



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

OF

OLD RYDON LANE NORTH AND LAND ADJACENT TO

NEWCOURT HOUSE, SOUTH EXETER,

DEVON

SX 9580 9040

On behalf of

The Pratt Group & Dukeminster Ltd.

September 2007

REPORT FOR The Pratt Group
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REPORT ISSUED 20th September 2007

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Site Code HTORL 07
JMHS Project No: 1805
Archive Location Exeter Museum
443.2007

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services conducted the first part of an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site, from 19th July until 28th August 2007. Twenty-five trenches, totalling approximately 780 metres in length, were excavated to reveal the underlying natural geology. A standing crop in the west field prevented evaluation of this area, which will be carried out in October 2007.

Known prehistoric activity recorded to the east was seen to extend into this area. A continuation of a known ditch was recorded. Other features including ditches, pits and postholes, although undated, probably are from this period.

An apparent field system located by the geophysical survey would appear to extend into the area and possibly pre-dates 1765. The results of this geophysical survey were also investigated. Anomalies examined proved to be pits containing burnt stone. Also located was a ring ditch and an undated buried land-surface.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The proposed development is situated north and south of Old Rydon Lane and is centred on National Grid Reference SX 9580 9040.

The area north of Old Rydon Lane, known as Pratt Residential Land, extends over 8.74 hectares (21.61 acres) and occupies two fields defined by fences and hedges to the north of Old Rydon Lane in the parish of Heavitree. The two fields are divided by a farm track set at right angles to Old Rydon Lane. The area south of Old Rydon Lane is known as Land adjacent to Newcourt House and is 1.20 hectares (2.96 acres) in extent and is within the parish of Topsham.

North of Old Rydon Lane the boundaries of the most south-westerly field follow Old Rydon Lane to the south-east, the access road to the nursery to the south-west, the edge of fields to the north-west where the employment land is allocated and the farm track to the north-east. The property boundaries of Wynard's Cottage extend from Old Rydon Lane into the southern-central part of the field, while buildings in the north-east corner have been demolished and are marked by traces of a large bonfire. At the time of the site visit the field was under maize stubble.

By contrast the north-eastern of the two fields is under pasture which has been grazed in the recent past. Its margins are congruent with the farm track to the south-west, the edge of a field to the north-west where the employment land is allocated, and part of this same field and the boundaries of Beech Cottage and the Zindalina land to the north-east. The south-eastern edges of the proposed development are congruent with the rear property boundaries of modern houses fronting onto Old Rydon Lane. Two agricultural buildings occupy the south-western corner of the field, but the associated enclosures mapped by the Ordnance Survey in this part of the site no longer survive.

The northern edge of the Land adjacent to Newcourt House is marked by a low wall alongside Old Rydon Lane which forms the parish boundary with Heavitree. The

western side of the proposed development is congruent with the road leading to Newcourt House, while the golf course occupies adjacent land to the south-west. The upper RNSD site lies to the east. The area is under established parkland grass with scattered mature beech trees. There are areas of brambles and scrub, mostly along the edges of the site.

Most of the Pratt Residential Land lies on the Heavitree Breccia with Dawlish Sandstone on its southern edge alongside Old Rydon Lane (Sheet 325, Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales)). The Dawlish Sandstone extends across the Land adjacent to Newcourt House .

1.2 Planning Background

It is the intention to redevelop the land north and south of Old Rydon Lane northwest of the former RNSD Topsham site, for residential use. Due to the potential presence of remains of archaeological interest in the proposal area, Exeter City Council has advised that an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the proposal site should be undertaken. This is in line with PPG 16 and Local Plan Policies.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A desk based assessment of the site has been carried out (JMHS 2006a) along with a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2006). The desk based assessment concluded that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. There is a high potential for prehistoric activity to be found in the area (JMHS 2006a, 46-49). The potential for Roman activity was considered to be low although the character of Roman settlement and land-use away from Topsham Road is poorly understood (*ibid*, 49). The potential for remains of Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval date was assessed as low other than for field boundaries of the medieval and later periods.

The geophysical survey comprised a detailed gradiometer survey over the majority of this site and land to the north and east. Within the eastern modern field of the Pratt Residential Land a possible circular cut feature of 7-8m in diameter alongside an area of unknown magnetic disturbance was located. Further to the east a weak negative linear anomaly may indicate a possible bank of archaeological origin (Stratascan 2006, 7).

Within the west field a number of linear anomalies representing ditches relating to a field system of large fields and smaller 'paddocks' were found. Some pit-like anomalies were present towards the south-east corner of this field. A negative linear anomaly with associated positive linear anomalies through the centre of the field is a ploughed out field boundary of at least post-medieval date.

In the field to the north, outside of this site, an apparent earlier phase of activity is represented by a well-defined rectangular with an incomplete oval enclosure further north and curvilinear features to the west. A linear feature in the extreme north-west of this field appears to align on the west side of the rectangular enclosure. The field system appears to extend into the Land adjacent to Newcourt House although much of the area could not be surveyed due to the presence of scrub.

An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of eleven trenches (1-11 on attached plan) was carried out for an application for a link road (JMHS 2006b). The evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey in that the several ditches were located and very few discrete features (post holes and pits) were present. The lack of finds from the excavated features, within the exception of a flint flake, coupled with the presence of prehistoric flintwork and pottery from the topsoil suggests that the field boundaries are prehistoric. The rectangular enclosure in the field may be of the same date. Where dateable, the finds seem to indicate an early Bronze Age date for the activity. A chert blade core that was found is of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. This may just be a casual loss. A single abraded sherd of Romano-British date was also located.

Evaluation by Exeter Archaeology, on behalf of Persimmon Homes, of the Former Royal Naval Supply Depot Upper Site to the east of the Land adjacent to Newcourt House found significant archaeological remains (Steinmetzer 2007). Probable prehistoric archaeological features were present in a number of trenches across the site, with these occurring in clusters as well as being more localised. In the north-west corner there was a post-pit alignment which has been radiocarbon dated to the early Neolithic period, as well as three curvilinear ditches that might represent hut structures or ring ditches of former barrows. Also present were a number of other linear ditches and gullies associated with either settlement or formalised field/plot divisions. These are expected to continue into the Land adjacent to Newcourt House. The small circular feature revealed by the geophysical survey in the east field of the Pratt Residential site is of a similar size to the possible hut circles or ring ditches found by Exeter Archaeology.

In the south-west corner a ditch containing a large part of a middle Bronze Age pottery vessel was present, as well as adjacent pits and linear features. The only other finds recovered from the site was a small quantity of prehistoric worked flint. More localised prehistoric features were present elsewhere across the site, with these mainly comprising linear features. One ditch is dated to the post-medieval period, as its position equates with a boundary shown on the *c.* 1843 Tithe Map.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

In particular

- To date the apparent field system

- To confirm the results of the geophysical survey in that there appears to be no settlement activity within the fields other than perhaps towards the south-east corner of the western modern field
- To determine the date and character of the circular anomaly and the nearby area of magnetic disturbance

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to Exeter City Council's request a scheme of investigation was designed by JMHS and agreed with Exeter City Council and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and was to involve the excavation of trial trenches across the site (Fig. 1).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999) and the procedures laid down in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

3.2 Methodology

The trenching sample required was to be achieved through the excavation of fifty-nine 30.0m trenches, numbered 12 to 70. These numbers were continuous with those from the earlier evaluation (JMHS 2006b). Contingency was given for further trenches.

Due to the presence of a crop on part of the Pratt Residential Land trenches 12 to 46 could not be excavated. A new timetable of works was drawn up for these trenches in late October 2007.

Trenches 47 to 70 were excavated. The contingency was used to excavate an additional Trench 71 and extend Trenches 63, 55 and 58.

All trenches were 1.5 m wide and were excavated by a 360° tracked 6 ton excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand prior to limited hand excavation of any identified archaeological deposits.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced. The trenches were backfilled after recording.

Mr Andrew Pye of Exeter City Council monitored the work.



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-  Positive Linear Anomaly
-  Magnetic Disturbance of Known Origin
-  Magnetic Disturbance of Unknown Origin
-  Previous Trenches
-  Trenches
-  Pipe or Cable

Figure 1. Site and Trench Location

4 RESULTS

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material.

4.1 Excavation Results

Land north of Old Rydon Lane (Pratt Residential Land)

The natural in the area was sand with small amounts of gravel. It varied in colour from bright orange through orange-brown to yellowish orange (47/03), (48/03), (49/03), (50/03), (51/03), (52/03), (53/03), (54/03), (55/03), (56/03), (57/03), (58/03), (59/03), (60/03) & (71/03).

Above this was a light brown clay-sand subsoil that was flecked with charcoal (47/02), (48/02), (49/02), (50/02), (51/02), (52/02), (53/02), (54/02), (55/02), (56/02), (57/02), (58/02), (59/02), (60/02) & (71/02). It varied in thickness between 0.1m and 0.3m. Two trenches, 53 and 56, located near the centre of the field both recorded an orange-brown clay-sand layer between 0.2 and 0.4m thick between the natural and the subsoil. This layer had the odd charcoal fleck but also displayed a considerable amount of bioturbation (53/04) & (56/04). It would appear that this layer is part of the natural formation, filling a localised hollow in the underlying sand and that the charcoal is present only through root and worm action.

The uppermost layer was a rich dark chocolate brown coloured loam that varied in thickness between 0.3 and 0.6m (47/01), (48/01), (49/01), (50/01), (51/01), (52/01), (53/01), (54/01), (55/01), (56/01), (57/01), (58/01), (59/01), (60/01) & (71/01).

Only four trenches produced evidence for archaeological remains.

Trench 47

This trench was placed to bisect an area of unknown magnetic disturbance recorded during the geophysical survey in 2006.

Between the natural (47/03) and the subsoil (47/02) was a 0.1m thick layer of mid grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks and burnt stone (47/10). This layer sealed three pits cut into the natural.

The first pit [47/04] was sub-circular in plan, at least 1.1m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It had near vertical sides, a flat base and was filled with reddish-grey gritty clay containing large quantities of charcoal and burnt stone (47/05).

The second pit [47/06] was also sub-circular and up to 1.8m across. It was 0.26m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The fill was an orange brown sandy clay containing large quantities of charcoal and burnt stone (47/07).

The third pit [47/08] was again sub-circular and approximately 1.3m in diameter. It was 0.22m deep with stepped sides at approximately 45° and a flat base. It was filled

with an orange-red sandy clay containing large quantities of charcoal and burnt stone (47/09).

Trench 50

This trench was placed to partially bisect an area of unknown magnetic disturbance and what appeared to be a small ring-ditch recorded during the geophysical survey in 2006.

Cut into the natural (50/03) was a pit and both sides of the possible ring-ditch. The pit [50/04] was sub-circular in plan at least 1.47m in diameter and 0.5m deep. It had rounded sides at approximately 60° and a rounded base. It was filled with a dark orange-brown clay-sand (50/05) containing large quantities of charcoal and burnt stone. The compact nature and discolouration of the edges of the cut would suggest that the burning had taken place *in situ* and that the fill is not derived from dumping.

The eastern side of the possible ring-ditch [58/08] was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, it had near vertical sides and a flat base. The fill was a soft orange-brown sand (50/09) with the rare fleck of charcoal.

The western side [58/06] was also 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep. However that is where the similarities cease. It had rounded sides at approximately 60° and a flat base. It was filled with a dark orange-brown clay-sand (50/07) containing large quantities of charcoal and burnt stone.

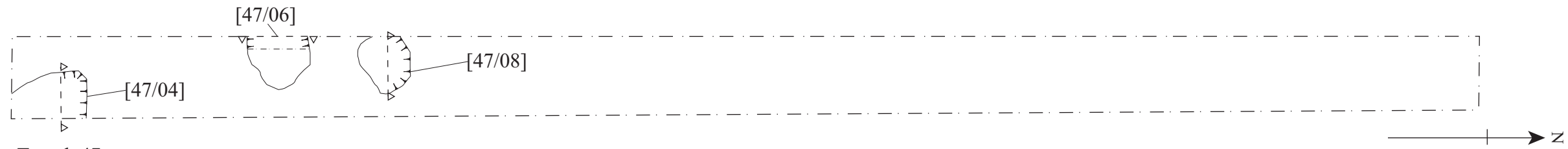
Trench 58

Cut into the natural (58/03) were two pits, both were sealed by the subsoil (58/02). The first pit [58/04] was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.9m by 1.5m at least. It was 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and a rounded base. The fill of this pit was a dark orange-brown clay-sand (58/05) with the rare fleck of charcoal.

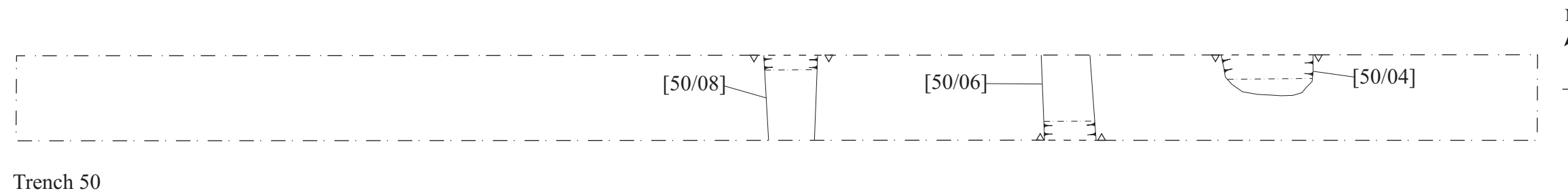
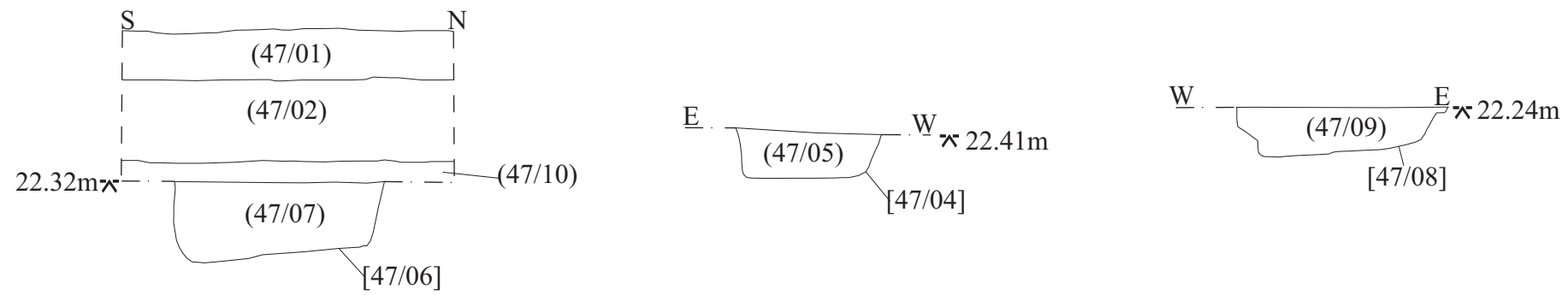
The second pit [58/06] was also roughly circular and approximately 1.8m in diameter. It had shallow sloping sides at approximately 30° and a flat base. It was filled with a very compact black to brown-orange sand (58/07) with large quantities of charcoal and some burnt stone, that appeared packed against the pit sides. Similar to [50/04] the compact nature and discolouration of the edges of the cut would suggest that the burning had taken place *in situ* and that the fill is not derived from dumping.

Trench 71

Between the natural (71/03) and the subsoil (71/02) was a 0.1m thick layer of mid grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks and burnt stone (71/04). This extended approximately 10m along the trench towards the east. It would appear to be the same deposit as recorded in Trench 47 (47/10). When removed no features were seen to be beneath it.



Trench 47



Trench 50

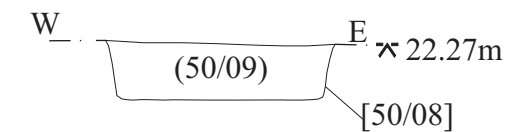
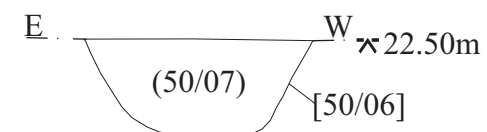
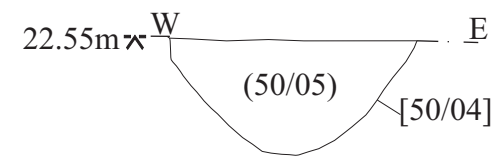


Figure 2. Trenches 47 and 50 Plans and Sections

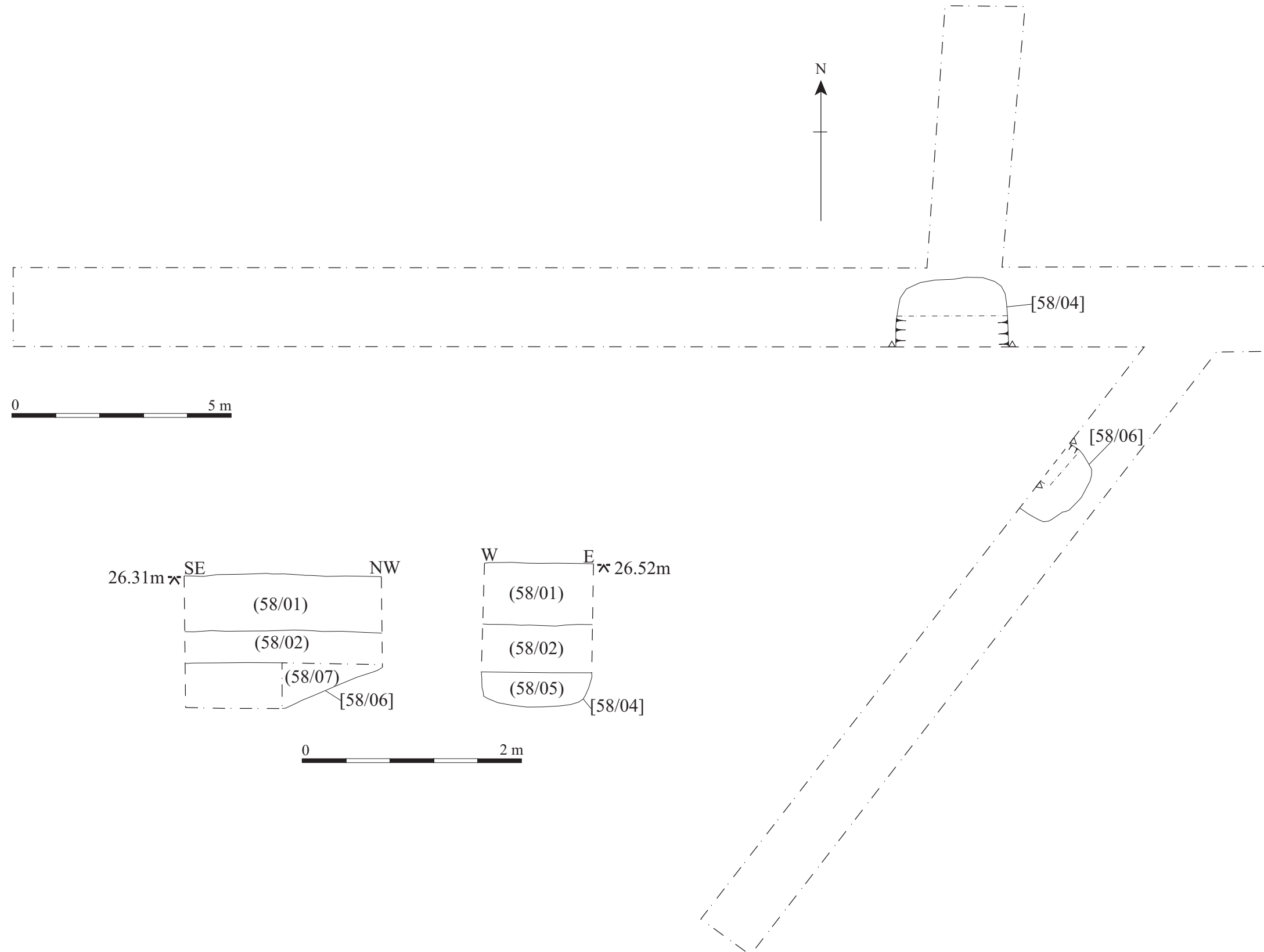


Figure 3. Trench 58 Plan and Sections

Land south of Old Rydon Lane (Land adjacent to Newcourt House)

The natural in the area was sand with small amounts of gravel. It varied in colour from bright orange through orange-brown to orange-red (61/03), (62/03), (63/03), (64/03), (65/13), (66/03), (67/05), (68/03), (69/03) & (70/03).

Above this was a light brown clay-sand subsoil that was flecked with charcoal (61/02), (62/02), (63/02), (64/02), (65/12), (66/02), (67/04), (68/02), (69/02) & (70/02). It varied in thickness between 0.11m and 0.3m.

The upper most layer was a rich dark brown loam that varied in thickness between 0.1 and 0.5m (61/01), (62/01), (63/01), (64/01), (65/11), (66/01), (67/03), (68/01), (69/01) & (70/01).

All but one trench recorded archaeological features.

Trench 61

Within the trench were located 4 post holes, a pit and a ditch. The first post hole [61/06] was 0.09m in diameter, 0.08m deep and filled with a grey sandy clay (61/10). The second post hole [61/07] was 0.14m in diameter, 0.07m deep and filled with a grey sandy clay (61/13). The third post hole [61/08] was 0.09m in diameter, 0.06m deep and filled with a grey sandy clay (61/14) flecked with charcoal. The fourth post hole [61/09] was 0.07m in diameter, 0.06m deep and filled with a grey sandy clay (61/15) flecked with charcoal. These are all close to each other and it is possible that they form part of the same structure.

The pit [61/11] appeared sub-circular or oval in plan with steep V-cut sides in profile. It was 0.4m wide, at least 1.3m long and 0.4m deep. This was filled with a grey sandy clay flecked with charcoal (61/12). It is possible that this is a ditch terminal.

The ditch [61/04] was aligned north-west to south-east and was 0.5m wide, at least 1.8m long and 0.3m deep. It was U-shaped in profile and filled with a brown-orange clay-sand (61/05) with charcoal flecks.

Trench 63

This trench located a ditch, a posthole and two pits. The ditch [63/04] was aligned roughly east to west and was 1.8m wide. It was 0.6m deep with a steep 60° side on the north and a shallower 45° side to the southern edge. The fill of this ditch was a loose grey-brown sandy clay (63/05) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal.

The post hole [63/06] was circular in plan, approximately 0.31m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a grey-brown sandy clay (63/07) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal.

The first pit [63/08] was oval in plan, 0.8m wide and at least 0.85m long. It was 0.2m deep and filled with grey-brown sandy clay (63/09) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal. The second pit [63/10] appeared to be circular in plan and 1.9m in diameter. It was 0.4m deep with a steep 60° side on the north and a shallower 45° side to the

southern edge. It was filled with a grey-brown sandy clay (63/11) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal. It is possible that this pit could actually be a terminal of a ditch.

Trench 64

This trench located two pits, one small, one much larger and a ditch cut in to the natural (64/03). The smaller of the two pits [64/12] was roughly circular in plan with a diameter of 0.98m. It was filled with a light cream-brown sandy silt with approximately 5% gravel. It was not excavated.

The larger pit [64/06] was at least 5m in length and 1.3m wide. It had very shallow sloping sides and was 0.4m deep. The lowest fill was reddish brown sandy clay with 5% small stones (64/05) that was 0.18m thick. Above this was a layer of stone in a matrix of black-brown sandy clay (64/04) that was 0.06m thick. Above this was another layer 3m wide and concentrated in the centre of the pit, it was a reddish yellow-brown sandy clay (64/07) up to 0.16m thick.

Cutting pit [64/06] on its northern edge was a ditch [64/10]. This ditch was 1.3m deep and 0.6m wide. It was cut from the subsoil (64/02) level. The lowest fill of the ditch was a mid orange-brown sandy clay 0.25m thick (64/09) with 5% small stones and charcoal flecks. Above this the upper fill was a yellowish brown sandy clay (64/08) with 10% gravel that was 0.35m thick. This ditch was aligned roughly north-west to south-east.

Trench 65

Cut into the natural (65/13) were two ditches, a shallow linear feature and two pits. The first ditch [65/01] was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and was 1.9m wide. It was 0.3m deep with steep 60° sides and a flat base. The fill was a grey-orange sandy clay (65/02) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal. The second ditch [65/09] was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and was 1.25m wide. It was 0.25m deep with 60° sides and a flat base. The fill was a grey-orange sandy clay (65/10) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal.

The shallow linear feature [65/03] was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and was 2m wide. It was 0.05m deep with 45° sides and a flat base. The fill was a grey-orange sandy clay (65/04) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal.

The first pit [65/05] was sub-circular in plan and 0.9m wide. It was 0.15m deep with 30° sides and a rounded base. The fill was a grey-orange sandy clay (65/06) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal. The second pit [65/07] was sub-circular in plan and 0.8m wide. It was 0.25m deep with 60° sides and a flat base. The fill was a grey-orange sandy clay (65/08) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal.

Trench 66

Cut into the natural (66/03) was a series of features at the north-western end of the trench. The area appeared at first inspection to be oval and well over 1.8m wide. A section was excavated through the feature. This revealed a posthole and a linear gully.

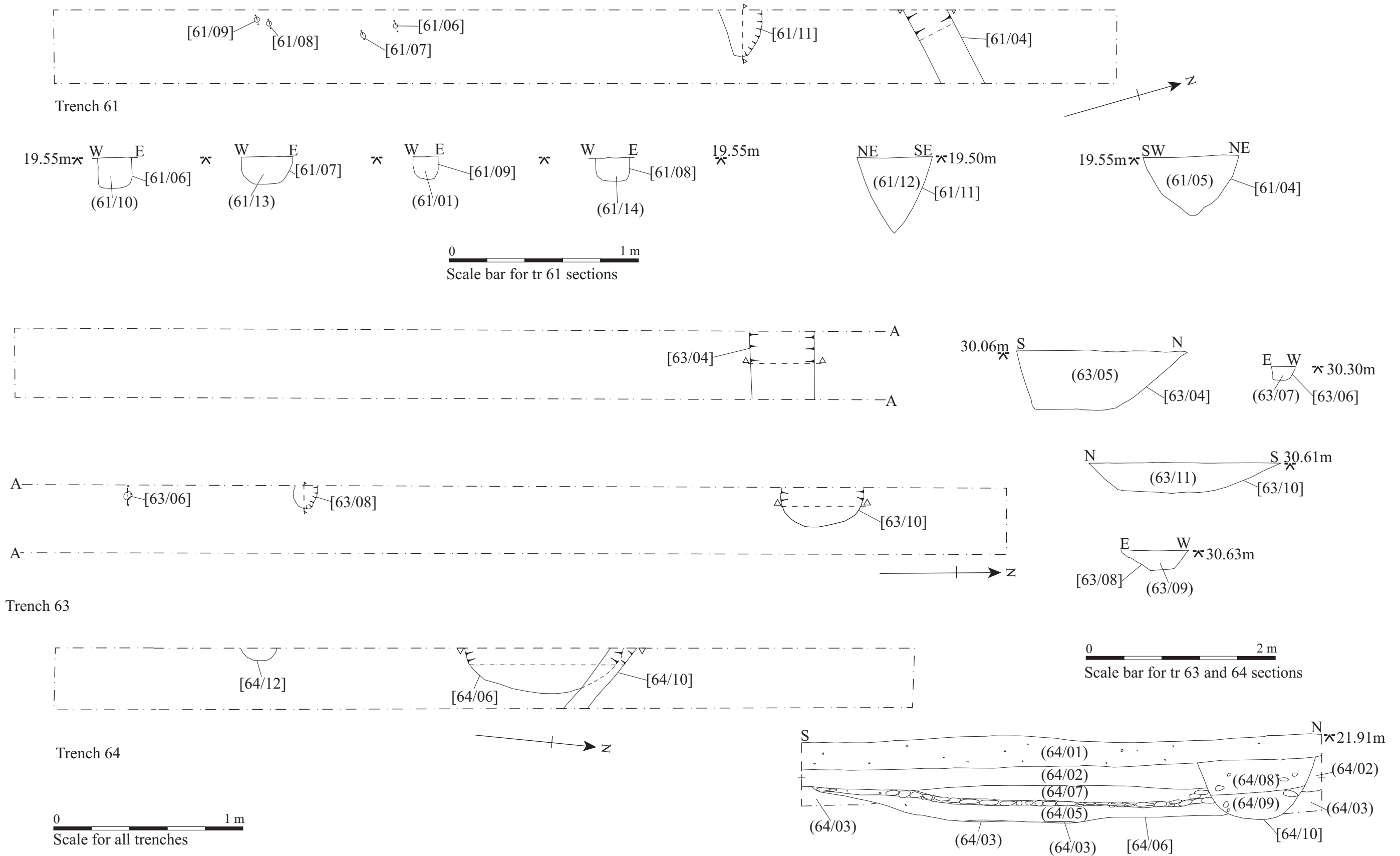
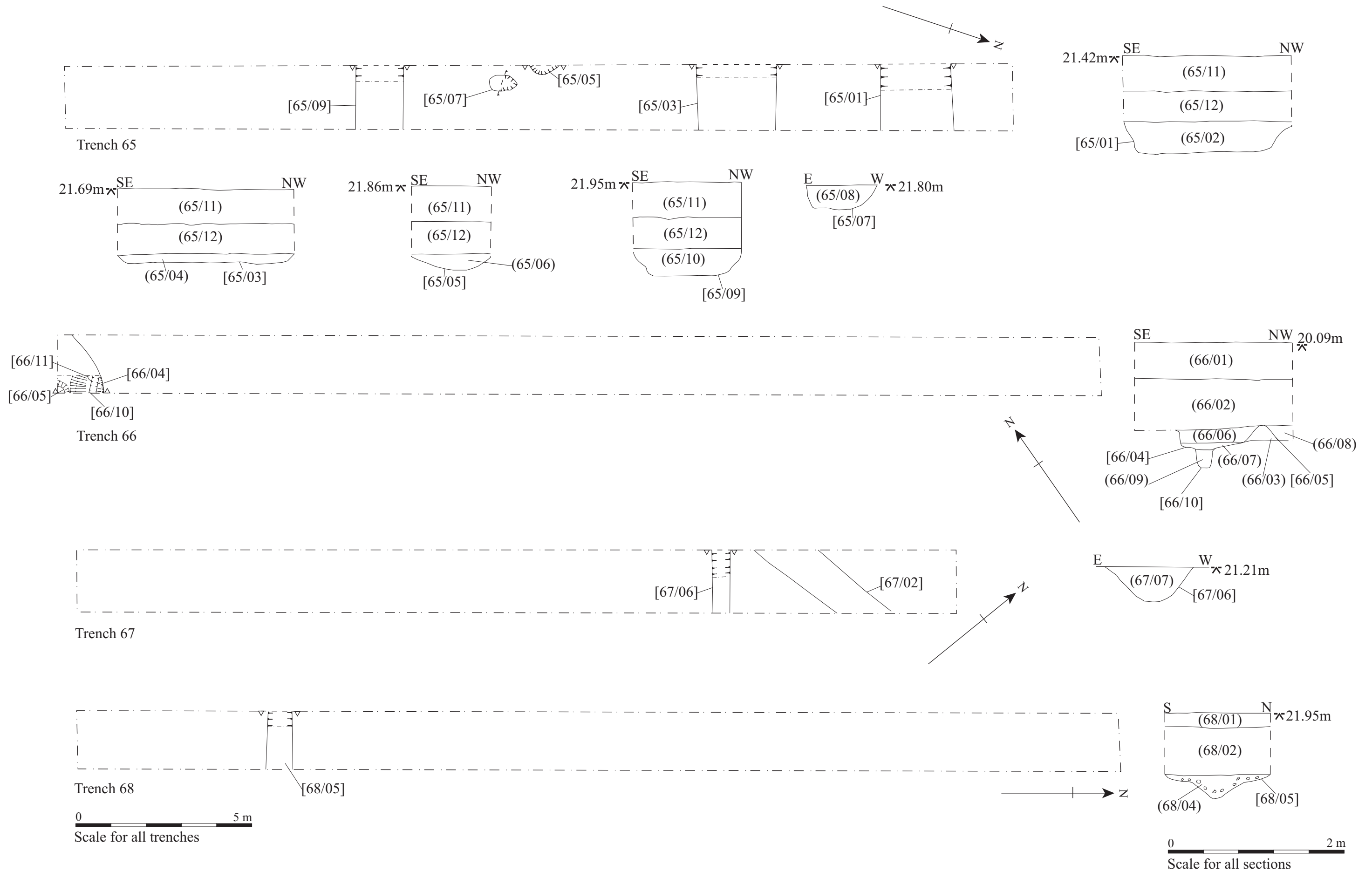


Figure 4. Trenches 61, 63 and 64 Plans and Sections



Figures 5. Trenches 65, 66, 67 and 68 Plans and Sections

The posthole [66/05] was circular approximately 0.4m in diameter. It was not fully excavated but at least 0.2m deep. This was filled with an upper fill of dark brown-grey clay-sand (66/08) that was 0.2m thick and an excavated lower fill of pale brown-grey clay-sand (66/13).

The gully [66/04] was 0.8m wide at the top with near vertical sides for 0.2m before flattening out. A 0.2m wide and 0.22m deep slot [66/10] was then cut into this. The fill of this slot was a pale grey-brown sand (66/09). Above this in the gully was a 0.06m thick layer of brown-grey clayey sand (66/07) with the odd fleck of charcoal. Over this was a firm dark grey clay-sand flecked with charcoal (66/06) that was 0.18m thick. Cut to the north side of the slot was a posthole [66/11]. This was circular 0.2m in diameter, not fully excavated but filled with a pale grey clay-sand flecked with charcoal (66/12). The posthole and gully appeared contemporary.

This would appear to be part of a structure. It would seem likely that the posthole [66/11] would hold an upright post while the slot [66/10] would accommodate wooden planking attached to the post. Posthole [66/11] also appears to be set at a change of angle of the proposed planking. The other posthole [66/05] would appear to be set inside this proposed structure.

Trench 67

Cut into the natural (67/05) were two ditches. The first ditch [67/02] was aligned roughly east to west and was 1.5m wide. It was unexcavated and contained a grey-orange sandy clay fill (67/01) with stones and the odd fleck of charcoal.

The second ditch [67/06] was aligned roughly north-west to south-east and was 0.5m wide. It was 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill was a grey sandy clay (67/07) that contained the odd fleck of charcoal.

Trench 68

A ditch [68/05] was cut into the natural (68/03). This ditch was aligned roughly east to west. It was 0.6m wide, 0.25m deep with a V-shaped profile and a slightly rounded base. This was filled with a red-grey sandy clay (68/04) flecked with charcoal.

Trench 69

Cut into the natural (69/03) was a pit, nine postholes and a ditch. The pit was unrecorded due to flooding of the trench, but appeared roughly circular in plan and well over 1.5m in diameter. It was filled with a dark grey sandy clay.

Seven postholes [69/05] to [69/13] were congregated to the south-eastern end of the trench, although no distinct pattern was noticeable. Four of these postholes were sampled. The similarities of the fill probably indicate a contemporary date.

The other two postholes [69/14] and [69/15] were located towards the north-western end of the trench, near a spread of stone (69/16). This spread was roughly oval in plan and at least 1.5m wide.

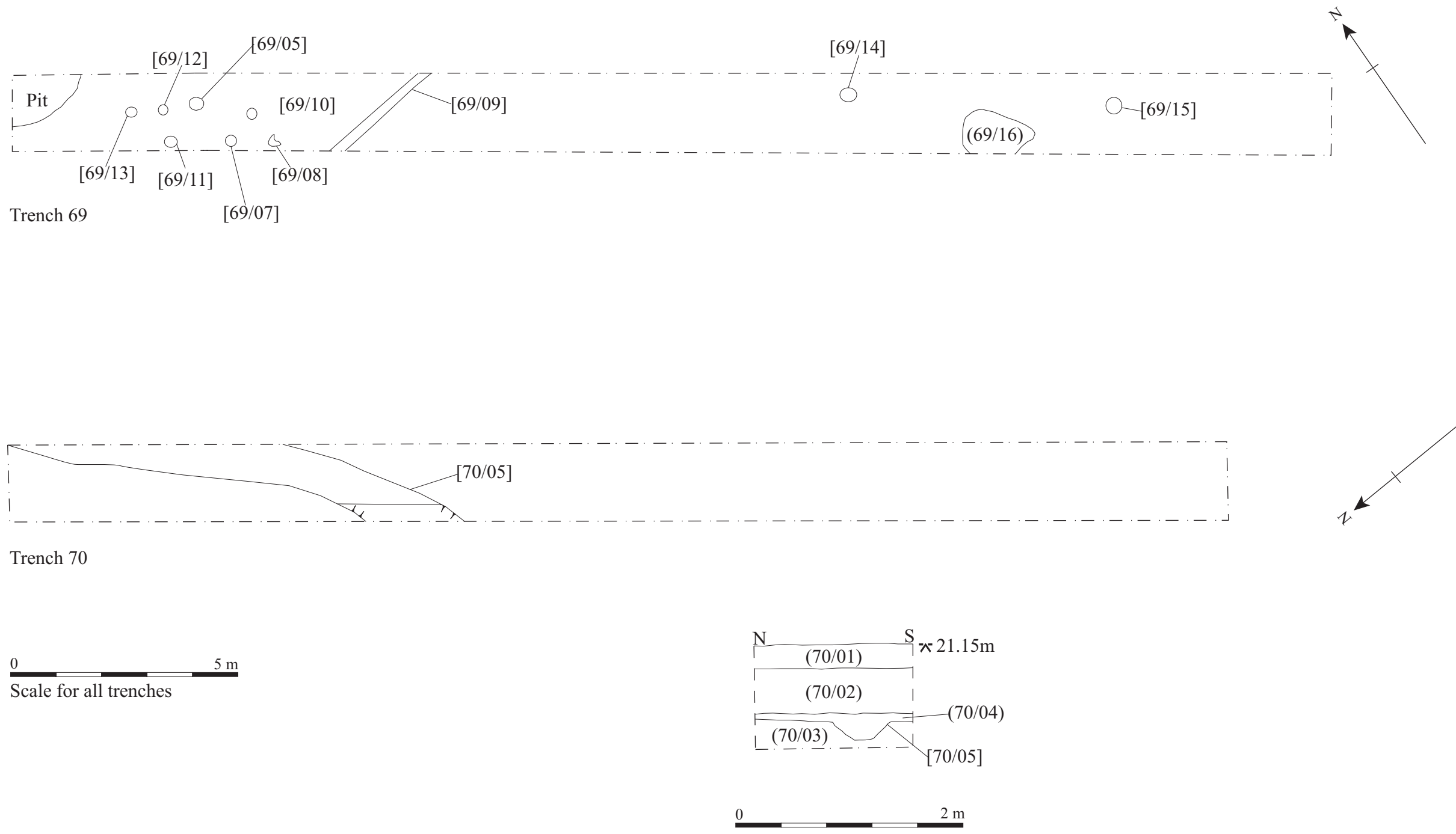


Figure 6. Trenches 69 and 70 Plans and Section

The postholes were as follows:

Posthole	Diameter	Depth	Fill
69/05	0.42m	0.2m	light grey sandy clay (69/04)
69/07	0.32m	0.09m	light grey sandy clay (69/06)
69/08	0.3m	0.1m	light grey sandy clay
69/10	0.4m	n/a	light grey sandy clay
69/11	0.4m	n/a	light grey sandy clay
69/12	0.35m	n/a	light grey sandy clay
69/13	0.4m	0.2m	light grey sandy clay
69/14	0.5m	n/a	brown-grey sandy clay
69/15	0.55m	n/a	brown-grey sandy clay

The ditch [69/09] was aligned roughly east to west, was over 2m long and 0.3m wide. It was not excavated, but was filled with a light yellow-red sandy clay.

Trench 70

Cut into the natural (70/03) was a curvilinear ditch [70/05]. It was over 7m long, 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with grey-brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal (70/04) that contained sherds of glass.

4.2 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The excavation of the trenches took place during periods of dry sunny weather, apart from one or two days of extremely heavy rain. This rain affected Trenches 64, 68 and 69 most. In fact the features within Trench 64 were flooded a one point making excavation and observation very difficult.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery (by Paul Blinkhorn)

The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds with a total weight of 271g. It was all post-medieval, apart from two late medieval sherds. The range of pottery types present indicate that there was more or less unbroken activity at the site from the late medieval period to the present day, although much of the medieval and early post-medieval material was redeposited in later contexts.

The following fabrics were noted:

MIC: *Micaceous coarsewares*. From a variety of local sources, particularly St. Germans. 15th – 17th century. 1 sherd, 30g.

DON: *Donyatt Wares*. Wide range of medieval and post-medieval earthenwares with varying quantities of flint, quartz, limestone and iron ore. 13th – 18th century. 2 sherds, 45g

GS: *German Stonewares*. AD1480+. A range of hard, grey, salt-glazed fabrics produced at numerous sites in the Rhineland and beyond (cf Gaimster 1997). 1 sherd, 25g.

NDGT: *North Devon Gravel-tempered wares*. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 2mm. 16th–19th century (McCarthy And Brooks 1988, 467). 1 sherd, 6g.

GRE: *Red Earthenwares*: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 2 sherds, 26g.

RSE: *Slipped Earthenwares*: As red earthenware, although decorated with geometric designs in a cream-coloured slip. 17th–18th century. 1 sherd, 19g.

WEST: *Westerwald/Cologne stoneware* German import (Gaimster 1997). Hard, dense white fabric, usually decorated with cobalt blue slip. Later examples can have manganese purple slip. The ware was first produced c.1600 and is still in production today. 2 sherds, 11g.

PORC: *Porcelain*: Hard white pottery with blue or polychrome decoration, imported in quantity from China from around 1650. British wares from around 1745 onwards. 1 sherd, 7g.

SLIP: *Staffordshire-type Trailed Slipware*. AD1650-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small bowls and mugs etc are known. 1 sherd, 8g.

ES: *English Stoneware*: White/grey stoneware with a white salt glaze. Made at numerous centres, such as Staffordshire, London and Nottingham, from the later 17th century onwards, in a wide range of utilitarian forms (Crossley 1990). 1 sherd, 33g.

PRL: *Pearlware*. Early white earthenware with a blue-tinged glazed. 1770+. 1 sherd, 4g.

MISC: *Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares*. Mass-produced white earthenwares, flowerpots, etc. 7 sherds, 57g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Tr	Cntxt	MIC		GS		DON		NDGT		GRE		RSE		WEST		PORC		SLIP		ES		PRL		19th		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
47	1	1	30			1	2																			17thC
48	1			1	25			1	6															1	12	19thC
50	1									1	1															M16thC
54	1																							1	4	19thC
57	1													1	1									2	3	19thC
58	1																							1	4	19thC
59	1																							1	29	19thC
68	1													1	10											17thC
69	1																	1	8	1	33			1	5	19thC
70	1															1	7						1	4		L18thC
71	1					1	43			1	25	1	19													17thC
	Total	1	30	1	25	2	45	1	6	2	26	1	19	2	11	1	7	1	8	1	33	1	4	7	57	

5.2 Flint (By Hugo Lamdin-Whymark)

A single flint flake was recovered from topsoil in Evaluation Trench 48. The flake is in poor condition, exhibiting extensive post-depositional edge-damage. The flint flake was struck from a single-platform flake core using hard-hammer percussion. The platform-edge exhibits slight abrasion and on the dorsal surface the regular scars of four previous flake removals are present. These attributes suggest a careful and precise reduction strategy. It is not possible to date individual flint artefacts with any degree of precision, but a broad Mesolithic or Neolithic date is most probable.

5.3 Environmental Remains

Bulk soil samples were taken from ditch [50/06] and from pits [47/06], [50/04] and [58/06]. The samples were processed by JMHS staff using standard methods of flotation. The resulting flots were recovered on a stack of sieves with a minimum mesh size of 300 microns.

Sample	Context	Sample Size	Charcoal	Charred Plant Remains
1	47/07	20 L	+ occasional small fragments	nil
2	47/07	20 L	+ occasional small fragments	nil
4	50/05	40 L	+ occasional medium fragments	present
5	50/07	20 L	+ occasional small fragments	present
6	50/07	20 L	+ occasional small fragments	present
10	58/07	40 L	+ occasional small fragments	present

Further analysis will be carried out by Dr. Mark Robinson of Oxford University Environmental Archaeological Unit.

6 DISCUSSION

Land north of Old Rydon Lane (Pratt Residential Land)

There would appear to be two discrete areas of activity. The first centred on Trenches 47, 50 and 71, the other in the vicinity of Trench 58.

Both Trenches 47 and 50 were placed to partially bisect an area of unknown magnetic disturbance recorded during the geophysical survey in 2006 (Stratascan 2006). Trench 50 was also aligned to sample what appeared to be a small ring-ditch, also first recorded in 2006. Trench 71 was placed to try to define the spread of the buried land surface (47/10) recorded in Trench 47.

The pits recorded in Trenches 47 and 50 all contained large quantities of burnt stone. A sizable quantity of burnt stone was also present in the buried land surfaces (47/10) and (71/04). It is probable that it is this spread of burnt stone is responsible for the detected magnet anomaly.

At least one of the pits in this area displayed signs of material being burnt within it as opposed to dumping. This is also seen within one pit in Trench 58 at the eastern edge

of the field. This was not picked up by the geophysics survey. This can only be explained by the absence of a preserved land surface.

It is probable that the pits [47/04], [47/06] & [47/08] were truncated by ploughing in antiquity. This would explain the spread of burnt stone within the old land surface. This land surface does not survive in the vicinity of Trench 50, but it is likely that the features in this trench were also subject to the same truncation.

The possible ring-ditch was located during the evaluation however its identification as such is in question. The position of Trench 50 allowed the ditch to be sampled in two places, one on the west and one on the east. These produced significant differences in profile and fill, although basic dimensions were the same.

It is possible that a later pit containing burnt material had truncated the ditch, but there was no direct evidence for this.

No central feature was noted associated with this possible ring-ditch.

Land south of Old Rydon Lane (Land adjacent to Newcourt House)

Trenches 63 and 64 were placed specifically to locate two ditches known in the opposite field that had been recorded by a previous evaluation (Steinmetzer 2007). These ditches were aligned roughly east to west. Ditch 2914 from this evaluation would appear to correspond to ditch [63/04].

Ditch 2906 of the earlier 2007 evaluation (Steinmetzer) may also have extended into the site. It would appear from its alignment to be in the same area as the pit [64/06] and ditch [64/10] recorded in Trench 64. Unfortunately this trench was subject to flooding and distinguishing the features was difficult. It is possible that ditch 2906 did not extend this far, but it is equally possible that it was cut by the features recorded in Trench 64. Certainly pit [64/06] was far too wide to be considered the ditch itself and ditch [64/10] was on a different alignment.

To the south of the area where three ditches [67/06], [68/05] and [69/09] aligned east to west. They do not correspond to known historic field systems, but may well be contemporary with other ditches of the same alignment.

Trenches 61, 64 and 67 located ditches [61/04], [61/11], [64/10] and [67/06] aligned north-west to south-east. These ditches are on a similar alignment to the apparent field system recorded during the geophysical survey to the north of Old Rydon Lane (Stratascan 2006). It is possible that this field system extends in to this area, and may possibly indicate that it pre-dates Old Rydon Lane as a road. This road was marked on the 1813 East Wonford Tithe Map and also partially appears on Benjamin Doon's map of 1765. Ditches of a similar alignment recorded on land adjacent were dated to the post medieval period (Steinmetzer 2007).

The pottery recovered is probably from manuring and indicates activity from the mid 16th century.

The linear features recorded in Trench 65 aligned north-east to south-west were undated. Ones on similar alignments in the area have been considered to be prehistoric (Steinmetzer 2007).

The other pits and postholes recorded during this evaluation are all undated. Those with in Trench 61 would appear to form an arc or segment of a circular feature. The relationship of those with Trench 69 is less clear. It is probable that these are also of a prehistoric date.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The prehistoric activity recorded in early 2007 (Steinmetzer) to the east of the site was seen to extend into this area, with the continuation of at least one known feature. Other features, although undated, are also likely to date to this period.

The apparent field system located by the geophysical survey was not sampled at this stage, however it would appear to extend to the south and possibly pre dates 1765.

The evaluation confirmed some of the results of the geophysical survey. The area of unknown magnetic disturbance, marked K on figure 15 of the report (Stratascan 2006), would appear to be related to the burnt stone that was present in the buried land surfaces (47/10) and (71/04).

The circular anomaly, marked as J on figure 15 of the report (Stratascan 2006), was located. If it was a continuous feature is unknown, if it was the fill appears to vary considerably. As no central feature was present, it is unlikely to be a barrow. It could be a series of pits.

The negative linear anomaly, marked as I on figure 15 of the report (Stratascan 2006), was not located by the evaluation. Trench 55 was extended for this purpose. It is possible that this was a natural phenomenon as just to the west were the differing natural deposits (53/04) and (56/04).

The survey failed to pick up the pits in the eastern portion of the field [58/04] and [58/06], even though one pit contain large quantities of burnt stone.

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APPENDIX – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 47				1.5	30		
47/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.4	1.6	30	–	–
47/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.2	1.6	30	–	–
47/03	Layer	Orange sand	N/a	1.6	30	–	–
47/04	Cut	Sub - circular	0.2	1.08	1.1	–	–
47/05	Fill	Red/Grey Clay. Large inclusions	0.2	1.08	1.1	–	–
47/06	Cut	Wide linear cut	0.26	1.45	1.8	–	–
47/07	Fill	Orange/brown clay	0.26	1.45	1.8	–	–
47/08	Cut	Large irregular pit	0.22	1.3	1.3	–	–
47/09	Fill	Orange/red sandy loam	0.22	1.3	1.3	–	–
47/10	Layer	Mid grey sandy caly	0.1	1.6	15-20	–	–
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 48				1.6	30		
48/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.55	1.6	30	–	–
48/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.25	1.6	30	–	–
48/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	–	–
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 49				1.6	30		
49/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.4/ 0.5	1.6	30	–	–

49/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.1-0.2	1.6	30	-	-
49/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 50				1.6	30		
50/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.6	1.6	30	-	-
50/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.3	1.6	30	-	-
50/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
50/04	Cut	irregular	0.5	1.4	1.47	-	-
50/05	Fill	Brown/orangesandy loam	0.5	1.4	1.47	-	-
50/06	Cut	Linear, poss Ditch	0.4	1.3	1.8	-	-
50/07	Fill	Brown sandy loam	0.4	1.3	1.8	-	-
50/08	Cut	rectangular	0.4	1.3		-	-
50/09	Fill	Orange/ brown sand loam	0.4	1.3		-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 51				1.6	30		
51/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.55	1.6	30	-	-
51/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.25	1.6	30	-	-
51/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 52				1.6	30		
52/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.6	1.6	30	-	-

52/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.3	1.6	30	-	-
52/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 53				1.6	30		
53/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.5	1.6	30	-	-
53/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.2	1.6	30	-	-
53/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
53/04	Layer	Orange /brown Clay sand natural	0.2	1.6	15	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 54				1.6	30		
54/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.55	1.6	30	-	-
54/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.25	1.6	30	-	-
54/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 55				1.6	30		
55/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.5	1.6	30	-	-
55/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.2	1.6	30	-	-
55/03	Layer	Orange sand/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date

Trench 56				1.6	30		
56/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.5	1.6	30	–	–
56/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.2	1.6	30	–	–
56/03	Layer	Orange sand gravel/ Natural	N/a	1.6	30	–	–
56/04	Layer	Orange /brown Clay sand + charcoal natural	0.4	1.6	15	–	–
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 57				1.6	30		
57/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.6	1.6	30	–	–
57/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.3	1.6	30	–	–
57/03	Layer	orange brown sand Natural	N/a	1.6	30	–	–
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 58				1.6	30		
58/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.3	1.6	30	–	–
58/02	Layer	Subsoil, light orange brown, clay sand	0.1	1.6	30	–	–
58/03	Layer	orange sand Natural	N/a	1.6	30	–	–
58/04	Cut	subcircular/ irregular pet	0.3	1.5	0.9	–	–
58/05	Fill	drak brown orange sandy loam	0.3	1.5	0.9	–	–

58/06	Cut	circular/ irregular ditch	0.3	0.9	1.8	burnt material	–
58/07	Fill	blak brown orange burnt stones sand	0.3	0.9	1.8	burnt material	–
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 59				1.6	30		
59/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.55	1.6	30	–	–
59/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.25	1.6	30	–	–
59/03	Layer	yellow to orange sand Natural	N/a	1.6	30	–	–
59/04	Layer	orange brown clay sand	0.4	1.6	30	–	–
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 60				1.6	30		
60/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.6	1.6	30	–	–
60/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.3	1.6	30	–	–
60/03	Layer	pale orange sand natural	N/a	1.6	30	–	–

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 61							
61/01	Layer	Top soil drak brown loam	0.5	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
61/02	Layer	brown orange sandy loam	0.11	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
61/03	Layer	orange sandy natural	N/a	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
61/04	Cut	Linear	0.3	0.5	2	-	-
61/05	Fill	brown orange sandy gravelly loam	0.3	0.5	2	-	-
61/06	cut	circular post hole	0.06	0.08	-	-	-
61/07	cut	cicular post hole	0.09	0.13	-	-	-
61/08	cut	cicular post hole	0.08	0.1	-	-	-
61/09	cut	cicular post hole	0.07	0.12	-	-	-
61/10	Fill	grey sandy clay	0.06	0.08	-	-	-
61/11	cut	sub cicular pet	0.4	0.4	1.2	-	-
61/12	Fill	grey sandy clay	0.4	0.4	1.2	-	-
61/13	Fill	grey sandy clay	0.09	0.13	-	-	-
61/14	Fill	grey sandy clay	0.08	0.1	-	-	-
61/15	Fill	grey sandy clay	0.07	0.12	-	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 62							
62/01	Layer	Top soil orange brown sandy loam	0.55	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
62/02	Layer	orange grey sandy loam subsoil	0.3	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
62/03	Layer	orange sandy natural	N/a	Tr.	Tr.	-	-

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 63							
63/01	Layer	Top soil drak brown sandy loam	0.35	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
63/02	Layer	orange brown sandy loam subsoil	0.3	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
63/03	Layer	Natural orange sandy loam	N/a	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
63/04	Cut	rectangular/ linear ditch	0.6	0.5	1.8	-	-
63/05	Fill	grey brown sandy loam	0.6	0.5	1.8	-	-
63/06	Cut	rough circle	0.15	0.3	0.32	-	-
63/07	Fill	grey brown sandy loam	0.15	0.3	0.32	-	-
63/08	cut	very irregular shallow pet	0.2	0.8	0.85	-	-
63/09	Fill	grey brown sandy loam	0.2	0.8	0.85	-	-
63/10	Cut	rectangular shallow pet	0.4	0.4	1.9	-	-
63/11	Fill	grey brown sandy loam	0.4	0.4	1.9	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 64							
64/01	Layer	Top soil, dark brown sandy loam.	0.32	tr	tr	-	-
64/02	Layer	Subsoil, yellow brown gravel, clay sand	0.21	tr	tr	-	-
64/03	Layer	red yellow sandy clay, natural	N/a	tr	tr	-	-
64/04	Layer	dark brown gravel and stones	0.06	west side of the trench	-	-	-
64/05	Fill	orange red brown clay	0.18	-	-	-	-
64/06	Cut	ditch cross the trench	0.4	-	-	-	-

64/07	Fill	red brown yellow sandy clay	0.16	-	-	-	-
64/08	Fill	yellow brown sandy clay	0.38	-	-	-	-
64/09	Fill	orange red brown sandy clay	0.25	1.2	-	-	-
64/10	cut	ditch	0.6	1.2	-	-	-
64/11	Fill	light brown sandy silt gravel	Not excavated	0.98	0.98	-	-
64/12	cut	possible post hole	Not excavated	0.98	0.98	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 65				1.6	30		
65/01	cut	rectangular ditch	0.3	1.9	1.8	Burnt material	-
65/02	Fill	grey orange sandy loam	0.3	1.9	1.8	Burnt material	-
65/03	cut	rectangular very shallow scrape	0.05	0.3	2	-	-
65/04	Fill	orange grey sandy loam	0.05	0.3	2	-	-
65/05	cut	shallow pet irregular	0.15	0.9	0.35	-	-
65/06	Fill	orange grey sandy loam	0.15	0.9	0.35	-	-
65/07	Cut	irregular pet	0.25	0.5	0.8	-	-
65/08	Fill	orange grey sandy loam	0.25	0.5	0.8	-	-
65/09	cut	rectangular ditch	0.25	1.25	1.8	-	-
65/10	Fill	orange grey sandy loam	0.25	1.25	1.8	-	-
65/11	Layer	Top soil dark brown sandy loam	0.35	1.6	30	-	-
65/12	Layer	Subsoil, drak brown sandy clay	0.3	1.6	30	-	-
65/13	Layer	Natural red sand with gravel	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 66				1.6	30		

66/01	Layer	Top soil, drak brpwn sandy loam.	0.4	1.6	30	-	-
66/02	Layer	Subsoil, grey brown sandy clay	0.5	1.6	30	-	-
66/03	Layer	Natural, red brown sand with gravel	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
66/04	Cut	subcircular, near vertical sides, flat base	0.24	1.2	1.6	-	-
66/05	Cut	circular, post hole?	not fully excavated	0.3	0.3	-	-
66/06	Fill	Drak grey clay sand	0.18	1.2	1.6	-	-
66/07	Fill	Pale brown grey clayed sand	0.06	1.2	1.6	-	-
66/08	Fill	Dark brown grey clayed sand	not fully excavated	0.2	0.2	-	-
66/09	Fill	pale grey brown sand loose wet	0.22	0.2	0.5	-	-
66/10	Cut	Linear, gully or boam slot	0.22	0.2	0.5	-	-
66/11	Cut	circular, post hole	not fully excavated	0.2	0.2	-	-
66/12	Fill	Pale grey brown clayed sand	not fully excavated	0.2	0.2	-	-
66/13	Fill	Pale brown grey clayed sand	not fully excavated	0.3	0.3	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 67				-	-		
67/01	Fill	gery orange red sandy clay	not excavated	1.5	2	-	-
67/02	Cut	lienar ditch	not excavated	1.5	2	-	-
67/03	Layer	Top soil grey brown loam	0.3	tr	tr	-	-
67/04	Layer	Subsoil orange brown sandy clay	0.3	tr	tr	-	-

67/05	Layer	Natural, orange sand	N/a	tr	tr	-	-
67/06	Cut	Linear, poss Ditch	0.2	0.5	1.8	-	-
67/07	Fill	grey sandy clay	0.2	0.5	1.8	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 68				1.8	30		
68/01	Layer	Top soil dark brown sandy loam	0.4	1.8	30	-	-
68/02	Layer	Subsoil, grey brown sandy clay	0.3	1.8	30	-	-
68/03	Layer	Natural brownish red sand and gravel	N/a	1.8	30	-	-
68/04	Fill	Red grey sandy clay	0.25	0.6	1.6	-	-
68/05	Cut	rectangular, possible ditch	0.25	0.6	1.6	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 69				-	-		
69/01	Layer	Top soil, dark brown clay loam	0.4	tr	tr	pot	-
69/02	Layer	Subsoil, grey brown sandy clay	0.3	tr	tr	-	-
69/03	Layer	Natural, red sandy clay	N/a	tr	tr	-	-
69/04	Fill	light grey clay	0.2	0.42	0.42	-	-
69/05	Cut	sub circular, possible pit	0.2	0.42	0.42	-	-
69/06	Fill	light grey red clay	0.09	0.32	0.32	-	-
69/07	Cut	circular, possible post hole	0.09	0.32	0.32	-	-
69/08	Cut/Fill	L shape light grey sandy clay, possible support	0.1	0.3	0.3	-	-

69/09	Cut/Fill	possible linear gully, light yellow redsandy clay	not excavated	0.3	2	-	-
69/10	Cut/Fill	possible post hole, grey sandy clay	not excavated	0.4	0.4	-	-
69/11	Cut/Fill	possible post hole, grey sandy clay	not excavated	0.4	0.4	-	-
69/12	Cut/Fill	post hole, grey sandy clay	not excavated	0.35	0.35	-	-
69/13	Cut/Fill	post hole, grey sandy clay	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	-
69/14	Cut/Fill	possible post hole, dark brown red grey sandy clay	not excavated	0.5	0.5	-	-
69/15	Cut/Fill	possible post hole, dark brown red grey sandy clay	not excavated	0.55	0.55	-	-
69/16	Cut/Fill	possible sub circular pit or natural yellow red brown sandy and stony clay	-	1.5	-	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 70				-	-		
70/01	Layer	Top soil, brown sandy clay	0.1	tr	tr	-	-
70/02	Layer	Subsoil, brown sandy clay	0.3	tr	tr	-	-
70/03	Layer	Natural red sandy clay	N/a	tr	tr	-	-
70/04	Fill	grey brown sandy clay	0.18	0.6	7	glass	-

70/05	Cut	rectangular ditch, possible pallisade trough, irregular base	0.18	0.6	7	-	-
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 71				1.6	30		
71/01	Layer	Top soil, "chocolate" brown sandy loam.	0.6	1.6	30	-	-
71/02	Layer	Subsoil, light brown, clay sand	0.3	1.6	30	-	-
71/03	Layer	yellow orange sand natural	N/a	1.6	30	-	-
71/04	Layer	grey sandy clay	0.1	1.6	10	-	-