

# Results of a Stage 1 Archaeological Evaluation on land at Millbrook, Axminster, Devon

Centred on NGR SY30339865

---

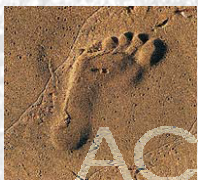
Prepared by:  
Simon Hughes

with contributions by:  
Henrietta Quinnell and Julian Richards

On behalf of:  
Wainhomes

Document No: ACD09/2/0

Date: August 2008



archaeology

---

# RESULTS OF A STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT MILLBROOK, AXMINSTER, DEVON

Centred on SY30339865

---

## CONTENTS

### Summary

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Archaeological and historical background	1
3.	Aim	2
4.	Methodology	2
5.	Results	3
6.	The finds	4
7.	Discussion	6
8.	Conclusions	7
9.	Archive	7
10.	Acknowledgements	7
11.	References	8

### Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

#### List of figures

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Trench location plan showing archaeological features

Fig. 3: Plans and sections, Trenches 1, 5 and 6

Fig. 4: Plans and detailed sections, Trench 7

#### List of plates

Plate 1: General view of site looking north towards Trenches 5 and 3

Plate 2: Trench 1, view from NE

Plate 3: Trench 6: NW facing section of F606, view from NW

Plate 4: Trench 7: F711 and F703, view from NW

## **Summary**

*An archaeological trench evaluation on land at, Millbrook, Axminster, Devon, was undertaken by AC archaeology during August 2008. The site is located to the northeast of the historic core of the town, in an area where evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation had been previously identified. The Fosse Way Roman road is located immediately to the west of the site.*

*Ten trenches were excavated totalling 232.5m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. One trench specifically targeted the line of a former leat, which once provided power to a mill recorded in the post-medieval period, but potentially having earlier origins. The remaining trenches provided representative coverage across the rest of the site.*

*The trench across the route of the leat exposed a shallow, flat based channel, with the inner silts containing 19th-century or later finds. No evidence for a date of construction was identified, as the leat had been probably been cleaned out on a regular basis prior to going out of use. Towards the southern end of the site a large ditch was exposed, which seems to extend along the contour of the northern edge of the hilltop. This feature might represent the northern edge of a prehistoric hilltop enclosure, with finds recovered from the fills comprising possible Neolithic pottery and worked flint. A further prehistoric linear feature and an adjacent pit were recorded on the east side of the site, but downslope and therefore outside the possible enclosure.*

*Across the rest of the site the only features recorded were a linear boundary ditch and posthole, both of which are likely to date to the 19th century.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1** This report has been commissioned by Wainhomes and sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AC archaeology during August 2008 on land at Millbrook, Axminster, Devon (SY30339865). The work was required by East Devon District Council as the first stage in a programme of archaeological works as a condition of planning permission (ref. 07/1635/MRES) for residential development of the site, as advised by Devon County Historic Environment Service (hereafter DCHES).
- 1.2** The site is located to the northeast of the centre of Axminster on land to the east of Chard Road (Fig. 1). It covers an area of approximately 2.7 hectares, which comprises two former pasture fields separated by a northwest to southeast aligned banked boundary. Within the site the ground is generally level at the southern end at around 65m AOD, sloping steeply down to the north at around 40m OD (Plate 1).
- 1.3** The natural subsoil on the site comprises mixed sub-angular flint and limestone gravels in a silty clay soil matrix, overlying a solid geology of Upper (Keeper) Marls.

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1** A largely desk-based archaeological assessment has been previously carried out for the site (Exeter Archaeology 2005). This established that there was a general potential for this area to contain evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval occupation, based on known sites and discoveries in and around the town. The present north to south section of Chard Road immediately to the west of the site is thought to represent the alignment of the Fosse Way Roman road.



- 2.2** The site is adjacent to a mill (now Millwater House bed and breakfast), which is documented in the post-medieval period but is likely to have much earlier origins. An associated mill leat crosses on a northwest to southeast alignment through the northern part of the site. As part of the present work a review and update of the earlier desk-based assessment has been undertaken, specifically relating to the former mill site. Devon Record Office (DRO) in Exeter and Axminster town museum have been consulted, and the owners of Millwater House contacted.
- 2.3** The earliest additional map identified that includes the Millbrook area dates to 1776-1778 and is the *Map of The Manor of Axminster* (DRO 4377M/E2). Only land belonging to Lord Petre is mapped in any detail so, as the present site was not in this ownership, only the outer boundaries are shown and therefore no detail of buildings, structures, watercourses etc.
- 2.4** In the 2005 Exeter Archaeology assessment the 1842 parish tithe map was not included, but described in comparison to the 1890 first edition Ordnance Survey map. The tithe map has been obtained and shows the site as a large open field in the south and a small field in the northeast divided by the mill leat. The southern field (no. 1150) is called 'Cridlinch' and was used as pasture, while the field to the northeast of the leat (no.1151) was part of a house, garden and orchard. The 1890 map depicts the southern field of the site as sub-divided into three smaller fields by this date. The leat route is annotated as 'mill race', with the southeast extent marked as having a sluice and weir. In the area to the northeast of the leat are two small unmarked buildings that are not present on the 1842 tithe map.
- 2.5** There was no additional information in Axminster Museum. The current owners of Millwater House passed on the relevant deeds to Wainhomes solicitors when the land was sold, who when contacted could not trace these documents.

### **3. AIM**

- 3.1** The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site. The results as presented in this report will be reviewed by DCHES and used to inform any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation as a second stage of archaeological work.

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1** The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief produced by DCHES (Horner 2008) and a subsequent project design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2008). Trench locations were agreed in advance with the Archaeology Officer, DCHES.
- 4.2** Ten trenches, each measuring 1.6m wide and with a total length of 232m, were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. This represents a 2% sample of the site area affected by the development. In addition, an area in the northern part of the site had already been stripped of topsoil and sample areas were cleaned to establish whether archaeological features or deposits survived. This established that groundworks in this area were to a depth which is likely to have removed any archaeological features or deposits, if these had been present.
- 4.3** All deposits and features revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology proforma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in

accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 1* (Revised April 2005). Detailed sections were produced at 1:10 or 1:20 and plans at 1:20. All levels have been related to Ordnance Datum.

- 4.4 Surviving earthworks relating to the former leat route were surveyed and drawn and added to the general overall site plan (Fig. 2).

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

The location of trenches as excavated is shown on Fig. 2. Trenches 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 contained a sequence of overlying topsoil and subsoil, but no archaeological features or deposits. The remaining trenches contained archaeological features and are described below. Detailed context descriptions for all trenches are tabulated in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 Trench 1 (Detailed plan Fig. 3a, Section 3b, Plate 2)

This NE to SW aligned trench was 10.5m long and was positioned across the line of the former leat. The trench was excavated through topsoil (101) and the bank (100) adjacent to the leat. The bank feature was exposed in plan and comprised a sequence of two gravel-rich deposits (102 and 110) overlying the natural subsoil (111), which was composed of mixed gravels in a silty clay soil matrix.

Extending from the NE end of the trench was a 6.3m wide silted former leat channel (F109), which had a gradual sloping NE side and a flat-based profile that stepped down slightly towards the SW end to a maximum depth of 0.52m. F109 contained two homogenous silty clay fills (107 and 108). Fill layer 108 contained 19th-century bottle glass fragments.

F109 was truncated towards its SW end by an approximate E-W aligned ditch (F106). This was 1.42m wide and 0.85m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a sequence of three fills, which comprised a gravel-rich basal fill (105) that was overlain by a thick dumped deposit of clay (104), with an upper fill of mixed gravels and clay silt (103). A single piece of coal and a residual prehistoric worked flint flake was recovered from fill 103.

### 5.3 Trench 5 (Detailed plan Fig. 3c, Section 3d)

This NE-SW aligned trench was 30m long and was located across the break of slope between the gradual SW to NW gradient to the south of the site and the steeper gradient which extends down to the former mill leat. It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m through topsoil (500) and subsoil (501) onto natural subsoil, which was composed of mixed gravels in a mid yellowish-grey silty clay soil matrix (502).

Towards the NE end of the trench a single NW to SE aligned ditch (F504) was present. This was 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch cut through subsoil 501 and into natural subsoil 502, and contained a single sandy silt fill (503) that yielded a fragment of a 19th-century clay pipe stem.

### 5.4 Trench 6 (Detailed plan Fig. 3e, Section 3f, Plate 3)

This N-S aligned trench was 34m long and was excavated to a depth of 0.53m through topsoil (600) and subsoil (601) onto natural subsoil, which was composed of mixed gravels in a mid yellowish-grey silty clay soil matrix (602).

The trench contained a single NW to SE aligned ditch (F606) located towards the southern end of the trench. The ditch was 2.46m wide and 0.7m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow concave base. Three fills were present within the ditch, with the basal fill (605) composed of a homogenous silty clay (605), which was overlain by a gravel rich deposit (604) and finally an upper fill of clay silt (603). Fill layer 603 contained small quantities of prehistoric worked flint and pottery.

## 5.5 Trench 7 (Detailed plan Fig. 4a, Sections 4b-d, Plate 4)

This E-W aligned trench was 30m long and was excavated to a depth of 0.48m through topsoil and subsoil (700 and 701) onto natural subsoil, which was composed of a light yellowish-brown firm silty clay (704). The trench contained a ditch and a pit (F703 and F711) located at the east end of the trench and a posthole (F713) towards the west end.

Ditch F703 was N-S aligned and was 0.96m wide and 0.4m deep, with a moderately steep sloping 'V' shaped profile which was more abrupt on the western side. The ditch contained a single clay silt fill (702) that yielded a single sherd of prehistoric pottery and three pieces of worked flint.

Pit F711 was fully excavated, circular in plan and located adjacent to ditch F703 on its west side. It had a diameter of 1m and depth of 0.68m, with steep sides and concave base. The pit contained a series of six fills that comprised initial re-deposited natural gravel subsoil rich deposits (709 and 710) that were overlain by alternate gravel rich deposits (708 and 706) and accumulation deposits (707 and 705). No finds or datable evidence were recovered from the fills of pit 711 and no material suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling or specialist dating was present.

Posthole F713 was 0.3m in diameter, 0.3m deep and had a steep-sided, pointed profile. The posthole contained a single silt clay fill (712); seven iron nails and a fragment of post-medieval brick fragment were recovered.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered comprising mainly flaked stone and prehistoric and modern pottery. All finds by quantity/weight in grams are itemised by trench and context in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Finds quantification**

Trench	Context Number	Feature Description	Brick		Clay pipe		Coal		Fe objects		Flaked stone		Glass		Prehistoric pottery		Modern pottery	
			No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
1	103	Upper fill of leat [106]					1	12			1	7						
1	108	Lower fill of leat [109]											2	561				
4	400	Topsoil Trench 4															4	29
5	500	Topsoil Trench 5															2	18
5	503	Fill of ditch [504]			1	1												
6	603	Upper fill of Ditch [606]									22	165			6	8		
7	702	Fill of ditch [703]									3	21			1	7		
7	712	Fill of post hole [713]	1	91					7	67								
<b>Totals</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>

## 6.2 Prehistoric pottery by Henrietta Quinnell

The prehistoric pottery comprises small featureless bodysherds from ditches in Trenches 6 and 7. All sherds are quartz tempered and are similar to early Neolithic pottery fabrics recovered from excavations at Raddon Hill (Gent and Quinnell 1999), but the absence of any forms and the small quantity recovered means the date is by no means certain.

## 6.3 Flaked stone by Julian Richards

A total of 26 pieces of worked flint weighing 193 grams was recovered. These are described by context below:

### Context 103, fill of leat F106, Trench 1

Retouched flint flake, probably scraper of early Bronze Age form (residual).

### Context 603, upper fill of ditch F606, Trench 6

#### *Flint*

1 multi-platform flake core  
8 flakes  
1 burnt flake  
5 broken flakes  
1 chip

#### *Fine-grained grey chert (or slightly burnt flint)*

1 broken flake

#### *Coarse-grained chert (varies in colour from grey/ orange brown)*

3 flakes

### Context 702, fill of ditch F703, Trench 7

#### *Flint*

1 core fragment (slightly cherty flint)  
1 flake  
1 retouched flint

#### Comment

The small size of the assemblage precludes detailed comment, but the absence of any blade elements suggest a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. There are three sources of raw material identified within the assemblage, and although the possible local significance of this is not known.

## 6.4 Other finds

The remaining finds are mainly late post-medieval or modern in date and were collected mainly to provide dates for particular features or from the spoilheaps. Bottle glass of 19th-century or later date was recovered from the lower fill (108) of the former leat in Trench 1 and modern brick and iron nails were recovered from the fill of posthole F713 in Trench 7. A single stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe was found in the fill of ditch F504, Trench 5.

## **7. DISCUSSION**

- 7.1** A survey of the surviving earthworks relating to the leat feature within the development area indicated that there was full survival of the southwest bank and only partial survival of a corresponding NE bank (Fig. 2). The survival of both banks is better outside the development area where the leat extends to the southeast and towards the stream.
- 7.2** The trench excavated across the route of the former leat (Trench 1) exposed the bank feature bounding the leat on its southwest side, with the associated leat (F109) comprising a gently-sloping and flat-based channel cut into the natural gravels. No finds pre-dating the 19th-century were recovered from the gradually accumulated leat fills, although the constant use of the leat into the 19th century would suggest that the clear flow of the channel would have been maintained, with silting only occurring after the feature had gone out of use. The ditch F106, which truncates the leat, may represent a later re-modelling for the leat run or merely a drainage ditch excavated after the leat was no longer used. The clay-rich main fill of the ditch (104), suggests that it was deliberately backfilled when no longer needed.
- 7.3** On the south side of the leat it was established that overlying the natural subsoil was a consistent sequence of topsoil over a possible agricultural subsoil layer that increased in thickness from 0.32m to 0.65m from south to north. Within this main area the small number of archaeological features exposed was mainly concentrated towards the southern, upper end of the site.
- 7.4** The dimensions and profile of ditch F606 in Trench 6 suggest that it is more likely to have had a boundary rather than agricultural function. Its position along the contours at the northern edge of the top of the hill, combined with its prehistoric date and alignment, indicates that it might represent the part of the northern side of a prehistoric hilltop enclosure ditch. The presence of overhead cables at this end of the field meant it was not possible to establish the extent of the ditch within the field, although if it is part of an enclosure it is likely to continue beyond the boundaries of the site to the south and west.
- 7.5** No associated internal features or finds were recorded in trenches to the south of the ditch, although a linear feature and pit in Trench 7 are also likely to be prehistoric in date. These are likely to be downslope and outside the putative enclosure, with the north to south aligned linear feature (F703) likely to be a drainage ditch or small boundary extending down the gradient. Although pit F711 located adjacent to F703 was undated, its stratigraphic position beneath the subsoil, as well as its shape and fill characteristics suggest a similar date in origin as the adjacent ditch.
- 7.6** While it is clear that the some of the features at the southern end of the site are prehistoric, their actual date is uncertain. The pottery has affinities with material found at the early Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Raddon Hill (see Quinnell above), while the flaked stone has technological traits more characteristic of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period. Further investigations on the site should clarify this.
- 7.7** The single ditch within Trench 5 (F504) is likely to be an agricultural boundary feature. Map evidence confirms that the ditch was part of the sub-division of one large field into three, which was carried out between the production of the 1842 tithe map and the 1890 first edition Ordnance Survey map.



## **8. CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1** The results of the archaeological evaluation indicate that the principal area of archaeological activity is located at the southern upper end of the site, where evidence for probable prehistoric settlement was identified. The prehistoric features were positioned under the topsoil and subsoil layers, cut into the natural subsoil at a depth of c. 0.4m-0.6m below ground level. The scheme design indicates that most of this area will be impacted upon by development, either by house/road construction or landscaping/planting.
- 8.2** If part of a prehistoric settlement enclosure has been identified, then any associated internal features or deposits are likely to be on the hilltop to the south of the ditch. However, the presence of further a prehistoric ditch and pit downslope of the ditch in Trench 7 indicates there is the potential anywhere within the site for more localised features of similar date to be present.
- 8.3** The trench excavated across the line of the former leat demonstrated the survival of a shallow, flat-based leat channel with flanking southwest bank and partial survival of the northeast bank. The leat had clearly been cleaned out on a regular basis and no evidence was obtained for its date of construction.

## **9. ARCHIVE**

- 9.1** The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, in Unit 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, Nr Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. They will be deposited at Royal Albert Memorial Museum Exeter under the accession number 282/2008 within one year of the discharge of the planning condition.

## **10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1** The evaluation was commissioned by Ryan Cumner on behalf of Wainhomes. The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Hughes, Chris Caine and Richard Sims and the drawings for this report prepared by Sarah Cottam. Mr Tim Loath of Millwater House and staff at Axminster Museum and Devon Record Office were consulted to determine if additional maps or documentary sources relevant to the site were available. We are grateful for their co-operation.

## 11. REFERENCES

- DRO 4377M/E2 “A plan of the manor of Axminster including westwater and clayhill, the monastery of newnham, the grange of shapwick, the grange of bever and fursely, the manor of uphay, with dowleshays alias dulcis, in the parish of kilmington and county of devon. Belonging to the right honble Lord Petre”. Surveyed by James Haywood Eaton Street Pimlico London in the years 1776,1777,1778”.
- DRO Axminster parish tithe map (n.d. c. 1842) and apportionment (1838).
- Exeter Archaeology, 2005, *Archaeological assessment of proposed new development at ill brook, Chard Road, Axminster*. Unpublished document ref.03.66.
- Gent, T.H and Quinnell, H., 1999, Excavations of a causewayed enclosure and hillfort on Raddon Hill, Stockleigh Pomeroy. *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*, **57**, 1-76.
- Horner, W., 2008, *Brief for staged programme of archaeological work: Stage 1. Bussell Land, Millbrook, off Chard Road, Axminster*. DCHES document ref. ARCH/DC/ED 12122.
- Valentin, J., 2008, *Bissell Land, Millbrook, Chard Road, Axminster: Project design for archaeological trench evaluation*. Unpublished AC archaeology document, ref. ACD09/1/1.

APPENDIX 1: Trench descriptions

<b>Trench No. 1</b>		<b>Length</b>	10.5m	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>	
100	0-0.59m	Light brown loose clay silt with common extant root and moderate sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Bank horizon	
101	0-0.26m	Dark greyish-brown soft clay silt with moderate sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Topsoil	
102	-	Brown loose clay sit with common sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Bank material	
103	0.12-0.32m	Dark greyish-brown friable clay silt with abundant sub-angular gravel <0.04m inclusions		Fill of ditch 106	
104	0.32-0.67m	Light greyish-yellow firm silty clay with rare sub-angular gravel <0.04m inclusions		Fill of ditch 106	
105	0.67-0.97m	Light brownish-grey loose sandy clay silt with abundant poorly sorted gravel <0.05m inclusions		Fill of ditch 106	
106	0.12-0.97m	E-W aligned 1.42m wide linear cut with steep side and concave based profile		Ditch cut	
107	0.15-0.33m	Dark reddish-brown to grey friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravel <0.0m inclusions		Fill of leat 109	
108	0.33-0.67m	Dark brown grey with blue greying friable silt clay with rare sub-angular gravel <0.03m inclusions		Fill of leat 109	
109	0.15-0.67m	NE-SW aligned 6.36m wide linear feature with gradual NE side and flat stepped profile, truncated SW side		Cut of leat	
110	-	Light yellowish-brown friable sand clay silt with abundant sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Bank material	
111	0.22m+	Sub-angular gravels in a brownish-yellow silty clay matrix		Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench No.</b>	2	<b>Length</b>	30m	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>	
200	0-0.17m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Topsoil	
201	0.17-0.46m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Subsoil	
202	0.46m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench No.</b>	3	<b>Length</b>	30m	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>	
300	0-0.1m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Topsoil	
301	0.1-0.75m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Subsoil	
302	0.75m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench No.</b>	4	<b>Length</b>	30m	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>	
400	0-0.15m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Topsoil	
401	0.15-0.55m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Subsoil	
402	0.55m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silt clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions		Natural subsoil	

APPENDIX 1: Trench descriptions

Trench No.	5	Length	30m	Orientation	NE-SW
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation		
500	0-0.15m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Topsoil		
501	0.2-0.6m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Subsoil		
502	0.6m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silt clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Natural subsoil		
503	0.15-0.73m	Mid greyish-brown firm sand silt with moderate sub- angular to sub rounded stone <0.10m inclusions	Fill of ditch 504		
504	0.15-0.80m	NW-SE aligned, 0.8m wide linear cut with steep side and concave based profile	Ditch cut		

Trench No.	6	Length	34m	Orientation	N-S
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation		
600	0-0.12m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Topsoil		
601	0.12-0.53m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Subsoil		
602	0.53m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Natural subsoil		
603	0.53-0.63m	Dark brownish-grey friable clay silt with moderate sub- angular flint <0.05m inclusions	Fill of ditch 606		
604	0.63-0.93m	Mid greyish-brown friable silty clay with abundant angular to sub-angular gravel <0.08m inclusions	Fill of ditch 606		
605	0.93-1.14m	Mid greyish-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub- angular gravel <0.04m inclusions	Fill of ditch 606		
606	0.53-1.14m	NW-SE aligned, 2.46m wide linear cut with moderately steep sloping side and concave based profile	Ditch cut		

Trench No.	7	Length	30m	Orientation	E-W
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation		
700	0-0.28m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Topsoil		
701	0.28-0.48m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Subsoil		
702	0.46-0.86m	Light greyish-brown firm clay silt with occasional moderate sub-angular stone <0.07m inclusions	Fill of ditch 703		
703	0.46-0.86m	N-S aligned, 0.96m wide linear cut with a moderately steep sloping 'v' shaped profile, more abrupt on the eastern side.	Ditch cut		
704	0.48m+	Light yellow brown firm silt clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Natural subsoil		
705	0.48-0.74m	Light grey brown firm silt clay with moderate sub-angular stone <0.07m and rare charcoal fleck inclusions	Fill of pit 711		
706	0.48-0.81m	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay with frequent sub- angular stone <0.06m inclusions	Fill of pit 711		
707	0.74-1.04m	Light-mid greyish-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub- angular stone <0.07m inclusions	Fill of pit 711		
708	0.97-1.12m	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay with frequent sub- angular stone <0.07m inclusions	Fill of pit 711		
709	1.04-0.16m	Light yellowish-brown and light grey firm silty clay with common sub-angular stone <0.03m inclusions	Fill of pit 711		
710	0.48-1.12m	Mid yellowish-brown firm clay with moderate sub-angular stone <0.07m inclusions	Fill of pit 711		
711	0.48-1.12m	Round cut measuring 1m in diameter with steep side and concave based profile	Cut of pit		
712	0.48-0.78m	Mid greyish-brown soft silt clay with occasional sub- angular stone <0.07m inclusions	Fill of posthole 713		
713	0.48-0.78m	Round cut measuring 0.3m in diameter with steep pointed based profile	Posthole cut		

APPENDIX 1: Trench descriptions

Trench No.	8	Length	20m	Orientation	NE-SW
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation		
800	0-0.19m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Topsoil		
801	0.19-0.32	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Subsoil		
802	0.32m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silt clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Natural subsoil		

Trench No.	9	Length	10m	Orientation	NW-SE
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation		
900	0-0.22m	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Topsoil		
901	0.22-0.41m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Subsoil		
902	0.41m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Natural subsoil		

Trench No.	10	Length	8m	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation		
1000	0-0.28	Mid greyish-brown loose clay silt with moderate poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Topsoil		
1001	0.28-0.57m	Mid greyish-brown firm clay silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Subsoil		
1002	0.57m+	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular gravel <0.05m inclusions	Natural subsoil		



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright AC archaeology, Chicklade, Wiltshire. Licence No AL100016452

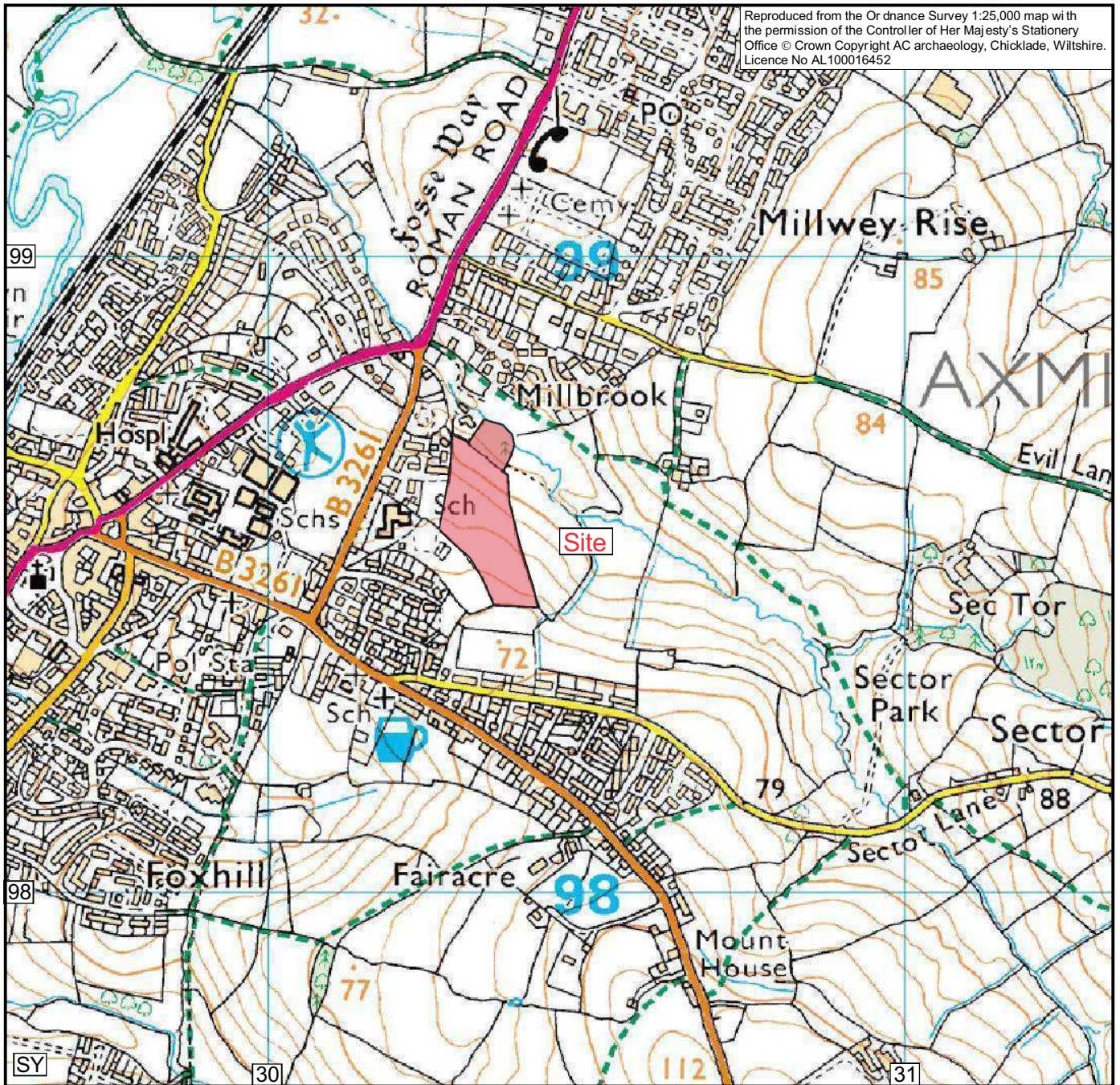


Fig. 1: Site location



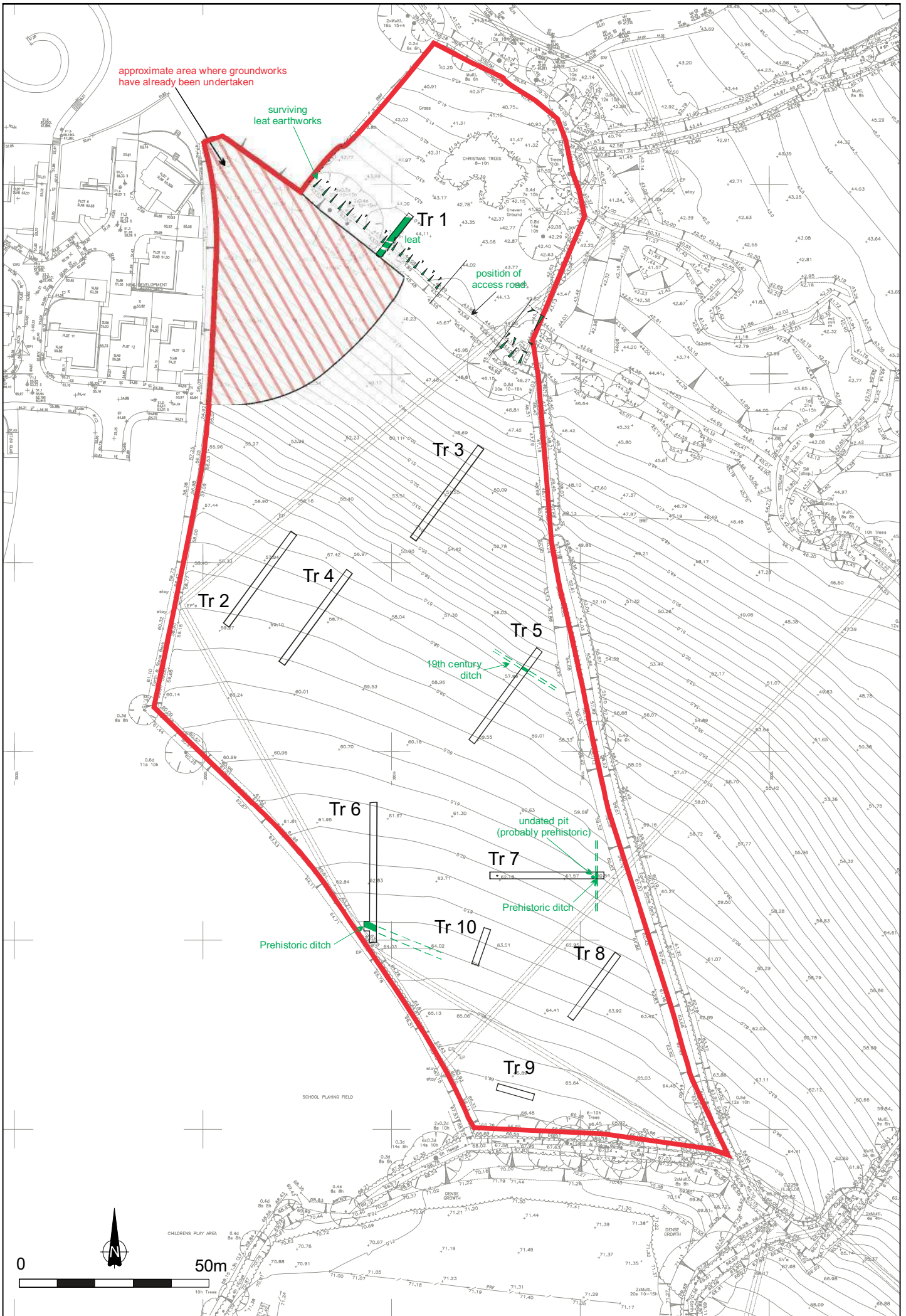
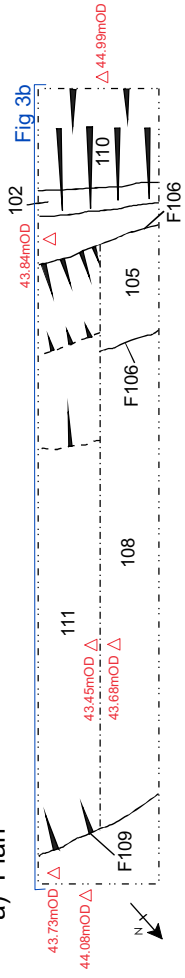


Fig. 2: Trench location plan showing archaeological features

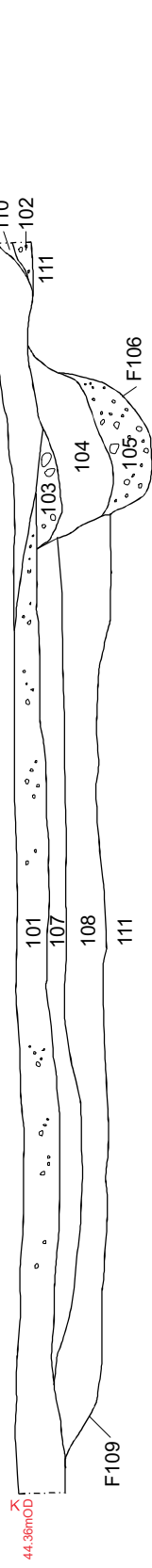
### Trench 1

#### a) Plan



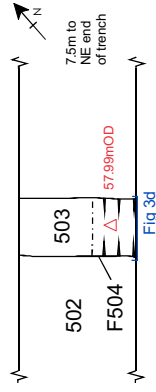
#### b) Section

NE

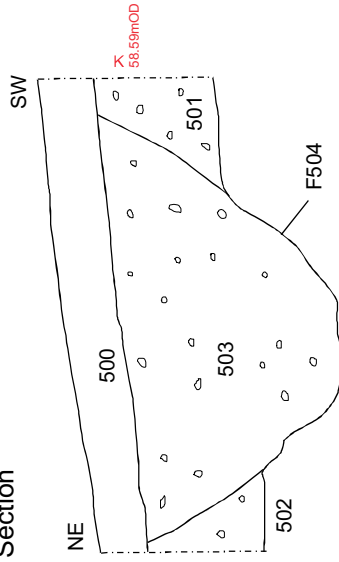


### Trench 5

#### c) Plan

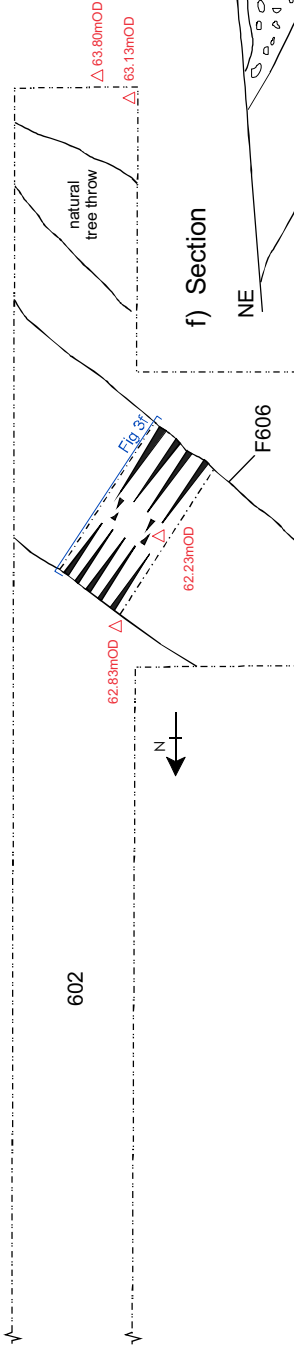


#### d) Section



### Trench 6

#### e) Plan



#### f) Section

NE

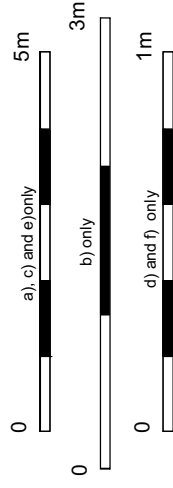
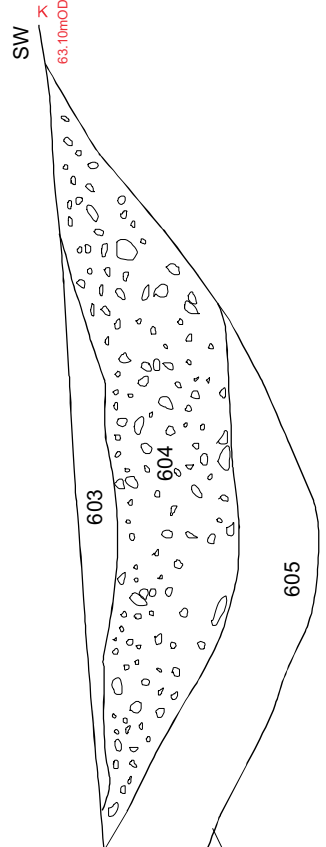
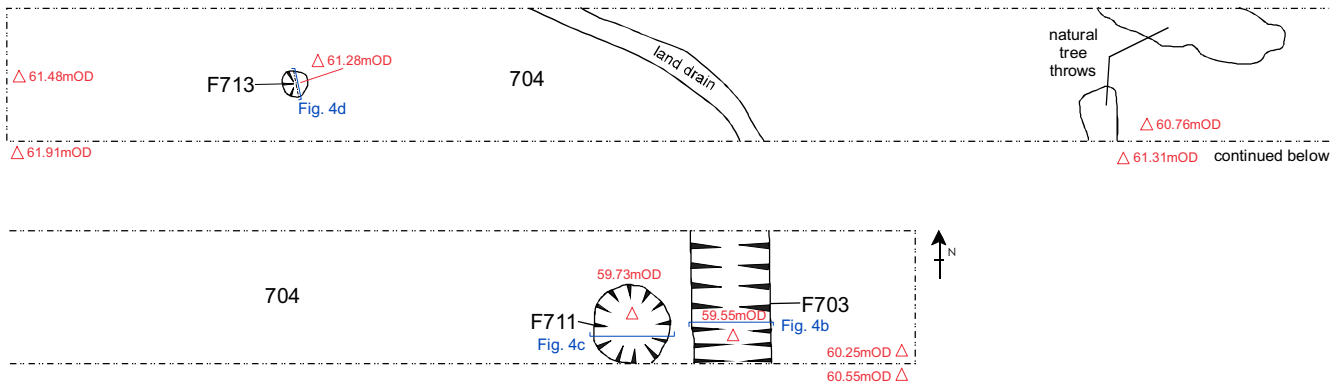


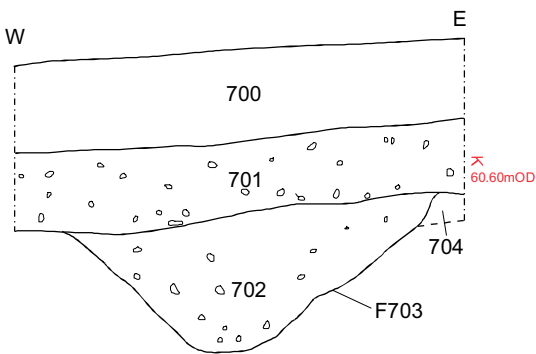
Fig. 3: Plans and sections, Trenches 1, 5 and 6.

# Trench 7

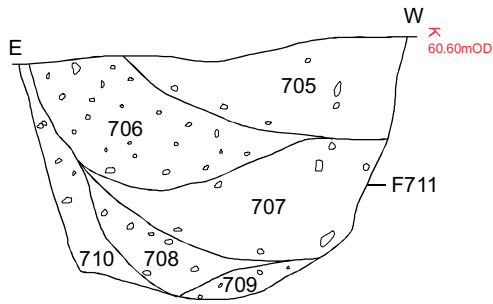
## a) Section



## b) Section, F703



## c) Section, F711



## d) Section, F713

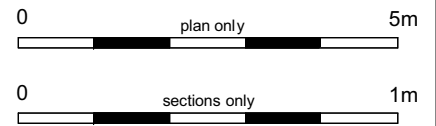
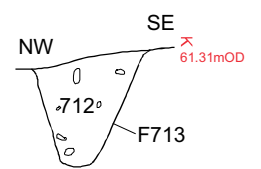


Fig. 4: Plan and detail ed sections, Trench 7





Plate 1: General view of site looking north towards Trenches 5 and 3



Plate 2: Trench 1, view from NE



Plate 3: Trench 6, NW facing section of F606, view from NW



Plate 4: Trench 7, F711 and F703, view from NW