

**CLOAKHAM LAWNS
AXMINSTER
DEVON**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

CSJ PLANNING

on behalf of

AXMINSTER CARPETS LTD

CA PROJECT: 3160
CA REPORT: 10109

JULY 2010

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date	23 July 2010
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Cloakham Lawns
Location:	Axminster, Devon
NGR:	SY 3022 9925
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	5-9 July 2010
Planning Reference:	10/0816/MOUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
Site Code:	CLA 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2010 at Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon. Twelve trenches were excavated.

A small quantity of residual flint and chert pieces was recovered, providing evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although no features of this date were identified.

A small number of ditches likely to have been Roman field boundaries were identified. These were aligned differently to ditches containing post-medieval artefacts. One ditch contained Roman pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Small quantities of iron slag were also recovered from two of these ditches, including one piece incorporating a sherd of Roman pottery.

The majority of features exposed during the evaluation comprised furrows or field boundaries, some of which correspond with field boundaries depicted on historic maps and with visible earthworks. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from many of these features, although it is possible that some originated during the medieval period.

A small number of modern features were also identified and relate to a pumping station seen on a 1948 aerial photograph of the site, to field boundaries and to tenement occupation. No remains relating to the Second World War defences known to have existed within the site were exposed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CSJ Planning on behalf of Axminster Carpets Ltd at Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon (centred on NGR: SY 3022 9925; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for a mixed use development, comprising private dwellings, commercial buildings, areas of public open space and the retention of existing recreational facilities.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a recommendation by Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (DCCHEs), archaeological advisor to East Devon Council, for a programme of archaeological investigation. This evaluation forms part of that programme and has been guided by discussions with Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer for Devon County Council, and was undertaken in accordance with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Stephen Reed. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE) (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Stephen Reed, including a site visit on 8 July 2010.

The site

1.3 The site is approximately 10ha in area and is situated to the north of Axminster, on the eastern side of the River Axe (Fig. 2). It is bounded to the north by fields, to the east by the B3261, to the south-west by the Mill Brook and to the west by playing fields and the Yeovil Junction and Exeter Railway. The majority of the site comprises pasture fields, but it also includes farm buildings, a sports facility and areas of waste ground. The topography of the site is variable, with the north-eastern and south-eastern areas lying on high ground and ground level falling away to the west and south-west towards the River Axe and the Mill Brook respectively.

1.4 The underlying solid geology of the site is mapped as Triassic and Permian Keuper Marls, overlain in the eastern part of the site by Triassic and Permian Rhaetic Beds and in the north-eastern part by Lower Lias (BGS 1984). These deposits are mapped as being overlain by Alluvium in the western part of the site and by Valley

Gravel on the higher ground in the eastern parts (ibid.). Flint gravels were exposed at the bases of all the evaluation trenches.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 A desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2009 describes the cultural heritage of the site fully (CA 2009). A summary of that information is provided below.

- 1.6 The assessment suggests that valley gravels, such as those present in the eastern parts of the site, have potential as a possible location for prehistoric settlement (CA 2009). It also highlighted the potential for Roman roadside settlement associated with the line of the Fosse Way Roman road which runs along the eastern edge of the site, broadly along the line of the B3261. Medieval activity appears to have been focused to the north and south of the site, at Weycroft and Axminster, with the site itself most probably lying within an open-field landscape. The earliest available cartographic source, the 1778 Map of the Manor of Axminster, indicates that the site remained in agricultural use until the early 19th century when it became part of a park for Cloakham House, at which time it became known as Cloakham Lawns (ibid.).

- 1.7 During the Second World War the site lay within the Taunton Stop Line, a defensive feature extending for over 50 miles from Seaton on the Devon coast to Highbridge on the Bristol Channel and built to stop a potential German landing on the south-west peninsula (CA 2009). Remains associated with the Stop Line are present within the site and include an anti-tank cube as well as possible below-ground remains of an anti-tank ditch and pillbox shown on 1940s aerial photographs (ibid.).

- 1.8 A geophysical survey of the site carried out in 2010 by Pre-Construct Geophysics revealed a number of anomalies (PCG 2010). The majority of the recorded anomalies reflected modern/recent activity, such as former field boundaries, buried services and miscellaneous ferrous debris. However within the south-eastern part of the site two possible ditches were recorded running at a different alignment to the historic and modern field boundaries (ibid.). Further recorded anomalies included the location of the Second World War pillbox and a relatively strong magnetic anomaly

at the southern end of the site thought to represent a natural phenomenon or a scatter of brick and tile fragments (ibid.)

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 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

- 1.10 During an on-site meeting between Messrs Bateman and Reed (CA and DCCHES respectively) on 9 June 2010, the location and extent of the evaluation trenching was agreed. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 12 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches measured between 19m and 65m in length and were all 1.8m in width. Due to the presence of trees and buried services, minor variations to the trench layout as agreed in the WSI were undertaken with the approval of Mr Stephen Reed.
- 1.11 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).
- 1.12 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 no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, along with the site

archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B. Trenches 1, 2 and 11 contained no archaeological features and are not discussed further. In addition to the features described below, prehistoric worked flint and chert flakes were recovered as residual material alongside Roman and later finds from the topsoil and within the fills of Roman and later ditches. None of the flint or chert pieces were closely dateable beyond a broad Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

2.3 Trench 3 (40m in length) was located within an area of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and thought to represent either modern disturbance or naturally occurring ferrous material (PCG 2010).

2.4 The earliest encountered deposit was the natural flint gravel, exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.4m below the present ground level (BPGL). The gravel had been cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 304 (Fig. 3). Ditch 304 was 3.3m wide and 0.55m deep with a broad, flat-based profile. Its lower fill (305) consisted of clay silt and contained post-medieval pottery dating to the 17th to 18th centuries. This infilling had left the ditch partially open and its final fill was part of clay silt layer 302 which extended throughout the trench and which formed a low earthwork bank sealing the ditch. This bank extended eastwards from the trench as a visible earthwork, and corresponded to a line of trees, suggesting that the bank and ditch formed part of a former field boundary.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.5 Trench 4 (52m in length) was located to investigate a series of linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (PCG 2010). The majority of these were aligned east/west and were provisionally interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. A further anomaly on the same alignment corresponded with a field boundary depicted on the 1778 map (CA 2009). The final linear anomaly was

aligned north-west/south-east and was identified as being of possible earlier origin (PCG 2010).

- 2.6 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural flint gravel, exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.5m BPGL. At the north-eastern end of the trench the gravel was cut by north/south aligned ditch 406. Ditch 406 was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep and had a U-shaped profile (Fig. 3). It contained a single fill, 407, which remained undated and which was sealed by the subsoil.
- 2.7 Within the centre of the trench the gravel was cut by shallow ditch 404, which corresponded with the east/west aligned geophysical anomaly and a field boundary depicted on the 1778 map (see Figs. 2 and 3) . It was filled with a single deposit, 405, which contained 18th-century finds, including a clay tobacco pipe stem, pottery and glass as well as fired clay pieces and a residual prehistoric flint flake.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.8 Trench 5 (50m in length) was located to investigate two east/west aligned linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, provisionally interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation (PCG 2010).
- 2.9 Natural flint gravel was exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.5m BPGL. At the western end of the trench, the gravel substrate dipped away to a depth of 1.35m BPGL. This dip corresponds with the projected southern continuation of an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey as a possible palaeochannel (PCG 2010). It contained a series of natural gravelly fills, none of which included waterlogged or peat deposits and all of which remained undated.
- 2.10 Towards the eastern end of the trench, the gravel substrate was cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 512 (Fig. 4) . Ditch 512 was 1m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 3). It contained a single gravelly fill (513) which remained undated.
- 2.11 Ditch 512 was truncated by east-west aligned furrow 510 the location of which corresponded with one of the geophysical anomalies provisionally interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, an interpretation confirmed by its broad, shallow profile (it was at least 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep) and the fact that it was cut

through the subsoil. A further furrow, 508, identified in the centre of the trench also cut through the subsoil and corresponded to a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.12 Trench 6 (35m in length) was located to investigate a north-west/south-east aligned anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and interpreted as having possible early origins (PCG 2010).
- 2.13 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural flint gravel, exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.5m BPGL. The gravel was cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 614 which corresponded with the anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 4). Ditch 614 was 0.73m wide and 0.18m deep and had a flat-based to U-shaped profile (Fig. 3). It contained a single gravelly fill, 615, from which Roman pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD was recovered, along with fired clay, fragments of slag, and a residual chert flake.
- 2.14 North/south aligned ditch 616 was exposed at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 4). It was cut through the gravel substrate and was 1.9m wide and 0.34m deep with a broad U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill, 617, from which three small pieces of iron smelting slag were recovered, including one piece incorporating a sherd of Roman pottery.
- 2.15 A series of five postholes (604, 606, 608, 610, and 612) was exposed at the western end of the trench (Fig. 4). Although they remained undated, they correspond with the line of a field boundary depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping and were filled with material similar to the topsoil and are therefore likely to be modern in date.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 5 and 7)

- 2.16 Trench 7 (65m in length) was located to investigate a series of east/west aligned earthwork banks and a series of east/west aligned linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and provisionally identified as a combination of possible furrows and former field boundaries (PCG 2010). An arm of the trench running eastwards also bisected another anomaly thought to be part of a palaeochannel (ibid.).
- 2.17 The earliest encountered deposit was the natural flint gravel, exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.4m BPGL. Within the eastern spur of the trench,

the gravel substrate dipped away to a depth of 2m BPGL. This dip corresponds with the anomaly identified during the geophysical survey as a possible palaeochannel. It contained a series of natural gravelly fills, none of which included waterlogged or peat deposits, all of which remained undated and were sealed by the subsoil.

- 2.18 Three east/west aligned terraces in the gravel substrate were identified (Figs. 5 and 7). These terraces were overlain by the subsoil and topsoil to create the series of earthwork banks described above. At the foot of each terrace, the subsoil had been cut by an east/west aligned ditch (ditches 704, 706 and 708) (see Fig. 4, photograph). All of the ditches were asymmetrical, with steeper upslope edges and shallower downslope edges and were between 1.7m to 2.9m in width and 0.68m to 1.1m in depth. Ditch 706 was exposed along the east/west spur of the trench, where it became shallower until it terminated within the trench. All of the ditches contained homogenous gravelly fills of which fill 707 of ditch 706 contained post-medieval pottery dating to the 16th to 18th centuries.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

- 2.19 Trench 8 (19m in length) was located close to the Fosse Way to investigate the possible survival of road deposits.
- 2.20 The earliest encountered deposit was the natural flint gravel, exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.4m BPGL. It was overlain by subsoil 802 which was itself cut by a large pit, 804, which was exposed to a depth of 0.95m without its base being encountered. The pit contained a single fill (805) derived from redeposited topsoil, which contained modern finds including metal scraps and brick and stone fragments. These finds were not retained.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

- 2.21 Trench 9 (45m in length) was located to investigate two north-east/south-west aligned linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (PCG 2010).
- 2.22 Natural flint gravel was exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.8m BPGL. The gravel was overlain by layer 902 which contained occasional brick fragments and which had been cut by feature 904. Feature 904 was 5m wide and 0.7m deep with a flat base and contained a single grey clay fill (905) which included modern brick fragments (not retained). Its location and alignment corresponded with the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

- 2.23 Trench 10 (50m in length) was located to investigate a zone of probable modern rubble identified during the geophysical survey (PCG 2010).
- 2.24 The earliest encountered deposit was the natural flint gravel, exposed at an average depth of 0.6m BPGL. At the south-eastern end of the trench, the gravel had been cut by undated north-east/south-west aligned ditch 1004 that broadly correlates with a boundary depicted on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map of the site (CA 2009).
- 2.25 Within the central part of the trench a concrete floor surface and several brick walls were exposed. These correspond with the location of a pumping station visible on an aerial photograph of 1948 (CA 2009) and with the area of probable modern rubble identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2 and 6)

- 2.26 Trench 12 (50m in length) was located to investigate two east/west aligned linear anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. The northernmost of these was provisionally identified as a possible furrow, whilst the southernmost corresponded with a field boundary depicted on the 1778 map (PCG 2010 and CA 2009).
- 2.27 Natural flint gravel was exposed throughout the trench at an average depth of 0.55m BPGL. At the southern end of the trench, the gravel substrate was cut by parallel east/west aligned ditches 1204 and 1206. Both ditches had broad, flat-based profiles and measured 1.3m to 1.7m in width and up to 0.25m in depth. Pottery dating to the 19th to 20th centuries was recovered from fill 1205 of ditch 1204. The location of the ditches suggests that they relate to the field boundary depicted on the 1778 map, which on the evidence of the evaluation comprised two ditches, probably flanking a bank of which no traces remain. No evidence for the northern anomaly was identified.

The Finds Evidence

- 2.28 Artefacts were recovered from 11 deposits and included pottery, fired clay, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, slag, ceramic building material, glass and worked flint (Appendix B).
- 2.29 Roman pottery was recovered from fill 615 of ditch 614 (Trench 6). This material comprises six sherds of Black-Burnished ware, probably of early Roman date (1st to

2nd centuries AD). One sherd features a foot ring, unusual in Black-Burnished forms recovered beyond the core area of local distribution, but known to occur on some fineware bowl forms from Ilchester and Dorchester (Seager-Smith 1993).

- 2.30 The other pottery sherds are post-medieval and comprise South Somerset slipware, miscellaneous glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware and later refined whitewares.
- 2.31 Prehistoric worked flint and Greensand chert flakes were recovered from four deposits (Appendix B). All were redeposited, having been found alongside Roman or later finds. None of this material features secondary working or is otherwise closely dateable but the flint and chert is most likely representative of Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age activity in the wider area.
- 2.32 Two deposits, 615 and 617, produced metallurgical residues in the form of ironworking slags. Almost all is 'undiagnostic', although one piece, recovered from fill 617 (ditch 616), exhibits the characteristic high-density grey colouring and 'ropey' texture common for free-flowing smelting slags that are most commonly associated with iron working pre-dating the post-medieval period. From the same deposit, 617, one fragment of slag incorporates a sherd of Roman pottery.

3. DISCUSSION

Prehistoric

- 3.1 The recovered flint and chert pieces provide evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although no cut features of this date were identified within the application area.

Roman

- 3.2 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 614 and, in all probability, north/south aligned ditch 616 (Trench 6) are dateable to the Roman period. Both followed different alignments to the majority of features on the site which relate to medieval/post-medieval agriculture. Undated ditch 512 (Trench 5) and ditch 406 (Trench 4) also followed alignments that differed from those of the medieval/post-medieval features and may also be of Roman date. A possible continuation of ditch 512 identified as a

geophysical anomaly was not exposed in Trench 4. These ditches are likely to have formed part of a Roman field system.

- 3.3 Small quantities of iron slag were recovered from the dated Roman ditches and may relate to activity occurring in the wider vicinity of the site, although no features directly relating to iron processing were exposed during the evaluation.

Medieval and post-medieval

- 3.4 The majority of features exposed during the evaluation comprised furrows or field boundaries. Many of these features, including examples in Trenches 4, 7, 10 and 12, correspond with field boundaries depicted on historic maps, whilst examples in Trenches 3 and 7 correspond with visible earthworks.

- 3.5 The three ditches in Trench 7 appear to represent the establishment of field boundaries adjacent to existing natural terraces in the gravel substrate. A series of narrow plots corresponding to these boundaries is depicted on the 1778 map (CA 2009).

- 3.6 Although post-medieval finds were recovered from the ditches and furrows, it is possible that some of the features originated in the medieval period, although no evidence for this was recovered during the evaluation.

Modern

- 3.7 The small number of modern features exposed relate to the pumping station seen on the 1948 aerial photograph of the site (Trench 10; CA 2009), to field boundaries (Trenches 6 and 9) and to tenement occupation (Trench 8). No remains relating to the Taunton Stop Line were exposed.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Hart, assisted by Caroline Allward, Jonathon Boon and Charlotte Haines. The report was written by Jonathan Hart with illustrations prepared by Pete Moore. The archive has been compiled by Jonathan Hart and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

5. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 1984 *Geological Survey of England and Wales: Sheet 326/340 Sidmouth*. Solid and Drift Edition 1:50,000
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* CA typescript report No. **08205**
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- Seager-Smith, R. 1993 'Black burnished ware and other Southern British coarsewares', in Woodward *et al.*, 229-84
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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.15	
102	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.19	
103	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.18	
202	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.12	
203	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.28	
204	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.14	
302	Layer	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.26	
303	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
304	Cut	Ditch: E/W aligned, broad, flat-based profile	3.3	0.55	
305	Fill	Lower fill of 304: mid brown clay silt with occasional flint gravel	1.84	0.34	C17-18

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
401	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.15	
402	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.35	
403	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
404	Cut	Ditch: E/W aligned, U-shaped profile	0.88	0.14	
405	Fill	Only fill of 404: mid brown clay silt with flint gravel	0.88	0.14	C18
406	Cut	Ditch: NW/SE aligned, U-shaped profile	0.6	0.2	
407	Fill	Only fill of 406: mid grey-brown clay silt with flint gravel	0.6	0.2	

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
501	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.3	C17-18
502	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.2	
503	Layer	Fill of palaeochannel: brown sandy silt with flint gravel		0.4	
504	Layer	Fill of palaeochannel: red-brown sandy silt with flint gravel		0.1	
505	Layer	Fill of palaeochannel: red-brown sandy silt with flint gravel		0.6	
506	Layer	Fill of palaeochannel: red-brown sandy silt with flint gravel		0.4	
507	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
508	Cut	Furrow: curvilinear, E/W aligned, U-shaped profile	0.55	0.1	
509	Fill	Only fill of 508: mid brown-grey clay silt	0.55	0.1	C16-18
510	Cut	Furrow: curvilinear, E/W aligned, U-shaped profile	>1.5	0.3	
511	Fill	Only fill of 510: brown-grey clay silt	>1.5	0.3	
512	Cut	Ditch: NW/SE aligned, U-shaped profile	1.0	0.28	
513	Fill	Only fill of 512: mid grey-brown clay silt with flint gravel	1.0	0.28	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
601	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.15	
602	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.35	
603	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
604	Cut	Posthole: unexcavated	0.4		
605	Fill	Fill of 604: grey-brown clay silt	0.4		
606	Cut	Posthole: unexcavated	0.4		
607	Fill	Fill of 606: grey-brown clay silt	0.4		
608	Cut	Posthole: vertical edges, flat base	0.4	0.25	
609	Fill	Fill of 608: grey-brown clay silt	0.4	0.25	
610	Cut	Posthole: vertical edges, flat base	0.4	0.2	
611	Fill	Fill of 610: grey-brown clay silt	0.4	0.2	
612	Cut	Posthole: unexcavated	0.4		
613	Fill	Fill of 612: grey-brown clay silt	0.4		
614	Cut	Ditch: NW/SE aligned, U-shaped profile	0.73	0.18	
615	Fill	Only fill of 512: mid grey-brown clay silt with flint gravel	0.73	0.18	C1-2
616	Cut	Ditch: N/S aligned, U-shaped profile	1.9	0.34	
617	Fill	Only fill of 512: mid grey-brown clay silt with flint gravel	1.9	0.34	Roman

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
701	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.2	
702	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.2	
703	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
704	Cut	Ditch: E/W aligned, U-shaped profile	1.7	0.68	
705	Fill	Only fill of 704: mid grey brown clay silt with flint gravel	1.7	0.68	
706	Cut	Ditch: E/W aligned, V-shaped profile	1.8	0.7	
707	Fill	Lower fill of 706: mid grey brown clay silt with flint gravel	1.8	0.7	C16-18
708	Cut	Ditch: E/W aligned, stepped U-shaped profile	2.9	1.1	
709	Fill	Only fill of 708: mid grey brown clay silt with flint gravel	2.9	1.1	
710	Fill	Upper fill of 706: brown sandy silt with flint gravel bands		2.0	

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
801	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.1	
802	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.3	
803	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
804	Cut	Pit: almost vertical sides, flat base	>3.0	>0.95	
805	Fill	Only fill of 804: mid grey-brown clay silt with modern finds (metal, brick) and stone rubble (finds not retained)	>3.0	>0.95	Modern

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.1	
902	layer	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel and occasional brick fragments		0.7	
903	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
904	Cut	Ditch: NE/SW aligned, flat based	5.0	0.7	
905	Fill	Only fill of 904: grey clay with brick fragments (not retained)	5.0	0.7	

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.1	
1002	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.5	
1003	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
1004	Cut	Ditch: N/S aligned, U-shaped profile	0.6	0.17	
1005	Fill	Only fill of 1004: brown-grey silty clay with flint gravel	0.6	0.17	
1006	cut	Construction cut for pumping station structures (not fully exposed)	>6.6		
1007	wall	Red brick wall of pumping station	0.6		
1008	wall	Red brick wall of pumping station	0.27		
1009	Surface	Concrete surface of pumping station	>6.0		

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.15	
1102	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.4	
1103	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt		0.15	
1202	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt with flint gravel		0.35	
1203	Natural	Flint gravel in an orange sandy matrix		-	
1204	Cut	Ditch: E/W aligned, flat-based	1.3	0.25	
1205	Fill	Only fill of 1204: grey clay silt with gravel	1.3	0.25	C19-20
1206	Cut	Ditch: E/W aligned, flat-based	1.7	0.15	
1207	Fill	Only fill of 1206: brown clay silt	1.7	0.15	

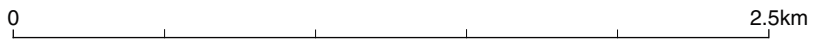
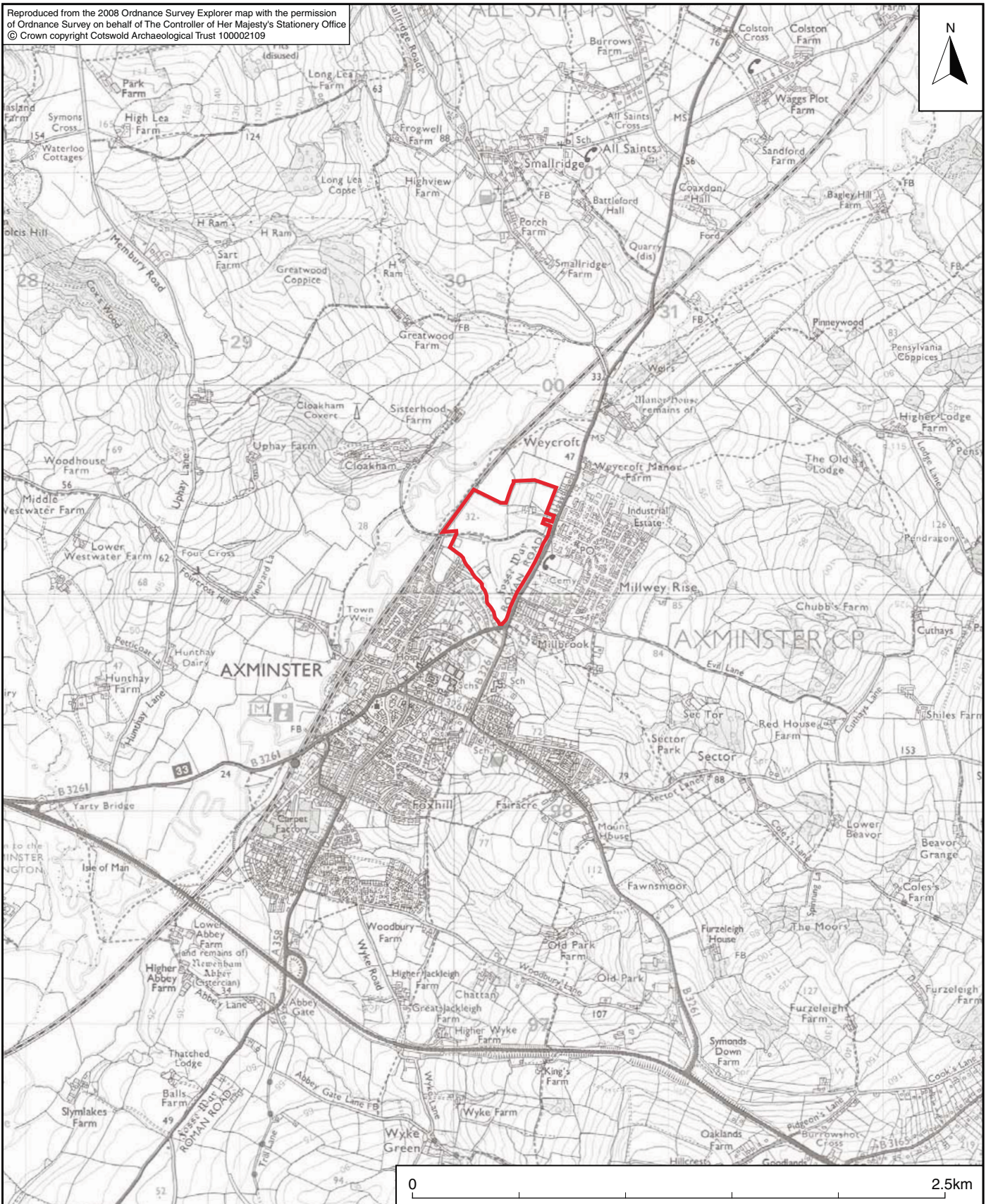
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
201	Flint: flake	1	13	-
305	Post-medieval pottery: South Somerset slipware	2	17	C17-C18
405	Flint : flake	1	1	C18
	clay pipe	1	4	
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware, white salt stoneware	2	7	
	Fired clay	1	4	
	glass	1	1	
501	Post-medieval pottery: South Somerset slipware	3	43	C17-C18
	Chert flake	1	20	
509	Ceramic building material	2	36	C16-C18
	Fe object	2	6	
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	3	2	
511	Animal bone: sheep	20	5	
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	3	15	C16-C18
615	Roman pottery: Black-Burnished ware	6	33	C1-C2
	Chert flake	1	13	
	Slag	3	14	
	Fired clay	14	101	
617	Slag: undiagnostic iron slag, smelting slag	3	131	-
707	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	3	57	C16-C18
1205	Modern pottery: refined whiteware	1	1	C19-C20

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2010 at Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon. Twelve trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A small quantity of residual flint and chert pieces was recovered, providing evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although no features of this date were identified.</p> <p>A small number of ditches likely to have been Roman field boundaries were identified. These were aligned differently to ditches containing post-medieval artefacts. One ditch contained Roman pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Small quantities of iron slag were also recovered from two of these ditches, including one piece incorporating a sherd of Roman pottery.</p> <p>The majority of features exposed during the evaluation comprised furrows or field boundaries, some of which correspond with field boundaries depicted on historic maps and with visible earthworks. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from many of these features, although it is possible that some originated during the medieval period.</p> <p>A small number of modern features were also identified and relate to a pumping station seen on a 1948 aerial photograph of the site, to field boundaries and to tenement occupation. No remains relating to the Second World War defences known to have existed within the site were exposed.</p>	
Project dates	5-9 July 2010	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (CA 2009); geophysical survey (PCG 2010)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon	
Study area	10ha	
Site co-ordinates	SY 3022 9925	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Clifford Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Hart	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	Roman pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	RAMM Exeter	Pottery, animal bone, slag, fired clay, glass, clay tobacco pipe
Paper	RAMM Exeter	Context records, drawings, photos
Digital	RAMM Exeter	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i> . CA typescript report 08205		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 10109		
Pre-Construct Geophysics (PCG) 2010 <i>Land at Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, Devon: Geophysical Survey</i>		

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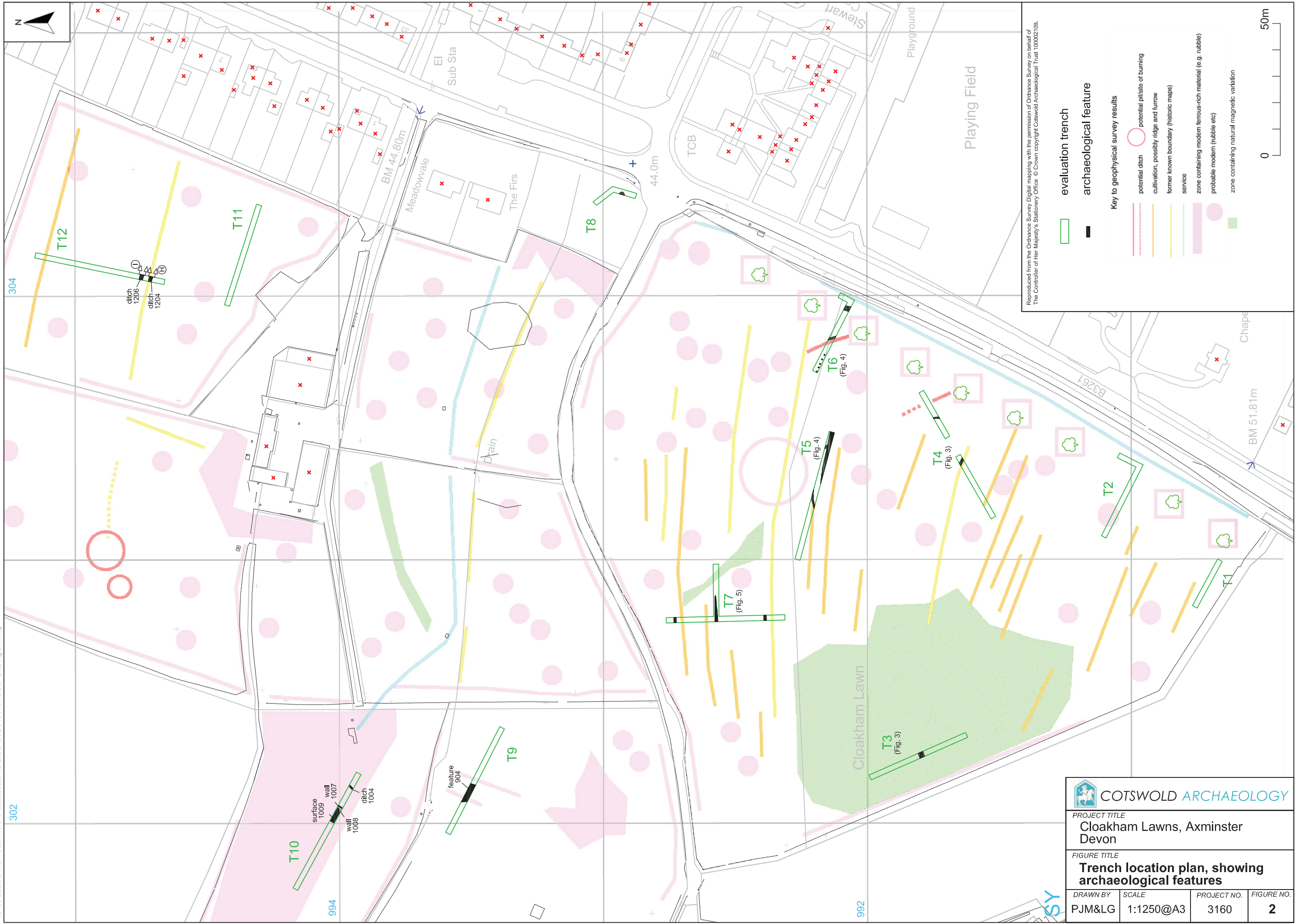


 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE
Cloakham Lawns, Axminster
Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY PJM	SCALE 1:25,000@A4	PROJECT NO. 3160	FIGURE NO. 1
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evaluation trench

archaeological feature

Key to geophysical survey results

- potential pit/isle of burning
- potential ditch
- cultivation, possibly ridge and furrow
- former known boundary (historic maps)
- service
- zone containing modern ferrous-rich material (e.g. rubble)
- probable modern (rubble etc)
- zone containing natural magnetic variation

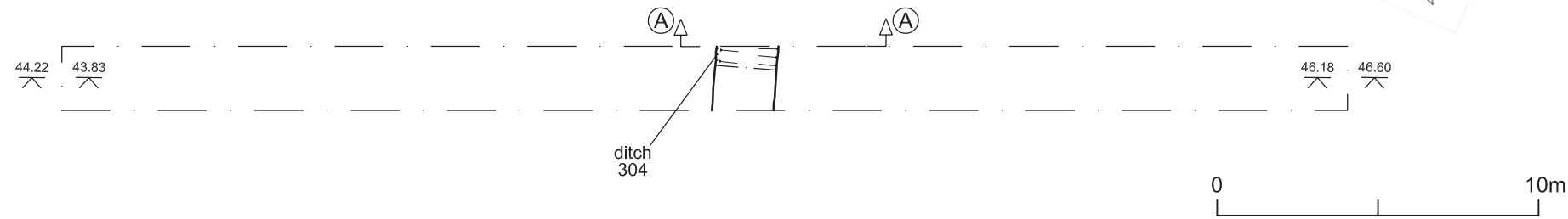
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
**Cloakham Lawns, Axminster
 Devon**

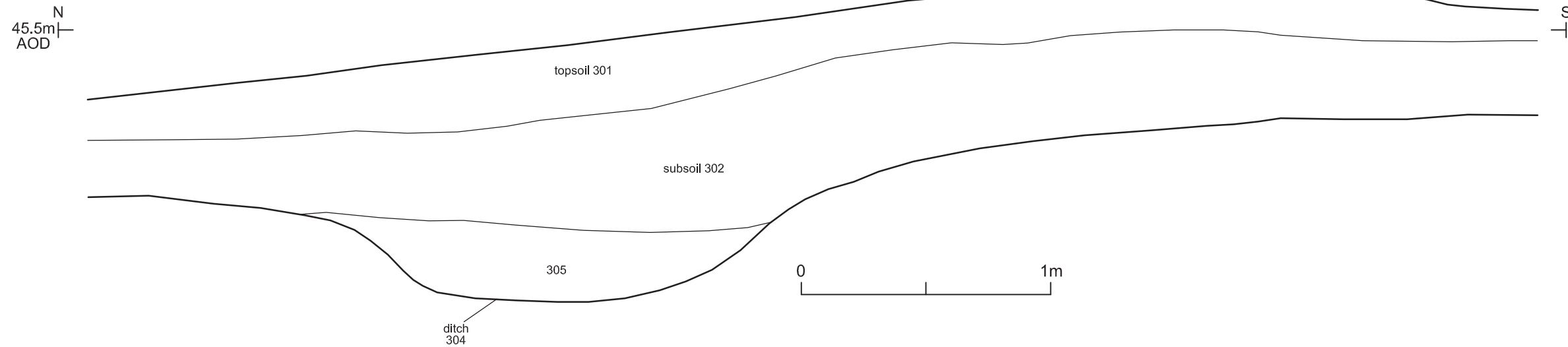
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features**

DRAWN BY PJM&LG	SCALE 1:1250@A3	PROJECT NO. 3160	FIGURE NO. 2
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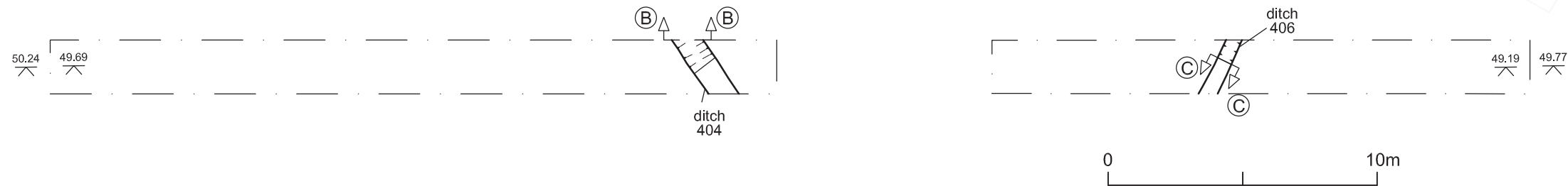
Trench 3; plan



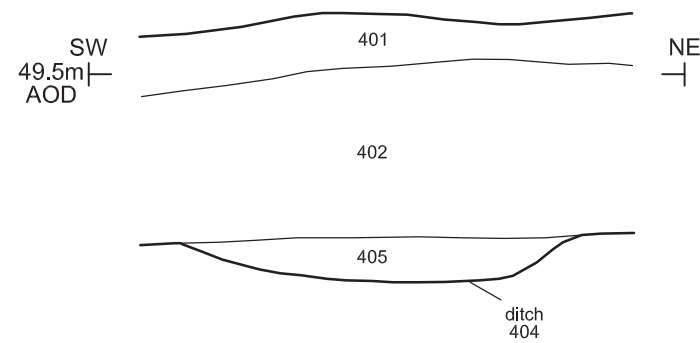
Trench 3; section AA



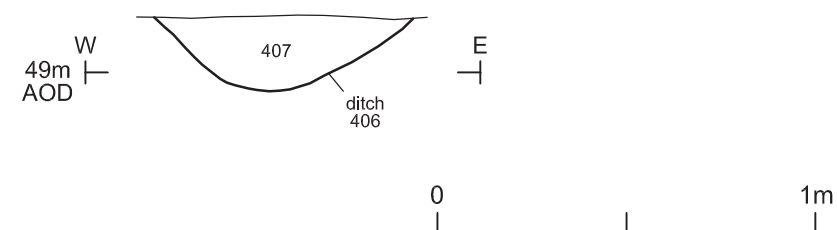
Trench 4; plan



Trench 4; section BB



Trench 4; section CC



P:\3160 cloakham lawn, axminster eval\Illustration\Drafts\Draft 2\3160 Axminster Eval Fig 2-7.dwg

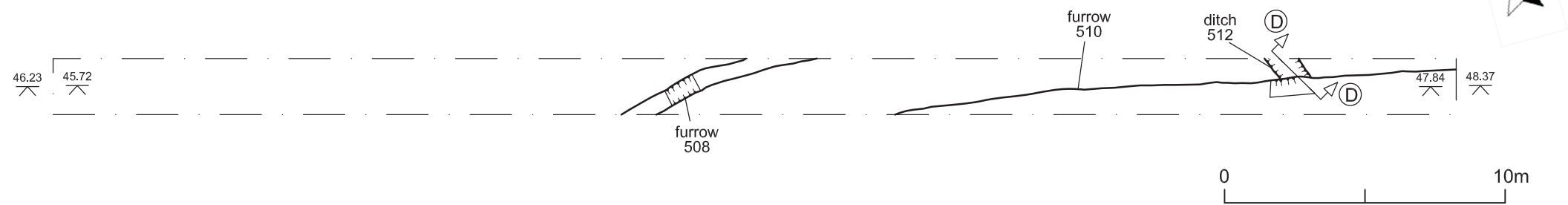


PROJECT TITLE
Cloakham Lawns, Axminster
Devon

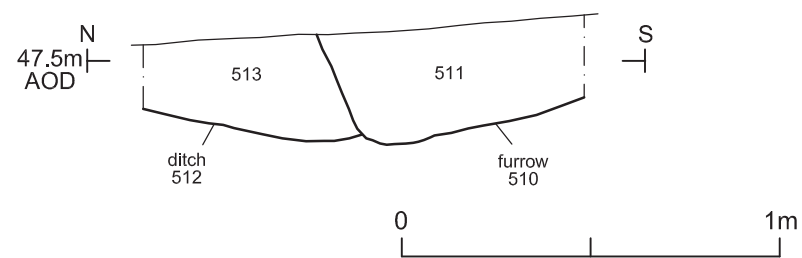
FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 3 and 4; plans and sections

DRAWN BY PJM&LG	SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20	PROJECT NO. 3160	FIGURE NO. 3
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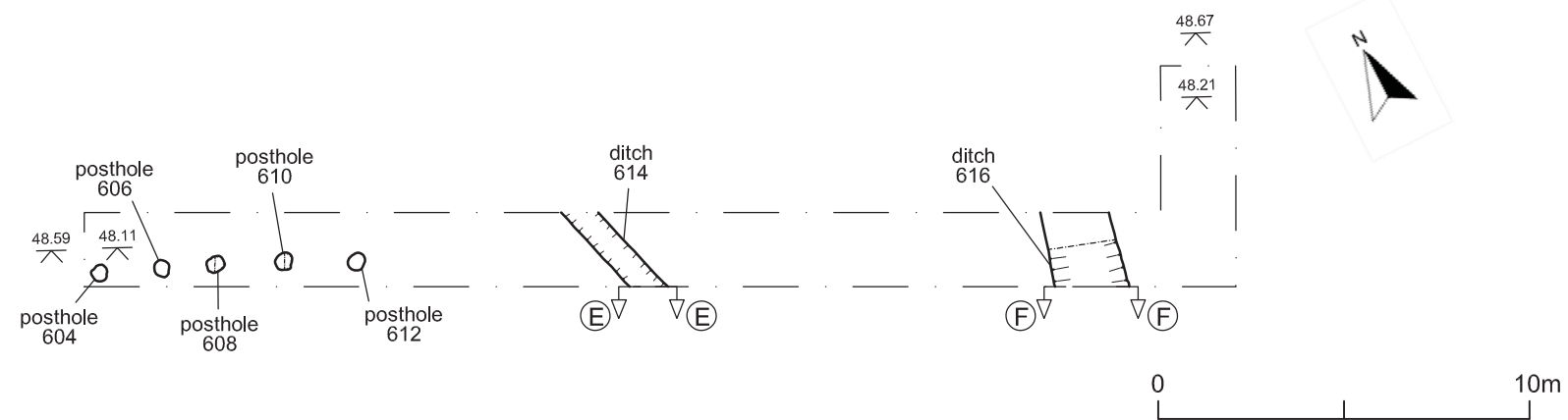
Trench 5; plan



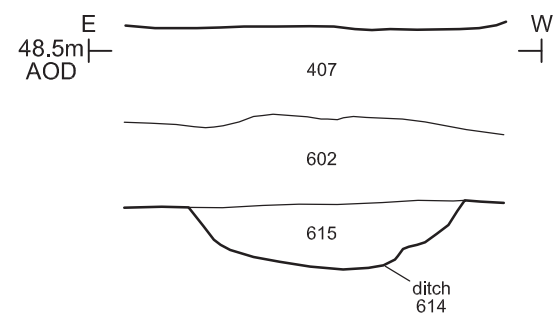
Trench 5; section DD



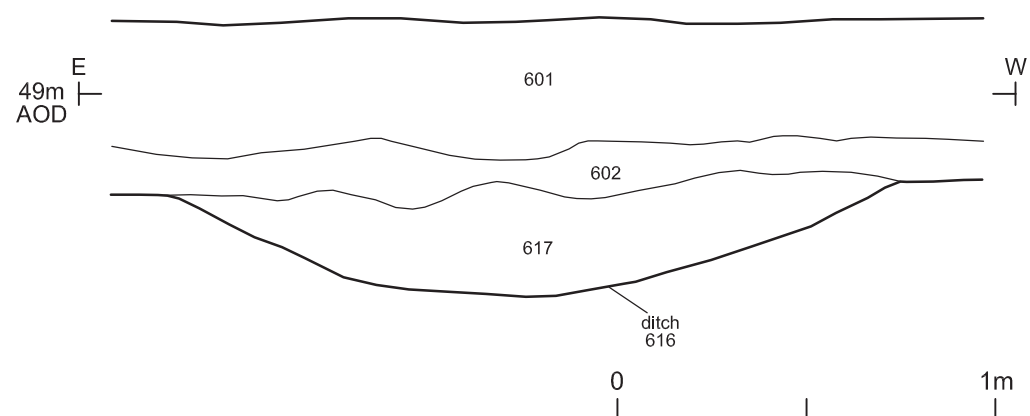
Trench 6; plan



Trench 6; section EE

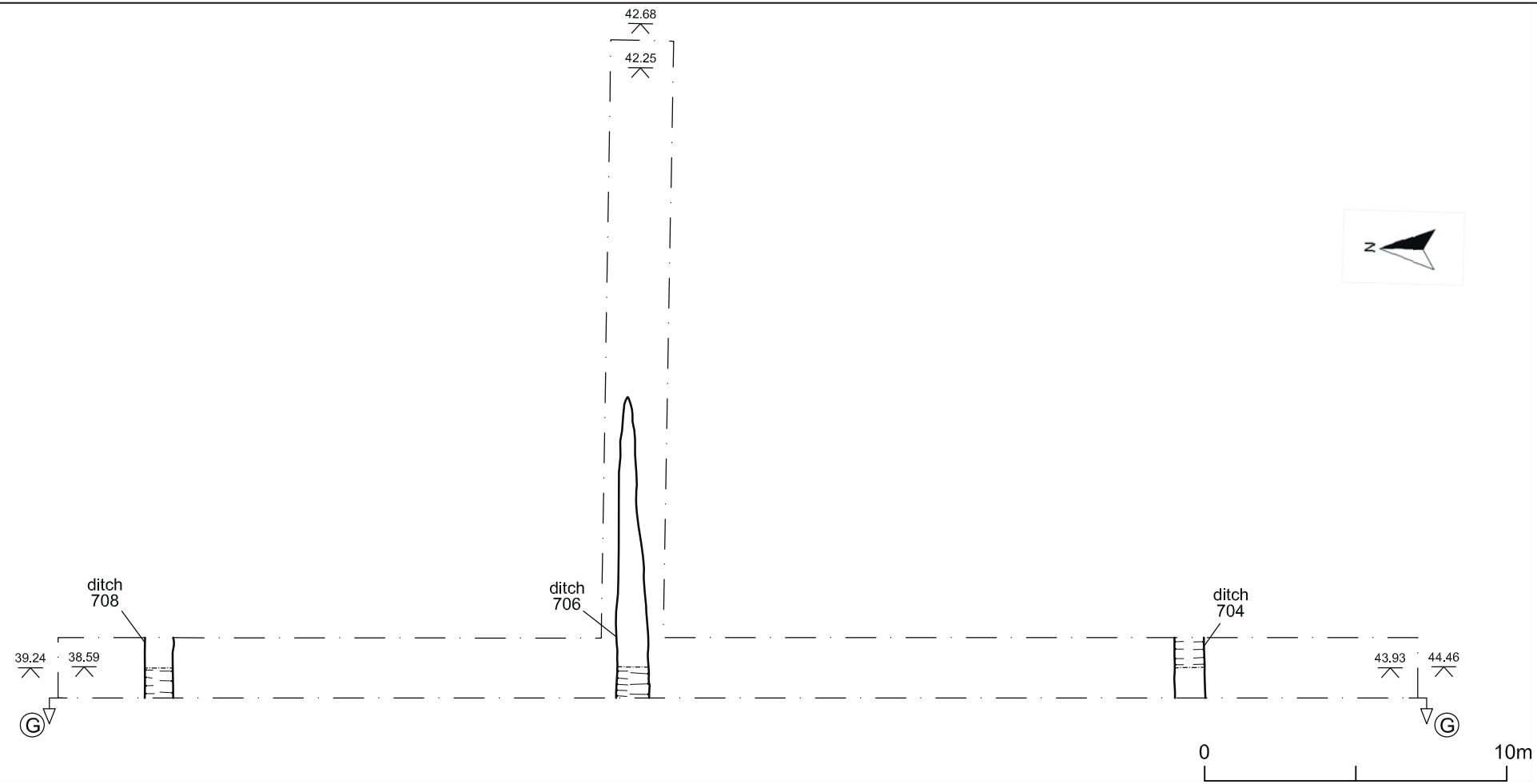


Trench 6; section FF

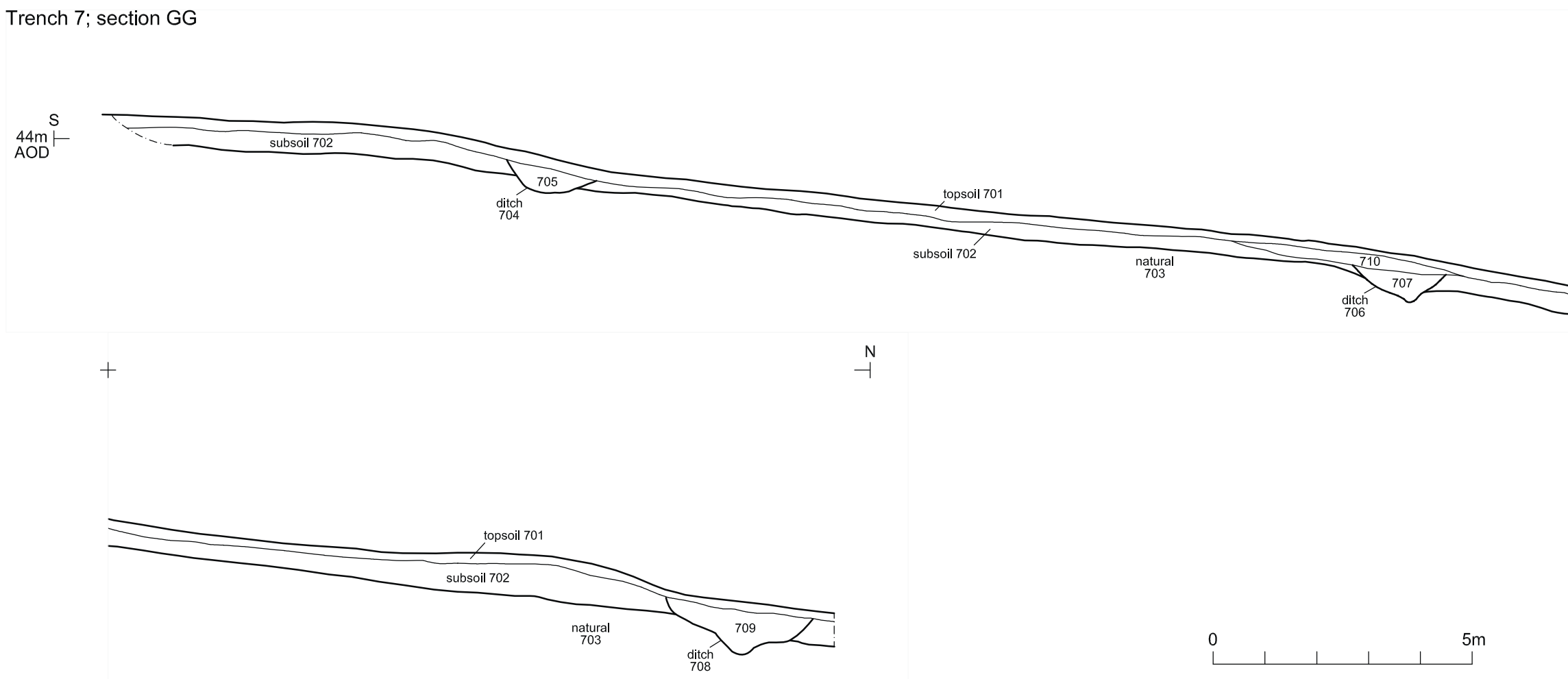


P:\3160 cloakham lawn, axminster eval\Illustration\Drafts\Draft 2\3160 Axminster Eval Fig 2-7.dwg

Trench 7; plan



Trench 7; section GG



P:\3160 cloakham lawn, axminster eval\illustration\Drawings\Draft\23160 Axminster Eval Fig 2-6.dwg

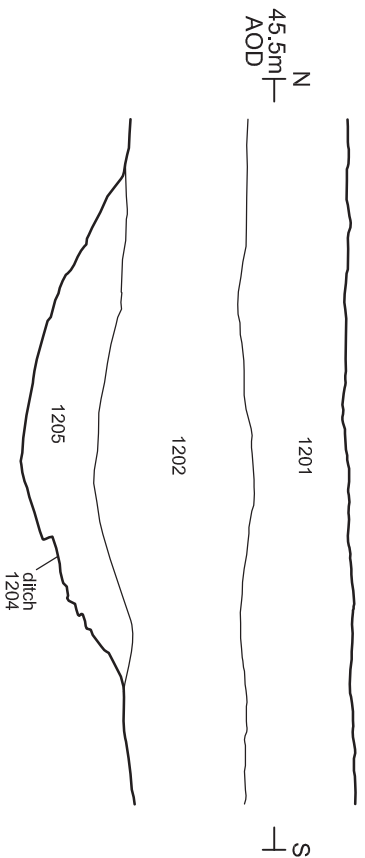


PROJECT TITLE
Cloakham Lawns, Axminster
Devon

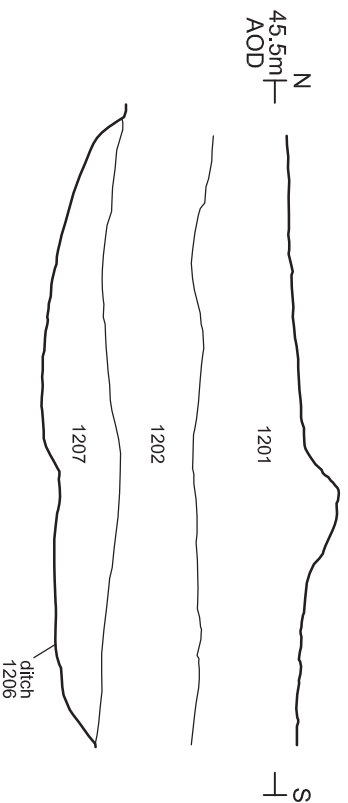
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7; plan and section

DRAWN BY	SCALE@A3	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM&LG	1:200 & 1:100	3160	5

Trench 12; section HH



Trench 12; section II



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Cloakham Lawns, Axminster
Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 12; sections

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:20@A4	3160	6



7

7 Trench 7, looking north (trench 1.8m wide)



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Cloakham Lawns, Axminster
Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3160

FIGURE NO.

7