

LAND TO THE WEST OF CHURCHSIDE, CLYST HONITON, DEVON

centred on NGR SX 9893 9346

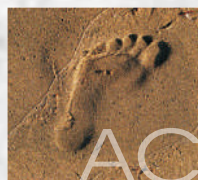
Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

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On behalf of:
Andrew Homes Ltd

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AC archaeology

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Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation carried out on land on the west side of Churchside, Clyst Honiton, Devon (centred on SX 9893 9346), was undertaken by AC archaeology during December 2013. The proposed development area occupies approximately 335m² of rough, overgrown land adjacent to St Michael and All Angels Church on the corner of the B3184 and Churchside.

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of four trenches totalling 54.5m in length, with each trench 1.60m wide. These were positioned to determine the nature and character of any archaeological features across the site. The four trenches revealed five small ditches, one of which contained a sherd of medieval pottery and worked flint, three pits, a posthole and a modern vegetation feature. Overlying all of the features was a deep build-up of two soil horizons probably associated with the development of gardens in the post-medieval and modern periods. Other finds included a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation on land on the west side of Churchside, Clyst Honiton, Devon (centred on SX 9893 9346), was undertaken by AC archaeology during December 2013. The evaluation was undertaken in support of a forthcoming planning application for residential development and was required by East Devon District Council, as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Team (hereafter DCHET). The evaluation was commissioned by Andrew Dorey on behalf of Andrew Homes Ltd.
- 1.2 The site covers an area of approximately 335m² and is situated to the southwest of St Michael and All Angels Church on the corner of the B3184 and Churchside (Fig. 1). It comprises a roughly triangular plot that is currently overgrown with scrub, brambles and small trees. It lies on generally level ground at around 13m aOD, with the underlying geology comprising Permian sandstones of the Dawlish Sandstone formation (British Geological Survey 2012) overlain by sandy soils of the Bridgnorth Association (Landis Soil Association 2013).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been subject to an initial desk-based appraisal undertaken to inform a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hughes 2013). This work reviewed the archaeological and historical data held by Devon County Council's Historic Environment Record (DCHER) and historical cartographic and documentary information at the Devon Heritage Centre in Exeter.
- 2.2 The earliest activity in the vicinity of the site is suggested by the finds of prehistoric worked flints found during the A30 road improvements and of a sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered during airport slip road works (MDV60916 and MDV60927). The site lies in the core of the medieval village of Clyst Honiton which is listed in a charter of c. 1100 as '*hina tune*' and was called 'Honiton Clyst' by 1472 (MDV58501). To the northwest of the site lies the church of St Michael and All Angels. This was extensively restored in the 19th century but retains some 15th century or earlier fabric, as well as a 12th century font.
- 2.3 To the east of the site is Exeter Airport, which was formerly a WWII airbase. Here a number of associated military structures such as hangers and pillboxes are visible on the 1947 RAF aerial photograph, some of which still survive.
- 2.4 The 1839 Clyst Honiton parish tithe map depicts the site as part of the wider plot to the northwest, with the accompanying apportionment describing this as a garden owned by The Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral and occupied at that time by the Reverend William Bagnell. The 1888 Ordnance Survey first-edition map shows the wider plot divided by this date into broadly the current arrangement, with the addition of a small structure shown in the south

corner by 1906. The plot to the northwest has subsequently been covered by the extended graveyard.

3. AIMS

- 3.1** The aims of the trench evaluation were to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site. The results of the work, as set out in this report, will be reviewed and used to inform any subsequent mitigation and whether or not the significance and state of survival of any archaeological remains on the site is great enough to influence the layout of the proposed development should planning consent be obtained.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1** The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief prepared by DCHET (Reed 2013) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by AC archaeology (Hughes 2013). It comprised the machine excavation of four trenches totalling 54.5m in length, with each trench measuring 1.60m wide (Fig. 1).
- 4.2** Trenches were positioned to cover a representative sample of the development area and the removal of soil overburden within the trenches was undertaken under the control and direction of the site archaeologist.
- 4.3** All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections and plans were produced at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and all site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological features and deposits were present in all four trenches and are discussed below. Detailed context descriptions by trench are presented in tabulated form within Appendix 1. The overlying soil sequence consisted of an organic rich, dark grey to black silty sand loam topsoil (100) ranging in depth from 240-300mm, which was above 200-400mm of a dark brownish grey to dark grey silty sand subsoil (101). At the base of the sequence the distinctive pinkish red to orange natural sandy geology (102) was encountered within which the archaeological features were cut. Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs 2-4 and photographs as Plates 1-7.

5.2 Trench 1 (Plan and sections Figs 2-3; Plates 2-4)

This trench was aligned NE-SW and 24m long. It contained four small linear features (F103, F105, F107 and F113) alongside two pits (F104 and F106).

Linear feature F103 was orientated NE-SW and measured 12m+ in length and between 500 and 560mm wide. The ditch had a symmetrical profile, with sharp upper and lower edges and breaks of slope and a rounded narrow base. The ditch contained a single fill (108) which was typically a friable, light brownish grey silty sand with small sub-rounded to rounded chert/flint inclusions, alongside some degraded charcoal and organics. The fill contained a flint core and a sherd of early medieval pottery dating between the 11th to 13th centuries.

The second linear feature in the trench was a small, 1m+ long butt-ended ditch (F105), which measured 400mm wide, had a NE-SW orientation, a symmetrical profile and sharp edges and

breaks of slope. The fill (110) was typically a friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional medium to large rounded to sub-rounded flint/chert fragments and some degraded organics.

Linear feature F107 was a small portion of ditch which was orientated NW-SE and was excavated in Trench 2 (see below). Within Trench 1 it was cut by ditch F103.

The final ditch, F113, was located at the northern end of the trench. This measured 2m+ in length, 500mm in width and 290mm deep. It was orientated NE to SW along a similar orientation to F201 in Trench 2 and F300 in Trench 3. The ditch contained two fills, the first of these (114) was a 200 to 210mm thick dark grey brown friable silty sand, alongside some degraded organics. Overlying this was context 115, a thin 80 to 100mm thick light grey to yellow coloured friable silty sand with no organic or mineral inclusions.

Trench 1 also contained two small pit features. The first of these, F104, was a sub-circular 900mm diameter by 180-200mm deep feature, with sharp edges and breaks of slope and a rounded base. The feature was filled with context 109, a friable to soft, light grey to brown and yellow orange silty sand with small sub-rounded chert inclusions. The second pit (F106) measured 1.20m diameter and 290-300mm deep, with a sub-symmetrical profile and steep, stepped edges, sharp upper and lower breaks of slope and an irregular base. The pit was filled with (111), a light brown to brownish orange friable to stony silty sand with medium to large rounded chert and rare charcoal fragments. Fill (111) contained pottery dating to the post-medieval period.

5.3 Trench 2 (Plan and sections Figs 2-4; Plates 5-6)

This trench was aligned NW-SE and 9m long. It contained two small linear features (F200 and F201) alongside a small posthole (F202).

Linear feature F200 was orientated NW-SE and measured 4.5m+ in length, 500mm wide and 150-180mm deep. The ditch had a symmetrical profile, with sharp upper and lower edges and breaks of slope and a rounded narrow base. It contained a single fill (203), which was a friable, light brownish grey silty sand with small sub-rounded to rounded chert/flint inclusions alongside some degraded charcoal and organics. No artefacts were recovered, but the feature was most likely a continuation of F107 within Trench 1 which contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

The second linear feature (F201) was orientated N-S and measured 1.60m+ long, 500mm wide and 220mm deep. The feature had a symmetrical profile, with sharp edges and breaks of slope onto a rounded base. It was filled with context 204, a light brownish grey silty sand with a friable consistency and inclusions of small sub-rounded chert, quartz pebbles alongside some degraded charcoal and organics.

The trench also contained a single posthole (F202). This feature measured 400mm in diameter by 170mm deep, with a symmetrical profile and sharp edges and breaks of slope onto a flat base. It was filled with context 205, a light brown to dark grey friable to soft silty sand with medium to large rounded pebbles of chert alongside some degraded organics and charcoal.

5.4 Trench 3 (Plan and sections Figs 2-4; Plate 7)

This trench was aligned NW-SE and 12m long. It contained a linear feature (F300) and a pit (F301).

Linear feature F300 was orientated N-S and was on a similar alignment to ditches F201 and F113. It measured 1.60m+ long by 800mm wide and 370mm deep and had a symmetrical profile with sharp sides, sharp breaks of slope and a rounded base. Within the ditch was fill

(302) a light grey brown soft silty sand with inclusions of sub-rounded to rounded chert/flint fragments. No artefacts were present, but the fill did contain a fragment of degraded mortar.

Adjacent to ditch F300 was pit F301. This had an ovoid shape in plan and measured 900mm long, 560mm wide and 250mm deep. The profile was symmetrical, with sharp edges, breaks of slope and an irregular base. The pit was filled with context 303, a friable dark grey brown silty sand with inclusions of small sub-rounded flint and chert fragments, alongside some degraded organics.

5.5 Trench 4 (Plan Fig. 2)

This trench was aligned NE-SW and 9.5m long. It contained a vegetation hollow (F400).

Feature F400 had a linear form and measured 1.60m+ long, 1.10m wide and 420mm deep. It had a symmetrical form in profile, with sharp sides and a highly irregular base. Within it was fill (401) a dark brownish grey silty sand loam with numerous, large organics including roots. Modern ceramics and tile were present.

6. THE FINDS *by Kerry Kerr-Peterson*

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site during the evaluation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage scanned to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. This is discussed briefly below. The finds are tabulated in Tables 1 and 2.

6.2 The medieval pottery (Table 1)

A single sherd of medieval pottery weighing 11g was recovered from context 108, fill of ditch F103. This is a base sherd from an Upper Greensand Derived (UGD) cooking or storage vessel dating to between the c. 10th–13th centuries, produced in the Blackdown Hills Devon/Somerset region.

| Context | Context Description | Medieval pottery | | Post-medieval pottery | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt (g) |
| 100 | Topsoil | | | 4 | 12 |
| 101 | Layer horizon | | | 4 | 40 |
| 108 | Fill of ditch F103 | 1 | 11 | | |
| 111 | Fill of pit F106 | | | 3 | 125 |
| 302 | Fill of ditch F300 | | | | |
| 401 | Fill of F400 | | | 2 | 20 |
| Totals | | 1 | 11 | 13 | 197 |

Table 1: Summary of the pottery, quantified by period

6.3 The post-medieval pottery (Table 1)

The majority of the pottery assemblage consists of pottery dating to the post-medieval period. This comprises a total of 13 sherds, weighing 197g, from four different contexts. The assemblage consists of six body sherds of South Somerset coarseware, including three of the same combed slip decorated dish of mid-18th century date, as well as a sherd with a copper green glaze, also dating to the 18th century. The rest of the pottery consists of industrially produced Staffordshire white wares with blue transfer printed designs dating to post 1780, one sherd of Staffordshire white stoneware, dating to the c. 18th-19th centuries (context 401) and a piece of flower pot from layer (101), Trench 1.

| Context | Context Description | Iron | | Slag | | Worked flint | | Worked stone | | Glass | | Clay tobacco-pipe | | CBM | | Mortar | | Animal bone | | Shell | |
|---------|---------------------|------|----|------|----|--------------|----|--------------|----|-------|-----|-------------------|----|-----|----|--------|----|-------------|----|-------|----|
| | | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt |
| T 100 | Hortisol | | | | | | | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 33 | | |
| T 101 | Old soil horizon | 1 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 21 | 1 | 5 |
| ϕ 108 | Fill of ditch F103 | | | | | 1 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D 111 | Fill of pit F106 | | | | | 1 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I 302 | Fill of ditch F300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | | | | |
| ϕ 401 | Fill of ditch F400 | | | 1 | 62 | | | | | 1 | 127 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 58 | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Totals | | 1 | 17 | 1 | 62 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 127 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 58 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 54 | 2 | 8 |

Table 2: Summary of other artefacts. CBM = Ceramic Building Material

6.4 The other finds (Table 2)

The rest of the finds assemblage consists of one piece of clay tobacco pipe from context 401 weighing 14g. This is made up of a long section of plain stem, a short angled spur and an oval heel. The spur is decorated with four clay pellets and is comparable with examples made in the Barnstaple area which date to c. 1660-1710.

One piece of undiagnostic metal working slag, weighing 62g, was recovered from context 401, the only fill of ditch F400. This was found alongside a base fragment of 18th century onion type bottle glass, weighing 127g, which is in a poor state of preservation. Four fragments of industrially produced tile were also recovered from context 401.

Four pieces of animal bone, weighing 54g were recovered from two separate contexts (100 and 101). These are all fragmentary and probably derive from a medium sized domestic animal such as a pig or a sheep. There are no obvious signs of butchery on any of the pieces of bone. Two shell fragments weighing 8g were also recovered, which comprise one complete valve of a common cockle and one small piece of common oyster.

Two pieces of worked flint and chert, weighing 34g, were recovered from contexts 111 and 108. The piece from context 111 is secondary greyish-brown waste flake of Greensand chert, with two small patches of buff cortex remaining on one edge and retouching along the adjacent edge. The piece from context 108 consists of a bifacial core of dark blackish brown flint. These probably date to the Bronze Age and are certainly residual within the deposits.

One iron object, probably a modern nail, was recovered from layer 101. This object is heavily corroded and has a linear piece with a rectangular cross section, which is broader at one end than the other and is flattened at one end.

One fragment of worked stone (probably a whetstone) weighing 14g was recovered from context 100, the topsoil within Trench 1. This is a dark blackish-grey linear piece of stone which is broken at one end. It shows signs of wear on the top, end and sides. The surfaces are highly smooth but scratched and especially along the sides which display a series of linear scratches.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The evaluation has identified a series of small ditches which cover a large part of the evaluation area. The majority of these are on either a NE-SW or NW-SE alignment and are likely to relate to small in-field horticultural land division and drainage; the 1839 parish tithe map shows that the northern boundary wall was not present at that time and the site was within what the apportionment describes as 'gardens' within the curtilage of the churchyard. This might suggest that the linear features relate to these gardens. Dating evidence from these linear features was sparse, but did include a sherd of medieval pottery, as well as post-medieval sherds. The northern boundary wall is first depicted on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey 25-inch map.

7.2 As well as the linear features, the trenches also contained three pits and a posthole. Again these are more likely to relate to the former use of the site as gardens, rather than indicating the presence of *in situ* structures. One of the features produced 18th century pottery.

8 CONCLUSION

Based on the results and the extensive coverage of the trial trenching, it is considered unlikely that the development of the site will impact upon any significant buried archaeological deposits associated with the early development of the village or church. What was found is likely to relate to medieval and post-medieval horticultural practices, when the site was within gardens adjacent to the parish church.

9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

9.1 The paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. It will be held until the need for any further archaeological work on the site is established and whether the creation of a digital archive for deposition at the Archaeology Data Service is required. If further work is not required the finds and paper archive will be offered to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, but if they are unable to accept this, then it will be dealt with under their current accession policy. A temporary reference number from the museum has been obtained, which is **RAMM 13/71**.

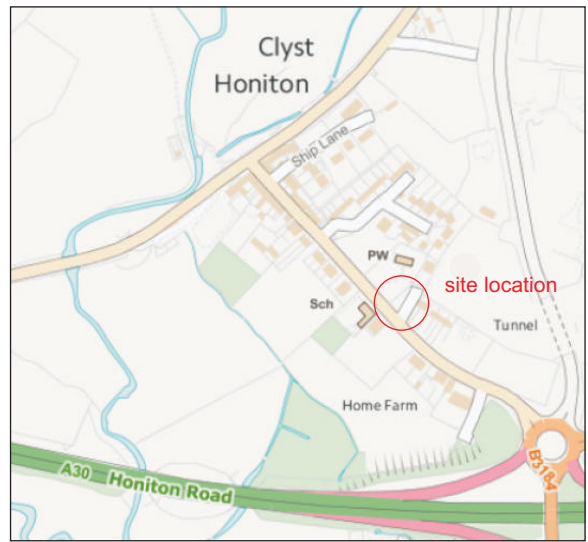
9.2 An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier 167113, which includes a digital copy of this report.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

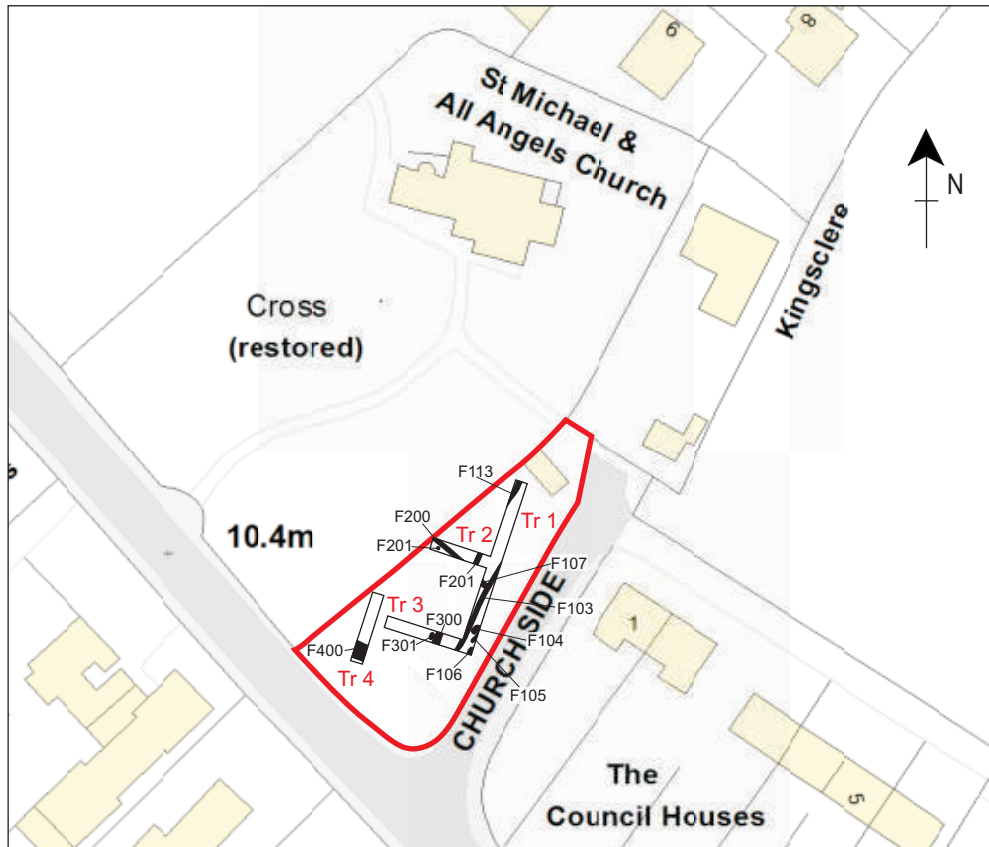
10.1 The evaluation was commissioned by Andrew Dorey of Andrew Homes Ltd. The site works were carried out by Ben Pears and Jon Hall, with the illustrations for this report prepared by Elisabeth Patkai. The collaborative role of Stephen Reed, Devon Archaeology Officer is duly acknowledged.

11. REFERENCES

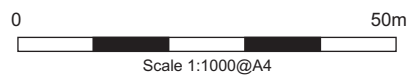
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Ordnance Survey 25-inch Devonshire map sheet 81NW, surveyed 1887-8, published 1890, revised 1903, published 1906
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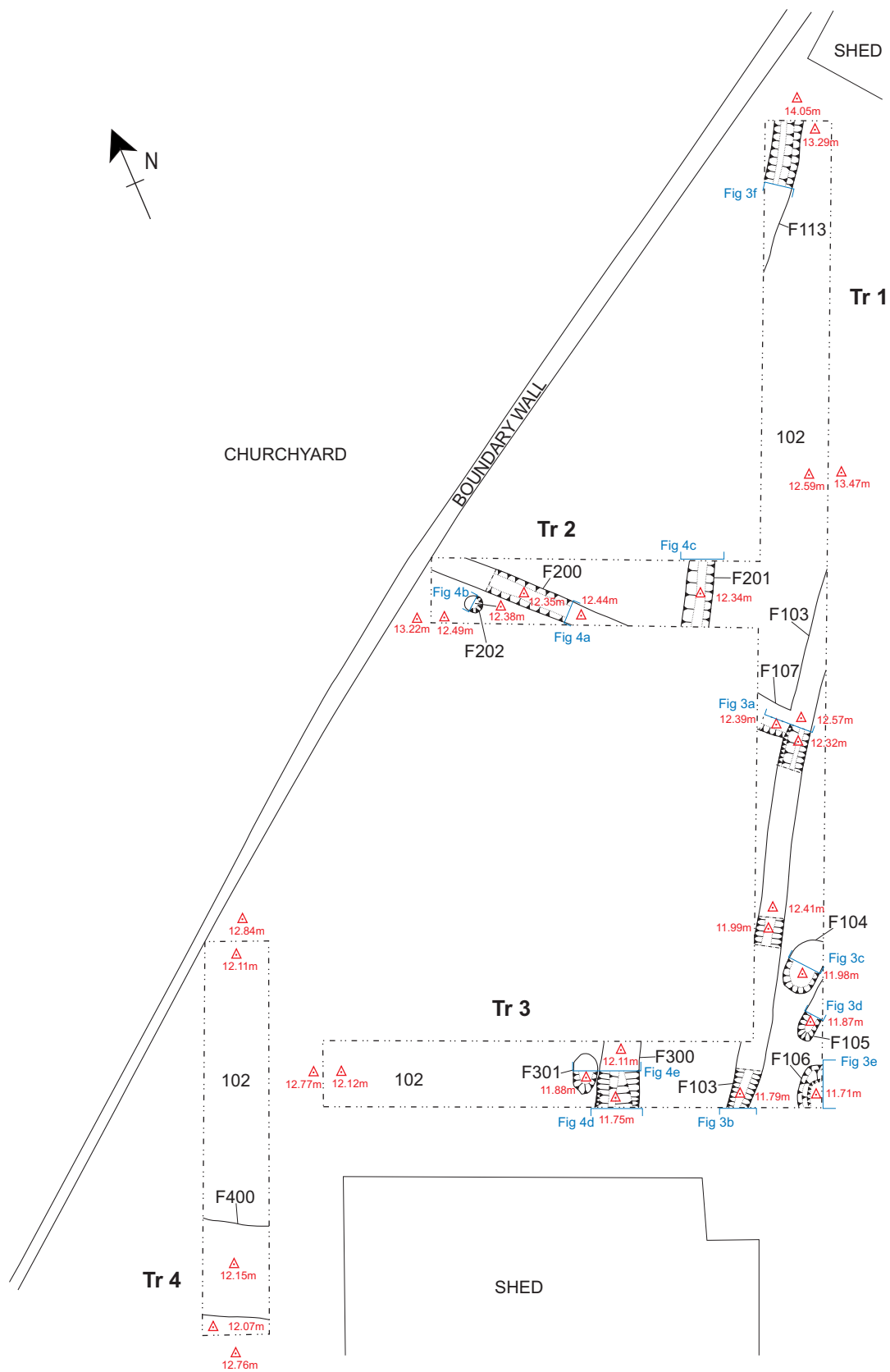
- Trial trenches with archaeological features
- Location of site



PROJECT
Land to the west of Churchside, Clyst Honiton, Devon

TITLE
Fig. 1: Location of site and trenches





PROJECT

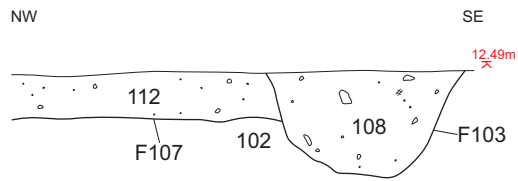
Land to the west of Churchside, Clyst Honiton, Devon

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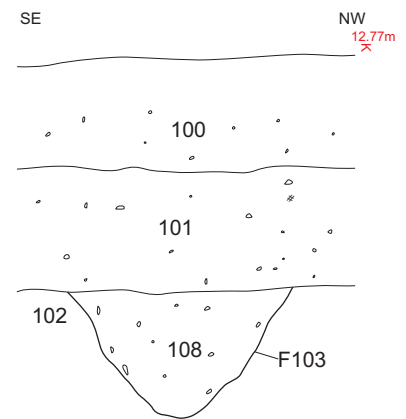
Fig. 2: Plan of archaeological trial trenches with features



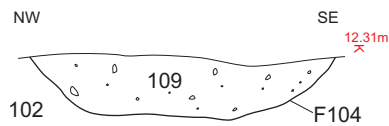
a) SW facing section of F103 and F107



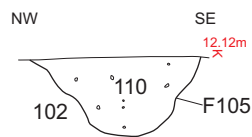
b) NE facing section of F103



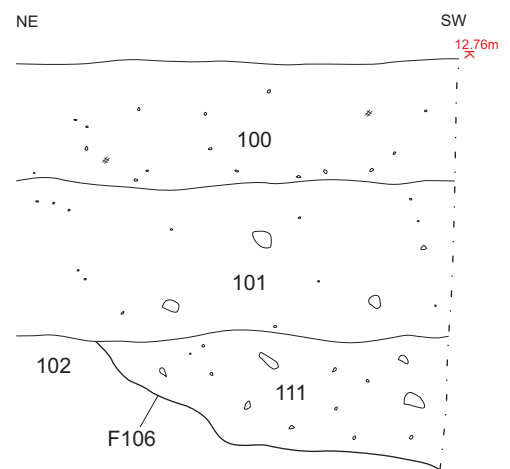
c) SW facings section of F104



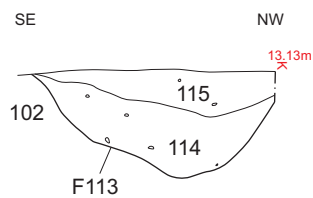
d) SW facing section of F105



e) NW facing section of F106



f) NE facing section of F113



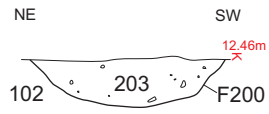
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Land to the west of Churchside, Clyst Honiton, Devon

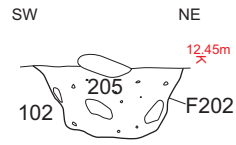
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Fig. 3: Trench 1, sections

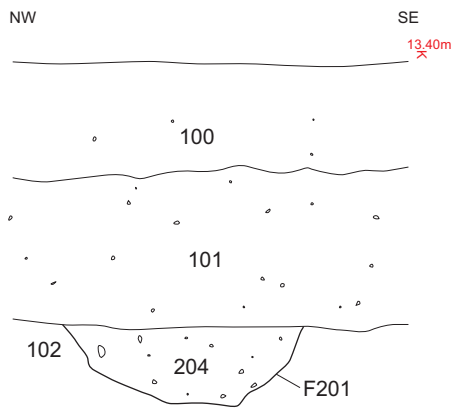
a) NW facing section of F200



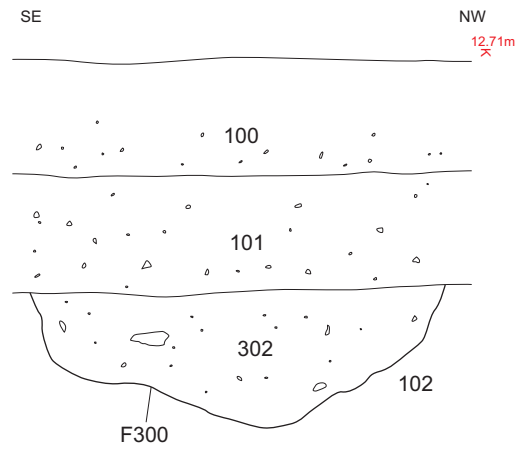
b) SE facing section of F202



c) SW facing section of F201



d) NE facing section of F300



e) SW facing section of F301 and F300



PROJECT

Land to the west of Churchside, Clyst Honiton, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 4: Trenches 2 and 3, sections



Plate 1: General view of the evaluation area, looking north



Plate 2: Trench 1, viewed from the northeast (scale 1m)



Plate 3: Trench 1, ditch F103, viewed from the northeast (scale 0.5m)



Plate 4: Trench 1, pit F104, viewed from the southwest (scale 0.5m)



Plate 5: Trench 2, viewed from the southeast (scale 1m)



Plate 6: Trench 2, posthole F202, viewed from the southeast (scale 0.5m)



Plate 7: Trench 3, ditch F300, viewed from the north (scale 1m)

Appendix 1

Tabulated context descriptions by trench

Appendix 1: Tabulated context descriptions by trench

| Trench No. 1 | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Dimensions – 24m x 1.60m | | | |
| Orientated – NE-SW | | | |
| Context | Depth (mm) | Description | Interpretation |
| (100) | 240-300 | Dark grey to black coloured friable silty sand loam (40-40-20%) with numerous rootlets and organics +40%, small inclusions of flint, chert, sandstone, and ironstone c.20-30mm at 5-10% alongside modern pottery. | Topsoil |
| (101) | 200-400 | Dark brownish grey to dark grey friable and stony, silty sand (40-60%) organics frequent c.20-30mm at 10-15% mainly degraded larger flint and chert inclusions c.40-60mm at 10-15%. Also ironstone, post medieval pottery charcoal and waste residue. | Cultivation soil |
| (102) | +100 | Light pinkish red to orange sand with no organics but medium to large quartz, flint, chert pebbles c.50-150mm at +25% occurrence. | Natural sand and gravel |
| [103] | 320-340 | Linear small ditch feature measuring +12m in length by 500-560mm wide and orientated NE-SW with a symmetrical profile, sharp upper and lower breaks of slope, edges and a rounded, narrow base. | Ditch feature |
| [104] | 180-200 | Sub-circular pit feature measuring Ø900mm with an ovoid/lozenge shape in plan, sharp edges, sharp breaks of slope and an irregular base. | Pit feature |
| [105] | 200 | Linear small butt-ended ditch measuring +1m in length by 400mm wide and orientated NE-SW with a symmetrical profile, sharp edges and breaks of slope and a rounded base. | Butt-ended ditch |
| [106] | 290-300 | Circular pit feature measuring Ø1.20m with a sub-circular shape in plan, sub-symmetrical stepped profile with sharp breaks of slope and an irregular base. | Pit feature |
| [107] | 150-180 | Small ditch feature measuring +4.5m in length by 500mm in width and orientated NW-SE. Has a symmetrical profile with sharp edges and breaks of slope with a rounded base. Same as [200]. | Ditch feature |
| (108) | 320-340 | Light brownish grey silty sand (30-70%) with a friable to loose consistency and small quantities of sub-rounded to rounded chert/flint pebbles c.20-60mm at 5-10% with some degraded charcoal. Also contained worked flint and pottery. | Fill of [103] |
| (109) | 180-200 | Light grey brown to yellow orange silty sand (40-60%) with a friable to soft consistency and small sub-rounded chert/flint inclusions c.10-30mm at 10-15% occurrence. | Fill of [104] |
| (110) | 200 | Dark greyish brown silty sand (40-60%) with a friable consistency and inclusions of medium to large rounded to sub-rounded flint/chert c.20-60mm at 5-10% with degraded organics. | Fill of [105] |
| (111) | 290-300 | Light brown to brownish orange silty sand (40-60%) with a friable to stony consistency with medium to large rounded chert/flint fragments c.20-80mm at 5-10% occurrence with occasional rare charcoal. | Fill of [106] |
| (112) | 150-180 | Light brownish grey silty sand (40-60%) with a friable consistency and inclusions of small sub-rounded flint/chert fragments c.10-30mm at 5-10% occurrence with some degraded charcoal and organics. Same as (203) | Fill of [107] |
| [113] | 270-290 | Linear ditch feature measuring +2m long by 500mm wide and orientated NE-SW with an asymmetrical shape in profile with sharp edges and breaks of slope and a rounded, irregular base. Same as [201]. | Ditch feature |
| (114) | 200-210 | Dark grey brown coloured silty sand (30-70%) with a friable consistency and inclusions of small quartz, flint/chert fragments c.10-40mm at 10-15% alongside some degraded organics. | Fill of [113] |
| (115) | 80-100 | Light grey to yellow coloured silty sand (10-90%) with a friable consistency and no organic or mineral inclusions. | Fill of [113] |

Appendix 1: Tabulated context descriptions by trench

| Trench No. 2 | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Dimensions – 9m x 1.60m | | | |
| Orientated – NW-SE | | | |
| Context | Depth (mm) | Description | Interpretation |
| (100) | 240-300 | Dark grey to black coloured friable silty sand loam (40-40-20%) with numerous rootlets and organics +40%, small inclusions of flint, chert, sandstone, and ironstone c.20-30mm at 5-10% alongside modern pottery. | Topsoil |
| (101) | 200-400 | Dark brownish grey to dark grey friable and stony, silty sand (40-60%) organics frequent c.20-30mm at 10-15% mainly degraded larger flint and chert inclusions c.40-60mm at 10-15%. Also ironstone, post medieval pottery charcoal and waste residue. | Cultivation soil |
| (102) | +100 | Light pinkish red to orange sand with no organics but medium to large quartz, flint, chert pebbles c.50-150mm at +25% occurrence. | Natural sand and gravel |
| [200] | 150-180 | Small ditch feature measuring +4.5m in length by 500mm in width and orientated NW-SE. Has a symmetrical profile with sharp edges and breaks of slope with a rounded base. Same as [107]. | Ditch feature |
| [201] | 200-220 | Small ditch feature measuring +1.60m in length by 500mm in width and orientated N-S with sharp edges and breaks of slope and a rounded irregular base. Same as [113]. | Ditch feature |
| [202] | 170 | Circular post hole measuring Ø400mm with a symmetrical profile and sharp edges and breaks of slope and a flat base. | Post hole feature |
| (203) | 150-180 | Light brownish grey silty sand (40-60%) with a friable consistency and inclusions of small sub-rounded flint/chert fragments c.10-30mm at 5-10% occurrence with some degraded charcoal and organics. Same as (112) | Fill of [200] |
| (204) | 200-220 | Light brownish grey silty sand (40-60%) with a friable consistency and inclusions of small sub-rounded chert/flint pebbles c.20-40mm at 5-10% with some degraded charcoal and organics. | Fill of [201] |
| (205) | 170 | Light brown to dark grey silty sand (30-70%) with a friable to soft consistency and inclusions of medium to large rounded pebbles of flint/chert c.30-80mm at 5-15% with some degraded organics. | Fill of [202] |

| Trench No. 3 | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Dimensions – 12m x 1.60m | | | |
| Orientated – NW-SE | | | |
| Context | Depth (mm) | Description | Interpretation |
| (100) | 240-300 | Dark grey to black coloured friable silty sand loam (40-40-20%) with numerous rootlets and organics +40%, small inclusions of flint, chert, sandstone, and ironstone c.20-30mm at 5-10% alongside modern pottery. | Topsoil |
| (101) | 200-400 | Dark brownish grey to dark grey friable and stony, silty sand (40-60%) organics frequent c.20-30mm at 10-15% mainly degraded larger flint and chert inclusions c.40-60mm at 10-15%. Also ironstone, post medieval pottery charcoal and waste residue. | Cultivation soil |
| (102) | +100 | Light pinkish red to orange sand with no organics but medium to large quartz, flint, chert pebbles c.50-150mm at +25% occurrence. | Natural sand and gravel |
| [300] | 370 | Linear ditch feature measuring +1.60m long by 1m wide and orientated N-S. It has a symmetrical profile with sharp sides and edges and a rounded base. | Ditch feature |
| [301] | 250 | Lozenge/ovoid shaped pit feature measuring 900mm long by 500mm wide with a symmetrical profile and sharp breaks of slope and an irregular base. | Pit feature |
| (302) | 370 | Light grey brown silty sand (40-60%) with a soft to friable consistency and inclusions of small sub-rounded to rounded flint/chert fragments c.20-40mm at 10-15% alongside some degraded organics. | Fill of [300] |
| (303) | 250 | Dark grey brown silty sand (40-60%) with a friable consistency and inclusions of small sub-rounded to sub-angular flint/chert c.10-30mm at 10-20% with some degraded organics. | Fill of [301] |

Appendix 1: Tabulated context descriptions by trench

| Trench No. 4 Dimensions – 9.5m x 1.60m Orientated – NE-SW | | | |
|--|------------|---|-------------------------|
| Context | Depth (mm) | Description | Interpretation |
| (100) | 240-300 | Dark grey to black coloured friable silty sand loam (40-40-20%) with numerous rootlets and organics +40%, small inclusions of flint, chert, sandstone, and ironstone c.20-30mm at 5-10% alongside modern pottery. | Topsoil |
| (101) | 200-400 | Dark brownish grey to dark grey friable and stony, silty sand (40-60%) organics frequent c.20-30mm at 10-15% mainly degraded larger flint and chert inclusions c.40-60mm at 10-15%. Also ironstone, post medieval pottery charcoal and waste residue. | Cultivation soil |
| (102) | +100 | Light pinkish red to orange sand with no organics but medium to large quartz, flint, chert pebbles c.50-150mm at +25% occurrence. | Natural sand and gravel |
| [400] | 300 | Linear feature measuring +1.60m in length by 1.10m wide composed of deposit (401). Symmetrical form with sharp sides and a highly irregular base. | Vegetation feature |
| (401) | 300 | Dark brownish grey silty sand loam (20-20-60%) with numerous large organics including rootlets and roots. Modern ceramics and CBM frequent. | Fill of [400] |

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