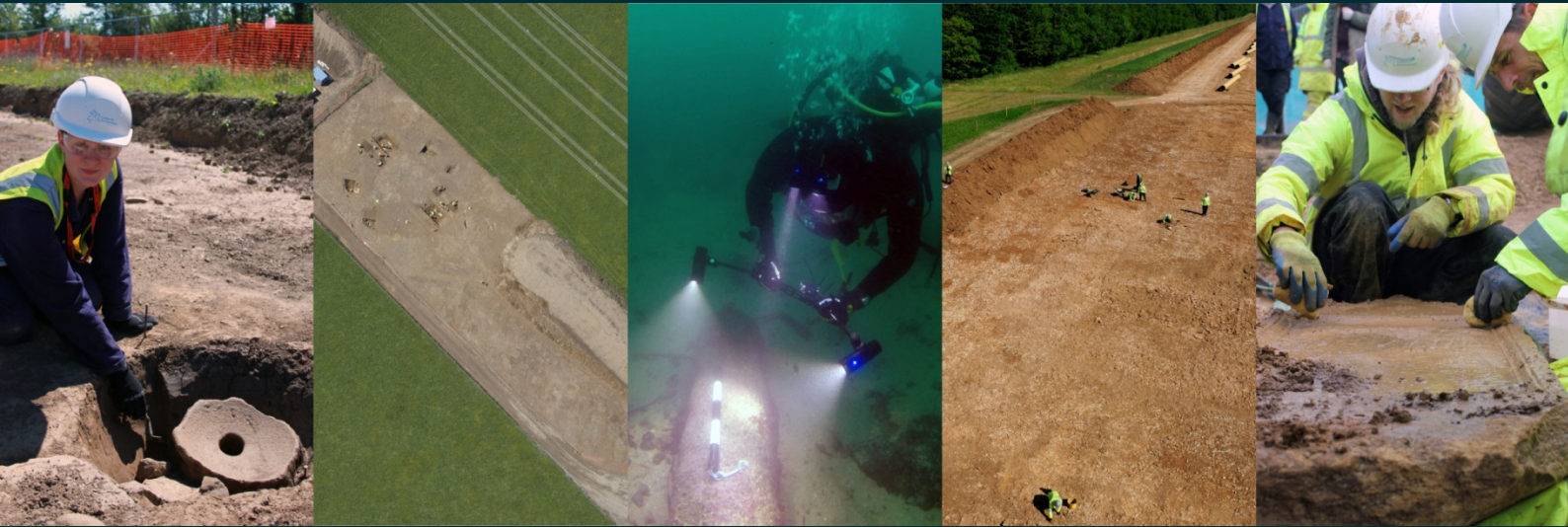


Land North of Mid Devon Business Park Willand Devon

Archaeological Evaluation



for
WYG Planning &
Environment

on behalf of
Pallex (SW) Ltd

CA Project: 880078
CA Report: 16039

March 2016



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land north of Mid Devon Business Park
Location:	Willand, Devon
NGR:	ST 0363 1163
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11–19 January 2016
Planning Reference:	15/01332/MOUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
Site Code:	MDBP 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2016 on land north of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon. Eighteen trenches were excavated.

The evaluation recorded two Iron Age ditches and an Iron Age pit in the north-central region of the site. Further ditches in this area of the site were on similar alignments and are probably broadly contemporary.

A small number of undated features was present in the south-eastern part of the site.

The south-western field featured deep layers of redeposited natural clay, apparently deposited during the construction of the adjacent M5.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for WYG Planning & Environment on behalf of Pallex (SW Ltd) on land north of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon (centred on NGR: ST 0363 1163; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation results will inform a planning application (ref: 15/01332/MOUT) made to Mid Devon District Council (MDDC; the local planning authority) for a proposed mixed use business, industrial and storage development at the site.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by WYG Planning & Environment (2015a) and approved by Stephen Reed, Planning Archaeologist, Devon County Council (the archaeological advisor to MDDC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Stephen Reed, including a site visit on 15 January 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The evaluation site lies to the north of the village of Willand. It is approximately 5ha in extent and currently comprises three pasture fields. The site is bounded by the M5 to the west, Hill's Farm and further fields to the north and east, and the Mid Devon Business Park to the south. The site lies at approximately 78m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), rising steeply to the south-east and south-west.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Aylesbeare Mustone Group of the Triassic era. No superficial deposits are recorded in the main body of the site, but a band of alluvial clays, silts and sands enters into the north-western site boundary (BGS 2016). The natural substrate exposed during the evaluation, comprised red-brown silty clay and light grey clayey silt.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the previous subject of a desk-based archaeological assessment (WYG Planning & Environment 2015b), which summarises the results of previous

archaeological investigations to the immediate south and south-east of the site (Exeter Archaeology 2006 and 2008) and two geophysical surveys of the evaluation site itself (Stratascan 2001 and 2015). The following section is summarised from this assessment.

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD)

2.2 The archaeological works to the east and south-east of the evaluation site identified a number of prehistoric features, including:

- early Neolithic (4000–3000 BC): a barrow or mortuary enclosure;
- Bronze Age (2400–700 BC): a segmented enclosure ditch, a possible further enclosure and a possible burial pit; and
- Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43) a ring ditch, a large possible boundary ditch and a possible occupation layer or former land surface.

Roman (AD 43–410)

2.3 Place name evidence and an entry in a charter dating to c. AD 985 suggest that there may have been a Roman road or ford in the vicinity of the site, although there is no corroborating archaeological evidence for this putative thoroughfare. Archaeological works to the east and south-east of the evaluation site recorded a single Roman pit.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1539)

2.4 The Domesday survey (c. 1086) records a settlement at “Willelanda” and the manor of Muxbere, which was situated to the immediate north-east of the site. Muxbere Manor survived until at least AD 1303 and is known to have had a medieval chapel. There are a number of earthworks to the north-east of the evaluation site, including possible hollow ways, boundary ditches and a building platform, and these have been interpreted as the possible remains of the early medieval/medieval manorial settlement.



- 2.5 The archaeological works to the east and south-east of the evaluation site identified the potential remains of a medieval field system running on the same alignment as the current field system.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.6 The area of the site appears to have remained primarily agricultural in nature during the post-medieval and modern periods.
- 2.7 The Bristol and Exeter railway line is located to the immediate west of the evaluation site (on the opposite side of the M5) and a section of the Culm Valley Light Railway, opened c. 1876, once passed to the south of the evaluation site boundary.
- 2.8 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows an embankment or earthwork within the southern part of the evaluation site which could be related to the construction of the railway.

Geophysical surveys

- 2.9 The geophysical surveys of the evaluation site identified a small number of potentially archaeological anomalies, comprising three small possible pits in the north-eastern corner of the site and a probable former fenceline in the northern part of the site.
- 2.10 The surveys also detected a large area of strong magnetic debris indicative of made ground in the southern part of the site. It was considered likely that this derived from the spread of material from the former railway embankment.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 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 significance. This information will enable MDDC to identify and assess the particular heritage significance of the proposed development site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict

between heritage conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 18 trenches (Fig. 2, T1, T3–T19; T2 not excavated). Trenches varied in length from 15m to 57.2m; all trenches were 1.8m wide. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. There was some variation from the trench plan specified in the WSI and some trenches were excavated in segments; this was in response to wet ground conditions and the presence of overhead services, a watercourse and septic tank soakaways. Note that T11 was shortened to avoid overhead power lines and did not, therefore, test the three geophysical anomalies east of T11. These changes were made with the approval of Stephen Reed.
- 4.2 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*.
- 4.3 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken and processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered during the evaluation were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds, and environmental remains are to be found in Appendices A–E.
- 5.2 A small number of ditches and pits was recorded, primarily in the northern and south-eastern parts of the site. These features were generally small and shallow; the exception was a ditch in T12 (1210) which was not excavated due to access/health and safety constraints, but which appeared to be more substantial in nature.
- 5.3 Dating evidence was limited, but one ditch (1108, T11) contained Early Iron Age pottery; a further ditch (1007, T10) and a pit (1004, T10) contained Middle or Late Iron Age pottery.

General stratigraphy

- 5.4 The geological substrate comprised red-brown silty clay in the majority of the site and light grey clayey silt in the north-western corner of the site (T1 and T18). In the central part of the site, the natural was generally exposed 0.4m–0.5m below present ground level (bpgl); this shallowed to 0.25m–0.35m bpgl in the north-western corner of the site. In the eastern part of the site (T11, T12, T14 and T15) the natural substrate lay much deeper, at depths of 0.7m bpgl to over 1m bpgl. The sequence in the south-western field (T3–T6, T16 and T17) differed from that in the rest of the site, and is discussed separately below.
- 5.5 In T1, T7, T8, T13 and T18, the natural substrate was sealed by 0.1m–0.3m of silty subsoil, which was covered in turn by 0.15m–0.3m of topsoil.
- 5.6 In T9, T10 and T19 (in the north-central part of the site) and T12, T14 and T15 (the south-eastern corner of the site), the natural substrate and the features cut into it (where present) were covered by 0.1m–0.4m-thick layers of colluvium. This colluvium was sealed in turn by the subsoil and topsoil layers.
- 5.7 In T11, the natural substrate was sealed by 0.1m–0.2m of silty clay alluvium 1104, which was distinct from both the general subsoil layer at the site and the colluvial

layers discussed above. Alluvium 1104 was cut by two archaeological features, with the sequence in the trench being sealed by the topsoil and subsoil layers.

- 5.8 Archaeological features were generally cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the clayey silt layer (where present) or the subsoil. The exception was T11, where features were cut both into the alluvial layer overlying the natural and into the subsoil.
- 5.9 In the south-western field (T3–T6, T16 and T17), the natural substrate (comprising red-brown silty clay) was exposed in the south-eastern ends of T16 and T17 only (at 0.6m bpgl and 0.5m bpgl respectively). The remainders of T16 and T17 and the other trenches in this field were all excavated to a depth of 1m without the natural being reached. The natural substrate in this field was sealed by over 1m of modern made ground, which comprised redeposited natural clay. This made ground layer was covered in turn by 0.2m–0.25m of topsoil.

Blank trenches

- 5.10 The following trenches contained no archaeological features: T1, T8, T13, T14 and T18. No archaeological features were observed in T3–T6 and T16 and T17, but the natural substrate was not exposed/only minimally exposed in these trenches.
- 5.11 Trenches which contained archaeological features are discussed in more detail below.

Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

- 5.12 Natural substrate 702 was exposed 0.5m bpgl. Cut into it was possible posthole 703 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA), which was 0.35m in diameter and tapered to a point at a depth of 0.23m. This feature contained a single undated fill (704). Posthole 703 and the natural substrate were sealed by subsoil 701 and topsoil 700.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

- 5.13 Natural substrate 902 was exposed 0.5m bpgl and was cut by three archaeological features:

- 5.14 North-west/south-east-aligned ditch 904 (Fig. 4, Sec. CC) was 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep, with a flat base. It contained a single undated fill (905). This feature probably represented the continuation of Middle/Late Iron Age ditch 1007 (T10).
- 5.15 North-west/south-east-aligned ditch 907 (Fig. 4, Sec. DD) was 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with a V-shaped profile and a single undated fill (906). Although on a broadly similar line to ditch 1110 (T11), the profiles of these ditches were different and it is not certain that they represented the same feature.
- 5.16 Curved ditch 908 (Fig. 4, Sec. BB) described a semi-circle in plan, with an inner diameter of approximately 4m. This ditch was 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, with a single undated fill (909).
- 5.17 The features in T9 were sealed by 0.1m–0.15m of colluvium 902, which was covered in turn by subsoil 901 and topsoil 900.

Trench 10 (Fig. 5)

- 5.18 Natural substrate 1003 was exposed 0.5m bpgl and was cut by two archaeological features:
- 5.19 North-west/south-east-aligned ditch 1007 (Fig. 5, Sec. FF) was 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep, with a flat base. Two sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from its single fill (1008). Ditch 1007 represented the continuation of ditch 904 (T9).
- 5.20 Pit 1004 (Fig. 5, Sec. EE) was 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained two fills (1005 and 1006), the upper of which (1006) yielded two sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery.
- 5.21 These features were sealed by 0.15m of grey-brown clayey silt 1002, which was covered in turn by subsoil 1001 and topsoil 1000.

Trench 11 (Fig. 6)

- 5.22 Natural substrate 1103 was exposed 0.7m–0.95m bpgl. The natural was sealed throughout the trench by 0.1m–0.2m of silty clay alluvium 1102, which was cut by two archaeological features:
- 5.23 North-east/south-west-aligned ditch 1108 (Fig. 6, Secs. II and JJ) was 0.52m wide and 0.11m deep. Sixteen sherds of Iron Age pottery and three undated worked flints were recovered from its fill (1109).
- 5.24 Shallow pit 1105 (Fig. 6, Sec. KK) was 0.85m in width and 0.17m in depth. The single undated fill of pit 1105 (fill 1104) had been cut by posthole 1107. Posthole 1107 was 0.3m in diameter and 0.3m in depth, with a single undated fill (1106).
- 5.25 The features described above were sealed by up to 0.35m of subsoil 1101, which was cut by north-west/south-east-aligned ditch 1110 (Fig. 6, Secs. GG and HH). This ditch was 1.02m wide and up to 0.57m deep, with a flat base and a single undated fill (1111). Ditch 1110 was cut on its south-western edge by posthole 1112, which was 0.25m in diameter and survived to 0.12m in depth; this posthole contained a single undated fill (1113). These features and subsoil 1101 were covered by 0.3m of topsoil 1100.

Trench 12 (Fig. 7)

- 5.26 Natural substrate 1203 was exposed 1.2m bpgl towards the southern end of T12, shallowing to 0.6m bpgl in the northern end of the trench.
- 5.27 In the southern end of the trench, the natural substrate was cut by substantial ditch 1210. The depth at which this feature was exposed and the collapse of the unstable trench sides prevented full excavation and recording; as such this ditch is not shown on Figure 6, Section LL, but it was sealed by colluvium 1202. Ditch 1210 was aligned north-east/south-west and was a maximum of 2.5m in width. The fill visible at its upper surface comprised silty clay 1211.
- 5.28 Adjacent to the northern edge of ditch 1210, the natural substrate was cut by two small stakeholes: 1205 (0.07m in diameter, 0.08m deep; Fig. 7, Sec. MM) and 1207 (0.06m in diameter, 0.06m deep; Fig. 7, Sec. NN).

- 5.29 About 3m north of stakeholes 1205 and 1207 lay an irregular deposit of silty clay (1204). This appeared to be separate from overlying colluvium 1202, but did not lie in a distinct cut.
- 5.30 The features described above were sealed by up to 0.4m of colluvium 1202, which was present in the southern third of the trench only. The sequence in the trench was sealed by subsoil 1202 and topsoil 1200.

Trench 15

- 5.31 Natural substrate 1503 was exposed 0.4m bpgl in the north-western end of T15, deepening to 1m in the south-eastern end. Pit 1505 was cut into the natural substrate in the south-eastern end of the trench. This feature was 2.2m long but was not hand-excavated due to the depth of the trench in this area.
- 5.32 The natural substrate and pit 1505 were overlain by colluvium 1502, which was present in all but the north-western 12m of the trench. This layer was 0.4m thick in the south-eastern end of the trench, growing steadily thinner and eventually tapering off to the north-west. Colluvium 1502 was overlain by subsoil 1501 and topsoil 1500.

Trench 19 (Fig. 8)

- 5.33 Natural substrate 1903 was exposed 0.3m bpgl in the north-western end of T19, deepening to 0.7m in the south-eastern end. The natural substrate was cut by north-east/south-west-aligned ditch 1905 (Fig. 8, Sec. OO), which was 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep, with single undated fill (1904).
- 5.34 The natural substrate was partially overlain by up to 0.25m of colluvium 1902, which was present in the north-western two-thirds of the trench only. The sequence in the trench was sealed by subsoil 1901 and topsoil 1900.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 This section presents a summary of the artefactual material recovered during the evaluation. For a full report on the finds, please see Appendix B.

- 6.2 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from four deposits (ditch and pit fills and subsoil). This material comprises pottery and worked flints.
- 6.3 The pottery assemblage consists of 20 sherds, all of which date to the Iron Age:
- deposit 1109 (fill of ditch 1108, T11) contained 16 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery;
 - deposit 1006 (upper fill of pit 1004, T10) contained two sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery; and
 - deposit 1008 (fill of ditch 1007, T10) contained two sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery.
- 6.4 A total of four worked flints was recovered: one from Iron Age-dated deposit 1008 (fill of ditch 1007, T10) and three from subsoil 1401 (T14). Only one of these lithics was of a diagnostic type: a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper recovered as residual/redeposited from subsoil 1401 (T14).

7 THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 This section presents a summary of the palaeoenvironmental evidence from the evaluation. For full reports on the analysis of the environmental samples from the site, please see Appendices C–E.
- 7.2 Three monolith samples were taken, to sample the colluvial layers in T9, T10 and T14. Analysis of these samples confirmed that the layers were colluvial in nature. No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered.
- 7.3 Six bulk environmental samples were taken:
- sample 1: deposit 1206 (fill of undated stakehole 1205; T12);
 - sample 2: deposit 1208 (fill of undated stakehole 1207; T12);
 - sample 3: colluvial layer 1204 (T12);
 - sample 4: deposit 1211 (fill of undated ditch 1210; T12);
 - sample 6: deposit 704 (fill of undated posthole 703; T7); and
 - sample 10: colluvial layer 1402 (T14).

- 7.4 No plant remains were recovered from any of these samples. Five of the samples contained charcoal. The charcoal may be representative of domestic settlement activity in the area, but in both of the samples containing relatively large amounts of charcoal (deposit 1204 and fill 1211), the provenance of the charcoal is unreliable. Deposit 1204 is colluvial in nature. The sample from fill 1211 was taken from the upper surface of the deposit (as ditch 1210 was not excavated) and the risk of contamination from the overlying colluvium is high.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation recorded a small number of ditches and pits, primarily in the northern and eastern parts of the site. Stratified dating evidence was limited, but was entirely Iron Age in date. A residual earlier prehistoric worked flint was also recovered.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3000–1500 BC)

- 8.2 A total of four worked flints was recovered from an Iron Age-dated ditch (1007, T10) and the subsoil (1401; T14). Only one of these lithics was diagnostic (that recovered as redeposited from subsoil 1401), providing a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Bronze Age enclosure ditches and a possible burial pit were recorded during previous archaeological works to the east and south-east of the present site (Exeter Archaeology 2006 and 2008; see *Archaeological background*, above), and the single dated unstratified flint from the present evaluation may provide potential evidence of low-level outlying activity associated with the known Bronze Age site to the east.

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 8.3 Ditch 1108 (T11) contained Early Iron Age pottery (700–400 BC). Ditch 1007 and pit 1004 (both T10) contained Middle or Late Iron Age pottery (400 BC–AD 43). Although undated artefactually, the ditches in T9 and T19 were on similar alignments or at right angles to the Iron Age ditches in T10 and T11 and are presumably part of a system of drainage/boundary/enclosure ditches in the north-central part of the site. A small number of other features was observed in these trenches, including pits, a posthole and part of a probable small circular ditch, and these may be associated with the Iron Age activity.

- 8.4 In T9, T10 and T19, the archaeological features were cut into the natural substrate. In T11, the archaeological features were cut into an alluvial silty clay layer which sealed the natural substrate.
- 8.5 The previous archaeological works to the east and south-east of the present site (Exeter Archaeology 2006 and 2008; see *Archaeological background*, above), also recorded Iron Age features, comprising a ring ditch and a possible boundary ditch.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 8.6 Ditch 1110 and posthole 1112 (both T11) were cut into the subsoil and are probably post-medieval or modern in date.
- 8.7 The south-western field (T3–T6, T16 and T17) featured deep layers of redeposited natural clay. The current evaluation excavated this redeposited material to a depth of 1m bpgl without exposing the natural substrate. The exceptions were the south-eastern ends of T16 and T17, where the natural substrate was exposed 0.6m bpgl and 0.5m bpgl, respectively; it is notable, however, that these trench ends lay at the top of a slope in the site topography.
- 8.8 These findings tally with the results of the geophysical surveys, which detected a large area of strong magnetic debris indicative of made ground in the southern part of the site. During the evaluation, local residents stated that this field had been covered with redeposited material to a depth of several metres during the construction of the M5 motorway in the 1970s.

Undated

- 8.9 A wide ditch (1210, T10) and a pit (1505, T15) were recorded in the south-eastern part of the site, although the depths at which these features were exposed precluded excavation. Two undated stakeholes lay on the northern side of ditch 1210.
- 8.10 A single undated posthole (702) was recorded in T7.

Geophysical survey

- 8.11 None of the archaeological features recorded by the evaluation had been detected by the geophysical survey. This is probably due to the relatively ephemeral nature of most of the features and the deep colluvial layers sealing the more substantial features. The evaluation did not test the three geophysical anomalies east of T11 (possibly representing pits) due to the presence of overhead power lines in this area of the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Gillard, assisted by George Gandham, Tina Tapply and Eduardo Vigo. This report was written by Martin Gillard and Derek Evans. The finds report was written by Henrietta Quinell and Jacky Sommerville. The report on the monolith samples was written by Nick Watson of ARCA, University of Winchester. The report on the bulk samples was written by Sarah Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Martin Gillard and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.25	
1	101	layer		subsoil	light orange grey clay silt			0.15	
1	102	layer		natural	light grey clay silt				
3	300	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.25	
3	301	layer		made ground	red brown silt clay containing modern construction waste			>1.0	
4	400	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.25	
4	401	layer		made ground	red brown silt clay containing modern construction waste			>1.0	
5	500	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.25	
5	501	layer		made ground	red brown silt clay containing modern construction waste			>1.0	
6	600	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.2	
6	601	layer		made ground	red brown silt clay containing modern construction waste			>1.0	
7	700	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.3	
7	701	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.3	
7	702	layer		natural	pink red silt clay				
7	703	cut		posthole	circular, tapering to point	0.35	0.35	0.23	
7	704	fill	703	fill	brown grey clay silt	0.35	0.35	0.23	
8	800	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.3	
8	801	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.2	
8	802	layer		natural	pink red silt clay				
9	900	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.2	
9	901	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.15	
9	902	layer		colluvium	light brown grey clay silt			0.15	
9	903	layer		natural	pink red silt clay				
9	904	cut		ditch	steep-sided and flat bottomed linear feature	>1.8	0.76	0.28	
9	905	fill	904	fill	light brown grey clay silt		0.76	0.28	
9	906	fill	907	fill	light brown grey clay silt		0.4	0.2	
9	907	cut		ditch	v-shaped ditch	>1.8	0.4	0.2	
9	908	cut		ditch	u-shaped ditch, curves to form a semi-circle in plan	>5	0.85	0.25	
9	909	fill	908	fill	brown grey silt clay		0.85	0.25	
9	910	cut		same as 908	same as 908				
9	911	fill	910	same as 909	same as 909				
10	1000	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.2	
10	1001	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.15	
10	1002	layer		colluvium	light brown grey clay silt			0.15	
10	1003	layer		natural	pink red silt clay				
10	1004	cut		pit	rounded pit with steep sides and flat base	0.85	>0.65	0.35	
10	1005	fill	1004	fill	red brown clay silt, lower fill of 1004	0.85	>0.5	0.13	
10	1006	fill	1004	fill	light brown grey sandy silt, upper fill of 1004	0.95	>0.65	0.22	M-LIA
10	1007	cut		ditch	u-shaped ditch	>1.8m	0.9	0.28	
10	1008	fill	1007	fill	grey brown clay silt		0.9	0.28	M-LIA
11	1100	layer		topsoil	grey brown clay silt			0.4	
11	1101	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.35	
11	1102	layer		alluvium	yellow brown silt clay			0.2	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
11	1103	layer		natural	red brown silt clay				
11	1104	fill	1105	fill	light grey brown silt clay		0.85	0.17	
11	1105	cut		pit	round pit		0.85	0.17	
11	1106	fill	1107	fill	grey silt clay		0.3	0.3	
11	1107	cut		posthole	steep sided with concave base		0.3	0.3	
11	1108	cut		ditch	ditch with rounded sides and base	>3.7	0.55	0.4	
11	1109	fill	1108	fill	brown grey clay silt		0.55	0.4	EIA
11	1110	cut		ditch	ditch with flat base	>1.8	1.02	0.57	
11	1111	fill	1110	fill	red brown clay silt		1.02	0.57	
11	1112	cut		posthole	round in plan, with steep sides and flat base		0.25	0.12	
11	1113	fill	1112	fill	red brown clay silt		0.25	0.12	
12	1200	layer		topsoil	grey brown clay silt			>0.4	
12	1201	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			>0.4	
12	1202	layer		colluvium	grey brown silt clay			>0.36	
12	1203	layer		natural	orange brown silt clay				
12	1204	deposit		layer	grey brown silt clay		>0.8	0.08	
12	1205	cut		stakehole	round, tapering to base		0.07	0.08	
12	1206	fill	1205	fill	grey brown silt clay		0.07	0.08	
12	1207	cut		stakehole	round, tapering to base		0.06	0.06	
12	1208	fill	1207	fill	grey brown silt clay		0.06	0.06	
12	1209	layer		same as 1202	same as 1202				
12	1210	cut		ditch	not excavated	>1.8	2.5		
12	1211	fill	1210	fill	brown grey silt clay				
13	1300	layer		topsoil	grey brown clay silt			0.25	
13	1301	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.25	
13	1302	layer		natural	brown red clay silt				
14	1400	layer		topsoil	grey brown clay silt			0.3	
14	1401	layer		subsoil	brown grey clay silt			0.3	
14	1402	layer		colluvium	brown grey clay silt			0.4	
14	1403	layer		natural	brown red firm silt clay				
15	1500	layer		topsoil	grey brown clay silt			0.2	
15	1501	layer		subsoil	brown grey clay silt			0.4	
15	1502	layer		colluvium	grey brown clay silt			0.4	
15	1503	layer		natural	brown red firm silt clay				
15	1504	fill	1505	fill	mid brown silt clay	2.2	>0.8		
15	1505	cut		pit	not excavated	2.2	>0.8		
16	1600	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.2	
16	1601	layer		made ground	red brown silt clay containing modern construction waste			>0.8	
16	1602	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.2	
16	1603	layer		natural	brown red silt clay				
17	1700	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clay silt			0.2	
17	1701	layer		made ground	red brown silt clay containing modern construction waste			>0.8	
17	1702	layer		subsoil	red brown clay silt			0.2	
17	1703	layer		natural	brown red silt clay				
18	1800	layer		topsoil	brown grey clay silt			0.15	
18	1801	layer		subsoil	light brown grey clay silt			0.1	
18	1802	layer		natural	light grey clay silt				
19	1900	layer		topsoil	brown grey clay silt			0.35	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
19	1901	layer		subsoil	brown grey clay silt			0.3	
19	1902	layer		colluvium	brown grey clay silt			0.26	
19	1903	layer		natural	red brown silt clay				
19	1904	fill	1905	fill	grey clay silt		0.9	0.15	
19	1905	cut		ditch	flat-based, shallow ditch	>1.8	0.9	0.15	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Artefactual material was hand-recovered from four deposits (ditch and pit fills and subsoil). This material comprised pottery and worked flints, all of which date to the prehistoric period.

Pottery

by Henrietta Quinnell

The pottery assemblage consists of 20 sherds (213g), all of which dated to the Iron Age. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric (Table B1).

Early Iron Age

Deposit 1109 (fill of ditch 1108, T11): 16 sherds (179g) of a fairly thick, soft fabric containing sparse mixed inclusions which include ferruginous material and occasional pieces of chert, which probably source to the Upper Greensand area of East Devon. The sherds are poorly finished and suffering from bioturbation. Only three have form: a simple base angle and two conjoining sherds with a very slight projecting footring. The fabric has not been recognised previously in Devon. The nature of the fabric would be appropriate for the Early Iron Age. The footring has some similarities with base sherds from the hill fort at Raddon, Stockleigh Pomeroy, with associated radiocarbon dates calibrating broadly to 800–400 BC (Gent and Quinnell 1999, Fig. 15, No. 22).

Later Iron Age

Deposit 1006 (upper fill of pit 1004, T10): two body sherds (4g) in a fabric with voids and a few inclusions which include chert, indicating a probable source in the Upper Greensand area of East Devon.

Deposit 1008 (fill of ditch 1007, T10): two sherds (30g) of probable gabbroic fabric, sourcing to the gabbroic area of the Lizard in Cornwall.

It is likely that the pottery from these two contexts belongs to the Middle or Late Iron Age. None of the sherds has any form, but the general character of the fabrics indicates this period. Cornish gabbroic fabrics are occasionally found in Middle Iron Age assemblages in Devon; in the Willand/Cullompton area of East Devon these have been found in at Shortlands, Cullompton (Quinnell 2012). Fabrics are similar in Middle and Late Iron Age assemblages and, without distinctive decorative features, material of the two dates cannot be distinguished.

Lithics

by Jacky Sommerville

A total of four residual/redeposited worked flints was recovered: one from Iron Age-dated deposit 1008 (fill of ditch 1007, T10) and three from subsoil 1401 (T14). The flakes and end scraper are not diagnostic types. The thumbnail scraper is dateable to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Table B1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1006	Late prehistoric pottery	Chert-tempered/vesicular fabric	CHV	2	4	MIA/LIA
1008	Late prehistoric pottery Worked flint	Gabbroic rock-tempered fabric Flake fragment	GAB	2 1	30 1	MIA/LIA
1109	Late prehistoric pottery	Chert-tempered fabric	CHE	16	181	EIA
1401	Worked flint	Flake, end scraper, thumbnail scraper		3	28	–

References

Gent, T. H. and Quinnell, H. 1999 'Excavations of a Causewayed Enclosure and Hillfort on Raddon Hill, Stockleigh Pomeroy' *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.* **57**, 1–76.

Quinnell, H. 2012 *Shortlands, Cullompton: report on prehistoric pottery* unpublished pottery report

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE – MONOLITH SAMPLES

By Nick Watson, ARCA

Introduction

Three monolith samples were recovered from the site. These were labelled as follows:

- One tin 500x100x100mm <7>
- One tin 250x100x100mm <8>
- One tin 500x100x100mm <9>

The objective of the examination of the monolith samples was to provide information about a possible buried soil horizon, including any palaeoenvironmental evidence (pollen) that would shed light on the environment in which the soil developed. Suitable material from secure contexts (if present) was to be retrieved for AMS carbon-14 dating.

The methodology was first to clean the monolith samples with a scalpel blade, photograph them and then describe the sediments according to standard geological criteria (Tucker 2011; Jones et al. 1999; Munsell Color 2000).

Results

Tables C1–C3, at the end of this appendix, give further details of the archaeological stratigraphy and depths within each monolith.

Monolith <7> (Trench 10)

Monolith <7> contains:

- context 1006 (fill of pit 1004; two sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery retrieved during evaluation);
- context 1002 (silty layer underlying the subsoil); and
- two overlying strata that are part of the modern soil profile (subsoil 1001 and topsoil 1000).

On examination in the laboratory, the sediment sampled was a reddish brown silt/clay (Unit 1) with occasional fine sand-sized mineral grains (the majority appeared to be quartz) that graded into a lighter coloured silt/clay (Unit 2) which was slightly more compact and contained only rare fine sand-sized grains. No evidence could be found of a buried soil (context 1002 is equivalent to Unit 2). A buried soil would be expected to be darker in colour with respect to the surrounding strata as a result of a higher humic acid content. In this sample, however, the sediment was lighter than the overlying strata. Nor was there any evidence of a stratum of fine or coarse material such as charcoal grains or rock fragments that might suggest a change in the environment of deposition. Aside from rare granules of sub angular chert and rare fine pebbles of sandstone derived ultimately from the Budleigh Salterton Pebble Beds, the sediment in the monolith sample was a fine grained non-clastic silt/clay. Context 1002 would therefore appear to be colluvium that has gradually deposited over the Iron Age fill. The modern soil profile has developed over the top of the colluvium.

Monolith <8> (Trench 9)

Unit 2 represents context 909 (undated fill of curved ditch 908). There is a diffuse to gradual boundary with the overlying Unit 1, a lighter-coloured silt/clay. Unit 1 is equivalent to context 902 (silty layer underlying the topsoil); there is no evidence from its colour, texture nor material content that this material constitutes a buried soil. There are occasional grains and granules of black manganese oxide that may form an extensive horizon, although this mineral has probably formed after the deposition of the unit as a result of a fluctuating water table. Occasional faint mottling was also present at the top of the unit. It is possible that drainage was impeded with the construction of the nearby railways and/or motorway.

The evidence suggests that the sediment in Unit 1 (contexts 902 and 901) is colluvial in origin. The fine grained silt/clay and rare sandstone fragments are probably derived from the Head deposits upslope.

Monolith <9> (Trench 14)

Examination of the monolith sample indicates that the modern soil profile developed on the top 0.2m of a colluvial deposit (context 1402) containing rare sandstone and quartzite clasts. As was the case in monolith <8>, fine grains of what is probably manganese oxide are occasionally present in the lower half of the stratigraphy (Unit 2).

Recommendations and conclusions

No evidence of a buried soil could be found in the three monolith samples examined. The sediment that they contained is believed to be colluvium that has slowly deposited across the site by hillslope processes, such as soil creep and hill wash. The colluvium buried the Iron Age features and any ancient soil profile contemporary with them has not been preserved. The source of the fine-grained mineral sediment and clasts was upslope to the east of the site where deposits of Head are recorded.

No dateable material was recovered. It is not recommended that samples be taken for palynological assessment as colluvium is not conducive to good pollen preservation.

References

Jones, A.P., Tucker, M.E. and Hart, J.K. 1999 'Guidelines and recommendations' in Jones, A.P., Tucker, M.E. and Hart, J.K. (eds.) *The description and analysis of Quaternary stratigraphic field sections* Quaternary Research Association technical guide 7 27–76

Munsell Color 2000 *Munsell Soil Color Charts*

Tucker, M.E. 2011 *Sedimentary Rocks in the Field*


<7>	Context	Unit	Depth m	Description
	1000 0-0.1m	1	0-0.3	5 YR 4/3 Reddish brown silt/clay with occasional very fine sand and rare very fine roots, rare sub angular patinated granular-sized chert. Gradual boundary to:
	1001 0.1-0.3m			
	1002 0.3-0.43m	2	0.3-0.5	5 YR 5/4 Reddish brown compact silt clay with rare sub rounded grey and red fine grained sandstone. Rare granules of sub rounded sandstone and chert.
	1006 0.43-0.5m			

Table C1: sample <7>


<8>	Context	Unit	Depth m	Description
	1400 0.02-0.09	1 2	0-0.25	5 YR 4/3 reddish brown silt/clay grading into 4/3 but colouration is inconsistent. Occasional very fine sand and rare very fine roots throughout. Faint mottling. Some prismatic structure to clay at base of unit 2. Rare sub angular to sub rounded patinated pebbles of greenish grey sandstone (fragments of rounded sandstone/quartzite cobbles from Budleigh Salterton beds). Occasional grains and granules of blackish brown mineral probably manganese oxide.

Table C2: sample <8>


<9>	Context	Unit	Depth m	Description
	1400 0-0.08m 1401 0.08-0.33m 1402 0.33-0.5m	1 2	0-0.24 0.24-0.5	5 YR 4/3 Reddish brown silt/clay with rare very fine sand and rare very fine roots. Rare eroded sub rounded sandstone/quartzite. Gradual/diffuse boundary to: 5 YR 5/4 Reddish brown compact silt/clay with very rare charcoal granule. Rare granule to sub rounded coarse grained black pebble-sized sandstone, rare sub angular chert granule. Occasional medium sand-sized black mineral grains that could be mistaken for comminuted charcoal.

Table C3: sample <9>

APPENDIX D: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE – BULK SAMPLES

By Sarah Wyles

Six bulk environmental samples (70.2 litres of soil) were taken:

- sample 1: deposit 1206 (fill of undated stakehole 1205; T12);
- sample 2: deposit 1208 (fill of undated stakehole 1207; T12);
- sample 3: colluvial layer 1204 (T12);
- sample 4: deposit 1211 (fill of undated ditch 1210; T12);
- sample 6: deposit 704 (fill of undated posthole 703; T7); and
- sample 10: colluvial layer 1402 (T14).

These samples were taken in order to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains at the site and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (*CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*).

The flots varied in size with low to moderate quantities of roots and modern seeds. The charred assemblages showed varying levels of preservation.

Trench 7 (sample 6)

Fill 704 (posthole 703; sample 6) contained a moderately small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. No plant macrofossil remains were recorded in this sample.

Trench 12 (samples 1–3)

No charcoal or plant remains were recovered from fill 1208 (stakehole 1207, sample 2). Fill 1206 (stakehole 1205; sample 1) contained a few charcoal fragments. Colluvial deposit 1204 (sample 3) contained large amounts of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm, as did sample 4 from fill 1211 (ditch 1210; sample 4). The charcoal in these assemblages included mature and round wood fragments and there was no sign of any vitrification. No plant remains were recovered from any of these samples.

Trench 14 (sample 10)

Colluvial deposit 1402 (sample 10) contained a moderately small quantity of mature wood charcoal fragments. No plant remains were recovered.

Summary

None of the samples contained any plant remains. Five of the samples contained charcoal. The charcoal may be representative of domestic settlement activity in the area, but in both of the samples containing relatively large amounts of charcoal (deposit 1204 and fill 1211), the provenance of the charcoal is unreliable. Deposit 1204 is colluvial in nature. The sample from fill 1211 was taken from the upper surface of the deposit (as ditch 1210 was not excavated) and the risk of contamination from the overlying colluvium is high.

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal
Trench 7 - Undated Posthole									
703	704	6	10	5	20	-	-	-	++
Trench 12 - Undated Stakeholes									
1205	1206	1	0.1	1	20	-	-	-	+
1207	1208	2	0.1	no flot					
Trench 12 - Undated Colluvium									
	1204	3	20	40	5	-	-	-	++++
Trench 12 - Undated Ditch									
1210	1211	4	20	600	1	-	-	-	+++++
Trench 14 - Undated Colluvium									
	1402	10	20	10	25	-	-	-	++

Table D1: Assessment table of the bulk sample palaeoenvironmental remains

Key: + = 1–4 items; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = >100 items

APPENDIX E: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE – POTENTIAL FOR RADIOCARBON DATING

By Sarah Wyles

Monolith samples

No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered from the three monolith samples (samples 7, 8 and 9).

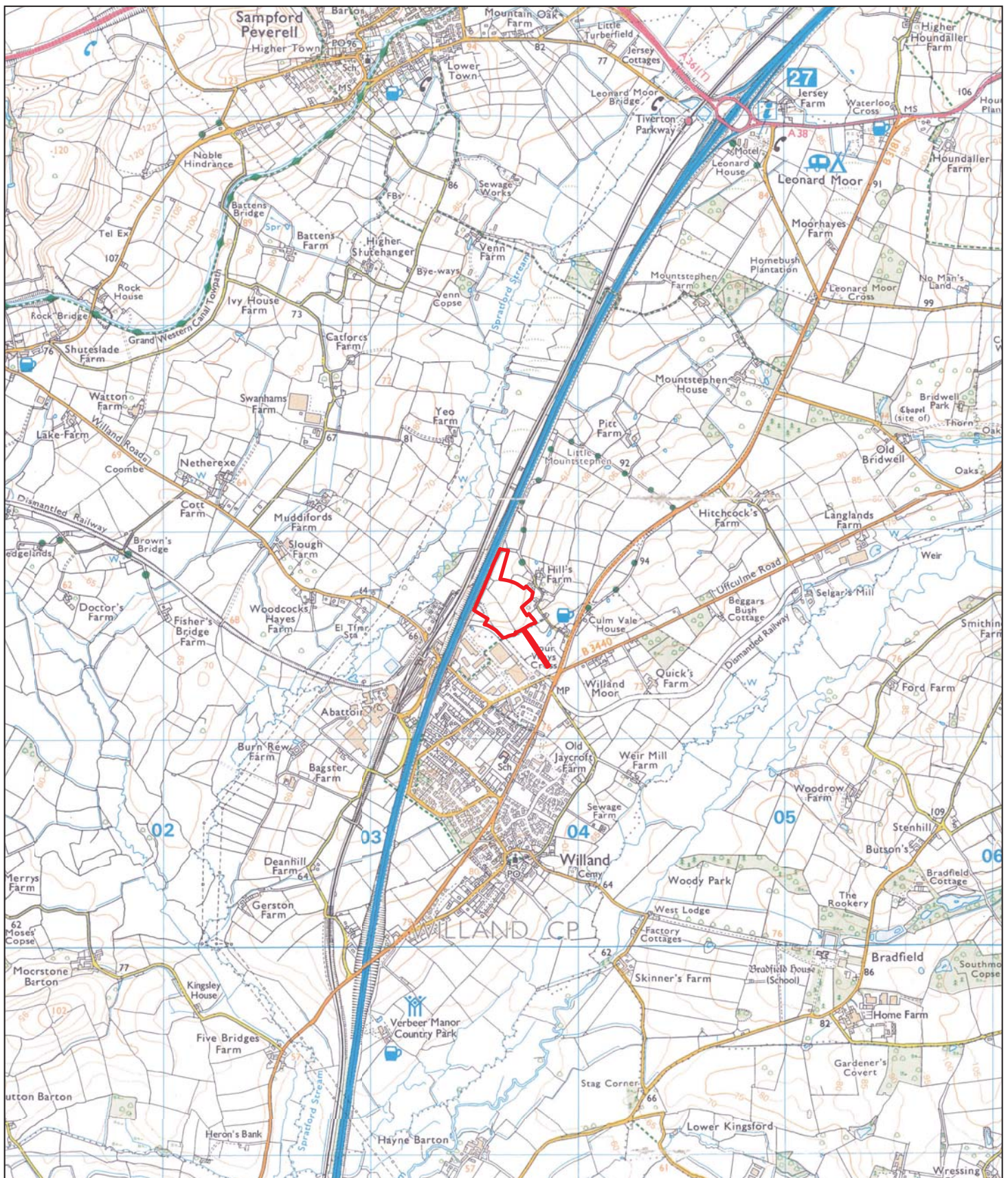
Bulk samples

No pieces suitable for radiocarbon dating were present in the small charcoal assemblages from posthole 703 and stake hole 1205.

Although the relatively large charcoal assemblages from colluvial deposit 1204 and fill 1211 (ditch 1210) both contained round wood fragments (which, unlike mature wood fragments, are suitable for radiocarbon dating), in both cases the provenance of the charcoal is unreliable. Deposit 1204 is colluvial in nature. The sample from fill 1211 was taken from the upper surface of the deposit (as ditch 1210 was not excavated) and the risk of contamination from the overlying colluvium is high. The fact that ditch 1210 was unexcavated also makes the nature of fill 1211 uncertain (e.g. was it formed by natural silting or deliberate backfilling?), which limits the interpretative value of any radiocarbon dates. The radiocarbon dating of the material from deposit 1204 and fill 1211 is not, therefore, recommended.

APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2016 on land north of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon. Eighteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded two Iron Age ditches and an Iron Age pit in the north-central region of the site. Further ditches in this area of the site were on similar alignments and are probably broadly contemporary.</p> <p>A small number of undated features was present in the south-eastern part of the site.</p> <p>The south-western field featured deep layers of redeposited natural clay, apparently deposited during the construction of the adjacent M5.</p>	
Project dates	11–19 January 2016	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey: Stratascan 2001 Geophysical survey: Stratascan 2015 Desk-based assessment: WYG Planning & Environment 2015	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon	
Study area (M ² /ha)	5ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 03634 11637	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Devon County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	WYG Planning and Environment	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Martin Gillard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	<i>Location</i>	<i>Content</i>
Physical	To deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter	Ceramics and lithics
Paper		Context sheets, trench sheets, registers, drawings
Digital		Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2016 <i>Land North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report 16039		



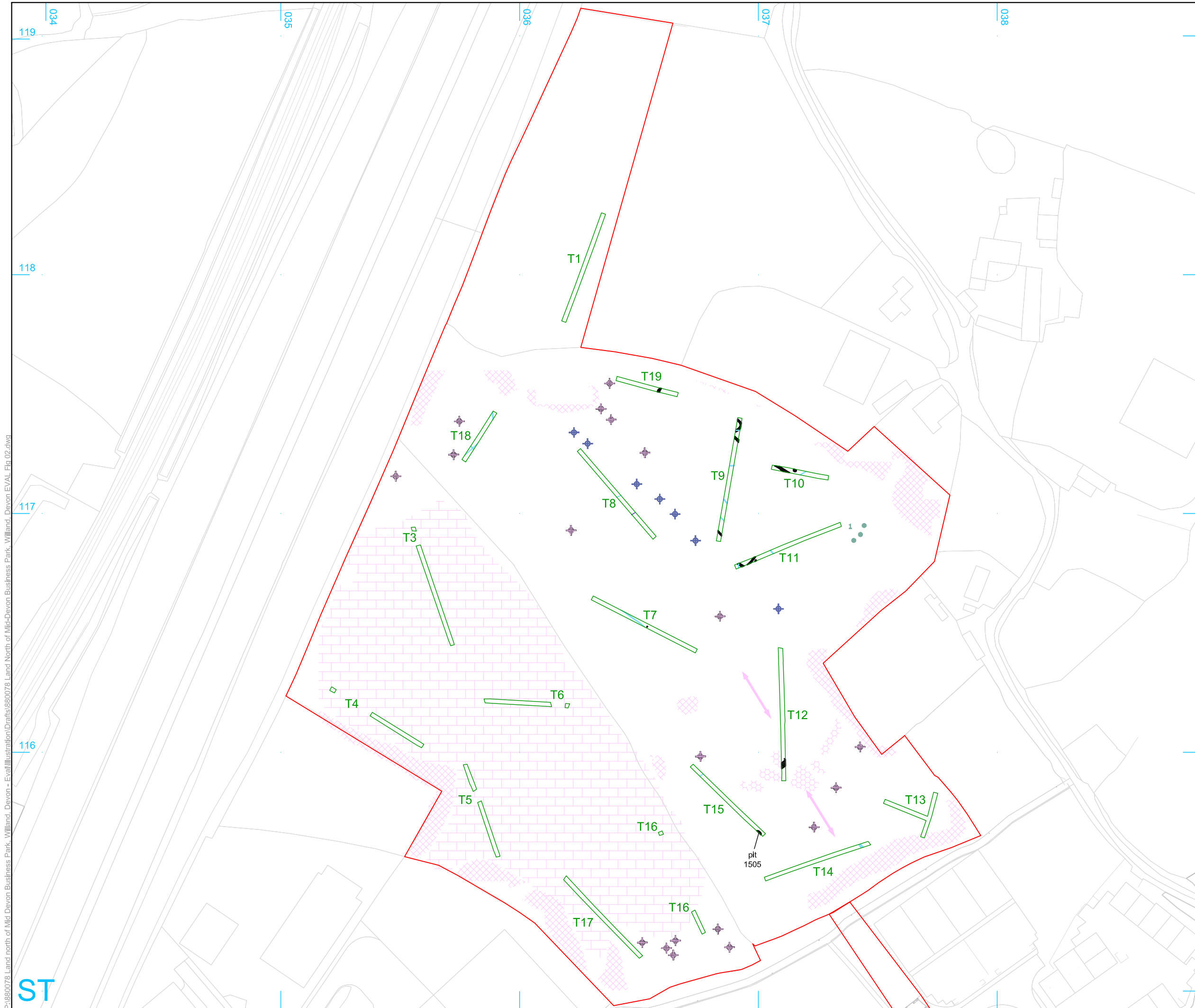
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	880078	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03.02.16	1
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- field drain

Geophysical Survey results (Stratascan 2015)

- Possible Archaeology**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Medieval/Post-Medieval Agriculture**
- Magnetic spike - related to former fencing/field boundary
- Other Anomalies**
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
 - Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
 - Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
 - Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon

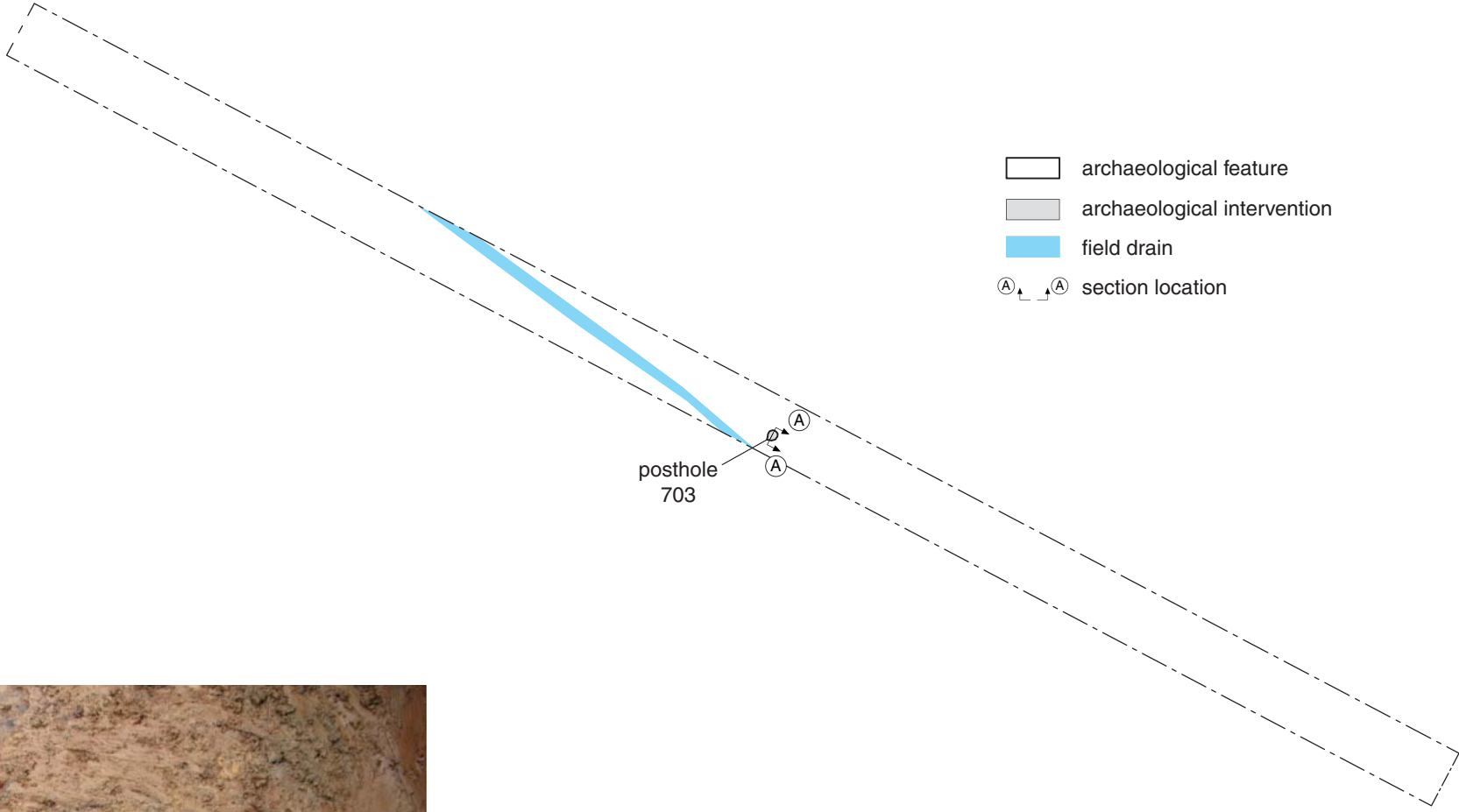
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey data





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APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE/A3	1:1500	

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Trench 7



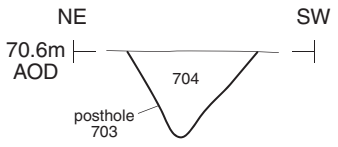
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-  archaeological intervention
-  field drain
-  section location

posthole 703



Posthole 703, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

Section AA

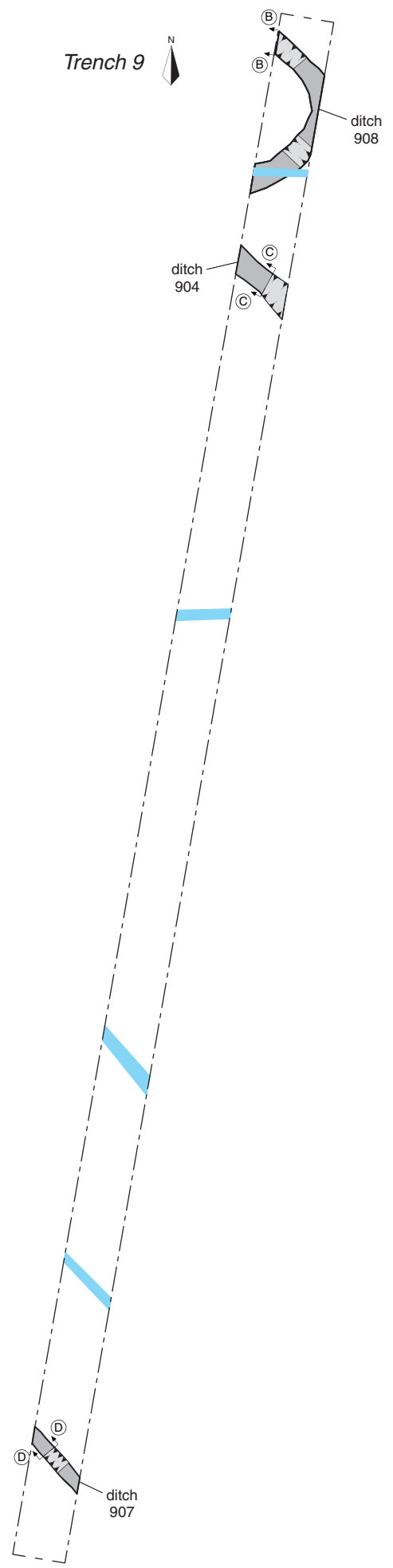


 Cotswold Archaeology

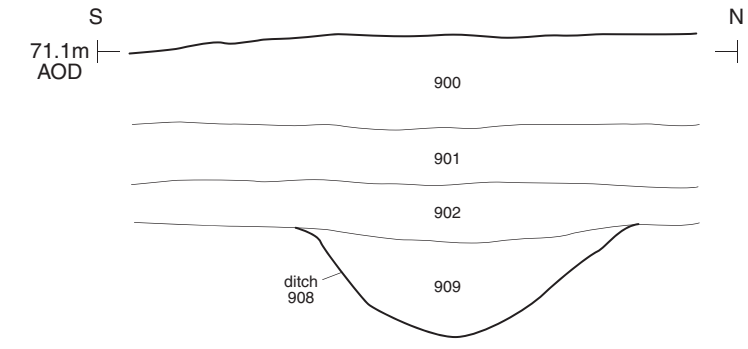
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7: plan, section and photograph

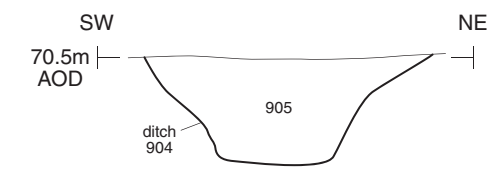


Section BB



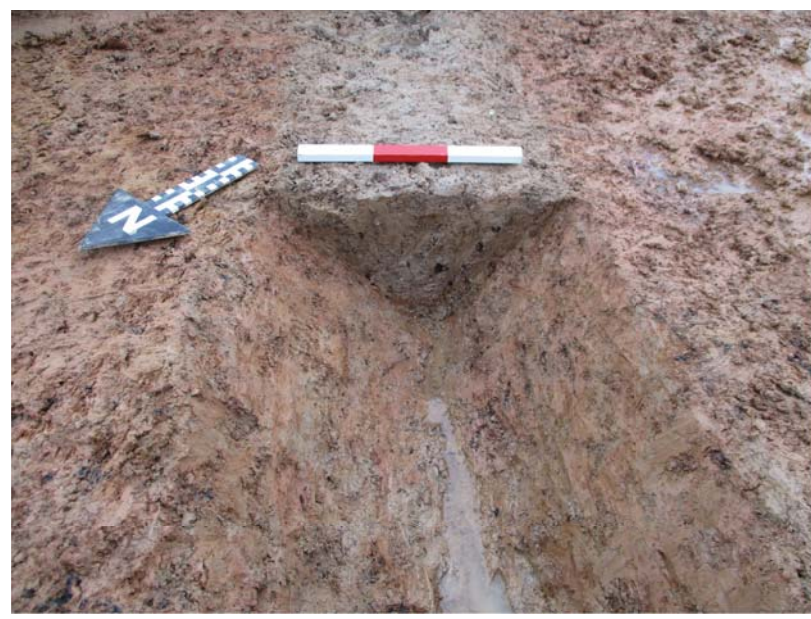
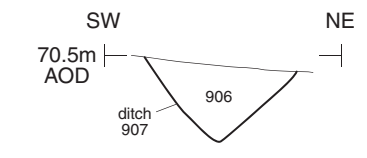
Ditch 908, looking west (1m scale)

Section CC



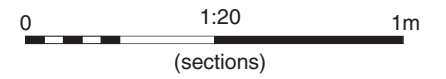
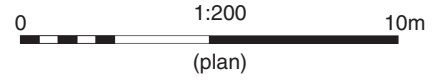
Ditch 904, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Section DD



Ditch 907, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

- archaeological feature
- excavated segment
- field drain
- section location



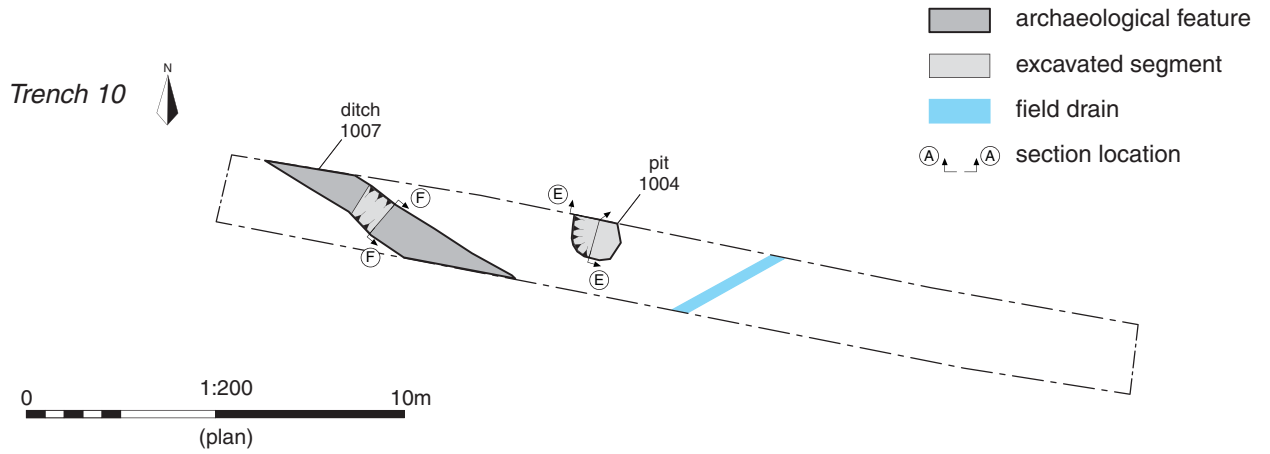
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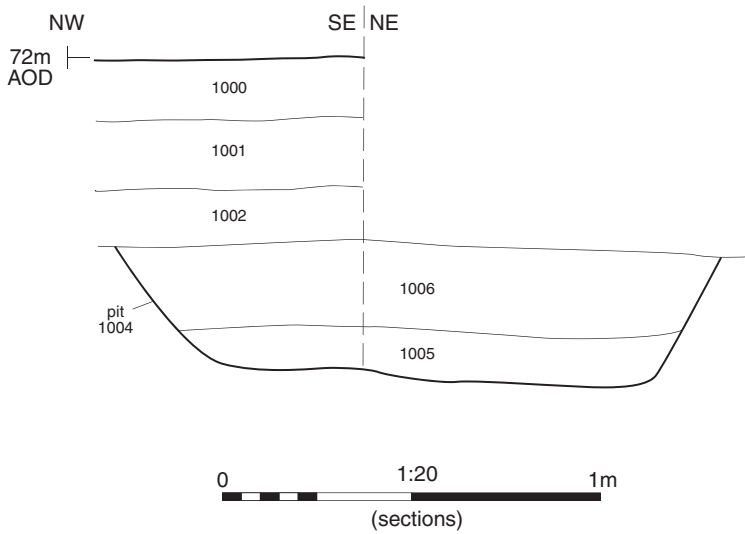
PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 9: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY RPL/JH PROJECT NO. 880078 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 18.03.16
 APPROVED BY DE SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20 4

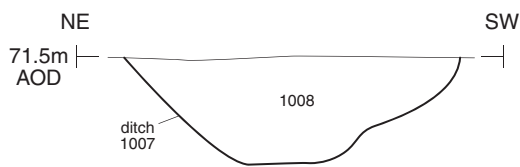


Section EE



Pit 1004, looking east (0.5m scale)

Section FF



Ditch 1007, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



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

PROJECT TITLE

Land to the North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon

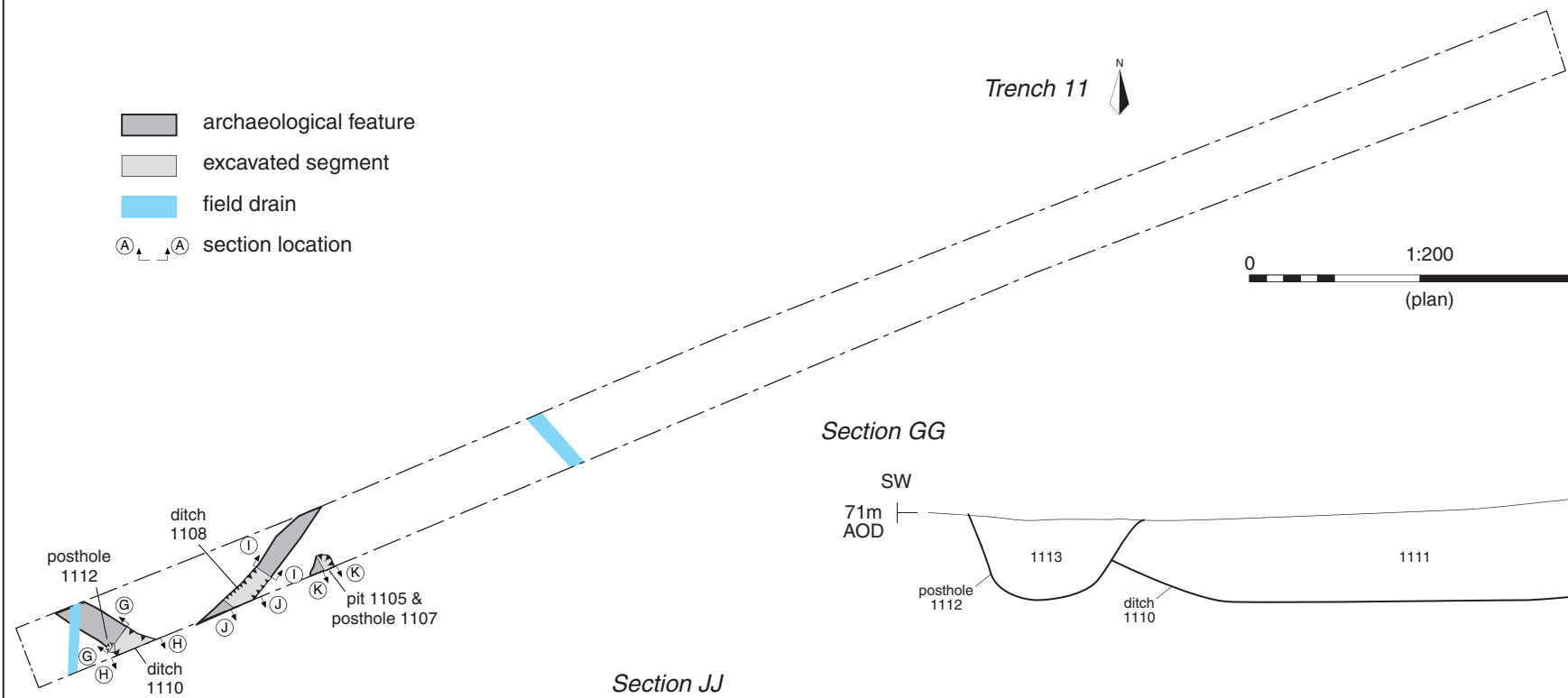
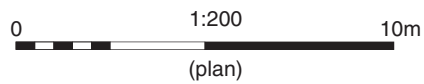
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 10: plan, sections and photographs

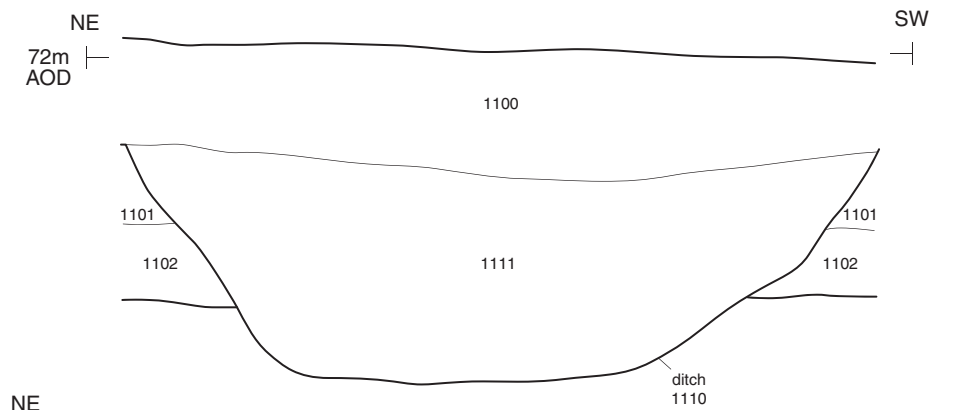
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16.03.16	
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:200 & 1:20	5

-  archaeological feature
-  excavated segment
-  field drain
-  section location

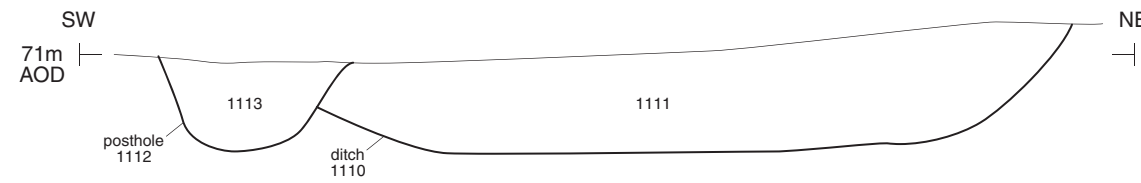
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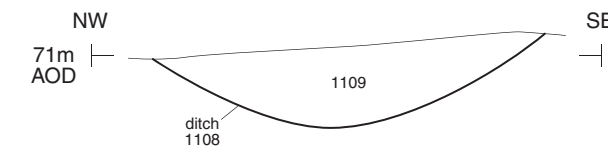
Section HH



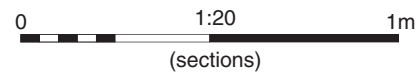
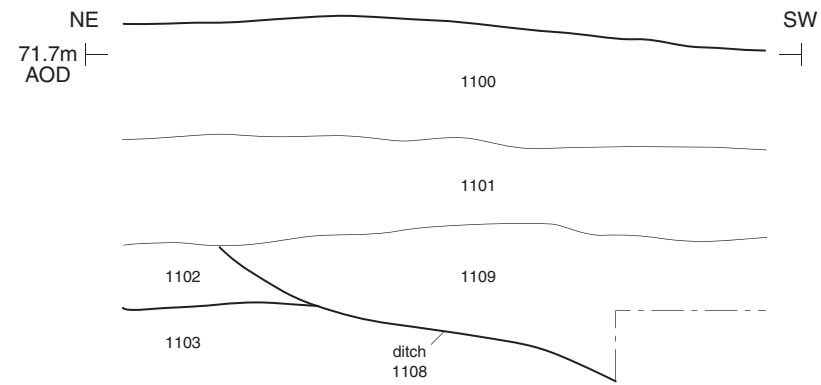
Section GG



Section II



Section JJ



Ditch 1108, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

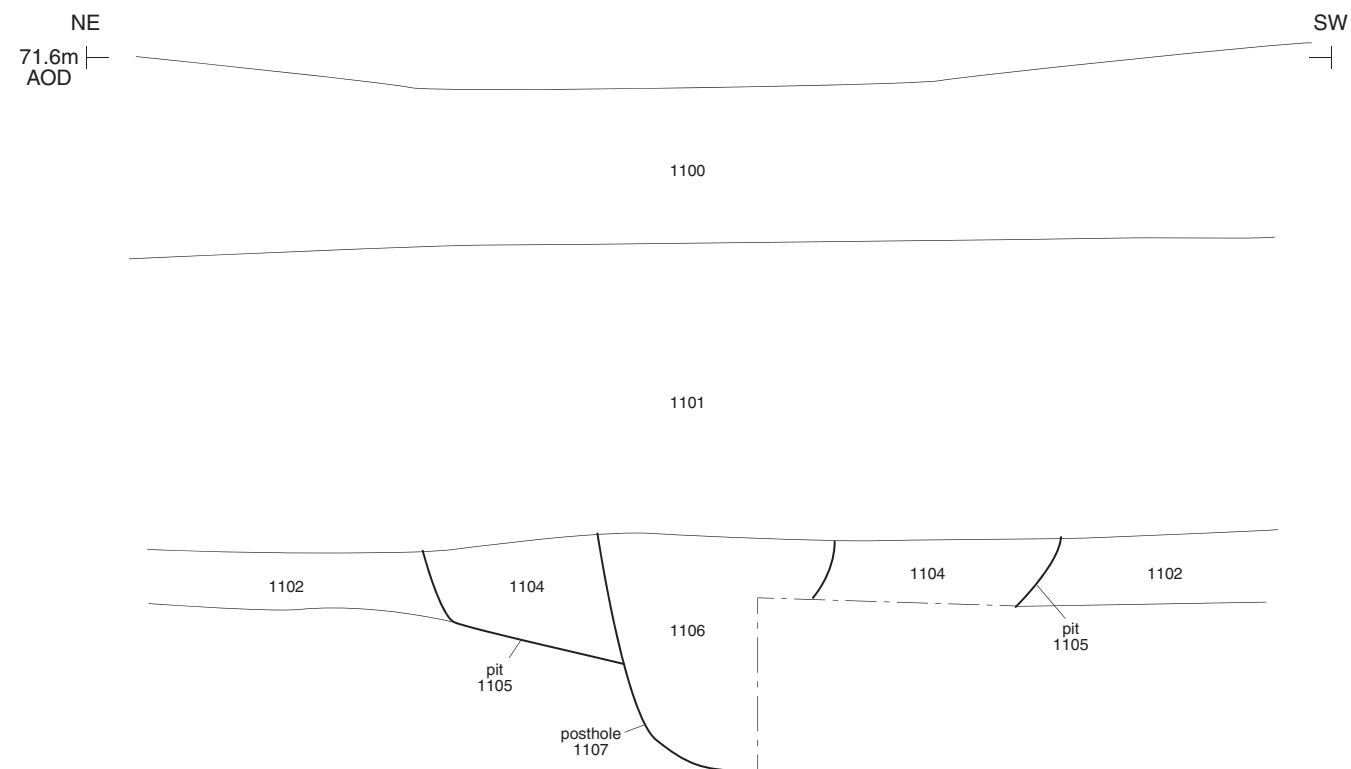


Ditch 1110 and posthole 1112, looking south-east (1m scale)



Pit 1105 and posthole 1107, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Section KK



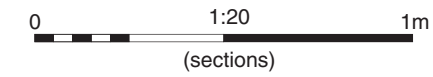
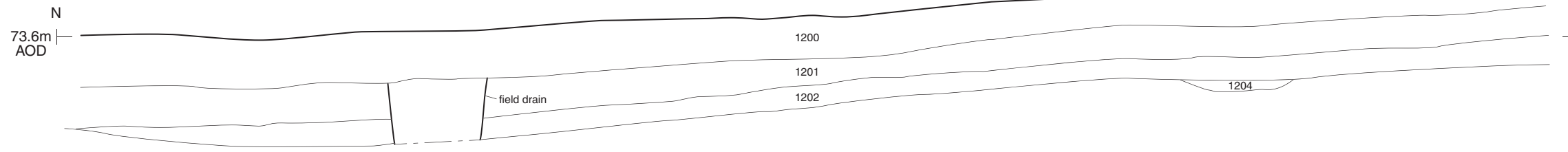
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 11: plan, sections and photographs

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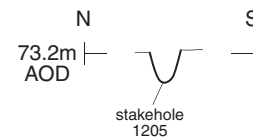
Section LL



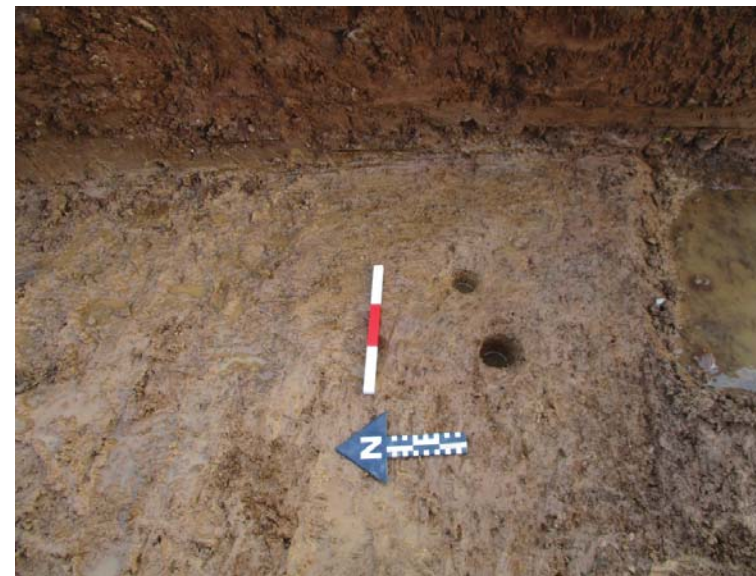
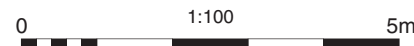
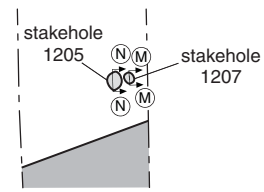
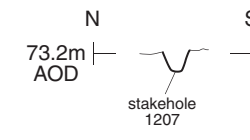
Trench 12

- archaeological feature
- excavated archaeological feature
- field drain
- section location

Section MM

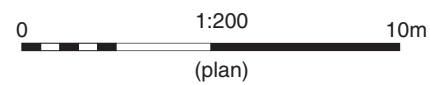


Section NN






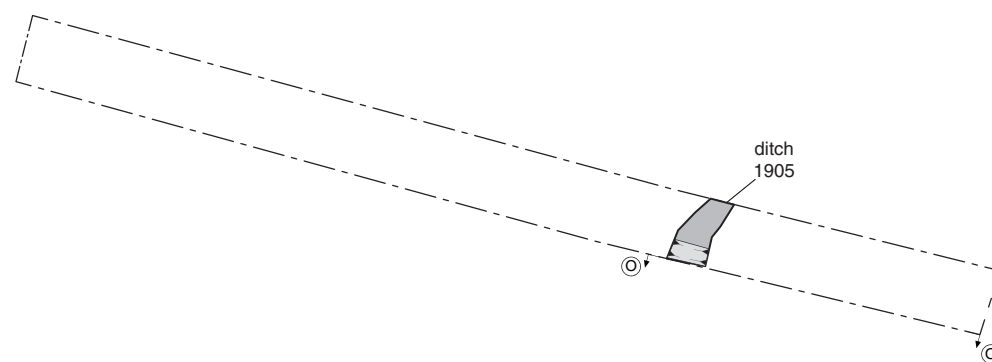
Stakeholes 1205 and 1207, looking east (0.3m scale)

ditch 1210

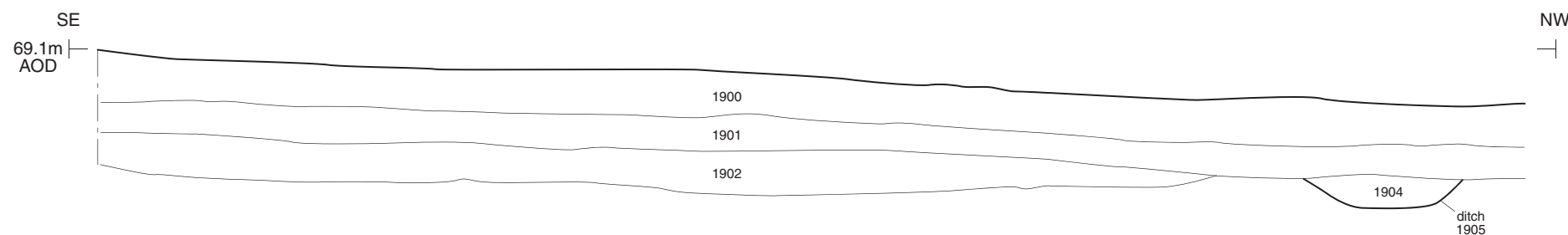


Trench 19 

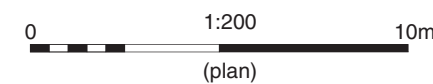
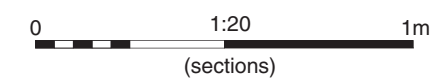
-  archaeological feature
-  excavated segment
-  section location



Section OO



Ditch 1905, looking south-west (0.3m and 1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Mid Devon Business Park, Willand, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 19: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17.03.16	8
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