

**Tithebarn Green
(Monkerton)
Devon**

Archaeological Evaluation

for
CgMs Consulting


CA Project: 3715
CA Report: 12033
RAMM Reference No. 12/05

March 2012

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Summary

Project Name:	Tithebarn Green (Monkerton)
Location:	Monkerton, Devon
NGR:	SX 9668 9384
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	20 to 24 February 2012
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
Site Code:	LMD 12

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2012 at Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches.

The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features throughout the proposed development area which generally correlated well with the results of a preceding geophysical survey. Archaeological features encountered comprised ditches, pits and postholes, generally dated to one of three broad periods; prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern.

Evidence of earlier prehistoric activity was identified in Trench 13. This consisted of a residual Mesolithic flint blade, recovered from the fill of a ring ditch. Within Trench 1, pottery of possible Neolithic date was recovered from a north-west/south-east orientated ditch, although it is most probably residual within this context.

Evidence of later prehistoric activity was identified in Fields 3 and 6. A possible ring-ditch, with a projected internal diameter of 15m, was identified in trench 8 and a possible roundhouse gully, with a projected internal diameter of 8.5m, was identified within Trench 13.

Parallel trackway ditches of 11th- to 14th-century date were identified within Trenches 5, 6 and 7. Further ditches located within Trenches 5 and 7 attest to the presence of an enclosure to the south of the trackway similarly dated to the 11th to 14th centuries. A further pit and posthole were identified in Trench 6, which although undated may be contemporary.

Post-medieval trackways were identified within Trench 15, with a probable modern trackway recorded in Trench 3.

Further evidence of post-medieval activity consisted of ditches revealed within Trenches 2, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15. The underlying axis of these fits within the general alignment of the current field systems.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs consulting at Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon (centred on NGR: SX 9668 9384; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany an outline planning application to Exeter City Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), for residential development of the site, in accordance with a Masterplan proposal. Pre-application consultation with the LPA and their archaeological advisors, Exeter City Council's Archaeological Officer (ECCAO), identified a strategy for the assessment and management of the site's Historic Environment Resource. A Desk Based Assessment (DBA; EA 2011) identified a broad potential for prehistoric and later activity within the general area, however the lack of purposeful past archaeological investigation in the vicinity has resulted in a lack of specific evidence. ECCAO confirmed that a programme of archaeological works to further assess the potential was required at the pre-planning application stage. A recently completed geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) further confirmed the archaeological potential of this area of the site, and in consultation with the ECCAO the requirement for a programme of targeted trial trenching was agreed.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a Programme of Archaeological Trial Trenching (CgMs 2012) that was approved by ECCAO. The fieldwork also followed the methodologies detailed in a subsequent Archaeological Method Statement (AMS; CA 2012a), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Andrew Pye, Exeter City Council's Archaeological Officer (ECCAO) and Jonathan Nowell (CgMs), including a site visit on 22 February 2012.

The site

- 1.3 The site lies to the south and east of Monkerton on the outskirts of Exeter. It is bounded to the north by the Exeter St David's to London Waterloo Railway line, to the east by the M5 motorway, to the south by the Gypsy Hill Lane Hotel and associated grounds as well as agricultural land and to the west by Ambassador Drive and the conurbation of Monkerton (Fig. 2).

- 1.4 The area covered by the current evaluation is approximately 16 hectares and predominantly comprises arable fields, with the southernmost field (Field 4) and westernmost field (Field 6) currently under pasture. It lies at approximately 26m AOD in the northern part of the site, falling to c. 22m AOD where the Pinn Brook crosses the site before rising again to c. 47m AOD at its southern extent.
- 1.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Monkerton Formation Sandstone of the Permian period in the north of the site and Dawlish Sandstone Formation of the Permian period in the southern part of the site (BGS 2012). Red clay sand was encountered across the majority of the site, with yellow sand encountered within the southern part of Field 3 and Field 4.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 The archaeological background to the Site is set out in detail within the DBA. Below is a summary of the archaeology relevant to the proposed area of trial trenching.
- 1.7 Within the Site boundaries there is no direct archaeological evidence in the form of cropmarks or previously recovered finds. To the north of Tithebarn Lane a number of possible north/south aligned field boundaries have been identified which are not depicted on the Tithe map. To the south of Tithebarn Lane, evidence to date comprises the location of an orchard lying to the west of a holloway and a number of low lying banks – probably representing former field boundaries. More widely there is evidence for medieval field systems. To the east of the M5 at Redhayes the assessment identified a cropmark adjacent to the Pinn Brook representing part of putative prehistoric enclosure (AMS; CA 2012a).
- 1.8 The geophysical survey recorded evidence of a number of probable prehistoric ring ditches in the south western part of the site, to the south of Tithebarn Lane, and a single, possibly prehistoric, ditch to the north of Pinn Brook. More widely the survey recorded field boundaries that correlate with those depicted on the 1801 Ordnance Survey Map, adding some detail in respect of the probable extent of the orchards predating this map (Stratascan 2012).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 The results of the trial trenching will inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for this part of the Site, either through preservation *in-situ* or through excavation and recording at an appropriate level. Any such works will be undertaken in accordance

with a separate Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to, and approved in writing by, ECCAO on behalf of the LPA.

Methodology

- 1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.6m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Due to a renumbering error in the original WSI, Trench 12 was omitted from the numbering sequence. A 20m long, extension was excavated at the eastern end of Trench 15 to investigate the presence of a possible circular enclosure tentatively interpreted from the geophysical survey. With the approval of the ECCAO, Trench 11 was not excavated due to human sewage spilling onto the site from an overflowing/broken septic tank. It was not necessary to excavate Trench 12 during the present excavation and details of its proposed location were not supplied. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.11 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.12 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003), however no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, along with the site archive, under Reference Number: RAMM 12/05. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-11)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and the finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. For the purpose of clarity and for ease of reference, the results have been presented grouped within their respective fields (Fields 1-9; Fig. 2), with trenches presented in numerical order within each field.

2.2 The results of the fieldwork broadly correlated with the preceding geophysical survey. This identified curvilinear anomalies, interpreted as ring ditches, as well as linear anomalies representing both trackways and field system ditches. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within Trench 4.

General Stratigraphy

2.3 The natural geological substrate within each of the trenches predominantly comprised pink sandy clay. This was overlain by subsoil of between 0.2m to 0.55m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by topsoil, c. 0.3m in thickness. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate, except where re-cutting of earlier features occurred, or where modern features cut through the overlying subsoil.

Field 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

2.4 Field 1 was located in the northern part of the site and was situated on a south facing slope. The ground level sloped downwards from c. 26m AOD in the north to c. 22m AOD in the south. Evidence of early prehistoric activity was identified in this field, consisting of a sherd of probable Neolithic pottery recovered from a ditch. In addition a post-medieval trackway and possible field system ditches were identified.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

2.5 Located at the south-western end of the trench was north-west/south-east orientated ditch 103 (Fig. 8, section AA). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and possibly represented an enclosure ditch. Its single, silty clay fill, 104, contained one sherd of possible Neolithic pottery and a single piece of worked flint. To the north-east of this was north /south orientated ditch 105 (Fig. 8, section BB). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No dateable material was recovered from its silty clay fills, 107 (primary) and 106 (secondary).

- 2.6 Ditch 103 correlated closely to a north-west/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly. No anomaly corresponding to ditch 105 was identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.7 Located within the north-eastern end of the trench were north-west/south-east orientated parallel linear features 203 and 204 that contained similar compact silty clay fills. Although initially considered to be anthropogenic in origin, the sterile, compact nature of the fills is considered to be more indicative of a geological origin.

- 2.8 Linear feature 204 corresponded with a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.9 Posthole 308 was located at the north-western end of the trench. It had steeply sloping, almost vertical, sides with a flat base and contained a single fill, 309, from which contained one sherd of 19th-century pottery was retrieved. It was cut by north-east/south-west orientated ditch 305, which had moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Its silty clay primary fill, 306, did not contain any dateable material, but two fragments of 18th- to 19th-century window and/or vessel glass were recovered from secondary fill 307. Parallel to this, within the centre of the trench was ditch 303. It had a symmetrical profile, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill, 304, contained one sherd of 18th- to 19th-century pottery as well as a fragment of clay tobacco stem and window glass dating to the post-medieval period.

- 2.10 Ditches 303 and 305 ran broadly parallel to north-east/south-west orientated negative linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. These were interpreted as possible banks delineating a trackway. The ditches themselves most probably represent associated flanking ditches.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.11 The geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench was not identified during fieldwork.

Field 2 (Figs 2, 4 & 8)

- 2.12 Field 2 was located in the central portion of the site on a north facing slope with the ground level falling from c. 36m AOD in the south to c. 23m AOD in the north. The recovered artefactual evidence indicates that the features in this area date from

11th- to 14th-centuries. The features predominantly comprised trackway ditches seen in trenches 6 and 7. Within Trench 6, the presence of a possible enclosure identified through geophysical survey was confirmed by excavation.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 4 & 8)

- 2.13 Located at the south-eastern end of the trench was east/west orientated ditch 606 (Fig. 8, section DD). It had moderately sloping symmetrical sides with a flat base. Its single fill, 607, consisted of firm silty clay and contained six sherds of pottery dating to the 11th- to 14th-centuries.
- 2.14 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 603 was located at the north-western end of the trench (Fig. 8, section CC). It had a symmetrical U-shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its primary fill, 604, contained two sherds of 11th- to 14th-century pottery. Secondary fill 605 contained 19 sherds of 11th- to 14th-century pottery, as well as a whetstone and seven cattle teeth. Located to the south-east was parallel ditch 612. It had a broadly symmetrical profile, moderately sloping sides and a flat base. No dateable material was recovered from its silty clay fills, 615 (primary), 614 (secondary), 613 (tertiary).
- 2.15 Posthole 608 was identified at the centre of the trench. It measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.2m in depth and contained single fill, 609. No indication of a post-pipe or post-packing was identified which may indicate that the post was deliberately removed following use. Pit 610 was located immediately to the north-west. It had moderately sloping sides with an uneven base. No dateable material was recovered from the respective fills of these two features.
- 2.16 Parallel ditches 603 and 612 correlate with north-east/south-west orientated geophysical anomalies and may represent flanking ditches to a trackway (Fig. 8, section EE). Ditch 603 appears to represent the continuation of ditch 703, identified in Trench 7, while ditch 612 may represent the continuation of ditches 505 and 705, identified within Trenches 5 and 7 respectively. Ditch 606 corresponds to a geophysical anomaly, interpreted as the western part of an enclosure and may form the south-western continuation of ditch 503 identified in Trench 5. Discrete anomalies 608 and 610 were not identified by geophysical survey.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.17 North-east/south-west orientated parallel ditches 703 and 705 were identified within the north-western part of the trench. No dateable material was recovered from their respective silty clay fills 704 and 705.
- 2.18 Both ditches corresponded to north-east/south-west orientated geophysical anomalies. Ditch 703 appears to represent the continuation of ditch 603, identified in Trench 7, while ditch 705 may represent the continuation of ditches 505 and 612, identified within Trenches 5 and 6 respectively.

Field 7 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.19 Field 7 was located in the eastern central portion of the site immediately east of Field 2. It was situated on a north facing slope with the ground level falling from c. 36m AOD in the south to c. 22m AOD in the north. No artefactual material was recovered from the features within this field, but analogy with finds from Field 2 to the west would indicate that the identified features date from the 11th to 14th-centuries. The features comprised a probable trackway ditch also seen in trenches 6 and 7 and the possible eastern continuation of the enclosure ditch seen in Trench 6.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.20 Parallel north-east/south-west orientated ditches 503 and 505 were identified within the south-eastern part of the trench. Both had moderately sloping sides with flat bases. No dateable material was recovered from the respective fills of these features.
- 2.21 Ditch 503 was not identified by the geophysical survey, but may be an eastern continuation of enclosure ditch 608, identified within Trench 6. Ditch 505 broadly correlates with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a probable flanking ditch, delineating a trackway. This feature may represent the continuation of ditches 612 and 705, identified within Trenches 6 and 7 respectively.

Field 3 (Figs 2, 5, & 8)

- 2.22 Field 3 was located in the southern part of the site, on gently sloping ground ranging between c. 36m AOD in the northern part of the site and c. 43m AOD at the southern extent. Activity dating from the late prehistoric to the post-medieval period was encountered in this area. Excavation confirmed the presence of two curvilinear

features identified through geophysical survey in Trenches 8 and 9, as well as probable post-medieval field system ditches.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 5 & 8)

- 2.23 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 803 was partially revealed at the south-western end of the trench. It had a moderately sloping north-eastern side and a relatively flat base with the south-western edge extending beyond the limit of excavation. No dateable material was recovered from its single sandy silty clay fill, 804.
- 2.24 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 805 was identified at the centre of the trench (Fig. 8, section FF). It had a symmetrical profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 2.7m wide, 0.73m in depth and contained a single sandy silty clay fill. No evidence for either an internal bank or *in-situ* floor surface was identified between ditches 803 and 805.
- 2.25 Ditches 803 and 805 corresponded with a penannular geophysical anomaly that had an internal diameter of 15m and was interpreted as a possible ring ditch for a round barrow or possible roundhouse gully. The discrete anomalies identified during the geophysical survey within the north-eastern end of the trench were not observed during the current fieldwork.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 5 & 9)

- 2.26 East/west orientated ditch 912 was located at the south-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 9, section JJ). It had a symmetrical profile with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill 913, comprised clay silt and contained two sherds of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th-century. To the north-west, shallow ditch 910 was identified (Fig. 9, section II). It comprised symmetrical and gently sloping sides with a slightly concave base. Its single silty clay fill, 911, was devoid of artefactual material.
- 2.27 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 907 was located centrally within the trench (Fig. 9, section HH). It had an asymmetrical profile, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. No artefactual material was recovered from its silty clay fills, 909 and 908, respectively. Secondary fill 908 was cut by ditch 905. Its single fill, 906, did not contain any finds.

- 2.28 Ditch 903 was located at the north-western end of the trench (Fig. 9, section GG). It was orientated north/south and was sinuous in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single clay silt fill, 904, was devoid of artefactual material.
- 2.29 Ditch 907 corresponded to a partially revealed oval/subcircular geophysical anomaly with estimated internal dimensions of 32m in length and 22m in width, interpreted as a small enclosure. Ditches 903, 910 and 912 were not identified by the geophysical survey.

Field 4 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 2.30 Field 4 was located in the southern part of the site, at c. 47m AOD. A single trench was excavated in this area which revealed a post-medieval ditch relating to a former subdivision of the current field system and an area of modern burning.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 2.31 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 1003 was located at the north-eastern end of the trench. It had a symmetrical profile, moderately sloping sides with a relatively flat base. Its single fill, 1004, contained two sherds of 18th-century pottery and two fragments of clay tobacco pipe.
- 2.32 This ditch corresponded to a linear, north-west/south-east orientated, geophysical anomaly. Small amounts of ash and charcoal were noted at the interface between the topsoil and subsoil at the south-western end of the trench. This corresponded with the northern edge of a discrete geophysical anomaly thought to represent a modern bonfire.

Field 5 (Fig. 2)

- 2.33 No trenches were excavated within field 5.

Field 6 (Figs 2, 7 & 9)

- 2.34 Field 6 was located in the western part of the site, on gently sloping ground at c. 35m AOD. The features encountered within this field predominantly relate to trackways and field system ditches indicative of a rural landscape and general agricultural activity from at least the post-medieval period to the present. However, prehistoric activity is also suggested by the presence of an undated curvilinear anomaly, thought to represent a possible roundhouse gully.

Trench 13 (Figs 2, 7 & 9)

- 2.35 Ditch 1309 was identified within the eastern part of the trench, orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping even sides with a slightly irregular base, most likely the result of root action. No artefactual material was recovered from its single fill, 1310. The ditch follows the same alignment as the current field system and most likely formed an internal sub-division of the current field. It also correlated with a north/south linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey, and forms the northern continuation of ditch 1405 identified in Trench 14.
- 2.36 North/south orientated ditch 1303 was identified at the centre of the trench (Fig. 9, section KK). It had a symmetrical profile with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. North/south orientated ditch 1305 was identified at the western end of the trench. It had a symmetrical profile with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its single clay silt fill, 1306, contained a flint blade of probable Mesolithic date. The ditches measured between 1.6m and 1.8m in width and between 0.5 and 0.7m in depth. No evidence for either an internal bank or *in-situ* floor surface was identified between ditches 1303 and 1305
- 2.37 Ditches 1303 and 1305 correspond to a circular anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey which possibly represents a roundhouse gully with a projected internal diameter of approximately 8.5m.
- 2.38 Oval pit 1307 was identified extending beyond the southern limit of the trench. It measured 0.78m in width and 0.29m in depth, with a symmetrical profile and flat base. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill, 1308. This feature was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 7 & 9)

- 2.39 North/south orientated ditch 1403 was identified centrally within the trench and broadly corresponded to an anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 9, section LL). It had moderately sloping irregular sides with an asymmetrical profile and an uneven base. The irregular nature of the sides and base was suggestive of root disturbance. Its single fill, 1404, did not contain any dateable material.
- 2.40 Immediately to the east, north/south orientated ditch 1405 was identified (Fig. 9, section LL). It had a slightly asymmetrical profile, with, moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill, 1406. This ditch

corresponded to a north/south orientated geophysical anomaly which represents the southern continuation of ditch 1303, identified in Trench 13.

- 2.41 Pit 1407 was oval in plan and extended into the northern baulk of the trench (Fig. 9, section LL). It measured 0.56m in length and 0.16m in depth. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill, 1408. This feature did not correspond to a geophysical anomaly. Pit 1409 was identified within the eastern part of the trench cutting through the subsoil. It was irregular in plan and measured up to 1.1m in width, with a depth of 0.24m. The single, charcoal rich sandy clay silt fill, 1410 did not contain any dateable material and was covered by topsoil (1400).

Trench 15 (Figs 2, 7 & 9)

- 2.42 Located within the eastern part of the trench was trackway/holloway 1503. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its primary fill, 1504, consisted of slightly clay sand and contained one sherd of 18th-century pottery. Five fragments of a 17th- to 18th-century clay tobacco pipe bowl were recovered from secondary fill 1505.
- 2.43 Located at the western end of the trench was ditch 1506 (Fig. 9, section NN). It had moderately sloping symmetrical sides and a flat base. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill 1507.
- 2.44 Trackway 1503 and ditch 1506 correlate with anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Trackway 1503 is cut by a small pond first seen on the 1890 Ordnance Survey mapping, giving a *Terminus Ante Quem* of 1890 for this feature.
- 2.45 An east/west orientated extension to Trench 15 revealed north-east/south-west orientated trackway, 1508 (Fig. 9, section MM). This corresponded to a geophysical anomaly. The curvilinear anomaly targeted at the western end of the trench extension was not identified.

The Finds Evidence

- 2.46 The finds assemblage recovered from the evaluation is summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of 35 sherds weighing 567g. In addition, fragments of glass, clay tobacco pipe, lithic material and animal bones were recorded. The assemblage was recovered from 12 stratified contexts and can be

dated from the prehistoric period onwards. The level of preservation is good with the pottery exhibiting limited levels of abrasion.

Pottery

Prehistoric

- 2.47 A small unfeathered sherd of prehistoric pottery from fill 104 within ditch 103 occurred in a handmade fabric with coarse chert inclusions. This was not closely datable though the firing characteristics point to an earlier prehistoric, possibly Neolithic date.

Roman

- 2.48 Two sherds of Roman pottery were recorded from fill 913, within ditch 912 and included a sherd of miscellaneous greyware with a coarse sand-temper, and a small sherd of Dorset Black-burnished ware.

Medieval

- 2.49 Twenty-seven sherds of medieval pottery were identified from fills 604 and 605 within ditch 603 and fill 607 from ditch 606. All were of coarse quartz/chert-tempered wares matching Exeter type 20 (Allen 1984, 3-4). A large rim and shoulder fragment from a jar with a rounded shoulder and a slightly interned and internally bevelled rim was recorded from deposit 605. While the medieval pottery fabrics were probably of 11th- to 14th-century date, the jar may have been of 11th- to 12th-century manufacture based on similar vessel types from Exeter (Allan 1988, 4; Fig 1B).

Post-medieval

- 2.50 The post-medieval pottery assemblage consisted of three sherds of glazed earthenwares, of likely 18th-century date, recovered from fill 1004 of ditch 1003 and fill 1504 from holloway 1503. A further post-medieval sherd was recovered from fill 304. This comprises the base of an imported Chinese porcelain tea-bowl, or shallow dish, and was also probably of 18th-century date.

Modern

- 2.51 A single sherd of yellow glazed earthenware was identified from fill 309 within posthole 308 is of 19th-century date.

Other finds



Lithic material

- 2.52 A large flint flake was recovered from fill 104 within ditch 103 and a small flint blade was recovered from ditch fill 1306. The blade was well made and probably dates to the Mesolithic. It is however, heavily rolled and most probably residual.
- 2.53 A whetstone fragment, in a fine grained sandstone, was recorded from secondary ditch fill 605, within medieval ditch 603. Nine stone fragments were revealed from the primary fill 604, which included sandstone and eight fragments from a porous or volcanic-like stone, which was possibly burnt. The surface of the sandstone fragment was marked with worn grooves which may indicate use as a 'point sharpener'. These marks could also have arisen through natural processes or the action of a plough.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 2.54 Tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered from ditch fills 304 and 1004. Although the stems were generally undateable, they were recovered from deposits of 18th century, or slightly later date. Bowl fragments were recovered from fill 1505 within holloway 1503. This material was in poor condition but appeared to be from a pipe with an undecorated heel of either 17th- or 18th-century manufacture.

Glass

- 2.55 A fragment of vessel glass was recovered from ditch fill 307. It was of small size and poor condition though of likely post-medieval date. Two small fragments of window glass were recovered from ditch fills 304 and 307. One retained a trace mark from window leading and the pale green colour and the condition of the glass fragments suggested an 18th century, or slightly later date for the material.

Animal bone

- 2.56 Fragments of cow's teeth were recovered from ditch fill 605 and a single horse tooth was recovered from holloway fill 1504.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has identified numerous archaeological features throughout the proposed development area. Where archaeological features were encountered there was a good correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey that had



suggested the presence of ring ditches as well as trackway, enclosure and field system ditches (Stratascan 2012). However, many of the smaller discrete anomalies were not identified by the geophysical survey.

- 3.2 Archaeological features encountered during the evaluation included ditches, pits and postholes. Although a number of these features remain undated, the remainder were generally dated to one of three broad periods; prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern. This was achieved either by direct dating evidence, examination of feature form, or by reference to existing field patterns and cartographic sources. Each of these periods is dealt with in chronological order below.

Prehistoric

- 3.3 Evidence of probable prehistoric activity was identified in Trenches 1, 8, 9, 13 and 15.

Mesolithic

- 3.4 Early prehistoric activity is represented by a Mesolithic flint blade, recovered from the single fill 1306 of ring ditch 1305. It is heavily rolled and considered likely to be residual within this context.
- 3.5 No other finds of Mesolithic date were identified during the evaluation. Such limited identified evidence for this period suggests that activity was most probably transient in nature and has left no evidence in the form of archaeological features.

Neolithic

- 3.6 Evidence for possible Neolithic activity was limited to Trench 1 where a single small piece of earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill, 104, within ditch 103. In addition a large flint flake was also recovered from this deposit. It remains undetermined whether recovered artefacts are indicative of Neolithic activity or are residual within a later feature.
- 3.7 It remains possible that this ditch forms the north western continuation of an enclosure identified 0.5km to the east at Redhayes (see CA 2012b). However, this interpretation seems unlikely as cropmark evidence suggests the enclosure to the east has a northern return (EA 2011, Fig. 2). In addition it would give a projected internal diameter for the enclosure in excess of 0.9km.

Later prehistoric

- 3.8 The geophysical survey identified annular and penannular anomalies within Fields 3 and 6, interpreted as probable ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies. These had projected internal diameters of 15m and 8.5m respectively.
- 3.9 These ditches were investigated within trenches 8 and 13. Ditches 803 and 805 have initially been interpreted as the remains of a barrow ring ditch. Although no evidence for the survival of an associated mound was revealed within the area between the ditches, their size and morphology are suggestive of quarry ditches associated with a round barrow. However, a possible entranceway is noted to the north of the anomaly on the geophysical survey. Although no dateable material was recovered from their respective single fills, they have been attributed to the later prehistoric period based on morphological characteristics.
- 3.10 Similar sized annular and penannular features have previously been identified through a combination of cropmark evidence, geophysical survey and excavation c. 0.5km and 2.5km to the east at Redhayes (see CA 2012b) and Hayes Farm respectively (Stratascan 1996, DAP AX10, CA PXA forthcoming). Similarly excavated examples are known from Old Park Farm, Pinhoe, situated c. 1.5km to the north (CA 2010a).
- 3.11 Ditches 1303 and 1305 were smaller in size than those identified within Trench 8, and have a flat base and may represent a roundhouse gully, rather than ring ditches. Excavated and cropmark evidence of morphologically similar features with domestic nature are known from Pinn Court Farm, Pinhoe, c 1.2km to north of the site (CA 2010b).

Medieval

- 3.12 Features dated to the medieval period were concentrated within the northern part of the site. Predominantly immediately south of the Pinn Brook and north of Tithebarn Lane (Fig 2). It seems likely that the features identified within Trench 6 represent the western limit of a medieval enclosure, with a possible eastern continuation identified within Trench 5. Ditch 606 contained pottery dated to the 11th- to 14th-centuries. A nearby undated pit and posthole may be broadly contemporary, however, the limited exposure of these features precludes detailed interpretation.

3.13 Further evidence of medieval activity comprising the flanking ditches of a possible trackway was identified within trenches 5, 6 and 7, and broadly correlates with geophysical evidence. The trackway appears to lead to, and from, the settlement of Monkerton, to the west (EA 2011). Pottery recovered from these ditches dates to the 11th- to 14th-centuries and is therefore broadly contemporary with the enclosure to the south.

3.14 No direct evidence for medieval occupation was identified during the evaluation.

Post-medieval and modern.

3.15 Ditches 303 and 305 appear to represent the flanking ditches of a possible trackway leading to and from Monkerton. The geophysical survey indicates that they would originally have had parallel banks. These features follow the same alignment as the current field system and are considered broadly contemporary with it. The ditches appear to have remained open into the 19th century when both appear to have been deliberately backfilled.

3.16 Within Trench 15, trackway/holloway 1503, was revealed containing sherds of 18th-century pottery, as well as fragments of a clay tobacco pipe bowl. A further undated trackway, 1508, was revealed within an eastern extension to Trench 15.

3.17 Further evidence of post-medieval activity, revealed within Trenches 2, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15, consists of ditches suggestive of field systems associated with the settlement at Monkerton. The underlying axis of this field system is north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west and corresponds with the alignment of the surviving field system. This orientation is identified by the ditches.

3.18 Ditches 903 and 912 are at right angles to one another and may have formed internal sub-divisions within the current field system. Ditch 912 follows the same alignment as a linear geophysical anomaly seen to the west and interpreted as a cultivation mark. Undated ditch 905 is broadly parallel to ditch 912 and similarly follows the alignment of a linear geophysical anomaly identified to the west.

3.19 However, two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the single fill, 913, of ditch 912. Although these are considered to be residual within the context, the possibility remains that this ditch and also ditch 903 may belong to the Romano-British period.

- 3.20 Ditches 1309 and 1405 excavated within trenches 13 and 14 correlate closely with a geophysical anomaly identified within the eastern part of Field 6 and its alignment fits within the orientation of the current field system.
- 3.21 The partial remnants of a modern bonfire were noted at the interface between the topsoil and subsoil within Trench 10 and correlate with a geophysical anomaly.
- Undated*
- 3.22 Analysis of historic mapping did not reveal any correlation between undated features and former historic field boundaries. However, the majority of the undated ditches fit with the same orientation as the current field system, and are dealt with above.
- 3.23 Undated pits were revealed within Trench 14. The exact function of which remains uncertain, however, they possibly relate to medieval or later activity associated with the settlement of Monkerton or associated farming activity.
- 3.24 A curvilinear anomaly was identified by the geophysical survey within Field 3. This anomaly was investigated by Trench 9, which revealed a probable boundary ditch forming a small enclosure, with an estimated length of 32m and a width of 22m. Although this feature remained undated artefactually it is thought to date broadly to the prehistoric period.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Luke Brannlund and Noel Boothroyd. The report was written by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Kelly Saunders. The Finds report was written by Angus Crawford and the illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Stuart Joyce, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.



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Cartographic sources

1801 OS Surveyors' 3 inch Drawing No. 40 Part III

1839 Pinhoe Tithe Map

Aerial Photographs

DAP AX10 27/6/1984 (FMG)



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.38	
102	Layer	Natural Substrate. Mid orangey pink clay with frequent shale			>0.02	
103	Cut	Cut of NW/SE shallow linear ditch		2.04	0.46	
104	Fill	Single fill of ditch 103. Mid orangey brown silty clay		2.04	0.46	Neolithic
105	Cut	Cut of NE/SW shallow curvilinear ditch		1.01	0.29	
106	Fill	Second fill of ditch 105. Mid orangey brown clayey silt		0.6	0.24	
107	Fill	First fill of ditch 105. Mid reddish brown silty clay		1.01	0.29	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
201	Layer	Subsoil			0.4	
202	Layer	Natural Substrate. Reddish brown clay with frequent stone inclusions				
203	Cut	Linear ?geological feature	1.7	0.5	0.2	
204	Cut	Linear ?geological feature	1.4	0.5	0.2	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.19	
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
302	Layer	Natural Substrate. Greenish grey clay with occasional stone inclusions			>0.09	
303	Cut	Cut of E/W shallow linear ditch		0.9	0.1	
304	Fill	Single fill of ditch 303. Mid brown silty clay		0.9	0.1	C18-C19
305	Cut	Cut of E/W linear ditch		0.78	0.52	
306	Fill	Second fill of ditch 305. Orangey brown silty clay		0.78	0.4	
307	Fill	First fill of ditch 305. Mid brown sandy silty clay		0.4	0.1	
308	Cut	Cut for posthole	0.45	0.45	0.24	
309	Fill	Single fill of posthole 308. Mid brown sandy silty clay	0.45	0.45	0.1	C19

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.27	
402	Layer	Natural Substrate. Greenish grey clay			0.23	

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.29	
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.43	
502	Layer	Natural Substrate. Mid reddish brown clay				

503	Cut	Cut of NE/SW shallow linear ditch		0.75	0.17	
504	Fill	Single fill of ditch 503. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		0.75	0.17	
505	Cut	Cut of NE/SW shallow linear ditch		1.63	0.16	
506	Fill	Single fill of ditch 505. Mid yellowish grey silty clay		1.63	0.16	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.5	
601	Layer	Subsoil				
602	Layer	Natural Substrate. Mid reddish brown clay				
603	Cut	Cut of NE/SW linear ditch		0.69	0.42	
604	Fill	First fill of ditch 603. Mid brownish grey silty clay		0.43	0.19	C11-C14
605	Fill	Second fill of ditch 603. Light blackish grey clayey silt		0.69	0.24	
606	Cut	Cut of NE/SW linear ditch		0.6	0.3	
607	Fill	Single fill of ditch 606. Mid orangey brown silty clay		0.6	0.3	C11-C14
608	Cut	Cut of post hole	0.36	0.36	0.2	
609	Fill	Single fill of posthole 608. Mid orangey brown silty clay	0.36	0.36	0.2	
610	Cut	Cut of shallow sub-ovoid pit		0.56	0.14	
611	Fill	Single fill of pit 610. Mid orangey brown silty clay		0.56	0.14	
612	Cut	Cut of NE/SW linear ditch		1.8	0.6	
613	Fill	Third fill of ditch 612. Mid orangey brown silty clay		1.8	0.2	
614	Fill	Second fill of ditch 612. Reddish brown silty clay		1.45	0.25	
615	Fill	First fill of ditch 612. Mid orangey brown silty clay		0.95	0.14	

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.33	
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.48	
702	Layer	Natural Substrate. Mid orangey brown clay with occasional stone fragments			0.09	
703	Cut	Cut of linear ditch				
704	Fill	Single visible fill of ditch 703				
705	Cut	Cut of linear ditch				
706	Fill	Single visible fill of ditch 705				

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
801	Layer	Subsoil			0.25	
802	Layer	Natural Substrate. Reddish brown silty clay				
803	Cut	Cut of N/S linear ditch		1.95	0.85	
804	Fill	Single fill of ditch 803. Reddish brown sandy silty clay		1.95	0.85	
805	Cut	Cut of N/S linear ditch		2.7	0.75	
806	Fill	Single fill of ditch 805. Reddish brown sandy silty clay		2.7	0.75	

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
901	Layer	Subsoil			0.5	
902	Layer	Natural Substrate. Reddish brown clay and sands				
903	Cut	Cut of N/S shallow linear ditch		0.54	0.11	
904	Fill	Single fill of ditch 903. Mid orangey brown clayey silt		0.54	0.11	
905	Cut	Cut of NE/SW shallow linear ditch		1.6	0.2	
906	Fill	Single fill of ditch 905. Mid orangey brown clayey silt		1.6	0.2	
907	Cut	Cut of NE/SW linear ditch		2.2	0.5	
908	Fill	Second fill of ditch 907. Mid orangey brown clayey silt		2.2	0.3	
909	Fill	First fill of ditch 907. Light orangey brown silty clay		1.6	0.3	
910	Cut	Cut of NE/SW shallow linear ditch		0.75	0.08	
911	Fill	Single fill of ditch 910. Mid orangey brown silty clay		0.75	0.08	
912	Cut	Cut of NE/SW linear ditch		0.68	0.25	
913	Fill	Single fill of ditch 912. Mid orangey brown clayey silt		0.68	0.25	EC2-C4

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
1001	Layer	Subsoil			0.37	
1002	Layer	Natural Substrate. Mid orangey brown sand				
1003	Cut	Cut of NW/SE shallow linear ditch		1.22	0.33	
1004	Fill	Single fill of ditch 1003. Mid grey silty sand		1.2	0.33	C18

Trench 11

Not Excavated

Trench 12

Not excavated

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
1301	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
1302	Layer	Natural Substrate. Reddish brown silty clay				
1303	Cut	Cut of N/S linear ditch		1.76	0.65	
1304	Fill	Single fill of ditch 1303. Greyish brown clayey silt		1.76	0.65	
1305	Cut	Cut of N/S linear ditch		1.6	0.47	
1306	Fill	Single fill of ditch 1305. Greyish brown clayey silt		1.6	0.47	Prehistoric
1307	Cut	Cut of small ovoid pit	0.8	0.78	0.29	

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1401	Layer	Subsoil			0.6	
1402	Layer	Natural Substrate. Pink sandy clay				
1403	Cut	Cut of N/S linear ditch		0.8	0.24	
1404	Fill	single fill of ditch 1403. Mid pinkish brown clay sandy silt		0.8	0.24	

1405	Cut	Cut of N/S linear ditch		1.32	0.24	
1406	Fill	Single fill of ditch 1405. Mid pinkish brown sandy clay silt		1.32	0.24	
1407	Cut	Cut of ovoid pit/post hole	>0.56	0.56	0.16	
1408	Fill	Single fill of pit 1407. Mid pinkish grey brown sandy silt	>0.56	0.56	0.16	
1409	Cut	Cut of large irregular pit	>1.6	1.1	0.24	
1410	Fill	Single fill of pit 1409. Dark grey brown clayey silt	>1.6	1.1	0.24	

Trench 15

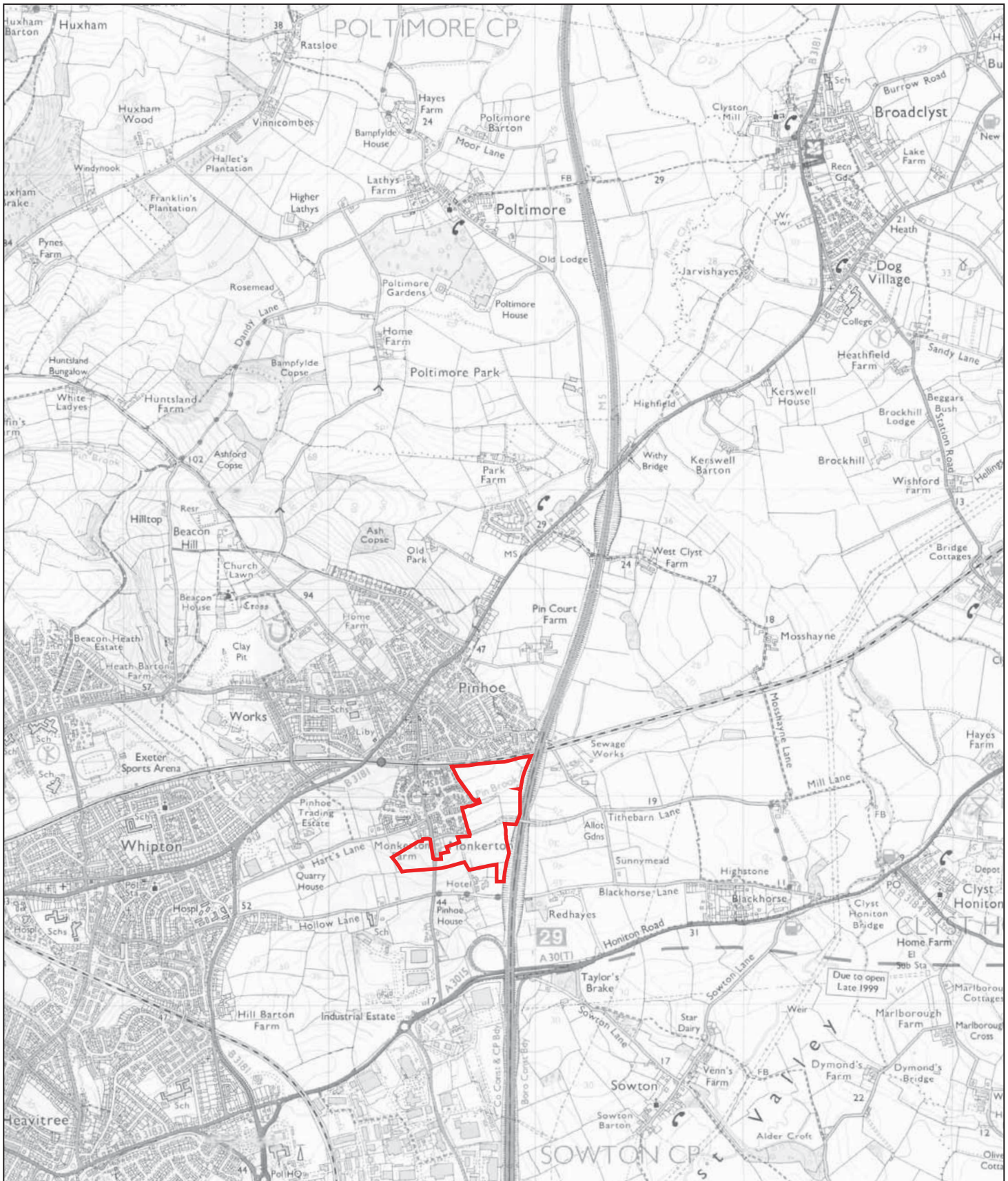
No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1501	Layer	Subsoil			0.55	
1502	Layer	Natural Substrate. Pink slightly silty clay sand				
1503	Cut	Cut of holloway		3.7	0.66	
1504	Fill	First fill of holloway 1503		2.2	0.48	C18
1505	Fill	Second fill of holloway 1503		3.7	0.26	C17-C18
1506	Cut	Cut of NW/SW shallow linear ditch		0.76	0.17	
1507	Fill	Single fill of ditch 1506. Mid pinkish brown clayey sandy silt		0.76	0.17	
1508	Cut	Cut of N/S holloway				
1509	Fill	First fill of holloway 1508. Mid pinkish brown slightly clayey sandy silt		5.7	0.2	
1510	Fill	Second fill of holloway 1508. Mid greyish brown sandy silt		6.2	0.26	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
104	Prehistoric pottery: miscellaneous quartz-tempered ware	1	5	Neolithic
	Flint: large flake	1	19	
304	Post-medieval pottery: Chinese porcelain	1	2	C18-C19?
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem mouth piece	1	1	
	Glass: window	1	1	
	Coal	1	1	
307	Glass: vessel and window	2	4	C18-C19?
309	Modern pottery: yellow glazed earthenware	1	4	C19
604	Medieval pottery: miscellaneous quartz-tempered wares	2	31	C11-C14
	Stone: curved sandstone fragment, ?volcanic rock with some mortar	9	2970	
605	Medieval pottery: miscellaneous quartz-tempered wares	19	244	C11-C14
	Stone: whetstone	1	241	
	Animal bone: bovine teeth	7	27	
607	Medieval pottery: miscellaneous quartz-tempered wares	6	208	C11-C14
913	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware, miscellaneous coarse sandy grey ware	2	42	EC2-C4
1004	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenwares	2	23	C18
	Clay tobacco pipe: stems	2	8	
	Coal	1	16	
1306	Flint: blade	1	3	prehistoric
1504	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	8	C18
	Animal bone: equine tooth	1	29	
1505	Clay tobacco pipe: bowl	5	9	C17-C18
	Coal	1	17	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2012 at Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches. The evaluation identified archaeological features throughout the proposed development area which correlated well with the results of a preceding geophysical survey. These comprised ditches, pits and postholes, generally dated to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods.</p> <p>Evidence of Earlier prehistoric activity consisted of a residual Mesolithic flint blade, recovered from the fill of a ring ditch. Within Trench 1 a north-west/south-east orientated ditch was identified which contained pottery of possible Neolithic date.</p> <p>Evidence of later prehistoric activity consisted of a possible ring-ditch, with a projected internal diameter of 15m, identified in trench 8. A possible house ring gully with a projected internal diameter of 8.5m was identified within Trench 13.</p> <p>Parallel trackway ditches of 11th to 14th-century date were identified within Trenches 5, 6 and 7. Further ditches located within Trenches 5 and 7 attest to the presence of an enclosure to the south of the trackway similarly dated to the 11th to 14th centuries. Post-medieval trackways were identified within Trench 15, with a probable modern trackway recorded in Trench 3.</p> <p>Further post-medieval activity consisted of field system ditches revealed within Trenches 2, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15.</p>	
Project dates	20 to 24 February 2012	
Project type	Archaeological field evaluation	
Previous work	EA (Exeter Archaeology) 2011 <i>Archaeological Assessment of Land at Monkerton and Redhayes</i> . Report No. 11.40 Stratascan 2012 <i>Geophysical Survey Report, Monkerton, Exeter</i> . Ref: J3027	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SX 9668 9384	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CgMs Consulting	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ring ditches, trackways, ditches	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Pottery, animal bone, flint, clay tobacco pipe
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum	WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital	Royal Albert Memorial Museum	Digital photographs, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 12033		



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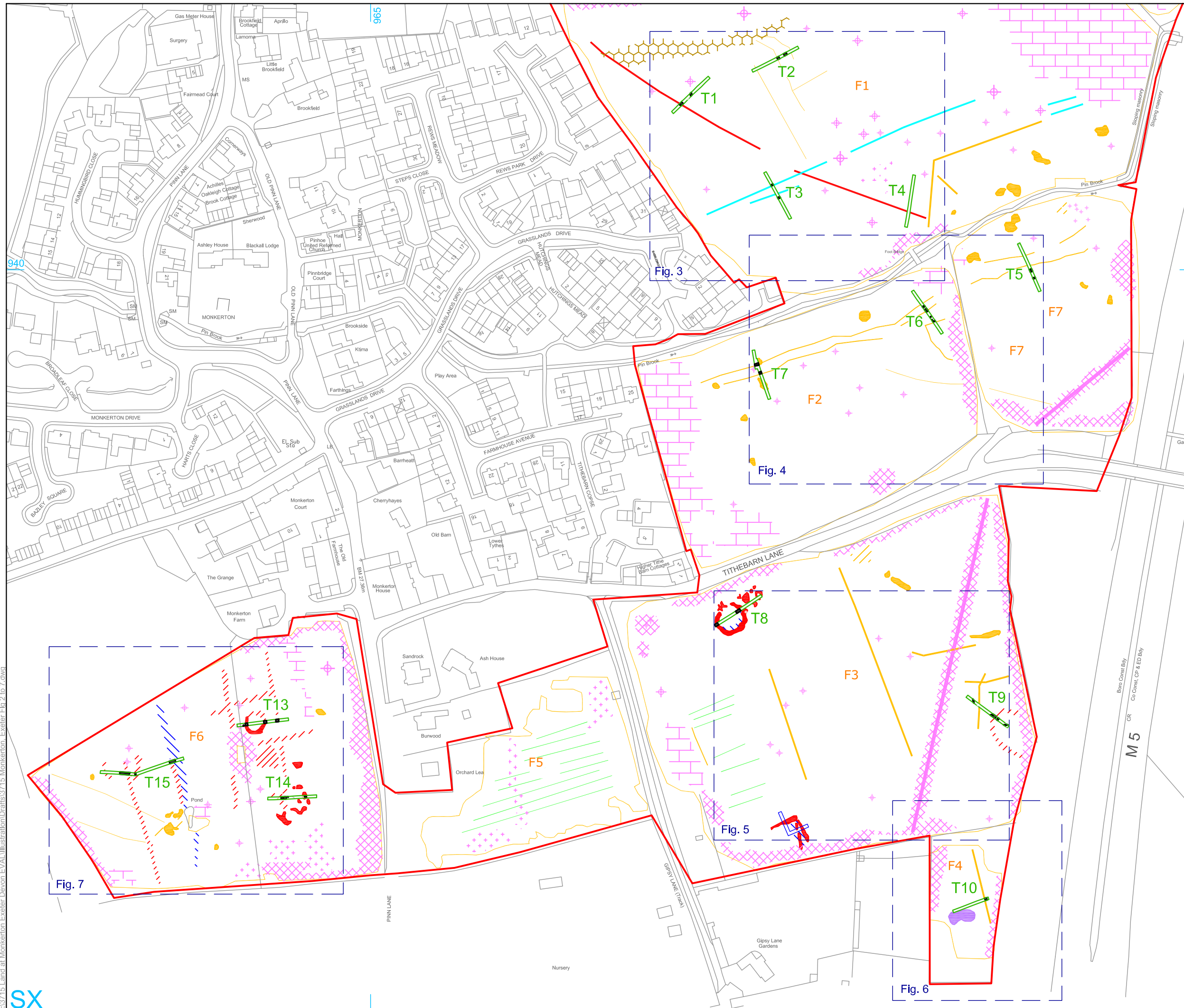


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PROJECT TITLE
 Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 3715	DATE 06-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	1



- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- ▬ evaluation trench not excavated
- archaeological feature
- F1 field number

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
▨	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
▨	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
▨	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
▨	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
▨	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
▨	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
▨	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
+	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES	
▨	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
▨	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
▨	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
▨	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
▨	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
+	Scattered magnetic debris
▨	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin



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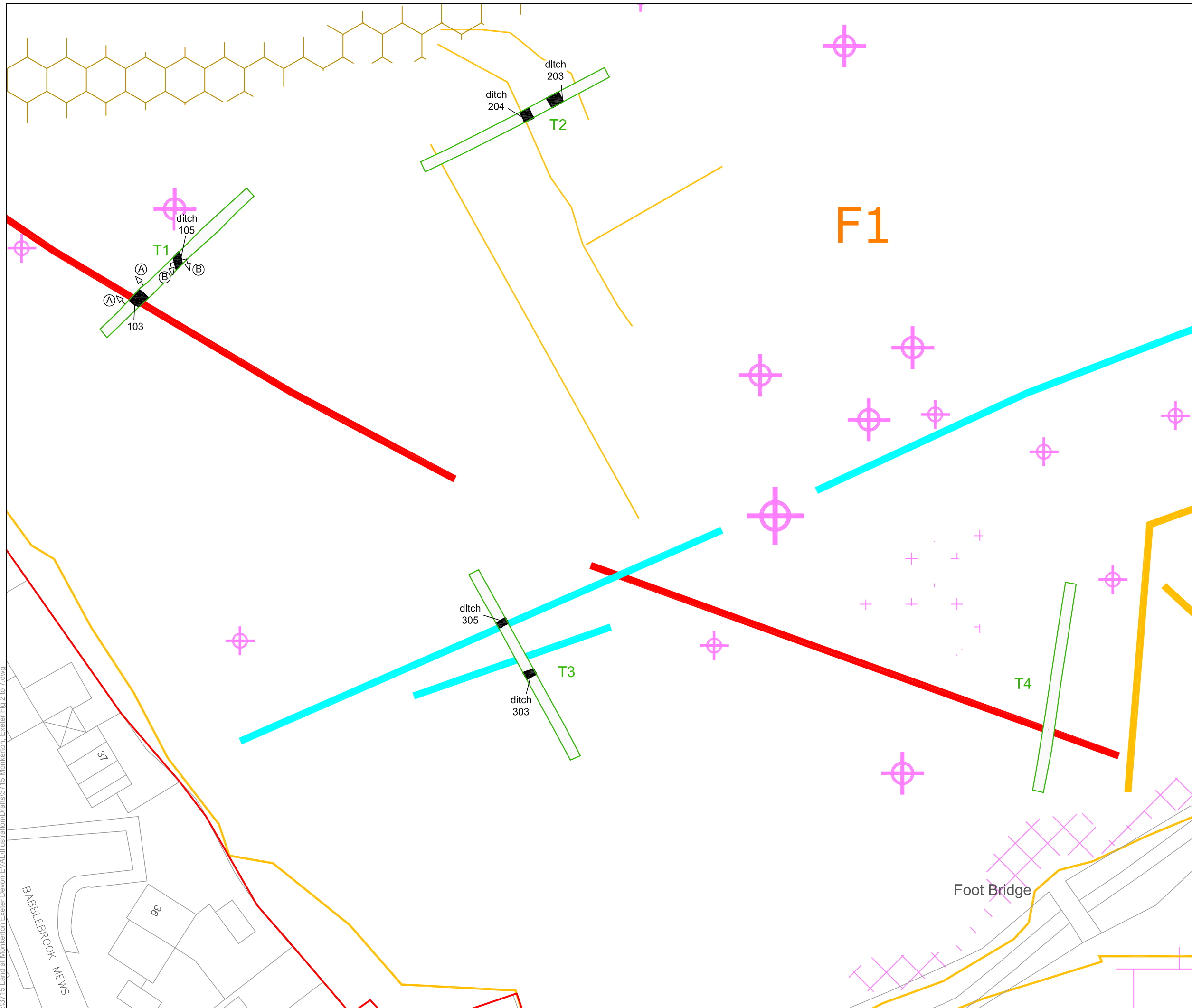
PROJECT TITLE
Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3715	DATE	01-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

P:\3715 Land at Monkerton Exeter Devon EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\3715 Monkerton Exeter Fig 2 to 7.dwg





- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- F1 field number

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- ⊕ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- ⊕ Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- ⊕ Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
- ⊕ Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- ⊕ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- ⊕ Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- ⊕ Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
- ⊕ Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES

- ⊕ Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- ⊕ Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- ⊕ Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- ⊕ Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- ⊕ Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- ⊕ Scattered magnetic debris
- ⊕ Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin



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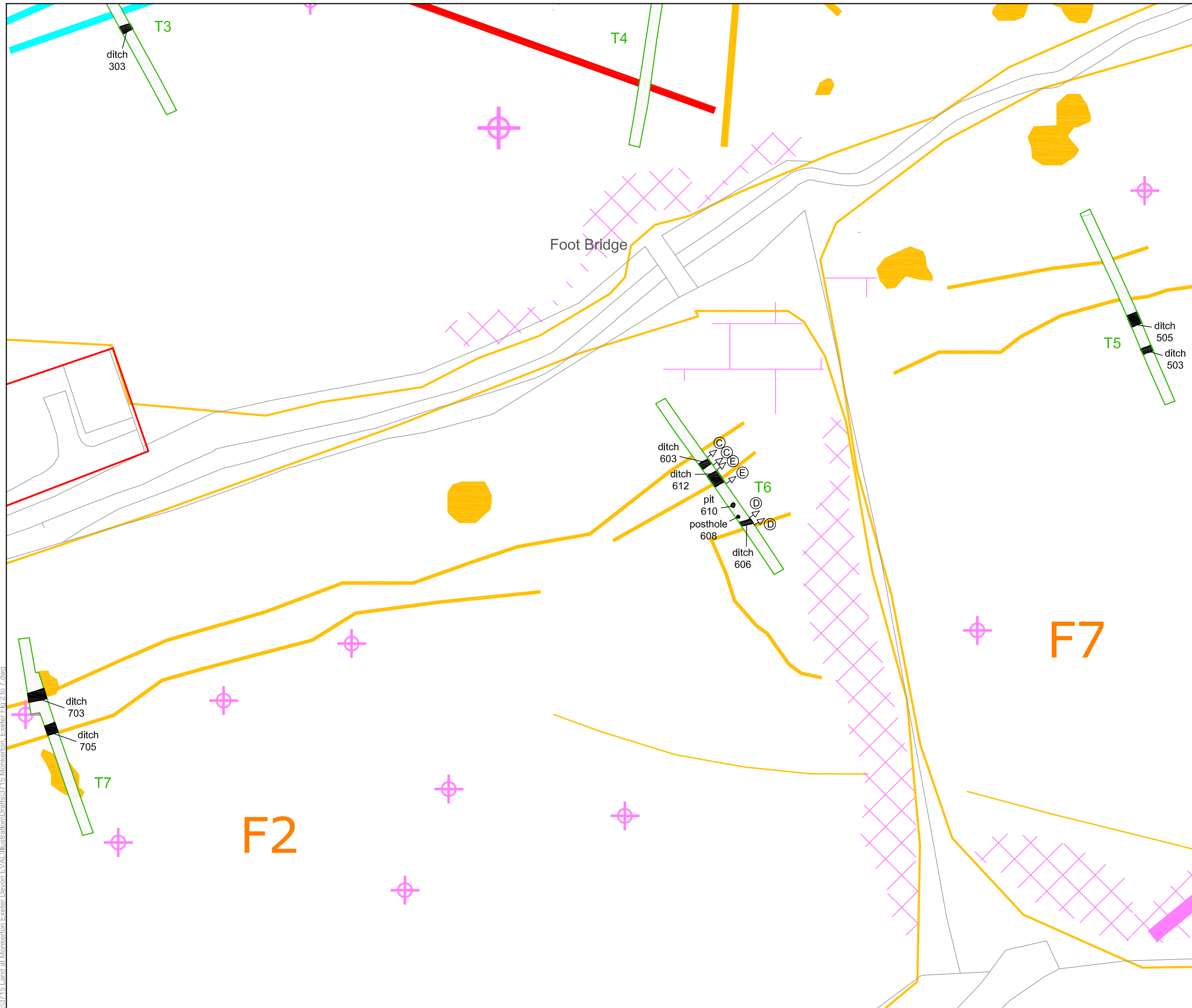
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PROJECT TITLE
Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon





FIGURE TITLE
Field 1: Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results





PROJECT NO.	3715	DATE	01-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:500	





P:\3715 Lead at Monkerton Exeter Devon EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\3715 Monkerton Exeter Fig 2 to 7.dwg













	site
	evaluation trench
	archaeological feature
	field number


PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin



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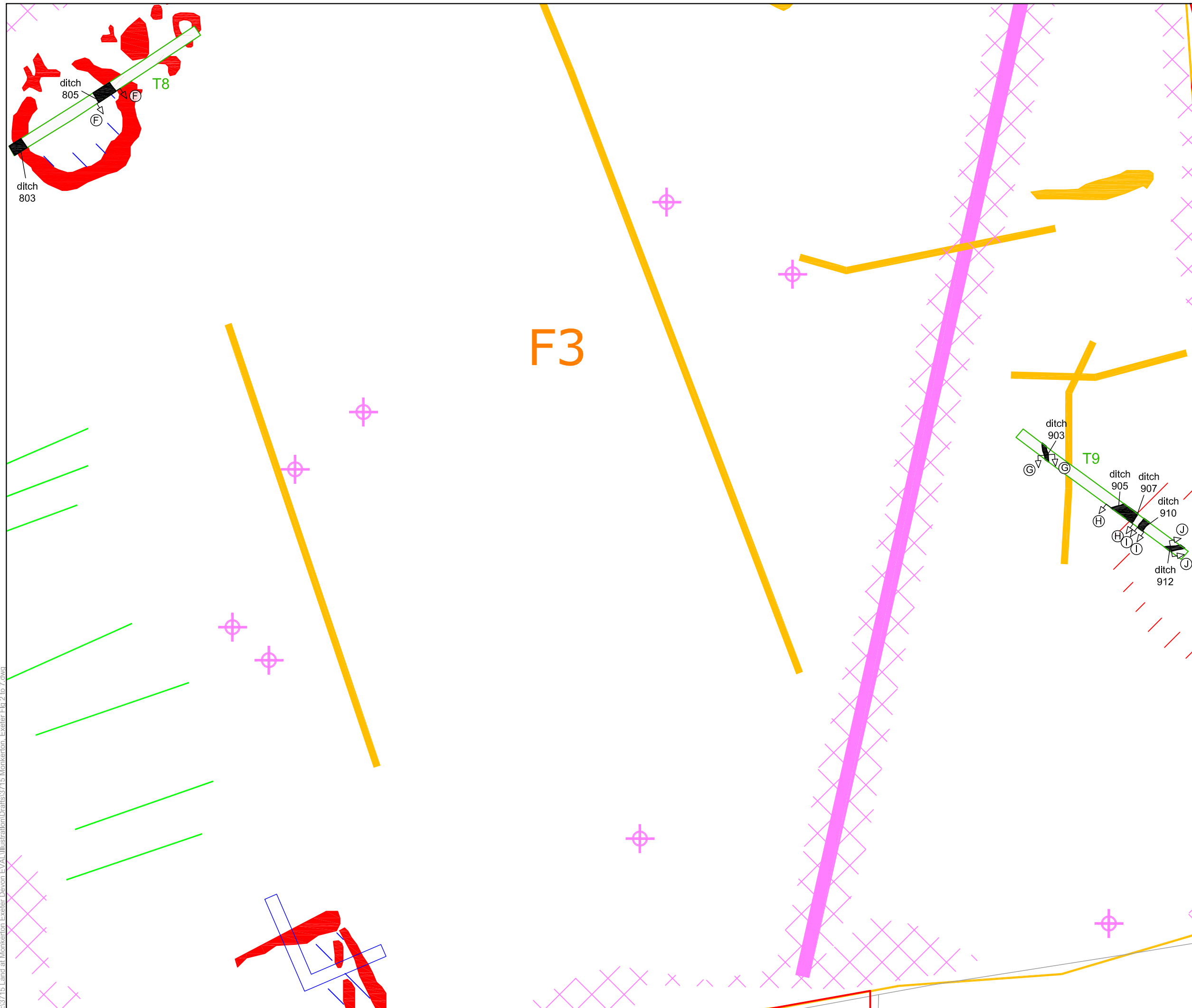
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PROJECT TITLE
Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Fields 2 and 7: Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 3715	DATE 01-03-2012	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00		
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:500		4

P:\3715 Land at Monkerton Exeter Devon EVA\Illustration\Drafts\3715 Monkerton Exeter Fig 2 to 7.dwg



N

- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- F1 field number

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
▬	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
▬	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
⊕	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
▬	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
▬	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
▬	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
⊕	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
⊕	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES	
▬	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
▬	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
▬	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
▬	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
▬	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
+	Scattered magnetic debris
▬	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 20m

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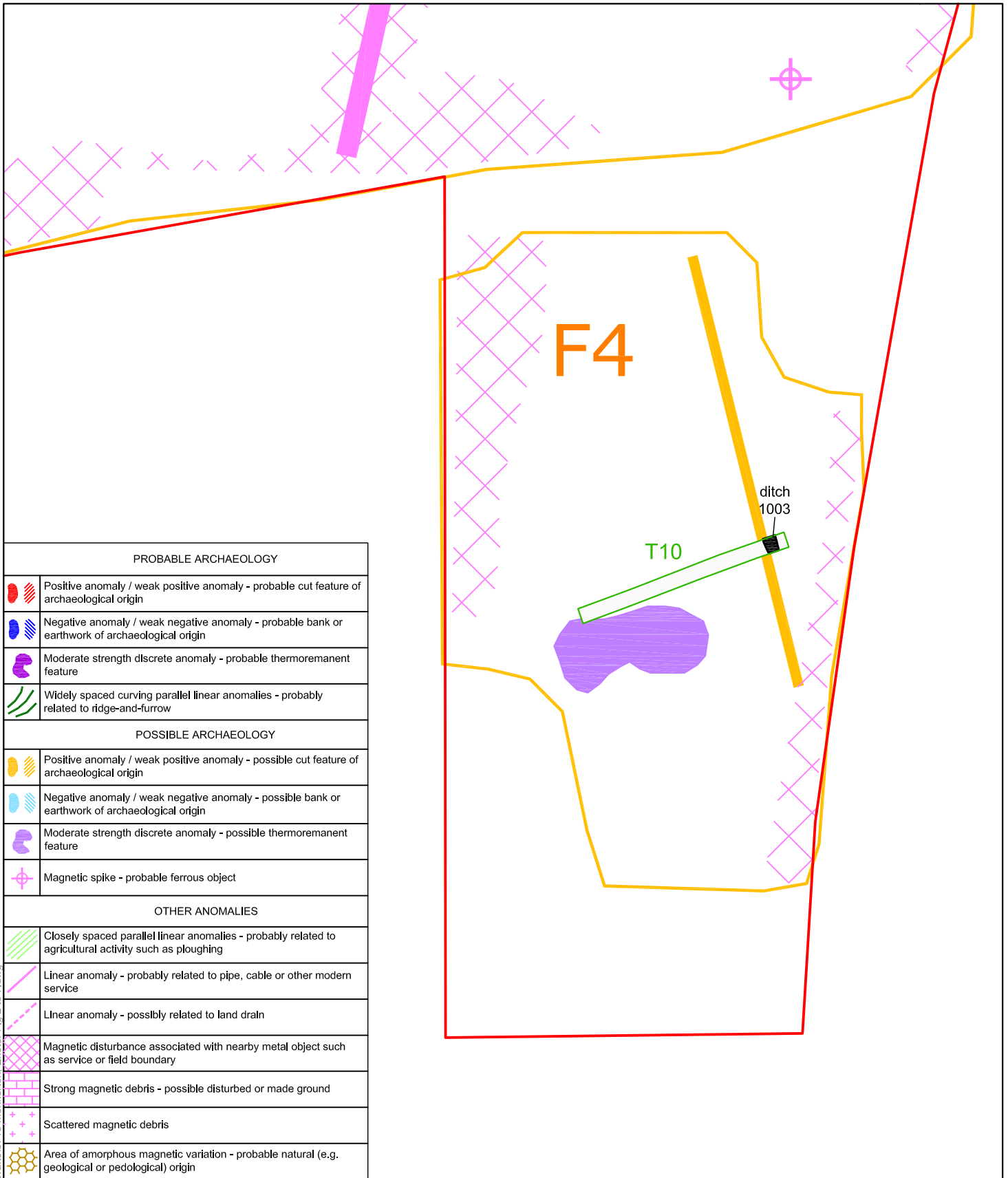
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PROJECT TITLE
Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Field 3: Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3715	DATE	01-03-2012	FIGURE NO.	5
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:500		

P:\3715 Land at Monkerton Exeter Devon EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\3715 Monkerton Exeter Fig 2 to 7.dwg



PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- F1** field number



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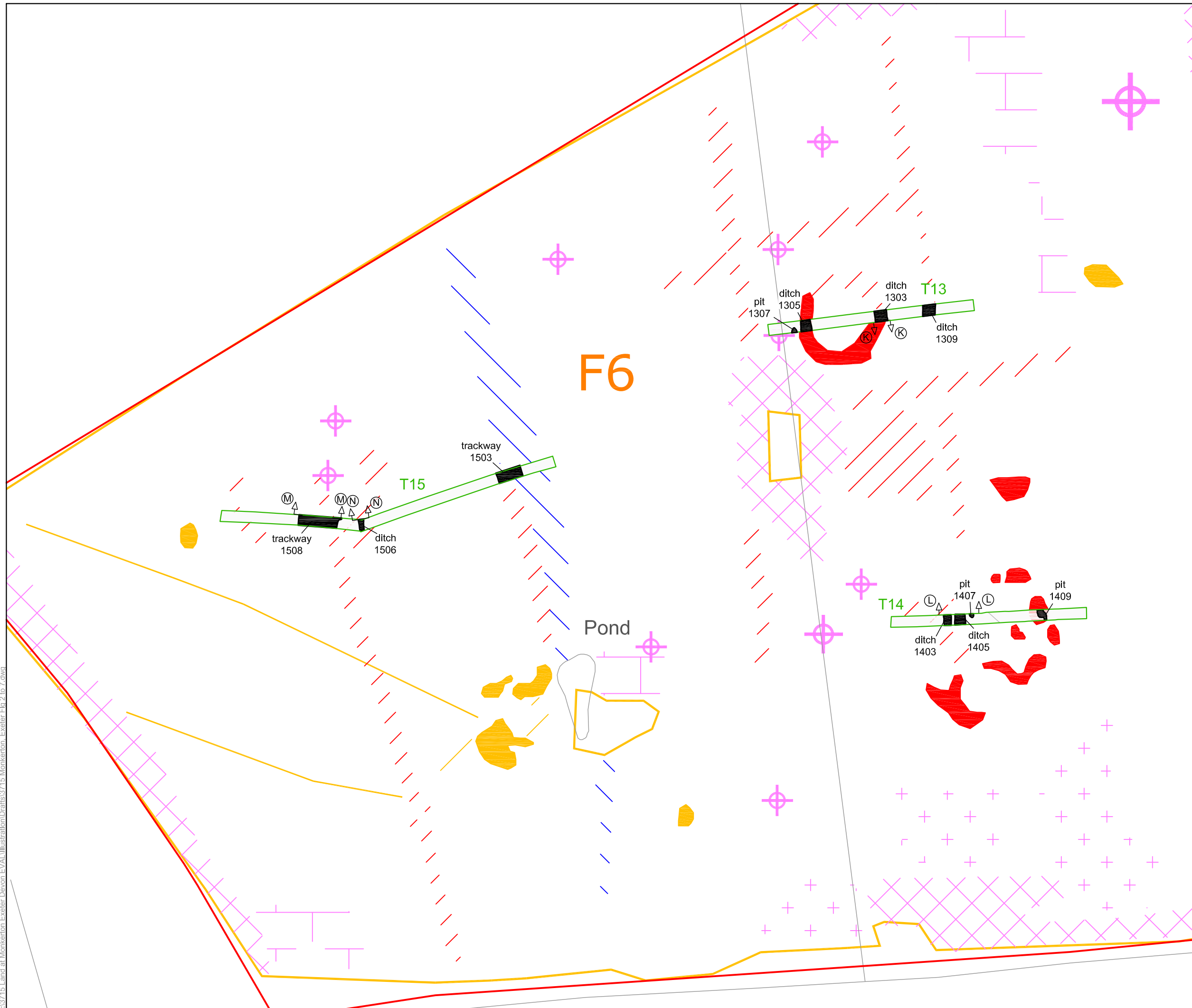
PROJECT TITLE
Tithe Barn Green (Monkerton), Devon


FIGURE TITLE
Field 4: Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results





PROJECT NO. 3715 DATE 02-03-2012
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FIGURE NO.





6













	site
	evaluation trench
	archaeological feature
	field number


PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin



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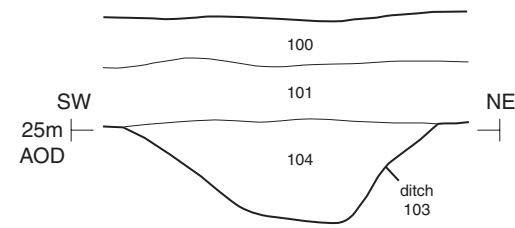
PROJECT TITLE
Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Field 6: Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

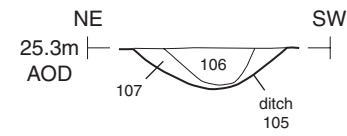
PROJECT NO. 3715	DATE 01-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	7
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:500	

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Trench 1, section AA



Trench 1, section BB

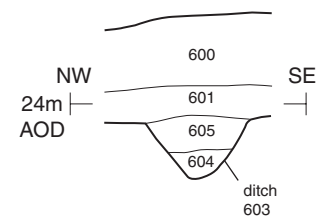


Trench 1, ditch 103, looking north-west (scale 1m)

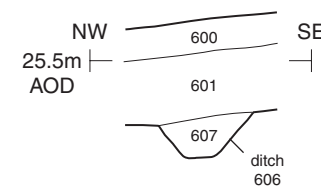


Trench 6, looking north-west (scales 1m)

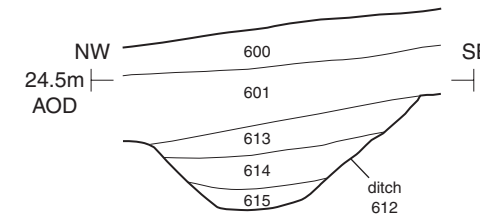
Trench 6, section CC



Trench 6, section DD



Trench 6, section EE

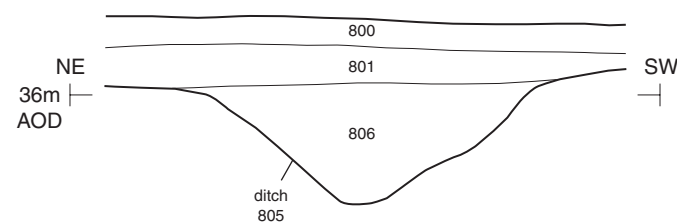


Trench 6, ditch 612, looking north-east (scale 1m)



Trench 8, ditch 803, looking south (scales 1m)

Trench 8, section FF



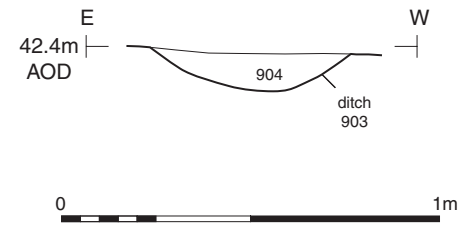
Trench 8, ditch 805, looking south (scales 1m)



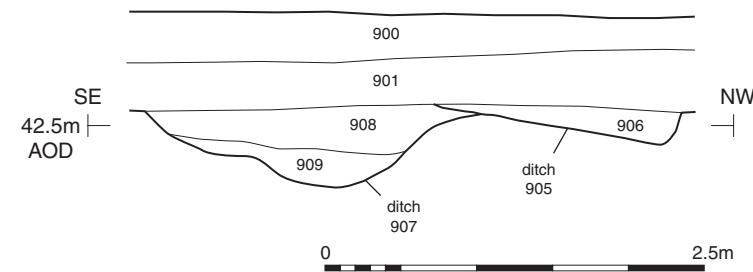


Trench 9, ditch 905 and 907, looking south-west (scale 1m)

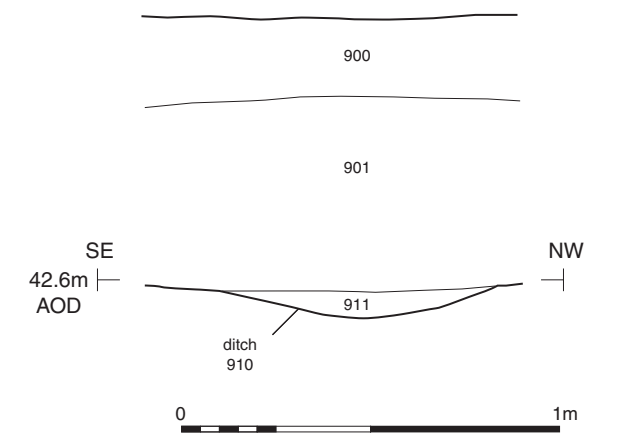
Trench 9, section GG (1:20)



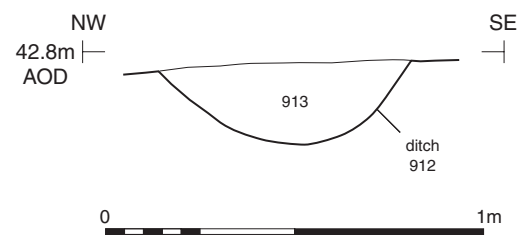
Trench 9, section HH (1:50)



Trench 9, section II (1:20)

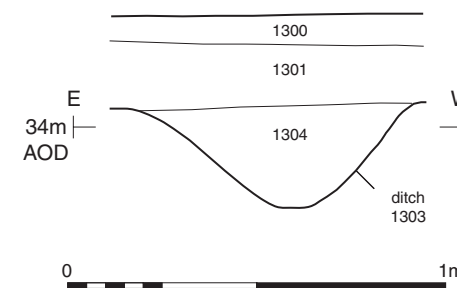


Trench 9, section JJ (1:20)

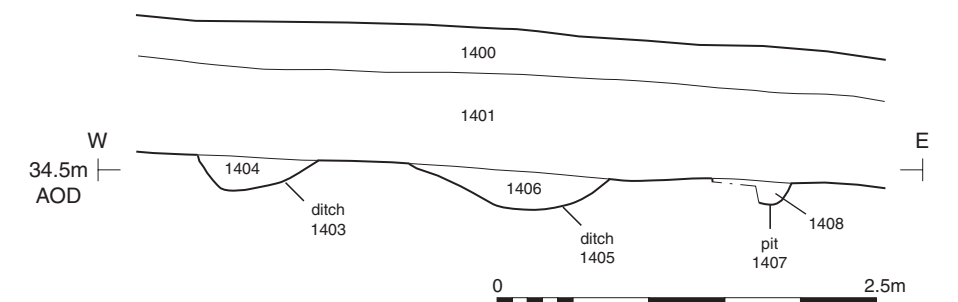


Trench 13, ditch 1303, looking south-east (scale 1m)

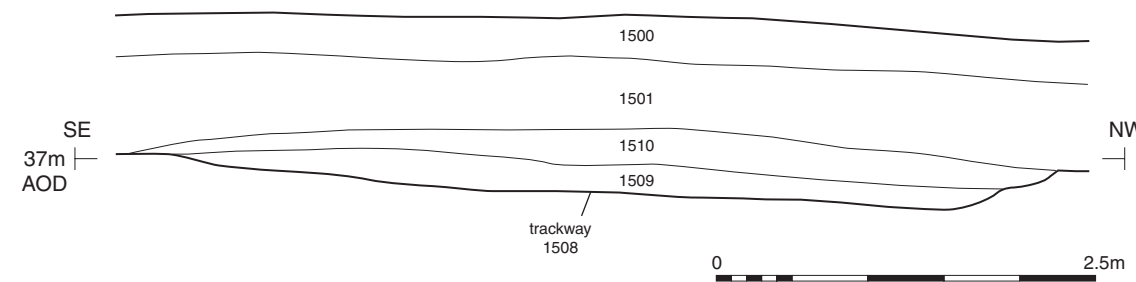
Trench 13, section KK (1:20)



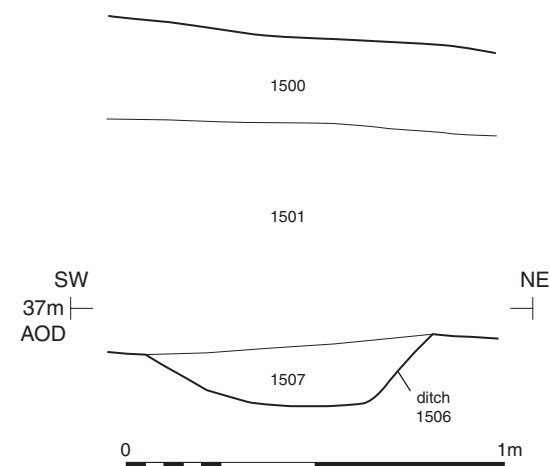
Trench 14, section LL (1:50)



Trench 15, section MM (1:50)



Trench 15, section NN (1:20)





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PROJECT TITLE

Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE

The site, Fields 1 and 2, looking north

PROJECT NO. 3715 DATE 06-03-2012
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FIGURE NO.

10



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PROJECT TITLE

Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE

The site, Fields 2 and 3, looking north

PROJECT NO. 3715 DATE 06-03-2012
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FIGURE NO.

11