

# LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF ALPHINGTON ROAD AND MARSH BARTON ROAD, EXETER, DEVON

(NGR SX 91578 90964)

Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

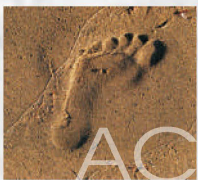
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Prepared by:  
Simon Sworn

On behalf of:  
CaDrchitecture

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AC archaeology

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## Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

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Appendix 1: Descriptions of test pits

## Summary

*An archaeological trench evaluation, carried out in prior to development of land at the junction of Alphington Road and Marsh Barton Road, Exeter, Devon (SX 91578 90964), was undertaken by AC archaeology during August 2013 and May 2014 as a condition of planning permission for redevelopment. The purpose was to identify and record any remains of the Roman road thought to run along or near the alignment of Alphington Road, and of any palaeo-channels, prior to destruction by the redevelopment.*

*The site occupies an area of approximately 0.71ha and is partially occupied by a derelict retail building. The archaeological programme of works consisted of the observation and recording of nine geotechnical pits and the excavation of four evaluation trenches. The results of these works indicated the presence of two wide, but shallow north-south aligned palaeo-channels. The channels were filled with organic rich alluvial clays, but were undated. No features or deposits of Romano-British date were observed.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1; Plate 1)

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation carried out in advance of a development on land at the junction of Alphington Road and Marsh Barton Road, Exeter, Devon (SX 91578 90964). The works were required under condition 9 of the grant of planning permission 12/0514/03 by Exeter City Council for "mixed use development comprising 3 refurbished industrial/business units, 4 restaurant/café units, all associated parking, services and landscaping". The investigations comprised a trench evaluation and the monitoring of the excavation of geotechnical test pits, and was carried out by AC archaeology on the 12–13 and 27–28 August 2013 and 6–8 May 2014. The work was commissioned by CaDrchitecture Ltd on behalf of The Restaurant Group PLC. The location of the site is shown on Fig. 1.
- 1.2 The site is situated at the junction of Alphington Road and Marsh Barton Road and covers an area of approximately 0.71ha. It is currently predominantly disused, except for the southern side, which is being used as a hand car wash. The site occupies former retail premises (now demolished) that were constructed as part of the post-war Marsh Barton Industrial Estate (Plate 1). The site occupies level ground, and lies between 6-7m aOD.
- 1.3 The underlying geology is Permian Breccia of the Alphington Breccia Formation overlaid by Quaternary alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Previous geotechnical investigations have identified that the site contains relatively shallow modern surfaces and make-up, with alluvium overlying natural gravels.

### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The key archaeological interest in the area comprised the remains of palaeo-channels within the flood plain of the River Exe, as well as the putative course of a Roman Road, which is believed to extend southwest from the city along Alphington Road. Previous investigations on the nearby Sainsbury's site (to the south of the development site) identified the remains of several palaeo-channels, which contained environmental evidence for the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods (Dyer 1999; Wessex Archaeology 2010). These palaeo-channels were sealed by natural alluvial clays. Such remains can preserve organic cultural remains (wood, leather *etc*) and/or preserve 'ecofacts' (pollen, beetles *etc*) and evidence of past patterns of environmental change.

### 3. AIMS

- 3.1 The aim of the evaluation was to target areas where any buried remains are likely to survive, in order to characterise and record their presence/absence, character, date and survival, and to provide a sufficient sample record of those remains that are to be affected by the proposed redevelopment.

### 4. METHODOLOGY (Fig. 2)

- 4.1 Guidance on the scope of the works was provided by the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer (ECCAO). The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of archaeological work prepared by AC archaeology (Passmore 2013; approved by ECC under the planning condition), and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 2008).
- 4.2 A total of nine geotechnical test pits and four trenches, amounting to 14.85m<sup>2</sup> and 189m<sup>2</sup> respectively in area, were excavated across the site. The trenches were positioned to target the areas of proposed development as well as the Alphington Road frontage to identify any course of the Roman road. Exact positions were also determined due to site constraints such as parked cars (the site was partially occupied as a new car storage facility in August 2013) and underground fuel tanks. The locations of the test pits and trenches are indicated in Fig 2.
- 4.3 Deposits considered not to be archaeologically significant were removed using a wheeled excavator using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation ceased at the level at which natural subsoil or archaeological deposits were exposed. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and any potential environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by the replacing of excavated material.
- 4.4 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*. Detailed sections or plans were produced at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, and all site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

### 5. RESULTS (Figs 3 and 4; Plates 2-6; Appendices 1-2)

#### 5.1 Introduction

The general recorded layer sequence observed in the test pits and the trenching across the site comprised between 0.13-0.40m of poured concrete (in Trench 4, part of the concrete was covered by 0.05m of tarmac), laid onto made ground (101, 200, 301 and 402) consisting of between 0.13-0.2m of mixed gravels, clays and modern rubble. Below this, and present within Trenches 1, 2 and 4 was a buried subsoil (102, 201 and 403), which also contained modern inclusions. This overlay a deep deposit of reddish brown clay (103, 202, 302 and 404). These clays overlaid either the natural river terrace gravels (204, 303 and 407) or alluvial deposits.

Alluvial deposits were present in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 and consisted of thin layers of clay/sand (104, 106, 405 and 406) overlying the terrace gravels and the fill of earlier palaeochannel deposits (106, 107, 203 and 408) and are discussed below. For the purposes of consistency, the alluvial filled features are referred to as 'channels', though in reality they were shallow



(c.1m deep) and were more likely to be wide depressions, containing fills deposited by slow moving water.

The test pits and trenches are summarised in tabulated form in Appendices 1 and 2. Relevant plans and sections are included as Figs 3 and 4.

## 5.2 Geotechnical test pits

The excavation of nine geotechnical test pits across the site was monitored and recorded. These test pits were randomly distributed across the site in order to give an understanding of the underlying deposits. The size of the pits were approximately 2.20m long by 0.75m wide and were between 2.50m -2.70m deep. Test Pits 1, 7, 8, 9 revealed a sequence of up to 1.55m of modern ground surfaces and modern ground make-up overlying deposits of river terrace gravels from 1.5m below the surface. The lowest deposits (at c. 1.3-1.5m below present ground surface) were contaminated with heavy fuel oil. The sequence in Test Pit 2 revealed up to 1.08m of modern ground surfaces and make-up, overlying 1.42m of re-deposited alluvial material which overlay the same river terrace gravels at 2.5m. In Test Pits 3 and 4, beneath c.0.20m of modern ground surface were 1.20m of mid-orange brown silty clay alluvial deposits which overlay the river terrace gravels at a depth of 1.4m. Test Pit 5 revealed a sequence of 0.3m of modern ground surface and make-up which directly overlaid the river terrace gravel deposits. The sequence in Test Pit 6 consisted of 0.20m of modern ground surface overlying 0.43m of mid grey to dark brownish grey loam material containing inclusions of coal and coke. Beneath this river terrace gravels were present.

No archaeological deposits or features were recorded during the monitoring of the test pits. The variations in the depth of modern made-ground deposits, the re-working of alluvial deposits and the presence of fuel oil contamination may be explained by the removal of underground fuel storage tanks which previously occupied parts of the site.

With the exception of Test Pit 2, the depth of modern or disturbed deposits was reasonably shallow. Therefore there is potential for the survival of archaeological or palaeo-environmental deposits across much of the site.

## 5.3 Archaeological trench evaluation

### **Trench 1** (Detailed plan Fig. 3a and section Fig. 3b; Plate 2)

This trench was located in the northeast corner of the site and was 28m long. In the base of the trench a 10m wide, northwest-southeast orientated, clay-filled channel, was exposed. The upper deposits were present 1.40m below the ground surface at 5.26m aOD. Two deposits (106 and 107) were exposed within the channel, though the depth of the channel is unknown as it was too deep to safely excavate given the site constraints. No datable material was recovered from either of the two fills.

### **Trench 2** (Detailed plan Fig. 3c and sections Figs 3d and 3e; Plates 3 and 4)

This trench was located in the northwest corner of the site, close to the junction of Alphington Road and Marsh Barton Road, and was 25m long. In this trench the buried soil (201) had been heavily truncated by footings relating to the now demolished building. These consisted of a large east-west brick wall on concrete footings and associated stanchion bases. Below 202 a very wide blue clay alluvial deposit containing organic material (203) was exposed. This filled a shallow depression, up to 0.50m deep, that had gently sloping sides. The east edge of this feature was exposed, and it appeared to be aligned in a north-south direction. Its western edge was not exposed; the feature was over 19.5m wide. The alluvial fill was present 1.60m below the ground surface, at a height of roughly 5.10m aOD.

### **Trench 3 (Plate 5)**

Trench 3 was located in the centre of site and measured 15m long. The sequence of deposits comprised a modern, made ground, overlying a mixed agricultural soil (302), which in turn overlay a number of layers of river terrace gravels (303, 304 and 305). The river gravels were stained to a lesser or greater extent by natural manganese minerals. This trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.90m.

### **Trench 4 (Detailed plan Fig. 4a and sections Figs 4b-e; Plate 6)**

This trench was located towards the southern side of the site and measured 30m long. Within this trench were a number of north-south aligned brick walls supported by concrete footings, which related to the now demolished retail building. Associated with this building were a number of shallow features: two pits (F409 and F411) and a single post hole (F413).

Towards the base of the trench, at a depth of 1.50m from the ground surface, a 15.7m wide, 0.62m deep, north-south depression, cut into the alluvial gravels, was exposed. It contained a primary blue clay alluvial deposit (408) containing a very large quantity of organic material, overlaid by two thin alluvial deposits (405 and 406). Three machine dug sondages were excavated into the alluvial deposit, to establish the depth of the depression. No dating material was recovered from the feature.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

- 6.1** The evaluation has identified the presence of two naturally-formed palaeo-channels, which were present in three of the four trenches excavated. One was aligned north-south and located adjacent to Alphington Road; the other was aligned northwest-southeast and was recorded in the northeast corner of the site. These channels were shallow depressions in the alluvial gravels, into which alluvial material had accumulated. No artefacts or any worked organic remains were recovered from these features. These 'channels' are most likely the result of over-bank flooding episodes, rather than having been created from a main water flow. Their fills were the result of very low action deposition, some of which contained extensive organic material.
- 6.2** The channels were sealed by further alluvial material present across the whole site. No archaeological features were exposed cutting into these deposits, and no finds recovered. No remains of the putative Roman road were identified.
- 6.3** Foundations of the demolished retail buildings, along with other modern features, were exposed. Although in part these were deep, in general truncation of earlier soils was limited.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

**7.1** The following conclusions can be drawn from the results of the evaluation:

- The potential for the survival of archaeological deposits is high, although in the event few, apart from palaeo-channels, were identified within the site.
- There is no evidence of either the possible Roman road or any associated roadside features (such as ditches or settlement). No archaeological features were exposed, and no finds recovered.
- Two palaeo-channels of natural origin have been identified, but have not been dated.

## 8 ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 8.1 The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. In agreement with the ECCAO on completion of the report and OASIS entry it will be discarded.
- 8.2 The OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS) entry has been created using the identified 179500, and includes a copy of this report.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 The evaluation was commissioned by CaDrchitecture Ltd on behalf of The Restaurant Group PLC, and was managed for them by John Patterson, and for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The geotechnical test pit monitoring was undertaken by Paul Cooke and the site trial trenching was carried out by Simon Sworn, Ben Pears and Jon Hall. The report was written by Simon Sworn with the illustrations prepared by Elisabeth Patkai.

## 10. REFERENCES

Dyer, J. M., 1999, *Archaeological recording during the construction of a new J Sainsbury's complex at Alphington Road, Exeter*. Unpublished Exeter Archaeology report no. **99.81**

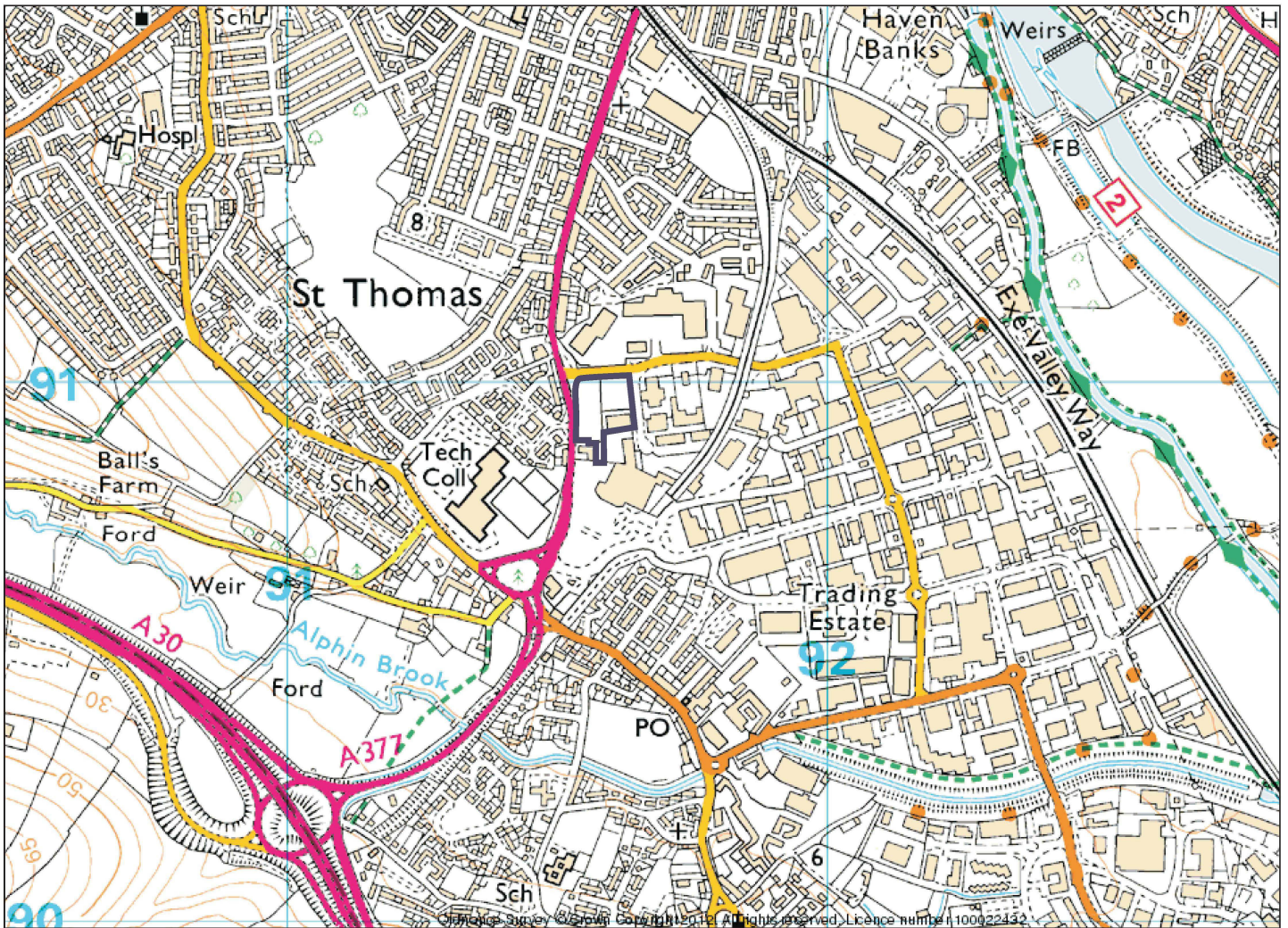
Wessex Archaeology, 2010, *Alphington Road, Exeter, Devon - Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report*. Unpublished client report, ref. **73280.03**

Passmore, A., 2013, *Land at the Junction of Alphington Road and Marsh Barton Road, Exeter, Devon, (NGR SX 91578 90964), Written Scheme of Archaeological Work, Planning reference: Exeter City Council 12/0514/03, condition 9*, AC archaeology document no. ACD737/1/1





0 10km  
Scale 1:350,000@A4



0 1km  
Scale 1:25,000@A4



Location of site

PROJECT

Land at the Junction of Alphington Road and Marsh Barton Road, Exeter, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 1: Site location





- Test Pits
- Trenches



Revision  
 Client  
 The Restaurant Group  
 Consultant  
 Mix Use Development  
 Alphington Road  
 Marsh Barton Road  
 Exeter  
 Drawing  
 Site Survey  
 CADrchitecture  
 Alan Daniels, Neil Goff, Elizabeth Goff, Nicholas Miles  
 17 March 2016 11:00 AM  
 Drawing No. 1000P\_13 Revision  
 Scale 1:500 @A4 Date 05/03/12  
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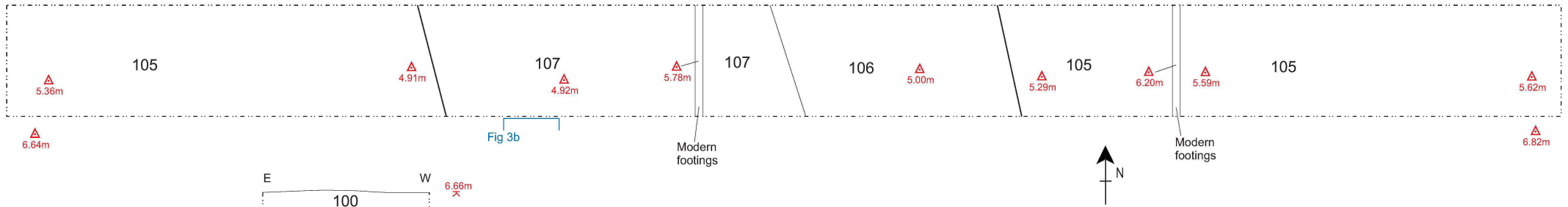
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**Land at the Junction of  
 Alphington Road and  
 Marsh Barton Road,  
 Exeter, Devon**

TITLE  
**Fig. 2: Trench location  
 plan**

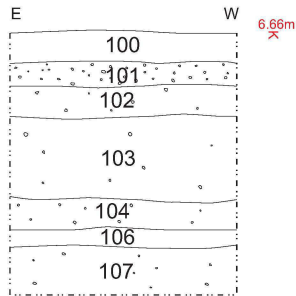




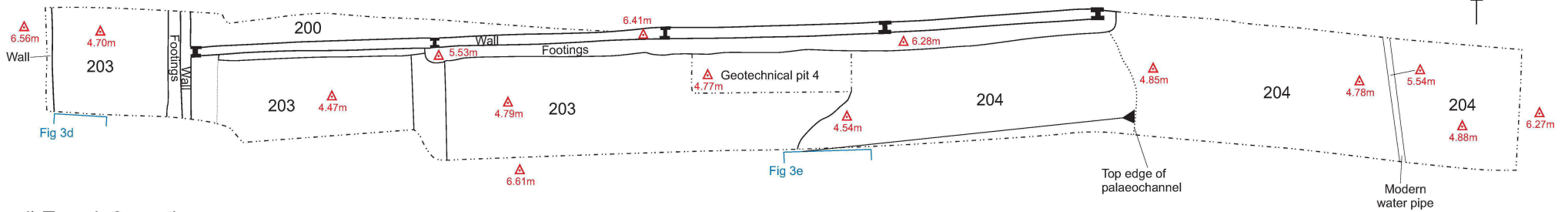
a) Trench 1, plan



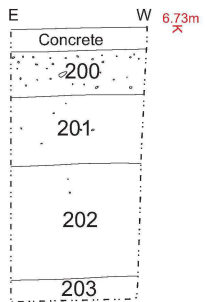
b) Trench 1, representative section



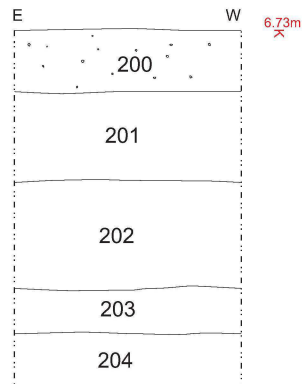
c) Trench 2, plan



d) Trench 2, section



e) Trench 2, section



0 Plans 5m



Scale 1:100@A4

0 Sections 3m



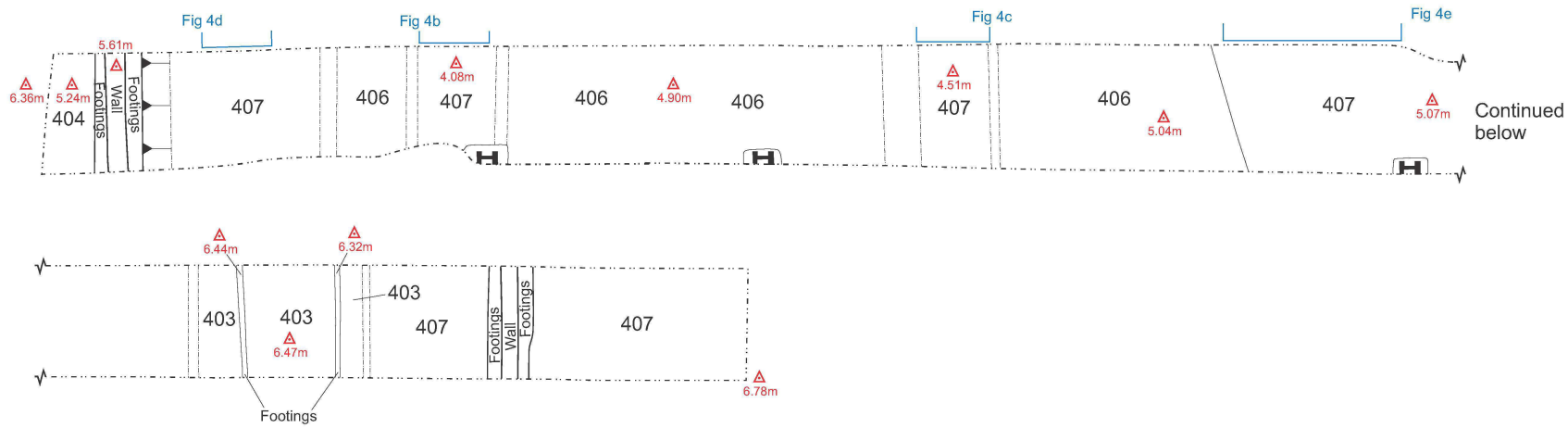
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Exeter, Devon

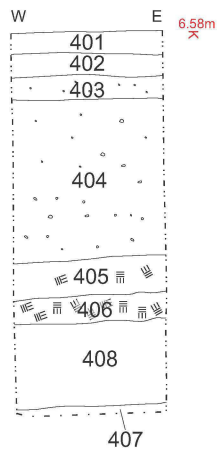
TITLE  
Fig. 3: Trenches 1 and 2,  
plans and sections



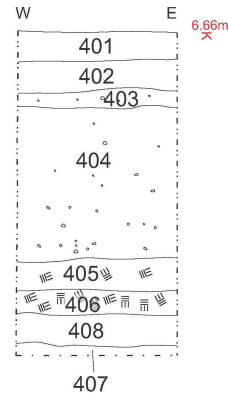
a) Trench 4, plan



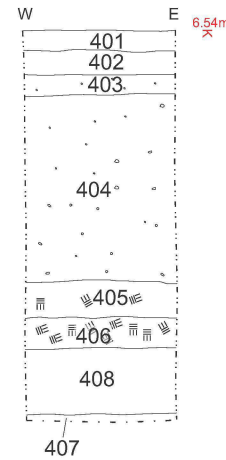
b) Trench 4, section



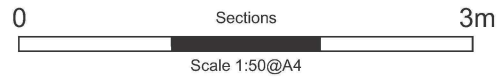
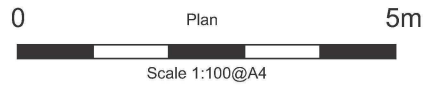
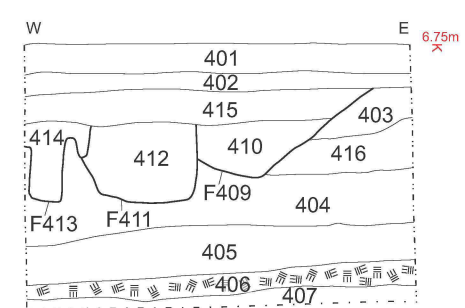
c) Trench 4, section



d) Trench 4, section



e) Section of F409, F411 and F413



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Land at the Junction of  
Alphington Road and  
Marsh Barton Road,  
Exeter, Devon

TITLE  
Fig. 4: Trench 4,  
plan and sections





Plate 1: General view of site, looking southeast

Plate 2: Trench 1, showing the top of the palaeochannel, facing southwest. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Trench 2, general view, looking east.





Plate 4: Trench 2, section 1, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 5: Trench 3, general view, facing southeast. 1m and 2m scales.



Plate 6: Trench 4, section 5, looking northwest. 1m and 2m scales.



# Appendix 1

Descriptions of trenches



APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTIONS OF TRENCHES

Trench 1		Length 28m	Width 2.0m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
100	Modern concrete	0-0.20m	Existing ground surface	
101	Dark reddish brown loose silty clay, very frequent rounded gravels, brick fragments, charcoal and modern material.	0.20-0.35m	Make-up for 100	
102	Dark brown friable silty clay, very occasional medium sub-rounded stones.	0.35-0.55m	Subsoil	
103	Mid reddish brown soft silty clay, very occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0.55-1.10m	Agricultural soil	
104	Mottled friable yellowish brown sandy clay. Manganese deposits and iron-panning at lower levels.	1.10-1.30m	Alluvial deposit	
105	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse greyish brown sandy matrix.	1.25m+	Natural river terrace gravels	
106	Yellow clay	1.30-1.50m	Palaeochannel deposit	
107	Light blue soft silty sand.	1.73m+	Palaeochannel deposit	

Trench 2		Length 25m	Width 1.80-2.0m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
200	Modern concrete over dark reddish brown loose silty clay, very frequent rounded gravels, brick fragments, charcoal and modern material.	0-0.40m	Existing ground surface and make-up layer	
201	Dark brown friable silty clay, very occasional medium sub-rounded stones.	0.40-0.60m	Subsoil	
202	Mid reddish brown soft silty clay, very occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0.60-1.30m	Agricultural soil	
203	Grey blue soft silty clay, frequent organic remains.	1.30-2.40m	Palaeochannel deposit	
204	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse greyish brown sandy matrix.	1.50m+	Natural river terrace gravels	

Trench 3		Length 16.10m	Width 1.80m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
300	Modern concrete	0-0.15m	Existing ground surface	
301	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse greyish brown sandy matrix.	0.15-0.30m	Make-up for 300	
302	Mid reddish brown soft silty clay, very occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0.30-0.90m	Agricultural soil	
303	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse mid-brown sandy matrix.	0.90-1.20m	Natural river terrace gravels	
304	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse blackish brown sandy matrix, heavy manganese staining.	1.20-1.61m	Natural river terrace gravels	
305	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse greyish brown sandy matrix.	0.61m+	Natural river terrace gravels	

Trench 4		Length 30.10m	Width 1.80m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
400	Tarmac	0-0.05m	Tarmac	
401	Modern concrete	0.05-0.18m	Make-up for 100	
402	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse greyish brown sandy matrix.	0.18-0.28m	Make-up for 401	
403	Dark brown friable silty clay, very occasional medium sub-rounded stones.	0.28-0.38m	Subsoil	
404	Mid reddish brown soft silty clay, very occasional small sub-rounded stone.	0.38-0.88m	Agricultural soil	
405	Orangey brown compact fine silty clay.	0.88-1.76m	Palaeochannel deposit	

## APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTIONS OF TRENCHES

406	Greyish blue compact clayey sand	1.00-1.92m	Palaeochannel deposit
407	Very loose medium sub-rounded stones within a coarse greyish brown sandy matrix.	1.20m+	Natural river terrace gravels
408	Grey blue soft silty clay, frequent organic remains.	1.86-2.53m	Palaeochannel deposit
409	Possible pit cut, gentle sloping sides, concave base. Only seen in section.	0.50-0.90m	Pit cut
410	Dark greyish brown loose clayey silts. Frequent small sub-rounded stones and modern material.	0.50-0.90m	Fill of F409
411	Vertical sided, flat based pit cut. Only seen in section.	0.53-1.10m	Pit cut
412	Reddish brown firm clayey silts at base and yellowish brown sandy silts at top. Frequent small sub-rounded stones and modern material.	0.53-1.10m	Fill of F411
413	Vertical sided, flat based pit cut. Only seen in section.	0.51-1.10m	Post hole cut
414	Dark greyish brown loose clayey silts. Frequent small sub-rounded stones and modern material.	0.51-1.10m	Fill of F414

# Appendix 2

Descriptions of test pits

APPENDIX 2: TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pit 1		Length	Width	Alignment
		2.2m	0.76m	NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
1000	Modern concrete	0-0.28m	Existing ground surface	
1001	Pale Brown Yellow Sandy Clay	0.28-1.0m	Modern made ground	
1002	Pale grey sub angular gravels	1.0-1.3m	Modern made ground	
1003	Pale grey sub angular gravels, heavily contaminated with fuel oil	1.3-1.55m	Modern made ground	
1004	Silty sand, abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.55-2.5m	Natural river terrace gravels	

Test Pit 2		Length	Width	Alignment
		2.4m	0.75m	E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
2000	Modern concrete over dark reddish brown loose silty clay, very frequent rounded gravels, brick fragments, charcoal and modern material.	0-0.40m	Existing ground surface and make-up layer	
2001	Dark reddish brown clay, moderate rounded gravels, brick fragments, charcoal and modern material	0.40-1.08m	Modern made ground	
2002	Yellowish brown clay.	1.08-2.20m	Redeposited alluvial material	
2003	Dark blackish grey clay, high organic content	2.20-2.50m	Redeposited alluvial material	
2004	Silty sand, abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	2.50m+	Natural river terrace gravels	

Test Pit 3		Length	Width	Alignment
		2.16m	0.6m	E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
3000	Modern concrete	0-0.20m	Existing ground surface	
3001	Mid brown orange silty clay	0.020-1.40m	Alluvial deposit	
3002	Mid orange brown – grey sand with abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.40 2.50m	Natural river terrace gravels	

Test Pit 4		Length	Width	Alignment
		2.10m	0.80m	E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
4000	Modern concrete	0-0.20m	Existing ground surface	
4001	Mid brown orange silty clay	0.020-1.40m	Alluvial deposit	
4002	Mid orange brown – grey sand with abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.40 2.70m	Natural river terrace gravels	

Test Pit 5		Length	Width	Alignment
		2.40m	0.60m	E-W
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
5000	Modern concrete	0-0.20m	Existing ground surface	
5001	Pinkish red gravel, abundant rubble and modern material	0.20-0.30m	Make up for (5000)	
5002	Mid orange brown – grey sand with abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.40 2.70m	Natural river terrace gravels	

APPENDIX 2: TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pit 6		Length 2.0m	Width 0.80m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
6000	Modern Concrete	0-0.20m	Existing ground surface	
6001	Mid grey to dark brownish grey loam, sparse to common angular coke/coal inclusions	0.20-0.63m	Modern made ground	
6002	Mid orange brown – grey sand with abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.40-2.70m	Natural river terrace gravels	

Test Pit 7		Length 2.1m	Width 0.80m	Alignment N-S
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
7000	Modern concrete	0-0.28m	Existing ground surface	
7001	Pale Brown Yellow Sandy Clay	0.28-1.0m	Modern made ground	
7002	Pale grey sub angular gravels	1.0-1.3m	Modern made ground	
7003	Pale grey sub angular gravels, heavily contaminated with fuel oil	1.3-1.55m	Modern made ground	
7004	Silty sand, abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.55-2.5m	Natural river terrace gravels	

Test Pit 8		Length 1.95m	Width 0.70m	Alignment N-S
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
8000	Modern concrete	0-0.28m	Existing ground surface	
8001	Pale Brown Yellow Sandy Clay	0.28-1.0m	Modern made ground	
8002	Pale grey sub angular gravels	1.0-1.3m	Modern made ground	
8003	Pale grey sub angular gravels, heavily contaminated with fuel oil	1.3-1.55m	Modern made ground	
8004	Silty sand, abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.55-2.5m	Natural river terrace gravels	

Test Pit 9		Length 2.25m	Width 0.70m	Alignment N-S
Context	Description	Depth below ground	Interpretation	
8000	Modern concrete	0-0.28m	Existing ground surface	
8001	Pale Brown Yellow Sandy Clay	0.28-1.0m	Modern made ground	
8002	Pale grey sub angular gravels	1.0-1.3m	Modern made ground	
8003	Pale grey sub angular gravels, heavily contaminated with fuel oil	1.3-1.55m	Modern made ground	
8004	Silty sand, abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded gravels	1.55-2.5m	Natural river terrace gravels	



### Devon Office

AC archaeology Ltd  
Unit 4, Halthaies Workshops  
Bradninch  
Nr Exeter  
Devon  
EX5 4LQ

Telephone/Fax: 01392 882410

### Wiltshire Office

AC archaeology Ltd  
Manor Farm Stables  
Chicklade  
Hindon  
Nr Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP3 5SU

Telephone: 01747 820581  
Fax: 01747 820440

[www.acarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.acarchaeology.co.uk)