



Land North-West of Cullompton (Growen Farm) Devon

Archaeological Evaluation





CA Project: CR0987 CA Report: CR0987_1

OASIS ID: cotswold2-504094

August 2022



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А	16 August 2022	Adam Howard	Derek Evans	Internal review	_	Derek Evans	

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SUMMARY

Project name: Land North-West of Cullompton

Location: Devon

NGR: 301274 107995

Type: Evaluation

Date: 21–25 February 2022

OASIS ID: cotswold2-504094

Location of Archive: N/A

Site Code: NOW22

In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land north-west of Cullompton, Devon. A total of 15 trenches were excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded three ditches, one of which contained four sherds of pottery dating to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. This feature may therefore represent a prehistoric ditch; however, given the small and abraded nature of the pottery sherds (all of which came from a single vessel), it is possible that they are residual/redeposited artefacts within a later feature.

Both of the other two ditches recorded by the evaluation were undated artefactually, but one was on the line of a former field boundary visible on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land north-west of Cullompton, Devon (centred at NGR: 301274, 107995; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Growen Farm.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform an outline application for residential development of the site, which will be made to Mid Devon District Council. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Team. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022) and approved by Stephen Reed.
- 1.3. This WSI has been guided in its composition by the following documents:
 - Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Devon County Council 2020);
 - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020);
 - 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: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4. The application site lies within the agricultural hinterland north-west of Cullompton, approximately 880m north-west of the town's centre. The site lies to the immediate east of a minor road linking Tiverton Road (to the south) and Beacon Lane (to the north). Growen Farm lies some 230m north-west of the application site.
- 1.5. The application site is approximately 11.2ha in extent. It currently comprises parts of four agricultural/pastoral fields. Water courses are present along the eastern boundary of the site, as well as along some of the internal field boundaries.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Cadbury Breccia Formation sandstone, which formed in the Permian Period. No superficial deposits are recorded in the north-western corner of the site. The eastern edge of the site is overlain by

alluvial clay, silt and sand; the remainder of the site is covered by colluvial diamicton. These superficial deposits formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The application site has been the subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2018a) and a geophysical survey (Substrata 2019). The following text is summarised from these sources, supplemented by the reports on recent archaeological investigations in proximity to the application site (CA 2018b–d).

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2. Neolithic pits have been recorded during previous archaeological investigations at Tiverton Road, *c*. 270m south of the application site (CA 2018a). A ditch dating from the Neolithic or Bronze Age was recorded *c*. 180m south-east of the application site during a previous trial trench evaluation (CA 2018c).
- An oval enclosure ditch containing a substantial amount of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery has been investigated *c*. 400m east of the application site, on the south-facing slope of Rull Hill. Postholes recorded within the enclosure probably represent the remains of an internal timber structure (CA 2018c). Archaeological works *c*. 450m north-east of the application site recorded a small number of Early to Middle Bronze Age ditches and pits (CA 2018d).
- 2.4. A possible Middle to Late Iron Age roundhouse, plus associated internal pits, have been recorded *c*. 580m north-east of the application site (CA 2018d). The severely truncated remains of a further possible Iron Age roundhouse were identified during archaeological works at the site of the Culm Valley Integrated Centre for Health, off Willand Road (*c*. 580m east of the application site; CA 2018a).
- 2.5. Two further ring ditches/circular enclosures of probable prehistoric date have been recorded *c*. 400m north-east (CA 2018b) and *c*. 540m north-east of the application site (CA 2018d).

Roman (AD 43-AD 410)

2.6. Archaeological works at the site of the Culm Valley Integrated Centre for Health (c. 580m east of the application site) recorded evidence of an early Roman agricultural settlement, including field boundaries, enclosures and possible postholes (CA 2018a).

- 2.7. St Andrew's Hill, comprising the former site of two Roman forts and two Roman camps, is located c. 360m south-east of the application site. This Roman site appears to have been occupied from the mid-1st century AD; the date of abandonment is unclear. The site is a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England entry: 1019543).
- 2.8. Archaeological works at Tiverton Road (c. 270m south of the application site) recorded Roman agricultural activity, including a metalled trackway active during the period when the forts at St Andrew's Hill were occupied. There are suggestions that Goblin Lane (which passes c. 150m south of the application site) may also have served as an accessway to the forts in this period (CA 2018a).
- 2.9. A trial trench evaluation south of Goblin Lane (c. 300m south-east of the application site) recorded a total of 13 ditches, one of which contained Roman material. The majority of the other ditches in this area were undated, but it is possible that some or all of them represent Roman activity associated with the adjacent St Andrew's Hill (CA 2018c).
- 2.10. Two ditches recorded *c*. 400m north-east of the application site were radiocarbon dated to the Late Roman/post Roman periods (332 AD–533 AD; CA 2018b).

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

- 2.11. Cullompton is a settlement of early medieval origin. It is first mentioned *c*. AD 880 in the will of King Alfred. The Domesday Survey (1086) records several rural settlements within the surroundings of Cullompton.
- 2.12. The application site is likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of Cullompton and the surrounding rural manors during the medieval period. An earthwork ditch recorded from aerial photographs of the application site has been interpreted as a former medieval or post-medieval field boundary (CA 2018a).

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1801–present)

- 2.13. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) describes the land within the application site as post-medieval or modern enclosures. However, some of the field boundaries may be based on earlier, medieval boundaries (CA 2018a).
- 2.14. Cartographic sources from the 19th and 20th centuries indicate that the proposed development site remained agricultural land (CA 2018a).

Geophysical survey

2.15. The geophysical survey of the application site recorded a small number of linear anomalies of potential archaeological origin (Substrata 2019).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Mid Devon District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to ground test the geophysical survey results (Substrata 2019), and to determine if any archaeological remains associated with the known prehistoric and Roman activity in the area extend into the application site (see *Archaeological background*, above).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 15no 30m x 1.8m trenches (Fig. 2). The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Four proposed trenches in the south-eastern corner of site were not excavated due to access issues and ground conditions, with the approval of Stephen Reed.
- 4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. 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. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (OASIS ID: cotswold2-504094). The OASIS entry will include an uploaded copy of this report.
- 4.6. As no significant archaeological features were identified during the evaluation, no archive will be prepared. The results of the fieldwork will be held by the Devon County Historic Environment Team in the form of this evaluation report and the OASIS entry

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. The finds recovered from the site are discussed in Section 6.
- 5.2. The natural geological substrate generally comprised mid brownish/pink silty clay. It was generally exposed at a depth of 0.2m–0.6m below present ground level (bpgl) and was sealed directly by the modern topsoil. The exceptions were Tr12–Tr14, in which the natural substrate was exposed 0.7m–0.8m bpgl; it was sealed by colluvial layers, which were covered in turn by the topsoil.
- 5.3. Archaeological features were recorded in Tr4, Tr10 and Tr11. These trenches are discussed below.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

5.4. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 402 was 1.06m wide and 0.33m deep, with a single undated fill (403).

Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

5.5. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1003 was 0.9 wide and 0.4m deep, with a single undated fill (1002). This feature corresponded to a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 11 (Fig. 5)

5.6. East/west aligned ditch 1102 was 0.96m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (1103), from which four pottery sherds tentatively dated to the Early or Middle Bronze Age were recovered. This ditch corresponded to a geophysical anomaly.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. The finds recovered during the evaluation are listed in the table below:

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Spot-date
1000	Flint	Core rejuvenation flake	1	9	Prehistoric
1407	Field drain	Machine-made	3	332	Modern
1103	Pottery	Gabbro inclusions	4	22	Prehistoric

Table 1: finds concordance

6.2. Artefactual material of prehistoric and modern date was recovered from three deposits. All the material was recovered by hand. The finds were recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which the finds concordance table is taken. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the CIfA Finds Toolkit (CIfA 2021).

Lithics

6.3. One core rejuvenation flake was found in plough soil 1000 (Tr10). The flake is not chronologically diagnostic and it can only be given a broad prehistoric date.

Pottery

6.4. Four sherds belonging to a single vessel were recovered from fill 1103 in ditch 1102 (Tr11). The sherds are small and abraded. They are in a hand-made black fabric with a brown external surface and contain coarse inclusions of gabbro. Gabbroic pottery, from the Lizard peninsula in Cornwall, is widely known from south-western England from the Neolithic and later periods. The sherds are undecorated and are not datable with certainty, although the fabric coarseness and thickness of the largest, most complete sherd (12.5mm), would be consistent with an Early or Middle Bronze Age date.

Ceramic building material

6.5. Three fragments belonging to a single field drain were found in layer 1407. They are machine-made in a fine, red fabric and date to the second part of the 19th/first half of the 20th century.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1. The evaluation recorded three ditches. Ditch 1102 (Tr11) contained four sherds of pottery potentially dating to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. This feature may therefore represent a prehistoric ditch; however, given the small and abraded nature

- of the pottery sherds (all of which came from a single vessel), it is possible that they are residual/redeposited artefacts within a later feature.
- 7.2. Ditch 1002 (Tr10) was undated artefactually, but was on the line of a former field boundary visible on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. Ditch 402 (Tr4) was undated.
- 7.3. There was a variable correspondence to the geophysical survey results. The ditches in Tr10 and Tr11 corresponded to geophysical anomalies, but that in Tr4 had not been detected by the survey. The remainder of the anomalies tested by the evaluation were not found to correspond to below-ground archaeological features.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, assisted by Katie Frisby, Annabel Searle, Ben Wooster. This report was written by Adam Howard. The finds report was written by Alejandra Gutiérrez. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moor. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

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- Cotswold Archaeology 2018a Land North-West of Cullompton, Devon: Heritage

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- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Somerset County Council 2007 The Archaeology of South West England: South

 West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and

 Research Agenda
- Substrata 2019 An archaeological magnetometer survey: Land at Growen Farm,

 Cullompton, Devon, EX15 1GB Substrata typescript report 1904GRO-R-1

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

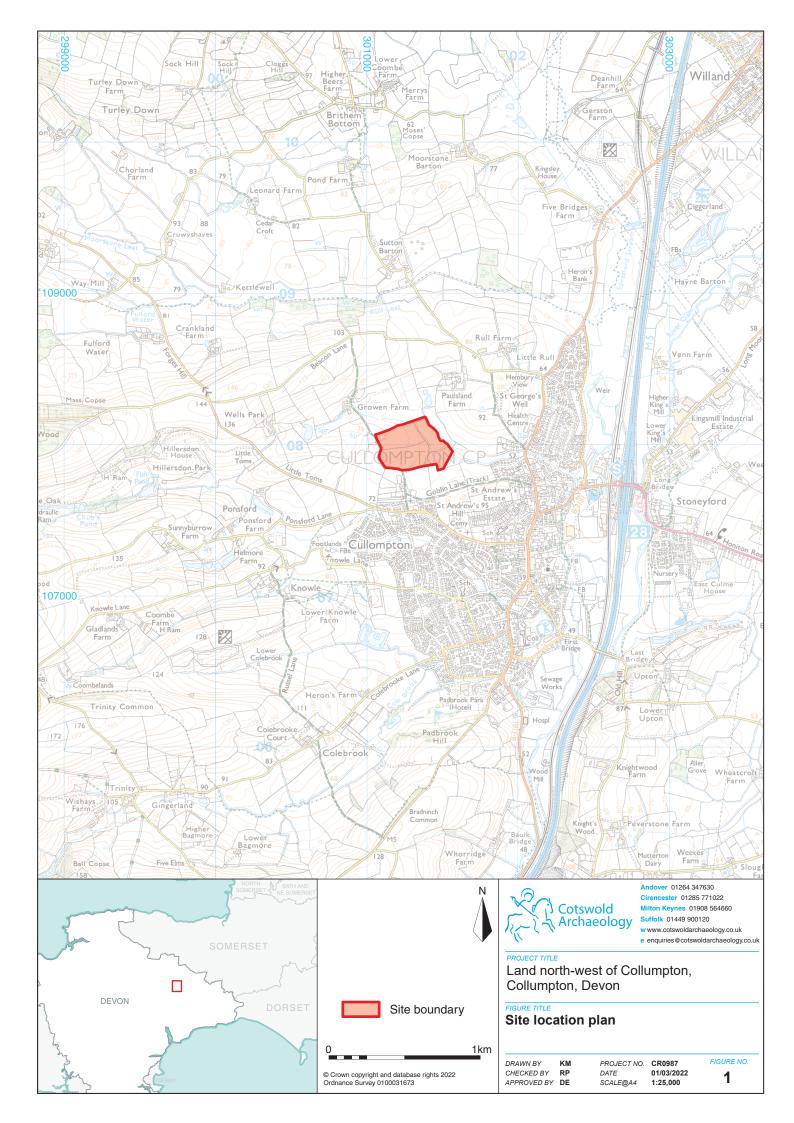
Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	layer		Plough soil	Mid red grey brown silty clay, friable, rooting and gravel		0.5
1	101	layer		Natural	Mid pink brown clay, friable, no inclusions		0.7
2	200	layer		Plough soil	Mid grey brown silty clay, loose/friable, rooting and gravel		0.35
2	201	layer		Natural	Mid pink brown clay, friable, sub-angular stone		0.5
3	300	layer		Plough soil	Mid grey brown silty clay, loose/friable, rooting and gravel		0.25
3	301	layer		Natural	mid pink orange brown clay, pockets of colluvium, friable, sub-angular rocks		0.4
4	400	layer		Plough soil	Mid grey brown silty clay, friable, subangular inclusions <10% <20mm		0.45
4	401	layer		Natural	Mid pink brown clay, friable, no inclusions		0.55
4	402	cut		Ditch	Nw/se alignment convex sides irregular base	1.18	0.42
4	403	fill	402	Ditch fill	Mid red brown sandy clay, friable, no inclusions	1.18	0.42
5	500	layer		Plough soil	Mid grey brown silty clay, friable, gravel <20mm		0.6
5	501	layer		Natural	natural, mid pink brown clay, friable, no inclusions		0.8
6	600	layer		Plough soil	Mid grey brown silty clay, friable, subangular gravel <20% <20mm		0.6
6	601	layer		Natural	Mid pink brown clay, friable, no inclusions		0.8
7	700	layer		Plough soil	mid pink brown sandy clay friable cbm rooting sub rounded pebbles less then 0.06mm less than1%		0.33
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Light pink brown sandy clay, friable, subrounded pebbles <0.02mm		0.08
7	702	layer		Natural	Mid brown pink sandy clay, friable, subrounded pebbles <0.12mm 5%		0.41
8	800	layer		Plough soil	mid reddish brown friable, sandy clay, compact, sub angular rocks, rooting 2%		0.3
8	801	layer		Natural	Mid red sandy clay friable pockets of gravel, that are densely packed 10%, otherwise no inclusions		0.01
9	900	layer		Plough soil	mid reddish brown silty clay friable roots sub angular pebbles cbm 1%		0.31
9	901	layer		Natural	Light brownish red sandy clay friable sub rounded pebbles less than 0.15mm 5%		0.01
10	1000	layer		Plough soil	mid reddish brown silty clay, friable, sub angular pebbles cbm2%		0.34
10	1001	layer		Natural	light brownish red sandy clay friable pockets of gravel sub angular pebbles 1%		0.02

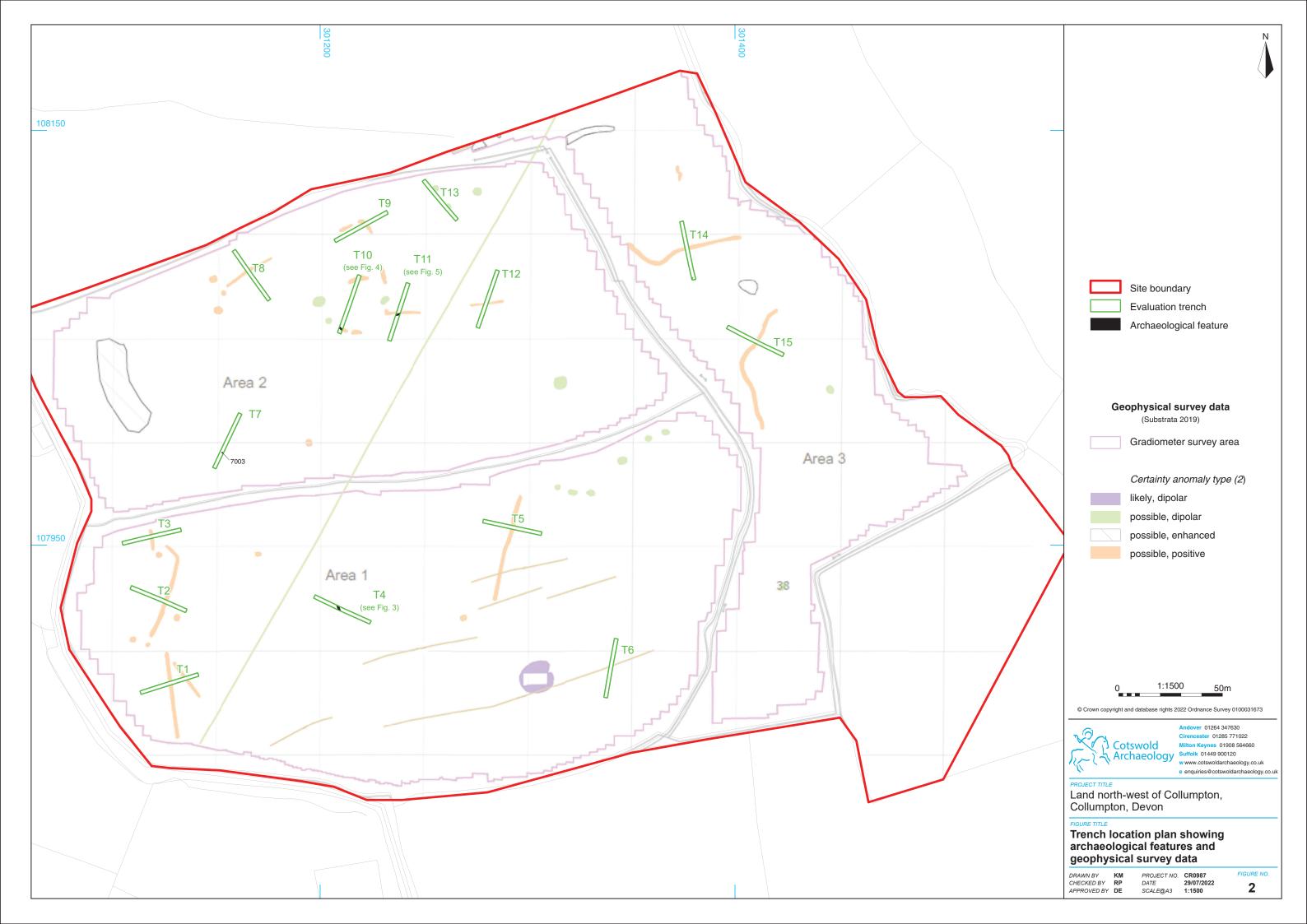
Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
10	1002	fill	1003	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown silty clay loose	0.9	0.4
10	1003	cut		Ditch	Nw/se ditch near vertical irregular sides v shaped base	0.9	0.4
11	1100	layer		Plough soil	mid reddish brown silty lay, friable, rooting sub ng pebbles cbm2%		0.33
11	1101	layer		Natural	Light brownish red sandy clay friable sub rounded rocks less than 0.11mm 5%		0.01
11	1102	cut		Ditch	E-W ditch gentle flat sides v shaped base	0.96	0.3
11	1103	fill	1102	Ditch fill	Light pink brown, silty clayey sand, 25% stone 50-200mm sub-angular, natural colluvium, possible slag	0.96	0.3
12	1200	layer		Plough soil	dark brown friable, e sandy clay cbm root sub angular pebbles less than p.05mm 1%		0.36
12	1201	layer		Colluvial layer	Light pinkish brown friable, sandy clay. slate grey pebbles, less than 0.02mmless then 1%		0.35
12	1202	layer		Natural	Light brown pink friable, sandy clay. Smooth sub rounded pebbles,1%		0.01
13	1300	layer		Plough soil	mid red brown sandy clay friable rooting sub ang pebbles less than 0.09mm cbm 2%		0.39
13	1301	layer		Colluvial layer	Light pinkish brown sandy clay friable, sub angular pebbles LT 0.06mm 1%		0.33
13	1302	layer		Natural	Light brown red sandy clay friable sub rounded pebbles 5%		0.01
14	1400	layer		Topsoil	mid grey clayey silt with brown oxidised flecks 15% roots cbm sub angular pebbles cbm 1% friable		0.31
14	1401	layer		Natural	Disturbed natural Light brown silty clay friable, orange and yellow flecks 10% shells 1%		0.06
14	1402	layer		Other layer	Made ground dark grey clayey silt cbm brick 0.12mm oxidised ang rocks less than 0.06m manganese 1%		0.07
14	1403	layer		Alluvial layer	Light grey blue clayey sand gravel sub angular rocks less than 0.06m 25% manganese 1%		0.04
14	1404	layer		Alluvial layer	Light yellowish blue clay cbm flecks 3%		0.18
14	1405	layer		Natural	Light pinkish brown sandy clay gravel orange and yellow flecking 10% sub angular pebbles less than 0.04mm 2%		0.04
14	1406	layer		Natural	Mid orange red with clayey sand gravel sand 5% friable		0.39
14	1407	layer		Made ground?	Layer of modern, light grey blue silty clay, friable/compact, no inclusions, modern tile found, not fully excavated		0.4

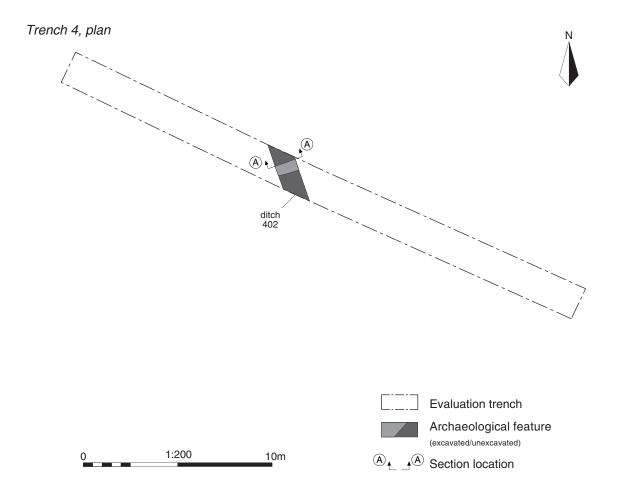
Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
15	1500	layer		Plough soil	mid brown silty clay, friable, rooting		0.2
15	1501	layer		Natural	Mid grey brown yellow clay, pockets of grey silty clay with black oxidised gravel (10-50mm), friable		0.3

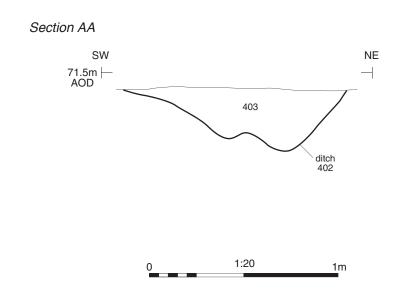
APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project name	Land North-West of Cullompton, Devo	n				
Short description	In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeolo	In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an				
<u>.</u>	archaeological evaluation of land north					
	Devon. A total of 15 trenches were ex	cavated within the site.				
	four sherds of pottery dating to the Ea	The evaluation recorded three ditches, one of which contained four sherds of pottery dating to the Early or Middle Bronze Age.				
	This feature may therefore represent a					
	given the small and abraded nature of					
	which came from a single vessel), it is					
	residual/redeposited artefacts within a	later feature.				
	Both of the other two ditches recorded by the evaluation were					
		undated artefactually, but one was on the line of a former field				
		boundary visible on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping.				
Project dates	21–25 February 2022					
Project type	Evaluation					
Previous work	Desk-based heritage assessment (Co geophysical survey (Substrata 2019)	Desk-based heritage assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2018); geophysical survey (Substrata 2019)				
Future work	Unknown					
PROJECT LOCATION	·					
Site location	Land North-West of Cullompton, Devo	n				
Study area (m²/ha)	11.2ha					
Site co-ordinates	301274 107995					
PROJECT CREATORS						
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology					
Project brief originator	N/A					
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology					
Project Manager	Derek Evans					
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard					
MONUMENT TYPE	None					
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	None				
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content				
Physical	N/A	N/A				
Paper	N/A	N/A				
Digital	N/A	N/A				
BIBLIOGRAPHY	1	ı.				











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



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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Land north-west of Collumpton,
Collumpton, Devon

Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

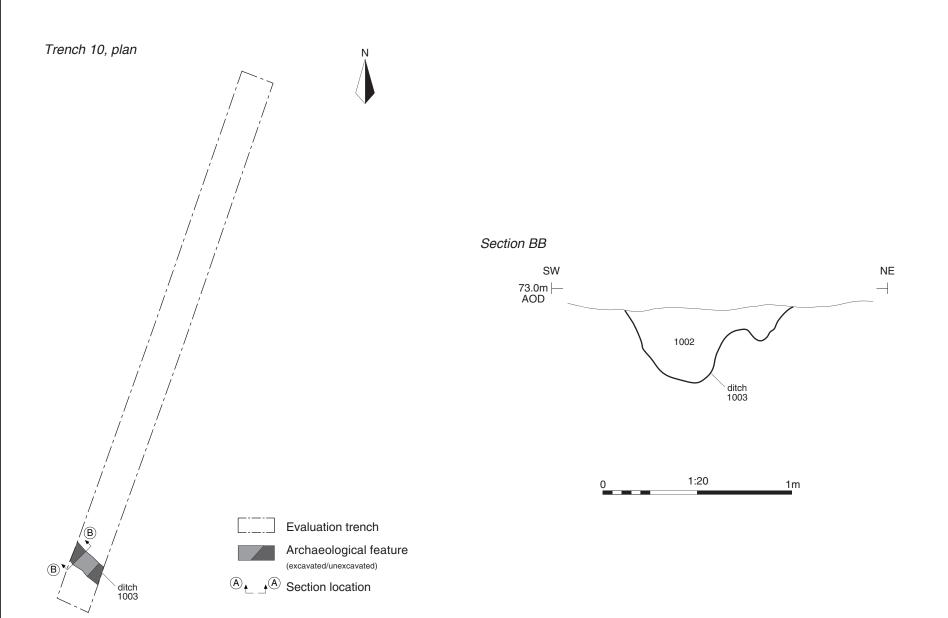
DRAWN BY KM
CHECKED BY RP
APPROVED BY DE

 PROJECT NO.
 CR0987

 DATE
 29/07/2022

 SCALE@A3
 1:20 & 1:200

3



1:200



Ditch 1003, looking north-west (scale 0.4m)



over 01264 347630 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Land north-west of Collumpton, Collumpton, Devon

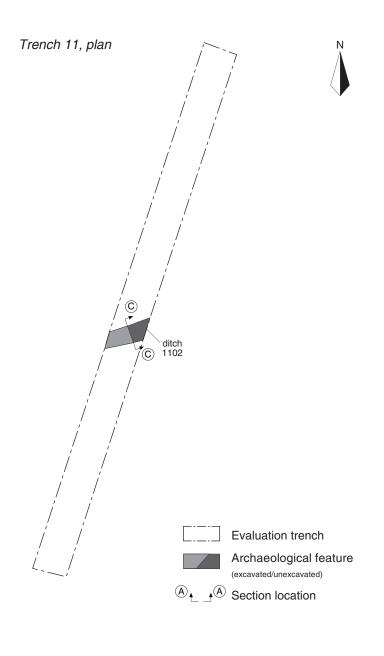
Trench 10: plan, section and photograph

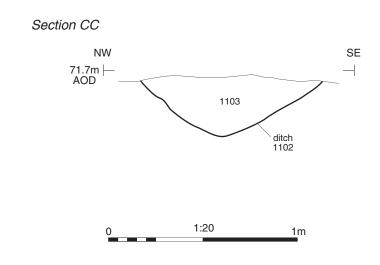
DRAWN BY KM
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APPROVED BY DE

 PROJECT NO.
 CR0987

 DATE
 02/03/2022

 SCALE@A3
 1:20 & 1:200







Ditch 1102, looking east (scale 0.7m)





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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Land north-west of Collumpton,
Collumpton, Devon

Trench 11: plan, section and photograph

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 CR0987

 DATE
 02/03/2022

 SCALE@A3
 1:20 & 1:200

5







Trench 6, looking north-east (scales 1m)



Trench 13, looking north-west (scales 1m)



Trench 14, looking north-west (scales 1m)



Land north-west of Collumpton,
Collumpton, Devon

Selected blank trenches: photographs

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 CR0987

 DATE
 01/03/2022

 SCALE@A3
 NA

6



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