

LAND OFF PITT HILL SHEBBEAR TORRIDGE DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170428



www.swarch.net Tel. 01769 573555

Land off Pitt Hill, Shebbear, Devon Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Simon Bentley-Jones.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation and for related off-site analysis and reporting in advance of a planning application for the construction of a proposed housing development. This follows on from a geophysical survey (Webb & Boyd 2016). The site comprises a c.1.5ha of open land located to the north of St. Michaels Church in Shebbear, Torridge, Devon. Two arable fields slope down from south to north, from a plateau to the south at Church Farm, at an altitude of c.120-40m AOD.

The evaluation identified and excavated a total of 22 archaeological features and validated the results of the geophysical survey. Most of the features did not produce any dating material, although those that did would suggest the bulk of the ditches will be medieval or post-medieval in date; the medieval features probably relate to a manorial complex believed to lie to the south, next to the church. The enclosure ditches identified by the geophysical survey proved to be up to 3.5m wide and 1.65m deep, and produced Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st-2nd century AD. To the east, a series of banks and ditches relate to the post-medieval use of the site, associated with farm buildings which have since been demolished.

The evaluation has confirmed that the site encompasses the remains of a Romano-British enclosure overlaid by post-medieval field-boundaries, and that the archaeological value of these features will be of local and regional significance. It is likely that archaeological remains of Romano-British and medieval date may be present across the upper (southern) part of the site, but that the archaeological potential for the lower (northern) part of the site is much less, seemingly reflecting historical differences in agricultural potential and utilisation.



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STEPHEN REED, DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM
JOHN ALLAN AND HENRIETTA QUINNELL, ON POTTERY IDENTIFICATIONS

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. BRYN MORRIS
PROJECT OFFICER: PETER WEBB
FIELD WORK: LASZLO LICHTENSTEIN; ALEXANDRA SCARD; PETER WEBB
FINDS PROCESSING: NATALIE BOYD
FINDS ANALYSIS: JOHN ALLAN AND HENRIETTA QUINNELL
REPORT: PETER WEBB
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND OFF PITT HILL
PARISH:	SHEBBEAR
DISTRICT:	TORRIDGE
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	CENTRED ON SS 43759 09337
PLANNING No.:	PRE-PLANNING
SWARCH REF:	SPH16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Mr. Simon Bentley-Jones (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation and for the related off-site analysis and reporting in advance of a planning application for a proposed housing development, on land off Pitt Hill, Shebbear, Torridge, Devon. This work was carried out in accordance with a Project Design (Boyd, 2017) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

This report builds upon the work of a geophysical survey undertaken by SWARCH in 2016 (Webb & Boyd, 2016). The results of this evaluation will inform the planning decision and the need, nature and extent of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies across two fields on the north-west of the village of Shebbear, with a road (Pitt Hill) running along the eastern boundary of the site, intersecting at Pitt Cross with a lane running along the northern site boundary. The site lies near the centre of the parish and village of Shebbear, c.9km east-north-east of Holsworthy, 9km north-west of Hatherleigh and 10km south-south-west of Great Torrington, at a height of between c.120m and 140m AOD.

The site lies on the well drained fine loamy soils often over rock, containing small patches of similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie sandstone of the Bude Formation (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The settlement of Shebbear lies in the hundred of the same name, in the Deanery of Torrington and Diocese of Exeter (Lysons, 1822). Before Conquest, Domesday records that Shebbear (*Sepesberie*) paid geld for 5 hides and had land for 37 ploughs, 80 acres of meadow, a league of pasture and a similar amount of woodland. Shebbear was known as '*Sceft Beara*' between 1050 and 1073; as '*Sepesberia*' in 1086; '*Seftbia*' in 1167; '*Syeftbere*' in 1262; and '*Schebbeare*' in 1425, and is the sole example of the Old English word '*bearu*', meaning '*grove*' in Devon (Gover et al, 1931). The Saxon Manor of Shebbear (*Sepesberia*) was the Royal Demesne, and was held by Early Harold. After the Conquest, it remained in the possession of the King until the 14th century (Oliver, 1948).

The 1844 Shebbear Tithe Map records the site as containing four separate plots, and extending into a fifth. The accompanying apportionment shows that they were occupied by two different tenants: Francis Bealey; and Richard Slade; although all were under the ownership of the Rev. Thomas Hockin Kingdon. The Kingdon family had purchased the manor in 1837. Three buildings are depicted towards the south-east corner of the plots, of which a large barn falls within the bounds of the site; later Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that it had been demolished by the later 19th century.

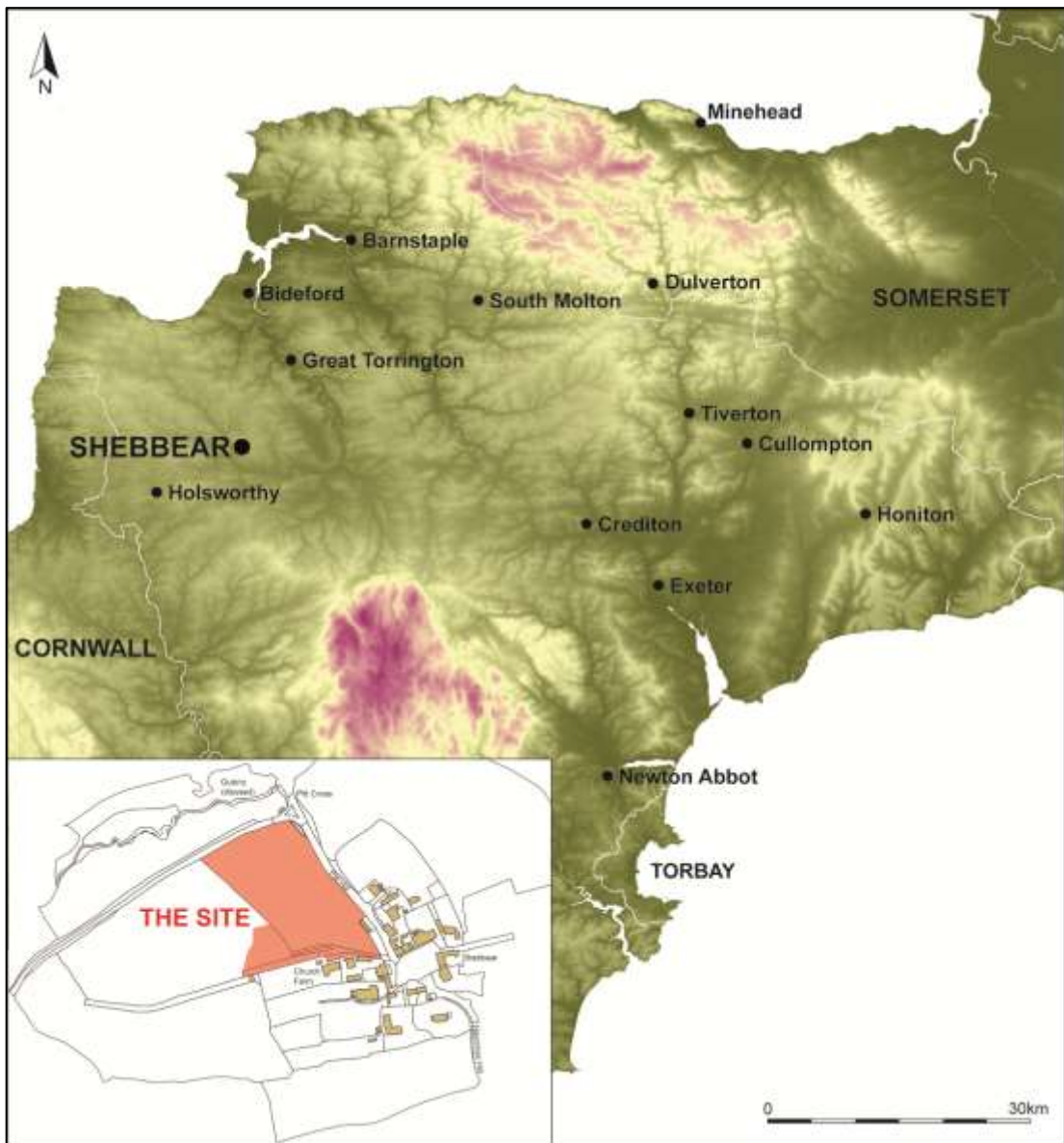


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated) (contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Shebbear has pre-Conquest origins, and Medieval development of the village would have centred on the Parish church. The development site lies approximately 30m to the north of the Church of St. Michael and on the north western edge of the historic core of the village. The church has known Norman origins, with 14th and 15th century additions and a phase of renovation between 1875 and 1892 (Listing text). In such close proximity to the church, there is the possibility that the site could contain evidence of the early settlement, including perhaps evidence for the site of the early manor or manorial enclosure, as yet un-identified but assumed to be centred on the church.

The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies that: to the north of the site (to the north of Pitt Cross) is a post-medieval quarry site and the 17th century Pittbridge House; to the east of Pitt Hill is Coach House, formerly the New Inn & Temperance Hotel. To the north-west of the site a modern farmhouse stands on the site of Wootton Barton. The HER also records an area of the village to the east of the site which is indicative of enclosure in the later middle ages and part of an open field system. To the south-west and south of the site aerial photography has revealed cropmarks which appear to relate to Prehistoric enclosures (MDV11691 and MDV60497). An archaeological watching

brief carried out in this area by Exeter Archaeology in 2006 revealed only modern finds, with no evidence of the hedgebanks that had been depicted on 19th century mapping surviving.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Project Design (PD) (Boyd, 2017) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed (DCHET).

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 27th of March and 5th of April 2017. Five evaluation trenches, each 1.8m wide and totalling c.160m in length were laid out using hand tapes and opened with an 8t tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of the weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket.. Extensions to two of the trenches, totalling c.87.5²m, to identify and clarify the location of some features was also carried out by 8t tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of the weathered natural. Stephen Reed of DCHET visited the site during the excavations. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the PD and CIFA guidelines. The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions, and the trenches targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey.

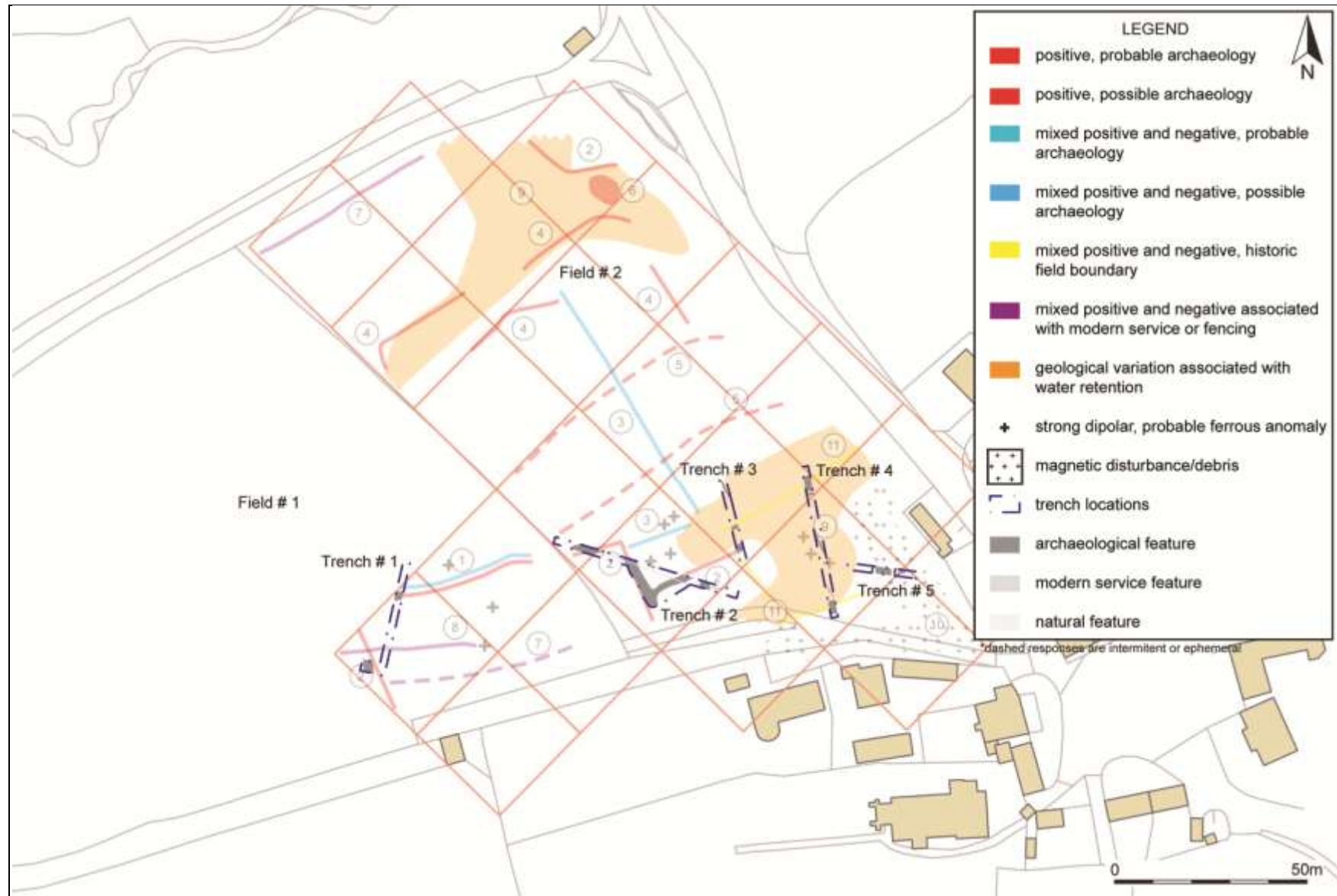


Figure 2: Trench locations and identified archaeological features over geophysical anomalies.

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A total of 22 features were identified in the 5 evaluation trenches, including: 2 banks, 11 ditches, 4 gullies, 1 pit, 1 robber trench, 2 modern service/land-drain trenches, and 1 natural feature (Figure 2). What follows is a trench summary with finds noted where they occur; see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions; Appendix 2 for a full finds concordance; and Appendix 3 for a set of baseline photographs.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy of the site was fairly consistent across the whole area. A soft friable mid grey-brown clay-silt upper topsoil overlay a mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay lower topsoil across much of the site. This sealed a mid-yellow soft-firm clay weathered natural with angular and sub-angular stone. The thickness of these soils varied across the site from 0.33m in Trench #5 to 0.45m in Trench #1, with the greatest depth of material as the land sloped down to the north from the plateau. No colluvial build-up of subsoil was identified within the trenches, though this is likely to reflect the positioning of the trenches towards the summit of the hill-slope rather than its necessary absence on the slopes to the north.

2.3 TRENCH #1

Trench #1 was located in the south-eastern corner of Field #1 and measured 30.30m long on a north-east to south-west alignment; the topsoils were up to 0.45m thick. The trench was located to target a pair of ditches forming the northern and western boundaries of a possible rectangular enclosure identified on the geophysical survey. Due to the trench failing to locate the western of these ditches, the southern end of the trench was extended to the west to confirm the presence/absence of this feature. Finds from the topsoil included 3 sherds (46g) of medieval coarseware; 1 sherd (22g) North Devon gravel free; 1 sherd (2g) of white refined earthenware; 1 iron object (23g) from topsoil (100); 3 sherds (47g) of late medieval glazed wares; 3 fragments (1116g) of brick from lower topsoil (101).

Three features (Figures 3-4) were identified and excavated in this trench. Ditch [103] was a linear feature orientated approximately east to west and measured 2.85m wide and 1m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base; it contained four fills: (104), (105), (106), (107), mid brown- and blue-grey soft-firm clays. Finds recovered from this ditch included 2 sherds (14g) of medieval coarseware from fill (104). Ditch [117] was identified in the trench extension and was confirmed as a linear feature orientated approximately north to south and measured 2.50m wide; it contained two fills: (118), (119), mid grey-brown soft silt-clays.

A linear land-drain [108] was located towards the south-western end of the trench and orientated approximately east to west. It measured 1.50m wide and 1.54m deep with near vertical sides; and contained seven fills: (109), (110), (111), (112), (113), (114), (115), re-deposited natural and topsoils, and contained a ceramic land-drain. Finds recovered from this feature included 2 sherds (10g) of medieval coarseware from fill (112).

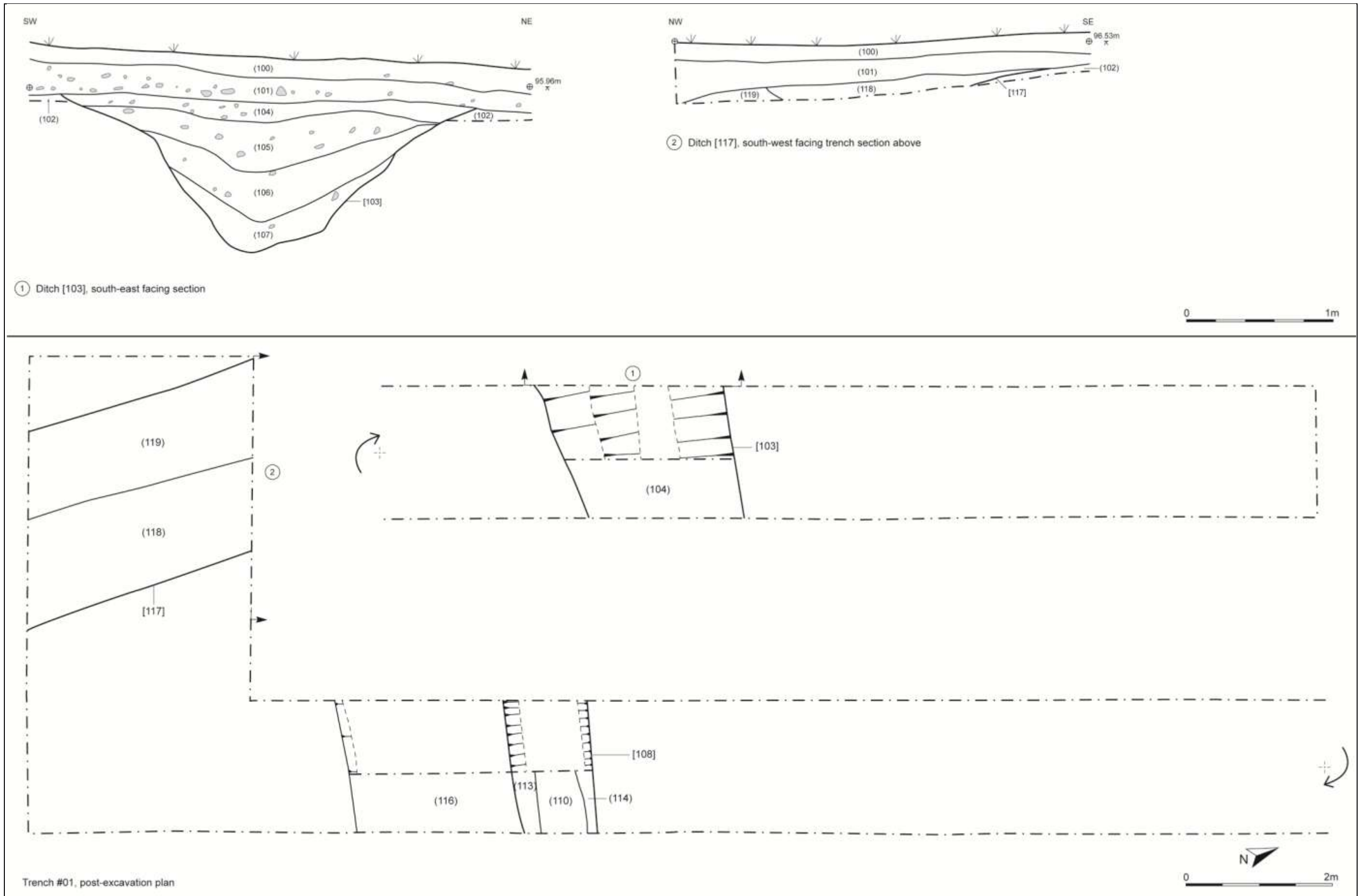


Figure 3: Trench #1 plans and sections. Heights at an arbitrary TBM of 100.00m AOD.



Figure 4: Ditch [103] post-excavation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

2.4 TRENCH #2

Trench #2 was located in the south-western corner of Field #2 and measured 50m long on a north-west to south-east alignment; this trench was located to target two ditches forming the northern and eastern boundaries of an apparent rectangular enclosure, and the possible continuation of a further ditch identified on the geophysical survey. The trench was subsequently extended to the south to identify the nature of the relationship between two of the ditches. The topsoils were up to c.0.42m thick in this trench. 2 sherds (5g) of medieval coarseware; 1 sherd (3g) of WRE with BRP; 1 fragment (184g) of brick came from topsoil (200); 1 sherd (4g) of medieval pottery; 5 fragments (362g) of brick from lower topsoil (201).

Eight features (Figures 5-8) were identified and excavated in this trench; three of the ditches excavated corresponded to the geophysical anomalies. Ditch [203] was a linear feature located mid-way along the trench, orientated north-north-west by south-south-east. It measured 3.15m wide and 1.65m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained seven fills: (205), (206), (207), (208), (209), (210), grey-brown and yellow-brown clay-silts with moderate-frequent angular stone inclusions. Fill (209) produced 47 sherds (273g) of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st-2nd century AD. Ditch [211] was a linear feature located towards the southern end of the trench on a north-east by south-west alignment; it was 2.15m wide and 1.50+m deep with steep to near vertical sides and unexcavated base (due to water table encroachment). It contained eight fills: (212), (213), (214), (215), (222), (223), (224), (225), grey-brown and yellow-brown soft silt-clays with frequent to abundant angular stone inclusions. Ditch [216] was a linear feature located at the north-western end of the trench on an approximate east-north-east to west-south-west alignment; and was up to c.3.50m wide and 1.55+m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and unexcavated base (due to health and safety considerations). It contained five fills: (217), (218), (219), (220), (221), grey-brown and yellow-brown silts and clay-silts with frequent shillet inclusions.

Possible ditch or hollow [238] was a linear feature located at the south-eastern end of the trench on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment; and was 3.90m wide and 0.14m deep with shallow sides and flat base. It contained two fills: (239), (240), yellow- and grey-brown soft silt-clays, and had been cut by gully [236].

Gully [236] was a linear feature located at the south-eastern end of the trench on an approximate north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, cutting ditch/hollow [238]. It measured 0.40m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and concave base forming a 'v'-shaped profile. It contained a single fill: (237), yellow-grey-brown soft silt-clay.

Pit [233] was identified towards the centre of the trench and was sub oval in plan, measuring 1.40m by 0.50m and 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. It contained two fills: (234), (235), yellow-brown and brown silts. Fill (235) contained burnt bone fragments.

A modern land-drain [226] was identified running on a linear north-north-west to south-south-east alignment across the middle of the trench.

A natural feature [228] was identified to the north-west of [203]; it was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.80m by 1.40m and c.0.90m deep. It contained four fills: (229), (230), (231), (232), disturbed natural yellow-brown clays.



Figure 5: Ditch [203]; south-facing section; viewed from the south (2m scale).

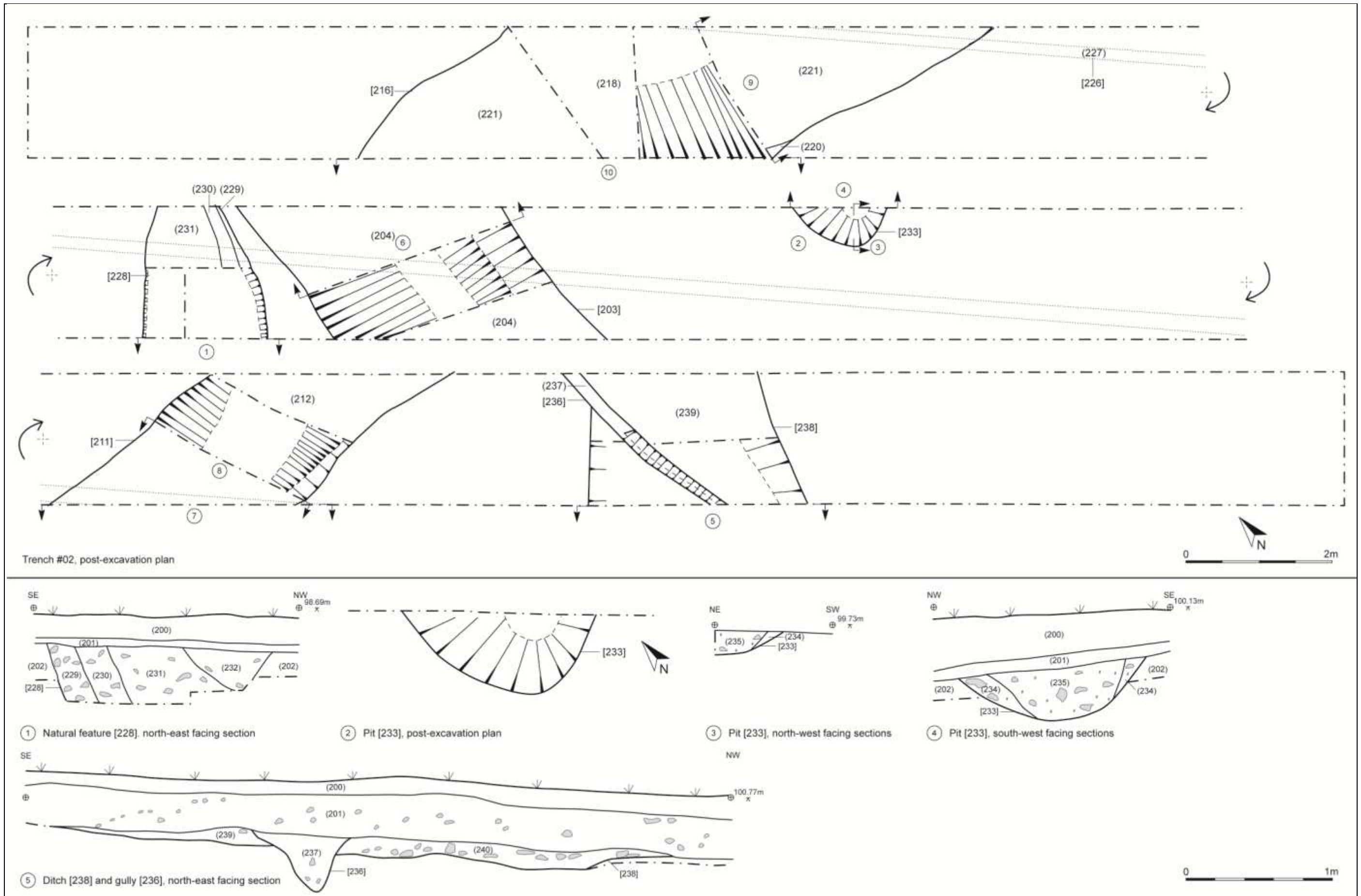


Figure 6: Trench #2 plans and sections. Heights at an arbitrary TBM of 100.00m AOD.

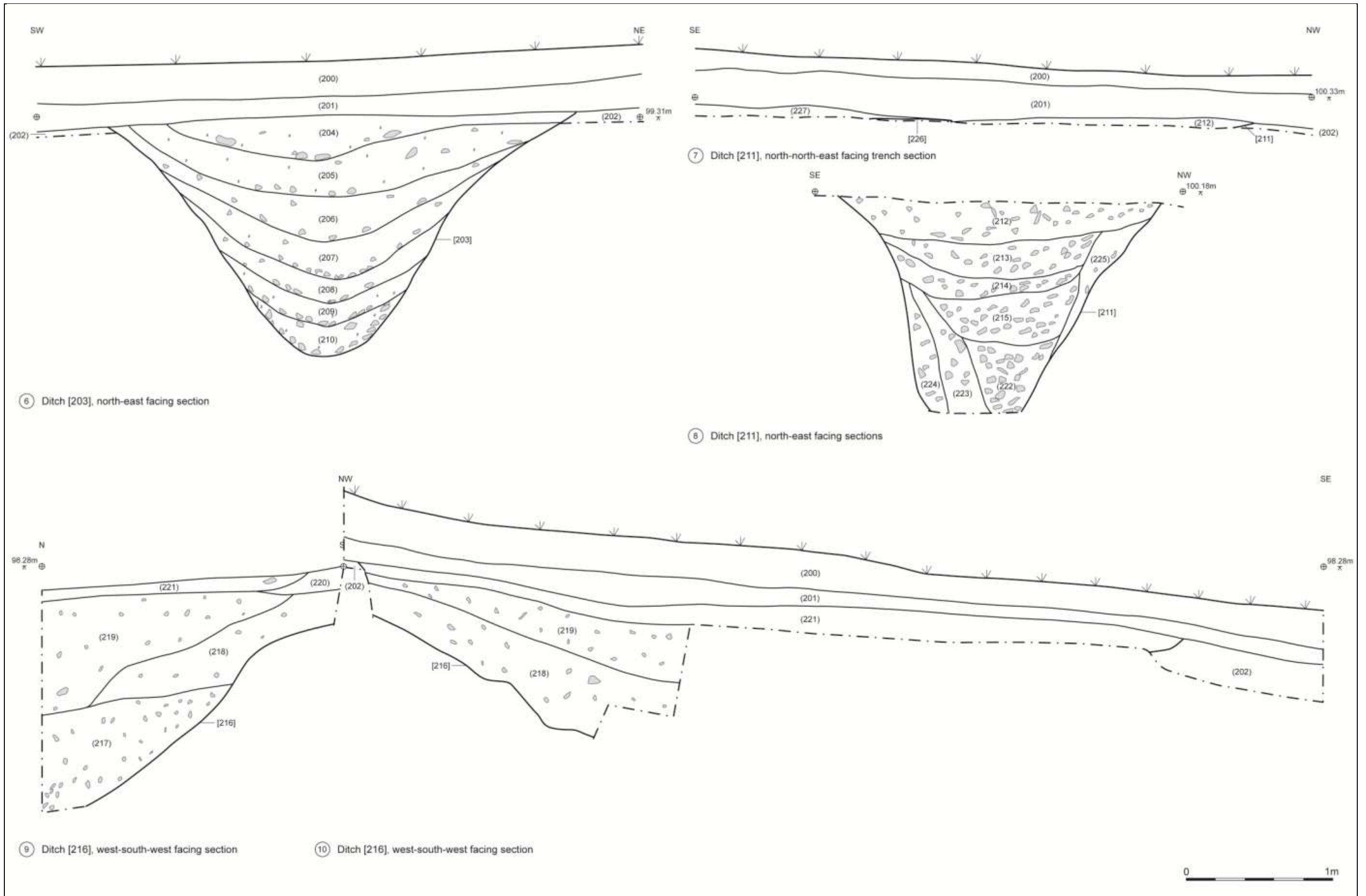


Figure 7: Trench #2 sections. Heights at an arbitrary TBM of 100.00m AOD.

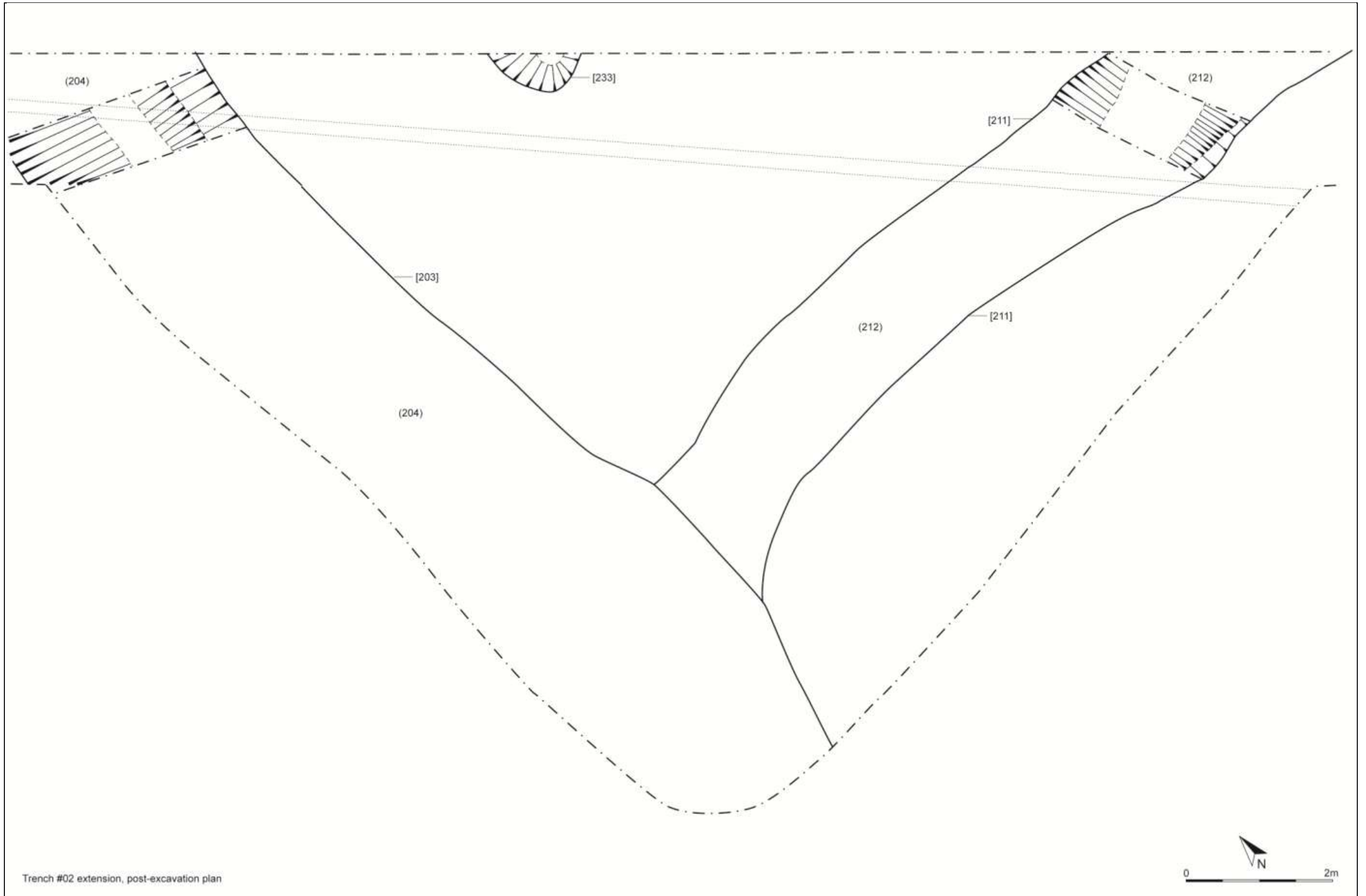


Figure 8: Trench #2 extension plan.



Figure 9: Ditch [211] post-excavation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

2.5 TRENCH #3

Trench #3 was located towards the middle of the southern end of Field #2 and was 22m long; this trench was located to target two linear geophysical anomalies. The topsoils were up to c.0.45m thick. Finds recovered from the trench included: 2 sherds (7g) of post-medieval industrial ware from the topsoil (300); and 1 sherd (21g) of medieval coarseware from lower topsoil (301).

Three features (Figures 10-12) were identified in this trench, and correspond to the geophysical anomalies. Ditch [303] was a linear feature located towards the southern end of the trench on an approximate north-east by south-west alignment. It measured 2.20m wide and 1.00m deep with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained four fills: (304), (305), (306), (307), grey- and yellow-brown soft silt-clays. Ditch [308] was a linear feature located mid-way along the trench on an approximate east by west alignment. It measured 1.80m wide and 0.36m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained two fills: (309), (310), greyish-brown soft silt-clays. Finds recovered from this feature included 1 sherd (20g) of medieval coarseware from fill (309).

Linear gully [311] was located at the northern end of the trench on an approximate north-west by south-east alignment. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (312), mid grey-brown soft clay-silt.

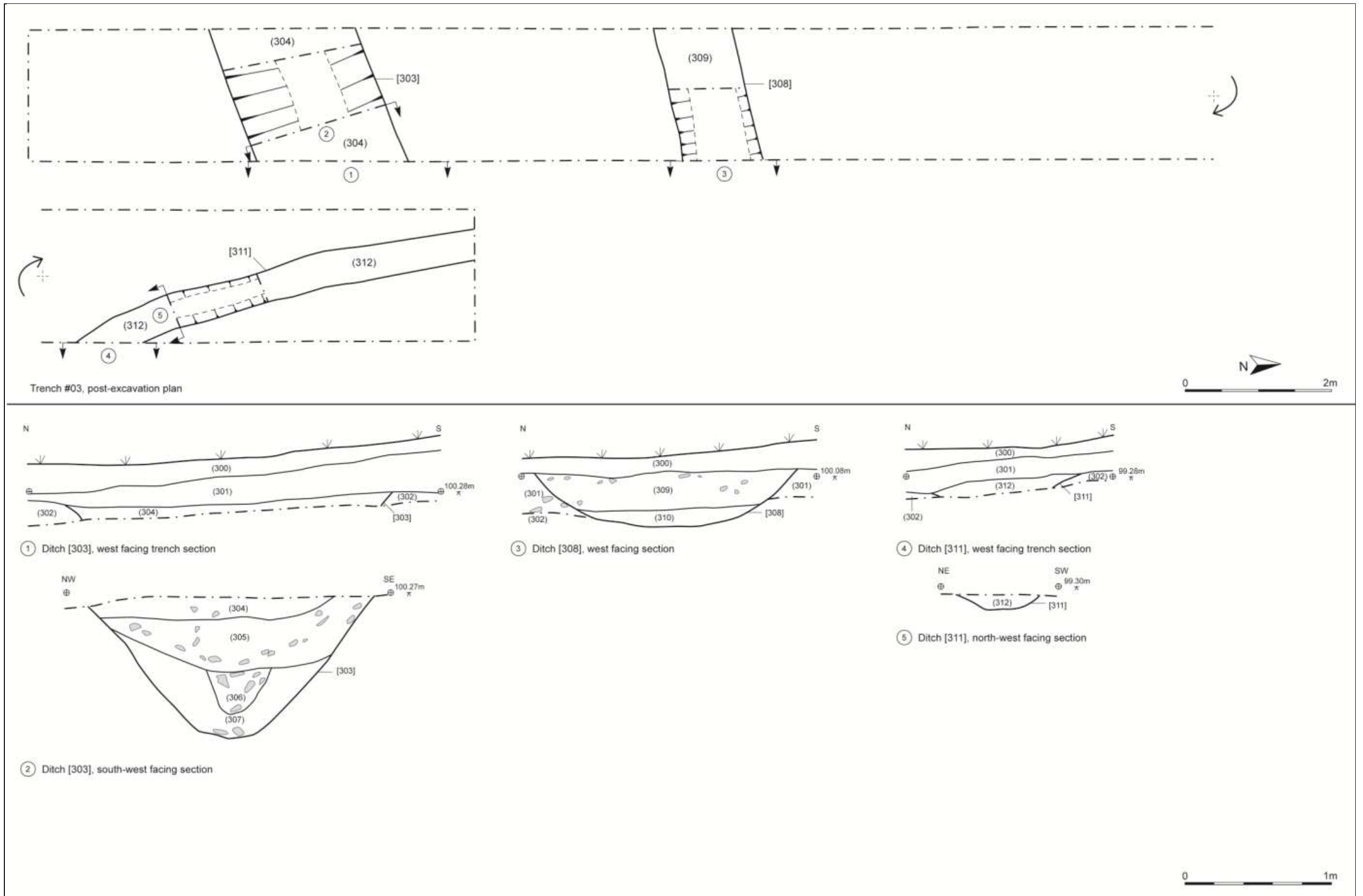


Figure 10: Trench #3 plans and sections. Heights at an arbitrary TBM of 100.00m AOD.



Figure 11: Ditch [303]; post-excavation; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).



Figure 12: Ditch [308]; post-excavation; viewed from the west (1m scale).

2.6 TRENCH #4

Trench #4 was located towards the south-eastern corner of Field #2 and was 40.20m long; this trench was located to target possible historic field boundaries identified on the geophysical survey. The topsoils were up to c.0.36m thick in this trench. Finds recovered from the trench included: 1 sherd (7g) of medieval coarseware; 2 sherds (40g) of post-medieval industrial ware from topsoil (400); 1 sherd (12g) of medieval pottery; 6 sherds (162g) of post-medieval wares from lower topsoil (401).

Six features (Figures 13-14) were identified and excavated in this trench. Bank {407} was located at the southern end of the trench on an approximate east by west alignment and measured 3.90m wide at the base (1m wide at the top) and 0.50m high with moderate sloping sides and a convex top. The bank was constructed of six contexts: (408), (409), (410), (411), (412), (413), grey-brown soft silt-clays with common-frequent angular and sub-angular stone. Bank {417} was a linear feature orientated approximately east by west. It measured 2.50m wide at the base (c.1.80m wide at the top) and 0.26m high, appearing to have been levelled. It was constructed of a single context: mid brown-grey soft clay with common sub-angular stone. Finds recovered from this feature included 1 sherd (1g) of post-medieval North Devon calcaereous pottery.

Ditch [403] was a linear feature orientated approximately east by west. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.16m deep with moderate sloping sides and a very slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (404), light grey-brown soft silt-clay. Ditch [414] was a linear feature orientated approximately east by west, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.32m deep with a steep south side, shallow sloping north side and slightly concave base. It contained two fills: (415), (416), grey-brown soft silt-clay. Finds recovered from this feature included 1 sherd (<1g) of medieval coarseware from fill (415).

Gully [405] was a linear feature orientated approximately north-west by south-east. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained a single fill: (406), mid brown-grey soft silt-clay. Gully [418] was a linear feature orientated approximately north-west by south-east and measured 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained a single fill: (419), mid brown soft silt-clay.



Figure 13: Ditch [414] post-excavation, with levelling of bank material above; viewed from the west (2m scale).

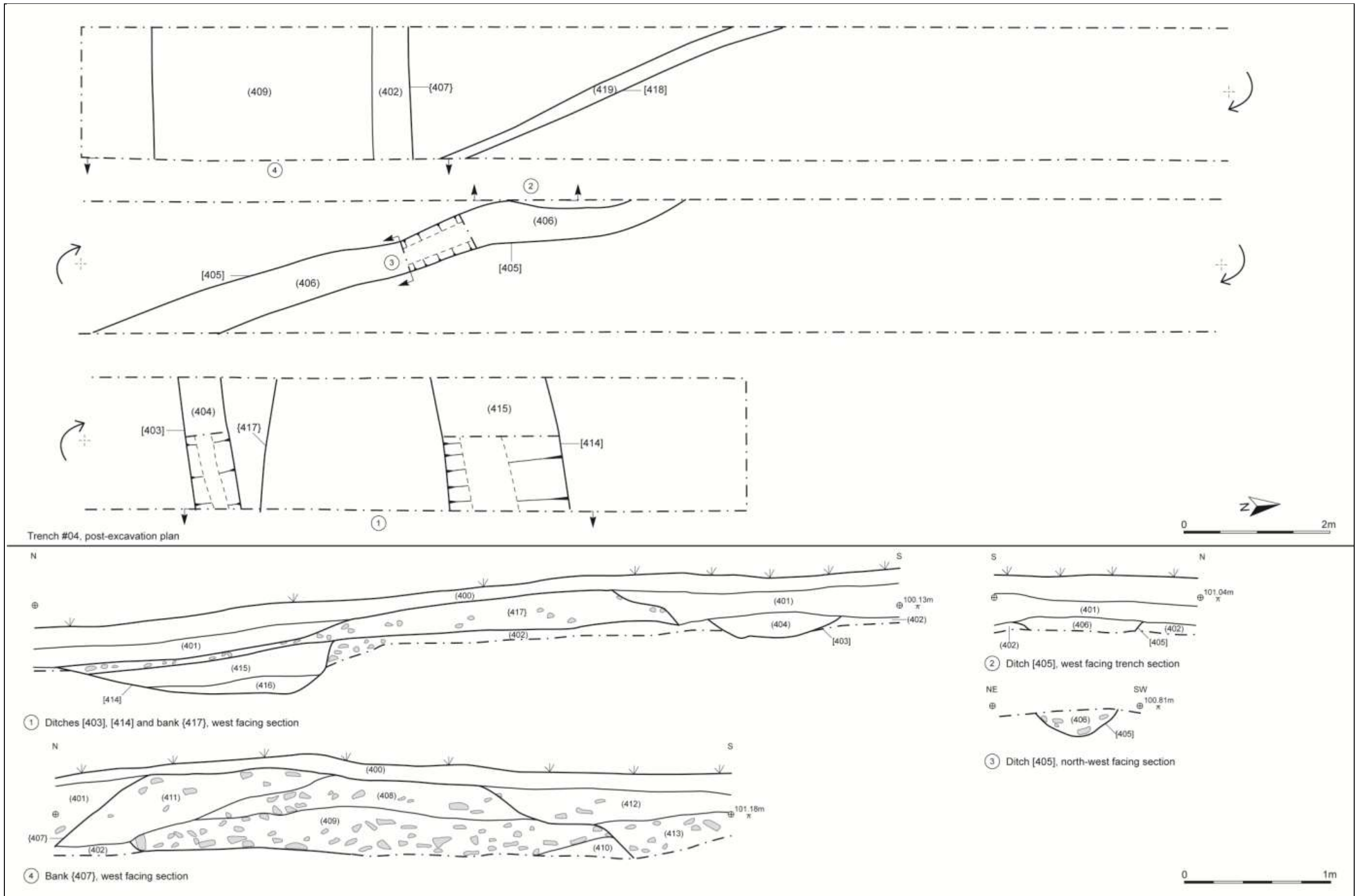


Figure 14: Trench #4 plans and sections. Heights at an arbitrary TBM of 100.00m AOD.

2.7 TRENCH #5

Trench #5 was located in the south-eastern corner of Field #2 and targeted a disturbed area on the geophysical survey, in the approximate location of the demolished barn from the 19th century tithe map; the trench was 18.60m long on an approximate west-north-west by east-south-east alignment. The topsoils were c.0.33m thick in this trench. Finds recovered from the trench included: 2 sherds (22g) of medieval coarseware; 5 sherds (18g) of North Devon gravel free pottery; 1 fragment (6g) of clay pipe stem and bowl from topsoil (500).

Two features (Figures 15-16) were located along the trench, a robber/levelling cut and drain gully. Robber cut/levelling feature [503] was a probable rectangular feature visible as a slight earthwork orientated approximately north-east by south-west, extending beyond the limits of the trench. Within the trench the feature appeared as a slight cut feature measuring 6m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides and flat base. It contained three fills: (504), (505), (506) grey-brown soft clays with occasional-abundant sub-angular and angular stone which formed a raised bank up to 0.50m high. Finds recovered from this feature included 4 sherds (100g) of medieval coarseware from fill (506).

Drain [507] was a linear feature orientated approximately east-north-east by west-south-west and measured 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep with an 'n'-shaped profile and flat base. It contained a single fill: (508) loose grey-brown friable silt-clay with frequent sub-angular stone, and had been cut in from the topsoil.



Figure 15: Robber cut [503] post-excavation with banked dump material; viewed from the east (2m scale).

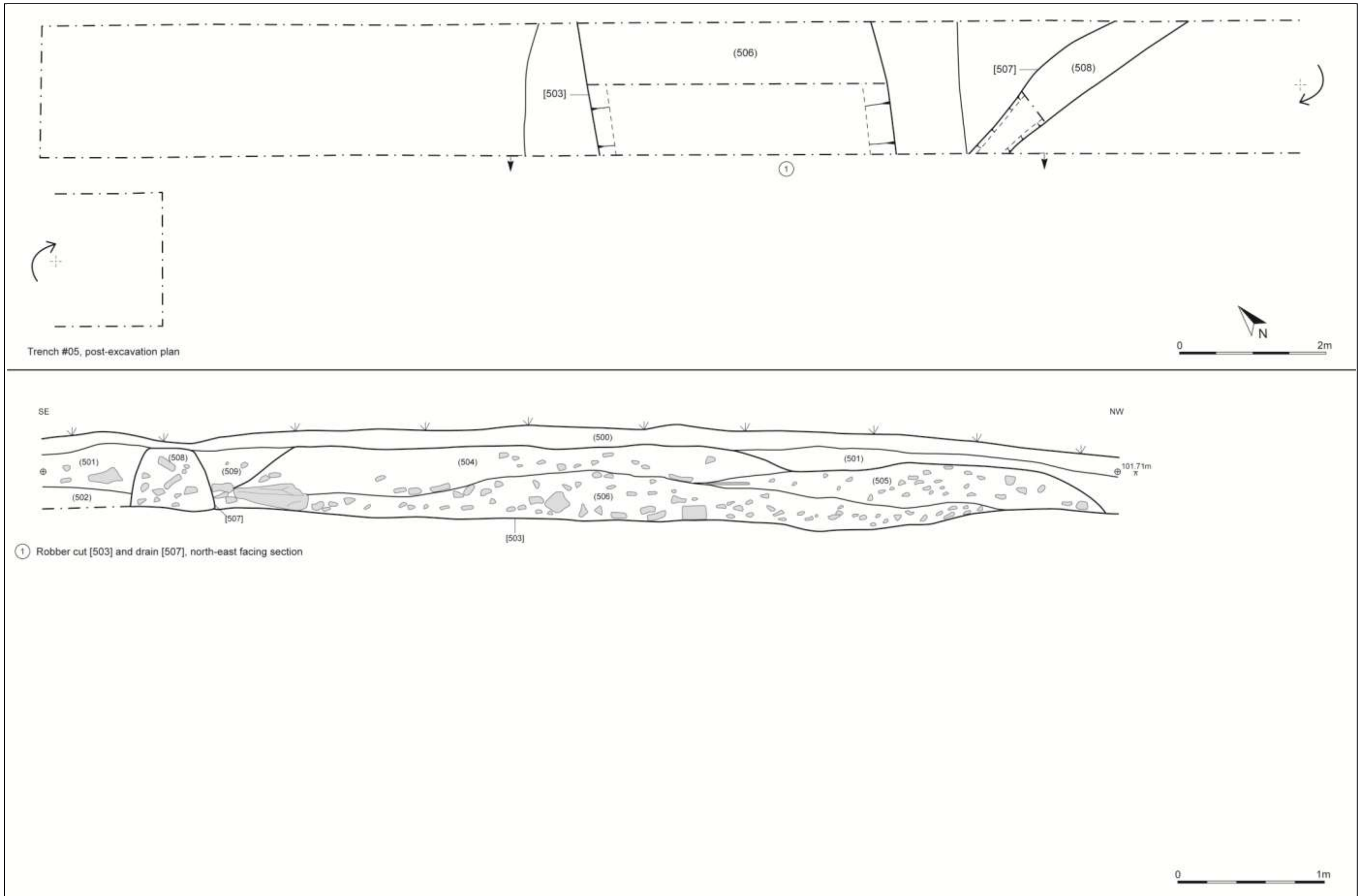


Figure 16: Trench #5 plans and sections. Heights at an arbitrary TBM of 100.00m AOD.

2.8 FINDS

The total volume of finds was relatively low, especially considering the proximity of the site to the centre of the settlement and suspected presence of former buildings on the site: a total of 90 sherds (836g) of pottery, together with a scatter of bricks spread across the entire site, though a heavy concentration of this was from within a single feature in Trench #2.

Medieval coarsewares dominate the assemblage, particularly from within the features; a lesser amount of post-medieval North Devon gravel-free material and industrial wares being scattered throughout the topsoils. Whilst several of the features contained artefacts the bulk, (52%), were recovered from a single context within ditch [203]. Not only did this feature contain the bulk of the artefactual evidence, this material dates to the 1st-2nd century AD, the fabric of one of the vessels represented contains gabbroic clays ultimately derived from the Lizard in Cornwall.

A small amount of later 18th and 19th century refined earthenwares and industrial wares were also recovered from the topsoil.

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

The evaluation at Pitt Hill broadly validated the results of the geophysical survey and confirmed the presence of a rectangular enclosure and series of historic field boundaries across the southern end of the site. Most of the buried features did not produce any dating evidence, but the character of the fills and the layout of the site would suggest most excavated features are medieval and post-medieval in date.

The western half of the site was dominated by a series of linear ditches forming (part of) a rectangular enclosure which bordered the hilltop plateau. These were investigated within Trenches #1 and #2 and proved to be between 2.85m and 3.50m wide and between 1m and 1.65m deep. Two of the ditches contained Romano-British pottery, and together with the scale of the ditches suggests that they formed part of a substantial enclosure likely to have been associated with a Romano-British enclosure located to the south of the site. A further ditch, identified by the geophysical survey and investigated within Trench #3, was proven to continue into Trench #2 and be associated with the main enclosure, forming part of the wider enclosure complex.

The majority of the remaining features across the site form the remnants of the post-medieval field system depicted on the tithe and Ordnance Survey maps. The northern of these boundaries was formed by a pair of ditches flanking a bank within Trench #4, though which only survived as a single ditch into Trench #3. A further bank forming a historic field boundary was identified at the southern end of Trench #4, though disturbance from a linear drain gully prevented the identification of a possible flanking ditch.

The area to the east of the site was identified by the geophysical survey as being heavily disturbed, and Trench #5 was situated within this area to establish the extent of survival of buildings shown on the tithe map. A rectangular cut was identified within the trench corresponding to a rectilinear earthwork visible on the ground, and it is likely that this forms a robber/demolition cut resulting from the demolition of a former building and subsequent dump of waste material (mostly stone). No structural remains were identified.

The remaining features predominantly comprised a series of linear gullies, and are likely to have acted as drainage across the site given the tendency for waterlogging and notable high level of the water table within the majority of the trenches.

A single pit was identified during the evaluations and contained a tiny amount of burnt bone, and may indicate domestic activity to the north of the enclosure complex.

Both the geophysical survey and the evaluation trenching indicate that the southern half of the site encompasses an area containing both Romano-British and post-medieval enclosure and field system on the plateau of the hill. The presence of a rectangular enclosure dated to the 1st-2nd Century AD is of local and regional significance, being one of few such dated enclosures within this part of Devon. Whilst the ditches are not of the typical roman military scale or profile of c. 2m deep sharp v-shaped with square-cut 'ankle-breaker' based ditches, they are certainly within acceptable parameters of variation.

The subsequent development of the medieval village in the same location, may reflect a continual use of the site as a settlement from the Roman period, or the intentional re-use of a Roman site for the establishment of a church.

3.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation identified and excavated a total of 22 archaeological features and validated the results of the geophysical survey. Most of the features did not produce any dating material, but those that did indicate that the ditches correspond to two main phases. To the west the larger ditches form part of a Roman enclosure which extends beyond the limits of the site to the south; whilst to the east a later post-medieval hedgebank field-system was identified which enclosed farm buildings associated with Church Farm prior to their demolition in the later 19th century.

The enclosure ditches proved to be over 3m wide and up to 1.65m deep in places, and produced artefactual evidence dating to the 1st-2nd century AD, some medieval and post-medieval material was recovered from the upper fill of the northern length

The evaluation has confirmed that the site encompasses the remains of a likely Roman enclosure with an encroaching medieval and post-medieval field-system, whilst to the north the geophysical survey indicates possible features associated with a wider strip-field agricultural system, though which has been disturbed by quarrying activity.

The archaeological remains on this site justify the implementation of a staged programme of archaeological mitigation through record prior to or in conjunction with the development of the site. The archaeological potential of the lower (northern) and eastern part of the site would appear to be limited, and intervention here is unlikely to be particularly rewarding. The archaeological potential of the south-western part of the site is undoubtedly far greater, comprising an area of Roman activity and would justify monitoring of any future works in this area of the site.

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SWARCH

Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Type	Description	Stratigraphic relationships	Length×width×depth/thickness (m)	Date
TRENCH #1					
(100)	Layer	TOPSOIL - Mid slightly grey-brown soft-friable clay-clay.	Overlies (101), (109)	Across all of trench, c.0.10-0.20m thick.	C19-20
(101)	Layer	LOWER TOPSOIL - Mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (100); cut by [108]; overlies (104), (118)	Across all of trench, c.0.20-0.25m thick.	C19-20
(102)	Layer	NATURAL - Mid yellow soft-firm clay with common sub-angular stone up to 100mm.	Cut by [103], [117]	Across all of trench, at a depth of c.0.40m.	-
[103]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH; shallow 'V'-shaped profile; c.1m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and slightly concave base; oriented NW-SE across trench; fills suggest initial slump/weathering deposits. Medieval pottery from upper fill.	Filled by (104), (105), (106), (107); cuts (102)	1.80+ x 2.85 x 1.00	Med
(104)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [103] – mid brown-grey soft silt-clay with occasional-common sub-angular stone inclusions up to 30mm.	Overlain by (101); overlies (105); fill of [103]	1.80+ x 2.85 x 0.10	Med
(105)	Fill	MID FILL OF [103] – mid yellow-grey-brown soft-firm silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone up to 30mm.	Overlain by (104); overlies (106); fill of [103]	1.00+ x 2.40 x 0.34 (at thickest)	Med
(106)	Fill	LOWER FILL OF [103] – light blue-grey soft-firm clay with occasional brown silt-clay mottles.	Overlain by (105); overlies (107); fill of [103]	1.00+ x 2.00 x 0.34 (at thickest)	Med
(107)	Fill	BASAL FILL OF [103] – mid-light brown-grey soft clay with frequent shillet inclusions.	Overlain by (106); fill of [103]	1.00+ x 1.10 x 0.20 (at thickest)	Med
[108]	Cut	LINEAR LAND DRAIN – c.1.54m deep with near vertical sides; orientated NW-SE across trench. Fills are re-deposited natural and topsoil.	Filled by (109), (110), (111), (112), (113), (114), (115); cuts (101)	1.80+ x 1.50 x 1.54	C19-20
(109)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [108] – re-deposited topsoil – mid-light grey-brown friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (100); overlies (110); fill of [108]	1.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.28	C19-20
(110)	Fill	FILL OF [108] – re-deposited natural – mid yellow soft-firm clay with frequent angular to sub-angular stone 30-50mm	Overlain by (109); overlies (111); fill of [108]	1.00+ x 1.00 x 0.65 (at thickest)	C19-20
(111)	Fill	FILL OF [108] – dirty re-deposited natural – mid yellow soft-firm clay mixed with mid brown soft silt-clay, with common sub-angular stone c.30mm.	Overlain by (110); overlies (112); fill of [108]	1.00+ x 0.65 x 0.34	C19-20
(112)	Fill	FILL of [108] – re-deposited natural – mid yellow soft-firm clay mixed with grey soft clay, with common sub-angular stone 30-50mm.	Overlain by (111); overlies (113, (114); fill of [108]	1.00+ x 0.60 x 0.44	C19-20
(113)	Fill	SLUMP DEPOSIT WITHIN [108] – topsoil slump – mid-light grey-brown friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (112); fill of [108]	1.00+ x 0.20 x 1.00	C19-20
(114)	Fill	SLUMP DEPOSIT WITHIN [108] – topsoil slump – mid-light grey-brown friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (112); fill of [108]	1.00+ x 0.20 x 1.00	C19-20
(115)	Fill	BASAL FILL OF [108] – soft grey clay, contains ceramic corrugated land-drain.	Overlain by (112); fill of [108]	1.00+ x 0.35 x 0.06	C19-20
(116)	Layer	DUMP – mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with frequent-abundant angular and sub-angular stone up to 150mm. Dump of material from excavation of modern land-drain.	Abutted by (109)	1.80+ x 1.85 x 0.25	C19-20
[117]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – orientated approximately NW-SE. Enclosure ditch – not excavated	Filled by (118), (119); cuts (102)	3.00+ x 2.50	-
(118)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [117] – mid grey-brown soft slightly silt-clay.	Overlain by (101); overlies (119); fill of [117]	3.00+ x 1.80	-
(119)	Fill	LOWER FILL OF [117] – mid yellow-grey-brown soft slightly silt-clay. Possible slump fill of ditch.	Overlain by (118); fill of [117]	3.00+ x 0.70	-
TRENCH #2					

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Context	Type	Description	Stratigraphic relationships	Length×width×depth/thickness (m)	Date
(200)	Layer	TOPSOIL – mid slightly grey-brown soft clay-loam.	Overlies (201)	Across all of trench, c.0.08-0.12m thick.	C19-20
(201)	Layer	LOWER TOPSOIL – mid yellow-grey-brown friable slightly clay-silt.	Overlain by (200); overlies (204), (212), (221), (232), (235), (237)	Across all of trench, c.0.10-0.30m thick.	C19-20
(202)	Layer	NATURAL – mid yellow- brown-yellow soft clay with frequent sub-angular and angular stone up to 100mm.	Cut by [203], [211], [216], [233], [238]	Across all of trench, at a depth of c.0.50m.	-
[203]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – almost 'v'-shaped profile; c.1.65m deep with steep sides and concave base; orientated NW-SE. Enclosure ditch.	Filled by (204), (205), (206), (207), (208), (209), (210); cuts (202)	14.50+ x 3.15 x 1.65	Med
(204)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [203] – dark grey-brown clay-silt with moderate charcoal and stone inclusions.	Overlain by (201); overlies (205); fill of [203]	14.50+ x 2.00 x 0.28	Med
(205)	Fill	FILL OF [203] – dark brown-grey soft-friable clay-silt with frequent charcoal and moderate small-medium angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (204); overlies (206); fill of [203]	1.00+ x 3.10 x 0.38	Med
(206)	Fill	FILL OF [203] – mid brown-yellow soft-friable clay-silt with occasional small-medium angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (205); overlies (207); fill of [203]	1.00+ x 2.70 x 0.38	Med
(207)	Fill	FILL OF [203] – mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with moderate small-medium angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (206); overlies (208); fill of [203]	1.00+ x 2.10 x 0.37	Med
(208)	Fill	FILL OF [203] – mid yellow-grey soft clay with occasional charcoal and frequent small-medium angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (207); overlies (209); fill of [203]	1.00+ x 1.8 x 0.20	Med
(209)	Fill	FILL OF [203] – mid grey-yellow soft clay with frequent charcoal and small-medium angular stone inclusions. Med pottery recovered from this fill.	Overlain by (208); overlies (210); fill of [203]	1.00+ x 1.25 x 0.18	Med
(210)	Fill	BASAL FILL OF [203] – light yellow-grey soft clay with frequent charcoal and small-medium angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (209); fill of [203]	1.00+ x 1.10 x 0.25	Med
[211]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – almost 'v'-shaped profile; 1.50+m deep with steep to near vertical sides and probable flattish base. Orientated NE-SW. Size suggests enclosure ditch.	Filled by (212) & (213); cuts (215)	9.00+ x 2.15 x 1.50+	-
(212)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [211] – mid grey-brown firm clay with frequent sub-angular to angular stone inclusions up to 70mm.	Overlain by (201); overlies (213); fill of [211]	9.00+ x 2.15m x 0.28 (at thickest)	-
(213)	Fill	FILL OF [211] – mid-light yellow-grey-brown soft clay with frequent sub-angular to angular stone inclusions up to 50mm.	Overlain by (212); overlies (214); fill of [211]	1.00+ x 1.45m x 0.26 (at thickest)	-
(214)	Fill	FILL OF [211] – mid-light grey-brown soft clay with frequent sub-angular to angular c.50mm and charcoal inclusions. ES #2	Overlain by (213); overlies (215); fill of [211]	1.00+ x 1.25 x 0.30 (at thickest)	-
(215)	Fill	FILL OF [211] – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft clay with frequent sub-angular to angular stone up to 70mm and occasional charcoal flecks. EX #3.	Overlain by (214); overlies (222); fill of [211]	1.00+ x 1.08 x 0.34	-
[216]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – 1.55+m deep with moderate sloping S side, becoming steep sloping after c.0.60m. Not fully excavated due to H&S. Orientated NE-SW. Enclosure ditch.	Filled by (217), (218), (219), (220), (221); cuts (202)	3.00+ x 3.5 x 1.55+	-
(217)	Fill	LOWER FILL OF [216] – mid brown-grey soft-loose clay-silt with abundant shillet mudstone inclusions and rare charcoal.	Overlain by (218); fill of [216]	1.00+ x 1.30 x 0.66+	-
(218)	Fill	FILL OF [216] – mid yellow-brown soft-loose clay-silt with frequent small-medium sub-angular shillet mudstone inclusions.	Overlain by (219); overlies (217); fill of [216]	1.00+ x 0.85 x 0.55	-
(219)	Fill	FILL OF [216] – mid brown-grey firm clay-silt with frequent small-medium sub-angular mudstone shillet inclusions.	Overlain by (220); overlies (218); fill of [216]	1.00+ x 1.70 x 0.77	-
(220)	Fill	FILL OF [216] – light yellow-grey firm clay.	Overlain by (221); overlies (219); fill of [216]	3.00+ x 0.55 x 0.15	-
(221)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [216] – mid red-brown firm silt-clay with occasional sub-angular shillet mudstone inclusions.	Overlain by (201); overlies (220); fill of [216]	3.00+ x 1.80 x 0.10	-
(222)	Fill	LOWER FILL OF [211] – light brown-yellow-grey soft clay with frequent-abundant loose	Overlain by (215); overlies (223); fill of [211]	1.00+ x 0.56 x 0.45	-

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Context	Type	Description	Stratigraphic relationships	Length×width×depth/thickness (m)	Date
		sub-angular and angular stone up to 100mm. EX #6.			
(223)	Fill	SLUMP DEPOSIT WITHIN [211] – mid brown-grey soft clay with common sub-angular and angular stone inclusions up to 100mm.	Overlain by (222); overlies (224); fill of [211]	1.00+ x 0.20 x 0.83+	-
(224)	Fill	SLUMP DEPOSIT WITHIN [211] – mid-light yellow-grey-brown soft clay with frequent sub-angular and angular stone c.50mm.	Overlain by (223); fill of [211]	1.00+ x 0.15 x 0.90+	-
(225)	Fill	SLUMP DEPOSIT WITHIN [211] – mid yellow-brown soft clay with rare sub-angular stone up to 40mm.	Overlain by (222); fill of [211]	1.00+ x 0.25 x 0.60	-
[226]	Cut	LINEAR LAND DRAIN – orientated NW-SE. Measures 0.25m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (227); cuts (204), (212), (221)	26.50+ x 0.25	C19-20
(227)	Fill	FILL OF LAND DRAIN – mid brown soft clay with red ceramic land drain.	Overlain by (201); fill of [226]	26.50+ x 0.25	C19-20
[228]	FEATURE	NATURAL FEATURE – oval feature with near vertical sides. Possible tree-throw?	Filled by (229), (230), (231), (232); cuts (202)	1.80 x 1.50 x 0.40	-
(229)	Fill	FILL OF NATURAL FEATURE [228] – light yellow-grey compact clay with occasional small-medium angular stone.	Overlain by (230); fill of [228]	0.50 x 0.20 x 0.40	-
(230)	Fill	FILL OF NATURAL FEATURE [228] – mid brown-yellow compact silt-clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions.	Overlain by (231); overlies (229); fill of [228]	0.50 x 0.25 x 0.40	-
(231)	Fill	FILL OF NATURAL FEATURE [228] – light grey-yellow compact clay with occasional small-medium angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (232); overlies (230); fill of [228]	0.60 x 0.70 x 0.40	-
(232)	Fill	FILL OF NATURAL FEATURE [228] – dark brown-grey friable-firm silt-clay with occasional angular small-medium stone inclusions.	Overlain by (201); overlies (231); fill of [228]	0.70 x 0.60 x 0.25	-
[233]	Cut	SUB-OVAL PIT – shallow pit with gentle sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (234), (235); cuts (202)	1.40 x 0.50 x 0.35	-
(234)	Fill	FILL OF [233] – mid yellow-brown hard-friable silt-clay with occasional small-medium angular stone and frequent charcoal. ES #7	Overlain by (235); fill of [233]	0.50 x 0.10 x 0.30	-
(235)	Fill	FILL OF [233] – dark brown-grey hard-friable silt with frequent small-medium angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. ES #8. Contains burnt bone fragments.	Overlain by (201); overlies (234); fill of [233]	1.10 x 0.50 x 0.35	-
[236]	Cut	LINEAR GULLY – ‘v’-shaped profile. Orientated NNE-SSW with steep sides and concave base. Cuts ditch [238].	Filled by (237); cuts (239), (240)	2.00+ x 0.40 x 0.40	-
(237)	Fill	FILL OF [236] – mid yellow-grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (201); fill of [236]	2.00+ x 0.40 x 0.40	-
[238]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH/HOLLOW – shallow feature forming a possible ditch or natural hollow orientated approximately NE-SW with shallow sloping sides and flat base.	Filled by (239), (240); cuts (202)	1.80+ x 3.90 x 0.14	-
(239)	Fill	FILL OF [238] – mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Cut by [236]; fill of [238]	1.80+ x 1.40 x 0.14	-
(240)	Fill	FILL OF [238] – mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with common-frequent sub-angular and angular stone up to 100mm.	Cut by [236]; fill of [238]	1.80+ x 2.00 x 0.14	-
TRENCH #3					
(300)	Layer	TOPSOIL – mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlies (301)	Across all of trench, c.0.10-0.20m thick	C19-20
(301)	Layer	LOWER TOPSOIL – mid brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (300); cut by [308]; overlies (304), (312)	Across all of trench, c. 0.10-0.25m thick	C19-20
(302)	Layer	NATURAL – mid yellow soft-firm clay with common sub-angular stone up to 70mm. Becomes much more shilley at the northern end at the break of slope of the hill.	Cut by [303], [311]	Across all of trench, at a depth of c.0.20-0.45m	-
[303]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – almost ‘v’-shaped profile. Orientated NE-SW with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base. 2.20m wide and 1.00m deep.	Filled by (304), (305), (306), (307); cut (302)	1.80+ x 2.20 x 1.00	-
(304)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [303] – mid slightly grey-brown soft clay with rare sub-angular stone up to 20mm.	Overlain by (301); overlies (305); fill of [303]	1.80+ x 1.70 x 0.16	-
(305)	Fill	FILL OF [303] – mid-light yellow-grey-brown soft clay with common sub-angular stone	Overlain by (304); overlies (306); fill of [303]	1.00+ x 1.90 x 0.35	-

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Context	Type	Description	Stratigraphic relationships	Length×width×depth/thickness (m)	Date
		up to 70mm.			
(306)	Fill	FILL OF [303] – mid brown-grey soft silt-clay with frequent sub-angular stone up to 100mm. Possible drainage channel within silting of ditch?	Overlain by (305); overlies (307); fill of [303]	1.00+ x 0.45 x 0.30	-
(307)	Fill	BASAL FILL OF [303] – mid grey-brown soft sticky clay.	Overlain by (306); fill of [303]	1.00+ x 1.35 x 0.46	-
[308]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – ‘u’-shaped profile. Orientated approximately E-W with moderate sloping sides and concave base. Forms part of historic field boundary, though no trace of surviving bank. 1.80m wide and 0.36m deep.	Filled by (309), (310); cuts (301)	1.80+ x 1.80 x 0.36	P.Med
(309)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF [308] – mid-light brown-grey soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (300); overlies (310); fill of [308]	1.80+ x 1.80 x 0.26	P.Med
(310)	Fill	LOWER FILL OF [308] – light brown soft-firm clay.	Overlain by (309); fill of [308]	1.00+ x 1.20 x 0.12	P.Med
[311]	Cut	LINEAR GULLY – shallow gully orientated approximately NW-SE with moderate to steep sloping sides and flat base. Possible drainage gully? 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep.	Filled by (312); cuts (302)	3.50+ x 0.55 x 0.12	-
(312)	Fill	FILL OF [311] – mid slightly grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (301); fill of [311]	3.50+ x 0.55 x 0.12	-
TRENCH #4					
(400)	Layer	TOPSOIL – mid slightly grey-brown soft clay-loam.	Overlies (401)	Across all of trench, c.0.10-0.18m thick	C19-20
(401)	Layer	LOWER TOPSOIL – mid grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (400); overlies (404), (406), (411)	Across all of trench, c.0.10-0.18m thick	C19-20
(402)	Layer	NATURAL – mid yellow soft clay with bands of grey clay and common angular stone.	Cut by [403], [405], (409)	Across all of trench, at a depth of c.0.20-0.36m	-
[403]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – orientated approximately E-W with moderate sloping sides and very slightly concave base. Measures 0.90m wide and 0.16m deep.	Filled by (404); cuts (402)	1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.16	-
(404)	Fill	FILL OF [403] – light grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (401); fill of [403]	1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.16	-
[405]	Cut	IRREGULAR GULLY – slightly irregular linear gully orientated approximately NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep. Forms possible drainage gully?	Filled by (406); cuts (402)	7.00+ x 0.55 x 0.20	-
(406)	Fill	FILL OF [405] – mid brown-grey soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (401); fill of [405]	7.00+ x 0.55 x 0.20	-
{407}	Structure	LINEAR BANK – orientated approximately E-W. Measures up to 3.90m wide (1.10m at top) and 0.50m high with moderate sloping sides and slightly convex though truncated top.	Overlain by (401); consists of (408), (409), (410), (411), (412), (413)	1.80+ x 3.90 x 0.50	-
(408)	Structure	MAKE-UP OF BANK {407} – upper part of main bank construction – mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone up to 100mm.	Overlain by (411), (412); overlies (409); part of {407}	1.80+ x 1.10-2.25 x 0.20	-
(409)	Structure	MAKE-UP OF BANK {407} – main construction of bank – mid-light grey soft slightly silt-clay with frequent sub-angular and angular stone up to 150mm.	Overlain by (409); overlies (410); part of {407}	1.80+ x 3.25 x 0.2-0.32	-
(410)	Structure	MAKE-UP OF BANK {407} – lower construction of bank – mid-light grey soft clay.	Overlain by (409); overlies (402); part of {407}	1.80+ x 0.60 x 0.05-0.15	-
(411)	Structure	MAKE-UP OF BANK {407} – possible upper layer of bank construction or levelling deposit relating to demolition of bank – Mid yellow-brown friable slightly clay-silt.	Overlain by (401); overlies (408); part of {407}	1.80+ x 1.15 x 0.15-0.40	-
(412)	Structure	MAKE-UP OF BANK {407} – possible levelling layer relating to demolition of bank. Mid grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (400); overlies (413); part of {407}	1.80+ x 1.70 x 0.10-0.25	-
(413)	Structure	MAKE-UP OF BANK {407} – possible levelling layer relating to demolition of bank. Mid grey-brown soft slightly silt-clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (412); overlies (408); part of {407}	1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.25	-

LAND OFF PITT HILL, SHEBBEAR, DEVON

Context	Type	Description	Stratigraphic relationships	Length×width×depth/thickness (m)	Date
[414]	Cut	LINEAR DITCH – orientated approximately E-W with steep S side and shallow N side, and very slightly concave base. 1.7m wide and 0.32m deep.	Filled by (415), (416); cuts (402)	1.80+ x 1.70 x 0.32	Med
(415)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF DITCH [414] – mid grey-brown soft slightly silt-clay.	Overlain by {417}; overlies (416); fill of [414]	1.80+ x 1.70 x up to 0.20	Med
(416)	Fill	BASAL FILL OF DITCH [414] – mid brown-grey soft clay.	Overlain by (415); fill of [414]	1.00+ x 1.20 x 0.12	Med
{417}	Structure	BANK – remains of levelled bank orientated approximately E-W. Measures c.2.50m wide (1.30m at top) and 0.26m high with moderate sloping sides and convex top. Appears to have been pushed/demolished/collapsed to the north over ditch [414]. Comprises single construction – mid brown-grey soft clay with common-occasional sub-angular stone up to 30mm.	Overlain by (401); overlies (415), (402)	1.80+ x 2.50 x 0.26	
[418]	Cut	CLINEAR GULLY – orientated approximately NW-SE. Measures 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (419); cuts (402)	4.90+ x 0.55 x 0.20	-
(419)	Fill	FILL OF GULLY [418] – mid brown-grey soft silt-clay with common sub-angular to angular stone.	Overlain by (401); fill of [418]	4.90+ x 0.55 x 0.20	-
TRENCH #5					
(500)	Layer	TOPSOIL – mid grey-brown soft clay-loam.	Overlies (509)	Across all of trench, c.0.10-0.13m thick	C19-20
(501)	Layer	LOWER TOPSOIL – mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (500); overlies (502), (504)	Across all of trench, c.0.16-0.20m thick	C19-20
(502)	Layer	NATURAL – mid yellow soft-firm clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stone.	Cut by [503], [507]	Across all of trench, at a depth of c.0.30m	-
[503]	Cut	ROBBER CUT – probable/possible rectangular feature orientated NNE-SSW – visible as earthwork beyond trench limits. Measures 6.00m wide and up to 0.50m high with moderate sloping sides and slightly convex top. Forms possible building robber/demolition cut filled with dumps of stone.	Filled by (504), (505), (506); cuts (502)	1.80+ x 6.00 x 0.50	P.Med
(504)	Fill	UPPER FILL OF ROBBER CUT [503] – mid-light yellow-grey-brown soft-friable slightly clay-silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stone up to 100mm.	Overlain by (509); overlies (505); fill of [503]	1.80+ x 3.80 x 0.32	P.Med
(505)	Fill	FILL OF ROBBER CUT [503] – mid brown-grey friable-soft silt-clay with common-frequent sub-angular and angular stone up to 60mm.	Overlain by (504); overlies (506); fill of [503]	1.80+ x 2.65 x up to 0.32	P.Med
(506)	Fill	FILL OF ROBBER CUT [503] – mid brown-grey soft clay with abundant sub-angular and angular stone up to 80mm.	Overlain by (505); fill of [503]	1.80+ x 5.50 x up to 0.34	P.Med
[507]	Cut	LINEAR DRAIN – orientated approximately ENE-WSW with 'n' shaped profile with near vertical sides and convex top. 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. Drain gully	Filled by (508); cuts (501)	2.80+ x 0.60 x 0.40	P.Med / Modern
(508)	Fill	FILL OF DRAIN [507] – mid grey-brown very loose friable-soft silt-clay with frequent sub-angular and angular stone up to 100mm.	Overlain by (509); fill of [507]	2.80+ x 0.60 x 0.40	P.Med / Modern
(509)	Layer	DUMP/LEVELLING DEPOSIT over banked deposit filling building robber cut – mid grey-yellow-brown soft clay.	Overlain by (500); overlies (508)	1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.24	P.Med / Modern

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

POTTERY				BONE			CBM			CLAY PIPE			OTHER			DATE		
Context	Notes	Sherds	Weight (g)	Notes	Frag.	Weight (g)	Notes	Frag.	Weight (g)	Notes	Frag.	Weight (g)	Notes	Frag.	Weight (g)	Notes		
100	Topsoil	1	43	Medieval coarseware, rim, light brown interior glaze													C19-20	
		1	2	WRE BTP														
		2	3	Medieval coarseware														
		1	22	NDGF, brown interior glaze								1	23	Fe obj				
101	Lower topsoil	3	47	Medieval, 1 rim, 1 base, 2 pieces glazed													C19-20	
104	Ditch fill	2	14	Medieval coarsewares				3	1116	brick							RB	
112	Drain fill	2	10	Medieval coarseware													C20	
200	Topsoil	2	5	Medieval coarseware, glazed				1	184	brick							C19-20	
		1	3	WRE BTP														
201	Lower topsoil	1	4	Medieval, light brown interior glaze				5	362	brick							C19-20	
209	Ditch fill	47	273	Romano-British, 1 st -2 nd century, 3 vessels, one of which is gabbroic													RB	
217														2	3	charcoal		
221														1	4	flint		
235	Pit fill				5	<1g	burnt											
300	Topsoil	2	7	Ind													C19-20	
301	Lower topsoil	1	21	Medieval coarseware, green int glaze													Med	
309	Ditch fill	1	20	Medieval coarseware, green int glaze													Med	
400	Topsoil	1	7	Medieval coarseware													C19-20	
		2	40	Ind														
401	Lower topsoil	6	162	Post med. 5 pieces 1 vessel, inc handle													C19-20	
		1	12	Medieval, interior green glaze														
407	Bank construction	1	1	ND calc?													P.Med	

LAND OFF PITT HILL, SHEBBEAR, DEVON

412								9	1518	brick						
415	Ditch fill	1	<1	Medieval coarseware												Med
500	Topsoil	2	22	Medieval coarseware, 1 green interior glaze, 1 base												C19-20
		5	18	NDGF, brown interior glaze?						1	6	bowl and stem				
506	Robber cut fill	4	100	Medieval coarseware, glazed												P.Med

Key: WRE = White Refined Earthenware (after 1720); BTP = Blue Transfer Print; NDGF = North Devon Gravel Free wares (post-medieval).

Appendix 3: Supporting photographs



General site pre-excitation shot of Field #1; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



General site working shot; viewed from the south-south-east (no scale).

Trench #1:



Linear ditch [103]; south-east facing section; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Linear ditch [103]; post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Modern land-drain [108] with dumped material to south-west; south-east facing section; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Modern land-drain [108]; south-east facing section; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



Trench #1; post-excitation; viewed from the south-west (1m & 2m scales).



Trench #1; post-excitation; viewed from the north-east (1m & 2m scales).

Trench #1 extension



Ditch [117]; pre-excavation plan; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Trench #2



Ditch [203]; north facing section; viewed from the north (2m scales).



Ditch [203]; post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (2m scales).



Ditch [203]; south facing section; viewed from the south (1m & 2m scales).



Ditch [203]; post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (1m & 2m scales).



Ditch [203]; post-excitation;; viewed from the north-west (1m & 2m scales).



Ditch [203]; post-excitation; viewed from the south (1m & 2m scales).



Ditch [203]; detail of south facing section; viewed from the south (1m & 2m scales).



Ditch [203]; south facing section; viewed from the south (2m scale).



Ditch [211]; north-east facing section; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Ditch [211]; post-excavation; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Ditch [211]; post-excavation, oblique; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Ditch [216]; west facing section; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Ditch [216]; west facing section; viewed from the west (1m & 2m scales).



Ditch [216]; north-east facing profile along / trench section above; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Ditch [216]; post-excavation, oblique; viewed from the north (2m scale).



Possible natural feature [228]; north-east facing section; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Possible natural feature [228]; post-excitation; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Pit [233]; south-west facing section, ½ excavated; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Pit [233]; ½ excavated, oblique; viewed from the west (part of 1m scale).



Pit [233]; north-west facing section; viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Pit [233]; south-west facing section; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Pit [233]; post-excavation; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Gully [236] and ditch [238]; north-east facing section; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Gully [236] and ditch [238]; post-excitation; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Gully [236]; south-facing section; viewed from the south (0.30m scale).



Gully [236] and ditch [238]; post-excitation; viewed from the south-west (0.30m & 1m scales).



Ditch [203]; south facing section; viewed from the south (1m & 2m scales).



Trench #2; post-excavation; viewed from the south-east (1m & 2m scales).



Trench #2; post-excavation; viewed from the north-west (1m & 2m scales).

Trench #2 extension



Ditch [203] extension; pre-excitation; viewed from the north-east (1m & 2m scales).



Ditch [211] extension; pre-excitation; viewed from the east-north-east (1m & 2m scales).



Ditches [203] and [211] extension; pre-excitation; viewed from the north-east (1m & 2m scales).



Ditches [203] and [211] extensions; pre-excitation; viewed from the east-north-east (1m & 2m scales).

Trench #3



Ditch [303]; south-west facing section; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).



Ditch [303]; post-excavation; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).



West facing trench section above ditch [303]; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Ditch [308]; west facing section; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Ditch [308]; post-excavation; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Gully [311]; north-west facing section; viewed from the north-west (0.30m scale).



Gully [311]; post-excitation; viewed from the north-west (0.30m scale).



Trench #3 post-excitation; viewed from the north (1m & 2m scale).



Trench #3 post-excavation; viewed from the south (1m & 2m scale).

Trench #4



Ditch [403]; west facing section; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Ditch [403]; post-excavation; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Drain gully [405]; north-west facing section; viewed from the north-west (0.30m scale).



Drain gully [405]; post-excavation; viewed from the north-west (0.30m scale).



Bank [407]; west facing section; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Bank [407]; west-facing section, oblique; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).



Ditch [414]; west facing section; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Ditch [414]; post-excitation; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Trench #4; post-excitation; viewed from the north (1m & 2m scales).



Trench #4; post-excitation; viewed from the south (1m & 2m scales).

Trench #5



Robber cut [503] with banked fill; north-east facing section; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Robber cut [503] with banked fill; north-east facing section, oblique; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Modern drain [507]; north-east facing section; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Modern drain [507]; post-excitation; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Trench #5; post-excitation; viewed from the south-east (1m & 2m scales).



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net