HARTNOLLS FARM, TIVERTON

APPEAL AGAINST THE REFUSAL OF AN OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (21/01576/MOUT)

APPEAL REFERENCE APP/Y1138/W/22/3313401

PROOF OF EVIDENCE
BY PETER COX MCIfA

PREPARED FOR WADDETON PARK LTD

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 My name is Peter William Cox. I am a professional archaeologist and historic environment consultant with 40 years' experience working in British archaeology. I hold a Certificate in Archaeology from Southampton University and have been a Full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA; formerly the Institute for Archaeologists) since 1984. As a Member of the CIfA I am bound by the Institute's regulations and particularly the Code of Conduct which requires high standards of ethical and responsible behaviour.

1.2 For the last 30 years, I have been a partner, then co-director (following incorporation in 2008) of AC archaeology Ltd; an archaeological and heritage consultancy working across the UK and currently employing 50+ professional archaeologists at offices in Devon and Wiltshire.

1.3 I have extensive direct experience in the preparation of historic environment assessments, including Environmental Statement chapters, for a variety of development proposals, many of which have involved issues relating to both direct (physical) and indirect (setting) effects on heritage assets. Such projects have included solar schemes and windfarms, housing developments, trunk road schemes, industrial, oilfield and pipeline developments. I have acted as historic environment expert witness in a significant number of previous planning appeals and have completed Oxford University Department for Continuing Education historic training environment courses on the assessment of setting and significance, run jointly with Historic England, the Institute for Historic Building Conservation and the CIfA.

1.4 The evidence which I have prepared and provide for this appeal reference APP/ Y1138/W/22/3313401 in this proof of evidence is true and has been prepared and is given in accordance with the guidance of my professional institution and I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.

1.5 My proof explains: (a) why the archaeological investigations undertaken by the Appellant prior to the appeal were sufficient in the circumstances, and therefore why reason for refusal 6 was misguided; and (b) without prejudice to that position what further investigations have been undertaken, and the results of these investigations.

1.6. The further investigations have satisfied Devon County Council Historic Environment Service who withdrew their objection to the scheme in early August. Mid Devon County Council have since agreed a Statement of Common Ground (10th August 2023) in which they confirm both that RfR6 will no longer be pursued and that any harm to non -designated buried

heritage assets caused by the proposal would be of a sufficiently low magnitude that it does not constitute a reason for refusing planning permission for the scheme.

2. REASON FOR REFUSAL

2.1 Reason for refusal 6 states:

By reason of insufficient archaeological investigations it is not known what harm may be caused by the development to archaeology, contrary to Policies S1, S9, DM1 & DM25 of the Mid Devon Local Plan 2013-2033 and guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework.

2.2 Nothing in Local Plan policies S1, S9, DM1 and DM25 make reference to the scope of assessments of the contribution that archaeological heritage make to local character, nor to the assessment on harm to significance of heritage assets. DM25 e) does, however, include reference to a developer providing a proportionate, but systematic approach to the assessment of impacts. The accompanying notes clarify that the test of proportionality should be based on the significance of the asset and no more than is necessary to identify the level of impact on its significance, based on a desk-based assessment and, where necessary a field evaluation.

2.3 The statement in DM25 e) is consistent with NPPF para 194, but the application of the policy is considered in the accompanying PPG at Section ref 18a-041-20190723 where it states that "*Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment."*

2.4 The NPPF provides further guidance on the matter of conserving the historic environment at Para 204 where is states that *Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.*

3. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

3.1 The appellant has provided the council with an initial desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology report, December 2020), consistent with NPPF Para 194, that concluded that there is some archaeological interest in the site, that no designated assets could be

adversely affected by the development proposals and recommended further archaeological survey.

3.2 The applicant subsequently commissioned a field evaluation, by geophysical survey, in 2021; the report on which (Substrata 2011/HAR-R-1) has been reviewed by the planning authority's archaeological advisors, Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (DCCHES). The survey confirmed the presence of magnetic anomalies within the site that might be indicative of buried archaeological remains.

3.3 I do not consider that magnetic anomalies fall within the definition of a heritage asset provided in the NPPF Glossary. My interpretation of the survey results did not indicate the presence in the application site of any heritage assets, additional to those originally identified in the desk study, that could be considered to hold any great heritage significance, as might be the case if settlement, industrial, funerary, ritual or paleoenvironmental interest was present. Indeed there is no evidence for additional archaeological interest greater than low (or local) importance.

3.4 A geophysical survey falls within the definition of a *field evaluation,* as determined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as a non-intrusive means of determining the nature of the archaeological resource in a given area. In this case, the DCCHES has stated, in the Officer's Report, that the geophysical survey of the site has confirmed the presence of prehistoric or Romano-British field systems as well as a prehistoric funerary monument in the south-eastern part of the application area (that had previously been investigated by trial trench evaluation and its significance described). It is clear, therefore, that the nature and relative significance of the archaeological interest had been established by this form of evaluation.

3.5 If the Government's assessment of 3% of sites that require more detailed assessment is a measure of the application of the test of proportionality, and taking into accounts the Council's policy note that proportionality is a reflection of whether a site is designated, then it follows, in my view, that the evidence presented in support of the planning application did not warrant more detailed assessment to achieve a planning determination. No justification for RFR 6 has been given by the Council with reference to why the site falls within the 3% catchment to provide further evidence. It would seem reasonable to conclude that sufficient information had been provided to confirm that any heritage assets on the site are of low significance but could be susceptible to total loss or removal by any development on the site, subject to any reserved matters layout detail. This would seem to be a sound basis for including a condition to any planning consent that requires further investigation.

3.6 Regarding the Para 204 of the NPPF, I consider that intrusive evaluation, by trial trenching, is inherently damaging to buried archaeological remains, by its very nature, even at a modest sampling level and until an outline permission is granted there could be no certainty of development to justify such harm. That certainty may not even be derived from an Officer's Report providing a positive response to historic environment issues; it is the planning committee resolution that provides that certainty. My consideration of why the Government should include such a statement in its guidance is that intrusive investigations should only be used sparingly, and then when all other matters are resolved.

3.7 In any event, subsequent to the submission of the Statement of Case, and in an attempt to reduce the matters in disagreement between the parties, the appellant has agreed the scope of, and undertaken, a further archaeological evaluation of the application site by trial trenching, in consultation with the DCCHES. An interim statement was provided to the DCCHES (appended to the SOCG) and the full results of this investigation are included here as Appendix 1.

3.8 The investigation has confirmed archaeological interest in the site, of prehistoric date, and relating to the presence of localised archaeological remains indicating funerary and land division within the application area. These remains comprise two cremation pits, evidence for a ploughed-down barrow (burial mound) and a boundary ditch. I consider the funerary deposits to be of low/medium significance and the land division of low significance. These non-designated heritage assets are not considered to be of sufficient importance, nor the level of harm to be sufficiently great to warrant refusal of consent, in the opinion of the DCCHES in his response to the interim statement referred to above (email uploaded to MDDC planning portal on 1st August). The Officer has recommended that mitigation of any adverse effects can be achieved by undertaking a programme of archaeological excavation, analysis and reporting to be secured by condition of any future consent. This proposal is in accordance with the NPPF paragraph 205, and Local Plan Policy DM25.

3.9 I also wish to draw to the Inspector's attention that the extent to which any harm to these heritage assets may arise could be minimised by alteration to the development layout at Reserved Matters application. The partial or total preservation *in situ* of these non-designated heritage assets may be an option.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The Council's reason for refusal was based on the premise that it is not possible to determine the significance of any heritage assets with archaeological interest within the

application area, nor of the impact of development here upon them, without undertaking intrusive field evaluation. I disagree with this assessment for the following reasons;

- Because this is an outline application and the detail of any impacts on buried heritage assets cannot be fully determined at this stage.
- Sufficient information was provided with the application that meets the explicit requirements of the NPPF and PPG.
- In the case of the most important remains discovered on the site, the evidence for a prehistoric funerary monument in the south-eastern part, this heritage asset had previously been investigated as part of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken as part of the Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area in 2008, which provides details of the asset's survival and significance. Mitigation of any adverse effects could have been the subject of a planning condition, as per NPPF Para 205 and Mid Devon Local Plan Policy DM25, as now recommended by the DCCHES.
- The subsequent archaeological evaluation by trial trenching has confirmed that the application site does not contain heritage assets of sufficient significance to warrant refusal of the application on heritage grounds.
- A significant proportion of the magnetic anomalies identified in the geophysical survey have been shown to relate to former field boundaries that can be traced on 20th century OS mapping and are of negligible, if any, heritage significance.
- The applicant is agreeable to the provision of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to secure the mitigation of any adverse impacts, as part of any forthcoming consent and presented as part of a future Reserved Matters' application.
- The appellant's approach is consistent with the relevant facts of the case and Government policy on the matter and does not conflict with MDDC Local Plan policies S1, S9, DM1 and DM25.

4.2 I consider that RFR 6 cannot be sustained. MDDC agree.

APPENDIX 1: REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

(Doc ref ACW1537/3/1)

LAND AT HARTNOLL FARM, TIVERTON, DEVON

(Centred on NGR SS 9898 1288)

Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

Mid Devon District Council planning ref. 21/01576/MOUT

Prepared by:
Thomas Etheridge
and
Paul Rainbird

With contributions from:
Charlotte Coles, Debra Costen
and Naomi Payne

On behalf of:
Waddeton Park Ltd

Report No: ACW1537/3/1

Date: August 2023

AC archaeology

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Client	Waddeton Park Ltd
Report Number	ACW1537/3/1
Date	9 August 2023
Status	Version 1
Report Author	Thomas Etheridge and Paul Rainbird
Contributions	Charlotte Coles, Debra Costen and Naomi Payne
Checked by	John Valentin
Approved by	John Valentin

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The evaluation was commissioned by Waddeton Park Ltd, through their agents PCL Planning and managed for AC archaeology by Peter Cox and John Valentin. The site works were carried out by Thomas Etheridge, Alison Jones, Daniel Manktelow, James Morrison, Nathan Millar and Andrew West, with the illustrations for this report prepared by Sarnia Blackmore. The advice of Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon County Council, is gratefully acknowledged.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

CONTENTS

List of figures

List of plates

List of tables

Appendices

Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken by AC archaeology during July 2023 on land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon (centred on NGR SS 9898 1288). The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 33 trenches totaling 1640m in length with each trench 1.8m wide. Trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey, as well as in what were thought to be blank areas.

The site is located where previous investigations nearby had identified evidence for late prehistoric settlement, funerary and agricultural occupation. The main archaeological features identified during the present work were comparable to previous results and comprised two probable cremation pits representing potential evidence for an Early Bronze Age flat cemetery in the southwest part of the site, as well as part of a ring ditch of a probable ploughed-down former barrow to the southeast. Adjacent to this was a linear ditch likely to be part of a wider pattern of early field division. Elsewhere across the site mainly former ditches were present, with the majority of these of post medieval/modern date and related to agricultural field division and drainage.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken by AC archaeology during July 2023 on behalf of Waddeton Park Ltd on land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon (centred on NGR SS 9898 1288). It was undertaken to provide accompanying information relating to a forthcoming Planning Inquiry (Reference APP/Y1138/W/22/3313401) in regard to the refusal of an outline planning application for the extension of an existing business park and construction of both residential and employment use, along with associated infrastructure, access and landscaping. The location of the site is shown on Fig. 1.

1.2 The application site covers an area of some 10.7 hectares and falls within four parcels of agricultural land along with part of the existing Hartnoll Business Centre. It is located approximately 1.2km east of Tiverton and 1.1km west of Halberton. The agricultural land is partly bounded to the northeast by Hartnoll Business Centre and by Post Hill Road and Manley Lane to the north and west respectively. Agricultural fields border the site to the south (Plate 1). The underlying solid geology comprises sandstone of the Tidcombe Sand Member – sedimentary bedrock formed between 298 and 252 million years ago during the Permian period (British Geological Survey 2023). The site lies between 96m (north) and 84m (south) above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has been subject of a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2020) and geophysical survey (Substrata 2020). An earlier geophysical survey and trench evaluation, as part of the Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area was also undertaken in an area adjacent to the southeast boundary of the site (AC archaeology 2009). The desk-based assessment identified Hartnoll Farm as previously known as Arknall in the early 19th century and depicted on the 1838 Halberton tithe map, along with an area of orchard to the south of the farmstead. The Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER) suggests Hartnoll Farm as possibly being 17th century in origin. The site of the former farmstead and orchard is situated below the present Hartnoll Business Centre. The desk-based assessment established

the possible presence of former field boundaries as depicted on the tithe map, as well as a prehistoric ring ditch recorded on the southeast boundary.

2.2 The subsequent geophysical survey identified a series of anomalies across the site. This includes the southwestern extent of a previously excavated ring ditch situated in the southeast portion of the site. A number of rectilinear anomalies revealed in two areas of the site may represent ditches associated with a former field system, along with two parallel narrow sinuous linear anomalies, possibly representing part of a former trackway. Four similar curvilinear groups were thought to be former field boundaries present on historic mapping. Further anomalies recorded across the site may represent posthole alignments, and isolated pit and ditch-like anomalies of undetermined date and function.

2.3 A previous geophysical survey and trench evaluation was undertaken in 2009 (AC archaeology 2009) as part of the Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area and included an area adjacent to the southeast boundary of the site. A single trench excavated in this area revealed the north-east extent of a prehistoric ring ditch and one linear feature probably associated with former medieval fields. Both features were recorded as positive anomalies on the geophysical survey.

3. AIMS

3.1 The main aim of the trench evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site, with particular reference to anomalies identified by a geophysical survey. The results of the work will be reviewed and used to inform any subsequent mitigation and whether or not the significance and state of survival of any buried archaeological remains is great enough to influence the layout of the proposed scheme should planning consent be obtained.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design by AC archaeology (AC archaeology 2023), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (Revised 2020) and the DCCHET document *Specification for Field Evaluation*. It comprised the machine excavation of 33 trenches totalling 1640m in length, with each being 1.8m wide and positioned to target anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey, as well as in what were thought to be blank areas (Fig. 1).

4.2 All trenches were located with a Leica Netrover GPS accurate to 1cm. The removal of overlying soils within the trenches was undertaken in 20cm spits (maximum) under the control and direction of the site archaeologist. Stripping by mechanical excavator ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed.

4.3 All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections and plans were produced at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, while all site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS (*Plan Fig. 1*)

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological features were present in 20 of the 33 trenches and are described in detail below. Tabulated context descriptions for all trenches, including the negative ones, are provided in Appendix 1. Context numbers are prefixed by the relevant trench number (e.g. 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc.).

5.2 Natural subsoil, which comprised mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay, was exposed in all trenches at a depth of between 0.30m and 0.58m below the ground surface and was overlain mainly by an agricultural subsoil and then topsoil.

5.3 Trench 4 (*Fig. 1*)

This was located in the northwest corner of the site and was northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned across one linear and one discrete anomaly interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 400) and subsoil (401) above the natural subsoil (402), which was present at a depth of 0.45m below ground surface. The trench contained one probable ditch (403), which corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly. This feature was not excavated in this trench as it was excavated as ditch F503 in Trench 5. Collected from the surface of this feature was one sherd of post-medieval pottery, two pieces of slag and two pieces of worked flint.

5.4 Trench 5 (*Detailed plan Fig. 2a and section Fig. 2b; Plate 2*)

This trench was located on the northwest part of the site and was north-south aligned. It was positioned across a single linear anomaly interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 500) and subsoil (501) above the natural subsoil (502), which was present at a depth of 0.35m below ground surface. The trench contained a single ditch (F503) which corresponded with the linear anomaly identified by the interpreted results of the geophysical survey.

5.5 Ditch F503

This was aligned northwest-southeast and was 1.85m wide by 0.28m deep, with steep sloping slightly concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (504) composed of mid reddish brown sandy clay loam, which contained two sherds of post-medieval pottery, four pieces of modern ironwork, two shards of glass and one piece of prehistoric worked flint.

5.6 Trench 8 (*Detailed plan Fig. 2c and sections Figs 2d-e; Plate 3*)

This was located in the western part of the site and was northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned across a single linear anomaly, possibly part of a rectilinear enclosure, interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 800) and subsoil (801) above the natural subsoil (802), which was present at a depth of 0.4m below ground surface. The trench contained one ditch (F803), which corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly, and an isolated posthole (F806).

5.7 Ditch F803

This was aligned northwest-southeast and was 0.87m wide by 0.19m deep with moderate sloping concave sides and rounded base. It had two silty loam fills (804-5). The ditch was cut from the level of subsoil (801) and contained two shards of post-medieval/modern glass.

5.8 Posthole F806

This was circular in plan and was 0.46m in diameter by 0.20m deep, with steep straight sides and flat base. It had a single fill (807) composed of mid reddish brown silty loam, which contained no finds.

5.9 **Trench 9** (*Detailed plan Fig. 2f and sections Figs 2g-i*)

This was located in the western part of the site and was northwest-southeast aligned. It was positioned across a single linear anomaly, possibly part of a rectilinear enclosure, interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 900) and subsoil (901) above the natural subsoil (902), which was present at a depth of 0.42m below ground surface. The trench contained three possible postholes (F903, F905 and F907), none of which corresponded to the geophysical survey anomaly. The targeted linear anomaly was represented by a gravel channel variation in the natural subsoil. There were no finds from this trench.

5.10 Posthole F903

This was circular in plan and 0.45m in diameter by 0.08m deep, with shallow sloping sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (904) composed of mid reddish brown sandy clay loam.

5.11 Posthole F905

This was circular in plan and 0.45m in diameter by 0.07m deep, with shallow sloping irregular sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (906) composed of mid reddish brown sandy clay loam.

5.12 Posthole F907

This was circular in plan and 0.48m in diameter by 0.08m deep, with shallow sloping sides and flat base. It had a single fill (908) composed of mid reddish brown sandy clay loam.

5.13 **Trench 13** (*Detailed plan Fig. 3a and section Fig. 3b*)

This was located in the southwestern part of the site and was north-south aligned. It was positioned in a blank area as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 1300) above the natural subsoil (1301), which was present at a depth of 0.38m below ground surface. The trench contained one ditch (F1302) which is likely a continuation of a ditch exposed within Trenches 16, 17 and 19 (see below). There were no finds from this trench.

5.14 Ditch F1302

This was aligned approximately east-west and 0.98m wide by 0.52m deep with a V-shaped profile. It had two fills (1303-4). The basal fill (1303) was composed of mid brownish red silty loam and was beneath an upper fill (1304) of mid brownish grey silty loam.

5.15 **Trench 15** (*Detailed plan Fig. 3c and section Fig. 3d*)

This was located in the southwestern part of the site and was approximately northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned in the location of two discreet anomalies which were present in the interpreted results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 1500) above the natural subsoil (1501), which was present at a depth of 0.30m below ground surface. The trench contained a single tree throw (1502) which corresponded with one of the geophysical survey anomalies.

5.16 Tree throw (1502)

This was an irregular sub-oval in plan measuring 2.1m long by 1.07m wide by 0.24m deep, with irregular steep sloping sides and slightly rounded base. It had a single fill

(1505) composed of mid reddish brown sandy clay, which contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery.

5.17 **Trench 16** (*Plan Fig. 1; Plate 4*)
This was located in the southwestern part of the site and was approximately north-south aligned. It was positioned across a linear anomaly as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 1600) above the natural subsoil (1601), which was present at a depth of 0.32m below ground surface. The trench contained one probable ditch (1602), which corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly. This was unexcavated in this trench as it was also present in trenches 13, 17 and 19. There were no finds from this trench.

5.18 **Trench 17** (*Plan Fig. 1*)
This was located in the southwest corner of the site and was approximately north-south aligned. It was positioned across a linear anomaly as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 1700) and subsoil (1701) above the natural subsoil (1702), which was present at a depth of 0.46m below ground surface. The trench contained one probable ditch (1703) which corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly. This feature was unexcavated in this trench as it also crossed trenches 13, 16 and 19. There were no finds from this trench.

5.19 **Trench 18** (*Detailed plan Fig. 3e and sections Figs 3f-g*)
This was located in the southwestern part of the site and was approximately northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned across two linear anomalies, one of which represented a possible rectilinear enclosure, as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 1800) above the natural subsoil (1801), which was present at a depth of 0.38m below ground surface. The trench contained two ditches (F1802 and F1804) which corresponded with the geophysical survey anomalies. There were no finds from this trench.

5.20 Ditch F1802
This was aligned northwest-southeast and was 1.67m wide by 0.40m deep, with steep sloping concave sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (1803) composed of pale reddish brown sandy silt.

5.21 Ditch F1804
This was aligned northwest-southeast and was 1.8m wide by 0.24m deep, with a broad V-shaped profile. It had a single fill (1805) composed of dark greyish brown silt clay.

5.22 **Trench 19** (*Detailed plan Fig. 4a and section Fig. 4b*)
This was located in the southwest corner of the site and was approximately northwest-southeast aligned. It was positioned across a linear anomaly as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 1900) and subsoil (1901) above the natural subsoil (1902), which was present at a depth of 0.49m below ground surface. The trench contained a single ditch (F1903) which corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly. There were no finds from this trench.

5.23 Ditch F1903
This was east-west aligned and 1.3m wide by 0.23m deep, with gradually sloping undulating sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (1904) composed of mid yellowish brown sandy clay.

5.24 **Trench 21** (*Detailed plan Figs 4c-d; Plates 5-6*)
This was located on the western boundary of the site and was approximately northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned in a blank area as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 2100) and subsoil (2101) above the natural subsoil (2102), which was present at a depth of 0.38m below ground surface. The trench contained two probable pits - (2103) and (2104) - both of which were unexcavated. Two fragments of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the surface of pit 2103, while what appeared to be a complete pottery vessel was left *in situ*. The exposed fill of pit 2104 was noted as being charcoal-rich.

5.25 **Trench 22** (*Detailed plan Fig. 5a and section Fig. 5b*)
This was located in the southern part of the site and was north-south aligned. It was positioned in a blank area as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 2200) and subsoil (2201) above the natural subsoil (2202), which was present at a depth of 0.43m below ground surface. The trench contained a single ditch (F2203). There were no finds from this trench.

5.26 Ditch F2203
This was northeast-southwest aligned and 0.76m wide by 0.50m deep, with steep sloping sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (2204) composed of mixed red, light grey and dark grey sandy clayey silt.

5.27 **Trench 23** (*Detailed plan Fig. 5c and section Fig. 5d*)
This was located in the southern part of the site and was north-south aligned. It was positioned in a blank area as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 2300) and subsoil (2301) above the natural subsoil (2302), which was present at a depth of 0.32m below ground surface. The trench contained a single tree throw (2303).

5.28 Tree throw (2303)
This was irregular in plan measuring some 4m long, extending beyond the trench edge, by 0.84m wide and 0.22m deep, with irregular steep sloping sides and irregular base. It had a single fill (2304) composed of mixed light grey with mid grey sandy clay silt, which contained one piece of prehistoric worked flint.

5.29 **Trench 24** (*Detailed plan Fig. 5e and sections Figs 5f-h*)
This was located on the southern edge of the site and was approximately east-west aligned. It was positioned in a blank area as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 2400) and subsoil (2401) above the natural subsoil (2402), which was present at a depth of 0.46m below ground surface. The trench contained one ditch (F2403) and a tree throw (2406). There were no finds from this trench.

5.30 Ditch F2403
This was northwest-southeast aligned and 0.87m wide by 0.30m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and a flat base. It had two fills (2404-5). The basal fill (2405) was composed of light yellowish grey mottled with mid reddish brown sandy silt clay and was beneath an upper fill (2404) of mid reddish brown sandy clay loam.

5.31 Tree throw (2406)
This was an irregular sub-oval in plan measuring 1.2m long, extending beyond the edge of the trench, by 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep, with irregular steep sides and irregular base. It had two fills (2407-8).

5.32 **Trench 25** (*Detailed plan Fig. 6a and sections Figs 6b-d*)
This was located in the southern part of the site and was approximately northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned in a blank area as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 2500) above the natural subsoil (2501), which was present at a depth of 0.42m below ground surface. The trench contained two ditches (F2502 and F2504). There were no finds from this trench.

5.33 Ditch F2502
This was approximately northwest-southeast aligned and 0.84m wide by 0.38m deep, with moderate straight sides and narrow rounded base. It had a single fill (2503) composed of dark greyish brown silty loam.

5.34 Ditch F2504
This was approximately northwest-southeast aligned and 0.48m wide by 0.19m deep, with moderate concave sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (2505) composed of mid brownish grey silty loam.

5.35 **Trench 26** (*Plan Fig. 1*)
This was located in the southern part of the site and was northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned across a linear anomaly as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 2600) above the natural subsoil (2601) which was present at a depth of 0.39m below ground surface. The trench contained a pair of parallel ditches - (2602) and (2603) - which both corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly. These ditches were unexcavated as they were investigated in Trench 27. There were no finds from this trench.

5.36 **Trench 27** (*Detailed plan Fig. 6e and section Fig. 6f; Plates 7-8*)
This was located in the southeast corner of the site and was approximately north-south aligned. It was positioned across a linear anomaly which was present in the interpreted results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 2700) and subsoil (2701) above the natural subsoil (2702), which was present at a depth of 0.42m below ground surface. The trench contained a pair of parallel ditches (F2703 and F2705) on either side of a hedgebank deposit (2707), which was composed of the same soil composition which filled the ditches. The ditches and bank corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly.

5.37 Ditch F2703
This was northwest-southeast aligned and 2.92m wide by 0.4m deep, with gradual sloping sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (2704) composed of mid yellowish brown sandy clay which contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery and one piece of prehistoric worked flint.

5.38 Ditch F2705
This was northwest-southeast aligned and 2.48m wide by 0.34m deep, with gradual sloping sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (2706) composed of mid yellowish brown sandy clay, which contained four sherds of post-medieval pottery and one of medieval date.

5.39 **Trench 30** (*Detailed plan Fig. 7a and section Fig. 7b; Plates 9-10*)
This was located in the southeast corner of the site and was northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned across a linear anomaly as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 3000) and subsoil (3001) above the natural subsoil (3002), which was present at a depth of 0.58m

below ground surface. The trench contained a single ditch (F3003) which corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly.

5.40 Ditch F3003
This was northwest-southeast aligned and 0.8m wide by 0.66m deep, with a V-shaped profile. It had three fills (3004-6). The basal fill (3006) was composed of mid yellowish brown sandy clay, which contained four pieces of prehistoric worked flint. A palaeoenvironmental sample from this fill contained some charcoal and a piece of charred hazelnut shell. Above this, the secondary fill (3005) was a mid brownish red sandy clay, which contained one piece of prehistoric worked flint. The upper fill (3004) was a mid brownish red sandy silty loam, which contained four pieces of prehistoric worked flint.

5.41 **Trench 32** (*Detailed plan Fig. 7c and section Fig. 7d; Plates 11-12*)
This was located in the southeast corner of the site and was northwest-southeast aligned. It was positioned across parts of a ring ditch, which were present in the interpreted results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 3200) and subsoil (3201) above the natural subsoil (3202), which was present at a depth of 0.41m below ground surface. The trench contained two parts of the ring ditch, one of which was investigated (F3203). The ring ditch corresponded with the geophysical survey anomaly. A modern service trench was also present cutting through the ring ditch. A single prehistoric worked flint was recovered from the surface of unexcavated ring ditch slot (3205).

5.42 Ring ditch F3203
This was northeast-southwest aligned in the trench and 1.58m wide by 0.92m deep, with moderate sloping concave sides and rounded base. It had a single fill (3204) composed of mid reddish brown sandy silty loam, which contained six pieces of prehistoric worked flint and three sherds of prehistoric pottery.

5.43 **Trench 33** (*Plan Fig. 1*)
This was located in the southeast part of the site and was northeast-southwest aligned. It was positioned in a blank area as interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey. The layer sequence consisted of topsoil (context 3300) and subsoil (3301) above the natural subsoil (3302), which was present at a depth of 0.42m below ground surface. The trench contained a single ditch (3303), which was left unexcavated as it appeared to be a continuation of ditch F3003 excavated within Trench 30. There were no finds from this trench.

6. THE FINDS *by Naomi Payne and Charlotte Coles*

6.1 Introduction
All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds is summarised in Table 1 below. Finds were recovered from 14 of the 33 evaluation trenches. This is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Level 1 type (descriptive) report as per their online guidance *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* to provide information on the nature and date of the finds recovered.

Table 1: Summary of finds by context (weights in grams)

Context	Context Description	Worked flint		Prehistoric pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Iron		Slag		Glass	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
201	Subsoil	1	18					1	5						
301	Subsoil	1	3					5	11						
400	Topsoil							1	1						
403	Unexcavated ditch	2	1					1	1			2	5		
504	Fill ditch F503	1	10					2	5	4	1987			2	9
805	Fill ditch F803													2	2
1000	Topsoil	1	24												
1505	Fill tree throw 1502							1	1						
2103	Unexcavated pit			2	5										
2304	Fill tree throw 2303	1	11												
2704	Fill ditch F2703	1	1					1	8						
2706	Fill ditch F2705					1	1	4	41						
2900	Topsoil	1	1												
2901	Subsoil	3	88												
3000	Topsoil	3	15												
3001	Subsoil	3	4									1	16		
3004	Fill ditch F3003	4	14												
3005	Fill ditch F3003	1	7												
3006	Fill ditch F3003	4	22												
3100	Topsoil	3	15											1	1
3102	Subsoil	1	1												
3201	Subsoil	1	14												
3204	Fill ring ditch F3203	6	41	3	57										
3205	Unexcavated ring ditch	1	1												
Totals		39	291	5	62	1	1	16	73	4	1987	3	21	5	12

6.2 Worked flint *by Naomi Payne*

In total, 39 pieces (291g) of worked flint and chert were recovered from 19 contexts. The assemblage is largely of flint, but includes four pieces of chert. The flint is mainly good quality and dark grey, with a minority of pieces in light brown or cream in colour. Some cortex is present on 19 pieces; this is mainly nodule cortex with only two examples of pebble cortex. The assemblage is dominated by flake technology, although there are a small number of blade fragments present, as well as a blade-like flake. There are no tools. One flake has been heat-affected. The assemblage is summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of worked flint by type

Type	Count
Flake core	2
Blade core	1
Core fragment	1
Flake	29
Blade	3
Angular shatter	3
Total	39

6.3 Prehistoric pottery *by Naomi Payne*

Five sherds (62g) of prehistoric pottery were recovered. Three of these are from fill (3204) of ring ditch F3203. These are thick-walled body sherds in a reasonably well-fired fabric which contains fine white mica, moderate angular white quartz up to 6mm and sparse rounded iron ore pieces up to 1mm. They are likely to be Bronze Age in date.

A prehistoric vessel was found in unexcavated pit 2103. This is Bronze Age in date and has a diameter of 18cm. Two small pieces of this pottery which were loose were retained to provide identification. This is possibly a vessel containing cremated remains and was therefore protected and left *in situ*.

6.4 Medieval pottery *by Naomi Payne*

A single sherd (1g) of medieval date was recovered from fill (2706) of ditch F2705. This is a small body sherd with an external lead glaze and slightly corrugated surface. This sherd derives from a medieval jug and dates from c. 1250-1450.

6.5 Post-medieval/modern pottery *by Naomi Payne*

In total, 16 sherds (73g) of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from eight contexts. These comprise six sherds of red industrial ware from contexts 201 and 301, subsoil; a piece of Westerwald from unexcavated probable ditch 403; a piece of stoneware and a piece of tin-glazed pottery from fill (504) of ditch F503. These are 18th or 19th century in date. The remaining sherds are all industrial Staffordshire white ware, including two pieces of blue and white transfer printed pottery from fill (2706) of ditch F2705. These are 19th century in date.

6.6 Iron *by Charlotte Coles*

In total, four pieces of ironwork were found from fill (504) of ditch F503. These are pieces of a modern plough.

6.7 Slag *by Naomi Payne*

A total of three pieces (21g) of undiagnostic iron-working slag was recovered from unexcavated post-medieval ditch 403 and subsoil (3001).

6.8 Glass *by Charlotte Coles*

A total of five shards of glass (12g) was recovered from three contexts. These include two pieces of 19th century bottle glass from fill (504) of ditch F503. There are also two pieces of window glass from fill (805) of ditch F803, these are green broad (hand-blown) glass as one side is rough. This dates to the 17th or 18th centuries. There is also a single piece of clear modern window glass from topsoil (3100).

6.9 Animal bone *by Charlotte Coles*

In total, six pieces of animal bone (14g) were recovered from unexcavated post-medieval ditch 403. These are in very poor condition and only a single pig radius is identifiable.

7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT *by Debra Costen*

7.1 Introduction

Two environmental bulk samples were recovered during archaeological evaluation of features and deposits. The purpose of this assessment is to provide a rapid evaluation of the quality of any plant remains preserved at the site and to determine the presence or absence of charred ecofacts (charcoal and charred plant macrofossils (CPM)). The samples were processed by flotation and sieving in a siraf-type tank, using standard AC archaeology methods. The samples were not waterlogged and the residues (5.6mm, 2mm and 500 micron) were scanned using a hand lens, whilst the dried flots (250/500 micron) were scanned using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40.

7.2 Results

The flots contained frequent well preserved charcoal fragments, but neither contained domestic indicator CPM (e.g. grain). Both samples contained low numbers of homogeneous weed seeds (<10), and probably represent background flora. The results are tabulated and summarised in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample no.	Context no.	Description	Sample volume Litres (Lts.) processed & % of Flot assessed (scanned)	Ecofacts Charcoal fragments – size (mm) type e.g. trunk/branchwood (t/bwd). x- rare (<30) xx– occasional (30-50) xxx – moderate (50-100) xxxx- frequent (>100) Charred Plant Macrofossils (CPM) grain (type)/chaff, legume, weed seed, nut (e.g. Hazelnut Shell (HNS) & berry
1	3204	Fill of ring ditch F3203	20 litres processed 50% of sample 100% (10ml) of flot and all residues scanned	**CHARCOAL** xxxx frequent (>1mm) x- rare (>2mm) **CPM** x- rare weed seed **other** xxxx- frequent modern root/ insect
2	3006	Basal fill of ditch F3003	20 litres processed 50% of sample 100% of flot (10ml) and all residues scanned	**CHARCOAL** xxxx frequent (>1mm) x- rare (>2mm) **CPM** HNS (x1) x- rare weed seed **other** xxxx- frequent modern root/ insect

7.3 Comments

Overall, the samples have a limited paleoenvironmental potential with no evidence of domestic CPM. Sample 2 from the fill of ditch F3003 contained one fragment of hazelnut shell. The wood charcoal could provide evidence for the local taxa present in the vicinity and being exploited for fuel and construction materials. Any short-lived species present would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 As partly anticipated by the interpreted results of the geophysical survey and previous work nearby, evidence for late prehistoric funerary use of the site was present in the southeast and southwest parts. Features exposed in the other areas are largely ditches relating to the agricultural history of the site. The exposed features are discussed further below.

8.2 Trenches 8 and 9 enclosure-type geophysics anomaly

The potential rectilinear enclosure tested by these trenches was the least convincing of the features interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. A ditch (F803) was present only in Trench 8 and contained pieces of post-medieval/modern glass and the expected return ditch in Trench 9 was found to correspond with a natural gravel-filled band. A small number of postholes or possible postholes was exposed in Trench 8 (F806) and Trench 9 (F903, F905, and F907). These contained no finds and are undated. The presence of an early enclosure in this location is therefore unlikely.

8.3 Trenches 18 and 20 enclosure-type geophysics anomaly

Ditch F1804 was relatively deep with steep straight sides and a V-shaped base. It corresponded with the southwest side of the possible rectilinear enclosure interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey, but contained no finds and is therefore undated. The expected enclosure ditch return in Trench 20 was not present. Any other elements of this enclosure which were targeted by Trenches 12 through to 15 were not present and an enclosure function now appears unlikely.

8.4 Trench 21 probable cremation deposits

A pair of unexcavated adjacent probable pits – (2103) and (2104) – were present in Trench 21. One of them, (2103), contained a buried ceramic vessel of probable Bronze Age date. Buried vessels of this type typically contain cremated human remains and is a burial rite characteristic of the Bronze Age period. These are often associated with barrows, or ring ditches assumed to have formerly been surrounding a barrow mound, but may also be found in a simple flat cemetery without obvious evidence for above ground markers. The charcoal-rich fill of neighbouring pit (2104) is suggestive of this, also potentially containing cremated and pyre remains. Excavations on the land to the west of the current site revealed an almost complete pottery vessel of probable Middle Bronze Age date which contained a deposit from which quantities of charcoal and burnt bone were recovered (Sheldon and Whelan 2015).

8.5 Trench 32 ring ditch anomaly

This was identified as a clear anomaly on the interpreted results of the geophysical survey extending beyond the limits of the site into the adjoining field to the southeast. The ring ditch was exposed in two places within the trench (F3203 and 3205), with the excavated segment (F3203) establishing that it was 1.58m wide by 0.92m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and rounded base. Three sherds of prehistoric pottery and seven pieces of prehistoric worked flint can be associated with the ring ditch which has an extrapolated estimated diameter of over 20m. Although a substantial example, the ring ditch is characteristic of a former barrow of Neolithic or Bronze Age date and typically used for funerary purposes. The trench crossed close to the centre of the ring ditch, with no internal features such as burial or cremation pits identified. A previous geophysical survey and trench evaluation was undertaken in 2009 (AC archaeology 2009) as part of the Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area and included an area adjacent to the southeast boundary of the site (Fig. 8). A single trench excavated in this area revealed the northeast extent of the same ring ditch, which in this trench was 3.60m wide by 0.4m deep, with the same profile as found in

F3203. In the 2009 intervention a prehistoric chert flake, two sherds of late Neolithic pottery and a fragment of bone were recovered from the lower fill of the ring ditch.

Round barrows are usually considered to be for the marking of funerary deposits, although excavated examples often do not contain evidence of mortuary remains (Historic England 2018a). Some doubts have been expressed as to whether such funerary remains were ever more than a token deposit in some Bronze Age barrows (Jones and Quinnell 2008). An upstanding example is protected as a Scheduled Monument at Craze Lowman some 1.3km to the north of the Hartnoll Farm ring ditch (National Heritage List for England ref. 1017132). Other than being prehistoric the more specific dating of ring ditches can be difficult. In east Devon there is an example of Middle Neolithic date at Newton Poppleford (Rainbird and Lichtenstein 2018) and an Early Bronze Age Beaker period one at Cranbrook (Hood and King 2019). The majority of others known around Exeter fall more within the 'earlier' Bronze Age, broadly the first half of the second millennium BC (Caine and Valentin 2011; Quinnell and Farnell 2016; Flaherty and Wells 2020; and see particularly the discussion in Wells and Newton 2020).

8.6 Agricultural features

The clear northwest-southeast trending linear anomalies identified by the interpreted results of the geophysical survey correspond with field boundaries removed during the 20th century as shown by historic Ordnance Survey mapping. In Trench 11 a geological anomaly was observed in the position of the suspected ditch. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation Project identifies these as 'Barton Fields: These relatively large, regular enclosures seem likely to have been laid out between C15th-C18th. Some curving boundaries may be following earlier divisions in the pre-existing medieval fields (Devon County Council 2023). The only exception to this is northwest-southeast aligned ditch F3003 in Trench 30 (and its probable continuation in Trench 33) which contained only prehistoric finds in three fills, comprising nine pieces of worked flint, and measured 0.8m wide by 0.66m deep with a V-shaped profile. This is likely to represent a ditch forming part of a wider earlier pattern of fields.

8.7 Natural features

Three tree throws were exposed, one in Trench 15 (1502), one in Trench 23 (2303) and the other in Trench 24 (2406). One of these (2303) contained one prehistoric worked flint piece. Tree throws have commonly been found to be used for the deliberate deposit of artefacts and ecofacts in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, but there is nothing in this case to indicate that this is anything other than an incidental inclusion.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The key results from the trench evaluation confirm archaeological interest in the site, largely related to evidence for localised prehistoric funerary use. There was little evidence to support the interpretation of the geophysical survey that a pair of rectilinear enclosures was present. The majority of the ditches recorded are probably related to field divisions and drainage for agricultural purposes, with most of these of post-medieval/modern date.

9.2 In adopting the interpretations above, the main archaeological features identified comprise the two prehistoric cremation pits in the southwest part of the site (Fig. 1; in Trench 21), as well as the ring ditch of a ploughed-down former barrow (in Trench 32) and a possible prehistoric boundary ditch (in Trench 30) to the southeast. The site has clearly been subject to extensive ploughing in the past, which has removed any former surface earthworks or mound material associated with the ring ditch. The buried

prehistoric remains can be considered to be non-designated heritage assets of **low significance** in the case of the prehistoric enclosure ditch (local importance) and **low to medium significance** (local/county importance) in the case of the cremation pits and ring ditch.

9.3 Prehistoric round barrows are common in England with some 30,000 known (Historic England 2018a). Scheduling of a barrow, when considered to be of national importance, would usually be considered if any of the following criteria are met: a) if it is a rare type of barrow; b) if it is a well-preserved upstanding monument; c) if it is part of a group of associated monuments, or; d) where circumstances, such as waterlogging, might lead to exceptionally well-preserved buried deposits (England 2018b, 22). The ring ditch identified here does not meet any of these criteria (nor engage NPPF paragraph 200; footnote 68) and typically the appropriate mitigation where such buried features are subject to development is to record their significance by archaeological excavation, analysis and reporting, in accordance with NPPF para 205 and Mid Devon Local Plan Policy DM25, as part of an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

9.4 Similarly, neither the evidence for the prehistoric boundary ditch nor the cremation pits merit consideration for scheduling, and neither are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, such that they ought to be subject to the policies for designated heritage assets (as per NPPF footnote 68). Prehistoric field boundary ditches are common, particularly in the Exeter area (Rippon and Gould 2021, 93-100), and archaeological excavation is the typical mitigation adopted, in accordance with NPPF para 205 and Mid Devon Local Plan Policy DM25, as part of an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, especially where there is no surface survival. Prehistoric 'flat' cemeteries are not a common feature type in the county, where individual isolated cremation deposits are more typical. The pair of probable cremation deposits may indicate the presence of a cemetery of this type in the vicinity. Such deposits are, however, not readily discernible in geophysical survey and it is not possible to confirm the existence or extent of any cemetery without further stripping of the overlying deposits. This type of 'flat' cemetery does not meet the criteria for scheduling, nor would it be considered to be of national importance. Archaeological mitigation of any adverse effects on these deposits, in accordance with NPPF para 205 and Mid Devon Local Plan Policy DM25, would routinely comprise archaeological excavation, analysis and reporting, under a Ministry of Justice licence for the removal of human remains, as part of an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, unless preservation *in situ* can be achieved.

9.5 With reference to the current indicative masterplan, the prehistoric archaeological deposits are vulnerable to direct physical impacts; the part of the ring ditch within the site and the neighbouring possible prehistoric boundary ditch are both located in an area where employment units are proposed. The two cremation pits in the southwest part of the site are currently in an area where house gardens and a green buffer are proposed. These, and any associated funerary deposits outside the area evaluated, may yet be subject to damaging ground disturbance, but their preservation *in situ* could be secured by modifications to the layout in future Reserved Matters application(s) if the appeal is successful.

9.6 The development could affect the significance of these prehistoric deposits by their removal/damage as a result of soil stripping, re-profiling or excavation of foundations for new structures. While these effects might constitute a major adverse change, the implementation of the mitigation would result in an overall effect of a low order, which is consistent with the approach adopted in the NPPF and which is acceptable to the planning authority. There is scope for the avoidance of any harm to these deposits by

configuration of the layout at Reserved Matters application(s) which could reduce levels of harm to neutral, or even beneficial, as the inclusion of these areas in open space or green buffers would cause a cessation of ploughing which has clearly affected the survival of remains within the application area in the past.

10. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

10.1 The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project code of **ACW1537** and an accession number **pending** from the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter. It will be held until it is known if any further archaeological work on the site is required.

10.2 An online OASIS entry has been completed using the unique identifier **517986**, which will include a digital copy of the final report.

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298900 m 299000 m 299100 m 299200 m 299300 m

113100 m 113000 m 112900 m 112800 m 112700 m

N

Trench 1
101
Unknown service
Trench 2
Trench 3
Post-medieval hedgebank ditch 403
Trench 4
Trench 5
1 2
Post-medieval hedgebank ditch F503
Trench 6
5
Trench 7
Trench 8
Gully F803
Posthole F806
Field drains
Trench 10
?Postholes
F907
F905
F903
6
Trench 9
Trench 12
Trench 11
?Ditch
Field drains
Trench 21
Trench 20
9
Field drains
Pit 2103
Pit 2104
Trench 13
Ditch F1804
Ditch F1802
Trench 18
Field drain
Ditch F1602
Trench 16
Ditch F1903
Field drains
10
11
Ditch 1703
Trench 19
Trench 17
13
Trench 15
Tree throw 1502
1
Ditch F1302
Trench 14
Field drains
Post-medieval hedgebank ditches
2602
2603
Trench 26
Trench 22
Ditch F2203
Trench 23
Tree throw 2303
Ditch F2502
Field drain
Trench 25
Ditch F2504
Tree throw 2406
Field drain
Ditch F2403
2
Trench 24
18
Modern service F3206
Trench 31
Trench 32
Ring ditch F3203
Ring ditch 3205
Trench 33
Ditch 3303
Trench 29
Ditch F3003
19
16
Trench 30
Field drains
F2705
F2703
Post-medieval hedgebank ditches
14
15
Trench 27
Trench 28
3

Key:

Potential archaeology
Magnetometry Survey
Certantity, anomaly type (2)
- likely, positive
- likely, negative
- possible, positive
- possible, negative
- possible, enhanced

Potential services and modern
Gradiometer survey
Certainty, anomaly type (2)
- modern
- survey area

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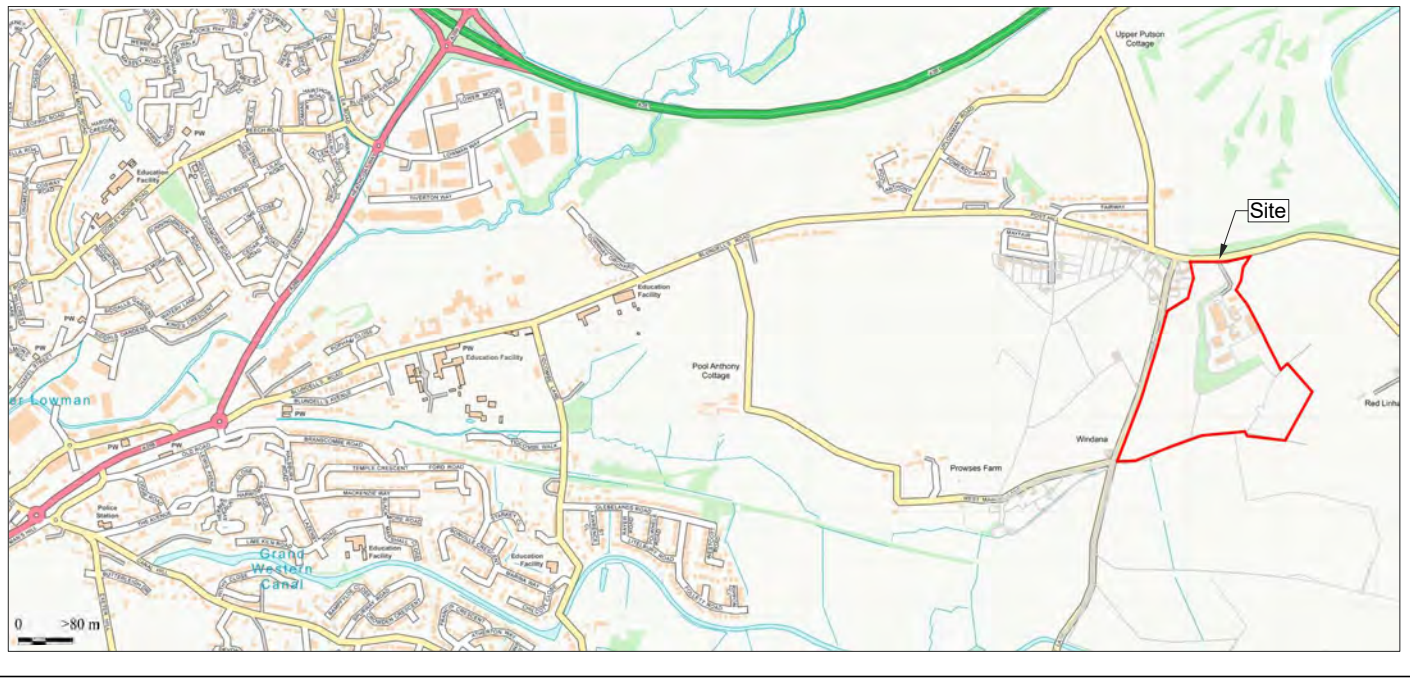
Scale 1:2000@A3



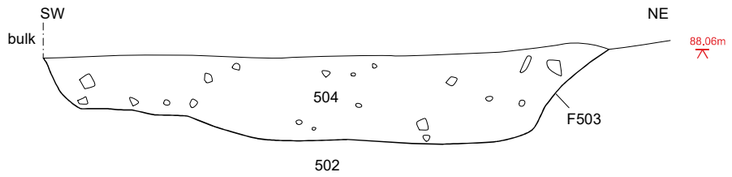
Key
- Site Boundary
- Evaluation trenches

PROJECT
Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

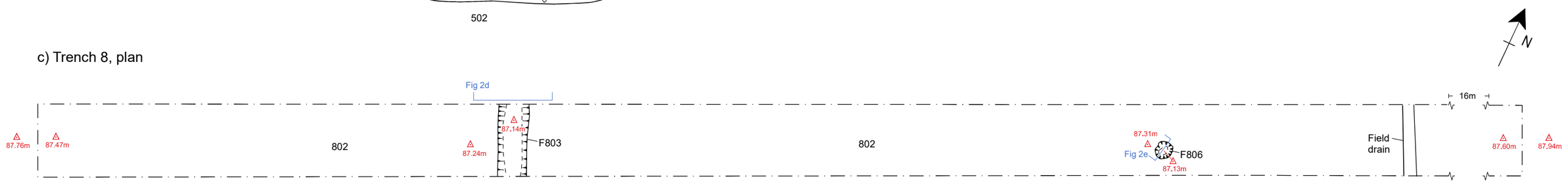
TITLE
Fig. 1: Location of site and trenches showing archaeological features in relation to the geophysical survey interpretation

a) Trench 5, plan

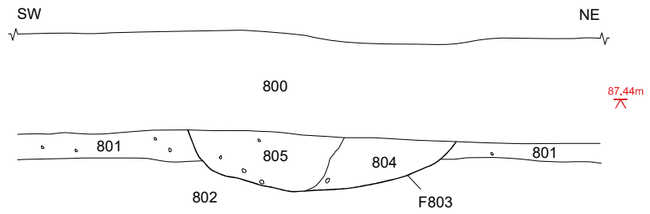
b) Section of ditch F503



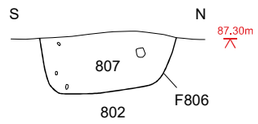
c) Trench 8, plan



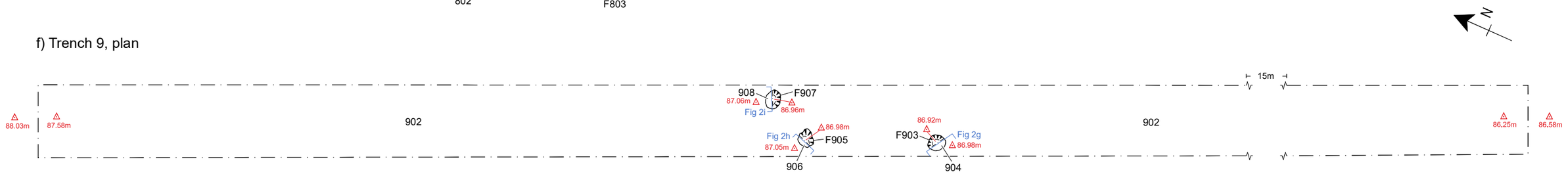
d) Section of gully F803



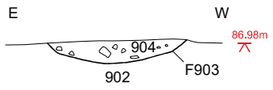
e) Section of posthole F806



f) Trench 9, plan



g) Section of posthole F903



h) Section of posthole F905

i) Section of posthole F907

0 Sections 1m

Scale 1:20@A3

0 Plans 5m

Scale 1:100@A3

PROJECT

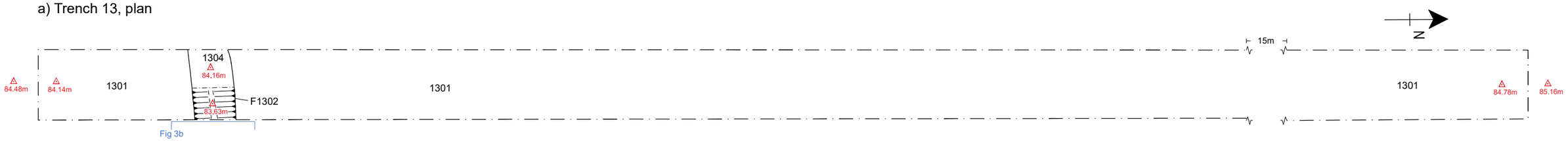
Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

TITLE

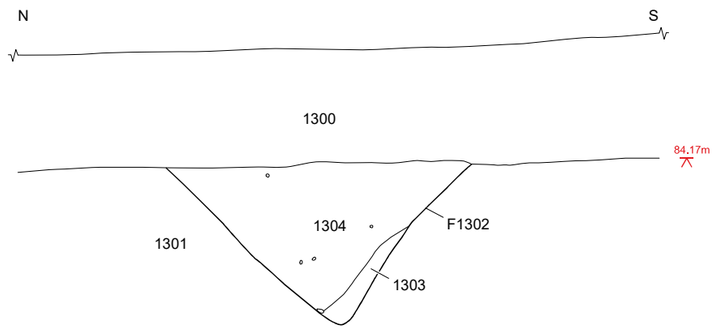
Fig. 2: Trenches 5, 8 and 9, plans and sections

AC archaeology

a) Trench 13, plan

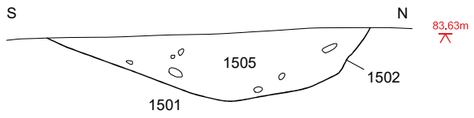


b) Section of ditch F1302

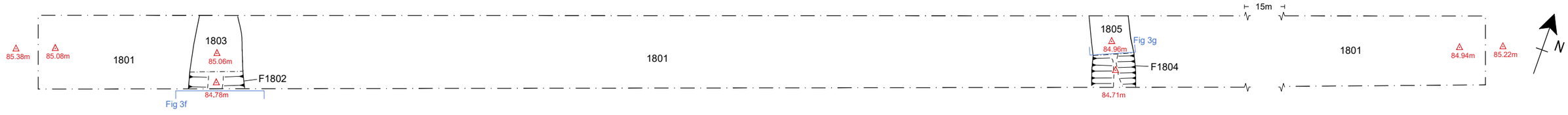


c) Trench 15, plan

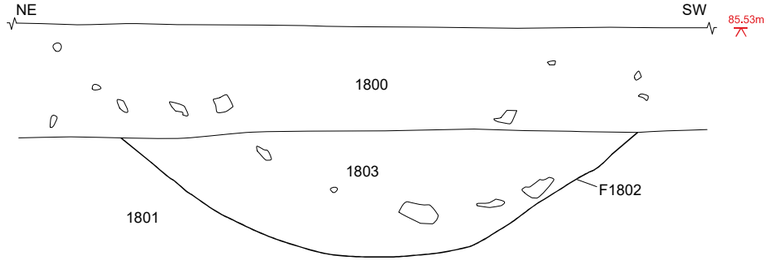
d) Section of tree throw 1502



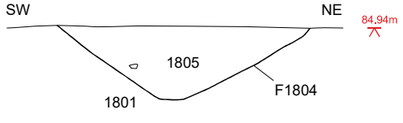
e) Trench 18, plan



f) Section of ditch F1802



g) Section of ditch F1804



0 Sections 1m

Scale 1:20@A3

0 Plans 5m

Scale 1:100@A3

PROJECT

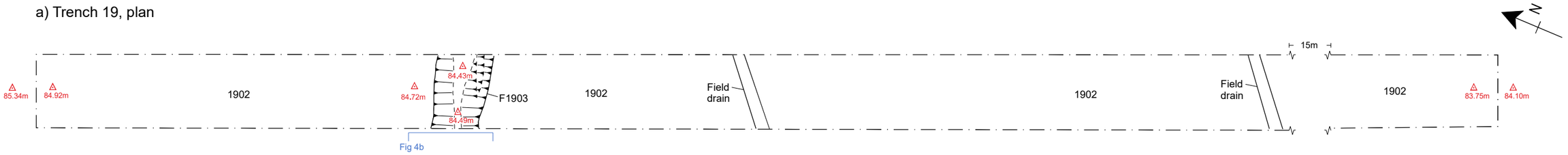
Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

TITLE

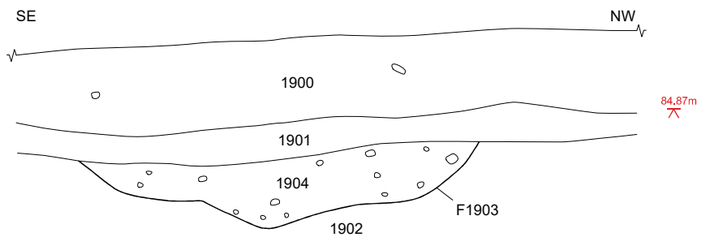
Fig. 3: Trenches 13, 15 and 18, plans and sections

AC archaeology

a) Trench 19, plan

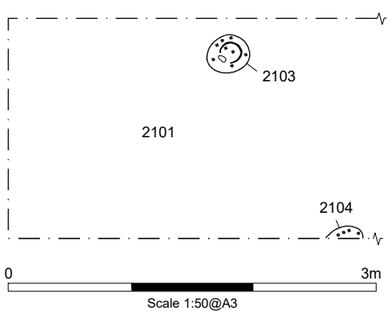


b) Section of ditch F1903



c) Trench 21, plan

d) Trench 21, plan detail of 2103 and 2104



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0 Plans 5m
Scale 1:100@A3

PROJECT

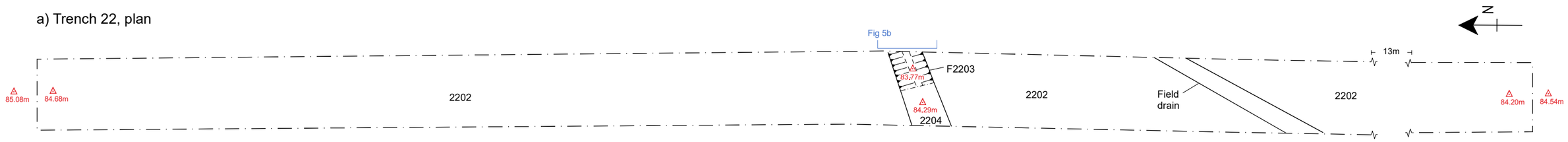
Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

TITLE

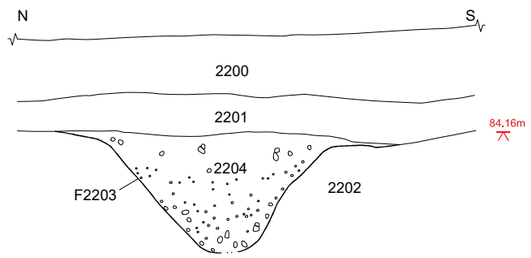
Fig. 4: Trenches 19 and 21 plans and section

AC archaeology

a) Trench 22, plan

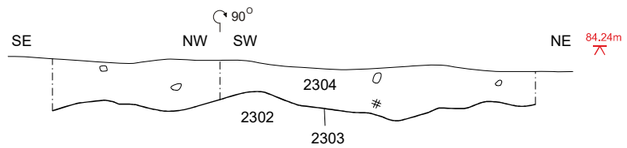


b) Section of ditch F2203

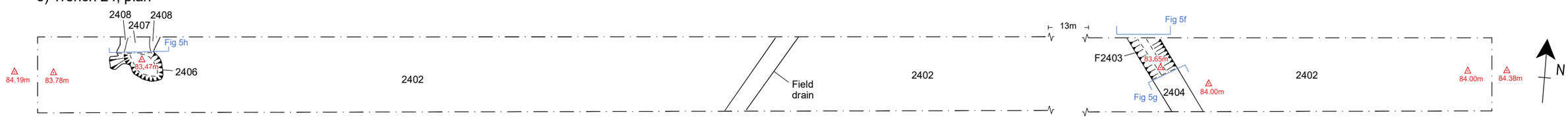


c) Trench 23, plan

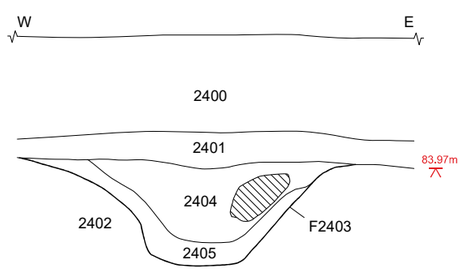
d) Section of tree throw 2303



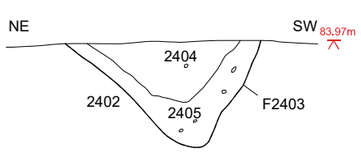
e) Trench 24, plan



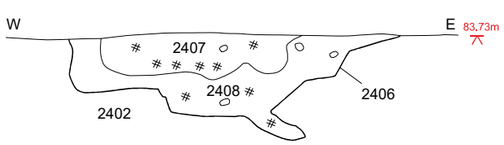
f) Section of ditch F2403

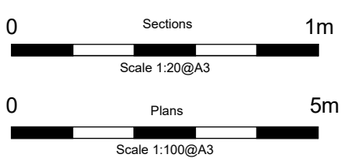


g) Section of ditch F2403



h) Section of tree throw 2406





PROJECT

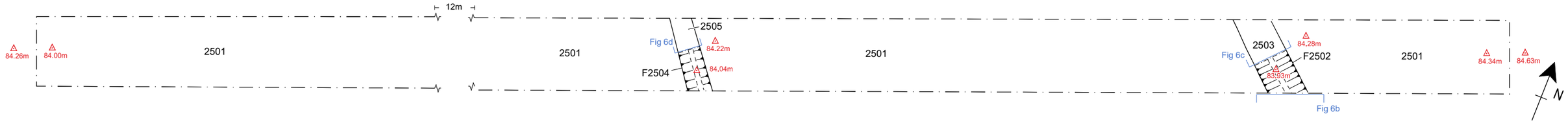
Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

TITLE

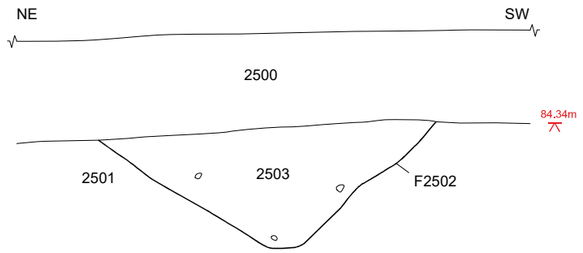
Fig. 5: Trenches 22, 23 and 24, plans and sections

AC archaeology

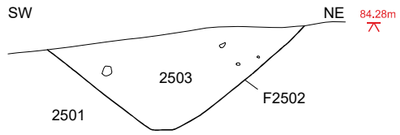
a) Trench 25, plan



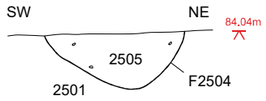
b) Section of ditch F2502



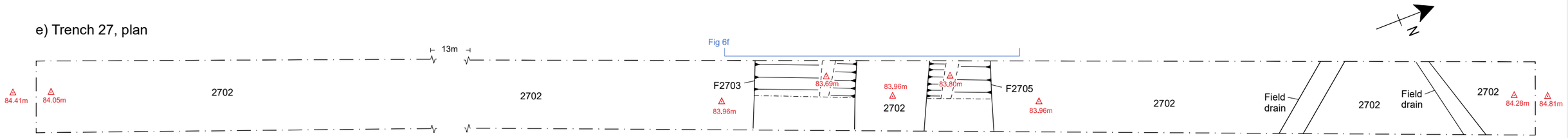
c) Section of ditch F2502



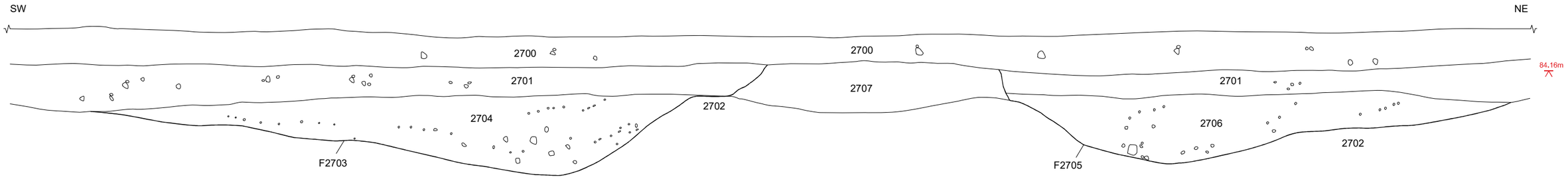
d) Section of gully F2504



e) Trench 27, plan



f) Section of ditches F2703 and F2705



0 Sections 1m
Scale 1:20@A3

0 Plans 5m
Scale 1:100@A3

PROJECT

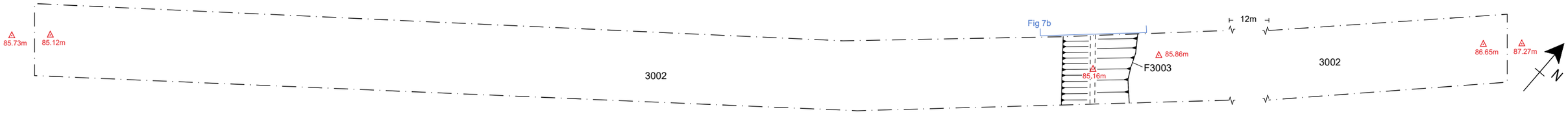
Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

TITLE

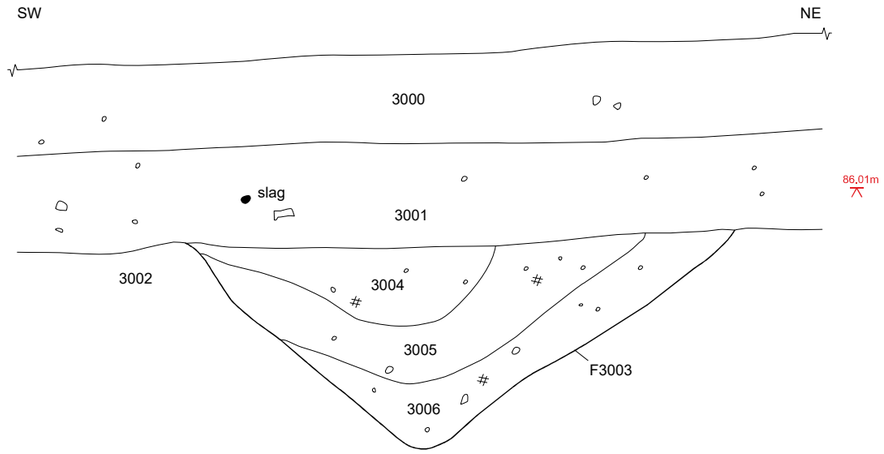
Fig. 6: Trenches 25, and 27, plans and sections

AC archaeology

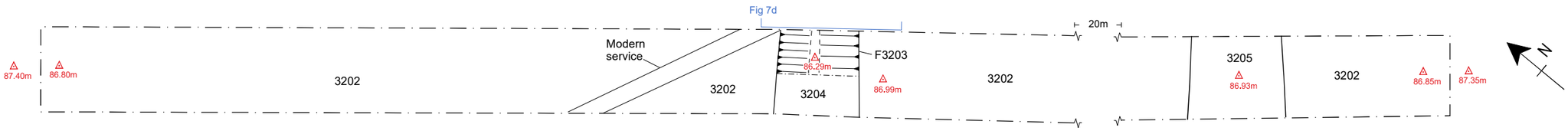
a) Trench 30, plan



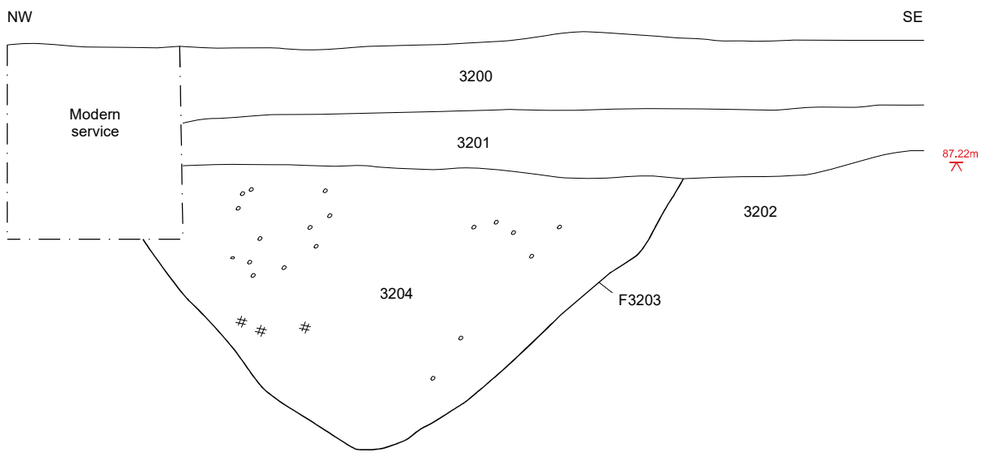
b) Section of ditch F3003



c) Trench 32, plan



d) Section of ditch F3203



0 Sections 1m
Scale 1:20@A3

0 Plans 5m
Scale 1:100@A3

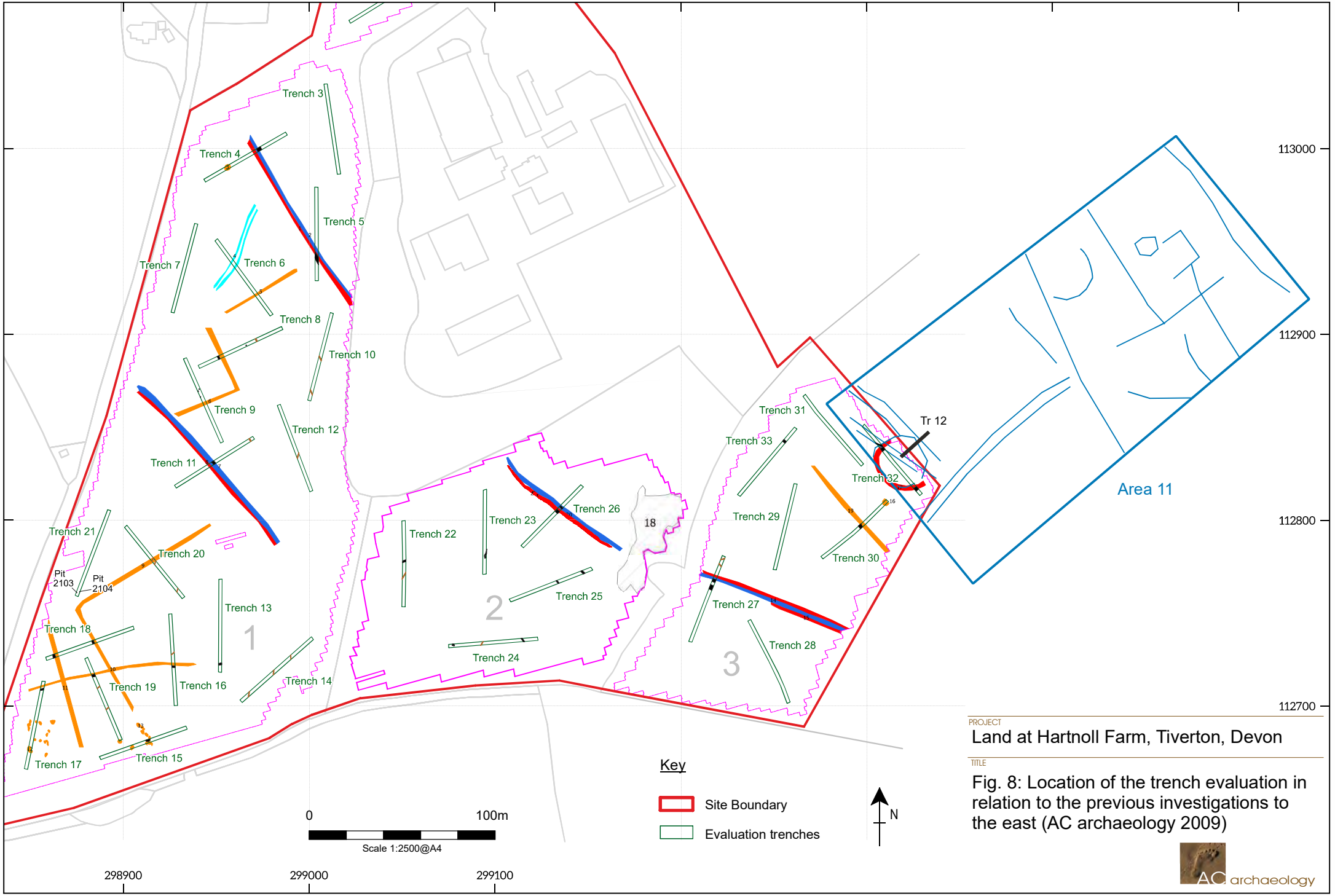
PROJECT

Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 7: Trenches 30, and 32, plans and sections

AC archaeology



PROJECT

Land at Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 8: Location of the trench evaluation in relation to the previous investigations to the east (AC archaeology 2009)

AC archaeology

Plate 1: General view of the south part of the site, looking west

Plate 2: Trench 5, section of post-medieval ditch F503, looking northwest (scales 1m and 0.2m)

Plate 3: Trench 8, section of undated posthole F806, looking west (scale 0.3m)

Plate 4: Trench 16, showing unexcavated probable ditch (1602) in the foreground, looking south (scale 1m)

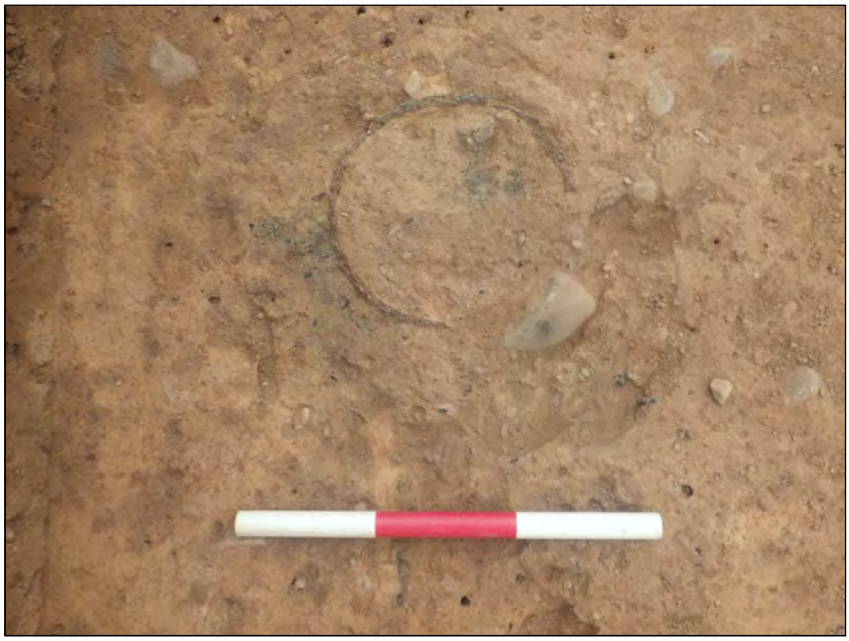


Plate 5: Trench 21, probable Bronze Age cremation pit (2103) containing ceramic vessel, looking northeast (0.3m scale)

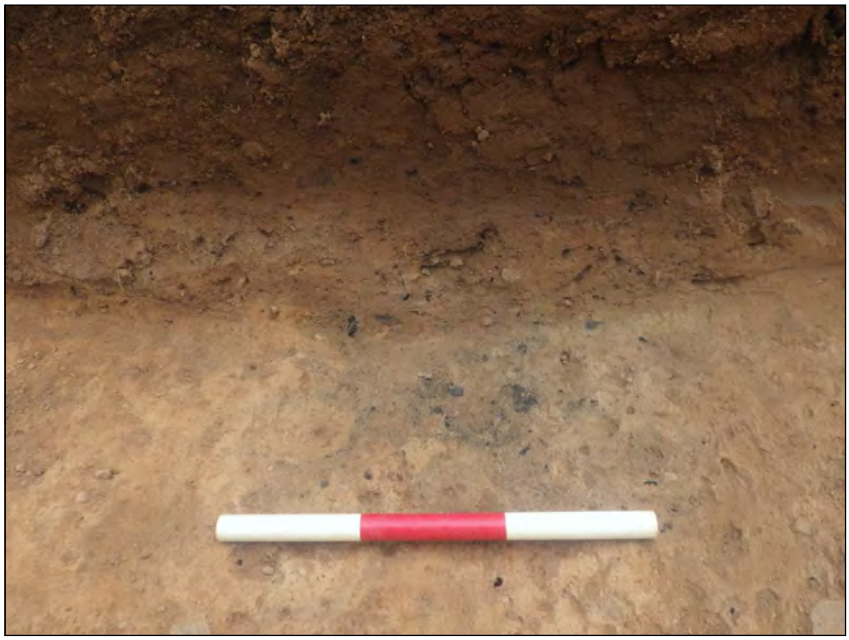


Plate 6: Trench 21, probable Bronze Age cremation pit (2104), looking southeast (scale 0.3m)

Plate 7: Trench 27, section of post-medieval ditch F2703, looking northwest (scale 1m)

Plate 8: Trench 27, section of post-medieval ditch F2705, looking northwest (scale 1m)

Plate 9: Trench 30, showing slot through possible prehistoric ditch F3003, looking southeast (scale 1m)

Plate 10: Trench 30, with possible prehistoric ditch F3003 in the foreground, looking southwest (scale 1m)

Plate 11: Trench 32, showing slot through prehistoric ring ditch F3203, looking northeast (scale 1m)

Plate 12: Trench 32, view across prehistoric ring ditch F3203, looking southeast (scale 1m)

Appendix 1

Tabulated context descriptions by trench

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 1		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
100	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.45m	Topsoil	
101	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.45m-0.50m	Agricultural subsoil	
102	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.50m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 2		**Length** 40m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
200	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.40m	Topsoil	
201	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.40m-0.45m	Agricultural subsoil	
202	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.45m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 3		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
300	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
301	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.30m-0.43m	Agricultural subsoil	
302	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.43m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 4		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
400	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.40m	Topsoil	
401	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.40m-0.45m	Agricultural subsoil	
402	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.45m+	Natural subsoil	
403	Unexcavated linear on a NW-SE alignment	0.45m+	Unexcavated ditch	

Trench 5		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
500	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
501	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.30m-0.35m	Agricultural subsoil	
502	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.35m+	Natural subsoil	
F503	Linear feature aligned northwest-southeast and measuring 1.85m wide by 0.28m deep with steep sloping slightly concave sides and a flat base	0.35m-0.63m	Cut of ditch	
504	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.35m-0.63m	Fill of F503	

Trench 6		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
600	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.38m	Topsoil	
601	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.38m-0.45m	Agricultural subsoil	
602	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.45m+	Natural subsoil	

b.g.s. = below ground surface

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 7		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
700	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.24m	Topsoil	
701	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.24m-0.38m	Agricultural subsoil	
702	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.38m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 8		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
800	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.32m	Topsoil	
801	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.32m-0.40m	Agricultural subsoil	
802	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.40m+	Natural subsoil	
F803	Linear feature aligned NW-SE and measuring 0.87m wide by 0.19m deep with moderate sloping concave side and rounded base. Cut from level of subsoil	0.32m-0.51m	Cut of ditch	
804	Light reddish grey silty loam with rare sub-angular pebbles	0.32m-0.49m	Fill of F803	
805	Mid greyish brown silty loam with rare sub-angular gravel	0.32m-0.51m	Fill of F803	
F806	Circular in plan measuring 0.46m in diameter by 0.20m deep with steep straight sides and flat base	0.40m-0.60m	Cut of posthole	
807	Mid reddish brown silty loam with occasional sub-angular gravel and pebbles	0.40m-0.60m	Fill of F806	

Trench 9		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
900	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.34m	Topsoil	
901	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.34m-0.42m	Agricultural subsoil	
902	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.42m+	Natural subsoil	
F903	Circular feature measuring 0.45m in diameter by 0.08m deep with shallow sloping sides and rounded base	0.42m-0.50m	Cut of possible posthole	
904	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam with occasional sub-angular gravel and pebbles	0.42m-0.50m	Fill of F903	
F905	Circular in plan measuring 0.45m in diameter by 0.07m deep with shallow sloping irregular sides and rounded base	0.42m-0.49m	Cut of possible posthole	
906	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam with occasional sub-angular gravel and pebbles	0.42m-0.49m	Fill of F905	
F907	Circular in plan measuring 0.48m in diameter by 0.08m deep with shallow sloping sides and flat base	0.42m-0.50m	Cut of possible posthole	
908	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam with occasional sub-angular gravel and pebbles	0.42m-0.50m	Fill of F907	

Trench 10		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1000	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.38m	Topsoil	
1001	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.38m-0.46m	Agricultural subsoil	
1002	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.46m+	Natural subsoil	

b.g.s. = below ground surface

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 11		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1100	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
1101	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.30m-0.36m	Agricultural subsoil	
1102	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.36m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 12		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1200	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.37m	Topsoil	
1201	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.37m-0.52m	Agricultural subsoil	
1202	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.52m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 13		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1300	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.38m	Topsoil	
1301	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.38m+	Natural subsoil	
F1302	Linear feature aligned east-west and measuring 0.98m wide by 0.52m deep with steep straight sides and a V-shaped base	0.38m-0.90m	Cut of ditch	
1303	Mid brownish red silty loam with occasional sub angular gravel and pebbles	0.86m-0.90m	Fill of F1302	
1304	Mid brownish grey silty loam with rare sub-angular pebbles	0.38m-0.86m	Fill of F1302	

Trench 14		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1400	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.36m	Topsoil	
1401	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.36m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 15		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1500	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
1501	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.30m+	Natural subsoil	
1502	Irregular sub-oval feature measuring 2.1m long by 1.07m wide and 0.24m deep with irregular steep sloping sides and slightly rounded base	0.30m-0.54m	Tree throw	
1505	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel and pebbles	0.30m-0.54m	Fill of 1502	

Trench 16		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1600	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.32m	Topsoil	
1601	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.32m+	Natural subsoil	
1602	Linear feature east-west aligned	0.32m+	Unexcavated ditch	

b.g.s. = below ground surface

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 17		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1700	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
1701	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.30m-0.46m	Agricultural subsoil	
1702	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.46m+	Natural subsoil	
1703	Linear feature east-west aligned	0.46m+	Unexcavated ditch	

Trench 18		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1800	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.38m	Topsoil	
1801	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.38m+	Natural subsoil	
F1802	Linear feature NW-SE aligned measuring 1.67m wide by 0.40m deep with steep sloping concave sides and rounded base	0.38m-0.78m	Cut of ditch	
1803	Pale reddish brown sandy silt with common gravel, occasional pebbles and rare charcoal	0.38m-0.78m	Fill of ditch F1802	
F1804	Linear feature NW-SE aligned measuring 1.8m wide by 0.24m deep with steep straight sides and a V-shaped base	0.38m-0.62m	Cut of ditch	
1805	Dark greyish brown silt clay	0.38m-0.62m	Fill of F1804	

Trench 19		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
1900	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
1901	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.30m-0.49m	Agricultural subsoil	
1902	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.49m+	Natural subsoil	
F1903	Linear feature E-W aligned measuring 1.3m wide by 0.23m deep with gradually sloping undulating sides and rounded base	0.49m-0.68m	Cut of ditch	
1904	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	0.49m-0.68m	Fill of F1903	

Trench 20		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2000	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.32m	Topsoil	
2001	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.32m-0.42m	Agricultural subsoil	
2002	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.42m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 21		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2100	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.20m	Topsoil	
2101	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.20m-0.38m	Agricultural subsoil	
2102	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.38m+	Natural subsoil	
2103	Discrete feature containing a pottery vessel that may contain cremated remains	0.38m+	Unexcavated pit	
2104	Discrete feature containing abundant charcoal	0.38m+	Unexcavated pit	

b.g.s. = below ground surface

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 22		**Length** 50m	**Width** 2m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2200	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.36m	Topsoil	
2201	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.36m-0.43m	Agricultural subsoil	
2202	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.43m+	Natural subsoil	
F2203	Linear feature aligned NE-SW measuring 0.76m wide by 0.50m deep with steep sloping sides and rounded base	0.43m-0.93m	Cut of ditch	
2204	Mixed red, light grey and dark grey sandy clay silt with occasional subrounded pebbles	0.43m-0.93m	Fill of F2203	

Trench 23		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2300	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.20m	Topsoil	
2301	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.20m-0.32m	Agricultural subsoil	
2302	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.32m+	Natural subsoil	
2303	Irregular feature measuring some 4m long by 0.84m wide and 0.22m deep with irregular steep sloping sides with irregular base	0.32m-0.54m	Tree throw	
2304	Mixed light grey with mid grey sandy clay silt with occasional sub-rounded gravel	0.32m-0.54m	Fill of 2303	

Trench 24		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** E-W
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2400	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.34m	Topsoil	
2401	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.34m-0.46m	Agricultural subsoil	
2402	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.46m+	Natural subsoil	
F2403	Linear feature approximately N-S aligned measuring 0.87m wide by 0.30m deep with moderately sloping irregular sides and a flat base	0.46m-0.76m	Cut of ditch	
2404	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam with occasional sub-rounded gravel	0.46m-0.66m	Fill of F2403	
2405	Light yellowish grey mottled with mid reddish brown sandy silt clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel and pebbles	0.46m-0.76m	Fill of F2403	
2406	Irregular feature measuring 1.2m by 1.1m and 0.32m deep, irregular steep sides and irregular base	0.46m-0.78m	Tree throw	
2407	Dark blue brown silty clay loam with common charcoal	0.46m-0.78m	Fill of 2406	
2408	Light greyish with mid greyish blue sandy silty clay	0.46m-0.78m	Fill of 2406	

Trench 25		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2500	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.42m	Topsoil	
2501	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.42m+	Natural subsoil	
F2502	Linear feature E-W aligned measuring 0.84m wide by 0.38m deep with moderate straight sides and rounded base	0.42m-0.80m	Cut of ditch	
2503	Dark greyish brown silty loam with rare sub-angular pebbles	0.42m-0.80m	Fill of F2502	
F2504	Linear feature E-W aligned measuring 0.48m wide by 0.19m deep with moderate concave sides and rounded base	0.42m-0.61m	Cut of ditch	
2505	Mid brownish grey silty loam with rare sub-angular gravel and pebbles	0.42m-0.61m	Fill of F2504	

b.g.s. = below ground surface

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 26		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2600	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.39m	Topsoil	
2601	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.39m+	Natural subsoil	
2602	Linear feature NW-SE aligned	0.39m+	Unexcavated hedgebank ditch	
2603	Linear feature NW-SE aligned	0.39m+	Unexcavated hedgebank ditch	

Trench 27		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2700	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.18m	Topsoil	
2701	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.18m-0.42m	Agricultural subsoil	
2702	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.42m+	Natural subsoil	
F2703	Linear feature NW-SE aligned measuring 2.92m wide by 0.40m deep with gradual sloping sides and rounded base	0.42m-0.82m	Cut of hedgebank ditch	
2704	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with common manganese gravel, occasional gravel and rare charcoal	0.42m-0.82m	Fill of F2703	
F2705	Linear feature NW-SE aligned measuring 2.48m wide by 0.34m deep with gradual sloping sides and rounded base	0.42m-0.76m	Cut of hedgebank ditch	
2706	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with common manganese gravel, occasional gravel and rare charcoal	0.42m-0.76m	Fill of F2705	
2707	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with common manganese gravel, occasional gravel and rare charcoal	0.18m-0.42m	Hedgebank deposit	

Trench 28		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2800	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.26m	Topsoil	
2801	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.26m-0.35m	Agricultural subsoil	
2802	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.35m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 29		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** N-S
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
2900	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
2901	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.30m-0.56m	Agricultural subsoil	
2902	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.56m+	Natural subsoil	

b.g.s. = below ground surface

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 30		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
3000	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.32m	Topsoil	
3001	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.32m-0.58m	Agricultural subsoil	
3002	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.58m+	Natural subsoil	
F3003	Linear feature E-W aligned measuring 0.80m wide by 0.66m deep with steep straight sides and a V-shaped base	0.58m-1.28m	Cut of ditch	
3004	Mid brownish red sandy silty loam with occasional sub-angular gravel and pebbles	0.58m-0.80m	Fill of F3003	
3005	Mid brownish red sandy clay with common angular gravel and occasional charcoal	0.58m-1.02m	Fill of F3003	
3006	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular gravel, pebbles and charcoal	0.58m-1.28m	Fill of F3003	

Trench 31		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
3100	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.28m	Topsoil	
3101	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.28m-0.42m	Agricultural subsoil	
3102	Light yellowish sandy silty clay	0.42m-0.52m	Subsoil	
3103	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.52m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 32		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NW-SE
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
3200	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.23m	Topsoil	
3201	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.23m-0.41m	Agricultural subsoil	
3202	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.41m+	Natural subsoil	
F3203	Curvilinear feature NE-SW aligned measuring 1.58m wide by 0.92m deep with moderate sloping concave sides and rounded base	0.41m-1.33m	Cut of ring ditch	
3204	Mid reddish brown sandy silty loam with common sub-angular pebbles	0.41m-1.33m	Fill of F3203	
3205	Curvilinear feature NE-SW aligned measuring 2.32m wide	0.41m+	Unexcavated ring ditch	
F3206	Linear feature E-W aligned measuring 1.4m wide by 0.47m deep	0.41m-0.73m	Cut of modern service trench	
3207	Pinkish grey clayey silt	0.41m-0.73m	Fill of F3206	
3208	Light reddish brown clayey silt	0.41m-0.73m	Fill of F3206	

Trench 33		**Length** 50m	**Width** 1.8m	**Alignment** NE-SW
Context	**Description**	**Depth b.g.s.**	**Interpretation**	
3300	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam	0-0.2m	Topsoil	
3301	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam	0.2m-0.42m	Agricultural subsoil	
3302	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with bands of reddish brown and pale greyish blue clay	0.42m+	Natural subsoil	
3303	Unexcavated linear feature NW-SE aligned	0.42m+	Unexcavated ditch	

b.g.s. = below ground surface

Appendix 2

Trench coordinates

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH COORDINATES

Trench	X	Y
1a	299066.6	113138.1
1b	299068	113137
1c	299036.4	113098.4
1d	299034.9	113099.5
2a	299056.9	113091.1
2b	299057.9	113089.6
2c	299022.1	113067.5
2d	299021.2	113069.1
3a	299007.8	113034.8
3b	299009.6	113034.9
3c	299016.8	112986.4
3d	299015	112986.3
4a	298987.2	113008.9
4b	298988.1	113007.4
4c	298944.1	112982.1
4d	298943.3	112983.6
5a	299004.7	112979.3
5b	299002.9	112979.4
5c	299003.1	112929
5d	299004.9	112929
6a	298950.6	112951.6
6b	298949.2	112950.4
6c	298978.9	112910
6d	298980.4	112911
7a	298938.3	112959.8
7b	298940	112959.4
7c	298927.3	112911.7
7d	298925.6	112912.1
8a	298985	112904.4
8b	298985.7	112902.8
8c	298941	112881.9
8d	298940.2	112883.5
9a	298933.9	112887.6
9b	298932.3	112886.9
9c	298952.2	112841.7
9d	298953.8	112842.5
10a	299012.9	112911.4
10b	299011.3	112911.9
10c	298999.1	112864.8
10d	299000.8	112864.3
11a	298969.5	112845.3
11b	298970.5	112843.8
11c	298928.4	112817.5
11d	298927.4	112819
12a	298984.4	112862.5
12b	298982.7	112861.9
12c	299000.3	112815.4
12d	299001.9	112816.2
13a	298951.3	112768.4
13b	298953.1	112768.5
13c	298952.8	112718.3
13d	298951.1	112718.6
14a	299001.1	112737.5
14b	299002.2	112736
14c	298963.8	112702.1
14d	298962.6	112703.5
15a	298933.6	112689.4
15b	298934.3	112687.8
15c	298887.8	112671.4
15d	298887.1	112673
16a	298924.3	112749.7
16b	298926	112749.8
16c	298929.1	112700.5
16d	298927.3	112700.4
17a	298856.2	112713.6
17b	298858	112713.4
17c	298848.4	112666.1
17d	298846.7	112666.5
18a	298905.2	112743.2
18b	298905.8	112741.5
18c	298858.7	112724.7
18d	298858.2	112726.5
19a	298880.8	112726.4
19b	298879.2	112725.6
19c	298897.7	112681.4
19d	298899.3	112682.3
20a	298901.8	112797.5
20b	298900.5	112796.3
20c	298931.5	112758
20d	298933	112759
21a	298891.5	112805.9
21b	298893.1	112805.3
21c	298875.6	112759.1
21d	298874	112759.8
22a	299049.8	112799.8
22b	299051.6	112799.9
22c	299051.5	112753.5

22d	299049.7	112753.6
23a	299095.3	112816.9
23b	299093.5	112816.3
23c	299093.3	112771
23d	299095.1	112771.2
24a	299074.9	112731.5
24b	299074.9	112733.4
24c	299122.6	112737.3
24d	299123	112735.5
25a	299107.5	112757.8
25b	299108.3	112756.2
25c	299152.4	112773.3
25d	299151.3	112774.9
26a	299113.8	112786.5
26b	299115.1	112785.3
26c	299147.4	112818.1
26d	299146	112819.2
27a	299222.1	112781.2
27b	299223.7	112780.5
27c	299205.8	112734.6
27d	299204	112735
28a	299235.8	112745.9
28b	299237.3	112746.7
28c	299252.4	112717.7
28d	299255.7	112710.1
28e	299258.6	112702.4
28f	299257	112701.6
28g	299253.6	112710.7
28h	299246.8	112724.8
29a	299260.6	112819.8
29b	299262.4	112819.6
29c	299251.1	112773.4
29d	299249.4	112773.7
30a	299310.2	112811.3
30b	299311.5	112810.2
30c	299297.6	112796.7
30d	299292.6	112792.1
30e	299285.1	112786.2
30f	299276.2	112779.4
30g	299275.1	112780.7
30h	299291.1	112793.2
30i	299296.9	112798.4
30j	299301.2	112802.5
31a	299265.4	112866.8
31b	299266.8	112867.9
31c	299273.7	112858.6
31d	299298.1	112830.5
31e	299296.8	112829.2
31f	299271.8	112858.1
32a	299297.4	112850.4
32b	299298.5	112851.9
32c	299308.7	112839.5
32d	299318.2	112827.8
32e	299329.6	112814.6
32f	299328.3	112813.4
32g	299311.5	112832.9
33a	299260.8	112850.3
33b	299262.3	112849.2
33c	299231.7	112813
33d	299230.2	112814

Devon Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Unit 4, Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Nr Exeter
Devon
EX5 4LQ

Telephone/Fax: 01392 882410

Wiltshire Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Manor Farm Stables
Chicklade
Hindon
Nr Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP3 5SU

Telephone: 01747 820581
Fax: 01747 820440

www.acarchaeology.co.uk