

**LAND AROUND PINN COURT FARM
PINHOE
DEVON**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

MILLWOOD HOMES (DEVON) LTD

CA PROJECT: 3200
CA REPORT: 10185

OCTOBER 2010

**COTSWOLD
ARCHAEOLOGY**



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prepared by	Steven Sheldon, Project Supervisor
date	26 November 2010
checked by	Cliff Bateman, Project Manager
date	10 December 2010
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	13 December 2010
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land Around Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe
Location:	Devon
NGR:	SX 9701 9497
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	06 to 10 September 2010 and 20 September to 15 October 2010
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
Accession Number:	160/2010
Site Code:	PCF 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and October 2010 on Land Around Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe, Devon. A total of seventy four trenches was excavated.

The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features within the proposed development area, the majority of which were concentrated in the south of Field B and in the north and west of Field I.

The earliest artefacts encountered consisted of flint blades/bladelets of probable Mesolithic date recovered from the topsoil and/or subsoil within trenches 24, 73 and 74.

Evidence of Bronze Age activity was identified in trench 20, where a ditch containing Middle Bronze Age pottery, would appear to confirm the presence of a large enclosure identified by an earlier geophysical survey. Probable Late Iron Age features, suggesting potential settlement activity, were identified in trench 34. Late Iron Age ditches, possibly relating to agricultural activity and/or land division were identified in trenches 30 and 33. A further enclosure identified in trenches 70, 73 and 75 remained undated.

A possible enclosed roundhouse was identified in trench 22. Although no closely dateable material was recovered from this feature a prehistoric date is postulated for its construction.

Evidence for medieval activity comprised pits containing 12th to 14th-century pottery in trenches 32 and 44. Evidence for post-medieval quarrying/sand extraction was identified in trench 70. Further post-medieval or modern features, relating to agricultural activity and land division, were identified in Fields B and I.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between 6 September and 15 October 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Millwood Homes (Devon) Ltd at land around Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe, Devon (centred on NGR: SX 9701 9497; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken prior to a planning application, to be submitted to East Devon Council, for residential development of the site. In order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site, Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (DCCHEs), archaeological advisor to East Devon Council, had recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken. This evaluation forms part of this programme of investigation and has been guided by a brief produced by Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, DCCHEs (DCCHEs 2010).

1.2 The conduct of the investigations has also been guided by the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Stephen Reed (DCCHEs), including site visits on 23 September and 01, 07 and 12 October 2010.

The site

1.3 The site is approximately 24ha and comprises fields surrounding the farmhouse and outbuildings of Pinn Court Farm. It is located to the north of the village of Pinhoe, and to the south of Westclyst and is bounded to the west by the M5 and to the east by the B3181, Pinn Hill Road. A further non-contiguous area is located to the north of Westclyst, bounded on the northern and eastern sides by fields and to the south-east by the B3181.

1.4 The underlying solid geology of the site is mapped as Permian Dawlish Sandstone, with Carboniferous Crackington formation rocks in the east and north of the site (fields A, C, E, J and K) (BGS 1995).

Archaeological background

1.5 The full archaeological and historic landscape baseline information for the site is contained within a Historical and Archaeological Assessment (Southwest

Archaeology 2010a) and reference should be made to that document for detail. In summary, there is no known evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the site.

- 1.6 In AD 1001 the Danes landed at Exmouth and marched to Exeter, which they besieged but were unable to occupy. They were confronted at Pinhoe by Cola, the Saxon King Ethelred's commander-in-chief, to the west of the Application Area at Mincimore copse. The Danes were victorious and the following day burnt Pinhoe, Broad Clyst, and other surrounding villages. By 1050 AD the settlement had been rebuilt and was referred to as *peonho*, (DHER No: 10168 NGR: SX 9542 9536). The settlement has also been recorded as *Peonha*, *Pinnoc*, and *Pinnoch*, which probably derive from the Celtic word 'Pen' and Saxon word 'Hoe', both words meaning the top of the hill.
- 1.7 Pinhoe features within the Domesday Book in 1086 as Pinnoc. It is likely that Pinn Hill, the road adjacent to the western boundary of the site, was in use as the main road from Exeter to Bath during the medieval period. Although the core of the medieval settlement was to the south (the current Pinhoe village), activity associated with the main road and with agriculture would have been present on the Site.
- 1.8 In the post-medieval and modern periods the cartographic evidence shows that the site was mostly used for agricultural purposes.
- 1.9 Pinn Court Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed building was originally built in the 14th or early 15th century, (DHER No: 74267, NGR: SX 96978 94722). However, it may be adjacent to the site of an earlier house, 'Pincourt', that was first mentioned in the 1370s (DHER No: 71571, NGR: SX 9705 9473). According to the DHER the Domesday Book identified Pin Court as the lordship of the manor of Pinnoc. To the north east of the Pinn Court Farm is the medieval farmstead of West Clyst Farm, (DHER No: 15879, NGR: SX 9751 9517). This was located in the Manor of Clista and is not designated a listed building.
- 1.10 In 2010 geophysical survey (detailed magnetometer survey) of c. 24 hectares was carried out across the majority of the proposed development area (Southwest Archaeology 2010b). Only small areas along field boundaries were omitted on the basis that these often include modern materials and disturbance that confuse or

distort results. The survey identified 36 groups of anomalies of potential archaeological origin.

- 1.11 An evaluation was carried out adjacent to the current site, centred on Old Park Farm (SX 9658 9518), in 2010 which identified a number of archaeological features including a ring-ditch, with a projected internal diameter of 15m, was identified. Although no closely dateable material was recovered from this feature a Bronze Age date was postulated for its construction. Ditches dating to the Roman period were identified within the south-eastern part of the site. These formed a probable north-west/south-east orientated field system. Evidence for medieval activity comprised ditches containing 12th to 14th-century pottery, as well as the remains of furrows. Post-medieval or modern features relating to agricultural activity and land division were identified across the site (Cotswold Archaeology 2010).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.12 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist East Devon Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.13 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 74 trenches, the majority of which measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 51, 72 and 73 were moved from their original position due to their proximity to overhead power lines. Trench 50 was not excavated due to the presence of an underground power cable and agricultural water pipe. Following consultation with Stephen Reed, Trench 22 was lengthened and an additional trench, 75, was excavated to further elucidate geophysical anomalies. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.14 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant

archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

- 1.15 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and where appropriate were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.16 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 Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under accession number 160/2010, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-19)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. For the purpose of clarity and for ease of reference, the results are presented grouped within their respective fields (Fields A, C, E, I, J and K; Fig. 2), with trenches presented in numerical order within each field.
- 2.2 All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate, except where re-cutting of earlier features occurred, or where modern features cut through the overlying subsoil.
- 2.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within 49 of the trenches (1-8, 11-13, 17, 18, 25-28, 31, 35-43, 45-49, 52-59, 62-69 and 74).

Field A (Figs.2 and 4)

General Stratigraphy

- 2.4 The natural geological substrate predominantly comprised mid red-brown sandy clay with manganese inclusions. Within trenches 56-61 this was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.26m to c. 0.4m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by modern ploughsoil c. 0.25m in thickness. In trenches 53-55 the natural substrate was directly overlain by modern ploughsoil ranging from c. 0.16m to 0.3m in thickness.
- 2.5 A total of nine trenches contained no archaeological features (trenches 53 – 59 inc, 62 and 63) despite many being targeted upon geophysical anomalies. Archaeological features were identified in two trenches.

Trench 60 (Fig. 9)

- 2.6 Undated ditch terminal 6003 was located in the north-western third of the trench. It contained a single fill and was shallow, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base.
- 2.7 This feature did not coincide with any anomalies depicted by the preceding geophysical survey.

Trench 61 (Fig. 10)

- 2.8 North-south aligned ditch, 6103, was located in the western third of the trench. It was very shallow in nature, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, 6104, from which a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered. This ditch correlates approximately with an anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey, although the alignments of the ditch and the anomaly do not coincide.
- 2.9 Pit 6105 was located at the eastern end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 6106, which was similar in nature to the overlying subsoil. Two sherds of late 18th to 19th-century pottery were recovered from the fill of this feature. This pit was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Field B (Figs.2 and 4)

General Stratigraphy

- 2.10 The natural geological substrate in trenches 64-69 and trench 74 comprised mid red-brown sand with patches of dark red sandy clay. It was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.35m to c. 0.2m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by modern ploughsoil ranging from c. 0.24m to c. 0.41m in thickness. In trenches 70-73 the natural geological substrate comprised orange sand with common ironstone concretions. It was overlain by intermittent subsoil deposits measuring up to c. 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by topsoil c. 0.3m in thickness.
- 2.11 A total of seven trenches contained no archaeological features (trenches 64-69 inc, and 74). Archaeological features were identified in five trenches.

Trench 70 (Figs. 10 and 19)

- 2.12 East-west aligned ditch 7004 was located towards the centre of the trench. It had a shallow profile, a gently sloping western side, moderately steep eastern side and a concave base. It contained a single undated fill, 7005, and corresponded closely with an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.
- 2.13 Towards the centre of the trench two parallel east-west aligned ditches; 7006 and 7016 were identified. Ditch 7006 was shallow; had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, with a single bladelet core of possible Mesolithic date being recovered from its upper fill, 7008. Ditch 7016 was wide and deep, contained two fills and had a flat base. It had a steeply sloping southern side and a moderately steep northern side. A fragment of post-medieval glass, a worked flint flake, four fragments of slate and a fragment of oyster shell were recovered from its upper fill, 7018.
- 2.14 Ditches 7006 and 7016 correlate with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and appear to follow the same alignment as an extant 'Devon Bank' field boundary visible within Field B. As such the flint core and flint flake from ditches 7006 and 7016 respectively are considered to be residual
- 2.15 Three pits, 7010, 7021, and 7025, in all likelihood for sand extraction, were identified. Pit 7010 was wide and deep, contained three fills, and had steep sides and a slightly concave base. Three sherds of 18th to 19th-century AD pottery were

recovered from its upper fill, 7013. Wide, shallow, pit 7025 was partially exposed in the north-eastern quarter of the trench. Its fill contained fragments of slate and a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem. It corresponds with a pit-like anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and may represent an episode of sand extraction.

- 2.16 Probable tree-throw 7019 was identified at the north-eastern end of the trench. truncated by large, undated pit 7021. This pit was only partially exposed within the trench. A further probable tree-throw, 7014, was located in close proximity to these features. None of these features were identified by the geophysical survey

Trench 71 (Fig. 10)

- 2.17 Undated, north-south aligned ditch 7103 was located towards the centre of the trench. It contained a single fill, had steeply sloping sides and an irregular base suggestive of root disturbance. This ditch corresponded with a linear anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey, and represents a continuum of ditches 7502 and 7303.

- 2.18 To the north-west of this feature, broadly parallel ditch 7105 was identified. It contained a single, undated fill and was steep sided with a flat base. This ditch was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 72 (Fig. 11)

- 2.19 North-west/south-east orientated linear feature 7206 was located in the southern third of the trench. It was very shallow and contained a single undated fill which was very similar to the overlying ploughsoil. As such, it is likely to represent a modern plough scar. It was not identified by the geophysical survey.

- 2.20 Parallel east-west aligned ditches 7208 and 7210 were identified in the centre of the trench. Both ditches correspond closely with linear anomalies depicted by the geophysical survey and were continuations of ditches 7006 and 7016 identified within trench 70. Both features remained unexcavated.

- 2.21 Undated pit 7204 was located in the northern third of the trench. It contained a single clay fill, had steep sides and a flat base. To the north of this feature probable tree-throw 7212 was identified. This was irregular in plan and its edges and base

exhibited evidence of probable root disturbance. A single flint flake was recovered from the fill of this feature. Neither feature was identified by the geophysical survey.

- 2.22 East-west aligned ditch 7202 was identified at the northern end of the trench. It contained a single undated fill and had a shallow 'U' shaped profile. It was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 73 (Fig. 11)

- 2.23 Undated, north-south aligned ditch, 7303, was located towards the centre of the trench. It contained a single fill and had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. An environmental sample, <5>, recovered from its fill identified magnetic material, slag and flint as well as small quantities of coal and charcoal. This ditch corresponded with linear anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey.
- 2.24 North-south aligned ditch 7305 was identified towards the eastern end of the trench. It had a moderately steep sided, stepped profile and a flat base. It contained a single fill, 7306, from which eight fragments of burnt stone and two worked flint flakes were recovered. It was not identified by the geophysical survey.
- 2.25 A small quantity of worked flint, including flakes, a core blade, and a blade was recovered from the ploughsoil within trench 73.

Trench 75 (Fig. 11)

- 2.26 Shallow, north-south aligned ditch 7502 was identified towards the south-east end of the trench. It contained two undated fills, had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was not identified by the geophysical survey but may represent a continuation of north-south ditches 7103 and 7303 observed in trenches 71 and 73 respectively.
- 2.27 Undated, east-west aligned ditch 7505 was located towards the centre of the trench. It contained a single fill, had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This feature coincides with an anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey, and is likely to represent a continuation of ditch 7004 excavated in trench 70.

Field C (Figs. 2 and 4)**General Stratigraphy**

- 2.28 The natural geological substrate predominantly comprised orange sandy-clay with manganese inclusions. It was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.16m to c. 0.34m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by a silty sand topsoil c. 0.2m in thickness.
- 2.29 A number of possible linear anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey in this field. However, these were not identified during the evaluation and may relate to observed changes in the natural substrate. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within this field.

Field D (Figs. 2 and 4)**General Stratigraphy**

- 2.30 The natural geological substrate comprised dark red-orange sand clay. It was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.18m to c. 0.26m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by a silty sand topsoil c. 0.2m in thickness.
- 2.31 No archaeological features or deposits were identified in trench 52.

Trench 51(Fig. 9)

- 2.32 Undated pit/posthole 5104 was identified towards the centre of the trench. It measured 0.45m in diameter, contained a single fill and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base.
- 2.33 Broadly parallel north-east/south-west orientated ditches 5106 and 5108 were identified in the south-western half of the trench. Both were steep sided, flat based in profile, and contained single fills. Seventy four fragments of fired clay were recovered from the fill of ditch 5108 along with a chert scraper. An environmental sample, <15>, recovered from the fill of ditch 5108 and identified further quantities of fired clay, as well as burnt stone, magnetic material, and small quantities of charcoal.
- 2.34 Both ditches coincided with anomalies depicted by the geophysical survey.

Field E (Figs. 2 and 4)**General Stratigraphy**

- 2.35 The natural geological substrate predominantly comprised mid red-brown sand clay with patches of coarse sand. It was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.17m to c. 0.46m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by a silty sand topsoil ranging from c. 0.2m to c. 0.31 in thickness.
- 2.36 Three trenches (43, 45, and 46) contained no archaeological features or deposits. Archaeological features were identified in one trench.

Trench 44 (Fig. 9)

- 2.37 Large, irregular pit 4404 was located at the eastern end of the trench. It contained two fills, had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Eight sherds of late 13th to 14th-century AD pottery were recovered from its upper fill, 4405. An environmental sample, <1>, recovered from this fill identified magnetic material, fired clay, vitrified material, charcoal, burnt bone and carbonised plant macrofossils. This feature broadly coincides with a geophysical anomaly but is much smaller in nature.
- 2.38 Wide, shallow ditch 4407 was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was aligned north-south, had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single, undated fill and was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

Fields F, G and H (Figs. 2 and 4)**General Stratigraphy**

- 2.39 The natural geological substrate predominantly comprised mid red-brown sandy clay. It was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.26m to c. 0.32m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by a silty sand topsoil ranging from 0.21m to 0.43m in thickness. Within trench 41, the natural substrate was overlain by c. 0.08m of buried subsoil which was in turn overlain by c. 0.22m of buried topsoil. These deposits were in turn sealed by a silty sand subsoil measuring c. 0.8m in thickness which was in turn sealed by c. 0.32m of topsoil.
- 2.40 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within these fields.

Field I (Figs. 2, 3 and 4)

General Stratigraphy

- 2.41 The natural geological substrate in the north-west corner of the field (trenches 16-20 and 29-32) comprised orange sandy clay with manganese inclusions. In the remaining trenches, the natural substrate comprised mid-light reddish brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay. The natural substrate was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.1m to c. 0.45m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by modern ploughsoil ranging from c. 0.11m to c. 0.4m in thickness.
- 2.42 A total of twelve trenches contained no archaeological features (trenches 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 25 to 28 inc, 31, 35 and 37). Archaeological features were identified in fifteen trenches.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

- 2.43 Wide, shallow ditch 1403 was located towards the western end of the trench. It was aligned north-south, had moderately steep sides and a flat base. The eastern edge exhibited evidence of root disturbance. It coincided with an anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey and would correlate with a field boundary depicted on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. It was also recorded within trench 21 as ditch 2103.
- 2.44 A further linear anomaly, identified by the geophysical survey, was not identified within the trench.

Trench 15 (Fig. 5)

- 2.45 Wide, shallow ditch 1505 was located towards the south-west end of the trench. It was aligned north-west/south-east, had a gently sloping north-eastern side, a moderately sloping south-western side and an irregular base which exhibited evidence of probable root disturbance. Ditch 1505 does not closely correspond to any geophysical anomaly, but lay close to the postulated south-western arm of a possible enclosure identified by the geophysical survey
- 2.46 Towards the north-western end of the trench ditch 1503 was identified. It was aligned north-west/south-east, had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single, undated fill and correlates closely with part of a linear spur connected with possible enclosure identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 16 (Fig. 5)

- 2.47 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1603 was located in the northern half of the trench. It contained a single undated fill and had a 'U'- shaped profile. It correlates closely with part of possible enclosure 10 identified by the preceding geophysical survey and appears to be a continuation of ditch 1503 identified in trench 15.

Trench 19 (Fig. 5)

- 2.48 Located at the centre of the trench were parallel north-south orientated ditches 1903 and 1905. Ditch 1905 had moderately steep sided profile and a flat base. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from fill 1906 within this feature. Ditch 1903 remained undated. Between these ditches the remains of a probable clay bank, 1907, were identified.
- 2.49 All three features correlate with linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and with a field boundary depicted on the Pinhoe tithe map of 1841 but which was not shown on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 20 (Figs. 6 and 15)

- 2.50 Slightly curving ditch 2003 was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It was wide and deep, had moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained five distinct fills. The basal fill, 2004, contained 20 fragments of fired clay, possibly from a single spindlewhorl, and a single flint flake. An environmental sample, <17>, was also recovered from this fill and this identified magnetic material, coal and charcoal. The latest fill of this ditch, 2008, contained thirty seven sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. This ditch coincides with the southern extent of an enclosure (9) identified by the geophysical survey (see Fig. 3) .
- 2.51 Ditch 2009 was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. It was aligned south-west/north-east, had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, from which a sherd of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered. It correlates closely with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 21 (Fig. 3)

- 2.52 Undated ditch 2103 was identified in the centre of the trench. It was aligned north-south, had irregular edges and an irregular base indicative of root disturbance. It

corresponds with a field boundary depicted on the 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey map and is likely to be a continuation of ditch 1403 identified in trench 14.

- 2.53 A further linear anomaly, identified by the geophysical survey, was not identified within the trench.

Trench 22 (Figs 6 and 16)

- 2.54 Located centrally within the trench were slightly curving, parallel ditches 2203 and 2205. Ditch 2203 had moderately steep, symmetrical sides with a slightly concave base. It contained three distinct fills. A single worked flint flake was recovered from the latest of these fills, 2204. Ditch 2205 had moderately steep, symmetrical sides with a slightly concave base. It contained two fills, the latest of which, 2206, contained a single worked flint flake. Both ditches correlate to a probable penannular ring-ditch identified by the geophysical survey.
- 2.55 An environmental sample, <18>, from the latest fill of ditch 2205 identified charcoal, flint, burnt bone, coal, hammerscale, magnetic material and burnt stone. A further environmental sample <12> recovered from final fill, 2208 within ditch 2203 identified a quantity of charcoal, coal and magnetic material.
- 2.56 Located internally to these ditches, probable bank material 2213, 2214 and 2217 was identified. This comprised sterile sandy clay, probably representing redeposited natural substrate. No finds were recovered from these deposits. Bank material 2217 was cut by narrow curvilinear gully 2211. This had moderately steep, symmetrical sides, a concave base and contained a single, undated fill, 2212. Bank material 2213 was cut by narrow curvilinear gully 2209. This had steep, symmetrical sides, a flat base and contained a single, undated fill, 2210. These gullies possibly represent a ring-ditch with a projected internal diameter of approximately 10m.

Trench 23 (Fig. 4)

- 2.57 Wide, shallow ditch 2303 was identified towards the southern end of the trench. It was aligned east-west, had gently sloping sides and an irregular base which exhibited evidence of probable root disturbance. Five sherds of 19th-century AD pottery were recovered from fill, 2304. This feature coincides with an anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 24 (Fig. 6)

- 2.58 Narrow, shallow ditch 2404 was located towards the south-western end of the trench. It was aligned north-south, had moderately steep sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single undated fill. It coincided with an anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey.
- 2.59 To the north-east of this feature, ditch 2406 was identified. It was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west, had a steeply sloping western side, a moderately sloping eastern side and a concave base. Located towards the centre of the trench was north-west/south-east aligned ditch 2409. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the respective fills of these ditches and neither feature was identified by the preceding geophysical survey.
- 2.60 A further linear anomaly, identified by the geophysical survey, was not identified within the trench.

Trench 29 (Fig. 7)

- 2.61 Narrow, shallow ditch 2903 was located towards the centre of the trench. It had moderately steep south-western side, a gently sloping north-eastern side and a generally concave base. It contained a single, undated, fill.
- 2.62 A linear anomaly, identified by the geophysical survey, was not identified in the trench, but ditch 2903 appears to follow a similar alignment.

Trench 30 (Fig. 7)

- 2.63 Located towards the centre of the trench were parallel north-west/south-east orientated ditches 3003 and 3006. Ditch 3003 had a moderately steep sided profile and a concave base. It had two fills the latest of which, 3005, contained a single sherd of modern pottery. Ditch 3006 had moderately steep sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill which contained five sherds of probable Late Iron Age pottery.
- 2.64 Ditch 3003 corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 3006 was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 32 (Fig. 7)

- 2.65 Shallow pit 3203 was partially exposed in the centre of the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 3204, contained five sherds of medieval pottery along with 13 fragments of fired clay. It broadly corresponds with the position of an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 33 (Fig. 8)

- 2.66 Narrow, shallow ditch 3303 was located towards the southern end of the trench. It had a steep northern side, a gently sloping southern side and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 3304, from which an abraded sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered. Environmental sample <3>, recovered from the fill of this feature, identified quantities of fired clay, coal, burnt flint, charcoal, magnetic material and carbonised seeds. Its location coincided with a linear anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 34 (Figs. 8, 17 and 18)

- 2.67 A group of three undated postholes, 3403, 3405 and 3407 were identified at the western end of the trench. All had concave bases and were of similar size, ranging from 0.4m-0.64m in diameter and 0.05m-0.12m in depth, and contained single sandy clay fills. An environmental sample, <7>, recovered from the fill of posthole 3405 identified quantities of charcoal, carbonised plant macrofossils and magnetic material.
- 2.68 Shallow, narrow ditch 3409 was identified to the east of these postholes. It was aligned north-south, had a 'V' shaped profile and contained a single fill from which six sherds of probable Late Iron Age pottery were recovered. Environmental sample <2>, recovered from the fill of this ditch, identified quantities of charcoal, carbonised plant macrofossils and magnetic material. It was identified by the geophysical survey and, although seemingly straight within the trench, may form part of a possible ring-ditch or drip gully.
- 2.69 A curvilinear ditch, recorded as 3411, 3413 and 3415, possibly representing a ring-ditch with a projected diameter of approximately 10m, was identified immediately to the east of ditch 3409. It comprised a shallow ditch, up to 0.48m wide with a U-shaped profile, that contained a single clayey silt fill. Fill, 3414, contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Environmental sample <9>, recovered from fill 3412 of this

feature, identified quantities of charcoal, flint, burnt bone, burnt stone and magnetic material.

- 2.70 Irregular pit 3417 and pit/ditch terminal 3419 were located within the interior of the ring-ditch. Pit 3417 measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, and contained undated, clay sand fill 3418. Pit/ditch terminal 3419 measured 0.2m wide and 0.11m deep, and contained undated, silt clay fill 3420.
- 2.71 Located in the eastern quarter of the trench were parallel north-south orientated ditches 3421 and 3423. Ditch 3421 had a moderately steep sided 'U' shaped profile and contained a single undated fill. Ditch 3423 had gently sloping sides, a concave base and contained a single fill which contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem. Both ditches correspond with linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Both ditch correlate with a field boundary depicted on the Pinhoe tithe map of 1841.

Field J (Fig. 8)

General Stratigraphy

- 2.72 In trenches 4-8 the natural geological substrate predominantly comprised dark red-brown sand clay. It was overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.11m to c. 0.32m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by a silty sand topsoil ranging from c. 0.21m to c. 0.26m in thickness. A geophysical anomaly, indicative of a ring-ditch, could not be targeted by trenching as it was located beneath the canopy of tree within the existing hedged boundary between fields I and J .
- 2.73 Throughout trench 9 and across the north-west of trench 10 the natural substrate was overlain by a dark brown organic deposit, measuring 0.55m in thickness. An environmental sample, <4>, recovered from this deposit contained possibly waterlogged plant macrofossils indicative of a former pond or an area of seasonal inundation.
- 2.74 No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within this field.

Field K (Fig. 8)

General Stratigraphy

- 2.75 In trenches 2 and 3 the natural geological substrate comprised light grey-yellow sandy clay overlain by silty sand subsoil, ranging from c. 0.13m to c. 0.26m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by a silty sand topsoil c. 0.2m in thickness. In trench 1 the natural geological substrate was overlain by c. 0.4m of colluvium. This was sealed by 0.26m of subsoil which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of topsoil.
- 2.76 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this field.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.77 Artefactual material comprising pottery, ceramic building material, worked flint and metal artefacts were recovered from 15 separate deposits (see Appendix B).
- 2.78 Pottery ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to modern periods was recovered. Material from deposits 2010, 4401 and 2008 is considered to date to the Early or Middle Bronze Age on the basis of fabric and in some instances vessel form and decoration. A thick-walled sherd in a medium coarse grog-tempered fabric from ditch fill 2010 features incised decoration, possibly in a crosshatch motif and has parallels with the Trevisker-style vessels that are common to the southwest region and known for example from Castle Hill, east Devon (Laidlaw and Mephram 1999). An undecorated sherd in a similar fabric from topsoil 4401 may be of similar (Earlier Middle Bronze Age) date. The largest group (37 sherds) was recovered from ditch fill 2008 contains sherds from several vessels all in a coarse granitic fabric which is probably Middle Bronze in date. The fabric is similar to that of pottery with affinities to the Deverel Rimbury tradition described from Castle Hill, east Devon (*ibid*). None of pottery from fill 2008 is decorated. Rim sherds would appear to derive from jar-like vessels with a slightly-constricted neck and similar to forms recorded at Castle Hill (*ibid*, 45: MBA3).
- 2.79 Pottery considered of Late prehistoric (probably Late Iron Age) date was identified from deposits 3007, 3304, 3410, 3414 and 7403. All occurs in a similar handmade, black-firing, sandy fabric which contains black (biotite) mica. The sherds from ditch fills 3410 and 3414 are unfeatured. A rim sherd from ditch fill 3007 probably derives from a jar or bowl with out-curved rim and compares to Middle/Late Iron Age vessel

forms from Long Range, east Devon (Laidlaw 1999, fig. 79). A sherd in a similar fabric, though firing to a patchy grey, was recovered from gully fill 3304. This sherd alone of this type is decorated, exhibiting lightly scored chevron bands within a zone defined by double scored lines. The decoration is paralleled closely by Late Iron Age vessels from Long Range (*ibid*).

- 2.80 Medieval pottery was identified from pit fills 3204 and 4405. That from deposit 3204 comprises sherds in a chert-tempered, unglazed coarsewares, including a rimsherd from a jar with simple everted rim. Pottery of this type, probably from the Blackdown Hills, is common from Exeter and its environs throughout the 13th and 14th centuries. The group from pit fill 4405 consists of sherds in a glazed sandy jug fabric with red brown slip decoration, probably of 14th-century date.
- 2.81 Quantities of pottery, clay tobacco pipe and vessel glass dating to the post-medieval to modern periods were recovered from 14 deposits (Appendix B). Much of the pottery comprises glazed earthenwares, probably from south Somerset and dateable to the later 16th to 18th centuries.
- 2.82 Non-ceramic artefacts recovered include small quantities of worked flint/chert and metallurgical residues. The worked flint largely comprises flakes or broken flakes without secondary working and which are not closely dateable. Of greater interest, although re-deposited, are blade/bladelet cores from ditch fill 7008 and subsoil 7401; the latter clearly rejuvenated with a transverse blow. The blade cores, and probably the blades/bladelet fragments from subsoil 2401 and topsoil 7300, belong to the Mesolithic period. Pieces with secondary working are restricted to two scrapers in greensand chert from ditch fill 5107 and topsoil 6200. Neither are closely dateable by form, but are most likely to date to the Neolithic to Early or Middle Bronze Age periods.
- 2.83 The 20 fragments of fired clay from ditch fill 2004 all appear to derive from the same object, probably a spindlewhorl. The fabric is soft, with occasional rock inclusions and fired to a patchy grey/light brown. The joining fragments suggest an object 60–80mm in diameter, probably bi-conical and with a central perforation. Most of the pieces feature fingertip impressions which are of sufficient depth and regularity to suggest these are ‘decoration’ rather than arising from the fashioning of the object. Pottery from the uppermost fill of the same feature (ditch 2003) is of Middle Bronze Age date. Good parallels for the object described of this date are not forthcoming,

although bi-conical and fingertip-decorated spindlewhorls of Late Bronze Age date are known for example from Runnymede Bridge, Berkshire (Needham 1991, fig. 66).

- 2.84 The large quantities of fired clay from ditch fill 5107, including material from environmental sample <15>, occurred in a red and friable fabric, noticeably different from the spindlewhorl recovered from ditch fill 2004, that probably signifies a higher temperature origin. This, together with the large volume of material, might suggest derivation from an industrial process. The absence of slags or micro-residues suggest that any such process was non-metallurgical; the quantities of 'magnetic residues', listed as from environmental sample <15> and from other deposits probably represent heated ferrous particles and do not include hammerscale. Several pieces of fired clay preserve one or more smoothed surface and these suggest that some or all of the fragments derive from 'portable' objects, although their nature and dating is unclear.

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.85 Twelve environmental samples (338 litres of soil) were retrieved and processed for the purposes of this assessment. The features sampled consisted of a posthole, drip gully, pits, ditch, ring-ditch, and an organic deposit were processed with the intention of recovering evidence of occupational activity. The samples were processed using an environmental flotation system. A 1mm nylon mesh was used for the residue whilst the flots were captured in 0.25mm and 1mm aperture brass sieves. The residues were dried in a low temperature drying cabinet and the flots air dried. The dried residues were sorted through a set of brass sieves 10mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm. After sorting, the fractions below 2mm were retained. Sample <4> was a waterlogged organic sample so was wet sieved using 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.25mm sieves and the residue kept wet.
- 2.86 The residue from sample <1> (4405) produced burnt bone (0.3g), magnetic material (10g), fired clay (0.2g), vitrified material (2.5g) and charcoal (14g). The 1mm flot (268g) contained frequent charcoal, carbonised plant macrofossils (oat (*Avena* spp), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), dock (*Rumex* spp), sedge (*Carex* spp) and water pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*), carbonised cereal chaff (culm node), modern roots and silt. The 0.25mm flot (111g) contained occasional charcoal, modern roots and fine silt and sand. Sample <2> (3410) contained charcoal (4g), carbonised plant macrofossils (oat) (0.1g) and magnetic material (3g). The 1mm flot (10g) contained carbonised

- plant macrofossils (barley, sedge, and dock), modern fat hen seeds, charcoal and modern roots. The 0.25mm flot (27g) contained occasional charcoal, modern roots and fine silt and sand. The residue from sample <3> (3304) contained fired clay (1.2g), coal (0.4g), burnt flint (0.8g), charcoal (0.9g) and magnetic material (4.9g). The 1mm flot (10g) contained charcoal, carbonised dock and modern fat hen seeds, modern roots and silt. The 0.25mm flot (118g) contained occasional charcoal and fine silt and sand.
- 2.87 The wet sieved material from sample <4> (902) contained occasional waterlogged plant macrofossil material (spike-rushes (*Eleocharis* spp), alder cone fragments (*Alnus glutinosa*), pond weed (*Potamogeton* spp), stone bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), glaucous sedge (*Carex flacca*), cinquefoil (*Potentilla* spp), sedge spp, dock spp (common/sheep's sorrel cf *Rumex acetosa/Rumex acetosella*) and fat hen. The remaining material comprised unidentifiable vegetation matter.
- 2.88 Sample <5> (7304) contained stone (10.6g), slag (26.5g), coal (0.4g), flint (0.6g), magnetic material (2.4g) and charcoal (5.7g). The 1mm flot (23g) contained carbonised plant macrofossils (cleavers (*Galium aparine*), oat cereal grain and pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*)), charcoal, modern roots, small stones and silt. The 0.25mm flot (193g) contained modern roots, fine silt and sand. The residue from sample <7> (3406) contained charcoal (0.2g), hammerscale (0.3g), fired clay (0.4g) and magnetic material (1g). The 1mm flot (8g) contained occasional charcoal, modern fat hen seeds, small stones and fine silt. The 0.25mm flot (2.2g) contained modern roots, fine silt and sand. Sample <9> (3412) contained charcoal (1g), flint (5.5g), burnt bone (0.6g), burnt stone (41.7g) magnetic material (2.6g). The 1mm flot (22.7g) contains modern mallow (*Malva* spp), fat hen and dock seeds, small stones, occasional charcoal and fine silt. The 0.25mm flot (43.3g) contained modern roots, fine silt and sand. Sample <11> (3204) contained charcoal (0.5g) and magnetic material (3.3g). The 1mm flot (2g) contained modern fat hen seeds, occasional charcoal, modern roots and silt. The 0.25m flot (4.5g) contained modern roots, fine silt and sand.
- 2.89 Sample <12> (2208) contained charcoal (0.7g), coal (0.4g), magnetic material (2.5g). The 1mm flot (5.6g) contained modern fat hen and water pepper seeds, occasional charcoal, modern roots, small stones and fine silt. The 0.25mm flot

contained modern roots, fine silt and sand. The residue from sample <15> (5107) contained charcoal (1.7g), fired clay (1209g), burnt stone (141g) and magnetic material (45g). The 1mm flot (39.6g) contained moderate charcoal, modern roots, small stones and silt. The 0.25mm flot (24.1g) contained charcoal, modern roots, silt and sand). Sample <17> (2004) contained coal (0.3g), charcoal (0.6g) and magnetic material (2.3g). The 1mm flot (18.9g) contained modern fat hen and dock seeds, a single carbonised wheat grain, occasional charcoal, modern roots, small stones and fine silt inclusions. The 0.25mm flot (24.2g) contained modern roots, fine silt and sand. The residue from sample <18> contained charcoal (0.3g), flint (1g), burnt bone (0.5g), coal (0.7g), hammerscale (0.2g), magnetic material (2.4g) and burnt stone (68.9g). The 1mm flot (9.6g) contained modern fat hen seeds, charcoal, small stones, modern roots and fine silt. The 0.25mm flot (48.3g) contained modern roots, fine silt and sand.

- 2.90 The burnt bone retrieved from samples <1>, <9> and <18> was highly fragmented, large mammal bone, unidentifiable to species. The artefacts and ecofacts recovered from these samples most likely represent an accumulation of waste material from domestic activities undertaken during the period of occupation. The plant macrofossils obtained from organic sample <4> consisted of species tolerant of waterlogged conditions (alder, sedge, pond weed, spike-rushes) and opportunistic dryland species (bramble, black nightshade, fool's parsley, dock, fat hen, cinquefoil, common chickweed). The mixture of both dryland and water tolerant species indicates a possible waterlogged area within a field or peripheral edge of a pond. The coal was found in small fragments (<2mm) and most likely represents an intrusion from modern ploughing. The magnetic material is indicative of natural iron oxide within the soil.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features within the proposed development area. The majority of these features were concentrated within Fields B and I, with a considerable reduction of archaeological activity within Fields A, C, D, E, F, G, H and K.
- 3.2 Where archaeological features were encountered there was a general correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical surveys that had suggested the

presence of enclosures, ring-ditches/roundhouses and ditches of probable prehistoric through to post-medieval date (Southwest Archaeology 2010b). However, the results of the geophysical survey were less accurate on the clay substrate (Fields A, C and J) where many of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were not identified during the evaluation. Equally, a large modern service trench, running south-west/north-east through trench 32, was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Prehistoric

- 3.3 The evaluation has identified evidence of prehistoric activity within the site, with features of possible Early to Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age date present. Earlier material comprising flint blades/bladlets, of probable Mesolithic date, and a chert scraper of probable Neolithic to Early or Middle Bronze Age date were recovered from the topsoil and/or subsoil within trenches 24, 73, 74 and 62 respectively. However, no conclusively contemporary features were identified in these trenches.

Early-Middle Bronze Age

- 3.4 Evidence for Bronze Age activity was limited to trenches 20 and 44. In trench 20 the latest fill of ditch 2003 contained 37 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. This ditch would appear to form part of the large, pennanular enclosure previously identified by geophysical survey. A northern return to the enclosure was not identified by either geophysical survey or during the current evaluation.
- 3.5 A single sherd of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from fill 2010 within ditch 2009. This ditch forms part of field system identified by the preceding geophysical survey, with further evidence excavated within trenches 15 and 16, although it was not observed within trench 17. With the exception of the pottery recovered from ditch 2009, no further dateable material recovered from the field system. The possibility that the recovered pottery is residual in nature, and that the field system is later in origin should not be overlooked.
- 3.6 A further sherd of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil within trench 44. However no contemporary features were identified within the trench.

Late Iron Age

- 3.7 Pottery of probable Late Iron Age date was recovered from ditch 3006 and ditch 3303, identified in trenches 30 and 33 respectively. The function of these features remains unclear, although they may relate to agricultural activity and/or land division.
- 3.8 Late Iron Age features, indicative of potential settlement activity, were identified in trench 34. Ring-ditch or roundhouse drip gully 3413 contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and appeared to be associated with probable pits/postholes 3417 and 3419. Narrow ditch/gully 3410, possibly representing part of a second ring-ditch or roundhouse drip gully, contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Further pit/postholes were identified within this trench and may be broadly contemporary.
- 3.9 A ring-ditch, with a projected internal diameter of 12m was identified within trench 22. No closely dateable material was recovered from this feature; however its form suggests a prehistoric date. The presence of an internal bank, within which a further possible ring-ditch or drip gully had been cut suggests that this feature may represent an enclosed roundhouse. This interpretation is further supported by evidence from the geophysical survey which shows the feature's penannular nature which suggests that a potential entrance exists at the south-east of the enclosure. However, the possibility that it represents a ring-ditch associated with a barrow should not be overlooked.

Medieval

- 3.10 Two pits dating to the medieval period were identified in trenches 32 and 44. In trench 32, pit 3203 contained five sherds of probable medieval pottery. The exact function of this feature remains unclear due to its limited exposure within the trench.
- 3.11 Eight sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery were recovered from the upper fill of probable rubbish pit 4404 identified in trench 44. Two further sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery were recovered from the subsoil within trench 74, however no features were identified within the trench.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.12 Post-medieval or modern features were identified in trenches 23, 30, 53, 61, 63, 70 and 71 and would largely appear to relate to agricultural activity and/or land division. Further probable post-medieval ditches, corresponding to field boundaries depicted

by the 1889 First edition Ordnance Survey map, were identified in trenches 14, 19, 21, 23 and 34.

- 3.13 Evidence for post-medieval quarrying/sand extraction was identified in trench 70 where the fill of quarry/extraction pit 7025 produced fragments of slate and clay pipe stem. A further undated pit, 7021, was identified immediately to the north-west of this feature and may be broadly contemporary. The results largely correlate with the preceding geophysical survey, which identified pit-like anomalies of various sizes in the vicinity of trench 70.

Undated

- 3.14 Undated features were identified in trenches 51, 60, 70, 71, 72 and 73. Parallel ditches 5106 and 5108, located in trench 51, were both identified by the geophysical survey. A large quantity of fired clay was recovered from the fill of ditch 5108 and this may provide some limited evidence for industrial activity within the site. However, the function of these features remains unclear. A further undated feature, pit/posthole 5104, was also identified in the trench.
- 3.15 Undated ditches 7004, 7303 and 7505, identified in trenches 70, 73 and 75 respectively, appear to confirm the presence of a postulated enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. This would appear to partially enclose the highest point of a prominent knoll within Field B. It is possible that further undated ditches 7202 and 7206, identified in trench 72, also form part of this enclosure. However, this relationship remains unclear as neither feature was identified by the geophysical survey. Finds of worked flint from the topsoil within trenches 70 and 73 and subsoil within trench 74 may suggest a prehistoric date for this enclosure. Further undated ditches, probably relating to agricultural activity and/or land division, were identified in trenches 15, 16, 24 and 60.

Conclusions

- 3.16 As has been noted above, the evaluation identified three main areas of archaeological activity during the current works.
- (i) an undated enclosure within Field B
 - (i) a Bronze Age enclosure, undated roundhouse/barrow, and undated field system in central/northern extent of Field I

(ii) Late Iron Age occupation in south-western corner of Field I .

3.17 The evaluation results are noteworthy as evidence for prehistoric activity was not previously known from the immediate area, excepting a Bronze Age hoard comprising armrings and palstaves, discovered in 1999 (DHER No: 61837, NGR: SX 9589 9512).

3.18 In contrast to the recent evaluation at Old Park, Pinhoe, no evidence of Roman activity was identified during the current works. Medieval activity was restricted to the identification of two pits one of which, 4404, lay within close proximity to Pinn Court Farmhouse. Evidence of post-medieval enclosure and the associated construction of Devon Hedge banks was identified within Fields B and I.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Sheldon, Rebecca Riley and Jamie Wright assisted by Tim Carter, Jessica Cook, Martin Harrington, Lucy Maynard, Jeffrey Nicholls, Jon Pick and Jerry Stone. The report was written by Steven Sheldon, assisted by Rebecca Riley. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Steven Sheldon, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	-
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	-
102	Layer	Colluvium: Light pinkish brown clayey silt			0.4	-
103	Layer	Natural substrate: light greyish yellow sand clay			-	-

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.13	-
201	Layer	Subsoil			0.14	-
202	Layer	Natural substrate: light greyish yellow sand clay			0.05	-

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.13	-
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.13	-
302	Layer	Natural substrate: light greyish yellow sand clay			0.06	-

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.21	-
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.15	-
402	Layer	Natural substrate: dark reddish brown sandy clay			0.21	-

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	-
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.11	-
502	Layer	Natural substrate: dark reddish brown sandy clay			0.04	-

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.21	-
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	-
602	Layer	Natural substrate: dark reddish brown sandy clay			0.1	-

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	-
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.16	-
702	Layer	Natural substrate: dark reddish brown sandy clay			0.06	-

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.21	-
801	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	-

802	Layer	Natural substrate: dark reddish brown sandy clay			0.2	-
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Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil			0.34	-
901	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	-
902	Layer	Dark brown peat/organic material			0.55	-
903	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orangey brown sandy clay			0.3	-

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
1001	Layer	Subsoil			0.41	-
1002	Layer	Dark brown peat/organic material	18.5		>0.09	-
1003	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orangey brown sandy clay			>0.09	-

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
1101	Layer	Subsoil			0.11	-
1102	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			0.15	-

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer	Topsoil			0.34	-
1201	Layer	Subsoil			0.18	-
1202	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			0.11	-

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	-
1301	Layer	Subsoil			0.37	-
1302	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			0.09	-

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil			0.19	-
1401	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	-
1402	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			>0.06	-
1403	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	2.05	0.15	-
1404	Fill	Fill of 1403	>1.8	2.05	0.15	-

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
1501	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	-
1502	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of pink silt clay.			-	-
1503	Cut	Ditch	>1.2	1.02	0.44	-

1504	Fill	Fill of 1503	>1.2	1.02	0.44	-
1505	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	2.9	0.1	-
1506	Fill	Fill of 1403	>1.8	2.9	0.1	-

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Topsoil			0.31	-
1601	Layer	Subsoil			0.28	-
1602	Layer	Natural substrate: mid brown red sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.04	-
1603	Cut	Ditch	>3.05	0.85	0.48	-
1604	Fill	Fill of 1603	>3.05	0.85	0.48	-

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1700	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	-
1701	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	-
1702	Layer	Natural substrate: mid brown red sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.14	-

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1800	Layer	Topsoil			0.29	-
1801	Layer	Subsoil			0.21	-
1802	Layer	Natural substrate: mid brown red sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.05	-

Trench 19

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1900	Layer	Topsoil			0.10	-
1901	Layer	Subsoil			0.40	-
1902	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orange sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.01	-
1903	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.5	0.16	-
1904	Fill	Fill of 1903	>1.8	1.5	0.16	-
1905	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.05	0.19	-
1906	Fill	Fill of 1905	>1.8	1.05	0.19	Post-med
1907	Deposit	Re-deposited clay forming bank between ditches 1903 and 1905	>1.8	2.36	0.32	-

Trench 20

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2000	Layer	Topsoil			0.23	-
2001	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	-
2002	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orange sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.01	-
2003	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.53	1.14	-
2004	Fill	Basal fill of 2003	>1.8	0.54	0.31	-
2005	Fill	Fill of 2003	>1.8	0.49	0.22	-
2006	Fill	Fill of 2003	>1.8	0.56	0.59	-
2007	Fill	Fill of 2003	>1.8	0.78	0.44	-
2008	Fill	Upper fill of 2003	>1.8	1.53	0.38	MBA
2009	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.06	0.58	-

2010	Fill	Fill of 2009	>1.8	1.06	0.58	EMBA
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Trench 21

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2100	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
2101	Layer	Subsoil			0.24	-
2102	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of pink silt clay.			>0.09	-
2103	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.27	0.28	-
2104	Fill	Fill of 2103	>1.8	1.27	0.28	-

Trench 22

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2200	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
2201	Layer	Subsoil			0.24	-
2202	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of pink silt clay			>0.09	-
2203	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.6	0.6	-
2204	Fill	Upper fill of 2203	>1.8	1.4	0.3	-
2205	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.5	0.45	-
2206	Fill	Upper fill of 2205	>1.8	1.5	0.16	-
2207	Fill	Lower fill of 2205	>1.8	1.05	0.28	-
2208	Fill	Medial fill of 2203	>1.8	0.9	0.28	-
2209	Cut	Gully	>2	0.5	0.4	-
2210	Fill	Fill of 2209	>2	0.5	0.4	-
2211	Cut	Gully	>2	0.48	0.3	-
2212	Fill	Fill of 2211	>2	0.48	0.3	-
2213	Deposit	Bank material	>1.8	3	0.25	-
2214	Deposit	Bank material	>1.8	i.6	0.2	-
2215	Fill	Lower fill of 2203	>1.8	0.2	0.8	-
2216	Deposit	Subsoil/mound material	>1.8	>8.2	0.4	-
2217	Deposit	Bank material	>1.8	1.3	0.2	-

Trench 23

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2300	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
2301	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	-
2302	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of pink silt clay			>0.08	-
2303	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	2.3	0.2	-
2304	Fill	Fill of 2303	>1.8	2.3	0.2	-

Trench 24

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2400	Layer	Topsoil			0.29	-
2401	Layer	Subsoil			0.27	-
2402	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of pink silt clay			>0.33	-
2403	Fill	Fill of 2304	>1.8	1.14	0.13	-
2404	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.14	0.13	-
2405	Fill	Fill of 2306	>1.8	0.87	0.33	-
2406	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	0.87	0.33	-
2407	Fill	Fill of 2308				-

2408	Cut	Ditch				-
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Trench 25

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2500	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	-
2501	Layer	Subsoil			0.14	-
2502	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			>0.05	-

Trench 26

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2600	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	-
2601	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	-
2602	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			>0.08	-

Trench 27

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2700	Layer	Topsoil			0.37	-
2701	Layer	Subsoil			0.25	-
2702	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			>0.13	-

Trench 28

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2800	Layer	Topsoil			0.45	-
2801	Layer	Subsoil			0.25	-
2802	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			>0.06	-

Trench 29

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2900	Layer	Topsoil			0.29	-
2901	Layer	Subsoil			0.27	-
2902	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orange sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.33	-
2903	Cut	Gully	>1.9	0.75	0.25	-
2904 2	Fill	Fill of 2901	>1.9	0.75	0.25	-

Trench 30

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3000	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	-
3001	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	-
3002	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orange sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.3	-
3003	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.76	0.32	-
3004	Fill	Lower fill of 3003	>1.8	0.54	0.04	-
3005	Fill	Upper fill of 3003	>1.8	1.76	0.32	Modern
3006	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.6	0.48	-
3007	Fill	Fill of 3006	>1.8	1.6	0.48	LIA?

Trench 31

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3100	Layer	Topsoil			0.34	-
3101	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	-
3102	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orange sandy clay with manganese flecking			>0.2	-

Trench 32

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3200	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
3201	Layer	Subsoil			0.18	-
3202	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orange sandy clay with manganese flecking and frequent sandstone fragments			>0.12	-
3203	Cut	Pit	1.8	>0.4	0.18	-
3204	Fill	Fill of 3203	1.8	>0.4	0.18	C13-C14

Trench 33

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3300	Layer	Topsoil			0.31	-
3301	Layer	Subsoil			0.23	-
3302	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			>0.12	-
3303	Cut	Gully	>1.8	1.01	0.23	-
3304	Fill	Fill of 3203	>1.8	1.01	0.23	LIA

Trench 34

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3400	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	-
3401	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	-
3402	Layer	Natural substrate: Light pink orange clay sand with patches of gravel			0.16	-
3403	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.4	0.12	-
3404	Fill	Fill of 3403	0.39	0.4	0.12	-
3405	Cut	Posthole	0.32	0.64	0.05	-
3406	Fill	Fill of 3405	0.32	0.64	0.05	-
3407	Cut	Posthole	0.31	0.6	0.1	-
3408	Fill	Fill of 3407	0.31	0.6	0.1	-
3409	Cut	Gully	>1.8	0.36	0.24	-
3410	Fill	Fill of 3409	>1.8	0.36	0.24	LIA
3411	Cut	Ditch	>1	0.42	0.2	-
3412	Fill	Fill of 3411	>1	0.42	0.2	-
3413	Cut	Ditch	>2	0.48	0.16	-
3414	Fill	Fill of 3413	>2	0.48	0.16	LIA
3415	Cut	Ditch	>2	0.48	0.16	-
3416	Fill	Fill of 3415	>2	0.48	0.16	-
3417	Cut	Pit	1	0.4	0.2	-
3418	Fill	Fill of 3417	1	0.4	0.2	-
3419	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.2	0.11	-
3420	Fill	Fill of 3419	0.45	0.2	0.11	-
3421	Cut	Gully	>1	0.49	0.13	-

3422	Fill	Fill of 3421	>1	0.49	0.13	-
3423	Cut	Ditch	>1	0.49	0.13	-
3424	Fill	Fill of 3423	>1	0.49	0.13	Post-med

Trench 35

3500	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	-
3501	Layer	Subsoil			0.17	-
3502	Layer	Natural substrate: Light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			0.08	-

Trench 36

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3600	Layer	Topsoil			0.31	-
3601	Layer	Subsoil			0.12	-
3602	Layer	Natural substrate: Light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			0.04	-

Trench 37

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3700	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	-
3701	Layer	Subsoil			0.14	-
3702	Layer	Natural substrate: Light red brown sand with patches of mid pink silt clay			0.09	-

Trench 38

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3801	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	-
3802	Layer	Subsoil			0.21	-
3803	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid red brown sandy clay			-	-
3804	Cut	Modern service trench			>0.35	-
3805	Fill	Fill of 3804			>0.35	-
3806	Cut	Modern pit			0.35	-
3807	Fill	Fill of 3806			0.35	-

Trench 39

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3901	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
3902	Layer	Subsoil			0.4	-
3903	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid red brown sandy clay			0.2	-

Trench 40

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4001	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	-
4002	Layer	Subsoil			0.43	-
4003	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid red brown sandy clay			0.2	-

Trench 41

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4101	Layer	Topsoil			0.32	-
4102	Layer	Subsoil			0.38	-
4103	Layer	Buried soil: Mid grey brown sandy silt			0.22	-
4104	Layer	Buried subsoil: Light brown grey sandy silt			0.08	-

4105	Fill	Natural substrate: Mid pink grey sandy clay, manganese flecking			-	-
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Trench 42

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4201	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
4202	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	-
4203	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid pink grey sandy clay, manganese flecking			-	-

Trench 43

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4301	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
4302	Layer	Subsoil			>0.3	-
4303	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid red brown sandy clay, patches of coarse sand			-	-

Trench 44

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4401	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
4402	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	-
4403	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid red brown sandy clay, patches of coarse sand			-	-
4404	Cut	Pit	n/a	n/a	0.31	-
4405	Fill	Lower fill of 4404	n/a	n/a	0.09	C12-C14
4406	Fill	Upper fill of 4404	n/a	n/a	0.22	-
4407	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.8	0.17	-
4408	Fill	Fill of 4407	>1.8	>1.8	0.17	-

Trench 45

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4501	Layer	Topsoil			0.31	-
4502	Layer	Subsoil			0.17	-
4503	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid red brown sandy clay, patches of coarse sand			0.12	-

Trench 46

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4601	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	-
4602	Layer	Subsoil			0.46	-
4603	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid red brown sandy clay, patches of coarse sand			0.12	-

Trench 47

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4700	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	-
4701	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	-
4702	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange sandy clay, manganese flecking			0.02	-

Trench 48

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4800	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	-

4801	Layer	Subsoil			0.16	-
4802	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange sandy clay, manganese flecking			0.08	-

Trench 49

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4900	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	-
4901	Layer	Subsoil			0.25	-
4902	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange sandy clay, manganese flecking			0.09	-

Trench 51

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5100	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	-
5101	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	-
5102	Layer	Natural substrate: dark red orange sandy clay			>0.32	-
5103	Fill	Fill of 5104	0.45	0.35	0.17	-
5104	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.35	0.17	-
5105	Fill	Fill of 5106	>1.95	2.5	0.5	-
5106	Cut	Ditch	>1.95	2.5	0.5	-
5107	Fill	Fill of 5108	>1.95	4.8	0.45	-
5108	Cut	Ditch	>1.95	4.8	0.45	-

Trench 52

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5200	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	-
5201	Layer	Subsoil			0.18	-
5202	Layer	Natural substrate: dark red orange sandy clay			0.19	-

Trench 53

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5300	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	-
5301	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sandy clay			0.07	-
5302	Cut	Modern service trench	>2.24	0.71	>0.52	-
5303	Fill	Lower fill of 5302	-	0.71	≤0.52	Modern
5304	Fill	Medial fill of 5302	-	0.52	≤0.2	LC19+
5305	Fill	Upper fill of 5302	>2.24	0.6	≤0.2	LC18-C19

Trench 54

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5400	Layer	Topsoil			0.16	-
5401	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sandy clay			0.29	-

Trench 55

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5500	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
5501	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sandy clay			0.21	-

Trench 56

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5600	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	-
5601	Layer	Subsoil			0.33	-
5602	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sand			0.06	-
5603	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sandy clay			0.11	-

Trench 57

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5700	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
5701	Layer	Subsoil			≤0.4	-
5702	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sandy clay, manganese flecks			0.05	-

Trench 58

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5800	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
5801	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	-
5802	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sandy clay, manganese flecks			0.03	-

Trench 59

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5900	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
5901	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	-
5902	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sandy clay, manganese flecks			0.03	-
5903	Cut	Land drain (anomaly on geophysics)			-	-
5904	Fill	Fill of 5903			-	-
5905	Fill	Fill of 5903			-	-

Trench 60

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6000	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
6001	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	-
6002	Layer	Natural substrate: mid yellow orange sand with dark red brown clay patches			0.09	-
6003	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.5	1.1	0.38	-
6004	Fill	Fill of 6003	1.5	1.1	0.38	-

Trench 61

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6100	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
6101	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	-
6102	Layer	Natural substrate: mid yellow orange sandy clay, manganese flecking			0.09	-
6103	Cut	Ditch	>1.9	0.8	0.07	-
6104	Fill	Fill of 6103	>1.9	0.8	0.07	Post-med
6105	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.6	0.9	0.05	-
6106	Fill	Fill of 6105	1.6	0.9	0.05	LC18-C19

Trench 62

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6200	Layer	Topsoil			0.33	-
6201	Layer	Subsoil			0.23	-
6202	Layer	Natural substrate: mid yellow orange sandy clay, manganese flecking			0.05	-

Trench 63

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6300	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	-
6301	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	MC17-MC18
6302	Layer	Natural substrate: light red brown sandy clay, manganese flecking			0.05	-

Trench 64

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6400	Layer	Topsoil			0.41	-
6401	Layer	Subsoil			0.31	-
6402	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sand with patches of dark red sandy clay			0.1	-

Trench 65

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6500	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	-
6501	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	-
6502	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sand with patches of dark red sandy clay			0.12	-

Trench 66

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6600	Layer	Topsoil			0.37	-
6601	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	-
6602	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sand with patches of dark red sandy clay			0.06	-

Trench 67

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6700	Layer	Topsoil			0.39	-
6701	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	-
6702	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sand with patches of dark red sandy clay			0.07	-

Trench 68

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6800	Layer	Topsoil			0.39	-
6801	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	-
6802	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sand with patches of dark red sandy clay			0.07	-

Trench 69

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6900	Layer	Topsoil			0.33	-

6901	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	-
6902	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown sand with patches of dark red sandy clay			0.09	-

Trench 70

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
7000	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	-
7001	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	-
7002	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange yellow coarse sand, common ironstone concretions			0.14	-
7003	Layer	Natural Substrate: Light brown pink silty sand with patches of clay			0.1	-
7004	Cut	Gully	>2.14	0.47	0.22	-
7005	Fill	Fill of 7004	>2.14	0.47	0.22	-
7006	Cut	Ditch	-	1.8	0.34	-
7007	Fill	Lower fill of 7006	-	1.42	0.24	-
7008	Fill	Upper fill of 7006	-	1.8	0.1	-
7009	Deposit	Deposit cut by ditches 7006 and 7010	-	0.63	0.14	-
7010	Cut	Ditch	-	2.96	0.81	-
7011	Fill	Lower fill of 7010	-	2.16	0.53	-
7012	Fill	Medial fill of 7010	-	0.9	0.41	-
7013	Fill	Upper fill of 7010	-	2.96	0.54	MC16-C17
7014	Cut	Possible tree throw pit	>1.02	1.12	0.2	-
7015	Fill	Fill of 7014	>1.02	1.12	0.2	-
7016	Cut	Ditch	-	2.29	0.94	-
7017	Fill	Lower fill of 7016	-	1.51	0.86	-
7018	Fill	Upper fill of 7016	-	2.29	0.4	Post-med
7019	Cut	Possible tree throw pit	2.78	0.77	0.18	-
7020	Fill	Fill of 7019	2.78	0.77	0.18	-
7021	Cut	Modern pit	3.7	1.58	0.73	-
7022	Fill	Lower fill of 7021	3.7	1.58	0.41	-
7023	Fill	Medial fill of 7021	3.7	1.58	0.24	-
7024	Fill	Upper fill of 7021	3.7	1.58	0.28	-
7025	Cut	Pit	>2.5	2.1	0.25	-
7026	Fill	Fill of 7025	>2.5	2.1	0.25	-

Trench 71

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
7100	Layer	Topsoil			0.29	-
7101	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	LC17-EC18
7102	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange yellow coarse sand, common ironstone concretions			0.19	-
7103	Cut	Ditch	>2.28	0.68	0.28	-
7104	Fill	Fill of 7103	>2.28	0.68	0.28	-
7105	Cut	Ditch	-	1.04	0.35	-
7106	Fill	Fill of 7105	-	1.04	0.35	-

Trench 72

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
7200	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	-
7201	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange yellow coarse sand, common ironstone concretions, manganese flecks			0.2	-
7202	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	0.6	0.35	-
7203	Fill	Fill of 7202	>1.8	0.6	0.35	-
7204	Cut	Pit	1.3	1	0.5	-
7205	Fill	Fill of 7204	1.3	1	0.5	-
7206	Cut	Ditch	>1.9	0.5	0.12	-
7207	Fill	Fill of 7206	>1.9	0.5	0.12	-
7208	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.6	-	-
7209	Fill	Fill of 7208	>1.8	1.6	-	-
7210	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.5	-	-
7211	Fill	Fill of 7210	>1.8	1.5	-	-
7212	Cut	Probable tree throw pit	1.5	>1	0.2	-
7213	Fill	Fill of 7212	1.5	>1	0.2	-

Trench 73

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
7300	Layer	Topsoil			0.31	-
7301	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	-
7302	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange yellow coarse sand, common ironstone concretions			0.16	-
7303	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	0.8	0.31	-
7304	Fill	Fill of 7303	>1.8	0.8	0.31	-
7305	Cut	Ditch	>1.8	1.45	0.5	-
7306	Fill	Fill of 7305	>1.8	1.45	0.5	-

Trench 74

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
7400	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	-
7401	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	-
7402	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange yellow coarse sand, common ironstone concretions			0.18	-
7403	Layer	Band of dark red brown sandy clay (natural substrate)			0.18	-

Trench 75

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
7500	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	-
7501	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange yellow coarse sand, common ironstone concretions			0.27	-
7502	Cut	Gully	-	0.64	0.24	-
7503	Fill	Lower fill of 7502	-	0.42	0.13	-
7504	Fill	Upper fill of 7502	-	0.64	0.17	-
7505	Cut	Gully	-	0.45	0.18	-
7506	Fill	Fill of 7505	-	0.45	0.18	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Wt.	Date
902 <4>	Waterlogged wet sieved material (1.055L total volume)	N/A	N/A	
1906	Post-medieval pottery: black-glazed	1	61	Post-med
2004	Fired clay object	20	145	-
	Worked flint: flake	1	5	
<17>	<u>Sample Residue</u>			
	Flot 1mm		39.6	
	Flot 0.25mm		24.1	
	Coal	1-10	0.3	
	Charcoal	10-50	0.6	
	Magnetic material	50-100	2.3	
2008	Prehistoric pottery: handmade coarse igneous rock-tempered	37	284	MBA
2010	Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric Trevisker type	1	44	EMBA
2204	Worked flint: flake	1	2	-
<18>	<u>Sample Residue</u>			
	Flot 1mm		9.6	
	Flot 0.25mm		48.3	
	Charcoal	1-10	0.3	
	Worked flint: broken blade (1), chips (2)	1-10	1	
	Burnt bone	1-10	0.5	
	Coal	10-50	0.7	
	Hammerscale	1-10	0.2	
	Magnetic material	50-100	2.4	
	Burnt stone	10-50	68.9	
2206	Worked flint: flake	1	1	-
2208	<u>Sample Residue</u>			
<12>	Flot 1mm		5.6	
	Flot 0.25mm		10.9	
	Charcoal	10-50	0.7	
	Coal	1-10	0.4	
	Magnetic material	5-100	2.5	
2301	Worked flint: flake	1	8	-
2304	Post-medieval pottery: refined whiteware, glazed red earthenware	5	23	C19
	Clay pipe: stem	3	8	
	Glass bottle	1	2	
2401	Worked flint: blade	1	5	-
3005	Post-medieval pottery: refined white ware	1	1	Modern
3007	Roman pottery: black sandy fabric	5	9	LIA
3204	Medieval pottery: quartz and chert-tempered fabric	5	17	C12-C14
	Fired clay	13	35	
<11>	<u>Sample Residue</u>			
	Flot 1mm		2	
	Flot 0.25mm		4.5	
	Charcoal	1-10	0.5	
	Magnetic material	50-100	3.3	
3304	Late Prehistoric pottery: grey/black sandy, micaceous	1	59	LIA
<3>	<u>Sample Residue</u>			
	Flot 1mm		10	
	Flot 0.25mm		118	
	Fired Clay	1-10	1.2	
	Coal	1-10	0.4	
	Burnt flint	1-10	0.8	
	Charcoal	10-50	0.9	
	Magnetic material	>200	4.9	

3406 <7>	<u>Sample Residue</u> Flot 1mm Flot 0.25mm Charcoal Hammerscale/slag spheres Fired clay Magnetic material			-
			8 2.2 0.2 0.3 0.4 1	
3410	Stone Prehistoric pottery: handmade black sandy, micaceous	2 6	320 32	LIA
<2>	<u>Sample Residue</u> Flot 1mm Flot 0.25mm Charcoal Plant macrofossils Magnetic material			
			10 27 4 0.1 3	
3412 <9>	<u>Sample Residue</u> Flot 1mm Flot 0.25mm Charcoal Flint Burnt bone Burnt stone Magnetic material			
			22.7 43.3 1 5.5 0.6 41.7 2.6	
3414	Prehistoric pottery: handmade black sandy with black mica	1 8	18	LIA
3424	Clay pipe: stem	1	2	Post-med
4401	Prehistoric pottery: undecorated grog-tempered fabric	1	17	EMBA
4405	Medieval pottery: jug fabric with applied strip decoration, sandy coarse fabric	8	38	C12-C14
<1>	<u>Sample Residue</u> Flot 1mm Flot 0.25mm Charcoal Burnt bone Fired clay Vitrified material Magnetic material			
			268 111 14 0.3 0.2 2.5 10	
5107	Fired clay Worked chert: scraper vitrified slag	74 1 2	1911 21 17	-
<15>	<u>Sample Residue</u> Flot 1mm Flot 0.25mm Charcoal Fired Clay Burnt stone Magnetic material			
			39.6 24.1 1.7 1209 141 45	
5303	Modern pottery: flowerpot	1	2	Modern
5304	Post-medieval pottery: refined white ware, glazed red earthenware Clay pipe Slate Glass stopper: 'Lea & Perrins'	7 1 1 1	91 3 1 14	LC19+
5305	Clay pipe: stem Post-medieval pottery: refined white ware Glass bottle	1 1 1	1 1 2	LC18-C19
5801	Worked flint: flake	1	4	-
6104	Clay pipe: stem	1	4	Post-med
6106	Post-medieval pottery: refined white ware	2	15	LC18-C19
6200	Worked chert: scraper	1	13	-

6301	Post-medieval pottery: glazed red earthenware Slate Vessel glass: pmed wine/spirits bottle base	3 1 1	83 46 65	MC17-MC18
7000	Worked flint: blade-like	2	3	-
7008	Worked flint: blade core	1	15	-
7013	Slate Clay pipe: stem Post-medieval pottery: south Somerset glazed red earthenware	3 1 3	26 4 52	MC16-C17
7018	Bottle glass Worked flint: flake Slate Oyster shell Charcoal	1 1 4 1 1	135 1 10 5 7	Post-med
7101	Clay pipe: bowl	1	3	LC17-EC18
7213	Worked flint: flake Post-medieval pottery Oyster shell	3 3 2	3 8 1	Post-med
7300	Worked flint: core blade, flake, blade	11	41	-
7304 <5>	Sample Residue Flot 1mm Flot 0.25mm Stone Slag Coal Flint Magnetic material Charcoal			-
			23 193 10.6 26.5 0.4 0.6 2.4 5.7	
7306	Burnt stone Worked flint: flake	6 2	881 3	-
7401	Worked flint: bladelet core, flake Medieval pottery: chert-tempered fabric	2 2	21 2	-
7403	Late prehistoric pottery: black sandy	2	2	LIA?

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

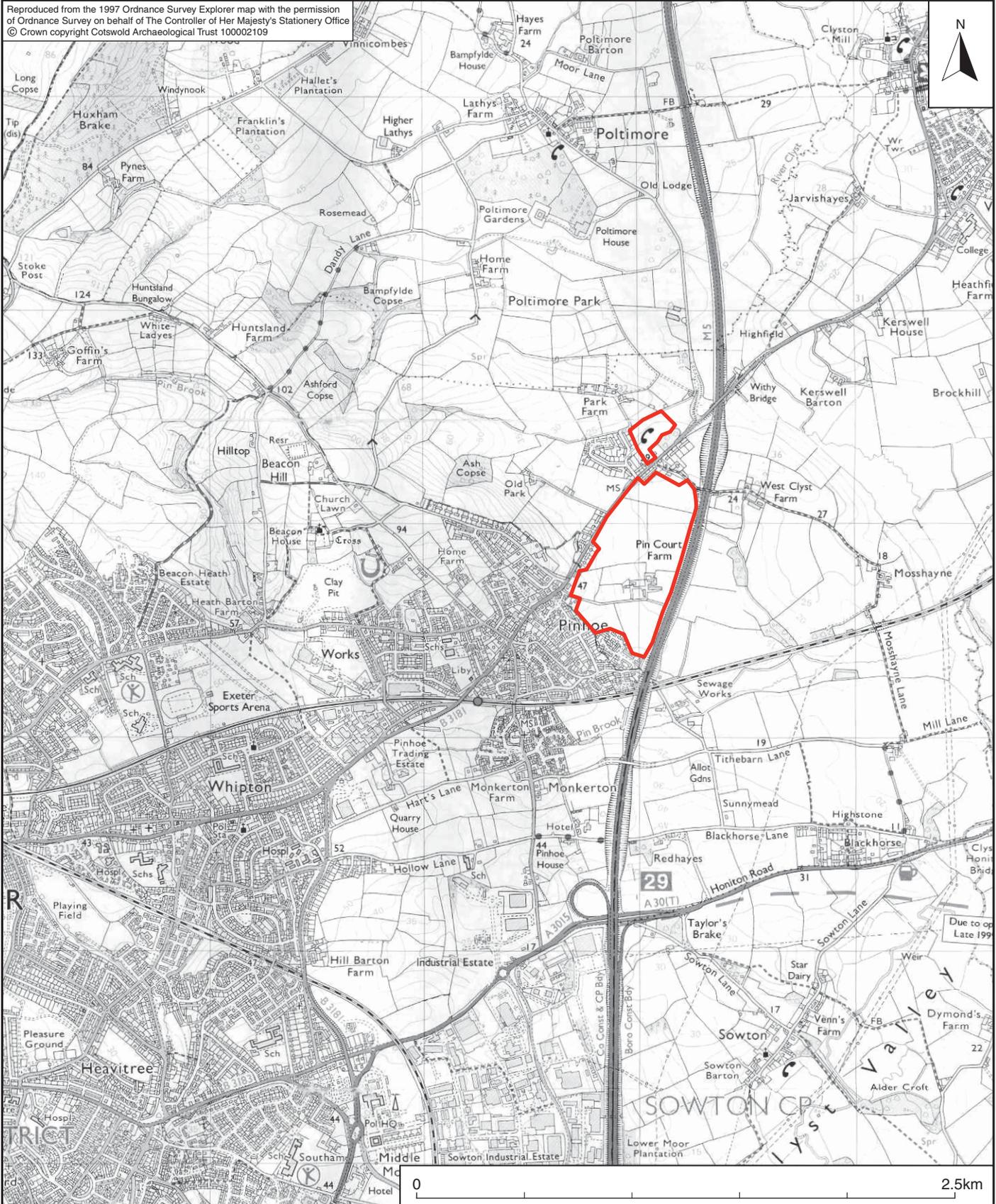
Context	Spot date	Sample	Sample volume (litres)	% of sample processed	Charcoal	Burnt bone	Seeds	Fired clay	Metal Residue	Magnetic material	Flint	Burnt stone	Other biological	Other cultural
4405	C12-	1	36	100%	A	E	B	E		A				E - Vitrified material
3410	LIA	2	18	100%	B		D			B				
3304	LIA	3	40	100%	D			E		C	E			E - Coal
902	u/d	4	40	2L Wet sieved			C							
7304	u/d	5	40	100%	A		D			D	E			E – Stone Object? E – Slag E - Coal
3406	u/d	7	3	100%	D			E	E	C				
3412	u/d	9	35	100%	D	E				C	E (burnt)	E		
3204	C12-	11	8	100%	E					C				
2208	u/d	12	32	100%	D					C				E – Coal
5107	u/d	15	24	100%	C			B		A		E		
2004	u/d	17	32	100%	D					C				E - Coal
2204	u/d	18	30	100%										

Key A = 200+ fragments, B = 100–200 fragments, C = 50–100 fragments, D = 10-50 fragments, E = 1–10

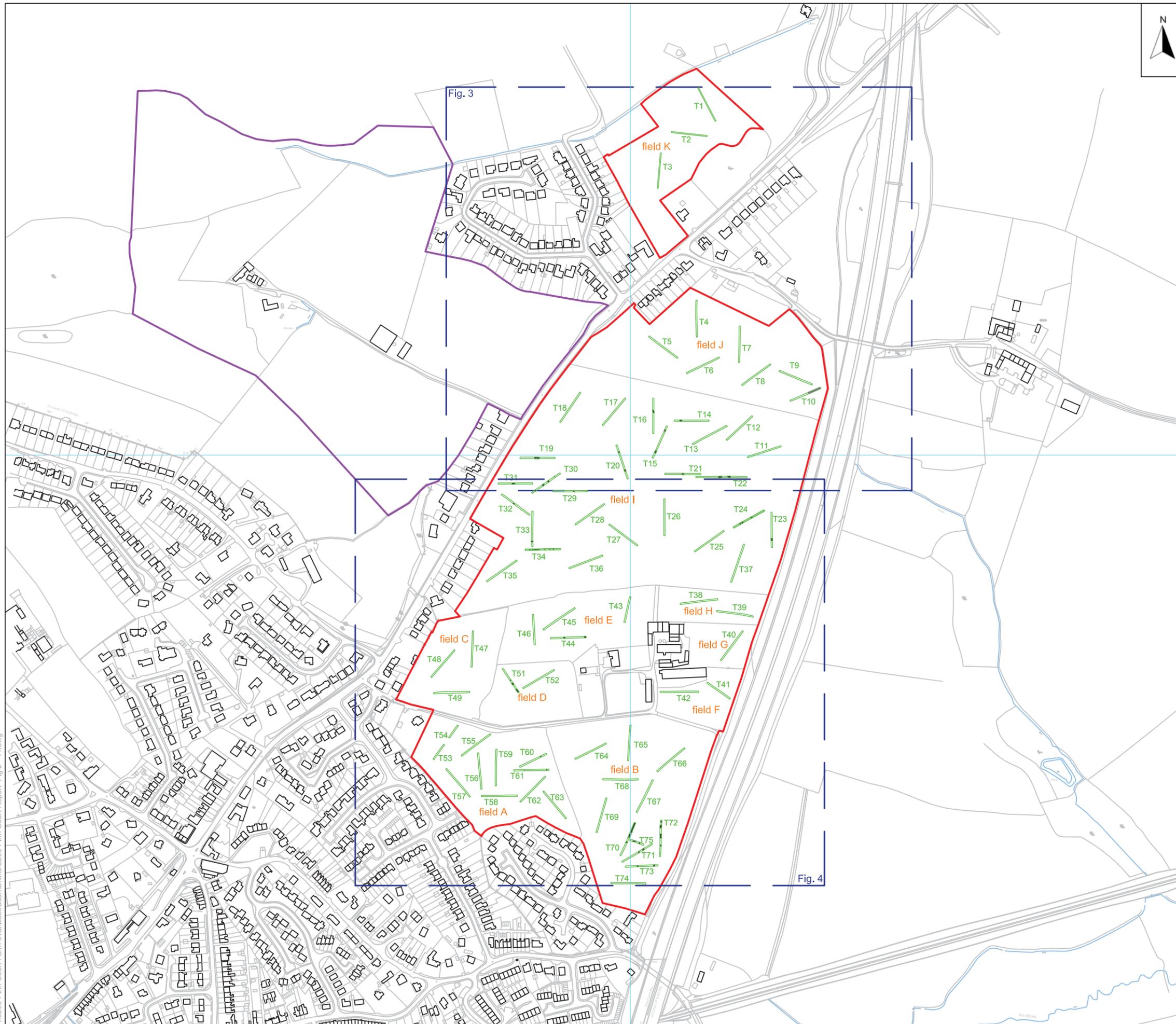
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land Around Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe, Devon	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and October 2010 on Land Around Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe, Devon. A total of seventy four trenches was excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features within the proposed development area, the majority of which were concentrated in the south of Field B and in the north and west of Field I.</p> <p>The earliest artefacts encountered consisted of flint blades/bladelets of probable Mesolithic date recovered from the topsoil and/or subsoil within trenches 24, 73 and 74.</p> <p>Evidence of Bronze Age activity was identified in trench 20, where a ditch containing Middle Bronze Age pottery, would appear to confirm the presence of a large enclosure identified by an earlier geophysical survey. Probable Late Iron Age features, suggesting potential settlement activity, were identified in trench 34. Late Iron Age ditches, possibly relating to agricultural activity and/or land division were identified in trenches 30 and 33. A further enclosure identified in trenches 70, 73 and 75 remained undated.</p> <p>A possible enclosed roundhouse was identified in trench 22. Although no closely dateable material was recovered from this feature a prehistoric date is postulated for its construction.</p> <p>Evidence for medieval activity comprised pits containing 12th to 14th-century pottery in trenches 32 and 44. Evidence for post-medieval quarrying/sand extraction was identified in trench 70. Further post-medieval or modern features, relating to agricultural activity and land division, were identified in Fields B and I.</p>	
Project dates	06-10 September 2010 and 20-15 October 2010	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey South West Archaeology 2010 100210 Historical and Archaeological Assessment South West Archaeology 2010 071121	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land Around Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe, Devon	
Study area (M ² /ha)	24ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SX 9701 9497	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Devon County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Steven Sheldon, Rebecca Riley and Jamie Wright	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter 160/2010	Pottery, flint, charcoal, slag
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter 160/2010	WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter 160/2010	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Land Around Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 10185		

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 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Land around Pinn Court Farm Pinhoe, Devon			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
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JB	1:25,000@A4	3200	1



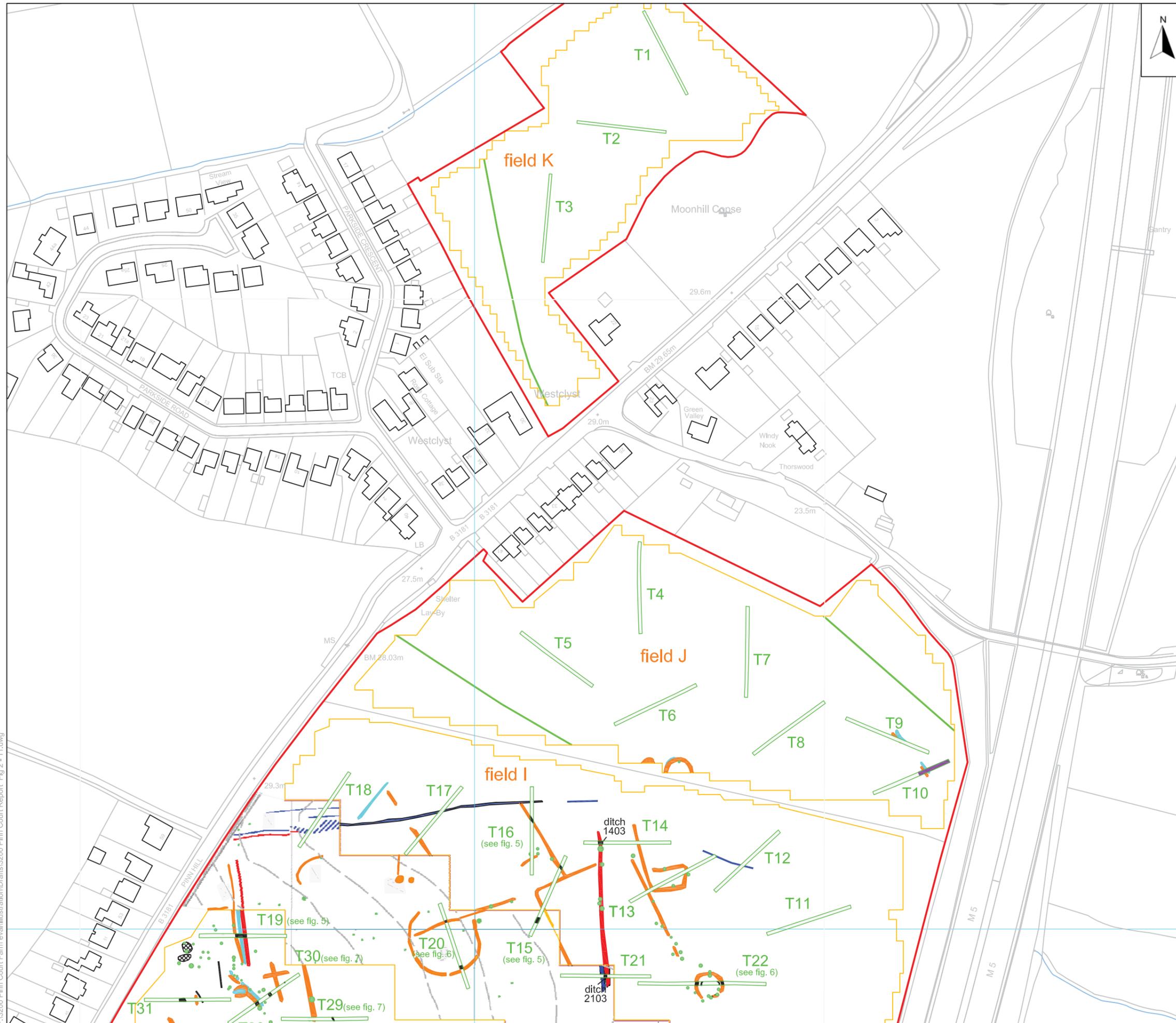
-  site
-  evaluation trench and feature
-  modern
-  deposit
-  area of previous evaluation (CA 2010)



PROJECT TITLE
Land around Pinn Court Farm
Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:5000@A3	3200	2



- site
- evaluation trench and feature
- modern
- deposit
- geophysics survey limits

geophysics key

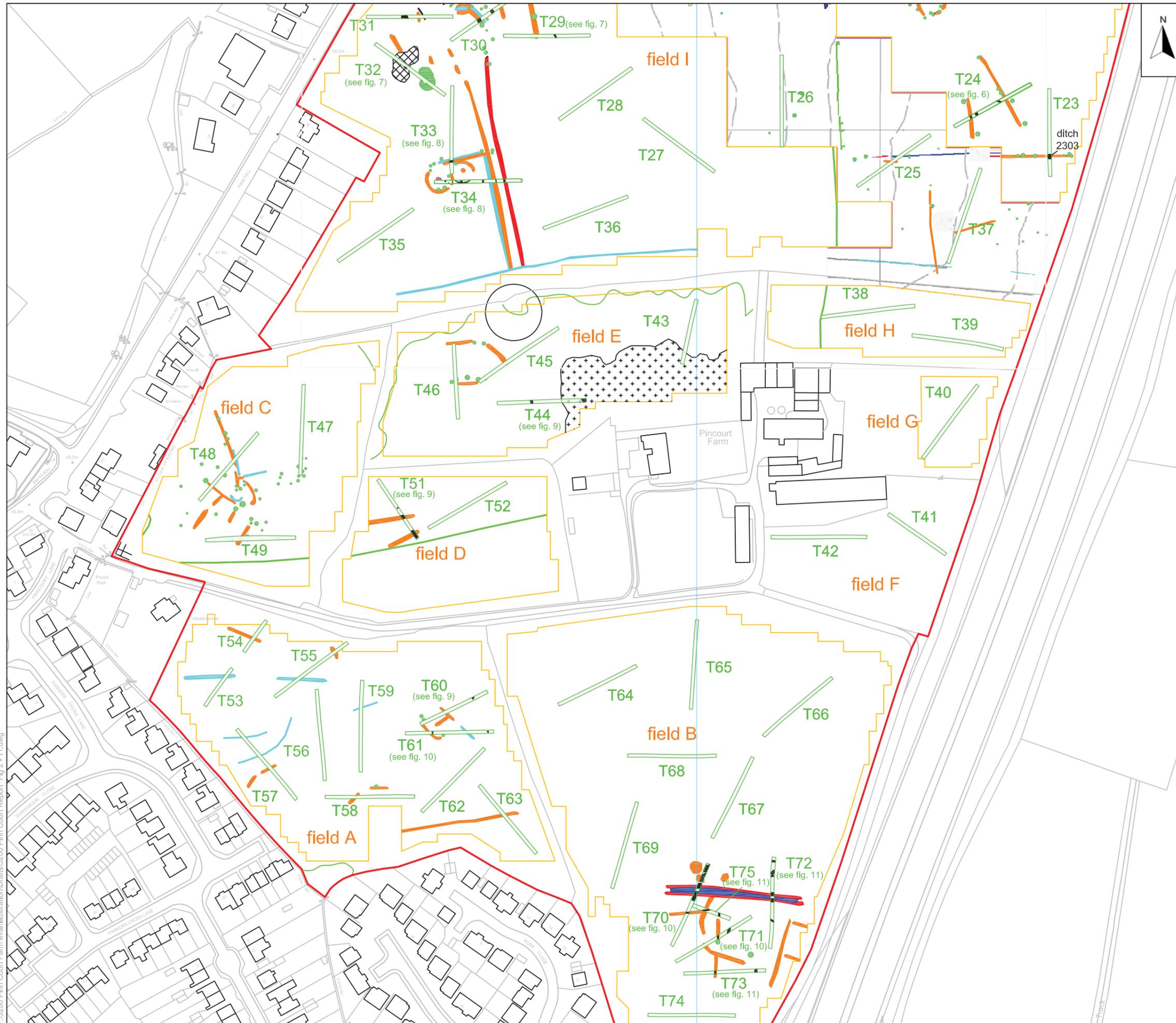
- likely archaeology: positive anomaly (has other supporting archaeological evidence)
- likely archaeology: negative anomaly (has other supporting archaeological evidence)
- possible archaeology: positive anomaly
- possible archaeology: negative anomaly
- possible archaeology: mixed anomalies
- possible archaeology: mixed anomalies indicative of rubble or near-surface geology
- possible archaeology: possible heated deposit
- ferrous response (2, 4)
- possible archaeology: linear trend in anomalies (2)
- possible archaeology: cultivation traces (2)
- recent services (trenches, pipelines, cables, manholes)
- survey marker if used



PROJECT TITLE
**Land around Pinn Court Farm
 Pinhoe, Devon**

FIGURE TITLE
**Northern area of the site, showing
 archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:2000@A3	3200	3



- site
- evaluation trench and feature
- modern
- deposit
- geophysics survey limits
- Devon Historic Environment Record

- geophysics key
- likely archaeology: positive anomaly (has other supporting archaeological evidence)
 - likely archaeology: negative anomaly (has other supporting archaeological evidence)
 - possible archaeology: positive anomaly
 - possible archaeology: negative anomaly
 - possible archaeology: mixed anomalies
 - possible archaeology: mixed anomalies indicative of rubble or near-surface geology
 - possible archaeology: possible heated deposit
 - ferrous response (2, 4)
 - possible archaeology: linear trend in anomalies (2)
 - possible archaeology: cultivation traces (2)
 - recent services (trenches, pipelines, cables, manholes)
 - survey marker if used

0 100m



PROJECT TITLE
**Land around Pinn Court Farm
 Pinhoe, Devon**

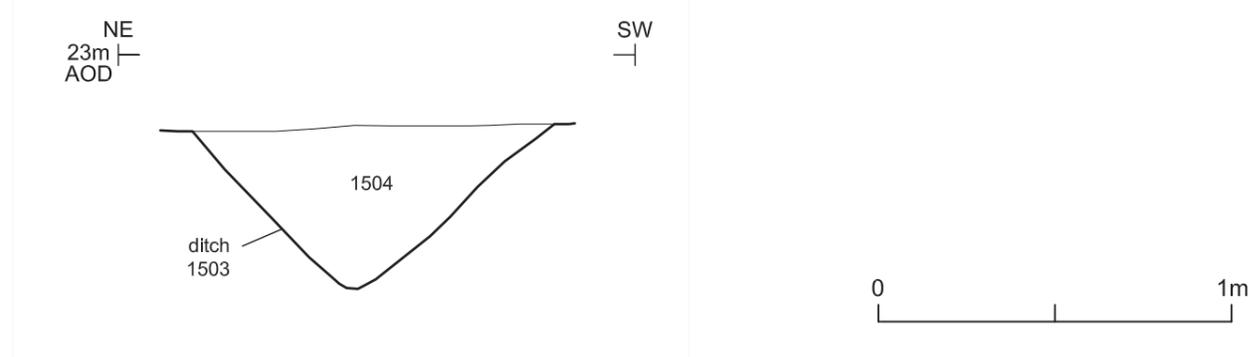
FIGURE TITLE
**Southern area of the site,
 showing archaeological features**

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Trench 15; plan



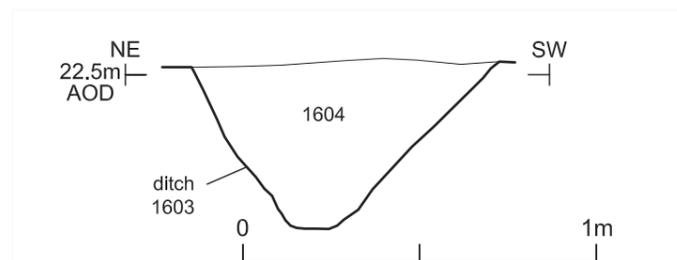
Section AA



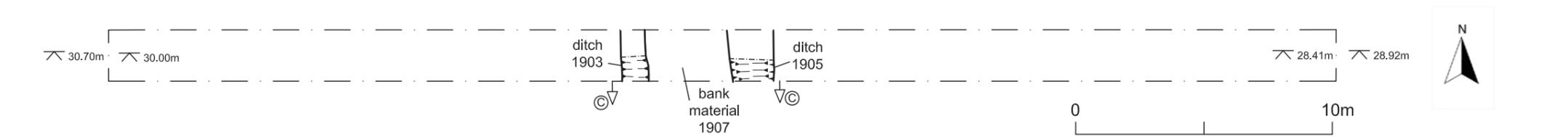
Trench 16; plan



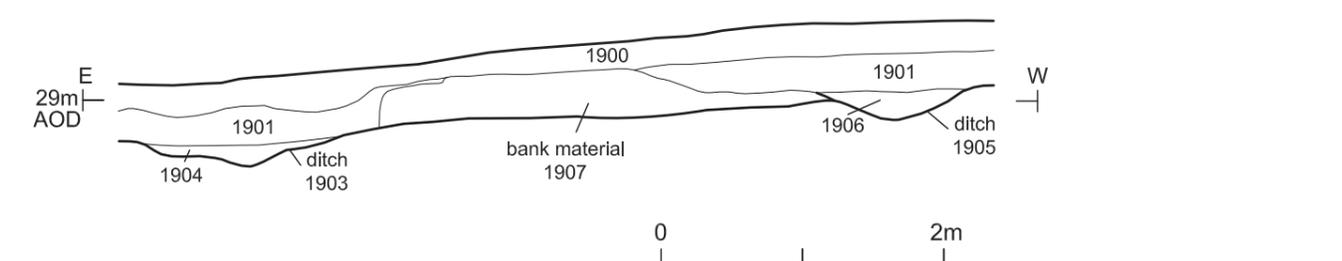
Section BB



Trench 19; plan



Section CC



P:\3200 Pinn Court Farm\evaluation\Drafts\3200 Pinn Court Report Fig 2 - 11.dwg

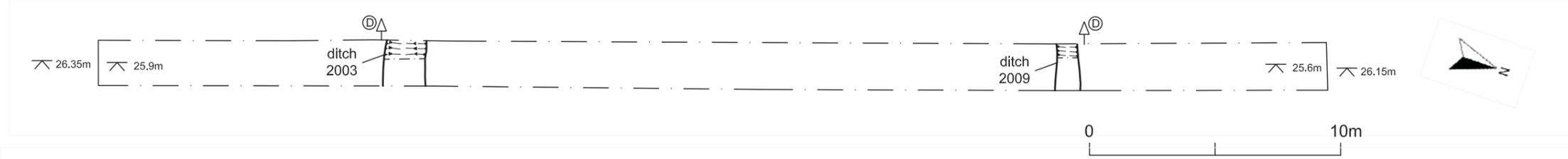


PROJECT TITLE
Land around Pinn Court Farm
Pinhoe, Devon

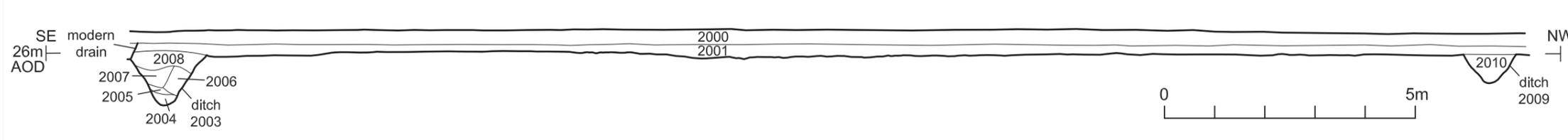
FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 15, 16 and 19; plans and sections

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JB	as shown	3200	5

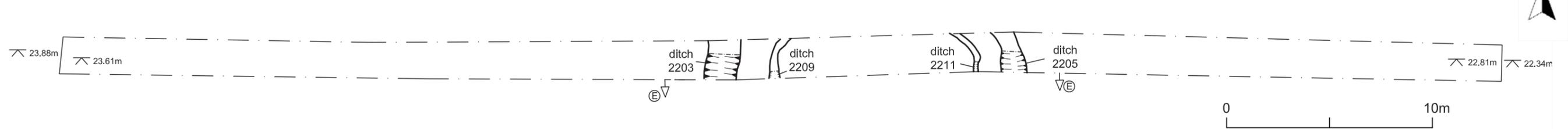
Trench 20; plan



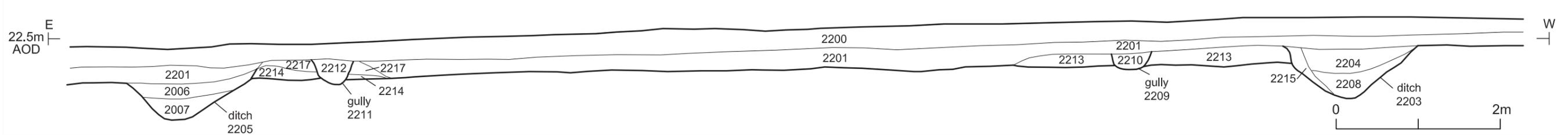
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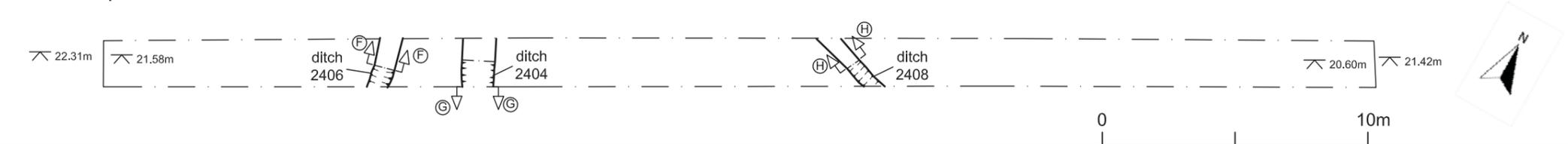
Trench 22; plan



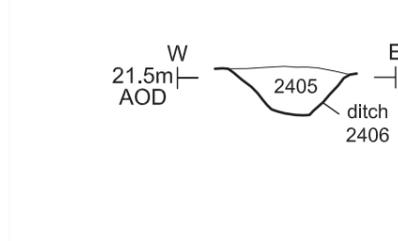
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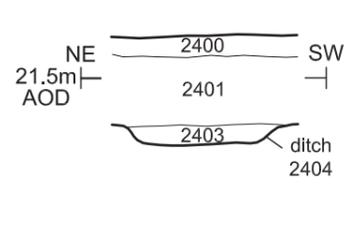
Trench 24; plan



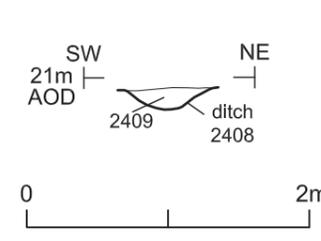
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Section GG

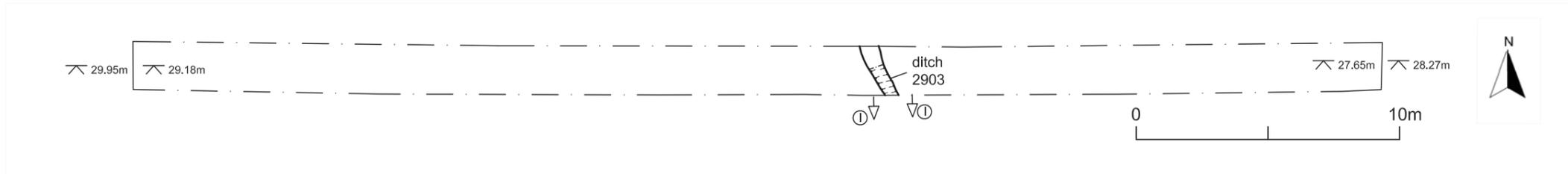


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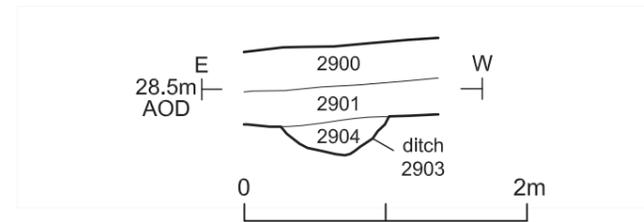


			
PROJECT TITLE Land around Pinn Court Farm Pinhoe, Devon			
FIGURE TITLE Trenches 20, 22 and 24; plans and sections			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	as shown	3200	6

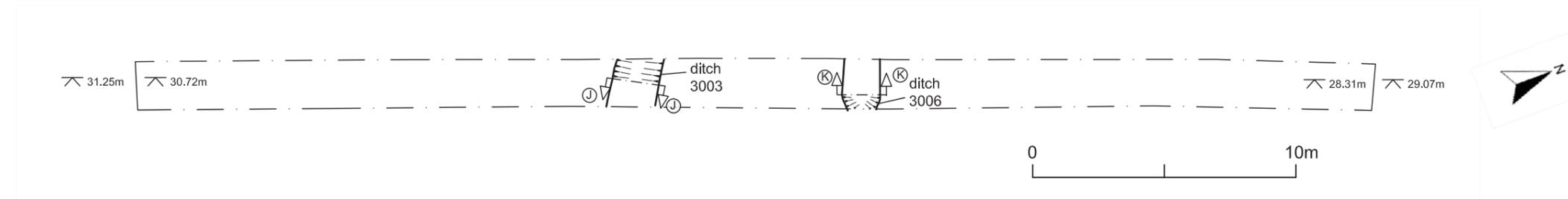
Trench 29; plan



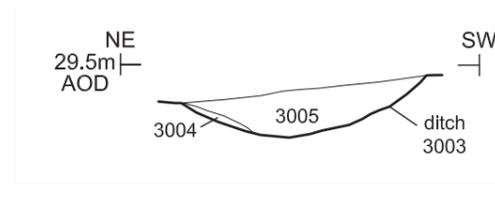
Section II



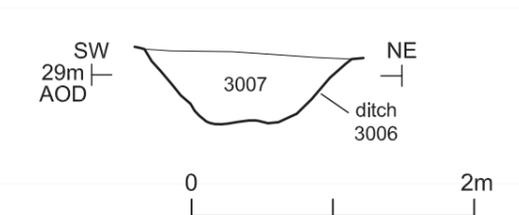
Trench 30; plan



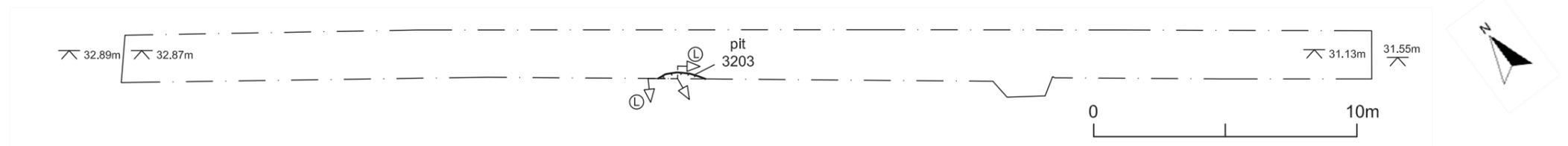
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Section KK



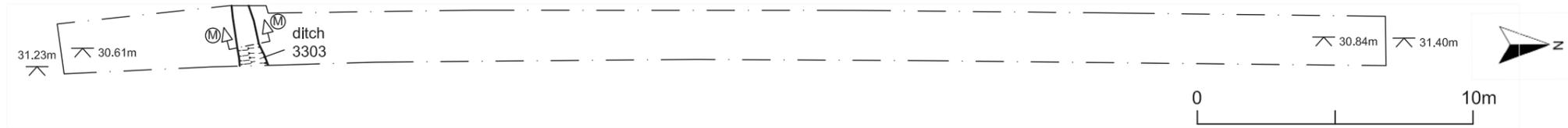
Trench 32; plan



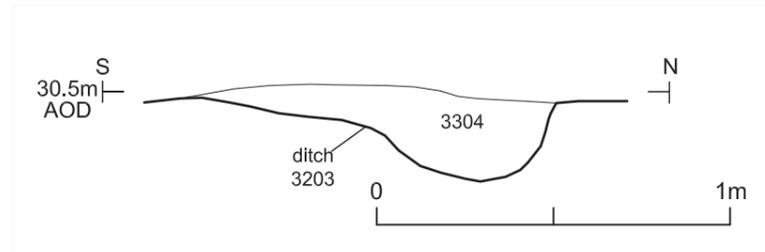
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Trench 33; plan



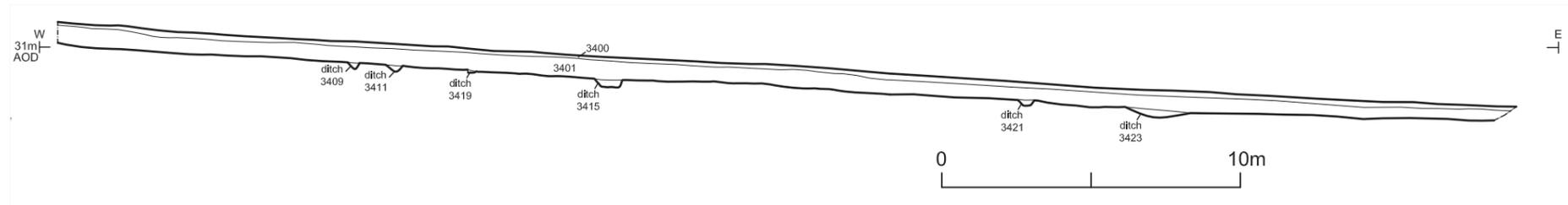
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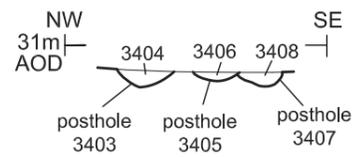
Trench 34; plan



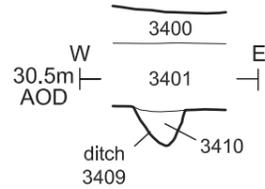
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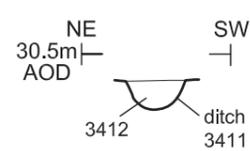
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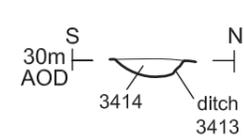
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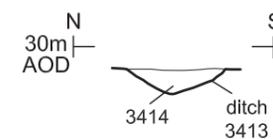
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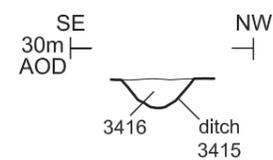
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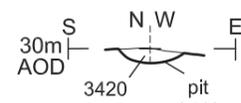
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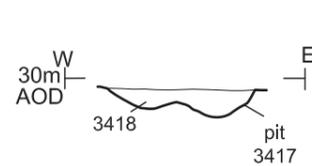
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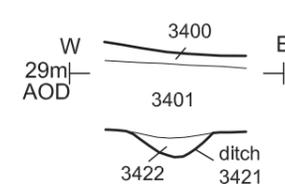
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Section VV



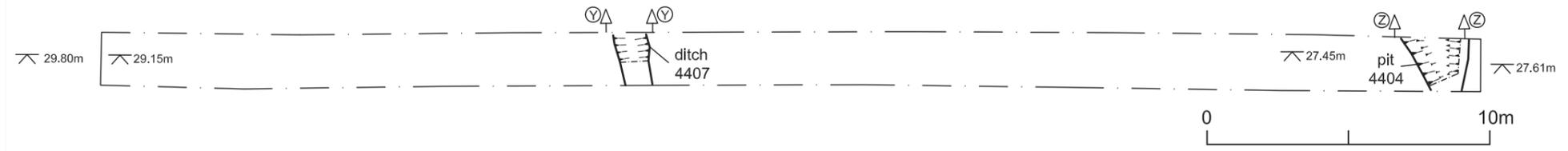
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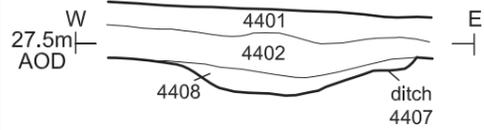
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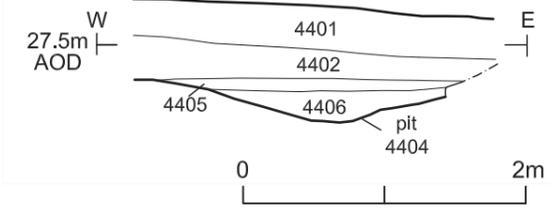
Trench 44; plan



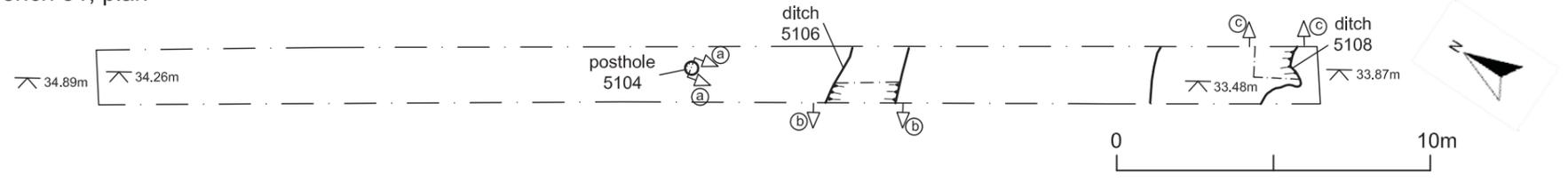
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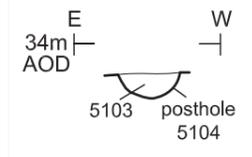
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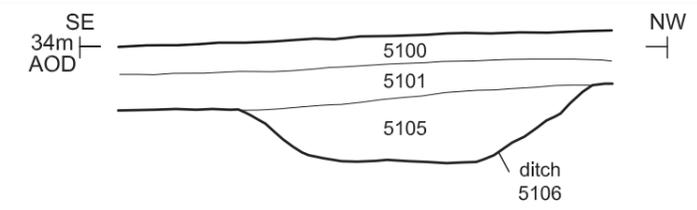
Trench 51; plan



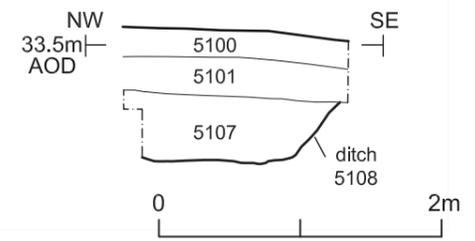
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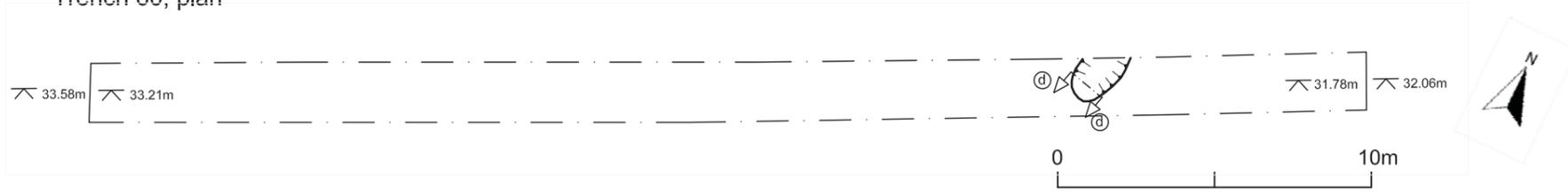
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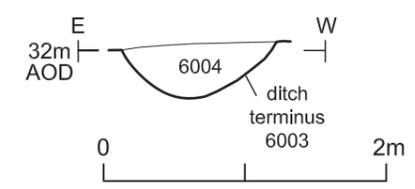
Section cc



Trench 60; plan



Section dd

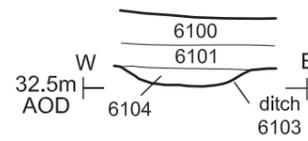


P:\3200 Pinn Court Farm\Illustration\Drafts\3200 Pinn Court Report Fig 2 - 11.dwg

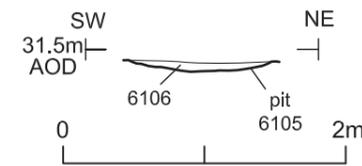
Trench 61; plan



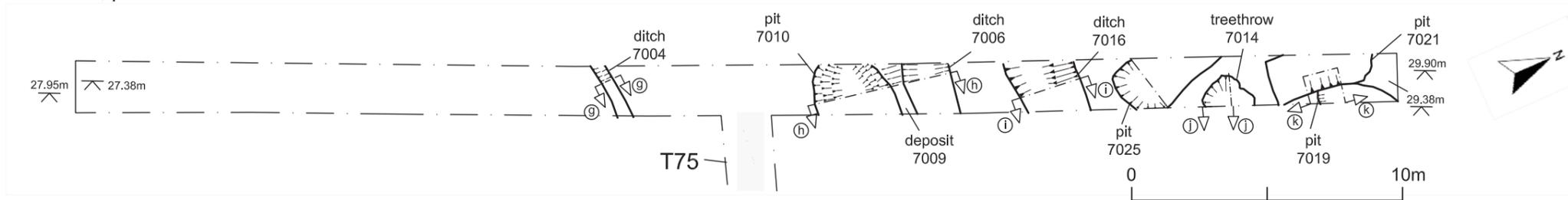
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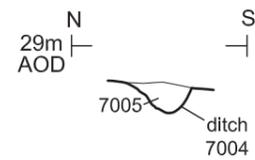
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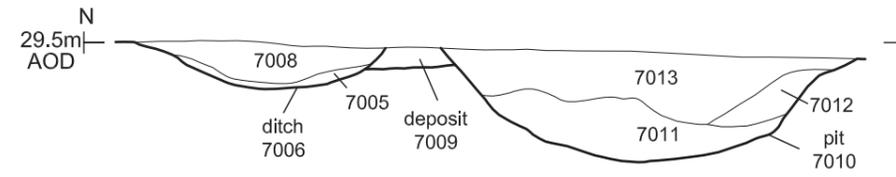
Trench 70; plan



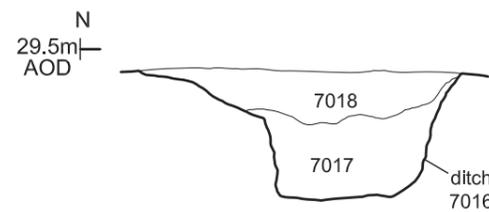
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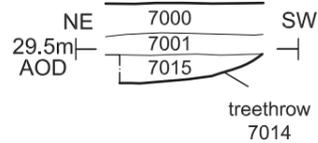
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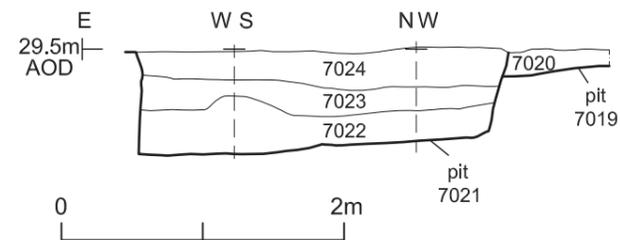
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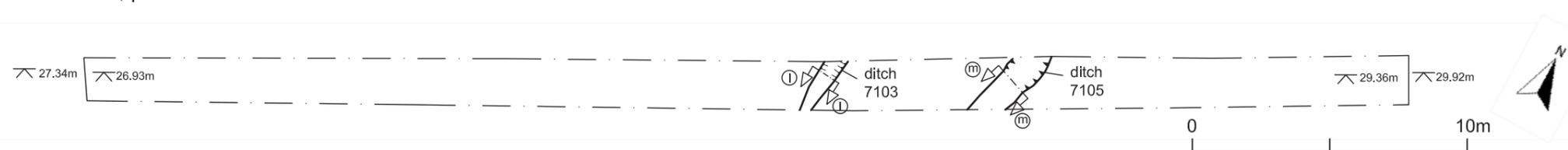
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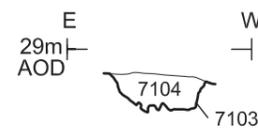
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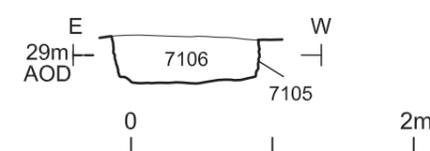
Trench 71; plan



Section ll



Section mm





12 General shot, Field A and B



13 General shot, Field I



14 General shot, Field I



15 North-west facing section of ditch 2003, looking south-east (1m scale)

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> Land around Pinn Court Farm Pinhoe, Devon			
<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Photographs			
<small>DRAWN BY</small>	<small>SCALE</small>	<small>PROJECT NO.</small>	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
JB	n/a	3200	12 - 15



16 North facing section of ditch 22005, looking south (1m scale)



17 South facing section of ditch 3411, looking north (0.4m scale)



18 Postholes 3403, 3405 and 3407, looking north-west (1m scale)

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> Land around Pinn Court Farm Pinhoe, Devon			
<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Photographs			
<small>DRAWN BY</small>	<small>SCALE</small>	<small>PROJECT NO.</small>	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
JB	n/a	3200	16-18



19 Trench 70, showing extraction pits, looking south-west (2x1m scale)



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land around Pinn Court Farm
Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

JB

SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3200

FIGURE NO.

19