

LAND at CHERRYFORD MARTINHOE DEVON

Results of a Cartographic Desk-Based Assessment
& Walkover Survey



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**Land at Cherryford,
Martinhoe,
Devon**

**Results of a Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment
& Walkover Survey**

For

James Shorten

of

Geo & Co Ltd.

(the agent)

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was asked to undertake a desk-based cartographic research and walkover survey on land at Cherryford, Martinhoe, Devon. The site lies at a ford between Martinhoe and Kemacott.

Place-name evidence suggests that the site was probably named in respect of its being on a winding watercourse or due to its location on a ford on route to the parish church at Martinhoe. It is located within a landscape of medieval and post-medieval field-systems and has been modified as a catch-water for which some gullies probably still exist on the site, especially due to the lack of development from the 19th century to the present day. The cartographic record shows relative continuity over the last two centuries in the topography and morphology of the site.

Most of the site was heavily overgrown with bracken and scrub, which obscured the surface of the slope of the valley. The areas proposed for development were clear of above ground remains and had already been modified in most cases to provide access across the site. The leats of a water catchment system did not appear to survive across the entire site, but visibility was poor during the time of the site visit. One leat was identified at the eastern extent of the site.

It is very unlikely that the proposed developments will impact on any buried archaeological remains.

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 The staff at the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Cherryford
Parish: Martinhoe
County: Devon

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by James Shorten of Geo & Co Ltd. (the Agent) to undertake desk-based research and a walkover survey on land at Cherryford, Martinhoe, Devon (see Figure 1) prior to an application both retrospectively and for future planning consent for proposed horticultural and agricultural developments to the site. These include; tracks, hardstandings, spring enclosure, shed, chicken coop (retrospective), two polytunnels, an agricultural barn and a bridge.

1.2 Historical Background

Place-name evidence may suggest that the site was named for being the fording point on the direct route between the parish church in Martinhoe and settlements to the south; or that it was simply named to reflect bends in the watercourse or perhaps nearby barrow cemeteries. Martinhoe was recorded in the Domesday survey. The land was excessively divided among tenants in the mid 19th century, although within the manor of Martinhoe, held by Sir Robert George Throckmorton. The ford itself has been maintained into the 21st century with buildings located at the ford, evident on 19th century mapping.

1.3 Archaeological Background

Part of the development is recorded as a catch-water or gutter system on the Exmoor Historic Environment Record (MMO1803). Three leats, centred at SS 6650 4761, that vary in length from 75m to 140m, none of which are wider than 1m, are located on the north facing slope of the valley. Catch-water systems used a series of parallel gutters to distribute flowing water evenly over an area to encourage growth in spring and prevent the ground freezing in winter. This system does not appear to be connected to a local farmstead and is unlikely to have distributed liquid manure as fertilizer. Most of these systems date to the post-medieval period, although may have first been developed in the medieval period. The surrounding landscape includes medieval field systems (MDO1834) and prehistoric round-huts and barrows to the east (MMO316, MDE1021). A full list of HER entries within 1km of the site can be seen in Appendix 1. No known archaeological fieldwork has taken place on site.

1.4 Topographical and Geological Background

The site lies on the steep north facing slope and predominantly in the trough of the valley. It is positioned on the south side of the tributary to the River Heddon, 950m to the west. The tributary originates at a spring to the east of the site near Folly Corner. The site is immediately west of the actual fording point of this tributary, c.1km south of Martinhoe, 6km south-west of Lynmouth and 1.75km north-west of the A39. The site sits at a height of c.190m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock of the Manod Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie bedrock of the Hangman Sandstone Formation, a sedimentary rock laid down in the Devonian Period (BGS 2014).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was carried out by J. Bampton and was undertaken with reference to the IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments (IfA 2008). The necessary research was conducted at the Devon Heritage Centre and online using the Devon County Council and Exmoor National Park Authority websites to access online Historic Environment Record (HER) resources and with subsequent consultation with Shirley Blaylock, Conservation Officer (Historic Environment) of the Exmoor National Park Authority. The walkover survey was carried out on 25th July 2014 by Joe Bampton.

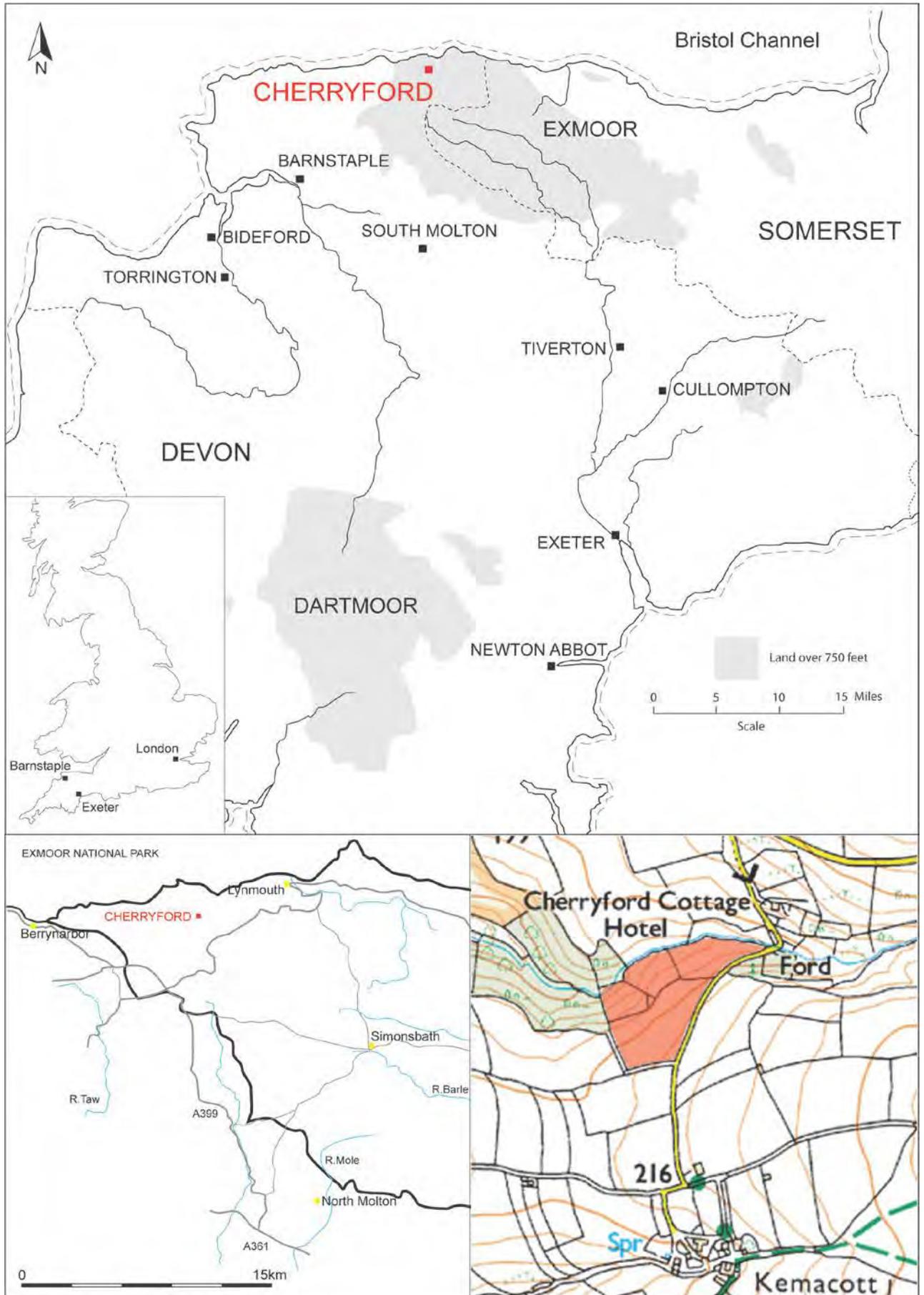


Figure 1: Site location (the proposed site is indicated).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment

2.1 Summary of Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment

Cherryford is probably named in respect of its being on a winding watercourse or its location on a ford on route to the parish church at Martinhoe. It is in a landscape of medieval and post-medieval field-systems and has been modified as a catch-water system for which some gullies probably still exist on the site, especially due to the lack of development from the 19th century to the present day. It was part of the manor of Martinhoe and subsequently farmed by farmsteads from the hamlet at Kemacott. The cartographic record shows relative continuity over the last two centuries in the topography and morphology of the site.

2.2 Historical Background

The site is located between Martinhoe and Kemacott, 1km south of Martinhoe on the bank of a tributary to the River Heddon immediately west of the ford that crosses it (Cherryford). This is within the civil parish of Martinhoe. Martinhoe is in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell. The manor of Martinhoe (Martingehoe) was recorded in Domesday was held by Drogo of the Bishop of Counternances and included Kemacott within its lands in the medieval period. Before the Norman Conquest the manor was held by Dodda. In an early period the manor belonged to the St. Albyns and then passed through several families until it was held by 1822 by George Courtenay Esq. Estates in the parish in the early 19th century also belonged to the Berry, Chichester and Acland-Barbor families. At the time of the 1843 tithe apportionment the land occupied by the site was held by Sir Robert George Trockmorton, whose traditional family home was in Warwickshire. In the 1820's the estate at Molland in the south of Exmoor devolved to the Throckmortons and Sir Robert married into the Acton Family (based on Lysons 1822).

Place-name evidence explains the nearest settlements; Martinhoe as a personal name and *hoe. This seems to refer to the 'hill spur of the Maettingas', people of the Maetta. Kemacott, Chymecote in 1330, is explained as referring to 'Cyma's cottage'. Cherryford itself is more obtuse as a place-name and eliminating a personal name of 'Cherry' there are three supportable suggestions. Firstly ford simply refers to the fordable crossing point of the watercourse in the valley. Cherry may be a derivative of Old English words for barrow (cyrice or cryc) or turn (cierr), which have been argued as the origins for the place-name of the River Cherrybrook that feeds the Dart in Dartmoor as both a number of barrows are located in its vicinity and the course of the river is relatively winding; the latter of these explanations is the more likely in this instance. A derivative of church (cyrice) is another possible candidate as for Cheriton (cyrice and tun) as in 'farm by the church'.

The site is based on a small tributary with numerous small kinks that may justify the 'turn' derivation; a number of barrows are located to the south-east and north-east of the valley (MDE1021), however these seem to be perhaps too distant to account for the 'barrow' derivation; the ford sits on the most direct route heading straight south from the parish church at Martinhoe on route to Parracombe and Churchtown. This last explanation seems fairly likely. Cherrybridge on the River Lyn to the north-east, just south of Lynmouth may provide a comparable derivation for Cherryford; recorded as Cheribridge in 1775, any explanation in this instance would be as speculative as for Cherryford. It seems unlikely that 'Cherry' was originally a name for the watercourse as elements in the surrounding landscape are named after Cherryford suggesting this

name predates an earlier prosaic or personal name in the landscape. For instance Cherrford Hill would simply be called 'Cherry Hill' had it been named after the stream or nearby barrows.

2.3 Cartographic Analysis

2.3.1 1843 Tithe map and Apportionment

The earliest detailed cartographic source for the site is the 1840's Tithe map (Figure 2). The tithe map shows the site much as it appears today in the cartographic record; comprised of four fields, three of which occupy the northern half of the site and down slope aspect of the valley and a single larger field that occupies the top of the slope. The dividing boundary between these lower enclosures and the upper roughly follows the contour of the slope. The site is roughly trapezoidal in shape with roads and trackways lining the east, south and southern half of the west boundaries with a watercourse forming the curved northern boundary.

The majority of the fields in the area are post-medieval enclosures, however the topography of the landscape only allows for so many straight boundaries. A number of remnant boundaries based on medieval strip fields can be seen in the south-west corner of the tithe extract (Figure 2). All the field names are prosaic and descriptive (see Table 1) and often take on the name of the local area, probably representing the late practice of intensified farming. The site is part of *Kemacott and Carders* at Kemacott, and owned by Sir Robert George Throckmorton. The land use generally is meadow or pasture, probably due to the impossibility of cultivating most of the slopes. Field no. 369 has been missed off of the apportionment but like much of the area abutting the river was probably wooded and recently enclosed and coppiced; as was the case with field no. 479, just off the western edge of the map.

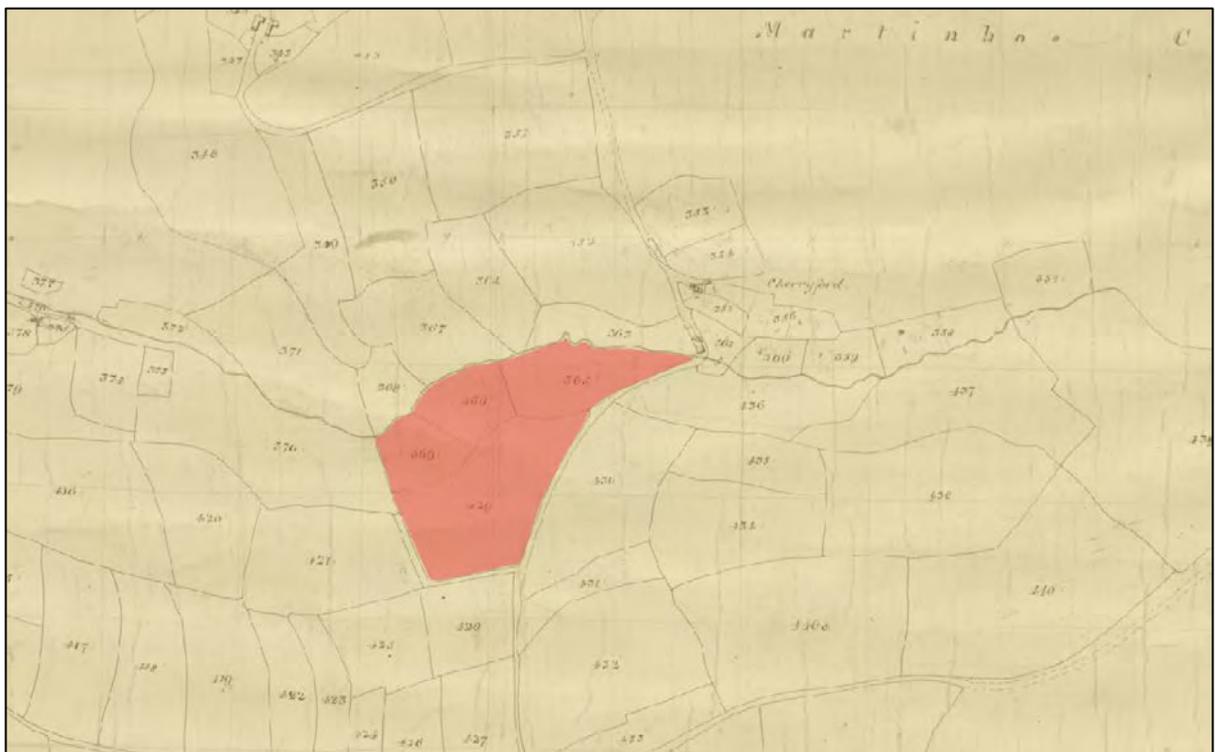


Figure 2: Martinhoe tithe map c.1842 (DHC). The proposal site is indicated.

Land Owner	Occupier	Field No.	Field Name	Land Use
Lower Manacott				
Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet	Charles Dovell	350	New Park	Furze & Pasture
		352	South Park	Furze & Pasture
		363	Cherryford Mead	Meadow
		364	Part of South Park	Furze & Pasture
Carders at Kemacott				
Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet	Richard Jones	366	Cherryford Meadow	Meadow
		368	New Cleave	Pasture & Furze
		369	?	?
		418	Lamb Park	Arable
		429	Cherryford Park	Pasture
Tiles at Kemacott				
Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet	Richard Jones	419	Pool Close	Pasture
Higher Manacott				
Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet	John Lasham	367	South Park	Pasture
		371	Cleave Lately <i>inclosed</i>	Pasture
Mill Town & Cherryford				
Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet	Amos Slowley	362	House & Garden	-
		370	<i>New inclosure</i>	Pasture
		436	Cherryford Cleave	Pasture
Kemacott				
Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet		365	Cherryford Meadow	Meadow
		420	<i>Westen</i> Mill Park	Arable
		421	<i>Easten</i> Mill Park	Arable
		430	Lower Houltwell	Arable
Kemacott & Balesford				
Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet	William Thorne	428	Higher New Close	Arable

Table 1: Tithe apportionment, 1843, for Martinhoe tithe map, fields occupying the site are shaded in red (DCC).

2.3.2 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

The First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps of 1889 and 1904 respectively (Figures 3 and 4), show general continuity in the landscape. Field no.369 on the tithe map is evidently part of the wooded scrubland lining the water course, which supports the suggestion that the area was suitable for coppicing. An additional boundary is depicted, which defines a spring in the east corner of field no.369 and the boundary between the southern field at the top of the slope and three northern fields is depicted as scrub, indicative of its non-cultivable nature as it is on such a steep slope. The road along the south boundary is labelled here as Mill Lane. The second edition shows field no.369 and the east-west boundary that divides the upper and lower parts of the site without scrub, suggesting it has been thinned or removed between the two OS maps.

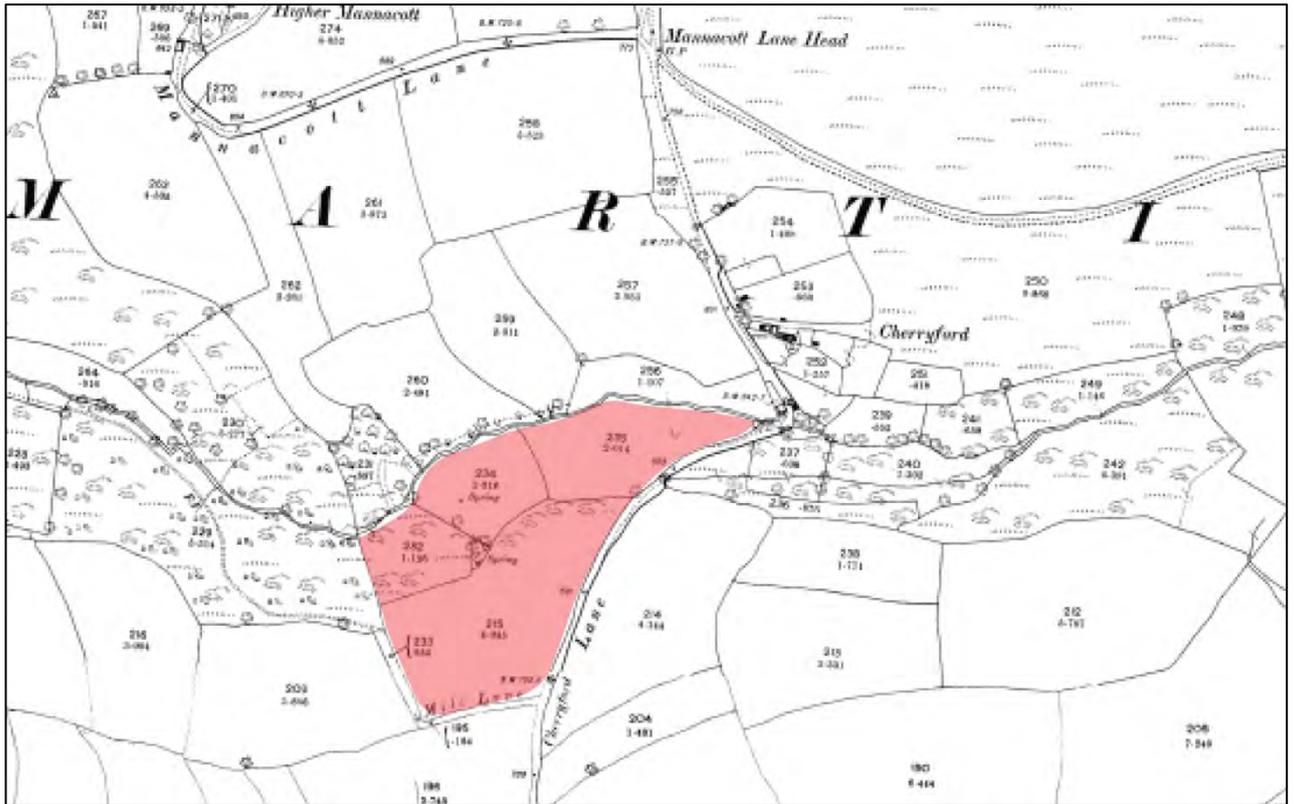


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, 1889-90, 1:2,500 (DHC). The proposal site is indicated.

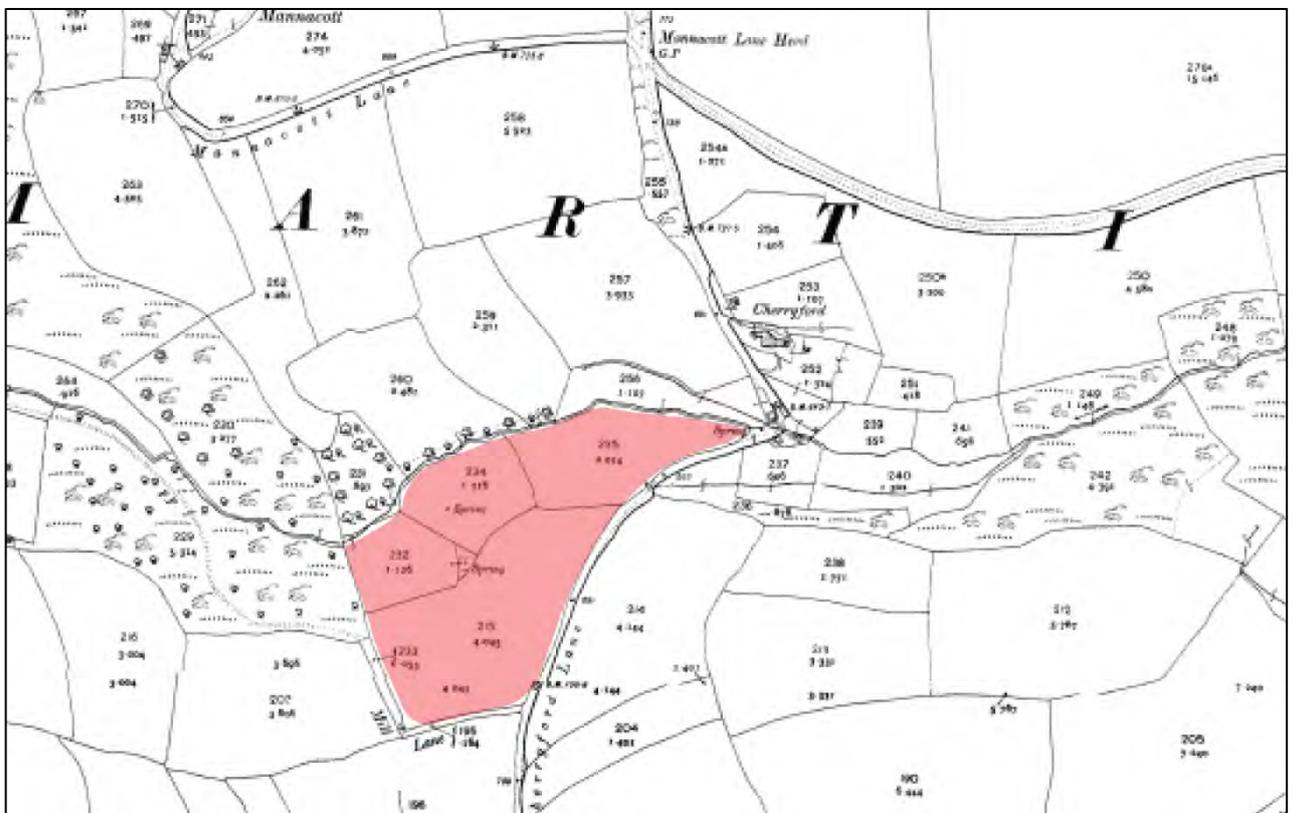


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, 1904, 1:2,500 (DHC). The proposal site is indicated.

2.3.3 Modern developments

Modern mapping shows further continuity with the second edition Ordnance Survey map, although with further removal of scrub from alongside the watercourse, particularly to the east around the ground south of the Cherryford Cottage Hotel. The Digital Terrain Map (DTM) shows field boundaries and the woodland and difficultly steep terrain across the northern fields that comprise the site, including field no.369, which is clearly still wooded (Figure 5). Although the boundary between field no. 362 and 365 has been removed it is still visible on the DTM (and Google Earth) as a change in tone. Parts of the tracks that have been recently cut through the site are also visible on the DTM image. With the eye of faith one could see a subtle suggestion of the gutters/leats surviving in the eastern extremity of the site and possible terraces east of the track running diagonally across the visible western part of the site.



Figure 5: A Digital Terrain Map (DTM) showing the tributary to the River Haddon points of interest are indicated. DTM generated using Skyview version 1.11. Contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey). ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey).

3.0 The Walkover Survey

The site comprises an area c.300m×200m divided into four fields; three small enclosures in the north of the site, at the base of a very steep valley; and a single large southern enclosure at the top of the valley slope. No developments are planned in the large southern field and the site proper only concerns the three northern fields making the area of the site closer to c.300m×100m. The southern field has seen little development other than a small enclosure in its south-west corner currently being used for the cultivation of potatoes.

The entrance to the site proper was in the north-east corner of the site on the south side of the water course. A dirt track (Figure 6) had been cut into the site that followed the proposed layout of the site (Figure 12). This had involved some terracing of the land for the track and north of it towards the bank of the watercourse. West of the fork at the western end of the track up to the south east corner of the western most field the site was much more heavily overgrown with wooded scrub and thick bracken (Figures 7 and 10). Trees lined the bank of the watercourse and extant boundaries.

The areas for development had been cleared. The eastern boundary of the western field survived as an earth bank (Figure 10) with trees growing along it up to the point of the onsite spring where a plateau (Figure 9) had been cut. There were no other boundaries visible on the site apart from the natural border to the field to the south, which was an extremely steep overgrown ridge. The steep slope on the south side of the site was totally overgrown with bracken and scrub and no archaeological features visible across the majority of the site.

A single terrace (Figure 11) that probably relates to one of the leats described in the HER (MMO1803) was visible just south of the access track near to the entrance. It was visible for about 45m before dissipating or being lost in the overgrowth. It ran parallel with the access track and roughly along the contour of the slope. It is hypothesised that the access track most likely runs along the course of a further leat.

No leats or other features were present in the slope allocated for the proposed barn (Figure 8), which will necessitate the terracing into the slope. This area was very closely scrutinized and no evidence for a leat was seen or felt in the slope.



Figure 6: View along track, with the wooded stream valley to the south; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Figure 7: Western fork in track; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Figure 8: Location in the slope for the proposed barn; viewed from the west (no scale).



Figure 9: Southern most extent of the proposed development area; viewed from the north (2m scale).



Figure 10: Extant field boundary (on the right) between the western and central lower fields; showing ground conditions of the western field; viewed from the south (no scale).



Figure 11: Leat parallel with track near to site entrance, viewed from the east (2m scale).



Figure 12: Existing and proposed site plan; the location for the barn is yet to be landscaped (after: Geo & Co Ltd.).

4.0 Summary of Archaeological Potential

The site lies within the Exmoor National Park Authority.

No features were visible- or present in the cartographic record in the southern field of the site and no developments are planned within this field.

Due to the overgrown scrub that covers the slopes of the northern fields it was impossible to discern specific features apart from a single visible surviving leat of the water-catchment system (MMO1803) (see Figure 12). It has probably been utilized as an animal track and worn down. It did not appear to survive as far as the proposed development and may have been restricted to within the eastern field of the three enclosures present on the cartographic record. Perhaps the spring and its own watercourse at the western end of the middle field may have provided ample drainage and irrigation to the other fields on the site. The HER records the water catchment system as centring on the site but describes it as being on the east of Cherryford Lane, however this appears to be an error as the polygons that depict the extent of the features show them wholly on to the west of the lane and the fields to the east are shown as scrub in 1889 on the historic maps and in also in 1946-8 on aerial photography (historical aerial photography can be seen by appointment at the Exmoor National Park HER). There does not appear to be a likely location for them on this side of the lane. It is possible that the leats would not reach into the western field as it may have historically been scrub and woodland based on the 1889-90 mapping and would not need the regulated water flow; also its extant eastern boundary would form a logical limit of extent for the leats. However, in aerial photography (1946-8) the western most field is shown as pasture and has subsequently been overgrown with scrub, particularly bracken so it is possible the leats serviced this part of the field system as the area may have intermittently been used as pasture, especially as its slope is slightly less steep in general than the fields to the east. It is possible that the present access track is located over one of the other contour leats.

As the leats and the removed boundary between the eastern and middle field are not visible in the designated development areas, it makes it extremely improbable for any further developments to reveal or damage any archaeological features or deposits. The location of the proposed barn is the only area where virgin soil will be broken and the steepness of the slope make it an unlikely location for any previous, archaeological deposits; also there was no visible evidence on the ground of a surviving leat on this part of the site, which was very carefully examined.

5.0 Conclusions

The site is located east of the ford of Cherryford in the bottom of a steep sided valley in a landscape of largely post-medieval fields, although some medieval field-systems are still evident in the landscape. A single leat of a post-medieval water-catchment system (MMO1803) was visible at the eastern end of the site, south of any proposed developments. The topography makes it unlikely any other archaeologically significant features would be present on the site. One post-medieval field boundary on the site has either been removed or was simply not visible through the overgrown scrub on the slope. Apart from a single barn, which was located on an area devoid of above ground features and located near the base of a very steep slope the development will only impact on areas that have already been heavily tracked over, machined or worn down and any of the proposed works are unlikely to disturb archaeological remains.

It is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required for the proposed development. However if further terracing of the slope was requested in the future, particularly at the eastern end of the site it may provide an opportunity to better record the extent of the gutters/leats associated with the water-catchment system (MMO1803). Ideally in this case the slope would first be cleared of bracken and scrub.

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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of sites recorded in the HER

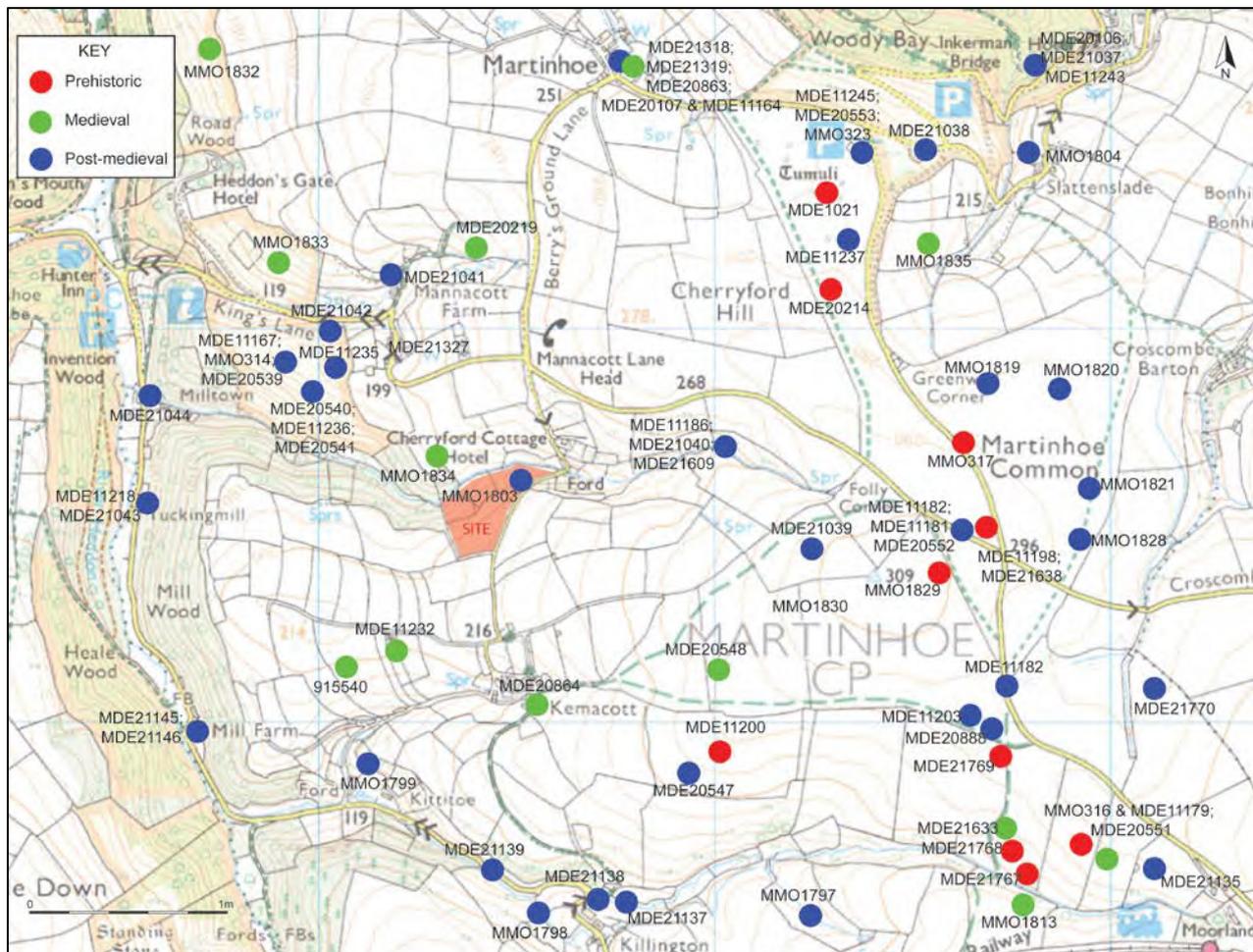


Figure 13: Map of relevant HER sites.

Monument ID	Description
MMO1832	A medieval or post medieval enclosure is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs on the west facing slope above Road Wood. It is not depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, suggesting it was abandoned prior to publication in 1889.
MMO1833	Several medieval or post medieval field boundaries are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in a field to the east of Martinhoe Cleave. They may be related to a central square enclosure shown on the Ordnance Survey map. The area has since reverted to bracken and scrub.
MDE20219	Strip field (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MDE21041	'quarry', modern
MDE21042	'quarry' shown on OS (1903) map
MDE21327	Higher manncott, including attached shippon and stables at south end. C19
MDE11235	A group of banks, on a north-east projecting hill-spur west of Higher Mannacott, was seen on aerial photographs taken in 1946, and interpreted as an incomplete field system. No evidence was found during field investigation in 1993.
MDE11167; MMO314; MDE20539	A curving bank of post-medieval origin east of Mill Cliff Wood; An enclosure, possibly dating to the medieval or post medieval period, is visible on aerial photographs as a curved bank to the east of Mill Cliff Wood. The enclosure, which is roughly circular, is situated on an east projecting hill spur and is not depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, suggesting it was abandoned prior to the publication date of 1889; Fairly substantial curving bank to the east of mill cliff wood (mcdonnell).
MDE20540; MDE11236;	Small group of regular banks forming incomplete fields west of higher manncott. Good on 1946 ap, fair on 1978 ap (mcdonnell); A regular bank forming a small circular feature, on a north-west projecting hill-spur,

MDE20541	was noted on aerial photographs taken in 1978 and interpreted as a possible tree-ring enclosure. No evidence was found during field investigation in 1993; Regular bank forming a small circular feature with short banks either side. Possibly xviii century tree-ring and part of the fields above.(ss64ne/40). Very good on 1978 ap (mcdonnell).
MDE21044	'footbridge' shown on os 6" (1905) map. (1)
MDE11218; MDE21043	A tucking mill is shown on a 1765 map, and on the Tithe Map of 1842. The site is now occupied by a dwelling and no evidence of the mill was observed during field investigation in 1993; 'tucking mill' shown on os 6" (1905) map.
MMO1834	A possible medieval field boundary is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs. It forms a narrow strip field similar to those recorded under NMR 915540 and may be part of this medieval field system.
MMO1803	A post medieval water meadow system, known locally as a catchwater meadow system, is visible as a series of earthworks on a gentle slope to the east of Cherryford Lane, Martinhoe. A series of approximately parallel gutters were used to distribute flowing water evenly over the surface of the meadow in order to encourage early growth in spring and prevent the ground freezing in winter. This system does not appear to be connected to any local farmsteads, suggesting that it was a detached system which only distributed water and not liquid manure as fertiliser.
MDE21145; MDE21146	A ford is shown on the Ordnance Survey 6" map for 1906 and on the late 6" edition published in 1963; 'ford' shown on os 6" (1905) map and os 6" (1963) map. (1)
MMO1799	A post medieval water meadow system, known locally as a catchwater meadow system, is visible on aerial photographs as a series of earthworks to the north and west of Kittitoe Farm, Martinhoe. A series of approximately parallel gutters were used to distribute flowing water evenly over the surface of the meadow in order to encourage early growth in spring and prevent the ground freezing in winter. This system may have been connected to the farmyard at Kittitoe, suggesting that this was an integrated system which also distributed liquid manure as fertiliser across the field.
915540	The remains of a fossilised field system of a possible medieval date.
MDE11232	The remains of a fossilised field system of a possible medieval date is preserved in extant field boundaries west of Kematicott Farm. The system, covering some 25ha, consists of mainly rectangular fields alongside Crowball Lane on both sides of a ridge. A few long narrow fields suggest a medieval strip field origin.
MDE20864	Kematicott, alias Kimmacot, was included in Martinhoe (Matingeho) in Domesday. This was held by Drogo of the Bishop of Coutances. Before the conquest it was held by Dodo (Reichel).
MDE11200	A hut circle and possibly contemporaneous field system on the south west spur of Martinhoe Common. The field system is clearly visible on aerial photographs; however the hut circle is only visible at ground level.
MDE20547	Short length of abandoned field bank se of kematicott. Good on 1946 ap (mcdonnell).
MDE20548	Derelict field boundary banks east of kematicott. Run ss66854707 to ss66874718. Ss66954702 to ss66924730. Ss67104700 to ss66994732. Ss67004731 to ss67724695.(approx). Good on 1946 ap (mcdonnell).
MMO1830	A possible hut circle is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs to the east of a previously recorded Bronze Age field system on the south-west spur of Martinhoe Common (see NMR UID 915369). It appears to have been reduced by ploughing.
MDE21039	Modern 'quarry' shown on os 6" (1903) map.
MMO1798	A post medieval water meadow system known locally as a catchwater meadow system, is visible on aerial photographs as a series of earthworks to the north west of Killington.
MDE21137; MDE21138; MDE21139	'footbridge' shown on os 6" (1903) map.
MDE11186; MDE21040; MDE21609	An area of probable ironstone workings of c.1870 was disused by 1904 and now lies under thick scrub and woodland; Quarry & tank shown on early 20th century map 400 meters to the west of Cherryford Cottage which may be on the site of a former iron mine; Disturbed ground marked on os map of 1889, locally reputed to be site of iron mine. Date unknown - probably 1870s (claughton).
MMO1797	A post medieval water meadow system, known locally as a catchwater meadow system, is visible on aerial photographs to the east of Killington.
MDE21318; MDE21319; MDE20863; MDE20107 & MDE11164	Town farmhouse. Farmhouse, now used for holiday accommodation. Early c19, but possibly some earlier fabric concealed, Grade II Listed; Longhouse Shippon at Townfarm, Grade II Listed; Martinhoe was matingeho in domesday. It was held by drogo of the bishop of coutances. Before the conquest it was held by dodo. Early descents of the manor are given (reichel).; Church of St Martin, Grade II* Listed, LateC13/early C15 Chancel includes two other church buildings (MDE20108, MDE1029) various Grade II Listed gravestones (MDE21320, MDE21321, MDE21322); a rood screen (MDE20108); an altar table (MDE20174)
MDE20106; MDE21037; MDE11243	Inkerman bridge, a rectangular enclosure 12.2m by 11.6m. Traces of bank and ditch, and possibly a guard room. Found by mr. B. C. Joy, 25 st. John's road, exmouth.; Modern 'quarry' shown on os 6" (1903) map.; A rectangular enclosure at Inkerman Bridge, measuring 12.2m by 11.6m, was noted on aerial photographs, but no field evidence was found in 1993.
MMO1804	A post medieval water meadow system, known locally as a catchwater meadow system, is visible as a series

	of earthworks to the west of Slattenslade farm above a stream known as Hanging Water.
MDE21038	A quarry is shown on historic mapping.
MDE11245; MDE20553; MMO323	A rectangular embanked and ditched enclosure on a gentle northeast-facing slope, measuring 22.5 metres by 19.5 metres and with an internal building, is shown on the Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1904, but not on that of 1889. It is assumed to be a modern feature but its function is not clear.; Small square banked enclosure. Good on 1946 and 1978 aps (mcdonnell).; A rectangular embanked ditch enclosure measuring 22.5 metres by 19.5 metres is visible on aerial photographs and at ground level on Martinhoe Common. It is thought to date to the post medieval period, possibly being constructed between 1889 and 1904, but its function and purpose are unclear.
MDE1021	A group of seven scheduled Bronze Age round barrows on Martinhoe Common, visible as grass-covered earth and stone flat-topped mounds. They vary in size from 5.5m to 12m in diameter and 0.4m to 1.1m in height. Scheduled Monument. Summary from record MDE20110: Martinhoe common, to se of village, small group of four barrows. Rifled, some almost entirely dug-out. Only some charcoal found on excavation. Originally consisted of small cairns of stones over interment pits, on top of which had been a covering of turf and soil.(mean diam 9.144m, min heig 457mm, max heig 508mm), barrow d(diam 3m, heig 0.6m). Summary from record MDE20176: Vis=24/11/1975 (ancient monuments) barrow b. Barrows south east of martinhoe. In field used for rough grazing. Probably ploughed in the past but have retained their shape well. Summary from record MDE20177: Vis=24/11/1975 (ancient monuments) barrow c. Barrows south east of martinhoe. In field now used for rough grazing. Probably ploughed in the past, but have retained their shape well. Summary from record MDE20178: Vis=24/11/1975 (ancient monuments) barrow e. Barrows south east of martinhoe. In field now used for rough grazing. Probably ploughed in the past, but have retained their shape well. Summary from record MDE20179: Vis=24/11/1975 (ancient monuments) barrow f. Barrows south east of martinhoe. In field now used for rough grazing. Probably ploughed in the past but have retained their shape well. Summary from record MDE20180: Vis=24/11/1975 (ancient monuments) barrow a. Barrows south east of martinhoe. In field now used for rough grazing. Probably ploughed in the past, but have retained their shape well. Summary from record MDE20213: Barrow e. Summary from record MDE20688: Barrow g. Summary from record MMO14: A group of seven round barrows, probably of Bronze Age date on Martinhoe Common are visible on aerial photographs and at ground level. They are all visible as grass covered earth and stone flat-topped mounds. They vary in size from 5.5m to 12m in diameter and 0.4m to 1.1m in height. They have probably all suffered from some plough damage and a couple show signs of excavation. A possible eighth barrow is visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s and was noted during field survey in 1961. However, no trace of this eighth barrow is visible on later photographs and could not be located during field survey in 1993
MDE11237	A pair of parallel banks at the northern end of Martinhoe Common, visible on aerial photographs, may be part of a World War II defence system, such as anti-glider obstructions. They were no longer evident on the ground during field investigation in 1993.
MMO1835	A medieval or post medieval field boundary is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs in a field to the east of Martinhoe Common. It divides an extant rectangular field into two narrow strip fields, which suggests a medieval date; however, it is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, so was clearly in use into the post medieval period. It was probably removed during the 20th century to create a larger field for grazing.
MDE20214	This feature was identified as a possible cairn or barrow but no trace now exists.
MMO1820	A low bank is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs on the east side of the summit of Martinhoe Common. Its purpose is unclear, but it may be part of Second World War defences, such as anti-glider obstructions. Similar banks in the area have been interpreted as defensive structures.
MMO1819	A pair of parallel banks on the southeastern slope of Martinhoe Common, visible on aerial photographs, may be part of a World War II defence system, such as anti-glider obstructions. They were no longer evident on the ground during field investigation in 1993.
MMO317	A possible field system is visible on aerial photographs as a series of earthworks on the western side of Martinhoe Common. The area has been ploughed since 1947 and is currently under pasture, which has much reduced the scale of the earthworks. A precise date for the field system has not been established, but other prehistoric field systems are known to exist in the area (see NMR UID 915074).
MMO1821	A low bank is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs on the south-east side of the summit of Martinhoe Common. Its purpose is unclear, but it may be part of Second World War defences, such as anti-glider obstructions. Similar banks in the area, such as NMR UID 1462904, have been interpreted as defensive structures.
MMO1828	A possible military training area is visible as a series of earthworks and tracks on the south-east side of Martinhoe Common. The exact nature of the activity is not clear from aerial photographs, although the large number of vehicle tracks and large craters suggest that it may be related to driver or tank training.
MDE11198; MDE21638	A mound was shown on Martinhoe Common on the Ordnance Survey 1" map of 1809 but not on the 25" of 1889. There was no trace of it on the ground in 1993.; Vis=22/7/1993 (rchme) an unannotated mound is shown on the 1809 os map. This area of martinhoe common is shown on the 1889 os map as common

	heathland but the mound depicted on the earlier map is not shown. The heather was replaced by grass after the war in 1945 (see bridge) and at present the area is under pasture. There is no trace of a mound (nmr, citing Sainsbury).
MDE11182; MDE11181; MDE20552	Irregular linear gullies and banks are visible on the east side of Martinhoe Common. These hollow ways are part of the route from the Woody Bay area to Parracombe.; A possible field system, visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946 as a series of curving banks, has now been much reduced by ploughing.; Miscellaneous angular and curving, low banks forming one large field and several incomplete ones on Martinhoe Common. 1946 ap fair (McDonnell).
MMO1829	A small mound is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs in a field on the east of Martinhoe Common. Its precise date and function are difficult to ascertain from an aerial photograph, but its highly visible position on the east side of the summit suggest that it may be a cairn or funerary monument dating to the Bronze Age.
MDE11182	Irregular linear gullies and banks are visible on the east side of Martinhoe Common. These hollow ways are part of the route from the Woody Bay area to Parracombe.
MDE21770	Two shallow depressions in an area of rough pasture which may represent quarry pits for the construction of 19th Century enclosure banks.
MDE11203	Late 19th century ironstone prospecting works on the southern part of Martinhoe Common were recorded on the Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1904 as an adit and spoil heap named "Old Trial Level" with an "Old Trial Shaft" nearby. No features were shown on the 1890 map. Slight earthworks were recorded on the site of the level in 1993, but the shaft was not visible.
MDE20888	Un-named mine. Adit and shaft on Martinhoe Common 1 1/2 miles nne of Parracombe village. Reported to be an iron mine. Date unknown (Cloughton).
MDE21769	Low irregular sub-circular mound c12m diameter which is possibly an eroded or excavated barrow (Nicholas Pearson Associates).
MDE21633	Vis=21/7/1999 (rchme) the remains of an earlier field system are spread out along the s-facing slopes from about ss67754693 to ss68074665. This system is defined mainly by low turf-covered stony banks, no more than 0.2m max height and spread to 2m to 2.5m wide. There are also a few lynchets at ss67784667, ss67854670 and ss67924666 (alongside a cairn). There appear to have been more lynchets spread over the slopes of this area but these have been too reduced by ploughing to be confirmed.
MDE21768	Low curving banks suggesting a partial circular or sub-circular feature c20m diameter which may be a large hut circle similar to those further east or an eroded ring cairn (Nicholas Pearson Associates).
MMO1813	A pair of well-defined curvilinear lynchets are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in fields to the north-west of Woody Bay Station. They are most likely to date to the medieval period.
MDE21767	Low eroded mound which may be a hut circle similar to those further east or a plough damaged barrow (Nicholas Pearson Associates).
MMO316 & MDE11179; MDE20551	A prehistoric settlement and field system with hut circles is visible on aerial photographs and at ground level as a series of earthworks on the south-east slopes of Martinhoe Common. The presence of the hut circles suggest a Bronze Age or later date. Within this area is hut circle MDE21631 and Cairns MDE11192 and MDE21637; Area of ridge and furrow enclosed to north and west by low bank running ss67764693 to ss67994651. At ss67914671 there is a low bank forming a circular feature that does not appear to have been ploughed over. Probably a tree ring enclosure. Doubtful in 1978 ap, good in 1946 ap (McDonnell).
MDE21135	Modern 'quarry' shown on OS 6" (1903) map.

Table Listing all of the H.E.R.'s plotted on map above (Source: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>)

Appendix 2
Additional Photographs from Walkover Survey



Figure 14: Building on north side of Cherryford across the ford; viewed from the south (no scale).



Figure 15: West end of main access track; viewed from the east (no scale).



Figure 16: Field boundary running north-west between western and middle northern fields; viewed from the south.



Figure 17: Middle of slope towards west corner of site; viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Figure 18: Back along access track from southern most extant of development; viewed from the south-west.



Figure 19: View towards log-store; viewed from the west (no scale).



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