LAND AT TOTNES ROAD
IPPLEPEN
TEIGNBRIDGE
DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey,
Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation

South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 201102

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
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Land at Totnes Road, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon
Results of a Desk-Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Evaluation Trenching and Excavation

By J. Bampton & P. Bonvoisin
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Luscombe Maye Architects
On behalf of the Client

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching on land at Totnes Road, Ipplepen, Devon.

Ipplepen was first recorded between the 10th-12th centuries. The 1839 Tithe apportionment shows the site as split between various estates owned by Crocker, Hellings, Lang and Drake. Devon's HLC describes the site as in Medieval farmland. The site specifically has not been subject to any previous archaeological fieldwork. However, the wider area contains prehistoric field systems and settlements, worked flint and Roman finds, medieval lime kilns, and nearby, to the north-east of the site, a multi-phased (including Iron Age) site at Dainton Elms Cross.

The geophysical survey identified multiple features, including; a probable roundhouse, a ditch and bank demonstrative of a previous boundary, a possible trackway or similar feature that ran along the western extent of the site, and a linear cut feature and a possible pit were at the northern end of the site.

The archaeological evaluation and excavation validated the geophysical survey; presenting features that corresponded to geophysical anomalies. It proved the presence of an Iron Age roundhouse, a Bronze Age ditch, field drains and relict elements of the extant field system. The Middle Iron Age roundhouse included an off-centre 'hearth' and its ring-ditch contained a small amount of probable 2nd/3rd century BC South Western Decorated Ware. This ring-ditch produced charcoal that provided radiocarbon determinations of 167-20 Cal BC. The site was a contemporary of some of the larger Dainton Elms Cross site to the north-east, which contained large quantities of finds. This site had a marked contrast in its relative lack of surviving material culture. Evidence for Bronze Age activity on the site is scarce; perhaps, other than the one identified ditch, having been fully truncated, although the presence of a small assemblage of flints, predominantly from the topsoil, implies that flint working was probably taking place on or near the site.

This work increases our understanding of the extent of Iron Age activity/settlement in the area.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

PARISH:	IPPLEPEN
DISTRICT:	TEIGNBRIDGE
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 84050 66158
SWARCH REF:	ITR18
Planning Application No:	18/01512/FUL; 18/01513/FUL; 18/01514/FUL AND 18/01515/FUL
OASIS No:	Southwes1-329504

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Luscombe Maye Architects (the Agent) on behalf of (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation trenching and for related off-site analysis and reporting on land at Totnes Road, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon, prior to the development of the site for agricultural buildings. The phase of geophysical survey would inform the subsequent phase of evaluation trenching. The work was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigations (Walls 2018) and CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Ipplepen is located approximately halfway between Newton Abbott and Totnes, off of the A381 (Totnes Road). The site is immediately south of Ipplepen, across two large fields with some internal fence-line divisions. These fields are generally seeded and under pasture and within a landscape of gently rolling hills and valleys; although undulating the majority of the site slopes to the south-east and is at a height of between *c.*63m and *c.*78m AOD.

The soils of the site are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the slate and limestone of the Norden Formation and limestone (Dolomitic) of the East Ogwell Limestone Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Ipplepen was first recorded between the 10th-12th centuries as *Ipelanpænne/Iplanpen(ne)*, derived from the Old English personal name *Ipela* and *penn* meaning 'Ipela's fold/enclosure' (Watts 2004). Prior to the conquest Ipplepen was held by (Countess) Goda and in 1086 it was held by Ralph de Feugeres (Fulgers) from the king (Williams and Martin 2002). Fulgers may equate to Ralph de Mullond who is named as the first lord of the manor at Ipplepen in the 13th century Hundred Roll (Lysons 1822). The Fulgers family gave a manor in Ipplepen to the monastery/abbey of St. Peter, in France and the monastery had a cell at Ipplepen. After the Reformation, Sir Thomas Kitson purchased the manor, which passed by marriage to Lord Darcye, then Earl Rivers; and then to Sir John Pettus who sold the manor in parcels in 1658. By 1822 Ipplepen is described as in the Deanery of Ipplepen and Hundred of Haytor (Lysons 1822). The 1839 Tithe apportionment shows the site as split between various estates owned by Crocker, Hellings, Lang and Drake.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site specifically has not been subject to any previous archaeological fieldwork. However the wider area has been subject to geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation, particularly to the north-east of the site (e.g.EDV5387, EDV6631). The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) lists

a series of undesignated assets in the local area identified through aerial photography, field evaluation and place-name evidence including; prehistoric field systems (MDV31028, MDV122577), worked flints (MDV118802), prehistoric settlement (MDV81301, MDV81303), Roman pottery and coins (MDV54295, MDV80544, MDV8606), medieval lime kilns and possible field systems (MDV14813, MDV122462) and the 15th century Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (1334135) that was consecrated in the 1318. Post-medieval and modern assets are predominantly Listed buildings, including within the Conservation Area of the village of Ipplepen. A full list and location map of these can be seen in Appendix 6. Beyond 1km of the site: the Iron Age Denbury Hillfort (1003857) is located *c.*3.30km to the north-west; a prehistoric field-system and settlement (1021377) is located at Kerswell Down and Whilborough Common *c.*2.60km to the north-east; Bronze Age barrows (1003825) are located *c.*1.40km to the north at Dornafield; and the medieval fortified house at Compton Castle (1020569) is located *c.*2.60km to the south-east.

The historic landscape characterisation (HLC) for Devon shows the site as *medieval enclosures based on strip fields – 'This area was probably first enclosed with hedge-banks during the later middle ages. The curving form of the hedge-banks suggests that earlier it may have been farmed as open strip-fields'*.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with CIfA guidelines, best practice and Project Designs (Balmond 2018; Walls 2018) drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET). The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b). The archaeological evaluation follows the guidance as outlined in: *Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2015a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2015b).The archaeological works in this instance aims to determine the presence or absence-, extent, date, condition and complexity of archaeological remains within the site and to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological deposits or remains in accordance with current industry standards and best practice.

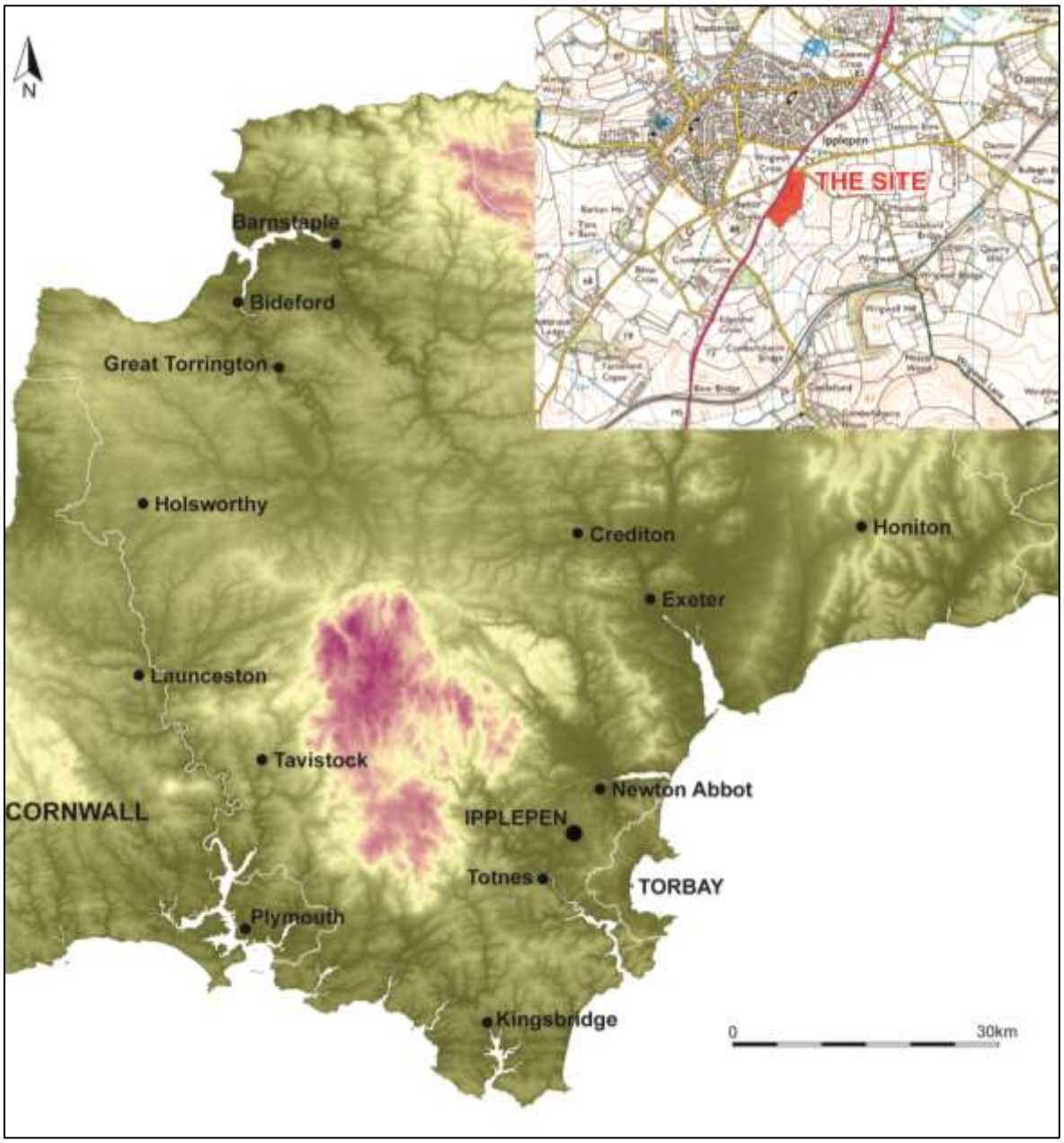

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

Ipplepen was first recorded between the 10th-12th centuries as *Ipelanpænne/Iplanpen(ne)*, derived from the Old English personal name *Ipela* and *penn* meaning 'Ipela's fold/enclosure' (Watts 2004). The site is on land belonging today to Luscombe Farm to the south of the village of Ipplepen. There are a few place-names of Luscombe in the region and is ostensibly derived from a Middle English personal name *Luvesta*, which means 'dearest one' and Old English *cumb*, meaning 'valley'.

In the Domesday Survey *Iplepene* was within the Hundred of Kerswell. Prior to the conquest it had been held by (Countess) Goda, but in 1086 it was held by Ralph de Feugeres (Fulgers) from the king (Williams and Martin 2002). Fulgers may equate to Ralph de Mullond who is named as the first lord of the manor at Ipplepen in the 13th century Hundred Roll (Lysons 1822). It had 56 households, was mostly comprised of meadow and pasture and along with another manor at Galmpton was worth £30 (Williams and Martin 2002). The Fulgers family gave a manor in Ipplepen to the monastery/abbey of St. Peter, at Fulgers in France and the monastery had a cell at Ipplepen. The Fulgers, however, retained a manor at Ipplepen that passed by marriage to the St. Amand family by the grace of King Henry III; having in the 12th-13th century (reign of King John) been seized and granted to Nicholas de Lettres until his death (Lysons 1822). Ipplepen was granted a market and two fairs in the 14th century (Lysons 1822). After the Reformation (1530's), Sir Thomas Kitson purchased the manor, which passed by marriage to Lord Darcye, then Earl Rivers; and then to Sir John Pettus who sold the manor in parcels in 1658. Manorial rights were attached to the various portions. One such right had been that of capital punishment (Lysons 1822). The former manor to the south of the site at Combe Fishacre was also sold in parcels in 1768 by the Walrond Family (Lysons 1822). By 1822 Ipplepen is described as in the Deanery of Ipplepen and Hundred of Haytor (Lysons 1822). The 1839 Tithe apportionment shows the site as split between various estates owned by Crocker, Hellings, Lang and Drake; named either for their current owner, such as *Crocker's Estate* or presumably historic owner, such as *Bullystone*. The National Archives contain various records for Bulley family as lessees and residence at Ipplepen through the 16th and 17th centuries (e.g. 608 A/PZT 22; 608 A/PZT 28; PROB11/85/145). Crocker is also mentioned in some of these earlier archives (608 A/PZT 28).

In the 14th century, Edward III seized the church at Ipplepen for the crown, having been part of an 'alien priory' (belonging to a religious house outside of England). In 1438 it was passed to the college of St. Mary Ottery until the Dissolution when it passed to the dean and chapter of Windsor until the late 17th century when the Drake family became lessees. In 1822 the Drake family still held the lease for the church (Lysons 1822).

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The first cartographic source available to this study is the 1802 Ordnance Survey (OS) surveyor's draft map of the Torbay area (Figure 2). The area of the site is shown as across three fields with relatively straight boundaries, although not a commonly regular shape. The south-western two fields that compose the site are divided by a road or track. The wider field-scape, as with the site, appears to be post-medieval square and straight sided enclosures within/across curving boundaries indicative of medieval strip-fields. An area to the south-east of the site appears to have been quarried and the presence of hard/rocky ridges and hill tops compared to slopes seems to be denoted by dappling/speckling.

FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP FOR THE TORBAY AREA, 1802 (BL); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED.

The 1839 Ipplepen tithe map (Figure 3) provides a more detailed depiction of the site and surrounding field-system, although it does validate the accuracy of the earlier surveyor's draft map. The site is located across the three fields (933, 940, 943) as depicted on the earlier mapping with a 'road' (941) dividing plots 940 and 943. The curving field boundaries indicative of medieval strip-fields; and indeed, surviving strip-fields are depicted to the west and east of the site. All of the fields composing the site belong to different farms and landowners; some landowners occupying the plots and others leasing them out (see Table 1). This implies either the sale of common land or the break-up of a large estate. The farmsteads listed on the tithe apportionment are generally named for their owner, such as *Crockers*, which belonged to John Gifford Crocker. The field names are prosaic in that they refer to size or location or topography. However, the regular use of 'Bull-', 'Boll-' and perhaps 'Bill-' as an prefix may allude to agricultural use as pasture; possibly derived from the Old English *bula* meaning 'bull'; while the common use of '-combe' and '-stone' as an affix may refer to the topography and ground conditions. However, the bull-type aspects most likely refer to previous and pre-eminent landowners: the National Archives contain various records for Bulley family as lessees and residence at Ipplepen through the 16th and 17th centuries (e.g. 608 A/PZT 22; 608 A/PZT 28; PROB11/85/145). In this mapping, within the wider landscape a large circular area, *c.*1km (between 750m-1200m) about the church of St Andrews at Ipplepen can be perceived, which may represent a large manorial enclosure that encompasses the site. Other manors and former manors, such as Combe Fishacre, are located on the edge of this area and possible large circular enclosures within it.

Landowner	Occupier	Farm name	Plot number	Plot name	Usage
Rectorial Glebe	Reverend Nicholas Booking	-	680	Forchen	-
John Gifford Crocker	William Yelland	Crockers Estate	907	Three Corner Park	Arable
			910	Waste	-
			911	Bullingstone	Pasture
Jeffrey Lang	Jeffrey Lang	Langs	912	Bullystone	
			937	Little Smallcombe	
John Hellings	John Hellings	Brumridge	940	Field	Arable
Jeffrey Lang	Jeffrey Lang	Langs	941	Road	-
			942	Smallacombe	Arable
George Drake	Robert Smerdon	Bullystone	943	Bullystone	
Jeffrey Lang	Jeffrey Lang	Langs	945	Bilfor Field	
John Ireland	Henry Hooper	Russels	946	Bollastone	Pasture
John Gifford Crocker	William Yelland	Crockers Estate	949	Broad Park	Arable
John Ireland	Henry Hooper	Russels	949a	Little Lidecure	
Robert Smerdon	Robert Smerdon	Manns	1043	Billor Field	-

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE IPPLEPEN TITHE APPORTIONMENT; PLOTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE ARE HIGHLIGHTED.

FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM IPPLEPEN TITHE MAP, 1839 (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map published in 1888 (Figure 4) shows a large amount of continuity with the earlier mapping, with a few amendments to field boundaries. The most notable differences are the depiction of quarries in the landscape and the edition of the railway line to the south-east of the site. On the site the road (plot 941) on the tithe map is shown as a field boundary and one of the boundaries to the south-west of the site (the south-west boundary of plot 940) has been removed. Tithe map plot 910, in the north corner of the site area is more clearly identified on the OS mapping, as a pond. The OS 2nd edition map published in 1905 (Figure 5) shows further continuity with the 1st edition.

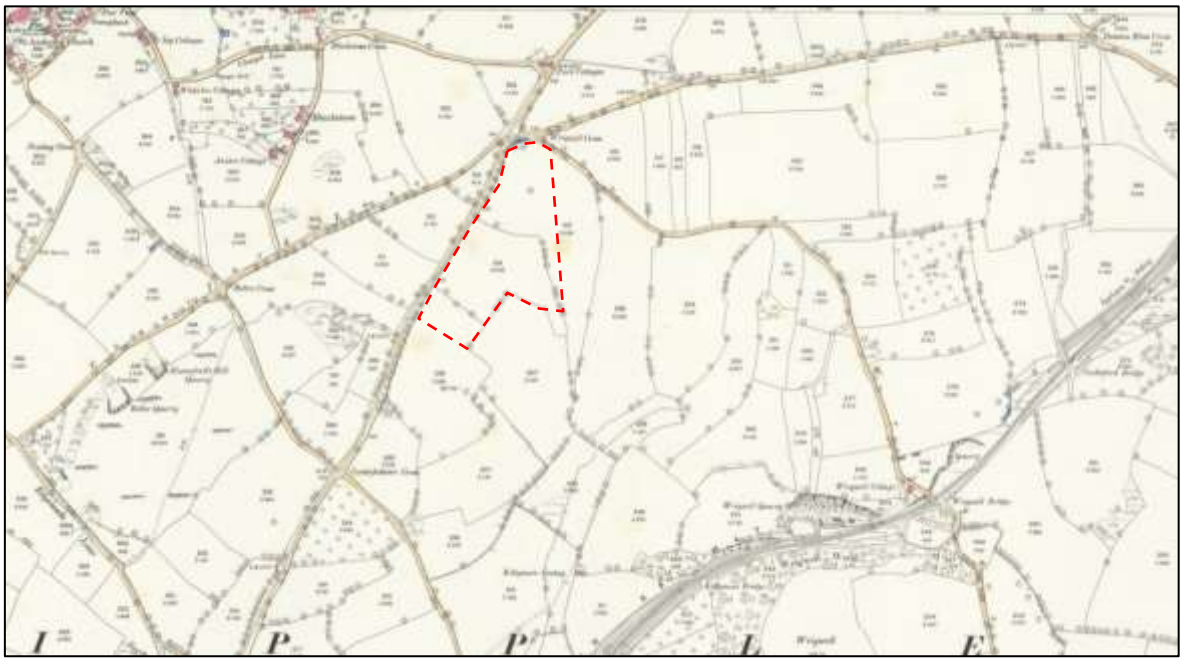

FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION 25" MAP, PUBLISHED 1888 (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED.

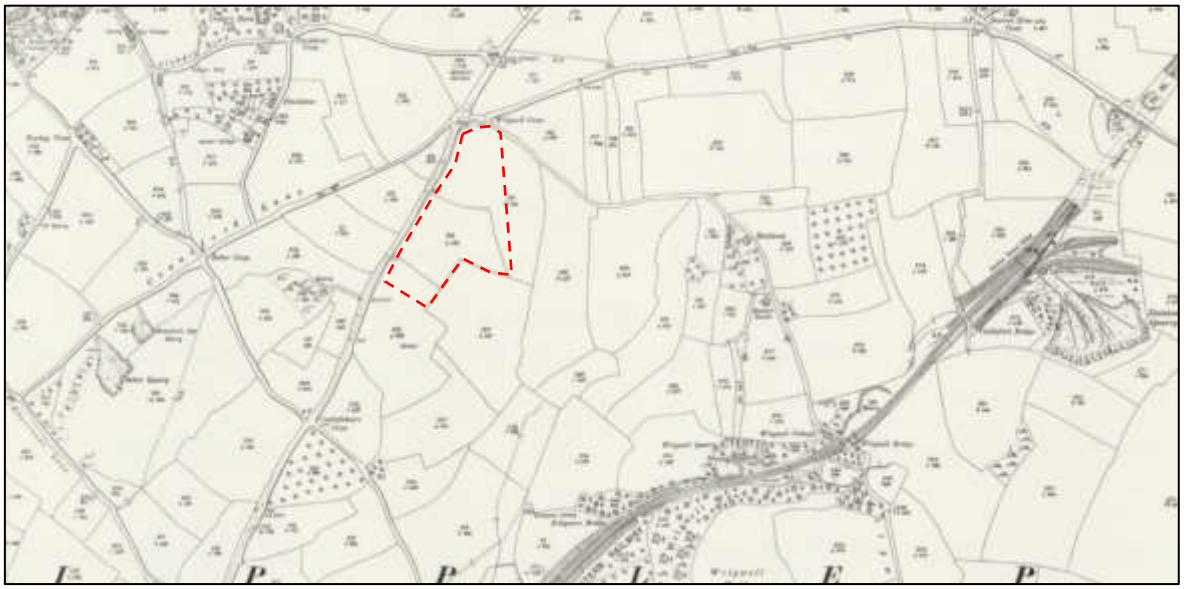

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION 25" MAP, PUBLISHED 1905 (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED.

Subsequent changes to the site as depicted in the cartographic record include the loss of the boundary at the south end of the road that was previously a road; and the expansion of Ipplepen towards Totnes Road, to the north of the site. Between 1938 and 1954 The settlement of Ipplepen started to expand along Totnes Road. On the site, the afore mentioned southern boundary was removed and a boundary to the east of the site was removed, making the northern field of the site larger. By the late 1960's the expansion of Ipplepen to the east and south had continued and became consolidated through to the early 1990's when the settlement had become much as it is today.

2.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR IMAGERY

In 2018 aerial photograph and LiDAR imagery possible medieval strip fields can be seen to the north and north-east of the site. The relatively well consolidated stone-walled boundaries are visible on the site and the relict 'road' and/or boundary as shown on historic mapping at the south end of the site is also visible as a rough linear area/boundary.

FIGURE 6: AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE TAKEN IN 2018; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (SOURCE: ©2018GOOGLE).

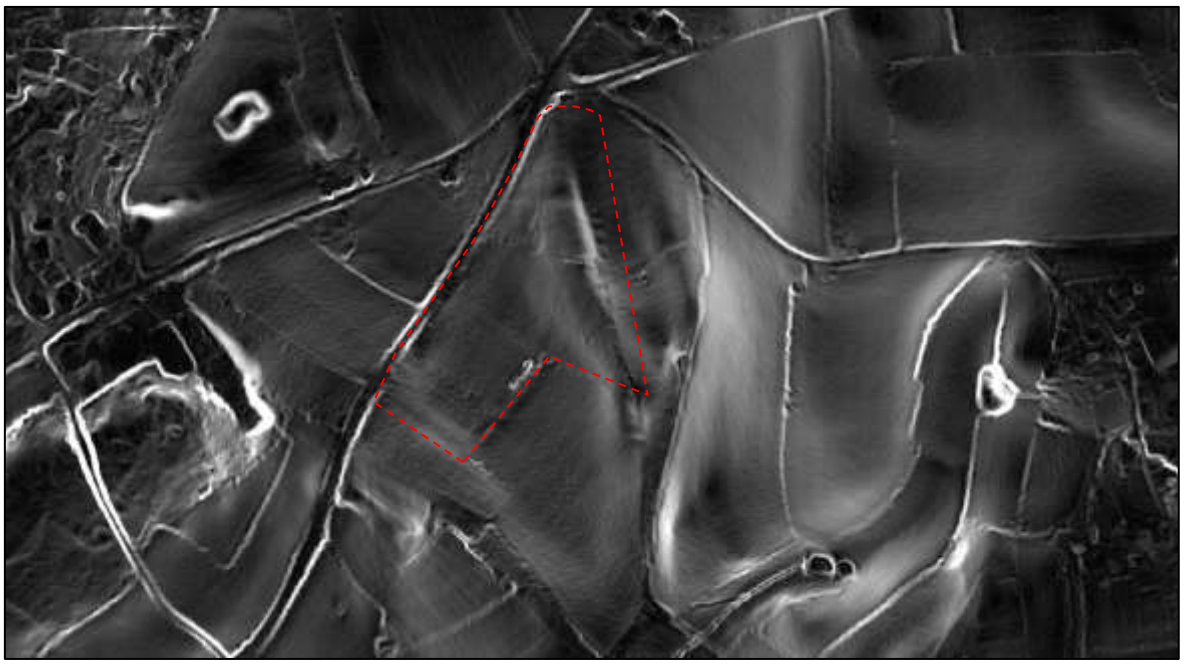

FIGURE 7: TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED. THIS IS A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE (TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE) OF TELLUS LIDAR SURVEY DATA [CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY), ©NERC.

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site specifically has not been subject to any previous archaeological fieldwork. However the wider area has been subject to geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation, particularly to the north-east of the site (e.g.EDV5387, EDV6631, Bampton 2020). The Portable Antiquity Scheme lists 18 objects found in the parish of Ipplepen, including eight 1st-2nd century Roman coins (e.g. FASAM-11C493; FASAM-BC6601).The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) lists a series of undesignated assets in the local area identified through aerial photography, field evaluation and place-name evidence. A full list and location map of these can be seen in Appendix 6. The core of the village is a Conservation Area containing various Listed buildings. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within 1km of the site; although the Iron Age Denbury Hillfort (1003857) is located *c.*3.30km to the north-west; a prehistoric field-system and settlement (1021377) is located at Kerswell Down and Whilborough Common *c.*2.60km to the north-east; Bronze Age barrows (1003825) are located *c.*1.40km to the north at Dornafield; and the medieval fortified house at Compton Castle (1020569) is located *c.*2.60km to the south-east. Below is a summary of the key assets within 1km of the site by historical period.

The historic landscape characterisation (HLC) for Devon shows the site as *medieval enclosures based on strip fields – 'This area was probably first enclosed with hedge-banks during the later middle ages. The curving form of the hedge-banks suggests that earlier it may have been farmed as open strip-fields'*.

2.4.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

A number of possible prehistoric field systems and barrows have been identified through aerial imagery (MDV31028, MDV122577) to the west, south-east and east-north-east of the site. Worked flint flakes (MDV118802) were found near Edgelands Cross to the south-west of the site. Most significant is the multi-phased settlement at Dainton and Crosslands initially identified through geophysical survey (MDV81301, MDV81303). Exeter University has been excavating at the identified Dainton site, near Ipplepen for several years and unearthed a multi-phased site with Bronze Age pits and burials, Iron Age roundhouses, Romano-British finds such as coins, and early medieval field patterns (University of Exeter (UoE)). For the region the site has an unusual wealth of Romano-British material finds (UoE).

2.4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

The evidence for Romano-British activity is concentrated to the east-north-east of the site near Dainton; and north of the site in Ipplepen. Possible Roman trackways and a pit/terminus were both identified near Dainton (MDV81350, MDV115455); and Roman pottery, features and a 4th century coin were found in Ipplepen (MDV54295, MDV80544, MDV8606).

2.4.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1065

Possibly early medieval Lime Kilns have been identified to the west and south of the site (e.g.MDV14813). The majority of other assets on the Devon HER listed in this period are in fact medieval or post-medieval assets.

2.4.4 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

The most significant medieval asset within 1km of the site is the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (1334135); a 15th century church that was consecrated in 1318. The majority of the other significant medieval assets to this study are recorded earthworks of possible medieval or later field systems/boundaries. Examples of these are near to the site, to its south and east (MDV122462, MDV122469).

2.4.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 - PRESENT

Many of the post-medieval assets within 1km of the site are Grade II listed properties within the Conservation Area of Ipplepen. West-south-west of the site is the Grade II Listed, Late 17th-20th

century Bilver Lodge and on the periphery of the 1km radius the Grade II Listed 16th and 17th century (with later alterations) Dainton Farmhouse, Great Ambrook and Norman's House at Fishacre. Industrial and agricultural assets such as quarries (MDV122573, MDV122474) and orchards (MDV 122481) and field boundaries have also been identified within 1km of the site.

2.4.6 MULTI-PERIOD SITE AT DAINTON, IPPLEPEN

The multi-period site at Daiton, Ipplepen as listed above in the HER entries has been subject to ongoing field work since *c.*2010 by the University of Exeter, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)/British Museum, Devon County Council, and Cotswold Archaeology. It was discovered due to metal detectorists and a large number of Roman coins and other objects were submitted to the PAS. Subsequent geophysical survey identified probable enclosures, pits, field systems, structures and a track (see Appendix 5). Excavations then revealed evidence of Middle-Late Iron Age occupation (see Appendices 1, 2 and 4); a Romano-British road/track, settlement and field system; and an early medieval cemetery and occupation activity. Further geophysical survey indicates that the settlement extended only slightly further to the west of the currently identified site at Dainton (exeter.ac.uk); and may even be defined by the natural north-south aligned ridge to the east of the site subject to this report (Land at Totnes Road) (Bampton 2020).

3.0 RESULTS OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of *c.*1.75ha was the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. While identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 31st August 2018 by P. Bonvoisin; the survey data was processed by P. Bonvoisin.

3.2 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median. DeStagger of particular grids.
Area A Details: 0.478ha surveyed; Max. 100.18nT, Min. -98.39nT; Standard Deviation 4.50, mean -0.02nT, median 0.00nT.
Area B Details: 0.4857ha surveyed; Max. 71.90nT, Min. -97.22nT; Standard Deviation 6.67, mean -0.69nT, median 0.00nT.
Area C Details: 0.78815ha surveyed; Max. 128.10nT, Min. -99.23nT; Standard Deviation 5.93, mean -0.01nT, median 0.00nT.

3.3 SITE INSPECTION

The survey area covered parts of three separate fields and was divided into areas A, B and C (Figure 8; Appendix 5). With the proposed development mostly covering areas B and C, and the access track to the proposed site running along area A. Area A ran across a ridge of ground with relatively moderate to steep slopes on either side. The eastern half of areas B and C sloped down to the east and south-east. The site was under pasture (sheep) and had been subject to drill seeding. An area of scrub near the middle of the south-west side of Area C had been disturbed during the removal of two large fallen trees. Area C also had a fenced-off area along its north-east edge that led to an access in the north corner of the site. Although a post and wire fence divided Areas B and C the sites internal field boundaries were comprised of substantial stone lined boundaries that were subject to differential erosion; mostly associated with the activity of livestock.

3.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 8 and 9 shows the analysis and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 5.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate to weak positive, probable	Curvi-linear	Round house	Indicative of a cut feature. Circular linear indicative of a round house or similar feature. May be associated with anomaly groups 4, 5 and 6. Responses of *c.*+8.61nT to *c.*+3.53nT.
2	Moderate to weak positive, probable	Linear	Cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature, such as a ditch or previous boundary. Responses of *c.*+6.32nT to *c.*+2.56nT.
3	Strong to moderate positive, probable	Oval	Possible pit	Indicative of a cut feature, such as a pit. Location may imply a relationship with anomaly group 2. Responses of *c.*+15.29nT to *c.*+5.73nT.
4	Moderate to weak positive, possible	Curvi-linear	Cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature, likely related to anomaly group 6, possibly related to anomaly groups 5 and 6. Responses of *c.*+5.65nT to *c.*+1.65nT.
5	Moderate to weak positive, possible	Amorphous area	Cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature, response visually similar to anomaly group 10. Possibly related to anomaly groups 1, 4 and 6. Responses of *c.*+9.36nT to *c.*+3.44nT.
6	Moderate to weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut feature such as a ditch. Possibly related to anomaly groups 1, 4, 5 and 6. Responses of *c.*+7.89nT to *c.*+3.30nT.
7	Moderate positive, possible	Short linear	Short ditch	Indicative of a cut feature, such as a pit or short ditch, anomaly group's form is unclear. Responses of *c.*+7.89nT to *c.*+5.20nT.
8	Moderate to weak positive, possible	Amorphous area	Cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature, irregular form may indicate that this anomaly group is a geological response. Responses of *c.*+6.48nT to *c.*+3.56nT.
9	Moderate to weak positive, possible	Amorphous linear	Ditch or cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature, appears to be a continuation of, or related to anomaly group 10. Northern extent of this group becomes less regular. Irregular shape may be related to anomaly group 14. Responses of *c.*+8.93nT to *c.*+1.99nT.
10	Moderate positive to negative, probable	Parallel bent linears	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut feature with raised ground to one site, likely a ditch or boundary . Responses of *c.*+8.75nT to *c.*-9.35nT.
11	Strong positive to moderate negative, probable	Parallel linears	Possible cut feature or trackway	Indicative of a cut feature with partial flanking raised ground. Related to anomaly group 12 and possibly related to anomaly group 13. Taken as a group may represent previous boundary or trackway type feature. Responses of *c.*+15.77nT to *c.*-5.02nT.
12	Moderate positive to negative, probable	Parallel linears	Possible cut feature or trackway	Indicative of a cut feature with possible raised ground to the side. Likely associated with anomaly group 11. Responses of *c.*+5.68nT to *c.*-8.64nT.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
13	Moderate positive to weak negative, possible	Parallel linears	Possible cut feature or trackway	Indicative of a cut feature with partial flanking raised ground. Visually similar response to anomaly group 11 and likely related. Responses of *c.*+7.18nT to *c.*-4.68nT.
14	Moderate positive to negative, possible	Amorphous area	Disturbed ground	The survey response corresponds with area of disturbed ground/lack of topsoil seen on site. Possible linear feature partially visible within disturbed area. Responses of *c.*+6.58nT to *c.*-5.50nT.
15	Moderate positive to negative, possible	Amorphous area	Disturbed ground	The survey response corresponds with area of disturbed ground/lack of topsoil seen on site. Responses of *c.*+4.04nT to *c.*+1.66nT.
16	Moderate to weak positive, possible	Amorphous area	Geological response	Irregular form may indicate a geological response. Responses of *c.*+6.18nT to *c.*+2.39nT.
17	Weak positive, possible	Amorphous area	Geological response	Irregular form may indicate a geological response. Responses of *c.*+4.04nT to *c.*+1.66nT.
18	Strong positive to negative, probable	Fragmented amorphous area	Geological response	Indicative of a geological response, matches the topography and near surface geology seen onsite. Responses of *c.*+9.82nT to *c.*-9.67nT.

TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified eighteen groups of anomalies showing features of variable interest within the survey area. The survey indicates that a probable roundhouse is present towards the eastern extent of area C, as well as multiple ditches or cut features visible across the site. A large part of area A is covered by a probable geological response and possible geological responses are also present within areas B and C. The presence of geological anomalies may indicate the presence of near surface geology and a shallow depth of topsoil or a substantial variation in geological deposits.

Group 1 (+8.6nT to +3.5nT) is a moderate to weak positive curvi-linear, with a possible internal feature. The weaker response of the interior feature makes its comparable origin unclear but may be related to the main feature. Anomaly group 1 demonstrates a clear circular linear, indicative of a round house or similar structure and meriting further investigation.

Group 2 (+6.3nT to +2.6nT) is a moderate to weak positive linear, with a positive border and is indicative of a cut feature such a s ditch or previous field boundary.

Group 3 (*c.*+5.5nt) is a moderate positive oval, the form and strength of response are indicative of a cut feature or pit, though due to the features proximity to an area of geological response no further inference can be made.

Group 4 (+5.7nT to +1.7nT) is a moderate to weak positive curvi-linear, though is comparatively weak and irregular compared to other features within the site and may be a cut feature or background response within the survey area.

Group 5 (+9.4nT to +3.4nT) is a high moderate to weak positive amorphous area, the form of this feature is not clear but it may represent a possible cut feature or pit related to anomaly group 1.

Group 6 (+7.9nT to +3.3nT) is a moderate to weak positive linear, indicative of a cut feature. The proximity to anomaly group 4 may suggest a relationship between these features.

Group 7 (+8.2nT to +5.2nT) is a moderate positive cut feature, possibly representative of a pit or similar cut feature. Group 7's proximity to multiple Di-Polar anomalies might obscure the actual form of the feature.

Group 8 (+6.5nT to +3.6nT) is a moderate to weak positive amorphous area, due to the proximity to an area of geological response and similar visual response the character of this feature is unclear and may indicate a cut feature or a geological response.

Group 9 (+8.9nT to +2.0nT) is a high moderate to weak positive amorphous area, indicative of a cut feature. This feature broadly continues the line of anomaly group 10 but had a less distinct form. This may be due in part to removed historic field boundaries as well as multiple Di-Polars partly obscuring part of the site. The Ipplepen 1839 tithe mapping and apportionment shows plot 941 as a road on a north-west to south-east axis, anomaly groups 14 and 15 as well as a larger area of magnetic disturbance follow this line, the anomalous area within group 9 also follow this line. Group 9 is indicative of an earlier ditch or field boundary with a later field boundary and road based on top, and subsequently destroyed post the early 20th century.

Group 10 (+8.9nT to -5.4nT) are parallel moderate positive and negative linears, indicative of a ditch with possible bank, likely representative of a previous boundary. Group 10 is likely a continuation of anomaly group 9 buy with clearer form. This feature pre-dates the 1839 tithe mapping and may represent part of an enclosure associated with the anomaly group 1.

Groups 11, 12 and 13 (*c.*+16nt to -9nT) are strong positive to moderate negative linears running parallel to the hedgebank along the road, and are indicative of cut linears with raised ground to the sides. All three groups run along the same axis and may represent a singular feature, such as a possible trackway running along the western boundary of the fields.

Groups 14 and 15 (*c.*+7.2nT to -5.5nT) are areas of disturbed ground, showing relatively high background responses. These groups showed as disturbed ground with stone showing during the site inspection and survey. This magnetic disturbance likely obscures evidence of a previous field boundary running on a rough north-west to south-east axis through these groups. On recent satellite imagery.

Group6 16 and 17 (*c.*+6.2nT to +1.7nT) are amorphous areas indicative of background geology due to their irregular form and likely represent the same area of geological response displaying either site of the current field boundary.

Group 18 is indicative of a geological response and follows a clear ridge present on the site which can also be seen on the client supplied topographic map of the site. The area of stronger negative response within anomaly group18 corresponds to an area of sparse topsoil and near ground geology on site.

Di-Polar anomalies and magnetic disturbance is present across the site, with Di-Polar anomalies present in no particular pattern but with more present in area C. Magnetic disturbance across the site is mostly associated with metallic fencing and current field boundaries. However, areas of magnetic disturbance in line with anomaly groups 14 and 15 may be the remaining evidence of the destruction of a previous field boundary and lane which followed this axis.

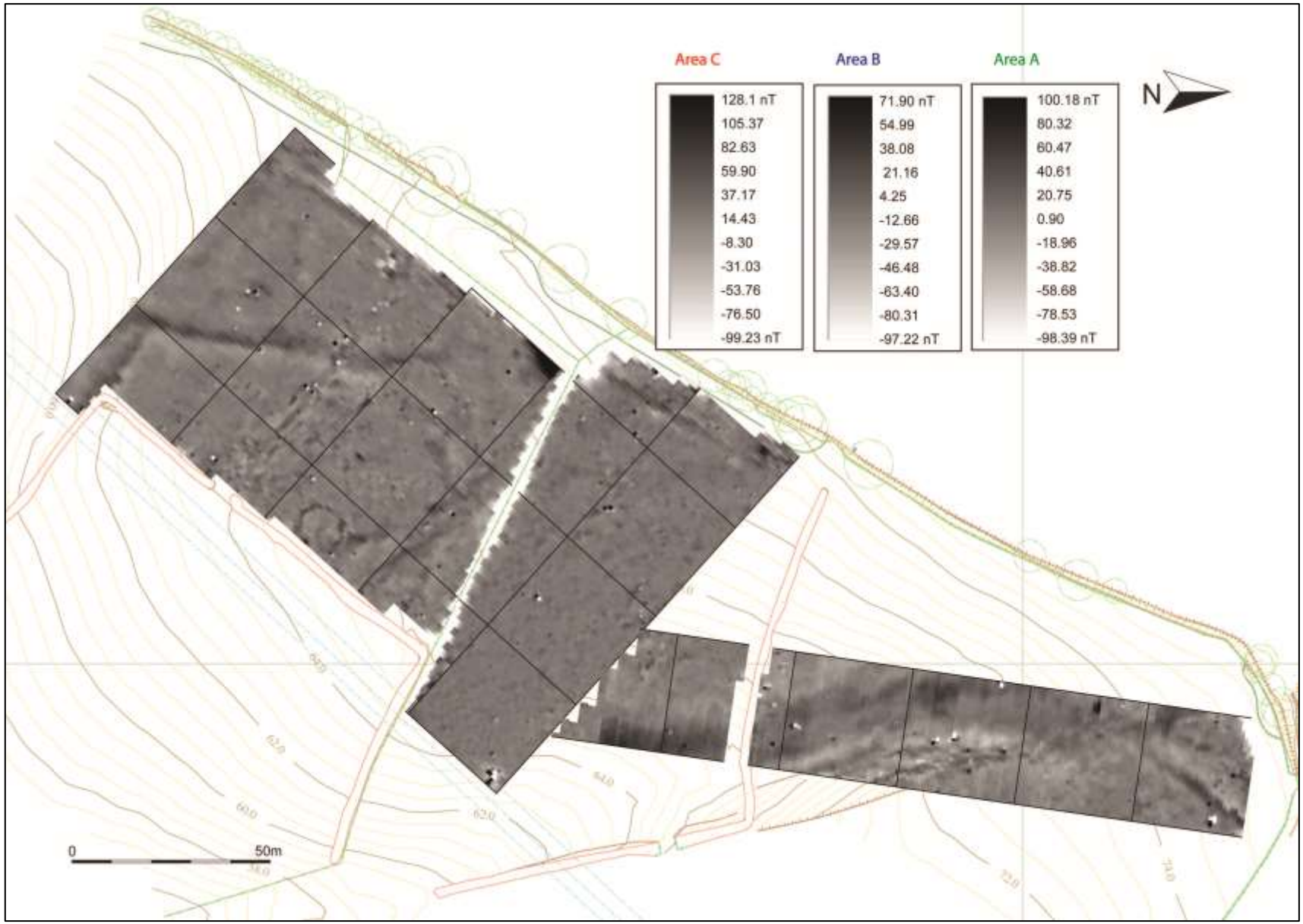
Area C
128.1 nT
105.37
82.63
59.90
37.17
14.43
-8.30
-31.03
-53.76
-76.50
-99.23 nT
Area B
71.90 nT
54.99
38.08
21.16
4.25
-12.66
-29.57
-46.48
-63.40
-80.31
-97.22 nT
Area A
100.18 nT
80.32
60.47
40.61
20.75
0.90
-18.96
-38.82
-58.68
-78.53
-98.39 nT
N
0
50m

FIGURE 8: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING (LEFT-AREA C; MIDDLE-AREA B; RIGHT-AREA A).

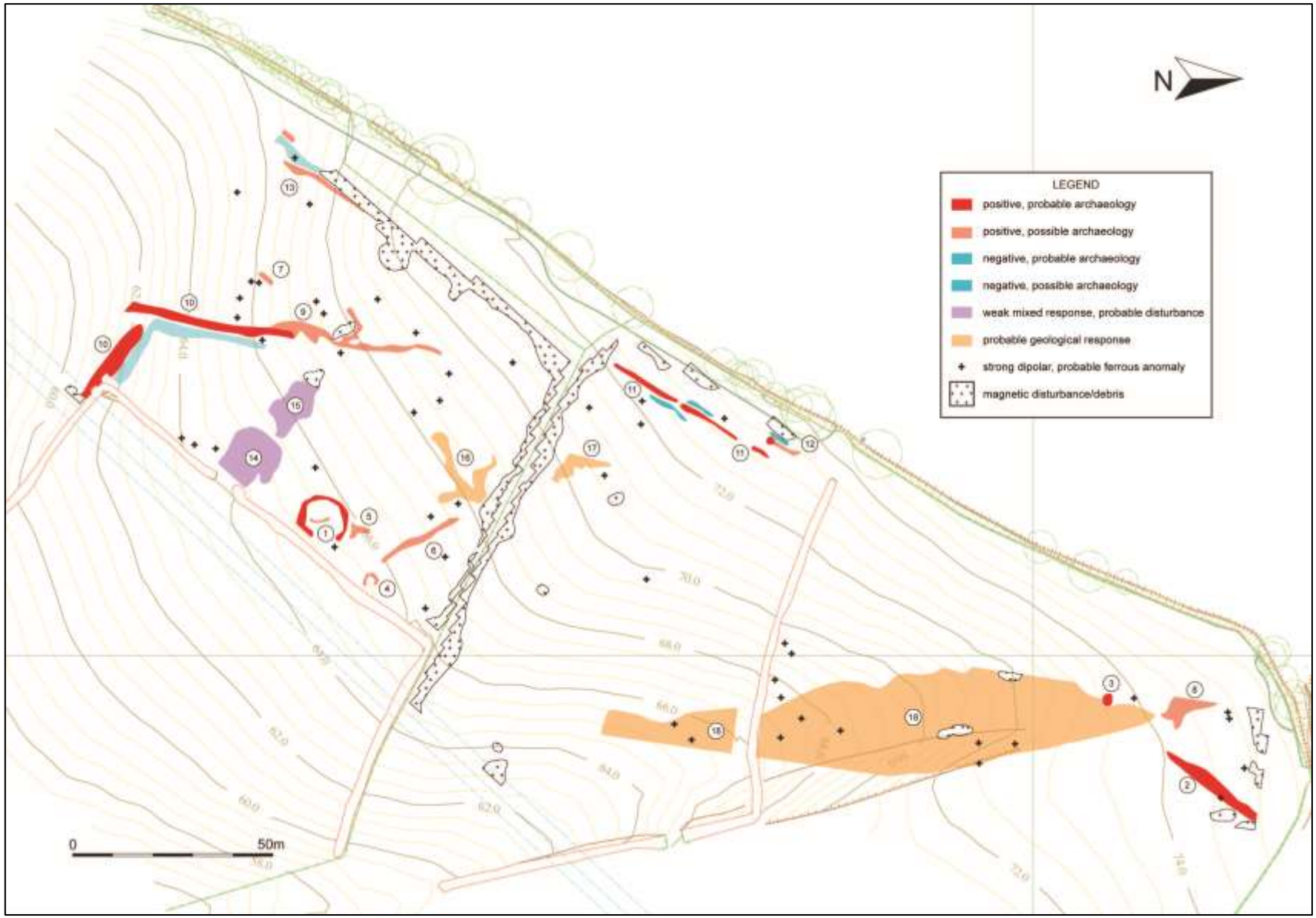

FIGURE 9: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken through October 2018 by SWARCH personnel. These evaluation trenches targeted anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey. Eleven trenches, totalling 341.90m in length were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator to the level of weathered natural, which revealed archaeological features and deposits that were cleaned and excavated by hand. A wider area, *c.*28m×17mm was then excavated across Trench 8.

4.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site was overlaid with a relatively consistent depth of topsoil, a mid-dark brown-grey, friable clay-silt, *c.*0.20m-0.28m thick. Across most of the site the topsoil overlaid a mid reddish-brown subsoil, which was up to 0.31m thick. Across Trenches 3 and 4, the south-west end of Trench 2, and the south-east end of Trench 11 the topsoil directly overlaid the natural with a slight and diffuse plough horizon between the two. Plough scars were noticeable across the site. The subsoil and plough soils overlaid colluvium in Trenches 2, 6, 7 and 8 and a possible alluvium or colluviums in Trench 1. These colluvium filled hollows or combes aligned north-south, with the topography heading into the valley to the south. In Trench 2 this was at the foot of a steep slope to a rock ridge and the colluvium was *c.*1.62m deep. The colluvium in Trenches 6, 7 and 8 equated to the same deposit. The natural across the site was a mid reddish-brown, compact clay-shillet; although towards the south-west of the site, in Trenches 9-11 it became more red in colour with more predominant patches of gritty weathered natural, which may reflect the change in underlying geology across the landscape. Very few finds were recovered from the topsoil. Those that were were predominantly post-medieval/19th-20th century in date, such as White Refined Earthenware (WRE). Subsoil (1101) did contain a struck flint tool.

4.3 RESULTS

The evaluation trenching revealed nine archaeological features and two natural features were present across the site. These included an Iron Age roundhouse with the base of a possible hearth, a possible Bronze Age ditch, and linear gullies and ditches associated with the extant and historic field system and drainage. These linear features are probable medieval or later in date. These results validated the accuracy of the geophysical survey.

The following results are described by trench. A full context list with context descriptions can be seen in Appendix 1; a complete finds list in Appendix 2; a bulk sample concordance in Appendix 3; site drawings including plans and sections in Appendix 4; and supporting photographs in Appendix 9.

4.3.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was aligned north-south and measured 30m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.20m deep, the subsoil was *c.*0.16-0.29m deep and an alluvium/colluvium was <0.60m deep. It was located to target a geophysical anomaly identified as a cut feature such as a ditch. The trench revealed a broad spread of alluvium/colluviums that equated to the geophysical anomaly, two modern services and a shallow ditch.

Ditch [104] was aligned approximately east-west with very gentle concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (105), which contained no finds.

4.3.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 29.30m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.25m deep, the subsoil was *c.*0.11-0.21m deep and a colluvium at the north-east end of the trench was <1.62m deep. It was located to target a geophysical anomaly identified as a probable geological response. The trench revealed a deep spread of colluvium that equated to the geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.3.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 2 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 28.70m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.20m deep and it directly overlaid the natural. It was located to target an area devoid of geophysical anomalies within the footprint of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.3.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 29m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.21m deep, the subsoil was <0.06m. It was located to target an area devoid of geophysical anomalies within the footprint of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.3.5 TRENCH 5

Trench 1 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 29m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.26m deep, the subsoil was *c.*0.18-0.25m deep. It was located to target geophysical anomalies identified as a probable ditch and probable geological variation. The trench revealed a ditch that equated to the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [502] was aligned approximately north-east by south-west with ostensibly gentle-moderate sides and a flat-, slightly stepped base. It contained a single fill, (503), which contained no finds.

4.3.6 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 29.10m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.26m deep, the subsoil was 0.22m deep. It was located to target an area devoid of geophysical anomalies within the footprint of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.3.7 TRENCH 7

Trench 7 was aligned east-west and measured 29m×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.22-0.28m deep, the subsoil was <0.31m deep. It was located to target a geophysical anomaly identified as a probable ditch. The trench revealed a ditch that equated to the geophysical anomaly and a spread of colluvium.

Ditch [704] was aligned approximately north-west by south-east with a steep west slope and a gentle east slope and a flat-gentle concave base. It contained two fills; upper fill (705), which contained a possible fragment of prehistoric pottery or burnt clay; and lower fill (706), which contained no finds.

4.3.8 TRENCH 8

Trench 8 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 50m×1.60m; the topsoil was <0.26m deep, the subsoil was *c.*0.08-0.27m deep. It was located to target geophysical anomalies identified as a probable roundhouse with associated possible pits and probable ditch features. The trench revealed a roundhouse, ditch and geological and natural features that equated to the geophysical anomalies. An area of shallow ground disturbance associated with the removal of large oak trees in living memory and an access way (formerly with a road and boundary) to the

south were also noticeable on site and corresponded to a geophysical response. An expanded area *c.*28m×17m was excavated around the identified roundhouse.

Ditch [804] was aligned approximately north-west by south-east with moderate sides with a concave break of slope and a flat to gentle concave base. It contained two fills, (805) and (806); of which the upper fill, (805), contained prehistoric pottery.

Ring-Ditch [807] defined a roundhouse with an internal diameter of *c.*9.50m and an approximate centre-line circumference of 23.80m. It had steep sides that became near vertical, generally with sharp breaks of slope to a flat base. On average it was *c.*0.79m wide and *c.*0.44m deep. It contained two fills: a lower shillet and clayey fill, (809); and an upper fill, (808), which contained Iron Age pottery and was cut by Gully [814]. The ring-ditch cut Fill (811) of Natural Feature [810]. Slightly off-centre within the roundhouse was an area of baked natural; Hearth (813).

Natural Feature [810] was oval in plan aligned approximately north-west by south-east, parallel with the striations of the natural rock strata, with near vertical sides and an undulating flattish base. It was 0.38m×0.63m across and 0.40m deep. It contained a single fill, (811), which contained a struck flint flake.

Hearth (813) was a slightly irregular oval in plan spread of burnt natural, <0.81m across and 0.06m deep. It represented baked natural from *in*-situ burning that formed an irregular flattish base with pock marks and imperceptible/non-existent sides.

Gully [814] was aligned north-west by south-east with near vertical sides and a flattish base. It was 0.16m wide and <0.14m deep. It cut Ring-Ditch Fill (808) and contained a single fill, (815), which was indistinguishable from Subsoil (801) and contained a flint flake.

Tree-throw [816] was oval in plan with gentle sides that became steep on its north side and near vertical on its south side with a flattish base. It contained three fills, (817), (818) and (819), the majority of which were comprised of redeposited natural and contained no finds.

4.3.9 TRENCH 9

Trench 9 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 29m×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.20-0.27m deep, the subsoil was *c.*0.08m deep. It was located to target geophysical anomalies identified as possible truncated ditches. The trench revealed a mottled disturbed natural and a land drain that equated to the geophysical anomalies.

Drain [903] was aligned approximately north-north-west by south-south-east with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single stony fill, (904), which contained no finds.

4.3.10 TRENCH 10

Trench 10 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 28.5m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.20m deep, the subsoil was *c.*0.09-0.34m deep. It was located to target geophysical anomalies identified as a possible pit or similar cut feature. The trench revealed a patch of natural variation, possibly root disturbed weathered natural that equated to the geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.3.11 TRENCH 11

Trench 11 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 30m×1.60m; the topsoil was *c.*0.20m deep, the subsoil was a plough horizon *c.*0.09m deep. It was located to target a geophysical anomaly identified as a probable former field boundary with a bank and ditch. The trench revealed a ditch and remnant bank material that equated to the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [1103] was aligned approximately north-south with a gentle-moderate concave profile. It contained a single fill, (1104), which contained no finds; and was overlaid by demolished bank material (1105).

Bank material (1105) was a mixture of redeposited natural and soil, <0.17m thick. It contained no finds.

4.4 FINDS

There were relatively few finds recovered from across the site. A lack of modern debris from within the topsoil may suggest that it hasn't been subject to too much activity or farming related depositions such as muck-spreading or soil reinstatement in recent history. The site has been drill-seeded in recent years, predominantly used as pasture for grazing. A metal detectorist walked the area of the site covered by Trenches 6-11.

Twenty-three sherds of pottery (101g) were recovered from across the site; nine of which were from sealed contexts, of which seven were Iron Age wares and two were prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age wares. The Iron Age wares were predominantly South Western Decorated Ware (4th and 3rd BC onwards; typically, 300BC-100BC) (see Figure 2). All the Iron Age pottery was recovered from Ring-ditch [807] (the roundhouse). The possibly earlier prehistoric sherds were recovered from Ditches [704] and [804], which equate to the same feature. All the other pottery from the site (13 sherds) was recovered from the topsoil and was all post-medieval or 19th-20th century in date; White Refined Earthenware representing 10 sherds. A specialist report on the pottery can be seen in Appendix 7. It confirmed That the sherds from Ring-ditch [807] were Middle Iron Age, South West Decorated Wares, approximately dating to the 3rd century BC. The fabrics were similar to pottery from the university site to the north-east (Fabric types F1IPP and F6IPP); indicating a similar source of production. Although the relatively small assemblage is not significant in itself when compared to the large assemblage from the university site nearby, it does add to the story of the extent of Iron Age activity within the area. The specialist report identified the prehistoric pottery from Ditch [804] as Middle Bronze Age, approximately 14th century BC. Its low level of abrasion implied that it was not residual. It is possibly a rare type of pottery combining Trevisker (Cornish/Devon) and Dorset styles described in the specialist report as a non-typical Trevisker style. Similar examples.

A total of 22 other finds (323g) were recovered from the site. These included; modern iron objects, plastics, coal and ceramic building material, all in small quantities. Of note however were five pieces (22g) struck flint: one utilised flake tool from the plough soil of Trench 11 and four flakes from Trench 8; from the topsoil, ring-ditch and a natural feature associated with the ring-ditch. These flakes may have been used as blades for cutting or scrapping; although they are relatively rudimentary thus difficult to date, they are probably Bronze Age.

Five bulk samples were taken from features in Trench 8 (see Appendix 3). Three bulk samples were taken from the Iron Age roundhouse ring-ditch, an area of baked natural possibly indicative of a hearth within the roundhouse and a ditch that contained Bronze Age finds east of the roundhouse. Of charcoal, seeds and fragments of Iron Age pottery, as recovered from elsewhere within the roundhouse, a sample of charcoal from the ring-ditch was suitable for- and subsequently radiocarbon dated to *c.*167-20 calBC (see Appendix 8).

A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 2 a bulk sample concordance in Appendix 3 and a specialist pottery report in Appendix 7.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 DISCUSSION

The results of the excavation validated the interpretation of the geophysical survey. An Iron Age roundhouse with baked natural associated with a hearth and a series of ditches associated with drainage, extant field boundaries and a possible Bronze Age ditch were identified. Geological variation associated with colluvium within valleys and hollows across the landscape.

5.1.1 THE ROUNDHOUSE

The Roundhouse was defined by a ring-ditch, [807], which had an internal diameter of *c.*9.50m and survived to a reasonable depth (between 0.28m and 0.56m). It predominantly contained two fills with a third surviving at the base of one of the terminuses. The third fill at the base of one of the terminuses was ostensibly a secondary fill formed by a process of silting-up while the feature was open. The lower fill across most of the feature was ostensibly a redeposit natural, containing a frequent amount of shillet. If this had washed in it would have required a substantial event and most likely it represents the deliberate backfilling of the feature followed by a second back-filling deposit that filled the feature. The homogeny of the fills and occasional pottery finds mixed through the upper fill, particularly the size of pottery deposits near one of the terminuses that broke *in-situ* (large sherds of two or so single vessels that fragmented once excavated) are indicative of material that was thrown in rather than washed in over time. The upper fill contained ×96 sherds (302g) of Iron Age pottery; the lower fill ×29 sherds (41g); and the lowest fill near a terminus ×5 sherds (6g). These finds were mostly sparse and sporadic; however, near to the southernmost terminus were three deposits of fragmented pot (×114 sherds in total: ×36, ×50 and ×28 sherds) probably associated with three distinct vessel fragments. This Iron Age pottery was predominantly South Western Decorated Ware.

'South Western Decorated Ware' dates to the late Iron Age (*c.*300BC-AD50), a period in which hillforts appear to be in decline with smaller settlements and lighter defended enclosures increasing, however this may reflect a bias in retrieval of information. The evidence for Iron Age settlement at this time in the south-west includes open settlements in linear patterns, such as at Threemilestone (Bampton 2013; Gossip 2005a &2005b), Penryn (Gossip & Jones 2007), Springfield (Joyce and Mudd 2014), Ladock (Bampton 2017) and Middle Burrow Farm, East Worlington (Gillard *et al.* 2010; Bampton & Wapshott 2015). The roundhouse at Totnes Road appears unenclosed, although a possible prehistoric boundary, enclosure or drainage ditch is located to its east. Example of enclosed Later Iron Age roundhouses have been excavated at Spriddlestone (Bampton and Walls 2015) and identified by geophysical survey (Dean 2010) and then excavated at Dainton Elms Cross (UoE). The open or enclosed nature of Late Iron Age settlements may be indicative of their time; the development of 'rounds' for instance, particularly across Cornwall, in the Later Late Iron Age (Nowakowski 2011); but such trends are ostensibly circumstantial; some sites requiring more landscape presence, defence or demarcation as well as being subject to regional variation. The dimensions of the roundhouse are relatively typical for the Iron Age in the south-west as is its orientation with the entrance facing east (see any of the afore mentioned sites). Typically, the entrance to Prehistoric roundhouses would face east to south-east to catch the morning sun and retain it through most of the day. The clarity of the geophysical survey may indicate that the roundhouse at Totnes Road is an isolated farmstead/structure; unless structures were discovered to the south-south-west of the roundhouse. If this were the case there would only be a finite amount of space before a settlement was into the trough of a valley that may presumably have been wet. Some expansion may occur to the south of the identified roundhouse.

The lack of internal or associated features to the roundhouse may allude to the level of truncation of the feature or the simplicity of the structure. It is possible that any supporting posts associated with the feature did not cut deeper than the ancient top-/subsoils. The character of the lower fill

to the ditch, having such frequent amounts of shillet may indicate that the material dug to form the ring-ditch was kept adjacent to the ditch; forming possible dwarf walls associated with the structure of the roundhouse. The lack of features associated with the roundhouse makes determining its life-story and abandonment processes difficult; however, a paucity of secondary fills (natural silting-up) in the ring-ditch, for which there was only slight evidence; and a paucity of finds may indicate that the house was well maintained until the point it was demolished, prior to which associated material culture was removed/kept. Structural elements of Iron Age roundhouses, however, do not often yield large amounts of pottery/material culture (Todd 1987; Bampton and Walls 2015; Bampton 2017). A comparison of the structures from the nearby site at Dainton Elms Cross (Dean 2010; Rippon 2012; UoE) may provide comparative examples with a fuller narrative regarding the life cycle of Iron Age Roundhouses in this area at this time (publications forthcoming). Some examples at Dainton Elms Cross are similar to the example at Totnes Road in that they have only a few internal features that are contemporary with their respective ring-ditch; postholes perhaps associated with a four post-substructure.

Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement sites in the south-west have a notorious paucity of material culture such as pottery or coins (Todd 1987). In this respect the site is relatively typical, although the quantity of South-West Decorated Ware within the ring-ditch was noteworthy. The multi-phased site at Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen, within 1km east-north-east of the site, contains an unusually large amount of Iron Age/Romano-British material culture, suggesting that the site may have represented more than a typical rural community (UoE). If the structure at Totnes Road was contemporary it indicates a direct contrast in the function or status of settlements within in a relatively small, shared, landscape. The settlement at Dainton Elms Cross contained frequent amounts of Iron Age pottery and Roman coins and continued to see activity in the early medieval period in the development of its agricultural landscape and as an inhumation cemetery (Rippon 2008; 2012; UoE).

This site is ostensibly a contemporary of part of the site at Dainton Elms Cross to the north-east and increases our knowledge of the extent of Iron Age activity in the area. The discussion of Iron Age settlements in the South West has recently focused on the presence of open linear settlement patterns and possible agglomeration (Threemilestone (Bampton 2013; Gossip 2005a &2005b), Penryn (Gossip & Jones 2007), Springfield (Joyce and Mudd 2014), Ladock (Bampton 2017) and Middle Burrow Farm, East Worlington (Gillard *et al.* 2010; Bampton & Wapshott 2015)); however this site, with its relatively solitary nature, reminds us that regardless of pattern, settlements were still generally dispersed in the landscape and possibly focused on single family groups. A comparison with other nearby Iron Age settlements, assessing accurate dates of growth and decline might illustrate a pattern of communities coming together (or not) at times, or ebbs and flows of local populations. As a contemporary and outlier to the larger Dainton Elms Cross settlement, this site lies on the immediate route to- and along the ridge heading south-south-west, now followed by Totnes Road, which may have given it some significance in a landscape dominated by the ostensible trade hub/settlement represented at Dainton Elms Cross. The open nature of the roundhouse (not set in an identifiable enclosure) support our existing understanding of many Middle to late Iron Age open settlement patterns in the South West. If radiocarbon determinations for the ditch to the east of the roundhouse countermands the relative dating of the feature and suggest an Iron Age date, it would indicate a more significant example of a Middle Iron Age settlement possibly within an enclosure. However, recovered samples did not produce suitable material for accurate scientific dating.

The possibility of further archaeological discoveries associated with the Iron Age are very possible. Further geophysical survey to the east and south of the extant survey area may reveal more of this relict landscape and possibly more parts of a settlement (given a trend in the South West for Linear Iron Age settlement patterns). However, topographically, unless utilizing wetter ground or resources, the landscape becomes perhaps less usable to the east, lower in the valley beside the

site. It's no surprise that the Totnes Road (A381) adjacent to the site follows a natural ridge: the same alignment that a respective linear settlement may follow. This location suits drainage, protection from whether on the west side of the ridge, proximity to the natural routeways across this hill and valley landscape, and fantastic views towards the valleys south and south-west of the site.

Due to the under-representation of scientific dating in the south-west for the Iron Age, radio-carbon dating of samples from the site was undertaken. This scientific dating will hopefully corroborate or enhance our understanding of the period and the assemblage of the site. This would address one of the key research aims of the south-west's 2001 Iron Age research framework set out by Haselgrove *et al*. (2001). In this instance charcoal from the upper fill of the roundhouses ring-ditch was dated to *c.*167-20 calBC; the end of the Middle Iron Age and start of the Late Iron Age. This falls within the second half of the timeframe associated with the South Western Decorated Ware predominantly recovered from the roundhouse. This site may be indicative of sporadic open settlement at the time, which perhaps became more nucleated into the Romano-British period with the longevity and development at the site at Dainton Elms Cross to the north-east. These sites were ostensibly contemporaries in the Middle Iron Age based on their finds assembalges; although this site appears to have gone out of use at the end of the Middle Bronze Age, while Dainton Elms Cross survived into the Romano-British period. Further investigation of the wider area may provide more data from which to draw conclusions on developments of regional settlement activity through the Iron Age and history in general.

5.1.2 LINEAR FEATURES

The ditches and gullies across the site represent a series of features; boundaries that are contemporaries of extant boundaries, although absent from- and presumably removed prior to the available cartographic sources; shallow gullies and ditches probably associated with drainage, one of which may define the edge of a historic road/boundary; and a ditch that may be associated with the removed contemporaries of the extant boundaries or a prehistoric boundary/field system.

Ditch [104] was an extremely shallow feature. It was ostensibly only cut as deep as the natural, which may account for it being imperceptible on the geophysical survey. It is orientated perpendicular to the slope of the ridge along which the proposed access track will run and was probably associated with drainage. Similarly Gully [814] was very shallow and straight with near vertical sides, indicative of a modern cut feature, such as a mole-plough or runner-plough trench. It had been excavated perpendicular to the slope and on the approximate alignment of some of the predominant ploughscars that were visible across the trenches in the western half of the site.

Ditch [903] was a shallow stone lined drain that although appeared to run west-north-west by east-south-east in the trench, it equated to a linear geophysical anomaly that defined the north-eastern edge of the road/boundary shown on historic mapping that was removed in the 20th century. This historic boundary and road ran between extant access points/gates in the south-east and north-west boundaries of the field.

Ditch [1103], which was aligned approximately north-south equated to geophysical anomalies that represent removed aspects of the extant stone lined field boundaries on the site. It showed signs of a bank and ditch boundary which was removed prior to the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of 1802. These boundaries still survive across the north, east and south-east of the development area and are intended to be repaired and preserved. In Trench 9 this feature appears to have only survived as a shallow geophysical anomaly in the top-/subsoil; only evident as an area of disturbed (mainly by fine roots) natural. Ditch [502], which is parallel to the extant north-west boundary of the field was probably a part of the same field system as Ditch [1103], with comparable characteristics morphologically and geophysically. This predecessor to the

current site boundary may have been shifted at the same time as the removal of Ditch [1103] as the adjacent road on the north-west side of the site does not appear to have shifted through the available cartographic depictions. Although these boundaries are not specifically dated, they are in a landscape of what are described as 'medieval enclosures based on strip-fields', suggesting that these boundaries are of a similar or later date. They do not conform to a regularly identifiable field pattern associated with the medieval or prehistoric and have numerous straight sided elements indicating a later date; but their lack of uniformity implies that they are not necessarily part of the post-medieval phases of enclosure and rectification.

Ditches [704] and [804] equate to the same north-west by south-east aligned ditch and geophysical anomaly with a moderate-steep slope with a flattish base. It was truncated or more shallow in the northern/up-slope part of the site (Ditch [704]) and it is possible that it is associated with the same field system as [502], [1103] and the stoned lined boundaries still on the site, as they are not in a regular rectilinear pattern. However, this ditch did contain probable middle Bronze Age pottery (×2 sherds, 19g) and given the spread of probable Bronze Age struck flint flakes in the southern end of the site, it is possible that this feature represents an aspect of otherwise truncated or mostly un-intrusive Bronze Age activity. I would argue that the feature is not atypically Bronze Age in form; however, it does not clearly align with the extant or historic field-system. The presence of earlier activity on the site in the form of Bronze Age pottery and struck flint increases the likelihood for further prehistoric archaeology to be encountered in the immediate environs of the site.

5.1.3 FINDS

The site was relatively scarce of finds, in a way that suggests that it had not been subject to muck spreading or much activity in recent history. No medieval finds were recovered from across the site and no significant metal artefacts were detected in the western part of the site: in contrast to the multi-phased site at Dainton Elms Cross to the east-north-east.

All of the Iron Age pottery on the site was recovered from the ring-ditch of the Roundhouse, approximately dating the structure to the 3rd century BC.

Scraps of prehistoric pottery that are probably Middle Bronze Age were recovered from a ditch to the east of the roundhouse. This may have been part of a field system or enclosure that perhaps had continuity/longevity through the centuries. The presence of possible Bronze Age activity is further represented by five pieces of rudimentary struck flint, one of which was recovered from the ploughsoil of Trench 11 and the rest from the topsoil and features within Trench 8. Although probably residual pieces of struck flint, their concentration in the south-west of the site may allude to continuity in the occupied or utilised part of the site, or the chance ability for open features to catch finds being washed down hill or moved through the soil by human activity.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The proposed site is located towards the southern edge of the parish and village of Ipplepen, first recorded between the 10th-12th centuries. The 1839 Tithe apportionment shows the site as split between various estates owned by Crocker, Hellings, Lang and Drake and Devon's HLC describes the site as in *Medieval* farmland. The site specifically has not been subject to any previous archaeological fieldwork. However, the wider area contains prehistoric field systems and settlements, worked flint and Roman finds and medieval lime kilns. A large and significant multi-phased archaeological site has been excavated over the past *c.*7 years at Dainton Elms Cross by the University of Exeter.

The geophysical survey identified multiple features, including; a probable roundhouse, a ditch and bank demonstrative of a previous boundary, a possible trackway or similar feature that ran along

the western extent of the site, and a linear cut feature and a possible pit were at the northern end of the site. Little evidence remains of the field boundary and lane seen in the historic mapping that would have cut across the southern part of the site.

The archaeological excavation validated the geophysical survey; revealing features that equated to identified anomalies. It proved the presence of an Iron Age roundhouse dated to *c.*167-20 calBC, a Bronze Age ditch with associated flint assemblage from across the site, field drains and relict elements of the extant field system.

The late Middle Iron Age roundhouse included a small amount of South Western Decorated Ware; of which a regionally significant large assemblage has been recovered from the nearby excavation at Dainton Elms Cross. The roundhouse had a ring-ditch 9.75m (internal) and 11.5m (external) in diameter. It contained a slightly off-central 'hearth'; *c.*1m east of centre, towards the entrance. The site was a contemporary of the larger Dainton Elms Cross site to the north-east and although had a marked contrast in the amount of material culture may have had a relationship to the site: based on its proximity to one of the most significant natural route ways across the landscape, Totnes road; or settlement of communities at different times in the Iron Age. This site ceased to be occupied around the transition of the Middle-Late Iron Age, while Dainton Elms Cross continued to be occupied into the Romano-British period.

The Bronze Age ditch and flint assemblage from the site indicates that Evidence in the form of features from the Bronze Age on the site are scarce; perhaps, other than the one identified ditch, having been fully truncated. This may account for the spread of topsoil finds. The same assemblage of topsoil flints implies that flint knapping was probably taking place on the site.

The later features associated with the extant field system are indicative of later medieval and post-medieval changes to a probable medieval field-scape predominantly base on strip-fields. A cursory glance of the historic mapping and medieval settlements/manors within the wider landscape alludes to the potential for an interesting study of estate/manor/settlement or ownership boundaries associated with this medieval landscape and its properties.

The possibility of further archaeological discoveries in the immediate area associated with The Bronze Age, but particularly the Iron Age are very possible. If the Iron Age roundhouse were part of a linear settlement, then additional roundhouses may be encountered to the south or parallel to Totnes Road. The presence of earlier activity on the site in the form of Bronze Age pottery and struck flint increases the likelihood for further prehistoric archaeology to be encountered in the immediate environs of the site.

It is recommended that further geophysical survey, followed by a staged programme of archaeological investigation be conducted across the wider area should future developments in the area be proposed.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
		TRENCH 1			
(100)	Topsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt (loam)	Overlaid (101)	*c.*0.20m	C20
(101)	Subsoil	Mid red-brown, friable-soft clay-silt (loam) with occasional small-medium shillet fragments	Overlain by (100); Overlaid (102) (105)	*c.*0.16-29m	-
(102)	Alluvium	Light yellow-brown, soft silt-clay with occasional-moderate manganese/podulization bands, occasional very small shillet fragments	Overlain by (101); Overlaid (103)	<0.60m	-
(103)	Natural	Mid reddish-yellow brown, compact clayey shillet	Overlain by (102); Cut by [104]	Below 0.35-1.09m	-
[104]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned east-west, very gentle concave sides, flattish base, 1 fill, 0.50-0.65m wide	Cut (103); Contained (105)	0.07m	-
(105)	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt	Fill of [104]; Overlain by (101)	0.07m	-
		TRENCH 2			
(200)	Topsoil	As (100),	Overlaid (201)	*c.*0.25m	C19-C20
(201)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlain by (200); Overlaid (202)	*c.*0.11-0.21m	-
(202)	Colluvium	Mid yellow-brown, compact silt-clay with moderate small to occasional large shillet fragments	Overlain by (201); Overlaid (203)	<1.62m	-
(203)	Natural	As (103)	Overlain by (202)	Belo 0.33-2.10m	-
		TRENCH 3			
(300)	Topsoil	As (100); approximately half of its depth equates with a diffuse plough horizon with the natural	Overlaid (301)	*c.*0.20m	C20
(301)	Natural	As (103) but predominantly a very rocky hard shillet	Overlain by (300)	Below *c.*0.20m	-
		TRENCH 4			
(400)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (401)	0.20-0.22m	C19-C20
(401)	Subsoil	Mid red-yellow brown, friable-soft clay-silt (loam) with moderate small-medium shillet fragments, plough horizon	Overlain by (400); Overlaid (402)	<0.06m	-
(402)	Natural	As (301)	Overlain by (401)	Below 0.20-0.28m	-
		TRENCH 5			
(500)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (501)	*c.*0.26m	C19-C20
(501)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlain by (500); Overlaid (503)	0.18-0.25m	-
[502]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-east by south-west, only a flat base with gentle sides starting to come up survives, 1 fill, <1.20m wide	Cut (504); Contained (503)	<0.14m	-
(503)	Fill of Ditch	Light reddish-yellow brown, friable clay-silt, very clean deposit	Fill of [502]; Overlain by (501)	<0.14m	-
(504)	Natural	Light reddish-yellow brown shillet rock with gritty patches	Cut by [502]	Below 0.46-0.50m	-
		TRENCH 6			
(600)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (601)	*c.*0.26m	-
(601)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlain by (600); Overlaid (602)	0.22m	-
(602)	Colluvium	Mid yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with moderate shillet fragments; edge of a patch/band that is in Trench 7 and runs through Trench 8	Overlain by (601); Overlaid (603); Equates to (702)(802)	*c.*0.10m	-
(603)	Natural	As (103); with gritty natural and red and rocky patches	Overlain by (602)	Below 0.48-0.50m	-
		TRENCH 7			
(700)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (701)	0.22-0.28m	C19-C20

(701)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlain by (700); Overlaid (705)	<0.31m	-
(702)	Colluvium	As (602)	Cut by [704]; Overlaid (703); Equates to (602)(802)	<0.26m	-
(703)	Natural	As (603)	Overlain by (702)	Below 0.28-0.79m	-
[704]	Cut of Ditch	Linear, aligned north-west to south-east, steep west slope, gentle east slope, flattish to gentle concave base, 2 fills, 1.20m wide	Cut (702); Contained (705)(706)	0.20m	Bronze Age?
(705)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill, mid yellow-red brown, soft-friable clay-silt, burnt clay/Prehistoric pottery finds	Fill of [704]; Overlaid (706); Overlain by (701)	0.12m	Bronze Age?
(706)	Fill of Ditch	Mid-light yellow brown, soft silt-clay with frequent shillet fragments	Fill of [704]; Overlain by (705)	0.08m	-
TRENCH 8					
(800)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (801)	0.20-0.26m	-
(801)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlaid (805)(813)(815)(817); Overlain by (800)	0.08-0.27m	-
(802)	Colluvium	As (602), in band with (602) and (702), also in patches around north side of the roundhouse	Overlaid (803); Cut by [807][816]	-	-
(803)	Natural	As (301)	Cut by [810][812]; Overlain by (802)	Below 0.25-0.48m	-
[804]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned north-west by south-east, moderate slopes with sharp concave break and a flat to gentle concave base, 2 fills, 0.44m wide	Cut (802); Contained (805)(806)	0.29m	Bronze Age?
(805)	Fill of Ditch	Mid reddish-yellow brown, soft-friable clay-silt with moderate shillet flecks, pottery finds, Sample 3	Fill of [804]; Overlaid (806); Overlain by (801)	0.24m	Bronze Age?
(806)	Fill of Ditch	Light yellow-brown, soft shillet-clay; disturbed natural at base of feature	Fill of [804]; Overlain by (805)	0.05m	-
[807]	Cut of Ring-Ditch	Steep sides becoming very steep to near vertical with a sharp break of slope and a flattish base; slightly more concave profile at terminus A (and slots where original diggers may have started/finished; an ostensibly wide entrance facing east (and/or south-east); external dimensions *c.*11.50m dia, internal dimensions *c.*9.50m dia (centre line dia. *c.*10.50m and *c.*23.8m circumference). 13 *c.*1m long segments excavated and recorded: A- 0.82m×0.42m terminus, 2 fills, very stony top fill across slots B and C also, animal teeth, a shallow spread <0.07m of possible fill or colluvium may extend from this terminus along the line of the ring-ditch B- 0.86m×0.53m, 2 fills C- 0.73m×0.45m, 2 fills, sample 1, pottery between B and C D- 0.48m×0.28m, 2 fills, base ostensibly rises (ring-ditch cut by two people? or created slope, 2 fills, cut by Gully [814]B E- 0.54m×0.40m, 2 fills F- 0.88m×0.46m, excavated in trench, 2 fills G- 0.89m×0.43m, 2 fills, burnt clay or prehistoric pottery H- <1.14m×0.49m, 2 fills, edge collapsed in to form a natural feature [110], pottery found	Cut (803) and possibly intermittent patches of (802) but these were shallow and intermittent; Contained (808)(809)(820)	0.28-0.58m	Iron Age

		between H and both slots E and I I- 0.90m×0.56m, 2 fills J- 0.66m×0.50m, 2 fills K- 0.74m×0.38m, 2 fills (between slots C and D) L- 1.23m×0.49m, 2 fills (after slot J) contained pottery (pottery between L and M) M- 1.26m×0.58m, 3 fills, terminus with an additional fill ((820)) in a slightly narrow cut to base, contained pottery, mostly a single vessel near this slot, Samples 4 and 5			
(808)	Fill of Ring-Ditch	Mid yellow-brown friable clay-silt (compact in the ground) moderate small shillet fragments and very very occasional charcoal flecks Slots A-C were slightly darker reddish brown with occasional-moderate medium sub-angular limestone blocks (*c.*0.10m dia.) (808)C, Sample 1, contained more charcoal (occasional-moderate) A contained animal teeth B-C contained pottery G contained burnt clay/prehistoric pottery G-H contained pottery H-I contained pottery	Fill of [807]; Overlaid (809); Cut by [814]	0.11-0.26m	Iron Age
(809)	Fill of Ring-Ditch	Mid reddish-brown soft clay-silt with frequent shillet fragments; became gradually more compact and more frequent with shillet towards the base with occasional darker soft gritty silt-clay deposits near the edge/base	Fill of [807]; Overlaid (820); Overlain by (808)	0.10-0.38m	-
[810]	Cut of Natural Feature	Linear aligned approximately north-north-west by south-south-east with the natural striation of the shillet rock, near vertical to vertical sides and an undulating/flattish base, 0.38+m×0.63m across, 1 fill; equates to a band of shillet rock/natural that probably fell in or broke in during the cutting of Ring-Ditch [807] or during the life-span of the ditch while it was open	Cut (803); Contained (811)	0.40m	-
(811)	Fill of Natural Feature	Mid yellow-brown, soft clay-silt; contained a struck flint flake	Fill of [810]; Cut by [807]	0.40m	Bronze Age?
[812]	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(813)	Hearth	Mid brown-red, friable-soft clay-silt with moderate small shillet fragments; amorphous-oval in plan, <0.81m wide, very-gentle slope imperceptible change to base, flattish irregular base = baked natural; probably the base of a hearth, burnt clay finds, Sample 2	Overlaid (803); Overlain by (801)	0.06m	-
[814]	Cut of Gully	Linear aligned north-west by south-east, near vertical sides, flattish base (slightly rough profile due to shillety natural), 1 fill, associated with modern ploughing/agricultural drainage, 0.16m wide	Cut (802)(808); Contained (815)	<0.14m	-
(815)	Fill of Gully	Mid red-brown, friable-soft clay-silt, identical to subsoil, Flint flake in B	Fill of [814]; Overlain by (801)	<0.14m	-
[816]	Cut of Tree-throw	Sub-oval ('kidney-bean'), very steep sides to the north-east and near vertical to the south-west with gentle disturbed edges at the top of the cut, flattish base, *c.*1.14m×1.60m across, 3 fills	Cut (803); Contained (817)(818)(819)	0.60m	-
(817)	Fill of Tree-throw	Mid reddish-yellow-brown friable clay-silt (compact in the ground) moderate small shillet fragments, similar to subsoil	Fill of [816]; Overlaid (818); Overlain by (801)	<0.34m	-
(818)	Fill of Tree-throw	Mid yellow-light reddish brown firm silt-clay and frequent shillet fragments (redeposited natural)	Fill of [816]; Overlaid (819); Overlain by (817)	*c.*0.20m	-
(819)	Fill of Tree-throw	Mid-dark yellow-grey brown, soft silt-clay with moderate fine grit and moderate shillet fragments	Fill of [816]; Overlain by (818)	0.06m	-

(820)	Fill of Ring-Ditch	Mid reddish-brown, soft-friable silt-clay, quite silty with occasional-moderate shillet fragments and occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks, only in segment [807]M, contained Iron Age pottery, Sample 5	Fill of [807]; Overlain by (809)	0.23m	Iron Age
TRENCH 9					
(900)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (901)	0.20-0.27m	-
(901)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlain by (900); Overlaid (904)	<0.10m	-
(902)	Natural	As (301)	Cut by [903]	Below 0.27-0.30m	-
[903]	Cut of Drain	Linear, aligned north-west by south-east, near vertical sides, flat base, 1 fill, 0.39m wide	Cut (902); Contained (904)	0.17m	-
(904)	Fill of Drain	Mid yellow-grey brown, friable clay-silt with frequent medium limestone rocks	Fill of [903]; Overlain by (901)	0.17m	-
TRENCH 10					
(1000)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (1001)	*c.*0.20m	-
(1001)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlain by (1000); Overlaid (1002)	0.09-0.34m	-
(1002)	Natural	As (301); with occasional patches of gritty weathered natural and much more of a red colour to the shillet and clay matrix	Overlain by (1001)	Below 0.30-0.54m	-
TRENCH 11					
(1100)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (1101)	*c.*0.20m	C20
(1101)	Subsoil	Mid red-yellow brown, friable-soft clay-silt (loam) with moderate small-medium shillet fragments; plough horizon between the topsoil and the natural and demolished bank material, struck flint find	Overlain by (1100); Overlaid (1105)	*c.*0.09m	C20
(1102)	Natural	As (1002); very plough scarred	Cut by [1103]	Below *c.*0.29m	-
[1103]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned north-east by south-west with a gentle to moderate concave profile, 1 fill, 1.45m wide	Cut (1102); Contained (1104)	<0.25m	-
(1104)	Fill of Ditch	Mid brown-red, firm-compact silt-clay	Fill of [1103]; Overlain by (1105)	<0.25m	-
(1105)	Bank material	Mixture of redeposited natural and soil; Mid red brown, friable clay-silt with moderate-frequent small-medium shillet fragments	Overlaid (1104); Overlain by (1101)	<0.17m	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

		POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
Context	Notes	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frags.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Trench 1 topsoil	1	<1	White Refined Earthenware (WRE) with Blur Transfer Print decoration (BTP)				C20
(200)	Trench 2 topsoil				2	17	Anthracite fragment	C19-C20
					1	91	Ceramic Building Material (CBM), post-medieval/modern tile (reddish-brown)	
(300)	Trench 3 topsoil	1	6	WRE, cup base				C20
		1	8	Post-medieval North Devon Gravel Free ware (NDGF), buff-green glaze				
(400)	Trench 4 topsoil	1	11	Post-medieval NDGF, no glaze, light red/flowerpot	1	<1	Coal fragment	C19-C20
(500)	Trench 5 topsoil	1	7	WRE, BTP, shallow bowl/deep plate				C19-C20
(700)	Trench 7 topsoil	1	2	WRE				C19-C20
(705)	Fill of Ditch	1	2	Burnt clay; possible Bronze Age pottery, reddish-brown and very crumbly (R)				Bronze Age?
(800)	Trench 8 topsoil	7	22	WRE, ×5 with BTP	2	6	Coal (anthracite)	C20
		1	5	Post-medieval local coarseware	1	3	Plastic, perished strap	
		1	2	North Devon Micaceous coarseware, C16-C17	1	75	Fe horseshoe fragment	
					1	<1	Coke	
					1	<1	CBM (brick)	
					2	3	Struck flint; ×1 flake, ×1 scraper, thumbnail size with cortex on top (R)	
(805)	Fill of Ditch	1	17	Black pot rim, nail impressed decoration, burnt; Bronze Age? (or possibly Neolithic?) (R)				Bronze Age?
(808)A	Fill of Ring-ditch				2	3	Animal teeth, small-medium sized mammal (R)	-
(808)B-C	Fill of Ring-ditch	4	2	Black fabric pottery, Burnished, glittery, Iron Age (R)				Iron Age
(808)G	Fill of Ring-ditch				1	<1	Burnt clay; possible bronze Age pottery fragment, very small (R)	-
(808)G-H	Fill of Ring-ditch	2	11	Black fabric (glittery) with burnt interior, smoother reddish-brown outer, Iron Age (R)				Iron Age
(808)H-I	Fill of Ring-ditch	1	9	Black fabric, burnished?, glittery (R)				Iron Age
(808)L	Fill of Ring-ditch	36	90	Iron Age pottery; South West decorated Ware (SWDW) C4-C3 BC onwards; ×2 simple rounded rims, mostly if not all 1 vessel				Iron Age
(808)M	Fill of	2	6	IA pottery, possibly burnt SWDW	1	<1	Burnt clay fragment	Iron Age

	Ring-ditch	50	184	SWDW (micaceous), simple rounded rim (fragile/breaking), probably 1 vessel				
(808)M-L	Fill of Ring-ditch	1	<1	Black prehistoric pottery scrap; probable IA				Iron Age
(809)L	Fill of Ring-ditch	28	40	SWDW, mostly 1 vessel				Iron Age
		1	1	Probably SWDW but burnt/Iron Age pottery				
(811)	Fill of natural feature				1	<1	Struck flint flake (blde by dimensions) very slight patternation (R)	-
(813)	Hearth				2	2	Burnt clay (possibly baked natural)	-
(815)B	Fill of Gully				1	6	Flint flake, very black, pebble flint? some cortex	-
(820)M		5	6	SWDW				Iron Age
(1100)	Trench 11 topsoil				1	43	Corroded Fe nail, large square head, flat side	C20
					1	58	Corroded penknife	
(1101)	Trench 11 subsoil				1	11	Struck flint tool: some patternation, reworked on two edges, bulb smoothed below platform = a retouched or utilised flake, *c.*5×2.5×1cm; Bronze Age? (R)	Bronze Age? Object in C20 ploughsoil
TOTALS		**23**	**101**		**22**	**323**		

* All finds with '(R)' at the end of their notes were retained; all other finds were discarded.

APPENDIX 3: BULK SAMPLE CONCORDANCE

Sample Number	(Context) Sondage	Description	Sample Size	% Processed	Comments
1	(808)C	Fill of Ring-ditch [807]C – only slot with notable amounts of charcoal flecks; this ditch was otherwise quite clean and finds poor. *c.*2% of feature sampled?	*c.*40 litres	100	Small fragments of Charcoal (8g); possible burnt clay/daub/stone (89g); ×1 flint flake (<1g)
2	(813)	Patch of baked natural near the centre of the 'roundhouse'; probable base of Hearth from which some burnt clay was recovered when excavated. 100% of feature sampled	*c.*7 litres	100	Small fragments of Charcoal (<1g); possible seeds (<1g)
3	(805)	Fill of possible prehistoric (Bronze Age) or later ditch; finds included burnt clay and prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age?)	*c.* 20 litres	100	Small fragments of Charcoal (<1g); possible burnt clay/daub/stone (3g); possible seeds (<1g); tiny snail sells (<1g); ×2 burnt grains (<1g); small calcareous fragments
4	(808)M	Fill of Ring-ditch [807]M – Terminus on south side; root disturbed so possible mix of (808) and (809)	*c.* 20 litres	100	Small fragments of Charcoal (<1g); possible burnt clay/daub/stone (4g); ×1 Middle Iron Age (F1IPP) pottery sherd (10.5g); ×1 small bone fragments (calcareous deposit) (<1g)
5	(820)	Fill of Ring-ditch [807]M – Terminus, secondary fill/silting-up at base; the lowest fill of the feature	*c.* 20 litres	100	Small fragments of Charcoal (<1g); ×1 small bone fragment 9 (calcareous deposit) (<1g)

APPENDIX 4: SITE DRAWINGS; PLANS AND SECTIONS

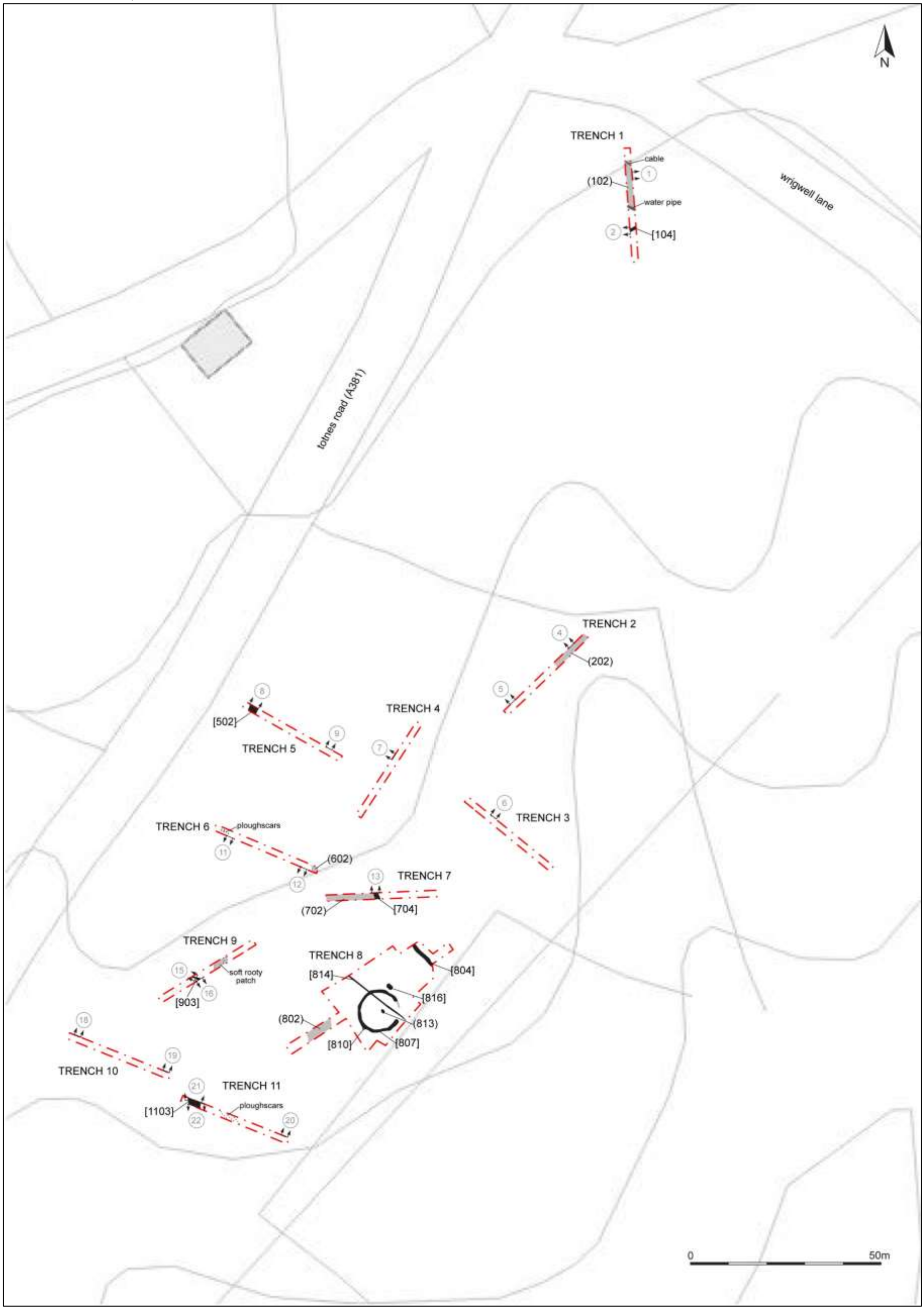

FIGURE 10: SITE PLAN, SHOWING TRENCH AND FEATURE LOCATIONS INCLUDING SECTION NUMBERS (EXCLUDING TRENCH 8 SECTION NUMBERS).

FIGURE 11: SITE PLAN, SHOWING TRENCH AND FEATURE LOCATIONS INCLUDING SECTION NUMBERS OVERLAYING A SHADE PLOT OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.

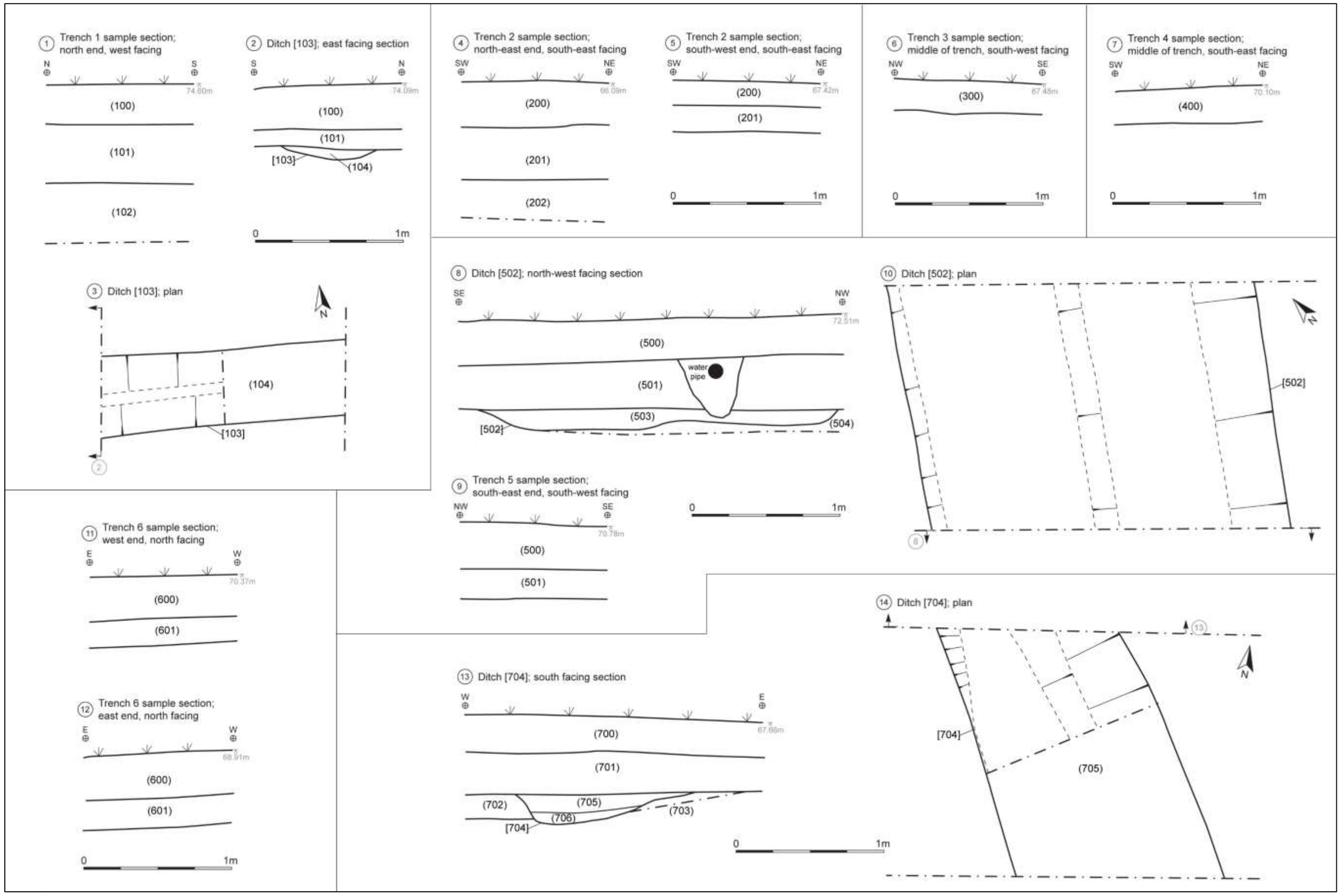

FIGURE 12: SECTION DRAWINGS AND FEATURE PLANS FOR TRENCHES 1-7.

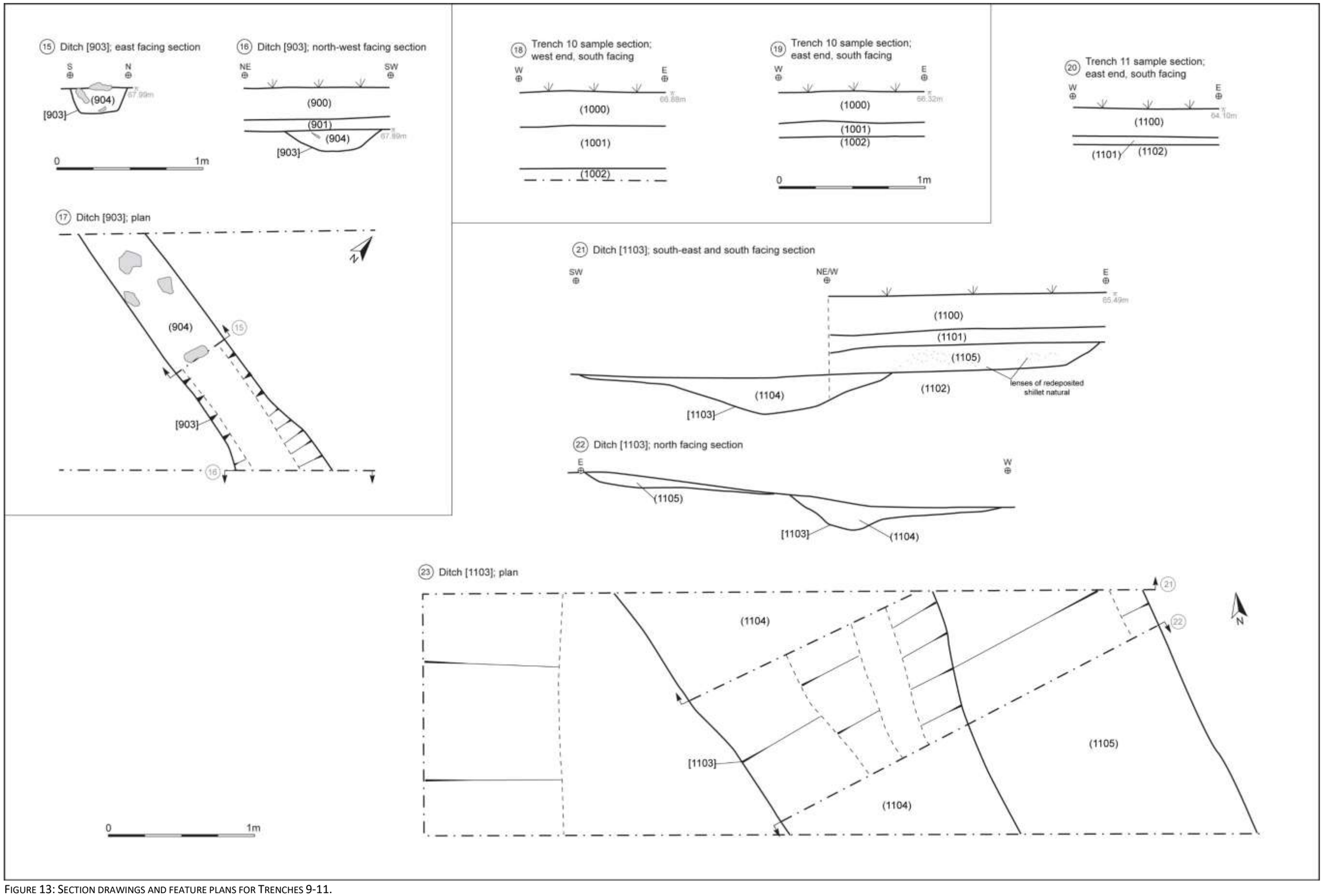

FIGURE 13: SECTION DRAWINGS AND FEATURE PLANS FOR TRENCHES 9-11.

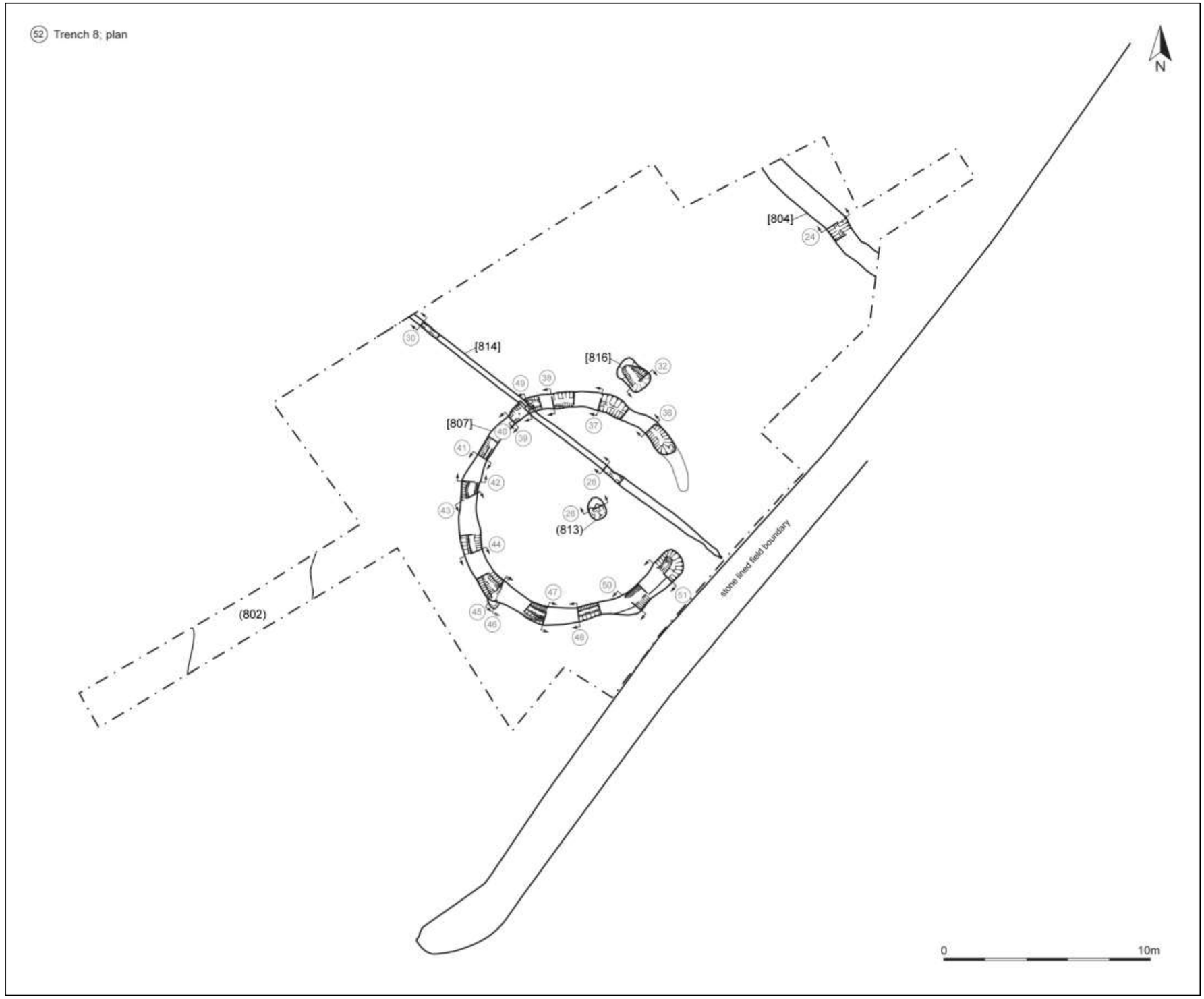

FIGURE 14: PLAN OF TRENCH 8, SHOWING SECTION NUMBERS.

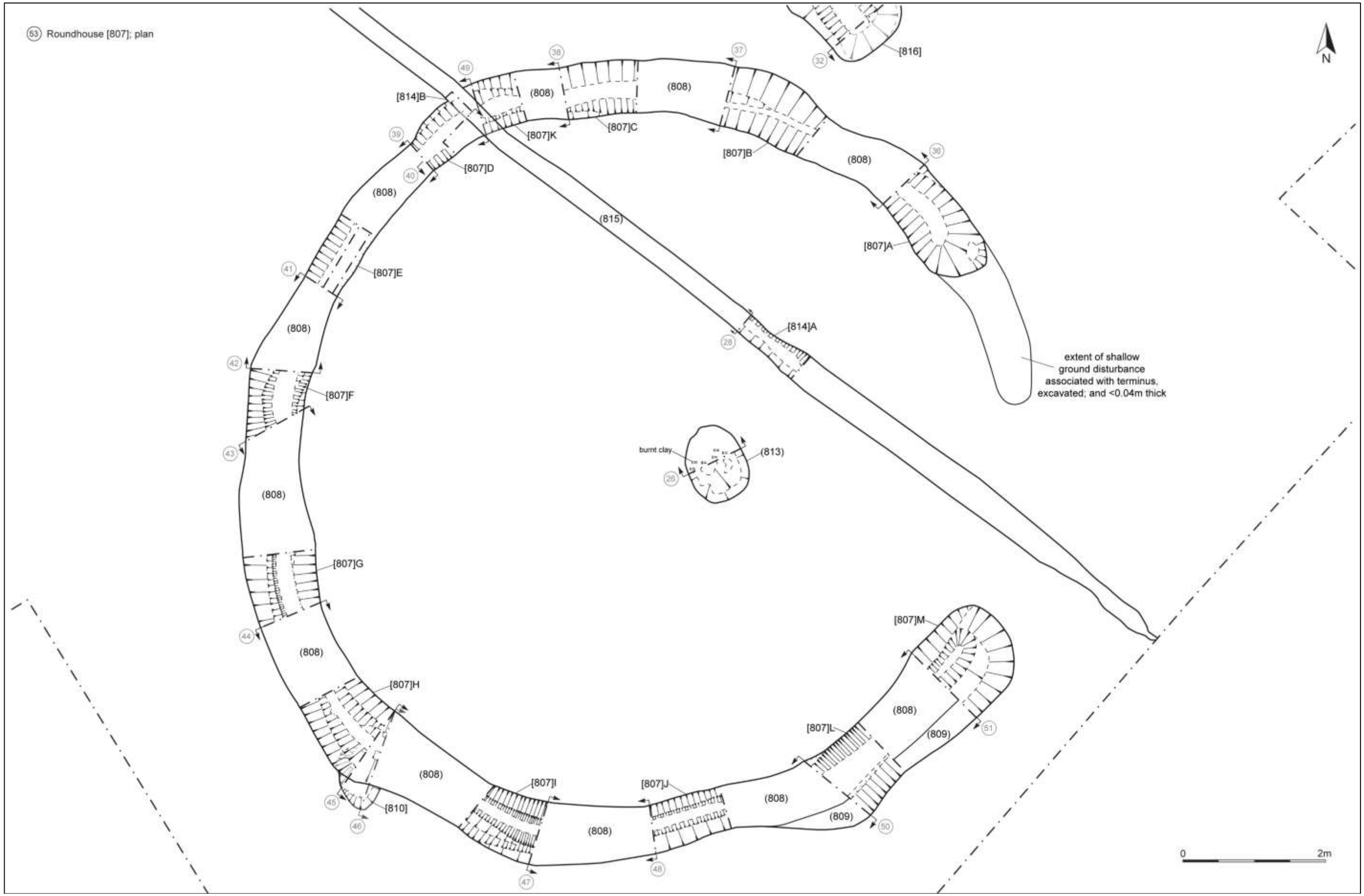

FIGURE 15: PLAN OF ROUNDHOUSE [807] AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES, SHOWING SECTION NUMBERS.

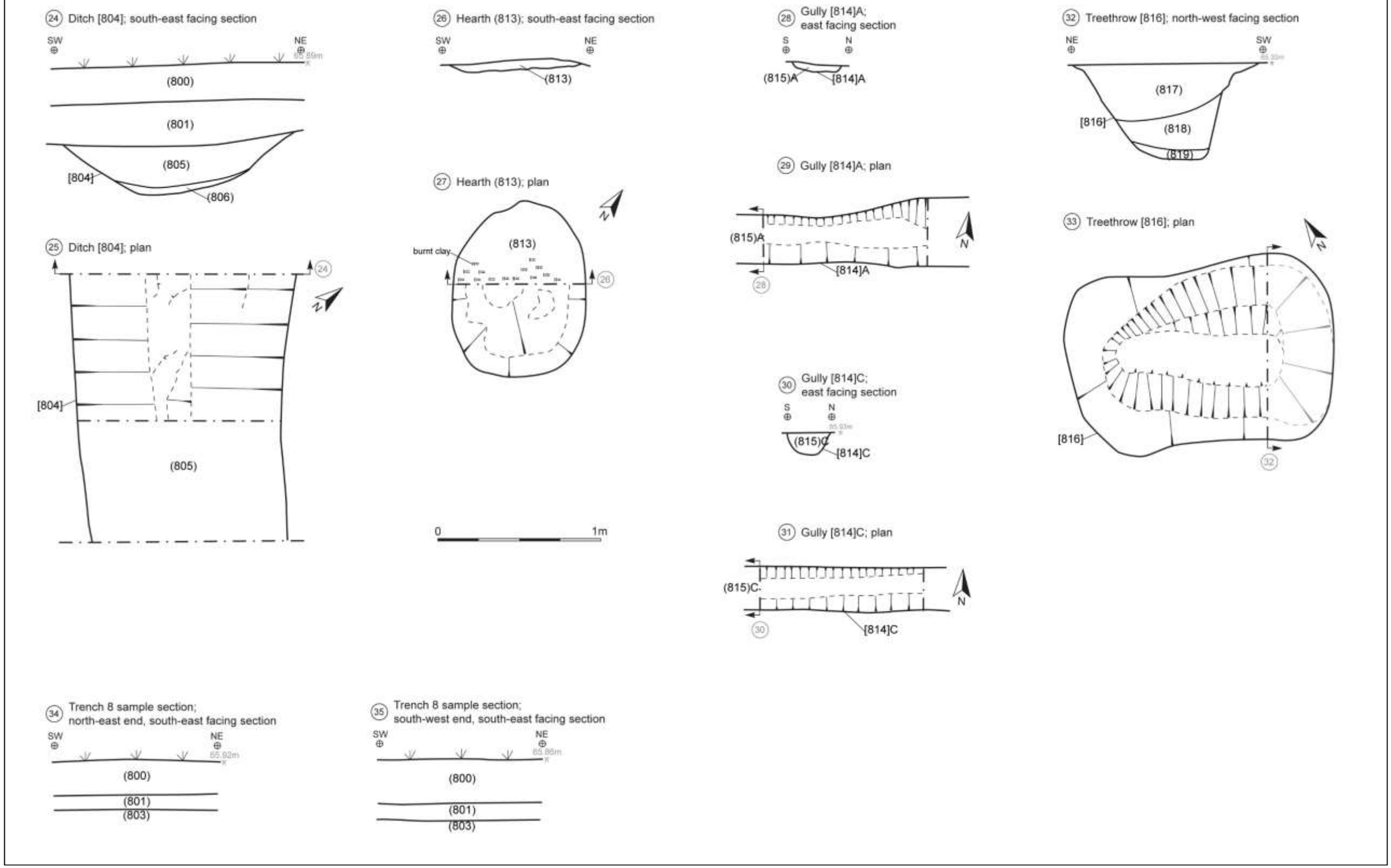

FIGURE 16: SECTION DRAWINGS AND FEATURE PLANS FOR TRENCH 8 (EXCLUDING RING-DITCH OF ROUNDHOUSE [807]).

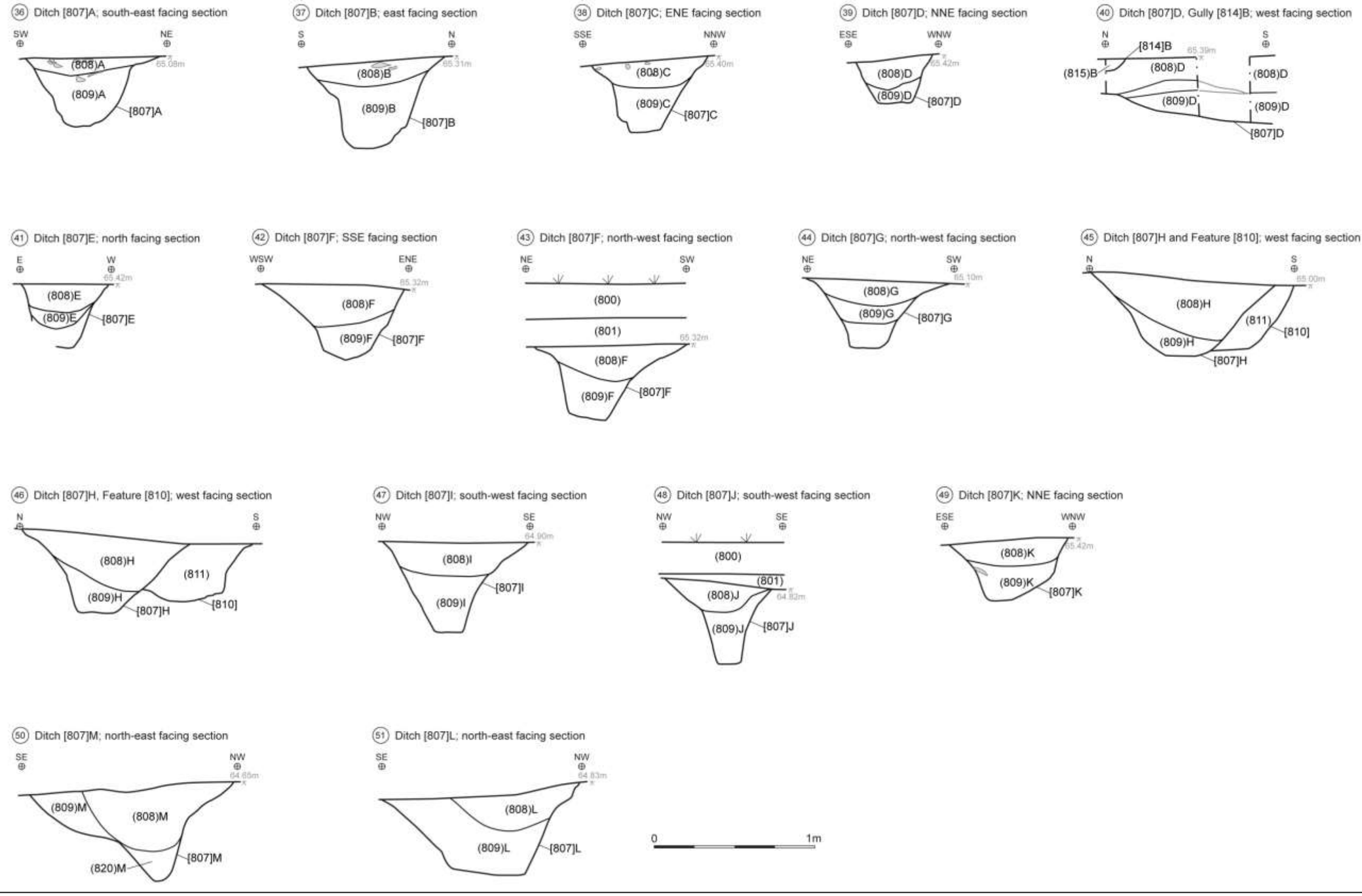

FIGURE 17: ROUNDHOUSE [807] SECTION DRAWINGS OF RING-DITCH.

APPENDIX 5: ADDITIONAL IMAGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

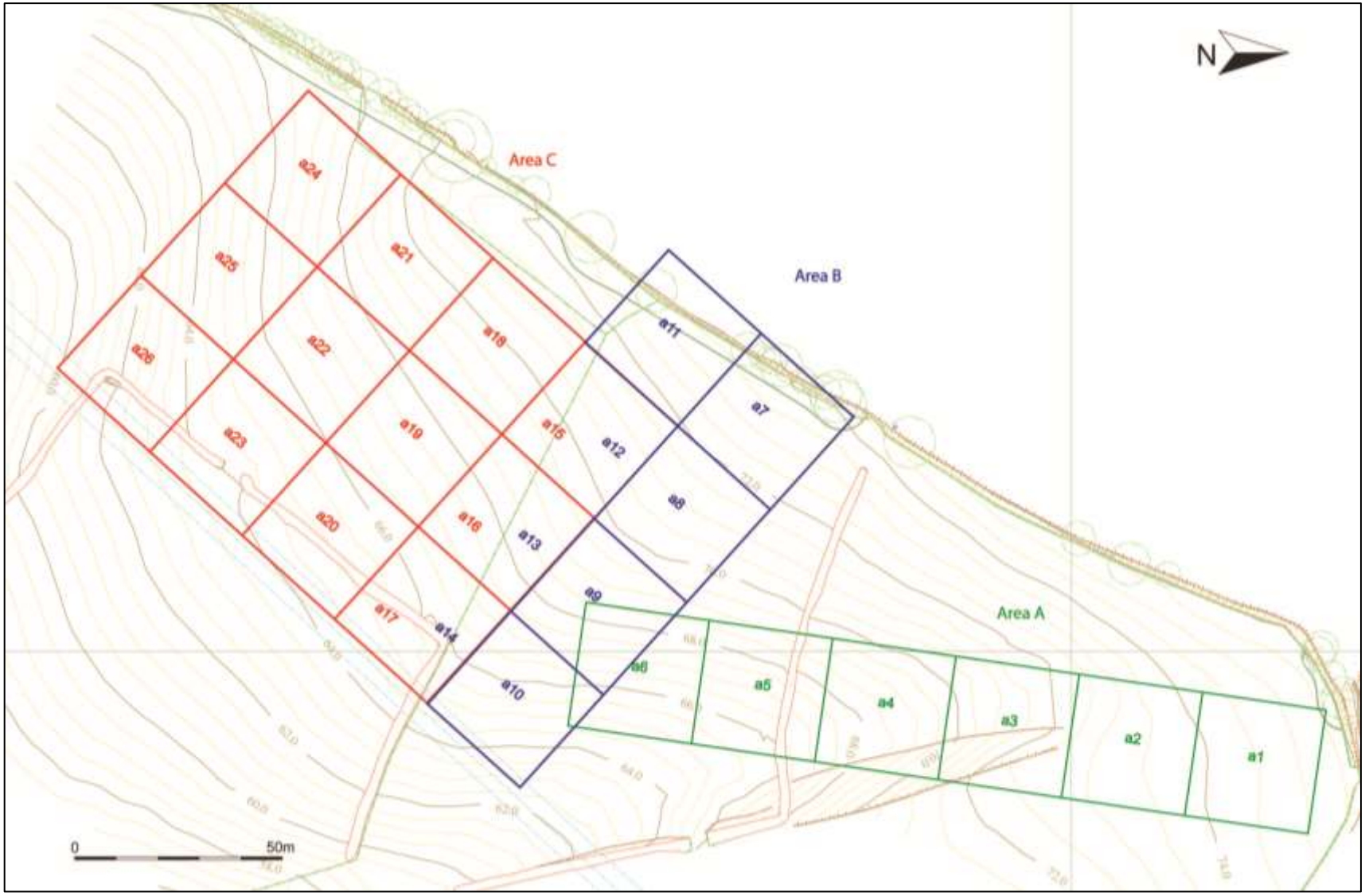

FIGURE 18: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

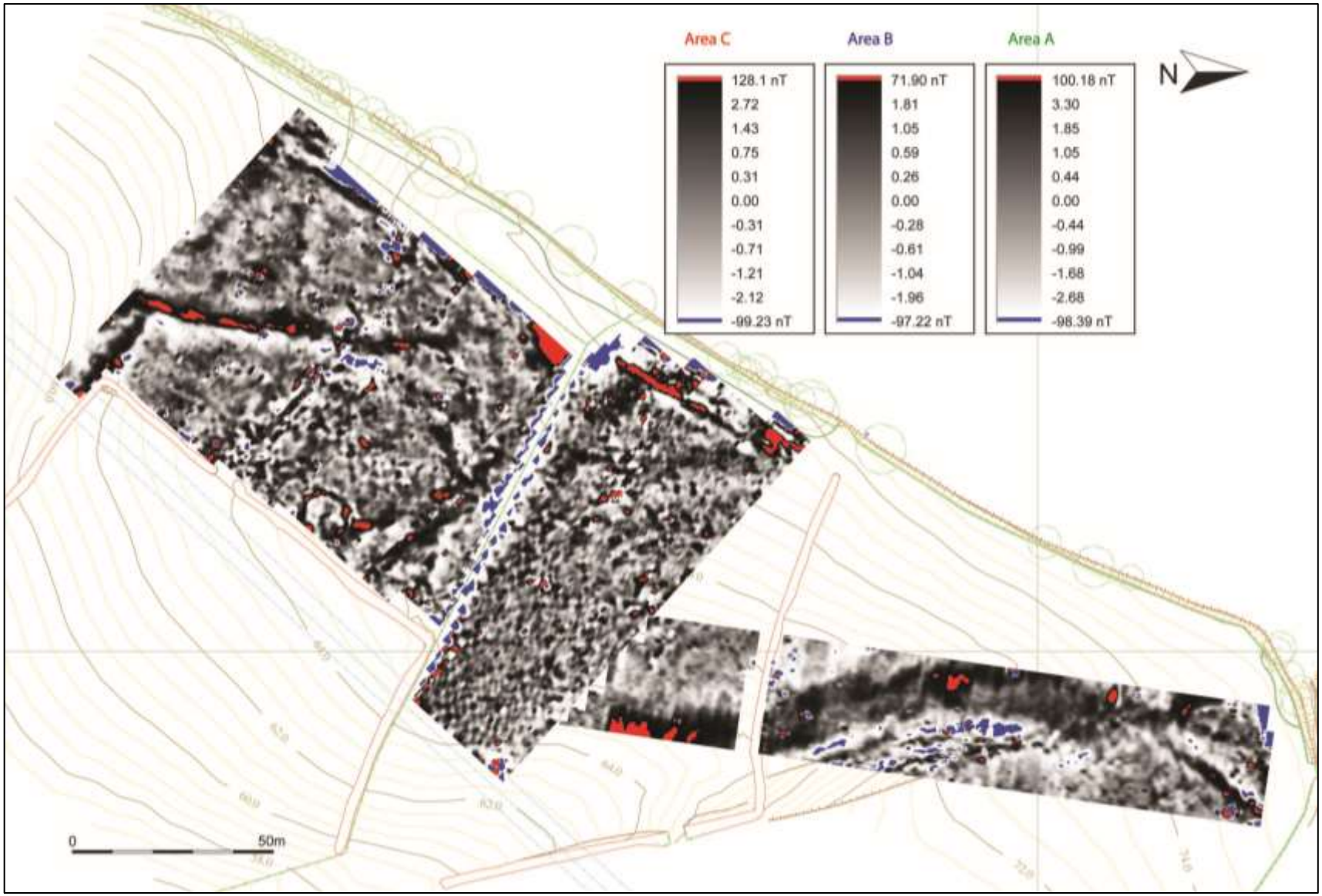

FIGURE 19: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

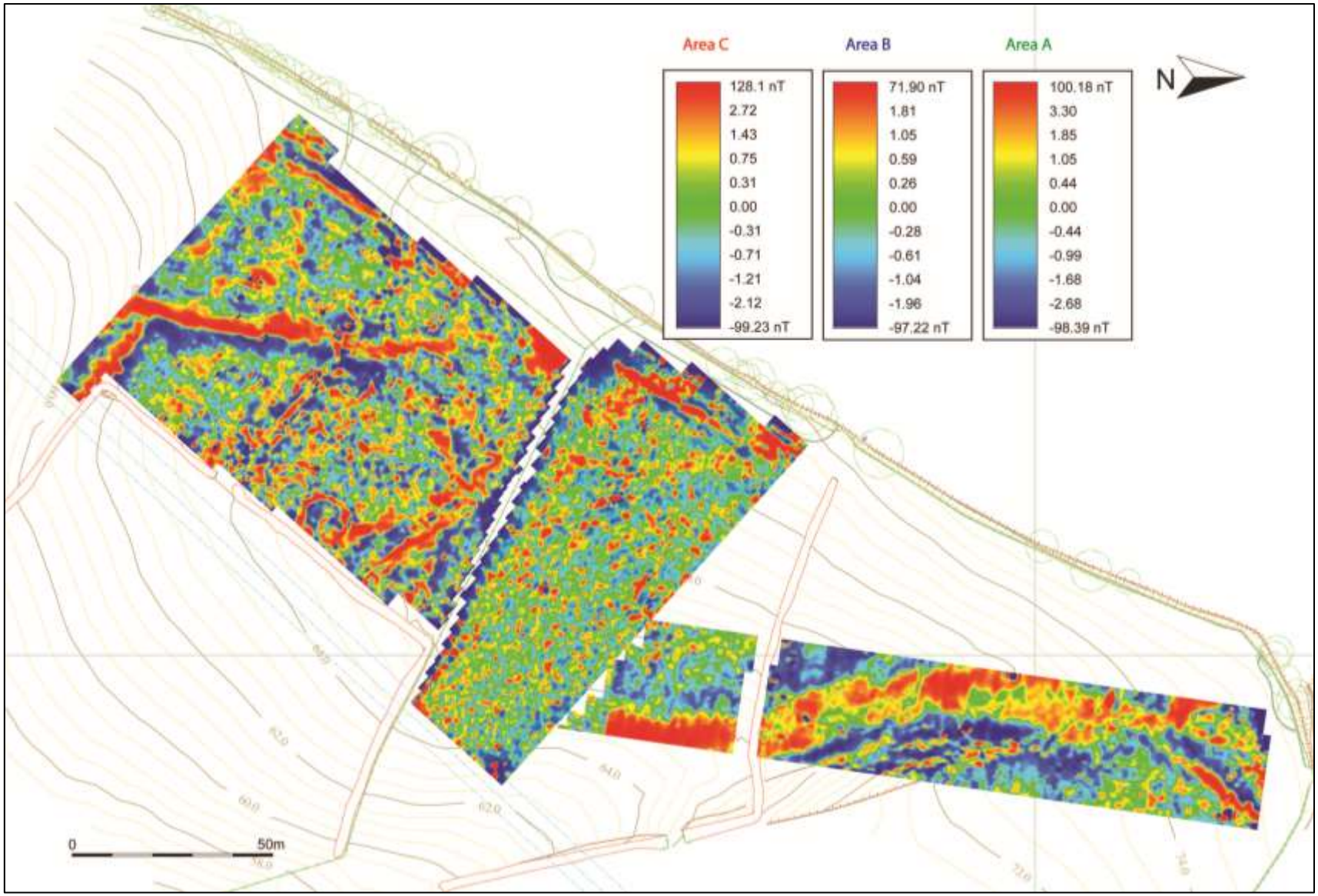

FIGURE 20: RED-GREEN-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 6: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

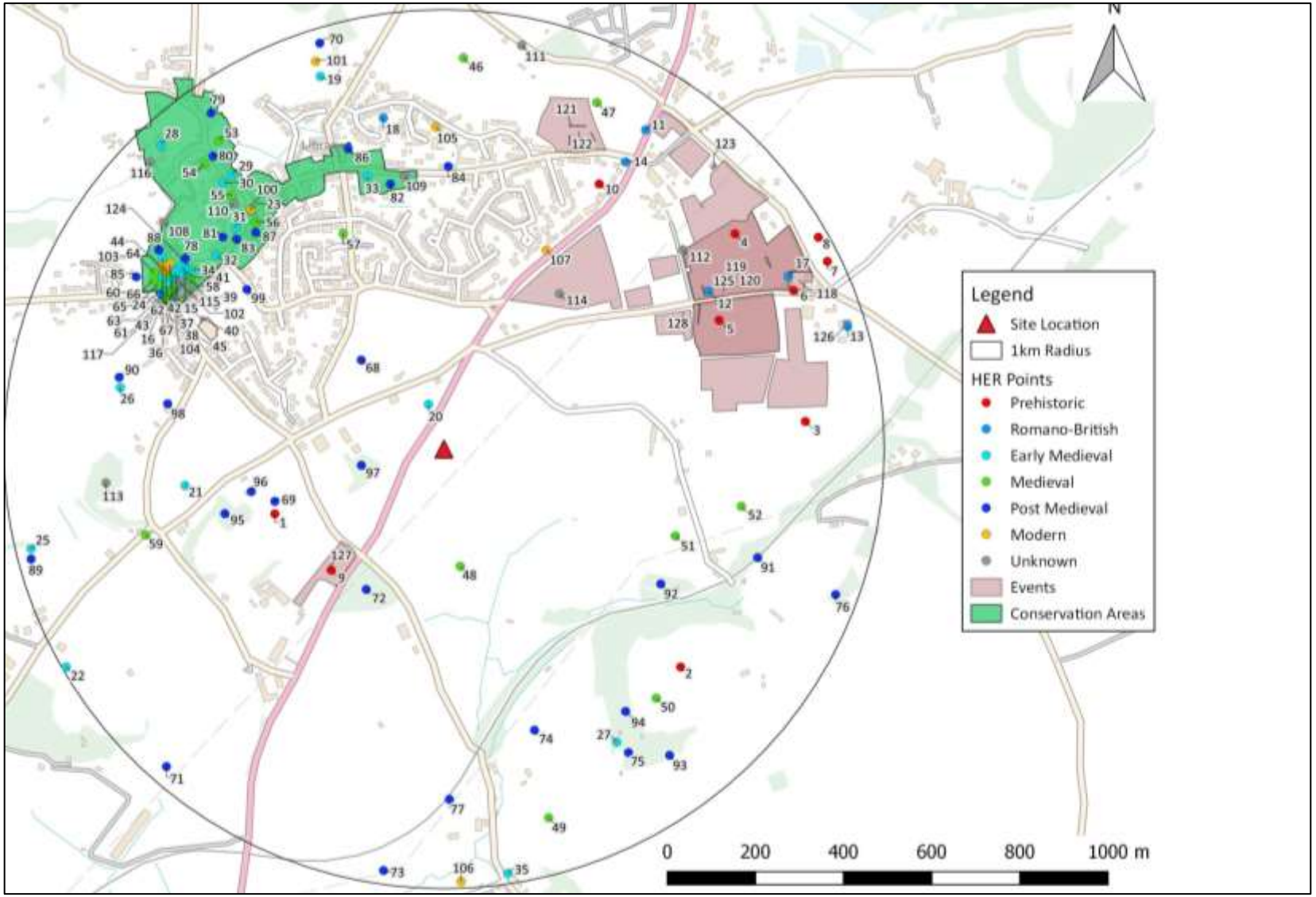

FIGURE 21: HERITAGE ASSETS AND EVENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (SOURCE: DEVON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)).

TABLE 3: TABLE OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

* ASSETS ARE DATED AS THEY APPEAR ON THE HER, WHEREAS THE SUMMARY PROVIDES A MORE TRUSTWORTHY INDICATION AS TO THEIR DATE.

No.	MonUID	Name	Summary	Period
1	MDV31028	Field system, south of Beltor Cross, Ipplepen	Earthwork banks interpreted as relict field boundaries of a possible prehistoric field system are visible on aerial photographs taken from 1965 onwards and on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, on a limestone plateau t	Prehistoric
2	MDV122581	Earthwork mound, on Wrigwell Hill, Ipplepen	An oval shaped earthwork mound tentatively interpreted as a prehistoric barrow, or else a natural feature, is visible as an earthwork on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, on Wrigwell Hill, Ipplepen.	Prehistoric
3	MDV122577	Earthwork mound, north of Cockleford Bridge, Ipplepen	An oval shaped earthwork mound tentatively interpreted as a prehistoric barrow, or else a natural feature, is visible as a soil mark on aerial imagery captured between 2006 and 2007 and as an earthwork on imagery derived from lidar data captured between	Prehistoric
4	MDV81301	Settlement, near Dainton Elms Cross	Settlement, near Dainton Elms Cross, identified through a gradiometer survey.	Prehistoric
5	MDV81303	Enclosures near Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen	A gradiometer survey recorded a number of anomaly groups representing sub-circular archaeological structures, multiple phases of enclosures and boundaries.	Prehistoric
6	MDV80545	Prehistoric Settlement, Crosslands	Curvilinear features possibly representing late prehistoric settlement or funerary activity.	Prehistoric
7	MDV59069	Linear features, Ipplepen	Cropmarks of possible levelled ditches of prehistoric date are visible on oblique aerial photographs taken in 1996, to the north of Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen.	Prehistoric
8	MDV121566	Double-ditched field boundary, north of Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen	Cropmarks of levelled ditches interpreted as a possible relict medieval or post-medieval field boundary are visible on oblique aerial photographs taken in 1996, to the north of Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen.	Prehistoric
9	MDV118802	Worked Flint Flakes, Crockers Park, Edgelands Cross, Ipplepen	Two worked flint flakes were recovered from an archaeological trench evaluation at Crockers Park.	Prehistoric
10	MDV8641	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Ipplepen	A flat copper celt from near ipplepen, found by mr. Harris in excavating a cess-pit near Ipplepen cross, at a depth of 3 feet. Length 5.2 inches and maximum breadth 2.9 inches. The butt is beaten down to a second cutting edge. Pale grey patina. The type	Prehistoric
11	MDV118358	Roman Road from Newton Abbot to Totnes	The A381 may represent a Roman road.	Romano-British
12	MDV81350	Trackway, near Dainton Elms Cross	A Romano-British metalled trackway, near Dainton Elms Cross.	Romano-British
13	MDV115455	Possible Ditch Terminus, Land at Dainton Cross, Marldon Road, Ipplepen	A ditch terminus or pit was recorded during a watching brief at Dainton Cross, Marldon Road, Ipplepen. A tile which would not be out of place in a Roman context was recovered from the upper fill of the feature. The tile may be residual.	Romano-British
14	MDV43546	Causeway Cross, Ipplepen	The name 'Causeway' is indicative of a substantial raised road. This together with the fact that the nearby tenement, now called Causeway, was named as 'Street Tenement' on the 1839 Tithe Apportionment, a name which often indicates the presence of a Rom	Romano-British
15	MDV54290	ECCLESIASTICAL	Evaluation by Exeter archaeology in 1995 revealed,	Romano-

		BUILDING in the Parish of Ipplepen	at the n end of trench 2, the end walls of a building. Walls 0.7m wide on e side and 0.5m wide on w, constructed of limestone blocks bonded with mud. Overlain by 0.2m of demolition material. External dim	British
16	MDV54295	SETTLEMENT in the Parish of Ipplepen	A significant number of finds of roman pottery were recovered during Exeter archaeology evaluation of Ipplepen priory. The quantity of finds and their unabraded appearance suggest that they have not moved far from their place of origin.	Romano-British
17	MDV80544	Pit Containing Roman Pot, Crosslands	Large quarry pit reused for domestic waste disposal during Roman period. Associated settlement may be located nearby.	Romano-British
18	MDV8606	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Ipplepen	A bronze coin of Constantine the great was found in the garden of 2, Wesley view. The coin was struck at treveri 308- 324 a. D. The inscription on the reverse is 'soli invicto comiti' with the letters ptr in the exergue (mint letters),	Romano-British
19	MDV122724	Field boundaries, off Dornafield Road, Ipplepen	Earthworks of a bank and ditch interpreted as relict medieval or post-medieval field boundaries are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, off Dornafield Road, Ipplepen.	Early Medieval
20	MDV122569	Field boundaries, at Wrigwell Cross, Ipplepen	Earthworks of banks and ditches interpreted as relict medieval or post-medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1965 and digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, at Wrigwell Cross, Ipplepen.	Early Medieval
21	MDV122565	Field boundary, northeast of Bilver Cross, Ipplepen	A linear earthwork ditch interpreted as a relict medieval or post-medieval field boundary is visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the northeast of Bilver Cross, Ipplepen.	Early Medieval
22	MDV122457	Field boundary, east of Ambrook Cottages, Ipplepen	A linear cropmark of a levelled bank interpreted as a relict medieval or post-medieval field boundary is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1969, to the east of Ambrook Cottages, Ipplepen.	Early Medieval
23	MDV8629	Ipplepen Village Cross and War Memorial	First and Second World War monument, granite cross on four sided granite double plinth base with inscribed black painted letters. The cross is enclosed with granite columns and wrought iron railings.	Early Medieval
24	MDV14162	INHUMATION in the Parish of Ipplepen	Skull and part of spinal column of skeleton 'centuries old' found in garden of cottage in silver street, Ipplepen. Suggested that the burial ground of St. Andrew's church once extended further than presently.	Early Medieval
25	MDV14813	LIME KILN in the Parish of Ipplepen		Early Medieval
26	MDV14814	LIME KILN in the Parish of Ipplepen		Early Medieval
27	MDV14815	LIME KILN in the Parish of Ipplepen		Early Medieval
28	MDV17179 Grade II Listed (GII)	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	The priory. (pre 1955) (doe). Present house late 18/19th century, although supposed site of priory (see sx86nw/33). Large stucco building of 2 storeys. Grade iii. Remains of the medieval priory buildings are said to be incorporated in this building.	Early Medieval
29	MDV35914 GII	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Ipplepen	Lawn cottage (formerly listed as 2 cottages on the south-west side of street third below 'greenhill')	Early Medieval

			north street (west side). Cottage. Probably c18. Rendered rubble walls. Grouted slate roof, hipped to right, gabled to left, where it is attached to no 15 north street.	
30	MDV35915 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	No 15 (formerly listed as 2 cottages on south-west side of street third below 'greenhill'). North street (west side). Small house. Probably circa late c16. C18/c19 outshut. Rendered rubble walls. Thatched roof 1/2 hipped at either end.2 projecting rendered rubble stacks.	Early Medieval
31	MDV35918 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Vine cottage. House. Early c18, possibly remodelling of early building, c19 extension. Limestone rubble walls. Steeply pitched hipped slate roof with coved cornice at sprocketted eaves.1 rendered rubble axial stack, 2 gable end brick stacks, the right-hand one is rendered.	Early Medieval
32	MDV35922 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Old house, including outbuilding at north-west end. House. C17 or earlier, considerably altered in c20 with c20 wing. Rendered rubble walls.	Early Medieval
33	MDV35924 GII	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Penrae. East street (south side). House, formerly farmhouse. Probably c17 with circa early c18 wing. Remodelled internally in c19. Rendered rubble walls.	Early Medieval
34	MDV35926 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	No 3 and white cottage, church path.2 cottages, originally 1 house. Probably circa early c17 or earlier, divided into 2 cottages probably in c19. Rendered rubble walls.	Early Medieval
35	MDV35929 GII	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Normans. Farmhouse. Circa late c17/early c18 with c20 modernisation. Rendered rubble walls. Slate roof gabled to right and hipped to left end.	Early Medieval
36	MDV35933 GII	TOMB in the Parish of Ipplepen	Chest tomb approx 1m north of chancel of church of St. Andrew. Chest tomb. C17. Limestone rubble with granite lid which has chamfered soffit and worn border engraving on the top (doe).	Early Medieval
37	MDV35934 GII	TOMB in the Parish of Ipplepen	Chest tomb approx 1m to south of church of st. Andrew. Chest tomb. Probably c17. Limestone rubble with slate slab set into the front with worn inscription and granite lid with chamfered soffit (doe).	Early Medieval
38	MDV35935 GII	TOMB in the Parish of Ipplepen	Bulley headstone approx 3m south of chancel of church of St. Andrew. Headstone. Date 1742. Limestone. In memory of Mary daughter of William Bulley. Segmental head with decoration around first letter (doe).	Early Medieval
39	MDV35936 GII	TOMB in the Parish of Ipplepen	Chest tomb approx 6m south of church of St. Andrew. Chest tomb. Probably c18. Limestone rubble with lid which has worn inscription in the centre (doe).	Early Medieval
40	MDV35937 GII	TOMB in the Parish of Ipplepen	Lamb headstone approx 4m south east of chancel of St. Andrew. Headstone. Dated 1727. Limestone with shaped head and finial. The finial has an inverted heart containing a skull engraved on its face.	Early Medieval
41	MDV35938 GII	GATE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Lychgate approx 30m east of church of St. Andrew. Lychgate. Probably some c17 fabric considerably remodelled in c19.	Early Medieval
42	MDV8592	SUNDIAL in the Parish of Ipplepen	There is a sundial at the parish church.1715.	Early Medieval
43	MDV8593	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Ipplepen	Chalice. A silver gilt steeple-topped standing cup with cover. The bowl has arabesque and dropped scroll-work; the stem is a baluster with three applied grotesque-headed scroll-brackets; foot has	Early Medieval

			billet- and-tongue work round base.	
44	MDV121318	Cross socket stone, Ipplepen churchyard	A socket stone lies beside the south porch of the church. A granite socket stone square at the base and octagonal above hollowed out to form a shallow trough. The socket stone formerly stood in a nearby garden doing duty as a bird bath.	Medieval
45	MDV8589 Grade I Listed	St. Andrew's Parish Church, Ipplepen	Parish church, 15th century, incorporating some earlier fragments. Chancel possibly 14th century, consecrated in 1318.	Medieval
46	MDV122731	Field boundary, off Moor Road, Ipplepen	A linear earthwork bank interpreted as a relict medieval field boundary is visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, off Moor Road, Ipplepen.	Medieval
47	MDV122575	Field boundaries, northwest of Causeway Cross, Ipplepen	Linear earthwork banks interpreted as relict medieval field boundaries are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the northwest of Causeway Cross, Ipplepen.	Medieval
48	MDV122462	Field boundary east of Combefishacre Cross, Ipplepen	A linear earthwork bank interpreted as a relict medieval field boundary is visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the east of Combefishacre Cross, Ipplepen.	Medieval
49	MDV43368	Lynchets at Combefishacre, Ipplepen	A series of parallel linear and curvilinear earthwork banks interpreted as evidence of medieval lynchets are visible on aerial photographs taken from 1946 onwards and on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017.	Medieval
50	MDV122580	Field boundaries on Wrigwell Hill, Ipplepen	Linear earthwork banks interpreted as relict medieval or post-medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial imagery taken between 1946-1949, and on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, on Wrigwell Hill, Ipplepen.	Medieval
51	MDV122469	Field boundaries at Wrigwell Farm, Ipplepen	Earthwork ditches interpreted as relict medieval or post-medieval field boundaries are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, at Wrigwell Farm, Ipplepen.	Medieval
52	MDV122578	Field boundaries, south of Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen	Linear earthwork banks interpreted as relict medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs taken from 1947 onwards and on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the south of Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen.	Medieval
53	MDV35911 GII	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Brooke house (no 40), north street (east side). House, formerly probably farmhouse. C17 considerably remodelled and extended in circa 1830. C19 wing. Stucco walls probably over limestone rubble. Gable ended asbestos slate roof.3 rubble stacks, left-hand	Medieval
54	MDV35912 GII	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Numbers 19, 21 and 23 (formerly listed as numbers 1, 2 and 3 north end cottages), north street (west side).3 cottages, formerly farmhouse. Circa late c16/early c17, divided probably in c19, extended in late c20.	Medieval
55	MDV35916 GII	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Numbers 5 and 7 north street (west side).2 cottages, originally farmhouse. Probably c17 or earlier, divided into 2 cottages probably in c19 with outshuts added. Rendered rubble walls with gable ended slate roof.2 large rendered rubble stacks, 1 to left hand	Medieval

56	MDV35917 GII	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Ipplepen	Numbers 1 and 2 plough cottages, fore street. Pair of cottages. C17. Rendered rubble walls. Slate roof gabled to left, half hipped to right end. Rendered rubble large axial stack with drip courses.	Medieval
57	MDV35925 GII	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Little grange. House, formerly farmhouse. C17 or earlier. Rendered rubble walls. Gable ended slate roof.3 rendered rubble stacks, one to each gable end and a lateral one at the front, this and the right-hand stack both project.3-room and through passage	Medieval
58	MDV35927 GII	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Ipplepen	Church cottage. Cottage. Probably c17. Rendered rubble walls. Gable ended slate roof. Two projecting rendered lateral stacks, one at front, one at rear. Originally probably 3-room and through passage plan, subsequently considerably altered.2 storeys.	Medieval
59	MDV35930 GII	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Ipplepen	Bilver cottage. Circa late c17 with c20 alterations and extension. Rendered rubble walls. Gable ended slate roof. Rendered rubble gable end stack at left end. Originally 2-room and through-passage plan, each room heated by gable end stack.	Medieval
60	MDV54291	ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDING in the Parish of Ipplepen	Evaluation by Exeter archaeology in 1995 revealed, at the n end of trench 3, the north-west corner of a structure, its west wall running parallel to edge of excavation trench. Walls 0.7m thick, mud-bonded limestone.	Medieval
61	MDV54292	Gully-Like Features at Silver Street, Ipplepen	Evaluation by Exeter archaeology in 1995 revealed, at the s end of trench 2, two gully-like features cut into bedrock. Some oyster shell and bone recovered from upper fill. No dating evidence recovered.	Medieval
62	MDV54293	WALL in the Parish of Ipplepen	Evaluation by Exeter archaeology in 1995 revealed, at the s end of trench 3, an e-w wall of massive limestone blocks, (0.6m+ in size). This abutted a wall running parallel with the edge of excavation, which was built of smaller limestone blocks (0.2m+).	Medieval
63	MDV54294	INHUMATION in the Parish of Ipplepen	Evaluation by Exeter archaeology in 1995 revealed, within n part of trench 1, two inhumations. These were within relatively shallow grave cuts which were not visible on the surface. Both skeletons disturbed by machine bucket, and only fragments of lower	Medieval
64	MDV8591	ROOD SCREEN in the Parish of Ipplepen	St. John the Baptist: fine perpendicular screen extends across chancel and both aisles. Restored 1898, groining reconstructed. Painted panels. Two parclose screens.	Medieval
65	MDV8594	FONT in the Parish of Ipplepen	Font. estimated -/-/1904 (Cresswell, b. F.). On the font of Ipplepen church there are three coats of arms. Bishop lacy granted Ipplepen church to the collegiate church of Ottery St. Mary. His is one of the coats of arms.	Medieval
66	MDV8596	STOCKS in the Parish of Ipplepen	Remains of stocks in the church at Ipplepen. 2/12/1952 (os) consist of a wooden framework with three sets of holes mounted upon a light wooden base. No information as to original site.	Medieval
67	MDV8640	PRIORY in the Parish of Ipplepen	Ipplepen priory. Site of alien Augustinian cell dependent on the abbey of St. Pierre de rille, near fougeres. Founded c.1143 and discovered c.1414. There was a prior with perhaps two religious. In 1438, the cell was appropriated to Ottery St. Mary, and l	Medieval

68	MDV122570	Extractive pits, off Blackstone Road, Ipplepen	Earthworks interpreted as post-medieval or 19th century extractive pits are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, off Blackstone Road, Ipplepen.	Post Medieval
69	MDV122573	Possible quarries, south of Beltor Cross, Ipplepen	Earthworks of sub-oval and irregularly shaped pits interpreted as evidence of possible post-medieval or 19th century small-scale quarrying is visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the south of Beltor Cross,	Post Medieval
70	MDV122726	Possible orchard, off Dornafield Road, Ipplepen	Linear earthwork banks interpreted as the possible remains of a post-medieval to 19th century orchard are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, off Dornafield Road, Ipplepen.	Post Medieval
71	MDV72521	Ipplepen, Building 120 meters east of Yarneford Copse	Building marked on historic map	Post Medieval
72	MDV122459	Orchard banks, Combefishacre Cross, Ipplepen	Earthworks interpreted as tree planting banks of a late 19th century orchard is visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, at Combefishacre Cross, Ipplepen.	Post Medieval
73	MDV122458	Leat west of Castleford, Ipplepen	Earthwork ditches interpreted as a possible post-medieval or 19th century leat are visible on digital images derived from aerial photographs taken in 1999 and from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the west of Castleford, Ipplepen.	Post Medieval
74	MDV122481	Orchards, northeast of Castleford, Ipplepen	Earthworks interpreted as tree planting banks of post-medieval or 19th century orchards are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the northeast of Castleford, Ipplepen.	Post Medieval
75	MDV122474	Limestone workings within Hoster Wood, Ipplepen	Earthwork pits of limestone quarries and structures of associated limekilns of post-medieval or 19th century date are visible on historic maps and digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1997 and 2017, within Hoster Wood, Ipplepen.	Post Medieval
76	MDV122467	Possible limestone quarry, east of Wrigwell Bridge, Ipplepen	Earthworks interpreted as a possible post-medieval or 19th century limestone quarry are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, to the east of Wrigwell Bridge, Ipplepen.	Post Medieval
77	MDV22614	RAILWAY in the Parish of Ipplepen	South Devon railway. Opened to Totnes 20/7/1847 (Thomas).	Post Medieval
78	MDV35908 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Paternoster house including wall and door adjoining north. Circa early c19 refashioned probably in circa 1830-40 when additions were built on the right (south) end and at the rear (east). Rendered probably stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends.	Post Medieval
79	MDV35910 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Northlands, north street (east side). House. Circa early c19. Stucco walls. Hipped slate roof. Rendered brick axial stack offset from ridge at rear. Double depth plan with central entrance hall, two principal front rooms and probably original service room.	Post Medieval
80	MDV35913	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	No 1 greenhill including garden boundary wall adjoining ne, north street. House and front garden boundary wall. Circa early c19. Rendered and lined out, probably stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gabled ends. Hipped roof over rear wing.	Post Medieval

81	MDV35919 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Penlee, including garden boundary wall railings and gatepiers to south-east. House. Circa early c19. Stucco walls with rusticated quoins. Hipped slate roof with brackets under eaves.2 rendered brick gable end stacks.	Post Medieval
82	MDV35920 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	Rosemount including adjoining front garden area walls and gatepiers. House and front garden area walls and gate-piers. Circa 1840. Rendered probably stone rubble, the front white-washed.	Post Medieval
83	MDV35921 GII	PUMP in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
84	MDV35928 GII	HOUSE in the Parish of Ipplepen	The elms. Villa. Mid c19 classical style. Stucco walls and brick stacks which have moulded caps. Hipped slate roof with projecting graduated eaves. Double depth plan with central stair hall and large principal room either side to front with smaller service rooms probably at rear.	Post Medieval
85	MDV48044	VICARAGE in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
86	MDV48059	SCHOOL in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
87	MDV48060	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
88	MDV48067	SCHOOL in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
89	MDV49107	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
90	MDV49108	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
91	MDV49117	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
92	MDV49118	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
93	MDV49119	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
94	MDV49120	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
95	MDV49121	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
96	MDV49122	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
97	MDV49123	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
98	MDV49124	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
99	MDV49125	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP in the Parish of Ipplepen		Post Medieval
100	MDV8629 GII	Ipplepen Village Cross and War Memorial	First and Second World War monument, granite cross on four sided granite double plinth base with inscribed black painted letters. The cross is enclosed with granite columns and wrought iron railings	Modern
101	MDV73045	Pump to north west of Springside, Ipplepen	Pump marked on 1880s8190s Ordnance Survey map close to field boundary to north west of Springside.	Modern
102	MDV89852	World War II Memorial Tablet	Ipplepen World War II memorial tablet includes a 14 year old boy who died during an air raid at Babbacombe in 1943.	Modern
103	MDV107160	Ipplepen Boer War Memorial Plaque	Brass plaque in memory of those who died in the Boer War, associated with the restored churchyard	Modern

			cross.	
104	MDV104330	War Memorial in St. Andrew's Church	Carved oak memorial board, in memory of the men of the parish who fell in World War I.	Modern
105	MDV122566	Catch meadow, off East Street, Ipplepen	Narrow earthwork ditches interpreted as the remains of a 19th century catch meadow system are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1969, on the combe slopes, off East Street, Ipplepen.	Modern
106	MDV122585	Possible catch meadow, Normans Farm, Ipplepen	Curvilinear ditches and a bank interpreted as the remains of a possible 19th century catch meadow system are visible on digital images derived from lidar data captured between 1998 and 2017, on northwest facing slope at Normans Farm, Ipplepen.	Modern
107	MDV48052	Milestone on A381, 3 miles from Newton Abbot		Modern
108	MDV89856	GARDEN HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH-WEST OF ARDMORE HOUSE		Unknown
109	MDV89995 GII	OLD THATCH		Unknown
110	MDV89999 GII	GREENHILL INCLUDING GARDEN BOUNDARY WALL ADJOINING NORTH EAST		Unknown
111	MDV122685	Droveway from Cockington to Dartmoor	Line of a possible droveway from Cockington up onto Dartmoor.	Unknown
112	MDV81352	Spring, near Dainton Elms Cross	Spring near Dainton Elms Cross.	Unknown
113	MDV15160	QUARRY in the Parish of Ipplepen	Ipplepen quarry. A source of Devonshire marble. (Appleton, 1865). One of the best known limestone quarries in Devon (Appleton, 1875).	Unknown
114	MDV49115	Ipplepen, Gallows	Possible site of gallows.	Unknown
115	MDV8595	ALTAR RAIL in the Parish of Ipplepen	Parish church. Altar rails made about 1720 when much new work was put in, including an unusual pulpit staircase. Royal arms of George 1st (1725) still extant (lamb).	Unknown
116	MDV8639	Cross in the garden of Little Priory, Ipplepen	In the grounds of the priory. Type b. At the rear of the southwest range of buildings there stands a granite socket-stone, the top surface of which has been hollowed out to form a roughly circular trough.	Unknown

TABLE 4: TABLE OF EVENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

No.	EvUID	Name	Ref	EventTypes
117	EDV4740	Excavations in Silver Street Ipplepen		EXCAVATION
118	EDV5195	Evaluation at Crosslands		EVALUATION
119	EDV5387	Geophysical Survey on Land at Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen		GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
120	EDV5406	Metal Detecting near Ipplepen		
121	EDV6213	An Archaeological Gradiometer Survey on Land adjacent to Foredown Road, Ipplepen, Devon		GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
122	EDV6214	Archaeological Trench Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Foredown Road, Ipplepen		TRIAL TRENCH
123	EDV6396	Watching Brief, Makurdi, Marldon Road, Ipplepen	C1/AMR/13/MMI	WATCHING BRIEF
124	EDV6486	Watching Brief, Trevone, Church Path, Ipplepen, Devon.	OA1165	WATCHING BRIEF
125	EDV6631	Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Dainton Elms Cross, Ipplepen	7475	EVALUATION
126	EDV6995	Land at Dainton Cross, Marldon Road, Ipplepen	ACD1307/2/0	WATCHING BRIEF
127	EDV7231	Evaluation, Land at Crockers Park, Edgelands Cross, Ipplepepen	ACD1465/2/0	TRIAL TRENCH
128	EDV7274	Geophysical Survey, Ipplpen		GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

APPENDIX 7: SPECIALIST POTTERY REPORT

BY DR. IMOGEN WOOD

SUMMARY

This is an assessment report for a ceramic assemblage from Ipplepen Totnes Road excavated in 2018 by Southwest Archaeology. The mainly Middle Iron Age assemblage is small, consisting of 126 sherds weighing 374g. Assessment of this material provides provisional dating evidence for many of the excavated features on the site, and supports the stratigraphical interpretation of the site.

METHODS

126 sherds from 3 contexts were examined macroscopically with a hand lens at x2 magnification to identify initial fabric groups; these groups were then examined under a binocular microscope at a magnification of x10 to x40. This enabled large areas of the surface and edges of sherds to be examined, and in many cases useful diagnostic mineral and rock components to be identified. Photomicrographs were taken and used for visual comparison with the database. Abrasion has been subjectively assessed using Sorensen's method (Sorensen 1996).

QUANTIFICATION

The assemblage is composed of Middle Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Post-medieval pottery. A context-by-context breakdown of fabrics, wares, abrasion and dating can be found in Table 6 (below).

TABLE 5: QUANTIFICATION BY PERIOD.

Period	No of sherds	Weight (grams)
MBA	1	18
MIA	126	351
Post-Med	1	5
CBM	3	3
TOTAL	**131**	**377**

CONDITION OF ASSEMBLAGE

The condition of pottery is good with level 1 abrasion. It is clear that most of the pottery came from one feature and has not been exposed to too much post depositional movement.

FABRICS

Ipplepen Fabric 1

Black reduced fabric, 4-5mm thick, 25% temper, moderately fired with fair sorting, smooth sometimes burnished surface, fine ware.

- Biotite, brown/black abundant, cleavage flakes, rounded, 0.5mm>
- Quartz, clear common, sub-rounded to well-rounded, rare polished grains, 1mm>
- Feldspar, grey, sparse, soft, rounded, 0.5mm
- Rock fragment, rare, Quartz+feldspar+Biotite, well-rounded, 2mm
- Siltstone, grey/black, rare, rounded, 0.5mm

Ipplepen Fabric 6

Reddish brown, oxidised surfaces and reduced core, 8mm thick, 25% temper, soft fired, poorly sorted, harsh surface texture, hand-made.

- Quartz, clear, sparse, sub-rounded with rare polished grains (river not sea), 1mm
- Feldspar, white/iron stained red, common, soft, rounded, 1mm>
- Rock fragments, scatter, quartz (clear) +feldspar (white) + Biotite, sub-rounded, 2mm -1mm
- Siltstone/mudstone, reddish pink, scatter, rounded, 1mm>
- Biotite mica, brown/black, rare, cleavage flakes, 0.5mm>

RESULTS

This small assemblage is mainly Middle Iron Age in date as indicated by the distinctive South West Decorated Ware 'standard style' decoration. This may only form two vessels both of which are from the same context (808). The most unusual sherd is from (805) which might be Early Bronze Age in date.

Middle Bronze Age

The sherd is reduced throughout, the white areas suggest secondary burning after initial firing. The outward rim has an internal bevel and fingernail impressions on neck. The surfaces are smooth which is a result of using fine mudstone derived clay.

The fabric contains vein quartz in red matrix of altered red sandstone, grey slate, feldspar and some quartz. The silty clay matrix is derived from mudstone clay which has been tempered with crushed sandstone (with quartz veining) and slate. The underlying mudstone geology and nearby red sandstone Breccia could suggest local production.

The poor quality of production, reduced appearance is not typical of Trevisker pottery but Quinnell *pers. comm*. has suggested this is a non-typical Trevisker-related style which has been identified in Devon and Cornwall and maybe a mixing of Trevisker styles and those from the further East in the Deverel-Rimbury style. These have been dated at Scarcewater and Tremough to the fourteenth century BC (Quinnell 2012, 160).

Middle Iron Age

The Middle Iron Age sherds are comparable with those found on the Ipplepen excavations to the North East from the site backing on to Gropers Lane (Dainton Elms Cross). The fabric groups F1 and F6 from site match the sherds from (808) suggesting a similar source of pottery production.

The Middle Iron Age SWDW assemblage at Ipplepen (75/364g) excavated from 2011-13 (Wood 2014, Unpublished). These sherds were associated with a series of gullies and ditches possibly associated with an Iron Age structure (Steinmetzer 2011 and 2012).There are several good examples of South Western Decorated Ware (SWDW) with both 'accomplished' and 'standard' styles broadly dating to the early 3rd century BC (Quinnell 2011). South West Decorated Ware date to the Middle Iron Age period c.300-100 BC. A small assemblage of SWDW was recovered from the Roman Road/Cemetery site nearby in 2014 but its abrasion suggested secondary deposition and no Iron Age settlement in that area (Wood 2019, 67).

SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSEMBLAGE

This assemblage aids an understanding of the extent of the Iron Age settlement in this valley. The small quantity of pottery makes it of limited regional significance due to the quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery already excavated nearby over the past 7 years by the University of Exeter. The non-Typical Trevisker style sherd is of local significance as it adds to our growing picture of this style in Devon and Cornwall.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

No further recommendations.

TABLE 6: POTTERY SUMMARY.

Context	No.	Wgt. (g)	Abrasion	Fabric Group	Notes	Date	Illustration	Analysis
705	1	1	3	Mudstone	CMB oxidised slate mudstone	UN		
800	1	5	1	South Somerset Ware	South Somerset Ware internal glaze	C18th		
805	1	18	1	Slate/quartz/ sandstone	Rim sherd internal bevelled rim, fingernail impressed decoration on neck of	MBA		
808	36	90	1	F1IPP	4 decorated body sherds linear and curvilinear incised lines Standard Style, 2 bead rim sherds , body sherds reduced throughout some burnishing	MIA		
808 B-C	1	1	3	Mudstone	CBM oxidised	UN		
808 G	4	1	1	F1IPP	Body sherds reduced with burnished exterior surface	MIA		
808 G-H	1	1	3	UN	CBM oxidised	UN		
808 H-I	2	12	1	F6IPP	Body sherds, slightly buff exterior.	MIA		
808 L-M	1	9	1	F1IPP	Body sherd, reduced.	MIA		
808m	1	1	1	F1IPP	Abraded too small reduced	MIA		
809 L	50	191	1	F6IPP	7 decorated sherds linear incised horizontal and diagonal lines standard style , 2 bead rim sherds, reduced slight buff exterior body sherds	MIA		
813	27	41	1	F6IPP	One decorated sherd curvilinear SWDW , slightly burnished internal charring	MIA		
820 M	5	6	1	F6IPP	Body sherd with incised line decoration, reduced slightly burnished	MIA		

APPENDIX 8: RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTRE (SUERC)

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94205 (GU55370)
Submitter	Samuel Walls South West Archaeology The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park Pathfields Business Park South Molton Devon, EX36 3LH
Site Reference	Ipplepen Totnes Rd. (ITR18)
Context Reference	808c
Sample Reference	<1>
Material	Charcoal : Unknown
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2063 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

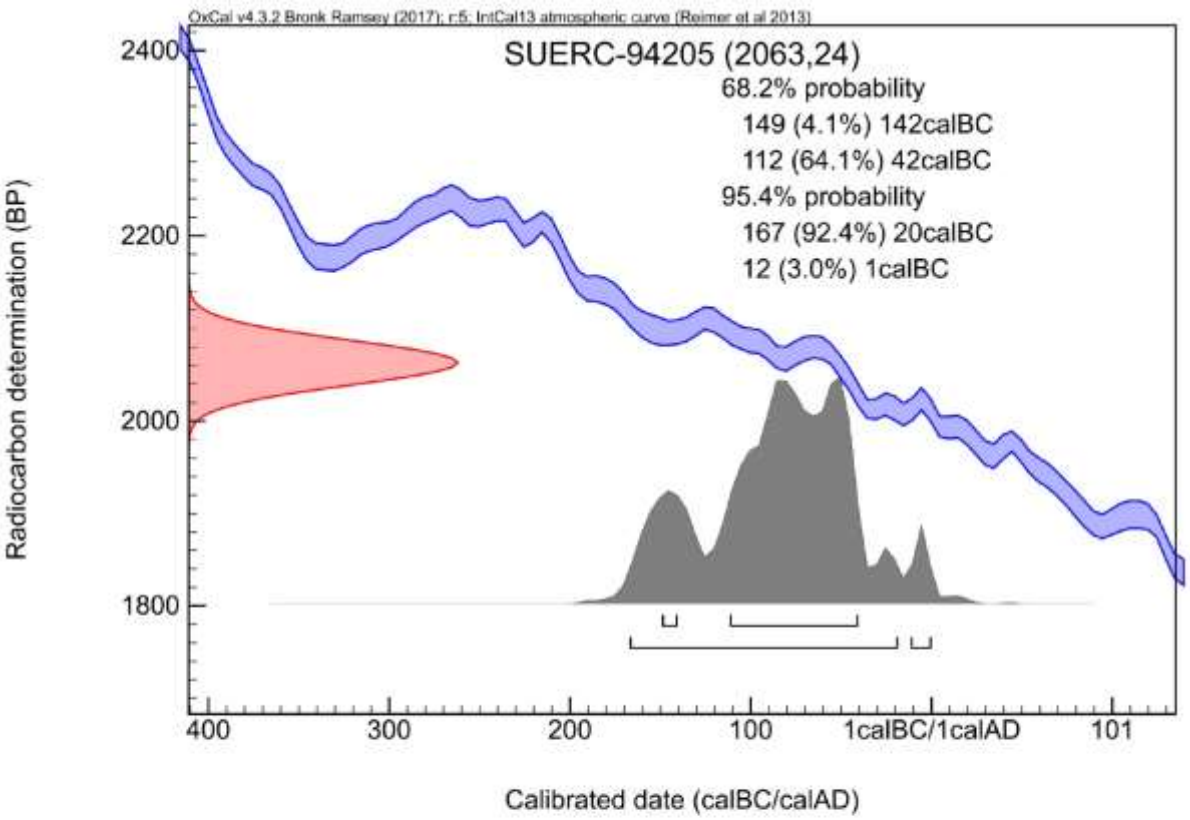
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

APPENDIX 9: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

1. SAMPLE SECTION NEAR THE MIDDLE OF TRENCH 1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

2. DITCH [104]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

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

5. TRENCH 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

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

7. TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST 92M SCALE).

8. DITCH [502]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

9. TRENCH 5,, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

10. TRENCHES 6 AND 7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

11. TRENCH 6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

12. TRENCH 6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

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

14. SAMPLE SECTION AT THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

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

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

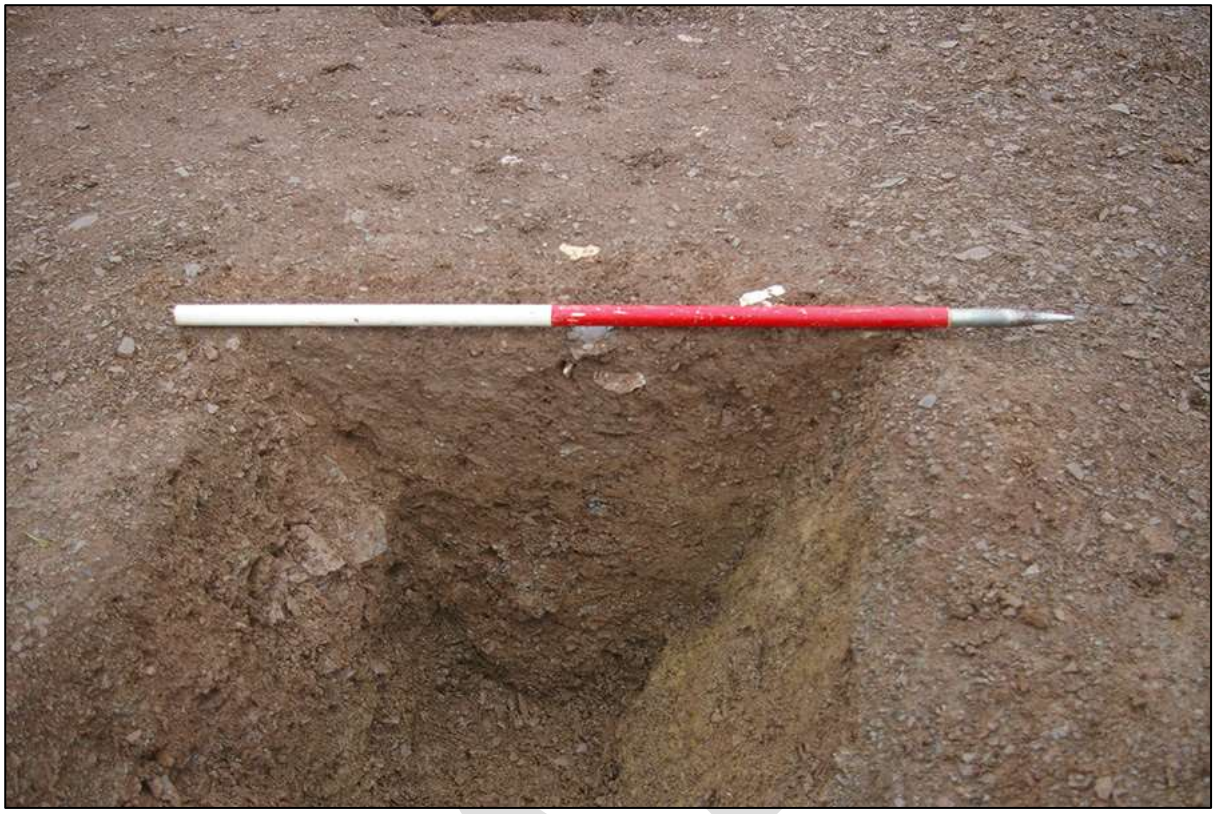
17. DITCH [704]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

18. TRENCH 8, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

19. DITCH [804]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

20. DITCH [804]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

21. DITCH [807]A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



22. DITCH [807]B; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

23. DITCH [807]C, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

24. DITCH [807]C; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

25. DITCH [807]D AND GULLY [814]B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

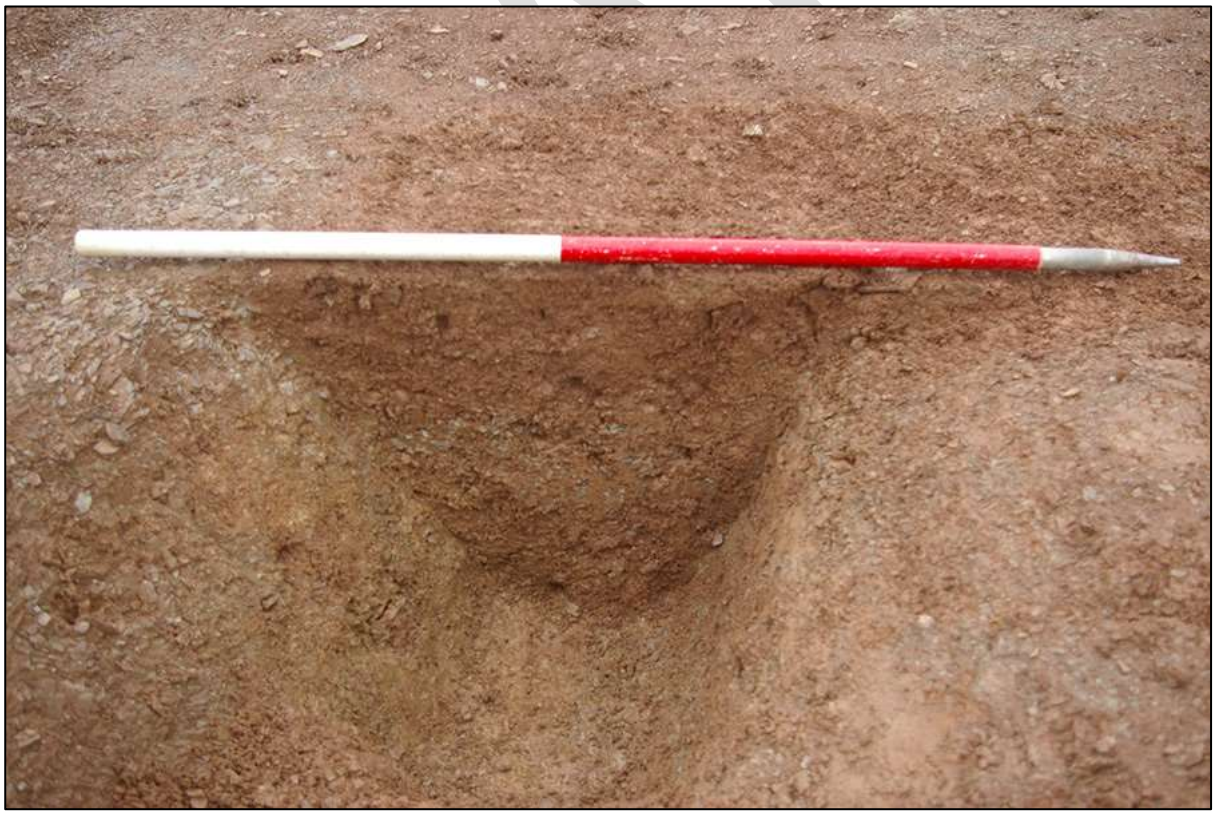
26. DITCH [807]D AND GULLY [814]B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

27. DITCH [807]D AND GULLY [814]B; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).

28. DITCH [807]F; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

29. DITCH [807]F; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

30. DITCH [807]F; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

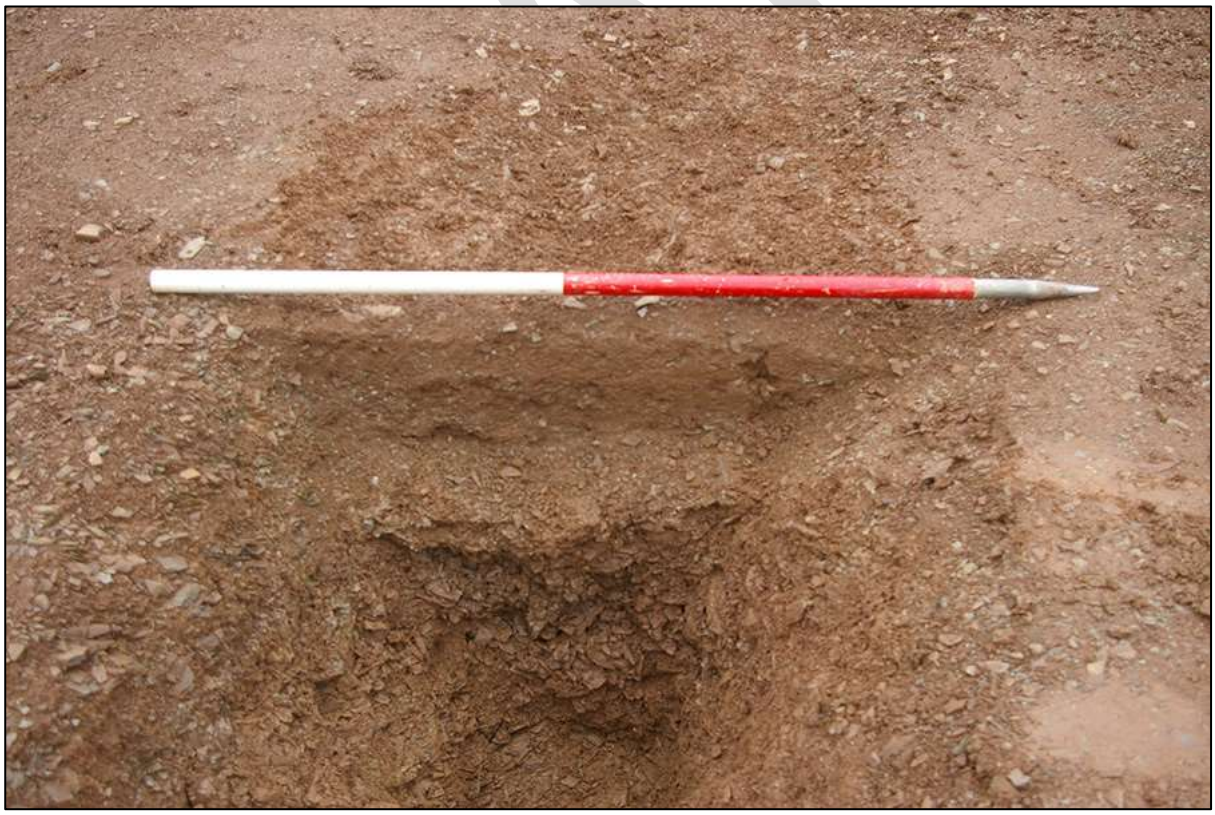


31. DITCH [807]G; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

32. DITCH [807]H; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

33. DITCH [807]H AND NATURAL FEATURE [810]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

34. DITCH [807]H AND NATURAL FEATURE [810]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



35. DITCH [807] I; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

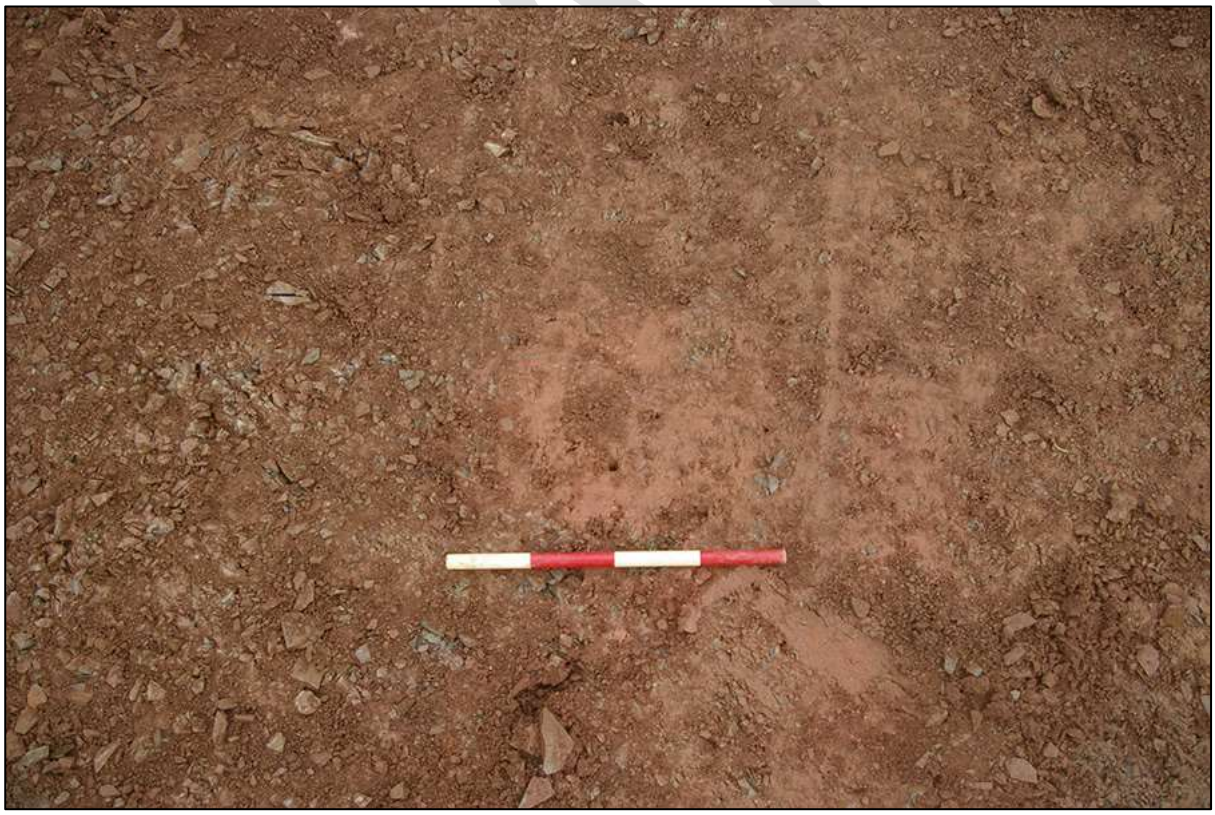
36. DITCH [807]J; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

37. DITCH [807]K; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

38. EXPLORATORY SECTIONS BETWEEN EXCAVATED SEGMENTS C-F; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

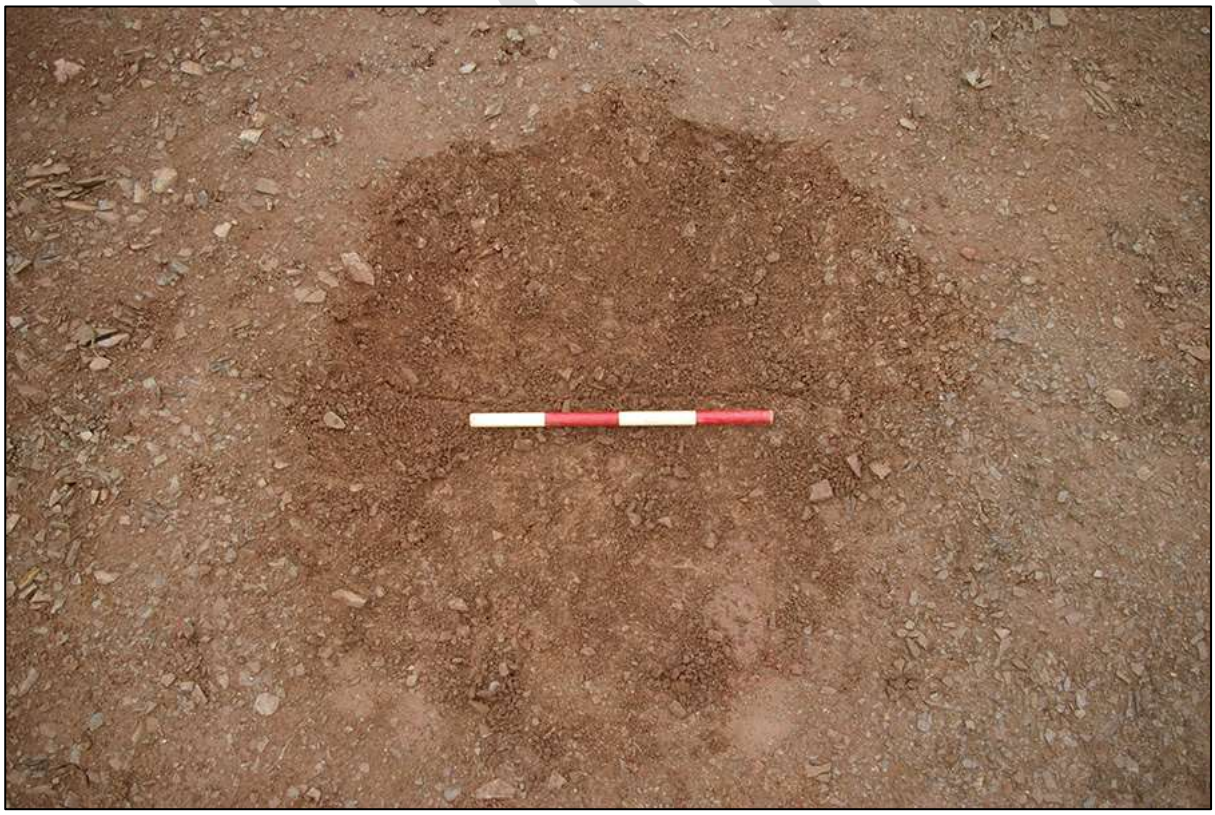
39. EXPLORATORY SECTIONS THROUGH EXCAVATED SEGMENTS C-F; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

40. EXPLORATORY SECTIONS THROUGH EXCAVATED SEGMENTS D AND K; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



41. HEARTH [812], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

42. HEARTH [812], SECTION, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).



43. HEARTH [812], POST-EXCAVATION/SAMPLING; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

44. GULLY [814]A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

45. GULLY [814]A AND MID-EXCAVATION SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

46. GULLY [814]C; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

47. TREE-THROW [816]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

48. TREE-THROW [816]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

49. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (×2 2M SCALES).

50. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (×2 2M SCALES).

51. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (×2 2M SCALES).

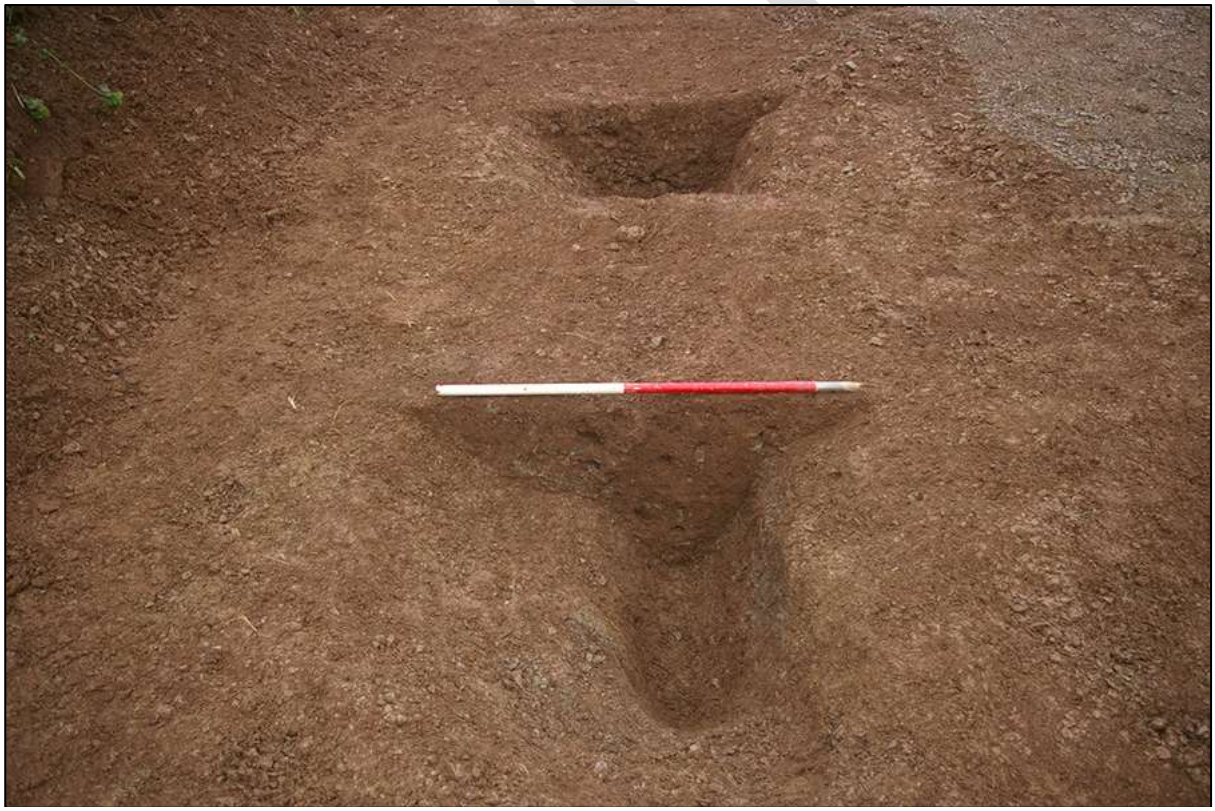
52. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (×2 2M SCALES).

53. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (×2 2M SCALES).

54. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

55. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

56. DITCH [807]L; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



57. DITCHES [807]L AND [807]M; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

58. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, POST-EXTENSION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).

59. DITCH [807]/ROUNDHOUSE IN TRENCH 8, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

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

61. DRAIN [903]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

62. DRAIN [903]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

63. TRENCH 10, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST 92M SCALE).

64. SAMPLE SECTION AT THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 10; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

65. SAMPLE SECTION AT THE NORTH-WEST END OF TRENCH 10; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

66. VIEW OF THE SITE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 10; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

67. TRENCH 11, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

68. SAMPLE SECTION AT THE SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 11; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

69. DITCH [1103] AND BANK MATERIAL (1105); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

70. DITCH [1103] AND BANK MATERIAL (1105); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

71. DITCH [1103] AND BANK MATERIAL (1105); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

72. DITCH [1103]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).