

LAND ADJACENT TO THE BARN OWL INN, ALLER ROAD, KINGSKERSWELL, DEVON

(Centred on NGR SX 8773 6902)

Results of Archaeological Investigations

Planning Reference: Teignbridge District Council
17/01281/MAJ

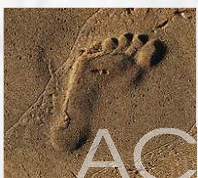
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On behalf of:
Hall and Woodhouse

Report No: ACD1693/3/1

Date: February 2019



archaeology

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Contributions	Naomi Payne and Charlotte Coles
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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

A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by AC archaeology between October 2017 and November 2018 on land adjacent to the Barn Owl Inn, Aller Road, Kingskerswell, Devon. The archaeological investigations comprised trench evaluation and open area excavations.

The archaeological investigations exposed several ditches and gullies and a small number of pits and natural features. The artefactual evidence indicates that they represent use of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was no evidence for buildings or settlement on the site itself, but the features relate to fields, orchard and garden use in close proximity to the long-lived settlement of Aller and particularly the Barn Owl Inn, formerly Aller House, which may be the location of a medieval manor. A small assemblage of finds comprised medieval and post-medieval pottery, some worked flint, animal bone, a piece of clay tobacco pipe and some burnt clay.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to the Barn Owl Inn, Aller Road, Kingskerswell, Devon (SX 8773 6902; Fig. 1), were undertaken by AC archaeology between October 2017 and November 2018. The archaeological works were commissioned by Morgan Carey Architects on behalf of Hall and Woodhouse and were required as a condition of outline planning consent by Teignbridge District Council, as advised by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team. The new development will comprise a residential scheme of 23 dwellings.
- 1.2 The site covers an area of approximately 1.8 hectares and is located to the east of the inn. It comprises small fields of overgrown grass pasture and scrub on land which is generally level at approximately 24m above Ordnance Datum (Plates 1 and 2). It is located on a solid geology of sand, silt and clay of the Bovey Formation (British Geological Survey Online Viewer 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The new development lies approximately 300m to the northeast of where investigations by AC archaeology associated with the construction of the A380 South Devon Link Road, Kingskerswell, included the excavation of a prehistoric and multi-phase Romano-British enclosed settlement site at Aller Cross (Hughes 2015). *In situ* settlement spanned the Middle Iron Age to throughout the Romano-British period. It was most intensively occupied in the latter period, with at least four phases of modification to the main enclosure ditches recorded. The site was enlarged during the 2nd to 3rd-century AD with the addition of an outer enclosure to the northeast. There was only limited survival within the internal area, but the quality, range and quantities of finds recovered indicates that a building or complex of some status and longevity must have once been present.
- 2.2 The Barn Owl Inn, originally Manor Farm with outbuildings, is a Grade II listed building (National Heritage List for England ref. 1164848) and is believed to have 17th century origins, with numerous subsequent additions. Aller was the site of the Domesday estate of *Alra*, mentioned also in the Testa de Nevil in 1244, and the site is reputedly the location of the medieval manor house, the remains of which are recorded on the 1888 first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (Devon HER no. MDV21725).

3. AIMS

- 3.1 The main aim of the initial trial trenching was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site, with particular reference for potential evidence for early land division and settlement. The results of the work were reviewed and the subsequent mitigation resulted in two open area excavations to investigate and record the heritage assets with archaeological interest identified within the development site that will be affected by the construction works and a further phase of trial trenching.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation and Project Design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2017a; 2017b), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' documents, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised December 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (published 2014).
- 4.2 The removal of overlying deposits within the trenches and excavation areas 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 and 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 The archaeological works comprised the machine-excavation of nine trenches totaling 195m in length and with each 1.6m wide. These were positioned to provide sample coverage of the development area. Two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were extended into open area excavations. Across the site, the recorded layer sequence generally comprised a topsoil of dark greyish-brown silty loam, above a light yellowish-brown silty sand subsoil. The natural subsoil largely comprised light brownish-yellow sandy clay, with abundant angular and sub-angular gravels, pebbles and cobbles. The natural subsoil was present at a depth of between 0.32m and 0.8m below the current ground surface.
- 5.2 **Excavation area 1 (Trench 1)** (Detailed plan Fig. 2a and sections Figs 2b-m; Plates 3-7)
This area measured 20m square and was opened up to explore a curvilinear feature identified during the evaluation in Trench 1. Features revealed in this area comprised five ditches (F116, F120, F129, F131 and F132), one pit (F114) and two postholes (F118 and F122).

Ditches

5.3 Ditch F116

This was aligned east-west and measured 4.8m long, petering out at each end, by 0.67m wide and 0.11m deep with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (117) composed of mid brownish-grey clayey loam which contained no finds.

5.4 Ditch F120

This was aligned east-west and measured 7m long, petering out at each end, by 1.25m wide and 0.21m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (121) composed of mid brownish-grey silty loam which contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery and three pieces of burnt clay.

5.5 Ditch F129

This was aligned northwest-southeast, terminating in the northwest and continuing beyond the limit of excavation in the southeast. It was exposed over a length of 3m and measured 0.67m wide by 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (130) composed of mid brown silty loam which contained no finds.

5.6 Ditch F131

This crossed the trench from east to west and measured 1.3m wide by 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was excavated in three segments [106, 108 and 110] It had a consistent fill (107/109/111) composed of mid to dark brownish-grey clayey loam which contained 13 sherds of post-medieval pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery which must be residual in this context. Ditch F131 cut ditch F132.

5.7 Ditch F132

This was aligned north to south, terminating in the north and continuing beyond the limit of excavation in the south where it curved to a more southwesterly direction. It was exposed over a length of 15m and measured 0.77m wide by 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was excavated in four segments [104, 112, 124 and 127]. It generally had a single fill (105/113/125/128) composed of mid to dark brownish-grey silty loam which contained four sherds of medieval pottery, dating to between c. AD 950-1350, and one piece of burnt clay. Segment F124 also had an upper fill (126) composed of mid yellowish-grey silty loam which contained one sherd of medieval pottery. Ditch F132 was cut by ditch F131.

Pit

5.8 Pit F114

This was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.28m long by 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (115) composed of mid brownish-grey silty loam which contained one sherd of medieval pottery, dating to between c. AD 950-1350.

Postholes

5.9 Postholes F118 and F122

These were located approximately 5m apart on the eastern edge of ditch F132. They were circular in plan measuring up to 0.24m in diameter by 0.07m deep with steep sides and a flat base. They each had a single fill with the fill (123) of posthole F122 containing one sherd of medieval pottery.

5.10 Excavation area 2 (Trench 2) (Detailed plan Fig. 3a and sections Figs 3b-c; Plate 8)
This area was roughly rectangular in plan and measured approximately 15m by 7m and was opened up to explore the vicinity of a possible pit (F206) identified during the evaluation in Trench 2. One other feature was revealed in this area which comprised a broad shallow hollow (F204).

5.11 Tree throw F206

This was roughly sub-circular in plan, but was irregular, measuring 3m long by 1.68m wide and 0.17m deep, with shallow irregular sides and an irregular base. It had two fills (207 and 208). Upper fill 208 was composed of mid blueish-grey clay and the basal fill 207 was composed of mottled greyish-brown sand and silty sand. There were no finds from this feature and it is probably of natural origin.

5.12 Hollow F204

This continued beyond the limits of the excavation at the northwest end of the trench with minimum dimensions of 5.8m wide by 0.17m deep, with shallow concave undulating sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (205) composed of dark greyish-brown silty sand which contained no finds. This is probably a natural hollow aligned approximately northeast-southwest. It was cut by a modern land drain.

5.13 Trench 3

This was located in the southeast corner of the site and was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and measured 30m long. The trench contained no archaeological features with the overlying soil sequence presented in Table 1.

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
300	Dark greyish-brown, silty loam	0-0.16m	Topsoil
301	Light yellowish-brown, silty sand	0.16-0.56m	Subsoil
302	Light brownish-yellow, sandy clay, with abundant angular sub-angular gravels, pebbles and cobbles	0.56m+	Natural subsoil

Table 1: Trench 3, overlying soil sequence

5.14 Trench 4 (Detailed plan Fig. 4a and sections Figs 4b-d; Plates 9 and 10)

This was located adjacent to the east of Excavation area 1. It was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 18m long. The trench contained four ditches (F403, F405, F407 and F409).

5.15 Ditch F403

This was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.03m wide by 0.13m deep with a moderately steep north side and gradually sloping south side with a flat base. It had a single fill (404) composed of mid yellowish-grey silty clay which contained no finds.

5.16 Ditch F405

This was aligned north-south and measured 0.8m wide by 0.09m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (406) composed of mid yellowish-grey silty clay which contained no finds.

5.17 Ditch F407

This was aligned north-south and measured 0.4m wide by 0.08m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (408) composed of mid brown silty clay which contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery. Ditch F407 was cut by ditch F409.

5.18 *Ditch F409*

This was aligned east-west and measured 0.7m wide by 0.26m deep with moderately steep sides and a shallow concave base. It had a single fill (410) composed of dark brown silty loam with frequent gravel which contained no finds.

5.19 **Trench 5** (Detailed plan Fig. 4e and sections Figs 4f-h; Plates 11 and 12)

This was located central to the site and was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and measured 20m long. The trench contained one pit (F503) and a gully terminal (F505).

5.20 *Pit F503*

This was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.67m in diameter by 0.17m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (504) composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay loam which contained six pieces of animal bone comprising, four dog teeth and two unidentifiable pieces of mammal bone.

5.21 *Gully F505*

This was aligned northeast-southwest, terminating in the northeast and continuing beyond the limit of excavation in the southwest. It was exposed over a length of 1.03m and measured 0.54m wide by 0.1m deep with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (506) composed of dark greyish-brown silty clay which contained no finds.

5.22 **Trench 6**

This was located in the central part of the site and was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and measured 10m long. The trench contained no archaeological features with the overlying soil sequence presented in Table 2.

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
600	Dark greyish-brown, silty loam	0-0.12m	Topsoil
601	Light yellowish-brown, silty sand	0.12-0.32m	Subsoil
602	Light brownish-yellow, sandy clay, with abundant angular sub-angular gravels, pebbles and cobbles	0.32m+	Natural subsoil

Table 2: Trench 6, overlying soil sequence

5.23 **Trench 7** (Detailed plan Fig. 4i and sections Figs 4j-k)

This was located in the south part of the site and was aligned approximately north-south and measured 20m long. The trench contained one ditch (F703).

5.24 *Ditch F703*

This was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.35m wide by 0.43m deep with stepped steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (704) composed of mid grey silty sandy clay which contained no finds.

5.25 **Trench 8** (Detailed plan Fig. 5a and sections Figs 5b-c; Plate 13)

This was located next to the south boundary of the site, was aligned approximately east-west and measured 20m long. The trench contained two ditches (F803 and F805).

5.26 *Ditch F803*

This was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.25m wide by 0.3m deep with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (804) composed of dark brownish-grey clayey silty sand which contained one piece of clay tobacco pipe stem. Ditch F803 was cut on its southeast side by a modern drainage pipe trench.

5.27 Ditch F805

This was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (806) composed of dark greyish-brown clayey silty sand which contained no finds.

5.28 Trench 9 (Detailed plan Fig. 5d and sections Figs 5e-f)

This was located in a separate small paddock in the southwest part of the site and was aligned approximately east-west and measured 17m long. The trench contained two linear features (F903 and F905).

5.29 Gully F903

This was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.65m wide by 0.15m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (904) composed of dark brown loamy sand which contained no finds.

5.30 Gully F905

This was aligned north-south and measured 0.6m wide by 0.06m deep with shallow irregular sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (906) composed of mid greyish-brown loamy sand which contained no finds.

6. THE FINDS *by Naomi Payne with a contribution from Charlotte Coles*

6.1 All finds recovered on site during the evaluation and excavation 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 3.

6.2 Worked flint/chert

A single worked flint (44g) was recovered from context 702, a colluvial layer in Trench 7. This is a reasonably crude end-scraper which has been made from a primary flake of mid-dark grey flint. There is pebble cortex over most of the dorsal surface. The scraper cannot be closely dated but it is most likely later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

6.3 Medieval pottery

16 sherds (134g) of medieval pottery were recovered from eight contexts in Trenches 1 and 3. The medieval pottery is summarised in Table 4.

The medieval ceramic assemblage comprises nine sherds of Upper Greensand Derived (UGSD) pottery, four sherds of Totnes-type ware and three sherds in a sandy fabric which probably derives from South Somerset. There are three UGSD rim sherds, all from jars, from the topsoil in Trench 1. Two of these are broadly similar in form to the Totnes-type rim from F312. The third UGSD rim has slight external and internal projections at the top. UGSD pottery was produced in the Blackdown Hills between c. AD 950-1350 (Allan, Hughes and Taylor 2011, 168-9). The largest sherd of Totnes-type, from unexcavated modern drain F312, is an everted flat-topped rim from a jar dating from c. 1250-1500. This is very similar in form to a sherd excavated at Twinyeo near Chudleigh Knighton (Allan and Langman 2015, 239, no. 10). Another Totnes-type rim sherd was recovered from context 111, fill of ditch segment 110. This is an upright rim from a jar similar to an example from Twinyeo (no. 10, fig. 31) but with a faint groove externally, just below the rim. Three joining sherds from the upright neck and slashed rod handle of a 13th or 14th century jug were recovered from Trench 1 topsoil. The sandy fabric suggests an origin in South Somerset.

Context	Context Description	Worked flint/chert		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Clay tobacco-pipe		Burnt clay		Animal bone	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
100	Topsoil			6	65	8	122						
101	Subsoil					5	24						
105	Fill of segment [104] ditch F132									1	2		
107	Fill of segment [106] ditch F131					2	13						
109	Fill of segment [108] ditch F131					9	128						
111	Fill of segment [110] ditch F131			1	7	2	29						
115	Fill of possible pit F114			1	4								
121	Fill of ditch F120					1	1			3	9		
123	Fill of possible posthole F122			1	1								
126	Upper fill of segment [124] ditch F132			1	3								
128	Fill of segment [127] ditch F132			4	12								
301	Trench 3 subsoil					1	9						
302	Trench 3 colluvium			1	3								
F312	Unexcavated feature (modern drain)			1	39								
400	Trench 4 topsoil					3	262						
408	Fill of ditch F407					1	21						
504	Fill of pit F503											6	6
702	Colluvium	1	44										
804	Fill of ditch F803							1	4				
Total		1	44	16	134	30	576	1	4	4	11	6	6

Table 3: Summary of finds by context

Context	Context Description	UGSD	Totnes-type	Sandy jug
100	Topsoil	3		3
111	Fill of segment [110] ditch F131		1	
115	Fill of possible pit F114	1		
123	Fill of possible posthole F122		1	
126	Upper fill of segment [124] ditch F132		1	
128	Fill of segment [127] ditch F132	4		
302	Trench 3 colluvium	1		
F312	Unexcavated feature (modern drain)		1	
Total		9	4	3

Table 4: Summary of medieval pottery by context

6.4 Post-medieval pottery

30 sherds (576g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from nine contexts in Trenches 1, 3 and 4. The post-medieval pottery is summarised in Table 5.

Context	Context Description	Totnes-type	South Somerset	NDGF	Merida	Transfer print
100	Topsoil	2	4			
101	Subsoil	1			3	1
107	Fill of segment [106] ditch F131	2				
109	Fill of segment [108] ditch F131	5		4		
111	Fill of segment [110] ditch F131	2				
121	Fill of ditch F120	1				
301	Trench 3 subsoil	1				
400	Trench 4 topsoil	2	1			
408	Fill of ditch F407	1				
Total		17	5	4	3	1

Table 5: Summary of post-medieval pottery by context

The assemblage is dominated by Totnes-type ware dating from c. 1500-1750. Forms present include jug/cistern and bowl. There are small quantities of other wares, including South Somerset (five sherds of 17th or 18th century date), North Devon Gravel Free (four joining body sherds, also 17th/18th century), Merida-type (three joining collared rim sherds dating from the 16th or 17th century) and a single base sherd from a blue-on-white transfer-print bowl dating from after 1784.

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

A single fragment (4g) of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from context 804, fill of ditch F803. This is a stem fragment and cannot therefore be closely dated.

6.6 Burnt clay

Four pieces (11g) of burnt clay were recovered from two contexts in Trench 1. A single piece was recovered from context 105, fill of ditch F132, and three pieces from context 121, fill of ditch F120. All of the burnt clay is small, amorphous and featureless.

6.7 Animal bone by Charlotte Coles

Six pieces (6g) of animal bone were recovered from context 504, fill of pit F503. The animal bone includes four dog teeth and two unidentifiable pieces of mammal bone.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The archaeological investigations exposed a small number of archaeological features probably representing two phases of use of the site for gardening and agricultural purposes in the medieval and post-medieval periods. These features will be discussed by phase below. A single piece of prehistoric worked flint recovered from overlying deposits indicates some undefined prehistoric activity in the area, adding to the knowledge gained from a small assemblage of lithics that was recovered from excavations at nearby Aller Cross (Richards 2015).

7.2 Medieval

The small assemblage of medieval finds comprises 16 sherds of pottery which have dates which overlap in the 13th century, but were current between the 10th and the 15th centuries. The north-south ditch F132 in Excavation area 1 is almost certainly medieval in date, as are associated postholes F118 and F122 and pit F114, although the latter is quite irregular in style and may be a tree throw of natural origin. Postholes F118 and F122 may represent the position of a fence on the east side of ditch F132. Several other of the undated ditches and gullies may also be of medieval date. Together these features indicate agricultural activity for boundaries and drainage in close proximity to a building, possibly the reputed manor house; the assemblage of pottery types would not be out of place in a high status household, although a larger assemblage of similar types was recovered from a stone agricultural building at Edginswell Lane, less than 2km south of the current site (Allan and Payne 2015).

7.3 Post-medieval

Within excavation area 1 east to west aligned ditch F131 cut medieval ditch F132. Although ditch F131 contained a sherd of medieval pottery, it also contained 13 sherds of pottery of post-medieval date and along with parallel ditch segments F116 and F120 undoubtedly represents a field boundary of post-medieval date. This boundary did not survive to be included in the survey for the Abbotskerwell tithe map dated 1839. At this time the field within which Excavation area 2 and Trench 4 were placed, reduced in size by the new road to the north and the Barn Owl Inn car park to the south, was under pasture. The neighbouring field, where Excavation area 2 and Trench 2 were located, were part of an orchard, and part of a much larger plot, which also took in the plot where the remaining trenches (except Trench 9) were located. The wall dividing these fields was introduced when the orchard was reduced in size at some date between 1839 and the first edition 25-in Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The small plot within which Trench 9 was located was a garden in 1839. All of the plots forming the site at this time belonged to Aller House (the current Barn Owl Inn), and the house, garden, orchard and field was listed in the apportionment as owned by the Reverend George Baker and leased by John Pinsent. Several of the undated ditches and gullies will date to the activities involving the improvement of the land for drainage during this period.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological investigations exposed several ditches and gullies and a small number of pit and natural features. The artefactual evidence indicates that they represent use of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was no evidence for buildings or settlement on the site itself, but the features relate to fields, orchard and garden use of the site in close proximity to the long-lived settlement of Aller and particularly the Barn Owl Inn, formerly Aller House, which may have formerly been the location of a medieval manor.

9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 9.1 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 **ACD1693**. The finds and paper archive will be offered to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter under the temporary reference number **RAMM: 17/59**, but if they are unable to accept this, then it will be dealt with under their current accession policy.

- 9.2 An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **334531** which includes a digital copy of this report.

10. REFERENCES

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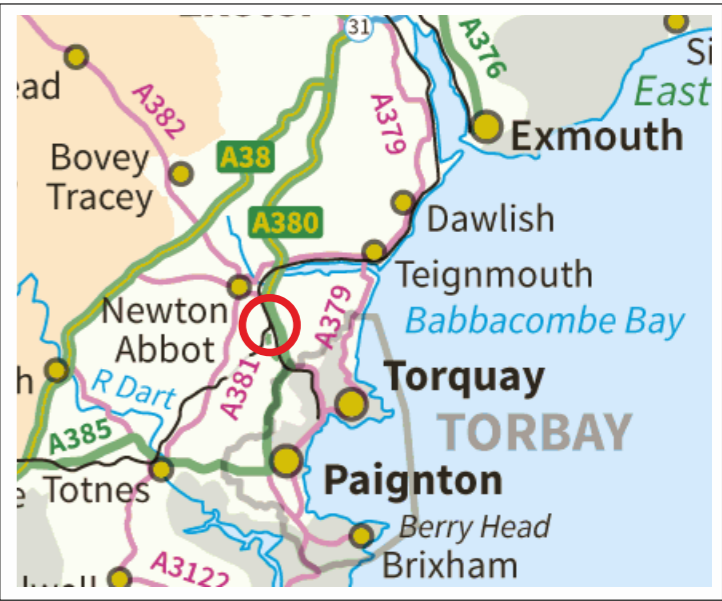
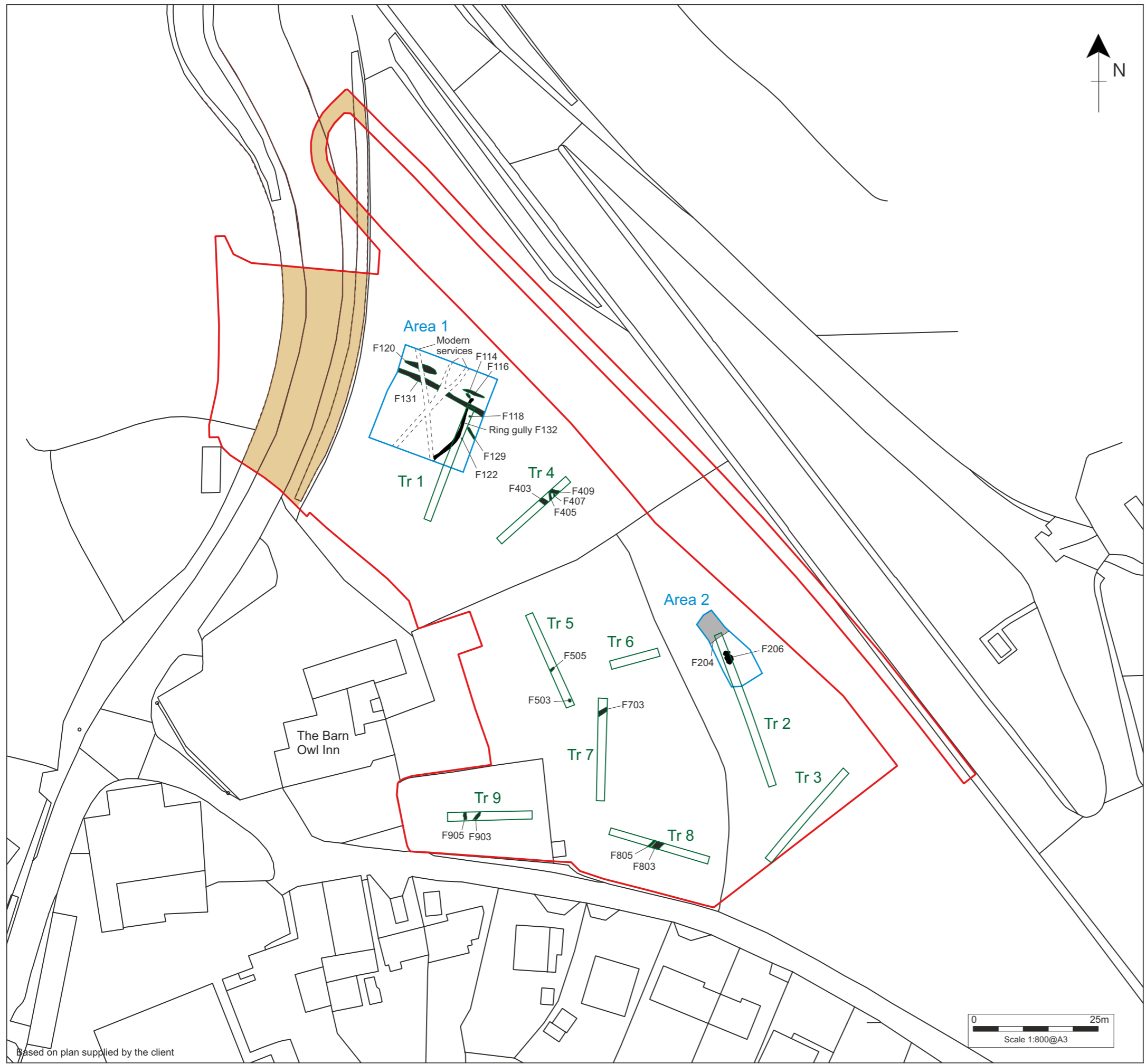
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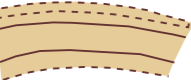


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Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Former road
-  Trenches
-  Excavation Areas

PROJECT  archaeology

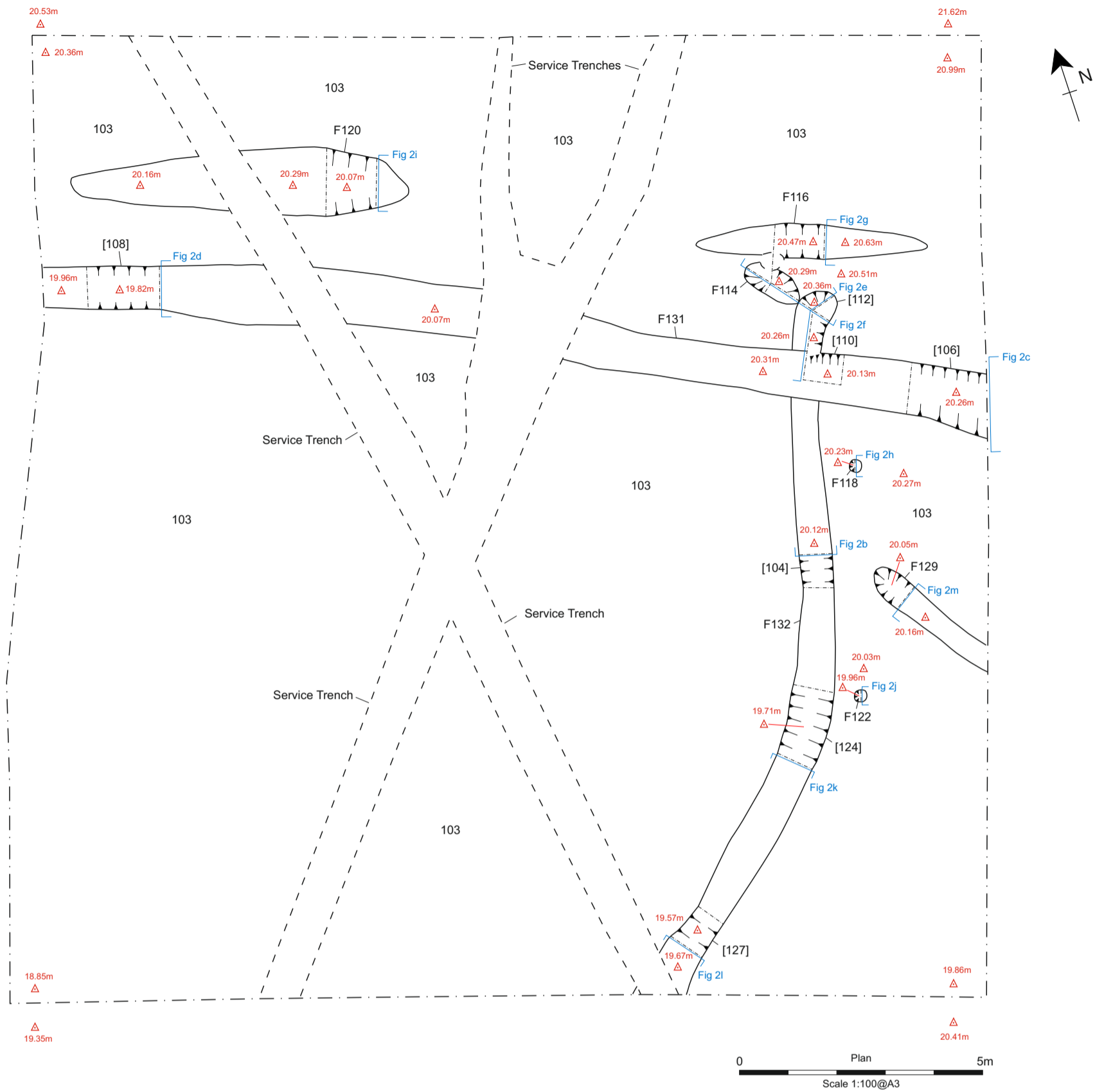
Land adjacent to the Barn Owl Inn, Aller Road, Kingskerswell, Devon

TITLE

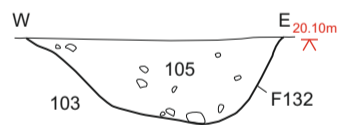
Fig. 1: Location of the site and archaeological works, with archaeological features shown

Based on plan supplied by the client

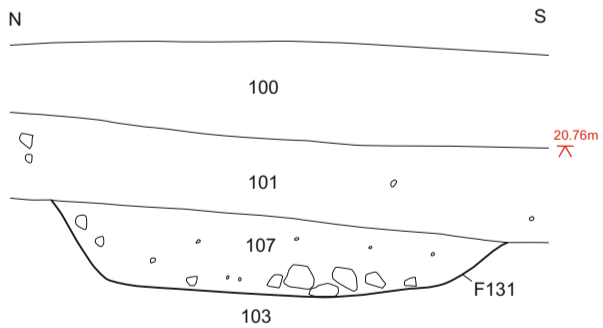
a) Area 1, plan



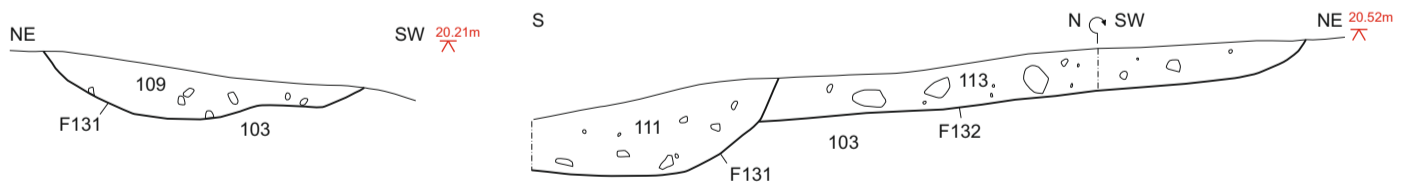
b) Section of ditch segment [104], F132



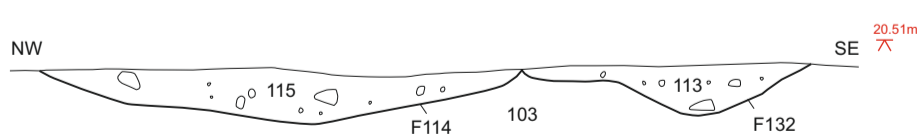
c) Section of ditch segment [106], F131



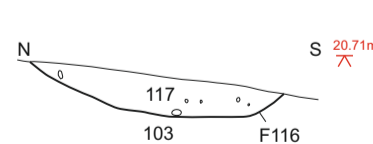
d) Section of ditch segment [108], F131 e) Section of ditch segments [110], F131 and [112], F132



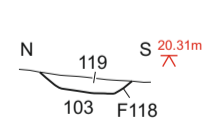
f) Section of ditch segments [112], F132 and pit F114



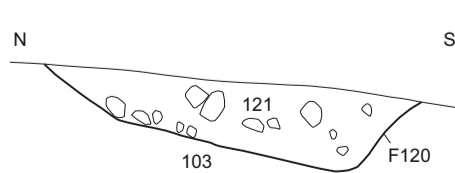
g) Section of ditch F116



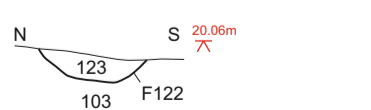
h) Section of posthole F118



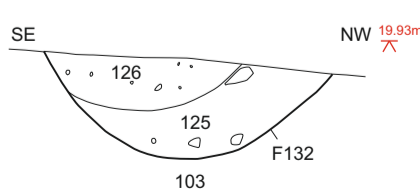
i) Section of ditch F120



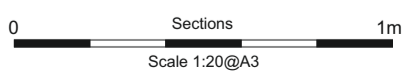
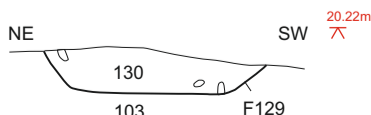
j) Section of posthole F122



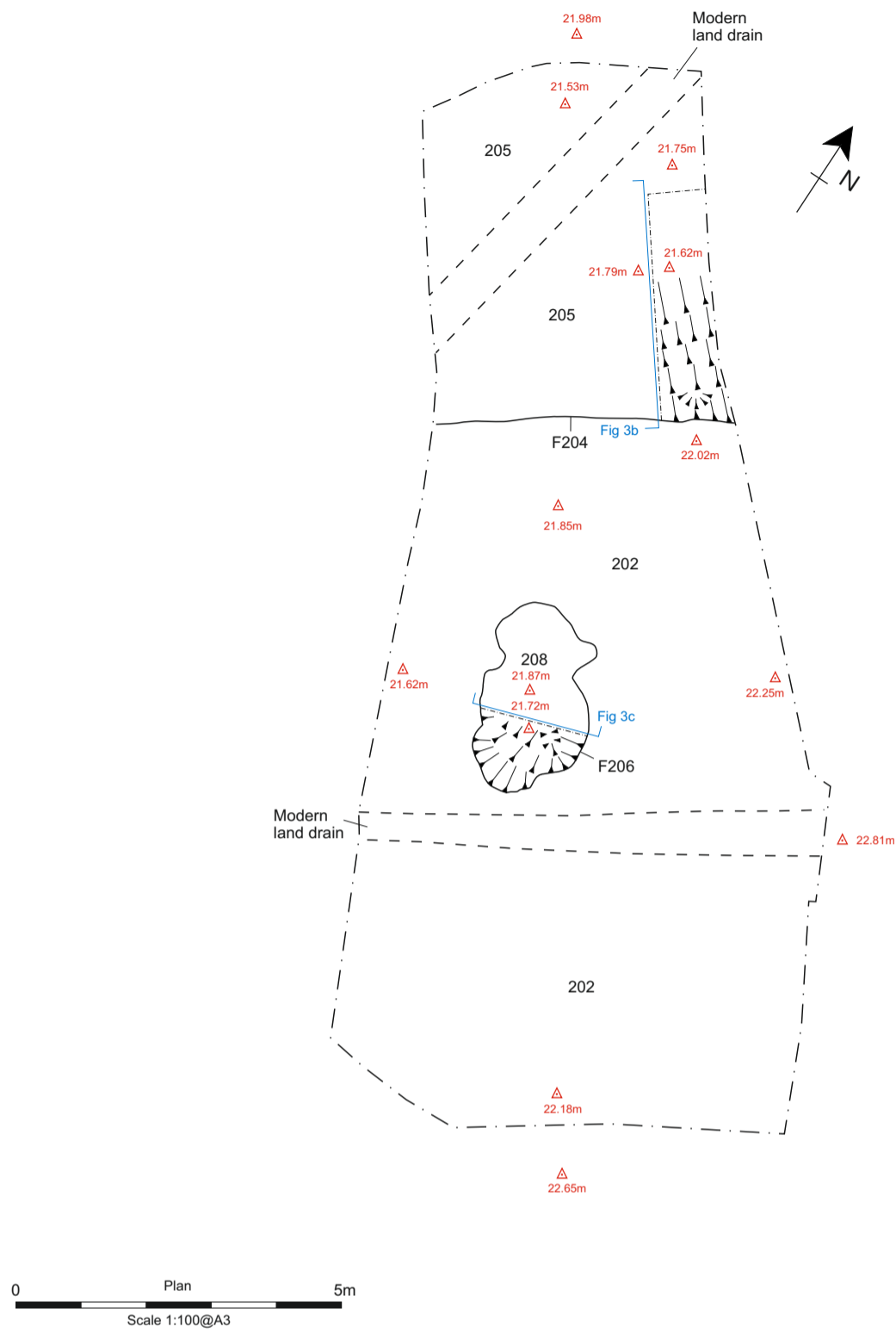
k) Section of ditch segment [124], F132



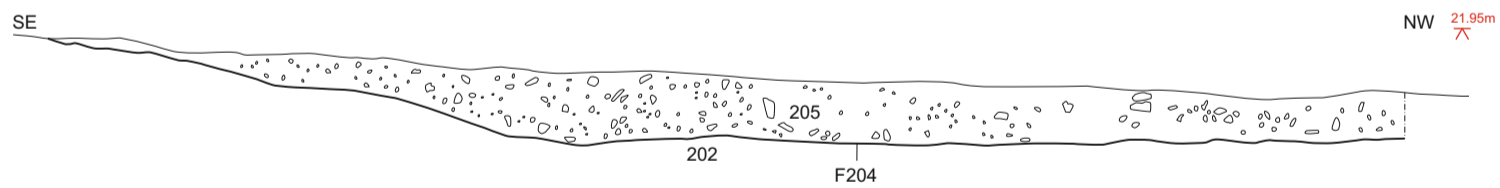
m) Section of ditch F129



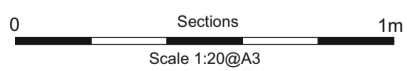
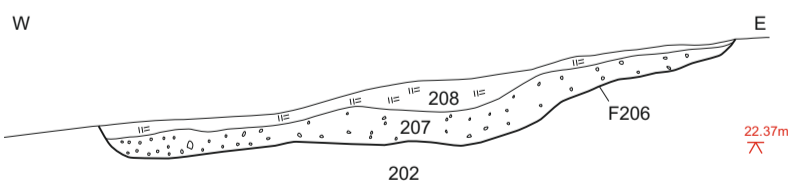
a) Area 2, plan



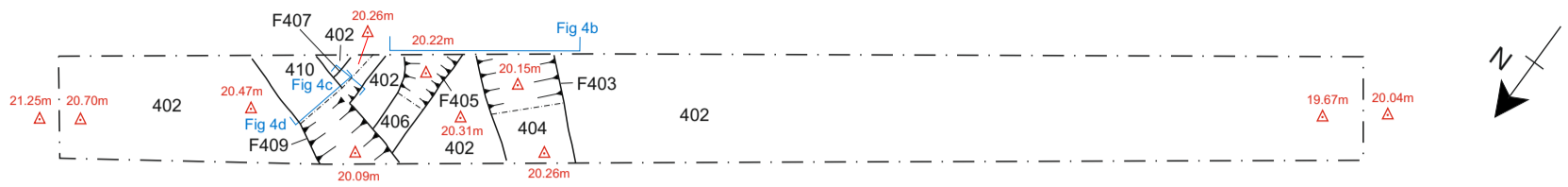
b) Section of hollow F204



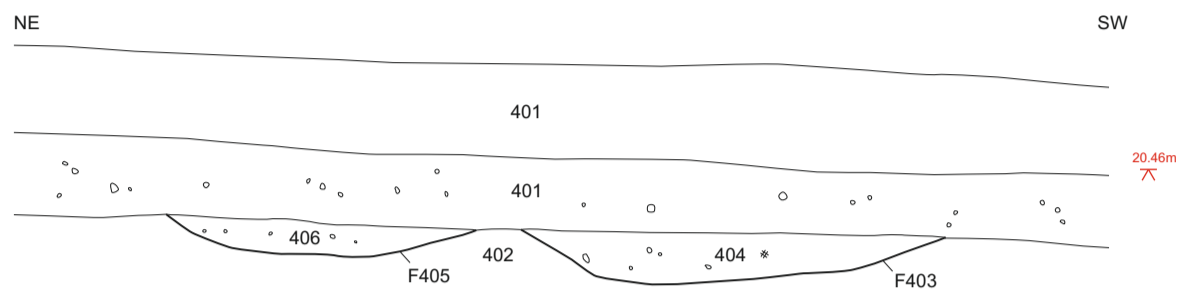
c) Section of tree throw F206



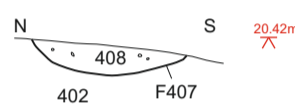
a) Trench 4, plan



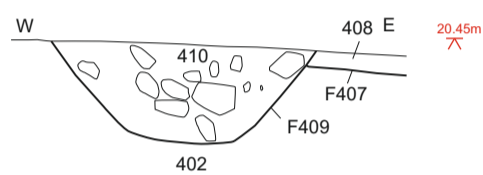
b) Section of ditches F403 and F405



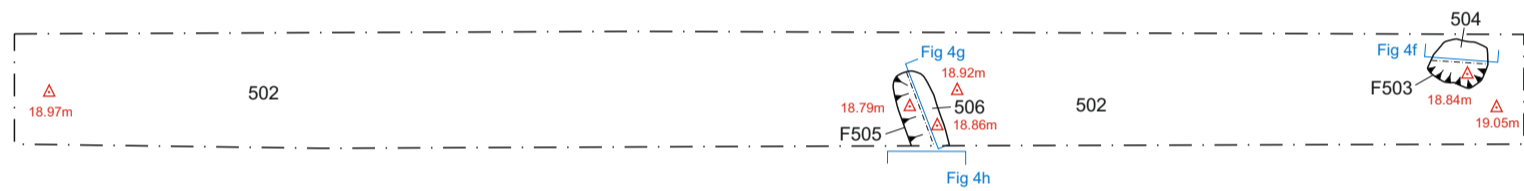
c) Section of ditch F407



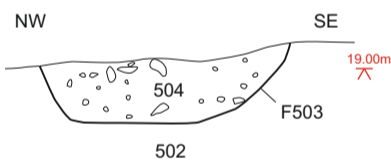
d) Section of ditches F407 and F409



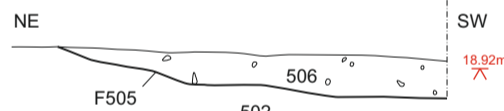
e) Trench 5, plan



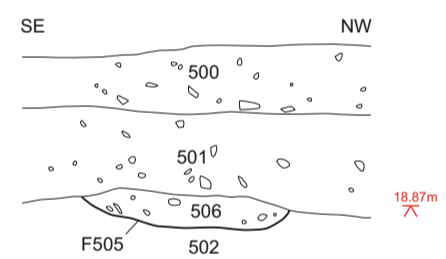
f) Section of pit F503



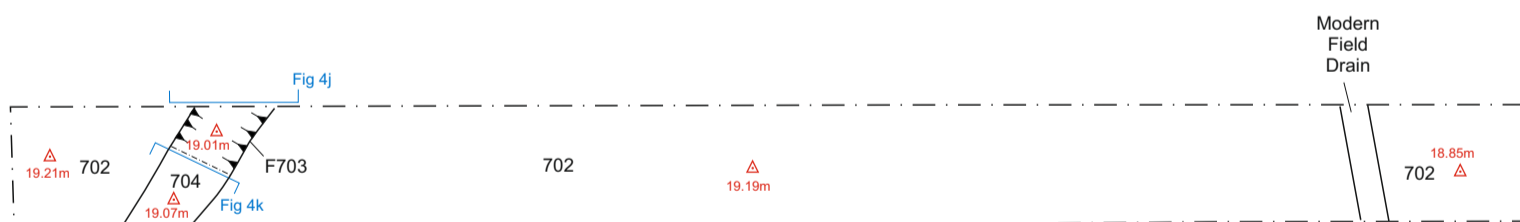
g) Section of gully terminal F505



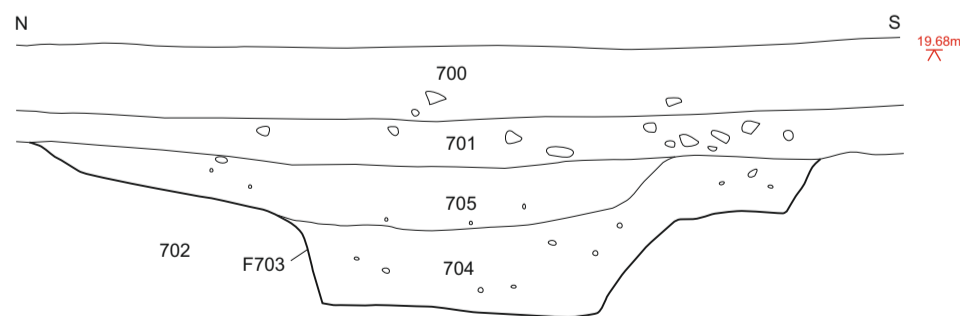
h) Section of gully terminal F505



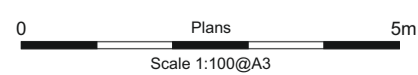
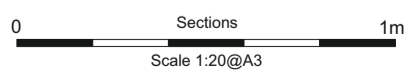
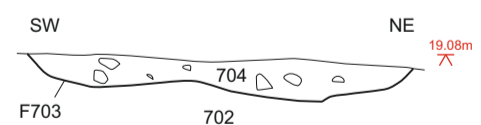
i) Trench 7, plan



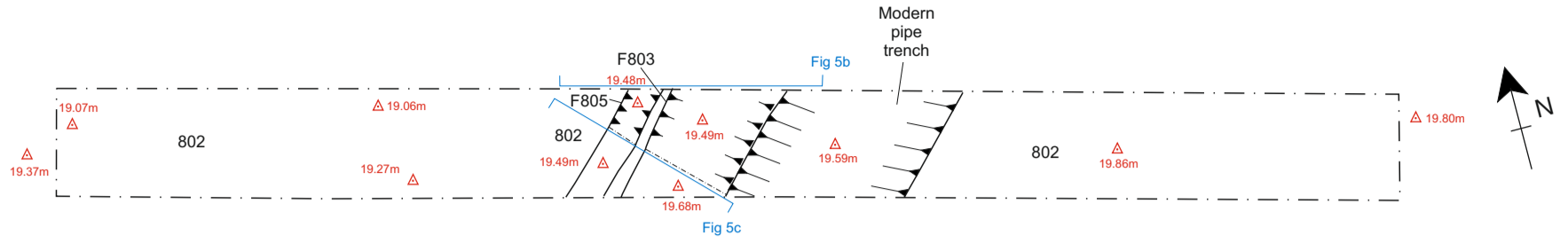
j) Section of ditch F703



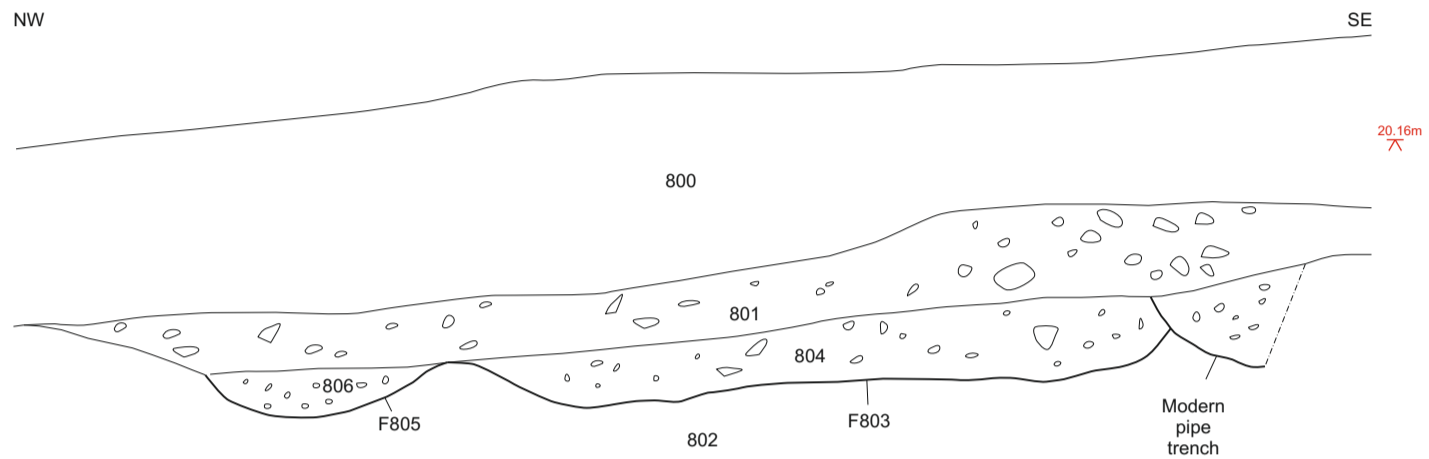
k) Section of ditch F703



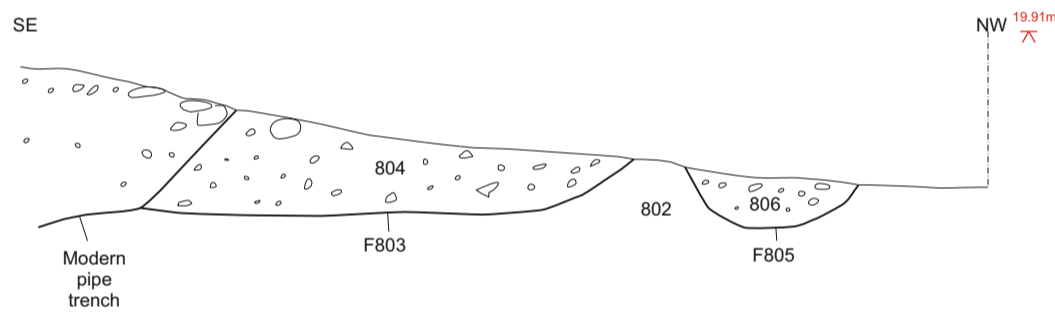
a) Trench 8, plan



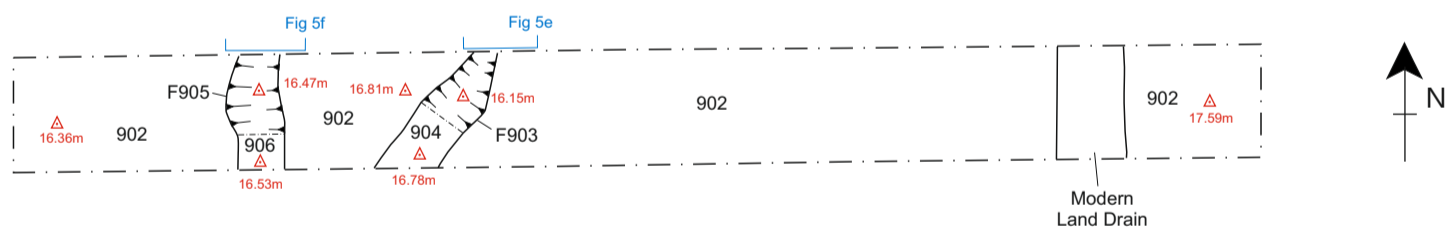
b) Section of ditches F803 and F805



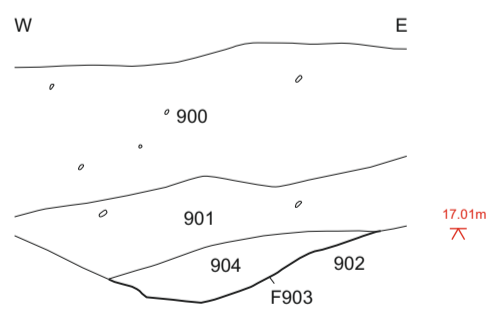
c) Section of ditches F803 and F805



d) Trench 9, plan



e) Section of gully F903



f) Section of gully F905

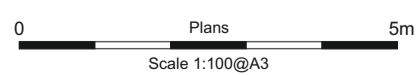
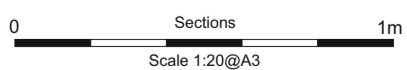
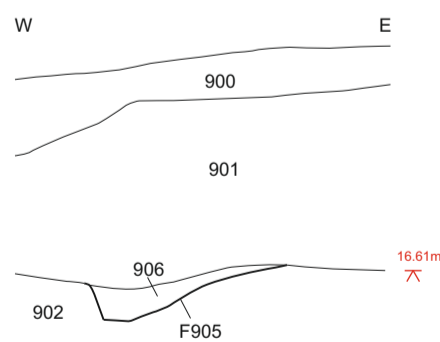




Plate 1: General view of the site ahead of the excavation of Trench 2 and Excavation area 2, looking northwest



Plate 2: General view of the site with Trench 1 in the middle ground, looking southwest



Plate 3: Excavation area 1, looking southwest towards the Barn Owl Inn



Plate 4: Excavation area 1, west-facing section of ditch F120 (1m scale)



Plate 5: Excavation area 1, northwest-facing section of ditch F129 (0.4m scale)



Plate 6: Excavation area 1, west-facing section of segment [106] ditch F131 (1m scale)



Plate 7: Excavation area 1, south-facing section of segment [124] ditch F132 (0.4m scale)



Plate 8: Excavation area 2, looking southeast (1m and 1m scales)



Plate 9: Trench 4, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 10: Trench 4, southwest-facing sections of ditches F407 and F409 (0.4m scale)



Plate 11: General view of the site in the area of Trench 5, looking northwest (1m and 1m scales)



Plate 12: Trench 5, west-facing section of pit F503 (0.5m scale)



Plate 13: Trench 8, east-facing section of ditch F803 (1m scale)

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