

**LAND on BELLE HILL  
KINGSBRIDGE  
SOUTH HAMS  
DEVON**

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170415



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net) Tel. 01769 573555

# Land on Belle Hill, Kingsbridge, South Hams, Devon

## Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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By J.Bampton  
Report Version: FINAL  
15<sup>th</sup> April 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for CSA Architects  
on behalf of Westcountry Land (Enterprises) Ltd.

### *Summary*

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*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land on Belle Hill, Kingsbridge, Devon. The evaluation targeted the geophysical anomalies identified by a survey carried out by SWARCH in 2016.*

*The archaeological evaluation largely validates the results of the geophysical survey (Bampton 2016). It confirmed the presence of a rectangular medieval enclosure and undated ditches probably associated with this, or a later phase of medieval or post-medieval activity.*

*The survival of features, particularly where the topsoil was shallow and the underlying geology was solid rock, was shallow and ploughing was evident across most of the site. It is unlikely any shallow features would survive across the site.*

*It would be of interest to know if- and how far the medieval enclosure extends to the north and the east of the site. Further work on the site is unlikely to yield poignant results, although further work on the surrounding area, would be of value and potentially provide more conclusive evidence as to the nature of the medieval enclosure.*

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August 2016

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>Location:</b>	Belle Hill, Dodbrooke
<b>Parish:</b>	Kingsbridge
<b>County:</b>	Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	Centred on SX 73945 44961
<b>Planning no.</b>	Pre-planning
<b>SWARCH ref.</b>	KBH16

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation trenching carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land on Belle Hill, Kingsbridge, South Hams, Devon (Figure 1). This work was commissioned by Westcountry Land (Enterprises) Ltd. (the Client) in order to validate the results a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 (Bampton 2016) and determine the age, preservation, character and significance of the geophysical anomalies identified by that survey to inform the need for any further works.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located c.365m north of the Church of St Thomas of Canterbury immediately beyond the northern extent of the town with Buckwell Close along its southern boundary and Belle Hill Road along its eastern boundary, with farmland to its north and west. The site is comprised of two fields, currently under pasture, located on the west facing slope of Belle Hill. The site has a gently sloping plateau at its east and north-east ends and the slope becomes much steeper to the western end of the site. The site is at a height of between c.60m and c.90m AOD.

The soils in this area are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 association (SSEW 1983), which overlie slate, siltstone and sandstone of the Meadfoot Group Formation (BGS 2016). A seam of Basaltic-rock aligned approximately east-west and down the existing slope, should also be present across the site (BGS 2016).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Kingsbridge formerly comprised the two parishes of Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke. Dodbrooke is located in the hundred of Coleridge and the deanery of Woodleigh (Lysons 1822). Dodbrooke was subsumed by Kingsbridge in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Kingsbridge was established in the 10<sup>th</sup> century at the bridging point at the head of an estuary between two large parishes (West Alvington and Dodbrooke). The settlement became important for local industry and trade, large ships being able to navigate to the head of the estuary into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Dodbrooke (formerly a separate parish) now represents the eastern district of the small market town. Dodbrooke is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 as '*Dodebroca*', meaning 'Dodda's Brook', in reference to the stream dividing Dodbrooke from Kingsbridge (Gover, Mawer & Stenton, 1931). The fields comprising the site all include the element 'buckwell' in their names in the c.1838 tithe apportionment, probably referring to the well or spring that deer frequent.

#### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within an area characterised as Post-medieval 'Barton Fields' by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) - *'These relatively large, regular enclosures seem likely to have been laid out between C15th-C18th. Some curving boundaries may be following earlier divisions in the pre-existing medieval fields. In Cornwall these are sometimes called Barton fields'* (HLC).

The desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (Bampton 2016) identified two potential small structures along one of the site boundaries from 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping and anomalies associated with the existing field system, an earlier undated enclosure and potential discrete undated features. A number of prehistoric enclosures and monuments have been identified in the local area via aerial photography (HER No.MDV36910 MDV37311, MDV36916). A Bronze Age axe (MDV103651) was found by a dog walker in the vicinity of the site. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) lists a few post-medieval and probable Medieval artefacts in the surrounding area: of interest is a silver Roman coin (PAS ID: DEV-537183), dating to AD395-402 within c.1km north-east of the site.

#### 1.5 METHODOLOGY

The fieldwork and this document were carried out in line with the appropriate ClfA guidance on archaeological evaluation (ClfA 2014) and in accordance with a Project Design drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET). The results of this work will provide data on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of the buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate risk to the archaeological resource.

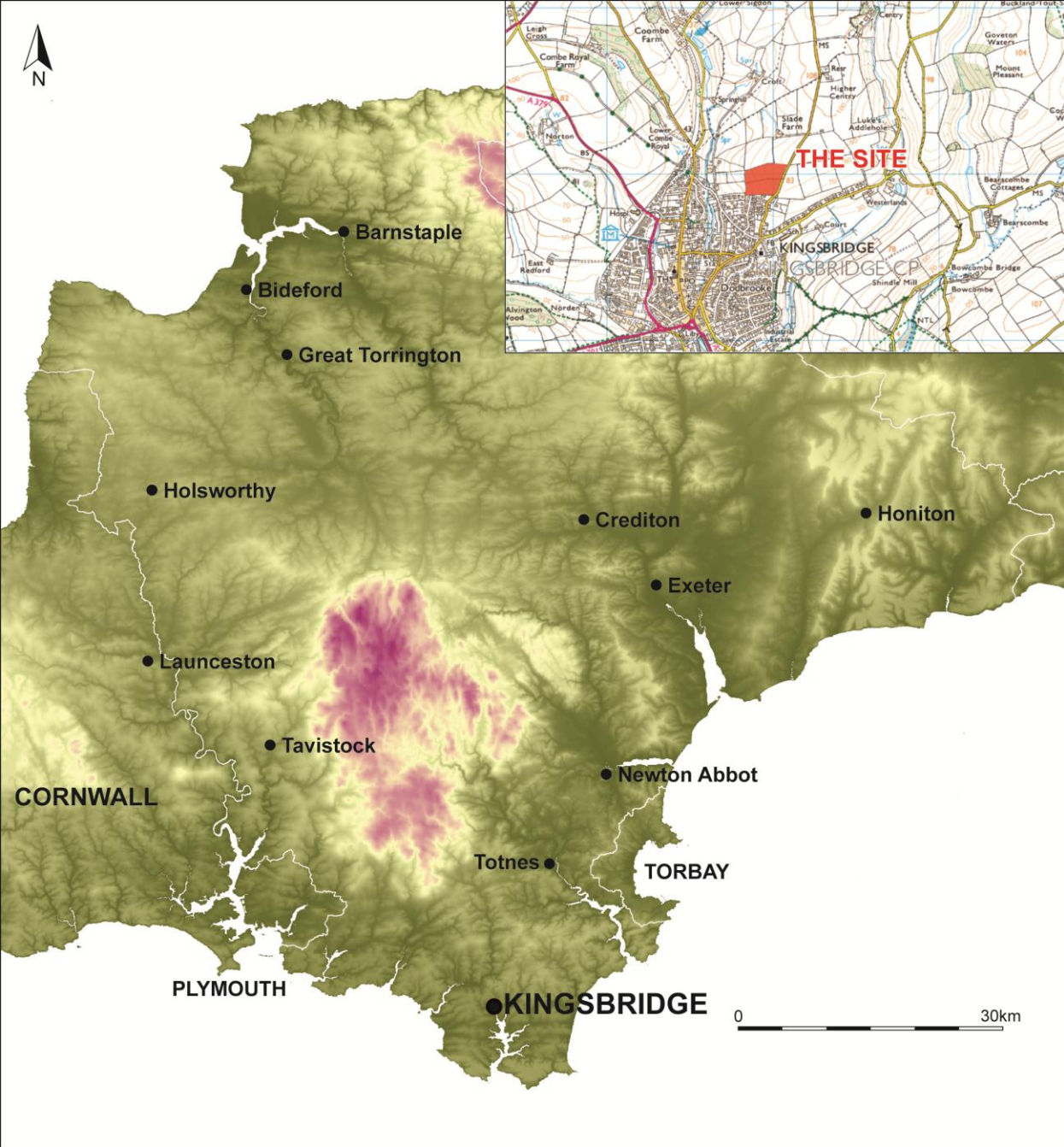


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS HIGHLIGHTED IN RED).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Nine trenches (totalling 326.50m in length) were excavated across the two fields which comprise The Site; the location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2. The topsoil across the site was typically c.0.24m in depth and overlaid a subsoil that varied between 0.08m and 0.30m thick (normally around 0.20m thick). The subsoil was generally a plough horizon. A second subsoil was evident in Trenches 3, 7 and 9 and represented a probable colluvium or superficial geology both down slope on the site and within a slight hollow in the topography. The topsoil at the east end of the north field, up-slope, appeared generally darker with a sharper horizon to the subsoil and may indicate the re-instatement of topsoil to the top of the slope from elsewhere to replace the former topsoil which had washed/crept down-slope over time. The natural varied across the site but was, for the most part, a weathered mid brownish-yellow shillet rock in clay with distinct clayey and stony and solid rocky bands. Variation in the natural and soil thickness were responsible for a small proportion of the linear and amorphous anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

### 2.2 RESULTS

The evaluation trenching revealed eleven linear features; one ovoid feature; and various natural features and evidence of plough scarring. The eleven linear features equate to six targeted linear geophysical anomalies. The linear anomaly defining a rectangular enclosure in the eastern half of the site included up to three distinct ditches; two parallel and one re-cut. These contained medieval pottery. A ditch associated with a historic field boundary, removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as identified in the geophysical survey also contained medieval pottery. The four remaining ditches were undated, although it is probable that they relate to one of multiple medieval or post-medieval phases of activity. The ovoid feature may be an undated pit or tree-throw/disturbance associated with the inside edge of the rectangular enclosure boundary. Trench and feature plans and sections can be found in Appendix 1; supporting photographs in trench order can be found in Appendix 2; a complete context list can be found in Appendix 3; and a complete finds list can be found in Appendix 4.

#### 2.2.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was aligned approximately north-south and measured 26.20m×1.70m; the topsoil was c.0.24m deep, and the subsoil c.0.16m deep. It was located to target two geophysical anomalies identified as a curvilinear ditch and a rectilinear ditch of unknown date. The trench contained a ditch that equated to the rectilinear geophysical anomaly; and variations in the natural that equated to the curvilinear anomaly. The trench also revealed frequent bioturbation by animal burrows (Figure 11).

Ditch [103] (Figure 3) was a linear feature 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides with a concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (104), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with frequent shillet fragments. It contained no finds and contained multiple animal burrows.



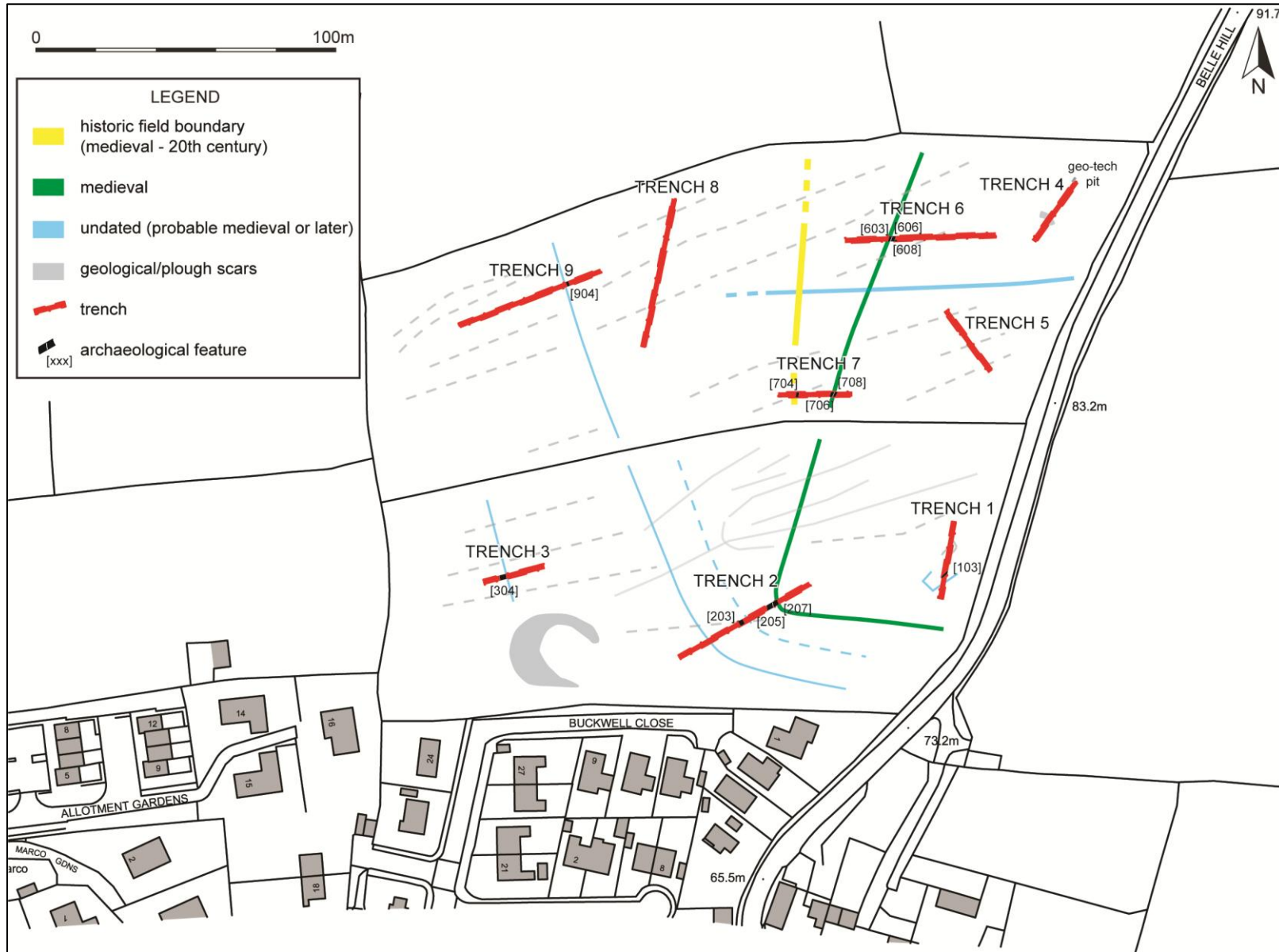


FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF TRENCHES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND PRELIMINARY PHASING OF FEATURES AND INTERPRETED GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES.



FIGURE 3: DITCH [103]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

### 2.2.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 50.60m×1.70m; the topsoil was c.0.24m deep, and the subsoil <0.30m deep. It was located to target geophysical anomalies associated a rectangular enclosure and two possibly associated outlying enclosure ditches and possible pits within the rectangular enclosure. The trench contained two ditches associated with the rectangular enclosure anomaly and one ditch associated with one of the outlying enclosure ditches (Figure 11). A layer of weathered shillet associated with the rectangular enclosure ditches was also notable. The trench also revealed a solid band of shillet rock aligned north-east by south-west.

Ditch [203] (Figure 4) was aligned north-west by south-east; it was 1.20m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (204), a mid yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with frequent shillet fragments. It contained no finds.

Ditch [205] (Figure 5) was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east; it was 2.10m wide and 0.26m deep with a steep west slope and very gently sloping east slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (206), a mid-dark yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments. It was cut by Ditch [207] and it contained no finds.

Ditch [207] (Figure 5) was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east with a slight bend to the north-east; it was 1.08m wide and 0.13m deep with very gently sloping sides and a flat base. It cut Fill (207). It contained a single fill: (208), a mid-dark yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments. It contained no finds. On the north-east side of Ditch [207] was layer (209), a weathered shillet natural, <0.10m thick and c.2.60m wide that may equate to bank material or ground disturbed due to its proximity to a relict ditch/boundary.



FIGURE 4: DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



FIGURE 5: DITCHES [205] AND [207]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

### 2.2.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was aligned east-north-east by west-south-west and measured 21m×1.70m; the topsoil was c.0.24m deep and the subsoils c.0.28m and <0.33m deep. It was located to target a linear geophysical anomaly identified as a single probable ditch (Figure 12).

Ditch [304] (Figure 6) was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east; it was 2m wide and 0.41m deep with a gently sloping west side and moderate concave east side and a flat-gentle concave base. It contained a single fill (305), a mid yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with moderate small shillet fragments and very occasional large angular stones along the eastern edge of the feature.



FIGURE 6: DITCH [304]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALE).

### 2.2.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 24.70m×1.70m; the topsoil was c.0.27m deep and the subsoil c.0.29m deep. It was located to target a possible pit or spread. The trench contained natural geological variation and evidence of plough scarring (Figure 12). No archaeological features or deposits were present.

### 2.2.5 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 25.70m×1.70m; the topsoil was 0.20-0.25m deep and the subsoil 0.14-0.35m deep. It was located to target an area within the suspected rectangular enclosure anomaly and probable plough scars or geological features. The trench contained natural geological variation (Figure 13). No significant archaeological features or deposits were present.

### 2.2.6 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 was aligned approximately east-west and measured 51m×1.70m; the topsoil was c.0.23m deep and the subsoil c.0.19m deep. It was located to target a linear geophysical anomaly associated with a possible rectangular enclosure and an area within the possible enclosure. The trench contained two ditches that equated to the targeted anomaly and a possible pit or tree-throw (Figure 13).

Ditch [603] (Figure 7) was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east; it was 0.75m wide and 0.42m deep with a steep east slope and very steep west slope with concave breaks of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills: lower fill (604), a mid yellow-brown soft clay-silt with frequent shillet fragments, 0.20m thick; and upper fill (605), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments. Fill (605) was cut by Ditch [606] and it contained medieval pottery.

Ditch [606] (Figure 7) was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east; it was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep with a steep west slope and a moderate east slope and a flattish base. It cut Fill (605). It contained a single fill: (607), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments. It contained no finds.

Pit/Tree-throw [608] was an ovoid feature adjacent to Ditch [607]; it was 1.08m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle to moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill: (609), a mid reddish-yellow brown, soft-friable silt-clay loam with frequent shillet fragments and occasional large stones. Fill (609) is indicative of disturbed and weathered natural.



FIGURE 7: DITCHES [603] AND [606]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

### 2.2.7 TRENCH 7

Trench 7 was aligned east-west and measured 25m×1.70m; the topsoil was 0.20-0.26m deep and the subsoils each c.0.20m deep. It was located to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies: one

associated with a possible rectangular enclosure; the other a probable historic field boundary. The trench contained a gully associated with the historic field boundary and two ditches associated with the possible rectangular enclosure (Figure 14). The trench also revealed geological variation in the natural.

Gully [704] (Figure 8) was aligned approximately north-south; it was 0.74m wide and 0.11m deep with a very gentle concave profile. It contained a single fill: (705), a mid reddish-yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with frequent very small shillet fragments. It contained no finds.

Ditch [706] (Figure 9) was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east; it was 0.84m wide and 0.41m deep with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (707), a mid yellow-brown soft clay-silt with frequent shillet fragments, 0.20m thick; and upper fill (605), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments that become more frequent at its base and along its western edge. It was cut by Ditch [708] and contained medieval pottery.

Ditch [708] (Figure 9) was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east; it was 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate concave sides and a flattish base. It cut Fill (707). It contained a single fill: (709), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments and occasional medium angular stones. It contained medieval pottery.



FIGURE 8: GULLY [704]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 9: DITCHES [706] AND [708]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

#### 2.2.8 TRENCH 8

Trench 8 was aligned north-north-east by south-south-west and measured 51m×1.70m; the topsoil was c.0.24m deep and the subsoil 0.08-0.30m deep. It was located to target an area of curving anomalies interpreted as probable shallow ground disturbance or natural geological variation. The trench contained natural geological variation and striations (Figure 15). No significant archaeological features or deposits were present.

#### 2.2.9 TRENCH 9

Trench 9 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 51.30m×1.70m; the topsoil was c.0.24m deep, and the subsoils 0.12-0.20m and <0.20m deep. It was located to target a linear geophysical anomaly. The trench contained a single gully that equated to the targeted anomaly (Figure 15). The trench also revealed a solid band of shillet rock aligned north-east by south-west.

Gully [904] (Figure 4) was aligned north-west by south-east; it was 0.50m wide and 0.26m deep with very steep sides, a sharp concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (905), a mid red-grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with occasional small shillet fragments. It contained no finds.



FIGURE 10: DITCH [806]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

### 2.3 FINDS

The assemblage of finds recovered from the site consisted primarily of medieval pottery and post-medieval industrial wares with fragments of animal bone and shell from within the topsoil and subsoil. 88 sherds (683g) of pottery were recovered from across the site. This included 10 sherds (132g) of Medieval Coarse ware. A metal detectorist identified various ferrous signals across the site and recovered a selection of objects from the topsoil; photographs of which can be seen in Appendix 2. The majority of the metal detector finds were recovered from the east half of the north field and these finds included buttons, nails (both medieval and modern), a medieval buckle, objects associated with possible bridle/snaffle bit decoration, a late 19<sup>th</sup> century breath lozenge tin ('Hoopers Cachou Aromatise, London Bridge' c.1880) and a commemorative token/medal of the marriage between the Duke (Later King George V) and Duchess of York on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July 1893, the land owner and detectorist retained the metal finds. A complete finds concordance of excavated finds can be found in Appendix 4.

The only finds from features were medieval sherds of pottery from ditch fills; (605), (707) and (709); which would suggest that the banked rectangular enclosure with flanking and re-cut ditches as identified in the geophysical survey was open and closed in the medieval period.



### 3.0 DISCUSSION

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The trenches were located to target features identified in the geophysical survey:

- Trench 1 targeted possible pits, ditches and structures within a possible enclosure;
- Trenches 2, 6, 7 and 9 targeted a possible rectangular enclosure and possible associated outer enclosures and a historic field boundary;
- Trench 3 targeted a ditch;
- Trenches 4 and 5 targeted areas within the possible enclosure; and
- Trench 8 targeted a possible blank area of archaeology or geological variation.

The evaluation has broadly validated the results of the geophysical survey (Bampton 2016). On the basis of this evaluation it has been possible to discount the majority of the geophysical variation and anomalies across the site as natural/geological. Geophysical anomalies identified as ditches were proven to be as such and survive to varying degrees. The majority of these ditches were undated, however, the rectangular enclosure that was potentially Iron Age in date was in fact Medieval. It most likely represents an in-field associated with a lost medieval farmstead.

The undated ditches in Trenches 2, 3 and 9 are probably contemporary with the medieval enclosure boundary identified in Trenches 2, 6 and 7. It is possible that these ditches were associated with boundaries that were contemporary with the existing field system, which is based on medieval strip-fields.

The spread of medieval pottery within the subsoil and topsoil suggests that the fields were being tilled in the medieval period. The slightly higher concentration of ferrous objects noted to occur in the east half of the north field, coupled with the slightly more distinct topsoil layer in this part of the site, may be indicative of a process of topsoil re-instatement, perhaps from the bottom of the slope at the west end of the field, during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The shallow depth of many of the features and topsoil of the site and compact rocky nature of much of the natural geology may account for the absence of- and poor survival by excessive plough truncation of any archaeological resource or features from Trenches 2 and 8 eastwards.

The presence of a medieval enclosure with a possible bank and flanking re-cut ditches on a plateau on Belle Hill, over-looking Dodbrooke, on the north-east side of Kingsbridge is significant as it is not in keeping with the typical medieval field pattern of the time or in the surrounding area. Apart from the presence of an extremely disturbed gully in Trench 1 and a possible pit or tree-throw adjacent to the enclosure ditch in Trench 6 no other features and relatively few finds, particularly medieval, were identified within or outside the enclosure making its purpose impossible to discern. Interpretation of this formerly banked enclosure ditch as a possible in-field to a lost medieval farmstead on the outskirts of Dodbrooke.

Although the feature within Trench 1 was not dated it showed no signs of being structural, industrial or domestic and is probably associated with additional drainage on what was a relatively level part of the slope.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

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The archaeological evaluation largely validates the results of the geophysical survey (Bampton 2016). It confirmed the presence of a rectangular medieval enclosure and undated ditches probably associated with this, or a later phase of medieval activity.

The survival of features, particularly where the topsoil was shallow and the underlying geology was solid rock, was relatively shallow and ploughing was evident across most of the site. It is unlikely originally shallow remains survive across the site.

It would be of interest to know if- and how far the medieval enclosure extends to the north and the east of the site; LiDAR imagery was shown to be unsatisfactory to do this in the earlier geophysical survey report (Bampton 2016). Further work on the site is unlikely to yield poignant results, although further work on the surrounding area, to the north and east would be of value and potentially provide more conclusive evidence as to the nature of the medieval enclosure.

## 5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: ILLUSTRATIONS OF TRENCH AND FEATURE PLANS AND SECTIONS

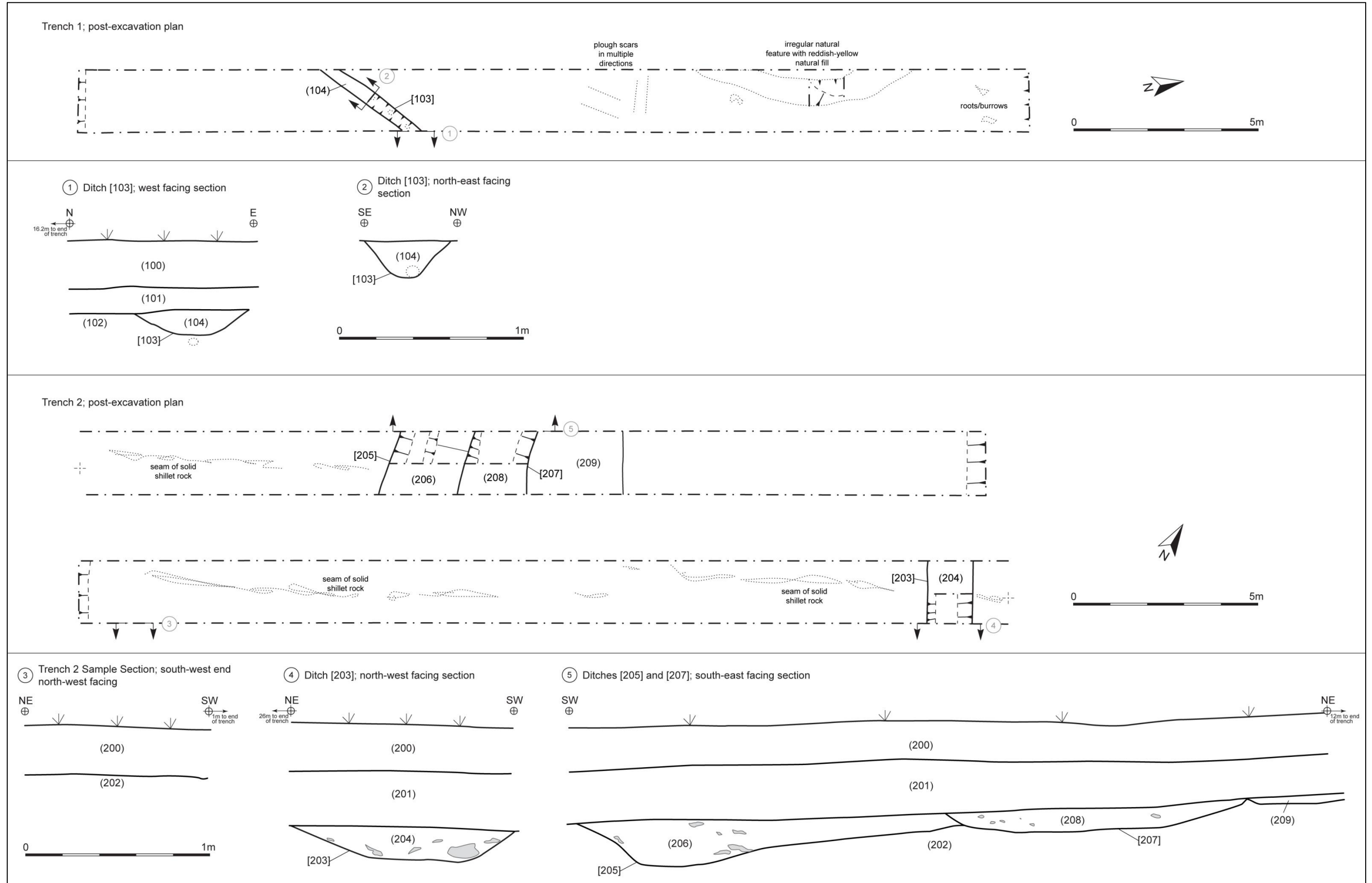


FIGURE 11: TRENCHES 1 AND 2; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

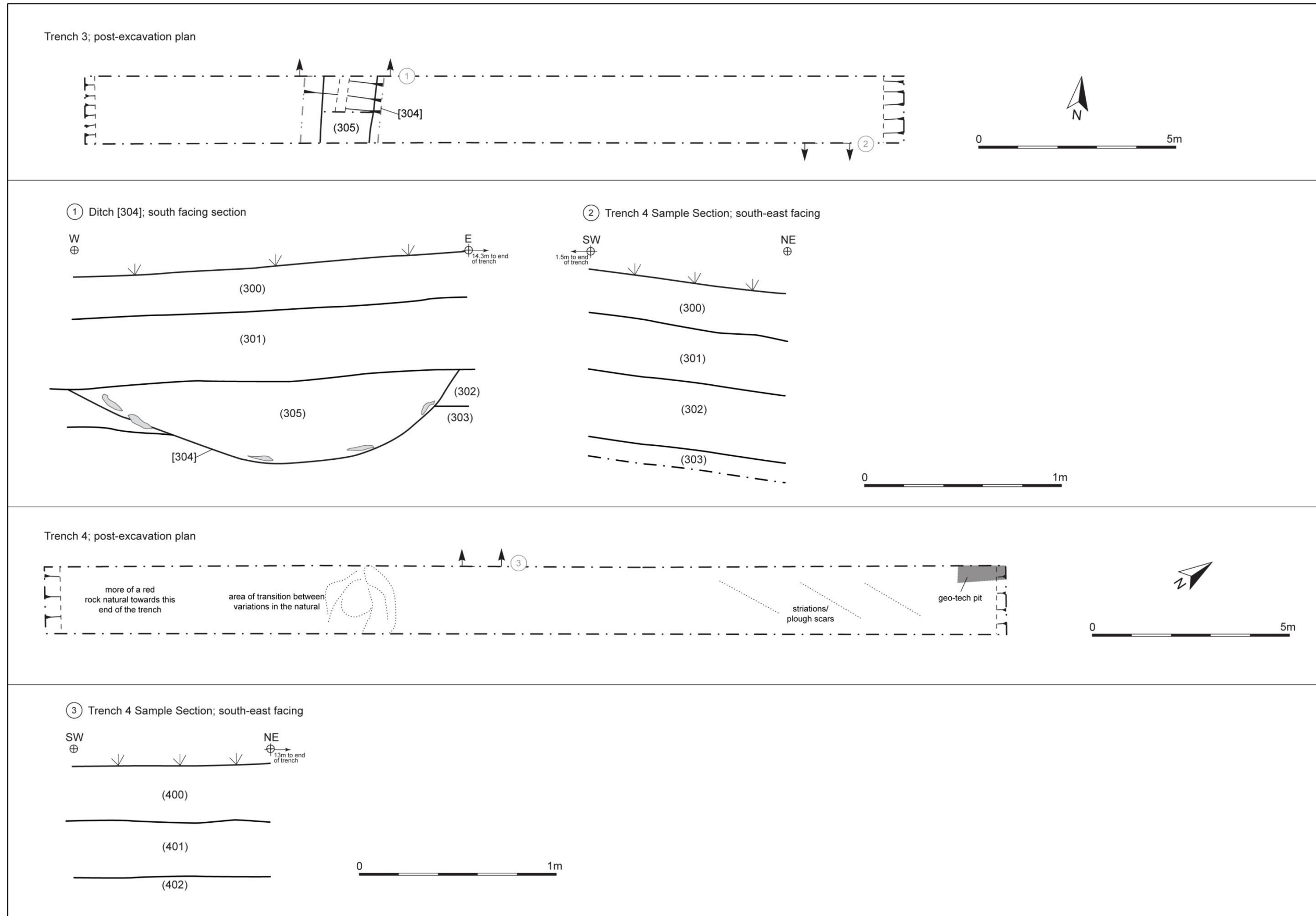


FIGURE 12: TRENCHES 3 AND 4; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

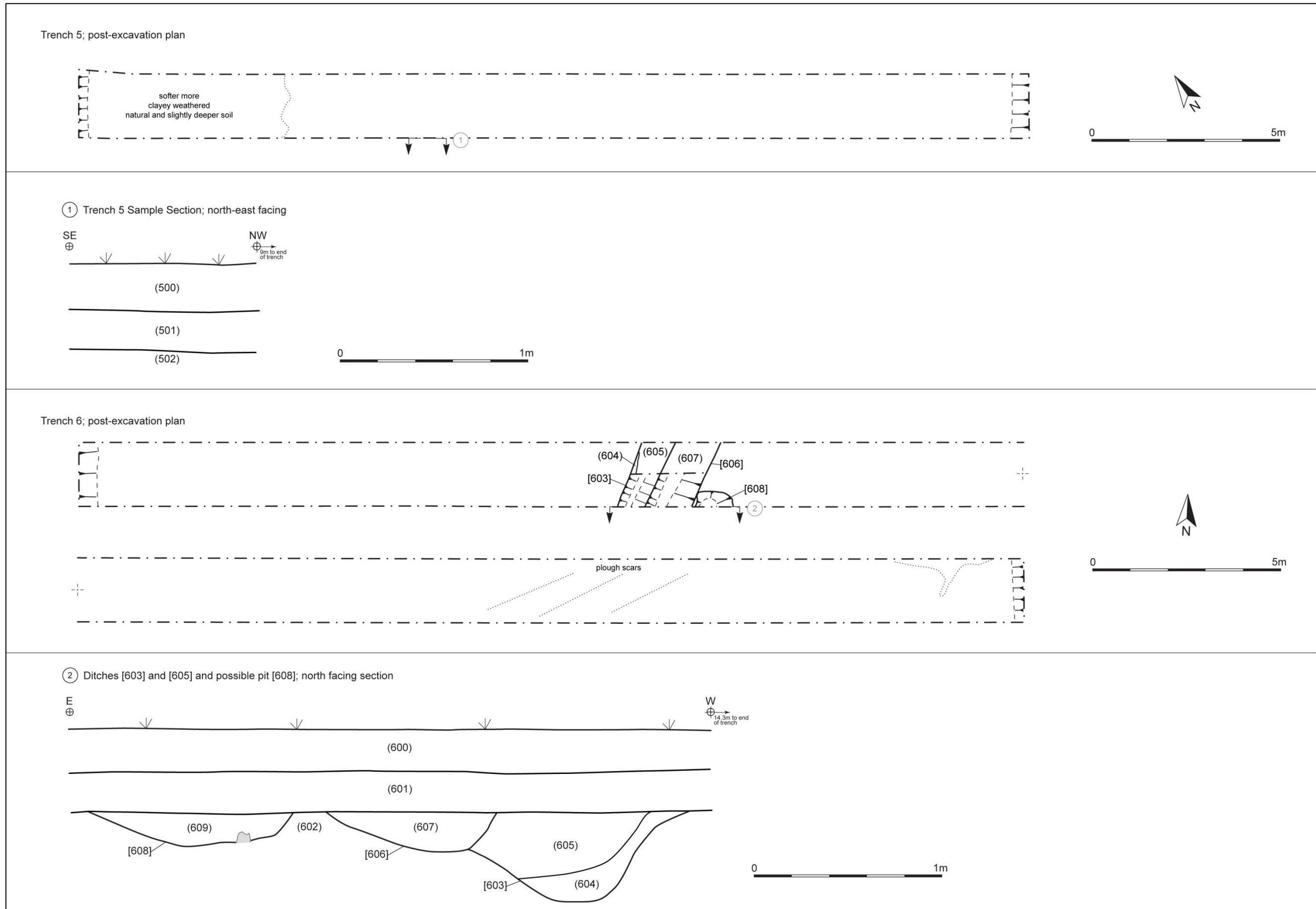


FIGURE 13: TRENCHES 5 AND 6; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

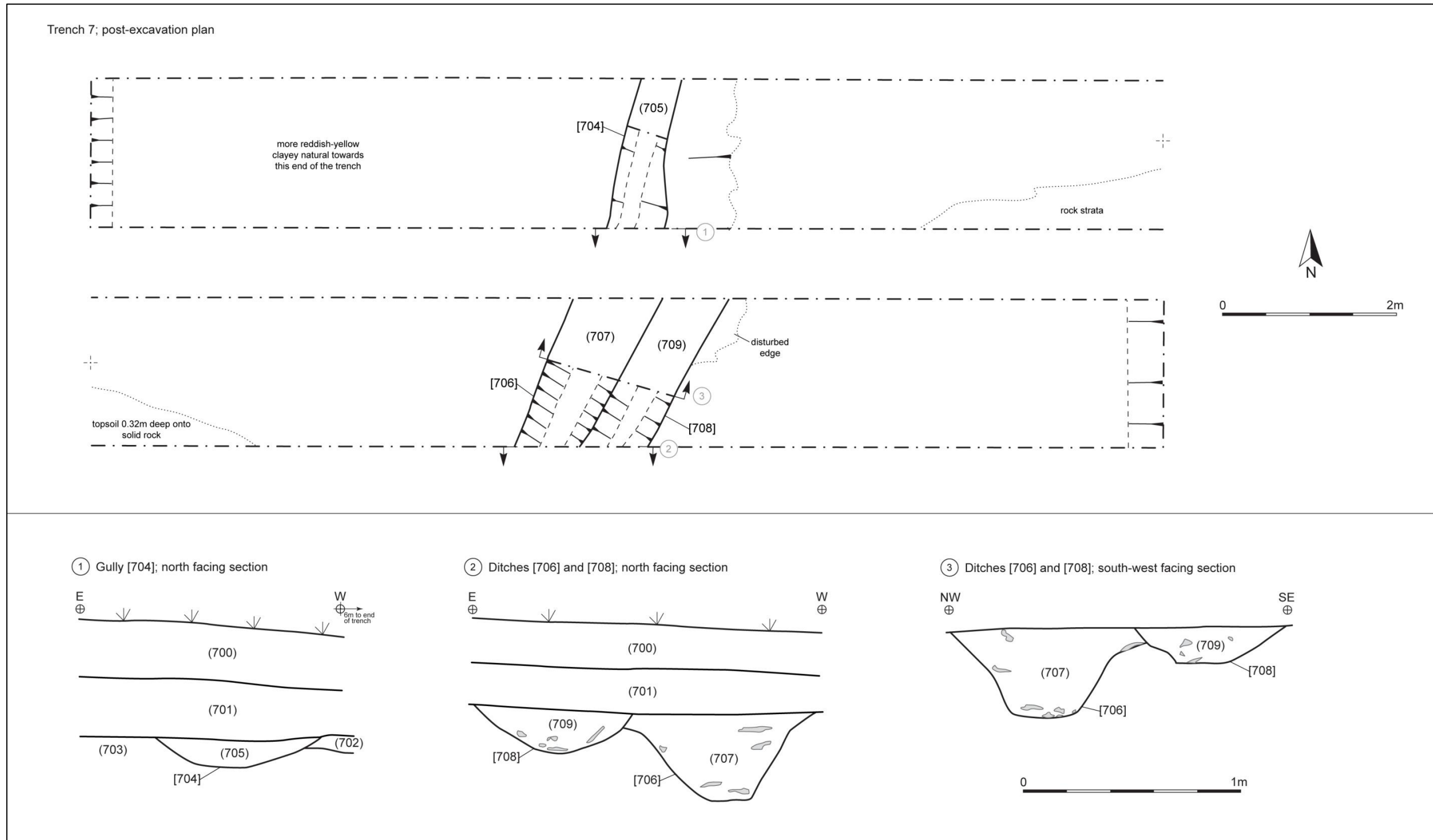


FIGURE 14: TRENCH 7; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

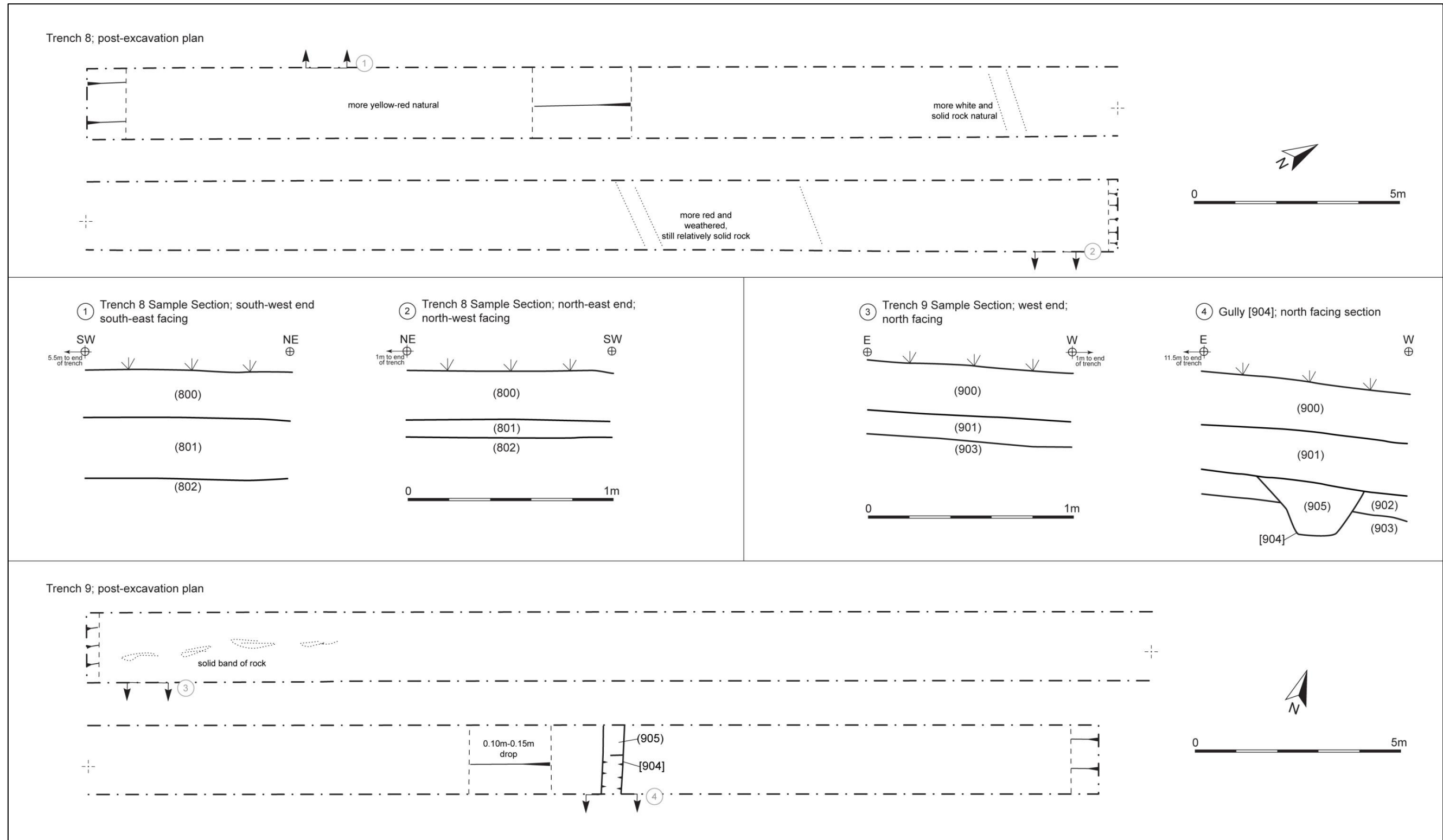


FIGURE 15: TRENCHES 8 AND 9; PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.



APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

*Trench 1*



DITCH [103]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



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

*Trench 2*



(LEFT): TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

(RIGHT): DITCHES [205] AND [207] LOOKING NORTH-EAST TOWARDS A GAP IN HEDGE GROWTH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCHES [205] AND [207]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

*Trench 3*



DITCH [304]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

*Trench 4*



TRENCH 4 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



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

*Trench 5*



TRENCH 5 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 5, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

*Trench 6*



TRENCH 6, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCHES [603] AND [606] AND PIT/TREE-THROW [608]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



DITCHES [603] AND [606] LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST TOWARDS TRENCH 7 AND A GAP IN HEDGE GROWTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

*Trench 7*



GULLY [704]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).



DITCHES [706] AND [708]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 7, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

*Trench 8*



TRENCH 8 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





TRENCH 8, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

*Trench 9*



GULLY [904]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).



TRENCH 9, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

*Metal Detector Finds*



ALL COLLECTED FINDS, PREDOMINANTLY FROM THE NORTH FIELD OF THE SITE, INCLUDING MEDIEVAL BUCKLE AND NAILS AND POST-MEDIEVAL BUTTONS, TOKENS AND OBJECTS, POSSIBLE BRIDLE AND SNAFFLE BIT PARTS (1CM<sup>2</sup> GRID).



LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY 'HOOPERS CACHOU AROMATISE, LONDON BRIDGE' CASE FOR BREATH LOZENGES; AND COMMEMORATIVE TOKEN/MEDAL OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1893 MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK (LATER KING GEORGE V) (1CM<sup>2</sup> GRID, OBLIQUE ANGLE).



COPPER ALLOY OBJECT, POSSIBLE BRIDLE DRESSING (1CM<sup>2</sup> GRID).

### APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date	
<b>Trench 1</b>					
(100)	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt loam.	Overlaid (101)	c.0.24m	C20-C21
(101)	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments.	Overlain by (100); Overlaid (104)	c.0.16m	-
(102)	Natural	Shillet rock with occasional reddish-yellow clayey bands, frequent burrow disturbance and some variation in natural between clayey and rocky bands. Plough soil?	Cut by [103]	Below c.0.40m	-
[103]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-east by south-west, steep sides, concave break of slope, flat-irregular base, cut by animal burrows, 0.46m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (102); Contained (104)	0.20m	-
(104)	Fill of Ditch	Mid-dark brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone.	Fill of [103]; Overlain by (102)	0.20m	-
<b>Trench 2</b>					
(200)	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown-grey, friable clay-silt loam.	Overlaid (201)	c.0.24m	C20-C21
(201)	Subsoil	Mid red-brown, friable sandy-silt loam.	Overlain by (200); Overlaid (204)(208)	<0.30m	-
(202)	Natural	Mid-light brown friable silt with occasional-common sub-angular stone, ridge of solid shillet rock running along length of south-western half of the trench.	Overlain by (201); Cut by [203][205]	Below 0.27-0.52m	-
[203]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-west by south-east, gentle sides, flat base, 1.20m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (202); Contained (204)	0.19m	-
(204)	Fill of Ditch	Mid yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with frequent shillet fragments.	Fill of [203]; Overlain by (201)	0.19m	-
[205]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-north-west by south-south-east, steep west slope and very gentle east slope, flat base, 2.10m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (202); Contained (206)	0.26m	-
(206)	Fill of Ditch	Mid-dark yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments.	Fill of [205]; Cut by [207]	0.26m	-
[207]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-west by south-east, gentle sides, flat base, 1.20m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (206)(209); Contained (208)	0.13m	-
(208)	Fill of Ditch	As (206).	Fill of [207]; Overlain by (201)	0.13m	-
(209)	Layer	Loose weathered shillet, possibly indicative of bank material or natural that has been weatehered by a process associated with the adjacent feature, such as roots along a hedge/tree line?	Cut by [207]; Overlaid (202)	<0.10m	-
<b>Trench 3</b>					
(300)	Topsoil	As (200).	Overlaid (301)	c.0.24m	C20-C21
(301)	Subsoil	As (201).	Overlain by (300); Overlaid (305)	c.0.28m	-
(302)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown, soft clay-silt with moderate shillet fragments, possible colluvium.	Cut by [304]; Overlaid (303)	<0.33m	-
(303)	Natural	Light yellow-pink, compact shillet and clay.	Fill of [302]; Overlain by (301)	Below <0.94m	-
[304]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-south, gentle west slope and moderate concave east slope, flat-gentle concave base, 2m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (302); Contained (305)	0.41m	-
(305)	Fill of Ditch	Mid yellow-brown, soft-friable silt clay with moderate small shillet fragments and very occasional large angular stones along the eastern edge of the feature, very similar fill to 2 <sup>nd</sup> subsoil.	Fill of [304]; Overlain by (301)	0.41m	-
<b>Trench 4</b>					
(400)	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt loam, possibly re-instated from down-slope as darker than some other topsoils and clearly more distinct than those in the southern field of the site.	Overlaid (401)	0.27m	C20-C21
(401)	Subsoil	Mid brown, soft-friable clay-silt loam with occasional shillet fragments, plough soil.	Overlain by (400); Overlaid (402)	0.29m	-
(402)	Natural	Light blue-grey to yellow-brown, compact shillet in occasional clayey matrix.	Overlain by (401)	Below 0.56m	-
<b>Trench 5</b>					
(500)	Topsoil	As (400).	Overlaid (501)	0.20-0.25m	C20-C21
(501)	Subsoil	As (401).	Overlain by (500); Overlaid (502)	0.14-0.35m	-
(502)	Natural	As (402), but more clayey at north-west end of the trench with shillet rock outcrops.	Overlain by (501)	Below c.0.45m	-
<b>Trench 6</b>					
(600)	Topsoil	As (400).	Overlaid (601)	0.23m	C20-C21

Land on Belle Hill, Kingsbridge, South Hams, Devon

(601)	Subsoil	As (401).	Overlain by (600); Overlaid (607)(609)	0.19m	-
(602)	Natural	As (402) with a silty weathered shillet.	Cut by [603][608]	Below 0.42m	-
[603]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, steep east slope and very steep west slope, concave break of slope, flat base, 0.75m wide, 2 fills.	Cut (602); Contained (604)(605)	0.42m	Medieval-C20
(604)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of [603], mid yellow-brown, soft clay-silt with frequent shillet fragments.	Fill of [603]; Overlain by (605)	c.0.20m	-
(605)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of [603], mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments, finds = pottery.	Fill of [603]; Overlaid (604); Cut by [606]	c.0.22m	Medieval
[606]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, steep west slope and moderate east slope, gentle break of slope, flattish base, 0.90m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (605); Contained (607)	0.20m	-
(607)	Fill of Ditch	Mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments.	Fill of [606]; Overlain by (601)	0.20m	-
[608]	Cut of Pit/ Tree-throw	Ovoid in plan, extends from edge of trench, gentle-moderate sides, irregular base, 1.08m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (602); Contained (609)	0.18m	-
(609)	Fill of Pit/ Tree-throw	Mid reddish-yellow brown, soft-friable clay-silt loam with frequent shillet fragments and occasional large angular stones, similar to a very weathered natural, possibly disturbed natural from roots/burrow?	Fill of [608]; Overlain by (601)	0.18m	-
<b>Trench 7</b>					
(700)	Topsoil	As (400).	Overlaid (701)	0.20-0.26m	C20-C21
(701)	Subsoil	As (401).	Overlain by (700); Overlaid (705)(709)	c.0.20m	-
(702)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Light red-yellow-brown, firm-soft silt-clay with moderate shillet fragments.	Cut by [704]; Overlaid (703)	c.0.20m	-
(703)	Natural	Mid brown-yellow and blue-grey, firm-compact shillet rock with more reddish-yellow clay shillet at the west end of the trench; and solid rock strata with 0.32m of topsoil above in bands/patches.	Cut by [706]; Overlain by (702)	Below 0.32-0.56m	-
[704]	Cut of Gully	Linear, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, gentle concave sides, flat-gentle concave base, severely truncated, <0.74m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (702); Contained (705)	0.11m	-
(705)	Fill of Gully	Mid red-yellow grey, friable clay-silt with frequent very small shillet fragments.	Fill of [704]; Overlain by (701)	0.11m	-
[706]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-east by south-west, steep sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 0.90m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (703); Contained (707)	0.41m	Medieval
(707)	Fill of Ditch	Mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments that become more frequent to the base and western side, possibly denoting a second fill, finds = pottery.	Fill of [706]; Cut by [708]	0.41m	Medieval
[708]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-east by south-west, moderate concave sides, flattish base, 0.70m wide, 1 fill.	Cut (707); Contained (709)	0.20m	Medieval
(709)	Fill of Ditch	Mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate shillet fragments and occasional medium angular stones, finds = pottery.	Fill of [708]; Overlain by (701)	0.20m	Medieval
<b>Trench 8</b>					
(800)	Topsoil	As (400).	Overlaid (801)	c.0.24m	C20-C21
(801)	Subsoil	As (401).	Overlain by (800); Overlaid (802)	0.08-0.30m	-
(802)	Natural	Weathered and compact shillet rock with pink-red shillet and grey bands with clayey matrix.	Overlain by (801)	Below 0.32-0.53m	-
<b>Trench 9</b>					
(900)	Topsoil	Dark reddish-brown clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlaid (901)	0.24m	C20-C21
(901)	Subsoil	Mid brownish-red silt-clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions.	Overlain by (900); Overlaid (905)	0.12-0.20m	-
(902)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Subsoil	Linear, aligned north-south, very steep sides, sharp concave break of slope, flat base, 0.50m wide, 1 fill.	Cut by [904]; Overlaid (903)	<0.20m	-
(903)	Natural	Light brownish-yellow silt-clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions, occasional patches of grey slate/shillet	Overlain by (903)	Below c0.60m	-
[904]	Cut of Gully		Cut (902); Contained (905)	0.26m	-
(905)	Fill of Gully	Mid red-grey brown, soft-friable clay-silt with occasional small shillet fragments.	Fill of [904]; Overlain by (901)	0.26m	-

## APPENDIX 4: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Tr#1 Topsoil	1	<1	White Refined Earthen Ware (WRE) with Blue Transfer Print (BTP).	2	82	Roof tile fragments.	
(101)	Tr#1 Subsoil	1	10	Micaceous Coarse ware, medieval.	1	5	Oyster shell fragment.	Med-C20
					2	66	Pale green vessel glass “-TERS.” and “-RIE-”.	
(200)	Tr#2 Topsoil	6	20	Industrial wares, post-medieval.				Med-C20
		1	3	Flowerpot.				
		1	<1	Micaceous Coarse ware, medieval.				
(300)	Tr#3 Topsoil	6	43	Industrial wares, post-medieval.	1	4	Animal bone.	C19-C20
		3	70	Glazed post-medieval, North Devon ware.	1	19	Green vessel glass.	
(400)	Tr#4 Topsoil	4	15	Industrial wares, post-medieval.				C19-C20
(500)	Tr#5 Topsoil	9	33	Industrial wares, post-medieval.	1	19	Oyster shell fragments.	C19-C20
		1	4	North Devon Gravel Tempered ware?	2	13	Shell fragments.	
(600)	Tr#6 Topsoil	12	109	Industrial wares, post-medieval.				C19-C20
		1	10	Flowerpot.				
(601)	Tr#6 Subsoil	1	89	Calcareous (strap) handle, medieval.	3	13	Animal bone.	Med
(605)	Ditch Fill	4	4	Micaceous Coarse ware, medieval.	2	3	Shell.	Med
					1	13	Fe fragment.	
					1	10	Brick Fragment.	
(700)	Tr#7 Topsoil	7	40	Industrial wares, post-medieval.	1	21	Pierced slate fragment.	Post-med
		1	27	Red ware, green-brown glaze.				
		1	3	Flowerpot.				
(701)	Tr#7 Subsoil	1	12	WRE.	2	7	Animal Bone.	Post-med
		1	2	Flowerpot.	1	2	Snail shell.	
					3	2	Charcoal fragment.	
(707)	Ditch Fill	1	9	Micaceous Coarse ware, medieval.				Med
(709)	Ditch Fill	1	8	Micaceous Coarse ware, medieval.	3	173	Oyster shell and two cockle shells.	Med
(800)	Tr#8 Topsoil	14	71	Industrial wares, post-medieval.	1	<1	Animal bone.	Post-med
		1	21	Red ware, green-brown glaze.				
(900)	Tr#9 Topsoil	7	57	Industrial wares, post-medieval.	4	24	Animal bone.	Post-med
		1	10	Flowerpot.	1	5	Oyster shell.	
		1	11	Micaceous Coarse ware with green interior glaze, rim	1	3	Periwinkle shell.	
					2	10	Brick.	
					1	84	Pebble.	
Totals:		88	683					



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