

Land Between Knowle Lane and Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon

NGR ST 0128 0730

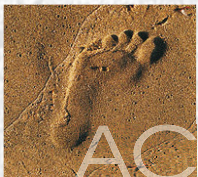
Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

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On behalf of:
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AC archaeology

LAND BETWEEN KNOWLE LANE AND TIVERTON ROAD, CULLOMPTON, DEVON

(NGR ST 0128 0730)

Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

Planning ref. Mid Devon District Council 08/01879/MOUT

CONTENTS

	Summary	1
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Archaeological and historical background	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methodology	2
5.	Results	2
6.	The finds	8
7.	Discussion	12
8.	Archaeological potential	13
9.	Archive and OASIS	14
10.	Acknowledgements	14
11.	References	14

List of figures

- Fig. 1: Location of site
Fig. 2: Trench locations, in relation to interpreted geophysics results
Fig. 3: Plan and sections, Trench 5
Fig. 4: Plans and sections, Trenches 6 and 9
Fig. 5: Plans and sections, Trenches 11 and 12
Fig. 6: Plans and sections, Trenches 13 and 14
Fig. 7: Plans and sections, Trenches 16, 17 and 19
Fig. 8: Plans and sections, Trenches 21 and 22
Fig. 9: Plans and sections, Trenches 23 and 26
Fig. 10: Plans and sections, Trenches 28 and 29
Fig. 11: Archaeological potential

List of plates

- Plate 1: General view of site, looking northwest from Trench 17
Plate 2: General view of Trench 12, looking northeast
Plate 3: Trench 16, ditches F1605 and F1608. View to east (scales 2m and 1m)
Plate 4: Trench 21, ditch F2103. View to north (scale 1m)
Plate 5: Trench 23, ditch F2305. View to south (scale 1m)
Plate 6: Trench 23, general view of features. View to northwest (scale 1m)

Appendix 1: Descriptions of negative trenches

Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by material type and context

Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation on land between Knowle Lane and Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon (NGR ST 0128 0730), was undertaken by AC archaeology during December 2010. The site occupies approximately seven hectares of land to the south of the Cullompton to Tiverton Road, extending as far to the south as Knowle Lane. The land-use at the time of the work was pasture and there is a stream crossing east to west through the centre of the site, with the ground either side sloping down towards this.

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of 26 trenches totalling 1334m in length, with each trench 2m wide. This represented an approximate 5% sample of the area to be affected by development. Trenches were positioned to target anomalies interpreted from an earlier geophysical survey, as well as a number located in what were thought to be 'blank' areas.

Towards the southwest part of the site the evaluation identified an area of what appears to be early Romano-British settlement, while to the northeast of this a post-medieval brick and perhaps iron production area was recorded. Romano-British remains present comprised ditches, gullies, pits and post holes, with the associated finds indicating a 1st century AD date. The area of post-medieval industrial activity is named on the 1839 parish tithe apportionment as 'Brick Yard Field' and the associated tithe map depicts a building in this location. Trenches in this area contained extensive large pits and layer spreads thought to represent quarrying and the subsequent dumping of waste. No kilns, furnaces or structures were recorded, but quantities of brick wasters and iron slag were recovered.

The remainder of the site contained a small number of late post-medieval or undated ditches, with some of these depicted as boundaries on 19th century historic maps.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation on land between Knowle Lane and Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon, was undertaken by AC archaeology during December 2010. The work was commissioned by David Wilson Homes Ltd and was required by Mid Devon District Council as the first stage in a programme of archaeological works as a condition of planning consent (13), as advised by Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (hereafter DCHES).
- 1.2 The new development will comprise the construction of 233 dwellings, together with associated roads and infrastructure works.
- 1.3 The site occupies approximately seven hectares of land to the south of the Cullompton to Tiverton road, extending south as far as Knowle Lane (Fig. 1, Plate 1). The current land-use is pasture and there is a stream crossing east to west through the centre of the site, with the ground either side sloping down towards this. The site lies between 61m and 71m OD and the underlying solid geology of the area is lower sandstone of the Permian or Triassic period. In the southern half of the site this is overlain by valley gravels and along the northern boundary by stream-deposited alluvium. The soil is assigned to the Bromsgrove association, described as well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A settlement at Cullompton is recorded as early as 880 AD, when it was known as 'Columntune'. Throughout most of the medieval period it was a royal holding. The present parish church dates to the 15th century, but is probably on the site of an earlier minster church dating to the late Saxon period.

2.2 A previous archaeological assessment (Collings 2007) and geophysical survey (Sitiescan Archaeological 2007) have been undertaken for the site. The assessment established that the site is located in an area with general potential for prehistoric and Romano-British activity, but was probably agricultural land by the medieval period. The course of the medieval town leat (now infilled) crosses through the northern part of the site. Subsequent to the preparation of the assessment, excavations to the east of the site at Shortlands, have identified evidence for extensive Romano-British remains, including a complete Black-Burnished Ware jar with associated shale gaming board.

2.3 The geophysical survey identified a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies indicating the presence of buried archaeological remains (see Fig. 2), including a possible brick kiln on the east side of the site, which was also suggested by field name evidence on the 1841 parish tithe map ('Brick Yard Field').

3. AIMS

3.1 The aim of the trial trench evaluation 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 mitigation as a second stage of archaeological works.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2010), submitted to and approved by the DCHES prior to commencement on site. It comprised the machine-excavation of 26 trenches totalling 1334m in length, with each trench 2m wide. This represented an approximate 5% sample of the area to be affected by development. Trenches were positioned to target anomalies interpreted from the geophysical survey of the site, as well as a number of 'control' trenches in what were thought to be 'blank' areas (Fig. 2).

4.2 All 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 1*. Detailed sections or plans were produced at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.3 It was originally intended that a metal detector survey of the development area would be undertaken as part of the work. This was initially carried out on a number of trenches, but the paucity of finds recovered meant the full survey was not undertaken. What metal objects that were found are described in section 6 below.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

For a number of the trenches (2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 18, 25 & 32) there was no evidence of archaeological features or deposits. These are described in tabulated form in Appendix 1. The trenches with archaeological features or deposits are described in detail below. Relevant plans and sections are included as Figs 3 to 10 and photographs as Plates 2-6. A number of trenches were not excavated in this phase of works, so the numbering sequence does contain some omissions.

5.2 Trench 1

This trench was positioned across a sub-oval shaped enclosure and a circular anomaly in the area of the 'brickworks' interpreted from the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated to a

depth of 0.94m into a very mixed deposit (102) comprising light yellow and reddish-grey clays with mid brown clayey-silt. This deposit, which perhaps represents dumped material, contained brick fragments including over-fired examples. There were no discernible structures or cut features within this. Deposit 102 was overlain by a mid brownish-red colluvial subsoil (101) and a dark brown silty-loam (100).

5.3 Trench 5 (Plan and sections Fig. 3)

This trench was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly interpreted from the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (503), which comprised a light yellow silty-clay with red gravel inclusions, was present at a maximum depth of 0.66m. The natural subsoil was overlain by a mid brownish-red silty-sand colluvial subsoil (504), which was cut by two east to west aligned linear features (F502 and F506). These were present towards the southern end of the trench and were sealed by topsoil (500).

Probable ditch F502 was 1m wide and 1.17m deep, with steep sloping sides and a narrow flat base. It contained a mid to dark brownish-grey soft sandy-silt fill (501), with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Probable ditch F506 was 2.46m wide and 0.8m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a light greyish-brown friable silty-sand fill (505) with occasional small gravel inclusions. One sherd of 19th century blue and white transfer print pottery was recovered.

5.4 Trench 6 (Plan Fig. 4a, sections 4b and c)

This trench was located across the position a number of linear anomalies interpreted from the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated into natural subsoil (602), present at a maximum depth of 0.62m and comprising a mid red sand blending to grey clays towards the southern end of the trench. The natural subsoil was overlain by a 0.4m thick layer of colluvial subsoil (601), which was cut towards the centre of the trench by an east to west aligned linear feature (603). This was 3.5m wide and was not excavated, as the subsoil layer it cut contained post-medieval pottery.

5.5 Trench 9 (Section Fig. 4d)

This trench was positioned across the slope into low-lying level ground adjacent to the stream. It was located to target two linear anomalies present on the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated onto natural subsoil (903), which comprised mid yellowish-grey to mid grey clay with common gravels. This was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.95m at the north end of the trench reducing to 0.28m towards the south.

At the north end of the trench the natural subsoil was overlain by a dark reddish-brown silty-clay buried soil (902), which was in turn sealed by a mid reddish-brown silty-clay (901) colluvial subsoil. At the break of the slope the subsoil was cut by a 3.9m wide ditch (F905) which was not fully excavated.

At the far south end of the trench, adjacent to the stream, the natural subsoil was overlain by a 0.45m thick dark grey peaty layer (904).

5.6 Trench 11 (Plan Fig. 5a, section 5b)

This trench was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly interpreted from the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (1102) was recorded at a depth of 0.6m below current ground level and comprised a mixed reddish-brown silty-clay blending to greyish-yellow clay in the north. The natural subsoil was overlain by a mid reddish-brown silty-clay colluvial subsoil layer (1101), which was cut by two linear features (F1103 and F1105). These were sealed by topsoil (1100). The two probable ditches, which were respectively 1.7m and 1.3m wide, were not fully

excavated and contained similar mid greyish-brown silty-clay fills (1104 and 1105). A number of brick fragments were present in fill 1104.

5.7 Trench 12 (Plan Fig. 5c, sections 5d-e; Plate 2)

This trench was positioned to investigate the extent and nature of anomalies present towards the east of a sub-oval enclosure interpreted from the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated in parts onto natural subsoil, which comprised light red sandy-clay (1202).

At the south end of the trench the natural subsoil was cut by a northeast to southwest aligned probable terrace (1208) that had steeply sloping sides and measured 0.9m deep (Fig. 5d). The probable terrace contained a mid brown silty-clay mixed infill (1207) with patches of re-deposited natural subsoil, which was cut to the south by an irregular-shaped pit (F1206). The pit, which measured 2.98m wide and 0.52m deep, had moderately steep sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a mid brown silty-clay deposit (1205) containing common brick fragments, including wasters.

To the north of 1208 were four further likely pit features (F1204, 1209, 1211 and 1213), which were only partially exposed. Pit F1204, the most discreet of this group, was 1.65m wide and 0.25m deep with a shallow profile to the southwest that stepped down with steep sloping sides and a flat base in the northeast (Fig. 5e). The pit contained a mid brown silty-clay fill (1203).

Possible pit 1209 extended to the east into an spread of amorphous mixed dumped deposits (1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220 and 1221) including dark reddish brown silty-sands with common brick fragments (1215 and 1217), dark grey silty-sands with abundant charcoal and common brick fragments (1216 and 1219), mid brown silty-sand (1218) and dark brown silty-sand with common brick fragments.

5.8 Trench 13 (Plan Fig. 6a, section 6b)

This trench was adjacent to Trench 1 and was positioned to investigate anomalies interpreted from the geophysical survey as representing structural remains within a circular feature, as well as the area to the southeast of these.

The trench was excavated through topsoil (1300) and colluvial subsoil (1301) onto natural subsoil (1302), which comprised an homogenous red sandy-clay present in the southeast portion of the trench at a depth of 0.44m. Natural subsoil was overlain by a mid grey sandy-clay alluvial deposit (1309) that was exposed towards the southwest end of the trench. Two pieces of worked flint were recovered from deposit 1308.

The natural subsoil was cut by a NNW to SSE aligned linear feature (F1303). This probable ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with gradual sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained a mid brown clayey-silt fill (1304) with pieces of iron slag.

To the southwest of F1303 was an amorphous partially exposed feature (F1305) cutting through the natural subsoil. The feature contained a mid brown clayey-silt fill (1306). To the southwest of F1305 and cut through alluvial deposit 1309, was a large irregular feature, with moderately steep sides (F1307). This extended throughout the northwest portion of the trench and contained a mixed mid reddish-brown clayey-silt fill with common brick and tile fragments and occasional iron slag pieces (1308).

5.9 Trench 14 (Plan Fig.6c, section 6d)

This trench was located along the top of a break in slope. It was excavated onto an homogenous red sandy-clay natural subsoil (1403), which was encountered at a depth of between 0.35m in the northeast increasing to 0.97m in the southwest. At the southwest end of

the trench the natural subsoil was overlain by a mid reddish-yellow alluvial clay (1408), which was in turn below a 0.44m thick layer of light brownish-red silty-clay colluvium (1402).

The natural subsoil was cut by two large probable pits (F1404 and F1406). These measured in excess of 12.9m and 14.9m across respectively and were filled with similar mid brownish-red silty-clay deposits (1405 and 1407). The fills of the pits contained common brick fragments and slag pieces, of which a sample was retained.

5.10 Trench 16 (Plan Fig. 7a, section 7b; Plate 3)

This trench was excavated onto natural subsoil (1610), which was present at a maximum depth of 0.97m and comprised a mid red sandy-clay with common gravels. The natural subsoil was overlain by a mid yellowish-brown interface layer (1604), which was cut by two linear features (F1605 and F1608). Layer 1604 contained a single piece of prehistoric worked flint.

Slightly curving northwest to southeast aligned linear feature F1605 was 1.16m wide and 0.48m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills that comprising a basal deposit of mid greyish brown silty sandy-clay (1606), below a yellowish brown silty sandy-clay (1607). No finds were recovered.

Broadly east to west aligned linear feature F1608 was 1.22m wide and 0.34m deep, with an irregular flattish base and diffuse edge. It contained a mid greyish-yellow silty sandy-clay fill (1609) and no finds were recovered.

The fills of the two features were sealed by a sequence of layers that comprised a mid reddish-brown silty loam buried soil (1603), below a light brownish-red clay silt colluvial layer (1602) with common gravel inclusions, which was in turn overlain by colluvial subsoil (1601) and then topsoil (1600).

5.11 Trench 17 (Section Fig. 7c)

This trench was positioned over a linear anomaly interpreted from the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (1702) was encountered at a depth that ranged from 0.28m in the southeast and increased to 1.05m towards the northwest. The trench contained no archaeological features. The natural subsoil was overlain by localised lens of charcoal-rich sandy-loam (1704), which was sealed by a sequence of layers which comprised a mid brownish yellow sandy loam buried soil (1703), a light brownish-red clay silt colluvial layer (1701) with common gravel inclusions and then topsoil (1700). Four pieces of worked flint and two fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from buried soil layer 1703.

5.12 Trench 19 (Plan Fig. 7d, section 7e)

This trench was positioned to investigate a number of linear anomalies interpreted from the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (1902) was present at a depth of 0.47m below colluvial subsoil (1901) and topsoil (1900) layers. The trench contained a single north to south aligned linear feature (F1907), which cut through subsoil layer 1901.

F1907 was 2.18m wide and 0.42m deep, with a shallow sloping east side, a moderately steep sloping west side and a concave base. The probable ditch contained a total of four fills, which comprised a mid reddish-brown silty clay basal fill (1906), below a light yellowish-red clay (1905) with abundant gravel inclusions. This was sealed by a thin charcoal rich silt deposit (1904), with the upper fill (1903) composed of a dark brown clayey-silt very similar to the overlying topsoil layer. A large number of post-medieval finds was recovered, including pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe.

5.13 Trench 21 (Plan Fig. 8a, sections 8b-e; Plate 4)

This trench was excavated through topsoil (2100) and subsoil (2101) layers onto a mid red clayey-sand with abundant gravel inclusions natural subsoil (2102), present at a depth of 0.48m below current ground level. The trench contained two linear features, (F2103 & F2105), a possible ditch terminal (F2109) and a posthole (F2107), all located towards the northwest end.

Linear features F2103 and F2107 appeared to join onto each other within the trench, possibly forming the corner of an enclosure. F2103 was 0.6m wide and 0.46m deep, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8b). It contained a single mid yellowish-brown silty-sand fill (2104) with occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Linear feature F2105 was 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8c). It contained a single mid greyish-brown silty sandy-clay fill (2106) and no finds were recovered.

Posthole F2107 was located on the edge of F2105 and was 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a flattish stepped base that contained a possible socket. The posthole contained two fills comprising a mid yellowish brown silty-sand (2108), below a light yellowish-brown silty-sand (2111).

To the southeast of F2103 was possible ditch terminal F2109. This was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid greyish-brown silty clay fill (2110), with no finds recovered.

5.14 Trench 22 (Plan Fig. 8f, sections 8g-h)

This trench was positioned to investigate an approximately northeast to southwest aligned linear anomaly interpreted from the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.42m onto natural subsoil (2202), which comprised a mid red clay with gravel inclusions. This was below colluvial subsoil (2201) and topsoil (2200) layers. The trench contained two linear features (F2203 and F2205) located towards the northwest end.

Approximately east to west aligned linear feature F2203 corresponded with the location of the targeted geophysical anomaly and cut through subsoil layer 2201. It was 0.55m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8g). It contained a dark reddish-brown clayey-silt fill (2204), with a single sherd of 19th century pottery recovered.

North to south aligned linear feature F2205 was 1m wide and 0.46m deep, with moderately steep stepped-sides and a narrow flat base. It contained two fills, which comprised a light brownish-red re-deposited natural subsoil-rich basal fill with abundant sub-rounded gravels (2206), below a mid reddish-brown silty-clay upper fill (2207). No finds were recovered.

5.15 Trench 23 (Plan Fig. 9a, sections 9b-i; Plates 5 & 6)

This trench was positioned to investigate two rounded linear anomalies that were interpreted from the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil was recorded at a maximum depth of 0.55m and was below subsoil (2301) and topsoil layers (2300). A total of twelve features was exposed in the trench comprising eight probable pits and postholes (F2304, F2306, F2310, 2312, F2313, 2317, F2320 and F2323) and four linear features (F2308, F2315, F2318 and F2325).

Small pits or possible postholes F2304, F2306 and F2313 measured between 0.36m and 0.48m wide and between 0.06m and 0.15m deep, with each having moderately steep sides and concave bases (Figs 9b-d). The features were filled with similar mid to dark brown sandy clay silt fills (2305, 2307 and 2314). A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from 2314 (F2313).

Northeast to southwest aligned linear feature F2308 was 0.43m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9e). It contained a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt fill (2309) which contained abundant gravel inclusions. Five sherds of Romano British pottery were recovered.

F2308 was cut by possible pit F2310. This was 1.15m long and 0.2m deep, with a gradual shallow profile in the southwest that stepped down to steeply sloping sides and a flat base in the northwest (Fig. 9f). F2310 contained a dark brown clayey-silt fill (2311) with abundant gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. Romano-British pottery and iron slag was recovered.

To the southeast of F2308 was parallel linear feature F2315, which extended northeast into a rounded terminal. The feature was 0.22m wide and 0.06m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9g). It contained a mid brown clayey-silt fill (2316) with common gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Possible pit F2320 was 3.1m wide and 0.51m deep, with moderately steep sides and a diffuse edge with the natural subsoil (Fig. 9h). It contained a basal fill of mid red sandy-clay re-deposited natural subsoil (2321), which was overlain by a mid brownish-yellow silty-clay (2322), which was cut by linear feature F2318 and possible pit F2323.

Linear feature F2318 was 0.58m wide and 0.32m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid brownish-red clayey-silt fill (2319) which had moderate gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Oval-shaped probable pit F2323 was 1m long and 0.22m deep, with a shallow profile in the southeast that stepped down with steeply sloping sides and a concave base in the northwest (Fig. 9h). The feature contained a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt fill (2324), which had abundant gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. Iron slag and Romano-British pottery were recovered.

To the southeast of F2323 was slightly curved northeast to southwest aligned linear feature F2325. This was 1m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 9i). It contained a mid brownish-red soft silty-sand fill (2326) and no finds were recovered.

Possible pit features 2312 and 2317 were only partially exposed were not excavated. Both contained similar mid reddish-brown clayey-silt fills. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the exposed fill of 2312.

5.16 Trench 26 (Plan Fig. 9j, section 9k)

This trench was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly interpreted from the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (2604) was recorded at a depth of 0.4m, below subsoil (2601) and topsoil layers (2600). The trench contained one linear feature (F2602) which did not correspond with the targeted anomaly and two irregular features, which upon investigation were established as natural tree throws (2605 and 2607).

East to west aligned linear feature F2602 was 1.25m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a light reddish-brown sandy-clay fill (2603) and no finds were recovered.

5.17 Trench 28 (Plan Fig. 10a, sections 10b-c)

This trench was positioned to investigate a number of straight and curving linear anomalies. It was excavated through topsoil (2800) and subsoil (2801) layers onto natural subsoil (2802), which was present at a depth of 0.56m. The trench contained two linear features (F2804 and

F2806) and an amorphous feature that was recorded as a tree throw (2808). The locations of these feature did not correspond with the targeted anomalies.

Linear feature F2806, which extended southwest into a rounded terminal, was 0.28m wide and 0.11m deep, with a moderately steep sided 'V'-shaped profile. It contained a mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt fill (2805) that was cut to the northeast by ditch F2804. No finds were recovered.

Approximately NW-SE aligned linear feature F2804 was 0.94m wide and 0.27m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a shallow concave base. It contained a mid reddish-brown sandy-silt fill (2803) with frequent small sub-angular gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

5.18 Trench 29 (Plan Fig. 10d, sections 10e-f)

This trench was excavated onto natural subsoil (2902), which comprised mid red sandy-clay with abundant gravels present at a depth of 0.78m. This was below colluvial subsoil (2901) and topsoil (2900) layers. The trench contained two linear features (F2903 and F2905).

East to west aligned linear feature F2903 cut through subsoil layer 2901 and was 1m wide and 0.6m deep, with steep-sloping sides and a shallow concave base. It contained a mid reddish-brown silty-clay fill (2904), with occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

North to south aligned linear feature F2905 was 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep, with a steeply sloping 'V'-shaped profile. It contained a basal fill of mid reddish-brown silty clay (2906), below a mid greyish-brown silty clay upper fill. This was sealed by the colluvial subsoil, but no finds were recovered.

6. THE FINDS by Emma Firth

6.1 Summary

The assemblage of finds recovered comprises post-medieval material (including brick, slag and pottery), as well a small amount of Romano-British pottery. A small quantity of prehistoric worked flint was also recovered. All finds are quantified by number and weight in Appendix 2.

6.2 Introduction

All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. Finds have been quantified according to material type within each context, then the assemblage was scanned to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. This information is briefly discussed below by material type.

6.3 Iron objects

A total of four iron objects was recovered and all are corroded. The objects comprise the following:

Trench	Context	Description
12	1207	?bolt
19	1903	Nails
32	3200	Unknown
32	3201	nail

All the objects were recovered from the topsoil or subsoil and are of likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

6.4 Copper alloy objects

A total of three copper alloy objects was recovered and all are of 18th century date. The objects comprise:

Trench	Context	Description
7	1407	Small copper alloy 18th century button with loop on back
25	2500	Small copper alloy strip with central perforation at one end and the remains of a second perforation off centre at the other end which would appear to have been cut
32	3200	Thin copper alloy 18th century button

6.5 Lead objects

A total of three lead objects were recovered from subsoil contexts. They comprise the following:

Trench	Context	Description
12	1207	Strip/off cut
32	3201	Two amorphous lumps

None of the pieces are diagnostic and are of unknown date.

6.6 Slag

A total of 29 pieces (5,669 grams) of slag was recovered. The slag was present in a limited number of trenches, including Trench 12, 13, 14 and 23. The slag includes metallurgical slags, comprising a large fragment of tapping slag from Trench 13 (fill of pit F1307), a hearth bottom from Romano-British features in Trench 23 and other small fragments from Trench 12. Different to these slags are light, vesicular slags with a glassy appearance, sometimes with charcoal adhering to surfaces. Fragments of this were recovered from Trenches 14 and 12. The fragment from Trench 14 was found with a piece of highly vitrified brick. Similar vesicular, glassy slags were also found in pit F1206 and from pit F1403 and these are probably associated with the production of the bricks at the site.

The origin of the post-medieval metallurgical slag is uncertain, suggesting either another industrial process was being carried out at the site or that the slag has been brought to the site from the nearby bell foundry at Shortlands Lane, approximately 2km to the east of the site at Knowle Lane. The bell foundry was in operation from 1746 until 1815.

6.7 Worked flint and chert

A total of 11 pieces (54g) of worked flint and chert was recovered. Most of the material is chalk derived and is ad hoc use of material; there are no tools and the flint is consistent with the re-use of very small pieces of flint. The assemblage comprises the following:

Trench	Context	Description
6	601	Flint flake with retouch, chalk derived cortex present
12	1207	Small chert flake
13	1301	Small retouched chert flake
	1309	Flint chip
		?Natural chert flake
16	1604	Broken retouched flint flake
17	1703	Long chert flake
		Small flint flake
		Two small flint flakes, one with retouch and both originate from the same piece of flint
22	2204	Retouched flint flake
32	3201	Small flint flake with retouch

6.8 Glass

A total of 11 fragments (1416g) of glass was recovered. All the glass is of modern date, the majority recovered from the topsoil in Trench 5 and includes complete paste jars, Bovril jars, other miscellaneous bottles and a fragment from a wine glass. All the other pieces of glass are small, modern bottle glass fragments.

6.9 Clay tobacco pipe

A total of 21 fragments (68g) of plain, undiagnostic clay pipe stems was recovered. The majority of the fragments were recovered from pit fills in Trench 12 (10 stems, 19g) and the subsoil in Trench 7 (10 stems, 48g). A single fragment was recovered from Trench 19 (ditch F1907).

6.10 Ceramic building material

A sample of 21 (10191g) bricks and roof tiles were recovered during the evaluations. None of the bricks are complete. The majority of brick was recovered from Trenches 12, 13 and 14. Many of the bricks are over-fired and vitrified and may represent wasters. Most of the ceramic building material was found in those trenches also containing moderate quantities of slag. The bricks include plain examples with a thickness of c. 70mm, with these often vitrified purple, as well as frogged bricks (date range from the 1800s), whose dimensions are similar. The frogged bricks were recovered from Trench 12, but were present in a context which also contained plain bricks (F1206). Other brick examples include under fired (soft, friable) examples from Trench 13 (F1307) and these include thinner examples, although they are so friable it is not clear whether the surviving dimensions are complete. This context also contained nibbed tiles.

Two pieces of abraded and undiagnostic post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from the buried soil layer in Trench 17.

6.11 Pottery

A total of 93 sherds (1494g) of pottery was recovered. Pottery dating to the post-medieval period dominates the assemblage (90% by weight). A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was also found, making up the remaining 10%. The post-medieval pottery is all in good condition and the Romano-British pottery is abraded.

Romano-British pottery

A total of 18 sherds (147g) of Romano-British pottery was recovered, all from features within Trench 23. The pottery is abraded and in poor condition. The assemblage includes South Western Black-Burnished ware (Exeter Fabric 40), with the only diagnostic piece comprising a flat-rim bowl dated as late 1st century and comparable with Holbrook and Bidwell Fig 43:52.2 (1991). Other sherds comprise undiagnostic greywares.

Post-medieval pottery

A total of 79 sherds (1337g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered and includes mainly 19th and 20th century sherds of blue and white transfer wares, whitewares, tin-glazed and red earthenwares. A small number of earlier wares are present, including a Staffordshire/Bristol slipware base of a possible posset pot dating from the 17th century, as well as a small sherd of locally produced sgraffito ware which possibly derives from the kilns at Hemyock. This sherd is distinctive, having a white slip with scratched decoration and a clear glaze that has copper mottling. Similar sgraffito sherds were found during excavations in Hemyock (Allan and Langman 2009).

The earliest group of post-medieval pottery is from the subsoil in Trench 7, which includes at least two vessels, each having conjoining sherds and dating from the 17th to 18th centuries. The vessels comprise a thin-walled, straight-sided probable bowl, with a flecked internal glaze and with a plain, moulded band around its girth. The second vessel is an 17th/18th century

bucket pot. The fabric is reduced grey and is glazed in an olive glaze with white trailed slip decoration. Similar bucket pots were found at Hemyock (Allan and Langman 2009), as well as at Exeter (Allan, 1984, Fig 100:2268) and Donyatt (Colman-Smith and Pearson, 1988, fig 116). No handle survives. The double bead rim indicates a date of 1700-1750.

Table 1. Quantification of pottery by period and context

Context	Context	Roman pottery		Post-medieval/ modern pottery		Total pottery	
		No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
400	Topsoil Trench 4			1	70	1	70
500	Topsoil Trench 5			5	328	5	328
505	Fill of ditch 506			1	13	1	13
601	Subsoil Trench 6			1	18	1	18
701	Subsoil Trench 7			15	240	15	240
900	Topsoil Trench 9			2	45	2	45
1203	Fill of pit 1204			7	21	7	21
1207	Fill of 1208			3	25	3	25
1209	Fill of pit 1210			2	31	2	31
1308	Fill of pit 1307			1	7	1	7
1601	Subsoil Trench 16			1	1	1	1
1701	Subsoil Trench 17			8	80	8	80
1903	Fill of ditch 1907			25	455	25	455
1906	Fill of ditch 1907			2	4	2	4
2204	Fill of ditch 2203			1	9	1	9
2309	Fill of ditch 2308	5	16			5	16
2311	Fill of pit 2311	9	19			9	19
2312	Pit feature	2	27			2	27
2314	Fill of pit 2313	1	1			1	1
2324	Fill of pit 2324	1	84			1	84
Totals		18	147	75	1347	93	1494

6.12 Animal bone

A total of six fragments (184g) of animal bone was recovered from Trenches 7, 12, 19 and 22. All the animal bone is small and includes cattle, sheep, pig and rodent bone. One fragment from Trench 12 has butchery marks. All the animal bone is either from post-medieval contexts or from subsoil layers.

The animal bone assemblage includes the following:

Trench No	Context	Description
7	701	Unfused cattle metacarpus
12	1207	Pig humerus
19	1903	Pig fibular, rodent bone
22	204	Fragmented sheep tooth

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The evaluation has recorded the presence of archaeological features that appear to mainly date from the early Romano-British and later post-medieval periods. A number of undated, mainly linear features was also recorded. There was also a small quantity of prehistoric worked flint and chert recovered, also indicating a general background of activity of this period in the vicinity.

7.2 Romano-British

Romano-British activity appears to be concentrated towards the southwest corner of the site, particularly the features in Trench 23 where finds were recovered dating to the 1st century AD. In this trench the feature types present, such as ditches postholes and pits, as well as associated pottery and slag, indicate evidence for settlement or industry of this date in and around this location. The interpreted results of the geophysical survey broadly correlates with the location of the features exposed in this trench.

The presence of fairly large pieces of iron slag, including fragments of a hearth bottom recovered from pits F2310 and F2323, indicates that ironworking was being undertaken in or close to this area during this period.

All the features in Trench 23 were sealed by the subsoil layer, which was also present in Trenches 21, 22, 28 and 29. Most of the features recorded in these trenches, although mainly undated, were also sealed by the same layer and are therefore also probably Romano-British in date. Their fills were also similar to those in Trench 23, while the steep or 'V'-shaped profiles of some of these features, such as the ditches exposed in Trench 21, F2205 from Trench 22 and F2905, are generally also indicative of this period or earlier.

The identification of a potential Romano-British settlement on this site provides further evidence for occupation in the Cullompton area during this period. There is a Roman military fort on St Andrew's Hill to the northeast, while further in that direction a settlement and burial of this period was excavated at Shortlands (Stephen Reed *pers comm.*). The Shortlands site was, however, later in the Roman period, dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

7.3 Post-medieval

The evidence for post-medieval activity represented on the site can be divided into features relating to evidence of industrial activity and of former agricultural boundaries and ditches.

The area in which Trenches 1, 12, 13 and 14 was located had previously been highlighted as having archaeological potential. The initial desk-based assessment (Collings 2007) identified this area as being named 'Brick Yard Field' in the parish tithe apportionment of 1839 and depicts a building within a former plot on the 1841 tithe map. The geophysical survey also recorded an area of high magnetic response, with the potential for structures.

The trenches positioned in this area all contained extensive cut features and spreads, a number of which could not be comprehensively mapped within the trench limits. Excavation of Trench 12 exposed a number of large features, including the presence of a terrace (F1208) cut into the gradient, with the area to the north comprising large pits extending east into a spread of mixed fills. This was also the case for Trench 13, deposit 1308, where the extensive mixed layers indicate dumping of material over a wide area extending into Trench 1.

It is likely that many of the features and deposits exposed within these trenches are the result of quarrying of the homogenous natural clay subsoil for brick production, with the subsequent dumping of waste from this activity. The clearest example of this is represented by the discrete pits present in Trench 14.

Throughout the fills and deposits exposed in these trenches the abundant brick fragments and dumps, including over-fired examples, represent waste from this industry. Although there were no structures, kilns or furnaces exposed within these trenches, the presence of large extraction pits alongside quantities of brick wasters and iron slag suggests that production of bricks and perhaps some iron smelting was being undertaken on the site.

Elsewhere on the site, post-medieval agricultural ditches were recorded in Trench 5, the larger of which (F506) was also exposed in Trenches 6 and 9. The alignment of this feature corresponds with the targeted interpreted geophysical anomaly and is likely to have formed a former field boundary depicted in this location on the Cullompton parish tithe map of 1841 (Collings 2007, Fig. 4). This is also the case for the ditches exposed in Trenches 11 and 19 where their locations correspond with 19th century former field boundaries. In Trenches 22 and 29, linear features F2203 and F2905 are likely to be post-medieval in date, which is based on that they cut the subsoil layer rather than being sealed by it.

7.4 Undated features, but potentially medieval or earlier

The features sealed by the subsoil layer in Trenches 21, 22, 28 and 29 are likely to be Romano-British in date based on their proximity to those dated examples in Trench 23, their fill types and profiles (see 7.2 above).

The linear feature present in Trench 26 (F2602) was also sealed by a subsoil layer in this location and may represent an early boundary. Parallel linear features were also excavated in Trench 16 (F1605 & F1608), which were sealed by a buried soil layer (1603) and cut an interface layer (1604) containing a single piece of prehistoric worked flint. These features are also likely to be medieval or earlier in date, although an identical buried soil layer to 1603 recorded in Trench 17 just to the east (1703) contained two small fragments of undiagnostic, but post-medieval ceramic building material.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (Fig. 11)

- 8.1** There are two principal areas of high archaeological potential on the site, comprising a probable Romano-British settlement and a post-medieval brick production area, both of which are located in the southwest part of the site. Elsewhere there is some archaeological interest, albeit localised.
- 8.2** The Romano-British remains are positioned on the most elevated part of the site and, although concentrated in Trench 23, the results indicate that activity of this period is likely to be also represented in Trenches 21, 22, 28 and 29. The features and finds recorded indicate the presence of early Romano-British rural settlement, with some potential for associated industrial activity, based upon the recovery of hearth bottom slag fragments. This higher ground continues to the east into an area currently used as rugby pitches, but not within the present application area. The remains recorded appear to be 'tailing off' towards the south in Trenches 28 and 29.
- 8.3** The area of probable brick production appears to be defined by high response anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (see Figs 2 & 11). While the presence of extensive quarry pits is of limited archaeological value, there is still the potential for the presence of kilns, furnaces or other structures, either sealed by the deposits identified or between trenches.
- 8.4** Areas considered to be of medium archaeological potential include the area centred on Trench 16. This trench contained two undated, but potentially early ditches, while there is also the possibility for the continuation of the post-medieval industrial activity described in 8.3 above extending to the southeast into this area.

- 8.5** It was not possible during this phase of works to excavate a trench across the line of the former town leat, the route of which crosses in the northern part of the site. It is likely that recording of this feature will be required during groundworks associated with construction.
- 8.6** The remainder of the site is considered to be of generally low archaeological potential, with the results mainly either negative or comprising late post-medieval former boundary ditches. The only possible early feature comprises the probable medieval or earlier ditch recorded in Trench 26.

9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 9.1** The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. They will be deposited at Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under the accession code 190/2010 along with any archive generated by any subsequent work on the site.
- 9.2** The OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS) number for this project is 91095.

10. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

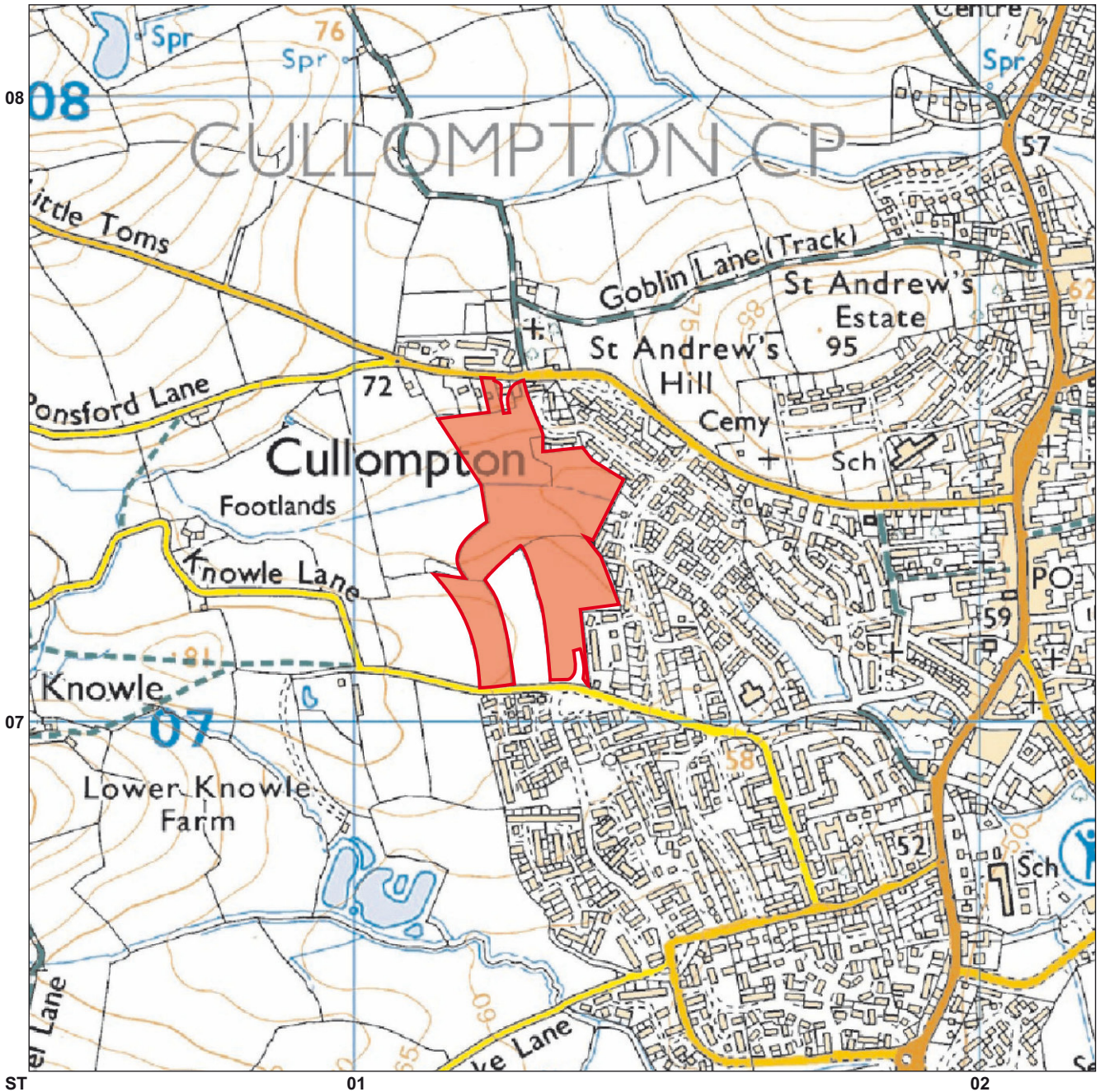
The evaluation was commissioned by Cecelia Hughes of David Wilson Homes Ltd. The site trial trenching was carried out by Simon Hughes, Chris Caine, Naomi Hughes, Jerry Austin and Richard Sims. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Cain Hegarty. The advice and collaboration of Stephen Reed, Devon Archaeology Officer, is duly acknowledged.

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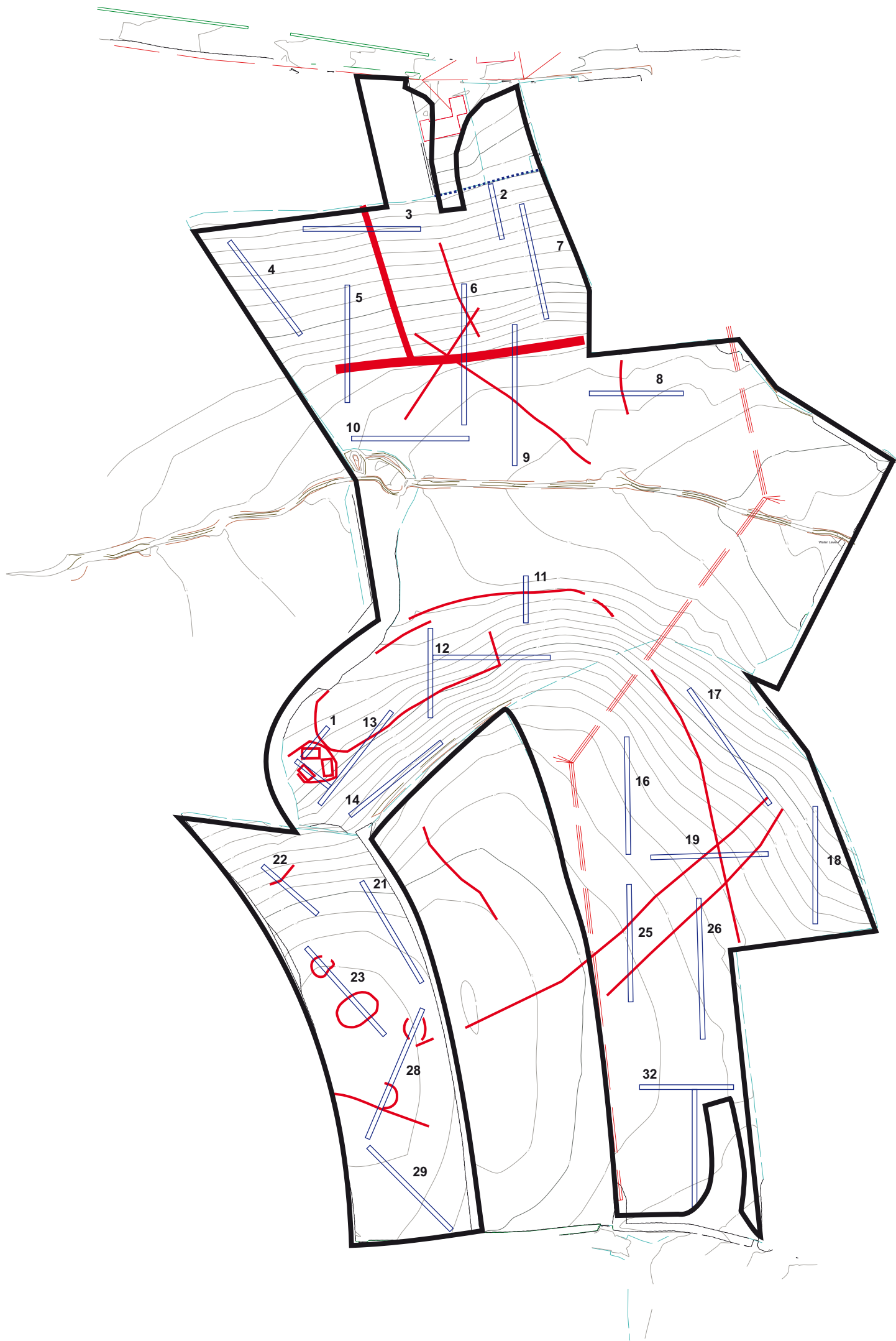
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PROJECT
Land between Knowle Lane and Tiverton Road, Cullompton

TITLE
Fig.1 Location of site





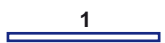
Application area



Anomalies identified by geophysical survey



Course of medieval leat



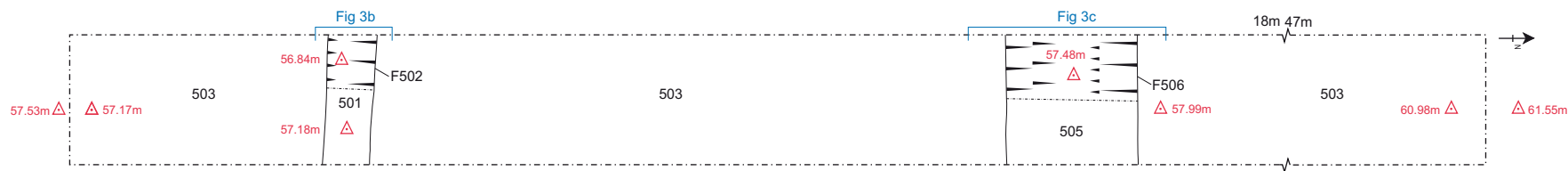
Trench Location and number



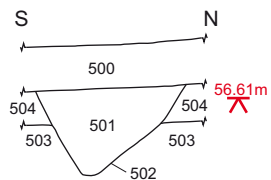
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TITLE
Fig.2 Trench locations, in relation to interpreted
geophysics results

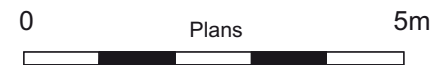
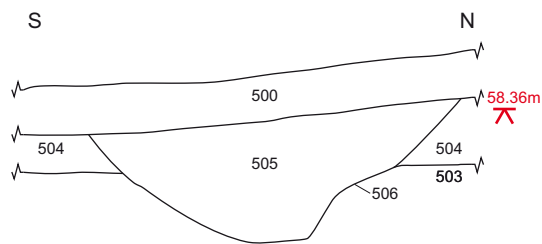
a) Plan of Trench 5



b) Section, F502



c) Section, F506

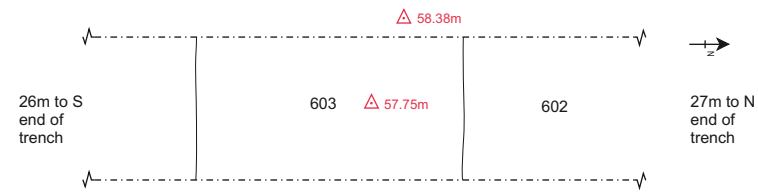


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Land between Knowle Lane
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Cullompton

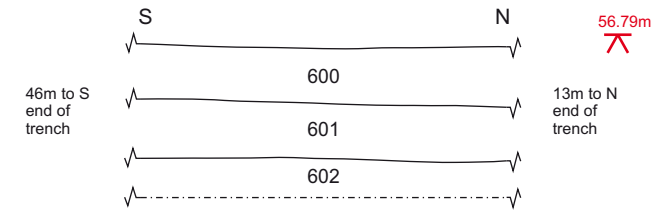
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Fig.3 Plan and sections,
Trench 5



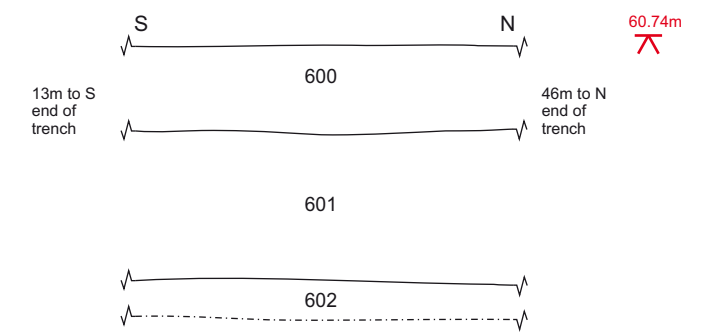
a) Plan of Trench 6



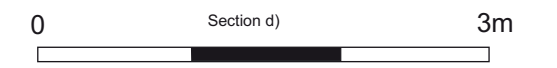
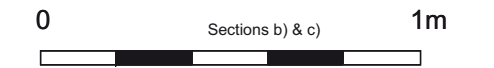
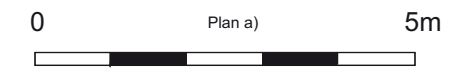
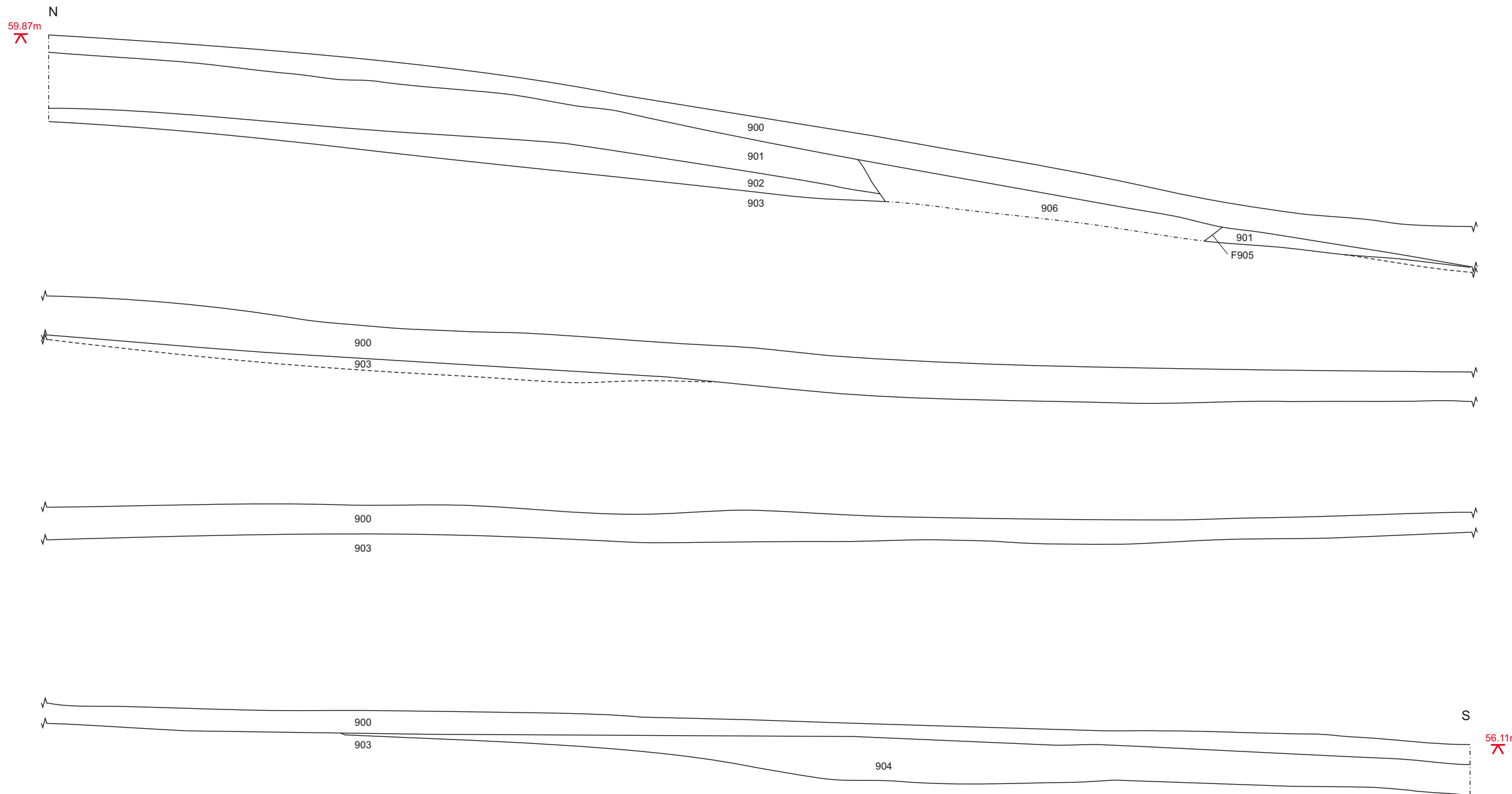
b) Representative section, Trench 6



c) Representative section, Trench 6



d) Section of Trench 9

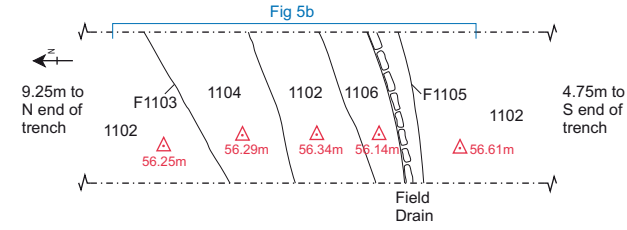


PROJECT
Land between Knowle Lane
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TITLE
Fig. 4 Plans and sections,
Trenches 6 and 9

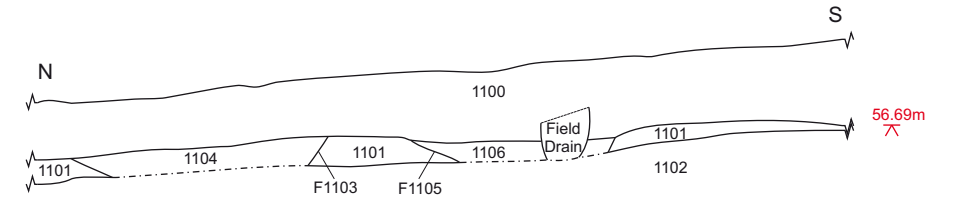




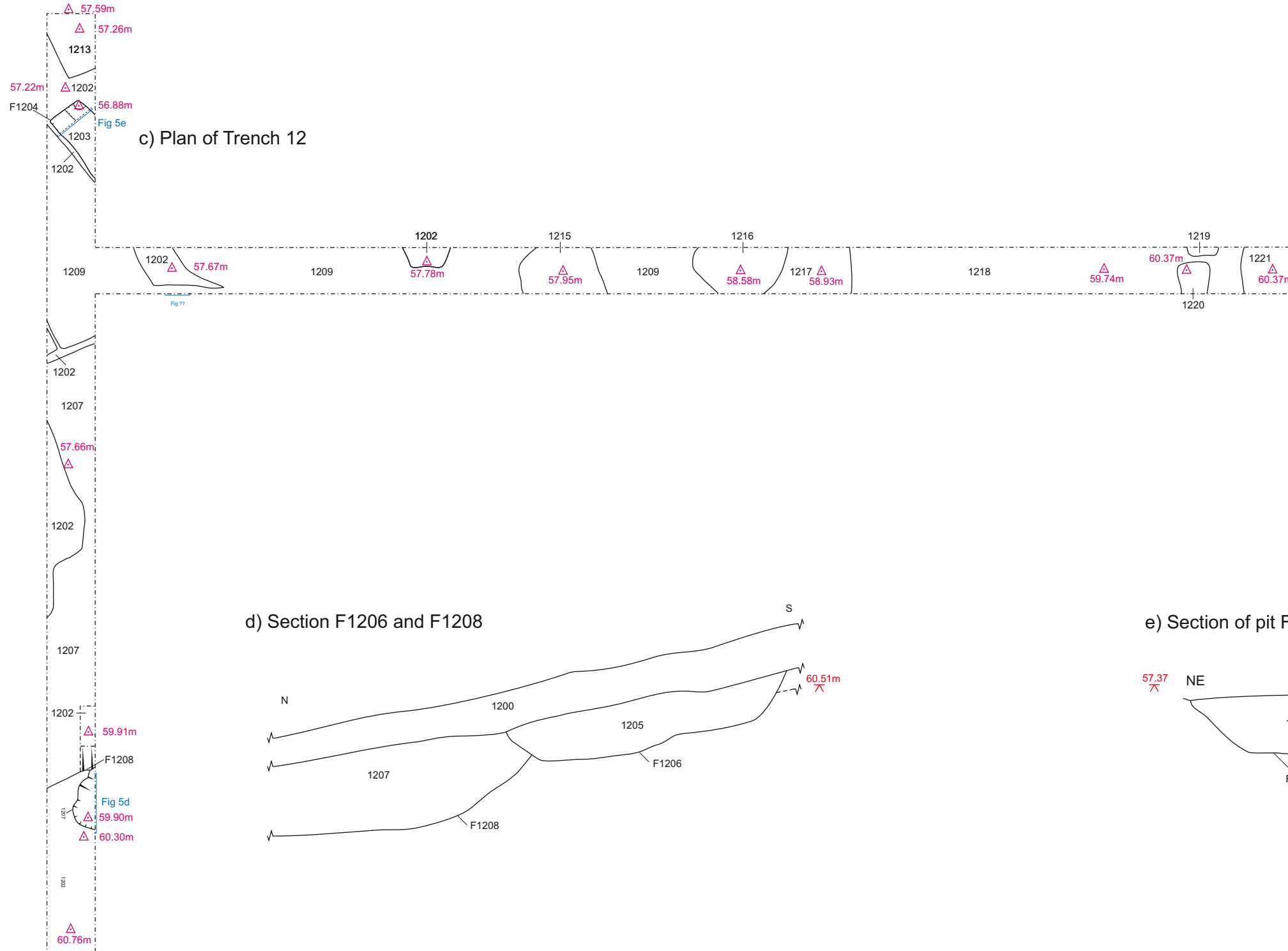
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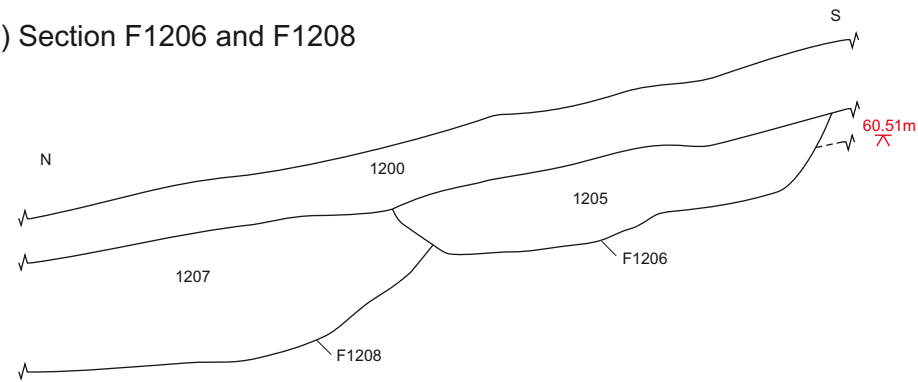
b) Section of F1103 and F1105



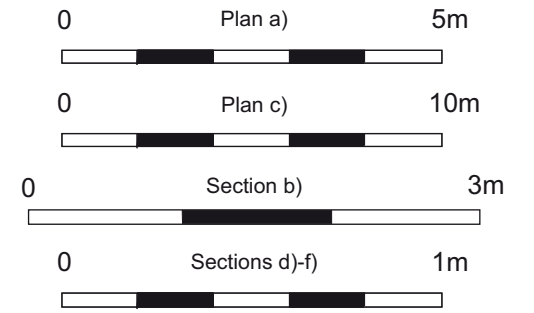
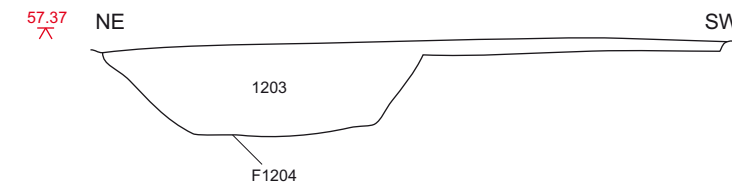
c) Plan of Trench 12



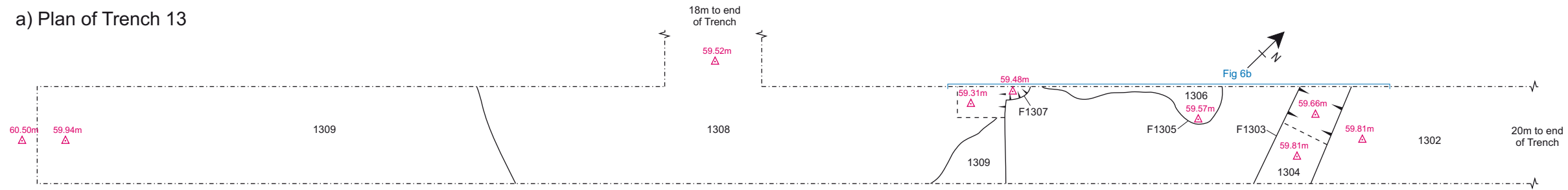
d) Section F1206 and F1208



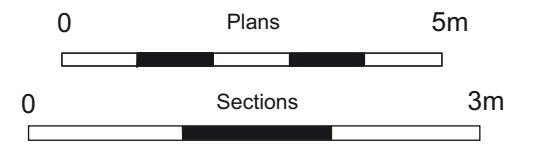
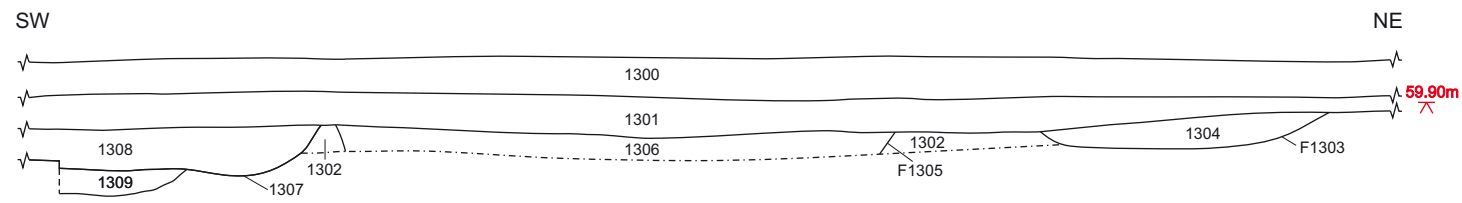
e) Section of pit F1204



a) Plan of Trench 13



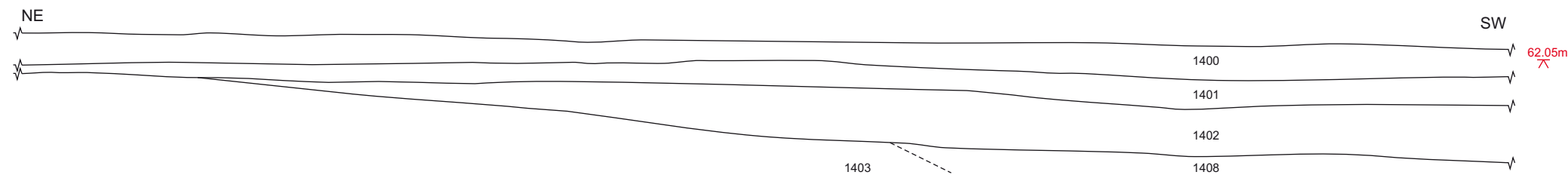
b) Section of F1303, F1305 and F1307



c) Plan of Trench 14



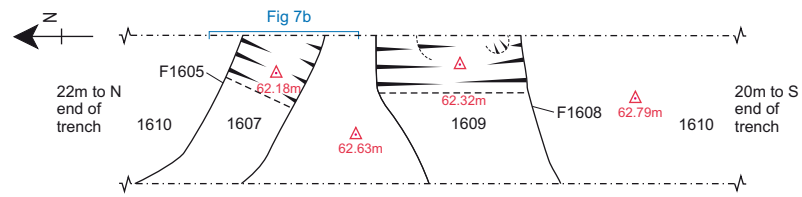
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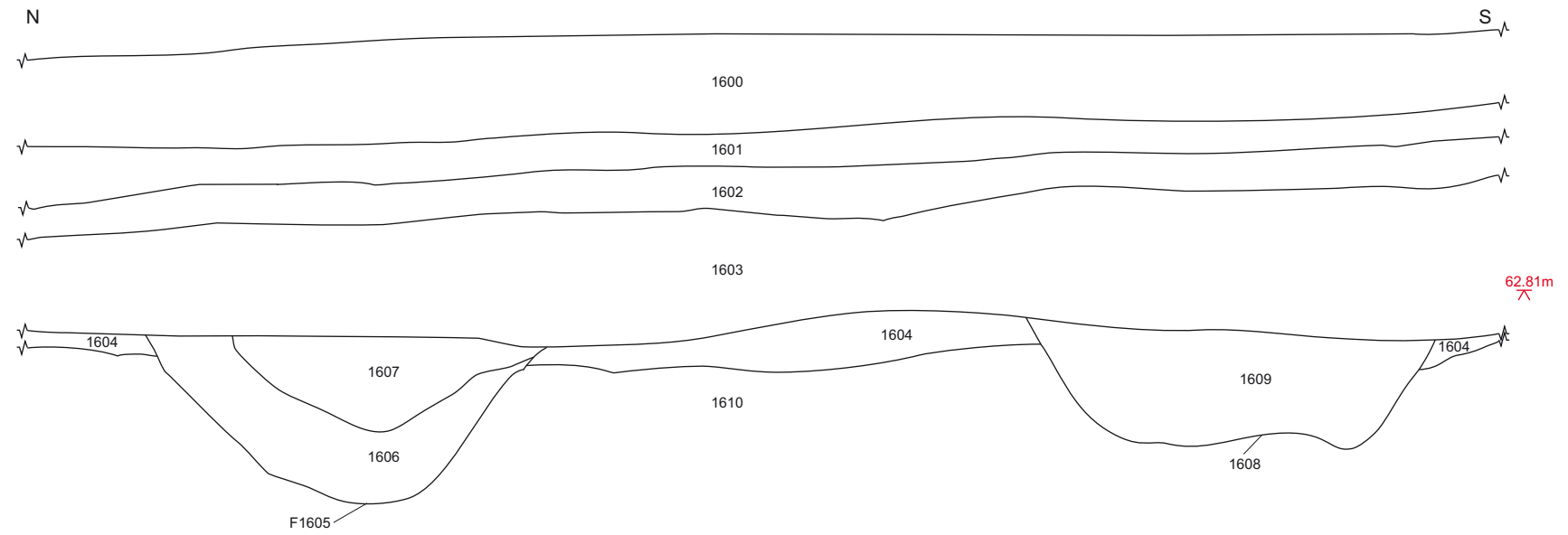
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TITLE
Fig. 6 Plans and sections,
Trenches 13 and 14



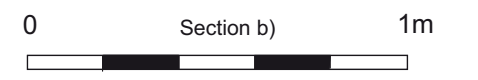
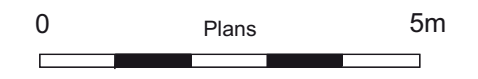
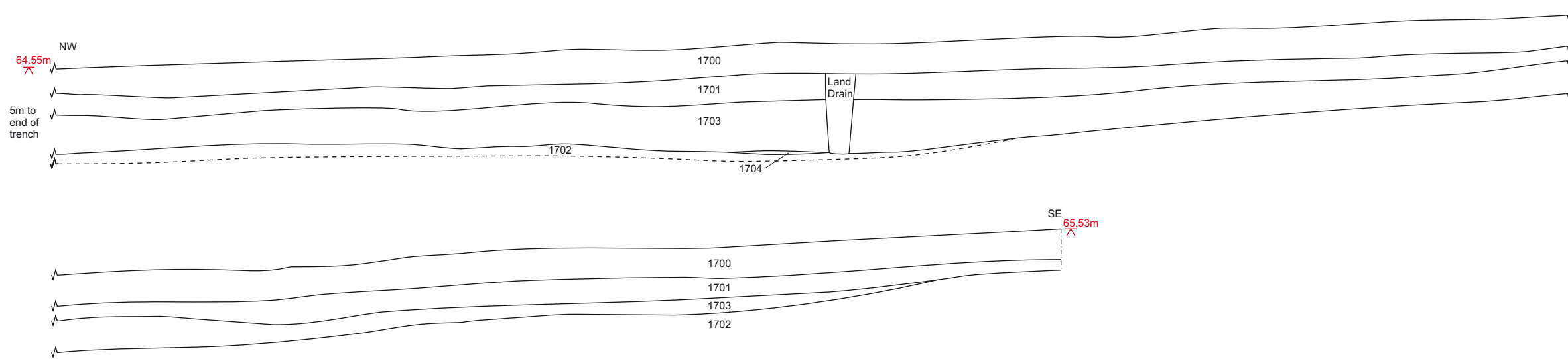
a) Plan of Trench 16



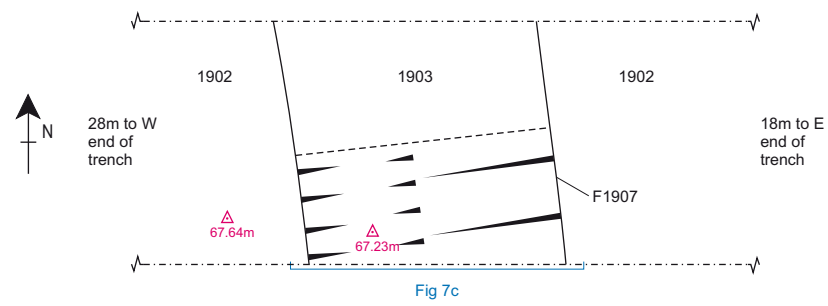
b) Section of F1605 and F1608



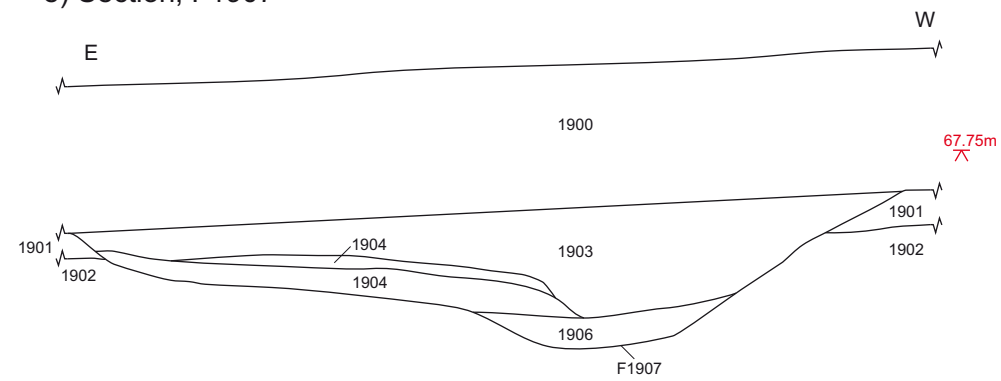
c) Section, Trench 17



d) Plan, Trench 19



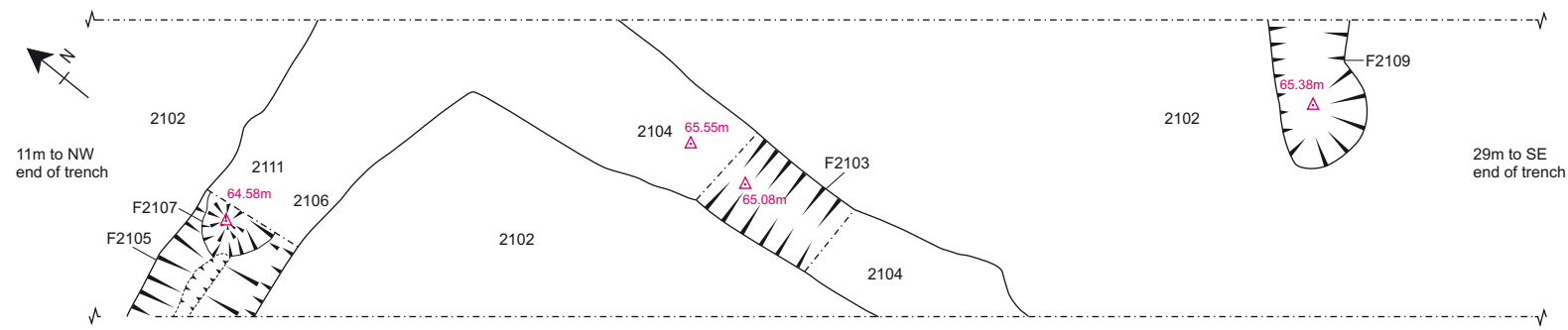
e) Section, F1907



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Land between Knowle Lane
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Fig. 7 Plans and sections,
Trenches 16, 17 and 19



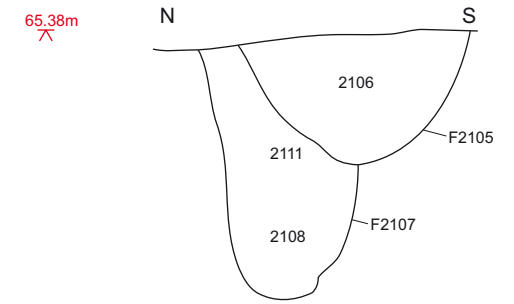
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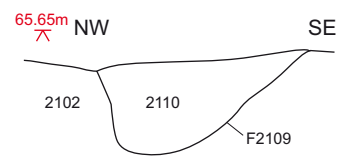
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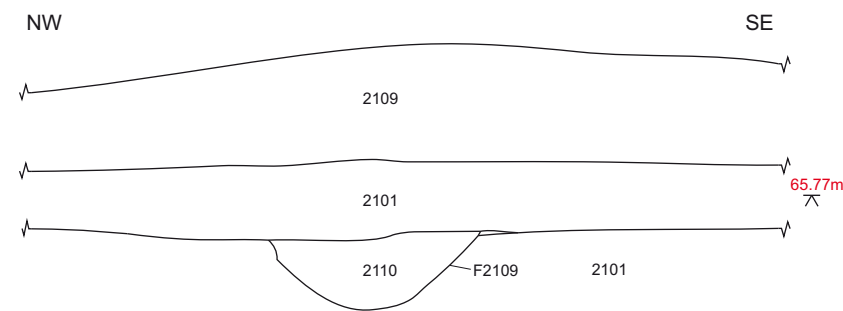
c) Trench 21, Sections of pit F2107 and F2105



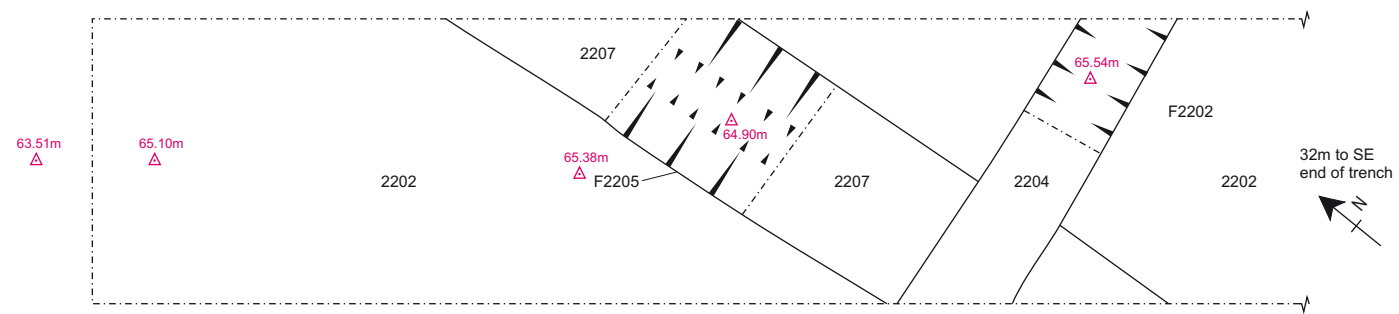
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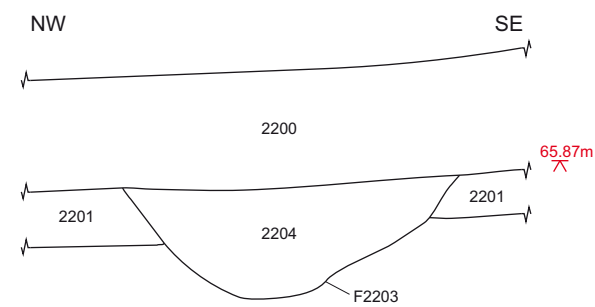
e) Trench 21, Section of pit F2109



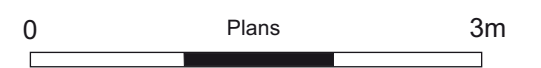
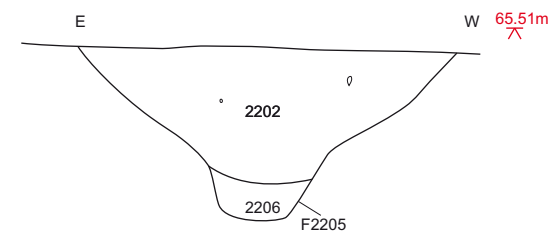
f) Plan, Trench 22



g) Section of ditch F2203



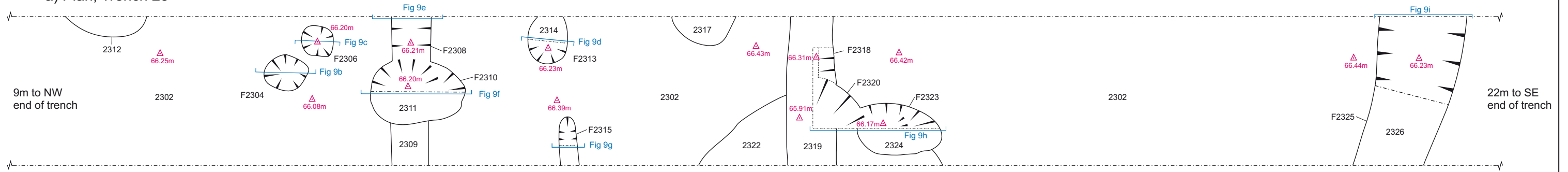
h) Section of ditch F2205



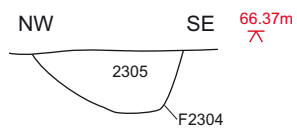
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Land between Knowle Lane
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TITLE
Fig. 8 Plans and sections,
Trenches 21 and 22



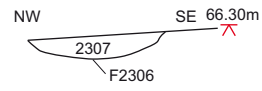
a) Plan, Trench 23



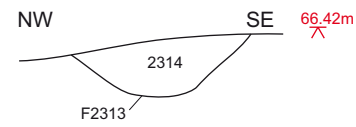
b) Section of pit F2304



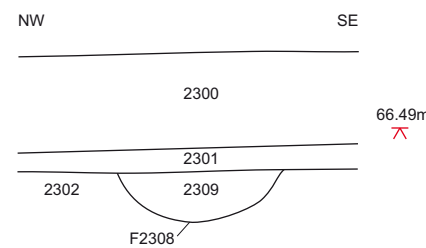
c) Section of pit F2306



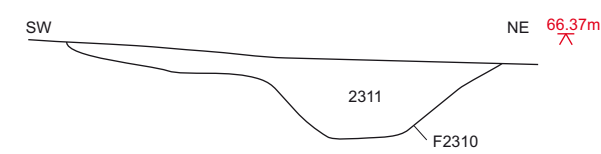
d) Section of pit F2313



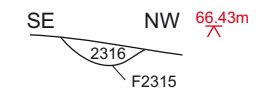
e) Section of ditch F2308



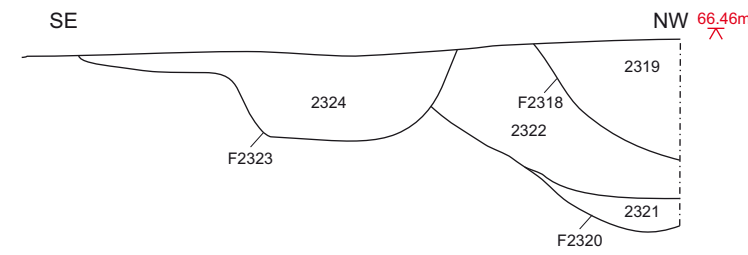
f) Section of pit F2310



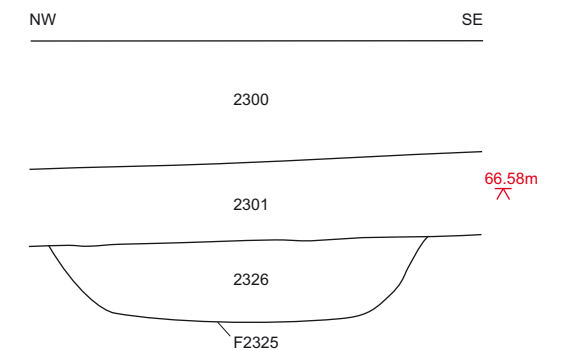
g) Section of ditch F2315



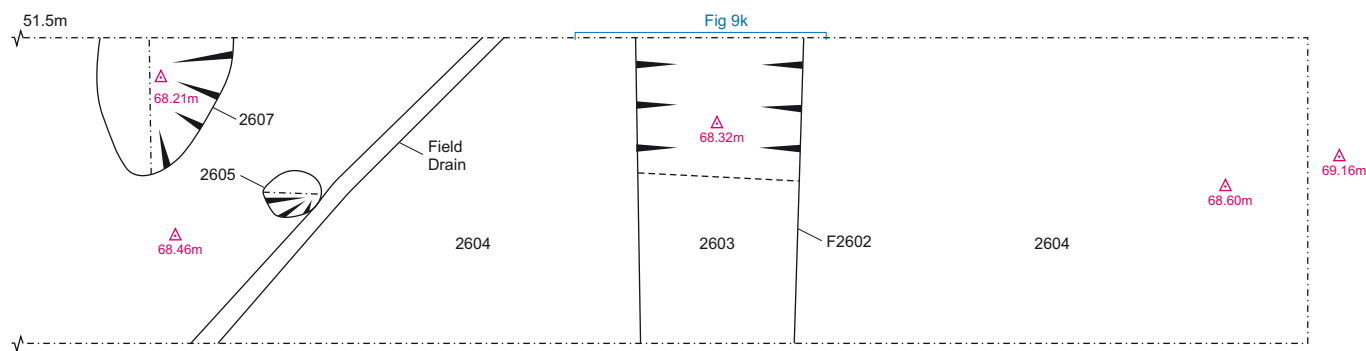
h) Section of features F2323, F2318 and F2320



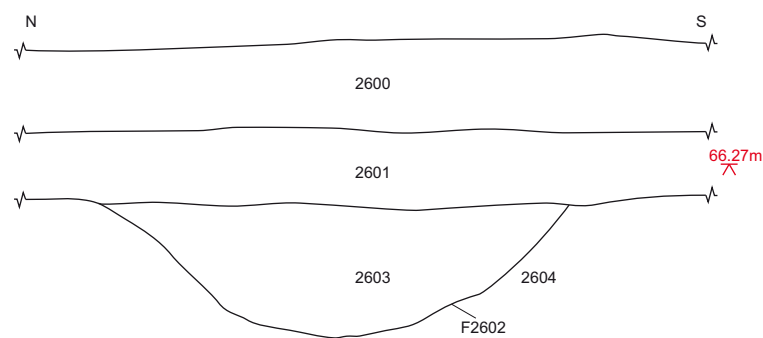
i) Section of ditch F2325



j) Plan, Trench 26



k) Section of ditch F2602

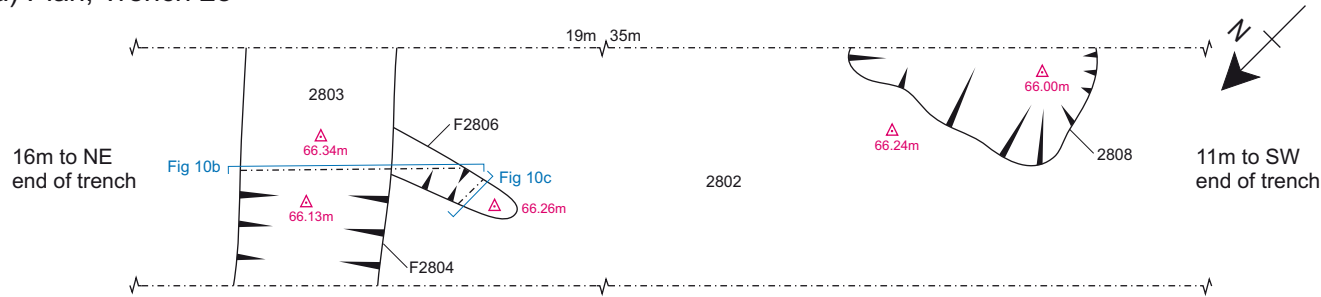


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and Tiverton Road, Cullompton

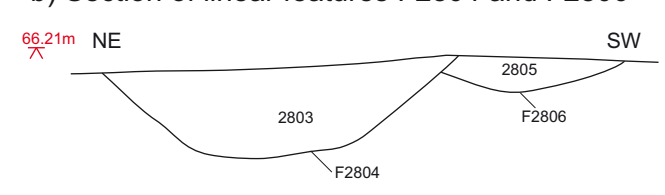
TITLE
Fig. 9 Plans and sections,
Trenches 23 and 26



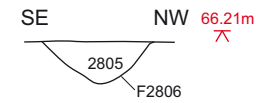
a) Plan, Trench 28



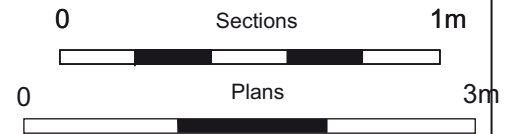
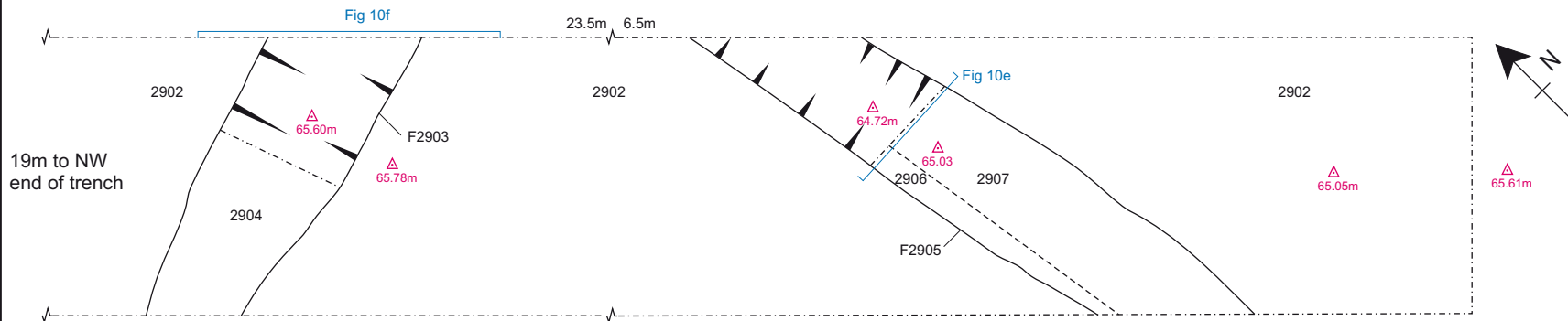
b) Section of linear features F2804 and F2806



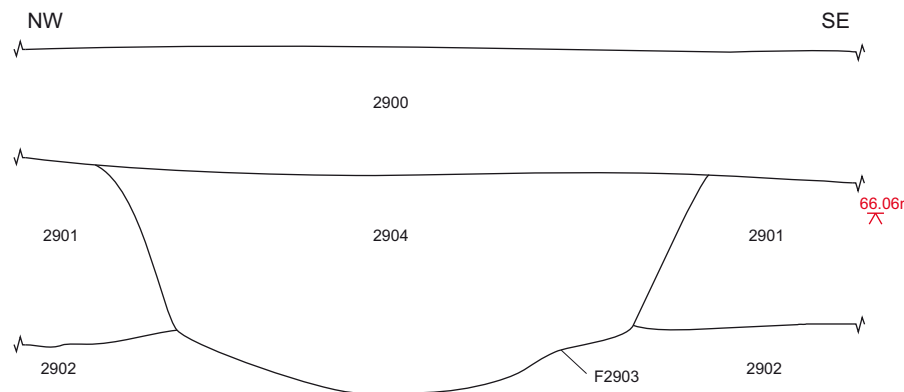
c) Section of linear feature F2806



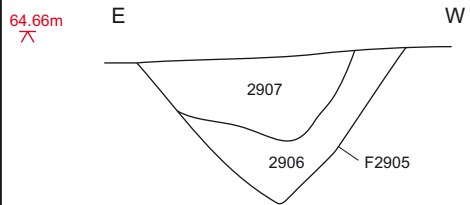
d) Plan, Trench 29



f) Section of linear feature F2903

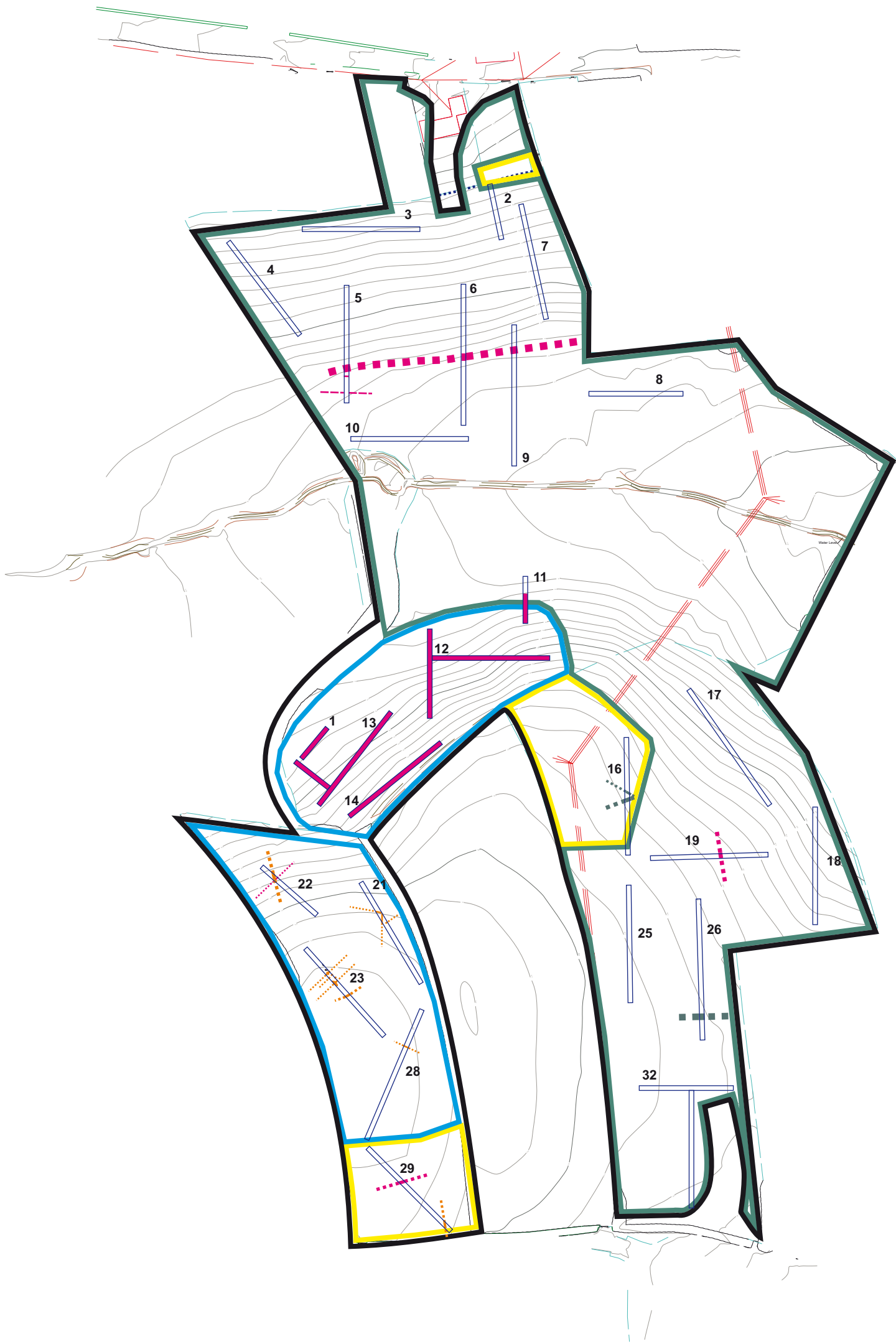


e) Section of linear feature F2905



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Fig. 10 Plans and sections, Trenches 28 and 29





Application area



High archaeological potential area



Course of medieval leat



Medium archaeological potential area



Trench Location and number



Low archaeological potential area



Romano-British features



Post-medieval features and deposits



Undated (medieval or earlier) features



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and Tiverton Road, Cullompton

TITLE
Fig.11 Archaeological potential



Plate 1. General view of site, looking northwest from Trench 17



Plate 2. General view of Trench 12, looking northeast



Plate 3. Trench 16, ditches F1605 and F1608.
View to east (scales 2m and 1m)



Plate 4. Trench 21, ditch F2103.
View to north (scale 1m)



Plate 5. Trench 23, ditch F2305.
View to south (scale 1m)



Plate 6. Trench 23, general view of features.
View to northwest (scale 1m)

Appendix 1:
Descriptions of negative trenches

Trench 2		Length 24m	Width 2m	Alignment NW-SE
Reason for trench and outcome Targeting line of former town leat. No archaeological features or deposits. Access to area to the north not possible in this phase of work				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
200	Mid reddish-brown friable silty-sand with occasional small gravel inclusions	0-0.2m	Topsoil	
201	Mid reddish-brown loose silty-sand with occasional small gravel inclusions	0.2-0.6m	Colluvial subsoil	
202	Mid red loose sand	0.6m +	Natural subsoil	

Trench 3		Length 50m	Width 2m	Alignment E-W
Reason for trench and outcome Targeting linear anomaly interpreted from geophysical survey. Anomaly found to relate to service pipe.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
300	Mid reddish-brown friable silty-sand with occasional small gravel inclusions	0-0.18m	Topsoil	
301	Mid reddish-brown loose silty-sand with occasional small gravel inclusions	0.18-0.65m	Colluvial subsoil	
302	Mid red loose sand	0.65m +	Natural subsoil	

Trench 4		Length 50m	Width 2m	Alignment NW-SE
Reason for trench and outcome Test area of negative geophysical results. No archaeological features.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
400	Dark brown silty-loam	0-0.3m	Topsoil	
401	Mid reddish-brown loose clayey-silt-sand with occasional small gravel inclusions	0.3-0.7m	Colluvial subsoil	
403	Mid greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional gravel inclusions	0.7-0.85m	Buried subsoil	
402	Mid red sandy clay with moderate small gravel inclusions	0.85m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 7		Length 50m	Width 2m	Alignment NNW-SSE
Reason for trench and outcome Test area of negative geophysical results. No archaeological features.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
700	Dark brown silty-loam	0-0.19m	Topsoil	
701	Mid reddish-brown loose clayey-silt-sand with rare small gravel inclusions	0.19-0.37m	Colluvial subsoil	
702	Mid brownish-red silty clay with common sub-angular gravels <0.08m	0.37-0.73m	Colluvium	
703	Mid red clay with gravels	0.73m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 8		Length 40m	Width 2m	Alignment E-W
Reason for trench and outcome Targeting linear anomaly interpreted from geophysical survey. No archaeological features.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
800	Dark reddish-brown sandy-silt with rare small sub-angular gravel inclusions	0-0.2m	Topsoil	
801	Dark greyish-brown soft peat	0.2-0.7m	Peaty alluvial subsoil	
802	Mid red sand and gravels with silty clay	0.7m +	Natural subsoil	

Trench 10		Length 50m	Width 2m	Alignment E-W
Reason for trench and outcome Targeting line of linear anomaly interpreted from geophysical survey. No archaeological features.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
1000	Dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with rare small sub-angular gravel inclusions	0-0.15m	Topsoil	
1001	Mid grey sandy-silt soft clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions	0.15-0.27m	Colluvial subsoil	
1002	Light yellowish-brown sandy-clay	0.27m +	Natural subsoil	

Trench 18		Length 50m	Width 2m	Alignment E-W
Reason for trench and outcome Test area of negative geophysical results. Undated buried soil and no archaeological features exposed.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
1800	Dark brown clay loam with moderate small sub-round gravel inclusions	0-0.32m	Topsoil	
1801	Light brownish-red friable silty-clay with frequent small sub-round gravels	0.32-0.49m	Colluvial subsoil	
1803	Light brownish-yellow silty-clay with rare small sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.49-0.94m	Buried soil	
1802	Light yellow friable clay with occasional small sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.94m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 25		Length 50m	Width 2m	Alignment N-S
Reason for trench and outcome Targeting linear anomaly interpreted from geophysical survey. No archaeological features.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
2500	Dark brown clay loam with moderate small sub-round gravel inclusions	0-0.28m	Topsoil	
2501	Light brownish-red friable silty-clay with frequent small sub-round gravels	0.28-0.42m	Colluvial subsoil	
2502	Mid red sand and gravels with silty clay	0.42m +	Natural subsoil	

Trench 32		Length 90m	Width 2m	Alignment N-S, E-W
Reason for trench and outcome Test area of negative geophysical results. No archaeological features.				
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
3200	Dark brown clay loam with moderate small sub-round gravel inclusions	0-0.4m	Topsoil	
3201	Light brownish-red friable silty-clay with frequent small sub-round gravels	0.4-0.72m	Colluvial subsoil	
3202	Mid red sand and gravels with silty clay	0.72m +	Natural subsoil	

Appendix 2:
Quantification of finds by
material type and context

Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by material type and context (weight is in grams)

Trench Number	Context	Context description	Iron	Copper Alloy	Lead	Slag		Worked Flint/Chert		Mortared Stone		Glass		Clay Pipe		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone	
			no	no	no	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt
Trench 4	400	Topsoil Trench 4																1	70		
<i>Trench 4 Total</i>																		1	70		
Trench 5	500	Topsoil Trench 5										7	1389					5	328		
	505	Fill of ditch F506																1	13		
<i>Trench 5 Total</i>											7	1389					6	341			
Trench 6	601	Subsoil Trench 6																1	18		
<i>Trench 6 Total</i>																		1	18		
Trench 7	701	Subsoil Trench 7										1	11	10	48			15	240	2	98
<i>Trench 7 Total</i>												1	11	10	48			15	240	2	98
Trench 9	900	Topsoil Trench 9																2	45		
<i>Trench 9 Total</i>																		2	45		
Trench 12	1201	Subsoil Trench 12	1																		
	1203	Fill of pit 1204												3	6	2	31	7	21		
	1205	Fill of pit 1206				7	324			2	620			1	1	3	3647				
	1207	Fill of 1208			1	4	112	1	2			1	1	6	12			3	25	1	57
	1209	Fill of pit 1210																2	31		
<i>Trench 12 Total</i>			1		1	11	436	1	2	2	620	1	1	10	19	5	3678	12	77	1	57

Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by material type and context (weight is in grams)

Trench Number	Context	Context description	Iron	Copper Alloy	Lead	Slag		Worked Flint/Chert		Mortared Stone		Glass		Clay Pipe		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone	
			no	no	no	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt
Trench 13	1301	Subsoil Trench 13						1	3												
	1304	Fill of ditch 1303				3	36														
	1308	Fill of pit 1307				5	1552									8	1419	1	7		
	1309	Alluvial layer						2	7												
<i>Trench 13 Total</i>						8	1588	3	10							8	1419	1	7		
Trench 14	1405	Fill of pit 1403				1	100									2	2572				
	1407	Fill of pit 1406		1		5	791									2	2150				
<i>Trench 14 Total</i>				1		6	891									4	4722				
Trench 16	1601	Subsoil Trench 16																1	1		
	1604	Interface layer						1	6												
<i>Trench 16 Total</i>								1	6									1	1		
Trench 17	1701	Subsoil Trench 17																8	80		
	1703	Buried soil						4	32							2	33				
<i>Trench 17 Total</i>								4	32							2	33	8	80		
Trench 19	1903	Fill of ditch 1907	2									2	15	1	1	4	372	25	455	2	27
	1906	Fill of ditch 1907																2	4		
<i>Trench 19 total</i>												2	15	1	1	4	372	27	459	2	27
Trench 22	2204	Fill of ditch 2203						1	1									1	9	1	2
<i>Trench 22 Total</i>								1	1									1	9	1	2

Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by material type and context (weight is in grams)

Trench Number	Context	Context description	Iron	Copper Alloy	Lead	Slag		Worked Flint/Chert		Mortared Stone		Glass		Clay Pipe		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone	
			no	no	no	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt
Trench 23	2309	Fill of ditch 2308																5	16		
	2311	Fill of pit 2310				3	664											9	19		
	2312	Pit feature																2	27		
	2314	Fill of pit 2313																1	1		
	2324	Fill of pit 2323				1	2090											1	84		
<i>Trench 23 Total</i>						4	2754										18	147			
Trench 25	2500	Topsoil Trench 25		2																	
<i>Trench 25 Total</i>				2																	
Trench 32	3200	Topsoil Trench 32	1	1	2																
	3201	Subsoil Trench 32	1		4			1	3												
<i>Trench 32 Total</i>			2	1	6			1	3												
OVERALL TOTAL			5	4	7	29	5669	11	54	2	620	11	1416	21	68	23	10224	93	1494	6	184

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