LAND AT CREEDY BRIDGE, CREDITON, DEVON

(Centred on NGR SS 8420 0114)

Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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> On behalf of: Gleeson Strategic Land Ltd

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken to provide supporting information for a forthcoming planning application for residential development on land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon (NGR SS 8420 0114). The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of six trenches totaling 525m in length, with each trench 1.8m wide. These were positioned to target anomalies identified from a previous geophysical survey.

Archaeological features were present in all six of the trenches, with these mainly consisting of a ditches and discrete pits/postholes. A possible enclosure and a certain enclosure, matching those identified by the geophysics, were uncovered, with each illustrating the presence of internal features, including possible roundhouses in both cases. Finds from these settlement sites largely comprised pottery of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date. An assemblage of prehistoric worked flint was collected from across the site. Other ditches related to the positions of former field boundaries and drainage ditches.

1. INTRODUCTION

- An archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon (NGR SS 8420 0114; Fig. 1), was undertaken by AC archaeology during December 2016. The work was carried out in advance of a proposed planning application for residential development and was commissioned by Gleeson Strategic Land Ltd, following consultation with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (hereafter DCCHET), advisors to Mid Devon Council.
- 1.2 The site is located on the northeast outskirts of Crediton. The northern limits are flat and are likely to form a floodplain of the River Creedy, while the central and southern parts form part of the undulating valley sides (Plates 1-3). The River Creedy forms the northeast boundary of the site. It covers approximately 31 hectares of agricultural land divided by a northwest to southeast aligned lane creating two fields (Areas 1 and 2). The site lies at an approximate height ranging from 83m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) at the southern boundary, to 41m aOD at its northern point. The underlying geology in the western part of the site comprises sandstone of the Creedy Park Formation. The eastern part comprises breccia of the Crediton Breccia Formation. Superficial deposits of alluvium and sand with clay and gravel are also recorded (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the subject to a desk-based assessment (Smalley 2016) and geophysical survey (Dean 2016). The former established that a possible enclosure of late prehistoric or Romano-British form is possibly present within the application area, as well as the potential for a hollow-way, former field boundaries and other agricultural activity of a possible early medieval origin.
- 2.2 The geophysical survey appears to have confirmed the presence of an enclosure in Area 2 (Fig. 2) and this looked to be rectangular and double-ditched in form. In addition, what appeared to be an oval enclosure was present as an anomaly in Area 1, together with a possible associated roundhouse or ring-ditch. Across the remainder of the site mainly linear anomalies were recorded, and thought likely to relate to various phases of land division.

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3. AIM

3.1 The main aim of the trial trenching was 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 archaeological mitigation and whether or not the significance and state of survival of any buried archaeological remains 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 project design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2016). It comprised the machine-excavation of six trenches totaling 525m in length with each 1.8m wide. These were positioned in relation to anomalies interpreted from the previous geophysical survey (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 All trenches were located with a Leica Netrover GPS accurate to 1cm. The removal of ploughsoil and overburden within the trenches was undertaken in 20cm spits under the control and direction of a site archaeologist. Stripping by mechanical excavator ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed.
- 4.3 The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014) and 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, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum and spoil heaps were scanned both manually and by metal detector for displaced artefacts.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological features were present in all six trenches and are described in detail below. All contexts are presented in tabulated form in Appendix 1.

5.2 Trench 1 (Plan Fig 3a, Sections Figs 3b-q; Plate 4)

This trench was a "T" shaped, with the leg of the "T" aligned northeast to southwest and measured 60m long with the bar of the "T" aligned northwest to southeast and also 60m long. It was positioned to investigate two curvilinear anomalies interpreted from the previous geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (context 101) was exposed at a depth of between 0.30m and 0.80m below existing levels, with the overlying layer sequence comprising largely of topsoil (100) and an intermittent subsoil/colluvium (106). The trench contained seven linear features (F102, F104, F107, F109, F138, F143 and F153), four pits (F111, F113, F115 and F117), a ring ditch (F123/F127) with five internal features (F119, F121, F132, F134 and F145) and two natural features (F130 and F148). The overlying deposits contained a wide range of finds comprising 35 sherds of post-medieval pottery, one sherd of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age of Romano-British periods, building waste, animal bones, 13 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 10 pieces of glass, a small piece of lead slag and 28 pieces of worked flint.

Linear features

At the southwest end of the trench, and terminating within it were a pair of parallel shallow gullies (F102 and F104). Gully F102 measured 0.60m wide by 0.12m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (103) comprising a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt. Gully F104 measured 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (105) comprising a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt. There were no finds from these features.

Crossing the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment was a pair of parallel former hedgebank ditches (F107 and F109). Northeast ditch F107 measured 2.55m wide and 0.22m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (108) comprising mid reddish-brown clayey-silt. Southwest ditch F109 measured 2.02m wide and 0.43m deep, with shallow sloping irregular sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (110) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions. The ditches are post-medieval in date and contained one sherd of pottery of this period along with two pieces of clay tobacco pipe, an iron nail and a piece of worked flint which was residual in this context.

Ditch F138 was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, with the lower fill (139) a mid reddish-brown silty-clay. The upper fill (140) was a dark reddish-brown clayey-silt. It contained 21 sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods, but it is probably a modern ditch related to farming, possibly for drainage, with the sherds displaced from the fill of hollow F134 which it cuts (see below).

Ditch F143 was present towards the southeast end of the trench and measured 1.95m wide and 0.48m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained three fills, with the primary fill (150) a mid reddish-grey sandy-loam. The secondary fill (151) was composed of dark reddish-brown clayey-silt. The upper fill (144) was a mid reddish-brown silty-clay and contained two sherds of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age and one piece of worked flint. This ditch corresponds with the possible oval enclosure interpreted from the results of the geophysics survey.

Ditch F153 measured 0.37m wide and 0.15m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had two fills, the primary fill (152) was 80mm thick and composed of dark reddish-brown silty-clay. The upper fill (154) was 0.10m thick and composed of light reddish-brown sandy-clay. It contained no finds and is likely a small drainage ditch.

Pits

Four pits, which can be regarded as located within the possible enclosure were present (F111, F113, F115 and F117). There were no finds recovered from any of these.

Pit F111 measured 0.94m long by 0.65m wide and 0.32m deep, with a steeply sloping stepped southern side and a moderately sloping concave northern side, onto a concave base. It contained a single fill (112), composed of a mid reddish-brown sandy-clay.

Pit F113 measured 0.38m long by 0.29m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (114) composed of a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt.

Pit F115 measured 0.80m long by 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (116) composed of a mid reddish-brown sandy-clay.

Pit F117 measured 0.44m across and 0.29m deep, with a steeply sloping straight southwest side and a moderately sloping stepped northeast side. It contained a single fill (118) composed of a mid reddish-brown sandy-clay.

Ring ditch

A geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench appeared to be a small curvilinear feature possibly relating to a ring ditch, two slots were excavated through this in two locations. F123 was the first excavated and appeared in the southwestern leg of the trench where it measured 0.85m wide and 0.57m deep. It contained three fills, with the lower fill (124) mid yellowish-red clay. The secondary fill (125) was composed of a mid reddish-brown silty-clay. Upper fill 126 was of red clayey-silt. F127 was the second excavated slot through the ring ditch and appeared in the southeast leg of the trench. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep and contained one fill (128) composed of a mid reddish-brown silty-clay. The only finds came from upper fill 126 and comprised one piece of worked flint and 19 pieces of burnt clay, which appear to derive from a wattle-and-daub structure.

Near F127 and within the ring ditch, was hollow F134 comprising a large shallow irregular feature, it measured 4.90m long by over 1.80m wide and 0.29m deep, extending under both sides of the trench. It had shallow to steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (135) composed of dark reddish-brown silty-clay, with commonly occurring gravel inclusions and was cut by modern ditch F138. It contained 46 sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

Within the probable ring ditch there were four pits or postholes, which may have been contemporary internal features (F119, F121, F132 and F145), but contained no finds.

Pit F119 was only partially exposed within the trench, but appeared to be semi-oval in shape and measured 0.95m long by 0.52m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (120) composed of mid reddish-brown silty-clay.

Small post or stake hole F121 measured 0.39m long by 0.28m wide and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (122) composed of light reddish-brown clayey-silt, with frequently occurring gravel and pebble inclusions.

Pit F132 measured 0.58m in diameter by 0.21m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (133) composed of mid reddish-brown silty-clay. It cut a natural feature (F130).

Possible posthole F145 measured 0.18m long by 0.15m wide and 0.12m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (146) composed of mid reddish-brown silty-clay with frequently occurring gravel inclusions.

Natural features

F130 was an irregular discrete feature, vaguely triangular in shape but with rounded edges. It measured 1.60m long by 0.98m wide and 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (131) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey-silt. There were no finds and due to its irregularity, it is likely of natural origin from a tree throw or root disturbance.

F148 was an irregular discrete feature. It measured 3.15m long by 1.20m wide and 0.38m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (147) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy-loam. There were no finds and due to its irregularity, it is likely of natural origin from a tree throw or root disturbance.

5.3 Trench 2 (Plan Fig. 4a, Section Fig. 4b)

Trench 2 was aligned NNE to SSW and was 75m long. It was located in an area of the site where the geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies, although a single linear feature was present (F204). Natural subsoil (203) was exposed at a depth of between 0.88m and 1.01m below existing ground levels, with the overlying layer sequence comprising topsoil (200) and subsoil (201).

Linear feature

Ditch F204 measured 1.27m wide by 0.47m deep, with moderately steep sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (205) composed of light reddish-brown silty-clay and which contained one sherd of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

5.4 Trench 3 (Plan Fig. 5a, Section Figs 5b-c; Plate 5)

Trench 3 was "L" shaped and aligned northwest to southeast for 50m then changing to northeast to southwest for 50m. It targeted two sides of a sub-square enclosure in Area 2 of the site, where it exposed one ditch in each leg of the trench, and a wide natural depression or pond filled with colluvium deposits (F307). Only one of the ditches was excavated (F303) as it was assumed to be the same ditch running through both legs of the trench. Natural subsoil (302) was exposed at a depth of 0.50m below existing levels comprising topsoil (300) and subsoil (301).

Enclosure

Ditch F303 measured 2.19m wide and 0.95m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained three fills, with the primary fill (304) composed of mid reddish-grey loamy-sand. The secondary fill (305) was a light brownish-red sandy-loam. The upper fill (306) was a mid reddish-brown sandy-loam. All of the fills contained finds of worked and burnt flint, while the upper fill also contained eight sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods. The ditch was also present on the south west side (312) but was not excavated.

Natural hollow or possible pond

F307 was a natural hollow or pond filled in its upper levels at least with post-medieval deposits primarily relating to hill wash and ploughing. It extended under both sides of the trench and measured 10.30m wide and over 1m deep. A machine dug slot excavated to find the base exposed three different water borne deposits (308-10), possibly suggesting it occasionally flooded or was filled by runoff. The lowest exposed fill (309) contained an iron implement of post-medieval or modern date.

Trench 4 (Plan Fig. 6a, Sections Figs 6b-e & 7a-c; Plates 6 and 7)

Trench 4 was "L" shaped and aligned northwest to southeast for 50m then changing to northeast to southwest for 30m. It targeted two sides of the sub-square enclosure interpreted from the geophysical survey in Area 2, and the trench was widened in these locations to better expose and safely excavate the features. Two large ditches, an inner (F406) and outer (F417), of the enclosure were revealed in the southeast leg of the trench although only a single enclosure ditch (unexcavated) was exposed in the northeast leg. A possible ring ditch (F427) corresponding with a circular anomaly interpreted from the geophysics was also present in this area. Within the enclosure a small number of features was exposed, which included possible postholes (F449 and F456) and a ditch (F453). External to the enclosure in the southeast leg of the trench were two small ditches (F404 and F433) and a number of different layers, which sealed another five small ditches (F463, F465, F467, F470 and F473). Natural subsoil (403) was exposed at a depth of 0.55m below existing levels, generally below topsoil (400) and subsoil (401).

Enclosure ditches

Inner ditch F406 measured 3.85m wide and 2.20m deep, with steeply sloping convex sides and a slightly concave base with a series of fills. A thin primary fill (436) was covered by a much more substantial secondary fill (407), which was composed of a mid red sandy-silt with a thin horizon

of charcoal flecks indicative of a single dump event and containing grains of wheat/barley type. Above this was a stony fill (408), which may represent bank material collapsing into the ditch, This was below 409, which had charcoal-rich flecking with good preservation of wheat/barley type grains, and remains of possible legume (pea or lentil), berry and nut. The upper fills (409 and 413-6) were complicated in the northeast part of the excavated slot by a pit (F437) cutting the northwest edge of the ditch, which had been filled in before the final fills of the ditch. F437 was sub circular in shape and measured 1.70m long by 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had two fills (438-9). Layer 458, located on the inside of the enclosure inner ditch (F406), may represent former bank material that fades off into the subsoil further into the interior. Ditch F406 contained 43 sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age of Romano-British periods, one sherd of pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age, seven pieces of ironworking slag and six pieces of worked flint. Hammerscale was recovered during palaeoenvironmental processing of fills 407 and 409, which along with the recovery of iron slag indicates metalworking in the vicinity.

Outer ditch F417 measured 4.78m wide and 1.96m deep with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained multiple fills (418, 441-5, 447-8). Stony fill 443 is likely derived from erosion and collapse of bank material and above this, fill 418 was charcoal-rich and may represent a dump of domestic wood fuel waste. Ditch F417 contained 36 sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age of Romano-British periods, one piece of ironworking slag and 18 pieces of worked flint. The ditch was also present on the northeast side (419) but was not excavated.

Layer 459 was located between the two enclosure ditches, it measured 6.45m wide and 0.54m thick, and was comprised of dark brown silty-sand with large amounts of gravel and pebbles. It probably represents plough-dispersed bank material on the inner side of ditch F417. It contained no finds.

Ring ditch F427

A small curvilinear gully in the northeast leg of the trench may be a ring ditch or roundhouse. It was exposed over a length of 4.05m and measured 0.45m wide and 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (428) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey-loam. No finds were recovered.

Features internal to the enclosure

In addition to the possible ring ditch/roundhouse there were a few other features which would be internal to the enclosure and potentially associated with it. They comprised two possible postholes (F449 and F456) and an irregular ditch (F453). There were no finds from any of these features.

Possible posthole F449 measured 0.57m long by 0.49m wide and 0.29m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Primary fill 450 was composed of a light brownish-red sandy-loam. Secondary fill 451 was composed of light reddish-brown sand. Upper fill 452 was amid brown sandy-silty-loam.

Ditch F453 measured 0.89m wide and 0.22m deep, with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills. Primary fill 454 was composed of light greyish-brown loamy-sand with abundantly occurring gravel and pebbles. Upper fill 455 was a light brownish-red silty-clay with abundantly occurring gravel and pebbles. The ditch was cut by possible posthole F449.

Small post or stake hole F456 was positioned alongside ditch F453. It measured 0.21m long by 0.17m wide and 0.09m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (457) which was composed of dark brownish-red sand.

Features/deposits external to the enclosure

A series of layers (460-2, 469) external to the outer ditch F417 appear to be a mix of colluvium and subsoil spread by later agricultural activities. These layers contained prehistoric worked flints but no other finds.

Ditch F433 measured 1.80m wide and 0.40m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides, a concave base and it contained two fills. Primary fill 434 was composed of light greyish-brown silty-sand. Upper fill 435 was a mid reddish-brown sandy-loam. There were no finds and it cut layers 469 and 462. It is likely to be a drainage or boundary ditch of unknown date.

Small ditch F463 was sealed underneath layer 462 and cut by ditch F433. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.48m deep, with moderately sloping convex sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (464), a mid reddish-brown sandy-silt containing no finds.

Small gully F465 measured 0.40m wide and 0.46m deep, with very steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (466) composed of dark reddish-brown silty-sand with large amounts of fine gravel to pebble inclusions. It appears to have been purposefully filled in with gravel in a single event and is possibly a small gully for drainage. It is sealed underneath layer 462 and cut by F467.

Small gully F467 measured 0.92m wide and 0.54m deep, with very steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (468), composed of dark reddish-brown silty-sand with very abundantly occurring fine gravel to pebble inclusions. It appears to have been purposefully filled with gravel in a single event and it is possibly a small gully for drainage. It is sealed underneath layer 462 and cut by ditch F433.

Small ditch F470 measured 0.83m wide and 0.51m deep, with very steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, with primary fill 471 composed of mid red sandy clay. Upper fill 472 was a dark reddish-brown silty-sand with large amounts of fine gravel to pebbles. It appears to have been purposefully filled in with gravel and is possibly a small gully for drainage. It is sealed underneath layer 462 and cut by ditch F404.

Ditch F473 continued beyond the end of the trench so only one side of it was exposed, while it was also cut by a modern land drain (F404). It measured more than 2m wide and 0.68m deep, with a moderately sloping concave side where seen and a slightly concave base. It contained two fills, with primary fill 474 composed of mid brown silty-loam. Upper fill 475 was a mid brownish-red silty-clay with commonly occurring gravel and pebble inclusions. Finds recovered comprised one piece of worked flint and one piece of animal bone.

5.6 Trench **5** (Plan Fig. 8a, Sections Figs 8b-d)

This trench was 75m long and northeast to southwest aligned. It targeted a single linear anomaly interpreted from the geophysical survey. This was shown to be a modern land drain, however, another linear feature (F512) that was not identified by the geophysical survey was present. Natural subsoil (503) was exposed at depths of between 0.43m and 0.62m below existing ground level, with the overlying layer sequence comprising topsoil (500) and subsoils (501), (502) and (514).

Linear feature

Ditch F512 extended diagonally across the trench on an east to west alignment for a distance of 5m. It had slightly irregular edges and measured 0.56m wide and 0.32m deep, with steeply sloping convex edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill (513) composed of mid brownish-red silty-clayey-loam. No finds were recovered.

5.7 Trench 6 (Plan Fig. 8e, Sections Figs 8f-o & 9a-c; Plate 8)

This trench was 75m long and northeast to southwest aligned. It targeted two linear anomalies interpreted from the geophysical survey, but in total eleven linear features (F603, F610, F612, F620, F622, F624, F627, F630, F632, F636 and F638), two pits (F606 and F616) and one pit or linear terminus (F614 and F634) were present. Natural subsoil (602) was exposed at a depth of 0.60m below existing ground level, with the overlying layer sequence comprising topsoil (600) and subsoil (601).

Linear features

Small gully F603 was exposed in the trench over a length of 6m. It measured 0.71m wide and 0.36m deep, with a moderately sloping convex southeast side, a moderately sloping straight northwest side and a concave base. It contained two fills, with the primary fill (604) a mid brownish-red sandy-clay, with abundantly occurring gravel and pebbles. Upper fill 605 was a light reddish-brown silty-clay. The gully contained no finds and cuts through the subsoil (601) and is likely to be a small modern drainage ditch.

Small gully F610 measured 0.63m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (611) composed of mid reddish-brown silty-loam. No finds were recovered.

Ditch F612 measured 1.5m wide and 0.50m deep, with a moderately sloping straight southwest side, a moderately sloping stepped northeast side onto a concave base. It had a single fill (613) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy-loam which contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery and a piece of clay tobacco pipe. It is likely to be a field boundary or drainage ditch of post-medieval or more recent date.

Ditch F620 measured 0.83m wide and 0.64m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (621) composed of mid yellowish-red clayey-silt which contained one piece of prehistoric worked flint. It was cut by ditch F622.

Ditch F622 measured 0.60m wide and 0.51m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (623) composed of dark reddish-brown sandy-clay with commonly occurring gravel and pebbles. Seven pieces of prehistoric worked flint were recovered. It was cut by ditch F624.

Ditch F624 measured 1.57m wide and 0.54m deep, with a steeply sloping northeast side and a steeply sloping stepped southwest side onto a concave base. It had a single fill (625) composed of mid yellowish-red clayey-silt, which contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery and eight pieces of prehistoric worked flint which are regarded as residual in this context.

Ditch F627 measured 1.42m wide and 0.35m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, with primary fill 629 a dark reddish-brown sandy-silt with abundantly occurring gravel inclusions. Upper fill 628 was a of dark reddish-brown silty-clay with frequently occurring gravel and pebble inclusions, as well as containing a sherd of post-medieval pottery.

Ditch F630 measured 1.20m wide and 0.39m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (631) composed of dark brownish-red sandy-clay with commonly occurring gravel and pebble inclusions. It is likely a relatively recent boundary or drainage ditch as it cut through the subsoil (601). No finds were recovered.

Ditch F632 measured 0.39m wide and 0.17m deep, with steeply sloping convex sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (633) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy-silt with

commonly occurring fine gravel inclusions. It is likely a boundary or drainage ditch. No finds were recovered.

Large ditch F638 measured 2.34m wide and 0.63m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a series of six fills. Fill 645 was a pocket of material composed of dark reddish-brown silty-sand with abundantly occurring gravel inclusions and is likely a small dump of material from elsewhere on site; it does not appear in both sections and seems to be a small isolated event. There were no finds from this ditch and is likely a large field boundary or relates to drainage.

Pits

Small pit F606 measured 0.94m long by 0.89m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (607) composed of a dark reddish-brown silty-loam. No finds were recovered.

Possible small posthole F616 measured 0.21m in diameter and 60mm deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (617) composed of mid brownish-red silty-clayey-loam with commonly occurring gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Features of uncertain type

F614 was a small sub-oval feature that extended beyond the side of the trench. It measured 0.71m long by 0.52m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping convex sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (615) composed of a dark reddish-brown silty-clay with abundantly occurring gravel and pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Pit or ditch terminus F634 was a small sub circular feature that extended beyond the side of the trench. It measured 1.15m long by 1.40m wide and 0.39m deep, with shallowly sloping convex sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, with primary fill 635 a mid greyish-brown silty-clay. Upper fill 637 was a mid greyish-brown silty-clay with commonly occurring gravel inclusions. Fill 635 contained one sherd of abraded pottery of probable Middle Bronze Age date.

- **6.** THE FINDS by Naomi Payne with a contribution from Charlotte Coles
- All finds recovered from the site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. All finds are summarised by context in Appendix 2.

6.2 Metalwork

Two metal objects were recovered from two contexts in Trenches 1 and 3. Context 108, fill of post-medieval hedgebank ditch F107, produced a large structural iron nail. Context 309, fill of hollow F307, contained an iron implement with a flat rectangular tang, 140mm in length, which is attached to a U-shaped element with curving pointed ends. The tang has at least one square rivet hole (further holes may be obscured by corrosion). It is not clear how complete the object is. It is presumably part of a post-medieval or modern agricultural tool.

6.3 Slag

Eight fragments (55g) of slag were recovered from three contexts. Trench 1 topsoil contained a lump of lead slag. A small quantity of slag of probable Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British date was recovered from inner enclosure ditch F406, including six small fragments of undiagnostic ironworking slag from fill 407 and a small piece of furnace lining from fill 413.

A small quantity (<1g) of hammerscale was recovered from the palaeoenvironmental samples taken from inner ditch F406 (contexts 407 and 409).

6.4 Lithics

105 pieces (437g) of worked flint and chert were recovered from 24 contexts distributed across every trench. The lithics are summarised in Table 1.

	Cores			Flakes	6		Blades	6		Tools				
Context	Flake	Blade	Fragment	Whole	Broken	Retouch	Whole	Broken	Retouch	Scraper	Other	Chips	Total	Comment
100	2		1	9	6	1	2	3	1	2	1		28	1 burnt flake core, 1 probable piercer, 2 bladelets (1 broken and 1 retouched), 2 broken scrapers
110												1	1	
126										1			1	Broken scraper
144									1				1	Serrated blade
301						1							1	
304					1			1					2	
305				2				1	1				4	1 chert flake, 1 broken bladelet
306				5	1		1	1					8	1 blade and 1 flake are chert, broken bladelet is Portland chert
400		1		1	3			2					7	Well worked-out single platform bladelet core, 1 chert flake and 1 broken chert blade
407												1	1	
409					2								2	
411				1	1	1							3	
418				3	2	1							6	1 serrated flake, 1 chert flake
435					1								1	
445				1	1				1	1			4	Broken serrated blade
448	1			3	2		1	1					8	Complete bladelet, multi-platform flake core
460				2	2	1		1		1			7	Tiny bladelet fragment, crude side scraper
461					1								1	
462										1			1	Large well-made side and end scraper
475				1									1	
501				1									1	
621		1											1	Two-platform blade core
623				2	3			1		1			7	Small thumbnail scraper on a primary flake, broken bladelet
625					3	1	1	2		1			8	Broken bladelet, small thumbnail scraper
Total	3	2	1	31	29	6	5	13	4	8	1	2	105	

Table 1: Summary of lithic types by context

This is a moderate-sized assemblage, although most (if not all) of the material is residual. The raw material is varied, with both nodule and pebble cortex present. Many pieces are made from good quality dark flint but there are a few pieces in poorer quality flint, and in chert, including Portland chert.

There are examples of both flake and blade technology present, with a smaller group of blades and bladelets, and associated cores. Tools include a number of scrapers, two of them Early Bronze Age thumbnail types, a probable piercer, two serrated blades and a serrated flake.

The datable pieces in the assemblage span the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, indicating that there has been low level activity in the immediate vicinity of the site during this long period in prehistory.

6.5 Other worked stone

Two fragments (164g) of slate were recovered from fill 110 of post-medieval ditch F109. There are no signs of working, or nail holes, but it is possible that they are roofing slate fragments.

6.6 Burnt clay

A total of 19 fragments (235g) of burnt clay was recovered from upper fill 126 of ring ditch F123, Trench 1. At least four of these have cylindrical impressions in them, suggesting that this material is burnt daub from a wattle-and-daub structure. The burnt clay has a fine silty fabric and the pieces display a range of firing conditions from oxidation through to reduction.

6.7 Glass

A total of 12 fragments (238g) of post-medieval to modern glass was recovered from three topsoil contexts. This material includes English green bottle glass, industrially-produced bottle fragments, a fragment rom a transparent pink wine flute or sundae glass and an opaque white glass base fragment marked 'HALF PINT'.

6.8 Clay tobacco pipe

A total of 21 fragments (104g) of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from six contexts in Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6. Most are stem fragments. There are two reasonably complete bowls, the first from Trench 1 topsoil (dating from *c.* 1700-70) and the second from Trench 5 subsoil (*c.* 1730-90). The stem fragment from fill 613 of ditch F612 is decorated with an impressed linear zigzag which spirals around the stem.

6.9 Ceramic building material

Six fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (797g) were recovered from three contexts. This material includes five pieces of roof tile or ceramic pipe from Trench 1 topsoil and land drain F404, with a brick fragment recovered from Trench 6 topsoil.

6.10 Earlier prehistoric pottery

Five sherds (23g) of earlier prehistoric pottery were recovered from three contexts in Trenches 1, 4 and 6. The upper fill (144) of ditch F143 in Trench 1, contained two small abraded body sherds which probably date from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Upper fill 448 of ditch F417 in Trench 4, which also contained Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery, produced two joining residual sherds dating from earlier in the Iron Age. Fill 635 of ditch F634 in Trench 6, contained a single abraded body sherd of Middle Bronze Age date.

6.11 Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

A total of 64 sherds (750g) of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from 17 contexts in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4. This material is summarised in Table 2.

100	with a reduced black core and erds have internal residue. . Some sherds have internal
21 40 Rather abraded body sherds in a slightly gritty micaceous fabric oxidised brown surfaces. Possibly all from one vessel. Many she 205 1 3 Abraded body sherd of gritty grey ware. 306 8 10 Body sherds in a medium-grained reduced micaceous fabric. residue.	with a reduced black core and erds have internal residue. . Some sherds have internal
oxidised brown surfaces. Possibly all from one vessel. Many she 205 1 3 Abraded body sherd of gritty grey ware. 306 8 10 Body sherds in a medium-grained reduced micaceous fabric. residue. 400 1 36 SE Dorset BB1 flat-rim bowl rim sherd (AD 100-400) with acute sherd from context 415. 2 12 Conjoining body sherds in a BB1 type fabric with zigzag or lattice Body sherds possibly from a globular bead-rim bowl in a modera with patchy oxidation on the external surface and residue on the ir on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and dark grey external surface. Roman.	erds have internal residue. . Some sherds have internal
306 8 10 Body sherds in a medium-grained reduced micaceous fabric. residue.	
residue. 1 36 SE Dorset BB1 flat-rim bowl rim sherd (AD 100-400) with acute sherd from context 415. 2 12 Conjoining body sherds in a BB1 type fabric with zigzag or lattice with patchy oxidation on the external surface and residue on the irron upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and the irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and irror on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made and irror on upper external surface.	
sherd from context 415. 2 12 Conjoining body sherds in a BB1 type fabric with zigzag or lattice 2 41 Body sherds possibly from a globular bead-rim bowl in a moders with patchy oxidation on the external surface and residue on the ir on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made to surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and dark grey external surface. Roman.	attice decoration. Joins with
2 41 Body sherds possibly from a globular bead-rim bowl in a moders with patchy oxidation on the external surface and residue on the ir on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made a body sherd in a similar, but sandier, fabric to the above sherds surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and dark grey external surface. Roman.	
with patchy oxidation on the external surface and residue on the ir on upper external surface. Smaller sherd does not conjoin but made in the image is a surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin and dark grey external surface. Roman.	
surface and margin and oxidised buff internal surface and margin Body sherd in a fine sandy slightly micaceous grey ware fabric, w and dark grey external surface. Roman.	nternal surface. Hint of burnish
and dark grey external surface. Roman.	
407 2 26 Conjoining rim and body sherds from a jar with a slightly everted.	
sharp shoulder angle. Fine reduced micaceous fabric with dark g grey core. Burnished exterior. Patchy internal and external residu	grey/black surfaces and a mid- ue. Late Iron Age.
409 2 12 Conjoining rim and body sherds from an everted rim jar in a BB1-	
Body sherds in a moderately fine reduced micaceous fabric w residue on some sherds.	vith patchy oxidation. Internal
1 Body sherd in a similar but sandier fabric to the above sherds. Of surface and margin with a buff internal margin and patchily red internal residue.	duced internal surface. Patchy
1 5 Body sherd in a fine, sandy, micaceous fabric. Oxidised buff ex mid-grey core and internal surface. No residue. Faint hatched de Possibly Middle Iron Age South West decorated ware.	
413 2 4 Conjoining body sherds in a medium fine sandy micaceous fabri external margin and surfaces, and external black slip (or residu BB1 but more likely LIA.	
12 77 Body sherds in a medium grained reduced micaceous fabric. So external residue.	ome sherds have internal and
1 1 Body sherd in a sandy micaceous fabric. Grey core and brown/bl	lack surfaces.
3 39 Conjoining body sherds in a medium to coarse fabric with dark grand oxidised reddish margins. Probably from a jar with countersu line decoration. LIA/early RB.	
1 13 Rim sherd from bead rim jar or bowl (c.f. Hengistbury Head jar tyr with external burnish and residue. Possibly LIA Wareham/Poole	
2 7 Conjoining rim and body sherds, probably as above (although no is incomplete so exact form is unclear.	t the same vessel), but the rim
415 1 19 SE Dorset BB1 flat rim bowl rim sherd (AD 100-400). Joins with s	
416 1 16 Rim sherd in a reduced slightly gritty micaceous fabric from a jar	
5 Conjoining body sherds in a fine reduced micaceous fabric with ex surfaces and external margin, and buff core and internal margin.	
1 2 Body sherd in a similar fabric to the above, but unburnished.	
5 7 Body sherds in a sandy micaceous fabric. Reduced with patchy of	
2 4 Conjoining body sherds in a moderately fine reduced micaceous	tabric.
418 2 2 Conjoining body sherds in a reduced sandy micaceous fabric.	
443 5 153 Conjoining rim and body sherds from South Devon ware everted	
3 40 Conjoining body sherds in a slightly gritty reduced micaceous f surface and mid grey core and internal surface.	abric, with dark grey external
445 1 10 Body sherd of South Devon ware. Roman.	
2 Conjoining rim and body sherds from a South Western BB1 even Bidwell Type 26. Sandy fabric with an external black slip. Roman	1.
2 BB1-type body sherds, one with acute lattice decoration, the other everted rim jar with faint burnish.	
446 7 South Devon ware sherds including one everted rim jar rim sherd from context 443. Some sherd have external residue.	
7 8 Body sherds in a sandy reduced micaceous fabric. Some sherds	have external residue.
447 1 1 Body sherd in a sandy reduced micaceous fabric.	
448 4 14 Body sherds in a sandy reduced micaceous fabric. Some sherds	have internal residue.

Table 2: Summary of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery by context

The sherds from Trenches 1 and 3 are of small size and it seems clear that the main area of activity during this period was in the vicinity of Trench 4.

Context 409, fill of internal ditch F406, contained a body sherd of South West Decorated ware, with cross-hatched decoration. This is Middle Iron Age and therefore likely to be residual.

There are a few sherds of certain Roman (i.e. post-Conquest) date, including the SE Dorset BB1 flat rim bowl, a form which post-dates AD 100, from Trench 4 topsoil (context 400) and internal ditch F406 (context 415), a South Western BB1 everted-rim jar from ditch F417 (context 445), the South Devon ware from ditch F417 (contexts 443, 445 and 446) and a micaceous grey ware body sherd also from Trench 4 topsoil. There are joins across contexts in both SE Dorset BB1 and South Devon ware, and it is likely that the Roman sherds represent a small number of vessels.

Of the remaining sherds, a number are certainly of Late Iron Age or early Romano-British date, including the possible globular bead-rim bowl from Trench 4 topsoil (context 400), the jar with a slightly everted, thickened rim and moderately sharp shoulder angle from internal ditch F406 (context 407), the probable jar with countersunk lug handles and the bead-rim jar or bowl from internal ditch F406 (context 413). The rest of the assemblage is made up of body sherds in reduced micaceous fabrics; it is likely that they also fall into this date bracket. Many of these sherds have residues on their surfaces.

6.12 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

A single possibly medieval pottery sherd (3g) was recovered from subsoil in Trench 5. This is an unglazed body sherd of wheel-thrown Totnes-type ware, which could date from the late medieval or early post-medieval periods (*c.* 1400-1700).

A total of 46 sherds (506g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered from nine contexts in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. This material is described by context in Table 3.

The majority of the sherds (42 out of 46) came from topsoil contexts and probably reflect the manuring of the fields during post-medieval to early modern times. The remaining four sherds indicate a likely post-medieval date for hedgebank ditch F107, ditch F612, recut ditch F624 and ditch F627.

Context	Description of pottery	Date
100	Frechen Bartmann jug medallion fragment depicting a flower with two circles of petals, c.f. no.	1550-1700
	2314 in Allan 1984 (fig. 104).	
	2 sherds of Westerwald including a jug or tankard rim sherd	1575-1775
	8 sherds of South Somerset earthenware including rim sherds from a large bowl and a jar	C17-18
	2 sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered pottery including base sherd from a jug and a rim from	C17-18
	an uncertain vessel	
	5 sherds of North Devon gravel-free pottery including 2 jug rim sherds	C17-18
	2 sherds of North Devon sgraffito slip ware including a dish rim sherd	1650-1740
	4 body sherds of English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1690-1775
	7 sherds of transfer-print	1780+
	4 sherds of miscellaneous industrially-made wares	1780+
108	Cream ware body sherd	1760-1820
200	North Devon gravel-tempered body sherd	C17-18
400	Transfer-printed plate or bowl rim sherd	1780+
	Totnes-type body sherd	1500-1750
500	South Somerset body sherd with external glaze, probably from close to the base of a jug with an	C16
	out-turned foot	
	Westerwald jug base sherd	1575-1775
	Industrially-made white ware jug handle sherd	1750+
600	Westerwald tankard or jug rim sherd	1575-1775
613	South Somerset body sherd	C17-18
625	North Devon slip ware dish/plate body sherd	1650-1740
628	South Somerset body sherd	C17-18

Table 3: Post-medieval pottery by context. Dates given are approximate

6.13 Animal bone by Charlotte Coles

A total of 30 pieces (108g) of animal bone was recovered from four contexts. They are mainly unidentified mammal bones, apart from two fragments of cattle tooth from fill 625 of ditch recut F624.

6.14 Worked wood

A small piece (1g) of charred and possibly worked wood was recovered from the palaeoenvironmental samples from enclosure outer ditch F417 (context 418). This is a short length of round wood without bark, which has a rounded triangular profile, possibly caused by working or use as a formerly rod-shaped tool.

7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT by Cressida Whitton

7.1 Introduction

Three bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of a rectilinear enclosure of Iron Age/Romano-British date. The samples were recovered from charcoal-rich fills within the enclosure inner and outer ditches (Trench 4). At least 50% of sample material was processed to assess the environmental potential.

7.2 Methodology

Samples were processed by standard flotation, using a siraf-type tank and 250 micron mesh sieve. After removal of the flot, residues were sieved over a 5.6mm, 2mm and 500 micron mesh sieve nest. Dried sample flots were then sorted under a stereo-binocular microscope (10-30 x) magnification) for ecofacts, comprising charcoal, burnt and unburnt bone, terrestrial and marine molluscs and charred plant macrofossils (CPM). Finer residues (2mm & 500 micron) were also scanned for ecofacts. The coarse residue fraction (5.6mm), was hand-sorted for artefacts and ecofacts using an illuminated hand lens. There were no waterlogged samples.

7.3 Results

The results of the sample assessment are presented in Table 4. Environmental survival is generally good, with wood charcoal (including datable roundwood twig/thorn) and/or charred plant macrofossils (including grain), occurring in all three samples. Sample 1 (context 418) contained a higher concentration of charcoal (1000+ fragments), including well-preserved roundwood twigs/branches. Some of the larger charcoal fragments are identified as both oak and non-oak type. The sample was recovered from a discrete, charcoal-rich deposit within outer ditch F417 and may represent domestic wood fuel waste. In addition, a possible fragment of worked charred roundwood twig/stick (1-2 cm diameter) with no bark, was recovered from Sample 1 (see section 6.14 above).

Sample no.	Context no.	Description	Sample volume Amount processed in litres % of Flot/Residues assessed by sorting/scanning Flot size (small < 100ml, large 1 - 2 litres)	Ecofacts Charcoal – No. of trunk/branchwood (t/brwd) fragments, x – <50, xx – 50 - 200 & xxx – 200 - 1000 & average size (mm); Roundwood (Rwd) charred twig/thorn Charred Plant Macrofossils (CPM) – No. & type (grain/weed seed/ nut/berry)
1	418	Charcoal-rich deposit within fill of ditch F417	20 lts	xxx - Charcoal - t/br wd, small – medium size (< 3 mm to 20 mm) & 6 x Rwd charred twigs/thorns (including ?worked charred roundwood item) CPM – 1 x ? nutshell
2	409	Charcoal-rich flecking within fill of Ditch F406	10 Its (sorted 100% of small (100ml) flot)	xx - Charcoal t/br wd, small size (< 3 - 5 mm) & 1 x Rwd thorn/twig CPM – 10+ grain (wheat/barley type) CPM – 1 x pea/lentil legume (half fragment), 1 x ?berry
3	407	Charcoal-rich deposit within fill of ditch F406	10 It (sorted 100% of v. small flot (50ml))	x - Charcoal - < 50 fragments t/br wd, small size (< 3 - 5mm) & 1 x Rwd thorn CPM - <5 grain (wheat/barley type)

Table 4: Results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment

Samples 2 (409) and 3 (407) were small charcoal-rich samples from two different deposits within the enclosure inner ditch (F406). Sample 2 (409) was the richer deposit, containing a small concentration of 10+ well-preserved CPM grains (wheat/barley type) and a small assemblage of domestic type CPM, including legume (pea or lentil), berry and nut. Sample 3 contained fewer grains which may be part of a wider domestic waste background. The presence of domestic plant species such as grain and food resources, including possible waste dumps of charcoal and grain within the enclosure ditches, indicate good environmental potential for the Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

The assemblage of prehistoric worked flint recovered from across the site is derived largely from overlying deposits. It illustrates a long period of use of the area from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. People were perhaps attracted by the diversity of resources presented by the Creedy and its floodplain. None of the worked flint could be shown to be in features contemporary with its use and these objects should be considered residual in their contexts. The results of the geophysical survey have been useful in identifying many of the key archaeological features, although the dense collection of linear features in Trench 6 was not predicted by the interpreted results.

8.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in Area 1 close to the highest contour on the site. It was positioned to investigate a possible prehistoric settlement defined by a curving ditch enclosing a possible roundhouse. The interpretation of these anomalies was only partly resolved. A ditch (F143) on the line of the possible enclosure contained only prehistoric material, tentatively indicating a date in the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age, but the ditch circuit was not identified elsewhere to confirm that it represents an enclosure. The possible roundhouse appears to have been confirmed, with two parts of a ring ditch, probably forming the drip gully of an approximately 14m diameter structure with a probable east facing entrance marked by terminal F127. Parts of the wall of the roundhouse in the form of fragments of burnt clay from wattle-and-daub were recovered. Of the features possibly associated with the roundhouse, only hollow F134 contained finds and these comprise sherds of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods. This may indicate that the possible enclosure ditch and the roundhouse are not contemporary and at least two phases of prehistoric settlement are present in this location. The remainder of the features in Trench 1 are either undated or relate to post-medieval agricultural activity.

8.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 contained a single undated ditch, likely relating to agricultural use as a field boundary or drainage ditch. A single sherd of Late Iron Age or Romano-British pottery was recovered from this.

8.4 Trenches 3 and 4 (Figs 10 and 11)

Trenches 3 and 4 were positioned to investigate the possible double-ditched enclosure. Located in Area 2, just above the floodplain, it occupies a position sheltered between two spurs of the hill behind it and it is overlooked on two sides. The trial trenching indicates that the enclosure appears to have a single ditch around three sides, with only the southeast arm having two ditches; a probable pond or natural hollow in Trench 3 on its northwest side was interpreted by the geophysics as an outer enclosure ditch. The pair of ditches on the southeast side and the single ditch on the northwest were investigated, while the position of the enclosure ditch on the other two sides was identified; the minimum internal dimensions are 85m by 50m (< 0.5ha). No evidence for an entrance was discerned. Finds from the enclosure ditches indicate that the

enclosure dates to the Late Iron Age or early Romano-British periods. Although there is not enough chronological definition provided by the finds from each of the southeast ditches, it cannot be assumed that they were open at the same time, and they may instead indicate an expansion or contraction of the area enclosed.

Current evidence indicates an associated bank survives below ground at least on the southeast side of the enclosure, although this has clearly been affected by ploughing. Remnants of a bank were present on the interior of both the outer and inner enclosure ditch. There was no evidence for a bank on the northwest arm of the enclosure where only a single ditch was present.

The interior of the enclosure contained a few features of interest including one potential ring ditch, which with a projected diameter of 6m may mark the position of a small roundhouse. However, there were no finds from the interior, but the palaeoenvironmental and ironworking evidence from the ditches indicates that the enclosure is related to probable domestic settlement.

A sub-square ditched enclosure of this type, with one or more ditches and roundhouse(s) inside, is typical of Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement in Devon. Although most of these sites are known only from aerial photography and cannot all be regarded as Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date (Griffiths 1998, 57-60; 1994), a recent review of Romano-British rural settlement has shown for excavated sites in South West England that enclosed farms are typical of Devon (and Cornwall), that 32% of these were occupied in the Late Iron Age, showing continuity of settlement, and, although in Devon they are often found on hillslopes, more generally there is a prevalence for these sites being located in river valleys (Smith 2014).

Comparison of the current site with Billany Farm, Dartington is instructive (Mudd and Joyce 2014. 88-94). Here a sub-square enclosure of similar size, measuring 65m by 45m, was defined by a ditch showing significant variation in size and profile in each if the two slots excavated. The northern ditch was 3.5m wide by 1.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base 1.2m wide, while the southern ditch measured 2.95m wide by 2.35m deep and was asymmetrical with a tapering profile (possibly to hold a wooden palisade, although this is regarded as unlikely). Pottery from the site was of the Romano-British period, dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Internal features were radiocarbon dated to the later Romano-British period, indicating use of the site over much of the period of Roman occupation. The excavators found that in comparison to other sites the ditches and other contextual information at Billany Farm represent the enclosure of a domestic settlement (Mudd and Joyce 2014, 189). Small enclosed settlements such as the current site were not positioned to be defensive, but the ditches provided security as well as possibly an element of display. Examples of settlement enclosures of Iron Age date in Devon with large ditches include Hazard Farm, Totnes with double ditches measuring 5.4m wide by 2.8m deep and 1.77m wide by 1.04m deep (Pears and Rainbird 2014) and the truncated ditch of the enclosure at Blackhorse, on the route of the A30 in East Devon, whose ditch was up to 5.8 m wide by 1.85 m deep (Butterworth 1999). Here the ditch enclosed a sub-square area of 0.26 ha sitting on a low but locally prominent ridge overlooking the River Clyst (Fitzpatrick 1999).

It has not been possible to establish the date, function and origin of the cluster of features and deposits to the southeast of the enclosure, but they do not appear to be associated with the settlement of the enclosure.

The wider landscape is known to have limited Romano-British activity with evidence for a Roman building in the centre of Crediton and limited prehistoric activity near by, although at Cadbury Castle, 8km northeast of the site, is a hillfort of probable Iron Age date and a well which appears to have been used for ritual deposition during the Romano-British period (Wilkes and Griffith 2012).

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 contained a single ditch, likely relating to agricultural use as a field boundary or drainage ditch. No finds were recovered from this.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 contained a number of boundary or drainage ditches, likely relating to agricultural use, several of these were of post-medieval date, but others may be earlier.

9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation has revealed a number of ditches, several of which relate to a long history of agricultural activity on the site. Of greater interest is the evidence for settlement activity in two locations, in the west of Area 1 and in the centre of Area 2. The finds from features related to these settlements are indicative of use in later prehistory through to the early Romano-British period, with the potential for an overlap in use during the Late Iron Age. These settlements are the most recent manifestation of a long history of use of the site beginning in early prehistory (the Mesolithic) as indicated by the finds of worked flint from across the site.
- **9.2** The nature of the settlement in Area 1 was not fully established and may be of two phases comprised of a Bronze Age fields followed by an unenclosed Late Iron Age or early Romano-British roundhouse. That an enclosure of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or later date exists in this location cannot be fully ruled out.
- 9.3 Clarification of the previously known enclosure in Area 2 has shown it to be a rectangular or subsquare ditched settlement, probably defined by a pair of ditches on one side and dated by the finds to the late Iron Age to early Romano-British periods. Although there have been few large-scale excavations of settlements of this type, it is regarded as a type of site which is typical of rural domestic settlement during these periods in Devon. The enclosure is generally well preserved, with some internal associated features identified and the ditch containing good palaeo-environmental potential. The enclosure has, however, clearly been affected by ploughing over the years, with no surface earthworks present.

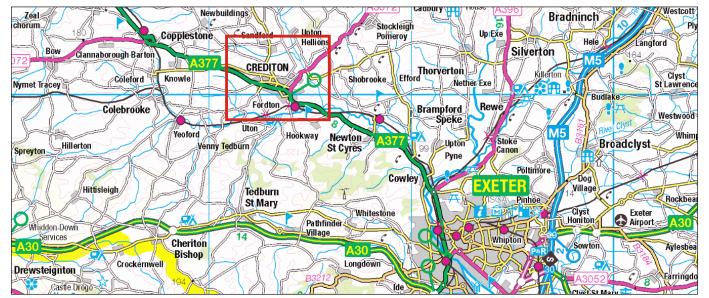
10. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 10.1 The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project code of ACD1486 and Royal Albert Memorial Museum temporary reference number RAMM: 16/53. 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.
- **10.2** An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **273356**, which includes a digital copy of this report.

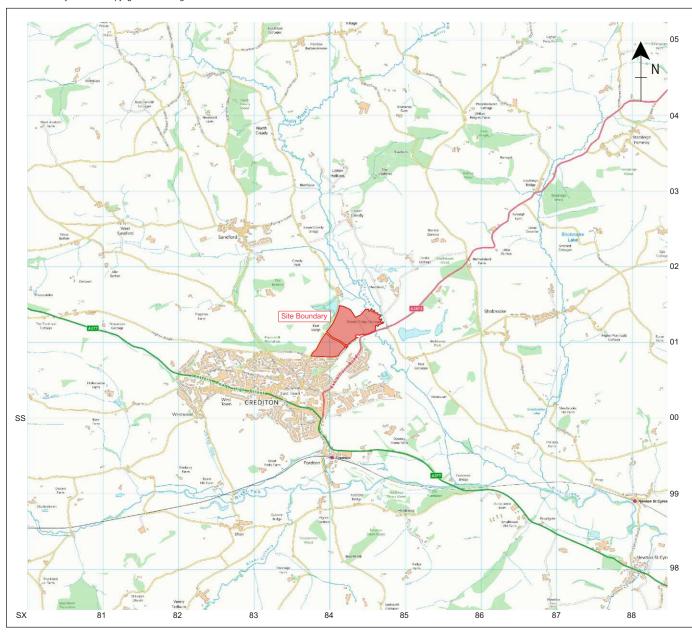
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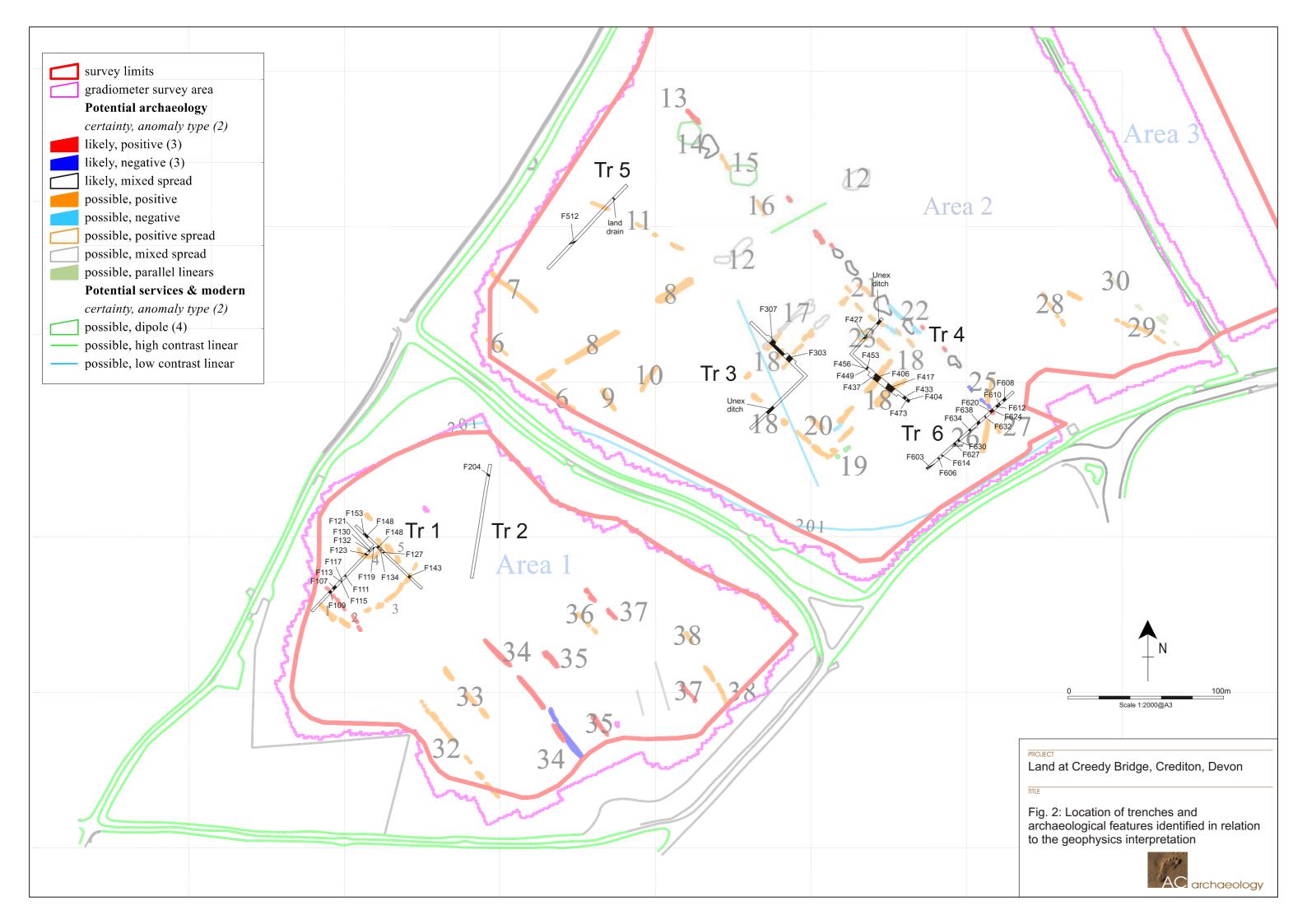


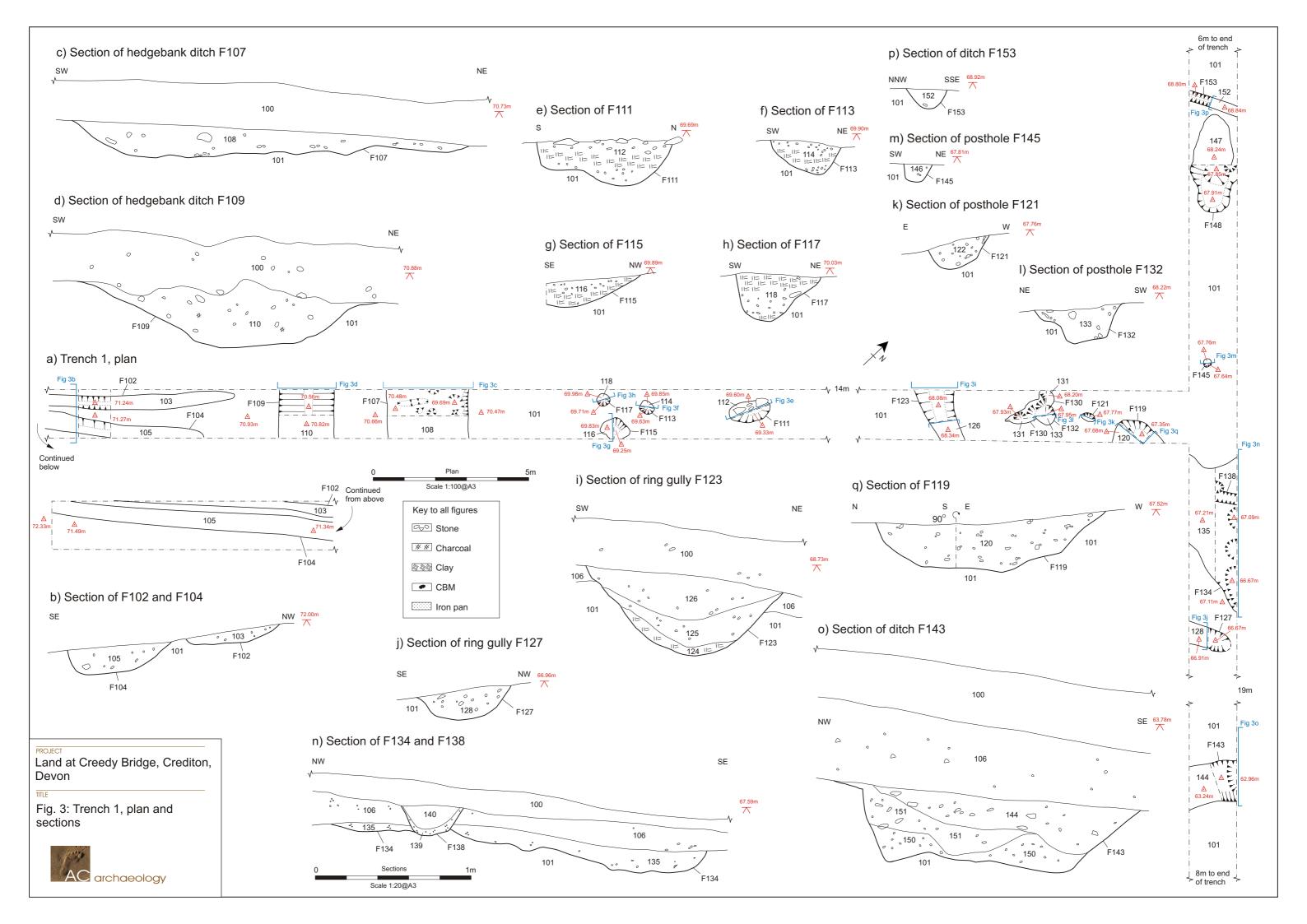
Land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon

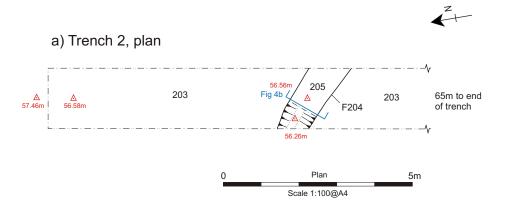
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Fig. 1: Site location

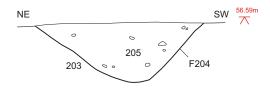








b) Section of ditch F204





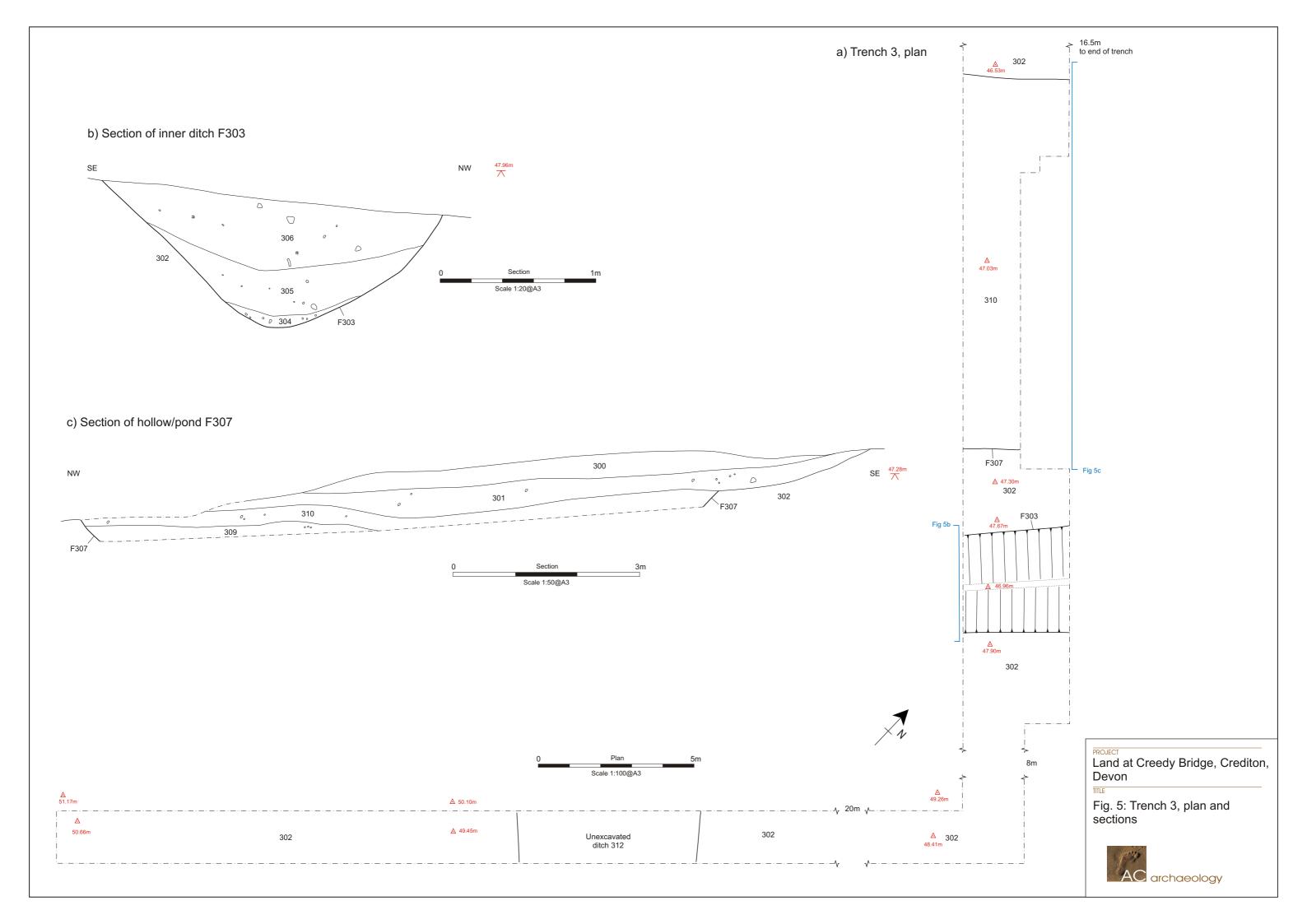
PROJECT

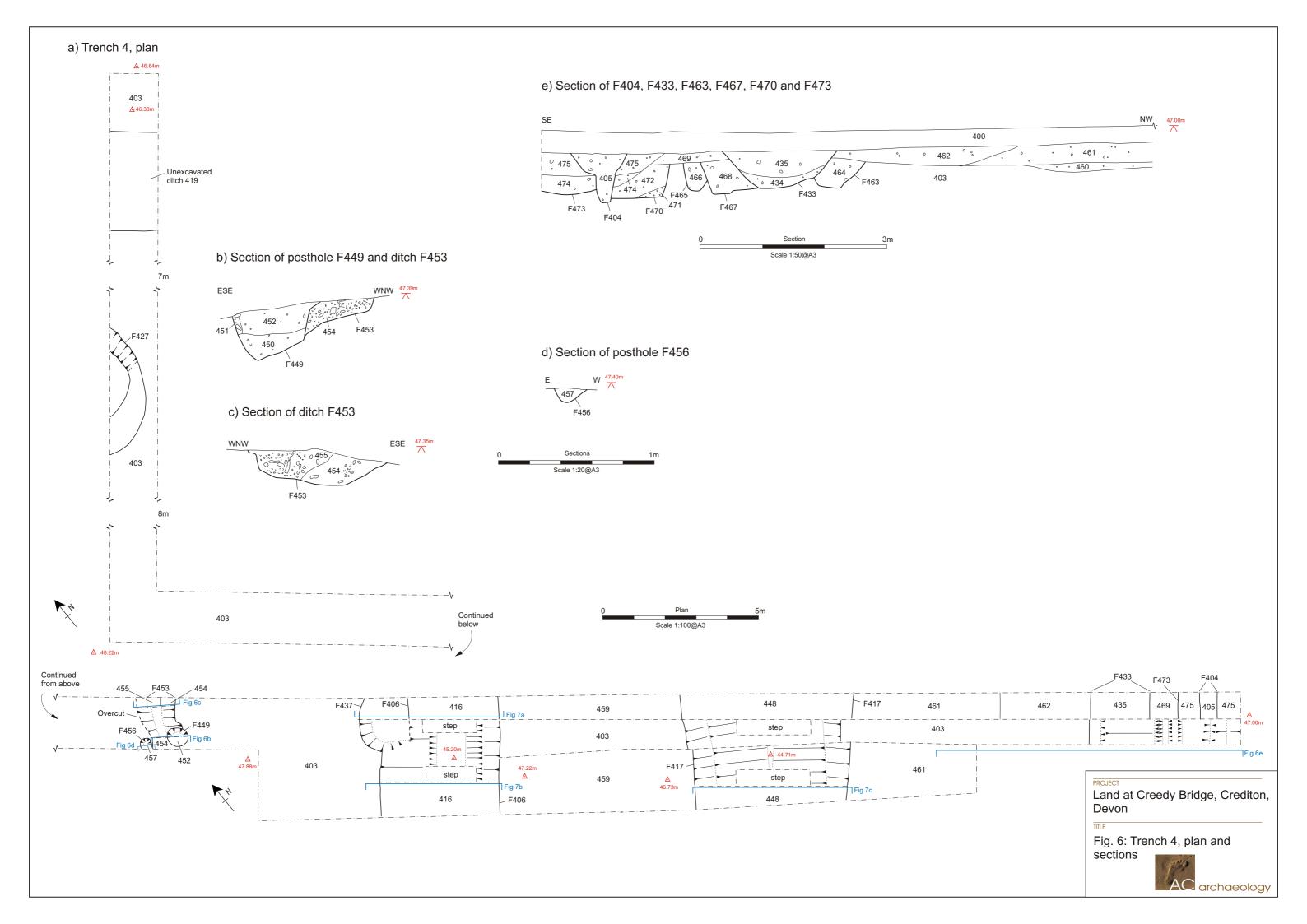
Land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon

TITLE

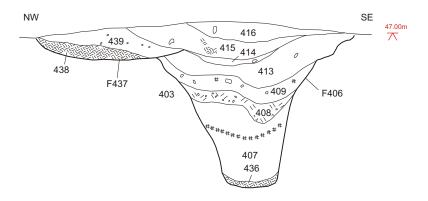
Fig. 4: Trench 2, plan and section



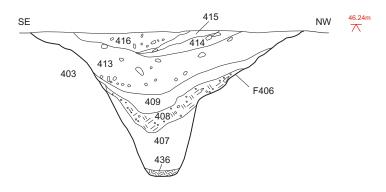




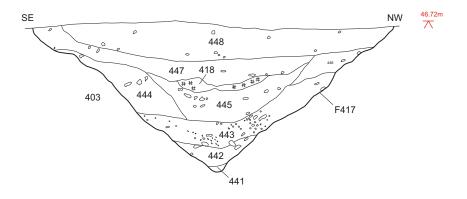
a) Section of ditch F406



b) Section of ditch F406



c) Section of ditch F417



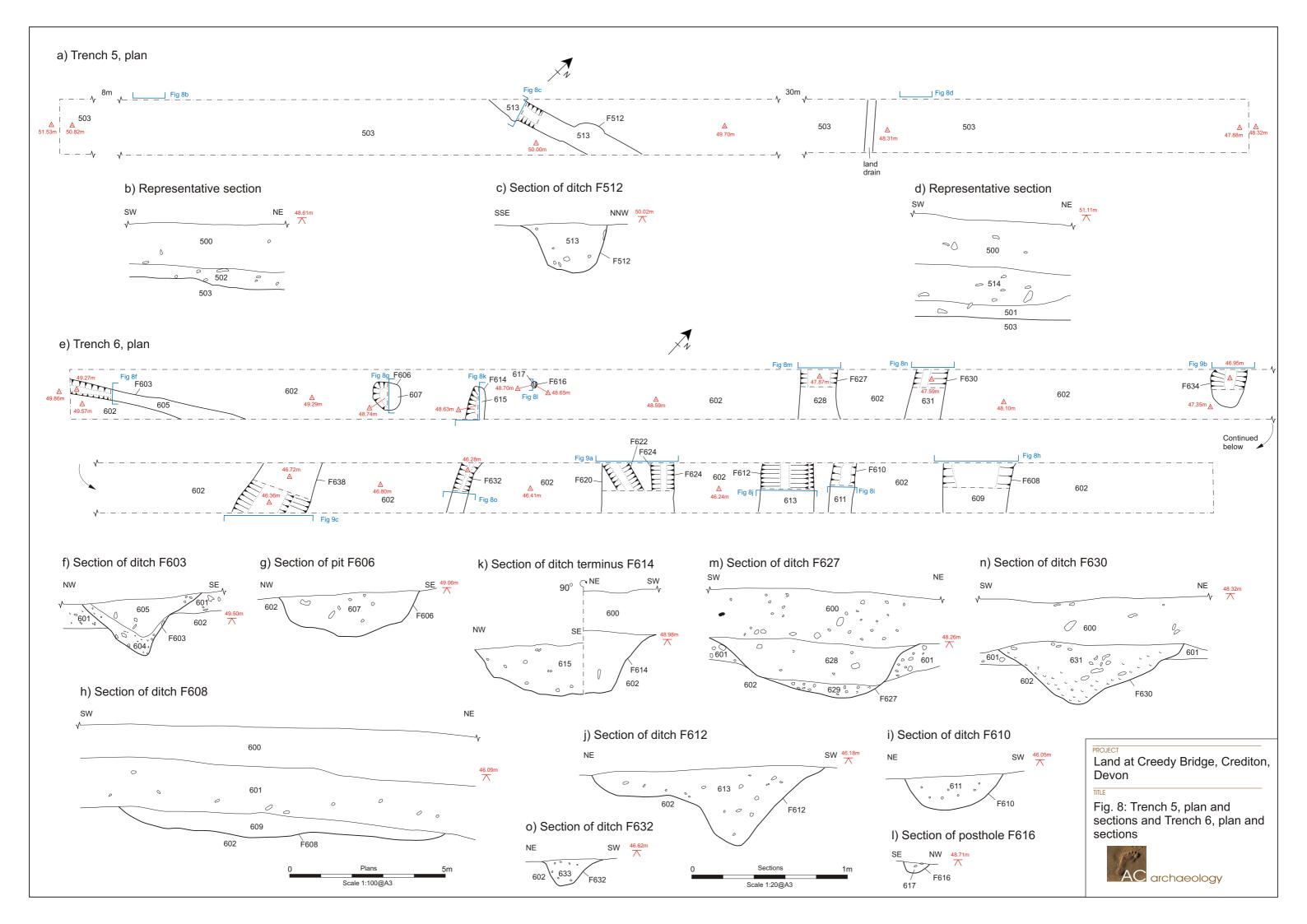
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Land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon

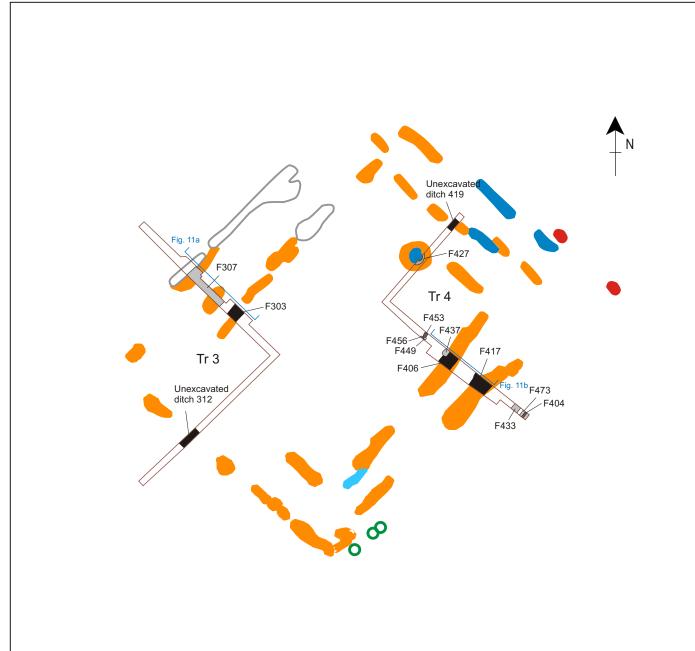
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Fig. 7: Trench 4, enclosure ditch sections





a) Section of ditches F620, F622 and F624 SW NE 600 46.43m 623 621 602 F622 F624 F620 c) Section of ditch F638 SW b) Section of ditch F634 600 √SW 600 646 601 47.53m _ø 646 601 641 602 644 635 639 Land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon Fig. 9: Trench 6, sections Sections Scale 1:20@A4



Geophysics interpretation

Enclosure ditch

Other archaeological features

50m

Scale 1:1000@A4

PROJECT

Land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon

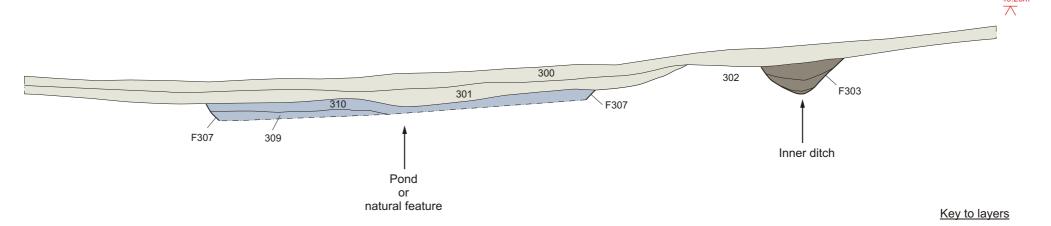
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Fig. 10: Area 2, archaeological features in relation to the outline of the enclosure

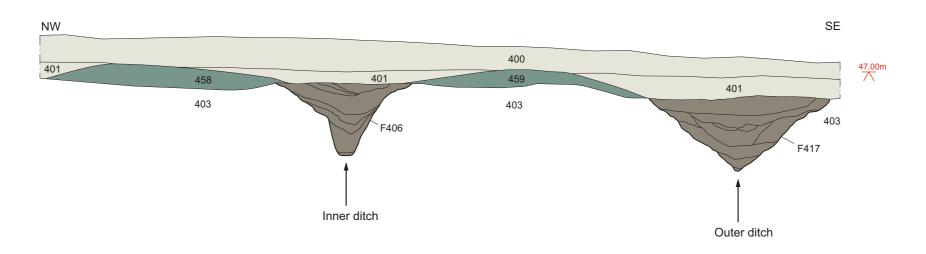


a) Trench 3, NW-SE profile





b) Trench 4, NW-SE profile





Topsoil and subsoil

Spread bank material Ditch fills

Infill of natural hollow or pond

Land at Creedy Bridge, Crediton, Devon

Fig. 11: Trenches 3 and 4, profiles across enclosure





Plate 1: Panoramic view of site when trenches were open. Looking to southwest. Reproduced courtesy of Crediton Rugby Football Club and Helmores





Plate 2: General view of Area 1, looking northwest to Pedlerspool Lane with Area 2 beyond



Plate 3: General view of Area 2, excavation of Trench 5 in progress, looking north





Plate 4: Trench 1, southeast section of possible ring ditch gully F123 (scale 1m)

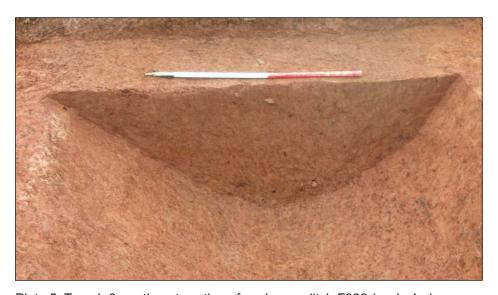


Plate 5: Trench 3, northeast section of enclosure ditch F303 (scale 1m)



Plate 6: Trench 4, southwest section of enclosure inner ditch F303 (scales 1m and 1m)



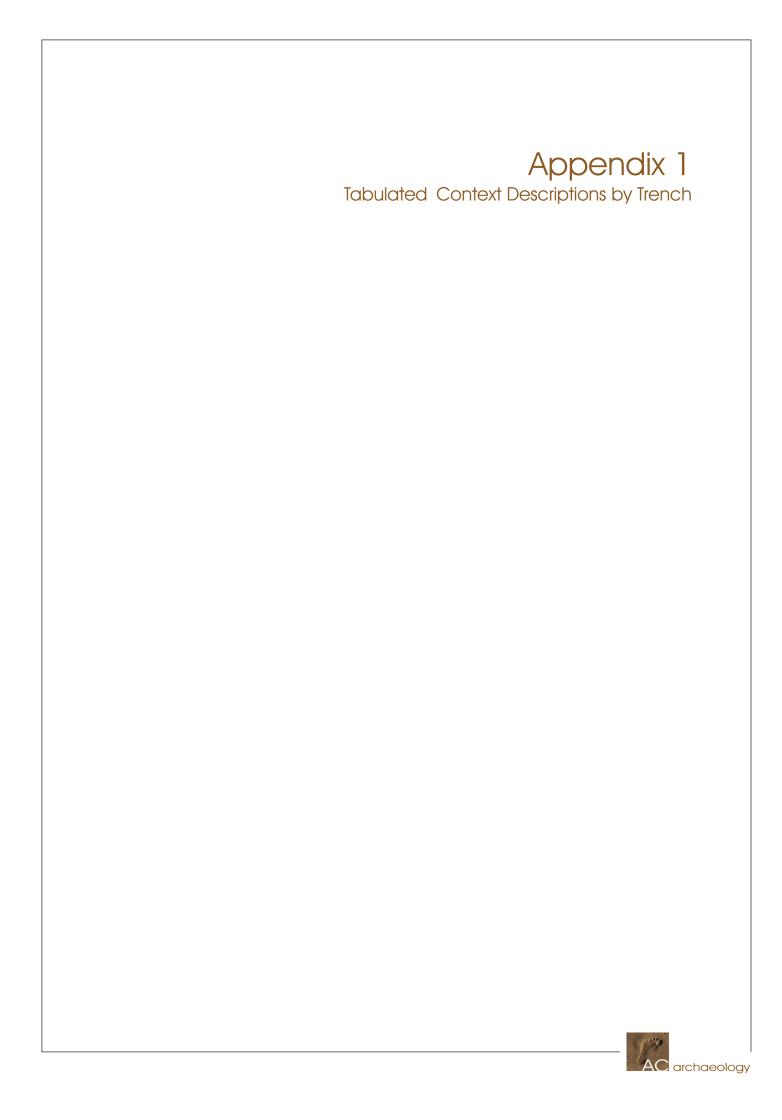


Plate 7: Trench 4, southwest section of enclosure outer ditch gully F417 (scales 1m and 1m)



Plate 8: Trench 6, general view on completion (following heavy rain), looking northeast (scales 1m and 1m)





Trench 1		Length 60m 60m	Width Alignment 1.8m NW-SE NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
100	Mid greyish-brown sandy-loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil
101	Mid greyish-red to mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with frequently occurring degraded breccia inclusions	0.30m+	Natural subsoil
F102	Linear feature 0.60m wide and 0.12m deep with shallowly sloping concave sides, and a concave base	-	Gully
103	Mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with occasionally occurring breccia gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F102
F104	Linear feature 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep with shallowly sloping concave sides, and a concave base	-	Gully
105	Mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with occasionally occurring breccia gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F104
106	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay	-	Subsoil/colluvium
F107	Linear feature 2.55m wide and 0.22m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base	-	Hedgebank ditch
108	Mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with frequently occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F107
F109	Linear feature 2.02m wide and 0.43m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and a flat base	-	Hedgebank ditch
110	Mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F109
F111	A sub-oval discrete feature, it measured 0.94m long by 0.65m wide and 0.32m deep, with a steeply sloping stepped southern side and a moderately sloping concave northern side, the base was concave	-	Pit
112	Mid reddish-brown sandy-clay, with occasionally occurring gravel and cobble inclusions	-	Fill of F111
F113	A sub-oval discrete feature, it measured 0.38m long by 0.29m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base	-	Pit
114	Mid reddish-brown clayey-silt and occasionally occurring gravel and cobble inclusions	-	Fill of F113
F115	A sub-oval discrete feature, it measured 0.80m long by 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base	-	Pit
116	Mid reddish-brown sandy-clay, with occasionally occurring gravel and cobble inclusions	-	Fill of F115
F117	A circular discrete feature, it measured 0.44m across and 0.29m deep, with a steeply sloping straight southwestern side and a moderately sloping stepped northeastern side	-	Pit
118	Mid reddish-brown sandy-clay, with occasionally occurring gravel and cobble inclusions	-	Fill of F117
F119	A semi-oval discrete feature, it measured 0.95m long by 0.52m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately sloping irregular sides and a concave base	-	Pit
120	Mid reddish-brown silty-clay, with frequently occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F119
F121	An oval discrete feature, it measured 0.39m long by 0.28m wide and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base	-	Posthole/stakehole
122	Light reddish-brown clayey-silt, with frequently occurring gravel and pebble inclusions	-	Fill of F121
F123	Curvilinear feature measured 0.85m wide and 0.57m deep	-	?Ring ditch
124	Mid yellowish-red clay, with occasionally occurring gravel and cobble inclusions	-	Primary fill of F123
125	Mid reddish-brown silty-clay, with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	-	Secondary fill of F123
126	Red clayey-silt, with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	-	Upper fill of F123
F127	Curvilinear feature terminus measured 1.50m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep	-	?Ring ditch
128	Mid reddish-brown silty-clay, with commonly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F127
F130	An irregular discrete feature, vaguely triangular in shape but with rounded edges, it measured 1.60m long by 0.98m wide and 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base	-	Natural feature
131	Mid reddish-brown clayey-silt, with abundantly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F130
F132	A circular discrete feature cut into the top of (131), it measured 0.58m in diameter by 0.21m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base	-	Posthole
133	Mid reddish-brown silty-clay, with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	 	Fill of F132
F134	A large shallow irregular feature, it measured 4.90m long by over 1.80m wide and 0.29m deep in the trench and extended under both sides of the trench, it had	-	Natural feature
40-	shallow to steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base	1	5
135 F138	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay, with commonly occurring gravel inclusions Linear feature F138 measured 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep with steeply sloping	-	Fill of F134 Modern ditch
120	concave sides and a concave base	1	Drimon, fill of E400
139	Mid reddish-brown silty-clay, with rarely occurring gravel inclusions	-	Primary fill of F138
140	Dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with commonly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Upper fill of F138
F143	Linear feature measured 1.95m wide and 0.48m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base	-	Enclosure ditch
144	Mid reddish-brown silty-clay, with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	-	Upper fill of F143
F145	A sub-circular discrete feature, it measured 0.18m long by 0.15m wide and 0.12m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base	-	?Posthole
146	Mid reddish-brown silty-clay with frequently occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F145

147	Mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with commonly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F148
F148	An irregular discrete feature, it measured 3.15m long by 1.20m wide and 0.38m	-	Natural feature
	deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base		
150	Mid reddish-grey sandy-loam, with rarely occurring fine gravel inclusions	-	Primary fill of F143
151	Dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	-	Secondary fill of F143
152	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay with rarely occurring gravel inclusions	-	Primary fill of F153
F153	A small linear feature, it measured 0.37m wide and 0.15m deep, with shallowly	-	Drainage ditch
	sloping concave sides and a concave base		
154	Light reddish-brown sandy-clay with commonly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Upper fill of F153

Trench 2		Length	Width Alignment	
		75m	1.8m NNE-SSW	
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
200	Mid greyish-brown sandy-loam	0-0.35m	Topsoil	
201	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay	0.35-0.80m	Subsoil	
202	Light greyish-brown clayey-silt	0.80-1m	Colluvium	
203	Mid greyish-red to mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with frequently occurring	1m+	Natural subsoil	
	degraded breccia inclusions			
F204	Linear feature measured 1.27m wide by 0.47m deep, with moderately steep	-	Boundary or drainage ditch	
	sloping straight sides and a concave base			
205	Light reddish-brown silty-clay with commonly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F204	

Trench 3		Length 50m 50m	Width 1.8m	Alignment NW-SE NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpre	tation
300	Mid greyish-brown sandy-loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
301	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay	0.30- 0.50m	Subsoil	
302	Mid greyish-red to mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with frequently occurring degraded breccia inclusions	0.50m+	Natural s	ubsoil
F303	Linear feature measured 2.19m wide and 0.95m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base	-	Enclosur	e ditch
304	Mid reddish-grey loamy-sand, with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	-	Primary 1	fill of F303
305	Light brownish-red sandy-loam	-	Seconda	ry fill of F303
306	Mid reddish-brown sandy-loam	-	Upper fill	of F303
F307	Hollow 10.30m wide by 1m deep	-	Natural h	ollow
308	Light grey clay	-	Primary	fill of F307
309	Red clayey-silt	-	Seconda	ry fill of F307
310	mid greyish-yellow silty-loam	-	Upper fill	of F307
F311	Land drain	-	Modern	
312	Unexcavated ditch, probable enclosure on SW side		Enclosur	e ditch

Trench 4		Length 50m 30m	Width 1.8m	Alignment NW-SE NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpre	
400	Mid greyish-brown sandy-loam	0-0.55m	Topsoil	tation
401	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay	-	Subsoil	
402	Light greyish-brown clayey-silt	_	Colluviu	
403	Mid greyish-red to mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with frequently occurring	0.55m+	Natural	
403	degraded breccia inclusions	0.551111	Ivalurar	Subsoli
F404	Land drain	_	Modern	
405	-	_	Fill of F4	104
F406	Linear feature measured 3.85m wide and 2.20m deep, with steeply sloping	_	Enclosu	
1 400	convex sides and a slightly concave base		Liiciosu	ic ditori
407	Mid red sandy-silt	_	Seconda	ary fill of F406
408	Light greyish-red sandy-clay with frequently occurring gravel inclusions	_	Tertiary	fill of F406
409	Light red sandy-silt, with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	_		II of F406
410	Mid brownish-red silty-sand with occasionally occurring pebble inclusions	_		I of F406
414	Mid red sandy-clay with occasionally occurring pebble inclusions	_		I of F406
415	Light red clayey-sand with occasionally occurring gravel to pebble inclusions	_		I of F406
416	Dark reddish-brown silty-clayey-loam and contains occasionally occurring gravel	_		I of F406
1.0	and pebble inclusions		оррог п	
F417	Linear feature measured 4.78m wide and 1.96m deep with moderately sloping	-	Enclosu	re ditch
	straight sides and a concave base			
418	Light greyish-brown sandy-silty-loam	-	Upper fi	I of F417
419	Unexcavated outer enclosure ditch		Enclosu	
F427	A small curvilinear feature exposed for a length of 4.05m and measured 0.45m	_	Ring gul	
	wide and 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sloping straight sides and a		9 901	.)
	concave base			
428	Mid reddish-brown clayey-loam	_	Fill of F4	127
F433	Linear feature measured 1.80m wide and 0.40m deep with moderately sloping	_	Ditch	
	concave sides and a concave base		Ditori	
434	Light greyish-brown silty-sand	_	Primary	fill of F433
435	Mid reddish-brown sandy-loam	_	Upper fi	I of F433
436	Light grey clay	_		fill of F406
F437	Sub circular feature measured 1.70m long by 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep, it had	_	Pit	
	shallowly sloping concave sides, a concave base			
438	Light reddish-grey clayey-silt with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	_	Primary	fill of F437
439	Mid reddish-brown sandy-silt with occasionally occurring gravel inclusions	_		I of F437
441	Light brownish-red silty-clay	_		fill of F417
442	Mid grey silty-clay	_		ary fill of F417
443	Mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with frequently occurring gravel and pebble	_	Tertiary	fill of F417
	inclusions			
444	Dark brown sandy-clayey-loam	_	Upper fi	II of F417
445	Mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with contains commonly occurring gravel and	_		II of F417
	pebbles		орро:	•
446	Mid brownish-red sandy-clay	_	Upper fi	I of F417
447	Mid reddish-brown sandy-clay	_		II of F417
448	Mid reddish-brown sandy-clayey-loam	-		l of F417
F449	A sub-circular discrete feature, it measured 0.57m long by 0.49m wide and 0.29m		?Postho	
	deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base		550110	
450	Light brownish-red sandy-loam	-	Primarv	fill of F449
451	Light reddish-brown sand	-		ary fill of F449
452	Mid brown sandy-silty-loam	_		I of F449
F453	Linear feature which measured 0.89m wide and 0.22m deep, with irregularly	_	Ditch	
50	sloping sides and an irregular base		2110/1	
454	Light greyish-brown loamy-sand with abundantly occurring gravel and pebbles	-	Primary	fill of F453
455	Light brownish-red silty-clay with abundantly occurring gravel and pebbles	_		I of F449
F456	A sub-circular discrete feature, it measured 0.21m long by 0.17m wide and 90mm	_	?Postho	
	deep, with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base			-
457	Dark brownish-red sand	-	Fill of F4	156
458	Light red to brown sandy-silt, 0.52m thick, with occasionally occurring gravel	-	Bank ma	
	inclusions			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
459	Dark brown silty-sand with abundantly occurring gravel and pebbles	-	Bank ma	aterial
460	Light grey sandy-clay	-	Layer	
461	Light red sandy-clay	_	Layer	
462	Light grey sand-clay	_	Layer	
F463	Linear feature measured 0.85m wide and 0.48m deep with moderately sloping	_	Ditch	
. 400	convex sides and a flat base		Diton	
464	Mid reddish-brown, sandy-silt	_	Fill of F4	163
F465	Linear feature measured 0.40m wide and 0.46m deep with very steeply sloping	-	Gully	·
	straight sides and a concave base	Ī		

466	Dark reddish-brown silty-sand with contains very abundantly occurring fine gravel to pebble inclusions	-	Fill of F465
F467	Linear feature measured 0.92m wide and 0.54m deep, with very steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base	-	Gully
468	Dark reddish-brown silty-sand with very abundantly occurring fine gravel to pebble inclusions	-	Fill of F467
469	Light grey sandy-clay	-	Layer
F470	Linear feature measured 0.83m wide and 0.51m deep, with very steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base	-	Ditch
471	Mid red sandy clay	-	Primary fill of F470
472	Dark reddish-brown silty-sand with very abundantly occurring fine gravel to pebbles	-	Upper fill of F470
F473	Linear feature more than 2.02m wide and 0.68m deep, it had a moderately sloping concave side where seen, and a slightly concave base	-	Ditch
474	Mid brown silty-loam	-	Primary fill of F473
475	Mid brownish-red silty-clay with commonly occurring gravel and pebble inclusions	-	Upper fill of F473

Trench 5		Length 75m	Width Alignment 1.8m NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
500	Mid greyish-brown sandy-loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil
501	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay	0.30- 0.41m	Subsoil
502	Dark reddish-yellow silty-clay clay	0.30- 0.43m	Subsoil
503	Mid greyish-red to mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with frequently occurring degraded breccia inclusions	0.43m+	Natural Subsoil
F512	Small linear feature measured 0.56m wide and 0.32m deep, with steeply sloping convex edges and a concave base	-	Ditch
513	Mid brownish-red silty-clayey-loam	-	Fill of F512
514	Brownish-red silty-clay	-	Ploughsoil

Trench 6		Length 75m	Width 1.8m	Alignment NE-SW			
Context	Description	Depth					
600	Mid greyish-brown sandy-loam	0-0.20m	Interpretation Topsoil				
601	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay	0.20-	Subsoil				
001	Bank readility blay	0.60m	Cuboon				
602	Mid greyish-red to mid reddish-brown sandy-loam with frequently occurring degraded breccia inclusions	0.60m+	Natural	Subsoil			
F603	Linear feature measured 0.71m wide and 0.36m deep, with a moderately sloping convex southeastern side, a moderately sloping straight northwestern side and a	-	Small gu	ılly			
004	concave base		Dalassa	EII - F E004			
604	Mid brownish-red sandy-clay, with abundantly occurring gravel and pebbles	-		fill of F604			
605 F606	Light reddish-brown silty-clay A small discrete sub-circular feature measured 0.94m long by 0.89m wide and	-	Pit	II of F604			
F000	O.28m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base	-	PIL				
607	Dark reddish-brown silty-loam	_	Fill of F6	306			
F610	A small linear feature, it measured 0.63m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately	_	Gully	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
1010	sloping concave sides and a concave base		Cuny				
611	Mid reddish-brown silty-loam	-	Fill of F6	310			
F612	A linear feature, it measured 1.5m wide and 0.50m deep, with a moderately	-	Ditch				
	sloping straight southwestern side, a moderately sloping stepped northeastern						
	side and a concave base						
613	Mid reddish-brown sandy-loam	-	Fill of F6				
F614	A small sub-oval feature that disappears off under the side of the trench, it was measured as 0.71m long by 0.52m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping convex sides and a concave base	-	Pit or lin	ear terminus			
615	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay with abundantly occurring gravel and pebble inclusions	-	Fill of F6	614			
F616	A small circular discrete feature which measured 0.21m in diameter and 60mm deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base	-	Posthole	9			
617	Mid brownish-red silty-clayey-loam with commonly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F6	316			
F620	A linear feature which measured 0.83m wide and 0.64m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base	-	Ditch				
621	Mid yellowish-red clayey-silt	-	Fill of F6	620			
F622	A linear feature which measured 0.60m wide and 0.51m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base	-	Ditch				
623	Dark reddish-brown sandy-clay with commonly occurring gravel and pebbles	-	Fill of F6	622			
F624	A linear feature which measured 1.57m wide and 0.54m deep, with a steeply sloping northeastern side and a steeply sloping stepped southwestern side and a concave base	-	Ditch				
625	Mid yellowish-red clayey-silt	-	Fill of F6	624			
626	Light yellowish-brown silty-clay		Natural	subsoil			
F627	A linear feature which measured 1.42m wide and 0.35m deep, with shallowly	-	Ditch				
	sloping concave sides and a concave base						
628	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay with frequently occurring gravel and pebble inclusions		Upper fi	II of F627			
629	Dark reddish-brown sandy-silt with abundantly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Primary	fill of F627			
F630	A linear feature which measured 1.20m wide and 0.39m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base	-	Modern	drainage ditch			
631	Dark brownish-red sandy-clay with commonly occurring gravel and pebble inclusions	-	Fill of F6	530			
F632	A linear feature which measured 0.39m wide and 0.17m deep, with steeply sloping convex sides and a concave base	-	Ditch				
633	Mid reddish-brown sandy-silt with commonly occurring fine gravel inclusions	-	Fill of F6				
F634	A small sub circular feature that disappeared under the side of the trench. It measured 1.15m long by 1.40m wide and 0.39m deep, with shallowly sloping	-	Pit or dit	ch terminus			
635	convex sides and a concave base Mid greyish-brown silty-clay	_	Drimary	fill of F634			
637	Mid greyish-brown silty-clay with commonly occurring gravel inclusions	-		II of F634			
F638	A large linear feature which measured 2.34m wide and 0.63m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base	-	Ditch	II OI I UU T			
639	Mid greyish-brown silty-sand	_	Primary	fill of F638			
640	Mid greysin-brown sity-sand Mid red clayey-silt	_		ary fill of F638			
641	Mid greyish-red silty-sand	-		II of F638			
643	Mid reddish-brown sandy-silt with abundantly occurring gravel and pebble inclusions	-		ary fill of F638			
644	Mid greyish-red sandy-silt with abundantly occurring gravel inclusions	-	Tertiarv	fill of F638			
645	Dark reddish-brown silty-sand with abundantly occurring gravel inclusions	-		II of F638			
646	Breccia	-	Natural				

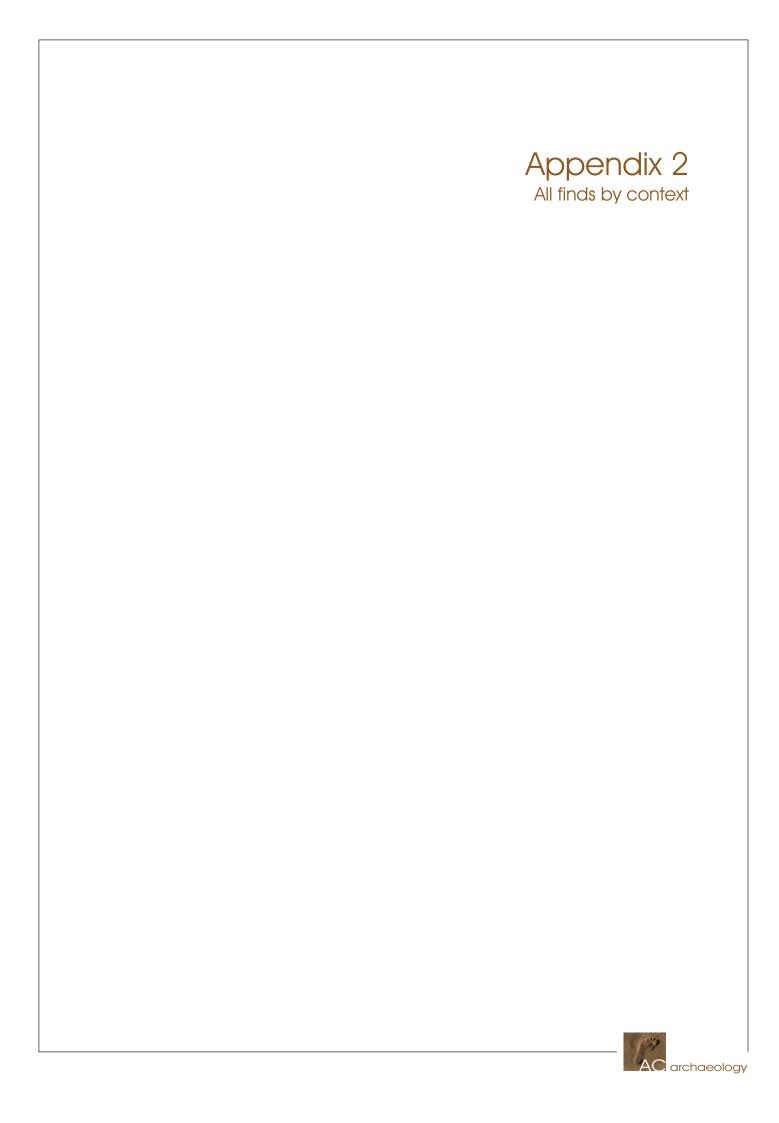


Table 1: Summary of finds (iron, slag, flint, slate, burnt clay, glass, clay tobacco-pipe) by context (weights in grams)

Context	Context Description	Iron	Iron		Slag		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Slate		t clay	Glass		Clay tobacco-	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	pipe No	Wt
100	Trench 1 topsoil			1	21	28	155							10	148	13	69
106	Subsoil																1
108	Fill of ditch F107	1	107														
110	Fill of ditch F109					1	1			2	164					2	10
126	Upper fill of ring ditch F123					1	8					19	235				
144	Upper fill of ditch F143					1	3										
301	Trench 3 subsoil					1	4										
304	Primary fill of inner ditch slot F303					2	2	1	15								
305	Middle fill of inner ditch slot F303					4	8										
306	Upper fill of inner ditch slot F303					8	39	4	6								
309	Lower fill of hollow F307	1	197														
400	Trench 4 topsoil					7	27							1	27	1	3
405	Fill of land drain F404															1	4
407	Fill of internal ditch F406			6	25	1	0.1										
409	Fill of internal ditch F406					2	1										
413	Lower fill of internal ditch F406			1	9	3	7										
418	Tertiary fill of external ditch F417					6	25										
435	Upper fill of ditch F433					1	1										
445	Secondary fill of ditch F417					4	18										
448	Upper fill of ditch F417					8	43										+
460	Layer					7	20										
461	Layer					1	5										
462	Layer					1	22										
475	Upper fill of ditch F473					1	2										
500	Trench 5 topsoil													1	63		
501	Trench 5 subsoil (SW end)					1	1									3	13
613	Fill of ditch F612				1	-			1		1	1	1			1	5
621	Fill of F620				1	1	17		+	1	†	1	1			†	+ -
623	Fill of recut F622				1	7	12		1		1	1	1				+
625	Fill of recut F624					8	16						<u> </u>				+
Totals		2	304	8	55	105	437.1	5	21	2	164	19	235	12	238	21	104

Table 2: Summary of finds (CBM, plaster, pottery, animal bone and worked wood) by context (weights in grams)

Context	Context Description	СВМ		Plaster		Prehistoric pottery		LIA/Roman pottery		Medieval & post-medieval pottery		Animal bone		Worked wood	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
100	Trench 1 topsoil	4	87	2	5			1	5	35	371				
106	Subsoil											25	75		1
108	Fill of ditch F107									1	1				
135	Fill of hollow F134							46	38						1
139	Basal fill of ditch F138							21	40						1
144	Upper fill of ditch F143					2	7								1
200	Trench 1 topsoil									1	20				1
205	Fill of ditch F204							1	3						
306	Upper fill of ditch F303							8	10						1
400	Trench 4 topsoil							7	104	2	13				1
405	Fill of land drain F404	1	73												1
407	Fill of internal ditch F406							2	26			1	1		
409	Fill of internal ditch F406							8	38						
413	Lower fill of internal ditch F406							21	141						1
415	3rd fill of internal ditch F406							1	19						1
416	Upper fill of internal ditch F406							12	34						
418	Tertiary fill of external ditch F417							2	2					1	1
443	Primary fill of ditch F417							8	193						
445	Secondary fill of ditch F417							5	42						
446	Fill of ditch F417							14	45						
447	Fill of ditch F417							1	1						
448	Upper fill of ditch F417					2	4	6	14						
475	Upper fill of ditch F473											1	1		
500	Trench 5 topsoil									3	74	1	28		
502	Trench 5 subsoil (NE end)									1	3				
600	Trench 6 topsoil	1	637							1	5				
613	Fill of ditch F612									1	3				
625	Fill of recut F624									1	9	2	3		
628	Fill of ditch F627									1	10				
635	Fill of ditch F634					1	12								
Totals		6	797	2	5	5	23	164	750	47	509	30	108	1	1

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