

LAND AT CROWPITS COPSE, SIDBURY, SIDMOUTH, DEVON

Centred on: NGR SY 1336 9635

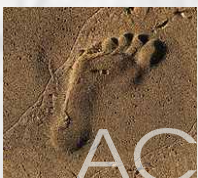
Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

Prepared by:
Daniel Brace

On behalf of:
British Solar Renewables Ltd

Report No: ACD1044/2/0

Date: January 2015



AC archaeology

LAND AT CROWPITS COPSE, SIDBURY, SIDMOUTH, DEVON

Centred on: NGR SY 1336 9635

Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

CONTENTS

	<u>Page no.</u>
<i>Summary</i>	
1. Introduction	1
2. Archaeological background	1
3. Aims	2
4. Methodology	2
5. Results	2
6. The finds	8
7. Comments	8
8. Archive and OASIS	9
9. Acknowledgements	9
10. References	9

List of figures

- Fig. 1. Site and trench locations
- Fig. 2. Plans and sections, Trenches 3 and 4
- Fig. 3. Plans and sections, Trenches 5, 6 and 7

List of plates

- Plate 1. General view of site, with Trench 7 to the right. View to the southeast
- Plate 2. Trench 3, view to southeast
- Plate 3. Trench 3, section across F302. View to south
- Plate 4. Trench 3, section across F305. View to north
- Plate 5. Trench 5, sections of F505 and F507. View to east
- Plate 6. Trench 7, section across F704. View to east
- Plate 7. Investigations within Trench 7. View to southwest

Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation on land at Crowpits Copse, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devon (NGR SY 1336 9635), was undertaken by AC archaeology during December 2014. It was carried out to test the results of a recent geophysical survey which had identified linear and pit like anomalies on the site that were considered to be of archaeological interest. The evaluation confirmed the presence of a number of subsoil archaeological features, including a discrete pit-like feature and historic field systems or boundaries, probably dating to the post-medieval period. A series of drainage channels or natural hollows was also recorded. A number of the magnetic anomalies do not correspond with sub-surface archaeological features and are likely to have derived from near-surface geological variations.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological trench evaluation carried out on land at Crowpits Copse, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devon (centred on SY 1336 9635). The location of the site is shown on Fig.1.
- 1.2 The investigation was carried out by AC archaeology Ltd during December 2014 on behalf of British Solar Renewables Ltd, as instructed by their archaeological consultants, EDP Ltd. The evaluation was undertaken to provide further supporting information for a planning application to East Devon District Council for a new solar farm development, as advised by the Archaeology Officer, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (hereafter DCCHET).
- 1.3 The site occupies an area of c. 24.8 hectares of agricultural and wooded land. It is situated between c. 220m and 240m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and lies on a gradual east facing slope on the eastern flank of Chineway Hill, which is itself towards the northern end of East Hill. Together these hills form a prominent escarpment with an outlook to the west, with more gentle slopes down towards the east. The site is located on a solid geology of greensand of the Upper Greensand Formation, with overlying 'clay-with flints' superficial deposits also recorded.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the subject of an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment (Oakley 2014) and subsequent geophysical survey by magnetometer technique (WYAS 2014). The initial assessment established that there are no previously recorded designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site boundaries, but there was considered to be the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains on the site on the basis of the proximity of prehistoric remains within the wider area. These consist of an extensive barrow cemetery, located on the high ground to the east, and further barrows located along the escarpment edge to the west. In addition, there was also thought to be the potential for evidence related to mineral extraction on the site.
- 2.2 The follow-up geophysical survey identified a series of anomalies across the site, some of which were linear in form and could relate to historic field boundaries. Other anomalies comprised possible pit-like discrete features, which were either thought to be naturally formed or initially considered by DCCHET to be associated with the iron extractive industry that operated in the area from the early Romano-British period onwards.

3. AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the 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 as a condition of planning permission, if granted.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2014) and approved by the DCCHET prior to commencement on site. It comprised the machine excavation of eight trenches totalling 300m in length. Six trenches (1-3, 5, 7 & 8) were 40m x 1.90m in plan and two trenches (4 & 6) were 30m x 1.90m. The positions of the trenches as excavated are shown on Fig. 1.
- 4.2 All soil removal was undertaken under the control and direction of the Site Archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden were removed by mechanical excavator using a wide toothless bucket, and ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed.
- 4.3 All archaeological 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* and the approved project design. 'Negative' or blank trenches were recorded using trench record forms. Detailed sections or plans were produced at 1:10 and 1:50 respectively. All site levels relate to metres above Ordnance Datum (mOD) and were collected via a Leica Viva GS08 digital GPS system.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 Five trenches contained recorded features (Trenches 3 - 7), a number of which were in the form of cut features. These are described below, while 'negative' trenches are summarised in Table 6. Detailed plans are included as Figs 2-3 and relevant photographs as Plates 2-7.

Trench 3 (Plan Fig. 2a, sections Fig. 2b & 2c, plates 2-4)

- 5.2 This trench was aligned approximately east to west, on level ground in the north central portion of the site (plate 2). It was 40m in length, with a width of 1.90m. A maximum depth of approximately 350mm was excavated through topsoil before revealing deposits of clay with flint (301). Two subsoil features were present, approximately 20m apart and broadly coinciding with northeast to southwest linear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey (WYAS 2014). Excavation of the features revealed them to be ditch-like, although they possibly represented historic drainage channels, both features having been disturbed by modern pipe trenches on a similar alignment.
- 5.3 A summary of all deposits recorded in the trench is described in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Summary of contexts in Trench 3

Context no.	Thickness (mm)	Description	Interpretation
300	300	Dark brown silty clay with occasional stones and flint	Topsoil / turf
301	300+	Mid yellow-brown stiff clay with rare gravel of flint	Natural geology
F302	300	N-S aligned cut of linear feature. Contains 303 and 304. Cut by modern pipe trench on eastern extent	Cut of linear feature, probably contemporary with F305. Could be a natural channel
303	200	Very dark brownish grey-black silt with clay. Silt is fine and soft. Slightly peaty	Primary fill of F302
304	100	Dark brown-grey fine silt with clay. Soft and slightly friable with very rare, small stones and flint	Secondary fill of F302
F305	300	N-S aligned cut of linear feature. Contains 305 and 306. Cut by modern pipe trench on eastern extent	Cut of linear feature, probably contemporary with F302. Could be a natural channel
306	70	Mid grey-brown silty clay with flint gravel. Crunchy and compacted with abundant small and medium sized flint and stone	Primary fill of F305. Could be a natural deposit
307	230	Very dark grey-black silt with clay. Soft with rare small and medium sized stones and flint	Secondary fill of F305

Feature F302

- 5.4** Where exposed in plan, feature F302 appeared to be a northeast to southwest aligned linear feature. It had a gradual break of slope with undulating sides, tapering to a flat base. The east side of the feature was disturbed / cut by a modern pipe trench; most likely utilising the softer ground (plate 3). It contained two fills (contexts 303 & 304), both of which were dark grey-brown silty deposits. No finds were recovered. The feature may represent a field boundary or possibly the remnants of a drainage channel.

Feature F305

- 5.5** Where exposed in plan, feature F305 appeared to be a northeast to southwest aligned linear feature located approximately eighteen metres southeast of F302. It had a width of 3.25m, a depth of 0.3m and lay approximately 7m from the east end of the trench. It had a gradual break of slope with regular sides, tapering to a flat base. The east side of the feature was disturbed / cut by a modern pipe trench; most likely utilising the softer ground (plate 4). It contained two fills (contexts 306 & 307), of which 307 was similar in constitution to 303 and comprised a dark grey-brown silty deposit with a peaty texture. No finds were recovered from the fills of this feature. Parallel to F302, it may represent a field boundary or possibly the remnants of a drainage channel.

Trench 4 (Plan Fig. 2d, sections Fig. 2e & 2f)

- 5.6** This trench was aligned northeast to southwest, on level ground. It was 30m in length, with a width of 1.90m. A maximum depth of approximately 350mm was excavated through topsoil before revealing deposits of clay with flint (401). Two subsoil features were present approximately 7m apart, one of which (F403) coincides with a northwest to southeast linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey (WYAS 2014). Excavation of the features revealed them to be of probable archaeological origin, representing linear drainage channels.

- 5.7** A summary of all deposits recorded in the trench is described in Table 2, below.

Table 2: Summary of contexts in Trench 4

Context no.	Thickness (mm)	Description	Interpretation
400	300	Dark brown silty clay with occasional stones and flint	Topsoil / turf
401	300+	Mid yellow-brown stiff clay with rare gravel of flint	Natural geology
402	450	Mottled olive green-brown clayey silt with occasional coarse flint gravel. Stiff and bioturbated	Sole fill of F403
F403	450	NW-SE aligned cut of linear feature containing 402	Cut of ditch or drainage channel
404	500	Mottled olive green-brown clayey silt with occasional coarse flint gravel. Stiff and bioturbated	Sole fill of F405
F405	500	NW-SE aligned cut of linear feature containing 402	Cut of ditch or drainage channel

Feature F403

- 5.8** Feature F403 was a northwest to southeast aligned linear feature. It had a width of 1.2m, a depth of 0.45m and was located approximately in the centre of the trench. Its profile had a fairly sharp break of slope with steep sides tapering to a blunt, narrow base. It contained a single fill (context 402), composed of clayey silt, which may be re-deposited natural subsoil. No finds were recovered. The feature is likely to represent a former drainage channel.

Feature F405

- 5.9** Feature F405 was a northwest to southeast aligned linear feature. It had a width of 1.5m, a depth of 0.5m and was located approximately six metres from the southwest end of the trench. Its profile had a fairly sharp break of slope with steep sides tapering to a blunt, narrow base. It contained a single fill (context 404), composed of clayey silt, which may be re-deposited natural. No finds were recovered. The feature is likely to represent an infilled drainage channel.

Trench 5 (Plan Fig. 3a, sections Fig. 3b & 3c, plate 5)

- 5.10** This trench was aligned north to south, on fairly level ground in the northeast part of the site. It was 40m in length, with a width of 1.90m. A maximum depth of approximately 400mm was excavated through topsoil and a shallow subsoil before revealing deposits of clay with flint (502). A series of subsoil features was present throughout the trench, a number of which coincided with linear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey (WYAS 2014). Excavation of the features revealed them to be of possible archaeological origin, representing ditch-like features, perhaps related to former field boundaries or drainage channels. A single sherd of post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from the upper fill of F509. The features were all either close to, or had been disturbed by modern pipe trenches.
- 5.11** A summary of all deposits recorded in the trench is described in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of contexts in Trench 5

Context no.	Thickness (mm)	Description	Interpretation
500	240	Mid brown silty clay loam. Soft with occasional sub-angular flint.	Topsoil / turf
501	10	Brown silty clay interface with occasional gravel and flint	Agricultural subsoil
502	250+	Mid yellow-brown stiff clay with bands of silt and flint	Natural geology
503	130	Brown silty clay. Soft with rare flint	Fill of F505
504	180	Brown silty clay. Soft with sparse charcoal flecks and rare flint	Sole fill of F505
F505	310	Oval shaped, pit-like feature or hollow cutting 506 and containing 503 and 504	Cut of pit-like feature
506	440	Dark brown silty sand. Stiff, with occasional small gravels	Fill of F507
F507	440	NW-SE aligned linear ditch	Cut of ditch or drainage channel
508	380	Dark grey-brown clay silt loam. Friable with sparse flint	Upper fill of F509
F509	420	E-W aligned linear ditch-like feature	Cut of ditch or natural infilled feature
510	>100	Brown and soft silty clay with abundant flint	Fill of F509
511	260+	Light brown sandy gravel cut by F509	Fill of probable natural water channel

Feature F505

5.12 Where exposed in plan, F505 appeared to be an oval shaped, pit-like feature. It was recorded approximately 11m from the north end of the trench and cut the terminus of an underlying ditch-like feature, F507 (plate 5). It was 1.6m in length, 1.5m in width with a depth of 0.31m. It had a gradual break of slope with steeply sloping sides to the north and shallow to the south, imperceptibly tapering to a rounded, concave base. It contained two fills (contexts 503 & 504), both comprising a brown silty clay, with charcoal flecks noted and sampled from context 504. Processing of this sample by standard flotation methods established the presence of moderate quantities (0.062g) of fragmentary charcoal in poor condition (flecking), with none suitable for radiocarbon dating. No finds were recovered from the fills of this feature and, from the form and constitution, it would appear to be a pit-like feature or hollow cut into an earlier ditch-like terminus or drainage channel F507. Its relationship to F509, located c. 5 metres to the south is unclear.

Feature F507

5.13 Where exposed in plan, feature F507 appeared to be an east to west aligned terminus of a linear ditch feature. It had a width of 0.8m, a depth of 0.44m and was cut by F505. Its profile had a gradual break of slope with concave sides, with a vertical 'step' on the northern edge (plate 5). The sides imperceptibly tapered to a flat base. Upon full excavation the lower sides were irregular (possibly due to water erosion) and the terminus was rounded with a westerly decline. The feature contained a single fill (context 506) comprising silty clay, at least partially formed by the erosion of the sides. No finds were recovered.

Feature F509

5.14 Where exposed in plan, feature F509 appeared to be an east to west aligned linear ditch-like feature. It had a width of 3.02m, a depth of 0.42m and had been disturbed by a pipe trench towards the northern extent. Its profile had a gradual break of slope with shallow sloping sides and an undulating base. Upon full excavation the lower sides were irregular, possibly due to water erosion. The feature contained two fills (contexts 508 & 510) comprising silty clay; the lower fill a lens of water deposited silty clay with gravel of flint. A single fragment (11g) of post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from context 508. This feature appeared to

cut an underlying deposit (context 511) comprised of sand and gravel. This deposit was believed to be a natural feature, possibly a water channel, and was not fully investigated.

Trench 6 (Plan Fig. 3d, section Fig. 3e)

5.15 This trench was aligned approximately northwest to southeast, on fairly level ground. It was approximately 30m in length, with a width of 1.90m. A maximum depth of approximately 350mm was excavated through topsoil and a shallow subsoil before revealing deposits of clay with flint (602). A single feature was present, broadly in the middle of the trench and coinciding with a linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey (WYAS 2014).

5.16 A summary of all deposits recorded in the trench is described in Table 4, below.

Table 4: Summary of contexts in Trench 6

Context no.	Thickness (mm)	Description	Interpretation
600	300	Mid brown clay loam with sparse stones and flint	Topsoil / turf
601	50	Brown silty clay interface with occasional gravel and flint	Agricultural subsoil
602	350+	Mid yellow-brown stiff clay with flint	Natural geology
603	200	Dark brown-black silt with gravel at base. Firm and organic / slightly peaty with sparse flint gravel	Sole fill of F604
F604	200	E-W aligned cut of linear ditch-like feature	Cut of possible field boundary or drainage channel

Feature F604

5.17 Where exposed in plan, feature F604 appeared to be an east to west aligned, linear ditch-like feature. It had a width of c.1.7m, a depth of 0.2m, and was present broadly in the centre of the trench. It had a gradual break of slope with fairly regular, concave sides, gently tapering to a flat base. Only a single fill (context 603) was recorded, comprising a dark brown silt with flint gravel at the base. No finds were recovered. The shallow form and orientation of the feature indicates that it may be contemporaneous with other linear ditch-like features recorded during the evaluation, some of which may relate to former drainage channels.

Trench 7 (Plan Fig. 3f, sections Figs. 3g, plates 6 & 7)

5.18 This trench was aligned approximately north to south, on slightly undulating ground in the central portion of the site. It was approximately 40m in length, with a width of 1.90m. A maximum depth of approximately 350mm was excavated through topsoil and a shallow subsoil before revealing deposits of clay with flint (702). A series of features and deposits was present in the trench, coinciding with a number of anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey (WYAS 2014). Excavation of the features revealed them to be of possible archaeological origin; although no finds were recovered from any of the features recorded. At least two of the features appear to fill localised hollows in the field and may be considered colluvial in origin.

5.19 A summary of all deposits recorded in the trench is described in Table 5, below.

Table 5: Summary of contexts in Trench 7

Context no.	Thickness (mm)	Description	Interpretation
700	250	Mid brown clay loam with sparse stones and flint	Topsoil / turf
701	100	Brown silty clay interface with occasional gravel and flint	Agricultural subsoil
702	350+	Mid yellow-brown stiff clay with flint	Natural geology
703	250	Dark brown-black silt with occasional coarse gravel and flint	Fill of F704
F704	250	E-W aligned linear ditch	Cut of field boundary
705	200	E-W aligned linear feature up to 8m+ in width. Peaty.	Natural channel or combe
F706	100	E-W aligned linear feature at south end of trench. Peaty and similar to F705	Natural channel or combe

Feature F704

- 5.20** Where exposed in plan, feature F704 appeared to be an east to west aligned linear ditch. It had a width of c.0.9m, a depth of 0.25m, and was recorded at the north end of the trench (plate 6). It had a slightly sharp break of slope with fairly regular, concave sides, tapering to a flat base. Only a single fill (context 703) was recorded, comprising a dark brown silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were recovered. The form and orientation of the ditch indicates that it may be a former field boundary, highlighted on the geophysical survey (WYAS 2014) and noted on the 1840 tithe map and the 1891 Ordnance Survey map (Oakley 2014, Plan EDP2).

Deposit 705

- 5.21** Where exposed in plan F705 appeared as a dark peaty spread, broadly aligned east to west. It had a width of approximately 15m, a depth of 0.2m and was located in the central portion of the trench. It comprised a dark red-black, peaty silt overlying coarse flint gravel and sealed by topsoil (700). A section was excavated through the deposit which suggested the natural infilling of a palaeo-channel or hollow (plate 7). Deposit 705 would appear to be contemporary with deposit 706, which lay approximately 7m to the south.

Deposit 706

- 5.22** Due to the position of the trench, only the north extent of 706 was visible. However, where exposed in plan, it appeared as a dark, peaty spread broadly aligned east to west. It had a recorded width of approximately 3.5m and comprised a dark red-black, peaty silt overlying coarse flint gravel and sealed by topsoil (700). The form and orientation indicates that it may be contemporaneous with deposit 705 and represents the natural infilling of a palaeo-channel or hollow.

Negative trenches

- 5.23** The following table sets out a summary of results from trenches devoid of subsoil archaeological features.

Table 6: summary of negative trenches

Trench	Depth (mm)	Contexts	Description
1	300mm 300mm+	Topsoil - context 100 Natural - context 101	NE-SW aligned and 40.5m x 1.9m. Trench was in the southwest portion of the site and lies on fairly level ground with a very slight slope towards the east. Topsoil/turf composed of dark brown silty clay with occasional stones and flint. Topsoil lay directly above natural drift geology comprising mixed yellow-brown clay and flint gravel. Some geological anomalies were noted in Trench 1 including streaks of gravel deposits
2	300mm 300mm+	Topsoil- context 200 Natural – context 201	NW-SE aligned and 40m x 1.9m. Trench was in the northwest portion of the site and lies on fairly level ground with a slight slope to the east. Position of trench had to be moved as originally the east end of the trench was positioned within a working area / manure heap. Topsoil/turf composed of dark brown silty clay with common stones and flint. Topsoil lay directly above natural drift geology comprising yellow-brown clay with flint gravel. Some geological anomalies and bioturbation noted in Trench 2
8	300mm 150mm 450mm+	Topsoil - context 800 Subsoil – context 801 Natural – context 802	E-W aligned and 40m x 1.9m. Trench was on fairly level ground with a gentle slope towards the south and east. Topsoil/turf composed of dark brown clay loam with occasional stones and flint. Subsoil composed of a bioturbated interface of silty clay which lay over natural drift geology comprising yellow-brown clay with flint gravel. A single anomaly was investigated, but found to be geological in origin

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 A single piece (11g) of ceramic building material was the only find recovered and was from the fill (508) of linear feature F509 within Trench 5. The piece is post-medieval in date and is likely to be from a roof tile.

7. COMMENTS

- 7.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of a small number of subsoil archaeological features in the central and western portion of the application site. The archaeological features identified relate to a historic land division at the north end of Trench 7 and a pit-like feature, containing abundant charcoal deposits within Trench 5. No other discrete features, such as postholes, were recorded in any of the trenches.
- 7.2 Other recorded features in Trenches 3-7 may be archaeological in origin, relating to additional field boundaries of unknown provenance. However, it is likely that at least a number of them represent infilled water drainage channels or shallow drainage ditches. This latter interpretation is supported by their silty, peaty constitution and a lack of artefact recovery. In addition, they appear to signify contemporaneous activity, while at least three of those recorded having been disturbed by modern pipe trenches on a similar alignment.
- 7.3 The desk-based assessment suggests that the site was largely uncultivated and undeveloped heath-land up until the late eighteenth century, with the land gradually enclosed and improved from this period onwards: intensive arable agriculture being evident in the latter part of the twentieth century (Oakley 2014, 19). The creation of larger fields for agricultural use or pasture would subsequently require adequate drainage across the site.
- 7.4 Other geophysical anomalies targeted by the evaluation were initially thought to relate to industrial activity, including clay extraction. This was particularly notable in the case of Trenches 7 and 8 where a series of discrete anomalies was recorded and subsoil archaeological features

were anticipated. However, no evidence of extraction, in the form of infilled quarry pits, was encountered and the anomalies identified in Trench 7 appear to relate to a series of infilled combs or hollows, as well as a historic field boundary.

8. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 8.1** The paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project code of ACD1044. 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.
- 8.2** An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **200864**, which includes a digital copy of this report.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1** The evaluation was directed in the field by Daniel Brace, with assistance from Vince Simmons and Andrew West. The project was managed by Simon Hughes. This report was written by Daniel Brace, with additional comments and editing by John Valentin. AC archaeology is most grateful to Ed Oakley of EDP and Stephen Reed of DCCHET for their advice on site.

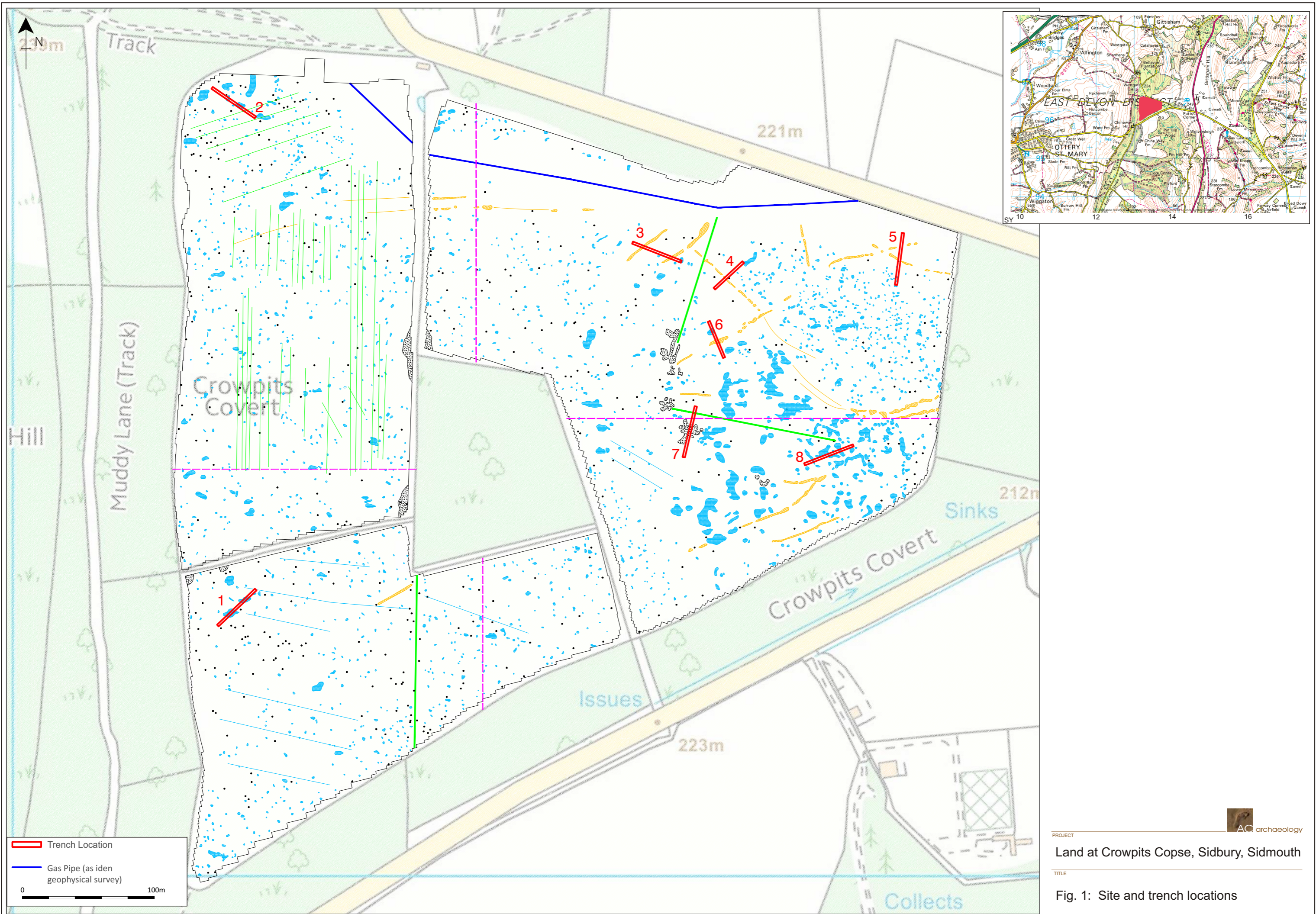
10. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey. 2015, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Accessed 06/01/2015.

Oakley, E., 2014, *Land at Crowpits, Devon – Archaeological and Heritage Assessment*. Unpublished EDP report for client. Ref. EDP2409_01b.

Valentin, J., 2014, *Land at Crowpits, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devon. Project Design for an archaeological trench evaluation*. Unpublished AC archaeology document, ref. ACD1044/1/0.

West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS), 2014, *Land at Crowpits, near Honiton, Devon – Geophysical Survey*. Unpublished client report, ref. 2639.



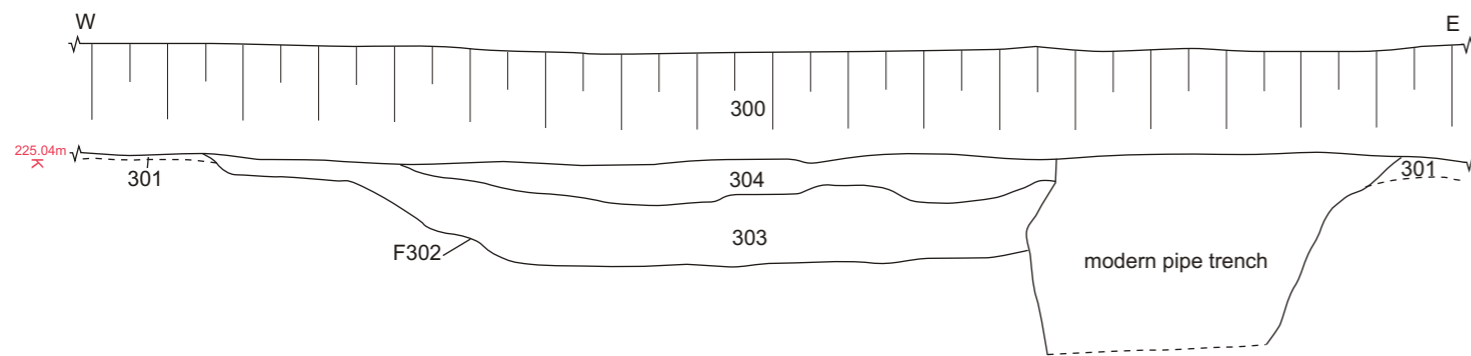
PROJECT
 Land at Crowpits Copse, Sidbury, Sidmouth

TITLE
 Fig. 1: Site and trench locations

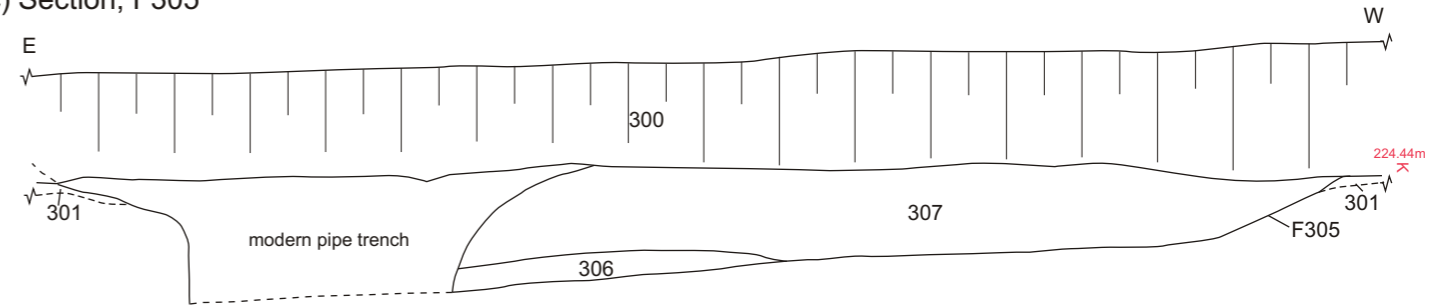
Trench 3
a) Plan



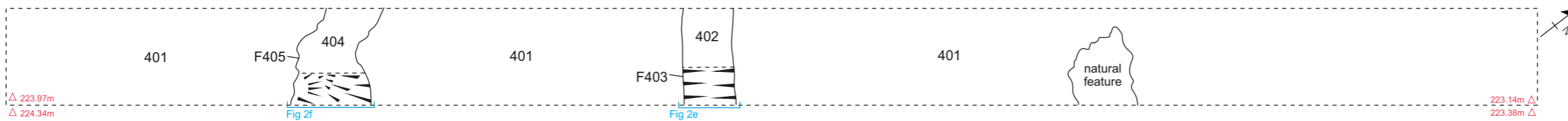
b) Section, F302



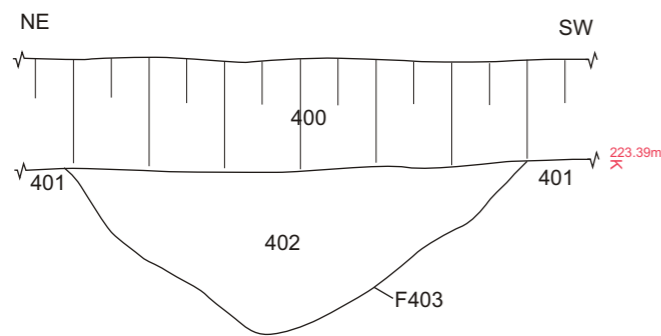
c) Section, F305



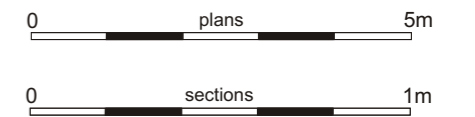
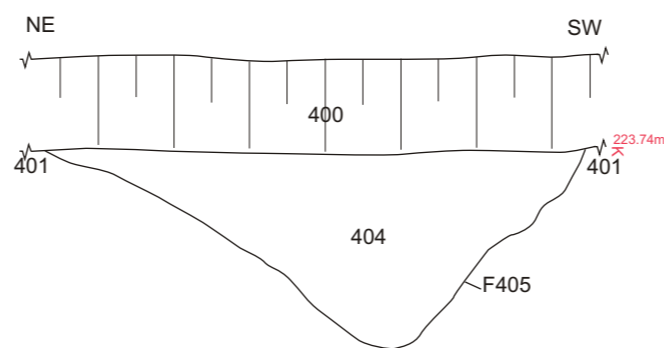
Trench 4
d) Plan



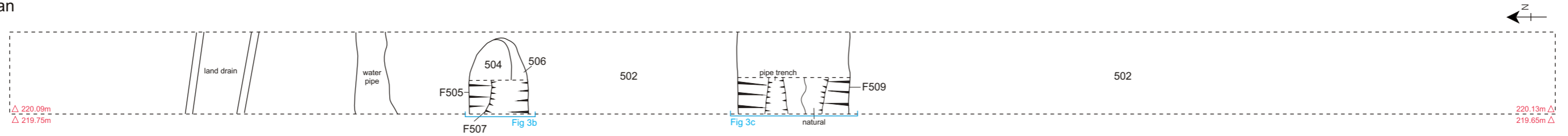
e) Section, F403



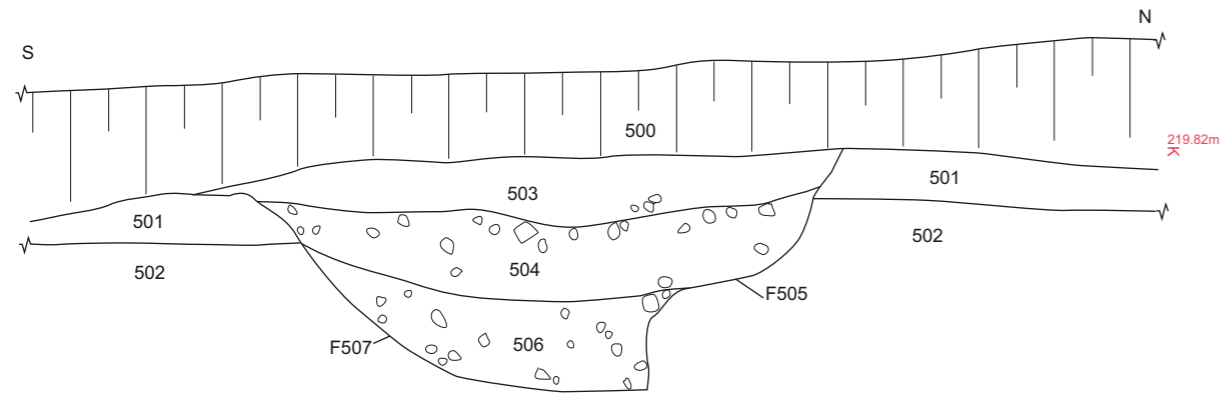
f) Section, F405



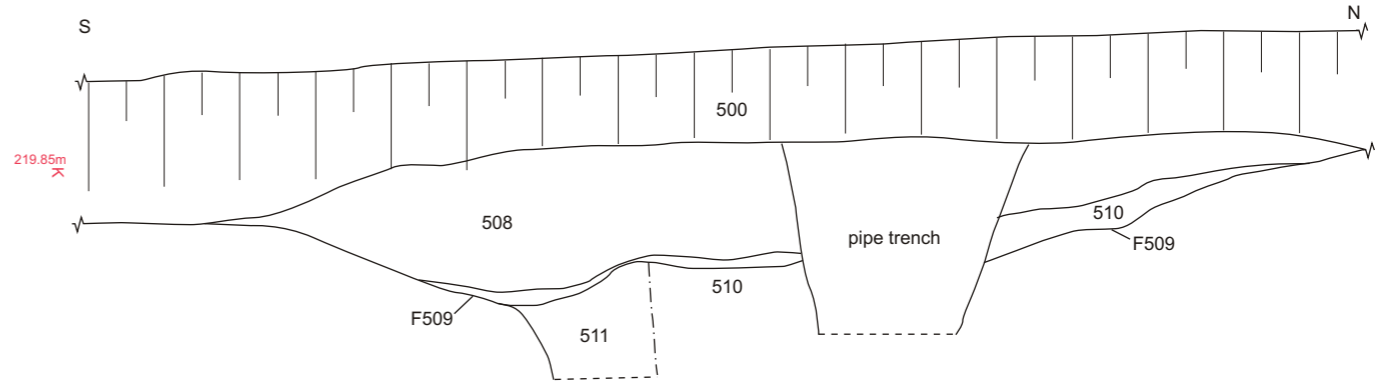
Trench 5
a) Plan



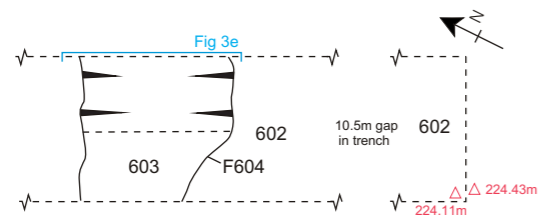
b) Section, F505 and F507



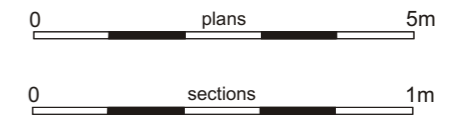
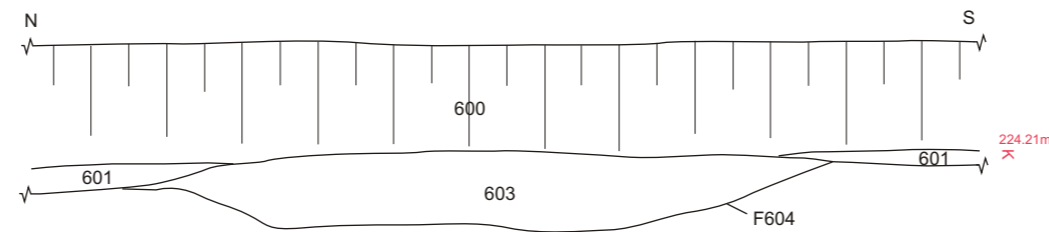
c) Section, F509



Trench 6
d) Plan



e) Section, F604



Trench 7
f) Plan



g) Section, F704

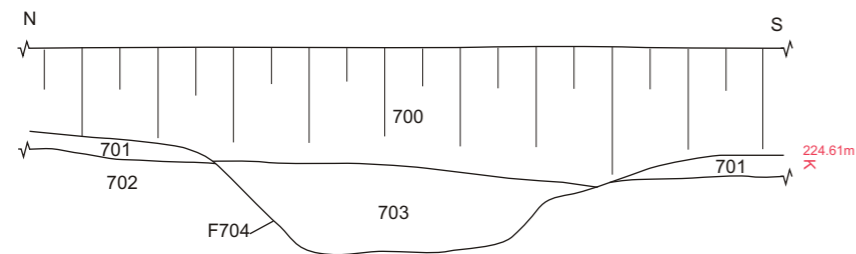




Plate 1: General view of site, with Trench 7 to the right.
View to the southeast



Plate 2: Trench 3, view to southeast (scales 2m & 1m)



Plate 3: Trench 3, section across F302. View to south
(scale 2m)



Plate 4: Trench 3, section across F305. View to north
(scale 2m)



Plate 5: Trench 5, sections of F505 and F507. View to east (scale 1m)



Plate 6: Trench 7, section across F704. View to east (scale 2m)



Plate 7: Investigations within Trench 7. View to southwest

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