



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

LAND OFF TOPSHAM ROAD,

EXETER, DEVON

(NGR SX 957 894 *centred*)

On behalf of

Dart Properties Ltd

December 2008

REPORT FOR Dart Properties Ltd
C/o Savills
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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services conducted an archaeological evaluation of the area between 1st and 31st October 2008. Ninety-six trenches, totalling approximately 2800 metres in length, were excavated to reveal the underlying natural geology.

Underlying 18th century land divisions was the remnant of a Bronze Age landscape. It would seem likely that remains of field systems with associated structures and at least one possible enclosure are present on the slopes overlooking the plain, which itself has remains of ritual activity in the form of an enclosed area of pits and postholes.

Associated pottery dates to the later part of the Early Bronze Age to the Middle Bronze Age. A lithic scatter is present within the topsoil across the whole area.

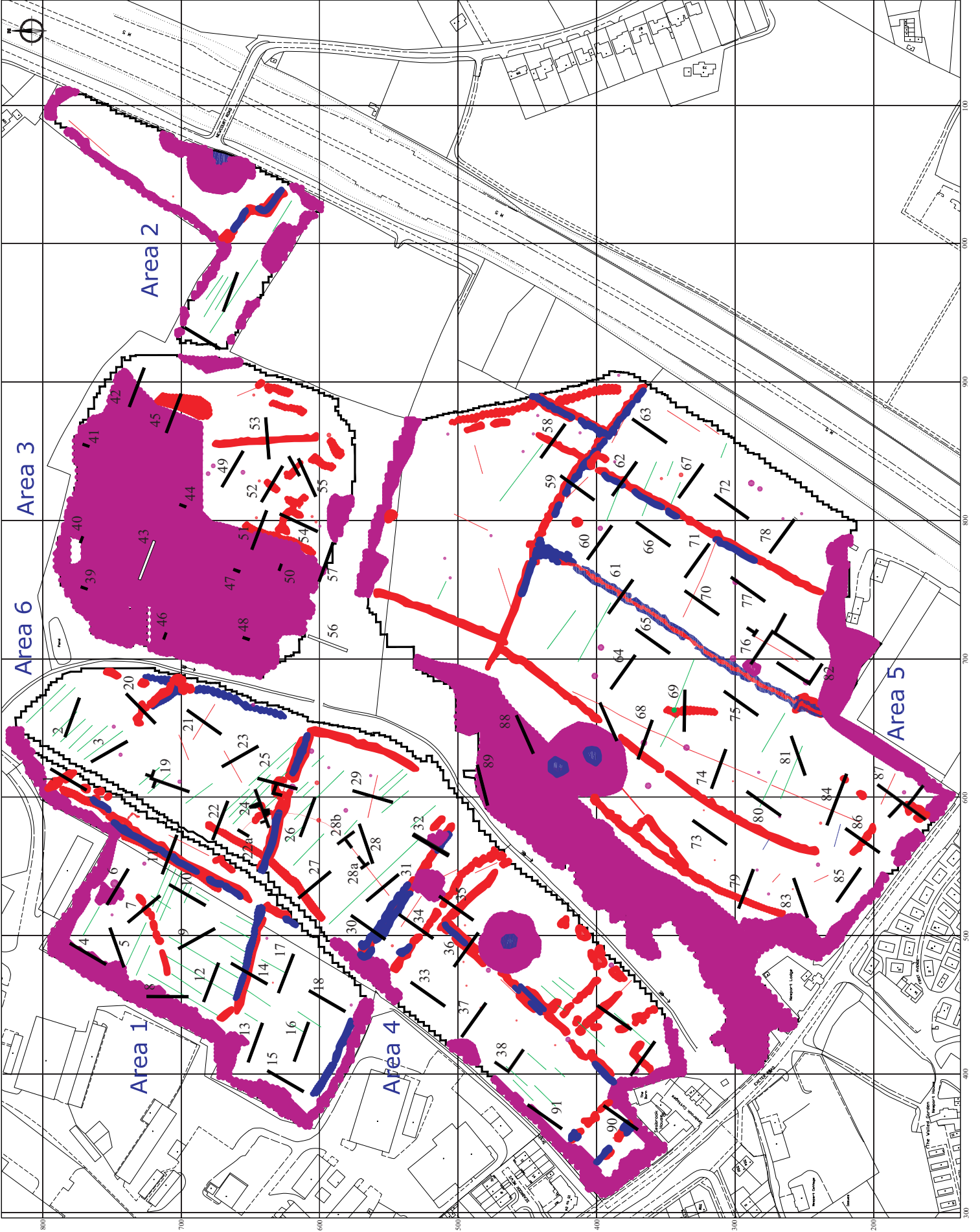
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is located to the south west of Exeter, lying to the west of the M5 motorway, to the northeast of Topsham Road, and to the south and east of the former Royal Naval Stores Depot. The site is centred on NGR SX 957894. The site covers an area of approximately 34.4 hectares, and is bisected by a watercourse running roughly north – south. From the site entrance adjacent to Topsham Road the land rises gradually from the central watercourse to the northwest and northeast.

The geology of the area is dominated by New Red Sandstone formations believed to be late Permian in date (250 to 260 million years before present; Edwards and Scrivener 1999). The earliest is the Heavitree Breccia, which is thought to have formed under hot desert conditions (Edmonds, McKeown and Williams 1975). The period was one of severe erosion when episodes of flooding washed large quantities of debris from an early mountain range and deposited the material on alluvial fans (*ibid*; Edwards and Scrivener 1999). The formation is characterised by well-cemented clasts (conglomerates composed of various older rocks) in a ‘poorly sorted, clay-rich, fine to coarse-grained sandstone’ (*ibid*). This weathers to a gravely clayey sand or gravely sandy clay and is often highly variable in character because it tends to consist of inter- and cross-bedded layers of sand and sandstone (*ibid*). These Permian formations are overlain along the line of the Exe by much younger Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits (2.3 million to 10,000 years before present). The one inch edition geological map (Sheet 325, Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) identifies these broadly as Terrace Gravel.

The drift geology of the site is represented by deposits of the Fourth Terrace, with a tongue of Quaternary Head deposit extending from the south into the very southwest corner of the Site. The surface of the Fourth Terrace lies about 12 metres above the floodplain and is fairly extensive between Countess Wear and Topsham (Edwards and Scrivener 1999). Here it consists of pebbly sandy gravel composed mainly of rounded quartzite with some angular to sub-angular flint (*ibid*). Between Countess Wear and Topsham it is composed of sandstone pebbles and cobbles in a sparse reddish brown sandy matrix (*ibid*).



KEY

Red square	Positive area anomaly
Red line	Positive linear anomaly
Red dot	Discrete positive anomaly
Blue square	Negative area anomaly
Blue line	Negative linear anomaly
Green line	Parallel linear anomalies
Purple square	Magnetic disturbances
Purple line	Bipolar linear anomaly
Purple dot	Strong positive anomaly
Blue dot	Electricity Pylon



Figure 1. Site and trench location

1.2 Planning Background

An application for outline planning permission is being prepared for the development of land north of the M5 and west of Topsham Road. It is located within the defined boundaries of the Exeter Principal Urban Area, and in the search areas for the “second strategic urban extension” proposed by the draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy. The proposal consists of new residential development to the north and south of the site, with a wide central band of formal and informal recreation areas and ecological corridor. There will be a band of new woodland along the eastern boundary of the site adjacent to the motorway.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment of the site has been carried out (JMHS 2008) along with a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2008). The desk-based assessment concluded that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. The principal concern raised at that time by the available evidence was the potential for the occurrence of significant buried prehistoric and Roman remains on the proposed development land. An analysis of the distribution suggested that the archaeological potential, particularly from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, is widespread within and surrounding the area of the proposed development. The potential for Roman finds and features associated with the Roman Road appeared similarly high (JMHS 2008, 29-430).

A flint scatter recorded in the area (*ibid* Figure 3, 1; Figure 4, 23 to 26) provides a clear indication of a significant prehistoric presence on the proposed development site. It is probable that the bulk of the assemblage from Seabrook Farm (*ibid* Figure 4, 23 to 26) is contemporary with the Neolithic and Bronze Age flint work from sites to the northeast and northwest (*ibid* Figure 3, 7 to 10). This is also most likely to be the case with all the other un-phased worked flint from the Study Area (*ibid* Figure 4, 20 to 22 and 27 to 30). Surface scatters of worked flint and particularly concentrations within a more general distribution can be related to buried features. The late Neolithic pits excavated on the line of the M5 (Jarvis and Maxfield 1975) provide a clear example of this within the Study Area (Figure 3, 2).

Although none of the ring ditches recorded within the Study Area (*ibid* Figure 3, 4, 5, and 11 to 15) are immediately adjacent to the Site, their topographic settings and the circumstances of their discoveries raised concerns that others may exist on the proposed development land. The two southernmost examples occupy similar positions to the northern areas of the Site, on slopes overlooking the Exe Valley (*ibid* Figure 3, 14 and 15). These and a third ring ditch to the north (*ibid* Figure 3, 13) were identified from aerial photographs, while the other sites in the northern part of the Study Area were only found during archaeological excavations (*ibid* Figure 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12).

The desk-based assessment concluded that the proximity of the Roman road between Exeter and Topsham (*ibid* Figure 5, 31) would have a direct bearing on the likely existence of Roman remains in the proposed development areas. Topsham Road only follows the approximate line of its Roman predecessor, giving a remote possibility that this early route could have run across the southern end of the Site. All of the convincing evidence for Roman settlement (*ibid* Figure 5, 34 and 35) and related activity in the Study Area was found close to this important route. Probable elements

of a Roman field system were discovered adjacent to the road to the east of the Site (*ibid* Figure 5, 89), and analysis of the surviving field layout indicated the potential for the discovery of further elements of the system within the Site itself (Exeter Archaeology 1996).

There is no evidence for Saxon settlement in the Study Area. Medieval occupation is known at Weare House (*ibid* Figure 6, 48). The medieval features found on Site S (*ibid* Figure 6, 90) may be related to Weare House. Alternatively it may have been a separate minor landholding. If the later then it was considered possible that other medieval sites may have been present within the proposed development site. The post-medieval building (Figure 13) north of Seabrook House may have had an earlier origin. A medieval ditch and strip fields are known just to the south of the Site (*ibid* Figure 6, 49-50). It was thought that these could extend into Area 5 of this site.

Post-Medieval field boundaries on the historic maps are likely to have been marked by ditches as illustrated by the denuded boundary identified on the site walkover (JMHS 2008). The phases of building illustrated by the historic mapping in the western corner of the Site immediately north of Seabrook House (now arable land) are of comparatively high archaeological interest and may indicate that this plot may have a greater historical significance.

The geophysical survey comprised a detailed gradiometer survey over the majority of this site (Stratascan 2008). The majority of the larger linear anomalies found (*ibid*, Fig. 6) are certainly post-medieval field boundaries (see JMHS 2008, Figs 13 & 14). It was considered possible that the oblong enclosure within Area 4 in which is situated a pylon is an earlier feature (possibly prehistoric or Roman) that has one of more boundaries utilised at a later date. There are a number of pits or inter-cutting pits in the same area.

Within Area 1 (Stratascan 2008) there is an apparent interrupted linear feature in the northern part, perhaps continuing into Area 6. Within the northeast part of Area 6 there are possible inter-cutting pit groups that do not appear to relate to the post-medieval layout of fields. Either side of the post-medieval WNW-ESE field boundary in the centre of Area 6 is a small circular feature along with a possible arc of possible inter-cutting pits situated over a curving linear feature.

Area 3 contains several anomalies including a possible prehistoric pit alignment as well as an unexplained linear ditch that appears to continue into Area 5, and an irregular feature. Within Area 5 the geophysical survey located some probable archaeological remains especially on SW side and NW sides. These include linear ditches and possible gullies as well as smaller discrete features that may be pits. The side of a further enclosure related to the enclosure in Area 4 is apparent.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

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

- To determine as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

In particular:

- to date, characterise and establish the extent of the groups of anomalies found in the geophysical survey and described above
- to determine whether any features are associated with the flint scatter previously found on the site
- to clarify and refine the extents of the flint scatters previously found within the site, identify any additional scatters, and to define how, if at all, the surface finds may relate to the results of the geophysical survey and trench evaluation

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

Following discussions with Mr Andrew Pye, Archaeology Officer for Exeter City Council, a written scheme of investigation was prepared by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS 2008) and agreed with Exeter City Council and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the excavation of trial trenches across the site (Figure 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 first stage of work involved the excavation of 96 trenches (Figure 1). All trenches were 30m in length, with the exception of Trench 84 that was 40m in length. All trenches were 2m wide. This amounts to a *c.* 3% sample of the land proposed for development. This excludes the central open area corridor. In addition there was a contingency for a further 300m of trenching to define any areas of significance. The use of this contingency was discussed and agreed with Exeter City Council's Archaeology Officer (ECCAO) on site. A 12 tonne excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, excavated all trenches. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand prior to sample hand excavation of any identified archaeological deposits.

Standard JMHS 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.

A second stage of works involving a detailed field walking survey is scheduled to take place and its findings will be presented as an appendix to this report.

Andrew Pye, Exeter City Council's Archaeology Officer, monitored the work.

4 RESULTS

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers for cut features i.e. pits or ditches are shown without brackets; while numbers in brackets show feature fills or deposits of material.

4.1 Excavation Results

When the area was subject to the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2008) it was broken down into six distinct areas (Figure 1). These areas although based on field boundaries and land use also roughly conformed to landscape zones, and on this basis they have been retained for the presentation and discussion of the results.

4.1.1 Area 1

The majority of Area 1 is situated on the crest of a low hill. Trenches 13 to 18 were located on the face sloping away to the southwest, while Trench 1 was on the northeast slope.

The natural geological deposits in the area were gravely sandy clay with of inter- and cross-bedded layers of sand, related to weathered New Red Sandstone formations (1/03), (4/03), (5/03), (6/03), (7/03), (8/02), (9/02), (10/02), (11/03), (12/02), (13/03), (14/02), (15/04), (16/03), (17/03), (17/04), (18/03), (18/04) and (18/05). Within Trench 15 Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits consisting of brown-grey sandy clay and pebbles (15/03) 0.12m thick overlay this deposit.

Several trenches in this area displayed an old ploughsoil of orange-brown sandy clay that varied in thickness from 0.1m to 0.35m (1/02), (4/02), (5/02), (6/01), (7/02), (11/02), (13/02), (16/02), (17/02) and (18/02). This deposit was thicker within trenches down-slope from the crest. In the other trenches the modern topsoil sat directly on top of the natural.

The uppermost layer was a topsoil of loose dark brown sandy loam up to 0.45m thick (1/01), (4/01), (5/01), (6/01), (7/01), (8/01), (9/01), (10/01), (11/01), (12/01), (13/01), (14/01), (15/01), (16/01), (17/01) and (18/01)

Nine of the sixteen trenches in this area displayed archaeological remains:

Trench 1 (*Figure 2*)

Cut into the natural (1/03) was a linear ditch 1/07 that measured 0.4m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.06m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. This was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (1/06) flecked with charcoal. It was sealed by the old ploughsoil (1/02).

A second ditch 1/05 measured 0.75m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.26m deep with sides at 45° and a flat base. This was filled with a dark brown sandy clay (1/04) with the odd charcoal fleck. This was cut into the old ploughsoil (1/02)

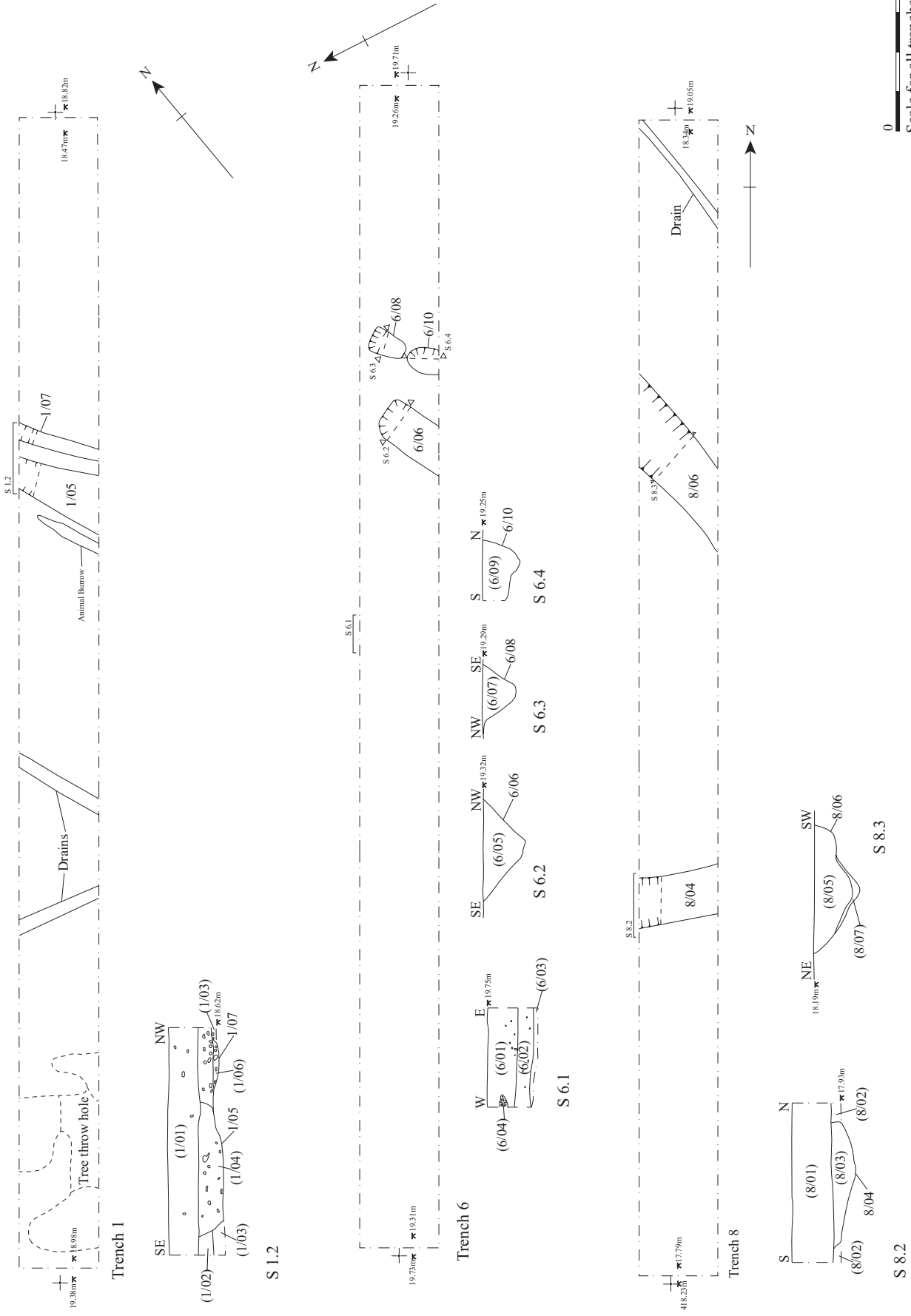


Figure 2. Plans and sections of trenches 1, 6 and 8

Both of these were located by the geophysics, but their proximity merged them as one feature in the survey results. A possible area of inter-cutting pits was also predicted in the southern end of the trench, this was seen to be tree-throw holes upon excavation.

Trench 6 (*Figure 2*)

Within this trench were located the possible terminal of a ditch 6/06, a small pit or posthole 6/08 and a posthole 6/10. All were cut into the natural (6/03) and sealed by the old ploughsoil (6/02).

Ditch terminal 6/06 was squared off with rounded corners 1.1m wide and the ditch traced for 1.5m in length. It was 0.42m deep with a V-shape profile. It was filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (6/05) flecked with the odd piece of charcoal. This ditch was aligned roughly NE-SW.

Small pit 6/08 was oval in plan measuring 0.86m by 0.6m. It was 0.3m deep with sides at 60° and a rounded base. This was filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (6/07) with the odd charcoal fleck.

Posthole 6/10 was circular 0.6m in diameter. It was 0.36m deep with near vertical sides and flattish base that showed a convex scoop taken out, perhaps to accommodate the base of the original post. It was filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (6/09).

The geophysical survey showed an area of disturbance, this was not seen during excavation. The pit and ditch were not predicted, but it might be a continuation of the geophysical interrupted feature seen crossing Trench 7.

Trench 8 (*Figure 2*)

Two ditches were recorded within this trench cut into the natural (8/02). The first 8/04 was 1.2m wide and over 2m in length. It had near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a brown sandy clay (8/03) containing a small quantity of stones. This ditch was aligned roughly E-W.

The second ditch 8/06 was 1.5m wide and over 3m in length. It was 0.46m deep, had a stepped profile and a rounded base. The primary fill was a light pinkish-brown sandy clay (8/07) with 50% stone that was 0.06m thick. Above this was a brown sandy clay (8/05) containing a small quantity of stones. This ditch was aligned roughly NW-SE.

The ditches were not predicted by the geophysical survey. However, the metal boundary fence may have affected the results for this area. Ditch 8/04 may be a continuation of the geophysical interrupted feature seen crossing Trench 7.

Trench 11 (*Figure 3*)

Three ditches were recorded within this trench cut into the old ploughsoil (11/02). The first 11/05 was 3m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.4m deep, with a flattened U-shape profile. This was filled with a dark brown sandy clay (11/04) with the odd charcoal fleck. This ditch was aligned roughly NE-SW.

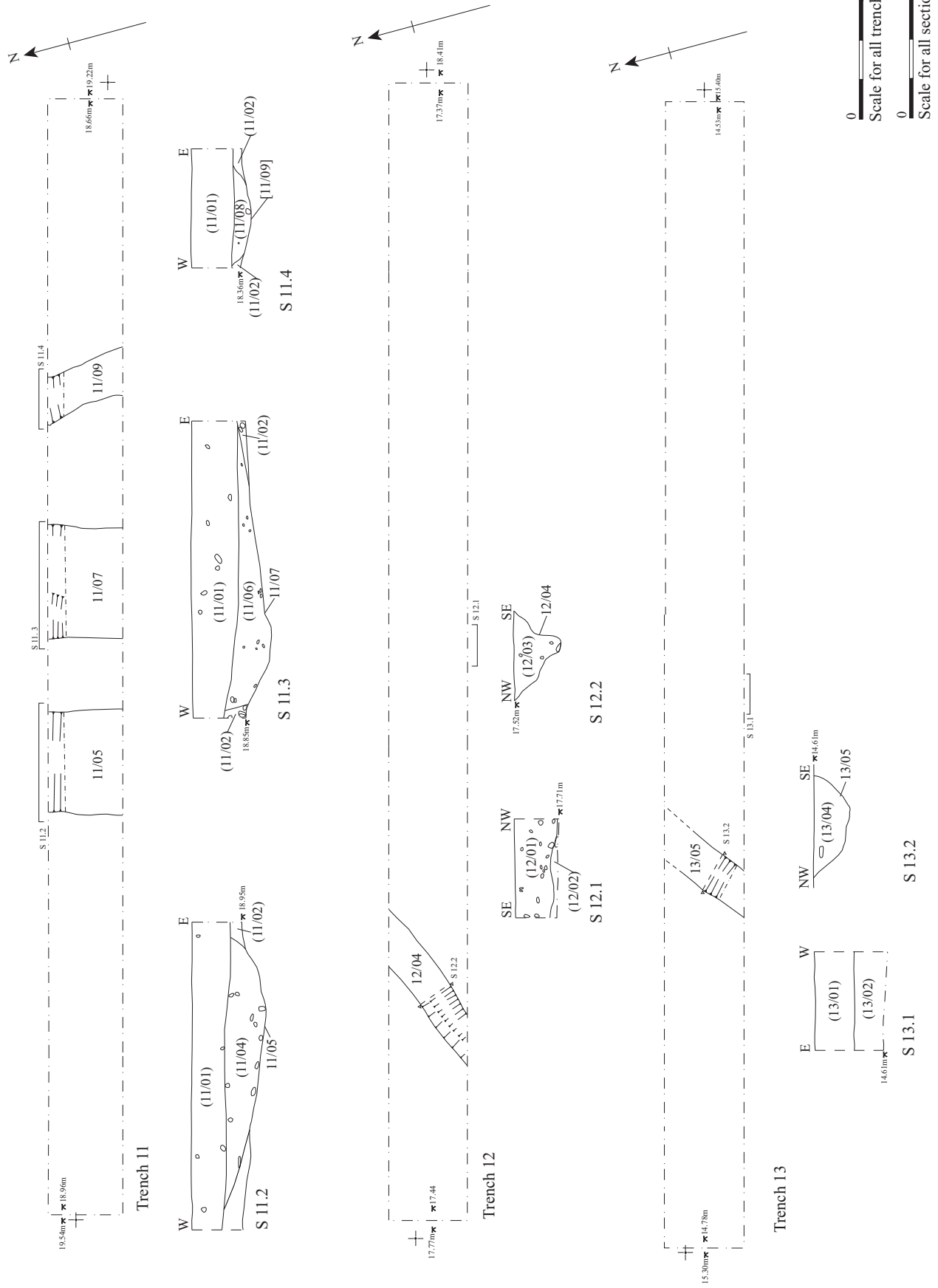


Figure 3. Plans and sections of trenches 11, 12 and 13

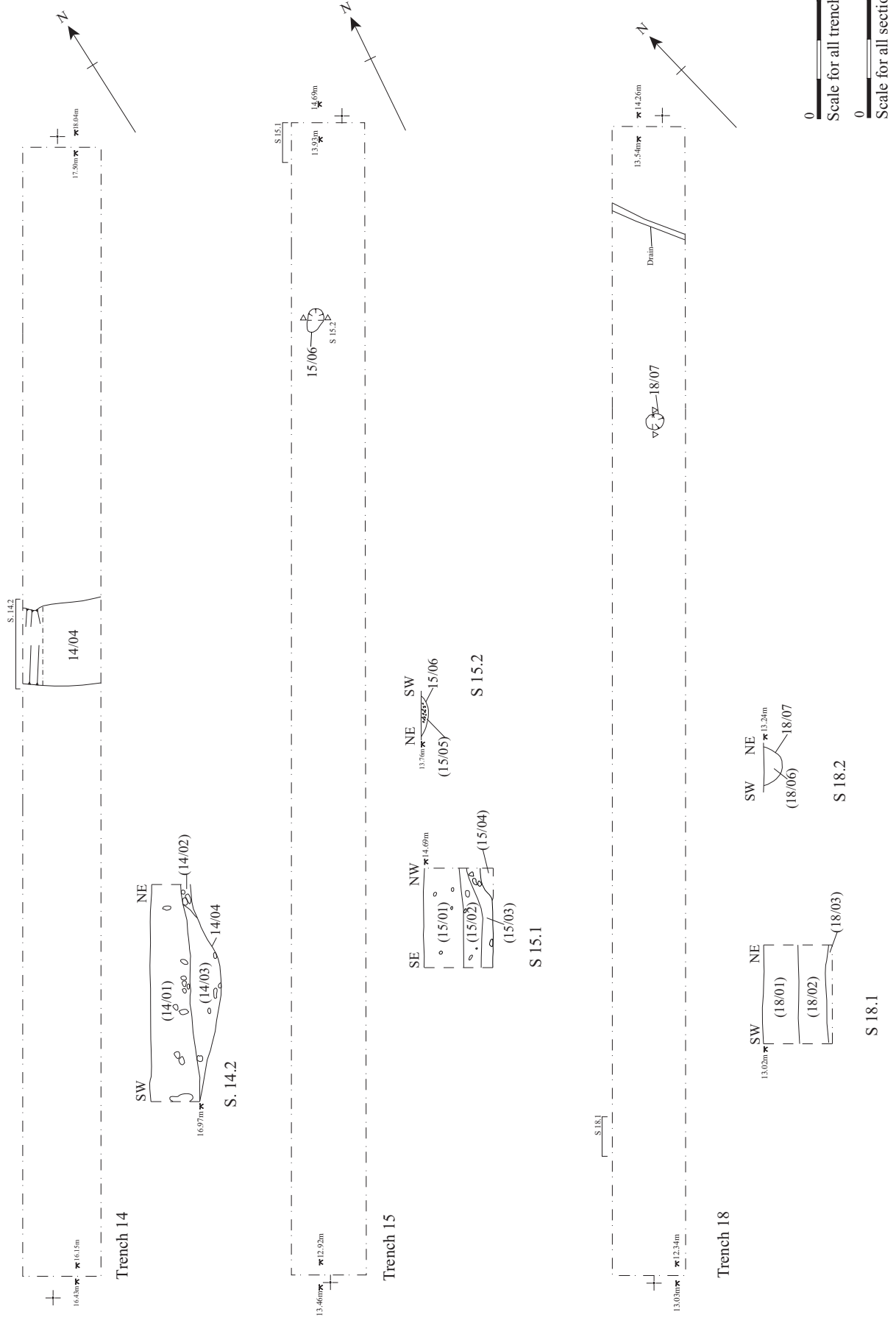


Figure 4. Plans and sections of trenches 14, 15 and 18

The second ditch 11/07 was 3m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.4m deep and had a flattened U-shape profile. This was filled with a dark brown sandy clay (11/06) with some charcoal flecks. This ditch was aligned roughly NE-SW.

Both of these were located by the geophysics, but their proximity merged them as one feature in the survey results. However, there was no trace of the remnant bank also predicted. These ditches align perfectly with a field boundary recorded on the c. 1840 Tithe map of the area.

The third ditch 11/09 was 1m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.2m deep, with a flattened U-shape profile. This was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (11/08) with some charcoal flecks. This ditch was aligned roughly N-S. This feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 12 (Figure 3)

A linear ditch 12/04 was cut into the natural (12/02). It measured 0.9m wide and was over 3m in length. It was 0.5m deep with a V-shape profile. This was filled with a red-brown sandy-silty clay (12/03) with the odd charcoal fleck. This feature was aligned NE-SW and was sealed by the topsoil (12/01). This feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey. It is possible that this features curves to join with 8/06.

Trench 13 (Figure 3)

Cut into the natural (13/03) was a linear ditch 13/05. This measured 1.05m wide and was over 2.5m in length. It was 0.35m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid-brown sandy clay (13/04) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned NE-SW and was sealed by the old ploughsoil (13/02). This feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey. It is possibly a continuation of 12/04.

Trench 14 (Figure 4)

Cut into the natural (14/02) was a linear ditch 14/04. This measured 2m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.3m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid-brown silty-sandy clay (14/03) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned roughly E-W and sealed by the topsoil (14/01).

This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey although there was no trace of the remnant bank also predicted. This ditch aligns perfectly with a field boundary recorded on the c. 1840 Tithe map of the area.

Trench 15 (Figure 4)

Cut into the natural (15/03) was a small pit 15/06. This measured 0.75m by 0.4m in plan and was 0.07m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a light grey clay (15/05) with considerable quantities of charcoal. This feature was sealed by the old ploughsoil (15/02). This feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 18 (Figure 4)

Cut into the natural (18/03) was an oval pit 18/07. This measured 0.5m by 0.4m in plan and was 0.18m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid-brown sandy clay (18/06) flecked with charcoal. This feature was sealed by the old ploughsoil (18/02). This feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey.

4.1.2 Areas 2 and 3

Areas 2 and 3 are situated on the crest of a low hill opposite to that of Area 1 and separated from it by a watercourse running roughly north to south within the intervening valley.

The natural geological deposits in the area were gravely sandy clay with of inter- and cross-bedded layers of sand, related to weathered New Red Sandstone formations (39/03), (40/03), (41/03), (42/03), (44/04), (45/03), (47/03), (48/06), (49/03), (49/13), (49/14), (50/05), (51/02), (52/03), (53/03), (54/03), (55/02), (57/02), (95/03) and (96/03).

The geophysical survey recorded a large area of strong magnetic disturbance, which it reported to be made-ground. Upon excavation this was seen to be the result of a back-filled gravel extraction quarry. Trenches 42 and 45 recorded the quarry face (Fig. 5). Deep *sondages* were sunk in Trenches 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48 and 50 attempting to pin-point the extent of this quarrying. All of these trenches were within the quarry and all displayed around 3m of modern deposits above the reduced level of the natural. The modern deposits contained plastics and tarmac at even the lowest levels.

Trench 43 was not excavated, due to location within the centre of quarry area. Distinct tip lines were present with trench 48. Trenches 42 and 45 showed that the area was subject to a soil strip removing the topsoil and old plough soil prior to quarrying.

Two trenches within the quarry area displayed the potential for archaeological remains.

Trench 46 (Figure 5)

The lowest deposit encountered within this trench was a dark grey silt-clay (46/06) containing the odd charcoal fleck and preserved organic material. It was roughly 0.5m thick. Above this was a 1.9m thick brown-grey sandy clay deposit (46/05) containing plastic and derived from modern dumping.

It is possible that the layer of dark grey clay (46/06) represents either alluvial deposits or a palaeo-channel associated with the Sea-brook, the modern route of which lies 20m to the west.

Trench 50 (Figure 5)

At a depth of 2.2m below present ground surface was a 0.26m thick deposit of red/orange-brown sandy clay (50/04). This lay directly above the natural.

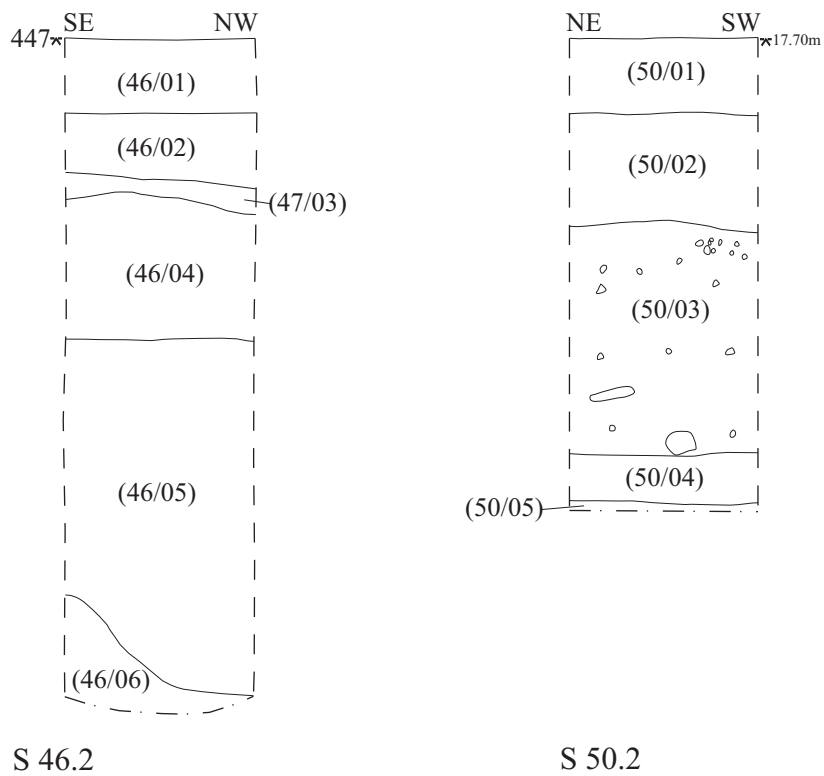
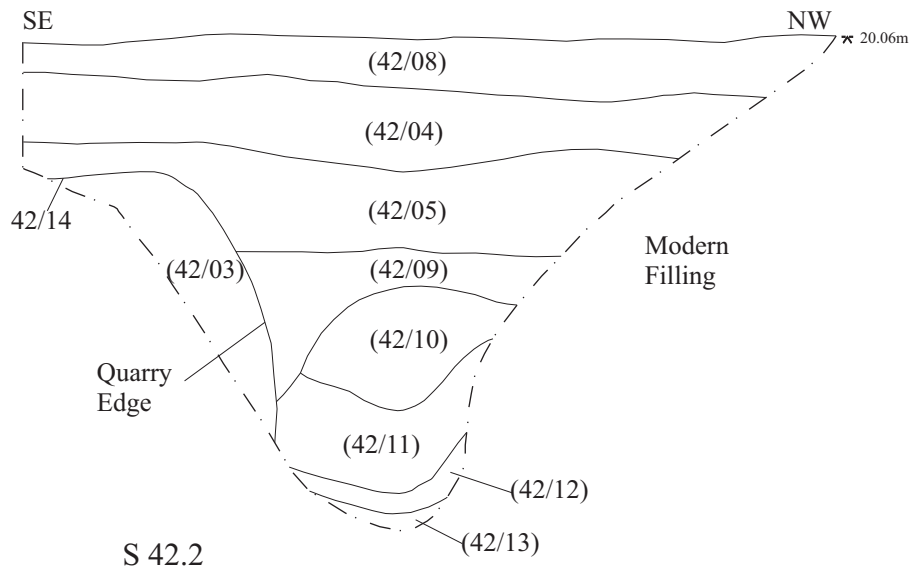


Figure 5. Sections of trenches 42, 46 and 50

Unfortunately at such a depth it was impossible to investigate properly. This may represent the remains of a buried plough soil (see Trench 51).

Several trenches, outside the area of quarrying displayed an old ploughsoil of orange-brown sandy clay that varied in thickness from 0.12m to 0.50m (42/02), (45/02), (49/02), (49/10), (49/11), (49/12), (49/15), (49/16), (51/01), (51/06), (52/02), (53/02), (54/02), (54/08), (55/16), (57/01), (95/02) and (96/02). This lay directly above the natural. It was itself overlain by a topsoil of loose dark brown sandy loam up to 0.45m thick (42/01), (45/01), (49/01), (51/03), (51/09), (52/01), (53/01), (54/01), (55/01), (57/11), (95/01) and (96/01). Often modern plough marks were seen to have penetrated through the old plough soil scarring the natural. The topsoil in the quarry area has been imported. The following trenches displayed archaeological remains.

Trench 49 (*Figure 6*)

Within this trench were located a gully or ditch 49/09, a ditch 49/07 and a second curving ditch 49/05. All were cut into the natural (49/03) and were sealed by the old ploughsoil (49/02). Gully 49/09 was 0.5m wide and traced for 2m in length. It was 0.2m deep with a roughly U-shape profile. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (49/08) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal. This gully was aligned roughly NE-SW.

Apparently parallel, perhaps curving, was ditch 49/07, this was 1.2m wide and at least 2m in length. It was 0.2m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (49/06) flecked with charcoal. It appeared to widen at the SW end, perhaps forming a terminal next to that of ditch 49/05.

The second ditch 49/05 terminated next to ditch 49/07. It curved to the west and north of this ditch. It was 1.4m wide and at least 7m in length. It was 0.2m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (49/04) with some charcoal flecking.

There were the possible remains of ridge and furrow agriculture present at the eastern end of the trench. Two shallow furrows 3m wide were recorded with a 2.5m gap between the two. The section showed that a slight ridge was present on either side as well.

Trench 51 (*Figure 6*)

Cut into the old ploughsoil (51/01) was a linear ditch 51/07. This measured 1.8m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.4m deep with stepped sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (51/08) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned roughly NNE-SSW and was sealed by a buried soil (57/05) of a dark red-brown sandy loam, up to 0.2m thick.

The natural (51/02) was seen to slope down towards the west with the old plough soil (51/01) and the buried soil (57/05) following on a similar profile. The Modern dumping of sandy-clay deposits (51/04), (51/10), (51/11), (51/12) and (51/13) was seen to have occurred in this area raising the ground level by up to 1.3m. These deposits contained plastic and metal objects.

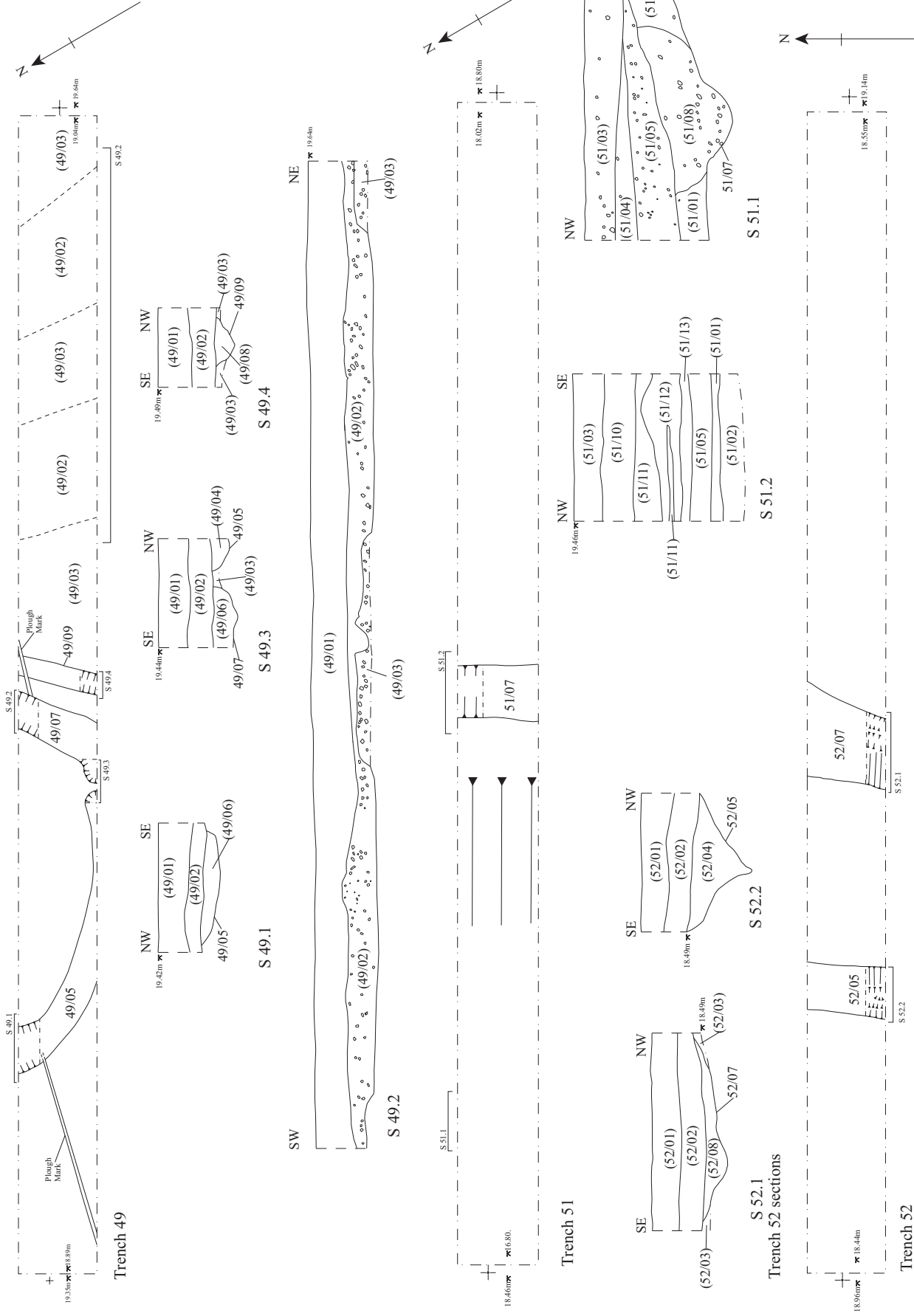


Figure 6. Plans and sections of trenches 49, 51 and 52

Trench 52 (Figure 6)

Two ditches were recorded within this trench cut into the natural (52/03). The first 52/05 was 1.38m wide and over 2m in length. It had a V-shaped profile and was 0.6m deep. It was filled with a brown-red sandy clay (52/04) containing a small quantity of stones. This ditch was aligned roughly NE-SW.

The second ditch 52/07 was 1.8m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.25m deep, had a gentle stepped profile and a rounded base. The fill was a red-brown sandy clay (52/06) with some stone. This ditch was also aligned roughly NE-SW.

The ditches were sealed by the old ploughsoil (52/02) and were predicted by the geophysical survey to be a single area of disturbance.

Trench 53 (Figure 7)

Five small pits of postholes were cut in to the natural (53/03) and sealed by the old ploughsoil (53/02). Although located in close proximity to one another, no discernable pattern or structure was evident.

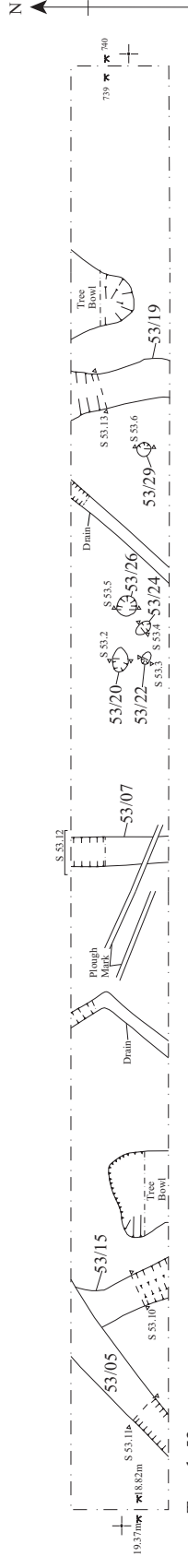
Cut	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
53/20	0.5 x 0.5	0.14	Mid red-brown sandy clay (53/21)
53/22	0.25 x 0.2	0.06	Mid red-brown sandy clay (53/23)
53/24	0.35 x 0.25	0.07	Mid red-brown sandy clay (53/25)
53/26	0.45 x 0.4	0.12	Mid red-brown sandy clay (53/27)
53/29	0.3 x 0.3	0.07	Mid red-brown sandy clay (53/28)

Four linear ditches were also recorded within this trench. The first 53/19 was 0.92m wide and over 2m in length. It had a flattened U-shaped profile and was 0.26m deep. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (53/18) containing a small quantity of gravel. This ditch was aligned roughly NW-SE.

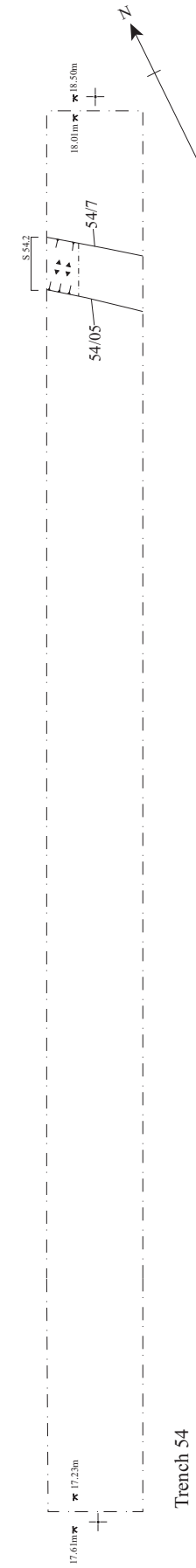
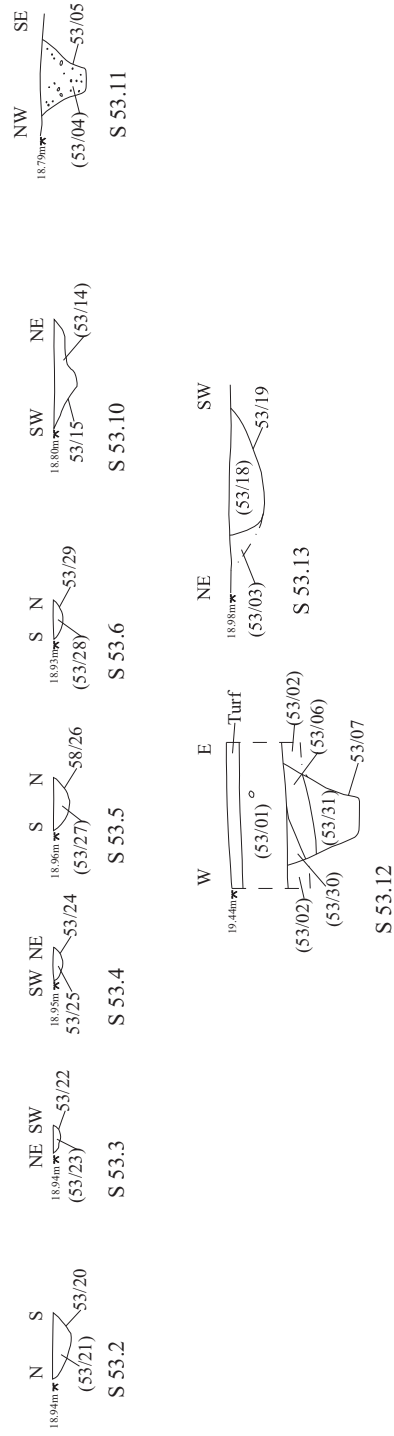
Roughly parallel to this and 17m to the west was a second ditch 53/15. This was 0.8m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.18m deep, had a gentle stepped profile and a rounded base. The fill was a red-brown sandy clay (53/14) with the occasional stone.

Cutting this ditch was a third 53/05 that measured 0.56m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.34m deep with 60° sides and a flat base. It was filled with a reddish brown sandy clay (53/04) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal. This ditch was aligned roughly NE-SW.

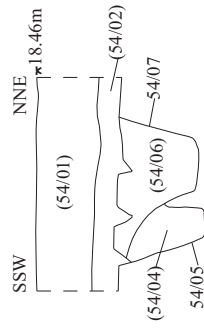
All three of these ditches were cut into the natural (53/03) and sealed by the old plough soil (53/02). The fourth ditch 53/07 was cut into this deposit. This was 0.76m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.56m deep with 60° sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a dull brownish red sandy clay (53/31) with 50% gravel, flecked with charcoal, which was up to 0.4m thick. Above this was a yellow-brown sandy clay (53/06) that was up to 0.2m thick. Over this was a dark yellowish-brown sandy clay (53/30) up to 0.14m thick. These deposits sloped down from east to west and probably represent tip-lines of a deliberate back-filling sequence. This ditch was aligned roughly N-S and was sealed by the topsoil (53/01).



Trench 53



Trench 54



0 5 m
 Scale for all trenches
 0 2 m
 Scale for all sections

Figure 7. Plans and sections of trenches 53 and 54

Two tree-bowls 53/09 and 53/11 and two land drains 53/13 and 53/17 were also recorded within this trench. The geophysical survey predicted a single large cut feature in the centre of the trench; this would correspond to ditch 53/07. The other features were not predicted.

Trench 54 (*Figure 7*)

Cut into the natural (54/03) was a linear ditch 54/05. This measured at least 0.4m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.7m deep with 70° sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dull red-brown sandy clay (54/04) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal. This feature was aligned NW-SE. This ditch was re-cut by a second 54/07 slightly to the east of the first. This was 1.14m wide and also over 2m in length. It was 0.7m deep with a 70° side to the east with a gentler slope to the west and a flat base. It was filled with a brown sandy clay (54/06) with the rare piece of gravel. Both ditches were sealed by the old plough soil (54/02).

These features were predicted by the geophysics.

Trench 55 (*Figure 8*)

Located within this trench were a ditch, a pit and a posthole. The trench was extended to the north revealing a probably continuation of the first ditch, a large oval pit and a smaller pit. All features were cut into the natural (55/02) and sealed by the old plough soil (55/16)

The first ditch 55/05 measured at least 1.4m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 1.9m wide 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill was a red-brown sandy clay (55/03). It was aligned roughly N-S. This feature was over-cut during excavation, confusion arose due to the ditch cutting a cross-bedded layer of natural sand (55/04).

A small pit 55/13 was seen only partially within the trench. It was 0.82m wide and protruded into the trench 0.3m. It was 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. The fill was a grey-brown sandy clay (55/12) with charcoal, burnt stone and Bronze Age pottery.

Adjacent to this pit was a small posthole 55/15. This was oval in plan measuring 0.47m by 0.2m, 0.15m deep with near vertical sides and a rounded base. The fill was a dark grey-brown sandy clay (55/14) with charcoal.

The northern extension revealed a ditch 55/09, the geophysics suggests that this is likely to be a continuation of 55/05, although it either forms a corner or bends towards the northwest. It was roughly 1.9m wide and 0.46m deep with a flattened slightly irregular U-shaped profile. The fill was a red-brown sandy clay (55/08)

A lenticular pit 55/07 was located to the north of this ditch. It measured 1.7m long by 0.62m wide, was 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides. It was filled with an orange brown sandy clay (55/06) that contained rare small stone.

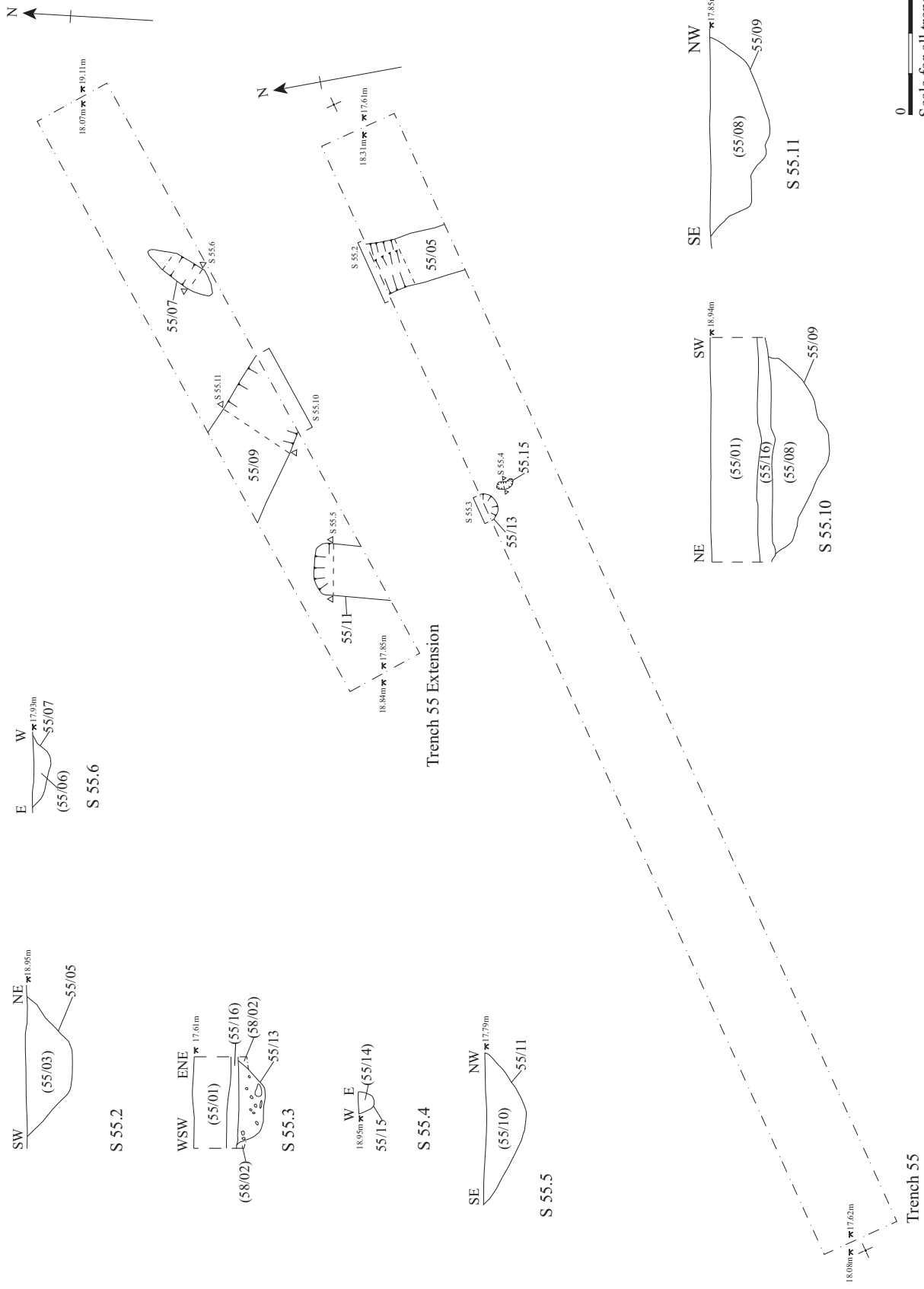
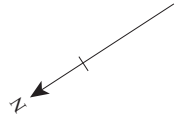
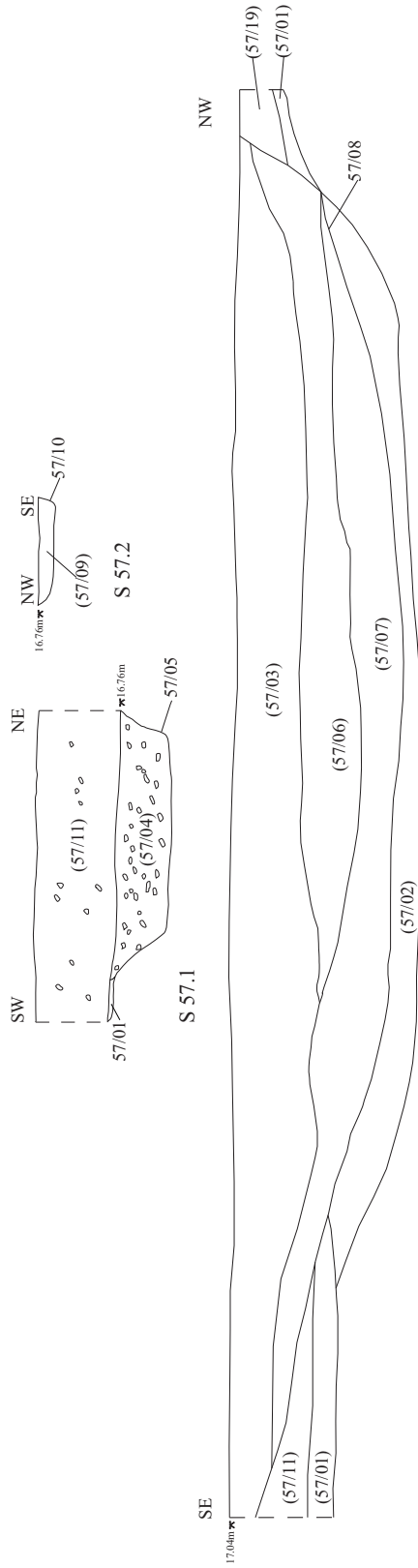


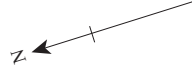
Figure 8. Plans and sections of trench 55



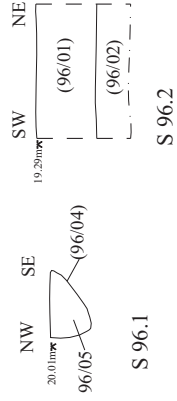
Trench 57



S 57.3



Trench 96



Scale for all trenches



Scale for all sections

Figure 9. Plans and sections of trenches 57 and 96

A large pit 55/11 was located to the southwest of ditch 55/09. This was 1.5m wide, at least 2m long and 0.4m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. The fill was a dark red-brown sandy-clay (55/10).

The geophysical survey predicted this area to contain a number of large pits.

Trench 57 (Figure 9)

Cut into the old ploughsoil (57/01) was a linear ditch 57/05. This measured 2.4m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.45m deep with 45° sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (57/04) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal. This feature was aligned roughly NNE-SSW and was sealed by the topsoil (57/11).

Running parallel to this was a second smaller ditch 57/10 also cut into the old plough soil (57/01). It measured 0.8m wide, was over 2m long and was 0.1m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base and was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (57/09) flecked with charcoal.

The geophysical survey did not predict either of these two features, however 57/05 would appear to be a continuation of 51/07 (See Trench 51).

At the western end of the trench was a modern machine dug scoop 57/08 over 5m wide. This is likely to have been associated with topsoil stripping prior to quarrying in the area.

Trench 96 (Figure 9)

Cut into the natural (96/03) was a small ditch terminal or pit 96/05. This was oval in plan and measured 0.5m wide and at least 0.8m in length. It was 0.3m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a red-brown silty-sandy clay (96/04) with large quantities of charcoal. This feature was sealed by the old ploughsoil (96/02).

Trench 56 was also not excavated, due to its initial placement within a copse of trees.

4.1.3 Areas 4 and 6

Areas 4 and 6 were situated on the south and east facing slope of the low hill with Area 1 at its summit. Trenches 19 and 22 were just about reaching the crest of the hill.

The natural geological deposits in the area were gravely sandy clay with inter- and cross-bedded layers of sand, related to weathered New Red Sandstone formations (2/03), (3/02), (19/03), (20/02), (20/03), (21/02), (22/02), (22a/02), (23/02), (23/03), (24/03), (25/02), (26/03), (27/03), (28/03), (29/03), (30/03), (32/02), (33/03), (34/02), (35/03), (36/02), (37/03), (90/02), (91/03), (92/02) and (93/03).

In places this was seen to be overlain by Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits consisting of brownish grey sand and pebbles (38/03) and (38a/03), light grey sandy clay (38a/04), light grey sandy clay with pebbles (38a/05) and (38a/06), greyish-yellow sandy clay (31/02) and (93/16) and brownish grey silt-clay (93/07).

Several trenches in this area displayed an old ploughsoil of orange-brown sandy clay that varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.4m (2/02), (19/02), (24/02), (26/02), (27/02), (28/02), (28a/02), (28b/02), (29/02), (30/02), (31/06), (33/02), (35/02), (37/02), (38/02), (38a/02), (90/02), (91/02) and (93/02). In the other trenches the topsoil was directly on top of the natural.

The uppermost layer was a topsoil of loose dark brown sandy loam up to 0.5m thick (2/01), (3/01), (19/01), (20/01), (21/01), (22/01), (22a/01), (23/01), (24/01), (25/01), (26/01), (27/01), (28/01), (28a/01), (28b/01), (29/01), (30/01), (31/01), (32/01), (33/01), (34/01), (35/01), (36/01), (37/01), (38/01), (38a/01), (90/01), (91/01), (92/01) and (93/01).

The geophysical survey (Stratascan 2008) predicted a ditch in Trench 20. However, this anomaly was due to cross-bedded layers of sand and gravel related to weathered New Red Sandstone. The ditch predicted in Trenches 22 and 27 also appeared to be related to variations within this deposit.

The following trenches in this area displayed archaeological remains.

Trench 19 (*Figure 10*)

Within this trench were located a gully or ditch 19/04, the terminal of a gully or ditch 19/11 and two postholes 19/06 and 19/09. All were cut into the natural (19/03) and sealed by the old ploughsoil (19/02).

Ditch 19/04 was 0.6m wide and at least 2.2m in length. It was 0.07m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid-brown sandy clay (19/05) flecked with the odd piece of charcoal. This ditch was aligned roughly NW-SE.

Ditch or gully terminal 19/11 was 0.6m wide and traced for 2.25m in length. It was 0.18m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (19/11) flecked with the odd piece of charcoal. This ditch was aligned roughly NE-SW.

The first posthole 6/06 was circular measuring 0.32m in diameter. It was 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. This was filled with a grey-brown sandy clay (19/07) with considerable charcoal flecks and burnt stone.

The second posthole 19/09 was circular 0.4m in diameter. It was 0.22m deep with near vertical sides and concave base. It was filled with a grey-brown sandy clay (19/08) with some charcoal flecks and burnt stone.

This trench was extended in an effort to locate further postholes. The geophysical survey predicted there to be nothing in this area.

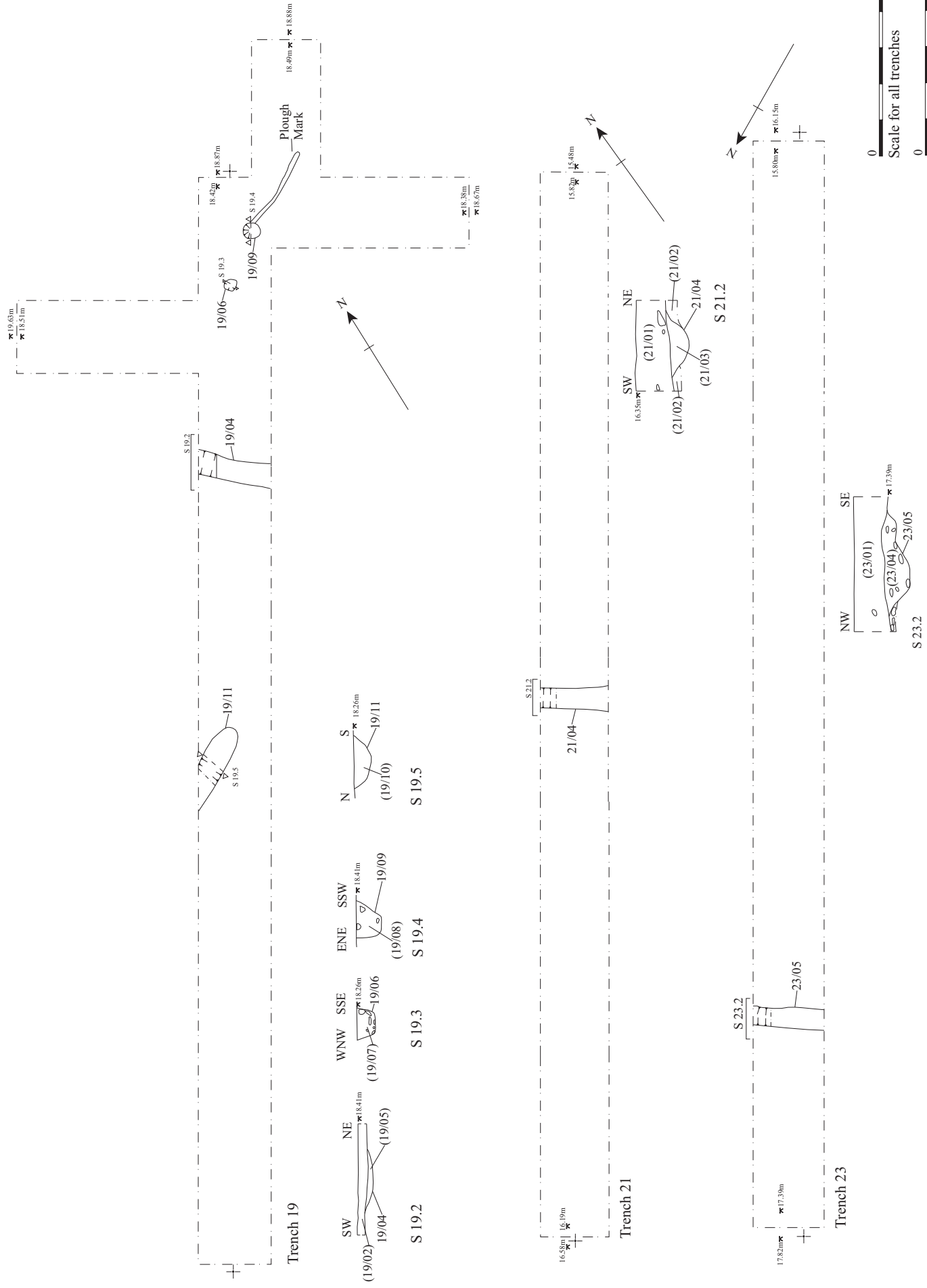


Figure 10 . Plans and sections of trenches 19, 21 and 23

Trench 21 (*Figure 10*)

Cut into the natural (21/02) was a linear ditch 21/04. This measured 0.62m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.2m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a reddish-brown sandy clay (21/03) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned NW-SE and was sealed by the topsoil (21/01). This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 23 (*Figure 10*)

Cut into the natural (23/03) was a linear ditch 23/05. This measured 0.5m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.2m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a light brown sandy clay (23/04) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal. This feature was aligned NE-SW and was sealed by the topsoil (23/01). This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey and would appear to terminate at some point before it reached Trench 21.

Trench 24 (*Figure 11*)

Within this trench were located three ditches 24/05, 24/07 and 24/09. All were cut into the natural (24/03) and sealed by the old ploughsoil (24/02).

The first ditch 24/07 was curved in plan running roughly NE-SW. It was 1.19m wide and at least 7m in length. It was up to 0.59m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a dull red-brown sandy clay (24/06)/(24/11) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal. In places a primary fill was seen to be a reddish brown-grey sandy clay (24/12) up to 0.11m thick. Its eastern terminal was located and excavated. However, the western one was cut and removed by a later ditch 24/05.

This ditch 24/05 also curved in plan, aligned roughly N-S and was 1.15m wide and at least 0.32m long. It was 0.59m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a dull brown-red sandy clay (24/04) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal.

The third ditch 24/09 and was 0.81m wide and at least 2.5m long. It was 0.15m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid orange-brown sandy clay (24/08) with the rare charcoal flecks. It was aligned approximately NW-SE.

The geophysical survey recorded positive anomalies in the area of this trench. Ditches 24/05 and 24/07 were associated with these findings, while ditch 24/09 was not predicted. Ditch 24/05 was predicted to continue into Trench 26 and possibly on past Trench 28 in to Trench 31, but upon excavation this was seen not to be the case (see below). An extension was dug to Trench 22 (*Figure 1*) to see if the ditch continued to the northwest, as predicted, but this proved not to be the case.

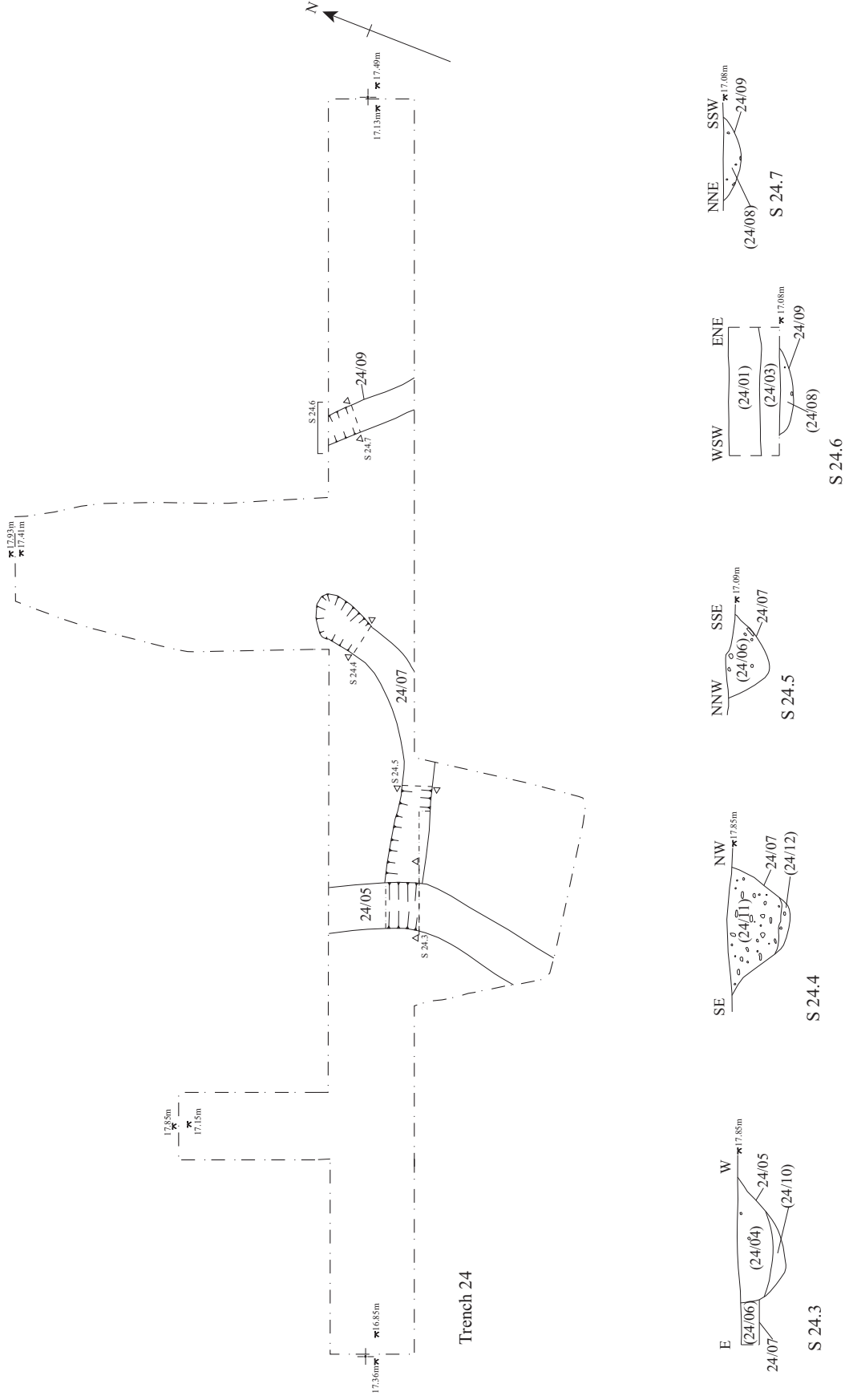


Figure 11. Plans and sections of trench 24

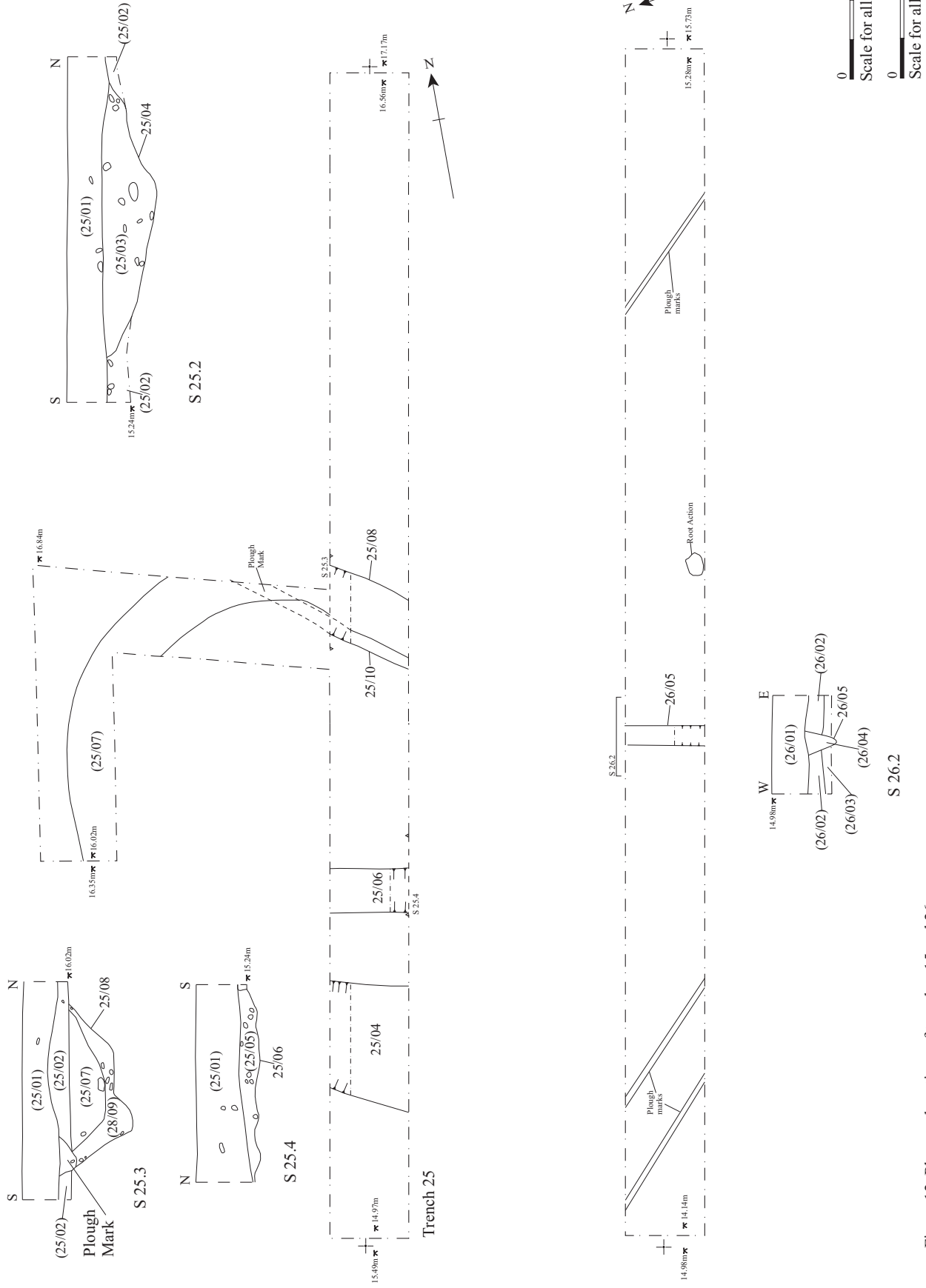


Figure 12. Plans and sections of trenches 15 and 26

Trench 25 (Figure 12)

Three ditches were seen to be cut into the natural (25/02). The first 25/04 was 3m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.55m deep with a flattened profile with gently sloping sides. It was filled with a mid orange-brown sandy clay (25/03) with the rare charcoal flecks. It was aligned approximately ESE-WNW.

The second 25/06 was 1m wide, over 2m in length, was 0.2m deep with a flattened irregular base and almost imperceptible sides. It was filled with a dark brown sandy clay (25/05) with the occasional charcoal flecks. It was parallel to ditch 25/04.

Both of these ditches were located along a linear feature recorded by the geophysical survey and both showed signs of root disturbance. These appear to be associated with field boundaries recorded on the Tithe map of c. 1840.

A possible circular feature was predicted by the survey. This was located and recorded as ditch 25/08. The trench was extended to prove the curvature of the ditch. This ditch was between 1.2m and 1.4m wide with an approximate outer diameter of 12m. It was 0.8m deep with 60° sides and a flattish base. The primary fill was a brown-red clay-sand (25/09) up to 0.18m thick. Above this was a light brown sandy-clay (25/07) up to 0.56m thick.

Although it was not excavated it would seem likely that the southern portion of this ring ditch 25/08 has been cut and probably removed by the later ditch 25/04.

The natural in this trench showed scarring caused by deep ploughing.

Trench 26 (Figure 12)

Cut into the old ploughsoil (26/02) was a linear feature 26/05. This measured 0.26m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.28m deep with a wedge-shaped profile and flattened base. It was filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (26/04) flecked with the rare piece of charcoal. This feature was aligned roughly NNE-SSW and was sealed by the topsoil (26/01).

This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey as a continuation of a ditch 24/05. This obviously was not the case, as it is a distinctly later feature.

Trench 28, 28a & 28b (Figure 13)

No archaeological features were recorded within this original trench, although two T-shaped extensions, 28a and 28b, were excavated to the north in an attempt to locate a ditch predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 28a displayed a layer of mid creamy orange-brown sandy clay (28a/10) 0.1m to 0.2m thick between the natural (28a/03) and the old ploughsoil (28a/02). This is likely to be the original subsoil preserved in localised pockets where the original ground surface undulated and was deeper.

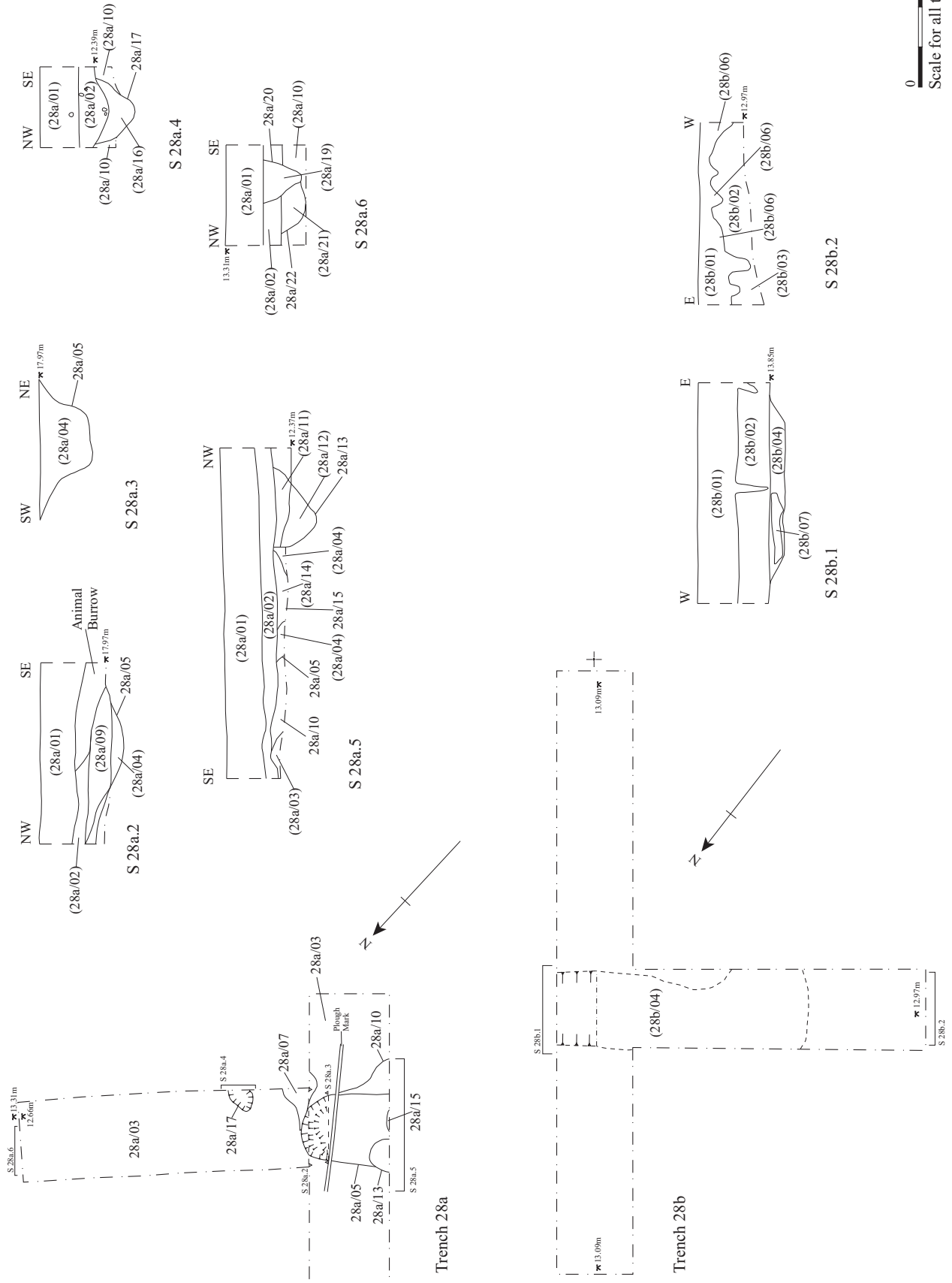


Figure 13. Plans and sections from trenches 28a and 28b

Cut into this layer was a ditch 28a/05 that was 1.4m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.54m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. The terminal end was fully excavated. It was filled with a grey-brown sandy-clay (28a/04) that was flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned roughly NE-SW. An animal burrow 28a/07 had slightly truncated the terminal of this ditch.

Two later pits had been cut into the fill (28a/04) of the ditch. The first pit 28a/13 was circular 0.8m in diameter, 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile. The primary fill was a brown-grey sandy-clay (28a/12) up to 0.3m thick. Above this was a red-brown silt-clay (28a/11) up to 0.15m thick. The second pit 28a/15 was only partially seen within the trench and not fully excavated. It was filled with a dark red-brown silt-clay (28a/14).

Another small pit 28a/17 was present just to the east of the terminal. This had also been cut into layer (28a/10). It was oval in plan 0.55m wide, and extended into the trench 0.5m. The profile was roughly U-shaped and 0.25m deep; filled with a mid orange-brown sandy-clay (28a/16).

A fourth pit 28a/22 was only seen in the west-facing section (S 28a.6), this had been cut into layer (28a/10). It was approximately 0.68m wide, had a flattened U-shape profile and was 0.24m deep. The fill was a mid orange-brown sandy-clay (28a/21). It had been truncated by a more recent feature 28a/20. This appeared to be a modern furrow 0.26m wide, cutting through the old ploughsoil (28a/02). It is probably associated with the agricultural "sub-soiling" process and is likely to have been recorded in Trench 26 as 26/05

Layer (28a/10) was present only in patches within Trench 28b and was recorded as 28b/04 and was up to 0.16m thick. It also displayed a weak ironpan (28b/07). The modern furrow 28a/20 was also present within this Trench extension (see section).

Trench 29 (*Figure 14*)

Cut into the old ploughsoil (29/02) was a linear ditch 29/05. This measured 1.45m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.35m deep with 45° sides and a flat base. It was filled with a creamy greyish-brown sandy clay (29/04) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned NW-SE and was sealed by the topsoil (29/01). This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 30 (*Figure 14*)

Within this trench were located two ditches 30/05 and 30/79. All were cut into the old plough soil (30/02) and sealed by the topsoil (30/01).

Ditch 30/05 was 1.6m wide and at least 2m in length. It was 0.3m deep with a flattened irregular U-shape profile. It was filled with a grey-brown sandy clay (30/04) flecked with charcoal and contained broken ceramic field drainpipes. This ditch was aligned roughly NW-SE.

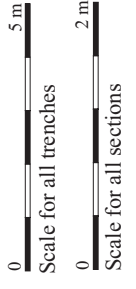
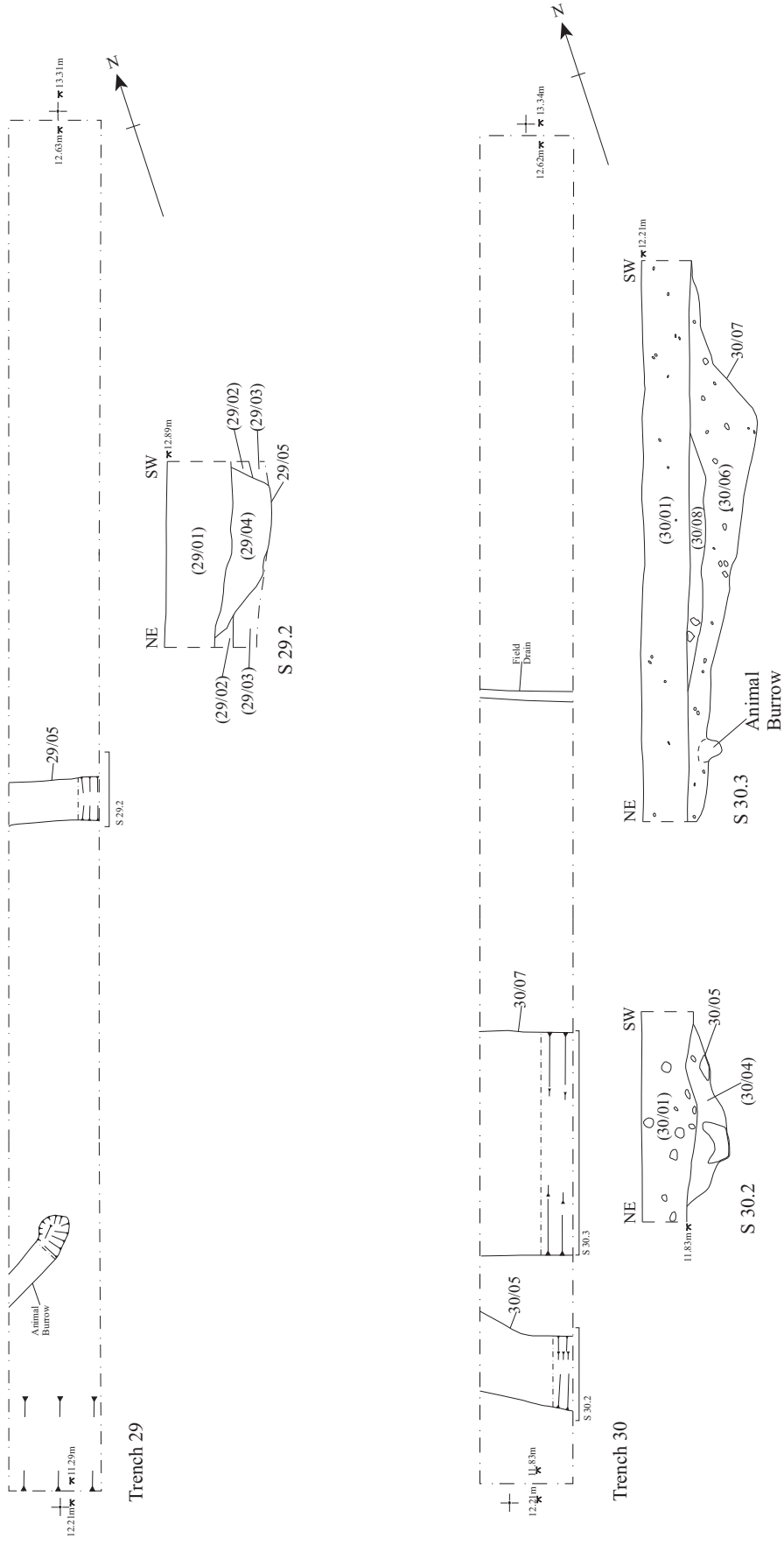


Figure 14. Plans and sections of trenches 29 and 30

Parallel to this was the second ditch 30/07, which was 4.7m wide and over 2 m in length. It was 0.58m deep with a 45° side to the west and a very gentle slope towards the east. The primary fill was a grey-brown silt-clay (30/06) with some stone, brick fragments and charcoal flecks. The upper fill was a layer of dark grey-black ash and clay (30/08) containing burnt stone and brick.

Both of these ditches lie within an area predicted to have the buried remnant of relict bank by the geophysical survey. The line of this feature and the two ditches corresponds to a field boundary marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 31 (*Figure 15*)

Numerous features were recorded within this trench all cut into the natural (31/02) and sealed by the old plough soil (31/06).

A ditch 31/07 was recorded aligned roughly NE-SW, this had been predicted by the geophysical survey. It was 1.3m wide and at least 2 m in length. It was 0.5m deep with a U-shape profile. The primary fill was a dark blue-grey silt-clay (31/03) up to 0.18m thick. The secondary fill was a light blue-grey silt-clay (31/04) up to 0.16m thick. Above this was a mid grey-brown sandy clay (31/05) that was up to 0.15m thick. This ditch would appear to be the same as 28a/05 (see above).

The truncation of this feature by ploughing associated with layer (31/06) was very noticeable. It would appear that either deep ploughing had occurred on a relative few occasions or that only a limited sequence of ploughing events had taken place.

To the south east of the ditch were seven stake-holes that did not display a coherent pattern.

Cut	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
31/12	0.05 x 0.05	0.03	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/22)
31/13	0.05 x 0.07	0.09	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/23)
31/14	0.06 x 0.06	0.06	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/19)
31/15	0.05 x 0.05	0.04	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/20)
31/16	0.05 x 0.06	0.06	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/21)
31/17	0.06 x 0.05	0.05	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/24)
31/18	0.06 x 0.07	0.04	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/25)

Seven postholes were recorded in a linear alignment running roughly NW-SE. These might form a section of a fence line or be part of a large structure, possibly situated to the west.

Cut	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
31/38	0.3 x 0.21	0.06	Grey-brown silt-clay (31/39)
31/40	0.4 x 0.34	0.07	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/41)
31/42	0.4 x 0.26	0.09	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/43)
31/44	0.25 x 0.2	0.06	Grey-brown silt-clay (31/45)
31/46	0.75 x 0.31	0.11	Grey-brown silt-clay (31/47)
31/51	0.25 x 0.15	0.08	Grey-brown silt-clay (31/54)
31/53	0.23 x 0.2	0.06	Grey-brown silt-clay (31/52)

Two further postholes lie on the projected line to the southeast and may also form part of any fence.

Cut	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
31/10	0.18 x 0.18	0.07	Grey-brown silt-clay (31/11)
31/32	0.5 x 0.4	0.08	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/33)

Six other postholes were recorded within the trench; these did not display any coherent pattern or placement.

Cut	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Fill
31/08	0.4 x 0.5	0.17	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/09)
31/26	0.16 x 0.13	0.06	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/27)
31/28	0.28 x 0.33	0.29	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/29)
31/30	0.26 x 0.3	0.1	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/31)
31/34	0.18 x 0.2	0.05	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/35)
31/36	0.17 x 0.15	0.05	Blue grey-brown silt-clay (31/37)

To the northeast of the ditch 31/07 was a large irregular pit 31/48. This measured 3.35m by at least 0.62m in plan. It was 0.37m deep with 45° sides and rounded base. The primary fill was a dark blue-grey silt-clay (31/50) up to 0.11m thick. The secondary fill was a light brown-grey silt-clay (31/49) up to 0.26m thick.

Only the ditch 31/07 was predicted by the geophysical survey. Also noted within this trench were a tree bowl and an animal burrow.

Trench 32 (*Figure 16*)

Cut into the natural (32/02) was a linear ditch 32/04. This measured 2.8m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a mid brown sandy clay (32/03) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned NW-SE. It had been cut by a later field drain, and was sealed by the topsoil (32/01). It was predicted by the geophysical survey and appears to be a field boundary as marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 34 (*Figure 16*)

Two ditches and a posthole were cut into the natural (34/02) and sealed by the topsoil (43/01). The first 34/04 was 2.8m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.5m deep with a 45° side to the northeast and a gradual slope to the southwest. The primary fill was a firm grey clay (34/05) 0.2m thick. Above this was a grey-brown sandy-clay (34/03) flecked with charcoal, 0.3m thick.

The second ditch 34/07 was 1.14m wide and at least 8.25m in length. It had side of 45° and was 0.16m deep. The fill was a yellow-grey sandy silt-clay (34/06). It was speculated that it may have been a continuation of 31/07. However, it is also possible it is a natural feature associated with the Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits.

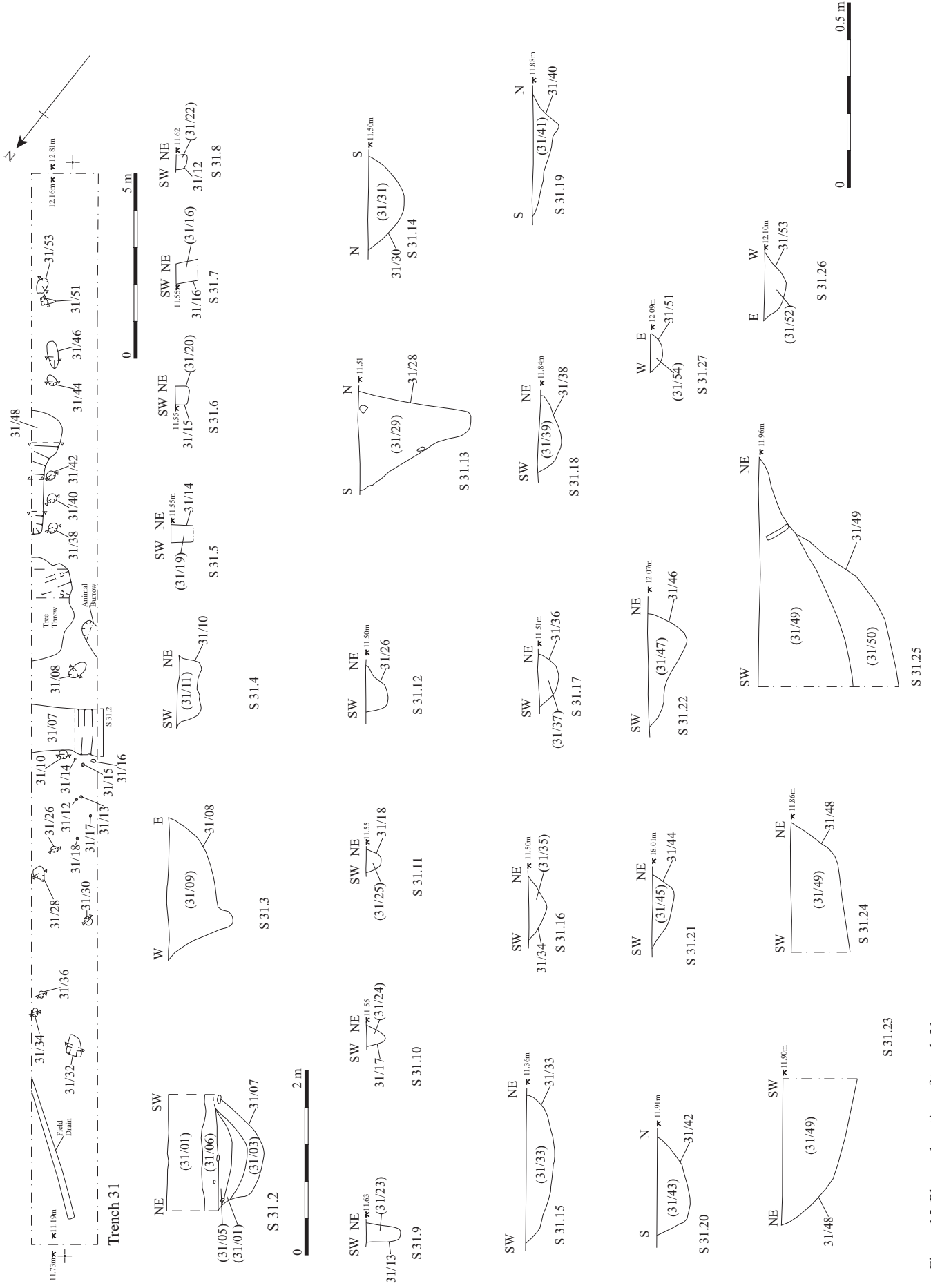


Figure 15. Plan and section of trench 31

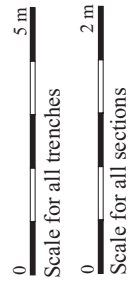
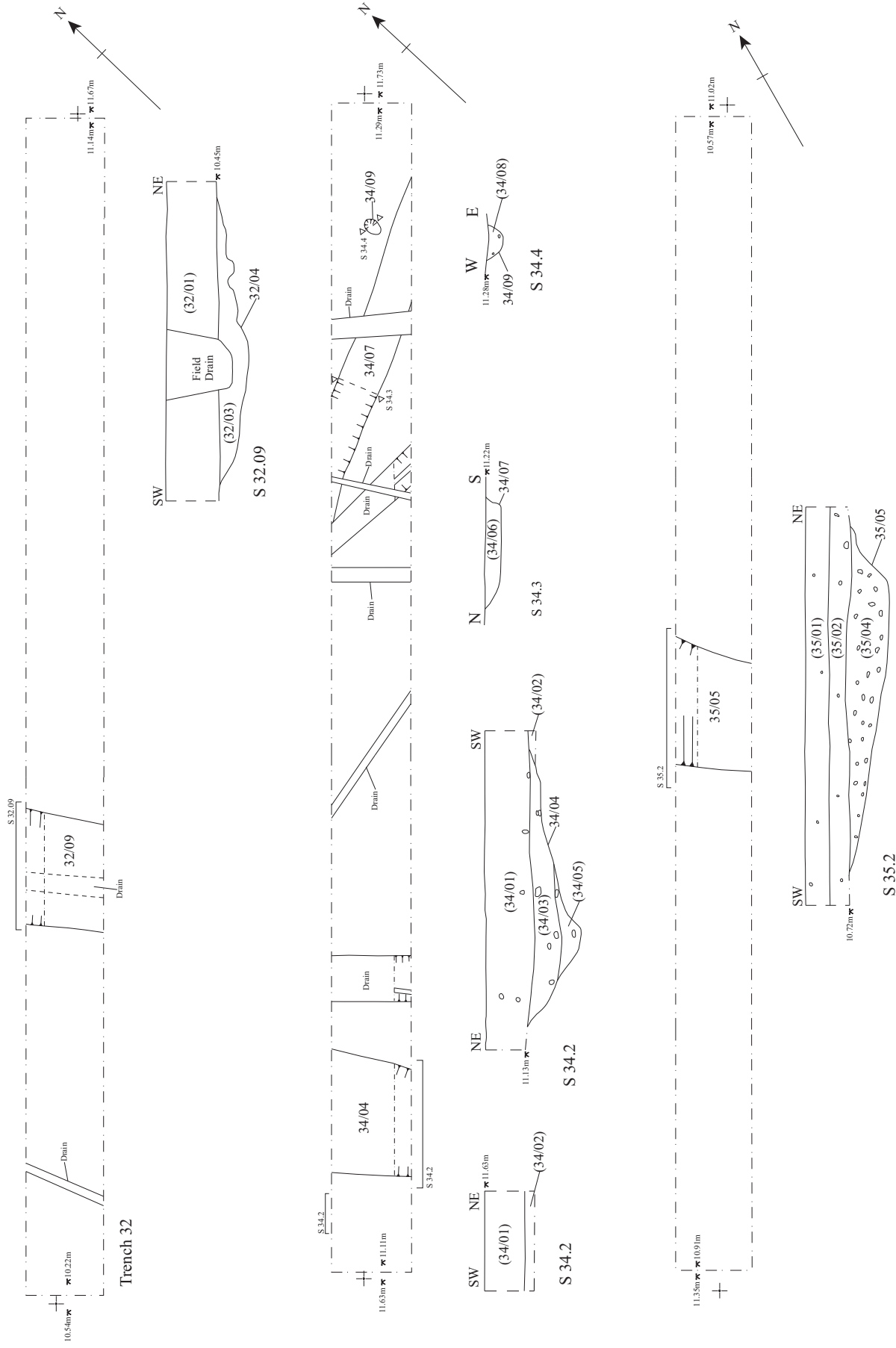


Figure 16. Plans and sections of trenches 32, 34 and 35

The single posthole 34/09 was oval in plan measuring 0.34m by 0.45m. It was 0.14m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark yellow-brown sandy clay (34/08) flecked with charcoal.

Six field drains were noted within this trench. The geophysical survey predicted two cut linear features; one was ditch 34/04 the other was a field drain. Ditch 34/04 is a field boundary as marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 35 (*Figure 16*)

A linear ditch 35/05 was cut into the natural (35/03). It measured 3.3m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.44m deep with a 45° side to the northeast and a gradual slope to the southwest. This was filled with a grey-brown sandy-clay (35/04) with the rare charcoal fleck. This feature was aligned NW-SE and was sealed by the old plough soil (35/02). This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey and is a field boundary as marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 36 (*Figure 17*)

Two parallel ditches were recorded within this trench cut into the natural (36/02) and aligned roughly NE-SW. The first 36/05 was 1.2m wide and over 2m in length. It was only 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a grey-brown sandy clay (36/04) containing a small quantity of stones.

The second ditch 36/06 was 1.8m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.34m deep, had a stepped profile and a rounded base. The fill was a grey-brown sandy clay (36/03) with a small amount of gravel.

Both features were predicted by the geophysical survey and are field boundaries marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 37 (*Figure 17*)

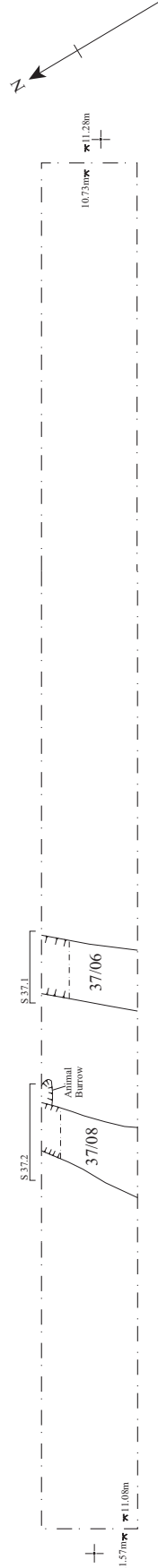
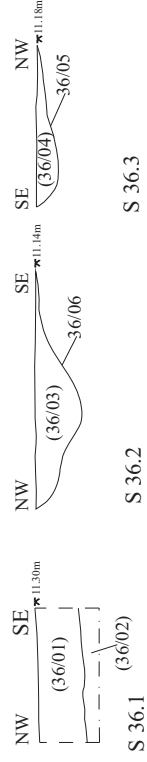
Two parallel ditches were also recorded within this trench, cut into the old ploughsoil (37/02) and aligned roughly NE-SW. The first 37/06 was 1.3m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.3m deep with U-shaped profile. It was filled with a light grey sandy clay (37/05) that contained a lens of dark brown grey sandy clay (37/04).

The second ditch 37/08 was 1.4m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.46m deep, had a stepped profile and a flat base. The primary fill was a light grey sandy clay (37/07) that was up to 0.3m thick. Above this was a dark brown sandy clay (37/09) flecked with charcoal, which was up to 0.23m thick

Both features were not predicted by the geophysical survey



Trench 36



Trench 37

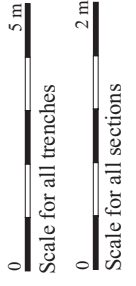
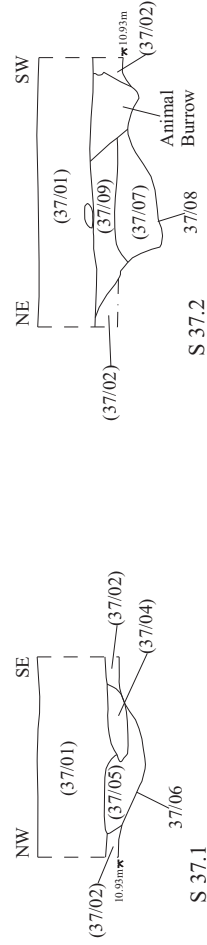


Figure 17. Plan and section of trenches 36 and 37

Trench 91 (*Figure 18*)

Two parallel ditches were recorded within this trench cut into the natural (91/03) and aligned roughly E-W. The first 91/05 was 0.9m wide and over 2.2m in length. It was 0.3m deep with a stepped profile and a rounded base. It was filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (91/04).

The second ditch 91/13 was 0.92m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.38m deep, had a stepped profile and a pointed base. The fill was an orange-brown sandy clay (91/12) with a small amount of gravel.

Cut into the upper surface of ditch 91/05 was a posthole 91/11. This was oval in plan measuring 0.3m by 0.2m. It was 0.09m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey-brown sandy clay (91/10) flecked with charcoal.

These features were sealed by the old plough soil (91/02). Cut into this layer were two pits. The first 91/09 was oval in plan measuring 1.2m by 0.75m. It was 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid red-brown sandy clay (91/08) flecked with charcoal. This cut an earlier animal burrow.

The second pit 91/15 was only partially uncovered within the trench. It was probably circular and 0.5m in diameter with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.5m deep and filled with an orange-brown sandy clay (91/14). Both of these pits were sealed by the topsoil (91/01). None of the features located in this trench was predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 92 (*Figure 18*)

Cut into the natural (92/02) were three very recent features. The first a 1.15m wide brick built structure (92/07), constructed in red brick with a concrete floor. It was only partially revealed by the trench, the walls survived to a height of 0.7m. The fill of the structure was a dark brown-black silt-clay (92/08) with coal and demolition rubble. The foundation cut 92/09 was just visible. It was only 0.05m wider than the structure and filled with a mid grey-brown clay-sand (92/10).

To the south of this structure was a linear ditch 92/04. This was 1.07m wide, over 2m long and 0.26m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a dark grey-brown sandy clay (92/03) containing modern glass. Next to this ditch was a pit 92/05 that was 0.75m in diameter; only 0.12m deep, little more than a concave scoop and filled with dark brown-black silt-clay (92/08) with coal. The ditch was predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 93 (*Figure 18*)

Two linear ditches were predicted in this area by the geophysical survey. However, upon excavation it was seen to be a series of recent inter-cutting features.

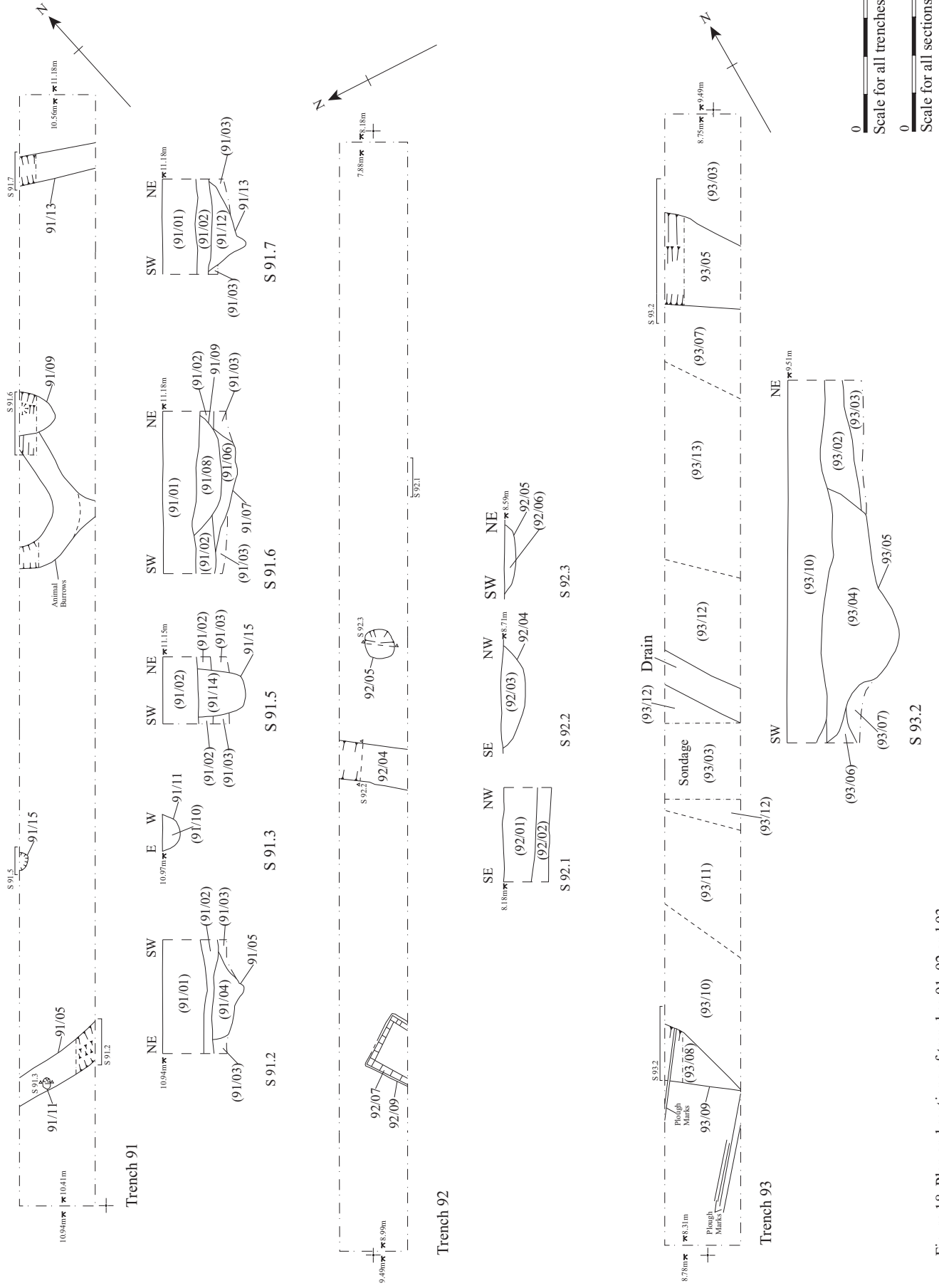


Figure 18. Plan and sections of trenches 91, 92 and 93

Distinguishing between the different features was difficult but there appeared to be at least 7 episodes judging by identified deposits (93/04), (96/06), (96/08), (96/10), (96/11), (96/12) and (96/15). These were all a variation of dark grey-brown sandy clay and contained modern brick and glass.

Anecdotal evidence suggests this area had traditionally been a “wet spot” within the field. It is likely that the sequence of excavations and dumping were attempts to solve this.

One reason why the area may have been wet is the presence of the greyish-yellow sandy clay (93/16) and brownish grey silt-clay (93/07) accumulation associated with Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits.

4.1.4 Area 5

A low-lying area at the foot of the hills defined by Areas 1 and 3, bordered to the northwest by the Seabrook.

The natural geological deposits in the area were gravely sandy clay with of inter- and cross-bedded layers of sand, related to weathered New Red Sandstone formations (58/03), (59/03), (60/03), (61/03), (63/03), (64/03), (65/03), (66/03), (67/03), (68/03), (68/08), (69/03), (70/03), (71/03), (72/03), (73/03), (74/03), (75/03), (76/03), (77/03), (78/03), (79/03), (80/03), (81/03), (82/03), (83/03), (84/03), (85/03), (86/03), (87/03), (88/06), (88/07), (89/03) and (94/03).

All trenches, except 89, in this area displayed an old plough soil of orange-brown sandy clay that varied in thickness from 0.10m to 0.34m (58/02), (59/02), (60/02), (61/02), (63/02), (64/02), (65/02), (66/02), (67/02), (68/02), (69/02), (70/02), (71/02), (72/02), (73/02), (74/02), (75/02), (76/02), (77/02), (78/02), (79/02), (80/02), (81/02), (82/02), (83/02), (84/02), (85/02), (86/02), (87/02), (88/03) and (94/02). Trench 89 had 0.9m of modern “made ground” (89/02) lying directly on top of the natural geological deposits.

The uppermost layer was a topsoil of loose dark brown sandy loam up to 0.5m thick (58/01), (59/01), (60/01), (61/01), (63/01), (64/01), (65/01), (66/01), (67/01), (68/01), (69/01), (70/01), (71/01), (72/01), (73/01), (74/01), (75/01), (76/01), (77/01), (78/01), (79/01), (80/01), (81/01), (82/01), (83/01), (84/01), (85/01), (86/01), (87/01), (88/01), (89/01) and (94/01).

The following trenches in this area displayed archaeological remains.

Trench 58 (Figure 19)

The geophysical survey suggested that a single large cut feature would be present at roughly the centre of the trench. Excavation revealed two features in this general location. The first was a ditch 58/05 cut into the natural (58/03). This was 0.68m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.3m deep, had a rounded profile and base. The fill was an orange-brown sandy clay (58/04) with a small amount of gravel. It was aligned NE-SW and sealed by the old plough soil (58/02).

Cut into this layer was a ditch terminal 58/07 that was slightly pointed in plan, 1.3m wide, over 1.5m in length and 0.75m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (58/06) with the occasional small stone. This was aligned NE-SW and sealed by the topsoil (58/01).

To the southeast of this ditch was a second ditch terminal. This was cut 58/09 into the natural (58/03) and sealed by the old plough soil (58/02). It had an enlarged terminus (1.2m wide) compared to the width of the ditch (0.7m). It was over 3.5m in length and aligned E-W. It was 0.68m deep with 60° sides and a pointed but slightly irregular base. The fill was an orange-brown sandy clay (58/08) with a small amount of gravel and animal bone.

Ditches 58/05 and 58/07 are on the same alignment as a field boundary marked on the c.1840 Tithe map. Although obviously of differing dates it is likely that this boundary respected a far earlier land division. The third ditch 58/09 was not predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 59 (*Figure 19*)

Cut into the natural (59/03) were two linear ditches or gullies and a pit or ditch terminal. The first ditch 59/07 was 0.42m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.08m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid brown sandy clay (59/06). It was sealed by the old ploughsoil (59/02) and aligned roughly NNW-SSE. This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey.

The second ditch 59/09 was 1.1m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.36m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (59/08). It was aligned NW-SE. This ditch was predicted by the geophysical survey and aligns with a field boundary recorded on the c. 1840 Tithe map.

The pit or ditch terminal 59/05 was lenticular in plan, was 0.96m wide and over 1.2m in length. It was 0.26m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (59/04) flecked with charcoal. It was sealed by the old plough soil (59/02) and aligned roughly W-E. This feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 61 (*Figure 19*)

Two parallel ditches were also recorded within this trench, cut into the old plough soil (61/02) and aligned roughly NE-SW. The first 61/05 was 1.8m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.75m deep with U-shaped profile and slightly irregular base. It was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (61/04) flecked with charcoal.

The second ditch 61/07 was 1.9m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.6m deep, had near vertical sides and an irregular base. The fill was a mid-brown sandy clay (61/06) flecked with charcoal. This ditch had a relatively modern cut 61/09 in it possibly for a field drain. This was not fully excavated but was seen to contain dark brown-black silty-loam 61/08 with ash, charcoal and burnt stone.

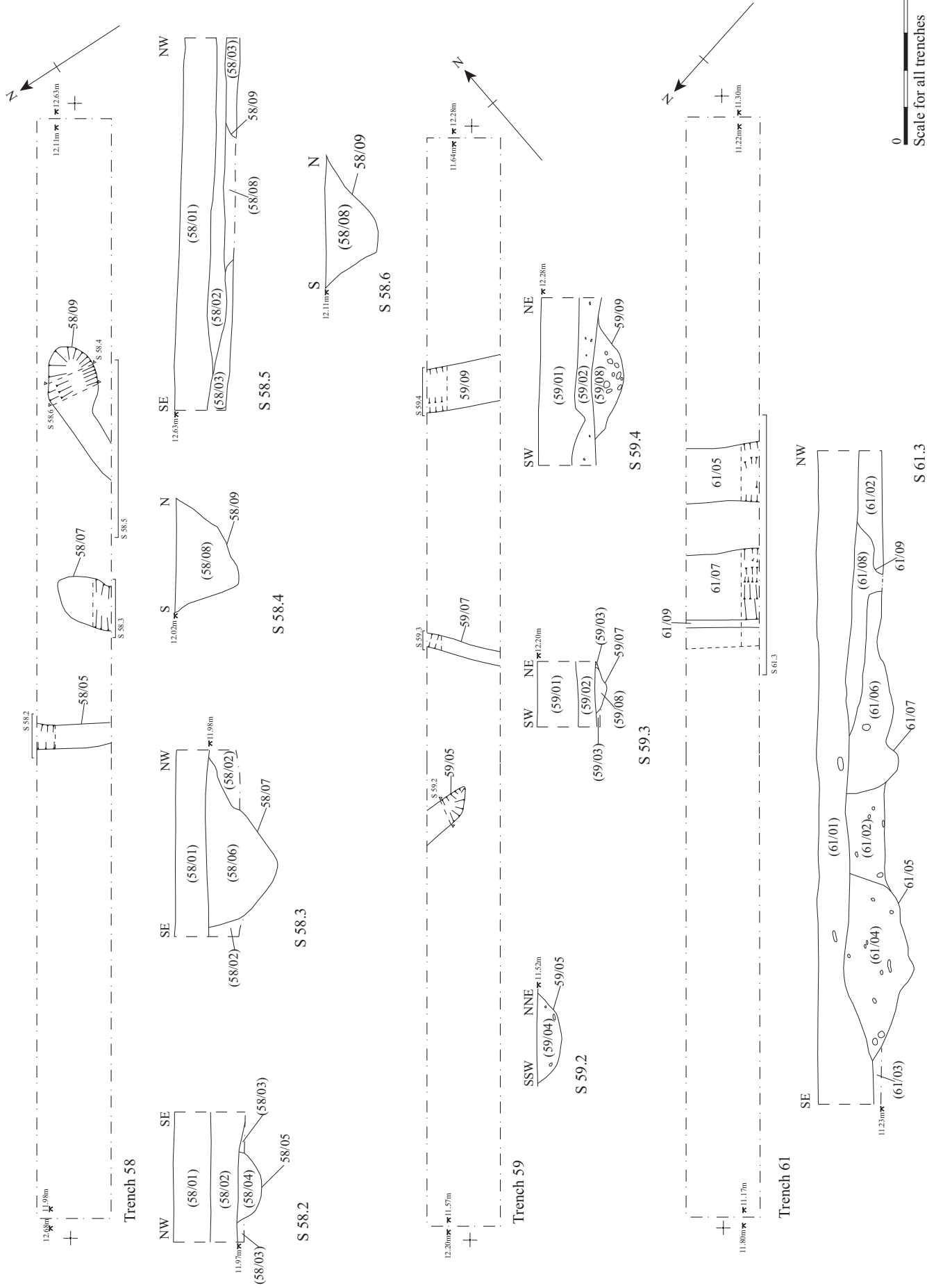


Figure 19. Plans and section of trenches 58, 59 and 61

Both features were predicted by the geophysical survey and are field boundaries as recorded on the c. 1840 Tithe map.

Trench 62 (*Figure 20*)

A linear ditch 62/05 was cut into the old plough soil (62/02). It measured 2.6m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.4m deep with a 45° side to the southeast and a gradual slope to the northwest. This was filled with a red-brown sandy-clay (62/04) with the rare charcoal fleck. This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey and is a field boundary as marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 63 (*Figure 20*)

Cut into the natural (63/03) was a pit or ditch terminal 63/05. This was lenticular in plan, measured 0.74m wide and was over 1m in length. It was 0.22m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (63/04) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned roughly NW-SE and was sealed by the old plough soil (63/02). This feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 68 (*Figure 20*)

A narrow ditch 68/07 was cut into the natural (68/03) and (68/08). This was 0.45m wide and was over 2m in length. It had a U-shaped profile and was 0.15m deep. It was filled with a mid red-brown sandy clay (68/06) flecked with charcoal and aligned NE-SW. It was sealed by the old ploughsoil (68/02) and had been predicted by the geophysical survey.

A second linear ditch 68/04 aligned NE-SW was cut into the old ploughsoil (68/02). It measured 1.35m wide and was over 2m in length. It was 0.4m deep with a roughly U-shaped profile. This was filled with a mid-brown sandy-clay (68/05) with the rare charcoal fleck and several large stones. It was predicted by the geophysical survey and is a field boundary as marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 69 (*Figure 21*)

The geophysical survey suggested that a single large cut feature would be present at roughly the centre of the trench. Excavation revealed this to be the case. A ditch 69/07 was cut into the natural (69/03). It was 3.7m wide, over 2m in length and 0.3m deep. It had a near vertical edge to the east, an irregular base that sloped gently up towards the west. The fill was a mid red-brown sandy clay (69/06) with a small amount of gravel. It was aligned N-S and sealed by the old ploughsoil (69/02). This feature appeared to have considerable root penetration at its base and may represent an early line of trees or form part of a very early land division.

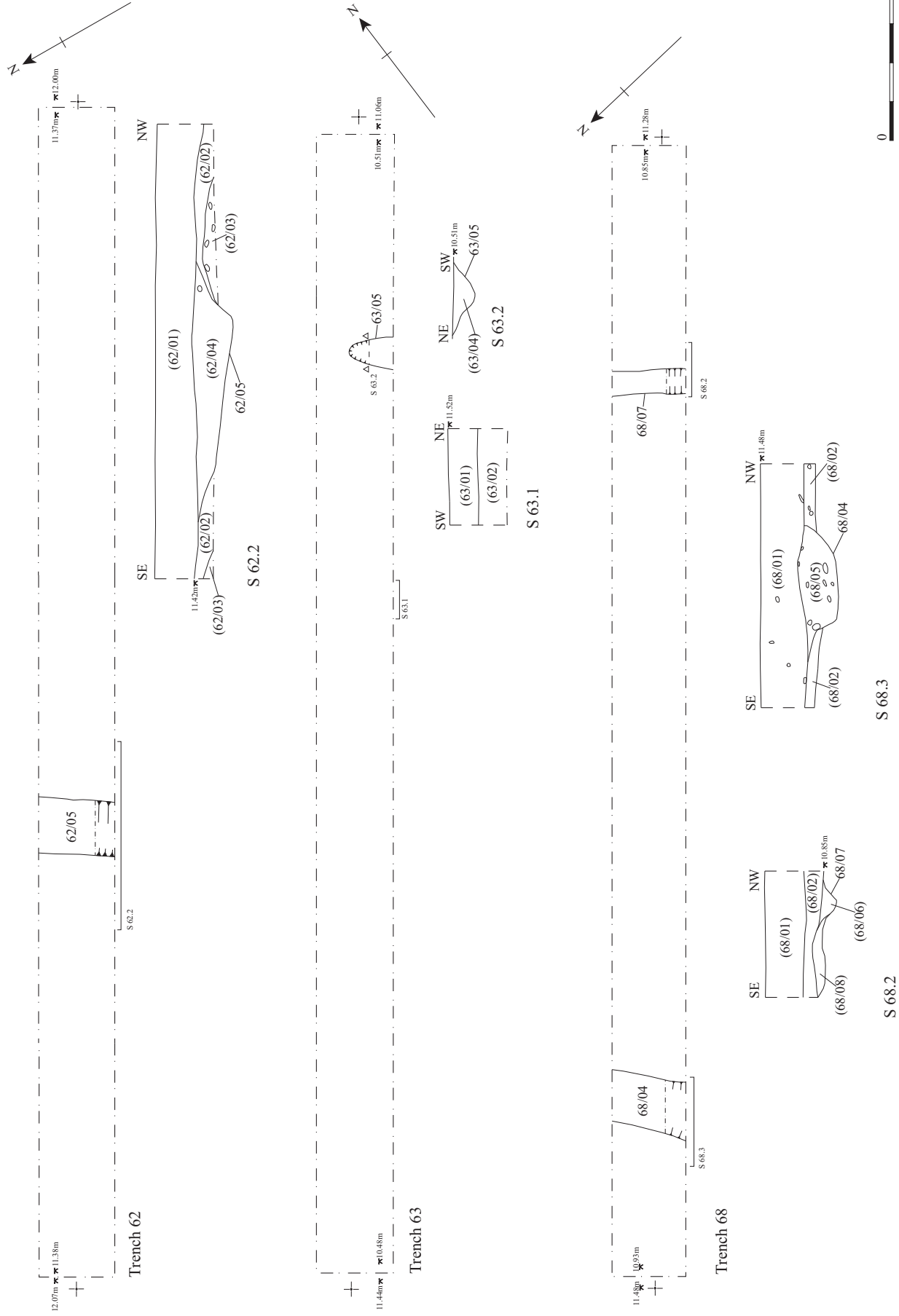


Figure 20. Plan and sections of trenches 62, 63 and 68

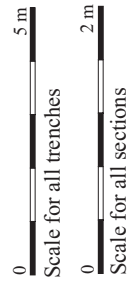
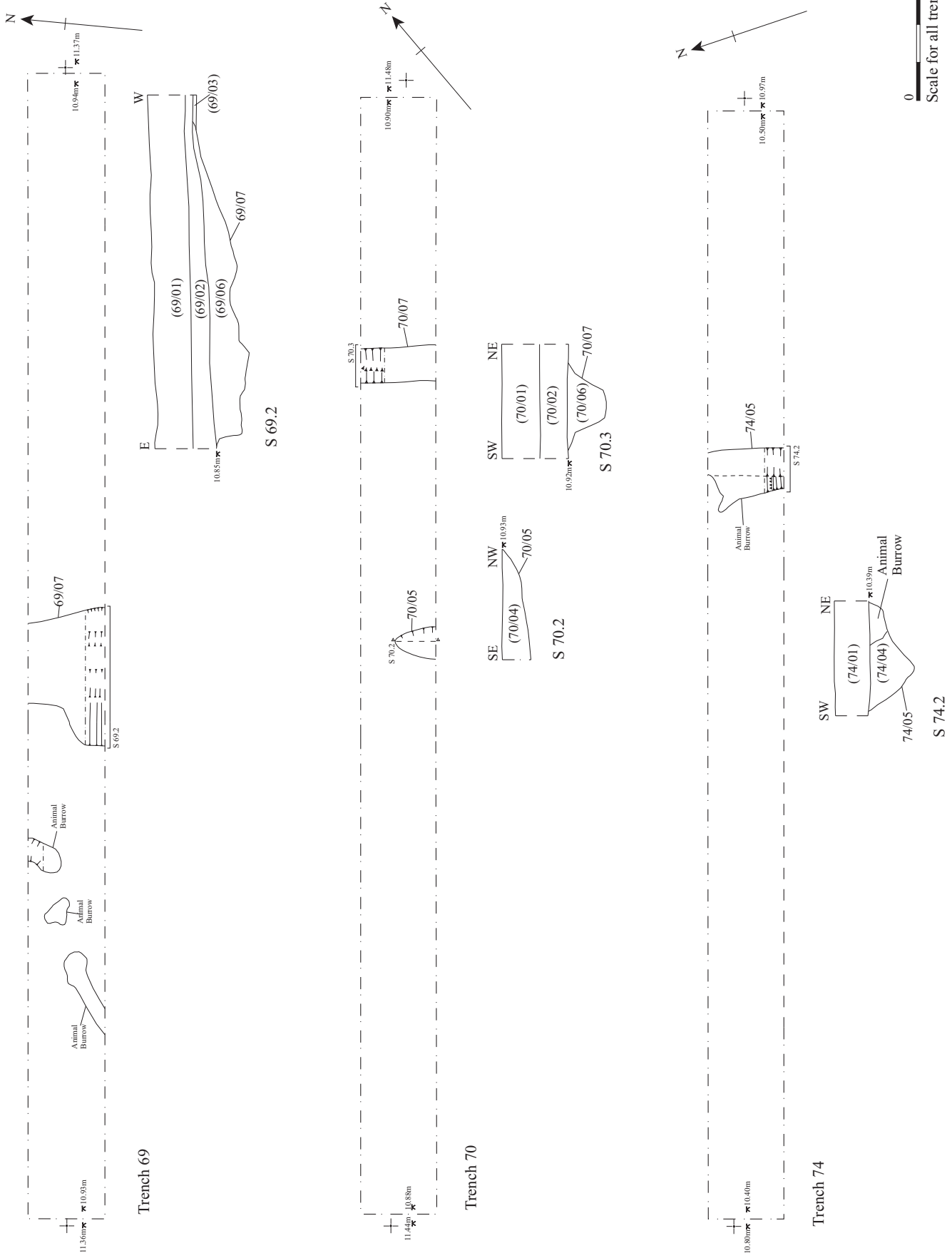


Figure 21. Plan and sections of trenches 69, 70 and 74

Trench 70 (*Figure 21*)

Cut into the natural (70/03) were a ditch and a pit or ditch terminal. The ditch 70/07 was 0.9m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.4m deep with a flattened V-shape profile. It was filled with a mid brown sandy clay (70/06). It was aligned roughly NW-SE. This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey.

The pit or ditch terminal 70/05 was lenticular in plan, was 0.8m wide and over 1.2m in length. It was 0.3m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a dark orange-brown sandy clay (70/04) flecked with charcoal. It was aligned roughly NW-SE and was not predicted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 74 (*Figure 21*)

Cut into the natural (74/03) was a linear ditch 74/05. This measured roughly 1m wide and was over 2m in length, although, it had been heavily disturbed by later animal burrows. It was 0.45m deep with a flattened V-shape profile. It was filled with a reddish-brown sandy clay (74/04) flecked with charcoal. This feature was aligned NE-SW and was sealed by the topsoil (74/01). The old plough soil (74/02) survived only in patches within this trench. Unfortunately no relationship between this layer and the ditch could be ascertained. This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey and thought to be a continuation of ditch 68/07.

Trench 76 (*Figure 22*)

Ditch 76/05 was cut in to the natural (76/03). This was 1.9m wide and 0.72m deep with a V-shaped profile with a slight step to the western edge. It was filled with a reddish-brown sandy clay (76/04) flecked with charcoal. A large quantity of pottery and stone was seen at the base of this ditch. This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey.

This trench was considerably extended in an effort to locate any features that may have been associated with the ditch 76/05. The terminal of which was located in a small T-shaped extension to the north of the main trench.

A narrow gully 76/07 was located within the main extension, aligned roughly NW-SE. It was cut into the old ploughsoil (76/02) and measured 0.6m wide, 0.25m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a dark orange-brown sandy clay (76/06) flecked with charcoal.

Next to this gully was a posthole 76/09 that had also been cut in the old ploughsoil (76/02). It was 0.3m in diameter, 0.14m deep and filled with a mid-brown sandy clay (76/08).

Trench 79 (*Figure 23*)

A narrow gully 79/07 aligned roughly NE-SW was cut into the natural (79/03). This was 0.4m wide, over 2m in length and 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill was a dark red-brown sandy clay (79/06) with some charcoal flecking. It was sealed by the old ploughsoil (79/02) and not predicted by the geophysical survey.

Slightly to the west, aligned NE-SW and cut into the old ploughsoil (79/02) was a ditch 79/05 that measured 1.2m wide and 0.36m deep with a flattened U-shape profile. It was filled with a dark red-brown sandy clay (79/04) flecked with charcoal and containing a large quantity of stone near to the base. It was predicted by the geophysical survey and is a field boundary as marked on the c.1840 Tithe map.

Trench 82 (*Figure 22*)

This trench was extended to the northeast in an effort to locate any features that may have been associated with the ditch 76/05. A narrow gully 82/05 was located within this extension, aligned roughly NW-SE. It was cut into the old ploughsoil (82/02) and measured 0.6m wide, 0.23m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a dark orange-brown sandy clay (82/04) flecked with charcoal. It was not predicted by the geophysical survey and appears to be a continuation of gully 76/07.

Trench 84 (*Figure 23*)

Cut into the natural (84/03) was a ditch and a gully. Ditch 84/08 was 0.95m wide and over 2.1m in length. It was 0.33m deep with a western side at 60° and a shallower eastern edge. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (84/09) flecked with charcoal. It was aligned roughly N-S.

The gully 84/11 was 0.5m wide and over 2 m in length. It was 0.3m deep with a V-shaped profile. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (84/10) flecked with charcoal. It was aligned roughly NE-SW. These were sealed by the old ploughsoil (84/02). Cut into this layer were two other ditches.

The first 84/05 was 0.6m wide and over 6.5m in length. It was 0.12m deep with a concave profile. It was filled with a brown sandy clay (84/04) flecked with charcoal. It was aligned roughly E-W. The second ditch 84/07 was 0.9m wide and over 6.3m in length. It was 0.28m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile and a slightly irregular base. It was filled with a dark brown sandy clay (84/06) flecked with charcoal. It appeared parallel to 84/05 and they were 3.5m apart. These ditches align with a field boundary on the Tithe map of 1840.

None of these features was predicted by the geophysical survey. A NE-SW ditch that was predicted was not located during excavation.

Trench 86 (*Figure 23*)

The geophysical survey suggested that a single large cut feature would be present at roughly the centre of the trench and excavations confirmed this. A ditch 86/05 was cut into the natural (86/03). It was 4m wide, over 2m in length and 0.65m deep. It had a near vertical edge to the west, an irregular base with the possibility of a central slot. The eastern side sloped gently upwards. The fill was a mid orange-brown sandy clay (86/04) with charcoal flecks. It was aligned NW-SE and sealed by the old ploughsoil (86/02).

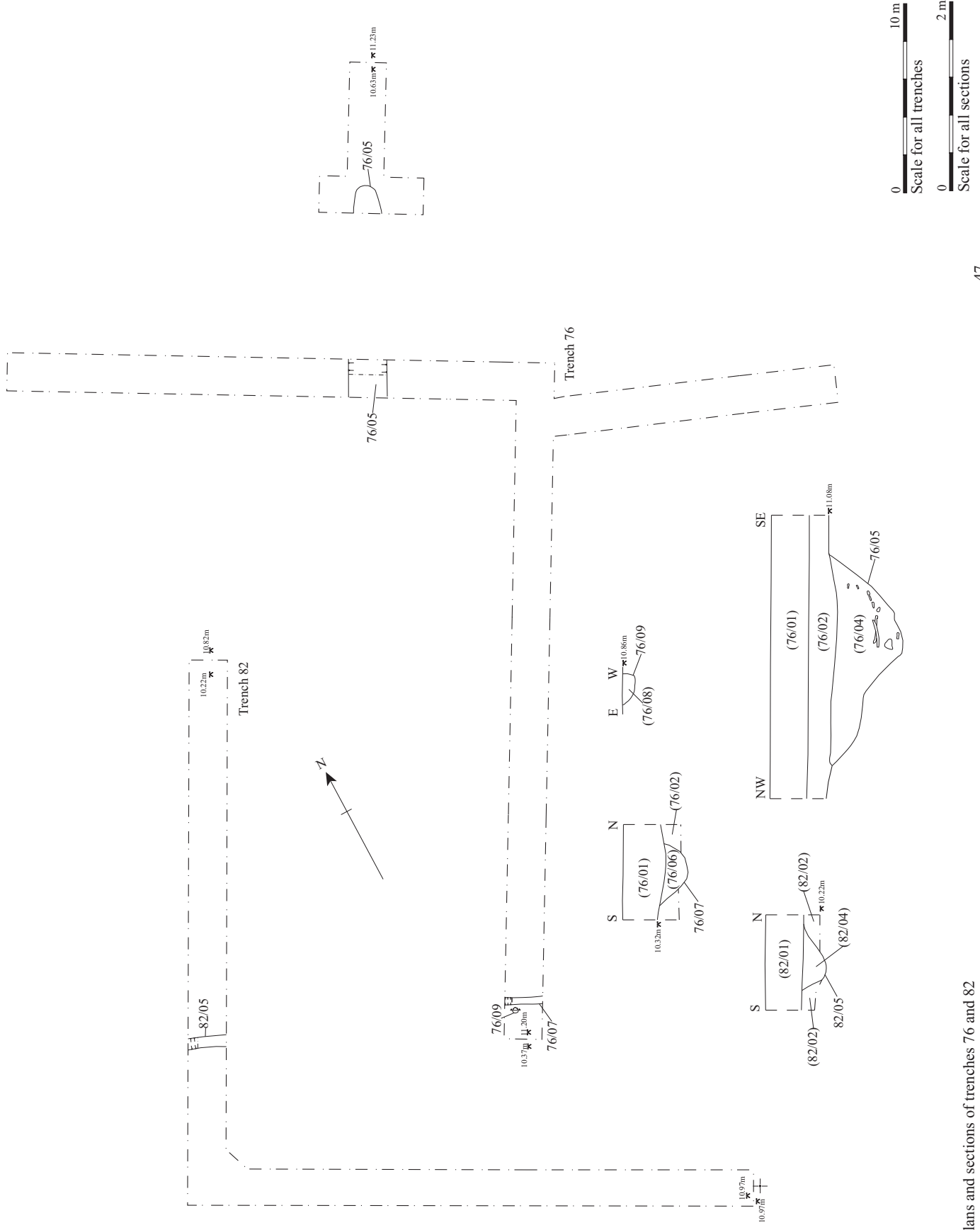


Figure 22. Plans and sections of trenches 76 and 82

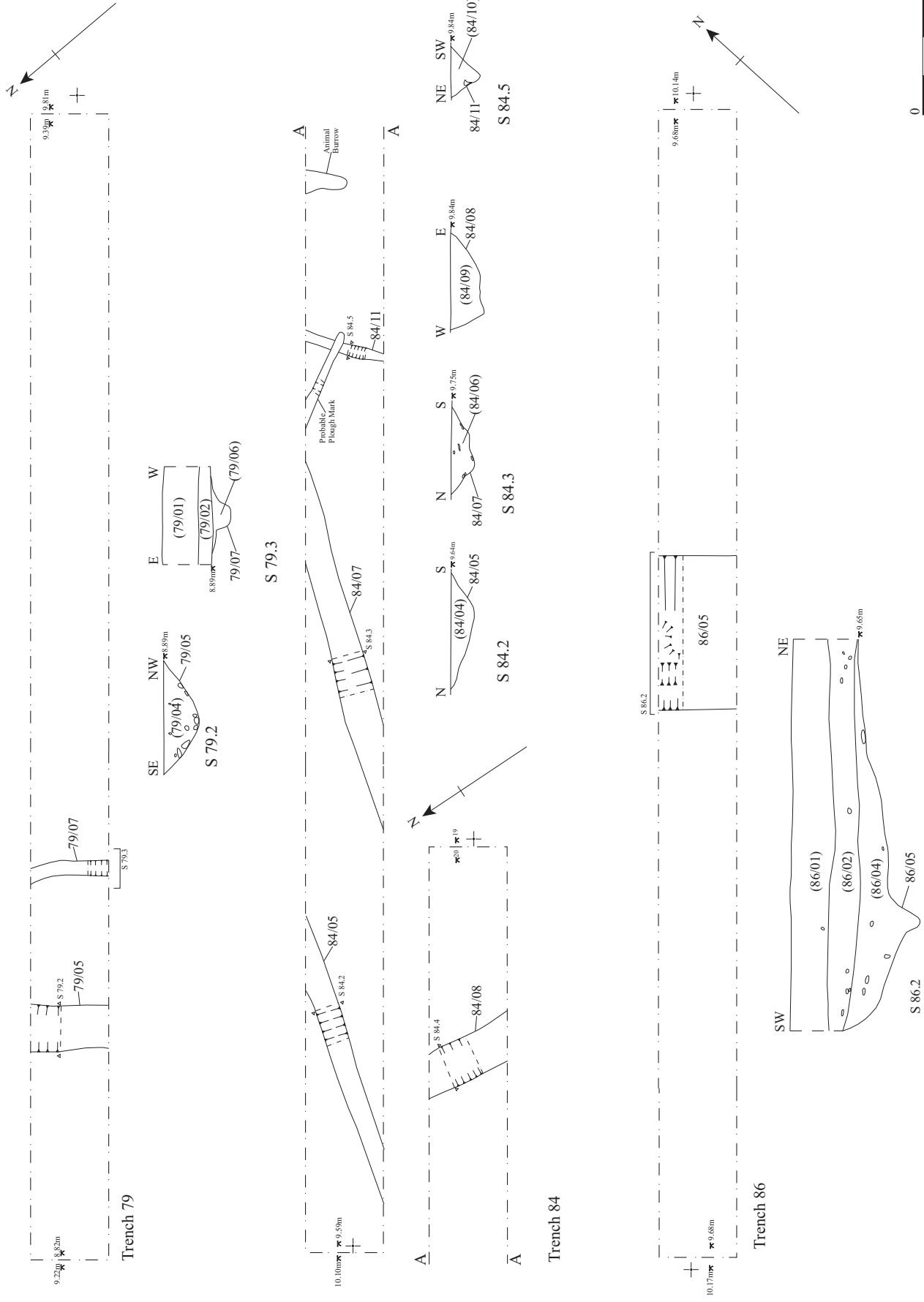


Figure 23. Plans and sections of trenches 79, 84 and 86

Trench 87 (Figure 24)

Three ditches were recorded cut into the natural (87/03). The first 87/13 was 1.68m wide and over 2m in length. It was 0.62m deep with a flattened V-shape profile. It was filled with a grey red-brown sandy clay (87/12). It was aligned roughly NW-SE. This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey.

The second ditch 87/07 was 0.5m wide, over 2m in length and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid red-brown sandy-clay (87/06) with the rare charcoal fleck. It was aligned roughly NE-SW. The third ditch 87/16 was 1m wide, over 2m in length and 0.28m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark red-brown sandy-clay (87/15) with charcoal flecks, and was aligned roughly N-S. While 87/13 was predicted by the geophysical survey the other two were not.

All three ditches were sealed by the old plough soil (87/02) and appeared to form a border to an area of pitting. This area of pitting was located by the geophysical survey, and is possibly U-shaped in plan.

A single small pit 18/05 lay between ditch 87/13 and the main area of pitting. It was circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter and 0.06m deep, It was filled with a dark orange-black sandy clay (87/04) that contained considerable amounts of charcoal and some burnt stone.

Differentiation between individual pits within the area of pitting was very difficult, indeed sometimes it was very hard to distinguish between pit fill and natural deposits of the inter- and cross-bedded layers of natural sand, related to weathered New Red Sandstone formations. One such deposit was (87/10) a bright orange clay-sand was situated on the edge of the area. Although it contained the rare charcoal fleck this could easily have come from bioturbation that was noticeably deep in this area.

One pit 87/09 was identified within this area; even so it was still very difficult to distinguish its character. It appeared to be 2.5m in diameter, 0.3m deep with a flattish base. It was filled with a red-brown sandy clay (87/08) flecked with charcoal and containing a placed deposit of Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of quern stone.

A section excavated through the area of pitting revealed it to be relatively shallow. The undulating base is suggestive of a series of inter-cutting relatively wide pits. Two later pits are present cut into (87/08) and not so deep that they penetrated the natural. Unfortunately only the fill of the very latest was recorded on site. This was a red-brown sandy silt-clay with considerable gravel content (87/11) that was on average 0.1m thick.

Trench 88 (Figure 25)

This trench was placed within an area that the geophysics had recorded as being of high magnetic disturbance. Excavation revealed this to be caused by modern digging and dumping. Despite this recent activity two ditches were located.

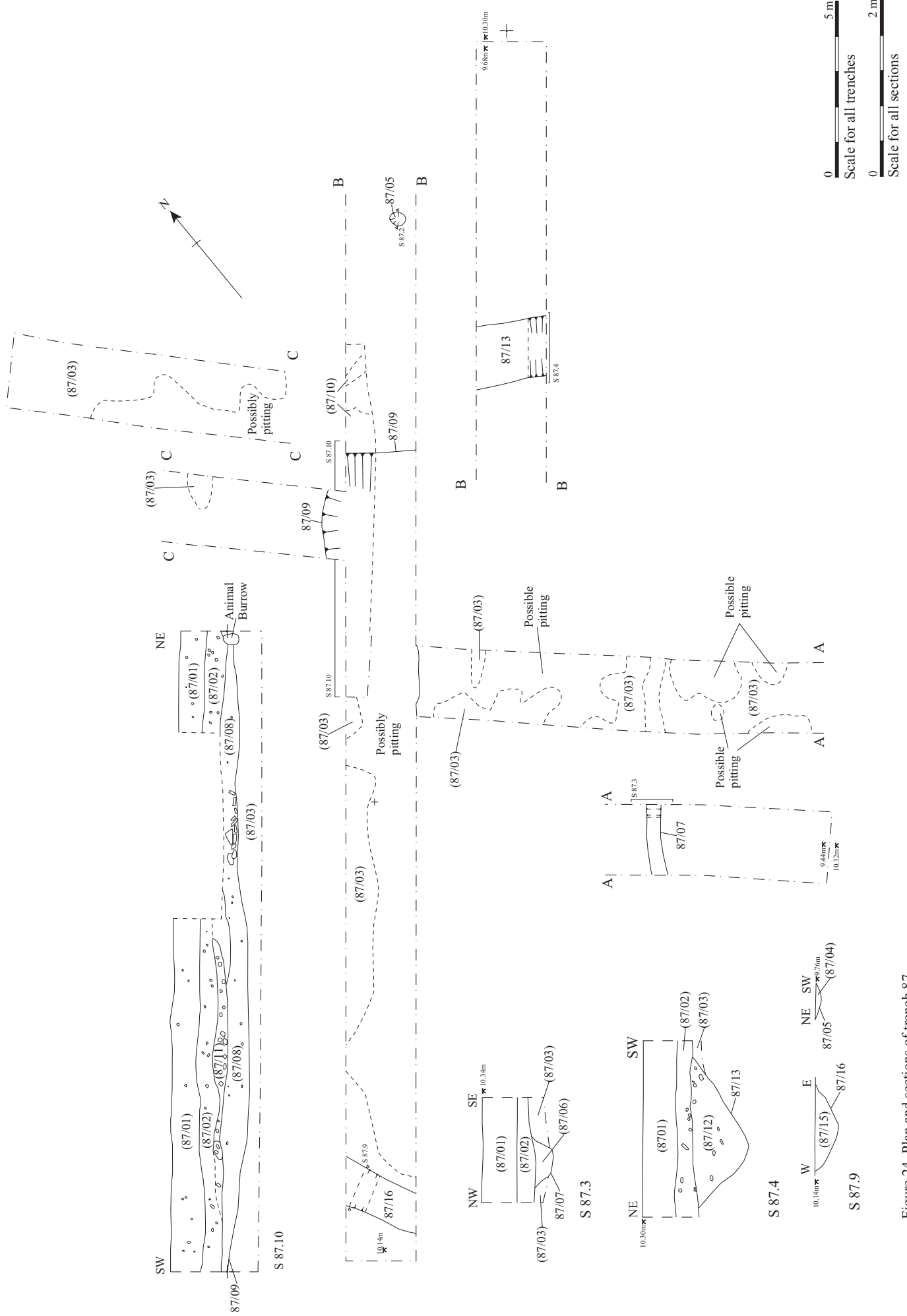


Figure 24. Plan and sections of trench 87

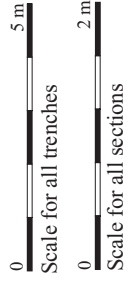
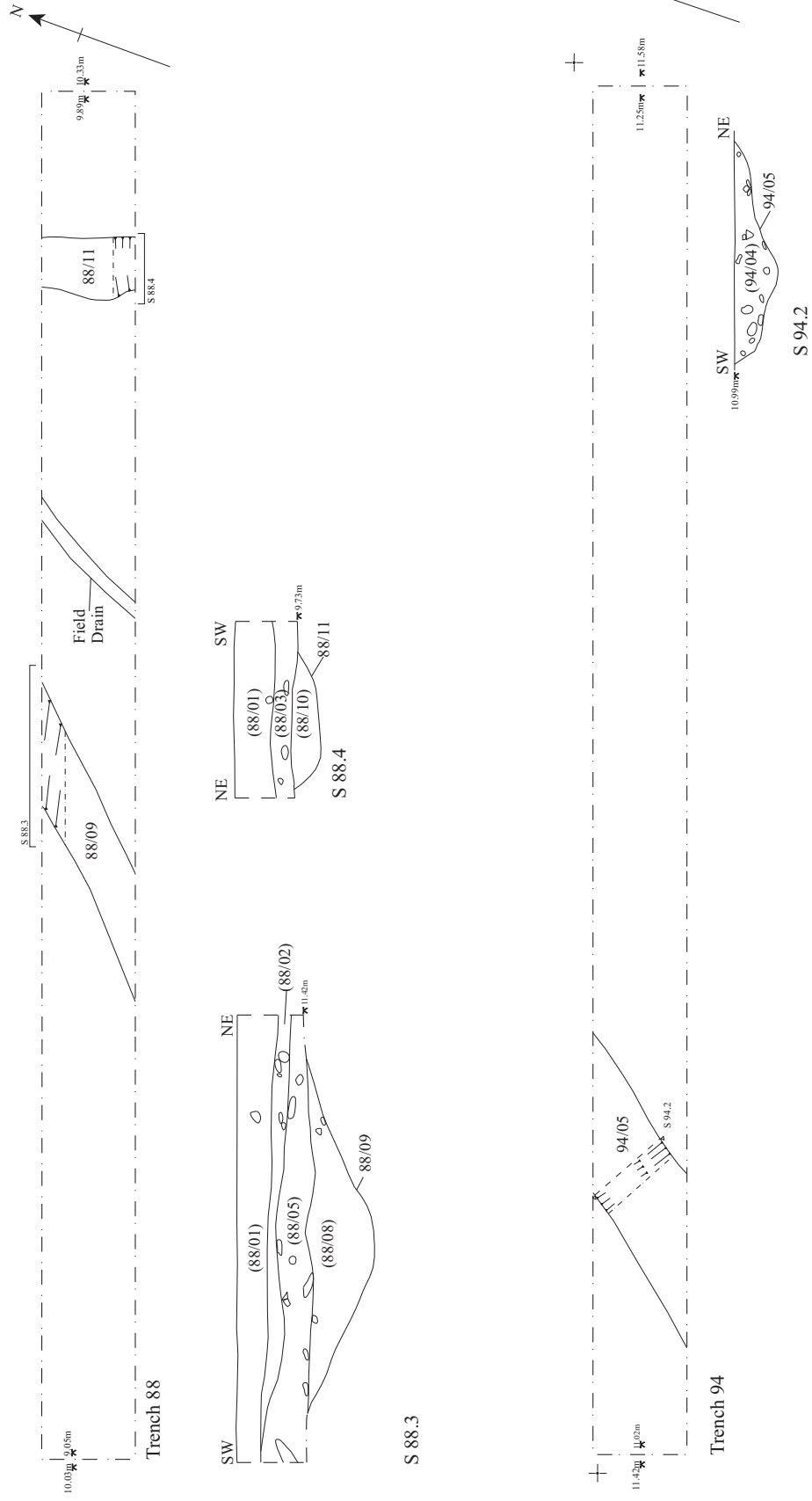


Figure 25. Plans and sections of trenches 88 and 94

The first ditch 88/09 was cut into the natural (88/06). It was 3m wide, over 2m in length and 0.55m deep with gently sloping sides at 30° and a rounded base. The fill was a mid-brown sandy clay (88/08). This ditch was sealed by two modern dumping layers (88/05) and (88/02), both of which contained lumps of tarmac.

The second ditch 88/11 was 1.2m wide, over 2m in length and 0.3m deep with sides at 30° and a flat base. It was filled with a dark orange-brown sandy-clay (88/10) with the rare charcoal fleck. It was sealed by the old ploughsoil (88/03), which was only present towards the eastern end of the trench.

It is possible that ditch 88/09 is a continuation of ditch 79/05, because the Tithe map of c. 1840 records a field boundary in this area.

Trench 94 (*Figure 25*)

A linear ditch 94/05 was cut into the old ploughsoil (94/02). It measured 1.9m wide and was over 3m in length. It was 0.36m deep with 45° sides and an irregular base. This was filled with a mid-brown sandy-clay (94/04) with the rare charcoal fleck and some large stones. This feature was predicted by the geophysical survey and is a field boundary as marked on the c.1840 Tithe map. It would appear to be a continuation of ditch 68/04.

4.2 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good, even though the evaluation took place during extremely wet conditions. This did make working conditions within the trenches somewhat difficult. The wet weather did increase the visibility of features within the trenches. These could be difficult to identify initially but stood out well after weathering.

5 FINDS

5.1 The Bronze Age Pottery and Loomweights: An Appraisal (*by Frances Raymond*)

Introduction

The Bronze Age assemblage is composed of 706 sherds (weighing 20.600 kg.), all in fresh condition, from four deposits (55/10; 55/12; 76/4; and 87/8); together with the remains of at least three loom weights from 76/4 (64 fragments, weighing 1.866 kg.). The pottery is indicative of broadly contemporary activity, but on ceramic grounds it is only possible to assign a wide date range between the later early Bronze Age and the end of the middle Bronze Age. The largest groups are from two ditches and are very different in character. One of the features produced sherds from a sizeable urn (129 sherds, weighing 10.370 kg.), which had been broken and placed carefully in a manner reminiscent of a similar vessel from an enclosure to the north. The other ditch yielded 530 sherds (weighing 9.427 kg.) from at least 10 different vessels.

The pottery is stylistically Trevisker-related and clearly has western affinities, but displays other traits that indicate influences from the east in Wessex. Evidence for an eastern orientation is also provided by the fabrics, which are tempered with rock likely to be derived from coastal outcrops in east Devon in the Branscombe to Seaton area. The selection of traits from both the west and east in the production of ceramics is typical of the Bronze Age in Devon (Quinnell 1988). The end result on this particular site has been a group of 'hybrid' vessels, some of which are idiosyncratic in character.

There are relatively few well-preserved Bronze Age assemblages from Devon, and with the exception of a few vessels from a site to the north, none precisely parallel the range of traits exhibited by this material. This means that the ceramics are not only of local significance but comprise a regionally important group.

Methods

The pottery and loom weights have been the subject of a rapid appraisal to provide a chronological framework and to assess their potential. The following text provides a brief description of the material by context, a general comment on the fabrics, an outline of the significance of the findings and recommendations for further analysis.

Pottery from 55/10 and 55/12

All of the pottery from 55/10 is derived from a single vessel (46 sherds, weighing 796 grams). The surfaces are oxidised and have been smoothed and the inclusions are covered with a thin layer of clay. The assemblage includes four sherds from the base and lower walls that are too small for an accurate diameter measurement. There is no evidence for the form of the vessel, but the wall thickness (15 mm.) would suggest that it was of storage-sized proportions.

A single thin-walled fragment of pottery was recovered from 55/12 (7 mm. thick; weighing 7 grams). The exterior is grey and there is no evidence for vessel form.

Pottery and Loom Weights from 76/4

It should be stressed that the material from this feature is a sample of a more extensive deposit (530 sherds, weighing 9.427 kg.). While this does provide significant evidence for the overall character of the assemblage, it does not present sufficient information to allow for a detailed reconstruction of the practices surrounding its deposition. It is clear from the large size and fresh condition of many of the pottery vessels, that they were placed in the ditch soon after breakage. Limited work as part of this appraisal had demonstrated that there are a number of refitting sherds. Most of the fired clay fragments can be refitted and are from two cylindrical loom weights (60 fragments, weighing 1.768 kg.). A third example is represented by a few rather more abraded pieces of fired clay (4 fragments, weighing 98 grams).

The pottery assemblage includes at least 10 different vessels and five of these are represented by between 20% and 43% of their rims. Given the nature of the sample it is quite possible that these proportions are artificially low. The vessels vary in size from two examples with rim diameters of 36 to 38 centimetres down to a small 'cup' some 10 centimetres across at the mouth. The range of represented diameters indicates that the deposit comprises a broad spectrum domestic repertoire likely to have been used in the storage, preparation and serving of food.

The profiles and rim forms are clearly related to the Trevisker series and some of the smaller vessels are characteristic of Parker-Pearson's Type 6 (1990) and Woodward's Type 6A (Woodward and Cane 1991). The assemblage is predominantly plain with decoration being limited to fingernail or fingertip rows, cordons and a lug. Fingernail impressions are confined to two small Type 6A vessels and are a characteristic if relatively rare decorative device on Trevisker pottery. Four of the vessels have horizontal girth or neck cordons and two of these are broad and flat, which again occurs on a low proportion of Trevisker ceramics with parallels to the west on Dartmoor (Woodward and Cane 1991) and at Ash Hole, Brixham (Apsimon 1969, Figure 1; and Figure 2, 5). However, one of these flattened cordons is decorated with a row of fingertip impressions, which is typical of the later early Bronze Age biconical urns and subsequent middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury ceramics in Dorset and the rest of Wessex. Further indications of an eastern influence are provided by fragments from a second vessel with a horizontal finger impressed cordon and a single wall sherd with an applied and vertically pierced oval lug. A small section of a detached plain cordon or basal cross rib is also present.

The Urn from 87/8

The urn is represented by 129 sherds (weighing 10.370 kg.), which include refitting fragments from the complete base and lower walls that survive to a maximum height of 14 centimetres. This part of the vessel had been placed in an upright position, with the remaining wall and rim sherds laid out on one side. Much of the upper part of the urn is missing with only one large rim fragment from 15% of the circumference being present.

The vessel has a bevelled rim and a rounded bipartite profile, with a horizontal cordon set 10 centimetres below its mouth and applied cross ribs on the interior of the base. Both the girth cordon and the cross ribs are decorated with fingertip rows. The profile of the vessel recalls both the slack biconical and barrel urns of the Wessex region and the moulded rims and rounded bodies of some of the Trevisker series. The decorated cordon is entirely eastern in influence, while basal cross ribs are a relatively rare device, which appear to cross-cut regional ceramic divides. They occur locally on the urn from the enclosure to the north (JMHS forthcoming); on Trevisker vessels from Cornwall at Tregaseal, St. Just-in-Penwith (Patchett 1950, Figure 2, B13a), Boleigh (Patchett 1950, 51) and Trevisker (Apsimon and Greenfield 1972, Figure 15, 10); on the South Lodge Type barrel urns of the Wessex region (Ellison 1975, Type 2); and on various Deverel-Rimbury urns of indeterminate style from Dorset including examples from Handley Hill, Barrow 24 (Pitt-Rivers 1898, Plate 301, 4) and Simons Ground (Watling and White 1982, Figure 22, 13). The fingertip decoration on the basal cross ribs is very rare and to the author's knowledge has not been recorded outside of south-east England, where it occurs on at least one Ardleigh style urn from the type site in Essex (Brown 1999, Figure 64, 89).

The Fabrics

Virtually all of the pottery is made from coarse and predominantly oxidised fabrics. The majority are tempered with common to very common quantities of soft coarse-grained rock likely to be limestone almost certainly derived from the Chalk. Some of this appears to be glauconitic suggesting that it may be Cenomanian limestone from the base of the Lower Chalk, which outcrops in the cliffs between Branscombe and Seaton some 25 kilometres to the east of the site. The Bronze Age pottery from the enclosure and field ditch to the north (JMHS forthcoming) was made from the same

material, but there are otherwise no published local parallels for the exploitation of this source.

The one notable exception to this range of wares is a fabric used for one of the Type 6A vessels from 76/4, which is tempered predominantly with a soft red rock of uncertain, but possibly local origin. The ware also incorporates occasional pieces of soft limestone again pointing to a possible source for the clay on the east Devon coast.

The two cylindrical loom weights are made from a contrasting and much finer sandy fabric. The more fragmentary example is in a coarser ware, which does include some soft coarse-grained limestone suggesting a similar source to the pottery.

The Significance and Potential of the Pottery Assemblage

The assemblage includes a number of vessels where it is possible to reconstruct relatively complete profiles. The group from 76/4 is particularly important as it provides evidence for a range of contrasting ceramic forms in contemporary use. The fabrics are highly distinctive and if the source is confirmed by thin-sectioning, will demonstrate a previously unrecorded link with the east Devon coast. The 'hybrid' vessels have no close parallels and represent forms, which are new to Devon.

They strengthen the impression gained from other sites that Bronze Age communities in Devon were adopting the stylistic traits of adjacent regions (Watts and Quinnell 2001). This is illustrated most clearly by biconical vessels with Wessex affinities, which have been recorded on three sites in the Exeter area (*ibid.*; and Jarvis 1976), including the recently excavated urn from the enclosure to the north (JMHS forthcoming). The distribution of similar biconical styles extends into south-west Dartmoor and has been noted as far west as Plymouth (Watts and Quinnell 2001). The ceramics from Topsham shed a slightly different light on this trend pointing to a more subtle and complex process, by which ideas about ceramic form and decoration were assimilated from neighbouring communities and used to produce a distinctive and individual repertoire of vessels.

The contrasting nature of the assemblage from 76/4 and the single urn from 87/8 presents unequivocal evidence for two quite different modes of deposition. This type of information is particularly significant because it contributes towards an understanding of the types of practices, which appear to have been so central to domestic and ceremonial life during the Bronze Age.

Recommendations

Full analysis and publication is more than justified by the unique character of the ceramics, their fine condition and potentially significant contribution to the study of Bronze Age pottery and modes of deposition in Devon. These themes should be explored and discussed more fully in the final report so that the material can be understood within a local and regional setting. If there are to be further stages of archaeological investigation on the site, work on the pottery should be delayed until these have taken place to avoid the piecemeal publication of related assemblages.

Cylindrical loom weights have a widespread distribution on Bronze Age sites and two are sufficiently well preserved to warrant publication. It should be possible to reconstruct at least one example for illustration.

A programme of thin-sectioning to confirm the identification and potential source of the wares has already been initiated. A discussion of the implications of the results will be included in the final report.

The internal chronology of the Trevisker series is poorly understood. This and the unique character of the 'hybrid' vessels mean that the assemblage cannot be dated precisely on ceramic grounds. A programme of radiocarbon assay would make a valuable contribution if suitable material for dating were to be found in association with Bronze Age pottery during any future phases of archaeological investigation.

If there are to be further stages of excavation in the vicinity of the ceramics from 76/4, it is recommended that a strategy is used that will ensure as complete a recovery as is practical of this and any other similar deposits. The nature of the material indicates that it was almost certainly selected and placed in the ditch. A reconstruction of the original character of the deposit and a meaningful interpretation of its significance is only possible with full excavation. This is likely to have the added advantage of providing further evidence of the stylistic range of Bronze Age vessels in contemporary use.

5.2 Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery (*By Paul Blinkhorn*)

The pottery assemblage comprised 313 sherds with a total weight of 2178g. It was almost entirely post-medieval, apart from a single context, which produced medieval pottery, and most of the post-medieval pottery was either 19th century, or redeposited in contexts of that date. The following fabrics were noted:

EMW: Early medieval sandy ware. Dense quartz sand up to 0.5mm, equivalent to Exeter fabric 20 (Allan 1984). Mid 11th – 14th century. 35 sherds, 104g.

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, 70g.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century. 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. 24 sherds, 401g.

TGE: Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware 17th – early 18th century (eg. Orton 1988). Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue or polychrome decoration, . Range of table and display wares such as mugs, plates, dishes, bowls and vases. 3 sherds, 14g.

PSW: Polychrome Slipware: Uniform, brick-red fabric. Moderately sorted matrix, sparse red and milky quartz and red and black ironstone up to 0.5mm. Abundant grey quartz up to 0.2mm, occasional mica. Produced from c. 1615-1700, with the Harlow (Essex) kilns being the best-documented (Crossley 1990, 251). 4 sherds, 136g.

Table 5.2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Tr	Context	EMW		NDGT		GRE		TGE		PSW		WCS		CPO		EST		SWSG		19th		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	23																	M16thC
1	4			1	1																	M16thC
3	1																			3	38	19thC
6	1			2	18											1	16					L17thC
7	1																			1	11	19thC
8	1																			1	5	19thC
11	5			1	1															1	1	19thC
11	6																			1	1	19thC
14	3																			1	16	19thC
19	1																			1	12	19thC
22	1			1	10							1	3									17thC
24	1																			1	1	19thC
25	3			2	61							1	1							2	5	19thC
27	1																			3	8	19thC
28	1			2	11															4	10	19thC
28A	1																					L17thC
29	1			1	4											1	4					L17thC
30	4								1	5												17thC
31	1																					L17thC
32	1											1	11							1	2	19thC
33	1											1	7							1	5	L17thC
34	1																			4	100	19thC
34	8																			1	4	19thC
35	1																			1	1	19thC
36	3																			2	27	19thC
36	4																			1	71	17thC

Tr	Context	EMW		NDGT		GRE		TGE		PSW		WCS		CPO		EST		SWSG		19th		Date	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
37	1					1	37													2	12	19thC	
38	1									1	58									1	14	19thC	
42	1					1	1													1	2	19thC	
45	1																			2	40	19thC	
51	1																			4	11	19thC	
53	1					1	4															M16thC	
55	1																			1	7	19thC	
58	1																	1	1			E18thC	
59	1											1	1							5	14	19thC	
60	1							1	3									1	1	9	65	19thC	
61	1											1	2							10	73	19thC	
61	4																			1	5	19thC	
62	1																			9	95	19thC	
63	1																			9	18	19thC	
64	1																			4	8	19thC	
65	1																	1	4	2	3	19thC	
66	1																			8	42	19thC	
67	1																			1	11	19thC	
68	5					2	88															M16thC	
69	1					1	3													2	7	19thC	
70	1																			5	14	19thC	
71	1																			10	24	19thC	
73	1																			3	13	19thC	
74	1					1	19													2	10	19thC	
75	1																		1	3	5	21	19thC
76	1								1	6										9	53	19thC	
77	1																			10	46	19thC	
78	1																					19thC	
79	1																		1	1	4	16	19thC

Tr	Context	EMW		NDGT		GRE		TGE		PSW		WCS		CPO		EST		SWSG		19th		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
80	1																			3	26	19thC
81	1											1	2							8	25	19thC
82	1																			10	123	19thC
83	1																			5	39	19thC
83	2																			1	14	19thC
84	1																			6	64	19thC
85	1					2	25					2	23							5	18	19thC
86	1									1	5			1	3					3	3	19thC
87	1					1	5			1	2			1	3			1	3	3	3	19thC
87	11	35	104																			M11thC
90	1																			5	15	19thC
91	1					2	44													2	12	19thC
92	1																			2	2	19thC
92	8					1	46													6	61	19thC
94	1																			4	20	19thC
	Total	35	104	1	70	24	401	3	14	4	136	10	61	4	13	6	49	6	13	218	1317	

WCS: **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. 10 sherds, 61g.

CPO: **Chinese Porcelain**, 16th century +. Hard, slightly translucent white fabric with a clear glaze, often with hand-painted polychrome decoration. Known in Europe from the 13th century, but did not become common until the 16th century (Whitehouse 1972, 63). Wide range of table- and decorative wares. 4 sherds, 13g.

EST: **English Stoneware**. 1680+. Hard, grey fabric, often with a brown, iron-rich exterior wash. Range of utilitarian vessels, particularly mugs. 8 sherds, 49g.

SWSG: **Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware**, AD1720-1780 Hard, white fabric with a distinctive white 'orange peel' textured glaze. Range of fine tablewares such as mugs, tea bowls and plates. 6 sherds, 13g.

19th: **Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares**. Mass-produced white earthenwares, horticultural earthenwares, late stonewares etc. 218 sherds, 1317g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 5.2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the ware types are well-known at sites in the region. Just one context, 87/11, produced medieval pottery, mostly from a single vessel, a jar, and it appears to be stratified. The rest of the assemblage comprised post-medieval wares, which suggest that there was activity at the site from the mid-late 16th century onwards, but the bulk of material was redeposited in 19th century features.

5.3 Lithics (By Martin Tingle)

Introduction

The assemblage is composed of 186 pieces weighing 1778.5g most of which is unpatinated gravel flint although there are also 16 pieces of worked chert of which one is a dark grey Portland type. Ninety percent of the assemblage was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil with the remainder were derived from a small number of ditches and pits, one of which (87/08) also contained Bronze Age pottery.

Raw Materials

Most of the flint assemblage is uncorticated or retains too little cortex to allow a positive identification of its likely origins. Of the pieces that retain sufficient dorsal cortex, the majority appears to be from gravel or similar secondary deposits. There are also a small number of pieces that seem to be chalk derived and two pieces made from beach pebbles. The chert may be imported to the site, (the Portland type chert certainly was) but the assemblage is too small for any definite conclusions to be drawn. There appears to be no clear preference in the flint used for a particular tool type although the only chert tool, a piercer, may well pre-date the main body of the assemblage. One of the scrapers is made from a blue white flint resembling material

described as originating from complex deposits on the Haldon hills (Newberry, 2002, 14)

Composition and Technology

Find	Number	Weight (g)
Primary Flake	7	89
Secondary Flake	10	138
Tertiary Flake	27	238
Uncorticated Flake	36	142
Blade Segment	1	1
Broken Flake	59	214
Spall	1	0.5
Core	5	254
Core Fragment	11	180
Hammerstone	1	188
Burnt Worked Flint	7	38
Burnt Pebble Fragment 1		17
Scraper	11	160
Retouched Flake	4	57
Piercer	4	34
Notched Flake	1	28
Total	186	1778.5g

Table 5.3 The composition of the assemblage

The largest single component is broken flakes, as is to be expected in an assemblage derived from ploughsoil. The small number of primary and secondary flakes together with the presence of cores, core fragments and a hammerstone suggests some degree of on-site flint reduction although at a comparatively low level.

The most notable feature of the retouched tools is their degree of wear, breakage and repair. All the piercers show evidence of either wear or re-shapening and one seems to have been re-worked into a scraper, after losing its tip. Of the 11 scrapers, one is broken, six show much evidence of re-sharpening, one of which has also been burnt. This may indicate that the limited level of flint reduction was for the production of flakes utilised as expedient tools and that implements such as scrapers and piercers were made elsewhere and brought to the area for use.

Distribution

The unstratified worked stone appears to be evenly distributed across the site while almost all of the stratified material was found in 4 trenches (11, 24, 25 and 31), which cluster in the north west of the site. The greatest concentration of worked flint was represented by 10 pieces from the primary and tertiary fills of a pit in Trench 31. This includes a single broken retouched piece that was initially classified as either a gunflint or possibly part of a broken scraper tip. However its location in the primary

deposit of the ditch, sealed by two other fills either suggests that the ditch is post medieval and the accompanying flint is residual or that the resemblance to a gunflint is fortuitous. The pit that contained fragments of Bronze Age urn (87/08) produced only one piece of worked flint, an uncorticated flake.

Dating

Most of this assemblage is unstratified and there are no obviously datable pieces, in consequence any attempt at dating this material is problematic. However, the absence of any significant component of blades or long flakes implies that the assemblage is probably created from the later Neolithic and the Bronze Age onwards. The only possible exception to this is a chert piercer which exhibits narrow, parallel blade scars on its dorsal surface and therefore could have been part of a Mesolithic element at the site. Four microliths were noted from the excavation and surface collection conducted immediately to the south of the Seabrook evaluation (Jarvis & Maxfield 1975, 252).

Conclusion

Prior to the construction of the M5 a number of “flint scatters” were identified in the course of the initial topsoil stripping along the course of its route. In the 27 kms between Peamore and the Pocombe link, 10 concentrations of worked flint were identified of which only one, Site 6 at Topsham, was associated with prehistoric subsoil features (Jarvis, 1975, 44). The excavation of this site, which lies immediately to the south of this evaluation, recorded 618 pieces of worked stone, 140 of which were from stratified Neolithic contexts and subsequent fieldwalking recovered approximately 2000 additional pieces. The Neolithic features were a group of pits from which Peterborough and grooved ware were recovered as well as part of greenstone axe. The site was interpreted as a settlement although the presence of a first century AD farmstead on the same site made problematic the interpretation of ephemeral features such as stakeholes.

This flint assemblage from this evaluation is small and without any obvious concentrations. It is composed of the same types of stone (gravel flint, brown greensand chert and some chalk derived flint) and could well share the same date as the finds recovered during 1975 excavations could even represent activity contemporary with that of the site (Jarvis & Maxfield 1975, 252).

Terminology

Throughout this analysis the term ‘cortex’ refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint while ‘patination’ denotes the colouration of the flaked surfaces exposed by human or natural agency. Following Andrevsky (1998, 104) dorsal cortex is divided into four categories; the term primary flake refers to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face while secondary flakes have cortex on between 50% to 99% of the dorsal face. Tertiary flakes have cortex on 1% to 49% of the dorsal face while flakes with no dorsal cortex are referred to as non-cortical

A blade is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth. These often have parallel dorsal flake scars, a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio

5.4 Environmental Remains *(By Mark Robinson)*

An initial appraisal of the samples was conducted.

Sample	Context	Size	Notes
<1>	(87/04)	5L	oak charcoal - very much, indet twig - present
<2>	(55/10)	10L	oak charcoal - present, carbonised molten material with bracken
<3>	(55/10)	10L	oak charcoal - present, carbonised molten material
<4>	(55/12)	10L	oak charcoal - present, hazel or alder charcoal - present
<5>	(55/12)	10L	oak charcoal - some
<6>	(55/14)	5L	oak charcoal - some
<7>	(87/08)	10L	blackberry - 1 seed

6 DISCUSSION

Modern Activity

The geophysical survey recorded a large area of magnetic disturbance in Area 3, upon excavation this was seen to be a modern quarry for gravel extraction. It would appear that the area had been subject to a topsoil strip prior to the removal of gravels. This quarry was recently backfilled, the dumped material contained tarmac, plastic unrotted timber and metal road-signs. The topsoil covering this area appears to have been imported.

The filling of this quarry also saw considerable landscaping of the area. In places, as seen in Trench 51, material was dumped on to the existing land surface and the height of the land raised. This increase in height is very noticeable along the Seabrook, where Area 6 slopes gently down towards it. Area 3 abruptly stops with over a 2m height difference.

Deposits encountered within Trench 51 and 46 suggest that the original slop of the land was very different than at present. It would appear to have sloped gently down from Trench 51 towards the Seabrook. This effectively would have placed the crest of the hill east of Trench 51, indeed the ditch recorded in Trenches 51 [51/07] and 57 [51/05] may even mark this boundary.

Agricultural Activity and Land Division

A buried ploughsoil was present across a large proportion of the area. All features related to the 19th century Tithe map were noted as being cut into this layer. Trench 49 displayed the possible remnant of ridge and furrow agriculture, although heavily truncated. The type of agriculture had gone out of use by the 16th to 17th century (Brigden 1984). It would seem likely that this soil layer dates to episodes of ploughing from the 17th to early 19th centuries, probably after the inclosures. All features cut into this layer, must be of this or a later date.

The lack of finds from the buried ploughsoil, or from within features that it seals makes it difficult to date such earlier activity. The single sherd of white mass-produced earthenware from the old ploughsoil of Trench 83, could be intrusive and due to modern agricultural practises.

Several undated linear features were recorded aligned roughly northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast. This places the features either at right angles to or parallel with Topsham Road.

The modern Topsham Road is of a similar alignment to the original Roman road and one might expect a series of fields laid out at right angles to it as seen in other parts of the country. Roman fields and the associated ditches regularly display an occurrence of small fragments of pottery derived from spreading farmyard manure. However, there is a complete lack of Roman pottery or other finds from the site.

Medieval land divisions known in the area are represented by long narrow plots at right angles to Exeter Road to the southeast of the site (JMHS 2008). These plots are aligned roughly northeast to southwest. It would therefore seem likely that linear features of a similar alignment located during the evaluation are of a contemporary date. Limited medieval activity is noted with Trench 87, which lies close to the line of the road.

Obviously not all linear features aligned northeast to southwest can be written off as medieval field boundaries. The most obvious example of this being ditch 76/05 that is Bronze Age in date.

A possibility is that some linear features represent the last remnant of Bronze Age field systems. Certainly there is considerable activity of this date in the area (JMHS 2008), and other such systems are known in the region. These regional systems generally follow the natural slope of the land, such as at Castle Hill (Fitzpatrick *et al* 1999). The lie of the land at Topsham Road is such that this would for the most part correspond to any ditches aligned with the road. Some ditches such as those seen in Trenches 21 and 23 that more closely follow the slope of the land could possibly be of such a date.

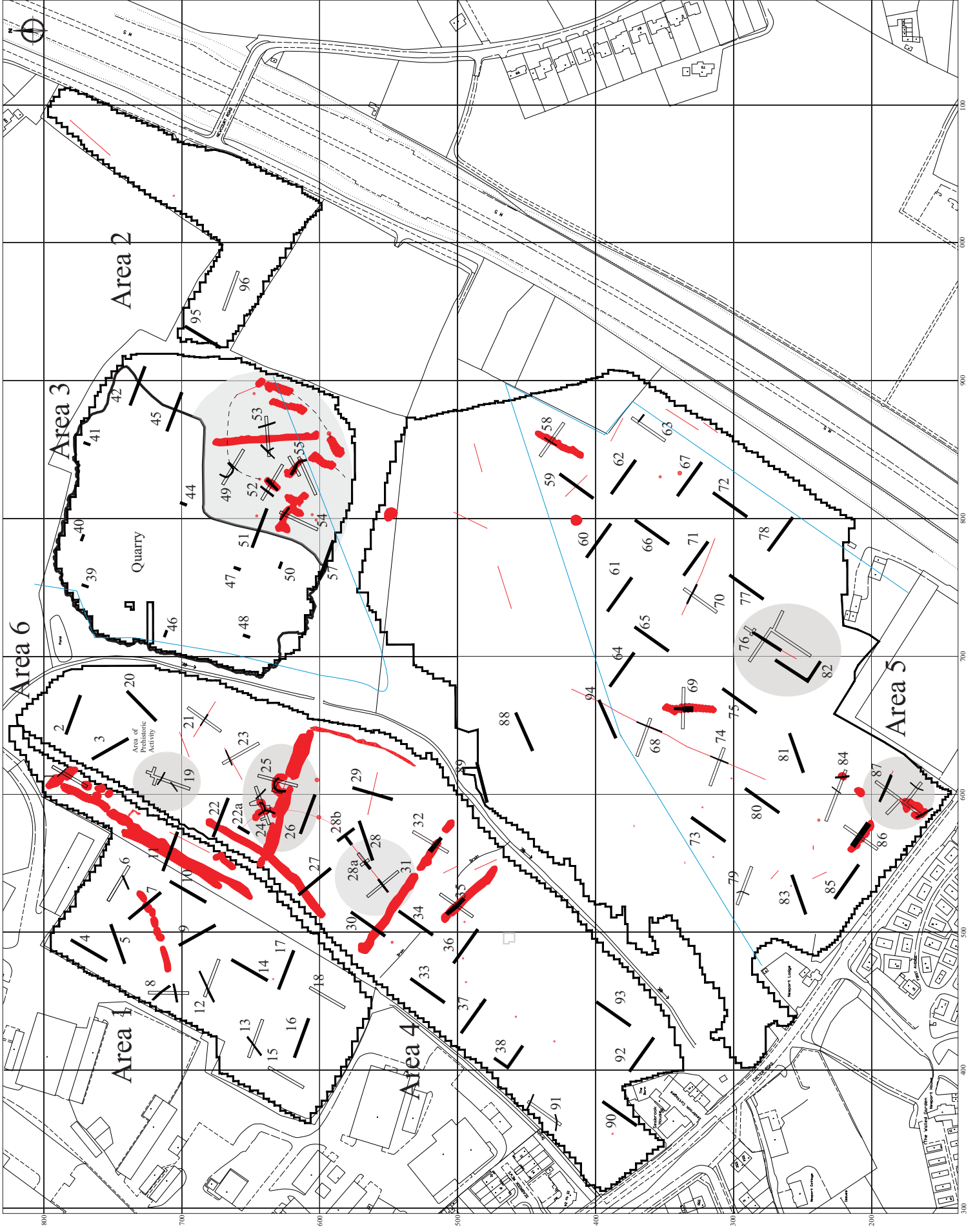
Prehistoric Activity (*Figure 26*)

The lithic material from the topsoil would suggest Prehistoric activity to have occurred across the entire area.

Previous field walking of the area had located Mesolithic flint work within the same field as the evaluation took place (Jarvis & Maxfield 1975). Only a single piece of flint from this evaluation could possibly be dated to this period or the early Neolithic.

Almost all of the assemblage collected during this evaluation points to a later Neolithic to Bronze Age date, which is in keeping with the recovered pottery. It also enforces the theory that the area is part of a Bronze Age landscape.

Six main areas of prehistoric activity have been identified with a range of archaeological remains present. These are often associated with an increase in recovered flint from the topsoil.



KEY

	Positive area anomaly
	Positive linear anomaly
	Discrete positive anomaly
	Area of concentrated Prehistoric activity

0 m 100 m

Figure 26. Areas of Prehistoric activity and early features

Enclosures

The first area of concentrated activity is within Area 3 centred on Trenches 49, 52, 53 and 55. This area had seen obvious truncation of features by agricultural processes (see above). The remains of several ditches were located. When examined together with the results of the geophysical survey it would point to the possibility of two enclosures, perhaps one being a Banjo-like enclosure. The geophysics might suggest an elongated entranceway to the southeast of Trench 55. This differs from the Iron Age enclosures of such a type in the region; unlike their flared entrances this would appear to get narrower.

Similar enclosures are present on continental Europe, close contacts with this region is displayed at this time by metalwork and other artefacts (Champion 1999).

Pits within Trench 55 recovered Middle Bronze Age pottery, including fragments of a storage vessel usually associated with domestic activity.

Postholes were present within Trench 53 and although these did not form a cohesive pattern may be part of a larger structure. The activity in this area may spread to some distance. A pit or ditch terminal was noted within Trench 96. It would appear that modern quarrying could have destroyed a large portion of the site.

A second area around Trench 76, in Area 5, may also be the location of an enclosure. Ditch 76/05 was seen to have considerable quantities of Bronze Age pottery within its fill. This material was from at least 10 different vessels of all type ranges.

It has been speculated that this is a ritualistic deposit within a specifically dug votive ditch, while a possibility is that it may simply be domestic waste in an outer enclosure ditch. As has previously been noted considerable truncation of the archaeological deposits has occurred in the area, perhaps here only the lowest portion of the ditch survived. Trench extensions failed to locate any associated features but again there remains the possibility of destruction by years of agricultural activity.

The range of vessels, loom-weights and a fragment of a quern stone all point to domestic activity in the immediate area. The contemporary pottery from Area 3 and a possible enclosure here would seem at odds with another so close. An enclosure at this location makes little sense defensively. It is on low lying ground, presumably open and overlooked by low hills to the north. The range of pottery vessels within the fill would suggest that it is not a simple animal enclosure, Therefore it is highly likely that it could represent an enclosed settlement, the enclosure itself merely intended to keep animals out, perhaps with a more defensive site on the hill to the north.

Ring Ditches

The excavations at Trench 25, Area 6, confirmed the presence of a ring ditch that had been suggested by the geophysical survey. Although the trench was extended to establish the nature of the feature, the centre was not disturbed and only a single intervention excavated across the ditch. Unfortunately no artefacts were recovered during this process.

The earliest ring ditches date to the end of the Middle Neolithic (c. 34/3300 – 30/2900 BC) in certain regions of the country, although are more generally associated with the Early (2600-1600 BC) and Middle Bronze Age (1600-1200 BC). This is of a comparable size to others known in the country, such as those at Barrow Hills, Radley that is dated to the Latest Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (Barclay & Halpin 1999, 75).

Several ring ditches are known in the immediate area (JMHS 2008), all to the north of the site and on land of higher elevation. The placement of this ring ditch would have been highly visible within the prehistoric landscape. It is just off the crest of the hill, at the end of a spur of higher ground that overlooks the lower flat plain between the Seabrook and the River Clyst. It would also have been visible from the River Exe.

A second ring ditch appears to be present in Trench 49 (Area 3), although this may well be a penannular ditch. The excavations at Trench 24 (Area 6) may have revealed two incomplete or segmented penannular ditches. Their incomplete state could be due to the fact they were not finished, due to truncation by later activity leaving only the deeper deposits or by their differing function. If these prove to be such ditches they would point more towards occupation of the area rather than burial practices.

The proximity of the two ditch types seen in Trenches 24 and 25, point to at least two major phases of prehistoric activity in the area.

Domestic and Agricultural Activity

A further two areas located postholes and other features that may be of a prehistoric date.

Trench 19 (Area 6) located two postholes and two gullies. These appear to have been associated with a larger than “normal” concentration of topsoil flint artefacts. It would seem likely that this represents prehistoric activity on the crest of the low hill defined by Area 1. There are features that are undated within this area but little to point to heavy concentration that would be associated with settlement. However, there is always the possibility of later truncation removing all but the deepest features, but more likely to be due to the scale and pattern of settlement in the area (see below).

Ditch 19/04 may in fact be a continuation of ditch 21/04. This is at 90 degrees to the natural slope of the land and may well be an early field boundary. Hut circles can be closely associated with field systems in the region. The Middle Bronze Age settlement at Stannon Down on Bodmin Moor in Cornwall has huts placed adjacent to field boundaries (Mercer 1970)

Numerous postholes and stake holes were also located within Trench 31 (Area 6). This is situated down slope from Trench 19 and to the south. It is still at an elevation to overlook Area 5. The features here appear to be associated with a short length of ditch seen to terminate in Trench 28a. Again more pits are seen here. Some worked flints were recovered from the ditch 31/07 lending credence to a prehistoric date. If it represents a field boundary or part of an enclosure is not known.

Again this could represent domestic structures adjacent to field systems. Those seen at Stannon Down stretched for over 200m (Mercer 1970). The placement of such a putative system would be on the most advantageous position that of a southeast facing

slope. A possible fence line was noted within Trench 31, this could be a much later feature than the prehistoric ditch.

Undated ditches on similar alignments were recorded during an evaluation of the area immediately to the north of the site (JMHS 2007a). These ditches are situated on relatively flat land at a comparable elevation to Area 1. Some trenches also displayed postholes and pits that appear contemporary.

These ditches extend to the north and to the west for over 300m (JMHS 2007a), but may well extend further as 800m to the northwest more undated ditches with apparently associated post built structures were located (JMHS 2007b). An evaluation on an adjacent plot of land produced similar results, although some activity identified was early Neolithic. Middle Bronze Age pottery was also recovered (Steinmetzer 2007).

It would seem unlikely that they are all directly contemporary, but fit within a broad chronological framework. It is possible that a diffuse settlement or settlements slowly moved around the landscape over time, perhaps as fields began to yield less due to overworking. Alternatively there could have been a dispersed community of families with individual houses or groups of houses and associated their associated filed systems.

Ritual Activity

Pits located in Trench 87 (Area 5) appear to have been possibly bordered by a triangular or trapezoidal enclosure. The three ditches that may have made this enclosure are 87/07, 87/13 and 87/16.

One pit 87/09 had a semi-complete urn placed within it. This vessel was smashed before deposition with the majority of it being carefully placed within the pit along with a fragment of quern stone.

The earlier Bronze Age is noted for its single grave traditions. These could take the form of an inhumation placed in a pit although there are great variations (Coles & Harding 1979). Urns usually accompany cremations and cremation burials are more common in western Britain. No evidence of cremated bone was seen, although a considerable amount of charcoal was recovered from environmental samples.

The soil conditions of the site are such that bone does not survive for long if buried. It is therefore possible that this area may in fact represent a cemetery. Bronze Age cemeteries are often associated with ideas of land organisation, control and influence (Parker-Pearson 1999). A posthole was noted next to the pitting, perhaps a ring of posts encircled the area or totem-like poles marked it as has been speculated at other such sites (Coles & Harding 1979).

A similar Middle Bronze Age deposit of a smash urn, carefully placed with a polished mace-head is seen to the north of the site within a ditch terminal of an enclosure (JMHS forthcoming). Although the context of the deposit is different the ritual similarities are evident.

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pits are known 200m to the south (Jarvis & Maxfield 1975). These pits with associated postholes were arranged in two small clusters and have been interpreted as a settlement, although a later Roman farmstead on the same site causes problems with the dating of some features. If it is a settlement it does not extend into the evaluation area. However, it is possible that these are also ritual pit deposits and the tradition continued for a long span of time in the locale.

Overview

The site is situated in a wedge-shaped area of land between the River Exe and the River Clyst. The land gently slopes northward from the floodplains. The evidence would suggest that this area was the scene of considerable activity during the Bronze Age.

Remains of domestic settlement, agriculture and burial grounds have been recorded as far as 2km to the north. There are possible hut circles at Digby while near to Middle Moor there are remnants of field boundaries. Ring ditches have been noted near Digby, the Tesco's site and the Upper RNSD base. Scatters of undated flint artefacts have also been recorded spread across this area (JMHS 2008). It is quite possible that these many be of a contemporary date.

The site itself appears to sit within a far wider Bronze Age landscape; one of diffuse farmsteads and extensive field systems punctuated by larger enclosures and isolated cemeteries. It could be that these farms are worked by a single extended family, or perhaps the burials mark areas of different groups.

The pottery assemblage suggests links for raw materials to coastal areas further east, perhaps the location for settlement was chosen not only to exploit the natural resources of the Exe and the Clyst, but also as a mechanism of transport and trade. Stylistic links to Cornwall can also be seen within the pottery assemblage. Cornish pottery is known to have travelled as trade goods as far as Kent (Parker-Pearson 1999), perhaps passing through coastal settlements such as this.

It is easy to see this site so close to the coast as a trading post serving a wider community in the hinterland, and as such it is not only of local but regional importance.

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APPENDIX – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 1			0.42	2	30		
1/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.32	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
1/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.12	Tr	Tr		
1/03	Natural	Red-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
1/04	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay	0.08	0.75	2	Pottery	C19th
1/05	Cut	Ditch	0.08	0.75	2		
1/06	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay	0.06	0.4	2		
1/07	Cut	Ditch	0.06	0.4	2		
Trench 2			0.41	2	30		
2/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	Tr	Tr		Modern
2/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.16	Tr	Tr	Flint	
2/03	Natural	Orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 3			0.4	2	30		
3/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
3/02	Natural	Orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 4			0.54	2	30		
4/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.36	Tr	Tr		Modern
4/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.18	Tr	Tr		
4/03	Natural	Orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 5			0.48	2	30		
5/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	Tr	Tr		Modern
5/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.10	Tr	Tr		
5/03		Red-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
5/04	Natural	Red-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 6			0.46	2	30		
6/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
6/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.16	Tr	Tr		
6/03	Natural	Red-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
6/04	Fill	Dark brown gravel lens	0.15	-	2		Modern
6/05	Fill	Brown-orange sandy clay	0.42	1.1	1.5		
6/06	Cut	Ditch	0.42	1.1	1.5		
6/07	Fill	Brown-orange sandy clay	0.3	0.6	0.86		
6/08	Cut	Pit	0.3	0.6	0.86		
6/09	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.36	0.6	0.6		
6/10	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.6	0.6		
Trench 7			0.5	2	30		
7/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
7/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.24	Tr	Tr		
7/03	Natural	Red sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 8			0.4	2	30		
8/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
8/02	Natural	Red-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
8/03	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.24	0.6	2		
8/04	Cut	Ditch	0.24	0.6	2		
8/05	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.4	1.3	3.1		
8/06	Cut	Ditch	0.46	1.3	3.1		
8/07	Fill	Light brown sandy clay	0.06	1.3	3.1		
Trench 9			0.45	2	30		
9/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
9/02	Natural	Red-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 10			0.34	2	30		
10/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.34	Tr	Tr		Modern
10/02	Natural	Red-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 11			0.6	2	30		
11/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
11/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.15	Tr	Tr		
11/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
11/04	Fill	Brown-orange sandy clay	0.4	3	2	Pottery	C19th

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
11/05	Cut	Ditch	0.4	3	2		
11/06	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.4	3	2	Pottery	C19th
11/07	Cut	Brown-orange sandy clay	0.4	3	2		
11/08	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.2	1	1		
11/09	Cut	Ditch	0.2	1	1		
Trench 12			0.45	2	30		
12/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
12/02	Natural	Orange-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
12/03	Fill	Red-orange sand and gravel	0.5	0.9	3		
12/04	Cut	Ditch	0.5	0.9	3		
Trench 13			0.75	2	30		
13/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
13/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.35	Tr	Tr		
13/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
13/04	Fill	Brown-orange sandy clay	0.35	1.05	2.5		
13/05	Cut	Ditch	0.35	1.05	2.5		
Trench 14			0.5	2	30		
14/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.5	Tr	Tr		Modern
14/02	Natural	Orange-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
14/03	Fill	Red-orange sand and gravel	0.3	2	2	Pottery	C19th
14/04	Cut	Ditch	0.3	2	2		
Trench 15			0.72	2	30		
15/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
15/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.15	Tr	Tr		
15/03	Natural	Grey-brown sandy clay	0.12	Tr	Tr		
15/04	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
15/05	Fill	Light grey clay + charcoal	0.07	0.4	0.75		
15/06	Cut	posthole	0.07	0.4	0.75		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 16			0.6	2	30		
16/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	Tr	Tr		Modern
16/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.22	Tr	Tr		
16/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 17			0.65	2	30		
17/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
17/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.2	Tr	Tr		
17/03	Natural	Red-brown sand	-	Tr	Tr		
17/04	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 18			0.65	2	30		
18/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.36	Tr	Tr		Modern
18/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.3	Tr	Tr		
18/03	Natural	Red-brown sand	-	Tr	Tr		
18/04	Natural	Yellow-orange sand	-	Tr	Tr		
18/05	Natural	Light orange sand	-	Tr	Tr		
18/06	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.18	0.42	0.5		
18/07	Cut	posthole	0.18	0.42	0.5		
Trench 19			0.52	2	30		
19/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
19/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.12	Tr	Tr		
19/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
19/04	Cut	Ditch	0.07	0.6	2.2		
19/05	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.07	0.6	2.2		
19/06	Cut	posthole	0.2	0.32	0.32		
19/07	Fill	Brown-orange sandy clay	0.2	0.32	0.32		
19/08	Fill	Grey-brown sandy clay	0.22	0.4	0.4		
19/09	Cut	posthole	0.22	0.4	0.4		
19/10	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.18	0.6	2.25		
19/11	Cut	Ditch	0.18	0.6	2.25		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 20			0.65	2	30		
20/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.36	Tr	Tr		Modern
20/02	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
20/03	Natural	Red-orange-brown sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 21			0.5	2	30		
21/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.5	Tr	Tr		Modern
21/02	Natural	Orange-red sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
21/03	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.2	0.62	2		
21/04	Cut	Ditch	0.2	0.62	2		
Trench 22			0.35	2	30		
22/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
22/02	Natural	Orange-red sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 22a			0.4	2	30		
22a/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
22a/02	Natural	Orange-red sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 23			0.25	2	30		
23/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	Tr	Tr		Modern
23/-2	Natural	Orange-red sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
23/03	Natural	Brown-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
23/04	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.2	0.5	2		
23/05	Cut	Ditch	0.2	0.5	2		
Trench 24			0.55	2	30		
24/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
24/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.15	Tr	Tr		
24/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
24/04	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.32	1.15	5.5		
24/05	Cut	Ditch	0.45	1.15	5.5		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
24/06	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.39	1.19	7		
24/07	Cut	Ditch	0.59	1.19	7		
24/08	Fill	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.15	1.19	7		
24/09	Cut	Ditch	0.15	0.81	2.5		
24/10	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.14	1.15	5.5		
24/11	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.51	1.19	7		
24/12	Fill	Brown-red sandy clay	0.11	1.19	7	Flint	
Trench 25			0.4	2	30		
25/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
25/02	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
25/03	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.55	3	2	Pottery	C19th
25/04	Cut	Ditch	0.55	3	2		
25/05	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.2	2	2		
25/06	Cut	Ditch	0.2	2	2		
25/07	Fill	Light brown sandy clay	0.56	1.8	10		
25/08	Cut	Ditch	0.76	1.8	10		
25/09	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.18	1.8	10		
25/10	Cut	ploughmark	0.1	0.1	5		
Trench 26			0.54	2	30		
26/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	Tr	Tr		Modern
26/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.24	Tr	Tr		
26/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
26/04	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.28	0.26	2		
26/05	Cut	ploughmark	0.28	0.26	2		Modern
Trench 27			0.95	2	30		
27/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
27/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.5	Tr	Tr		
27/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 28			0.8	2	30		
28/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
28/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.4	Tr	Tr		
28/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 28a			0.7	2	30		
28a/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
28a/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.3	Tr	Tr		
28a/03	Natural	Red-orange sand and gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
28a/04	Fill	Brown-grey sandy clay	0.54	1.4	2		
28a/05	Cut	Ditch	0.54	1.4	2		
28a/06	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay	0.16	-	0.66		
28a/07	Cut	Animal Burrow	0.25	-	1.08		
28a/08	Fill	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.25	0.34	0.68		
28a/09	Deposit	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.15	1.52	-		
28a/10	Deposit	Creamy-brown sandy clay	0.14	Tr	Tr		
28a/11	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.15	0.8	0.2		
28a/12	Fill	Grey-brown sandy clay	0.3	0.6	0.2		
28a/13	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.2	0.8		
28a/14	Fill	Darkred-grey sandy clay	0.12	0.7	0.1		
28a/15	Cut	Pit	0.12	0.7	0.1		
28a/16	Fill	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.25	0.5	0.55		
28a/17	Cut	Pit	0.25	0.5	0.55		
28a/18	Edge	Edge of 28a/10	-	Tr	Tr		
28a/19	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.13	0.26	Tr		
28a/20	Cut	ploughmark	0.13	0.26	Tr		Modern
28a/21	Fill	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.24	0.68	0.68		
28a/22	Cut	Pit	0.24	0.68	0.68		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 28b			0.58	2	30		
28b/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay and small stones	0.40	Tr	Tr		Modern
28b/02	Layer	Brown orange sandy clay	0.18	Tr	Tr		
28b/03	Natural	Brown red/pink/orange sandy clay		Tr	Tr		
28b/04	Fill	Light orange brown sand	0.16	1.8	6		
28b/05	Undulation of Natural	Linear	0.16	1.8	6		
28b/06	Fill	Brown yellow grey very sandy clay	0.18	Tr	Tr		
28b/07	Fill	Brown pink sandy clay	0.16	1.8	6		
Trench 29			0.85	2	30		
29/01	Layer	Topsoil-dark brown silt	0.45	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
29/02	Layer	Dark red brown clayey silt	0.40	Tr	Tr		
29/03	Natural	Red brown gravely sand plus yellow fine sand		Tr	Tr		
29/04	Fill	Creamy greyish brown sandy clay	0.35	1.45	2		
29/05	Cut	Linear	0.35	1.45	2		
29/06	Fill	Mid brown red clayey sand	0.20	0.6	2.5		
29/07	Cut	Animal burrow	0.20	0.6	2.5		
Trench 30			0.70	2	30		
30/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy silt	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
30/02	Layer	Mid orange brown clayey silt	0.30	Tr	Tr		
30/03	Natural	Red brown silty sand		Tr	Tr		
30/04	Fill	Grey brown clayey silt	0.30	1.6	2		
30/05	Cut	Linear	0.30	1.6	2		
30/06	Fill	Dark grey brown clayey silt	0.50	4.7	2		
30/07	Cut	Linear	0.50	4.7	2		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 31			0.40	2	30		
31/01	Layer	Topsoil-Mid greyish brown sandy loam	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
31/02	Natural	Mottled orange/yellow /greyish sandy clay		Tr	Tr		
31/03	Fill	Dark blueish grey silty clay	0.18	1.15	1.8	Flint	
31/04	Fill	Light blueish grey clayey silt	0.16	1	1.8		
31/05	Fill	Mid Blueish brown sandy silt	0.15	1.1	1.8	Flint	
31/06	Fill	Orangey brown sandy silt	0.16	1.25	1.8		
31/07	Cut	Ditch	0.50	1.3	1.8		
31/08	Cut	Posthole	0.17	0.4	0.5		
31/09	Fill	Dark blueish grey sandy silt	0.17	0.4	0.5		
31/10	Cut	Posthole	0.07	0.18	0.18		
31/11	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.07	0.18	0.18		
31/12	Cut	Stake hole	0.03	0.05	0.05		
31/13	Cut	Stake hole	0.09	0.055	0.07		
31/14	Cut	Stake hole	0.06	0.055	0.055		
31/15	Cut	Stake hole	0.035	0.05	0.05		
31/16	Cut	Stake hole	0.06	0.055	0.06		
31/17	Cut	Stake hole	0.05	0.06	0.05		
31/18	Cut	Stake hole	0.04	0.07	0.06		
31/19	Fill	Light blueish grey brown sandy silt-FO [31/14]	0.06	0.055	0.055	Flint	
31/20	Fill	Mid blueish grey brown sandy silt, FO [31/15]	0.035	0.05	0.05		
31/21	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, FO [31/16]	0.06	0.055	0.06		
31/22	Fill	Mid blueish grey brown sandy silt, FO [31/12]	0.03	0.05	0.05		
31/23	Fill	Mid blueish grey brown sandy silt FO[31/13]	0.09	0.055	0.07		
31/24	Fill	Mid blueish brown sandy silt FO[31/17]	0.05	0.06	0.05		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
31/25	Fill	Mid blueish brown sandy silt FO[31/18]	0.04	0.07	0.06		
31/26	Cut	Posthole	0.06	0.13	0.16		
31/27	Fill	Mid blueish brown sandy silt	0.06	0.13	0.16		
31/28	Cut	Posthole	0.29	0.28	0.33		
31/29	Fill	Mid blueish grey brown sandy silt	0.29	0.28	0.33		
31/30	Cut	Posthole	0.10	0.26	0.3		
31/31	Fill	Mid blueish grey clayey silt	0.10	0.26	0.3		
31/32	Cut	Posthole	0.08	0.4	0.5		
31/33	Fill	Mid blueish grey clayey silt	0.08	0.4	0.5		
31/34	Cut	Posthole	0.05	0.18	0.2		
31/35	Fill	Mid blueish grey clayey silt	0.05	0.18	0.2		
31/36	Cut	Posthole	0.05	0.15	0.17		
31/37	Fill	Mid blueish grey clayey silt	0.05	0.15	0.17		
31/38	Cut	Posthole	0.06	0.21	0.3		
31/39	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.06	0.21	0.3		
31/40	Cut	Posthole	0.07	0.34	0.4		
31/41	Fill	Light greyish blue brown silty clay	0.07	0.34	0.4		
31/42	Cut	Posthole	0.09	0.26	0.4		
31/43	Fill	Light greyish blue brown clayey silt	0.09	0.26	0.4		
31/44	Cut	Posthole	0.06	0.2	0.25		
31/45	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.06	0.2	0.25		
31/46	Cut	Posthole/Pit	0.11	0.31	0.75		
31/47	Fill	Mid greysih brown clayey silt	0.11	0.31	0.75		
31/48	Cut	Pit	0.37	0.62	3.35		
31/49	Fill	Mid grey orangey brown clayey silt	0.26	0.62	3.35		
31/50	Fill	Dark blueish grey clayey silt	0.11	0.4	0.15		
31/51	Cut	Unknown feature	0.03	0.25	0.15		
31/52	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.06	0.2	0.23		
31/53	Cut	Posthole	0.06	0.2	0.23		
31/54	Fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt FO[31/51]	0.03	0.25	0.15		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 32			0.38	2	30		
32/01	Layer	Brown sandy clay with occ stones	0.38	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
32/02	-	Natural	-				
32/03	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.2	1.35	2.8		
32/04	Cut	Linear	0.26	1.35	2.8		
32/05	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.44	1.35	2.8		
Trench 33			0.58	2	30		
33/01	Layer	Dark brown silt	0.38	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
33/02	Layer	Orangey brown sand with grit	0.2	Tr	Tr		
33/03	-	Natural	-				
Trench 34			0.4	2	30		
34/01	Layer	Brown sandy clay with occ stones	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
34/02	-	Natural	-				
34/03	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt	0.3	2.8	2		
34/04	Cut	Linear	5	2.8	2		
34/05	Fill	Grey sandy clay	0.2	1.1	2		
34/06	Fill	Yellowish grey sandy clay	0.16	1.14	8.25		
34/07	Cut	Linear	0.16	1.14	8.25		
34/08	Fill	Yellowish brown silty sand (loam)	0.14	0.34	0.45		
34/09	Cut	Oval	0.14	0.34	0.45		
Trench 35			0.36	2	30		
35/01	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay with small stones	0.24	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
35/02	Layer	Brown sandy clay with small stones	0.12	Tr	Tr		
35/03	-	Natural	-				
35/04	Fill	Brownish grey sandy clay	0.44	1.9	3.3		
35/05	Cut	Linear	0.44	1.9	3.3		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 36			0.4	2	30		
36/01	Layer	Greyish brown sandy silt	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
36/02	-	Natural	-				
36/03	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt	0.4	1.8	1.8	Pottery	C19th
36/04	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt	0.16	1.2	1.8	Pottery	C17th
36/05	Cut	Ditch	0.16	1.2	1.8		
36/06	Cut	Ditch	0.34	1.8	1.8		
Trench 37			6.6	2	30		
37/01	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay with small stones	0.46	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
37/02	Layer	Brownish orange sandy clay with small stones	0.2	Tr	Tr		
37/03	-	Natural					
37/04	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay	0.15	1.3	2		
37/05	Fill	Grey sandy clay	0.3	1.3	2		
37/06	Cut	Ditch	0.3	1.3	2		
37/07	Fill	Grey sandy clay	0.3	1.4	2		
37/08	Cut	Linear	0.46	1.4	2		
37/09	Fill	Brownish grey sandy clay	0.23	1.4	2		
Trench 38			0.6	2	20		
38/01	Layer	Brown silt	0.45	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
38/02	Layer	Greyish brown silty sand	0.15	Tr	Tr		
38/03	-	Natural	-				
38/04	Cut	Linear	0.3	1.1	4		
38/05	Fill	Greyish brown silt	0.3	1.1	4		
Trench 38A			0.6	2	12.8		
38A/01	Layer	Brown silt	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
38A/02	Layer	Greyish brown silty sand	0.15	Tr	Tr		
38A/03	-	Natural	-				
38A/04	-	Natural	-				
38A/05	-	Natural	-				
38A/06	-	Natural	-				

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 39			0.46	2	5		
39/01	Layer	Reddish brown silty sand	0.26	Tr	Tr		Modern
39/02	Layer	Brownish red sandy clay	0.2	Tr	Tr		Modern
39/03	Natural	Orangey - red sandy clay	-				
39/04	Fill	Blackish brown silty clay	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
39/05	Fill	Brownish red clay	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
39/06	Fill	Brown- grey clay	1.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
39/07	Fill	Dark grey clay	0.1	Tr	Tr		
Trench 40			0.74	2	4.5		
40/01	Layer	Brownish red sandy clay	0.14	Tr	Tr		Modern
40/02	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay	0.6	Tr	Tr		Modern
40/03	Natural	Orangey red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
40/04	Fill	Brownish orange sandy clay	1.12	Tr	Tr		Modern
Trench 41			3	2	6.5		
41/01	Layer	Reddish brown silty clay	0.3	Tr	Tr		Modern
41/02	Layer	Reddish brown silty clay	0.5	Tr	Tr		Modern
41/03	Natural	Orangey red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
41/04	Fill	Red sand	0.8	Tr	Tr		Modern
41/05	Fill	Brown- grey clay	1.8	Tr	Tr		Modern
Trench 42			0.62	2	21		
42/01	Layer	Red brown loam	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
42/02	Layer	Yellow - brown sandy clay	0.22	Tr	Tr		
42/03	Natural	Orange sand	-	Tr	Tr		
42/04	Fill	Red-brown sandy clay	0.15	2	1.4		Modern
42/05	Fill	Red sand	0.3	2	1.4		Modern
42/06	Fill	Creamy-brown sandy clay	0.08	Tr	1.4		Modern
42/07	Fill	Mid-brown sandy clay	0.18	1.15	1.4		Modern
42/08	Fill	Black-brown sandy clay	0.34	2	4.3		Modern

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
42/09	Fill	Grey-brown sandy clay	0.8	2	1.65		Modern
42/10	Fill	Red-brown clay	0.65	2	0.9		Modern
42/11	Fill	Red-brown clay	0.5	2	1		Modern
42/12	Fill	Green Yellow clay	0.2	2	0.8		Modern
42/13	Fill	Red-black brown clay	0.1	2	0.6		Modern
42/14	Cut	Cut of quarry	2	2	2.2		Modern
42/15	Cut	Soil Strip	0.3	2.5	2		Modern
Trench 44			3	2	4		
44/1	Layer	Topsoil	0.6	Tr	Tr		Modern
44/2	Layer	Mixed Subsoil	0.1	Tr	Tr		
44/3	Layer	Mixed Subsoil	2.3	Tr	Tr		
44/4		Natural					
Trench 45			2.45	2	19.5		
45/01	Layer	Mid brown clay with grit	0.35	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
45/02	Layer	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.15	Tr	Tr		
45/03	Natural	Creamy-brown sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
45/04	Fill	Mid brown silty clay	0.4	2	4		Modern
45/05	Fill	Grey- brown clay	0.5	2	3.5		Modern
45/06	Fill	Red - brown clay	0.55	2	2		Modern
45/07	Fill	Grey - brown clay	1.4	2	1.2	Metal Wire	Modern
45/08	Cut	Cut of quarry	2.45	2	4		Modern
Trench 46			3	2	7		
46/01	Layer	Red brown silty clay	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
46/02	Layer	Grey - brown silty clay	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
46/03	Fill	Creamy green silty clay	0.15	Tr	Tr		Modern
46/04	Fill	Red brown clay	0.8	Tr	Tr		Modern
46/05	Fill	Grey brown clay	1.9	Tr	Tr		Modern
46/06	Layer	Grey clay	0.5	Tr	Tr		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 47			3	2	7		
47/01	Layer	Black-brown silty clay	0.5	Tr	Tr		Modern
47/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
47/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	-	-		
47/04	Fill	Grey Green Silty Clay	0.1	Tr	Tr		Modern
47/05	Fill	Red brown sandy clay	0.8	Tr	Tr		Modern
47/06	Fill	Red blackish brown sandy silt	0.6	Tr	Tr		Modern
47/07	Fill	Red brown sandy clay	0.8	Tr	Tr		Modern
47/08	Fill	Black brown clay	0.15	Tr	Tr		
Trench 48			3.2	2	5		
48/01	Layer	Brown sandy silt	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
48/2	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
48/3	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	2.2	Tr	Tr		Modern
48/4	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.3	Tr	Tr		Modern
48/5	Fill	Red brown sandy clay	0.2	Tr	Tr		Modern
Trench 49			0.6	2	30		
49/01	Layer	Red brown sandy silt	0.3	Tr	Tr		Modern
49/02	Layer	Red brown sandy silt	0.3	Tr	Tr		
49/03	-	Natural	-	Tr	Tr		
49/04	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.2	1.4	Tr		
49/05	Cut	Linear	0.2	1.4	Tr		
49/06	Fill	Orange-brown sand	0.2	1.2	2		
49/07	Cut	Linear	0.2	1.2	2		
49/08	Fill	Red brown sandy clay	0.2	0.5	2		
49/09	Cut	Linear	0.2	0.5	2		
49/10	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.2	Tr	0.5		
49/11	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.1	Tr	0.4		
49/12	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.25	Tr	0.5		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
49/13	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.2	Tr	0.3		
49/14	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.1	Tr	0.2		
49/15	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.25	Tr	0.4		
49/16	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.3	Tr	0.2		
Trench 50			2.46	1.8	6		
50/01	Layer	Grey - brown sandy silt	0.4	Tr	Tr		Modern
50/02	Layer	Red -orange sand/Red - brown silt	0.6	Tr	Tr		Modern
50/03	Layer	Blackish - brown sandy silt	1.2	Tr	Tr		Modern
50/04	Layer	Reddish - orange silty sand	0.26	Tr	Tr		
50/05	-	Natural	-				
Trench 51			1.6	2	30		
51/1	Layer	Red brown	0.3	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
52/2	-	Natural	-	-	-		
51/3	Layer	Brown sandy silt	0.45	Tr	Tr		
51/4	Fill	Orange brown sandy silt	0.3	Tr	15		
51/5	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.2	Tr	15		
51/6	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.3	Tr	12		
51/7	Cut	Linear	0.4	1.1	2		
51/8	Fill	Red brown sandy silt	0.4	1.1	2		
51/9	Fill	Red brown silty clay	0.3	Tr	12		Modern
51/10	Fill	Red brown silty clay	0.35	Tr	12		Modern
51/11	Fill	Grey brown silty clay	0.45	Tr	12		Modern
51/12	Fill	Red brown sandy clay	0.4	Tr	12		Modern
51/13	Fill	Red brown silty clay	0.1	Tr	12		Modern

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 52			0.55	2	30		
52/01	Layer	Grey brown sandy clay with stone	0.3	Tr	Tr		Modern
52/02	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay with stone	0.25	Tr	Tr		
52/03	-	Natural					
52/04	Fill	Brownish - red clayish sand	0.6	1.38	2		
52/05	Cut	Linear	0.6	1.38	2		
52/06	Fill	Reddish - brown sandy clay	0.25	1.8	2		
52/07	Cut	Linear	0.025	1.8	2		
Trench 53			0.4	2	30		
53/02	Layer	Brown silty clay/mod stone	0.2	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
53/03	-	Natural					
53/04	Fill	Reddish - brown silty clay	0.36	0.56	2.8		
53/05	Cut	Poss Ditch	0.34	0.56	2.8		
53/06	Fill	Yellow - brown sandy clay	0.22	0.76	2		
53/07	Cut	Linear	0.56	0.76	2		
53/08	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay	0.21	1.3	0.99		
53/09	Cut	Treebowl	0.39	1.3	0.99		
53/10	Fill	Brownish - red sandy clay	0.18	1.4	1.2		
53/11	Cut	Pit	0.18	1.4	1.2		
53/12	Fill	Brownish - red sandy clay	0.09	0.45	2		
53/13	Cut	Linear	0.09	0.45	2		
53/14	Fill	Brownish - red sandy clay	0.18	0.8	2		
53/15	Cut	Linear	0.18	0.8	2		
53/16	Fill	Brownish - red sandy clay	0.34	0.45	2		
53/17	Cut	Linear	0.34	0.45	2		
53/18	Fill	Brownish - red silty clay	0.27	0.92	2		
53/19	Cut	Linear	0.26	0.92	2		
53/20	Cut	Poss Posthole	0.14	0.5	0.5		
53/21	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.14	0.5	0.5		
53/22	Cut	Poss posthole	0.06	0.2	0.25		
53/23	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.06	0.2	0.25		
53/24	Cut	Poss posthole	0.07	0.25	0.35		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
53/25	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.07	0.25	0.35		
53/26	Cut	Poss posthole	0.12	0.4	0.45		
53/27	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.12	0.4	0.45		
53/28	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.07	0.3	0.3		
53/29	Cut	Poss posthole	0.07	0.3	0.3		
53/30	Fill	Dark yellowish brown silty sand	0.14	0.76	2		
53/31	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.4	0.76	2		
53/32	Fill	Geyish-brown sandy clay	0.19	1.3	0.99		
53/33	Fill	Brownish - red sandy clay and gravel	0.25	1.3	0.99		
Trench 54			0.5	2	30		
54/01	Layer	Dark Reddish - brown silty sand	0.3	Tr	Tr		Modern
54/02	Layer	Mid reddish-brown silty sand and gravel	0.2	Tr	Tr		
54/03	-	Natural	-	-	-		
54/04	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.86	2	1.3		
54/05	Cut	Linear	0.86	2	1.3		
54/06	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.61	0.01	0.03		
54/07	Cut	Linear	0.79	1.14	2		
54/08	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.15	1.14	2		
Trench 55			0.18	2	30		
55/01	Layer	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.18	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
55/02	-	Natural					
55/03	Fill	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.4	0.25	0.4		
55/04	Fill	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.48	0.25	0.4		
55/05	Cut	Linear	0.9	0.25	0.4		
55/06	Fill	Brown - orange sand	0.16	0.62	1.7		
55/07	Cut	Oval	0.16	0.62	1.7		
55/08	Fill	Brown sand-clay	0.46	1.9	Tr		
55/09	Cut	Ditch	0.46	1.9	Tr		
55/10	Fill	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.4	1.5	2	Pottery	Bronze Age
55/11	Cut	Linear	0.4	1.5	2		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
55/12	Fill	Grey - brown silty clay	0.26	0.3	0.82	Pottery	Bronze Age
55/13	Cut	Poss pit	0.26	0.3	0.82		
55/14	Fill	Blackish - brown sandy clay	0.15	0.2	0.42		
55/15	Cut	Poss posthole	0.15	0.2	0.42		
55/16	Layer	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.12	Tr	Tr		
55/17	Fill	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.4	1.5	2		
Trench 57			0.2	2	30		
57/1	Layer	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.2	Tr	Tr		Modern
57/2	-	Natural	-				
57/3	Fill	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.8	10	2		
57/4	Fill	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.45	2.4	2		
57/5	Cut	Linear	0.45	2.4	2		
57/6	Fill	Reddish brown clay	0.3	10	2		
57/7	Fill	Reddish brown sandy clay	0.3	10	2		
57/8	Cut	Linear	1.2	10	2		
57/9	Fill	Reddish - brown silty sand	0.1	0.8	2		
57/10	Cut	Linear	0.1	0.8	2		
Trench 58			0.6	1.9	30		
58/01	Layer	Brown sandy clay with occ stones	0.36	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
58/02	Layer	Reddish brown sandy clay with occ stones and charcoal	0.24	Tr	Tr		
58/03	-	Natural	-	-	-		
58/04	Fill	Brownish orange sandy clay	0.3	1.9	0.68		
58/05	Cut	Linear	0.3	1.9	0.68		
58/06	Fill	Reddish-brown sandy clay	0.75	1.37	1.5		
58/07	Cut	Linear - Poss Terminal	0.75	1.37	1.5		
58/08	Fill	Orangey-brown silty sand	0.68	1.2	3.5		
58/09	Cut	Linear	0.68	1.2	3.5		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 59			0.58	2	30		
59/01	Layer	Brown sandy clay	0.4	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
59/02	Layer	Reddish brown sandy clay	0.18	Tr	Tr		
59/03	-	Natural	-				
59/04	Fill	Reddish brown sandy clay	0.2	0.96	1.25		
59/05	Cut	Linear	0.26	0.96	1.25		
59/06	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.8	0.42	11.9		
59/07	Cut	Linear	0.8	0.42	11.9		
59/08	Fill	Reddish brown sandy clay	0.35	1.1	2		
59/09	Cut	Linear	0.36	1.1	2		
Trench 60			0.56	2	30		
60/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.30	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
60/02	Layer	Brown-red sandy clay	0.26	Tr	Tr		
60/03	Natural	Red very sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 61			0.7	2	30		
61/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.5	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
61/02	Layer	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.2	Tr	Tr		
61/03	Natural	Bright orange/brown sand	-	Tr	Tr		
61/04	Fill	Dark red brown clay silt	0.75	1.8	2	Pottery	C19th
61/05	Cut	Ditch	0.75	1.8	2		
61/06	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay	0.60	2.2	1.9		
61/07	Cut	Linear	0.60	2.2	1.9		
61/08	Fill	Dark brown/black silt	0.3	2.2	1.9		
61/09	Cut	Linear-field drain	0.3	2.2	1.9		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 62			0.56	2	30		
62/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.38	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
62/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.18	Tr	Tr		
62/03	Natural	Red pink sandy silt	-	Tr	Tr		
62/04	Fill	Brown red sandy clay	0.40	2.6	1.9		
62/05	Cut	Linear	0.40	2.6	1.9		
Trench 63			0.60	2	30		
63/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.30	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
63/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.30	Tr	Tr		
63/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
63/04	Fill	Mid-dark red-brown sandy clay	0.22	1.1	0.74		
63/05	Cut	Pit/ditch terminus	0.22	0.74	1.1		
Trench 64			0.60	2	30		
64/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown clayey silt	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
64/02	Layer	Mid orange brown clayey sand	0.20	Tr	Tr		
64/03	Natural	Brown orange sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 65			0.56	2	30		
65/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy silt	0.36	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
65/02	Layer	Mid orange brown sand	0.20	Tr	Tr		
65/03	Natural	Orange red sand	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 66			0.56	2	30		
66/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.34	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
66/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.22	Tr	Tr		
66/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 67			0.58	2	30		
67/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.38	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
67/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
67/03	Natural	Red sandy silt	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 68			0.52	2	30		
68/01	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr		Modern
68/02	Layer	Topsoil-Dark red brown sandy clay	0.12	Tr	Tr		
68/03	Natural	Red orange sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
68/04	Cut	Linear Ditch	0.4	1.35	2		
68/05	Fill	Brown stoney and sandy clay	0.4	1.35	2	Pottery	C16th +
68/06	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay	0.15	0.45	2		
68/07	Cut	Linear feature	0.15	0.45	2		
68/08	Deposit	Creamy orange brown silty clay	0.1-0.2	0.8	0.7		
Trench 69			0.60	2	30		
69/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.50	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
69/02	Layer	Red very sandy clay	0.10	Tr	Tr		
69/03	Natural	Mid brown sandy clay		Tr	Tr		
69/04	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.2	1	0.8		
69/05	Cut	Animal Burrow	0.2	1	0.8		
69/06	Fill	Mid red brown silty sand	0.4	3.7	2		
69/07	Cut	Ditch	0.4	3.7	2		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 70			0.52	2	30		
70/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.32	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
70/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
70/03	Natural	Red sandy silt	-	Tr	Tr		
70/04	Fill	Dark orange brown clayey sand	0.30	0.8	1.2		
70/05	Cut	Pit	0.30	0.8	1.2		
70/06	Fill	Brown clay sand	0.40	0.5	1.9		
70/07	Cut	Ditch	0.40	0.5	1.9		
Trench 71			0.64	2	30		
71/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.36	Tr	Tr		Modern
71/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.28	Tr	Tr		
71/03	Natural	Red sandy silt	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 72			0.58	2	30		
72/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.38	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
72/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
72/03	Natural	Red sandy silt	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 73			0.56	2	30		
73/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
73/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.16	Tr	Tr		
73/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 74			0.50	2	30		
74/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
74/02	Layer	Mid orange brown clayey sand	0.15	Tr	Tr	Flint	
74/03	Natural	Orange brown silty sand	-	Tr	Tr		
74/04	Fill	Mid red brown sandy clay	0.45	1.15	2		
74/05	Cut	Ditch	0.45	1.15	2		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 75			0.60	2	30		
75/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
75/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
75/03	Natural	Red very sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
75/04	Fill	Brown sandy clay	0.3	0.3	1		
75/05	Cut	Animal Burrow	0.3	0.3	1		
Trench 76			0.56	2	30		
76/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.38	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
76/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.18	Tr	Tr		
76/03	Natural	Red orange sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
76/04	Fill	Brown redish orange clayey sand	0.72	1.9	2.15	Pottery	Bronze Age
76/05	Cut	Ditch	0.72	1.9	2.15		
76/06	Fill	Dark brown orange sandy clay	0.25	0.6	1.9		
76/07	Cut	Ditch	0.25	0.6	1.9		
76/08	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay	0.14	0.3	0.3		
76/09	Cut	Posthole	0.14	0.3	0.3		
Trench 77			0.55	2	30		
77/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.35	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
77/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
77/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 78			0.60	2	30		
78/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
78/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
78/03	Natural	Red sandy silt	-	Tr	Tr		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 79			0.52	2	30		
79/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
79/02	Layer	Brown orange sandy clay	0.12	Tr	Tr	Flint	
79/03	Natural	Red orange sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
79/04	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	0.36	1.2	1.8		
79/05	Cut	Ditch	0.36	1.2	1.8		
79/06	Fill	Dark red brown sandy silt	0.22	0.4	1.8		
79/07	Cut	Linear	0.22	0.4	1.8		
Trench 80			0.60	2	30		
80/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
80/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
80/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 81			0.62	2	30		
81/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
81/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.22	Tr	Tr		
81/03	Natural	Red orange sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 82			0.60	2	30		
82/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
82/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
82/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
82/04	Fill	Dark brown orange silty clay	0.23	0.6	1.9		
82/05	Cut	Ditch	0.23	0.6	1.9		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 83			0.70	2	30		
83/01	Layer	Topsoil-Mid-dark brown sandy silt	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
83/02	Layer	Mid orange brown clayey sand	0.30	Tr	Tr	Pottery, Flint	C19th
83/03	Natural	Brown orange clayey sand	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 84			0.55	2	30		
84/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
84/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.15	Tr	Tr	Flint	
84/03	Natural	Red stoney sand	-	Tr	Tr		
84/04	Fill	Brown silty sand	0.12	0.6	6.5		
84/05	Cut	Ditch	0.12	0.6	6.5		
84/06	Fill	Brown to dark brown	0.28	0.9	6.3		
84/07	Cut	Ditch	0.28	0.9	6.3		
84/08	Cut	Ditch	0.33	0.95	2.1		
84/09	Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.33	0.95	2.1		
84/10	Fill	Red-brown sandy silt	0.30	2	0.5		
84/11	Cut	Ditch	0.30	2	0.5		
Trench 85			0.74	2	30		
85/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown/black sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
85/02	Layer	Red-brown sandy clay	0.34	Tr	Tr		
85/03	Natural	Red brown sand	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 86			0.54	2	30		
86/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.34	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
86/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.20	Tr	Tr		
86/03	Natural	Red stoney sand	-	Tr	Tr		
86/04	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.65	4	2		
86/05	Cut	Ditch	0.65	4	2		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 87			0.74	2	30		
87/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown sandy clay	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
87/02	Layer	Red brown sandy clay	0.34	Tr	Tr		
87/03	Natural	Red sandy clay	-	Tr	Tr		
87/04	Fill	Black sand	0.06	0.4	0.4		
87/05	Cut	Posthole	0.06	0.4	0.4		
87/06	Fill	Mid red brown silty sand	0.20	0.5	2		
87/07	Cut	Ditch	0.20	0.5	2		
87/08	Fill	Mid red brown sandy silt	0.30	2.5	6.5	Pottery	Bronze Age
87/09	Cut	Linear	0.30	2.5	6.5		
87/10	Deposit	Bright orange brown clayey sand	-	Tr	3		
87/11	Deposit	Mid red brown sandy silt	0.10	Tr	3	Pottery	C11-14th
87/12	Fill	Mid grey red brown silty clay	0.62	1.68	2		
87/13	Cut	Ditch	0.62	1.68	2		
87/14	Deposit	Mid red brown sandy clay	?	?	?		
87/15	Fill	Dark red brown silty clay	0.28	1	2.2		
87/16	Cut	Linear	0.28	1	2.2		
Trench 88			1.25	2	30		
88/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown loose silty sand	0.35	Tr	Tr		Modern
88/02	Layer	Red brown silty sand	0.15	Tr	Tr		
88/03	Layer	Light orange brown firm sandy silt	0.15	Tr	Tr		
88/04	Layer	Red orange gritty clay	0.35	Tr	Tr		
88/05	Layer	Black Brown silty sand	0.30	Tr	Tr		
88/06	Natural	Light brown silty sand	-	Tr	Tr		
88/07	Natural	Loose red brown sand	-	Tr	Tr		
88/08	Fill	Mid brown silty clay	0.55	3	2		
88/09	Cut	Linear	0.55	3	2		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
88/10	Fill	Loose dark orange brown clayey sand	0.3	1.2	2		
88/11	Cut	Linear	0.3	1.2	2		
Trench 89			1.35	2	30		
89/01	Layer	Topsoil-Red brown silty clay	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
89/02	Layer	Grey brown sandy clay	0.90	Tr	Tr		
89/03	Natural	Red gravely sand	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 90			1.14	2	30		
90/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown silt	0.52	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
90/02	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt	0.62	Tr	Tr		
90/03	Natural	Red brown gravely sand	-	Tr	Tr		
Trench 91			0.60	2	30		
91/01	Layer	Dark brown silt	0.40	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
91/02	Layer	Topsoil-Dark red brown gritty clayey sand	0.20	Tr	Tr		
91/03	Natural	Light red brown gritty sand	-	Tr	Tr		
91/04	Fill	Mid brown orange	0.3	0.9	2.5		
91/05	Cut	Linear	0.3	0.9	2.5		
91/06	Fill	Mid brown orange clayey sand	0.2	0.55	4		
91/07	Cut	Ditch/Animal burrow	0.2	0.55	4		
91/08	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay	0.26	1.2	0.75		
91/09	Cut	Pit	0.26	1.2	0.75		
91/10	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.09	0.2	0.3		
91/11	Cut	Pit/Posthole	0.09	0.2	0.3		
91/12	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.38	0.92	2		
91/13	Cut	Linear	0.38	0.92	2		
91/14	Fill	Grey brown silty clay	0.5	0.5	0.25		
91/15	Cut	Pit/Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.25		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 92			0.35	2	30		
92/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
92/02	Natural	Light orange pinkish brown sandy gravel	-	Tr	Tr		
92/03	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.22	1.2	1.8		
92/04	Cut	Linear Ditch	0.24	1.2	1.8		
92/05	Cut	Pit	0.12	0.75	0.75		
92/06	Fill	Dark blackish brown silt	0.12	0.75	0.75		
92/07	Structure	Modern brick structure	-	1.4	1.15		Modern
92/08	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.60	1.1	1	Pottery	Modern
92/09	Cut	Construction cut	-	1.45	1.2		Modern
92/10	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	-	1.45	1.1		Modern
Trench 93			0.70	2	30		
93/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown clayey silt	0.40	Tr	Tr		Modern
93/02	Layer	Dark brown silty clay	0.30	Tr	Tr		
93/03	Natural	orange creamy yellow sand	-	Tr	Tr		
93/04	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay	0.54	3.15	2		
93/05	Cut	Linear feature	0.54	3.15	2		
93/06	Deposit	Dark black brown clayey silt	0.3				
93/07	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.2				
93/08	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.1	1.4	?		
93/09	Cut	Dump	0.1	1.4	?		
93/10	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.2				
93/11	Deposit	Mid yellow grey sandy clay					
93/12	Deposit	Dark grey sandy clay	0.15				
93/13	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay					
93/14	Cut	Field drain		0.95	2		
93/15	Deposit	Mid yellow grey sandy clay					
93/16	Deposit	Mid pale yellow grey sandy clay	0.2				

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 94				2	30		
94/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark brown silty clay		Tr	Tr	Pottery	Modern
94/02	Layer	Firm light red brown sandy silt		Tr	Tr		
94/03	Natural	Compact mid red brown sand	-	Tr	Tr		
94/04	Fill	Compact mid red brown silty sand	0.36	1.9	3		
94/05	Cut	Linear	0.36	1.9	3		
Trench 95			0.70	2	30		
95/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark red brown sandy silt	0.20	Tr	Tr		Modern
95/02	Layer	Dark red brown sandy silt	0.50	Tr	Tr		
95/03	Natural	Red clay sand with gravel	-	Tr	Tr		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 96			0.70	2	30		
96/01	Layer	Topsoil-Dark red brown sandy silt	0.45	Tr	Tr		Modern
96/02	Layer	Mid red brown sandy silt	0.25	Tr	Tr		
96/03	Natural	Mid red brown sandy silt	-	Tr	Tr		
96/04	Fill	Dark red brown sandy silt	0.30	0.5	0.8		
96/05	Cut	Sub-Linear	0.30	0.5	0.8		