

**LAND AT CHURCH HILL
HOLBETON
SOUTH HAMS
DEVON**

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 171029



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Land at Church Hill, Holbeton, South Hams, Devon

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By J. Bampton
Report Version: FINAL
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for John Mildmay-White
on behalf of The Flete Estate (the Client)

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Church Hill, Holbeton, Devon. The evaluation targeted anomalies identified in a geophysical survey undertaken by SWARCH in 2017. This report presents the results of the evaluation.

The site is located within the medieval village of Holbeton, between All Saints Church and Minchinhay Farm. Although there were no immediate archaeological deposits on the site, the wider landscape included Iron Age Hillforts to the east and medieval strip-fields to the south. The extant earthwork of a track running diagonally across part of the site (Field 2) was depicted on historic mapping.

The evaluation largely validated the geophysical survey results, equating archaeological and geological features to geophysical anomalies with some additional features being identified. It is probable that areas devoid of geophysical anomalies do not contain significant archaeological features or deposits.

The evaluation revealed ditches probably associated with drainage, aspects of a footpath associated with an extant earthwork of a trackway, parts of two demolished walls and the ditch of an Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure. The enclosure in the south-west corner of Field 2 may be associated with a wider Iron Age landscape: Holbury and Oldaport Hillforts are within approximately 1km and 1.6km east of the site.

The Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure across the south-west half of Field 2 and undated features within the north-east end of Trench 6 and the north-west end of Trench 7 may be subject to further archaeological works. Essentially, areas of planned development south of a line drawn between the north-east and north-west ends of Trenches 6 and 7, respectively, may yield further archaeological deposits and/or features.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT CHURCH HILL
PARISH:	HOLBETON
DISTRICT:	SOUTH HAMS
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 61193 50247
PLANNING NO.	25/1720/15/O
SWARCH REF:	HCI17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by John Mildmay-White of the Flete Estate (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process for a residential development. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017) drawn up in accordance with CiFA guidance and in consultation with Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET). This report presents the results of the evaluation.

This phase of works was informed by- and subsequent to a geophysical survey of the site undertaken by SWARCH in 2017 (Bonvoisin 2017).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located c.6.3km south-west of Ivybridge and c.5.4km south of the A38 (Figure 1). The centre of the site is located c.100m north-west of All Saints Church at Holbeton, and adjacent to Church Hill road. The site comprises four fields of pasture (Figure 9); ranging in height from c.74m AOD on the western side of the site to c.56m AOD in the eastern side of the site. Fields 1,2 and 4 slope on a west-south-west to east-north-east axis, Field 3 has a slope on a north-west to south-east axis, with the south-east corner being the lowest point of Field 3: essentially the fields slope towards the north-east corner of Field 2.

The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the Staddon Formation, a sandstone, siltstone and mudstone sedimentary bedrock (BGS2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Holbeton is a village and parish in the South Hams of southern Devon, situated just west of the River Erme. It is in the hundred of Ermington and the deanery of Plympton (Lysons 1822). The place name is derived from the Old English *hol + boga + tūn*, meaning 'the settlement in the hollow bend' (Watts (2004). The village of Holbeton was recorded in 1229 as *Holbouton* (Watts 4004). When the Domesday Survey was made in 1086 the area was presumably included under Flete (*Flutes*), then held by Robert De Aumale (the *Damarell* family), having previously been held by Beorhtweald and worth 20 Shillings both before and after the conquest (Williams and Martin 2002). In the 14th century Fleet passed through the Hill and Prideaux families before passing to the Hele family by the 16th century. When the relevant branch of the Hele family died out in 1716 the manor of Fleet passed to the Bulteel family (Kysons 1822). Today Flete is a Registered Park and Garden (Record Id. 1343) with 19th century gardens and a 17th-19th century house. Holbeton was a separate manor by the reign of

Henry I (1100–1135), when it was given to Matilda Peverel. Later, it was divided between the families of Martyn, Bampfylde, Prouse and Kilbury until the mid-15th century when it belonged to Holland, Duke of Exeter from whom a grant for life of the manor passed to Margaret, Countess of Richmond in 1487. It later had moieties (divisions) held between the Rolle and Hele families, which were held by Joseph Kingston Esq. and John Bulteel Esq. in 1822 (Lysons 1822).

The National Archives (NA) show that the Hele family held land in the parish, including an estate named Pamftee in Holbeton and the estate at Holbeton in the 16th and 17th centuries (NA Ref. 74/285; 2/15/4; 149), but that Holbeton was part of the estates owned by the Bulteels in the mid-17th century and that they bought more estates in the area through the 18th century (NA ref. CHM/BB; 149/156; 149/32; 74/124/k), having already acquired the manor of Fleet through inheritance or purchase on the death of James Modyford Hele Esq. (Lysons 1822).

The Parish Church of All Saints, a Grade I listed building (List Entry No. 1107808), is located across the road directly south-east of the site. It has a late 13th-early 14th century tower and spire with 16th century elements and a number of late 19th century restorations. It contains monuments and graves of the preeminent Hele and Bulteel families.

On historic mapping much of the land surrounding the village appears to have been used as orchard, including the north-east field which falls within the development area (Field 1), which is shown as orchards on mapping from 1839 to 1906-inclusive. On the historic mapping probably medieval strip fields can be seen in the landscape, particularly on the south side of Holbeton (see Appendix 3). The 1839 Tithe Apportionment for Holbeton describes that the site (Plots 1052, 1057 and 1076) as being owned by a William Roope Ilbert Esq. and farmed/occupied by an Andrew Martin. Plots 1052 and 1057, on the east half of the site are described as 'orchard – orchard' and meadow – pasture' respectively; and plot 1076, which by 1886 is divided into the existing Fields 3 and 4 in this report, is labelled as 'Shipping Park' and used for arable cultivation. The site is located within an area characterised 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 by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).

The site itself is at Minchinhay Farm. Minchinhay is possibly derived from the Old English *Mynçen* meaning 'nun' and either *hæg* or *hæg* meaning 'hay' or 'enclosure'. This may not directly relate to the presence of nuns as Lysons explains that the tithes of the parish of Holbeton were appropriated by Polsloe Priory (Lysons 1822), a Benedictine nunnery founded in Exeter c.1159 and of which a Grade II* Listed ruin still survives as St Katherines Priory (List Entry No. 1169490) in Exeter.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Very little archaeological fieldwork has occurred in the immediate area of the site, with the exception of an archaeological evaluation (Swindin 2007) and subsequent programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring for Masons Yard, off Fore Street (Wakeham and Jones 2010) c.90m to the south of the proposal site. These works encountered the remains of probable medieval strip-fields, although the medieval features and deposits had been significantly truncated by the post-medieval activity and buildings that had been built on the site (Wakeham and Jones 2010; Swindin 2007).

In the wider area there is evidence for prehistoric activity, most notably the scheduled Iron Age hillfort of Holbury (List Entry No. 1019782), c.1.1km east of the site, from where it has a view along the Erme Estuary to the south. It is c.280m×220m across. Further east, 1.6km east-south-east of the site is a promontory hillfort known as Oldaport Camp (List Entry No. 1020234). Oldaport Camp is a unvallated (a single ditch/bank/rampart) hillfort and has been subject to geophysical and earthwork

surveys and it may have been refortified in its later phases. The majority of these Iron Age hillforts are dated to the 4th century BC and 1st century AD and their size alone is indicative of relative social organisation. Approximately 1.3km south-west of the site Historic England lists four Bronze Age Bowl-Barrows (List Entry Nos. 1019316 and 1019317).

SWARCH conducted a geophysical survey (Bonvoisin 2017) across the proposed development site that indicated the presence of a probable recti-linear enclosure, walls or modern drains and services and a possible prehistoric monument, as well as probable geological variation or other linear features. This geophysical survey informed the evaluation pertaining to this report.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2017) drawn up in accordance with CIfA guidelines and in consultation with Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 9th and 12th of October 2017. Seven evaluation trenches, each 1.6m wide and totalling 149.5m in length were laid out to target geophysical anomalies and were 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 (Bonvoisin 2017) and obtain information of any potential archaeological features within the site boundary.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, SOUTH HAMS, DEVON

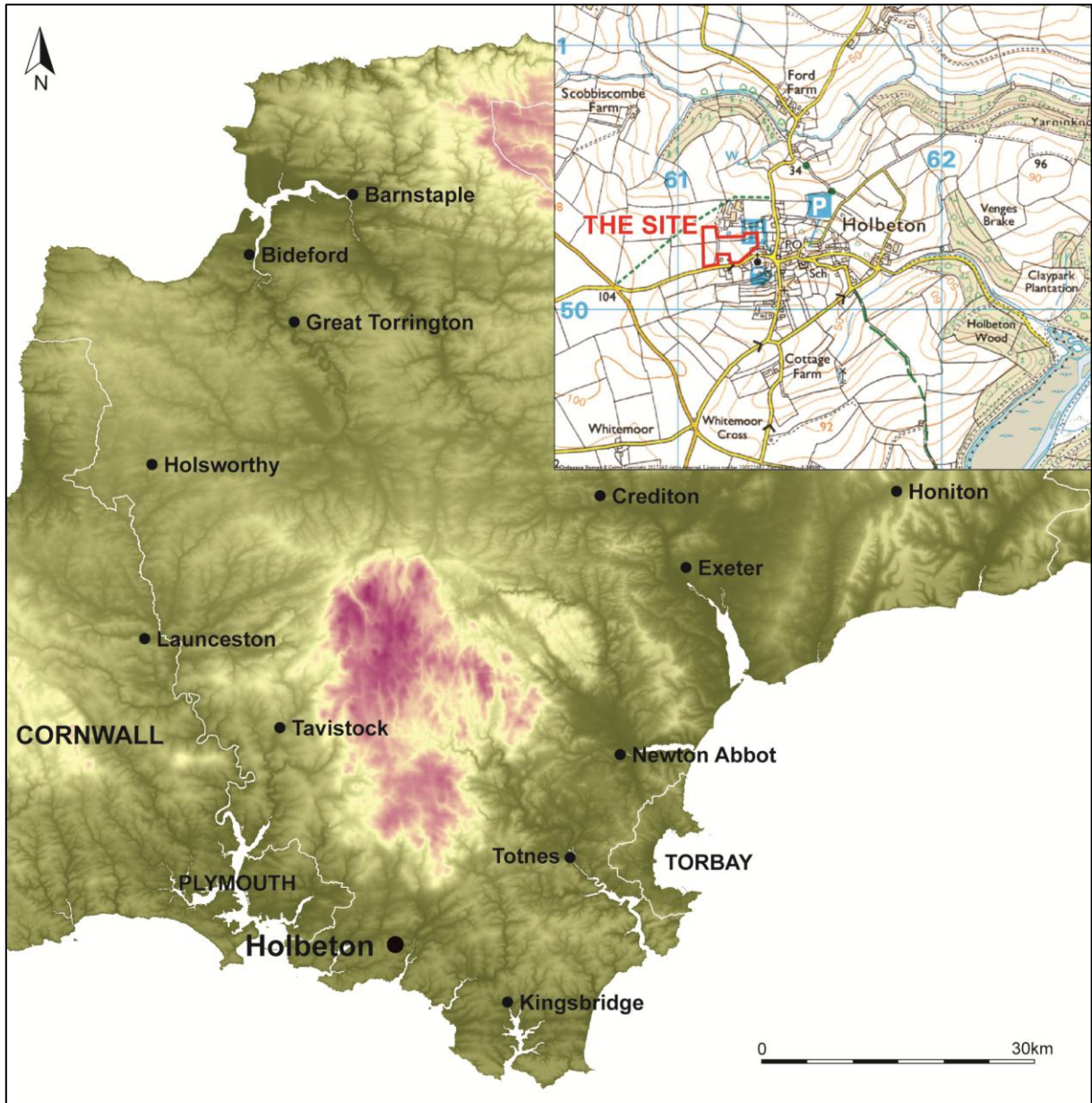


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

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 (Bonvoisin 2017) and inform on the archaeological potential and or condition of the site.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 9th and 12th of October 2017. Seven evaluation trenches, each 1.6m wide and totalling 149,5m in length (2×c.15m, 5×c.30m) were 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 9). Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and appropriate CIFA guidelines.

A total of sixteen archaeological and natural features were identified and recorded; additional geological deposits were also identified. The archaeological features included eleven ditches/gullies, two demolished walls, an historic trackway and a drain. The natural and geological features included variation in geology, colluvial deposits, root disturbances and possible palaeochannels. A trench associated with recent percolation tests/geotechnical works was also encountered.

What follows is a trench-by-trench account of the results of the evaluation. A site plan showing the excavated features in relation to the geophysical survey results can be seen in Figure 9. A complete Context list can be seen in Appendix 1; a complete finds list can be seen in Appendix 2; and set of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 4.

3.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The majority of the site is overlaid by a topsoil deposit that is predominantly 0.25-0.30m thick, which overlaid a subsoil deposit that was 0.20-0.35m thick. On the upper slopes of Fields 2 and 4 the subsoil overlaid a plough horizon to the natural, c.0.10-0.15m thick. Features in these parts of the site were visible within this plough horizon, but had been truncated and disturbed by the ploughing activity. In these areas the trenches were c.0.60m deep. Down slope from Trench 2, in Field 4; and within Trench 3 the topsoil was either thicker or a second subsoil represented a colluvium, which had built up in a trough of the slope against the fields eastern boundaries. In these areas the trenches were c.1m deep. In the north-east of the site, towards its lowest point, Trenches 4 and 5 contained an additional root disturbed subsoil, c.0.09-0.43m thick, which overlaid a substantial amount of colluvium that was <c.0.73m thick. At its deepest point, at the north-east end of Trench 5, the natural was <c.2m below the surface. Across the site the natural was a light brown-yellow to mid red-yellow compact shillet stone and clay with occasional banding running parallel to the slope including natural geological variation and possible natural palaeochannels.

3.3 TRENCH 1

Trench 1, aligned north-south, was 14.90m in length and 1.60m wide. It was located to target a positive anomaly, a possible cut feature interpreted as a possible long barrow, in the west of the proposed development area (Field 4). Gullies [103] and [104] cut the natural and may equate to drainage channels or palaeochannels. Ditch [105] was cut into the natural and equated to the geophysical anomaly. There were no archaeological deposits indicative of a long barrow in the trench. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Gully [103] (Figures 9 and 10) was located at the south end of the trench. It was a narrow linear gully aligned north-east by south-west with steep sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill: (107), which was comparable to Subsoil (101) (see Appendix 1). This gully may represent a palaeochannel. It contained no finds.

Gully [104] (Figures 9 and 10) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a narrow linear gully aligned north-east by south-west with steep sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill: (108), which was comparable to Subsoil (101). This gully may represent a palaeochannel or a possible field drain. It contained no finds.

Ditch [105] (Figures 2, 9 and 10) was located at the north end of the trench. It was a linear ditch, c.1.40m wide, aligned north-east by south-west with steep sides and an irregular base indicative of possible intercutting gullies or palaeochannels. It contained a single fill: (106), which was comparable to Subsoil (101), although contained moderate amounts of stone and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.



FIGURE 2: DITCH [105] AND SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

3.4 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 (Figures 9 and 10), aligned north-east by south-west, was 30m in length and 1.60m wide. It was located to target a positive anomaly, a possible cut feature interpreted as a possible long barrow and a pit, in the west of the proposed development area (Field 4). A stony lens with charcoal may have equated to one of the targeted geophysical anomalies. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

3.5 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 (Figures 9 and 11), aligned north-west by south-east, was 31m in length and 1.60m wide. It was located to target a series of positive linear anomalies indicative of possible ditches in the north-west corner of the proposed development area (Field 3). Variation in the natural geology and a relatively substantial depth of subsoil were of note across this trench. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

3.6 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 (Figures 9 and 11), aligned north-east by south-west, was 15.20m in length and 1.60m wide. It was located to target an area devoid of geophysical anomalies in the north east of the site (Field 1) of the proposed development area. A deep colluvium was present in this trench as was a root disturbed subsoil that may be indicative of Field 1's use as an orchard in recent history. The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits. No finds were recovered from this trench.

3.7 TRENCH 5

Trench 5, aligned north-east by south-west, was 28.40m in length and 1.60m wide. It was located to target two positive- and one negative linear anomalies; possible cut features, walls or drains, in the north-east corner of the proposed development area (Field 2). The negative anomaly equated to a modern geotechnical trench. Ditches [505] and [507] were parallel drainage ditches that cut in to the colluviums and were imperceptible on the geophysical survey data. Drain [509] cut the Subsoil (502) and equated to one of the positive anomalies. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Ditch [505] (Figures 3, 9 and 12) was located at the south-west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch, c.1.36m wide, aligned east-west with moderate-steep sides and a pointed to gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (506), which was a light grey-yellow, soft sandy-clay with gritty lenses and occasional charcoal flecks. It was overlaid by Subsoil (502). It contained no finds.

Ditch [507] (Figures 9 and 12) was parallel to Ditch [505] and almost identical in form and character, although 1.02m wide. It contained a single fill: (508), which was the same as Fill (506). It was overlaid by Subsoil (502). It contained no finds.

Drain [509] (Figures 9 and 12) was located at the north-east end of the trench. It was a linear drain, 0.58m wide, aligned north-west by south-east with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills; (510) and (511), upper and lower respectively. Fill (510) was charcoal rich and contained frequent slate fragments. It was overlain by Subsoil (501). Fill (511) was a soft-loose gravelly layer. Drain [509] contained no finds.



FIGURE 3: TRENCH 5, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M AND 2M SCALES).

3.8 TRENCH 6

Trench 6, aligned north-east by south-west, was 30m in length and 1.60m wide. It was located to target a negative anomaly indicative of an historic trackway and a mixed anomaly indicative of a ditched enclosure in the middle of the proposed development area. Ditches [604] and [606] equate to linear features associated with the historic trackway, which was visible as an earthwork in the slope and contained stone chippings beneath the turf. Ditch [608] equated to the mixed linear anomaly and contained Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. 19th-20th century pottery and plastic was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Ditch [604] (Figures 4, 9 and 13) was located at the north-east end of the trench. It was a linear ditch, c.1.40m wide, aligned north-west by south-east with a possible curve. It had steep sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (605), which was a light yellow-grey, firm silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It was cut by Ditch [606]. It contained no finds.

Ditch [606] (Figures 4, 9 and 13) was located at the north-east end of the trench and cut Fill (605). It was a linear ditch, c.1-1.55m wide, aligned north-west by south-east with a gentle concave profile. It contained a single fill: (607), which was similar to Fill (605). It contained no finds.

Ditch [608] (Figures 5, 9 and 13) was located at the south-west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch, c.1.86m wide, aligned north-south with very steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills: lower fill (609), which was a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt and contained ×6 sherds (16g) of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery; and upper fill (610) which was a mid yellow brown, soft silt-clay. It is possible that the upper fill (610), represents a re-cut, but this was not clear in plan or during excavation.

A footpath/trackway was visible as an earthwork running from the south-east corner of the site to the north-west corner of the site. Other than Ditches [604] and [606], on the down-slope side of the trackway, the only archaeological evidence of the feature was a 0.75m wide lens of limestone chippings, c.0.02m thick which overlaid a compacted subsoil: (613), which was slightly more yellow and firm than the rest of the subsoil across the trench. The chippings, (612), were overlaid by a turf layer, (611), which may have built up over time or been purposefully reinstated. Chippings layer (612) contained a corroded iron nail.



FIGURE 4: DITCHES [604] AND [606]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 5: DITCH [608], FROM AN OBLIQUE ANGLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.9 TRENCH 7

Trench 6, aligned north-west by south-east, was 29m in length and 1.60m wide. It was located to target a negative anomaly indicative of a stone lined drain or wall, a mixed anomaly indicative of a ditched enclosure and a positive anomaly that may represent another ditch-like feature in the middle of the proposed development area. Ditch [704] was an ephemerally surviving feature that equated to the targeted positive anomaly. Ditch [706] equated to both the targeted mixed anomaly and Ditch [608]. Gully [710] represented a natural feature and Ditch [712] a similar feature to Ditch [704]. Neither Gully [710] or [Ditch [712] were visible on the geophysics survey results due to their ephemeral natures and fills. Wall {717} and its associated cut and deposits were not identified on the geophysics survey data as they appear similar to natural variation due to the demolition of the feature. Wall {719} and its associated features equate to the targeted negative anomaly. A pit or posthole, [721] was adjacent to Wall {719}. 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Starting from the south-east end of the trench moving north-west: Ditch [704] (Figures 9 and 14) was a linear ditch, c.1m wide, aligned east-west. Only the base of the ditch survived intermittently across the trench. It contained a single fill: (705), a very light grey-yellow, soft silt-clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch [706] (Figures 6, 9 and 14) was a linear ditch, 1.70m wide, aligned east-west with very steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: lowest fill (707), a light yellow-grey soft stony-clay; middle fill (708), which equated to Fill (609); and upper fill (709), which equated to Fill (610). None of these fills contained any finds, although fills (708) and (709) were sampled.

Gully [710] (Figures 9 and 14) and its fill, (711) equated to a natural band within the natural aligned parallel with the slope, north-east by south-west and may be indicative of a naturally occurring water channel, similar to possible palaeochannels described elsewhere on the site. It contained no finds.

Ditch [712] (Figures 9 and 14) was a linear ditch, 0.70m wide, aligned east-west with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (713), a light brown-yellow, soft silt-clay. It contained no finds. It was an ephemeral feature that was similar to Ditch [704].

Construction Cut or Robber Cut [714] (Figures 7, 9 and 14) appeared similar to a sub-rectangular pit or the terminus of a linear feature that contained a stony fill and a silty-clayey fill. It was 1.34m wide and aligned approximately east-west. It had near vertical sides and a flat base and contained the remains of Wall {717} against its southern edge. Wall {717} was a thick slate/mudstone built wall with an earth bond surviving c.0.22m in height against the southern edge of the construction cut. It was overlain by demolition layer (715) a slate rubble layer in a light yellow-brown, soft silt-clay matrix, which contained ×4 fragments (17g) of animal bone. This was overlain by the made-ground/backfilling deposit (716), a mid-light yellow-brown, firm silt clay. The feature contained no finds.

Construction/Platform Cut [718] (Figures 8, 9 and 14) was a linear cut, c.0.15m deep, aligned approximately east-west with a near vertical southern edge and a flat base/platform. Wall {719}, c.0.39m wide and c.0.20m deep, was built against the southern edge of the cut from slate/mudstone with an earth bond. It was overlain and abutted by demolition layer (720), similar to layer (715), which was spread across the platform on the north side of Wall {719}, which was in turn overlain by the subsoil. The feature contained no finds.

Pit/Posthole [721] (Figures 8, 9 and 14) was ovoid in plan and c.0.60m in diameter. It abutted cut [718] and contained a single fill, (722), which was identical to Subsoil (701). It may have been a supporting post associated with the wall or later feature backfilled with re-deposited subsoil.



FIGURE 6: DITCH [706]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 7: DEMOLISHED WALL {717}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 8: WALL {719} AND PIT/POSTHOLE [721]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

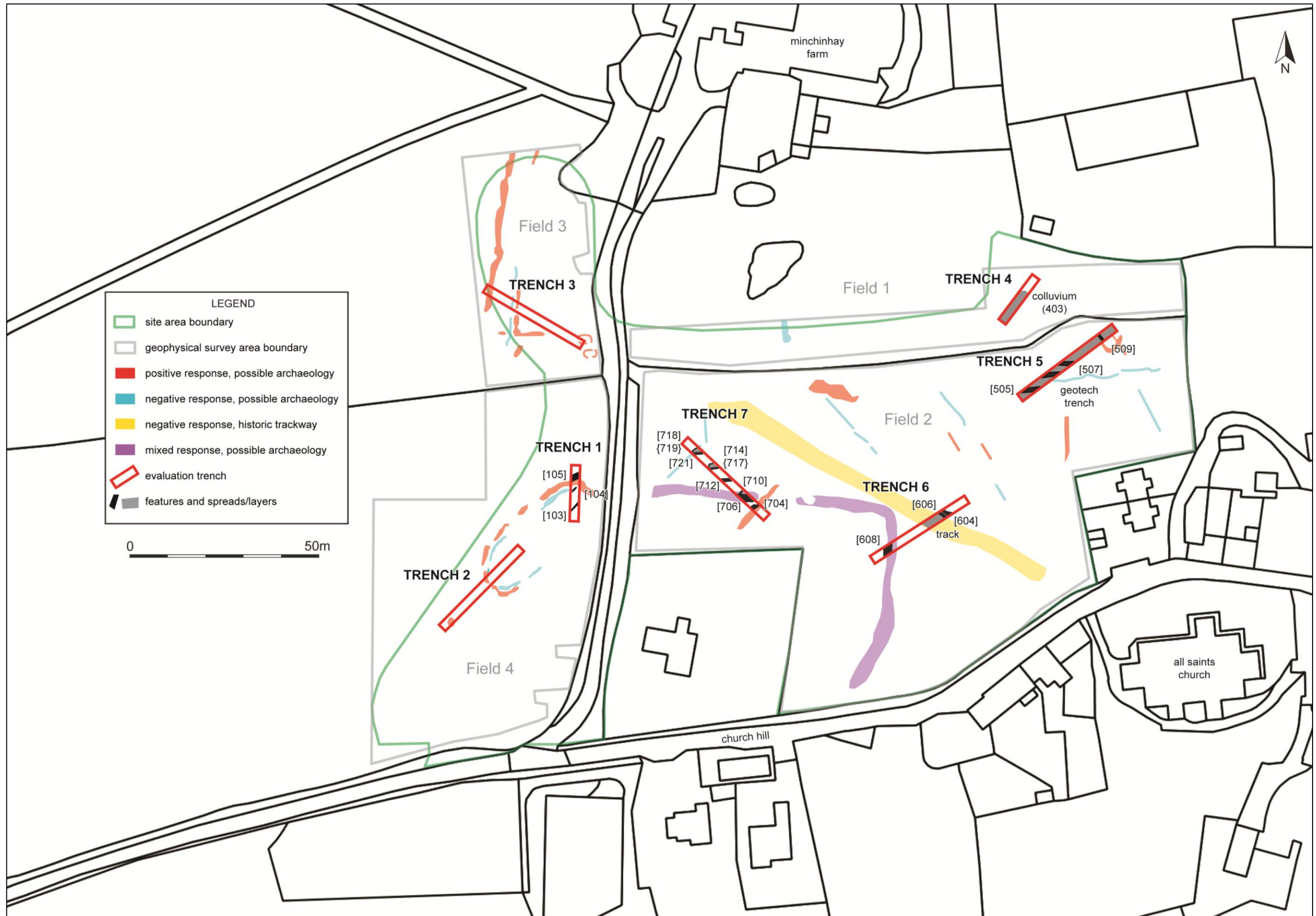


FIGURE 9: SITE PLAN SHOWING TRENCH LOCATIONS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OVER GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY RESPONSES.

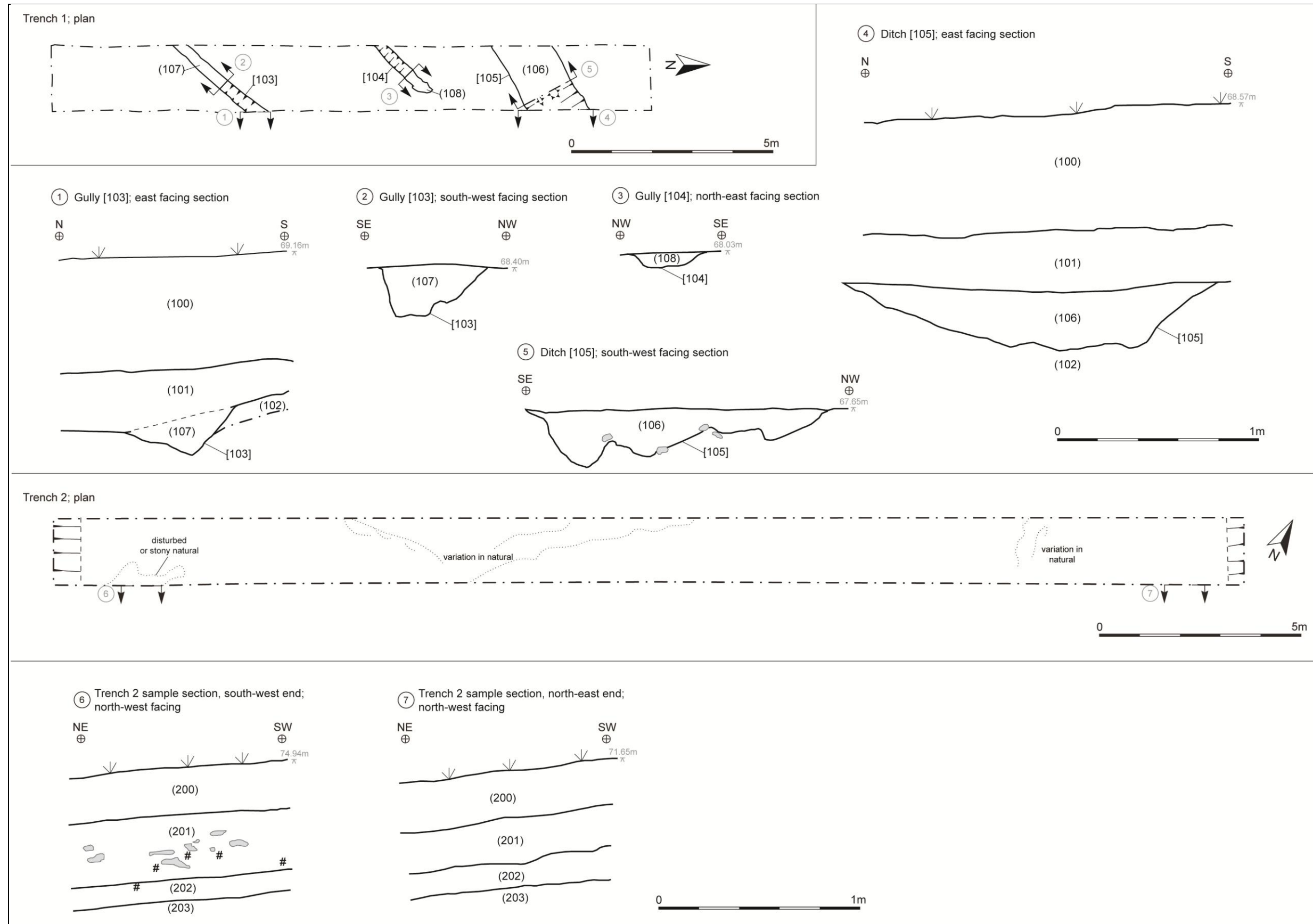


FIGURE 10: TRENCHES 1 AND 2; TRENCH PLANS AND FEATURE AND SAMPLE SECTIONS.

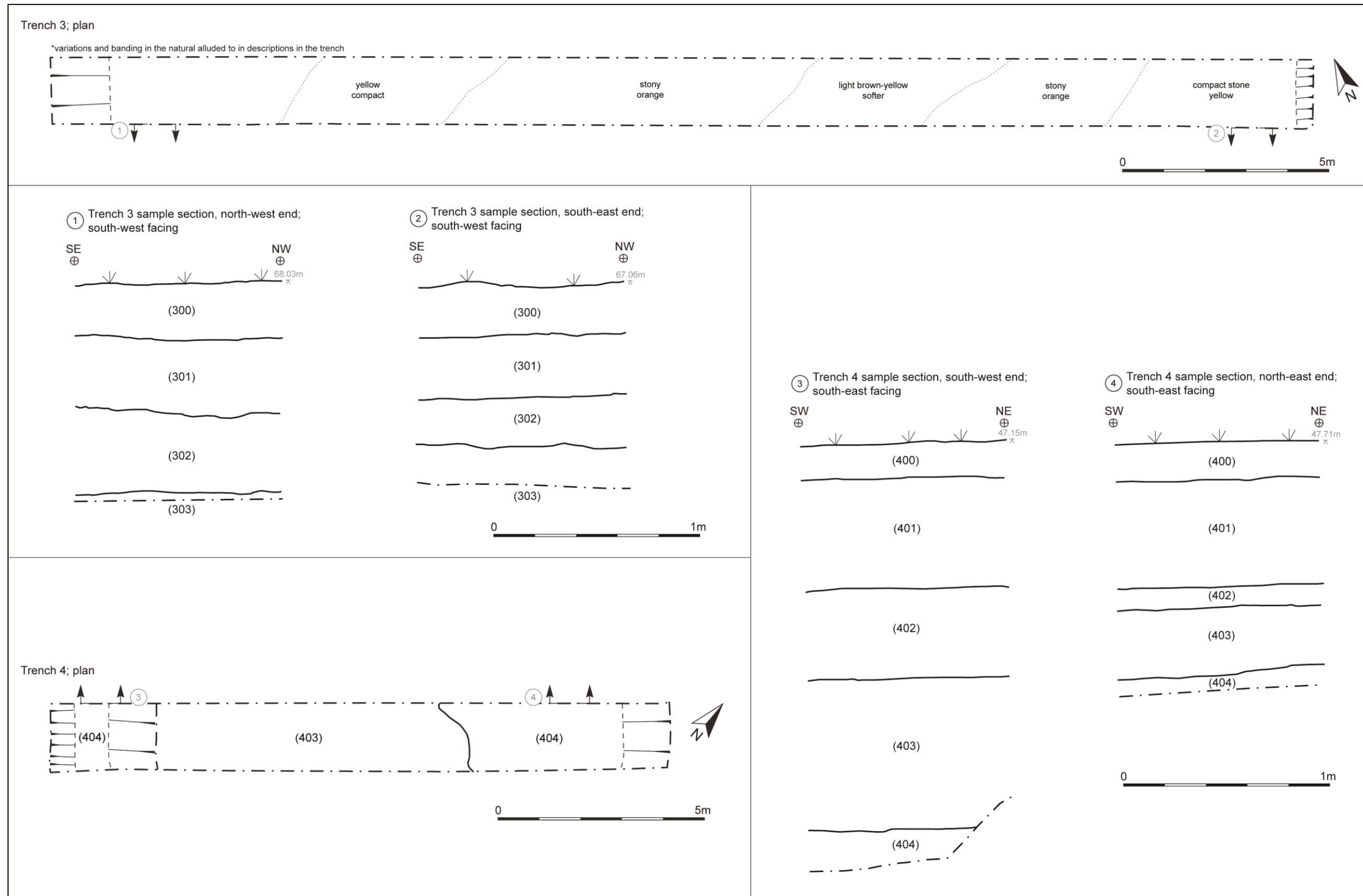


FIGURE 11: TRENCHES 3 AND 4; TRENCH PLANS AND SAMPLE SECTIONS.

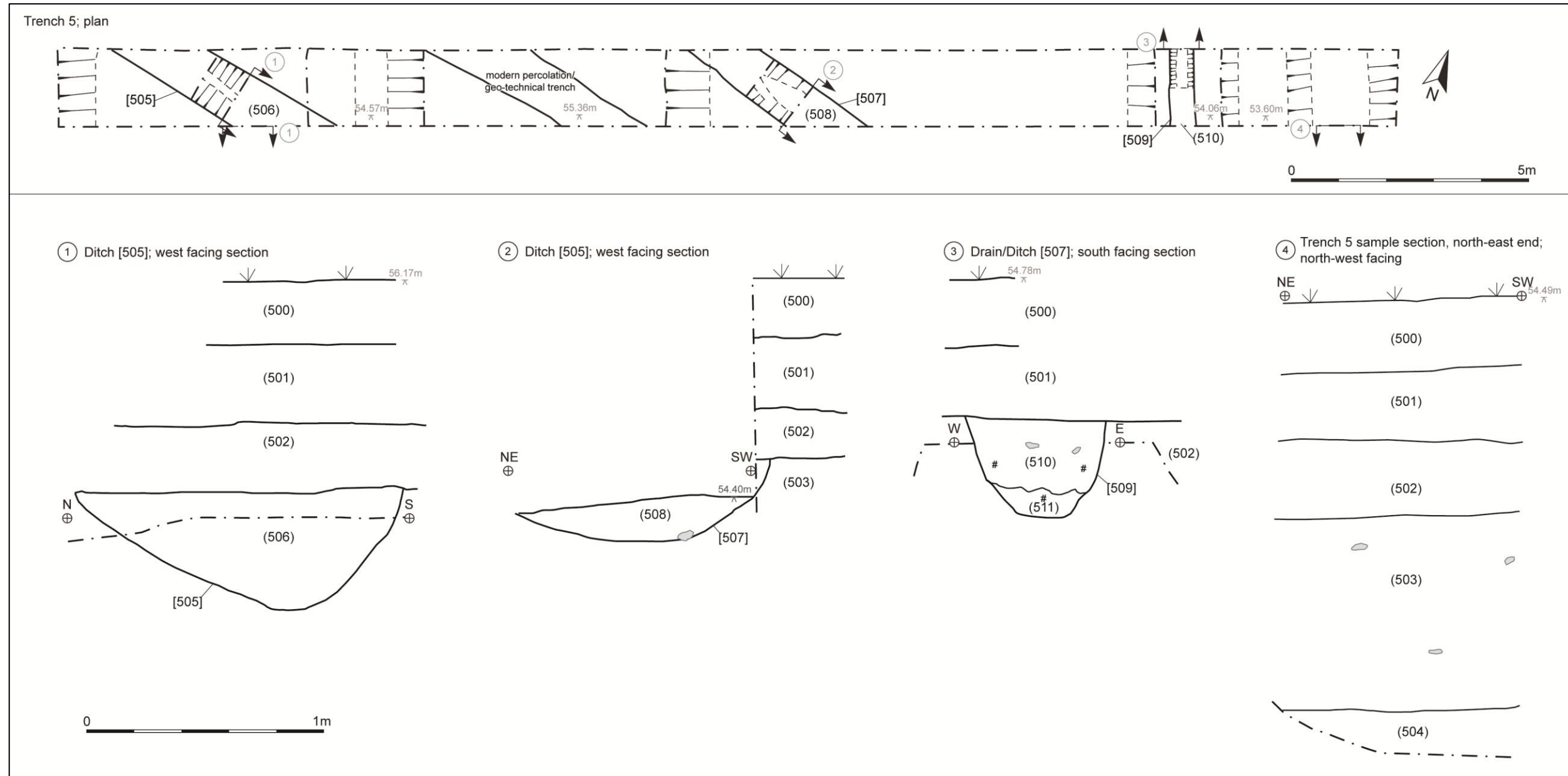


FIGURE 12: TRENCH 5; TRENCH PLAN AND FEATURE AND SAMPLE SECTIONS.

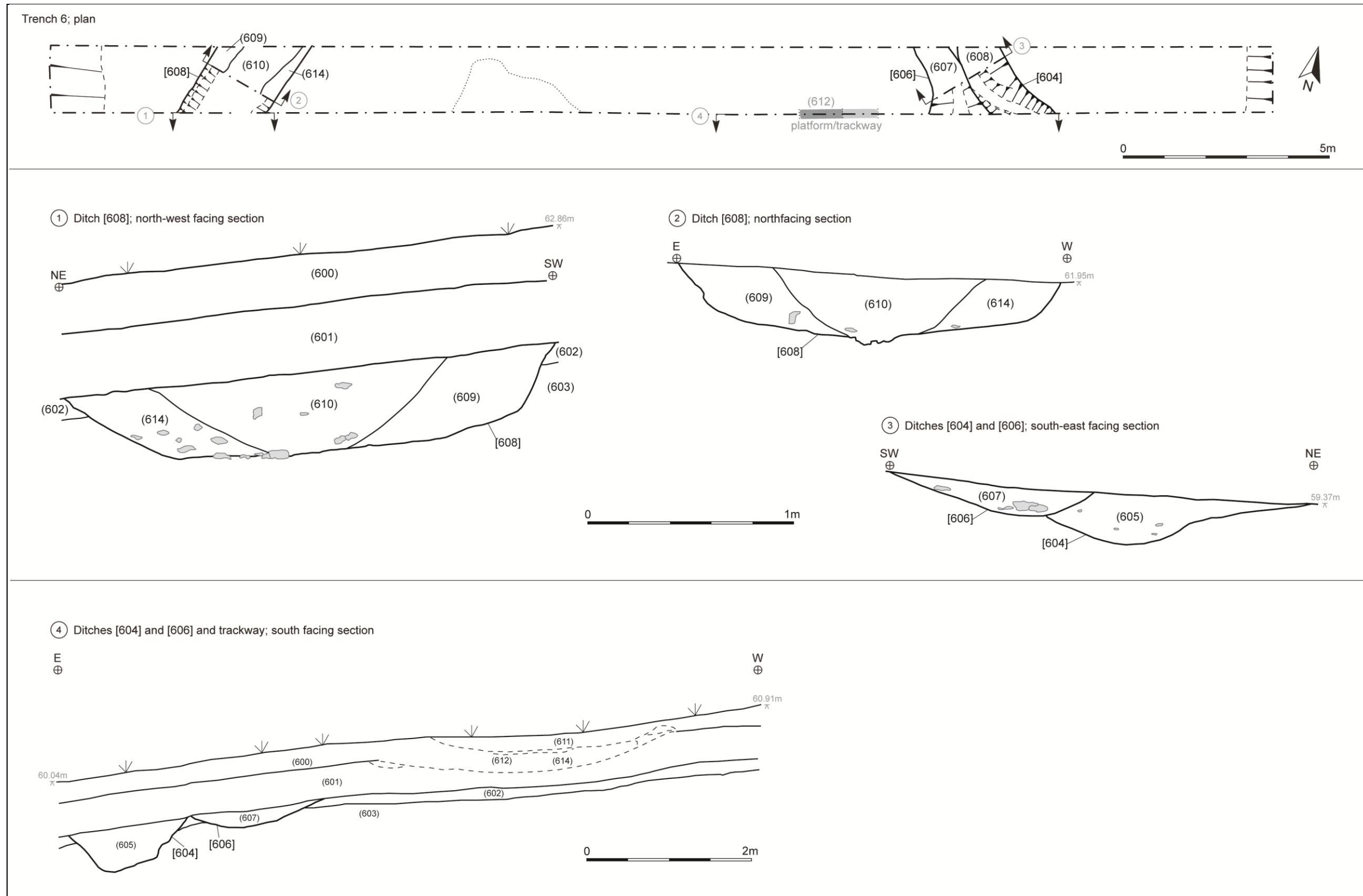


FIGURE 13: TRENCH 6; TRENCH PLAN AND FEATURE AND SAMPLE SECTIONS.

3.10 FINDS

There were very few finds encountered across the site, and the majority of the recovered assemblage was derived from the topsoil. A detailed finds list can be seen in Appendix 2

Topsoil (100) contained ×2 sherds (1g) of 19th-20th White Refined ware (WRE), ×1 sherd (5g) of porcelain and ×1 fragment of a modern white tile. Topsoil (200) contained ×1 sherd (6g) of WRE. Topsoil (300) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of WRE. Topsoil (500) contained ×3 sherds (12g) of WRE and ×1 sherd (33g) of stoneware. Topsoil (600) contained ×2 sherds (<1g) of WRE and ×1 plastic object (1g). Topsoil (700) contained ×4 sherds (4g) of WRE and ×1 Fe object.

The stratified finds were recovered from Fill (609) of Enclosure Ditch [608], which contained ×6 sherds (16g) of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. Buried gravel footpath (612), along the historic trackway, contained ×1 corroded Fe nail. Demolition deposit (715) associated with Wall {717}, contained ×4 fragments (17g) of animal bone.

Apart from the Iron Age/Romano-British pottery from the fill of Ditch [608] all of the finds were modern, either 19th or 20th century. The animal bone is most likely post-medieval due to the unlikely survival of earlier bone deposits within the local soils and its association with a construction (Wall {717}), which is most likely medieval or later in date.

The Iron Age/Romano-British pottery from ditch [608] indicates the likely date for the enclosure defined by the geophysical survey and investigated in Trenches 6 and 7. This enclosure may be associated by date and intervisibility with other Iron Age assets/settlements in the immediate landscape: Holbury and Oldaport Hillforts at approximately 1km and 1.6km east of the site.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

The results of the trench evaluation largely validate the results of the geophysical survey with a number of the geophysical anomalies accounted for- and others exposed or clarified in the trenches (Figure 9). Ploughing has evidently truncated the buried archaeological resource to varying degrees, possibly most severely within Trench 2 and then Trenches 1, 6 and 7.

In addition the presence of colluvial deposits in the base of the valley, particularly in the north-east portion of the site and deeper soils within the valley between the two northern and two southern fields was established. Although such deposits could seal archaeological deposits, archaeological features were shown to cut the colluvium in Trench 5.

The majority of the site was devoid of significant archaeological features or deposits; ditches associated with drainage were located in the north-east of the site (Trench 5) and possible drainage ditches or palaeochannels were located in the west of the site (Trench 1). There was no evidence for the existence of the tentatively interpreted long barrow in Field 4. Trench 4 did also reveal subsoil that could be associated with deep bioturbation from its former use as an orchard (as indicated on the tithe map). Almost parallel ditches in Trench 7, [704] and [712] only survive as ephemeral features. They run parallel with the slope and are most likely the remnants of shallow undated ditches associated with drainage.

The historic trackway, which is extant in the topography of Field 2, produced no evidence of being particularly ancient, although the ditches associated with it, are buried beneath the subsoil, and does indicate that it was not simply a modern route-way. The chippings that define the buried track, (612), were limestone chippings, some of which could be seen within the gravel footpaths at the adjacent church and they contained a corroded iron nail. Furthermore, the slight curve of Ditch [704] may indicate the presence of an undated feature beside the trackway. Such a feature could be prehistoric by association with the Iron Age/Romano-British pottery recovered from Ditch [608].

Ditches [608] and [706] equated to the same feature and define a rectilinear enclosure identified on the geophysical survey (Bonvoisin 2017). The enclosure appears to respect the western boundary of the field and encloses the more level, top of Field 2. It may be that the extant route-ways either defined- or were defined by the west and south boundaries of this enclosure. The ditch appears to contain multiple fills indicative of a process of silting-up or weathering over a course of being open and then perhaps being re-cut before being backfilled by a more clayey and stony material that had probably formed an interior bank. This location of the enclosure affords views to the east and south-east across the undulating landscape associated with the River Erme and towards the Oldaport promontory hillfort (c.1.50km distant), and Holbury hillfort (c.1km distant).

It seems possible that this enclosure was part of an Iron Age landscape associated with the larger defensive sites at Holbury and Oldaport, which are located east of the site and on a fork of the River Erme at a fording point of one of its tributaries. This location was perhaps superseded in later times by a more prominent estate at Flete, which occupied a confluence of tributaries at a fordable point of the river upstream on its west bank; or Holbeton itself when the defensive aspect of the settlement was deemed less necessary.

The walls at the north-west end of Trench 7 were approximately parallel, running east-north-east by west-south-west and four meters apart. The relatively narrow nature of Wall {719} and presumably Wall {717} coupled with the lack of material finds in the area may be indicative of their function as garden walls or parts of boundaries as opposed to structural remains. It is possible that as boundary

walls they would aid in channelling water down slope and away from the middle and south-east of the field, particularly if the cut containing Wall {717} constitutes a ditch along the north-north-west side of the wall. The Walls had been demolished to approximately the level of the natural.

4.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation largely validated the geophysical survey results, equating archaeological and geological features to geophysical anomalies with some additional features being identified. It is probable that areas devoid of geophysical anomalies do not contain significant archaeological features or deposits.

A probable Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure in the south-west corner of Field 2 on the site may be associated with a wider known landscape of this date (Oldbury and Holbury).

The Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure across the south-west half of Field 2 and the other undated features within Trench 6 and Trench 7, which may be associated, are likely to require further archaeological works if the development proceeds. Essentially, areas of planned development south of a line drawn between the north-east and north-west ends of Trenches 6 and 7, respectively, may yield further archaeological deposits and/or features of significance.

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Holbeton Tithe Apportionment 1839

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Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map, published 1906

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
Trench 1					
(100)	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt	Overlaid (101)	0.50-0.60m	C19-C20
(101)	Subsoil	Mid red-brown with occasional red flecks, friable-soft clay-silt with occasional sub-rounded stones, plough horizon	Overlain by (100), Overlaid (106)(107)(108)	0.20-0.30m	-
(102)	Natural	Light brown-yellow, compact shillet stone and clay	Cut by [103][104][105]	Below c.0.72-0.90m	-
[103]	Cut of Gully	Linear aligned south-west by north-east, very steep sides, with a step to a pointed and flat base, possible palaeochannel	Cut (102); Contained (107)	0.24m	-
[104]	Cut of Gully	Linear aligned south-west by north-east, steep sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, possible base of a gully	Cut (102); Contained (108)	0.06m	-
[105]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned south-west by north-east, steep south-east slope, moderate north-west slope, flattish-irregular base, possible palaeochannel	Cut (102); Contained (106)	0.28m	-
(106)	Fill of Ditch	Mid red-brown, friable-soft clay-silt with moderate stone, occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of [105]; Overlain by (101)	0.28m	-
(107)	Fill of Gully	As (101)	Fill of [103]; Overlain by (101)	0.24m	-
(108)	Fill of Gully	As (101)	Fill of [104]; Overlain by (101)	0.06m	-
Trench 2					
(200)	Topsoil	Mid yellow-grey brown, friable sandy-silt, occasional sub-angular stone	Overlaid (201)	0.24m	C19-C20
(201)	Subsoil	Mid red-brown, friable silt-clay with occasional-frequent grit and small stones; at the south-west end of the trench it contains a light red-yellow, firm silt-clay with an Fe rich stony patch and charcoal flecks, possibly indicative of a plough-out feature/tree-throw	Overlaid (202); Overlain by (200)	0.21-0.29m	-
(202)	2 nd Subsoil	Former plough horizon, similar to (203)	Overlaid (203); Overlain by (201)	0.10-0.15m	-
(203)	Natural	Light brown-yellow and brown-red bands of compact clay and shillet stone	Overlain by (202)	Below 0.60-0.66m	-
Trench 3					
(300)	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt	Overlaid (301)	0.22-0.28m	C19-C20
(301)	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt	Overlaid (302); Overlain by (300)	0.30-0.35m	-
(302)	2 nd Subsoil	Mid red-brown, soft silt-clay	Overlaid (303); Overlain by (301)	0.22-0.40m	-
(303)	Natural	Light brown-yellow and brown-red bands of compact clay and shillet stone with occasional soft gritty bands with an c.0.10m thick horizon with the layer above	Overlain by (302)	Below 0.78-1m	-
Trench 4					
(400)	Topsoil	Light yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with a gritty horizon	Overlaid (401)	0.18mT	C19-C20
(401)	Subsoil	Light red-yellow, friable clay-silt with occasional stone and roots and very occasional slate fragments	Overlaid (402); Overlain by (400)	0.51m	-
(402)	2 nd Subsoil	Mid red-brown, firm-compact silt-clay with moderate roots and occasional sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks	Overlaid (403); Overlain by (401)	0.09-0.43m	-
(403)	Colluvium	Mid brown-red, soft silt-clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and grit, possible flood based alluvium	Overlaid (404); Overlain by (402)	0.33-0.73m	-
(404)	Natural	Mid-light red-yellow compact stone and clay	Overlain by (403)	Below 1.09-1.88m	-
Trench 5					

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(500)	Topsoil	As (200)	Overlaid (501)	c.0.25m	C19-C20
(501)	Subsoil	As (401)	Overlaid (502); Overlain by (500)	c.0.30m	-
(502)	2 nd Subsoil	Mid-dark reddish-brown, firm silt-clay with occasional roots, sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks	Overlaid (503); Cut by [509]	0.21-0.31m	-
(503)	Colluvium	As (403)	Overlaid (504); Cut by [505][507]	0.82m	-
(504)	Natural	As (504), a light red-yellow, compact stone and clay	Overlain by (503)	Below 1.72m	-
[505]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned WNW-ESE, moderate-steep south slope, moderate north slope, concave break of slope to a pointed and gentle concave base, 1.36m wide	Cut (503); Contained (506)	<0.48m	-
(506)	Fill of Ditch	Light grey-yellow, soft snady-clay with lenses of gritty gravelly clay, occasional sub-rounded stone and charcoal flecks	Fill of [505]; Overlain by (502)	<0.48m	-
[507]	Cut of Ditch	As [505], 1.02m wide	Cut (503); Contained (508)	0.20m	-
(508)	Fill of Ditch	As (506)	Fill of [507]; Overlain by (502)		-
[509]	Cut of Drain	Linear aligned north-west by south-east, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 2 fills, 0.58m wide	Cut (502); Contained (510)(511)	0.40m	-
(510)	Fill of Drain	Upper fill, dark brown-grey (blackish), friable silt-clay with moderate charcoal flecks, fragments and slate fragments	Fill of [509]; Overlaid (511); Overlain by (501)	0.30m	-
(511)	Fill of Drain	Lower fill, light grey, soft silty fine gravel	Fill of [509]; Overlain by (510)	0.10m	-
Trench 6					
(600)	Topsoil	As (200)	Overlaid (613); Overlain by (611)	0.24m	C19-C20
(601)	Subsoil	As (201)	Overlaid (602); Overlain by (612)	0.32-0.39m	-
(602)	2 nd Subsoil	As (202)	Overlaid (607)(610)	0.11m	-
(603)	Natural	As (203)	Cut by [608][604]	Below 0.67-0.77m	-
[604]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned north-west by south-east, possible slight curve, very steep sides, concave break of slope, gentle concave base, 1.40m wide	Cut (603); Contained (605)	0.24-0.50m	-
(605)	Fill of Ditch	Light yellow-grey, occasional orange mottling, firm silt-clay, moderate sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [604]; Cut by [606]	0.24-0.50m	-
[606]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned north-west by south-east, gentle concave profile, 1-1.55m wide	Cut (605); Contained (607)	0.14-0.20m	-
(607)	Fill of Ditch	As (605) plus occasional grit and moderate sub-rounded stones	Fill of (606); Overlain by (602)	0.14-0.20m	-
[608]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned north-south, very steep sides, sharp concave break of slope, flat base, 1.86m wide	Cuts (603); Contains (609)(610)(614); Equated to (706)	0.38m	Iron Age/ Romano-British
(609)	Fill of Ditch	Mid red-brown, friable clay-silt, occasional small sub-angular stones, finds = pottery	Fill of [608]; Overlain by (610)	0.38m	Iron Age/ Romano-British
(610)	Fill of Ditch	Mid yellow-brown, soft silt-clay, very occasional charcoal flecks, moderate stiones	Fill of [608]; Overlaid (609)(614); Overlain by (602)	0.38m	-
(611)	Reinstated Turf Layer	As (200), turf layer	Overlaid (600)(612)	0.17m	C19-C20
(612)	Gravel Trackway	Light brown-white limestone gravel/chippings, 0.75m wide, contained an Fe nail	Overlaid (613); Overlain by (611)	0.02m	C19-C20
(613)	Layer	Mid yellow-brown, firm-friable silt-clay, possibly compacted subsoil or reinstated subsoil	Overlaid (601); Overlain by (600)(612)	0.25m	-
(614)	Fill of Ditch	As (609), but with more redeposited natural and stone	Fill of [608]; Overlain by (610)	0.35m	-
Trench 7					
(700)	Topsoil	As (200)	Overlaid (701)	0.26m	C19-C20
(701)	Subsoil	As (201)	Overlaid (702); Overlain by (700)	0.29m	-
(702)	2 nd Subsoil	As (202), equates to a plough horizon	Overlaid (705)(709)(711)(713)(716)(720)(722); Overlain by (701)	0.08m	-

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(703)	Natural	As (203)	Cut by [704][706][710][712][714][718][721]	Below 0.62m	-
[704]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned north-east by south-west, ephemeral survival, no sides perceptible, <1m wide	Cut (703); Contained (705)	<0.05m	-
(705)	Fill of Ditch	Very light grey-yellow, soft silt-clay, moderate natural stones	Fill of [704]; Overlain by (702)	<0.05m	-
[706]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned east-west, very steep sides, sharp concave break of slope, flat base, 1.70m wide	Cut (703); Contained (707)(708)(709); Equated to [608]	0.70m	-
(707)	Fill of Ditch	Lowest fill, light yellow-grey, similar to (708) but stony natural	Fill of [706]; Overlain by (708)	0.20m	-
(708)	Fill of Ditch	Similar to (610) and mid yellow-brown, firm silt-clay, moderate stone and frequent shillet stone	Fill of [706]; Overlaid (707); Overlain by (709)	0.43m	-
(709)	Fill of Ditch	Similar to (609), mid red-brown, soft silt-clay, occasional stone	Fill of [706]; Overlaid (708); Overlain by (702)	0.10m	-
[710]	Cut of Natural Gully	Linear aligned north-south, gentle concave sides, flat base, natural gully/banding, 0.37m wide	Cut (703); Contained (711)	0.05m	-
(711)	Fill of Natural Gully	Mid brown-red, soft-friable silt-clay-clay and stones	Fill of (710); Overlain by (702)	0.05m	-
[712]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned east-west, gentle sides, flat base, imperceptible break of slope, 0.70m wide	Cut (703); Contained (713)	0.08m	-
(713)	Fill of Ditch	Light brown-yellow, soft silt-clay, frequent shillet fragments	Fill of [712]; Overlain by (702)	0.08m	-
[714]	Construction/Robber Cut	Sub-rectangular/terminus of linear aligned WSW-ENE, near verticals sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 1.34m wide	Cut (703); Contained (715)(716){717}	0.33m	-
(715)	Fill of Construction/Robber Cut	Light yellow-brown, soft silt-clay, occasional grit, frequent slate stones, equated to wall demolition	Fill of [714]; Overlain by (716)	0.20m	-
(716)	Fill of Construction/Robber Cut	Mid-light yellow-brown, firm silt-clay, occasional shillet stone, levelling layer/made-ground/back-fill	Fill of [714]; Overlaid (715); Overlain by (702)	0.32m	-
{717}	Wall	Possible slate wall build against SSE edge of cut, thin earth bond	Fill of [714]; Overlain by (715)	0.23m	-
[718]	Platform/Construction Cut	Linear platform/terrace aligned ENE-WSW, near vertical NNW slope, sharp break of slope to a flat base/platform	Cut (703); Contained {719}(720)	0.20m	-
{719}	Wall	Angular slate stone wall build with earth bond	Fill of [718]; Overlain by (720)	0.18m	-
(720)	Demolition layer	Mid-yellow-brown, friable-firm silt-clay and wall debris, wall demolition layer	Fill of [718]; Overlaid {719}; Overlain by (702)	0.20m	-
[721]	Cut of Posthole/Pit	Ovoid, vertical-irregular sides, flattish base, c.0.60m in diameter	Cut (703); Contained (722)	0.25m	-
(722)	Fill of Posthole/Pit	As (201)	Fill of [721]; Overlain by (702)	0.25m	-

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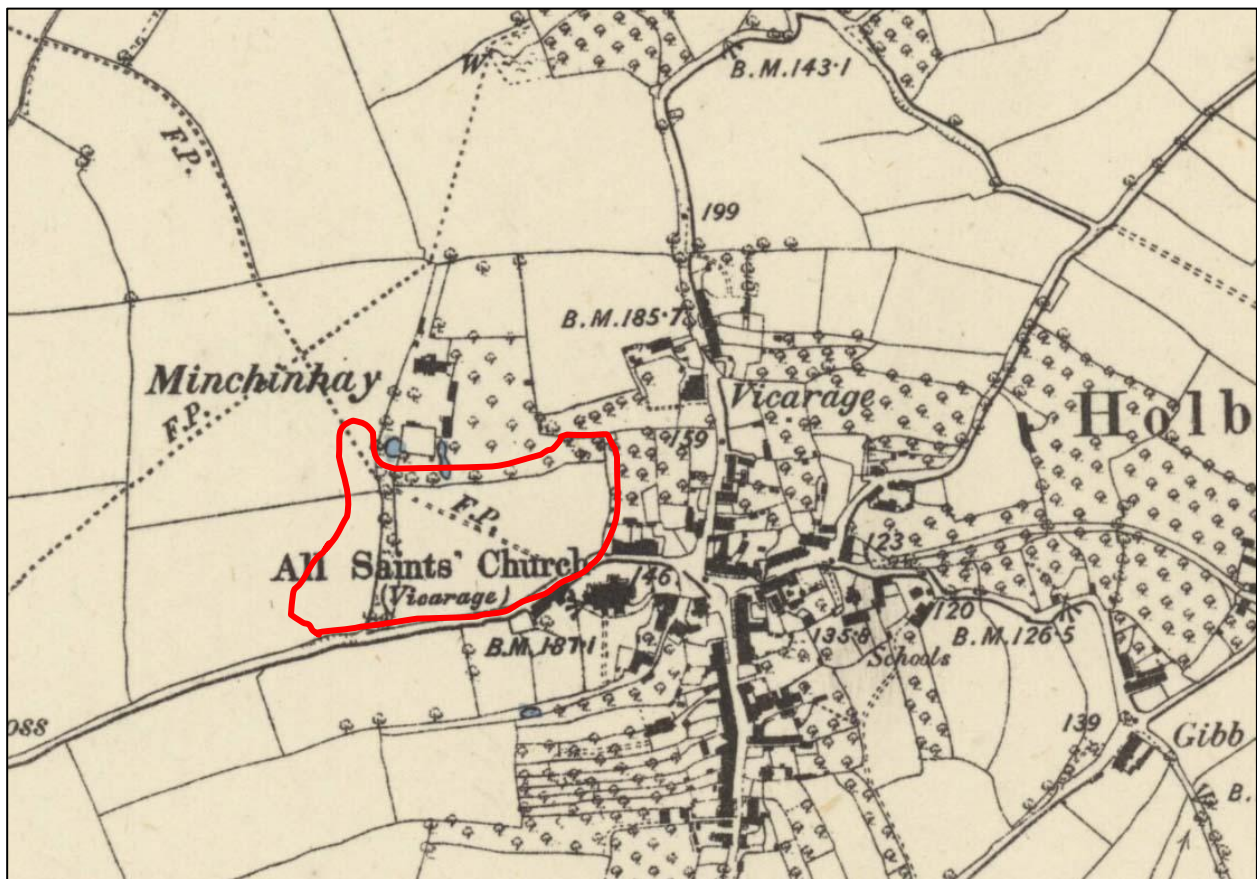
APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Trench 1 Topsoil	2	1	White Refined Earthen Ware (WRE); ×1 with blur transfer print (BTP) decoration	1	3	White tile fragment	C19-C20
		1	5	Porcelain				
(200)	Trench 2 Topsoil	1	6	WRE with BTP				C19-C20
(300)	Trench 3 Topsoil	1	<1	WRE with BTP				C19-C20
(500)	Trench 5 Topsoil	3	12	WRE				C19-C20
		1	33	20 th century stoneware; off-white ridged-sided pot				
(600)	Trench 6 Topsoil	2	<1	WRE	1	1	White plastic toy trainer/shoe	C19-C20
(609)	Ditch [608]	6	16	Fine fabric, with a coarse quartz temper, black fabric with a dark orange-brown outer face, includes ×1 abraded rim sherd, 1x basal angle				Iron Age/Romano-British
(612)	Gravel footpath/trackway				1	16	Corroded Fe nail, square head, just under 4" long	C19-C20
(700)	Trench 7 Topsoil	4	4	WRE; ×1 each with blue, green and black transfer print decoration	1	367	Fe horse shoe, c.5" across, corroded	C19-C20
(715)	Demolition layer associated with Wall {717}				4	17	Spongy fragments; possibly from the interior of the ends of long bones	Undated – possibly post-medieval
		21	79		8	404		

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING CARTOGRAPHIC AND GEOPHYSICAL EVIDENCE

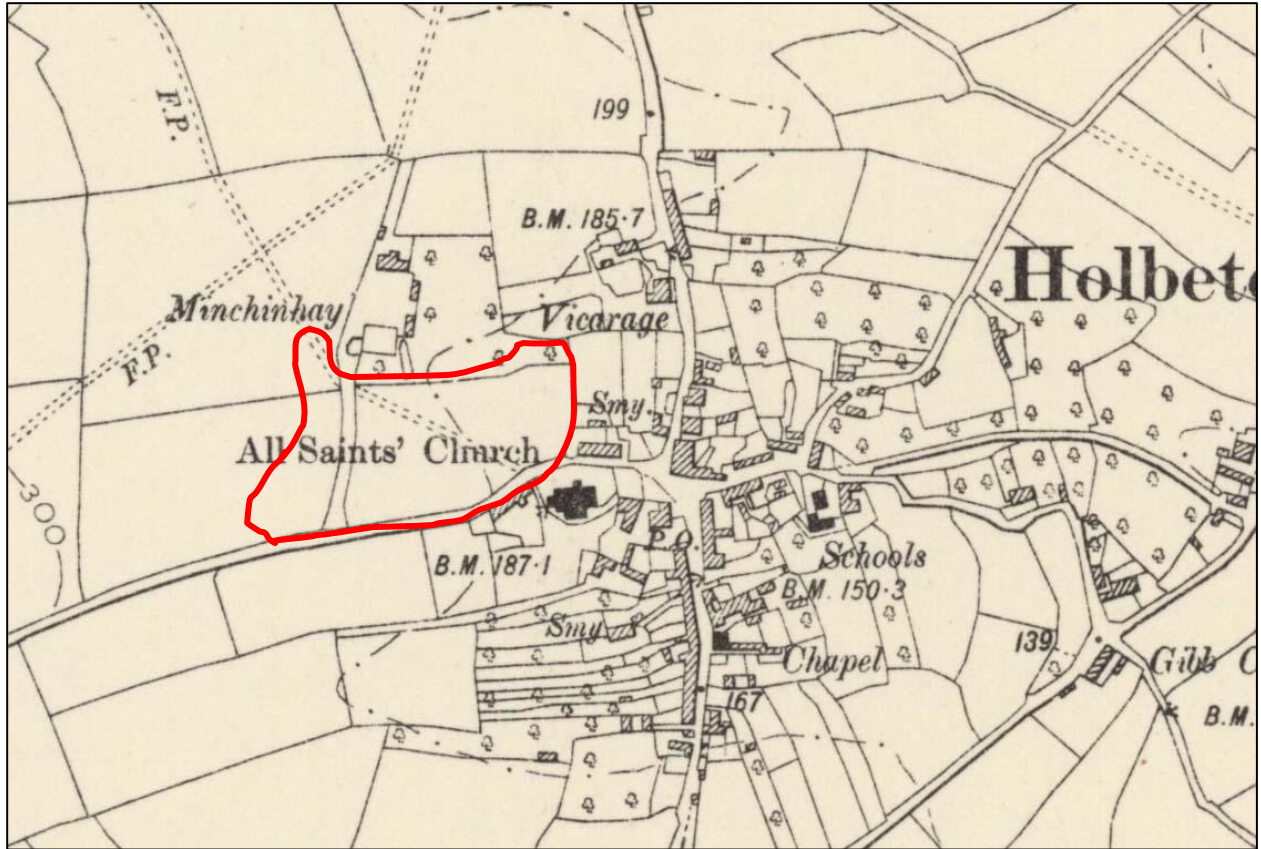


EXTRACT FROM THE HOLBETON TITHE MAP, c. 1839; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (DRO).



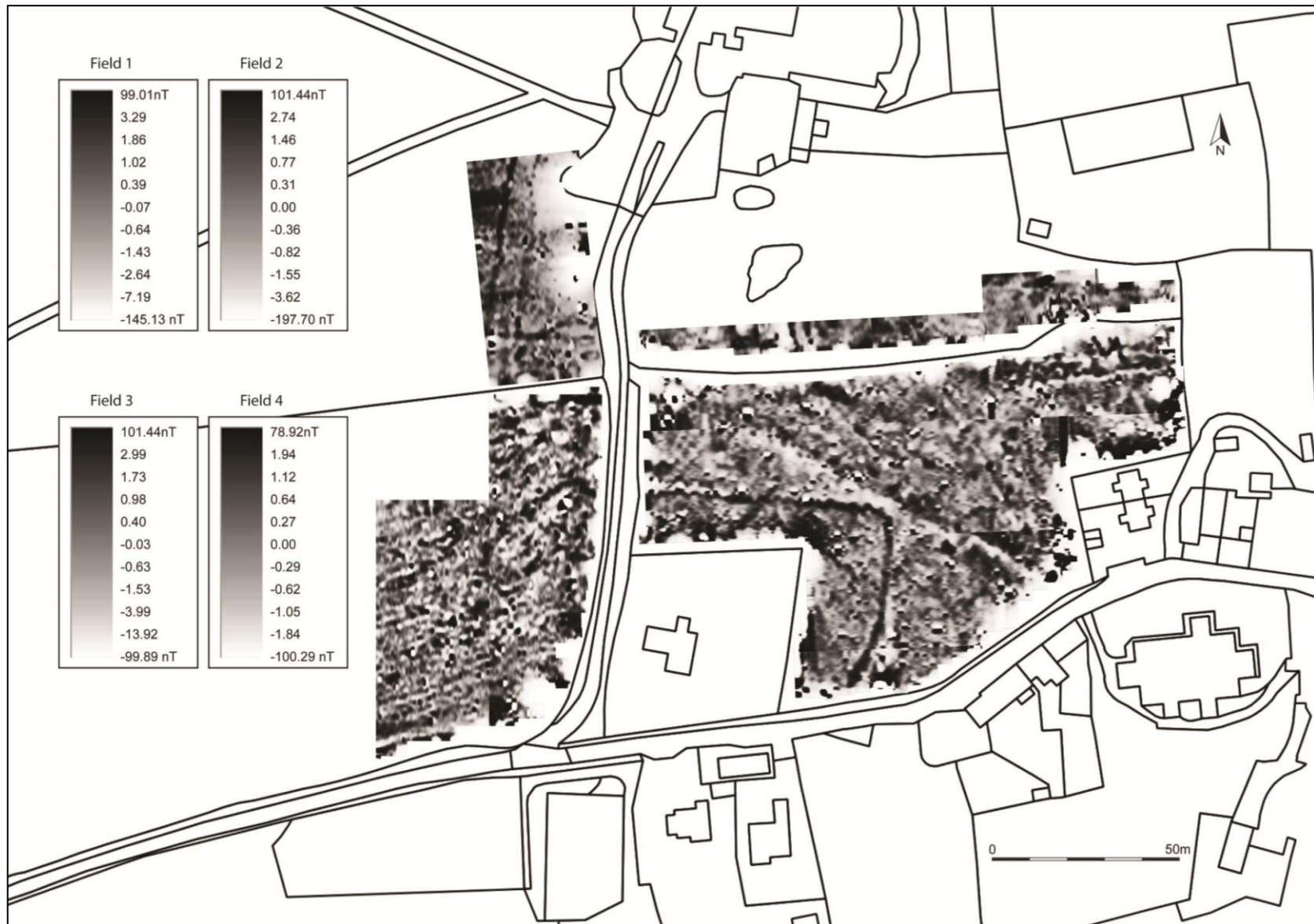
EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST EDITION 6" MAP OF 1886. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (DRO).

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EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST EDITION 6" MAP OF 1906. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (DRO).

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SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING (BONVOISIN 2017).

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

TRENCH 1



GULLY [103]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).



GULLY [103] AND SAMPLE SECTION IN TRENCH 1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



GULLY [104] AND SAMPLE SECTION IN TRENCH 1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



GULLY [104]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).



DITCH [105]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [105]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [105]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



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



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

TRENCH 2



TRENCH 2 SAMPLE SECTION, NORTH-EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 2 SAMPLE SECTION, NORTH-EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



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

TRENCH 3



TRENCH 3, OBLIQUE LONG SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NNW (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, OBLIQUE LONG SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WSW (2M SCALE).



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



TRENCH 3 SAMPLE SECTION, NORTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 3 POST-EXCAVATION- AND SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE NNW (2M SCALE IN DISTANCE)



TRENCH 3 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

TRENCH 4



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



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



TRENCH 4 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

TRENCH 5



DITCH [505]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 5 SAMPLE SECTION ADJACENT TO DITCH [505]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [507]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [507]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



DRAIN/DITCH [509]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



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

TRENCH 6



DITCHES [604] AND [606] FROM AN OBLIQUE ANGLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



DITCHES [604] AND [606]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



DITCHES [604] AND [606] AND TRACKWAY; VIEWED FROM THE NNE (2M SCALE).



TRACKWAY IN TRENCH 6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



TRACKWAY IN TRENCH 6; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



DITCH [608]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



DITCH [608]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



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



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

TRENCH 7



DITCH [704]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCHES [704] AND [706]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [706]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [706]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [706] AND SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



NATURAL GULLY [710]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [712]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



PIT [714]/WALL {717}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



WALL {719}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



WALL {719}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



WALL {719} AND PIT/POSTHOLE [721]; VIEWED FROM THE ENE (1M SCALE).



WALL {719} AND PIT/POSTHOLE [721]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE, PARTIAL).



WALL {719}}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE, PARTIAL).



WALL {719}}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE, PARTIAL).



TRENCH 7 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



TRENCH 7 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

SITE SHOTS



SITE SHOT LOOKING ESE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 7; VIEWED FROM THE WNW (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT LOOKING EAST FROM THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 7; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT LOOKING NORTH-EAST FROM THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 7; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT LOOKING NORTH-WEST FROM THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 7; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, POST BACK-FILLING OF TRENCH 6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT FROM THE LOCATION OF DITCH [608] LOOKING TOWARDS DITCH [706]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT FROM THE LOCATION OF DITCH [608] LOOKING SOUTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE)



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