

**Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
Tiverton  
Devon**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*for*  
**Chettiscombe Trust**


CA Project: 5154  
CA Report: 15007

May 2015

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Tiverton  
Devon

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CA Project: 5154  
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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land North and South of Blundell's Road
<b>Location:</b>	Tiverton, Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 9808 1300
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	1 – 10 December 2014
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
<b>Accession Number:</b>	RAMM: 14/72
<b>Site Code:</b>	BLU 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2014 on Land North and South of Blundell's Road, Tiverton, Devon. A total of seventeen trenches were excavated each targeting geophysical anomalies identified by an earlier geophysical survey.

A cluster of postholes containing quantities of Late Neolithic pottery was identified. Environmental samples recovered from the fills of the features contained material indicative of domestic waste.

A possible cremation, contained within an almost complete pot of Middle Bronze Age date was identified on a high ridge just below the top of a hill.

Elements of a series of enclosures of a field system of probable Roman date were identified towards the western extent of the site. A quarry pit, partially backfilled with waste likely derived from Roman metal working was identified in close proximity.

Several undated ditches and ditches of post-medieval and modern date were also identified.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the request of Chettiscombe Trust on land to the north and south of Blundell's Road, Tiverton Devon (centred on NGR: SS 9808 1300; Fig. 1). An outline planning application has been submitted for the residential development of the site, which was accompanied by an Environmental Statement Chapter on Archaeology and Heritage. Work previously completed for the Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area has comprised archaeological desk-based assessment, targeted geophysical survey and trial trenching. Work completed to inform the Environmental Statement Chapter has comprised detailed magnetometry geophysical survey of all areas of the site suitable for survey. Following the completion of this geophysical survey, Stephen Reed, Archaeologist, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET), archaeological advisor to Mid Devon District Council (MDDC), requested that archaeological evaluation trenches be excavated prior to the determination of the application. This evaluation report covers the excavation of 13 trenches located to the south of Blundell's Road and four trenches located to the north of Blundell's Road.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Cotswold Archaeology (2014a) and approved by Mr Reed. The evaluation also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Reed, including site visits on 2, 4, 8 and 10 December 2014.

### **The site**

1.3 The site is located c. 2.5 km to the east of the centre of Tiverton. It is bounded to the north by the A360 North Devon Link Road and properties fronting Blundell's Road, to the east by agricultural land and to the south and west by West Manley Lane.

1.4 The site is located on gently undulating agricultural land at a height of between 85m and 105m AOD. The Mid Devon Landscape Character Assessment (MDDC 2011) defines the surrounding landscape as Lowland Plains, a traditional Devon landscape of rolling, prosperous agricultural land, primarily managed as arable farmland with

medium to large scale field boundaries divided by hedgerows and hedgebanks. The landscape typically has short vistas terminated by a backdrop of curving hills.

- 1.5 The proposed development site is located upon sandstone of the Exeter Group. Sand and gravel river terrace deposits extend across the proposed development site, associated with the River Lowman (BGS 2013). The natural substrate was identified in all of the evaluation trenches.

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.6 The Cultural Heritage (Archaeology/Heritage Assets) Chapter of an Environmental Statement has been prepared (CA 2014b). A brief summary of findings set out in this document is given below.

### ***Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (500,000 – 4000 BC)***

- 1.7 The site contains a number of concentrations of prehistoric worked flint and chert, many of which were recorded in the 1980s during fieldwalking surveys undertaken prior to the construction of the North Devon Link Road, which passes immediately to the north of the site. Although these assemblages are poorly dated, they include diagnostic lithic artefacts of diagnostic Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date.
- 1.8 Find spots of Lower Palaeolithic hand axes have been recorded within and around the site. The Palaeolithic artefacts are likely to be residual deposits, re-deposited by the River Lowman within its gravel terraces.
- 1.9 Gridded fieldwalking within the northern part of the site recorded particular densities of lithic and chert artefacts, including diagnostic lithics of Mesolithic (and later) date. The later (i.e. Mesolithic onwards) remains are likely to have been deposited by communities exploiting the natural resources of the valley of the River Lowman. In the central part of the site, further large assemblages of worked flint and chert dating to between the Mesolithic and Late Bronze Age have been recorded during field walking.

### ***Neolithic to Iron Age (4000 BC – AD 43)***

- 1.10 The site was evaluated as part of the Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion (TEUE) assessment, with targeted geophysics followed by the excavation of five trial trenches by AC Archaeology in 2009. In the north-western part of the site the 2009

geophysical survey recorded a strong anomaly indicative of a ring ditch as well as curvilinear anomalies and possible field boundaries (ACA 2009).

- 1.11 An evaluation trench (T4) excavated in 2009 targeted the ring ditch anomaly recorded a late Neolithic date, while a further evaluation trench (T3) targeted the curvilinear anomalies but recorded no archaeological features or deposits. The ring ditch anomaly is likely to represent a prehistoric barrow within the valley of the River Lowman. Evaluation trenches elsewhere (T1, T2 and T5) recorded no archaeological features (ACA 2009, 7-8), and the geophysical anomalies they targeted, were interpreted as resulting from natural geological variations. These anomalies were subsequently re-identified during the 2013/4 geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014).

#### **Geophysical Survey (2014)**

- 1.12 The subsequent 2013/14 programme of geophysical survey has recorded further anomalies. These are illustrated in Stratascan 2014, which recorded:
- a semi-circular curvilinear anomaly that is likely to relate to the below ground remains of a prehistoric enclosure, in the central part of the site (Fig. 3, Anomaly 2);
  - a very small group of anomalies in the north-western part of the site, that may be of prehistoric origin (Fig. 2, Anomaly 3);
  - a small group of anomalies in the central-western part of the site, that may be the remnant of a prehistoric field system (Figs 2 and 4, Anomaly 4);
  - positive linear anomalies identified across the site (not related to known former field boundaries) (Figs 2-5, Anomalies 5-14);
  - positive linear anomalies identified in Fields 1, 2 and 7 (which are related to known former field boundaries) (Figs 2 and 5, Anomalies 15-17);
  - probable ridge and furrow in Fields 14 and 18 (Fig 2, Anomalies 18-19);
  - possible archaeological features (Anomalies 20 to 105) and other anomalies (Anomalies 106 to 111) were also identified.
- 1.13 Two prehistoric funerary monuments, comprising a long barrow and round barrow, both designated as Scheduled Monuments, are recorded in the vicinity of the site. The part-excavated long barrow (Smith 1990) is located immediately to the east of the northern part of the site (Scheduled Monument ref. 1019058; Fig. 2) and occupies a locally prominent ridgeline overlooking the River Lowman (Smith 1990,

- 15). The mound was partially bulldozed in the 1980s and the exact plan of the mound, especially at its western end, is not known (Smith 1990, 24).
- 1.14 Oak charcoal from the fossil ground surface beneath the long barrow produced radiocarbon dates of 6,360 BC, and further palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests the ground surface below the mound comprised grassland turf (Smith 1990, 24). No distinct features associated with the barrow were recorded within the site during the 2013/4 geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014). The fieldwalking evidence does, however, suggest widespread Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the vicinity.
- 1.15 An archaeological evaluation immediately to the south of the barrow recorded evidence of an Early Bronze Age pit group approximately 220m to the south-east of the site (CA 2012).
- 1.16 A bowl barrow, of probable Bronze Age date, is located 350m to the north-east of the site. This barrow has not been investigated archaeologically, although clusters of prehistoric lithics have been recorded in its vicinity, including evidence of flint working (Smith 1990, 25).

#### ***Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)***

- 1.17 Placename evidence has been used to suggest that the present Halberton Road may represent the alignment of a Roman road between Tiverton (2km to the west) and Halberton (2.5km to the east). However, there is no archaeological evidence to support this interpretation. Elsewhere, two Roman coin hoards have been recorded on the northern banks of the River Lowman.
- 1.18 The TEUE geophysical survey (ACA 2009) recorded anomalies of possible Roman date, although the subsequent evaluation trenches recorded no features indicative of Roman activity. As such, there was no evidence of Roman activity within the site.

#### ***Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066) and medieval periods (1066 – 1539)***

- 1.19 The desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation recorded no evidence of post-Roman or early medieval sites within the vicinity of the site. The site is likely to have formed part of the wider agricultural landscape surrounding a number of local dispersed hamlets and farmsteads within the parish of Tiverton during the early medieval and medieval periods. West Manley (immediately



south-east of the site) is likely to represent the Domesday Manor of *Maneleia* while Poole Anthony Farmstead (immediately to the south-west of the site) is also recorded in Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1985). Great Gornhay farmstead, 300m west of the site, also has medieval antecedence.

- 1.20 There is conflicting evidence which suggests that a medieval chapel may have been located in the vicinity of the site. *West Manley Chapel* was licensed in 1408 (Butler 1998) although it may later have been converted into a house (Lysons & Lysons 1822). Place name evidence from the 1842 Tithe Map suggests that it may have been located to the south-west of the site, to the south-west of Poole Anthony Farmstead. However, the 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey map records the site of a former chapel on the south-eastern edge of the site. A documentary source suggests that the chapel may have been located in the south-eastern corner of the field in which it is recorded on the 1886 map, although this is not confirmed (Harding 1846).
- 1.21 No above-ground remains of the chapel have been recorded within the site, and no trace of a possible chapel or similar has been recorded in either of these locations by the geophysical survey.
- 1.22 The Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation defined the central and southern parcels of the site as 'Medieval enclosures based on strip fields', described as an area probably first enclosed with hedge-banks during the later Middle Ages, with curving hedge-banks which suggest they may form former open strip fields. The 2014 geophysical survey recorded uncertain anomalies (Anomalies 5-17) which may relate to the buried remains of undated former field systems and trackways across the site which may date to the medieval period.

#### ***Post-medieval (1540 – 1800)***

- 1.23 The Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation defines the northern part of the site as 'Modern enclosures adapting post-medieval fields', created by adapting earlier fields of probable post-medieval date. The western parcel of the site is defined as 'Modern enclosures from rough ground', created out of earlier rough grazing ground, heathland or moorland in the 20th century. Small areas of 'Orchard' and 'Former Orchard', corresponding to current and former areas of fruit trees, are also defined in the western parcel of the site. The Historic Landscape Characterisation therefore indicates a mixture of historic landscapes

within the site, ranging from probable medieval enclosures to areas of modern enclosure of former rough ground.

- 1.24 The site is likely to have continued to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby farmsteads during the post-medieval and modern periods. A number of Grade II Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the site date to the 16th century, including Pool Anthony Farmhouse and Prowses Farmhouse, and would have formed focal points within the post-medieval agricultural landscape.
- 1.25 In the wider landscape, the earthwork remains of a watermeadow are recorded approximately 80m west of the site. Elsewhere, recorded elements of the post-medieval agricultural landscape comprise the course of a series of leats and the remains of walling to the west of the site. In the wider landscape, assemblages of post-medieval pottery were recorded ahead of the construction of the North Devon Link Road, as well as an undated pit that is likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

#### ***Modern (1801-present)***

- 1.26 The Grand Western Canal, built between 1810 and 1814, and restored and reopened between 1966 and 1974, passes approximately 400m to the south of the site. A Grade II Listed bridge across the canal is located 600m to the south-west of the site. Immediately to the south of the canal is Tidcombe House, an early 19th-century house, shown as Tidcombe Rectory on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps.
- 1.27 The 1842 Tithe Maps of Tiverton Tidcombe and Tiverton Clare are the first sources to depict the site in detail. The Tiverton Tidcombe Tithe Map recorded Poole Anthony Farmhouse as well as the associated milking parlour to the west. The field system within the site is broadly similar to its current form and formed part of the agricultural hinterland surrounding Poole Anthony Farm.
- 1.28 To the south of site, the 1842 Tithe survey recorded three fields including the element 'Black' within their name. These fields, 'Little', 'Middle' and 'Great Black Park', may potentially be interpreted as indicative of early settlement (ACA 2009) or the site of a park. However, in this case it is considered more likely that the element 'Black' relates to the colour of the soil within these fields (Field 1989, 22) which are rich in silts associated with the Alsa Brook. The 1842 Tiverton Tidcombe Tithe Map

also recorded a 'chapel' and fieldname 'Chapel Mead' adjoining Pool Anthony in the south-western part of the site. No evidence for a chapel is recorded on the subsequent historic Ordnance Survey mapping, or during the site visit, and the 1886 Ordnance Survey map (and modern Ordnance Survey map) recorded the 'site of' a chapel west of West Manley, as mentioned previously.

- 1.29 The course of a former branch railway line serving Tiverton from the main Bristol and Exeter (GWR) is located to the south of the site. The railway line opened in 1848 as a broad gauge line and was converted to standard gauge in 1884. It closed for passenger traffic in 1964 and for goods in 1967.
- 1.30 The 1890, and subsequent, Ordnance Survey maps recorded the site as broadly similar to its depiction on the 1842 Tithe Map, the major alteration being the construction of the branch line railway. Subsequent historic Ordnance Survey maps recorded few alterations to the site, which remained in agricultural use throughout the early 20th century.

#### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.31 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable MDDC 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**

- 1.32 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 17 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plans (Figs 2-6). Trenches 1 and 3-17 measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width. Trench 2 measured 100m in length and 1.8m in width. Trench 17 was moved slightly from the position outlined in the WSI (CA 2014a) to avoid overhead power lines, with the approval of Mr Reed. 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).

- 1.33 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* (2013).
- 1.34 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). Environmental samples were recovered from archaeological features within Trenches 6, 7 and 11 and the samples have now been processed (Appendix C). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.35 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 3-17)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively
- 2.2 All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate and also cut probable colluvial deposits in Trenches 3 and 10. The fills of features were sealed either by subsoil, where present, or directly by topsoil, except in Trench 15 where the subsoil was cut by ditches 1503 and 1507.
- 2.3 Archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 17.

- 2.4 In Trenches 4, 5, and 7 modern field drains were noted, often corresponding with linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Modern services corresponding with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were noted in Trench 7. Tree root activity was identified in Trench 1. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trenches 9, 12, 13 and 14.

### **General Stratigraphy**

- 2.5 The natural geological substrate identified across the site comprised red brown silt clay with occasional small sandstone inclusions and localised outcrops of gritty gravels. The natural substrate was overlain in Trenches 1, 7, 14, 15 and 16 by a subsoil consisting of a yellow brown friable silty clay averaging 0.2m in depth. The natural substrate, or subsoil where present, was sealed by a red brown silty clay topsoil measuring on average 0.25m thick. In Trenches 3, 10 and 13, the natural substrate was overlain by probable colluvial deposits which were overlain by topsoil. In Trench 16, the natural substrate was overlain by a buried soil horizon which was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.

### **Trench 2 (Figs 4 & 7)**

- 2.6 The natural substrate, 201, was identified at a depth of 0.27m below present ground level (bpgl) in Trench 2. It was cut by three broadly north-west/south-east orientated ditches, 202, 204 and 206. All three features broadly correspond with linear anomalies (9-11) identified by the geophysical survey.
- 2.7 Ditches 202 and 204 were identified towards the northern end of the trench. Ditch 202 (Fig. 7, Section AA) measured 0.97m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch 204 (Fig. 7, Section BB) measured 0.68m in width and 0.07m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. A single sherd of modern glass and a fragment of coal were recovered from the single fill 203 of ditch 202. Ditch 204 was undated.
- 2.8 Ditch 206 (Fig. 7, Section CC) was located towards the centre of the trench and measured 1.02m in width and 0.24m in depth and had a gently sloping side to the north-east and a steep side to the south-west. It had a concave base and contained two undated clay silt fills, 207 and 208.
- 2.9 Fills 203, 205 and 208 were all covered by topsoil 200.

**Trench 3 (Figs 4 & 8)**

- 2.10 The natural substrate, 302, was identified at a depth of 0.44m bpgl in Trench 3. This was overlain by a colluvial clay silt deposit, 301. Ditch 303 (Fig. 8, Section DD), which cut deposit 301, lay on a north-west/south-east alignment and measured 0.78m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. It had a gently sloping side to the south-west and a steep side to the north-east. It had a concave base and contained a single, undated, clay silt fill, 304. Fill 304 was covered by subsoil 305 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 300. The location of the ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly (6).

**Trench 5 (Figs 4 & 9)**

- 2.11 The natural substrate, 501, was identified at a depth of 0.32m bpgl in Trench 5. Ditch 502 (Fig. 9, Section EE) was identified towards the centre of the trench. It measured 0.58m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.1m. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and contained a single sandy silt fill 503, from which no finds were recovered. Fill 503 was covered by topsoil 500. The location of the ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly (45). Two other linear anomalies were identified as land drains.

**Trench 6 (Figs 4 & 10)**

- 2.12 The natural substrate, 601, was identified at a depth of 0.4m bpgl in Trench 6. It was cut by a Middle Bronze Age pit, 602, and an undated ditch, 604. The trench was extended 2m by 0.8 in the vicinity of the pit to elucidate its full extent in plan.
- 2.13 Sub-circular pit 602 measured 0.86m in length and 0.64m in diameter (Fig. 10 Section FF). It had a maximum depth of 0.24m. At the base of the pit, a seemingly deliberately placed flat stone was identified upon which a crushed pottery vessel of probable Middle Bronze Age date was located. The vessel contained a clay silt deposit containing quantities of charcoal and burnt bone. A second, deliberately placed, flat stone was identified overlying the pottery vessel. The pit was subsequently backfilled by dark clay silt deposit, 603. The pottery vessel, its contents and deposit 603 were bulk lifted, with all soils retained as an environmental sample <7>. The environmental sample produced a large assemblage of charcoal and a small quantity of burnt bone (Appendix C). However, due to the fragmented nature of the bone recovered, it was not possible to differentiate whether this was human or animal in origin or to state with any confidence whether or not this deposit

represents the remains of a cremation. The location of the pit did not correspond to any anomaly identified by geophysical survey.

- 2.14 A north-west/south-east aligned ditch 604 was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.92m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 10, Section GG) with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two silty sand fills, 605 and 606, both of which remained undated. The location of this ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly (46).
- 2.15 Fills 603 and 604 were covered by topsoil 600.

#### **Trench 7 (Figs 5 & 11)**

- 2.16 The natural substrate, 702, was identified at a depth of 0.35m bpgl in Trench 7. It was cut by three late Neolithic postholes, 705, 706 and 710 and an undated ditch, 714.
- 2.17 Postholes 705, 706 and 710 were identified at the north-eastern end of the trench; all were sub-oval in plan and 0.23m in depth. Posthole 705 (Fig. 11, Section HH) measured 0.6m in length and 0.5m in width, it had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Posthole 706 (Fig. 11, Section II) measured 0.68m in length and 0.64m in width, it had gently sloping sides and a pointed base. Posthole 710 (Fig. 11, Section II) measured 0.63m in length and 0.6m in width, it had gently sloping sides and a concave base.
- 2.18 Posthole 705 contained two fills 704 and 703. A total of five worked flint flakes and a chisel arrowhead of middle to late Neolithic date were recovered from the first fill, 704. An environmental sample from this fill <2>, contained further worked flint flakes, a sherd of Grooved ware pottery, charcoal, a possible cherry pip (*Prunus*) fragment and a hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*). Three sherds of late Neolithic pottery and two worked flint flakes were recovered from the second fill, 703, of this feature. An environmental sample from this fill, <1>, contained further worked flint flakes, 14 sherds of Grooved ware pottery, a fragment of burnt flint, a cherry pip, a possible hawthorn seed (*Crataegus monogyna*), a goosefoots seed (*Chenopodium*) and a quantity of hazelnut shells. The assemblage of plant remains and charcoal, along with pot, flint and fuel ash is indicative of domestic waste.

- 2.19 Posthole 706 contained three sand silt fills (707, 708 and 709). A single worked flint end scraper and 14 sherds of late Neolithic pottery were recovered from the second fill, 708, of this feature. An environmental sample from this fill, <3>, contained a further 8 sherds of Grooved ware pottery and quantities of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*). A single sherd of late Neolithic pottery and four worked flint flakes were recovered from the third fill, 709, of this feature. An environmental sample from this fill, <4>, contained a further 36 sherds of Grooved ware pottery, 14 worked flints, a fragment of burnt flint and quantities of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*).
- 2.20 Posthole 710 contained three sand silt fills 711, 712 and 713. A total of 14 sherds of late Neolithic pottery were recovered from the second fill, 712, of this feature. An environmental sample from this fill, <5>, contained a further four sherds of late Neolithic pottery and quantities of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), cherry (*Prunus*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*). A total of 17 sherds of late Neolithic pottery, a fragment of fired clay and three worked flint flakes were recovered from the third fill, 713, of this feature. An environmental sample from this fill, <6>, contained a sherd of early prehistoric pottery, nine worked flint chips and quantities of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), maple (*Acer campestre*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*).
- 2.21 Undated ditch 714 (Fig. 11, Section JJ) was identified in the south-western third of the trench. It was aligned north/south and was 0.95m wide and 0.24m deep. It had steep sides, an uneven base and contained three undated sandy silt fills, 715, 716 and 717. The location of this ditch corresponded to a linear anomaly (47) identified by geophysical survey. Geophysical anomaly 8 was found to correspond to a modern field drain.
- 2.22 Upper fills 703, 709 and 713 (ditches 705, 706 and 710) were covered by subsoil 701 and subsequently by topsoil 700. No subsoil was identified in the vicinity of ditch 714 and upper fill 716 was covered by topsoil 700.



**Trench 8 (Figs 5 & 12)**

- 2.23 The natural substrate, 801, was identified at a depth of 0.2m bpgl in Trench 8. It was cut by north/south aligned ditch 805 (Fig. 12, Section KK) which had gently sloping sides and a pointed base. It measured 2.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained two fills, 806 and 807, both of which were undated. Fill 807 was covered by topsoil 800. The location of this ditch approximately corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly (68).

**Trench 10 (Figs 5 & 13)**

- 2.24 The natural substrate, 1002, was identified at a depth of 0.65m bpgl in Trench 10. It was sealed by a probable colluvial clay silt deposit, 1001, which was cut by Ditch 1003 (Fig. 13, Section LL). The ditch was aligned north-east/south-west, had gently sloping sides with a concave base and measured 1.1m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained a single clay silt fill, 1004, from which two sherds of early prehistoric pottery were recovered. Fill 1004 was covered by subsoil 1001. Ditch 1003 corresponds closely with a linear anomaly (64) depicted by the geophysical survey.

**Trench 11 (Figs 5 & 14)**

- 2.25 The natural substrate, 1102, was identified at an average depth of 0.45m bpgl in Trench 11. It was cut by two ditches, 1103 and 1108, and a pit/ditch terminal, 1106.
- 2.26 North/south aligned ditch 1103 (Fig. 14, Section MM) was identified towards the north-eastern end of the trench which was extended by 3.1m by 1.8m to further elucidate the shape in plan of the ditch. It measured 1.15m in width, had a maximum depth of 0.19m and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two sandy silt fills, 1105 and 1104, and the latter contained 13 sherds of mid-3rd to 4th-century AD pottery. An environmental sample <8> from this fill produced a further two sherds of Roman pottery and a large quantity of charcoal identifiable as oak (*Quercus*). Ditch 1103 was not identified by the geophysical survey.
- 2.27 Partially exposed pit/ditch terminal 1106 (Fig. 14, Section NN) was identified in the south-western third of the trench. It measured at least 1.85m in length and 1.26m in width. It had a maximum depth of 0.68m and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single clay silt fill, 1107, from which 50 sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, three fragments of fired clay, two worked flint flakes and a

fragment of slag were recovered. Pit/ditch terminal 1106 correlated closely to part of a group of linear anomalies (4) identified by the geophysical survey.

2.28 North/south aligned ditch 1108 (Fig. 14, Section OO) was identified towards the south-western end of the trench. It measured 2.23m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.68m. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and it contained two clay silt fills, 1109 and 1110, both of which contained sherds of broadly Roman pottery. Ditch 1108 corresponded closely to part of a group of linear anomalies (4) identified by the geophysical survey.

2.29 Fill 1104 was covered by subsoil 1101. Fills 1107 and 1110 were covered by topsoil 1100, no subsoil was identified in this part of the trench

#### **Trench 15 (Figs 6 & 15)**

2.30 The natural substrate, 1502, was identified at a depth of 0.6m bpgl in Trench 15. It was cut by ditch 1505, the fill, 1506, of which was sealed by subsoil 1501 which in turn was cut by ditch 1507 and then 1503.

2.31 Ditch 1505 (Fig. 15, Section PP) was aligned north-east/south-west, had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single sandy silt fill 1506 from which no artefactual material was recovered. It broadly corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

2.32 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1507 (Fig. 15, Section QQ) was identified in the south-eastern half of the trench. It was cut through subsoil 1501, contained a single clay silt fill, 1508, and measured at least 0.35m in width and 0.31m in depth. The south-eastern side was largely truncated but the north-western side was steeply sloping and the base was pointed. Ditch 1507 was truncated along its length by ditch 1503. This ditch had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, 1504, from which a single sherd of late 18th to 19th-century pottery was recovered. Fill 1504 was covered by topsoil 1500. Ditch 1507 corresponded to geophysical anomaly 5 and ditch 1503 corresponded to geophysical anomaly 103.

#### **Trench 16 (Figs 6 & 16)**

2.33 The natural substrate, 1603/1604, was revealed at a depth of 0.54m bpgl in Trench 16. It was overlain by subsoil 1601 which was cut by undated, north-east/south-west aligned ditch, 1605 (Fig. 16, Section RR) which measured 0.7m in width and had a

maximum depth of 0.3m. It had a distinct v-shaped profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single, artefactually sterile, clay silt fill, 1606. No relationship between fill 1606 and deposits 1601 and 1602 could be determined. Ditch 1605 corresponded with a linear anomaly (5) depicted by the geophysical survey.

### **Trench 17 (Figs 6 & 17)**

- 2.34 The natural substrate, 1702, was revealed at a depth of 0.45m bpgl in Trench 14. It was cut by two parallel north-east/south-west aligned ditches, 1703 and 1705.
- 2.35 Ditch 1703 (Fig. 17, Section SS) measured 1.1m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.27m. It had a gently sloping side to the south-east, a steeply sloping side to the north-west and a concave base. It contained a single clay silt fill, 1704, from which a single sherd of late 18th to 19th-century pottery was recovered. Ditch 1705 (Fig. 17, Section TT) measured 1.19m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.29m. It had steeply sloping sides, a pointed base and it contained a single clay silt fill, 1706, which was undated. Fills 1704 and 1706 were both overlain by subsoil 1701. Both ditches correspond closely with linear anomalies (anomaly 16) identified by the geophysical survey and which appear to represent a former field boundary.

### **The Finds**

- 2.36 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, glass, stone, industrial waste and worked flint. Codings for Roman fabrics, where possible, correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

#### *Neolithic pottery*

- 2.37 Pottery identified as belonging to the Late Neolithic Grooved ware style was recorded from six deposits, all representing pit/posthole fills located in Trench 7 (Appendix B). The group comprises a total of 113 sherds (430g), among which 49 sherds (355g) was hand-recovered and the remainder retrieved following processing of bulk soil samples. Material from soil samples consists primarily of very small, unfeatured sherds. The hand-recovered portion of the assemblage is less heavily fragmented and (from fill 708 of posthole 706 and fill 712 of posthole 710) includes larger/joining sherds.

- 2.38 The Grooved ware occurs for the most part in finer or medium-coarse grog-tempered fabrics, with thicker-walled vessel sherds from fill 703 of posthole 705 and fills 712 and 713 of posthole 710 containing some sparse quartz and rock inclusions. One sherd from fill 712 occurred in a fabric containing quartz sand inclusions and no grog. Portions of vessel rims (simple/rounded) were identified from fill 708 of posthole 706 and fill 712 of posthole 710. The vessel forms represented would seem to derive from straight-sided or barrel-profiled vessels which are typical of the Grooved ware series. Decoration is restricted to the outside vessel surfaces and consist of fingertip/fingernail impressions below the rim (fill 712 of posthole 710); single or multiple horizontal grooves below the rim (fills 708 and 712 of postholes 706 and 710 respectively) and incised vertical lines in-filled with incised diagonals or chevron motifs (fill 708 of posthole 706 and fills 712 and 713 of posthole 710). In addition two weathered sherds from fill 703 of posthole 705 feature vertical low and narrow applied strips; probably defining panels/zones containing indistinct scoring.
- 2.39 The style and decoration together with the vessel forms are fully consistent with the Grooved ware style which from southern Britain dates within the 2900–2100 Cal BC range. Characteristics such as the bucket/barrel-shaped form and in-filled vertical zoned-decoration indicate that this assemblage probably belongs to the Durrington Walls sub-style (Longworth 1971). Quinnell (2014, 51) has listed seven sites from Devon previously known to have produced Grooved ware; all of which seem to relate to the Durrington Walls grouping.

#### *Bronze Age pottery*

- 2.40 A possible cremation burial (pit 602) was associated with a single, fragmented pottery vessel represented by 122 sherds (6928g) recovered from fill 603. The vessel is a small (rim diam. c. 160mm) jar-proportioned vessel with barrel-shaped profile and simple 'pushed-out' rim and is undecorated. The fabric is a coarse (inclusions 2-4mm) grog-tempered type fired to a consistent dark grey-brown. The vessel is considered as belonging to the Barrel-urn tradition and Middle Bronze Age dating (c. 1600–1200 BC) is suggested.

#### *Roman pottery*

- 2.41 Fill 1104 of ditch 1105 produced a base sherd, probably from a bowl, in New Forest Red-slipped ware (NFO RS), which was manufactured at a number of kilns in the New Forest during the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD (Fulford 1975, 39–40).

- 2.42 A total of 19 sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) were recorded from fill 1104 of gully 1103, fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminal 1106 and topsoil layer 1100. Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset and when found outside the county it typically dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107). Forms represented include; a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 3 everted rim jar, of late 3rd to 4th century date in pit fill 1107; and a Type 25 conical flanged bowl, dating to the mid-3rd to 4th-centuries in gully fill 1104 (1993, 230–3).
- 2.43 A total of 37 sherds of South Devon (Micaceous) Reduced ware (SOD RE), including a rimsherd from an everted rim jar, were recovered from fill 1107 of pit 1106. This ware type is only broadly dateable to the Roman period.
- 2.44 Other pottery of broadly Roman date includes: Five sherds of greyware three deposits (fill 1104 of gully 1103, fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminal 1106 and fill 1110 of ditch 1108); eight sherds in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric from three deposits (fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminal 1106 and fills 1109 and 1110 of ditch 1108); and four sherds in a coarse quartz-tempered fabric from fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminal. Identifiable forms comprised: a necked jar from fill 1110 of ditch 1108 in the black sandy fabric; and an everted rim jar from fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminal 1106 in the coarse, quartz-tempered fabric.

#### *Post-medieval/modern pottery*

- 2.45 A bodysherd of Frechen stoneware, which was imported from the Rhineland during the mid-16th to late 17th centuries, was recorded in land drain fill 403.
- 2.46 Pottery of post-medieval/modern date comprised a total of five sherds of transfer-printed refined whiteware, of late 18th to 19th century date recovered from four deposits (topsoil 1100, topsoil 1200, fill 1504 of ditch 1503 and fill 1704 of ditch 1703); and a bodysherd of 'late' English stoneware, dateable to the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries recovered from land drain fill 405 (see Appendix B).

#### *Glass*

- 2.47 Fill 203 of ditch 202 produced a fragment of glass from a modern bottle.

#### *Stone*

- 2.48 Two slab-like fragments of sandstone from deposit 603 were recovered from pit (possible cremation burial) 602. They appeared to have been used to cover a pot in

this feature and do not appear to have been worked. Both comprise a red-coloured, close-grained sandstone, almost certainly derived locally from the Exeter Group sandstones.

#### *Industrial waste*

- 2.49 A single, moderately large fragment (1492g) of dense ironworking slag was recorded from Roman-dated fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminal 1106. It provides some evidence for industrial activity, although is undiagnostic of process (smelting or smithing).

#### *Worked flint*

- 2.50 A total of 58 worked flint items was recovered from eight deposits, in addition to three pieces of burnt, unworked flint weighing a total of 21g, from three deposits. The majority of worked flints consisted of waste flakes, however, one blade-like flake from fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminus displayed evidence of utilisation along the left dorsal edge. Three tools were also included. The end scraper from fill 708 of posthole 706 was made on a bladeflake and featured fine, regular, semi-abrupt retouch on the distal dorsal edge. That from fill 709 of posthole 706 was neatly made on a plunging flake, displaying steep, regular retouch on the distal dorsal edge.
- 2.51 Fill 704 of posthole 705 produced a broken transverse arrowhead made on a flake of good quality flint. One face featured invasive retouch along both lateral edges and the other was retouched along only one edge. A portion of the unretouched cutting edge had broken off but a small barb was present on the opposing side. This tool conforms to Type D of Green's classification, dating to the Middle to Late Neolithic (Green 1980, 101; 113–4). The deposit also produced four flakes, all in fresh condition, a burnt flake and a piece of burnt, unworked flint. Condition suggests that these items represent *in situ* finds.

#### ***The palaeoenvironmental evidence***

- 2.52 Eight environmental samples (176 litres of soil) were retrieved from eight 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).

#### *Late Neolithic*

- 2.53 Fills 703 sample <1> and 704 sample <2> within posthole 705, fills 708 sample <3> and 709 sample <4> within posthole 706 and fills 712 sample <5> and 713 sample

<6> within posthole 710 all contained finds dating to the Late Neolithic. Plant remains were well preserved but rare with fill 703 of posthole 705 containing a cherry pip (*Prunus*) with flesh attached, a possible hawthorn seed (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazelnut shells (*Corylus avellana*) and a goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) seed. Fill 704 of posthole 705 contained a possible cherry pip fragment and a hazelnut shell and fill 709 of posthole 706 contained three hazelnut shells. The charcoal from all fills was abundant and well preserved, consisting of oak (*Quercus*), hazel, alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), cherry species, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*) and maple (*Acer campestre*). The plant remains identified are typical of that found in Late Neolithic assemblages and all indicative of hand collected foodstuffs, most likely originating from local woodlands. The mixture of plant remains and charcoal along with pot, flint and fuel ash is indicative of domestic waste.

#### *Middle Bronze Age*

- 2.54 Sample <7> was recovered from fill 603 within possible cremation pit 602. The sample did not contain any plant macrofossils although did contain a large assemblage of charcoal identified as oak and elm (*Ulmus glabra*). Unfortunately the small amount of bone recovered could not be identified as human or animal. If a human cremation, the main timber used for the cremation pyre would have been oak, which is a commonly found in cremation burials of Bronze Age date.

#### *Late Roman (MC3–C4)*

- 2.55 Sample <8> was recovered from fill 1104 of ditch 1103. The sample contained no plant macrofossil material, but did contain a large assemblage of well-preserved oak charcoal. Oak has a high calorific value so burns efficiently and at high temperatures. Its sole presence within a context is often associated with activities that require high temperatures such as metal working or cremating human remains. There was no evidence of metallurgical residues or human remains within this feature, however a fragment of slag within fill 1107 of pit/ditch terminal 1106 may indicate metal working activities in the area. It is therefore possible that the firing debris within this gully may be associated with metal working activities.
- 2.56 Any identifiable plant remains or charcoal (except oak, elm and maple) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

### ***Osteological Remains***

- 2.57 The partial remains of a vessel spot-dated to the Middle Bronze Age were recovered from fill 603 of possible cremation pit 602. To investigate the possibility that this represented a cremation deposit the entire fill 603 was taken as a bulk soil sample and processed via flotation. In addition the vessel itself contained a remnant of fill which was excavated by hand under lab conditions and wet sieved.
- 2.58 Deposit 603 consisted of a total of 40 litres or 53kg of charcoal-rich fill which after flotation, revealed only ten fragments (1.6g) of bone. The remnant fill of the vessel itself amounted to 300ml or 264g which after processing produced less than 1g of bone. All fragments recovered display the bright white colour consistent with prolonged burning at temperatures exceeding 700° Celsius (Lyman, 1994). The bone is fragmented to such a degree that it is not possible to differentiate between human or animal or to state with any confidence whether or not this deposit represents the remains of a cremation. However, it is worth noting that while cremation was the favoured funerary rite in the Bronze Age (Mays, 1998), it was often the case that only a 'token' amount of bone was recovered from the pyre for subsequent burial, for example similar low quantities of bone were recovered from cremation urns at Lock's Heath, Hampshire (Clough 2014, 16 & 20) .

## **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features across the proposed development area. Where linear archaeological features were encountered there was a good correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey.
- 3.2 Archaeological features encountered during the evaluation included ditches, pits and postholes. Although a number of the features identified remained undated, the remainder were generally dated to one of four broad periods; Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval/modern. Each of these periods is discussed in chronological order below and the broad phasing is also illustrated (Fig. 3).

### ***Prehistoric***

- 3.3 The evaluation has identified evidence of prehistoric activity within the site, with features of Neolithic to Bronze Age date present.



### **Neolithic**

- 3.4 Evidence of Neolithic activity was limited to Trench 7 where quantities of probable late Neolithic pottery were recovered from the fills of postholes 705, 706 and 710. Environmental samples recovered from the fills of these features contained a mixture of plant remains, charcoal, pottery, flint and ash indicative of domestic waste. The Neolithic features identified in Trench 7 are therefore suggestive of settlement activity/occupation; however no further definitively contemporary features were identified during the current works making further interpretation impossible at present. Previous archaeological investigation of the ring ditch, located 500m to the north-west of Trench 7, recovered two sherds of pottery from the secondary fill (ACA 2009, 7). These sherds were tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic period. In addition, a Neolithic long barrow (Scheduled Monument ref. 1019058) lies just outside the site approximately 800m to the north-east of Trench 7 (Fig. 2). The Neolithic features identified in Trench 7 were not identified by the geophysical survey and further such features may therefore be located elsewhere within the site.

### **Middle Bronze Age**

- 3.5 Evidence of Middle Bronze Age activity was limited to Trench 6 where an almost complete pot of probable Middle Bronze Age date was recovered from pit 602. The pottery vessel contained a deposit from which quantities of charcoal and burnt bone were recovered. The location of pit 602, possibly deliberately positioned on a high ridge just below the top of a hill, and the nature of the material contained in the pottery vessel is suggestive of a potential urned cremation. However, due to the fragmentary nature of the bone recovered, it was not possible to determine whether this was human or animal in origin or to state with any confidence whether or not this deposit conclusively represents the remains of a cremation. Evidence of probable Bronze Age funerary activity in the surrounding landscape is attested to by the presence of a bowl barrow identified c. 350m to the north-east of the proposed development area (see *archaeological background* above). A cluster of pits, containing charcoal and fire cracked stones, of probable Bronze Age date was identified in an earlier evaluation to the north-east of the site, approximately 600m to the north-east of Trench 6 (CA 2012). The evidence from the evaluation and the previous works may suggest that a low level of diffuse Bronze Age activity (for example individual pits and/or pit groups may survive within the site and the broader landscape.

### **Roman**

- 3.6 Evidence of Roman activity was limited to Trench 11 where sherds of mid-3rd to 4th-century Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of ditch 1103. A similarly aligned ditch, 1108, containing pottery of broadly Roman date was also identified within Trench 11. The exact function of these features remains unknown although, when considered with the geophysical anomalies to the vicinity of Trench 12, they may have formed part of a series of enclosures or field system.
- 3.7 A large, partially exposed pit/ditch terminal containing substantial quantities of late-3rd to 4th-century pottery, fragments of fired clay, residual worked flint flakes and a fragment of slag was also identified within Trench 11. The feature corresponds to a linear anomaly, if it does terminate then this may suggest the presence of an entrance to the north. The recovery of slag and fired clay from the fill suggests Roman metalworking occurring in the vicinity and waste being disposed of in the pit/ditch terminal.

### **Post-medieval and modern**

- 3.8 Post-medieval or modern features were identified in Trenches 2, 4, 15 and 17 and would appear to relate to agricultural activity, land division or modern services. Two parallel ditches identified in Trench 17 appear to represent a former field boundary associated with a hedgebank with flanking drainage ditches likely removed following the construction of the A360 to the north.

### **Undated**

- 3.9 A number of undated ditches were identified in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 15 and 16 (ditches 204, 206, 303, 502, 805, 1507 and 1605). The majority of which appear to relate to land management, drainage or division. However, the possibility that these ditches represent the remnants of a prehistoric or Roman field system cannot be discounted.

## **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

The fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis and Joe Whelan with assistance from Tony Brown, Steve Bush and Jack Martin-Jones. The report was written by Joe Whelan and Steve Sheldon with assistance from Jack Martin-Jones. The finds report

was written by Jacky Sommerville and Ed McSloy. The palaeoenvironmental report was written by Sarah Cobain. The osteological remains report was written by Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Joe Whelan, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam which is friable. Signs of fine rooting.	50.3	2.0	0.38	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand which is friable. Signs of rooting.	50.3	2.0	0.19	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty sand, includes patches of mid yellowish brown gravel. Approximately 5% inclusion of sub-angular chert.	50.3	2.0	n/a	
1	103	Fill	104	Fill of tree throw/hedgerow	Mid greyish red sandy silt which is friable. 5% inclusion of chert/stone which is the same as or less than 0.03 x 0.02m.	0.4	2.0	0.05	
1	104	Cut		Tree throw/hedgerow	Tree throw/hedgerow. Uneven ground with signs of rooting	0.4	2.0	0.05	
1	105	Cut		Tree throw	Tree throw which is rounded in plan with irregular sides and base.	0.77	0.7	0.25	
1	106	Fill	105	Fill of tree throw	Light reddish brown sandy silt which is compact and damp. Few small decayed root fragments.	0.77	0.7	0.25	
1	107	Cut		Tree throw	Protruding from underneath the trench wall, sun-rectangular in plan. Steep, slightly undercutting sides, uneven base.	0.9	0.93	0.4	
1	108	Fill	107	Fill of tree throw	Light reddish brown sandy silt which is compact and damp. Few small decayed root fragments.	0.9	0.93	0.4	
1	109	Cut		Tree Throw/hedgerow	Irregular in plan and uneven base. Some remains of rooting.	0.6	1.6	0.09	
1	110	Fill	109	Fill of tree throw/hedgerow	Light yellowish red sandy silt. No inclusions. Some remains of rooting.	0.6	1.6	0.09	
1	111	Cut		Tree throw	Rounded in plan with an irregular base.	1.1	0.8	0.2	
1	112	Fill	111	Fill of tree throw	Light yellowish red sandy silt which is friable. 5% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 0.05m x 0.03m	1.1	0.8	0.2	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam which is dry and friable. Less than 1% inclusions of small rounded stones, which size from 10mm to 30mm.	100.8	1.85	0.27	
2	201	Layer		Natural	Two mixed types: 1) Mid reddish brown silty clay which is damp and compact. Less than 5% small/medium	100.8	1.85	0.27	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					rounded/angular/ stones, sizing from 30-130mm.  2) Mid brown clayey silt which is damp and moderate in compaction. Contains gravelly patches, which consist of small irregular stones which size from 10 – 70 mm.				
2	202	Cut		Ditch	Linear which is steeply sloping with a sharp break of slop at the top and gradual break at the bottom. Flat base. Orientation is E-W.	1.1	1	>0.18	
2	203	Fill	202	Fill of ditch	Dark brown sandy silt which is compact. Less than 1% small/medium of irregular stones sizing from 40-120mm. Very few small flecks of charcoal.	1.1	1	>0.18	Modern
2	204	Cut		Ditch	Linear with parallel sides. Gradually sloping and concave with a flat base. Orientation is WNW – ESE.	>0.95	0.68	0.07	
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of ditch	Mid brown sandy silt which is compact. Less than 1% of small irregular stones sizing from 50 – 70mm.	>0.95	0.68	0.07	
2	206	Cut		Ditch	Linear with parallel sides which are moderate and concave. Sub-rounded corners and base. Orientation is NW – SE.	>1	1.02	0.24	
2	207	Fill	206	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown with dark brown lenses. Clayey silt which is friable, gritty and non-malleable. Common abundance of sub-rounded stone which is less than or equal to 60mm.	>1	1.02	0.17	
2	208	Fill	206	Fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay. Friable and slightly malleable. Common abundance of sub-rounded stone which is less than or equal to 60mm.	>1	1.02	0.11	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt with slight reddish tinge. <1% angular stone which is the same as or less than 40mm. Thickens to the east.	50	1.85	0.4	
3	301	Layer		Probable colluvium	Pale yellowish brown clayey silt. Sterile. Sharp definition. Thickens to the east.	50	1.85	0.13	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Dark red sandy silty clay	50	1.85	n/a	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					with rare (4%) abundance of angular/sub-angular stone which is less than or same as 80mm.				
3	303	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderate and very straight sides. Rounded and concave base. Orientation is NW - SE.	>1.4	0.78	0.2	
3	304	Fill	303	Fill of ditch	Mid brown clayey silt which is loose. Less than 5% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 30-80mm.	>1.4	0.78	0.2	
3	305	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Brown clayey silt which is loose. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 50mm.	50	1.85	0.16	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand which is loose and firm. Grass a top with a moderate abundance of fine rooting.	50.5	1.85	0.3	
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable, firm and gritty. Common abundance of sub-rounded stone which is the same as or less than 0.15m. Above layer (406).	50.5	1.85	>0.28	
4	402	Cut		Land drain	Filled modern land drain. Steep flat sides with a shallow concave base.	>0.95	0.52	0.28	
4	403	Fill	402	F/O land drain	Dark grey clayey silt with very common abundance of sub-angular/angular stone which is same as or less than 40mm.	>0.95	0.52	0.28	MC16-LC17
4	404	Cut		Land drain	Filled modern land drain. Shallow concave sides and base.	2.1	0.6	0.19	
4	405	Fill	404	F/O land drain	Dark grey clayey silt with very common abundance of sub-angular/angular stone which is same as or less than 40mm.	2.1	0.6	0.19	MC19-MC20
4	406	Layer		Natural	Very pale yellowish brown 'gritty' clayey (coarse) sand matrix with an abundance of well-sorted gravel, angular and sub-angular which is same as or less than 70mm. Slight reddish tinge matrix. Much darker than (401)	50.5	1.85	>0.28	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand which is loose and firm. Grass a top with a moderate abundance of fine rooting.	50.3	1.85	0.28	
5	501	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown	50.3	1.85	>0.04	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					sandy silt which is friable, firm and gritty. Common abundance of sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 0.15m. At the northern end of the trench is a concentration of dark red clayey silt sand (coarse)				
5	502	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderate/straight and convex sides. Base is flat and concave. Orientation is NE – SW.	2.4	0.58	0.1	
5	503	Fill	502	Fill of ditch	Dark brown sandy silt which is loose. Over 50% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.15 x 0.1m.	2.4	0.58	0.1	
5	504	Cut		Land drain	Post-med. Shallow and concave. Orientation is SEE – NWW.	2.1	0.5	0.06	
5	505	Fill	504	F/O land drain	Dark grey (?) silty clay. 50% sub-angular stone same as or less than 0.1 x 0.1m.	2.1	0.5	0.06	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand which is loose and firm. Grass a top with a moderate abundance of fine rooting.	50.9	1.85	0.4	
6	601	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable, firm and gritty. Common abundance of sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 0.1m. On the NW end of the trench is a concentration of dark reddish clayey silt.	50.9	1.85	>0.2	
6	602	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular. Steeply sloping; sharp break of slope at top and imperceptible at the base. Slightly concave. Rounded base.	0.85	0.64	0.24	
6	603	Fill	602	Fill of pit	90% black charred material, 10% mid yellowish brown (topsoil/natural disturbances). Charcoal/clayey silt, with a moderate compaction. Contained a cremation. Very common abundance of charred pieces sizing from 5 – 20mm. Very rare abundance of cremated bone which was same as or less than 3mm.	0.86	0.64	0.24	MBA
6	604	Cut		Ditch	Linear with parallel sides which are moderate and concave. Corners and base of ditch are sub-rounded. Orientation of	>1.05	0.92	0.25	



Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					ditch is NNE – SSW.				
6	605	Fill	604	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown silty sand which is friable, firm and gritty. Common abundance of small sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 40mm.	1.05	0.65	0.14	
6	606	Fill	604	Fill of ditch	Mid brown with dark brown mottling. Silty sand which is loose and gritty. Moderate abundance of sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 60mm.	1.05	0.92	0.14	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam which is loose. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stones which is same as or less than 0.05 x 0.03m.	50.2	1.85	0.25	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay which is friable. 5% inclusion of sub-angular stones which is same as or less than 0.1 x 0.05m.	50.2	1.85	0.1	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty clay with gravel deposits throughout.	50.2	1.85	>0.25	
7	703	Fill	705	Fill of posthole	Dark greyish brown silty clay which is friable. 20% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.1 x 0.05m Charcoal was located within this fill.	0.6	0.5	0.066	LNEO
7	704	Fill	705	Fill of posthole	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable. 25% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.15 x 0.1m. Charcoal was located within this fill.	0.6	0.5	0.14	MLNEO
7	705	Cut		Pit/Posthole	Circular with moderate and concave sides. The base is rounded and concave.	0.6	0.5	0.23	
7	706	Cut		Posthole	Circular with both imperceptible and concave sides which are moderately steep. Corners of feature are sub-rounded, which the base is a tapered round point.	0.68	0.64	0.23	
7	707	Fill	706	Fill of posthole	Mid brown with a reddish tint. Sandy silt which is friable, firm and gritty. No inclusions.	0.68	0.26	0.08	
7	708	Fill	706	Fill of posthole	Light yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable, firm and gritty. Sparse abundance of charcoal flecking which is same as or less than 10mm. Common	0.68	0.64	0.1	LNEO

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					abundance of sub-rounded stone sizing from 20mm – 80mm.				
7	709	Fill	706	Fill of posthole	Dark brown with lenses of black (charcoal). Silty sand which is loose and firm. Common abundance of charcoal flecking which is same as or less than 10mm. Sparse abundance of sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 30mm.	0.42	0.47	0.09	LNEO
7	710	Cut		Posthole	Circular with both imperceptible and concave sides which are moderately steep. Corners of feature are sub-rounded, which the base is a tapered round point.	0.63	>0.6	0.23	
7	711	Fill	710	Fill of posthole	Mid brown with a reddish tint. Sandy silt which is friable, firm and gritty. No inclusions.	0.63	0.27	0.05	
7	712	Fill	710	Fill of posthole	Light yellowish brown sandy silt which is friable, firm and gritty. Rare abundance of charcoal flecking which is same as or less than 10mm. Moderate abundance of sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 50mm.	0.63	>0.6	0.14	LNEO
7	713	Fill	710	Fill of posthole	Dark brown with lenses of black (charcoal). Silty sand which is loose and firm. Moderate abundance of charcoal flecking which is same as or less than 10mm. Moderate abundance of sub-rounded irregular stone which is same as or less than 50mm.	0.4	0.36	0.1	LNEO
7	714	Cut		Ditch	Sub-rectangular with steeply sloping sides with gentle breaks of slope. Base is rounded. Orientation is NNW – SSE.	>1.1	0.95	0.24	
7	715	Fill	714	Fill of ditch	Dark brown clayey silt which is compact. Less than 5% inclusion of small angular/irregular stones sizing from 20 – 60mm.	>1.1	0.95	0.24	
7	716	Fill	714	Fill of ditch	Dark reddish brown sandy silt with moderate compaction. Less than 1% small angular stones which size from 20 – 40mm.	N/A	0.3	0.24	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Light/mid red clayey silt with common (5%) abundance of sub-	50.9	1.65	0.16	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					angular and angular stone which is same as or less than 50mm.				
8	801	Layer		Natural	Mid red silty clay which is soft, malleable and gritty. Abundant amount (< 40%) of sub-angular and angular stone which is same as or less than 50mm.	50.9	1.65	>0.2	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Light red clayey silt which is friable and gritty. Abundant amount (< 60%) of well sorted gravel, angular and sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 80mm.	50.9	1.65	>0.14	
8	803	Fill	804	F/O tree throw	Light/mid red clayey silt with common (5%) abundance of sub-angular and angular stone which is same as or less than 50mm.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8	804	Cut		Tree throw	No description of tree throw or the dimensions.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8	805	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderate and concave sides. Base is concave and flat. Orientation of ditch is N-S.	>1.65	2.8	0.4	
8	806	Fill	805	Fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay (coarse) which is malleable but gritty. Moderate (< 2%) abundance of sub-angular/angular stone which is same as or less than 40mm.	2	2.8	0.17	
8	807	Fill	805	Fill of ditch	Mid red (slightly) clayey silt which is friable and gritty, but maintains some malleability. Sparse (< 1%) abundance of angular and sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.1m.	2	1.6	0.23	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Sandy silt which is dry and friable. Turf a top, common abundance of fine rooting. Less than 1% of small rounded and angular stones sizing from 20 – 50mm.	48.4	1.85	0.42	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt which is moist and compact. Less than 10% of small angular stones sizing from 20 – 50mm. Some patches (50 – 60%) of small/medium stones sizing from 10 – 100mm.	48.4	1.85	>0.09	
9	902	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular in plan, shallow with gradually sloping sides. Gentle breaks of slope with an uneven	1.1	0.8	0.06	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					(rooted) base.				
9	903	Fill		F/O tree throw	Mid brown sandy silt which is dry and friable. No inclusions.	1.1	0.8	0.06	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Reddish brown clayey silt. Rare inclusions.	50	1.9	0.15	
10	1001	Layer		Probable colluvium	Light reddish brown clayey silt.	50	1.9	0.5	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Reddish brown silty clay. Gritty texture with sandstone inclusions.	50	1.9	>0.35	
10	1003	Cut		Linear	Linear with concave sides. Flat and even base. Orientation is N – S.	>1.9	1.1	0.45	
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill of linear	Dark reddish brown. Clayey silt which is friable. Occasional inclusions – sandstone.	>1.9	1.1	0.45	Early Prehistoric
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown. Silty loam which is loose. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.03 x 0.02.	50.5	1.9	0.17	LC18-C19
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown. Sandy silt which is friable. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.03 x 0.05mm.	50.5	1.9	0.37	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow. Sandy clay which is friable. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.05 x 0.05mm.	50.5	1.9	>0.04	
11	1103	Cut		Gulley	Linear with moderate, straight and convex sides. Rounded base. Orientation is N-S.	2.8	1.15	0.19	
11	1104	Fill	1103	Fill of gulley	Dark brownish yellow. Sandy silt which is friable. 10% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.1 x 0.1m. Charcoal rich.	2.8	1.15	0.14	MC3-C4
11	1105	Fill	1103	Fill of gulley	Mid yellowish brown. Sandy silt which is friable. 30% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.15 x 0.15m.	2.8	1.15	0.05	
11	1106	Cut		Pit	Rounded with steeply sloping sides. Sharp break of slope at top, gentle at base whilst also being slightly concave. Flat base.	1.85	1.26	>0.68	
11	1107	Fill	1106	Fill of pit	Mid reddish brown. Clayey silt which is compact. Common abundance of charcoal flecking. Sparse abundance of small/medium	1.85	1.26	>0.68	LC3-C4

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					rounded/angular/irregular stones sizing from 50 – 130mm.				
11	1108	Cut		Ditch	Linear with parallel sides which are moderate and concave, although halfway down they become steeper. Corners of ditch are sub-rounded whilst the base is rounded. Orientation of the ditch is NNW – SSE.	>1.05	2.23	0.6	
11	1109	Fill	1108	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown. Clayey silt which is compact and slightly malleable. Moderate amount of charcoal flecks which were the same as or less than 15mm. Sparse amount of sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 40mm.	>1.05	2.23	0.39	RB
11	1110	Fill	1108	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown. Clayey silt which is friable and firm. Sparse amount of charcoal flecks which were same as or less than 10mm. Moderate amount of sub-rounded stone which is same as or less than 40mm.	1.05	1.36	0.21	RB
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown. Silty loam which is loose. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.03 x 0.02m.	50	1.9	0.16	LC18-C19
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown. Sandy silt which is friable. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.03 x 0.05m.	50	1.9	0.36	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow. Sandy clay which is friable. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.05 x 0.05m.	50	1.9	>0.04	
12	1203	Layer		Natural	Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt which is friable. 5% inclusion of sub-angular flint which is same as or less than 0.1 x 0.05m.	50	1.9	>0.04	
12	1204	Layer		Natural	Dark yellowish brown. Sandy silt natural deposits which are friable. Over 50% inclusion of sub-angular gravel which is same as or less than 0.1 x 0.1m.	50	1.9	>0.04	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown. Slightly silty clay with less than 1% sub-angular and sub-	50.6	1.65	0.2	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					rounded stone which is same as or less than 40mm.				
13	1301	Layer		Probable colluvium	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Darker than (1300) or (1302).	50.6	1.65	0.47	
13	1302	Layer		Probable colluvium	Very dark red (course) clayey silt.	50.6	1.65	N/A	
13	1303	Layer		Natural	Vivid pale yellow with a greenish tinge. Clayey silt with sparse (< 2%) abundance of sub-angular/angular stone which is same as or less than 30mm.	50.6	1.65	>0.79	
13	1304	Layer		Layer	Mid reddish brown. Clayey silt which is gritty. Darker than (1301) and (1302). Very rare (< 1%) manganese flecks. Dips gently down from 0.6 – 0.83m depth at east end of trench to 1.02 – 1.28m depth at mid-west.	50.6	1.65	0.18	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt which is friable. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.1 x 0.05m. Moderate abundance of rooting.	49.7	2	0.28	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt which is friable. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.05 x 0.03m.	49.7	2	0.23	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay which is friable. 30% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is same as or less than 0.1 x 0.05m.	49.7	2	0.08	
14	1403	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish brown silty clay which is friable. Made up almost entirely of a gravel deposit (80%) of sub-angular stones which is the same as or less than 0.1 x 0.1m.	49.7	2	0.08	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt which is friable and firm. Grass a top with a moderate abundance of fine rooting.	51.3	1.85	0.63	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Sparse abundance of sub-rounded stone which is the same as or less than 0.1m.	51.3	1.85	0.21	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay which is compact and slightly malleable. Sparse abundance of	51.3	1.85	0.39	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					sub-rounded stone which is the same as or less than 60mm.				
15	1503	Cut		Ditch	Linear, relatively shallow. Partially excavated to prove that it was modern, in which a piece of modern ceramic was recovered.	>1.85	N/A	N/A	
15	1504	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Dark brown clayey silt which is compact. Moderate abundance of sub-rounded and sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 40mm.	>1.85	N/A	N/A	LC18-C19
15	1505	Cut		Ditch/gulley	Linear with moderate, concave and straight sides. Base is flat and concave. Orientation of ditch/gulley is NNW – SSE.	>1.85	N/A	N/A	
15	1506	Fill	1505	Fill of ditch/gulley	Dark brown sandy silt which is friable. 1% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 0.03 x 0.02m.	>1.85	N/A	N/A	
15	1507	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderately sloping sides which are concave. Base is concave. Orientation is NE – SW. Ditch mostly truncated by [1503].	>1.85	0.35	0.31	
15	1508	Fill	1507	Fill of ditch	Greyish brown clayey silt which is firm. No inclusions. Most truncated by [1503].	>1.85	0.35	0.31	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt which is friable and firm. Grass a top with a common abundance of fine rooting.	51.4	1.85	0.2	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Sparse abundance of sub-rounded stone which is the same as or less than 50mm.	51.4	1.85	0.34	
16	1602	Layer		'Buried soil'	Dark brown clayey silt which is friable and slightly malleable. Rare abundance of sub-rounded stone which is the same as or less than 30mm.	51.4	1.85	0.2	
16	1603	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay which is compact and slightly malleable.	51.4	1.85	>0.26	
16	1604	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay which is compact and gritty. Common abundance of sub-rounded and sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 40mm.	51.4	1.85	>0.07	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
16	1605	Cut		Ditch	Linear with parallel sides which are steep and have a sharp break at the top and base. Orientation is NW – SE.	>0.9	0.7	>0.3	
16	1606	Fill	1605	Fill of ditch	Mid brown clayey silt which is compact. Sparse abundance of angular/irregular stone which sizes from 10 – 40mm.	>0.9	0.7	>0.3	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt which is friable. 15% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 0.1 x 0.05m. Signs of rooting.	47.2	2	0.28	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt. 15% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 0.05 x 0.05m.	47.2	2	0.17	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clayey silt which is made up almost entirely of gravel/stone deposits.	47.2	2	>0.05	
17	1703	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderate, straight and convex sides. Base is rounded and concave. Orientation is NE – SW. Identified as a modern ditch.	>2.1	1.1	0.27	
17	1704	Fill	1703	Fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown clayey silt which is friable. 25% inclusion of sub-angular stone which is the same as or less than 0.1 x 0.05m.	>2.1	1.1	0.27	LC18-C19
17	1705	Cut		Ditch	Linear with moderate and concave sides. Base is flat and concave. Orientation is NE – SW.	>2.5	1.19	0.29	
17	1706	Fill	1705	Fill of ditch	Reddish yellowy brown clayey silt which is firm. Rare abundance of inclusions.	>2.5	1.19	0.29	



## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
203	Modern glass: bottle	1	1	Modern
	Coal	1	8	
403	Post-medieval pottery: Frechen stoneware	1	2	MC16-LC17
405	Modern pottery: 'late' English stoneware	1	3	MC19-MC20
600	Worked flint: flake	1	17	-
603	Early prehistoric pottery: coarse grog-tempered	80		MBA
	Stone	2	6900	
603 <7>	Early prehistoric pottery: coarse grog-tempered	42	28	
703	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered fabric	3	61	LNEO
	Worked flint: flakes	2	11	
703 <1>	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered	14	15	
	Worked flint: flakes, chips	8	28	
	Burnt flint	1	<0.1	
	Fuel ash	1	0.2	
704	Worked flint: flakes, chisel arrowhead	6	30	MLNEO
704 <2>	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered	1	3	LNEO
	Worked flint: flakes, chip	6	5	
	Burnt flint	1	3	
708	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered; quartz-tempered	14	95	LNEO
	Worked flint: end scraper	1	7	
708 <3>	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered fabric	8	7	
709	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware?): vesicular fabric	1	9	LNEO
	Worked flint: flakes, end scraper	4	47	
709 <4>	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	36	46	
	Worked flint: flakes, blades, chips, core	14	30	
	Burnt flint	1	18	
712	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered; quartz-tempered	14	67	LNEO
712 <5>	Early prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered	4	1	
713	Early prehistoric pottery (Grooved ware): grog-tempered	17	123	LNEO
	Fired clay	1	<1	
	Worked flint: flake	3	46	
713 <6>	Early prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered	1	3	
	Worked flint: chip	9	0.2	
1004	Early prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered	2	20	Early Prehistoric
1100	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	7	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	2	4	
1104	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; New Forest Red-slipped ware; greyware;	13	113	MC3-C4
1104 <8>	Roman pottery: greyware	2	31	
1107	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; South Devon (Micaceous) Reduced ware; greyware; fine black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; coarse, quartz-tempered fabric	50	495	LC3-C4
	Fired clay	3	3	
	Worked flint: flake	2	21	
	Slag	1	1492	
1109	Roman pottery: fine black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2	7	RB
1110	Roman pottery: fine black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; coarse greyware	6	50	RB
1200	Post-medieval/modern pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	1	16	LC18-C19
1300	Worked flint: flake	2	38	-
1504	Post-medieval/modern pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	1	1	LC18-C19
1704	Post-medieval/modern pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	1	<1	LC18-C19

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

## Plant macrofossil identification table

## Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = &gt;500 items

LNEO = Late Neolithic; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; LRB = Late Romano-British (MC3–C4)

HSW = hedgerow/scrub/woodland species; D= opportunistic species; A= arable weed; P= grassland species

Context number				703	704	708	709
Feature number				705	705	706	706
Sample number (SS)				1	2	3	4
Flot volume (ml)				42	8	3	28
Sample volume processed (l)				16	25	18	20
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0
Period				LNEO	LNEO	LNEO	LNEO
Plant macrofossil preservation				Good	Good	N/A	Good
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name				
D/A	Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium</i> L. ( <i>Blitum</i> L.)	Goosefoots	+			
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut	++	+		+
D	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica</i> L./ <i>Sinapsis</i> L.	Cabbages/Mustards	+			
D/A/P	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> L.	Vetches/Peas				
HSW	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	Possible hawthorn seed	+			
HSW		<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries sp. pip and flesh	+			
HSW			Indeterminate shell – possibly cherry		+		

Context number				712	713	603	1104
Feature number				710	710	702	1103
Sample number (SS)				5	6	7	8
Flot volume (ml)				2.5	4	4480	450
Sample volume processed (l)				20	17	40	20
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0
Period				LNEO	LNEO	MBA	LRB
Charcoal quantity				+++	+++++	+++++	+++++
Charcoal preservation				Good	Good	Good	Good
Family							
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.		Field maple		1		
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		Alder/Hazel	1	4		
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.		Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	6	4	9	10
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.		Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple	1	1		
	<i>Prunus</i> L.		Cherry	2			
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.		Elm			1	
<b>Number of Fragments:</b>				10	10	10	10

## Charcoal identification table

## Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = &gt;500 items

LNEO = Late Neolithic; MBA = Middle Bronze Age; LRB = Late Romano-British (MC3–C4)

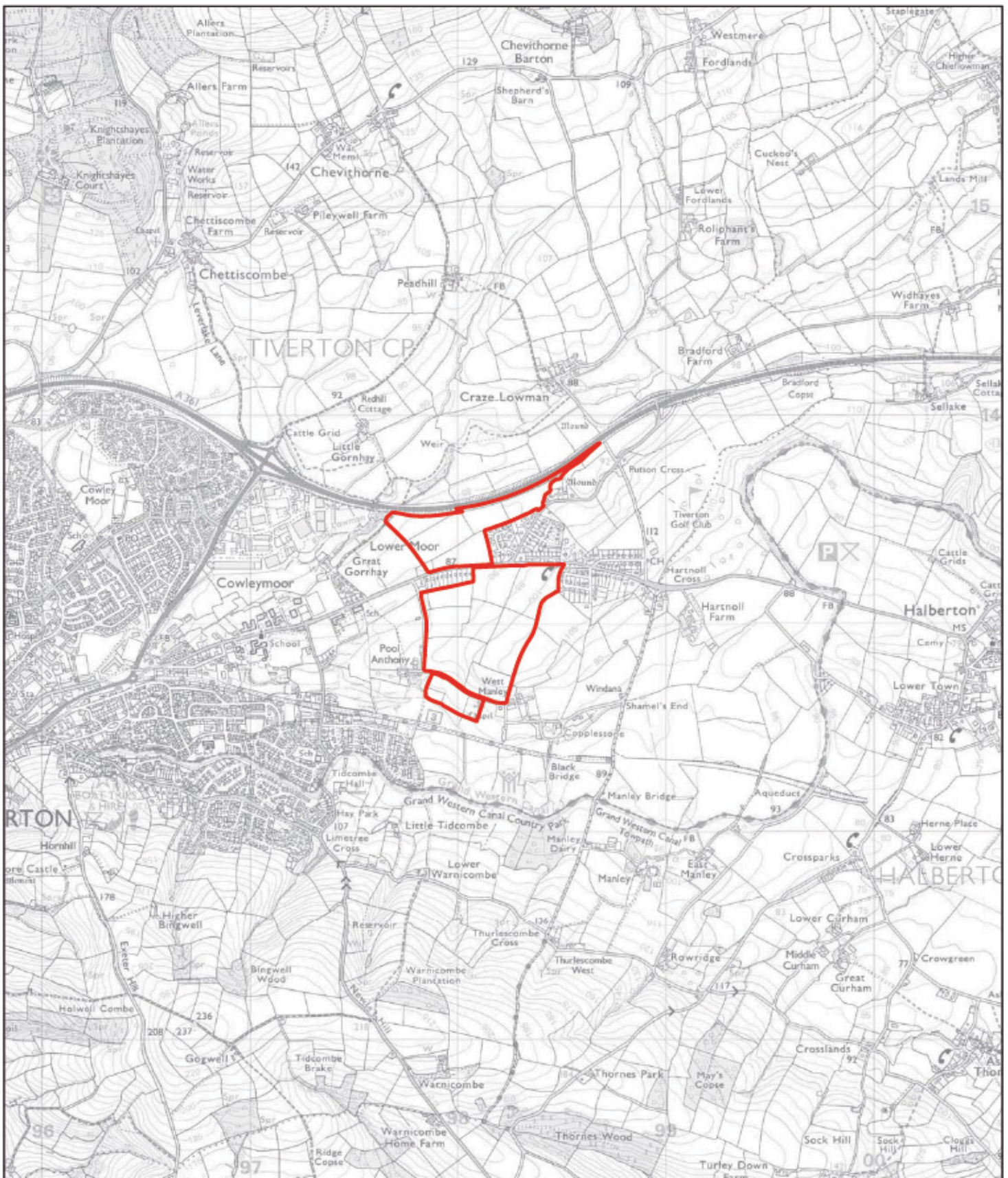
HSW = hedgerow/scrub/woodland species; D = opportunistic species; A = arable weed; P = grassland species

Context number		703	704	708	709
Feature number		705	705	706	706
Sample number (SS)		1	2	3	4
Flot volume (ml)		42	8	3	28
Sample volume processed (l)		16	25	18	20
Soil remaining (l)		0	0	0	0
Period		LNEO	LNEO	LNEO	LNEO
Charcoal quantity		+++++	++++	++++	+++++
Charcoal preservation		Good	Good	Good	Good
Family					
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel	4	6	7
	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	5	1	
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	5	5	2
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple		2	
Number of Fragments:		10	10	10	10

Context number		712	713	603	1104
Feature number		710	710	702	1103
Sample number (SS)		5	6	7	8
Flot volume (ml)		2.5	4	4480	450
Sample volume processed (l)		20	17	40	20
Soil remaining (l)		0	0	0	0
Period		LNEO	LNEO	MBA	LRB
Charcoal quantity		+++	+++++	+++++	+++++
Charcoal preservation		Good	Good	Good	Good
Family					
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple	1		
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel	1	4	
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	6	4	9
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple	1	1	
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherry	2		
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Elm		1	
Number of Fragments:		10	10	10	10

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land South of Blundell's Road, Tiverton, Devon	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2014 on land south of Blundell's Road, Tiverton, Devon. Seventeen trenches were excavated each targeting geophysical anomalies identified in an earlier survey.</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2014 on Land North and South of Blundell's Road, Tiverton, Devon. A total of seventeen trenches were excavated each targeting geophysical anomalies identified by an earlier geophysical survey.</p> <p>A cluster of postholes containing quantities of Late Neolithic pottery was identified. Environmental samples recovered from the fills of the features contained material indicative of domestic waste.</p> <p>A possible cremation, contained within an almost complete pot of Middle Bronze age date was identified on a high ridge just below the top of a hill.</p> <p>Elements of a series of enclosures of a field system of probable Roman date were identified towards the western extent of the site.</p> <p>A quarry pit, partially backfilled with waste likely derived from Roman metal working was identified in close proximity.</p> <p>Several undated ditches and ditches of post-medieval and modern date were also identified.</p>	
Project dates	1 – 10 December 2014	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	AC archaeology (2009) Geophysics (Stratascan 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Blundell's Rd. Tiverton, Devon	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SS 9808 1300	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis and Joe Whelan	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter/ RAMM: 14/72	Pottery, flint
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter/ RAMM: 14/72	Context sheets, trench recording sheets, permatrace drawings, photo registers
Digital	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter/ RAMM: 14/72	Survey data, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land North and South of Blundell's Road Tiverton, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 15007		



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
 Tiverton, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

0 1km

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**PROJECT NO.** 5154    **DATE** 12/01/2015  
**DRAWN BY** LJH    **REVISION** 01  
**APPROVED BY** JB    **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**

**1**



- site boundary
- evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- previous evaluation trench (ACA 2009)
- Scheduled Monument (List entry 1019058)

### Geophysics Key (Stratascan 2014)

- Probable Archaeology**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature or archaeological origin
  - Weak positive anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
  - Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
  - Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- Possible Archaeology**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
  - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
  - Linear anomaly - possibly associated with former field boundaries
- Other Anomalies**
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
  - Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
  - Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
  - Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
  - Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
  - Scattered magnetic debris
  - Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
  - Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



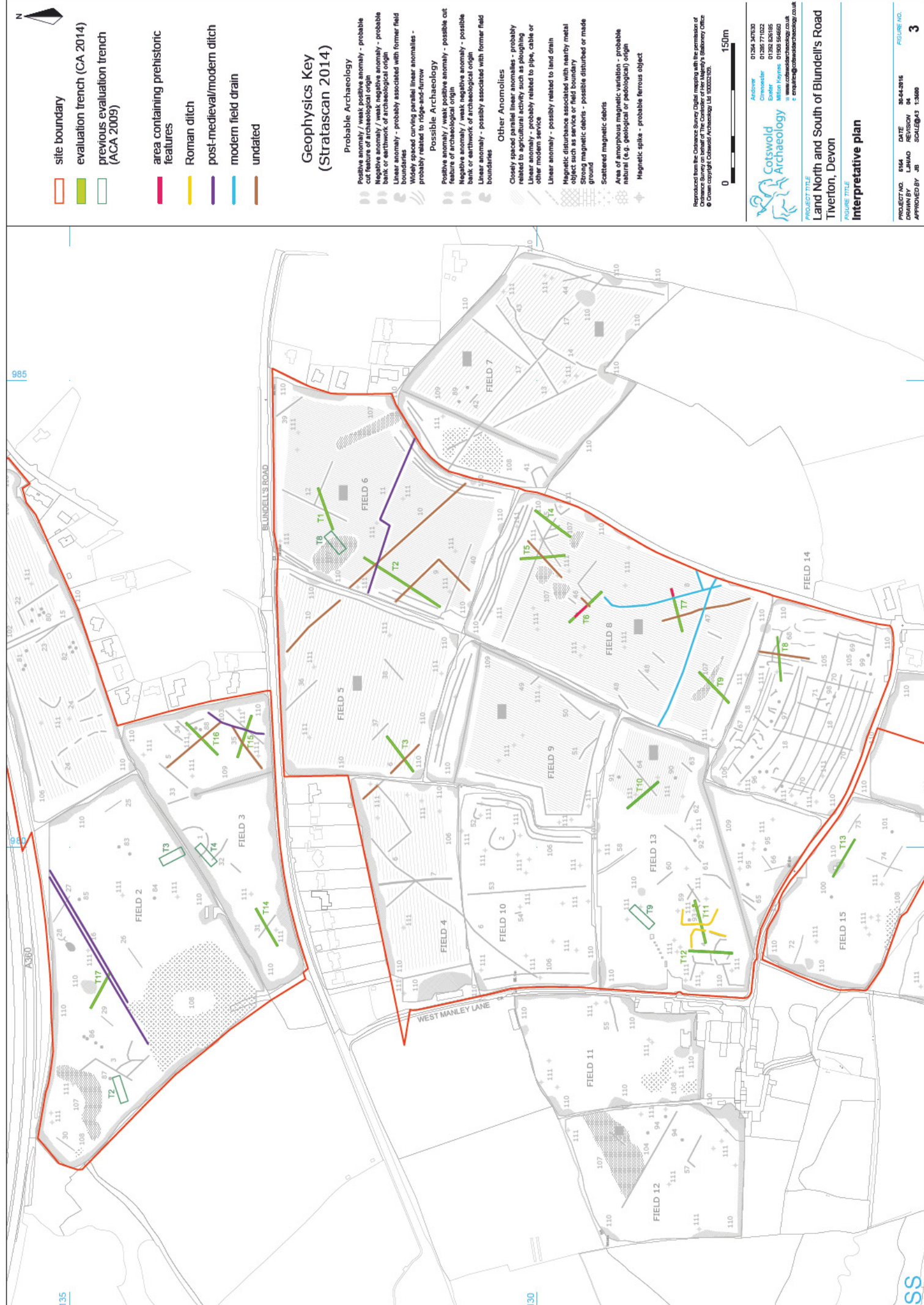
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Land North and South of Blundell's Road**  
 Tiverton, Devon  
 FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan**

PROJECT NO. 8164 DATE 18-01-2016 FIGURE NO. 2  
 PROJECT MANAGER M. J. COOK  
 APPROVED BY J.B. SCALES/J.S. 1:5000





- site boundary
- evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- previous evaluation trench (ACA 2009)
- area containing prehistoric features
- Roman ditch
- post-medieval/modern ditch
- modern field drain
- undated

### Geophysics Key (Stratascan 2014)

- Probable Archaeology**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
  - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
  - Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
  - Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- Possible Archaeology**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
  - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
  - Linear anomaly - possibly associated with former field boundaries
- Other Anomalies**
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
  - Linear anomalies - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
  - Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
  - Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
  - Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
  - Scattered magnetic debris
  - Area of anomalous magnetic variation - Probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
  - Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

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0 150m

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Land North and South of Blundell's Road**  
 Tiverton, Devon  
 FIGURE TITLE  
**Interpretative plan**

PROJECT NO. 154  
 DATE 04-04-2016  
 DRAWN BY J.M.  
 APPROVED BY J.B.  
 SCALE 1:500  
 FIGURE NO. 3



- ▬ site boundary
- ▬ evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- ▬ evaluation trench (ACA 2009)
- ▬ archaeological feature
- ▬ geological feature
- ▬ modern
- ▬ treethrow

### Geophysics key (Stratascan 2014)

- PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- ▬ Linear anomaly relating to former field boundary present on historic mapping
  - ▬ Linear anomaly relating to former field boundary not present on available historic mapping
- OTHER ANOMALIES**
- ▬ Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
  - ▬ Linear anomaly - probably related to ditches, cause or other modern service
  - ▬ Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as spike or field boundary
  - ▬ Magnetik spike - probable ferrous object
  - ▬ Area of anomalous magnetic variation - probable natural (i.e. geological or pedological) origin



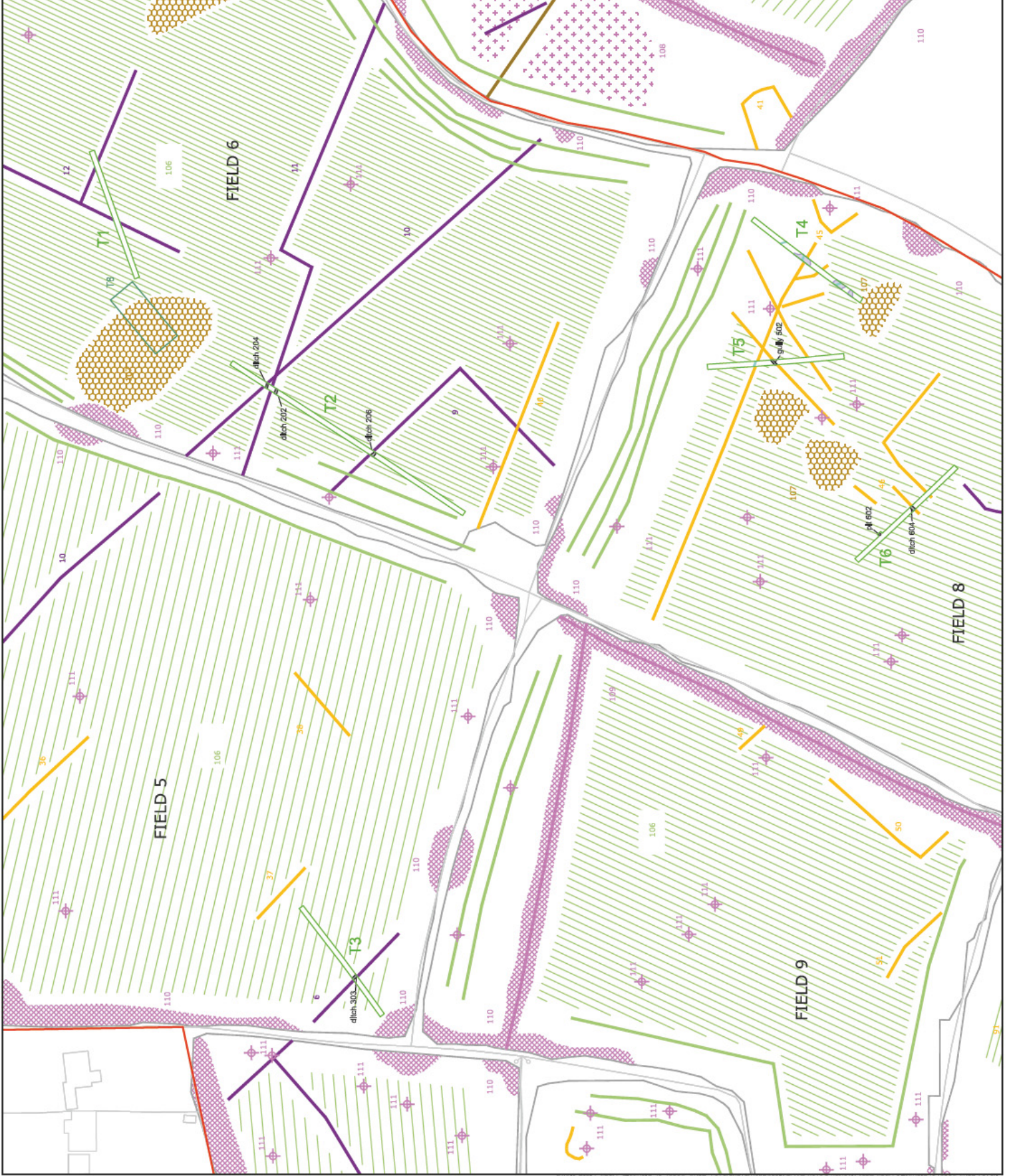
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
 Tiverton, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Fields 5, 6, 8 & 9 showing  
 archaeological features and  
 geophysical survey results

**PROJECT NO.** 0164  
**DATE** 14-06-2015  
**DRAWN BY** JH  
**REVISION**  
**APPROVED BY** JH  
**COLLEGS** 11220  
**FIGURE NO.** 4







- ▬ site boundary
- ▬ evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- ▬ evaluation trench (ACA 2009)
- ▬ archaeological feature
- ▬ geological feature
- ▬ modern
- ▬ treethrow

**Geophysics key**

- PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
  - Linear anomaly relating to former field boundary not present on available historic mapping
  - Weakly positive anomaly - probably linear anomalies - possibly related to former field boundaries
- POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible feature of archaeological origin
  - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
  - Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermomagnetic feature

**OTHER ANOMALIES**

- ▬ Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as stoughing
- ▬ Linear anomaly - probably related to drains, cables or other modern services
- ▬ Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as sample or field boundary
- ▬ Magnetite spike - probably ferrous object
- ▬ Area of anomalous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological origin)

0 50m

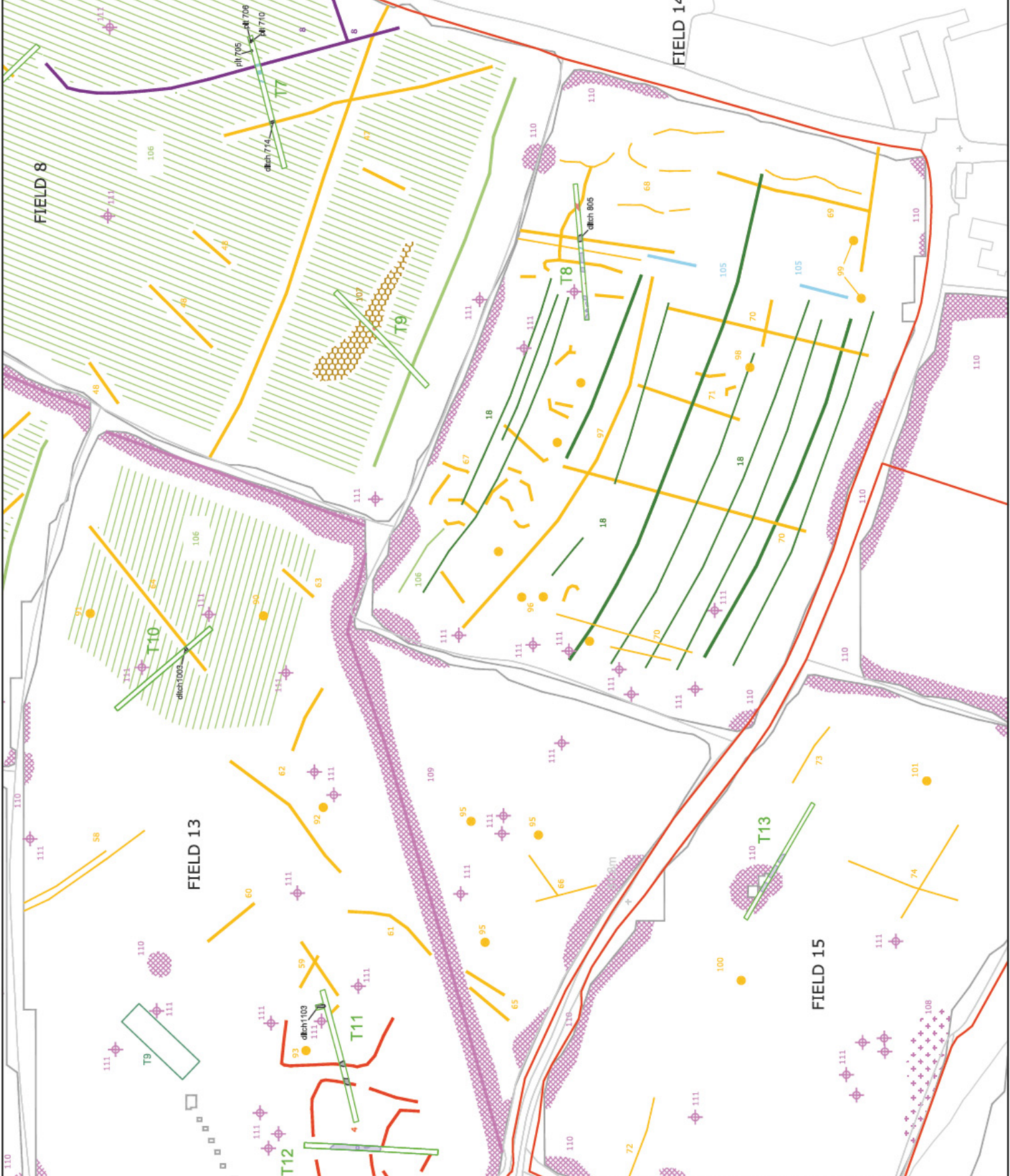
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
 Tiverton, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Fields 8, 13, 14 & 15 showing  
 archaeological features and  
 geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 0164 DATE 14-06-2015  
 DRAWN BY JCL/MLH REVISION 01  
 APPROVED BY JB COLLEGE 01/12/20





- ▬ site boundary
- ▬ evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- ▬ evaluation trench (ACA 2009)
- archaeological feature
- modern

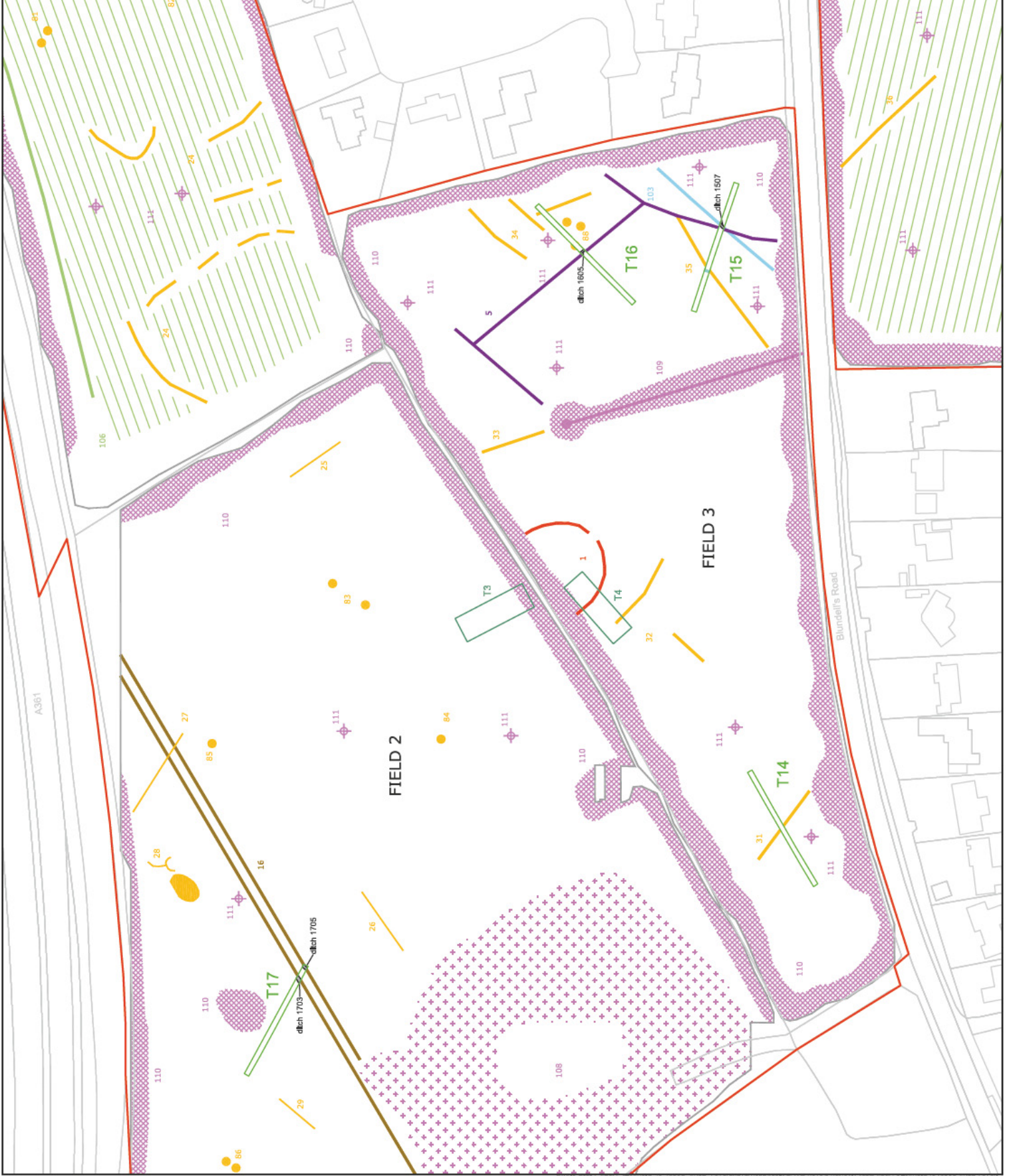
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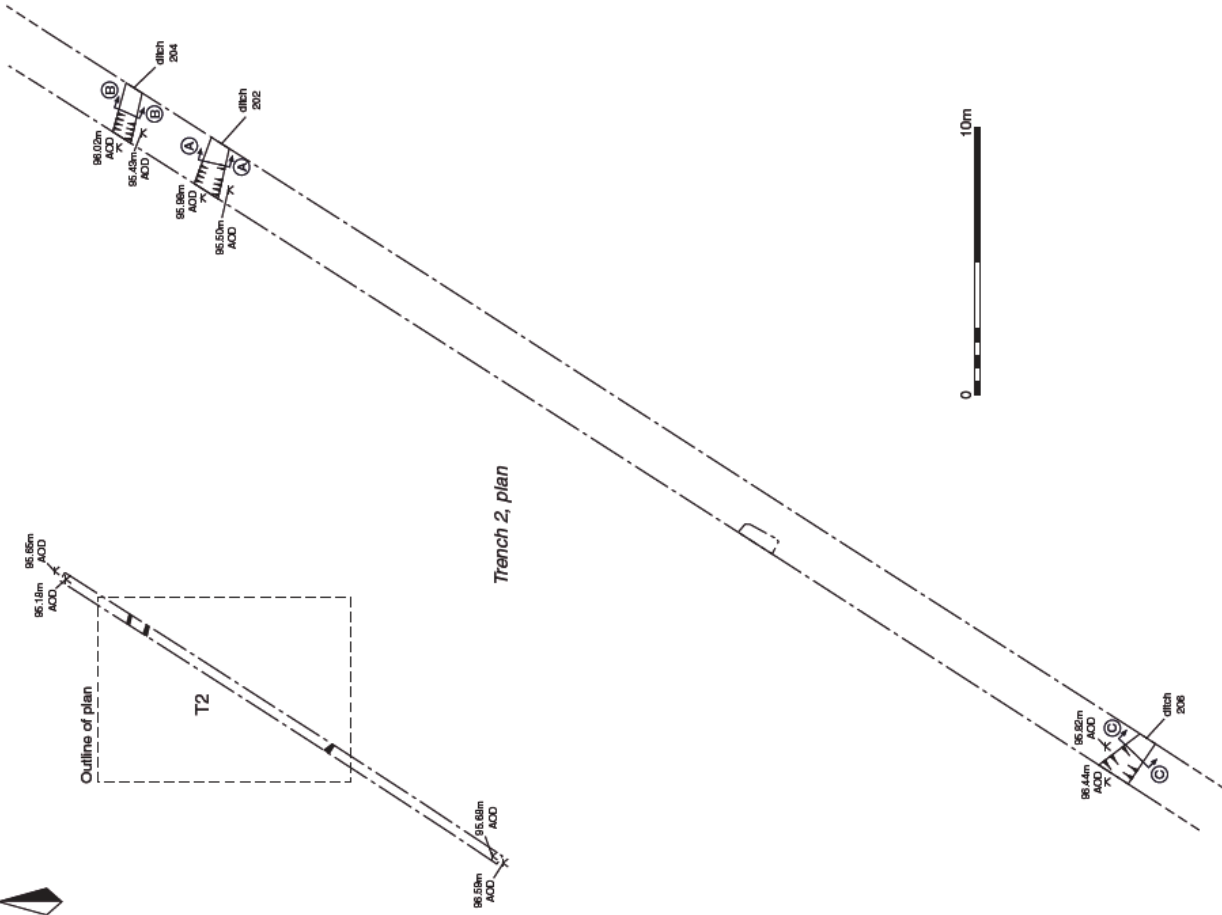
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- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature or archaeological origin
  - Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- Possible Archaeology**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
  - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
  - Linear anomaly - possibly associated with former field boundaries
- Other Anomalies**
- ▬ Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing or other modern service
  - ▬ Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
  - ▬ Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
  - ▬ Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
  - + Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
  - + Scattered magnetic debris



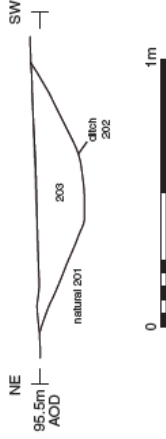
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**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 PROJECT TITLE: Land North and South of Blundell's Road, Tiverton, Devon  
 FIGURE TITLE: Fields 2 & 3 showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results  
 PROJECT NO.: 0164 DATE: 14-06-2015  
 DRAWN BY: JCL/MLH REVISION: 1  
 APPROVED BY: JB COLLEGE: 11120 FIGURE NO.: 6

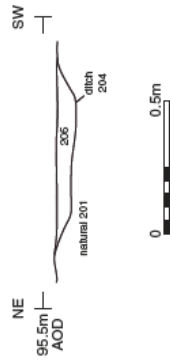




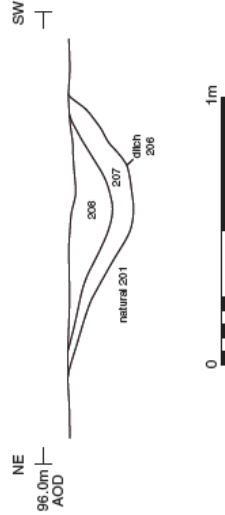
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Section BB

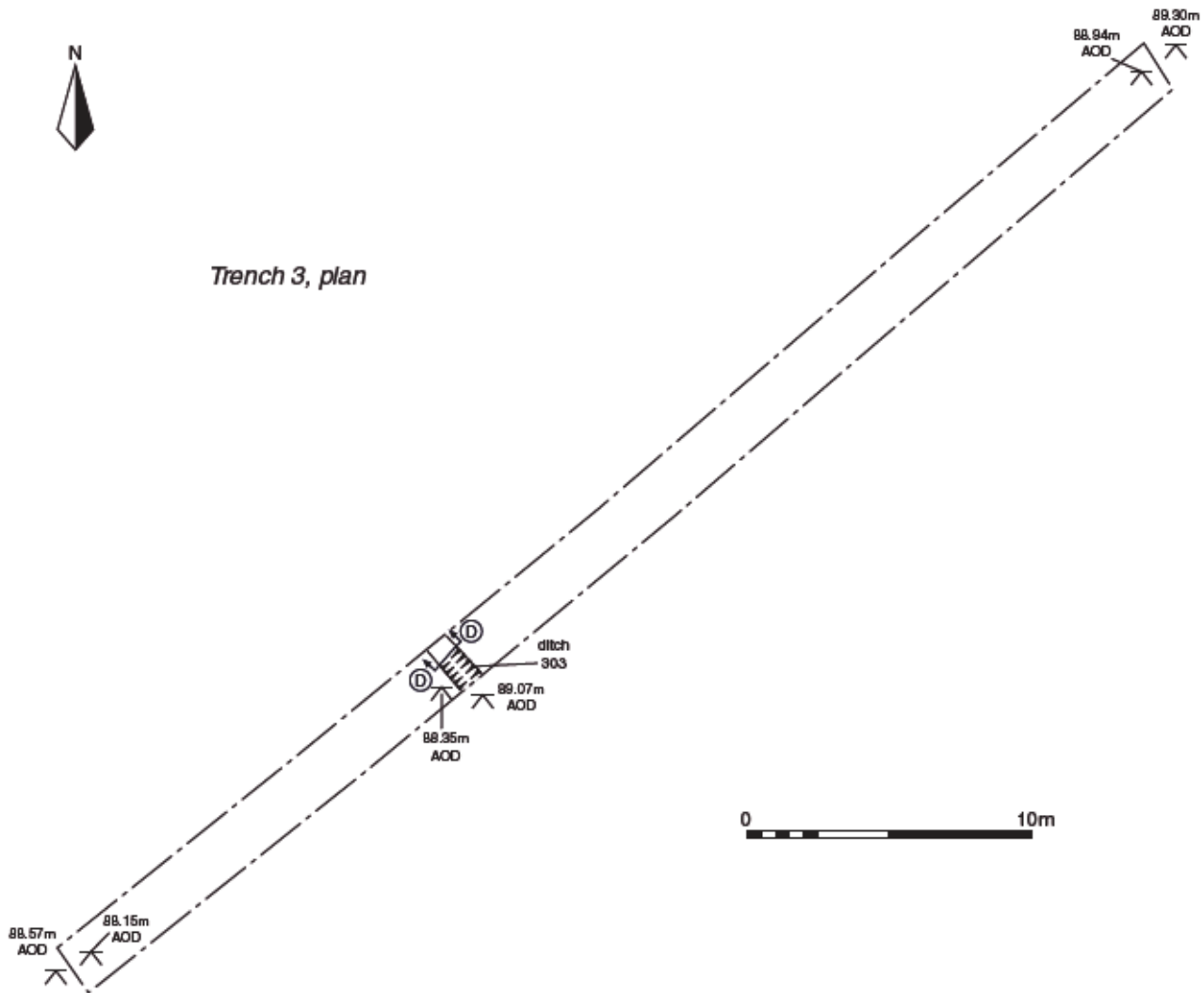


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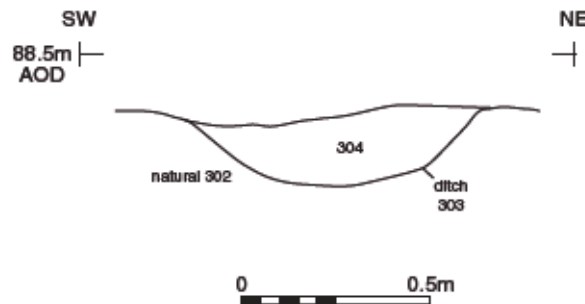




Trench 3, plan



Section DD



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PROJECT TITLE

Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
Tiverton, Devon

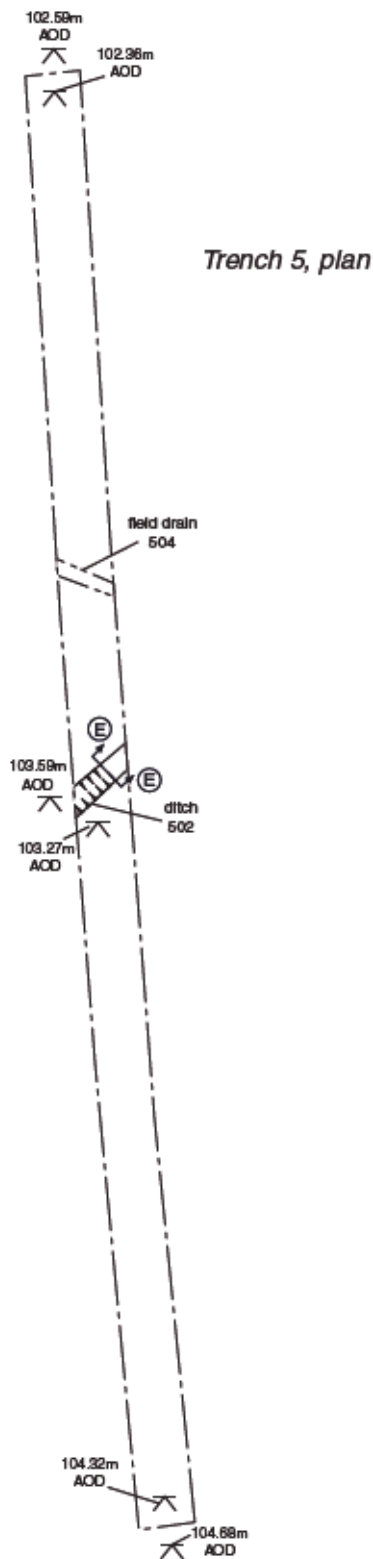
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Trench 3: plan and section

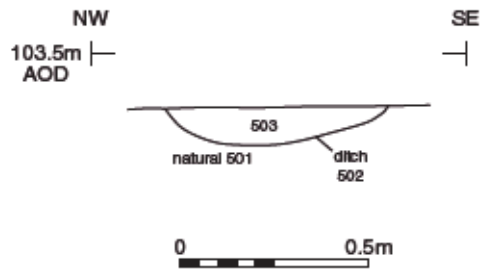
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APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:20 & 1:250

FIGURE NO.

8



Section EE



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PROJECT TITLE

Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
Tiverton, Devon

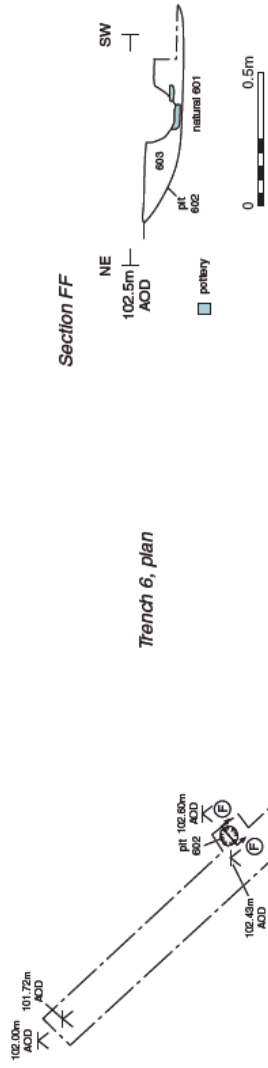
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Trench 5: plan and section

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FIGURE NO.

9

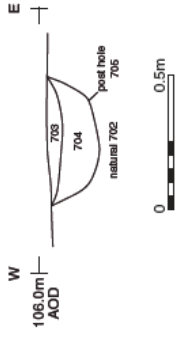


PH 602, looking east (1m scale)

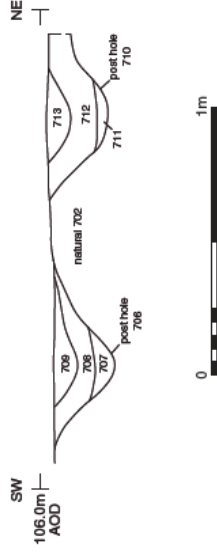


PH 602 in situ vessel, looking east (0.4m scale)

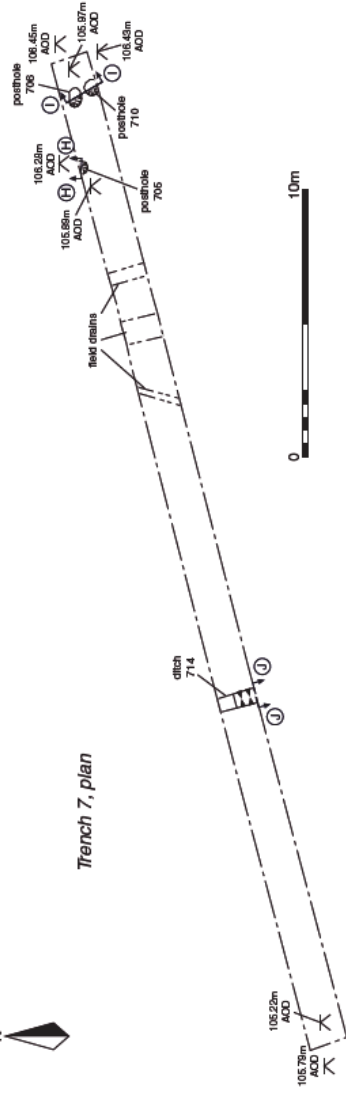
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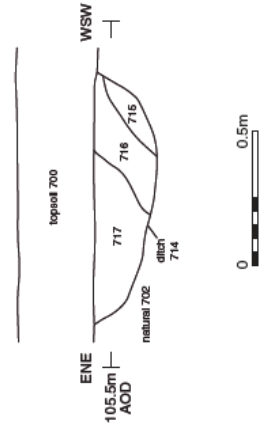
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Trench 7, plan



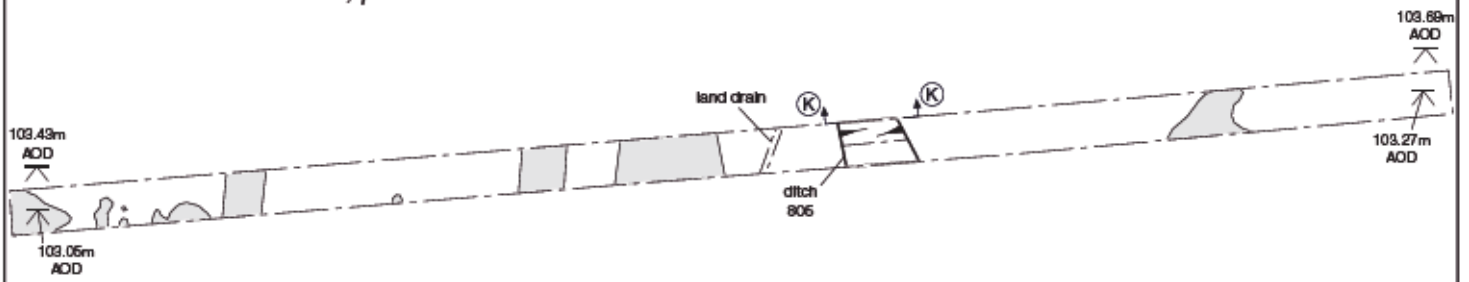
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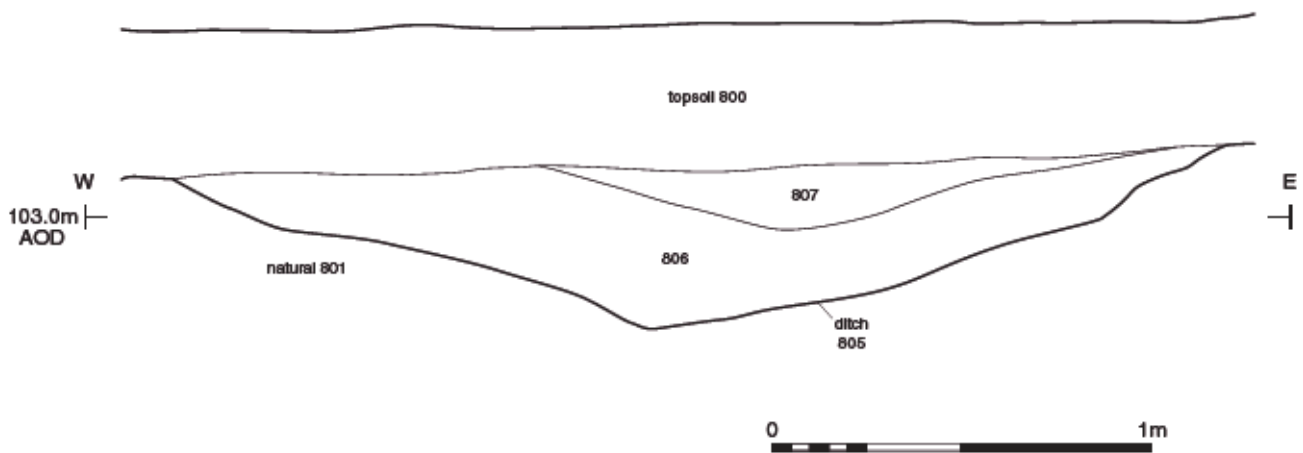
Post holes 706 and 710, looking east (1m scale)





Trench 8, plan



Section KK



-  archaeological feature
-  geological feature



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PROJECT TITLE

Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
Tiverton, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 8: plan and section**

PROJECT NO. 5154	DATE 13/05/2015	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY LJH	REVISION 02	<b>12</b>
APPROVED BY JB	SCALE@A4 1:20 & 1:250	



94.38m  
AOD

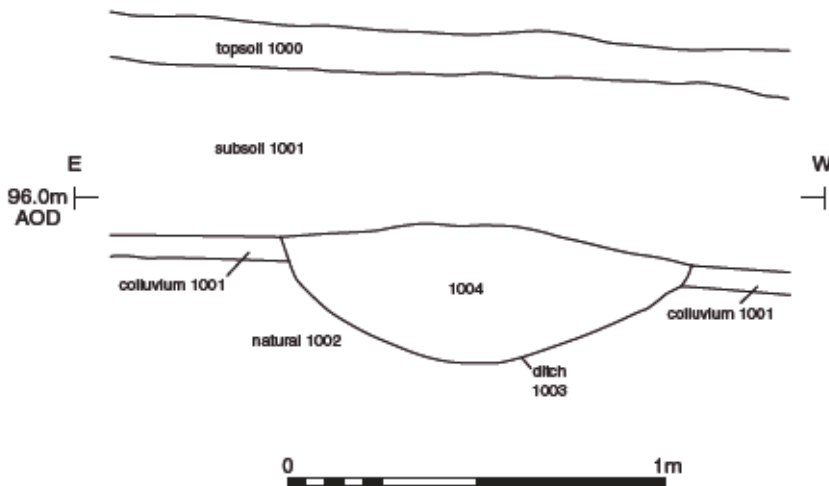
93.81m  
AOD



Trench 10, plan

0 10m

Section LL



ditch 1003

98.71m  
AOD

97.88m  
AOD



Ditch 1003, looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
Tiverton, Devon

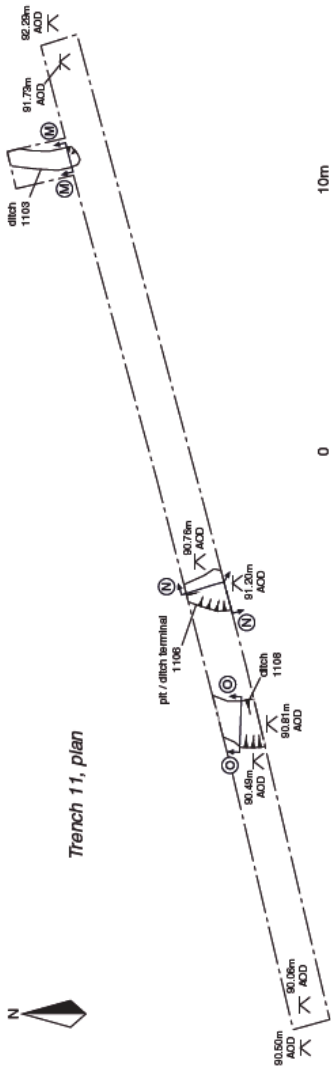
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Trench 10: plan, section and  
photograph

PROJECT NO. 5154 DATE 13/05/2015  
DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 03  
APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:20 & 1:250

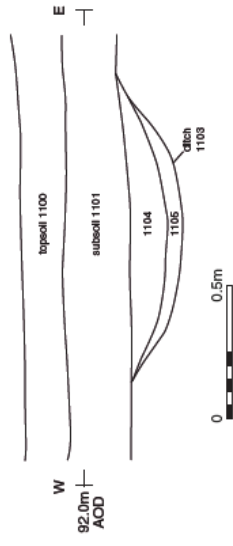
FIGURE NO.

13



Trench 11, plan

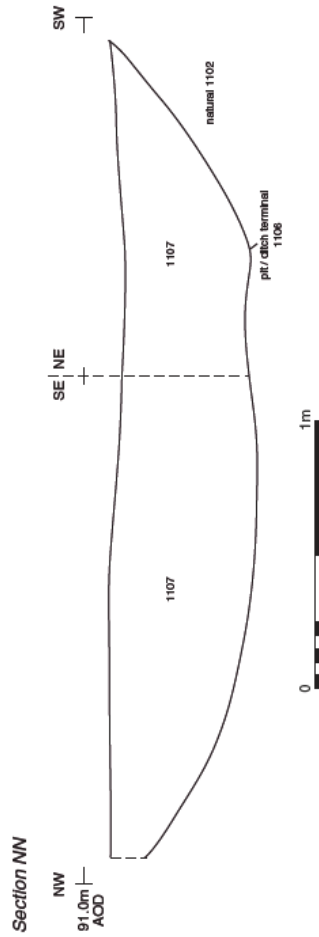
Section MM



Pit/ditch terminal 1106, looking east (1m scale)



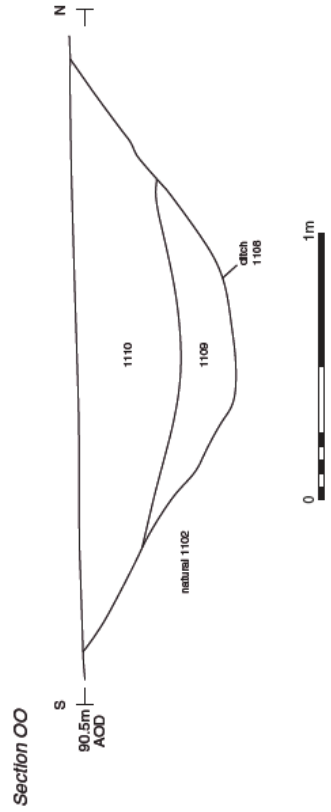
Extension to trench 11 and ditch 1103, looking north (2 x 1m scale)



Section NN



Ditch 1108, looking north (1m scale)



Section OO

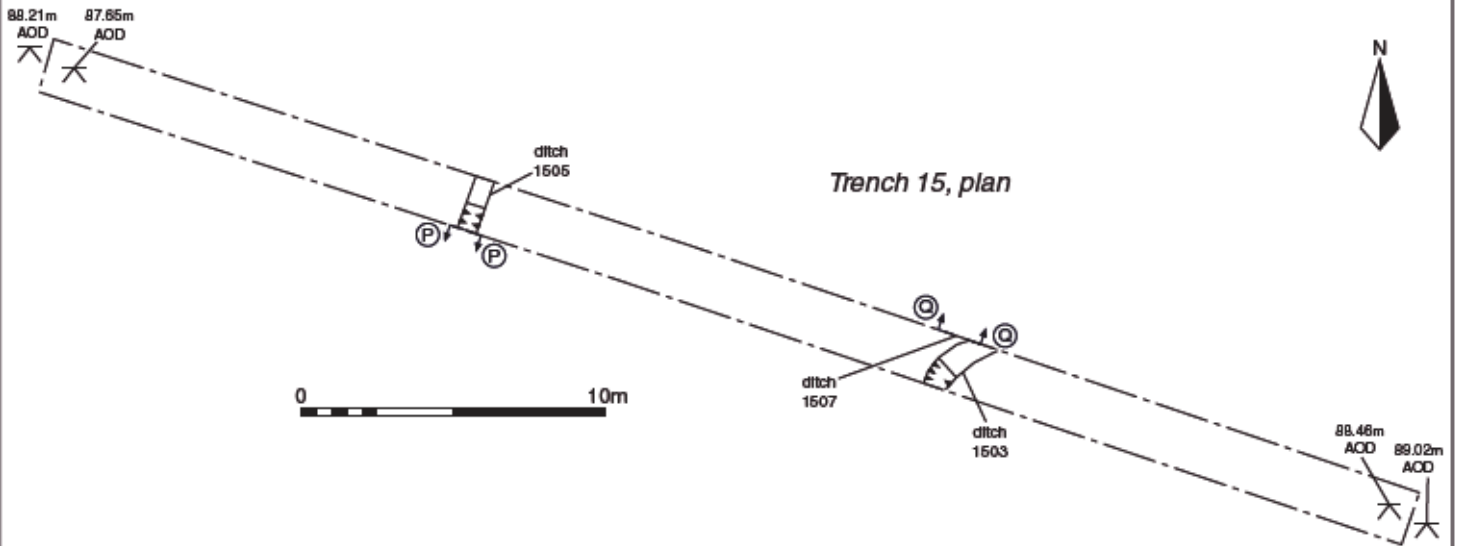

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 Land North and South of Blundell's Road  
 Tiverton, Devon

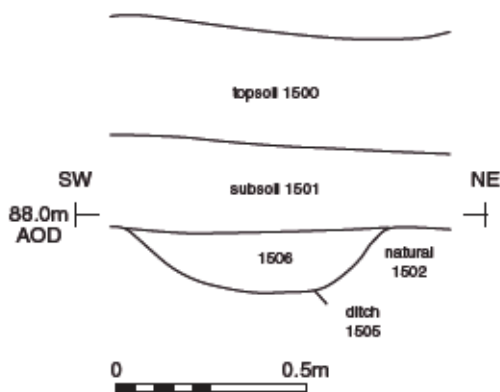
PROJECT NO. 5154  
 DATE 13/05/2015  
 DRAWN BY LAH  
 REVISION 02  
 APPROVED BY JB  
 SCALE: A3 1:20 & 1:250

FIGURE NO. 14

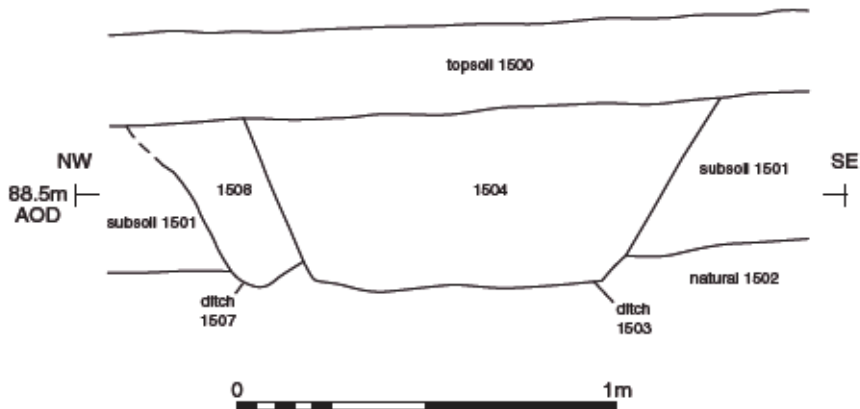
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 11: plan, sections and photographs**



**Section PP**



**Section QQ**



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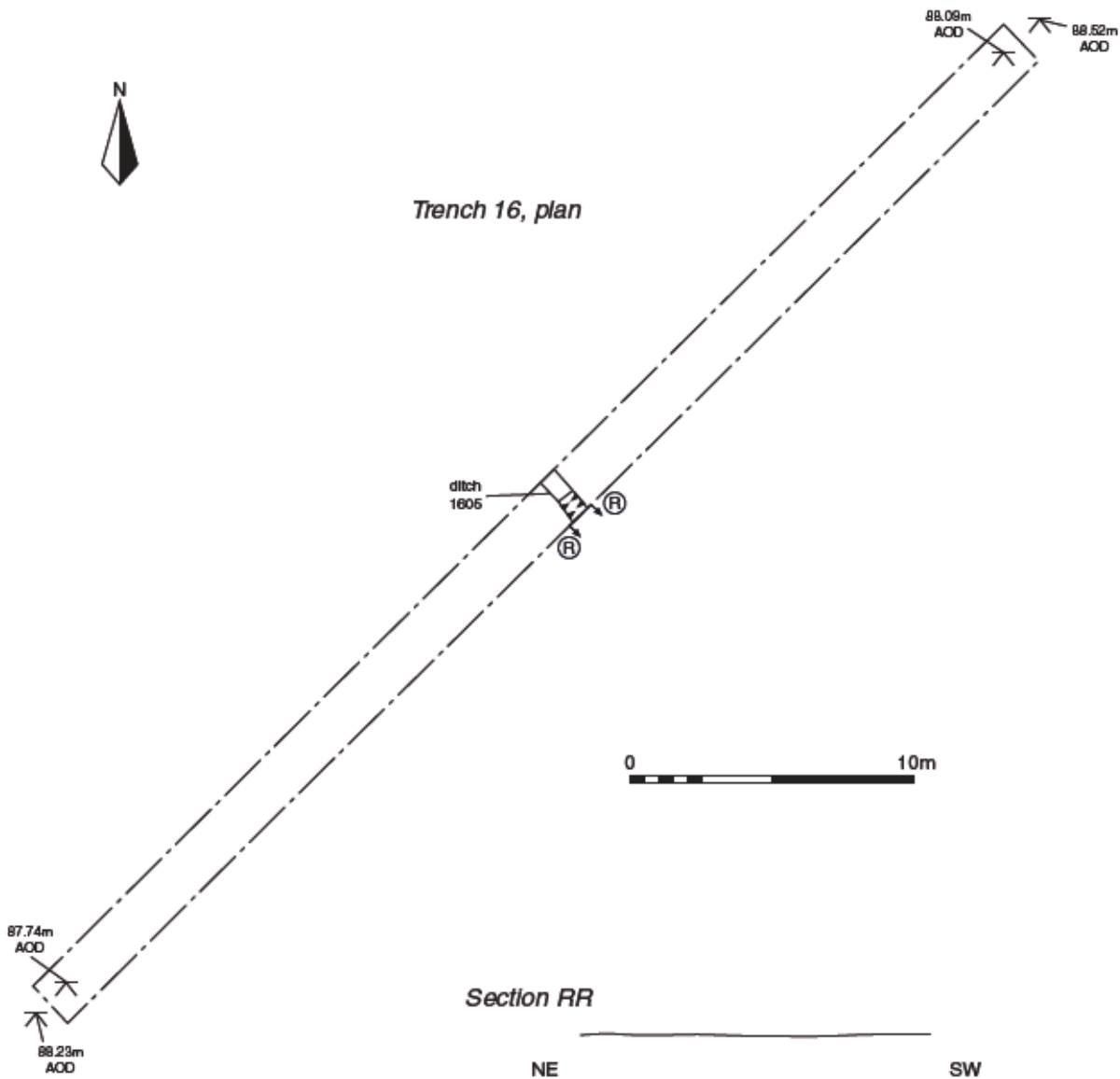
**FIGURE TITLE**

**Trench 15: plan and sections**

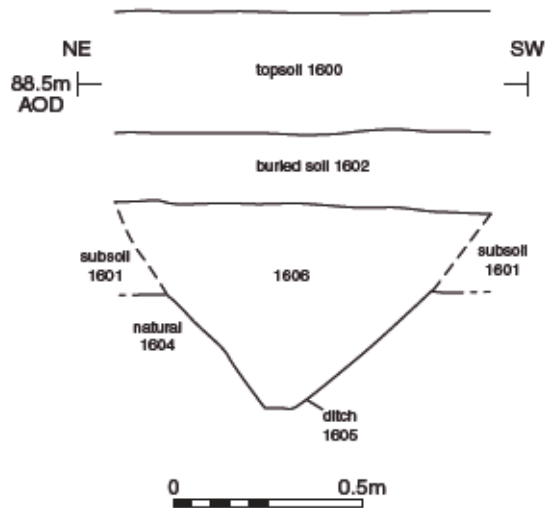
PROJECT NO.	5154	DATE	13/05/2015	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	02	<b>15</b>
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A4	1:20 & 1:250	



Trench 16, plan



Section RR



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 16: plan and section

PROJECT NO. 5154 DATE 13/05/2015  
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APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:20 & 1:250

FIGURE NO.

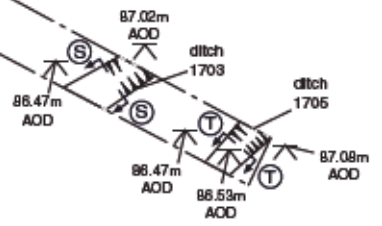
16



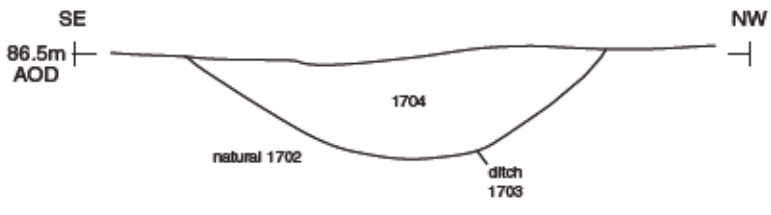
86.88m  
AOD

86.42m  
AOD

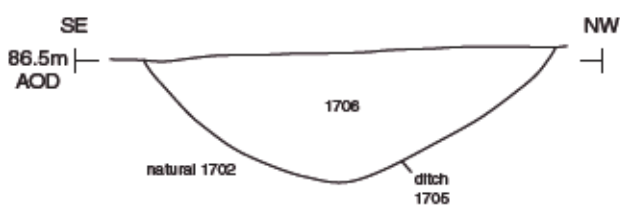
### Trench 17, plan



### Section SS



### Section TT




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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 17: plan and sections**

PROJECT NO.	5154	DATE	13/05/2015	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	02	<b>17</b>
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A4	1:20 & 1:250	