CROFT FARM
WEST CHARLETON
SOUTH HAMS
DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160607

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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Croft Farm, West Charleton, South Hams, Devon
Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By J. Bampton
Report Version: Final
7th June 2016

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Paul Rogers

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Mr. Paul Rogers to undertake a series of evaluation trenches in the area of a proposed grain store at Croft Farm, West Charleton in the South Hams, Devon. The work was carried out as part of the application for the development, and targeted anomalies identified in a geophysical survey undertaken by Substrata in 2016.

The site is located within what is now a single large arable field located to east of Croft Farm, which is located on the south-east edge of the village of West Charleton. On historic maps this large field was formerly subdivided into four, although only one of these removed historic field boundaries falls within the proposal area. The southern part of the proposal site also formed part of a pick-your-own car park, etc. in the late 20th century.

The evaluation validated the geophysical survey results, equating archaeological and geological features to all of the targeted geophysical anomalies. The evaluation trenching has demonstrated most of the ditches and larger features survive, although in many cases have been severely truncated. In addition it is probable that areas devoid of geophysical anomalies do not contain significant archaeological features or deposits. The southern end of the site has been subject to disturbance associated with drainage and the pick-your-own site. Features on the site were all undated, although most were probably medieval or later in date as they fit in with the pattern of known historic field boundaries.

In addition the presence of colluvial deposits in the base of the dry valley was established which have the potential to seal archaeological deposits or features, however it is of note that the geophysical survey identified features that were sealed by this deposit within Trench 5, which suggests the depth of colluviums was not sufficient to obscure (further) potential features from being identified by the geophysical survey.

Truncation by ploughing appears most severe north of Trench 4, across the site, although the depth of the subsoil (a buried, earlier plough soil) indicates a substantial extent of plough damage across the entire site. Furthermore, the extent and depth of both plough soil and modern truncation/disturbance by either land drains and levelling in the southern end of the site, across the area once used as a car park and processing area for 'pick-your-own' strawberry farming, makes the survival of significant archaeological deposits below the depth of formation for the development unlikely.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location: Croft Farm
Parish: West Charleton
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX 75713 42415
SWARCH ref: WCC16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Paul Rogers (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a grain store. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2016) drawn up in accordance with guidance and a trench plan issued by Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

This report builds upon the work of a previous geophysical survey undertaken over the proposed development area in 2016 (Substrata: forthcoming).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the parish of West Charleton, *c.*2.5 km south-east of Kingsbridge; on the south-east edge of the village of West Charleton, near to Croft Farm and south of the A379 (see Figure 1). The site located within the trough of slight combe/valley, which rises steeply to the north and south and gently to the east; in a spur of hilly land between Bowcombe Creek and Frogmore Creek, which both feed into the Kingsbridge Estuary, at a height of *c.*30m AOD. The site is between 100m and 200m south-east of Croft Farm, immediately east of an un-named lane that runs south from the A379, past Croft Farm, towards Frogmore Creek.

The soils in this area are the well drained fine loamy reddish soils of the Milford Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the slate, siltstone and sandstone of the Meadfoot Group Formation (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

West Charleton is located within the hundred of Coleridge and deanery of Woodleigh (Lysons 1822). It is part of the wider parish of Charleton, which is divided in to East- and West- and includes the villages of Goveton, Lidstone and part of Frogmore. The Domesday manor of Charleton (*Cheletone*) was held by Heca before the conquest and in 1086 was held by Iudichael of Totnes. It had 48 occupants and was worth 100 Shillings before and after the conquest (Williams & Martin 2002). From the 17th century the manor of Charleton (centred on West Charleton) was held successively by the Seymour, Brecely and Bickley families (Lysons 1822).

The place-name West Charleton comes probably from a personal name, or maybe derived from Old English ‘ceorla’ meaning free of peasants and ‘tūn’ meaning settlement, as is identifiable in the derivation of similar place-names (Watts 2010). ‘Croft’, in Croft Farm simply denotes ‘farm land’, so Croft Farm means ‘farmland farm’.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The site is located within an area characterised as modern enclosures adapting post-medieval fields by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). Some of the enclosures immediately east of the site are described as 'barton fields', relatively large regular enclosures established between the 15th and 18th centuries with some curving boundaries that may follow earlier, medieval field systems (HLC).

The Devon Historic Environment Record indicates that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential with regard to prehistoric activity. The proposed development is within 250m of three prehistoric funerary monuments and within 500m of another. All of these monuments are designated heritage assets protected as Scheduled Monuments (ref: 1019778, 1019788, 1019789 and 1019790). Due to the proximity of the proposed development to known prehistoric funerary activity there is the potential for the application area to contain archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with this activity, especially as the proposed development involves a substantial amount of excavation to create a terrace for the new grain store. A full list and map of nearby heritage assets can be seen in Appendix 1.

In the field immediately north of the site, beyond the A379, a geophysical survey and evaluations by Oxford Archaeotechnics and Exeter Archaeology in 2000 clarified the potential for prehistoric funerary monuments and a possible prehistoric field system along with struck flint finds (Event EHNMR No. 1379327). A more recent Evaluation by SWARCH in the same field north of the site revealed a prehistoric field system and a round-house (SWARCH: forthcoming).

A recent geophysical survey that has informed the location of the evaluation trenches subject to this report was conducted by Substata and identified a number of potential cut and built/banked linear features including historic field boundaries and areas of probable geological variation (Substrata: forthcoming).

1.5 Methodology

An additional brief cartographic analysis follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2016) drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 18th and 25th of May 2016. Seven evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide and totalling 157m in length were laid out using a Topcon GRS-1 GPS and opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines. The evaluation was designed to investigate and validate the results of a previously conducted gradiometer survey (Substrata: forthcoming) and obtain information of any potential features within the site boundary.

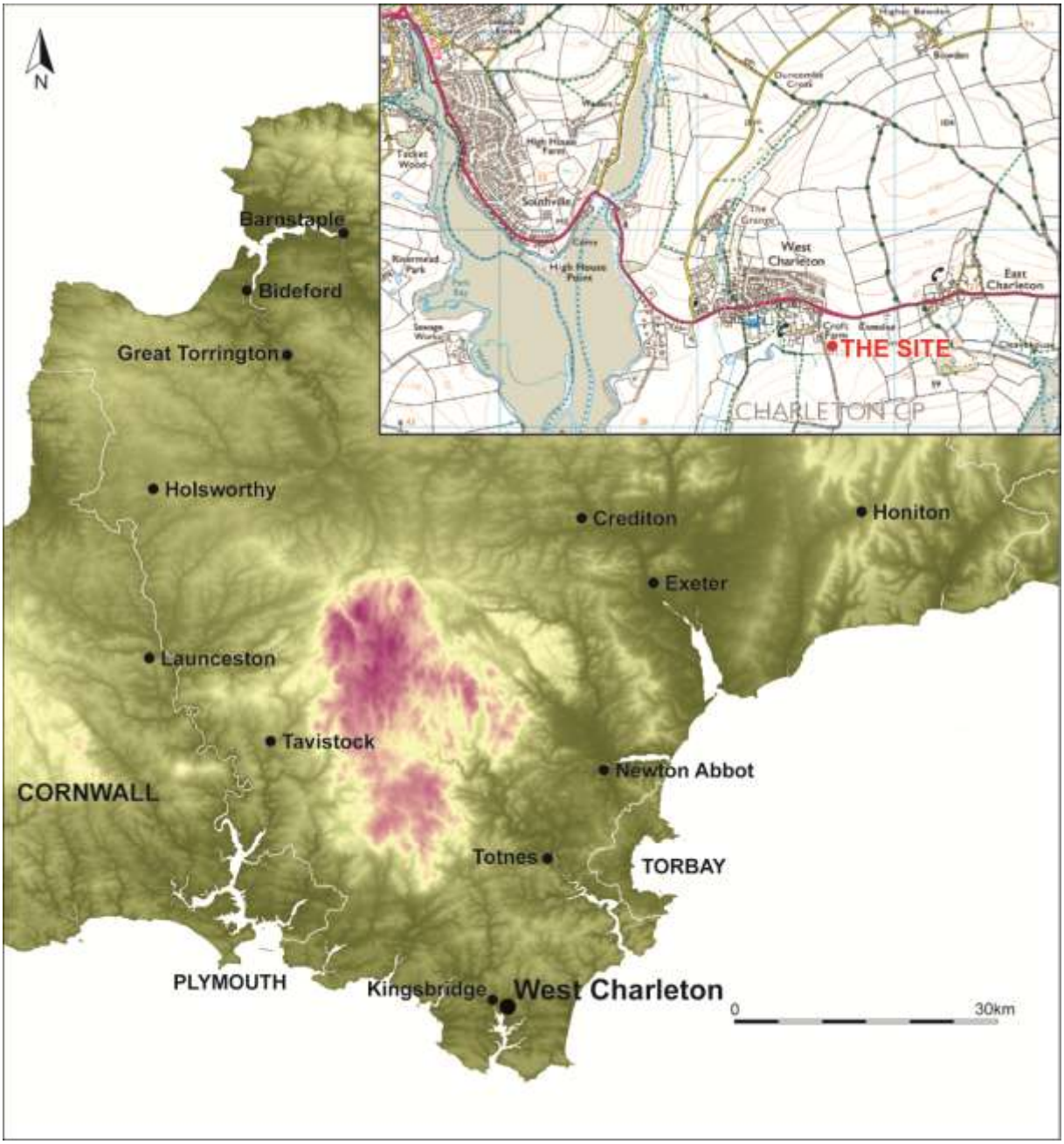

Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 RESULTS OF A BRIEF CARTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

2.1 SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP OF 1803

The earliest useful cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's Draft of 1803 (Figure 2) for Kingsbridge, which shows the surrounding landscape in some basic detail (Figure 2). It defines the field system including the site as a post-medieval rectified series of mostly straight sided rectangular and square fields, although some curving boundaries and long narrow descendants of medieval strip-fields can also be seen adjacent to the site (The Devon HLC refers to some of this area as 'barton fields'). The site is shown as predominantly existing within one field and encroaching into three others on its south and east sides. The main route-ways, including the A379 and settlements are defined here with Charletons' *Easttown* and *Westttown* described as such. Croft farm is labelled as *Croft*, adjacent to the site.

FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1803 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL) (THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.2 THE 1840 CHARLETON TITHE MAP

The first detailed cartographic source available to this study is the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). It shows a relative continuity with the OS draft map of 1803 and validates the unusual level of accuracy of the earlier source. The adapted medieval curving boundaries that influence the post-medieval field system can be seen more clearly in this source and may include the north-south boundary shown running across the site. Croft Farm is clearly shown to the west of the site in some detail. A possible change on the site is that the southern boundary, aligned east-west across the site, does seem to have shifted to now align with the southern boundary of the small enclosure to the west of the site, across the *private road* (plot no.108). On the 1803 mapping it appeared to align with the northern boundary of the small enclosure. However, the accuracy of the 1803 draft map, although good for, may still be questionable.

The accompanying tithe apportionment of 1841 (Table 1) shows us that the majority of the land in the area, including the site, was owned by Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring and indicates that it had been divided across various tenements and small holdings/parcels of farm land. The site is spread across plot numbers 142, 143, 146 and 946, which were part of three separate farms and tenanted by two individuals. Plots 142 and 143 were part of *Home Middle Donns and Creber Farm* and farmed by *John Elliot*. Plot 146 was part of *Pearces Tenement* and farmed by *William Palfrey*.

Plot 946 was part of *Hoppings and Tarrings Tenenment* and farmed by *William Palfrey*. The majority of the field names in the area are prosaic and indicative of geographical location, use or size. Those on site for instance are *Lower Stoil, Lower Netherway, Higher Nether Way* and *Lower Uptons*. There is, however, a *Great Burrow* field east of the site in the field that contains an HER record (MDV36662) for a prehistoric barrow. The majority of the fields are used for arable cultivation.

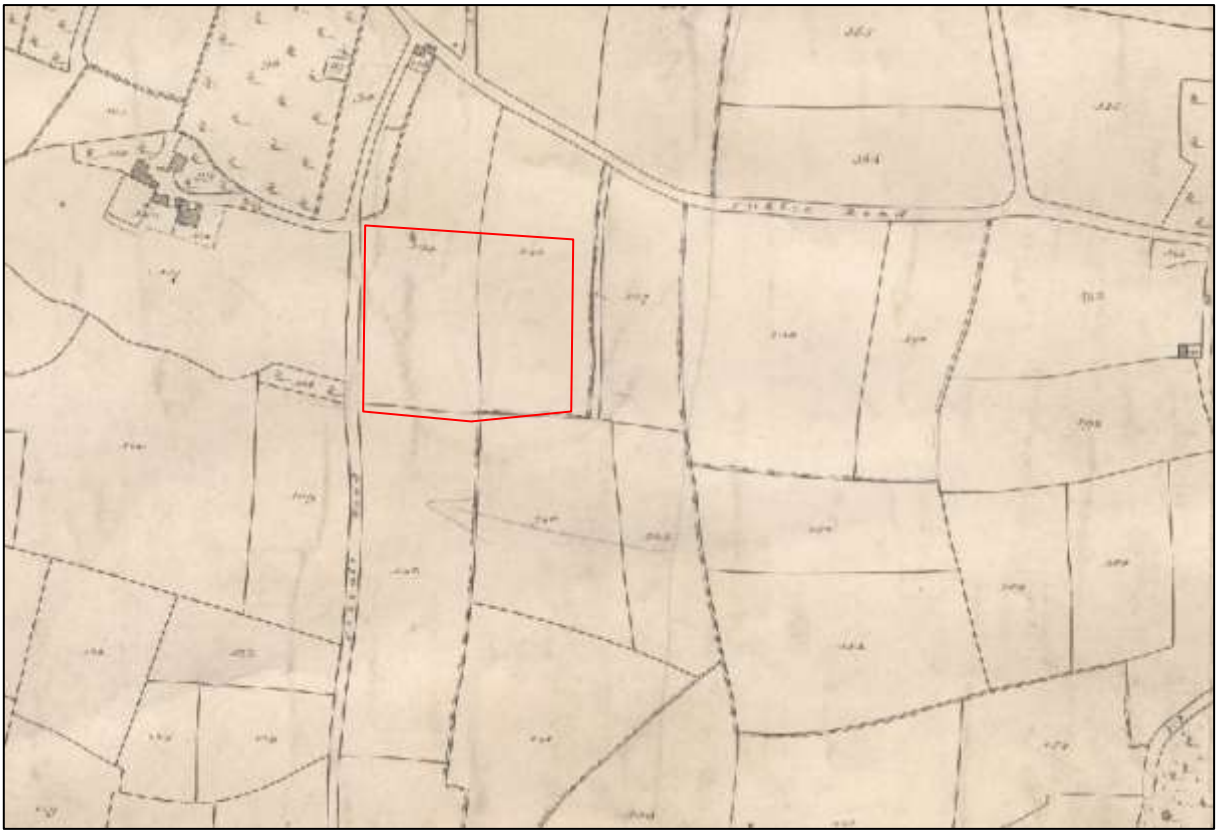

FIGURE 3: EXTRACTS FROM THE 1840 CHARLETON TITHE MAP (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
Croft Farm				
107	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	Fabyn Dimond	House Park	Meadow
108			Banks Orchard	Orchard
109			Stowell	Arable
110			Moor	Pasture
949		-	-	Private road
Winchelseas Farm				
140	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	John Elliot	Copper Stone	Arable
Hoppings and Tarrings Tenement				
141	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	William Palfrey	Higher Uptons	Arable
147			Hoppings Field	Arable
149			Inner Hoppings	Arable
946			Lower Uptons	Arable
Home Middle Donns and Creber Farm				
142	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	John Elliot	Lower Stoil	Arable
143			Lower Nethwerway	Pasture
144			-	-
Pearces Tenement				
145	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	James Lakey	House & Garden	Garden
146			Higher Netherway	Arable
Parses & Lozers Farm				
148	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	Henry King	Great Burrow	Arable

Stonings Farm				
150	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	Sarah Holmer	Lower Stone Park	Arable

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 CHARLETON TITHE APPORTIONMENT.
* FIELDS RELATING TO THE SITE AREA HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED.

2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST AND 2ND EDITION MAPS OF 1885 AND 1907

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 4 and 5) depict a landscape similar in outline to the Tithe map. Some boundaries have been removed, such as the north-south boundary immediately east of the site, others appear to have been rectified. Generally there has been very little change to the settlement and route-ways. A tree line associated with the east-west boundary across the southern end of the site is apparent.

FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION 6" MAP, SURVEYED 1884, PUBLISHED 1885 (DEVONSHIRE SHEET CXXXVI.NE) (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION 6" MAP, SURVEYED 1905, PUBLISHED 1907 (DEVONSHIRE SHEET CXXXVI.NE, (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.4 SUBSEQUENT CHANGES AND SOURCES

Very little change occurred to the site specifically across the first half of the 20th century. Between 1963 and 1984-6 the field boundaries that cross the east and south of the site were removed and a trackway and parking/yard area were instated along the west boundary and in the south-west corner. The settlement of West Charleton has grown eastwards to Lyte Lane, north of the site. LiDAR imagery (Figure 6) indicates the level of ploughing that has occurred on site and slopes. Unfortunately the LiDAR imagery available to this report was not comprehensive and the presence of barrows in the area cannot be clearly established.

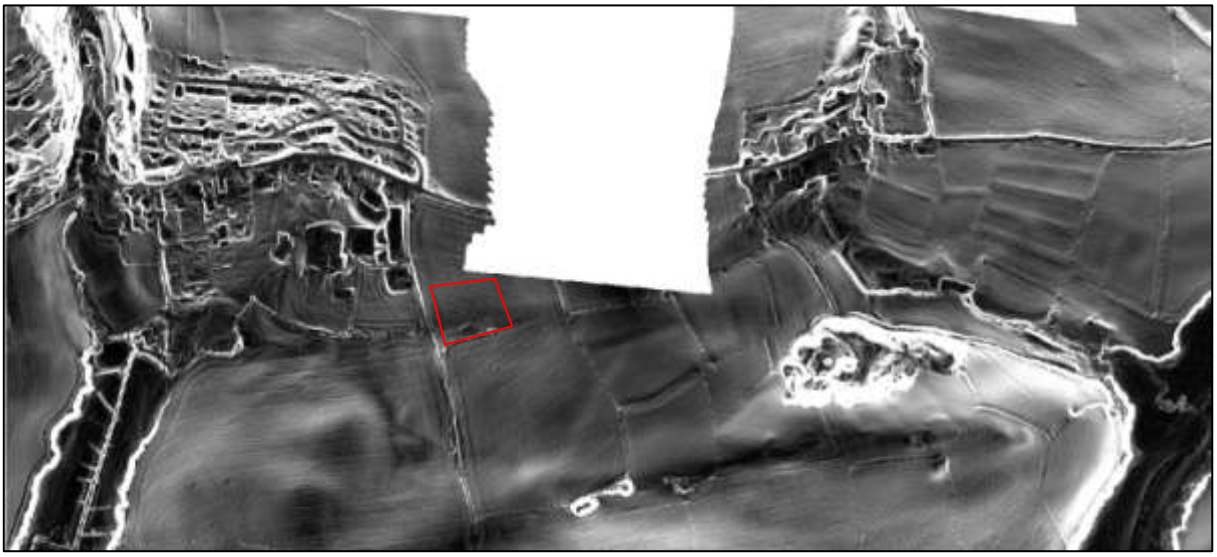

FIGURE 6: DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA; THE SITE IS INDICATED. THIS IS A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE (TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE) OF TELLUS LIDAR SURVEY DATA [CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)]; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation was to investigate geophysical anomalies identified in an earlier gradiometer survey (Substrata: forthcoming) and inform on the archaeological potential and or condition of the site. Geophysical anomalies associated with known historic field boundaries were not necessarily targeted or prioritised by the evaluation.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 18th and 25th of May 2016. Seven evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide and totalling 157m in length (3×30m, 2×11m, 1×25m and 1×20m) were laid out using a Topcon GRS-1 GPS and opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. These trenches targeted geophysical anomalies (Figure 7). Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and appropriate CIFA guidelines.

A total of eleven archaeological features were identified and a number of natural and geological features and deposits also. The archaeological features included nine ditches, a possible stakehole and a pit. The natural and geological features included variation in geology, colluvial deposits and root disturbances. A large amount of modern disturbance had also taken place across the southern end of the site, which included a removed gravel parking area and several phases of modern land drains.

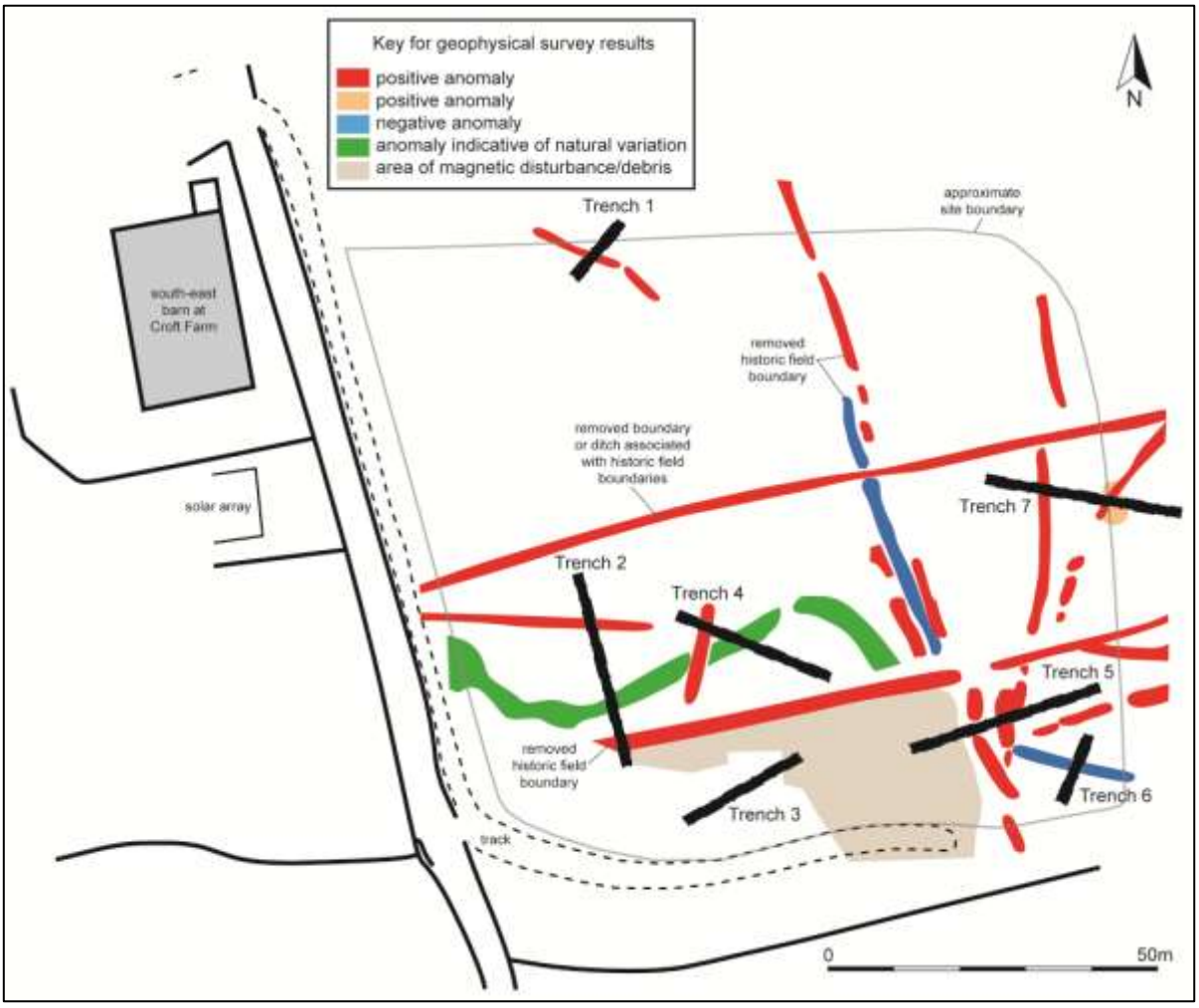

FIGURE 7: TRENCH LOCATIONS OVER GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES.

What follows is a full trench-by-trench account of the results of the evaluation. Figures 19 and 20 showing the whole site plan, showing the excavated features in relation to the geophysical survey results. A complete set of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.2 Site Inspection

The site was under a wheat crop, roughly between knee and hip in length. The site located within the trough of slight combe/valley, which rises steeply to the north and south and gently to the east; at a height of *c.*30m AOD. The site is located in a field which could be accessed through two points in the western boundary, one in the north-west corner of the site, the other in the south-west corner of the site, joined by a track. The south-west corner of the site was defined by a copse of trees along its southern boundary and the ground had been used to keep machinery and waste. In living memory a 'pick-your-own' car park and processing area was located across the south-west corner of the site.

3.3 Deposit Model

The upper-most part of the site, Trench 1, had the most shallow soil deposits; *c.*0.40m of topsoil and a plough horizon with the natural which was a relatively rocky, weathered shillet. Typically the Topsoil across the site was 0.34m thick. The make-up of soil deposits becomes deeper towards the lowest point of the site, the south-end of Trench 2; being *c.*0.70m deep in Trench 7 and *c.*0.80m deep in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 and the north end of Trench 2, and *c.*1.50m deep at the south end of Trench 2. Across Trenches 2-7 a subsoil that represents a buried plough soil occurred and was generally between *c.*0.15-0.35m thick and occasionally deeper. The deepest Trenches, 2-6, contained a colluvium of a firm yellow clay, *c.*0.15-0.50m thick that was deepest in the trough of the dry valley and the natural holloways that contribute to it, in Trenches 2 and 4. A more silty colluvium may fill a feature at the east end of Trench 7 (recorded below as Ditch [713]), which may represent a natural hollow in a step on the slope that would follow a natural slope in the valley. The south and south-west of the site has seen some truncation and disturbance by the insertion of drainage and a gravel car park in the area investigated by Trenches 2 and 3, immediately beneath the existing topsoil. The soil in the area above and below this removed car park is generally more dirty than the surrounding soils. In summary the soil depths in the north-west of the site are *c.*0.40m; in the north-east of the site *c.*0.40-0.70m in the south-west of the site *c.*0.80-1.50m; and *c.*0.55-0.80m across the rest of the site.

3.4 Trench 1

Trench 1: 1.50×11m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(100)	0.34m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.
(104)	0.34-0.41m	Subsoil: Mottled light yellow-brown, friable clay and shillet with silt. Plough horizon with the natural.
(101)	Below a depth of 0.41m	Natural: Light white-yellow brown, compact clay and weathered shillet rock. Cut by plough scars.

Table 2: Trench 1 details and stratigraphic summary.

Trench 1 was located to target a positive anomaly, a possible cut feature, in the north-west corner of the proposed development area. Ditch [103] was cut into the natural and equates to the geophysical anomaly. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Ditch [103] (Figures 8 and 10) was located at the south-west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-west by south-east, was 1.05m wide and 0.14m deep with a steep south-west slope and moderate north-west slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (104) a mottled light yellow-brown, friable clay-silt and light brown-yellow, friable clay-shillet fragments (disturbed natural) with scaley grit on its horizon with very occasional charcoal flecks and moderate sub-angular stone (<10cm dia.). It contained no finds. Topsoil (100) contained ×1 sherd (9g) of 19th-20th industrial ware and ×1 fragment (5g) of anthracite (coal).

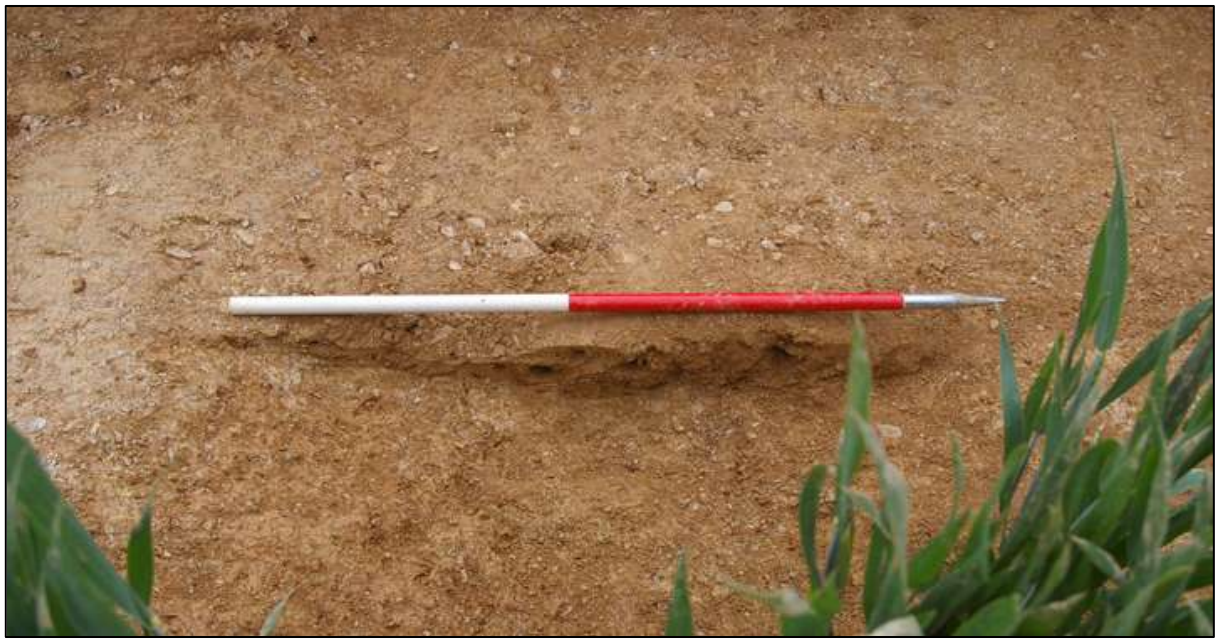

FIGURE 8: DITCH [102]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

3.5 TRENCH 2

Trench 2: 1.50×30m, aligned NNW-SSE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(200)	0.34m	Topsoil: As (100).
(201)	0.34- between 0.72 and 0.78m	Subsoil: Mid yellow red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional-moderate inclusions. Relatively dirty; includes gravel from a relict parking area in the horizon with the topsoil. Older plough soil.
(208)	0.78-1.02m	Lower Subsoil: As (201) but much cleaner with less grit and stones.
(202)	0.94-1.14m	Stony Layer: Mid-light yellow-brown, firm silt clay with frequent medium-large sub-angular stones (*c.*12×20×27cm across). (208) provides a matrix for these stones.
(203)	1.02-1.48m	Colluvium: Light yellow-brown, firm silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and medium sub-angular stones.
(204)	Below a depth of 0.71-1.48m	Natural: Light yellow compact clay-shillet at the north end and Light yellow-white firm gritty clay with iron panning at the south end.

TABLE 3: TRENCH 2 DETAILS AND STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Trench 2 was located to target two positive anomalies, possible cut features, and a probably geological anomaly in the south-west corner of the proposed development area. Ditch [205] was cut into the natural and equates to a geophysical anomaly in the northern half of the trench. The geophysical anomalies in the southern half of the trench equate to geological variation and possibly a removed field boundary that only survived in the upper stratigraphic layers Root disturbance had occurred across the northern end of the trench, of which Feature [209] was the most substantial. 19th-20th century CBM was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [205] (Figures 9 and 11) was located *c.*12m from the north end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned east-west, was 1.74m wide and 0.60m deep with steep sides and a flat to gentle concave base. It contained two fills: lower fill (206), a light mottled brown-yellow, soft silt-clay with frequent shillet grit and occasional small stones and charcoal flecks; and upper fill (207) a mid-light red-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill (207) contained ×2 fragments (29g) of natural occurring stone with a possible iron accretion. A corroded iron nail was recovered from the very top of the feature, in the horizon with Subsoil (201).

Natural Feature [209] was aligned approximately east-north-east by west-south-west, was 0.68m wide and <0.18m deep with irregular sides and base. Its shape on the west side of the trench and linear nature may suggest it is actually the remains of a ephemeral boundary subsequently truncated by ploughing and roots. It contained a single fill: (210), a light brown-yellow, friable clay-silt redeposited natural. Layers (202), (203) and (208) equate to geological variation in the trough of the valley, which forms the south end of the site. The approximate northern extent of the stony layer (202) seems to denote the edge of the positive anomaly at the southern end of the trench, which equates to a removed historic field boundary. It may be this extent of stony material that is indicated by the geophysical survey and not the removed boundary, which has possibly been fully truncated by 20th century disturbance in this part of the site. Topsoil (100) contained ×2 fragments (9g) of CBM (brick/tile); and Subsoil (201) ×1 corroded Iron nail (21g).

FIGURE 9: DITCH [205]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

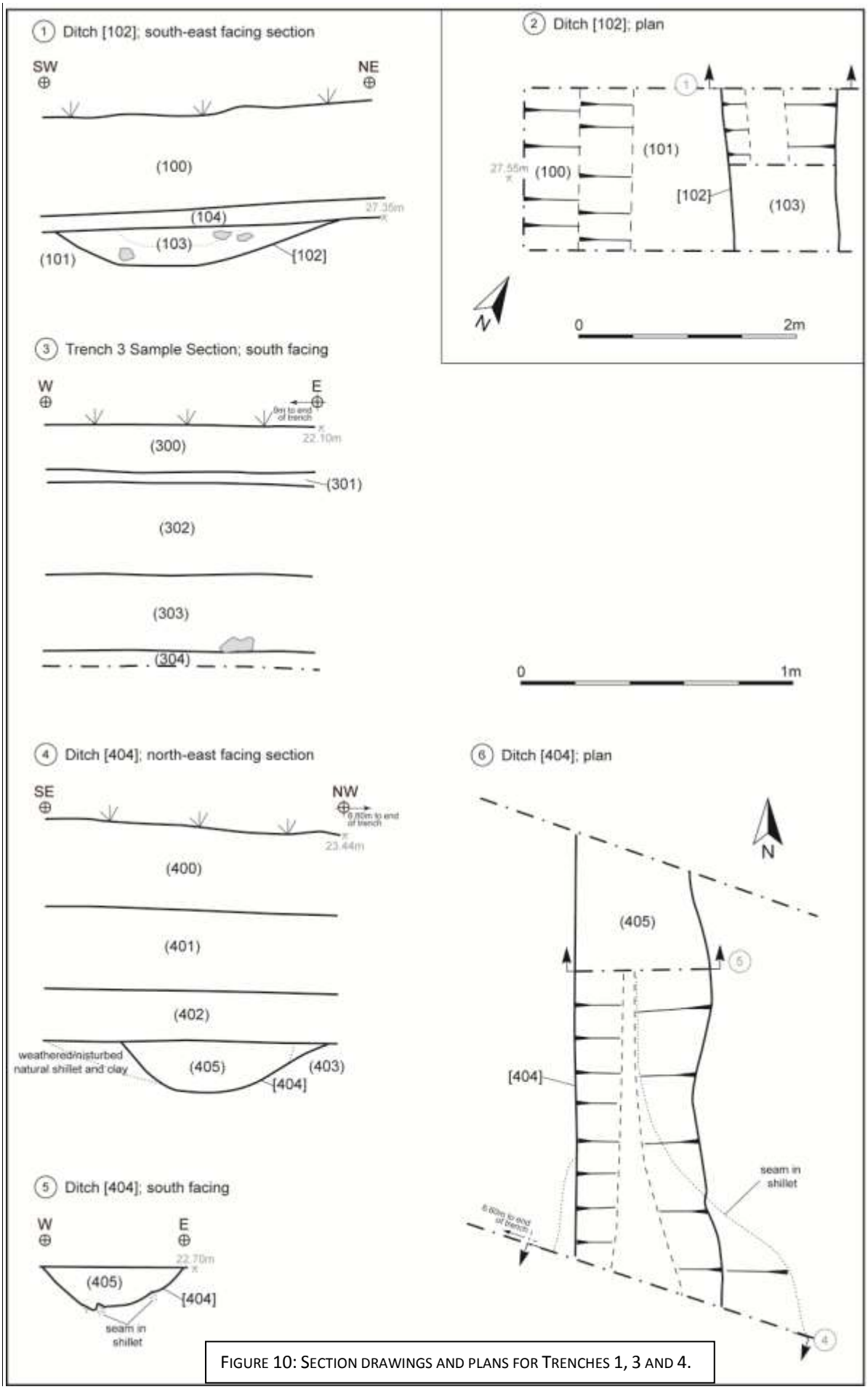

FIGURE 10: SECTION DRAWINGS AND PLANS FOR TRENCHES 1, 3 AND 4.

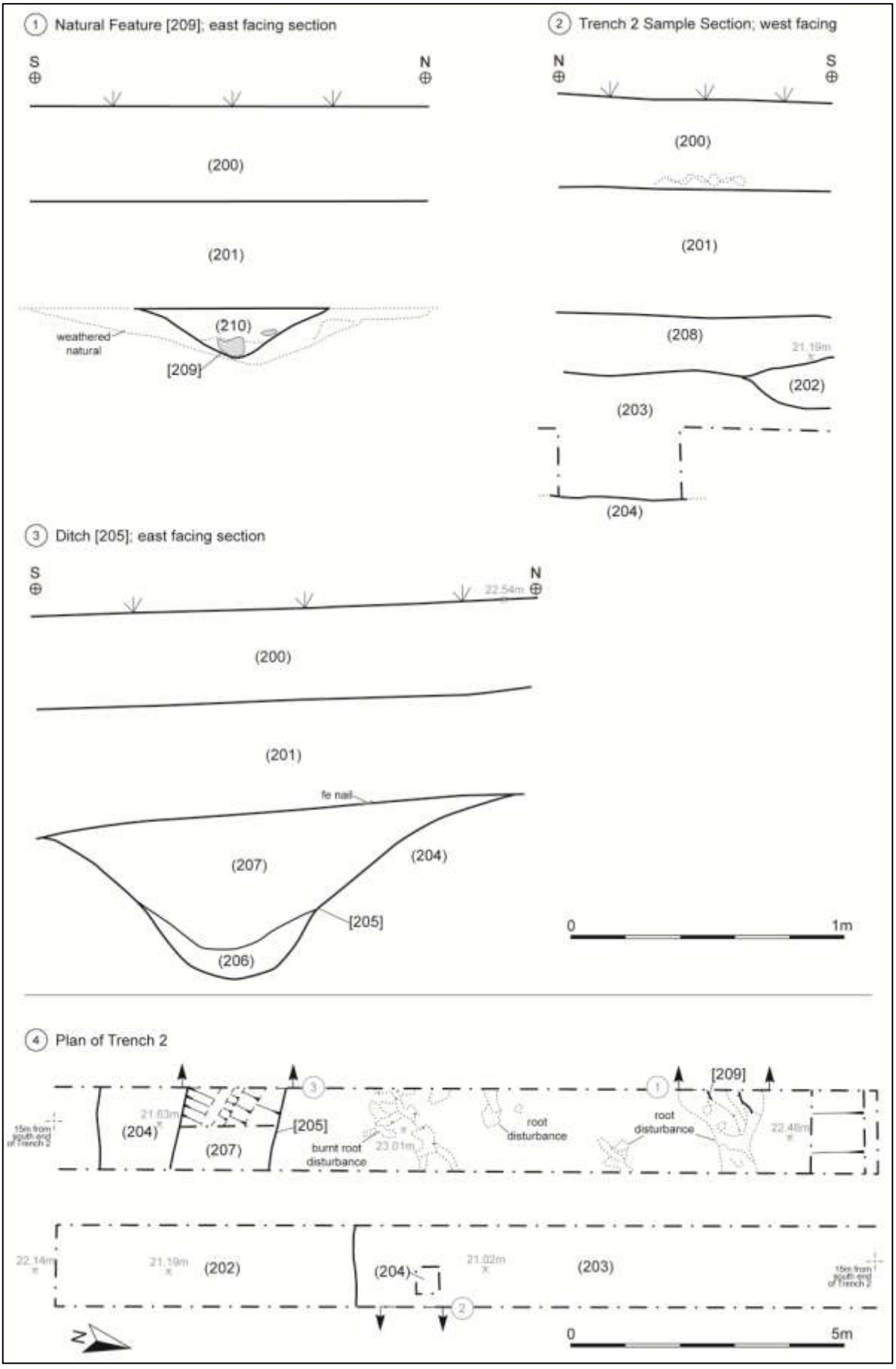

FIGURE 11: SECTION DRAWINGS AND PLAN FOR TRENCH 2.

3.6 TRENCH 3

Trench 1: 1.50×20m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy (Figure 10)		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(300)	0.18m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt.
(301)	0.18-0.22m	Buried gravel parking area: Dark black-grey, friable clay-silt and gravel with turned crop inclusions.
(302)	0.22-0.56m	Subsoil: Mid red-yellow brown, friable clay-silt with frequent inclusions. Rather dirty.
(303)	0.56-0.83m	Colluvium: Mid yellow-brown, firm silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks and moderate large stones at the east end of the trench.
(304)	Below a depth of 0.83m	Natural: Light yellow, firm clay with occasional medium-large stone inclusions, including quartz.

TABLE 4: TRENCH 3 DETAILS AND STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Trench 3 was located to target an unsurveyed area and area of magnetic disturbance at the south end of the proposed development area. Colluvium that equates to the probable geological geophysical anomaly was present in this trench and a layer of material between the topsoil and subsoil that equates to a removed 20th century gravel parking area. In this instance, no archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench. The colluvium in Trench 3 contained possible struck flints.

3.7 TRENCH 4

Trench 4: 1.50×25m, aligned north-west by south-east		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(400)	0.32m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional modern debris including plastic.
(401)	0.32-0.61m	Subsoil: Mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and shillet fragments and charcoal flecks.
(402)	0.61-0.80m	Lower Subsoil: Mid red-yellow brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and shillet fragments and charcoal flecks.
(406)	0.75-1.23m	Colluvium: Light brown-yellow, firm silt-clay with moderate shillet fragments. Occurs in the middle to eastern part of the trench.
(403)	Below a depth of 0.80-1.23m	Natural: Light brown-yellow, compact shillet and clay becoming more rocky to its western end.

TABLE 5: TRENCH 4 DETAILS AND STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Trench 4 was located to target a positive anomaly, a possible cut feature, and a probable geological feature in the middle of the proposed development area. Ditch [404] was cut into the natural and equates to a geophysical anomaly. A colluvial deposit accounts for the probably geological geophysical anomaly within the trench. 19th-20th century CBM and a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [404] (Figures 10 and 12) was located at the south-west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-south, was 0.62m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate-steep sides and a flattish-slight concave base. It contained a single fill: (405) a mottled light brown-yellow, soft-friable silt-clay. It

contained no finds. Topsoil (400) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of medieval pottery and ×1 fragment (619g) of mortared ceramic sewer pipe. Colluvium (402) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of medieval pottery, ×1 fragment (2g) of shell and ×1 fragment (11g) of possible struck flint.

FIGURE 12: DITCH [404]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).

3.8 TRENCH 5

Trench 5: 1.50×30m, aligned ENE-WSW		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(500)	0.30m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate charcoal flecks.
(501)	0.30-0.58m	Subsoil: Mid yellow-brown, friable-firm clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stones and moderate charcoal flecks.
(502)	0.58-0.80m	Colluvium: Light-mid red-brown yellow, soft silt-clay with moderate medium-large sub-angular stones including quartz.
(503)	Below a depth of 0.80m	Natural: Light yellow, firm shillet and clay.

TABLE 6: TRENCH 5 DETAILS AND STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Trench 5 was located to target two or three positive anomalies, possible cut features, and areas either side of the anomalies in the south-east corner of the proposed development area. Ditch [506] was cut into the natural and equates to a geophysical anomaly. Pit [504] was located in the approximate location of another geophysical anomaly that may be associated with a removed historic field boundary. Modern land drains and disturbances at the west end of the trench may obscure or truncate a removed historic field boundary.

Pit [504] (Figures 13 and 15) was located near the middle of the trench. It was oval in plan and cut Colluvium (502). It was 0.74m wide and 0.46m deep with very steep-near vertical sides with a concave break of slope and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (505) a mid red-brown and occasional yellow mottling, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones. It contained no finds. Ditch [506] (Figures 14 and 15) was located at east of Pit [504], near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep with very steep sides with a concave break of slope and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (505) a mid brown-yellow, friable clay-silt with moderate redeposited natural and charcoal flecks and frequent small-medium sub-angular stones. Fill (505) was overlain by Colluvium (502). It contained no finds. Ditch [506] probably equates to Ditch [703] in Trench 7. A definably stony patch within the top of the natural between the two features in Trench 5 may equate to a continuation of the linear and amorphous geophysical anomalies within the eastern half of Trench 7. Subsoil (501) contained ×1 fragment (25g) of animal bone (sheep).

FIGURE 13: PIT [504]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M SCALE).

FIGURE 14: DITCH [506]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).

3.9 TRENCH 6

Trench 6: 1.50×11m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy (Figure 15)		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(600)	0.38m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate charcoal flecks.
(601)	0.38-0.64m	Subsoil: Mid yellow-brown, friable-firm clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stones and moderate charcoal flecks.
(602)	0.64m-0.79m	Colluvium: Light brown-yellow, firm silt-clay with occasional small quartz stones and charcoal flecks.
(603)	Below a depth of 0.79m	Natural: Light yellow, compact grityy clay with occasional shillet fragments and quartz stones

TABLE 7: TRENCH 6 DETAILS AND STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Trench 6 was located to target a negative anomaly, a possible bank/built feature in the south-east corner of the proposed development area. The cut of at least one modern land drain that equates to those in the western end of Trench 5 was identified and equates to the geophysical anomaly. In this instance, no archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

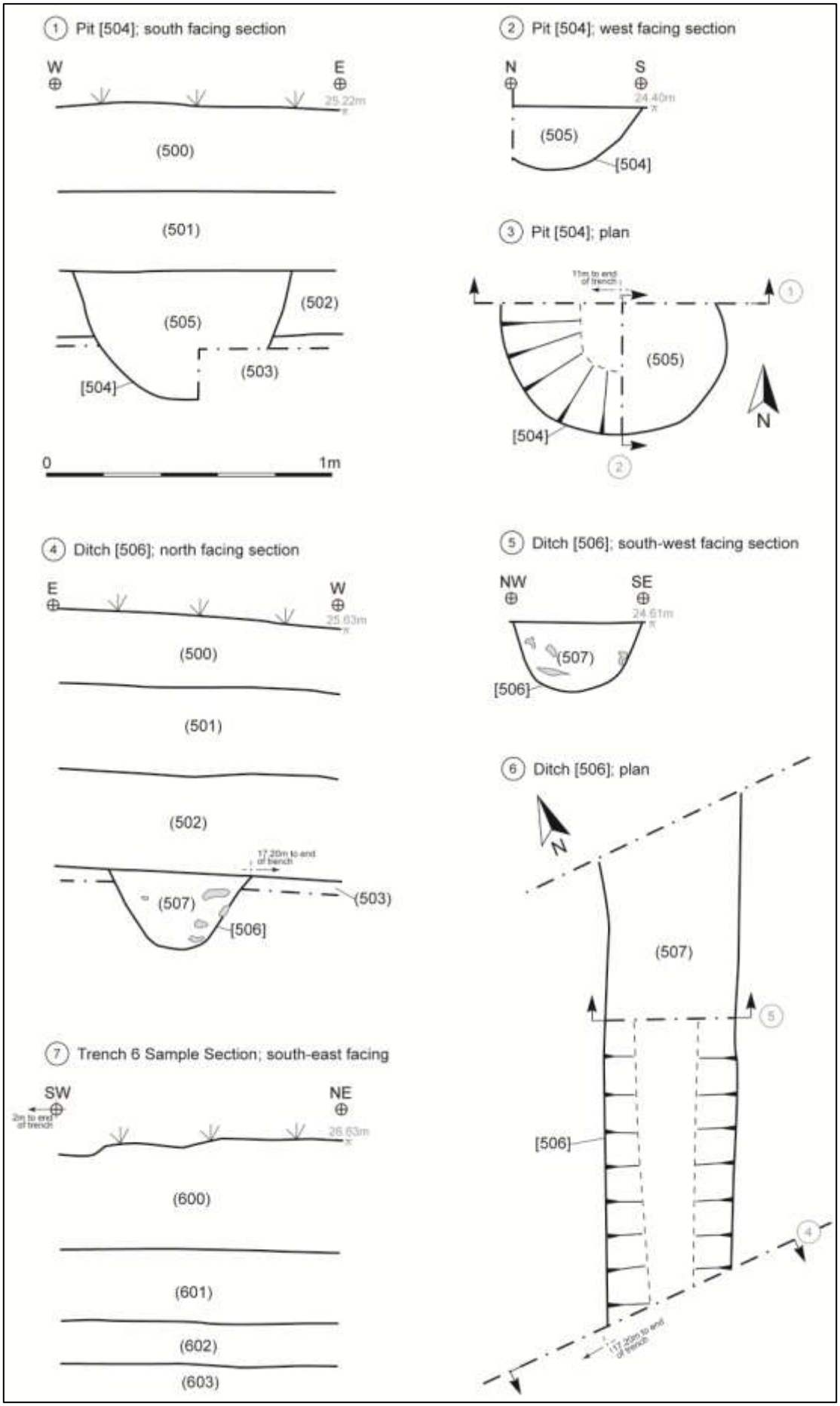

FIGURE 15: SECTION DRAWINGS AND PLANS FOR TRENCHES 5 AND 6.

3.10 TRENCH 7

Trench 7: 1.50×30m, aligned WNW-ESE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(700)	0.34m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.
(701)	0.34-0.70m	Subsoil: Mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and shillet fragments and charcoal flecks.
(702)	Below a depth of 0.70m	Natural: Light Brown-yellow, compact shillet-clay.

TABLE 8: TRENCH 1 DETAILS AND STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Trench 7 was located to target two positive anomalies, possible cut features, and an amorphous positive anomaly in the north-east of the proposed development area. Ditches [703] and [706] was equates to the western geophysical anomaly. Ditches [709], [711] and [713] and Spread (715) equate to the other geophysical anomalies. A possible stakehole, [716] and root marks are also located at the western end of the trench.

Ditch [703] (Figures 16 and 18) was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-south, was 1.05+m wide and 0.34m deep with moderately steep sides with a concave break of slope and a gentle concave base. It contained a two fills: lower fill (704) a light yellow-brown, soft silt-clay; and upper fill (705) a mid-light yellow-brown, friable-soft silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate-frequent scaly pea-grit. It contained no finds. Fill (705) was cut by Ditch [706]. Ditch [706] (Figures 16 and 18) was a linear ditch aligned north-south, was 1.20m wide and 0.33m deep with moderately steep sides with a concave break of slope and a gentle concave base. It contained a two fills: lower fill (707) a light yellow-brown, soft silt-clay; and upper fill (708) a mid-light yellow-brown, friable-soft silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. Stakehole [716] (Figure 18) was located immediately west of Ditch [703]. It was an oval stakehole as 0.13m wide and 0.04m deep with steep sides and a pointed base. It contained a single fill: (717) a light yellow-grey, friable clay-silt. It contained no finds. Stakehole [716] was in an area of rooty pock marks and may equate to root disturbance.

Ditch [709] (Figures 17 and 18) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned NNE-SSW, was 1.21m wide and 0.21m deep with gentle sides and an flattish base. It contained a single fill: (710) a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent pea-grit. It contained no finds and on its eastern side, Ditch [709] cut Spread (715), a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m deep. Ditch [711] (Figures 17 and 18) was located immediately east of Spread (715) and may have cut it, although relationships at this depth have been truncated by ploughing. It was a linear ditch aligned approximately north-south, was *c.*1.50m wide and 0.24m deep with gentle sides and a flat stony base. It contained a single fill: (712) a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent medium-large sub angular stones. It contained no finds. Ditch [711] cut Fill (714), a light-mid yellow-brown, soft-firm silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate medium to large sub-angular stones, which filled Ditch [713]. Ditch [713] (Figures 17 and 18) was a linear ditch aligned approximately north-south, was 1.60+m wide and 0.20m deep with gentle sides and a gentle concave base. It contained no finds. Its fill, (714), was particularly clean and silty and may form a natural colluvium within a hollow, which with the stony material at the base of the adjacent features may equate to the amorphous geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench as opposed to a linear feature.

FIGURE 16: DITCHES [703] AND [706]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

FIGURE 17: DITCHES [709], [711] AND [713]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

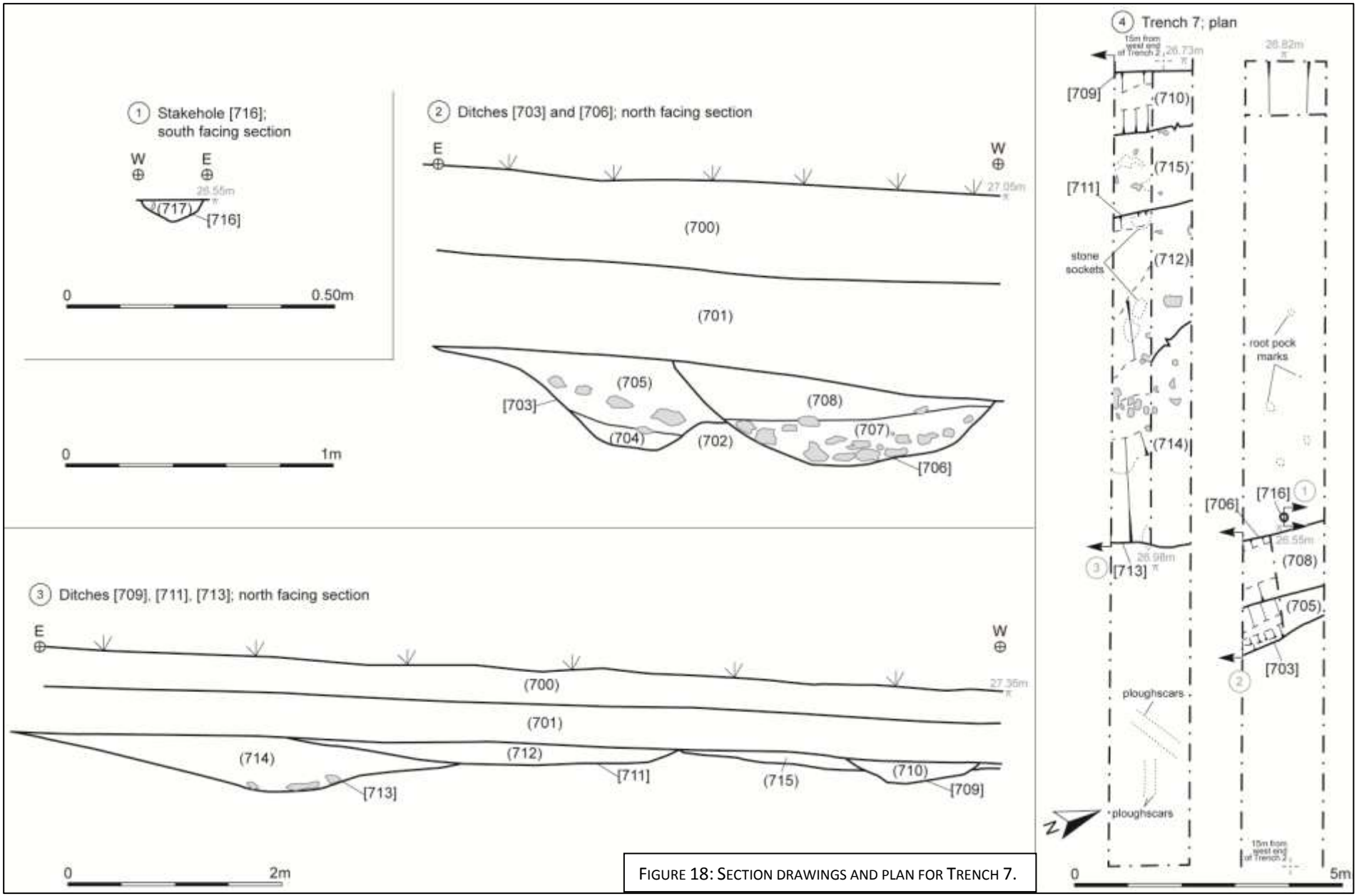

FIGURE 18: SECTION DRAWINGS AND PLAN FOR TRENCH 7.

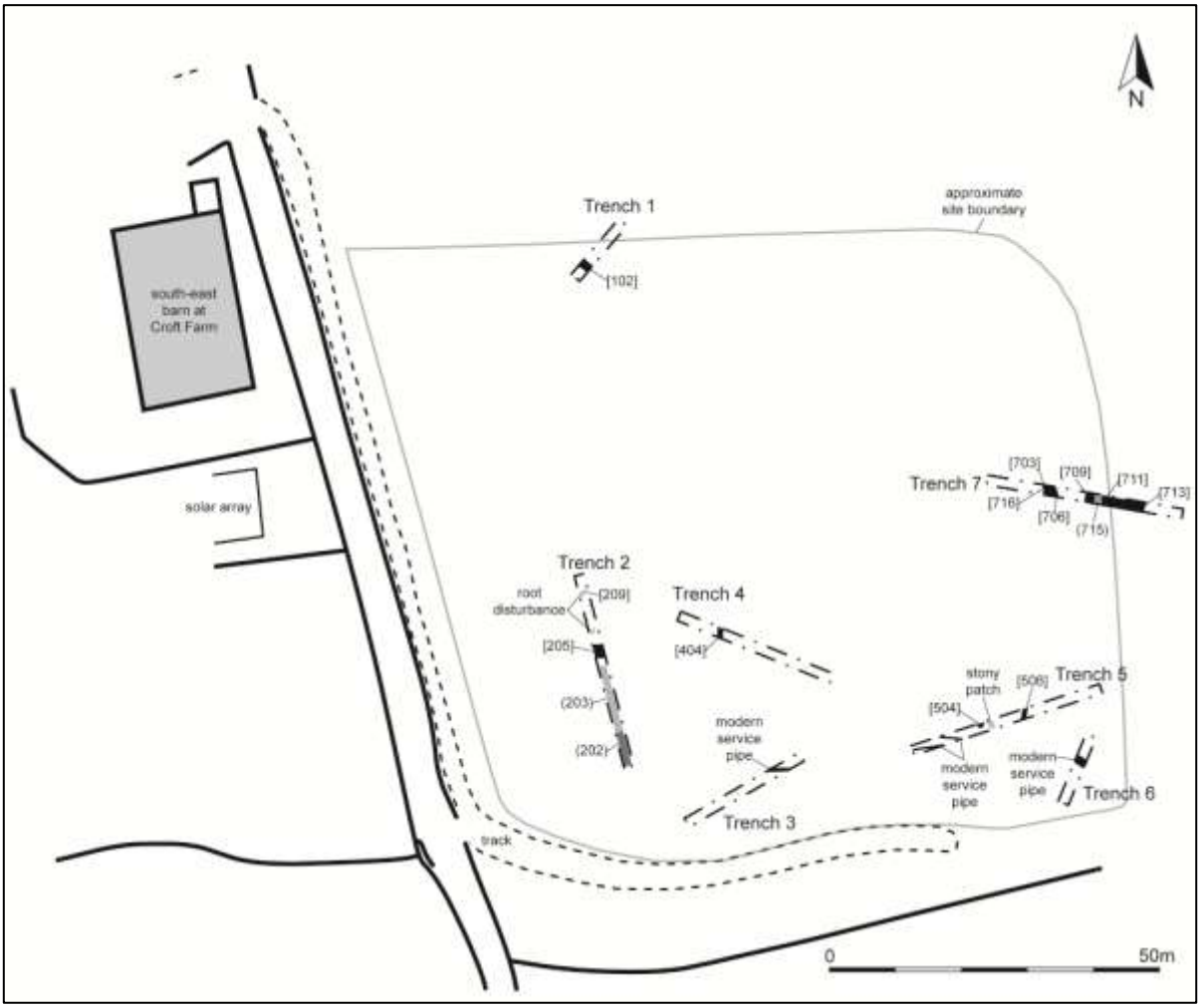

FIGURE 19: SITE PLAN, POST-EXCAVATION.

3.11 FINDS

There were very few finds encountered across the site, although modern debris was noticeable in the south-west corner of the site. All of the finds recovered from the site were as follows:

Topsoil (100) contained ×1 sherd (9g) of 19th-20th industrial ware and ×1 fragment (5g) of anthracite (coal). Topsoil (100) contained ×2 fragments (9g) of CBM (brick/tile). Subsoil (201) ×1 corroded Iron nail (21g). Fill (207) of Ditch [205] contained ×2 fragments (29g) of natural occurring stone with a possible iron accretion. Colluvium (303) contained ×4 fragments (117g) of flint. Topsoil (400) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of medieval pottery and ×1 fragment (619g) of mortared ceramic sewer pipe. Colluvium (402) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of medieval pottery, ×1 fragment (2g) of shell and ×1 fragment (11g) of possible struck flint. Subsoil (501) contained ×1 fragment (25g) of animal bone (sheep).

The as well as the depth of both the existing and buried plough soils, topsoil and subsoil respectively: the presence of possible struck flint and medieval pottery within the colluviums indicates the increased depth of the soils across the lower end of the site over centuries of ploughing and soil creep.

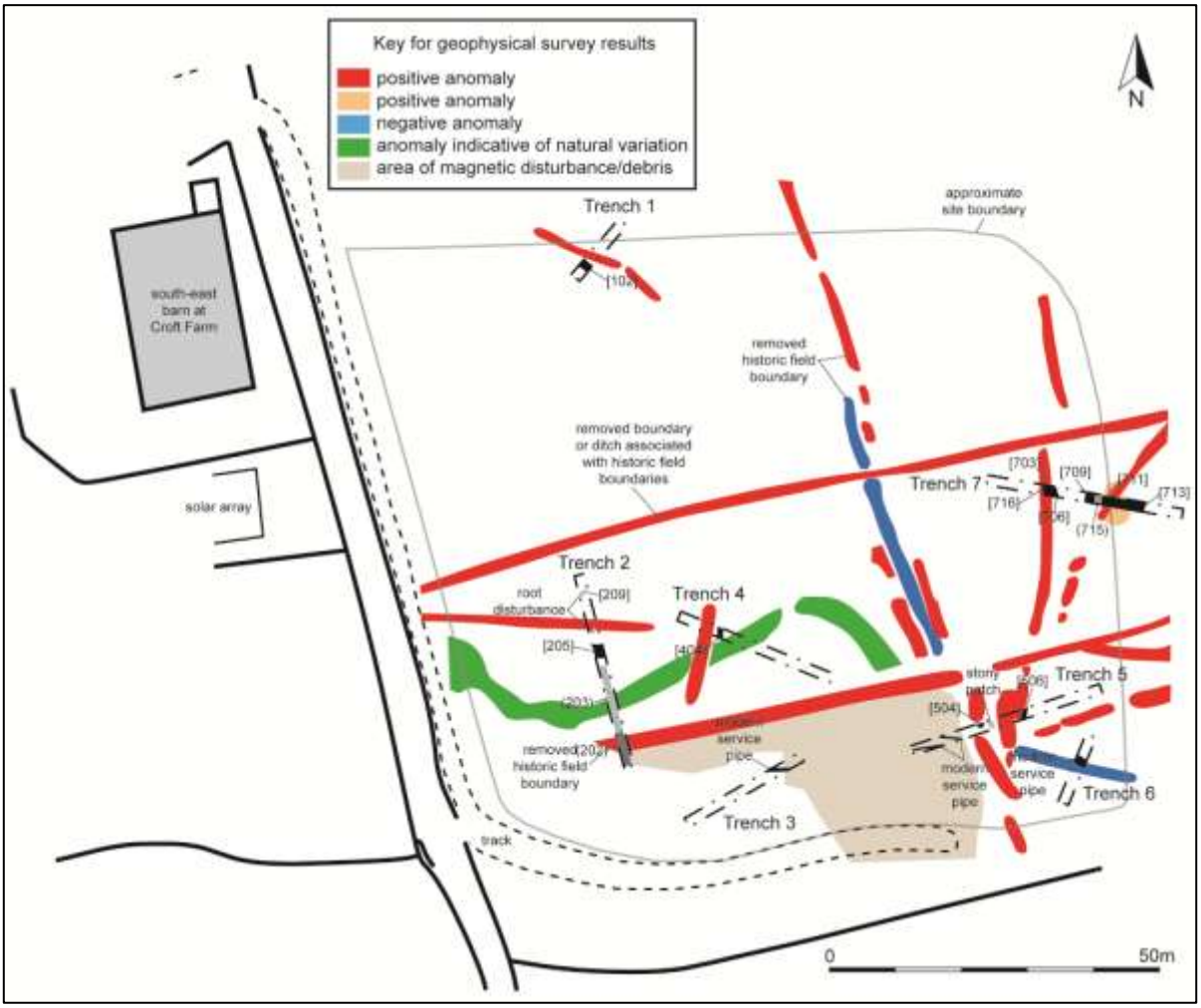

FIGURE 20: SITE PLAN, POST-EXCAVATION, OVERLAYING GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

The results of the trench evaluation fully validate the results of the geophysical survey, and the majority of the geophysical anomalies were clearly identified in the trenches (Figure 20).

In addition the presence of colluvial deposits in the base of the dry valley was established which may seal some archaeological deposits. It should be noted however, that the geophysical survey identified features that were sealed by this deposit within Trench 5, which indicates the depth was not sufficient to obscure potential features from being identified by the geophysical survey.

The alignment of ditch features not associated with the extant or removed field boundaries are generally of a perpendicular or parallel alignment and have a similar although weathered/truncated morphology and character and thus are probably of the same field system. Although this field system was undated, the scraps of medieval pottery recovered from Trench 4 were located in the vicinity of Ditch [404] and may be associated with it. It is also possible that Ditch [205], which appears to terminate before reaching Trench 4, and may be identifiable on the geophysical survey results, would meet the removed historic field boundary at its western end and may be an immediate predecessor of the same general field system, which can be seen with curving field boundaries in the 'Barton' fields to the east of the site. This may imply a medieval date. The location of the pit in Trench 5 may associate it by proximity to the removed historic field boundary, which may have had its origins in the late medieval period and could have been associated with the HLC's 'barton fields' to the east of the site.

The possible linear features at the eastern end of Trench 7 represent a possible natural depression in the geology filled with a colluvium-type subsoil different to that at the base of the valley and a series of severely truncated linear anomalies with a spread of stony-possibly bank material. These may represent a second earlier phase of field system or divisions within the already mention probable earlier field system, of a medieval or earlier date. The relationship between the features identified in Trenches 5 and 7 are not wholly clear, although the geophysical anomalies are accounted for by their presence. It is possible that stony material in either trench represents the spread of removed boundaries, now severely truncated by ploughing.

Truncation by ploughing appears most severe north of Trench 4, across the site, although the depth of the subsoil (a buried, earlier plough soil) indicates a substantial extent of plough damage across the entire site. Furthermore, the extent and depth of both plough soil and modern truncation/disturbance by either land drains and levelling in the southern end of the site, across the area once used as a car park and processing area for 'pick-your-own' strawberry farming, makes the survival of significant archaeological deposits below the depth of formation for the development unlikely.

4.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation validated the geophysical survey results, equating archaeological and geological features to geophysical anomalies. Although a geophysical survey would not identify small discrete feature, the evaluation trenching has demonstrated most of the ditches and larger features do survive beneath the ground, although in many cases have been severely truncated. In addition it is probable that areas devoid of geophysical anomalies do not contain significant archaeological features or deposits. The southern end of the site has been subject to disturbance associated with drainage. Features on the site were undated, although most were probably medieval or later in date.

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Charleton Tithe Apportionment 1841
Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, surveyed 1884, published 1885
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map, surveyed 1905, published 1907

APPENDIX 1: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

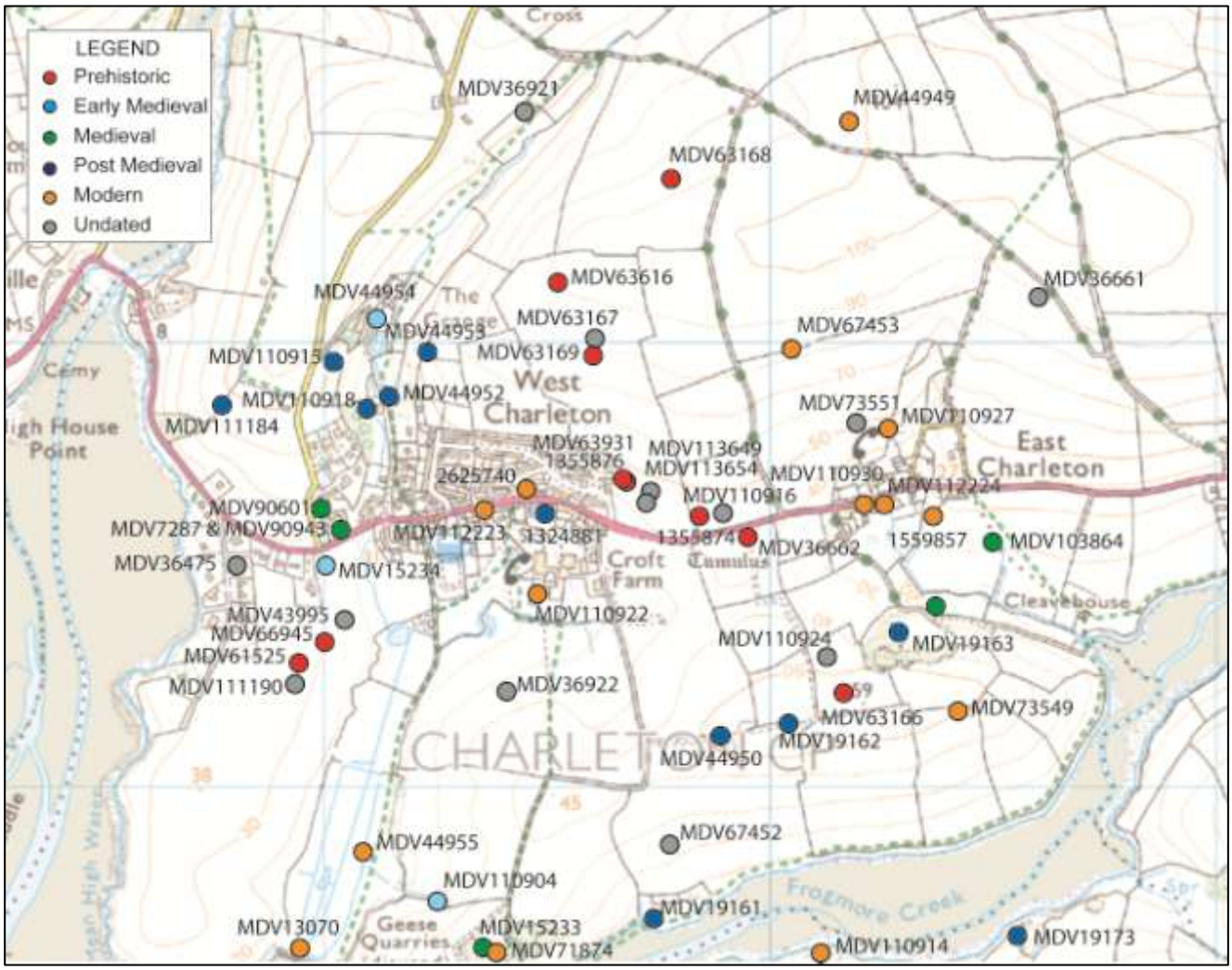


FIGURE 21: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS ACCORDING TO THE DEVON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).

HER No.	Name	Record	Description
MDV36662	Bowl Barrow near Home Farm East Charleton	Cropmark	A possible barrow of Bronze Age date is visible on aerial photographs from the 1946 onwards and on LiDAR images between 1998-2008.
MDV61525	Enclosure south-west of West Charleton	Cropmark	The site of a possible enclosure of potential prehistoric date is shown as two cropmark ditches on aerial photographs of 1989, to the southwest of West Charleton.
MDV63166	Bowl Barrow to the south of East Charleton	Documentary	A bowl barrow is visible on aerial photographs from the 1940's onwards and on LiDAR images of between 1998-2008 to the south of East Charleton.
MDV63168	Bowl Barrow, near Duncombe Court, West Charleton	Extant	Large bowl barrow to the south-east of Duncombe Court, an outlier to a wider round barrow cemetery to the south which originally contained at least 12 barrows (possibly). *C.*1.5m high, 30m across.
MDV63169	Prehistoric flint scatter at West Charleton	Artefact Scatter	Site of Prehistoric flints found at West Charleton in 2000. E.N. (4000BC)-E.B.A. (1501BC) (Between).
MDV63616	Bowl Barrows, near Duncombe Court, West Charleton	Extant	Two bowl barrows to the south-east of Duncombe Court, forming part of a round barrow cemetery. 0.3-1m high, 12-25m across.
MDV63931	Bowl Barrow near Home Farm East Charleton	Geophysical anomaly	Western of three bowl barrows to the west of Home Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery.

			Neolithic-Bronze Age. S.M. 1019778/1019788. Event EDV6853.
MDV66945	Rectilinear enclosure south-west of West Charleton	Cropmark	A rectilinear enclosure of uncertain date is visible as a series of cropmarks on aerial photographs of 1989, to the southwest of West Charleton.
PastScapeID 444479	Bowl Barrow 215m west of Home Farm	Extant	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow 215 metres west of Home Farm and located between West and East Charlton forming part of a round barrow cemetery of at least 12 barrows. The mounds of 6 of these barrows have been destroyed by the plough. This mound has a diameter of 43 metres and survives up to 1.5 metres high. The mound's ring ditch is still visible and is 10 metres wide and 0.2 metres deep. Scheduled.
PastScapeID 1355874	Bowl Barrow 310m west of Home Farm	Extant	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow 310 metres west of Home Farm and located between West and East Charlton forming part of a round barrow cemetery of at least 12 barrows, the mounds of 6 of these have been destroyed by the plough. This mound is 35 metres in diameter and up to 0.2 metres high, with an encircling quarry ditch surviving as a buried feature. Scheduled (1019788).
PastScapeID 1355876	Bowl Barrow 480m west of Home Farm	Extant	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow 480 metres west of Home Farm and located between West and East Charlton forming part of a round barrow cemetery of at least 12 barrows, the mounds of 6 of these have been destroyed by the plough. This barrow is 28 metres in diameter and survives up to 0.5 metres high, with an encircling quarry ditch surving as a buried feature. Scheduled (1019788).
MDV15234	Parish Church in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary/ Extant	Parish church dedicated to st. Mary. Substantial use of local slate stone in construction of the church. Unusual castle-like tower is probably 14th century, but the rest was mostly rebuilt in 1849-1850 (hoskins).
MDV44954	Vicarage in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	Shown on 1905 mapping but not 1963 mapping.
MDV110904	Building to the north of Geese Quarries, Charleton	Documentary	A building of a probable barn is depicted on the Charleton Tithe Map of 1840, to the North of Geese Quarries, Charleton.
MDV7287 & MDV90943	Manor House in Parish of Charleton	Extant	Early 17th century Grade II Listed, Charleton Court, remodelled in the 19th century. Remains, of earlier manor house.
MDV15233	Geese Quarries, Charleton	Documentary	Former slate quarries. Possibly those recorded in 1439, owned by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
MDV50740	Cleavehouse Quarry	Documentary	Site of Cleavehouse Quarry possibly used from the 15th century.
MDV90601	Church of St Mary	Extant	Grade II Listed; 15th century, restored *c.*1850.
MDV103864	Former field boundaries at East Charleton	Documentary	Former field boundaries of potential medieval date are visible on aerial photographs of 1946 onwards, and on LiDAR images between 1998-2008 as earthwork ditches at East Charleton.
MDV19161	Limekion on the northside of Frogmore Creek	Documentary	Site of a limekiln shown on 19th century map on the north side of Frogmore Creek.
MDV19162	Quarry, north of Frogmore Creek, Charleton	Documentary	Site of quarry marked on historic mapping, one of several small quarries in fields on north side of Frogmore Creek.
MDV19163	Quarry south of East	Documentary	Site of old quarry marked on historic mapping.

	Charleton		
MDV19173	Quarry, south-side of Frogmore Creek, south pool, on Ham Point	Documentary	Site of slate quarry marked on historic mapping, one of several in fields to south of Frogmore Creek.
MDV44950	Quarry in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	Indicated on OS 6'' 1905 mapping but not OS 6'' 1963.
MDV44952	Quarry to the north of Charleton	Documentary	A 'Quarry' is labelled and depicted on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps. The quarry is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey Master Map.
MDV44953	Quarry to the north of Charleton	Documentary	An 'Old Quarry' is labelled and depicted on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps. The quarry is not present on the Ordnance Survey Master Map.
MDV110915	Barn to the north-west of West Charleton	Documentary	A barn is depicted on the Charleton Tithe Map of 1840, to the North-West of West Charleton.
MDV110918	Sluice to the north of West Charleton	Documentary	A 'Sluice' is labelled to the north of West Charleton on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps.
MDV111184	Field names of 'Quarry Park' opposite High House Point	Documentary	Field Names of 'Quarry Park', most likely refer to the Newbridge Quarry, located to the north.
NHLE: List Entry ID: 1324881	Creber Cottage, West Charleton	Extant	Cottage. C18, modernised in late C20. Rendered stone and probably cob walls. Half-hipped thatch roof. Rendered rubble stack at left gable end with brick shaft.
MDV13070	Dam north-east of Charleton Point	Extant	19th century dam to the northeast of Charleton Point.
MDV44949	Quarry in the Parish of Frogmore and Sherford	Documentary	Shown on OS 1905 but not 1963.
MDV67453	Building in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	Small rectangular building shown on 25'' 1880's OS map within a square enclosure.
MDV44955	Rifle Range in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	On 1905 mapping but not 1963 mapping. Between 1750 and 2009?
MDV71874	Salcombe, Site 1 AA Battery	Documentary	Light AA Battery at Site 1, Salcombe.
MDV73549	Quarry south-west of Cleavehouse	Documentary	Quarry on historic mapping between 1801 and 2000.
MDV110914	Quarry to the south of Frogmore Creek, south pool	Documentary	An 'Old Quarry' is depicted to the south of Frogmore Creek on the Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV110922	Flagstaff to the south of Croft Farm, Charleton	Documentary	A flagstaff is labelled to the south of Croft Farm on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV110927	Quarry to the North of East Charleton	Documentary	An 'Old Quarry' is depicted on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map to the north of East Charlton.
MDV110930	Allotment Gardens within East Charlton	Documentary	'Allotment Gardens' are labelled within East Charlton on the Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV112223	Telephone Kios, Charleton	Extant	A K6 telephone kiosk (designed by Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935) in West Charleton is a standardised design made of cast iron, painted red overall with long horizontal glazing in door and sides and with the crowns situated on the top panels being applied not perforated.
MDV112224	Telephone Kiosk, Charleton	Extant	A telephone kiosk is recorded on the National Monuments Record.
PastScapeID 1559857	Searchlight Battery Bxj 27	Documentary	The site of Second World War searchlight battery no. BXJ 27 at East Charleton. It was manned by 382 Searchlight Battery under the command of 46th Searchlight Regiment. The battery was operational by 9th February 1944. Searchlight sites typically comprised a small ring-ditch to provide the crew with shelter during an air raid, a predictor emplacement for calculating the height and

			range of targets, a light anti-aircraft machine gun pit, a generator and hutted accommodation for the crew.
HMS Database: 2625740	Milestone in West Charleton	Extant	Carved stone post by the A379, in parish of CHARLETON (SOUTH HAMS District), West Charleton. opp. Primary School, on grass bank, just E of bus stop, under hedge, by wall, on North side of road. Milestone, erected by the Kingsbridge & Dartmouth turnpike trust in the 19th century. Inscription reads; : KINGS / BRIDGE / 2 / (MILES /) : : : .
MDV36475	Field names, Church park, Charleton	Documentary	A group of four fields all have the element 'church park' in their names. Sx74854241, 'higher church park'; sx747-437-, 'lower church park'; sx74734258, 'little church park'; sx74884260, 'long church park' (tithe map cited by os).
MDV36661	Earthwork in the Parish of Frogmore and Sherford	Documentary	A field is named 'bear hills berry' in the tithe award. This *c.*1 hectare sub-triangular shaped field lies at the junction of two green lanes below the crest of a prominent ridge. All the fields on the south facing slope have been intensively cultivated and no surface evidence of an earthwork was identified in the area (os).
MDV36921	Linear Feature east of Court	Cropmark	Linear feature to the east of Court identified from an aerial photograph.
MDV36922	Linear Features south of West Charleton	Cropmark	Complex of linear features recorded as a crop mark in 1984 to the south of West Charleton.
MDV43995	Enclosure south-west of West Charleton	Cropmark	Site of an enclosure shown as a crop mark on aerial photograph to the southwest of West Charleton.
MDV63167	Shale stone spreads near West Charleton	Artefact Scatter	Archaeological field investigation on a possible barrow cemetery to the east of West Charleton showed most of the shale stone spreads to be on the lines of former field boundaries.
MDV67452	Site of building to north of Frogmore Creek, Charleton	Documentary	Site of building in field on north side of Frogmore Creek shown on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV73551	Building North of east Charleton	Documentary	Building marked on historic mapping, 1st and 2nd edition OS.
MDV110916	Field names of Higher and Lower Cross Down, Charleton	Documentary	Field Names of Higher and Lower Cross Down, Charleton, may indicate the presence of a cross, or may relate to land either belonging to, or situated close to, a church.
MDV110924	Field name of 'Well Close', Charleton	Documentary	Plot 154 on the Charlton Tithe Map of 1840 is recorded as 'Well Close' within the Tithe Apportionment. The field name indicate the presence of a well within the vicinity, although no features are depicted in this area on the Tithe Map or on subsequent historic maps.
MDV111190	Field name of 'Higher Mill Field', south-west of West Charleton	Documentary	On the 1840 Charleton tithe map, arable Plot 49 is recorded as 'Higher Mill Field' on the accompanying apportionment. No structure is illustrated nearby on the tithe map, or on subsequent historic maps.
MDV113649	Possible pits, Land adjacent to Lyte Lane, West Charleton, Devon	Geophysical anomaly	Geophysical survey identified anomalies which may indicate the presence of pits or large postholes although a natural origin cannot be ruled out. Event EDV6853.
MDV113654	Former field boundaries, Land adjacent to Lyte Lane, West Charleton, Devon	Geophysical anomaly	Geophysical anomalies may pertain to former fields or other enclosure boundaries not recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps and likely to represent more the one phase of past land use. Event EDV6853.

TABLE 9: LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

SITE SHOT FROM SOUTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).

SITE SHOT FROM SOUTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).

SITE SHOT FROM SOUTH-WEST CORNER TOWARDS WEST CHARLETON CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).

DITCH [102] AND TRENCH 1 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

(LEFT) TRENCH 1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).
(RIGHT) TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M &2M SCALE).

NATURAL FEATURE [209] - ROOT DISTURBED SECTION IN THE NORTH END OF TRENCH 2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

NATURAL FEATURE [209] - ROOT DISTURBED SECTION IN THE NORTH END OF TRENCH 2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

BURNT ROOT DISTURBED AREA AT THE NORTH END OF TRENCH 2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).

OBLIQUE SECTION AT THE SOUTH END OF TRENCH 2; VIEWED FOM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [205]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).

(LEFT) DITCH [205]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).
(RIGHT) TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M &2M SCALE).

TRENCH 3 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

(LEFT) TRENCH 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M &2M SCALE).
(RIGHT) TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M &2M SCALE).

DITCH [403] AND TRENCH 4 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [403], FROM ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

PIT [504] AND TRENCH 5 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

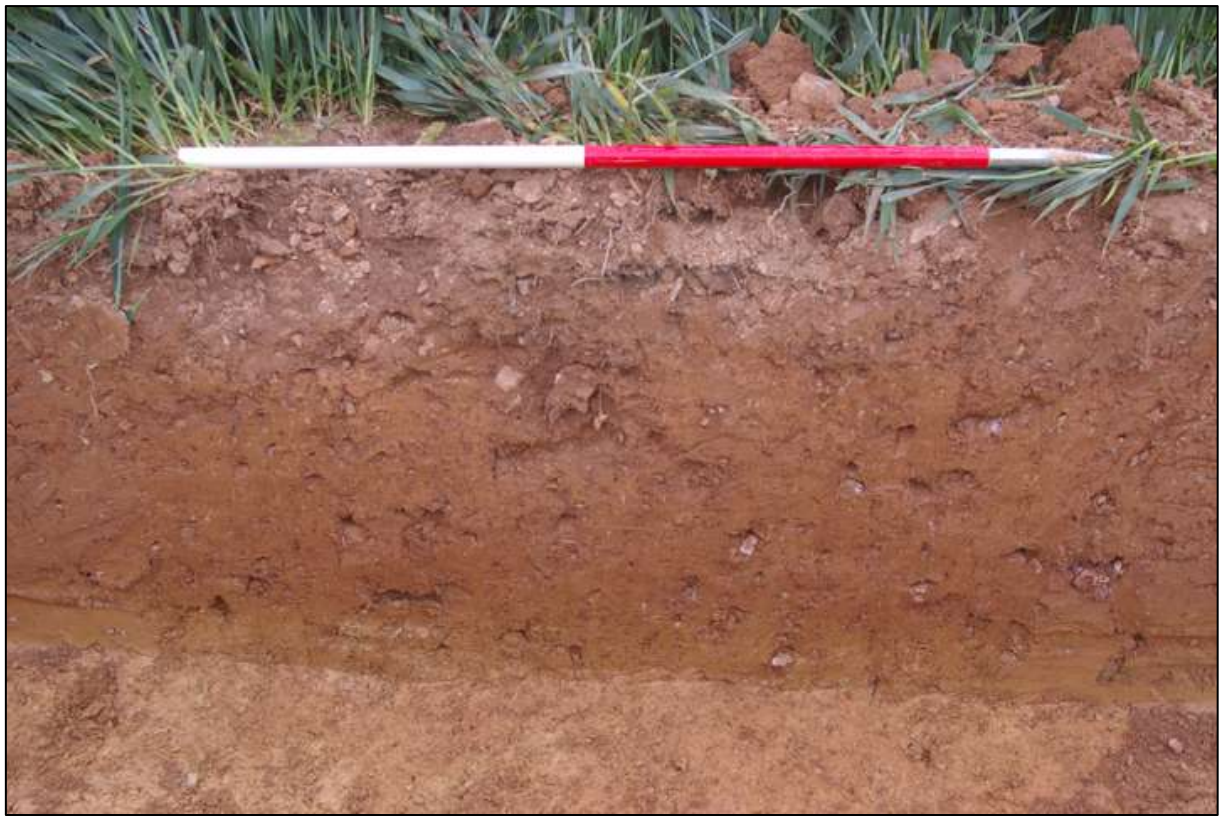
PIT [504] AND STONY PATCH IN NATURAL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [506] AND SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

DITCH [506], FROM ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE)

MODERN DRAINAGE PIPES IN THE WEST END OF TRENCH 5; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

(LEFT) TRENCH 6, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M &2M SCALE).
(RIGHT) TRENCH 5, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



TRENCH 6 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

DITCHES [703] AND [706]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [709] AND SPREAD (715); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [709] AND SPREAD (715); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [711]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [711]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [713]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [713]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [713]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

DITCHES [709], [711] AND [713]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

DITCHES [709], [711], [713], OBLIQUE ANGLE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCHES [709], [711], [713], OBLIQUE ANGLE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

DITCHES [709], [711], [713], OBLIQUE ANGLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

STAKEHOLE [716]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).

(LEFT) TRENCH 7, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).
(RIGHT) DITCHES [709], [711] AND [713]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

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