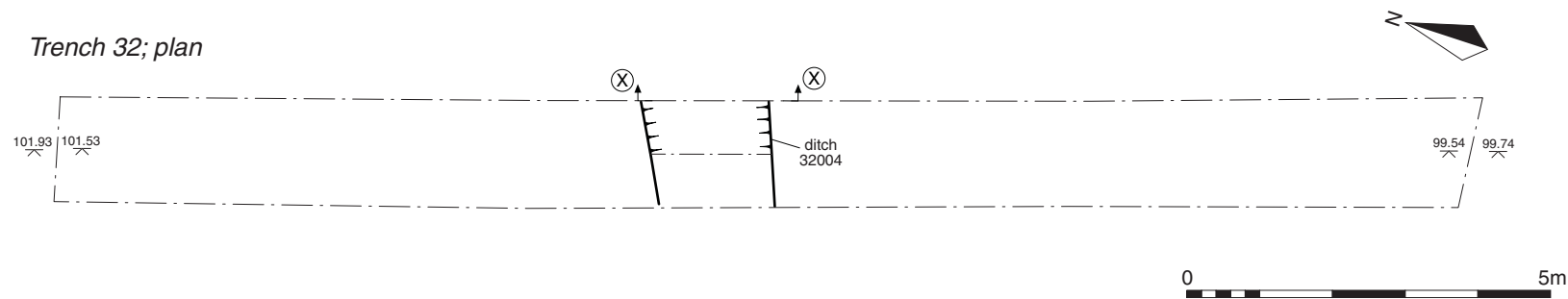
Trench 31; plan



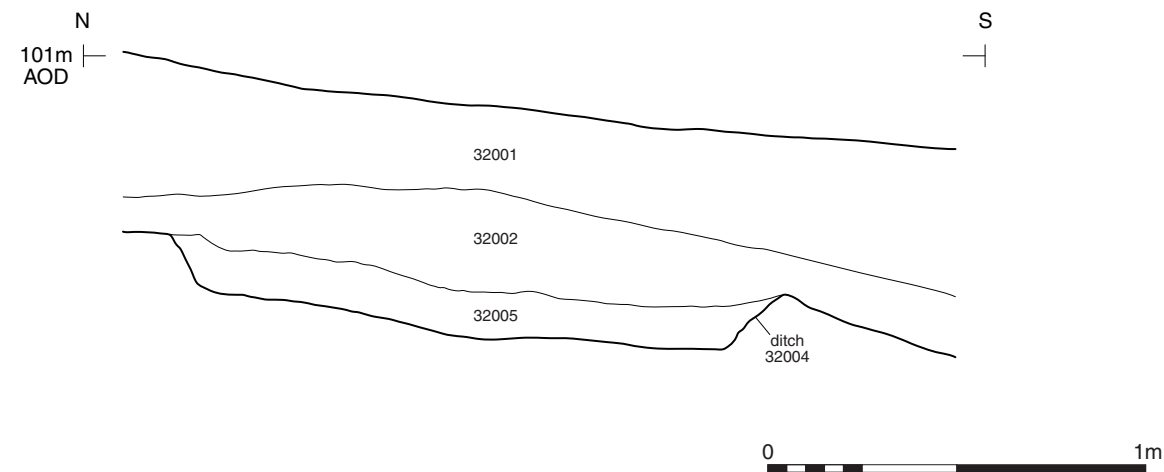
Section WW



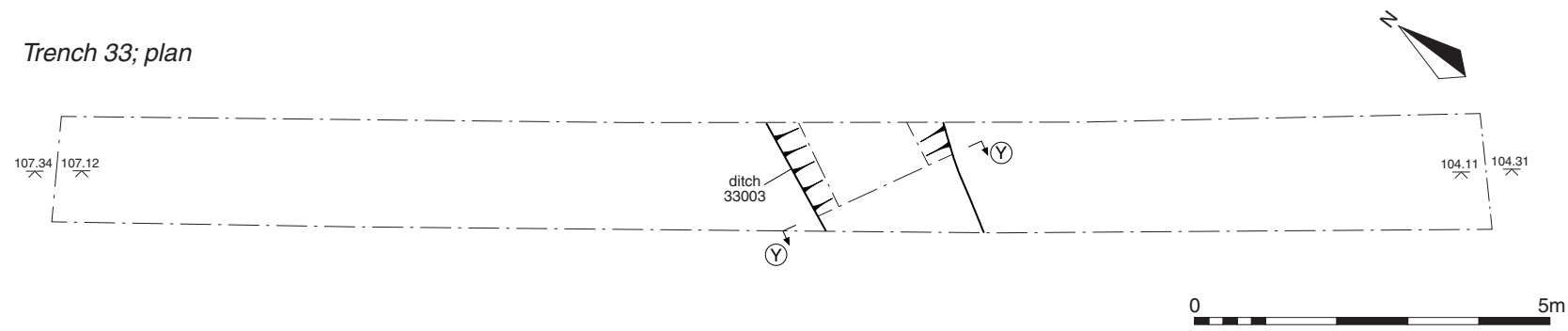
Trench 32; plan



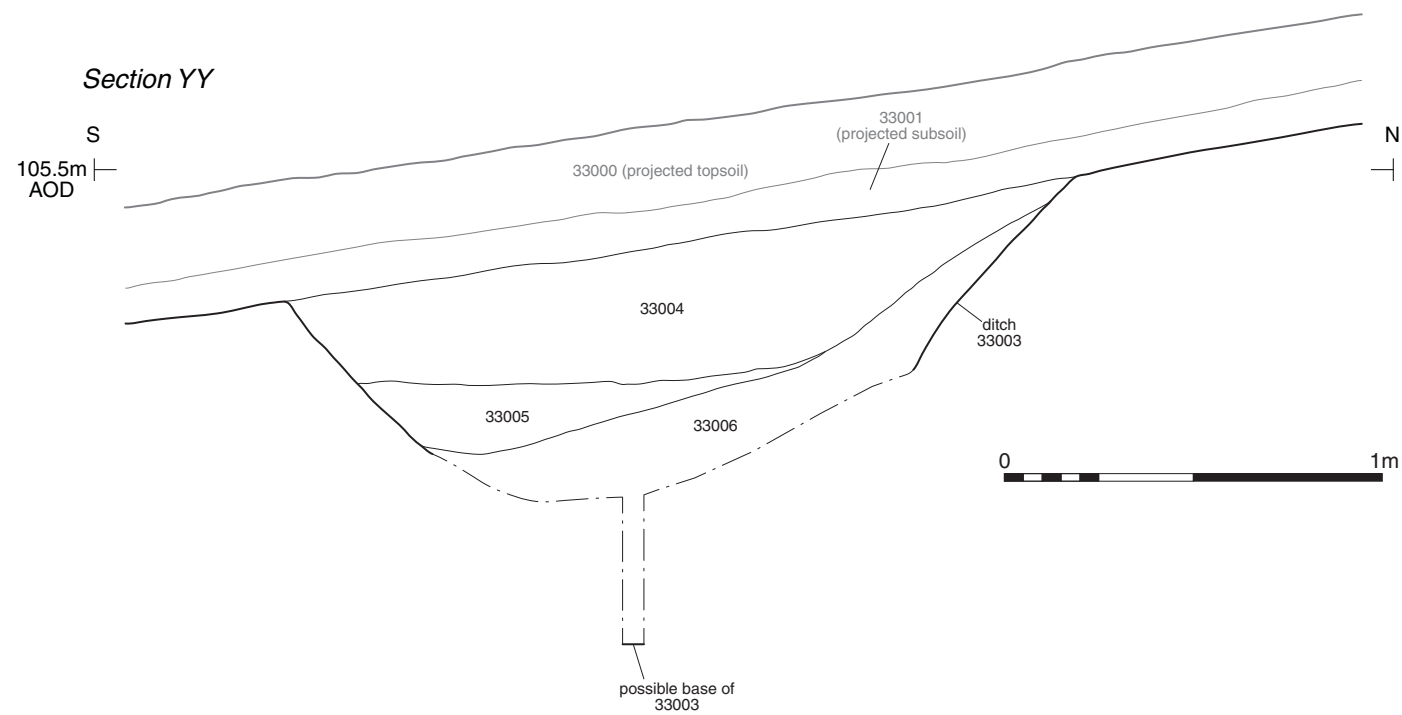
Section XX



Trench 33; plan

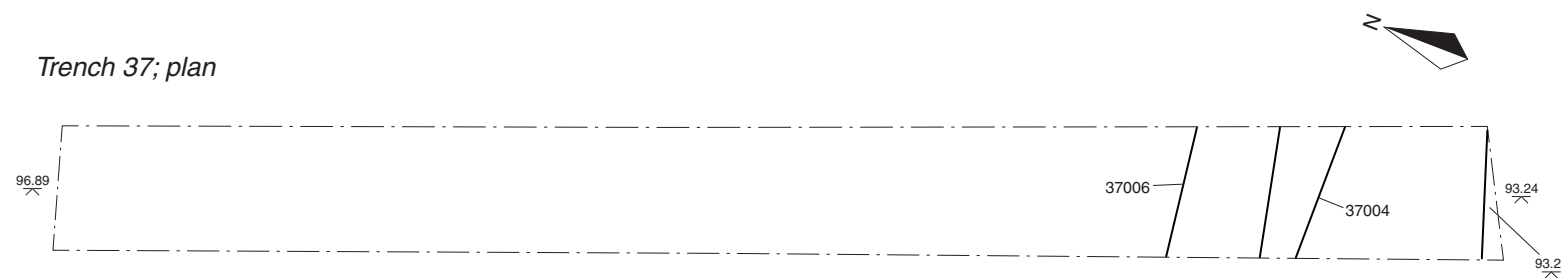


Section YY



Trench 37, looking north (scale 1m)

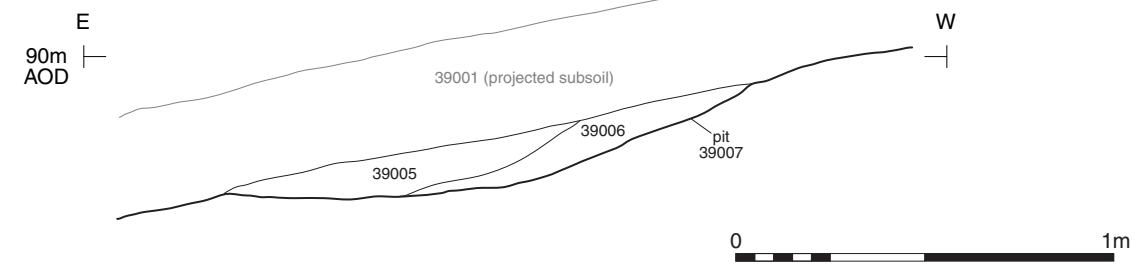
Trench 37; plan



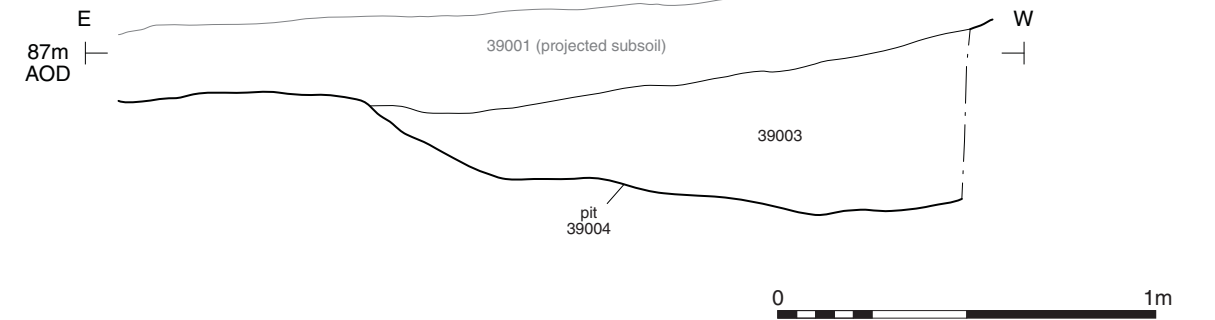
Trench 39; plan



Section ZZ



Section aa



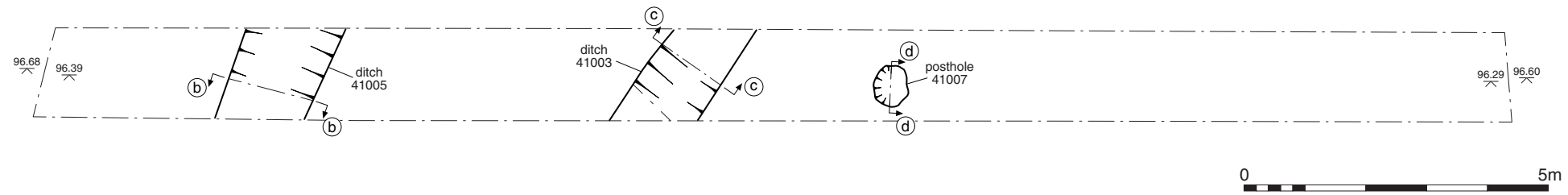

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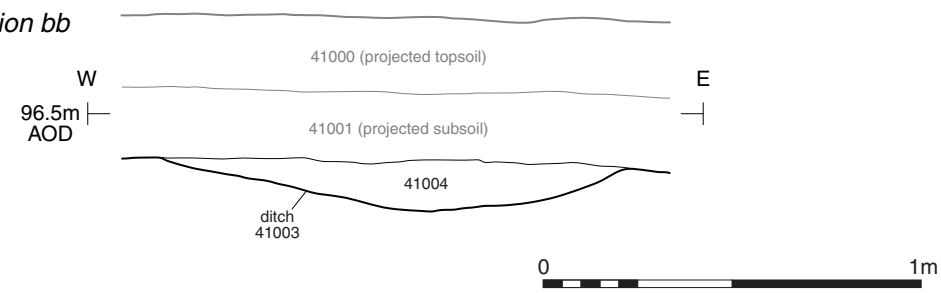
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 39; plan and sections

PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 09-01-2013	FIGURE NO.
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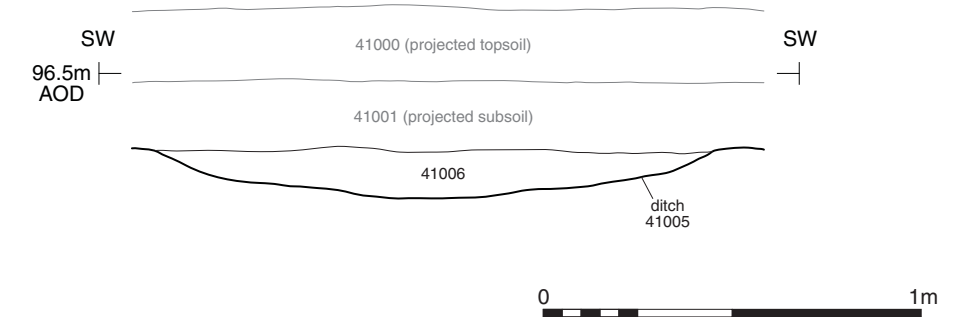
Trench 41; plan



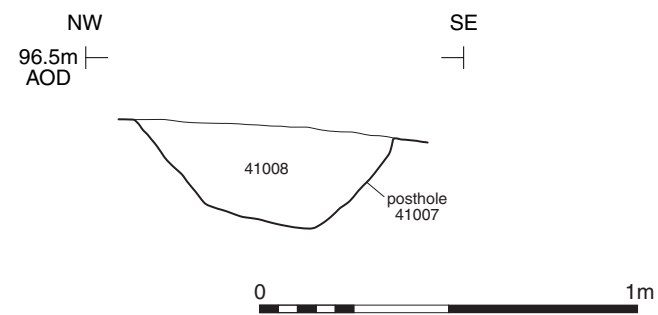
Section bb



Section cc



Section dd



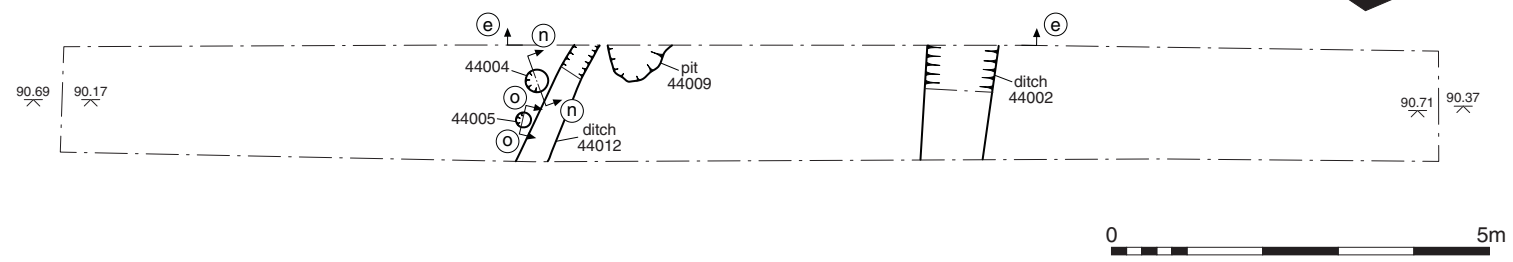
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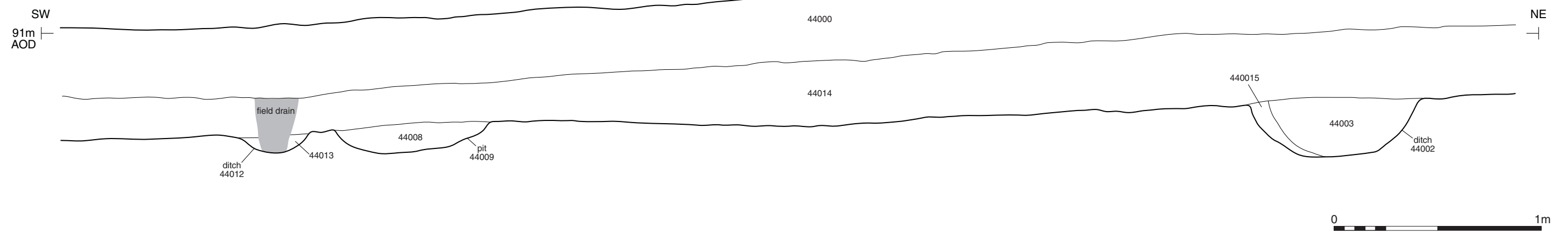
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 41; plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	09-01-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	27
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:100 & 1:20	

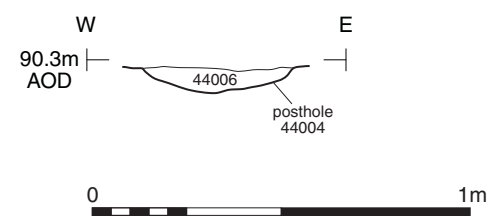
Trench 44; plan



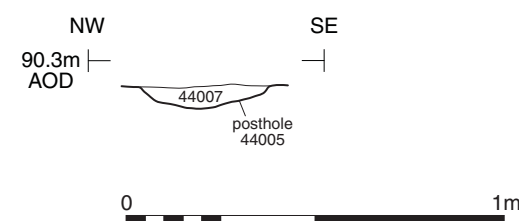
Section ee



Section nn



Section oo



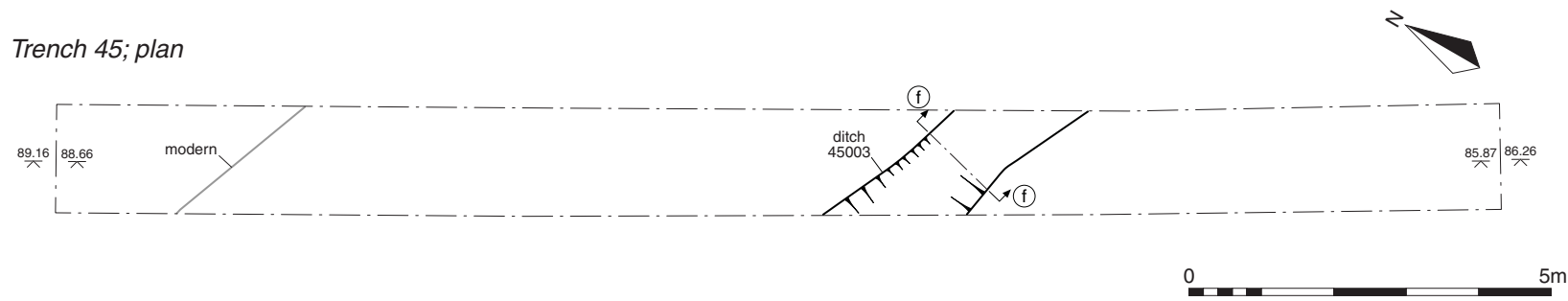
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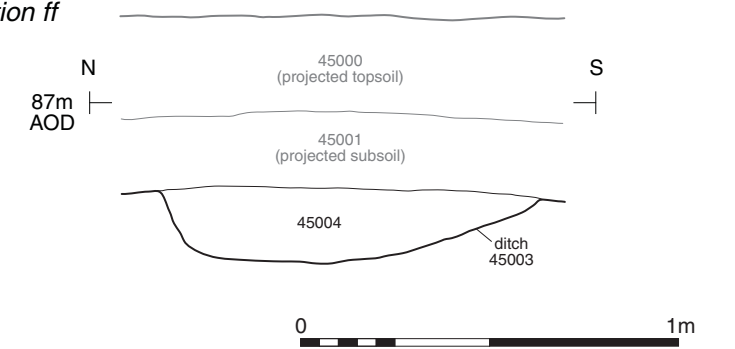
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 44; plan and section

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	13-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	28
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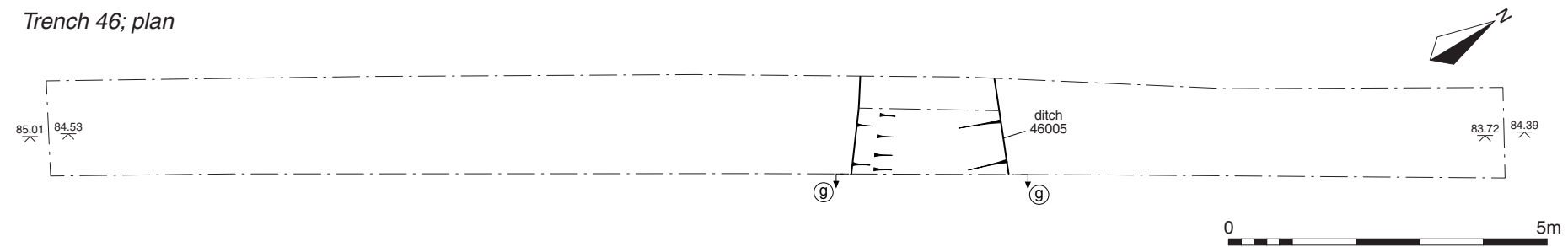
Trench 45; plan



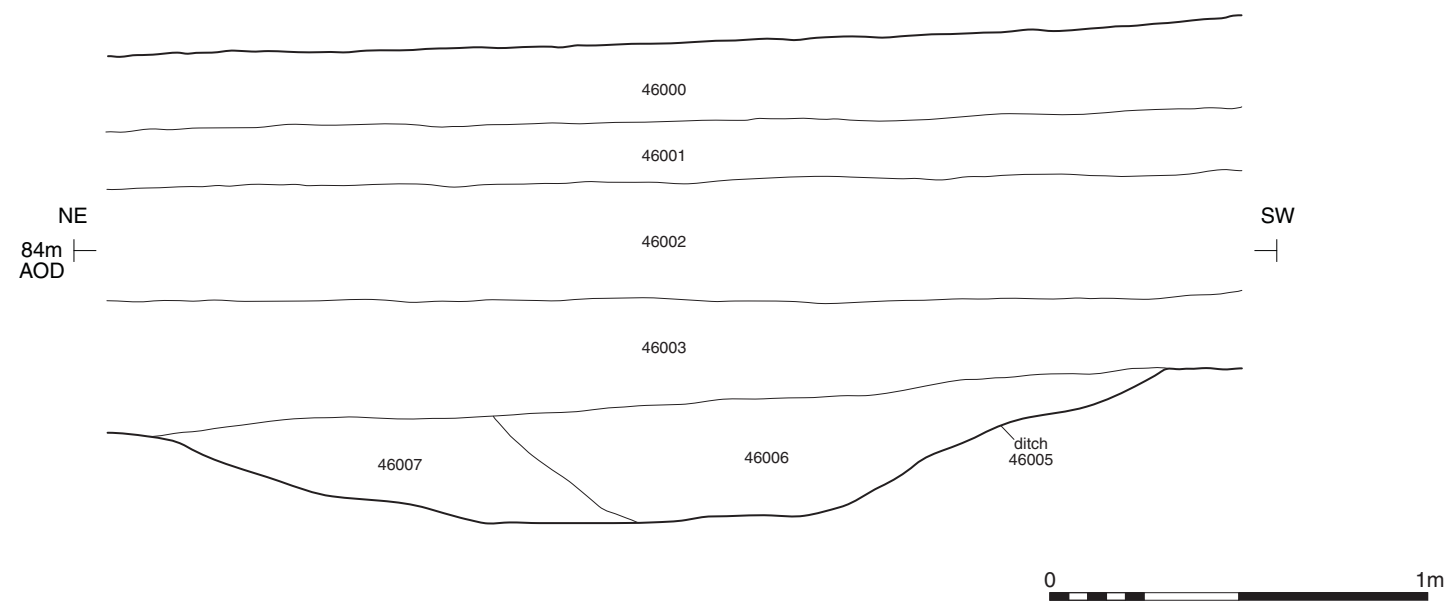
Section ff



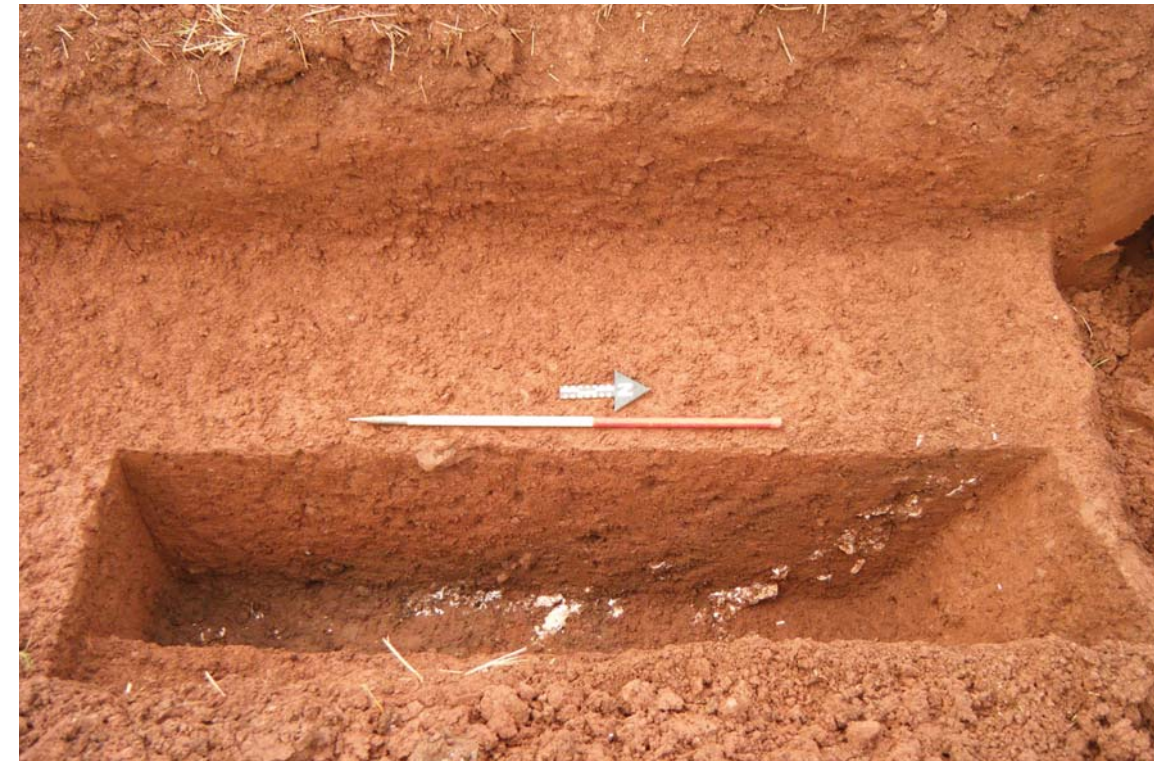
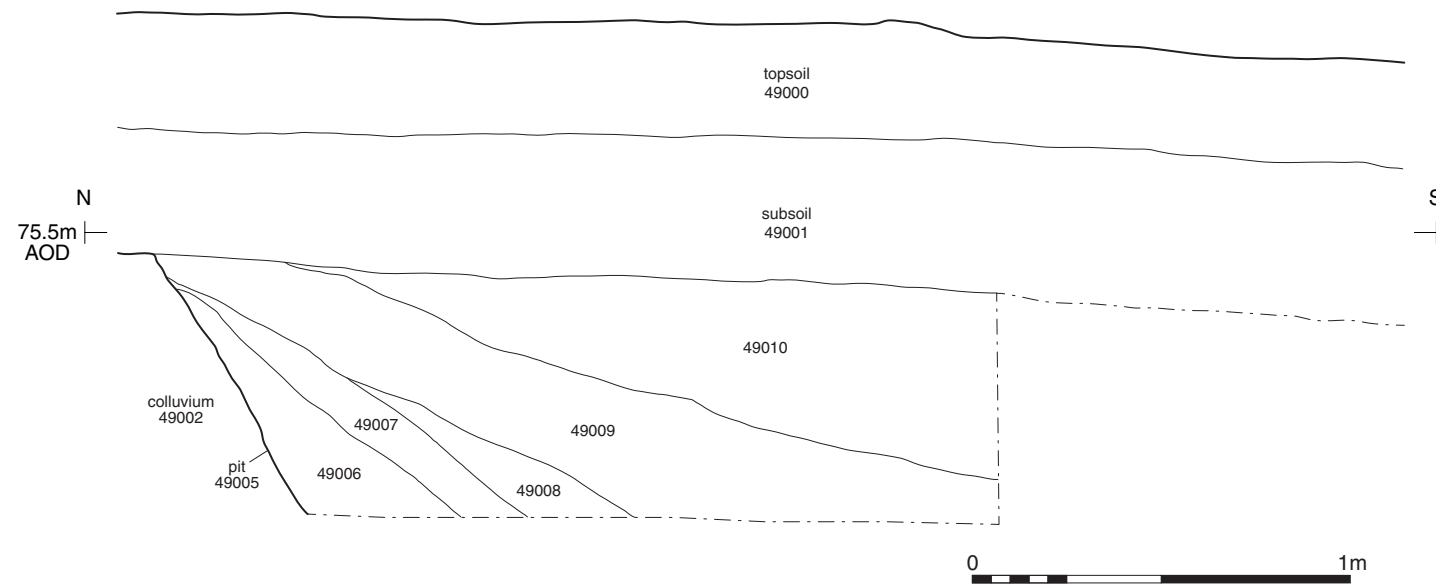
Trench 46; plan



Section gg

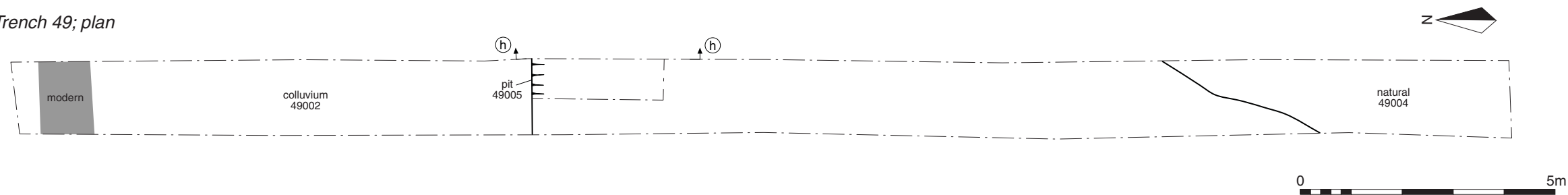


Section hh

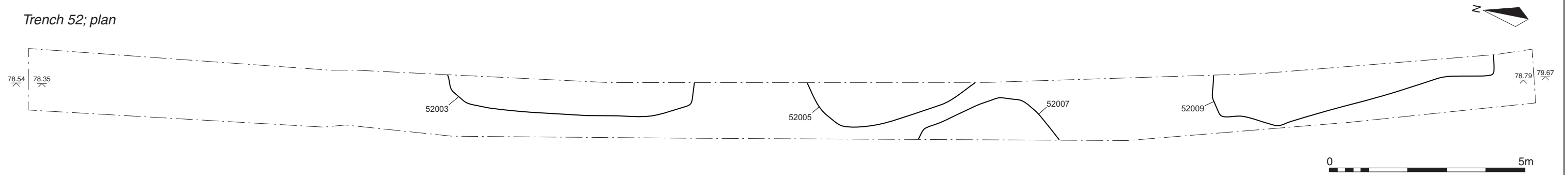


Pit 49005, looking west (scale 1m)

Trench 49; plan



Trench 52; plan



Trench 52; looking south (scales 1m)

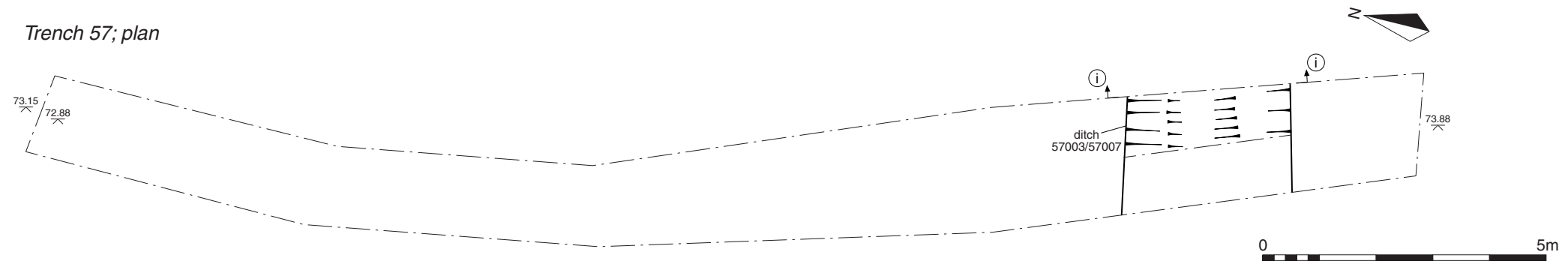
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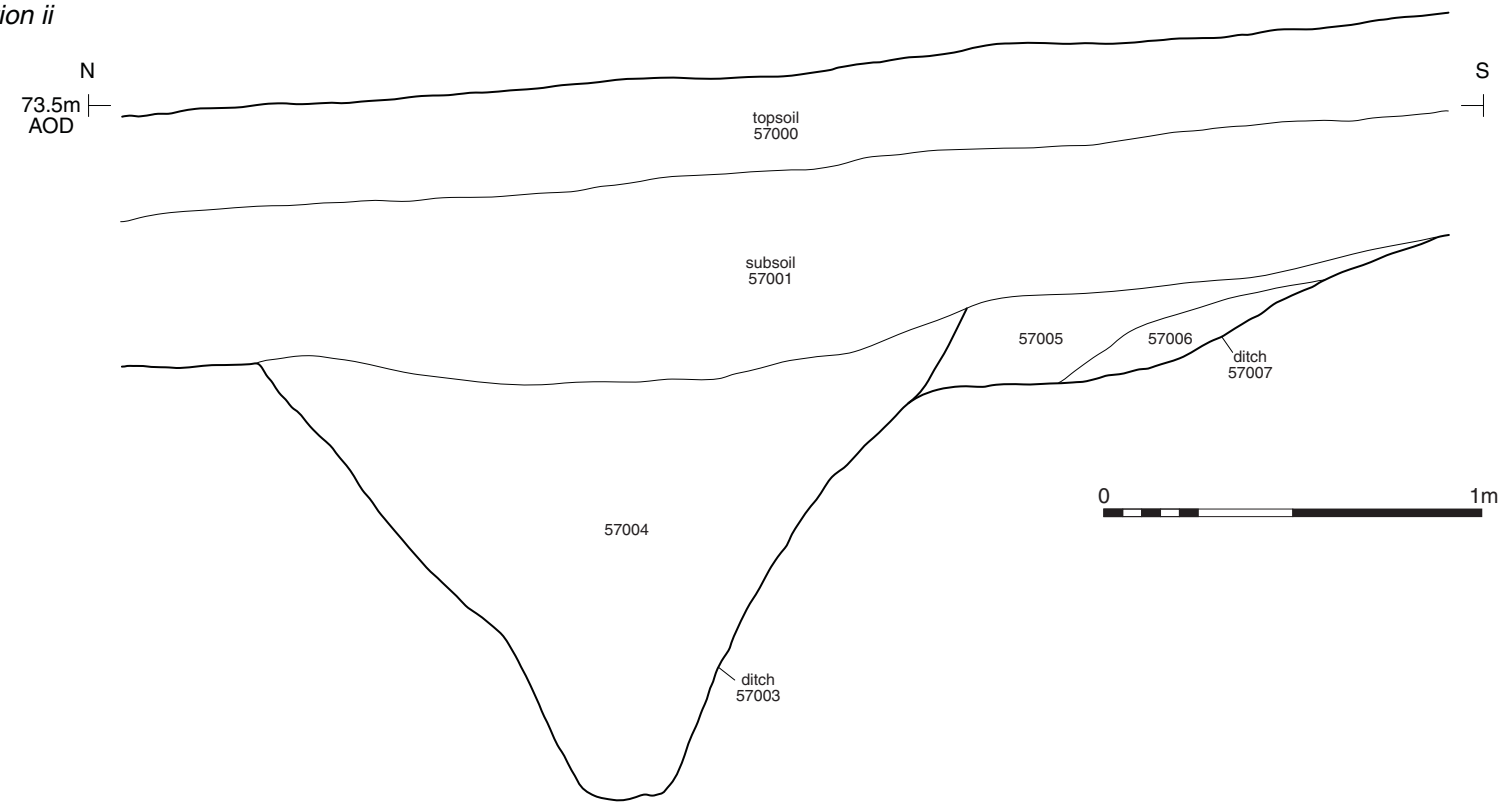
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 52; plan and photograph

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	09-01-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	31
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:100	

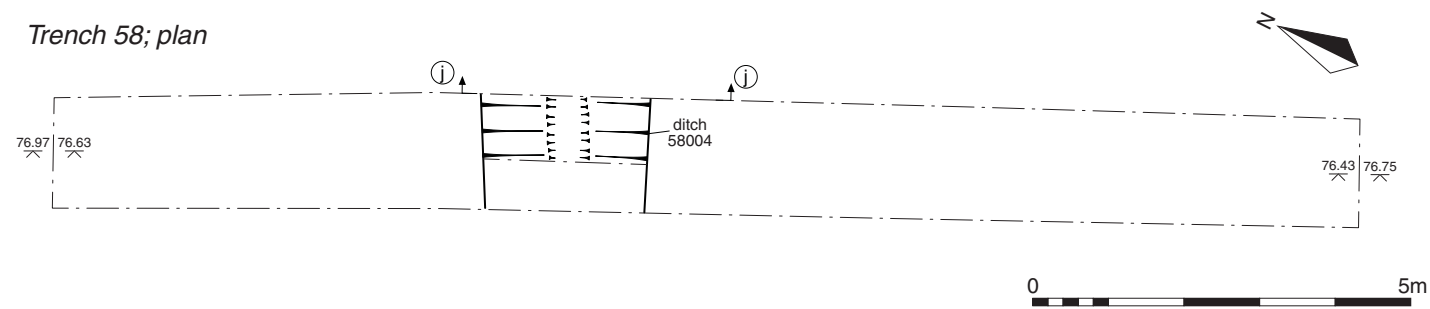
Trench 57; plan



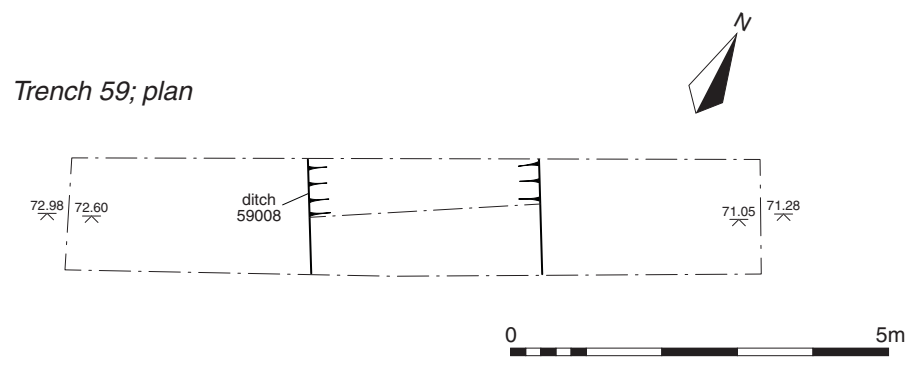
Section ii



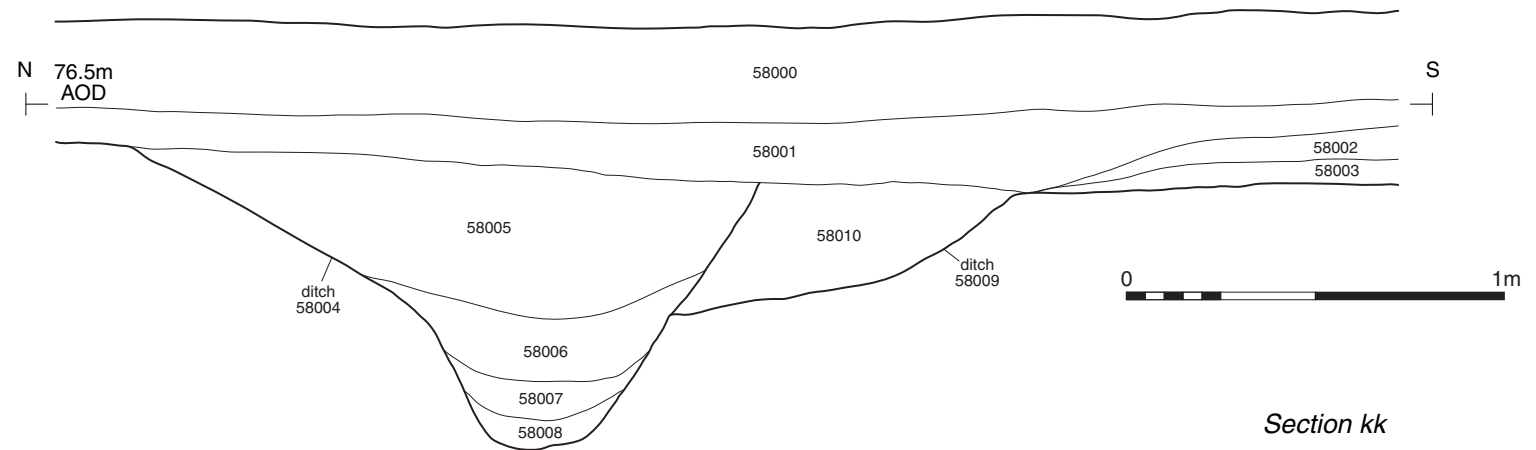
Trench 58; plan



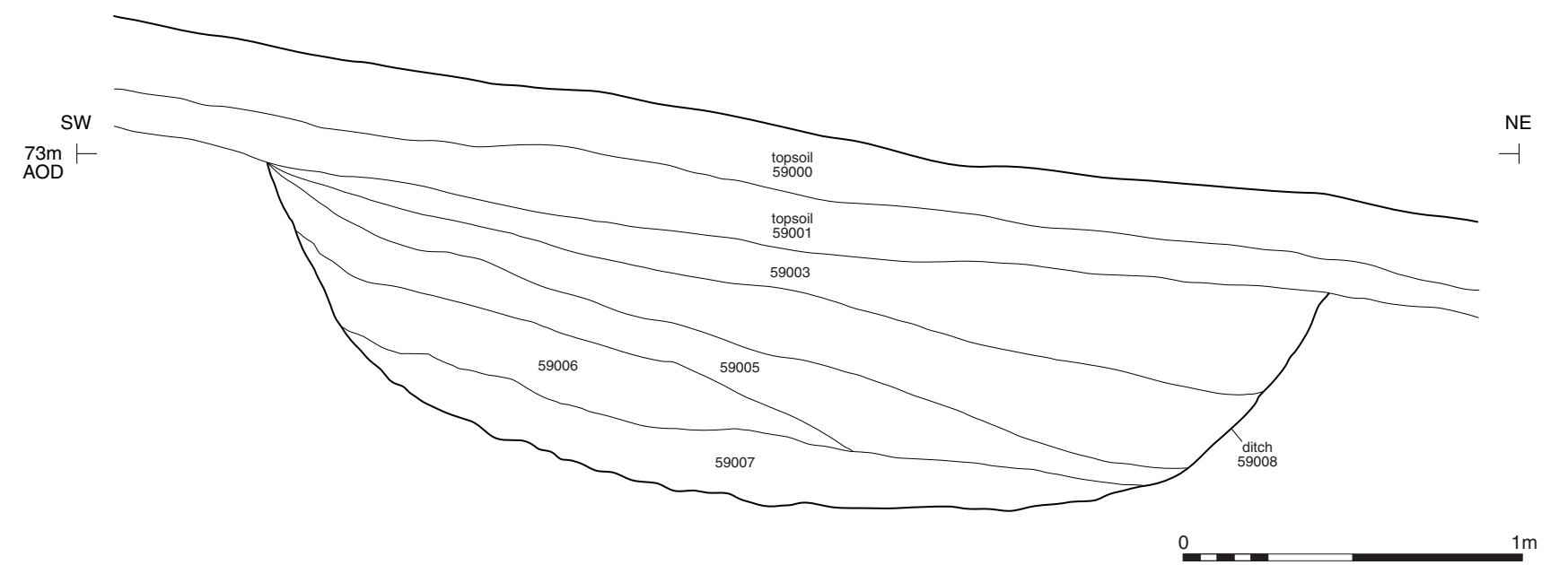
Trench 59; plan



Section jj



Section kk



Ditch 58004/58009 and possible bank material 58002/58003, looking east (scale 1m)

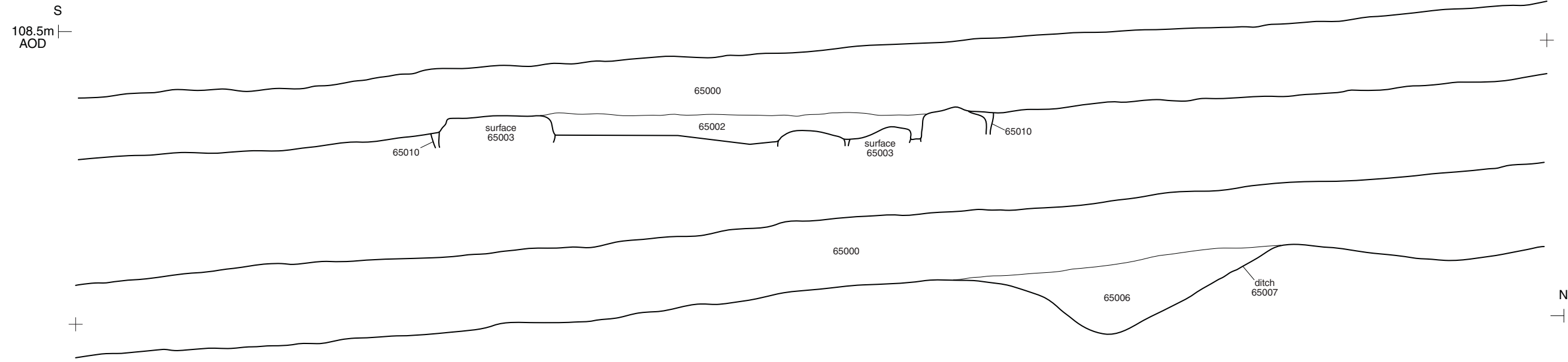
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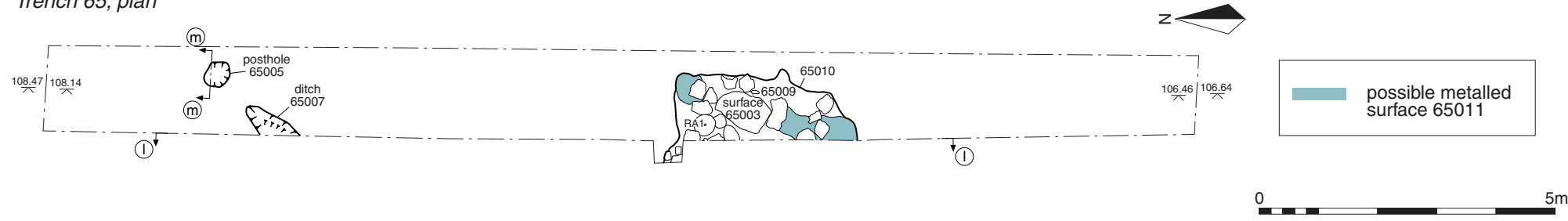
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 58; plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4031	DATE 09-01-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY IA	REVISION 00	33
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:100 & 1:20	

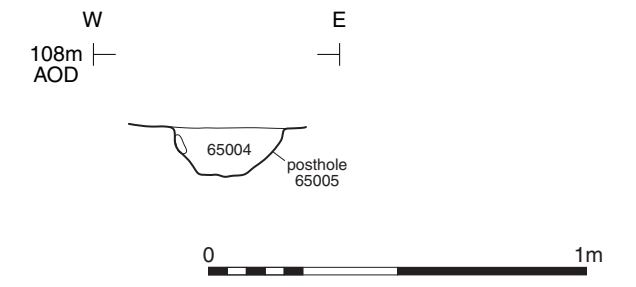
Section II



Trench 65; plan



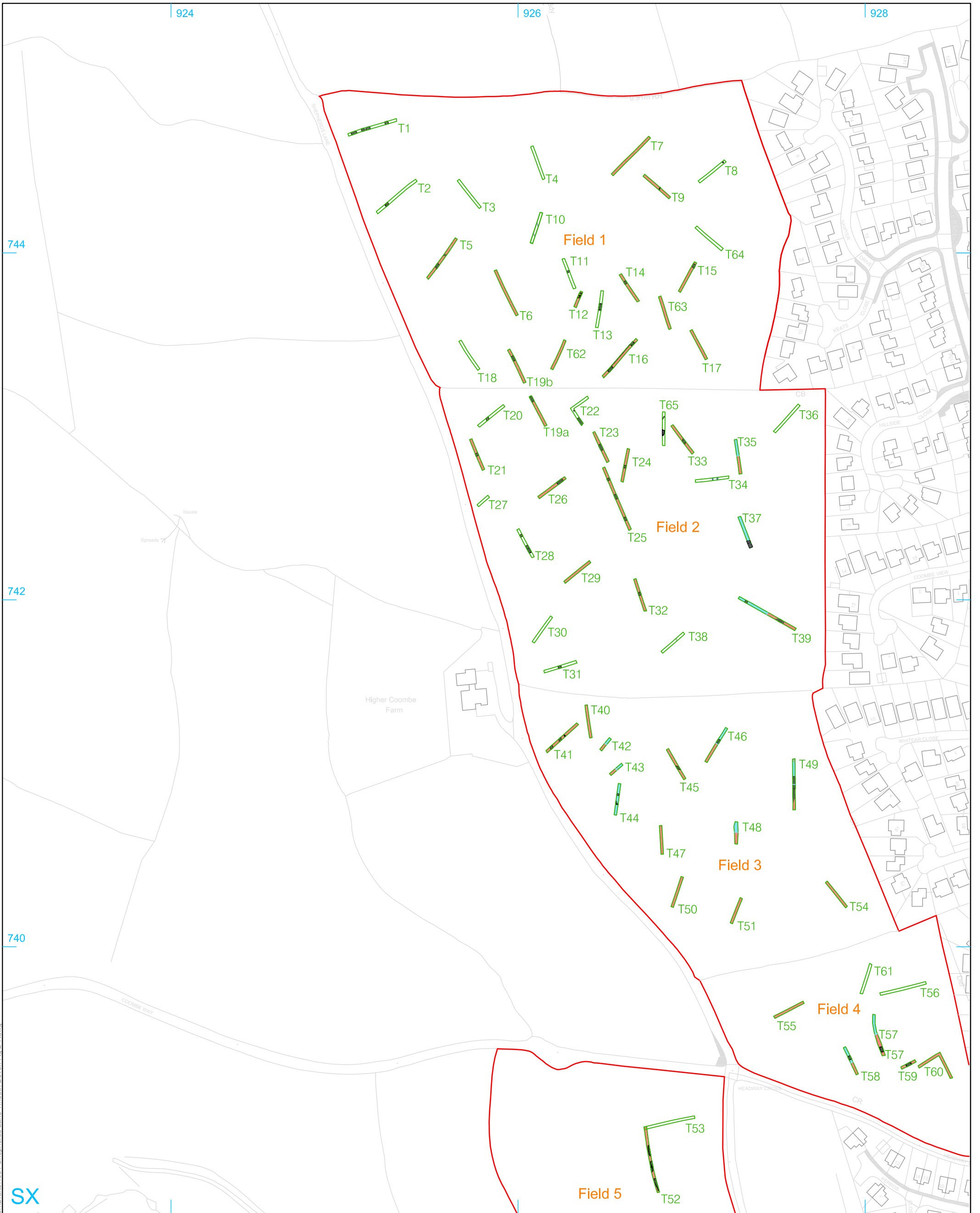
Section mm



Ditch 65007 and posthole 65005, looking south-west (scale 1m)



Surface 65003, looking south-east (scale 1m)



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- subsoil
- colluvium



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FIGURE TITLE
 Plan showing extent of subsoil and colluvial deposits

PROJECT NO.	4031	DATE	30-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	01	35
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:2000	



P:\4031 Shepherd's Lane Teignmouth Devon EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\4031 Shepherd's Lane Teignmouth Devon Fig 2-Z.dwg