

LAND NORTH OF WESTENTOWN, KINGSTON, SOUTH HAMS, DEVON

(NGR SX 6382 4806)

Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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On behalf of:
Martin S Lee Associates Ltd

Report No: ACD1507/2/0

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archaeology

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Client	Martin S Lee Associates Ltd on behalf of Vicarage Park Ltd
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Report Author(s)	Paul Rainbird
Contributions	Charlotte Coles, Henrietta Quinnell and Cressida Whitton
Checked by	John Valentin
Approved by	John Valentin

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The evaluation was commissioned by Martin S Lee Associates Ltd on behalf of Vicarage Park Ltd and managed for AC archaeology by John Valentin. The site works were carried out by Chris Caine, with the assistance of Tom Etheridge, Naomi Kysh and Stephanie Ralph. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Leon Cauchois. The collaborative role of Stephen Reed, Archaeology Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Team is appreciated.

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 trench evaluation on land north of Westentown, Kingston, South Hams, Devon (NGR SX 6382 4806), was undertaken by AC archaeology during July 2017. The evaluation consisted of the machine-excavation of eight trenches totalling 252m in length and each 1.9m wide. These were positioned to target anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey.

Six of the trenches contained archaeological features and two were negative. A ditch for an enclosure in the northeast part of the site confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and contained one sherd of pottery of mid to late Iron Age date, as well as residue from ironworking along with some charred plant remains. A cobbled surface related to a post-medieval agricultural building known from historic mapping was uncovered. Other features were undated, but appear to relate to agricultural activities in the form of former field boundary and drainage ditches. The remaining finds from the site were of post-medieval date and comprised a small assemblage of pottery, ironwork, glass and animal bones.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out as supporting information for a forthcoming planning application for residential development, on land north of Westentown, Kingston, South Hams, Devon (NGR SX 6382 4806; Fig. 1) was undertaken by AC archaeology during July 2017. The evaluation was commissioned by Martin S Lee Associates Ltd on behalf of Vicarage Park Ltd. The work was undertaken following consultation with the Archaeology Officer, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET), adviser to South Hams District Council.
- 1.2 The site is located on the northern side of the village of Kingston and consists of a single rectangular pasture field that covers an area of c. 2 hectares (Plate 1). A remnant field boundary currently runs the majority of the length of the field, the southern end of which has previously been removed. The site lies at around 110m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) and slopes gently down to the southeast. The underlying solid geology comprises sedimentary slate, siltstone and sandstone of the Dartmouth Group, with igneous basalt intrusions present in the northwest part (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the subject of a geophysical survey (Edwards and Bonvoisin 2016). This established the presence of what appeared to be part of a curvilinear enclosure anomaly in the northeast part of the site, as well as other curvilinear anomalies on the southwest side (Fig. 1). In addition, an area of enhanced magnetic response was recorded at the southern end, which appears to be associated with a building depicted on the 1839 parish tithe map. Elsewhere on the site mainly linear anomalies were recorded, seemingly relating to various former strip fields and boundaries.
- 2.2 The Kingston parish tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 1) depicts the site as mainly comprising two strip fields, more or less mirroring the present layout. There are, however, a garden plot to the south, as well as what appears to be an outbuilding immediately to the northwest of this.

3. AIMS

- 3.1** The aims of the trial trench evaluation were to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds with particular reference to establishing the period of use, level of survival and significance of the enclosure-type anomaly, as well as the former building depicted on the parish tithe map. The results of the work, as set out in this report, will be used to inform any subsequent mitigation and whether or not the significance and state of survival of any buried archaeological remains is great enough to influence any localised modifications to the 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) and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It comprised the machine-excavation of eight trenches totaling 252m in length and with each 1.9m wide. These were positioned to target anomalies interpreted from the previous geophysical survey.
- 4.2** All trenches were located with a Leica Net rover GPS accurate to 1cm. The removal of overlying deposits 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 geology was exposed.
- 4.3** All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections and plans were produced at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum. Spoil heaps were scanned for displaced artefacts.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Six of the trenches contained archaeological features and two (1 and 4) contained variations in the natural geology which correlated with anomalies interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The trenches containing archaeological features are described in detail below, with descriptions for all trenches presented in tabulated form in Appendix 1. Across the site, except in the area of Trench 6, the recorded layer sequence largely comprised a deep topsoil of a mid brown silty clay loam, above a natural interface layer of degraded natural subsoil. The interface and the natural subsoil were both stony deposits in a light brown clay and silty clay matrix, with the latter present at a depth of 0.40m and 0.61m below current ground surface.

5.2 Trench 2 (Plan Fig. 2a, sections Figs 2b-e; Plates 2-5)

This trench was located in the northern part of the site in the position of an enclosure interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. It was T-shaped and measured 40m northeast-southwest and 30m northwest-southeast. The layer sequence consisted of 0.47m of topsoil (context 200), overlying 0.14m of natural subsoil interface (201); all of the archaeological features cut this layer. The natural subsoil (202) was present at 0.61m below the ground surface. The trench contained four linear features (F203, F206, F209 and F215) which generally correlate well with anomalies interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey, as well as a single posthole (F213).

Ditch F203

Ditch F203 was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 2.29m wide by 0.78m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained three fills (204-5 and 212). Primary fill 204 was a light greyish brown clay. It was overlain by a secondary fill (205) which was a dark grey silty clay loam; a sample of this fill was taken for palaeoenvironmental assessment and found to contain frequent and well-preserved charcoal fragments (including some charred roundwood twigs) and charred plant macrofossils (CPM), including frequent grains and diverse, well-preserved small weed seeds. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery from fill 205 was dated to the mid to late Iron Age and this fill also contained a small amount of slag and hammerscale from ironworking. Fill 205 was sealed by an upper fill (212) composed of mid brown silty clay loam, which contained no finds. Ditch F203 cut the fill of ditch F209.

Ditch F206

Ditch F206 was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and measured 1.5m wide by 0.39m deep, with moderately sloping southeast side, stepped northwest side and concave base. It contained two fills (207-8). Primary fill 207 was a light brown silty clay. Upper fill 208 was a mid reddish brown, clayey silty. There were no finds.

Ditch F209

Ditch F209 was aligned approximately east-west and measured 3.25m wide by 0.43m deep, with irregular sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (210-11). Primary fill 210 was a light reddish brown, silty clay. Upper fill 211 was a mid brown silty clay. There were no finds.

Ditch F215

Possible ditch F215 was aligned approximately east-west and measured 1.28m wide by 0.33m deep, with concave sides and rounded base. It contained two fills (216-17). Primary fill 216 was a light brown clay silt. Upper fill 217 was a mid brown clay silt. There were no finds. The projected line of this ditch crossed the other arm of the trench where it was not present, perhaps indicating that it terminated, turned or is a long pit rather than a ditch.

Posthole F213

Posthole F213 was circular in plan and measured 0.6m in diameter by 0.11m deep, with steep southeast side, stepped northwest side and concave base. It contained a single fill (214) composed of mid brown sandy silt. There were no finds.

5.3 Trench 3 (Plan Fig. 3a, sections Fig. 3b; Plate 6)

This trench was located in the northwest part of the site and was positioned to test a linear anomaly interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and measured 30m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.3m of topsoil (context 300), overlying 0.16m of natural subsoil interface (301); all of the archaeological features cut this layer. The natural subsoil (302) was present at 0.46m below the ground surface. One linear feature (F303) correlating with the geophysical anomaly was revealed in the trench and is described below.

Ditch F303

Ditch F303 was aligned east-west and measured 0.78m wide by 0.21m deep, with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (304) which comprised a light brown clay. There were no finds.

5.4 Trench 5 (Plan Fig. 4a, sections Figs 4b-c; Plate 7)

This trench was located centrally on the east side of the site and was positioned to test two linear anomalies interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned approximately east-west and measured 30m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.47m of topsoil (context 500), overlying 0.11m of natural subsoil interface (501); all of the archaeological features cut this layer. The natural subsoil (502) was present at 0.58m below the

ground surface. The trench contained two linear features (F503 and F505), which correlated well with the anomalies interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey and are described below.

Ditch F503

Ditch F503 was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.48m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and concave base. It contained a single fill (504) which comprised a mid brown clayey loam. There were no finds.

Ditch F505

Ditch F505 was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.64m wide by 0.17m deep, with steep to moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (506) which comprised a mid reddish brown silty loam. There were no finds.

5.5 Trench 6 (Plan Fig. 5a, section Fig. 5b; Plates 8-9)

This trench was located across an area of high magnetic disturbance interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey as being the location of a building present on the parish tithe map of 1839. The trench was aligned north-south and measured 30m long. The layer sequence consisted of 0.20m of topsoil (600) overlying archaeological deposits. The natural subsoil (608) was present at 1.64m below ground surface at the north end and 0.26m at the south end. A man-made terrace (F607) cut the natural subsoil and contained a cobbled surface (S604) and several fills, which are described below.

Terrace F607

Terrace base F607, rising in three steps, was revealed across the full length of the trench, although the edges were not seen and it continued under the trench edge. No structural remains of a building were identified with the only *in situ* evidence probably related to the building in this location being an area of cobbled surface (S604); the cobbles were well laid, with a distinct edge on the south side and were composed of both rounded stones (measuring 0.02m x 0.03m to 0.06m x 0.10m) and sub-angular stones (measuring 0.03m x 0.04m to 0.05m to 0.25m). Above the cobbles the terrace was filled with a five distinct filling and levelling deposits (601-3 and 605-6). Deposit 603 contained ten sherds of post-medieval pottery, two undated iron objects and five shards of post-medieval or modern bottle glass, while deposit 606 contained 43 sherds of post-medieval pottery.

5.6 Trench 7 (Plan Fig. 6a, sections Figs 6b-c; Plate 10)

This trench was located in the southeast corner of the site and was positioned to test a linear anomaly interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned approximately east-west and measured 30m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.25m of topsoil (701), overlying 0.21m of natural subsoil interface (702); all of the archaeological features cut this layer. The natural subsoil (703) was present at 0.46m below the ground surface. The trench contained one feature (F704), which correlated well with the anomaly interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey and one small pit (F706).

Ditch F704

Ditch F704 was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and flat base. It contained a single fill (705) which comprised a mid reddish brown silty loam. There were no finds.

Pit F706

Pit F706 was circular in plan and measured 0.2m in diameter by 0.06m deep, with shallow sloping sides and flat base. It contained a single fill (707) which comprised a mid greyish brown silty loam. There were no finds.

5.7 Trench 8 (Plan Fig. 7a, sections Figs 7b-c; Plate 11)

This trench was located centrally on the east side of the site and was positioned to test two linear anomalies interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and measured 28m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.58m of topsoil/subsoil (800/801) overlying the natural subsoil interface (802); all of the archaeological features cut this layer. The trench contained two linear features (F803 and F805), one of which (F803) correlated well with the anomalies interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey.

Ditch F803

Ditch F803 was aligned north-south and measured 0.48m wide by 0.2m deep, with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (804) which comprised a mid brown clayey silt. There were no finds.

Ditch F805

Ditch F805 was aligned east-west and measured 0.39m wide by 0.11m deep, with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (806) which comprised a dark brown clay silt. There were no finds.

6. THE FINDS *by Charlotte Coles with a contribution from Henrietta Quinnell*

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site during the evaluation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds is summarised in Table 1.

Context	Context description	Prehistoric pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Iron		Slag		Hammerscale		Glass		Animal bone	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
100	Topsoil			2	11										
200	Topsoil			6	188										
205	Fill of ditch F203	1	6			1	1	9	70	-	15				
600	Topsoil			21	952							1	3	4	186
603	Fill of terrace F607			10	19	2	19					5	31		
606	Fill of terrace F607			43	1263										
Total		1	6	82	2433	3	20	9	70	-	15	6	34	4	186

Table 1: Finds by context (weights in grams)

6.2 Prehistoric pottery *by Henrietta Quinnell*

A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from context 205 (6g), which is a body sherd with a possible decorative incised line on one surface. The sherd is likely to be mid to late Iron Age in date and may be made from a local fabric. Due to the size of the sherd it is not possible to ascertain the form of the vessel.

6.3 Post-medieval pottery

A total of 82 sherds of post-medieval pottery was recovered from five contexts, the majority of these came from Trench 6 and are 19th century local red wares.

Context	No of sherds	Comments
100	2	Staffordshire type whiteware
200	6	Totnes type jug handle unglazed, c. 1500-1750AD. Totnes type bowl rim with internal glaze, C16th (Bowl type 44, Allan 1984), whiteware x 3 including 2 transfer printed, stoneware marmalade jar x 1, C19th.
600	21	15 sherds of local red wares, C18th-19th. 4 transfer printed 'willow' pattern Staffordshire whiteware, 1 x yellow ware post 1840AD. 1 x teapot treacle wear.
603	10	1 x delft, 1 x white English porcelain, 7 x whitewares, including 5 transfer printed, 1 local red ware. C19th.
606	43	42 x local red wares with white mica and sub rounded quartz. 1 large bowl with orange glaze and 1 other bowl with creamy yellow glaze. C19th. 1 x Staffordshire whiteware, C19th.

Table 2: Post-medieval pottery by context

6.4 Iron

Two iron objects (19g) were retrieved from context 603; these are one complete nail shaft and one broken nail shaft. These are not datable.

6.5 Slag and hammerscale

Six pieces of slag were recovered from context 205 (70g); these are undiagnostic ironworking slag fragments. There was also a very small amount of hammerscale (15g) from the same context.

6.6 Glass

A total of six pieces of glass was recovered. These are five shards of green bottle glass from context 603, dating to the 19th or 20th centuries, as well as a single piece of window glass from context 600.

6.7 Animal bones

Four pieces of animal bone (186g) were recovered from context 600. These are three very small pieces of unidentified bone and a large mammal long bone, possibly a cattle humerus.

7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT *by Cressida Whitton*

7.1 Sample 1 was recovered from a charcoal-rich secondary fill (205) within enclosure ditch F203. The samples were processed by standard AC archaeology flotation/sieving in a siraf-type tank. The 250 micron flot and finer residues (2mm and 500 micron) were assessed for environmental potential using a stereo-binocular microscope (10-30 x magnification) and the coarser residue (5.6mm) was sorted using an illuminated hand lens for artefacts and ecofacts. The results are shown in Table 3.

7.2 The sample contained frequent and well-preserved charcoal fragments (including some charred roundwood twigs) and charred plant macrofossils (CPM), including frequent grains and diverse, well-preserved small weed seeds. The grain was not as well-preserved as the seeds, but appears to be wheat/barley type and there was also a single fruit-stone.

7.3 Overall, the concentration of grains and diverse weed assemblage suggest the charcoal-rich ditch fill represents a dump of domestic settlement waste. Different size sample residues also all contained moderate concentrations of hammerscale and slag fragments, indicating likely craft/industrial activity in the vicinity.

Sample no.	Context no. & feature type	Sample volume (litres) & % of sample flot sorted	Ecofacts Charcoal - type of fragment e.g. trunk/branchwood (t/b) & size (mm) & Charcoal amount frequent x (100+) fragments abundant xx (200+) Charred Plant Macrofossil (CPM)	Presence/Absence of environmental ecofacts Y/N (type)
1	(205) Secondary fill of ditch F203	20 Litres (100% of sample processed & 25% flot sorted)	200+ Charcoal fragments - small trunk/branchwood (0.5 - 5mm size) & <5 small (2-10mm), roundwood charred twigs CPM - 25+ grains (w/b type) CPM - 15 + weed seeds (diverse types, including ?legume) CPM - 1 x 1/2 fruitstone (?prunus)	Y – frequent to abundant charcoal, frequent grains & diverse other CPM (weed seeds/fruitstone)

Table 3: Results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1** The results from this trenching support the interpretation of the geophysical survey and showed that relatively deeply-buried small linear features were identified by this method. The features present in trenches 3, 5, 7 and 8 appear to relate to largely rural activities in relation to an agricultural landscape of undated ditches for field boundaries and drainage. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation Project identifies the historic pattern as 'narrow, curving strip-enclosures [that] derive from the enclosure of open-field strips with hedge-banks during the later middle ages' (DCC 2017), indicating that the underlying pattern revealed in the trial trenching pre-dates the medieval open field system.
- 8.2** Trenches 1 and 2 were located within or across part of an enclosure taking in the northeast corner of the site as identified in the interpreted results of the geophysical survey. Trench 1, which would be internal to the enclosure, uncovered no remains or finds of archaeological interest. Trench 2 confirmed the presence of a ditch (F203) defining the enclosure, as well as small number of probable associated internal features comprising other ditches and a posthole. The enclosure ditch (F203) had a charcoal-rich secondary fill (205) which appeared to be a dumped deposit related to domestic activity and also contained the only datable find, comprising a sherd of pottery dated to the mid to late Iron Age. The enclosure ditch cut broad shallow ditch F208, which was not apparent on the results of the geophysical survey. The enclosure, as revealed by the geophysical survey, appears to comprise a rounded corner enclosing an area measuring approximately 50m by 35m. It is not possible from the part observed to extrapolate an estimate for the full size of the enclosure, but it undoubtedly continues into the neighbouring fields to the east and across the lane to the north.
- 8.3** Ditched enclosures are regarded as 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 (Griffith 1986, 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 originally occupied in the Late Iron Age and in Devon are often located on hillslopes (Smith 2014; Brindle 2016). The most extensively investigated site of this type in the South Hams is that at Mount Folly, approximately 4km southeast of Kingston, where settlement has been dated as extending from the Late Bronze Age through to the Romano-British period, with the main focus of activity dating

from the Iron Age period, when a roundhouse was occupied within a ditched enclosure (www.mtfolly.org).

- 8.4** Trench 6 revealed a stepped terracing created in the natural subsoil and at its base part of cobble surface (S604). The surface appears to be external to the agricultural building present in this location as depicted on the 1839 Kingston parish tithe map and may represent a yard or track surface. The finds from the backfilling of the terrace are consistent with the mid to late 19th century date when this building was demolished and there is no indication that it should be regarded as earlier than post-medieval in date. If the building had been constructed of stone, rather than of wood or cob, then it is apparent that the stone was carried away for use elsewhere and was not used to infill the terrace. The evidence for terracing and that the long axis of the building as mapped was orientated in line with the slope, may indicate that the structure was of the bank barn variety, a structure regarded as particularly typical of the South Hams where access to the loft was at ground level at the upslope end of the building (Child 1995).

9. CONCLUSIONS

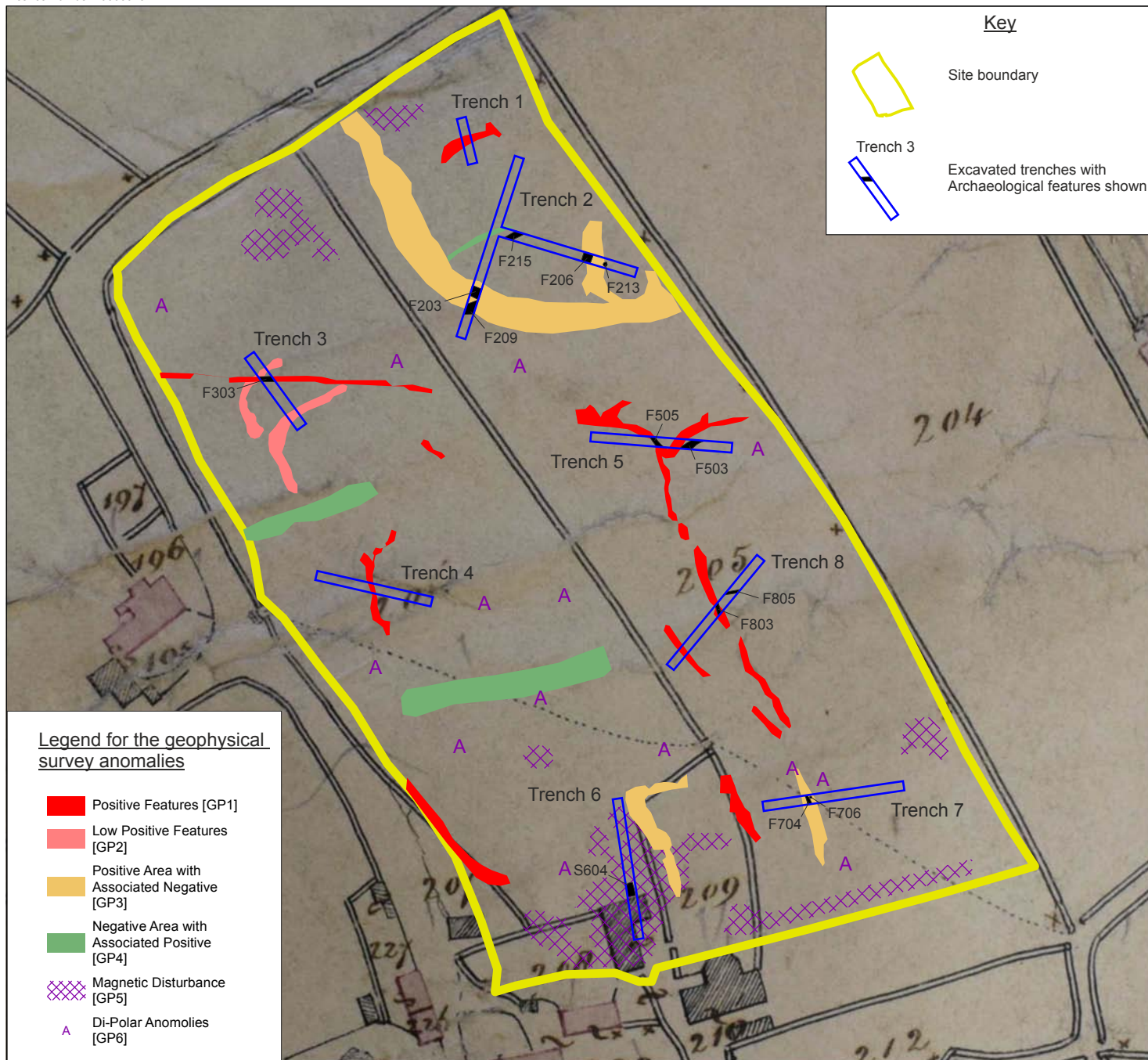
- 9.1** The features revealed in Trenches 3, 5, 7 and 8 appear to relate to largely rural pursuits in an agricultural landscape of ditches for field boundaries and drainage. These are undated, but appear to pre-date the historic pattern of fields.
- 9.2** An enclosure of mid to late Iron Age date has been identified encroaching on part of the proposed development site in the northeast corner. This enclosure undoubtedly continues outside of the site into the fields to the northeast and north. The enclosure has the potential for surviving internal features and is a type of settlement typical for this period in the South Hams.
- 9.3** The remains of an agricultural building present on the Kingston tithe map (1839) was found to be poorly preserved. It is unlikely to date to a period earlier than the post-medieval period.
- 9.4** The main interest in the site is clearly the presence of part of a settlement enclosure of probable mid to late Iron Age date. This is located in the northeast part of the application, with construction of houses currently proposed in the southern part only. However, access to the site is likely to be via the northeast corner, so the construction of the access road will cut a corridor through the enclosure.

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 **ACD1507** and accession number **PLYMG.2016.7**, obtained from Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery. It will be held until the need for any further archaeological work on the site is established.
- 10.2** An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **291180**, which includes a digital copy of this report.

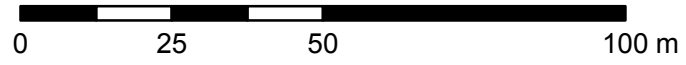
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Legend for the geophysical survey anomalies

- █ Positive Features [GP1]
- █ Low Positive Features [GP2]
- Positive Area with Associated Negative [GP3]
- Negative Area with Associated Positive [GP4]
- Magnetic Disturbance [GP5]
- A Di-Polar Anomalies [GP6]



Key

- Site boundary
- Trench 3
- Excavated trenches with Archaeological features shown

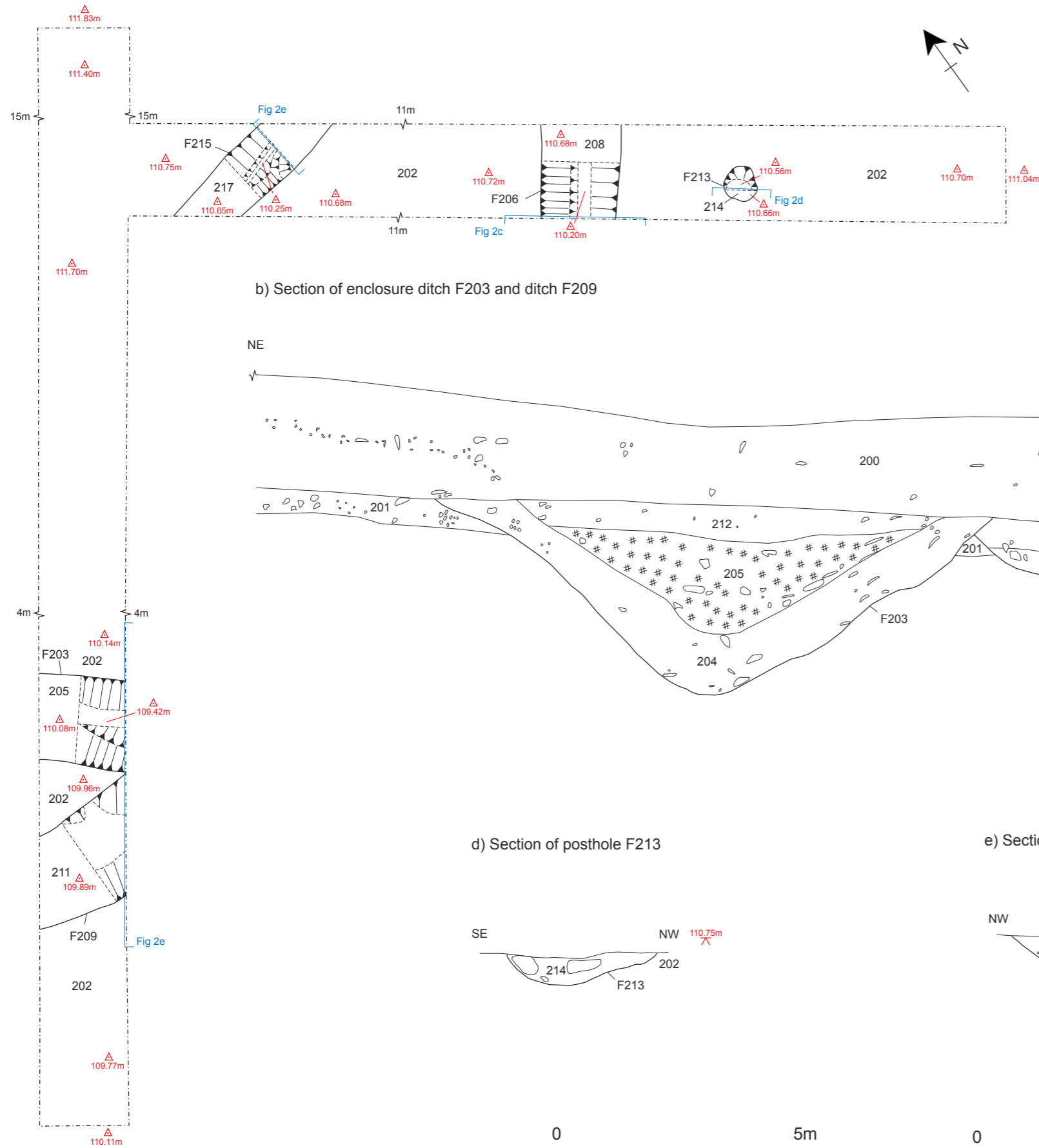


PROJECT
Land north of Westentown, Kingston, South Hams, Devon

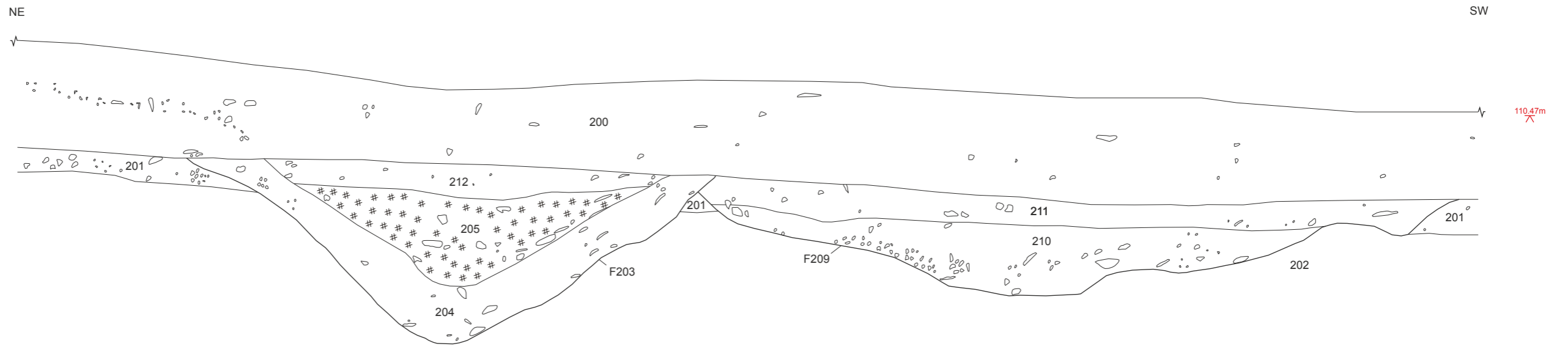
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Fig. 1: Location of site and trenches in relation to the geophysical survey interpretation and Kingston parish tithe map of 1839



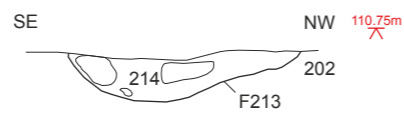
a) Plan of Trench 2



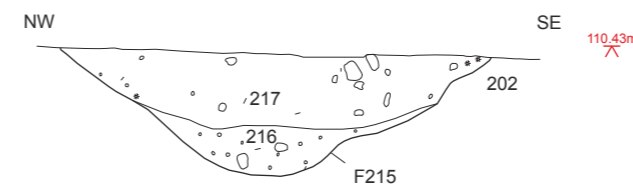
b) Section of enclosure ditch F203 and ditch F209



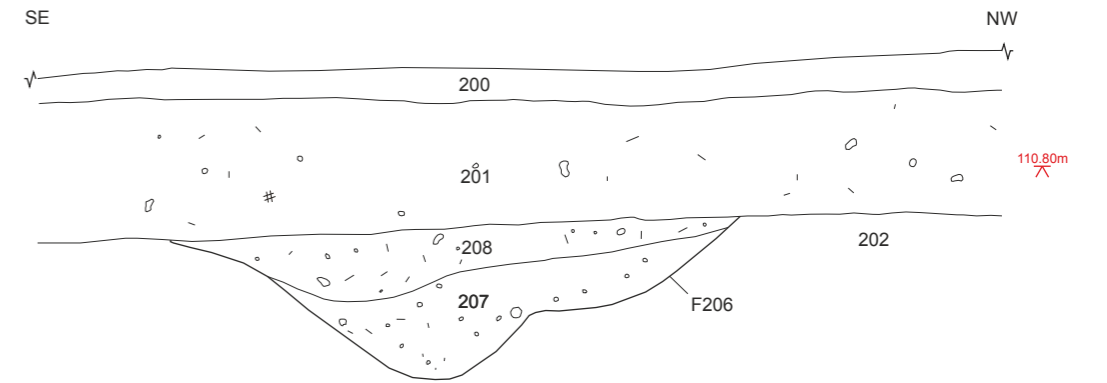
d) Section of posthole F213



e) Section of possible ditch F215



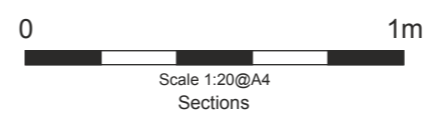
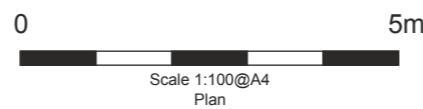
c) Section of ditch F206



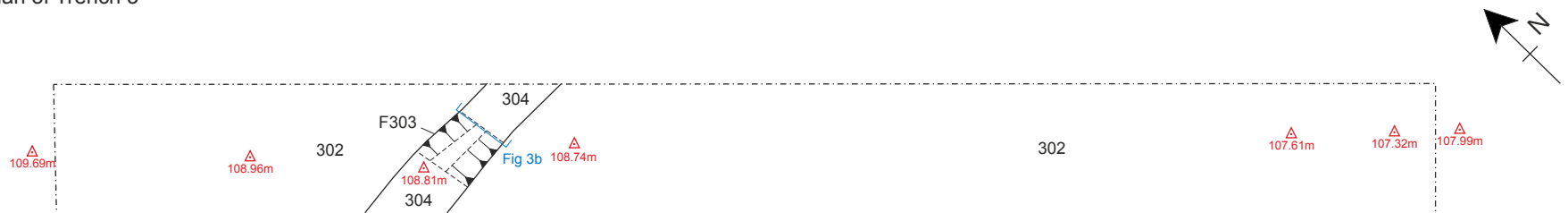
Key to all figures	
	Stones
	Charcoal
	Mortar

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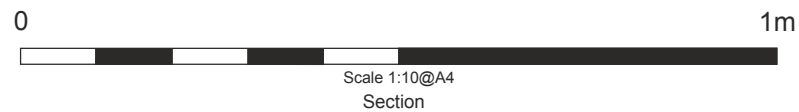
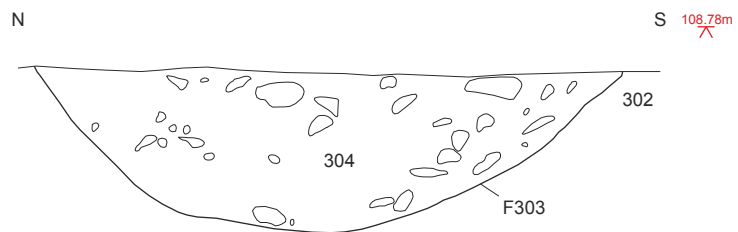
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Fig. 2: Trench 2, plan and
sections



a) Plan of Trench 3



b) Section of ditch F303



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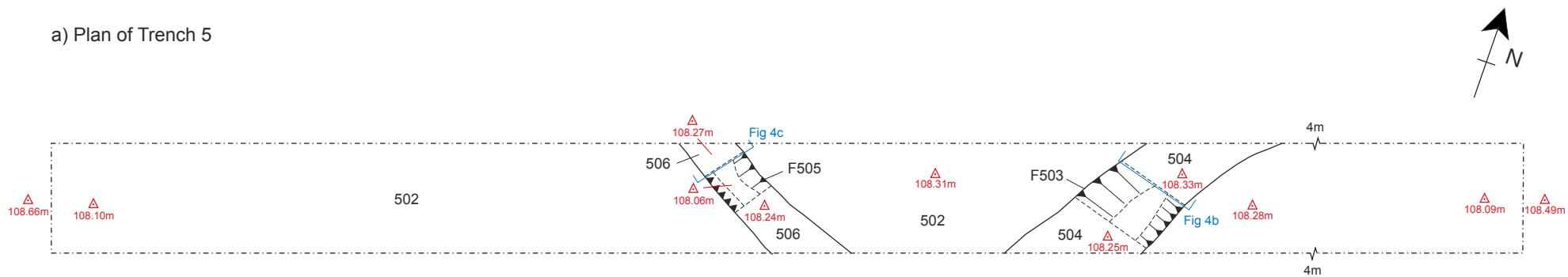
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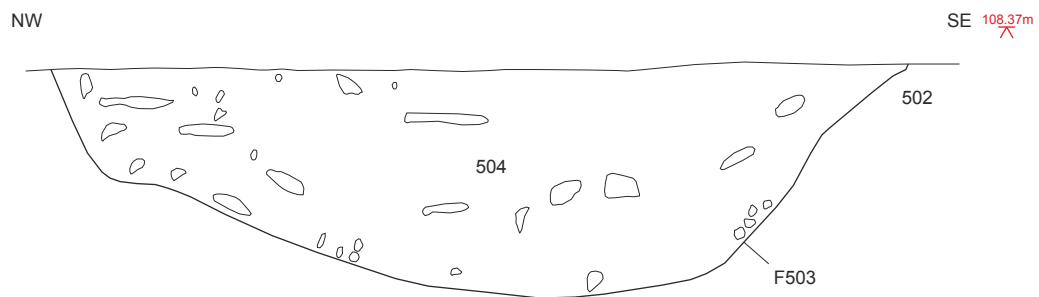
Fig. 3: Trench 3, plan and section



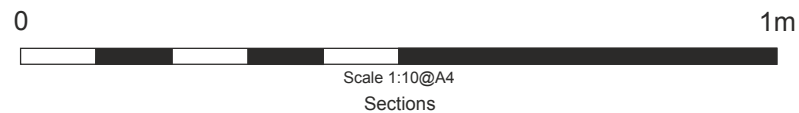
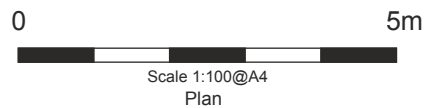
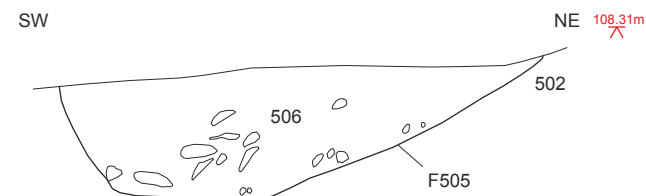
a) Plan of Trench 5



b) Section of ditch F503



c) Section of ditch F505



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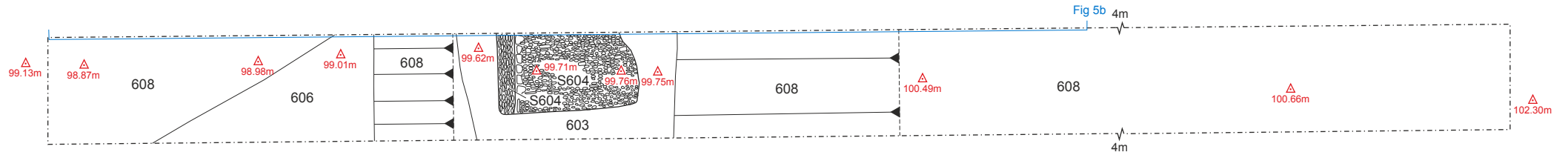
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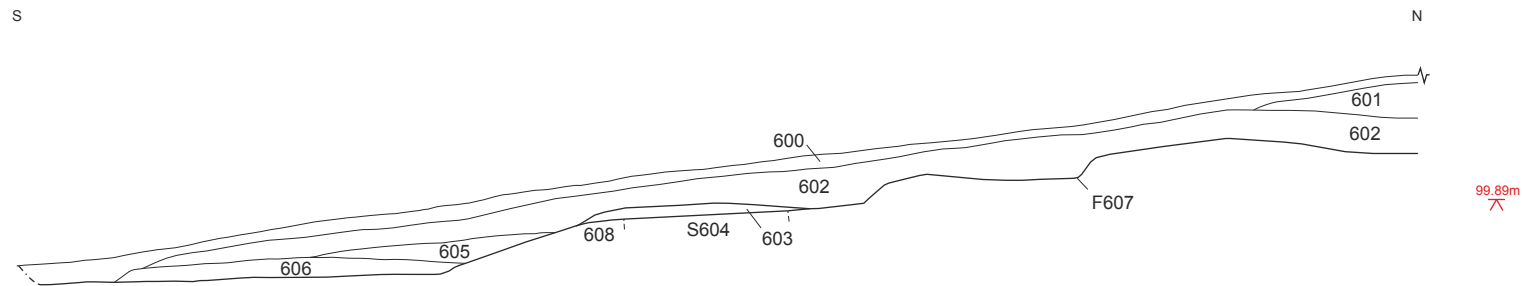
Fig. 4: Trench 5, plan and sections



a) Plan of Trench 6



b) Section of cobbled surface S604 and terrace F607

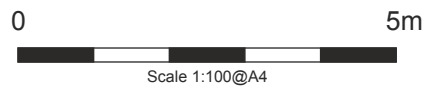


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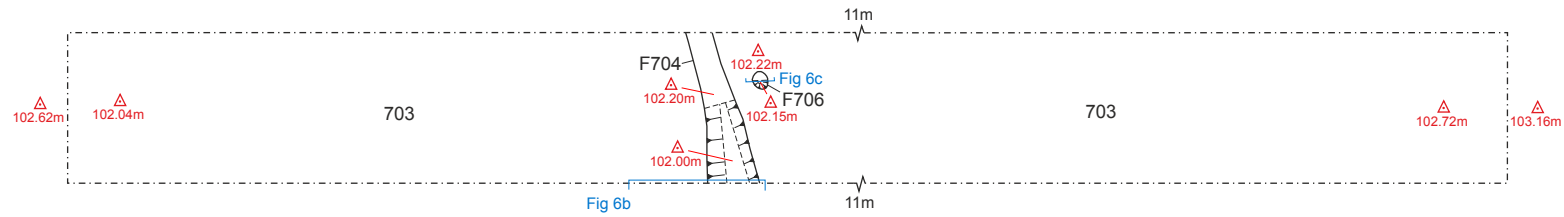
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Fig. 5: Trench 6, plan and section



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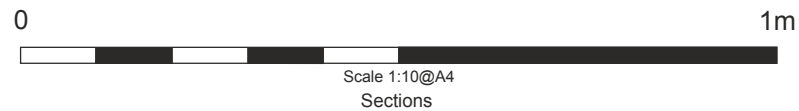
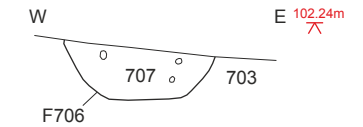
a) Plan of Trench 7



b) Section of ditch F704



c) Section of pit F706



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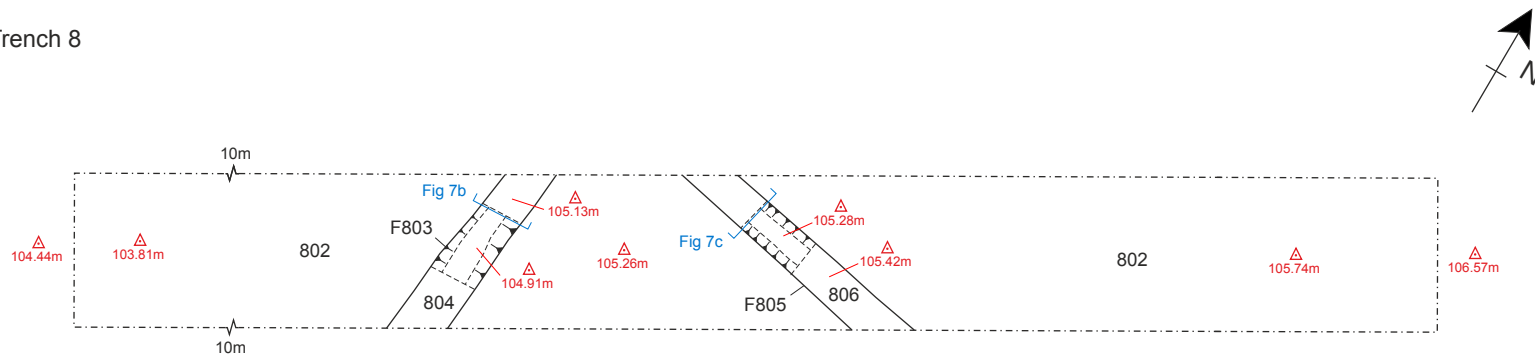
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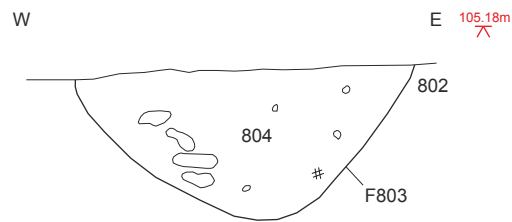
Fig. 6: Trench 7, plan and sections



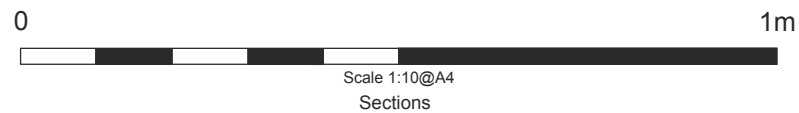
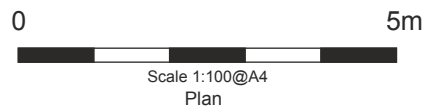
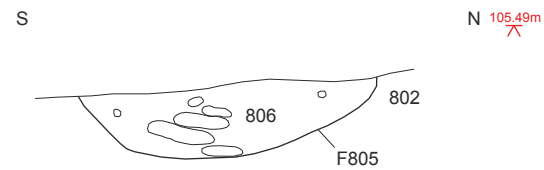
a) Plan of Trench 8



b) Section of ditch F803



c) Section of ditch F805



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Fig. 7: Trench 8, plan and sections





Plate 1: View of site, looking northwest



Plate 2: Trench 2, northwest-facing section of ditch F203 (scale 1m)



Plate 3: Trench 2, northeast-facing section of ditch F206 (scale 1m)



Plate 4: Trench 2, ditches F203 and F209, looking southeast (scale 1m)



Plate 5: Trench 2, Trench 2, west-facing section of ditch F215(scale 1m)



Plate 6: Trench 3, west-facing section of ditch F303 (scale 1m)



Plate 7: Trench 5, ditches F503 and F505, looking east (scale 1m)



Plate 8: Trench 6, looking north (scale 1m)



Plate 9: Trench 6, cobble surface S604, looking north (scale 1m)



Plate 10: Trench 7, south-facing sections of ditch F704 and pit F706 (scale 1m)



Plate 11: Trench 8, looking southwest (scale 1m)

Appendix 1

Tabulated Context Descriptions by Trench



APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 1		Length	Width	Alignment
		10m	1.9m	NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
100	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0-0.35m	Topsoil	
101	Light brown, clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.35-0.40m	Natural subsoil interface	
102	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.40m+	Natural subsoil	
103	Hollow measured 1.34m long by 1.18m wide by 0.31m deep, with irregular sides and concave base filled with mid pinkish brown, silty clay	0.40-0.71m	Tree throw	

Trench 2		Length	Width	Alignment
		40m 30m	1.9m	NE-SW NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
200	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0-0.47m	Topsoil	
201	Light brown, clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.47-0.61m	Natural subsoil interface	
202	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.61m+	Natural subsoil	
F203	Linear feature NW-SE aligned measured 2.29m wide by 0.78m deep with a V-shaped profile	0.61-1.39m	Enclosure ditch	
204	Light greyish brown, clay	0.61-1.39m	Primary fill of F203	
205	Dark grey silty clay loam with abundant charcoal	0.61-1.03m	Secondary fill of F203	
F206	Linear feature NE-SW aligned measured 1.5m wide by 0.39m deep with moderately sloping southeast side, stepped northwest side and concave base	0.61-1m	Ditch	
207	Light brown, silty clay	0.73-1m	Primary fill of F206	
208	Mid reddish brown, clayey silty	0.61-0.78m	Upper fill of F206	
F209	Linear feature E-W aligned measured 3.25m wide by 0.43m deep with irregular sides and flat base	0.61-1.04m	Ditch	
210	Light reddish brown, silty clay	0.74-1.04m	Primary fill of F209	
211	Mid brown, silty clay	0.61-0.78m	Upper fill of F209	
212	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0.61-0.76m	Upper fill of F203	
F213	Circular feature 0.6m in diameter by 0.11m deep with steep southeast side, stepped northwest side and concave base	0.61-0.72m	Posthole	
214	Mid brown, sandy silt	0.61-0.72m	Fill of F213	
F215	Linear feature E-W aligned measured 1.28m wide by 0.33m deep with concave sides and concave base	0.61-0.94m	Possible ditch	
216	Light brown, clayey silty	0.61-0.73m	Primary fill of F215	
217	Mid brown, clayey silty	0.75-0.94m	Upper fill of F215	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 3		Length	Width	Alignment
		30m	1.9m	NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
300	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
301	Light brown, clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.30-0.46m	Natural subsoil interface	
302	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.46m+	Natural subsoil	
F303	Linear feature E-W aligned measured 0.78m wide by 0.21m deep with concave sides and concave base	0.46-0.67m	Ditch	
304	Light brown, clay	0.46-0.67m	Fill of F303	

Trench 4		Length	Width	Alignment
		24m	1.9m	E-W
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
400	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0-0.14m	Topsoil	
401	Light brown, clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.14-0.40m	Natural subsoil interface	
402	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.40m+	Natural subsoil	
403	Natural fissure in location of geophysical anomaly	0.40m+	Natural	

Trench 5		Length	Width	Alignment
		30m	1.9m	E-W
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
500	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0-0.47m	Topsoil	
501	Light brown, clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.47-0.58m	Natural subsoil interface	
502	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.58m+	Natural subsoil	
F503	Linear feature NE-SW aligned measured 1.48m wide by 0.3m deep with steep sides and concave base	0.58-0.88m	Ditch	
504	Mid brown, clayey loam	0.58-0.88m	Fill of F503	
F505	Linear feature NW-SE aligned measured 0.64m wide by 0.17m deep with steep to moderately sloping sides and a flat base	0.58-0.74m	Ditch	
506	Mid reddish brown, silty loam	0.58-0.74m	Fill of F505	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 6		Length	Width	Alignment
		30m	1.9m	N-S
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
600	Dark brown, silty loam	0-0.40m	Topsoil	
601	Dark reddish brown, silty clay	0.10-0.70m	Fill of F607	
602	Mid greyish yellow, clay	0.10-1.00m	Fill of F607	
603	Mid brown, silt clay	0.80-1.00m	Fill of F607	
S604	Cobble surface. Rounded cobbles measuring 0.02m x 0.03m to 0.06m x 0.10m and sub-angular cobbles measuring 0.03m x 0.04m to 0.05m to 0.25m	1.00-1.10m	Cobble surface	
605	Light reddish brown, silty clay	0.60-1.00m	Fill of F607	
606	Dark brown, silty loam	0.60-1.00m	Fill of F607	
F607	Stepped terrace base across full length of trench, the edges not seen	0.40-1.00m	Terrace	
608	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel and patches of bedrock	0.40+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 7		Length	Width	Alignment
		30m	1.9m	E-W
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
701	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0-0.25m	Topsoil	
702	Light brown, clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.25-0.46m	Natural subsoil interface	
703	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.46m+	Natural subsoil	
F704	Linear feature NW-SE aligned measured 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep with moderately sloping straight sides and flat base	0.46-0.71m	Ditch	
705	Mid reddish brown, silty loam	0.46-0.71m	Fill of F704	
F706	Circular feature 0.2m in diameter by 0.06m deep with shallow sloping sides and flat base	0.46-0.52m	Pit	
707	Mid greyish brown, silty loam	0.46-0.52m	Fill of F706	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 8		Length	Width	Alignment
		28m	1.9m	NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
800	Mid brown, silty clay loam	0-0.16m	Topsoil	
801	Mid brown, silty clay	0.16-0.58m	Subsoil	
802	Light brown, silty clay with abundant sub-angular shale and gravel	0.58m+	Natural subsoil interface	
F803	Linear feature N-S aligned measured 0.48m wide by 0.2m deep with concave sides and concave base	0.58-0.78m	Ditch	
804	Mid brown, clayey silt	0.58-0.78m	Fill of F803	
F805	Linear feature E-W aligned measured 0.39m wide by 0.11m deep with concave sides and concave base	0.58-0.69m	Ditch	
806	Dark brown, silt	0.58-0.69m	Fill of F805	

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