Cotswold Archaeology

Land north of Culmstock Road
Hemyock
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Waddeton Park Ltd

CA Project: 880160
CA Report: 16643

December 2016

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land north of Culmstock Road
Hemyock
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 880160
CA Report: 16643

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	18 December 2016	Jonathan Orellana	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Derek Evans

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name: Land north of Culmstock Road
Location: Hemyock, Devon
NGR: ST 13482 13567
Type: Evaluation
Date: 7–9 November 2016
Location of Archive: To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (RAMM), and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
RAMM reference: RAMM 16/48
Site Code: CULM 16

In November 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon. A total of twelve trenches was excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded two ditches, a gravel surface and a probable ironworking platform. Ironworking slag recovered from the platform and the ditches could not be closely dated, being of a type consistent with activity from the Iron Age to the medieval period. No other dating evidence was retrieved.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Waddeton Park Ltd on land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon (centred on NGR: ST 13482 13567; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application for residential development of the site, which is to be made to Mid Devon District Council (MDDC).

1.2 The scope of the evaluation was defined in discussions with Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET; the archaeological advisors to MDDC). It was carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Stephen Reed. The evaluation fieldwork was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

1.3 The evaluation fieldwork was monitored by Stephen Reed, including a site visit on 9 November 2016.

The site

1.4 The proposed development site covers approximately 6.6ha and comprises four agricultural fields outside the north-western edge of Hemyock village. Culmstock Road (the B3391) runs along part of the southern site boundary. Houses front the road outside the south-eastern and south-western corners of the site and a cemetery fronts the road outside the south-central site boundary. A small stream runs along the eastern site boundary, with residential estates beyond. Further fields lie to the north and west of the site.

1.5 The site occupies a north-facing slope and falls from c.140m AOD at its southern boundary to less than 130m AOD at its northern boundary.

1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Mercia Mudstone Group of the Triassic Period. This is overlain by colluvium deposits in the northern and

western parts of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded in the remainder of the site (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has been the subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2015) and a geophysical survey (PCG 2016). The following section is summarised from these sources.

2.2 The settlement at Hemyock is recorded in the Domesday survey (1086) and is thought to have originated in the early medieval period.

2.3 Hemyock Castle (Scheduled Monument 1004583) lies *c*. 80m south-east of the site.

2.4 Archaeological works immediately outside of the site's south-eastern corner identified building remains potentially associated with a small medieval farmstead, as well as a linear bank which may represent a dump of excavated material from the castle moat or a stockpile of raw material for the pottery or iron industries. Quantities of ironworking slag were also recovered.

2.5 Previous archaeological work on the southern side of Culmstock Road (*c*. 40m south-west of the proposed development site) recorded ironworking debris in the vicinity of medieval ditches.

2.6 The site itself likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland to Hemyock from the medieval period onwards.

2.7 The geophysical survey of the site (PCG 2016) identified a number of zones of magnetic variation that were considered to potentially relate to iron smelting (red-coloured anomalies marked 1–4 on Figure 2 of this report), as well as a limited number of potential pits. A linear anomaly in the south-eastern part of the site was interpreted as potentially indicative of a former track.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 As defined in the WSI (CA 2016), the objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource at the proposed development site. This information will enable MDDC to identify and assess the significance of any heritage assets at the 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 the proposed development, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 12 trenches in the locations shown on Figure 2. Four trenches were 10m long; four trenches were 20m long; four trenches were 30m long. All trenches were 1.8m wide. The trenches were located to sample geophysical anomalies, as well as to test a representative sample of geophysically "blank" areas.

4.2 There were some variations to the trench plan specified in the WSI (CA 2016): T5 was moved to avoid a concrete well (which accounted for the geophysical anomaly in this area of the site – anomaly labelled 4 on Fig. 2); T3, T6 and T7 were moved slightly to avoid overhead power lines. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.

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*. All artefacts recovered during the evaluation were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.5 The project archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA. The artefacts (subject to the agreement of the legal landowner) and the project archive will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (RAMM) (RAMM reference: RAMM 16/48). A digital archive will be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

4.6 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, 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. Figure 2 shows the trenches and the recorded archaeological features overlain on the geophysical survey results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered during the evaluation can be found in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the biological/palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered during the evaluation can be found in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2 The natural substrate comprised greyish yellow and red clays with outcrops of small and medium-sized stones. It was encountered at a depth of 0.35m–0.5m below the present ground level. The natural substrate was typically sealed directly by the modern topsoil, although three trenches (T9, T10 and T11) featured colluvial layers between the natural substrate and the topsoil.

5.3 Archaeological features were identified in T4, T5, T8, T9 and T10. All of these features were cut into/overlay the natural substrate and were sealed by the topsoil or colluvial layers (where present). These trenches are discussed in more detail below. T5 exposed a modern ditch; this feature contained modern artefactual material and corresponded to a modern path noted by the geophysical survey (PCG 2016). All other trenches were archaeologically blank.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

5.4 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 402 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA) was 1.85m wide and 0.34m deep. It had an undated single silty fill, 403, from which a small amount of ironworking slag was recovered. Ditch 402 corresponded to a linear depression

visible in the surface of the field, and was in the location of a linear anomaly interpreted as a potential former trackway in the geophysical survey report (PCG 2016).

Trench 8 (Fig. 4)

5.5 North/south aligned ditch 803 (Fig. 4, Sec. BB) had been truncated by modern stone field drain 807, but survived to 0.81m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained a sequence of three undated fills (804, 805 and 806), the uppermost of which (806) yielded ironworking slag. A palaeoenvironmental sample (Sample 1) was recovered from charcoal-rich lower fill 804 (see Section 7). Ditch 803 was in the location of a pit-like geophysical anomaly.

Trench 9 (Fig. 5)

5.6 Substantial cut feature 904 was identified in the north-western half of T9. Thus feature consisted of a flat-based, 0.78m-deep cut (Fig. 5, Sec. CC).

5.7 The base of the cut was covered by 0.04m-thick compact stone surface 905. This surface was partially overlain by 0.05m-thick light grey silty clay layer 907, which contained charcoal, ashes and ironworking slag. An environmental soil sample (Sample 3) was taken from this material (see Section 7). Layer 907 was partially covered by 0.33m-thick dark grey silty clay deposit 906, which contained a substantial amount of ironworking slag. An environmental soil sample (Sample 2) was taken from this material (see Section 7). Layers 906 and 907 were almost 100% hand-excavated, but no artefactual material other than slag was recovered.

5.8 Layer 906 was sealed by two colluvial layers (902 and 901), which had a combined thickness of up to 0.7m.

5.9 Feature 904 corresponded in location to a zone of strong magnetic variation identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Fig. 6)

5.10 Surface 1003 (Fig 5, Sec. DD) was identified in the south-eastern end of the trench. It comprised a compacted gravel layer measuring up to 0.08m in thickness. No associated dating evidence was recovered. This surface was in the broad location of a pit-like geophysical anomaly.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 The artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and is discussed further below.

Metallurgical residues

6.2 Ironworking slag amounting to a total of 6,047g in weight was hand-recovered from four deposits (Appendix B), all of which were undated. An additional 6,099g of ironworking slag, mainly comprising well-fragmented material, was recovered from palaeoenvironmental samples taken from deposits 906 and 907 (T9).

6.3 Most of this material is indeterminate of process, consisting of mostly dense blocky lumps, with some pieces incorporating charcoal pieces. A small number of pieces from deposits 403 (fill of ditch 402; T4) and 806 (fill of ditch 803; T8) exhibit the lustrous surfaces and 'ropey' texture which can characterise the free-flowing slags deriving from 'tapping' bloomery furnaces. The high density of most material, together with an absence of the slags/microresidues distinctive of smithing-related material, suggests that most or all of the assemblage derives from bloomery iron smelting. Such material cannot be closely dated, this technology being used from the Iron Age and into the medieval period.

Other finds

6.4 Three small and featureless fragments of fired clay (24g) were recovered from layer 906 (T9). All are of a similar 'fabric', soft and with common quartz sand inclusions. None feature the vitrified/slaggy surfaces which might suggest relation to metallurgical processes (e.g. hearth/furnace linings) and the date and function of this material is unclear.

6.5 Two flakes of flint and greensand chert (4g) were recovered from deposit 806 (fill of ditch 803; T8) and are suggestive of some earlier prehistoric activity in the area. Both exhibit edge damage/breakage, which suggests that they are redeposited in a later context.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 A total of three palaeoenvironmental samples (67 litres of soil) was retrieved and processed with the aim of evaluating the preservation of palaeoenvironmental

remains and recovering palaeoenvironmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. It was also hoped that the environmental assemblages might provide dating evidence. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (*CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*).

7.2 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table C1 (Appendix C), following standard nomenclature (Stace 1997).

7.3 The flots were large, with varying amounts of rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material displayed varying levels of preservation. Some of the charcoal showed signs of vitrification and iron coating.

Trench 8

7.4 A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm was noted within fill 804 (ditch 803; Sample 1). This assemblage included mature wood fragments and a tuber fragment. There is no indication of the date of this dumped material.

Trench 9

7.5 Deposits 906 (Sample 2) and 907 (Sample 3), both of which were associated with potential iron working platform 904, contained large amounts of charcoal fragments, including both mature and round wood pieces. Some of these showed traces of vitrification. No charred plant remains were recovered from this feature. These samples also produced slag fragments indicative of ironworking (see Section 6).

7.6 A number of uncharred remains were also recorded from context 907 (Sample 3), including seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), brambles (*Rubus sp*.), buttercup (*Ranunculus sp*.) and hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis*), as well as alder (*Alnus sp*.) cones. This appears to be indicative of a mainly scrub/wasteland damp environment in the vicinity.

7.7 There is no indication of the date of potential ironworking platform 904 from the environmental remains.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation identified a small number of archaeological features at the site. These were mainly concentrated towards the central area of the western site boundary, although there was also a ditch in the south-eastern part of the site.

8.2 There was a variable correspondence to the geophysical survey results (PCG 2016). T4, T5, T8, T9 and T10 all contained archaeological features corresponding either exactly or broadly to geophysical anomalies. There were, however, no archaeological features corresponding to anomalies tested by T1, T3 and T11.

8.3 Two flakes of worked flint/chert (4g) were recovered as residual/redeposited material from ditch 803 (T8). These are suggestive of low-level background earlier prehistoric activity in the area.

8.4 Feature 904 (T9) comprised a substantial, flat-bottomed cut with a stone lining at its base, partially infilled with two deposits of burnt material and ironworking slag. It is likely that this represents an ironworking platform. The slag could not be closely dated, being of a type consistent with activity from the Iron Age to the medieval period.

8.5 Ditches 402 (T4) and 803 (T8) were also undated artefactually, although both contained ironworking waste. The function of these features is uncertain; they may have been minor drainage or boundary features. Alternatively, ditch 402 was in the location of a linear anomaly interpreted as potentially indicative of a former track (PCG 2016), so may represent a minor channel worn by passage.

8.6 Gravel surface 1003 was of unknown date and function.

8.7 Previous archaeological works (see Section 2) have recovered quantities of ironworking slag immediately outside of the evaluation site's south-eastern corner and on the southern side of Culmstock Road (*c*. 40m south-west of the present evaluation site). Although this slag was not dated definitively, it was in association with medieval features. It is likely that the undated ironworking activity recorded by the present evaluation is broadly contemporary with that recorded previously.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by Edoardo Vigo and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Sarah Wyles, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

10. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 Geology of Britain Viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html Accessed 1 November 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land North West of Hemyock, Devon: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* CA typescript report **15098**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

PCG (Pre-Construct Geophysics) 2016 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey: Land to the North of Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.4
1	101	Layer		natural substrate	small and medium sized stones within a light grey clay			
2	200	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.4
2	201	Layer		natural substrate	small and medium sized stones within a light grey clay			
3	300	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.5
3	301	Layer		natural substrate	small and medium sized stones within a light grey clay			
4	400	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.35
4	401	Layer		natural substrate	small and medium sized stones within a red clay			
4	402	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base		1.85	0.34
4	403	Fill	402	single fill of ditch	light pinkish grey silty clay		1.85	0.34
5	500	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.4
5	501	Layer		natural substrate	compact light brown silty clay			
6	600	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.4
6	601	Layer		natural substrate	compact light brown silty clay with frequent small stones			
7	700	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.4
7	701	Layer		natural substrate	small and medium sized stones within a light grey clay			
8	800	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.45
8	801	VOID						
8	802	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish brown sandy clay			
8	803	Cut		ditch	N/S aligned, with steep sides and flat base		1.5	0.42
8	804	Fill	803	1st fill of ditch	dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks		1.08	0.13
8	805	Fill	803	2nd fill of ditch	mid grey silty clay		1.3	0.25
8	806	Fill	803	3rd fill of ditch	mid brown silty sand		1.5	0.21
8	807	Cut		field drain	NE/SW aligned, V-shaped profile, base not reached		1.1	>0.4
8	808	Fill		fill of field drain	mid brown sandy clay		1.1	>0.4
9	900	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.35
9	901	Layer		colluvium	light pinkish brown silty clay			0.4
9	902	Layer		colluvium	mid bluish grey silty clay			0.25
9	903	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish grey clay with small stones			
9	904	Cut		platform	moderate sloping SE side and flat base	>6.1	>2	0.8
9	905	Layer		stone surface	small stones sub-angular stones and occasional gravel	>2.9	>2	0.05
9	906	Layer		deposit	dark blackish grey silty clay with abundant fragments of iron slag and charcoal flecks	4.4	>2	0.25
9	907	Layer		deposit	mid grey silty clay with iron slag	1.35	>2	0.06
10	1000	Layer		topsoil	dark brown sandy silt			0.3
10	1001	Layer		colluvium	firm mid yellowish clay			0.18
10	1002	Layer		natural substrate	mixed of small and medium sized stones and yellowish grey clay			
10	1003	Layer		surface	firm and compact mid light grey clay with small stones and gravel			0.08
10	1004	Layer		colluvium	firm mid grey clay			0.15
11	1100	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.25

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
11	1101	Layer		colluvium	light grey clay with occasional fragments of iron slag			0.25
11	1102	Layer		natural substrate	small and medium sized stones and yellowish grey clay			
12	1200	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.4
12	1201	Layer		natural substrate	small and medium stones within a orangey grey clay			

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table B1: finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
403	Metallurgical residues	tap slag	1	71
806	Metallurgical residues	tap slag	1	343
	Flint/chert	flakes	2	4
906	Metallurgical residues	Indeterminate (dense) ironworking slag	16	5300
	Fired clay		3	24
1101	Metallurgical residues	Indeterminate (dense) ironworking slag	5	333

Table 2: finds from samples

Context	Sampl. no.	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
804	1	burnt stone		1	7
907	3	Metallurgical residues	Indeterminate ironworking slag	400	805
906	2	Metallurgical residues	Indeterminate ironworking slag	602	6099

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

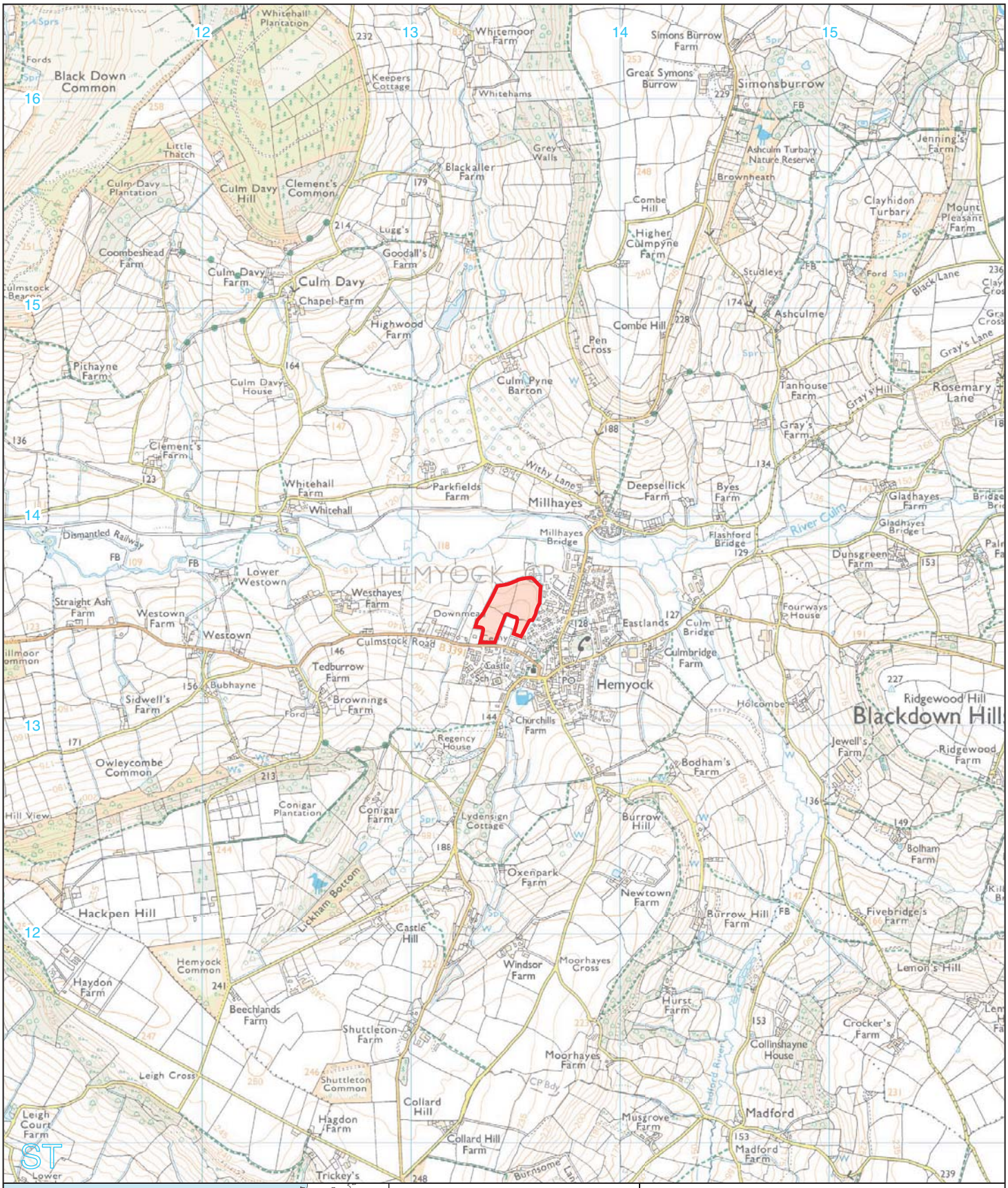
Table C1: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 8 Ditch											
803	804	1	21	300	10	-	-	*	tuber frag	*****/*****	-
Trench 9 Ironworking Platform											
904	906	2	32	150	10	-	-	-	-	****/**	-
904	907	3	14	575	n/a	-	-	-	(uncharred (****), *Sambucus, Alnus, Rubus, Galeopsis, Ranunculus*)	****/*****	slag material (*)

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon	
Short description	In November 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon. A total of twelve trenches was excavated within the site. The evaluation recorded two ditches, a gravel surface and a probable ironworking platform. Ironworking slag recovered from the platform and the ditches could not be closely dated, being of a type consistent with activity from the Iron Age to the medieval period. No other dating evidence was retrieved.	
Project dates	7-9 November 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2015) Geophysical Survey (PCG 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon	
Study area (m^2/ha)	*c*. 6.6ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 1342 1356	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum RAMM 16/48	Iron slag, flint
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum RAMM 16/48	Context sheets, trench sheets, section drawings
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Born-digital data; scans of primary site archive
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation* CA typescript report **16643**		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock
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FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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N

- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- modern
- field drain
- section location

Geophysical Survey Key (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2016)

- >Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically produce weak magnetic anomalies within this range (e.g. ditches/pits). Exceptions include fired material (e.g. tile/pottery, kilns, hearths and other sites subject to intense heat).
- < Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- Potentially archaeological
- Modern path
- Service
- EP Electricity pole

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock Devon

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

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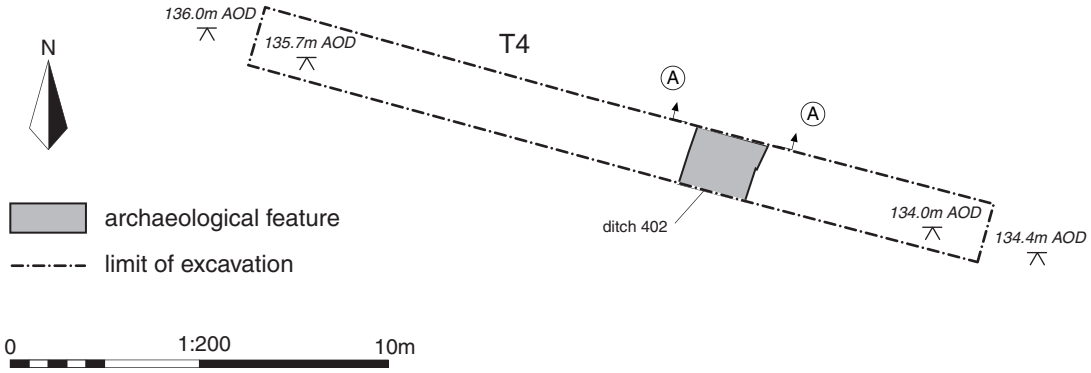
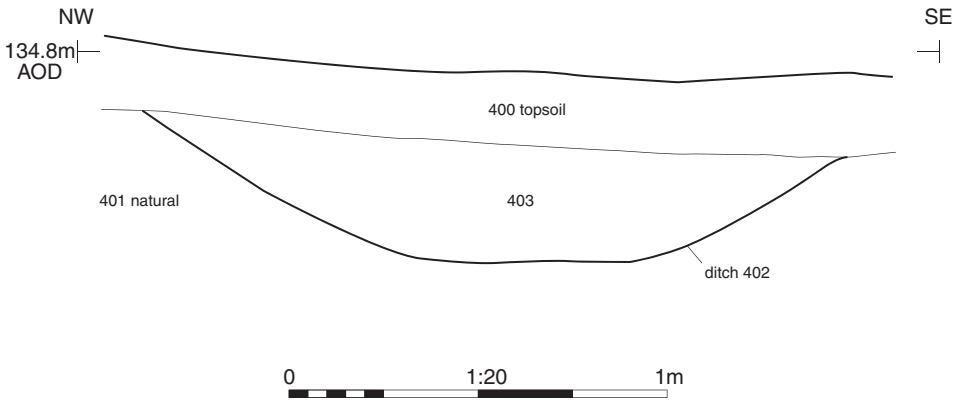


Section AA



Ditch 402, looking north-east (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

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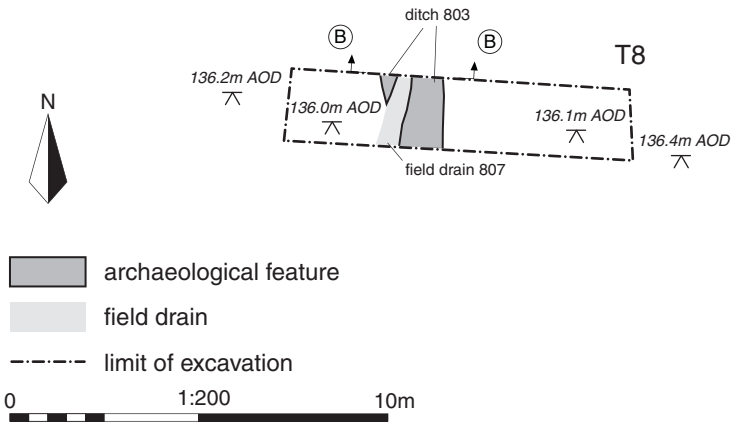

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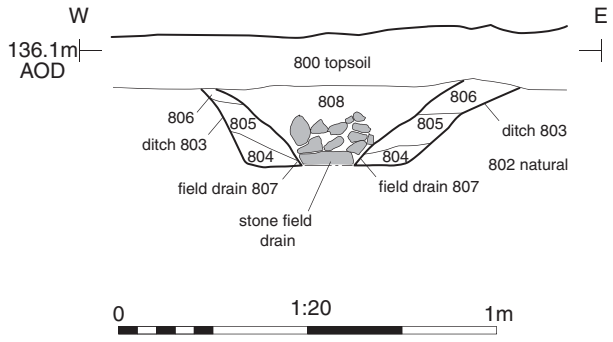

Ditch 803 truncated by stone field drain 807, looking north (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock
Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8: plan, section and photograph

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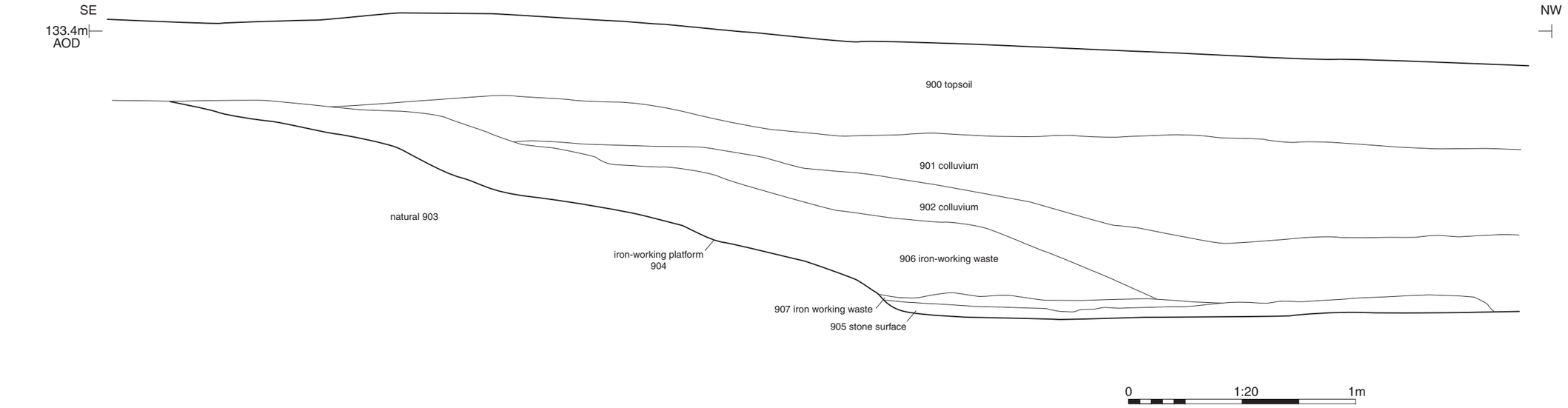
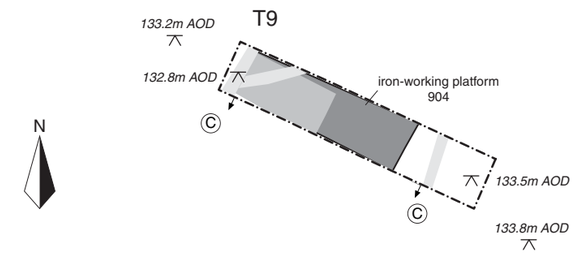
Section CC





Iron-working platform 904, looking south-west (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**SO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**880160**	*FIGURE NO.*
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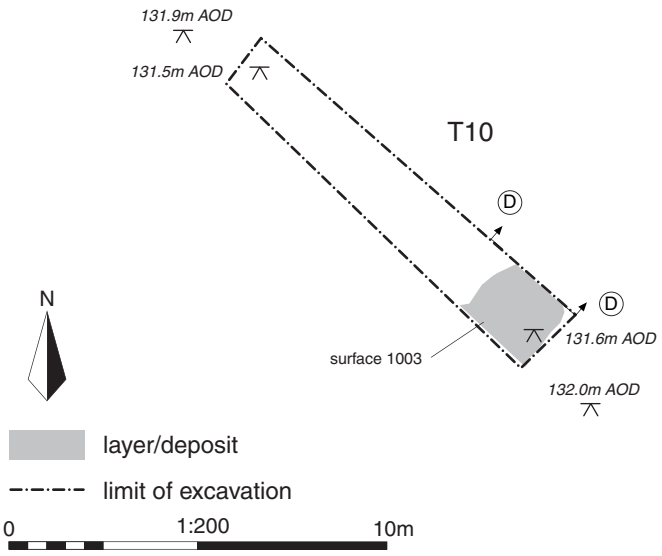
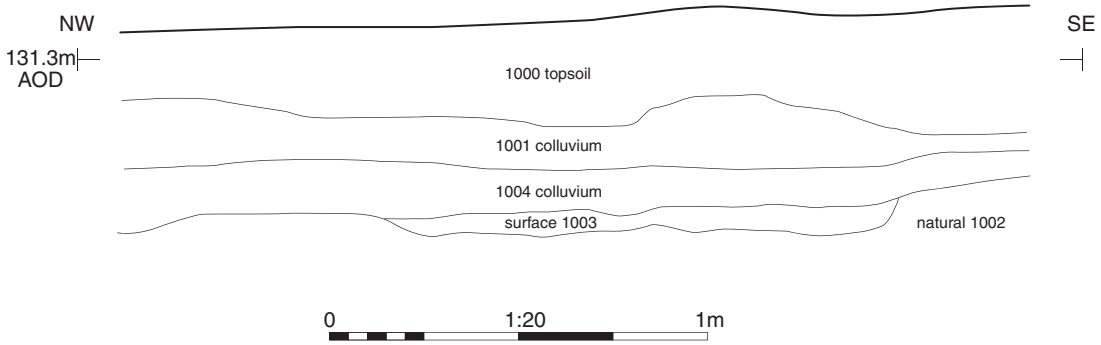
APPROVED BY	**DE**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200 & 1:20**	



Section DD



Surface 1003, looking north-east (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Culmstock Road, Hemyock Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 10: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**17/11/2016**	**6**
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