

LAND AT STRAITGATE FARM

EXETER ROAD

OTTERY ST MARY

DEVON

Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 190923



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LAND AT STRAITGATE FARM, EXETER ROAD, OTTERY ST MARY, DEVON Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a Private Client

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Straitgate Farm, Exeter Road, Ottery St Mary, Devon. The site was located at the north end of a rectangular field south of Straitgate Farm and Exeter Road (B3174) and c.3km west of Ottery St Mary.

An earlier geophysical survey identified a possible enclosure and disturbed ground in the north-west corner of the field, in the location of the proposed outbuilding. Historic mapping indicated that a 19th century structure and part of a field system may have been present in the same location. Validation of the geophysical survey means that one can assume that any other potentially archaeologically sensitive parts of the field are in its southern half and not in the immediate area of the current development.

The monitoring and recording identified a 19th century enclosure in the north-west corner of the field defined by two ditches with a metalled yard surface and area of cobbles that may have defined the edge of a path or structure. A pit containing presumably contemporary cobbles was also encountered. Moreover, the surfaces and gullies within the excavated area respected a slightly overgrown access gate to the field off Exeter Road, in the northern boundary of the site. The finds were conclusively 19th century and indicative of a working area as opposed to a dwelling.



September 2019

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THE CLIENT

THE STAFF OF THE DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM (DCHET)

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PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT STRAITGATE FARM, OFF EXETER ROAD (B3174)
PARISH:	OTTERY ST MARY
DISTRICT:	EAST DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SY 06890 95282
PLANNING NO.	16/1190/FUL
OASIS NO.	SOUTHWES1-349151
SWARCH REF.	OSG19

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by the Client to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording at land off Exeter Road, Straitgate Farm, Ottery St Mary, Devon, as part of the planning condition for the construction of a proposed agricultural outbuilding. This work was undertaken in accordance a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2019) that was drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located along the northern edge of a rectangular field located on the south side of Exeter Road (B3174), c.250m south of Straitgate Farm and c.3km west of the heart of Ottery St Mary. The site is on relatively level ground beside the boundary adjacent to Exeter Road. The site was at a height of c.130m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils on the site are the well-drained reddish coarse and fine loamy soils over gravel of the Newnham Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the sandstone of the Helsby Sandstone Formation (BGS 2019).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located c.15.5km east of Exeter and c.7.5km south-west of Honiton. Ottery was a large Domesday Manor (*Otrei*) of 101 households (Morris 1992); although the nearest Domesday manor to the site was Strete Raleigh to the west, which had 11 households and was held by Aelmer before the conquest and by Turstin from Ralph of Pomeroy in 1086 (Morris 1992). The manor of Ottery St Mary was given to the Church of Sainte-Marie in Rouen in the 11th century from whom it was obtained by the diocese of Exeter in 1334 (Lysons 1822). Ottery St Mary was granted a market in the 13th century and various fairs (Lysons 1822). The name of Ottery St Mary is derived from a saints name and the name of the river running through the settlement; *Otery Santé Marie* in 1242 meaning 'St Mary's Ottery/River Otter estate' (Watts 2004). Lysons (1822) asserts that the parish had an established serges (fabric) and extant spinning wool industry. The town was occupied during the civil war through 1645; first by Royalist forces and then Parliamentarian, under Sir Thomas Fairfax (Lysons 1822). The name of Straitgate Farm may refer to a gap in a ridge cut by the Roman road to the north of the site (MDV17099).

Historic mapping (see Appendix 4) shows the site as at the edge of open moorland in 1801 on the Surveyor's Draft Map for the Ottery St Mary area. The 1842 tithe map and apportionment depicts the site as across three fields (plots 3043, 3044 and 3067) with two structures in the north-west corner of the site. These portions were part of the *Thorn Mow Tithing* and belonged to Sir John

Kennaway, Baronet and were occupied by an Abraham Ackland. These plots and those in the surrounding landscape had prosaic names; plots 3043 and 3044 as *House and Home Close and Garden*, with 3067 as *field* under arable cultivation. By the time of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition map, published 1889 the site was shown much as it is today; a single large rectangular field with no structures depicted on the site and the southern boundary having been ostensibly rectified/straightened.

The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) categorises the site as within a landscape of *post-medieval enclosure*, laid out in the 18th and 19th century alongside occasional modern enclosures and later medieval and post-medieval *barton fields*.

The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) lists the route of the Roman Road to Exeter to the north of the site (MDV118710); the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Belbury Castle, a prehistoric hillfort to the south-south-east of the site (MDV10433). Within 1km of the site the HER includes two Grade II Listed buildings; the 17th and 18th century Straitgate Farm to the north (MDV86866, MDV17099 and MDV24080), and the 19th century Church of St Michael at West Hill to the south (MDV106943). To the south-east it lists assets relating to modern gravel pits, quarries and mill activity. The HER also lists an undated earthwork, enclosed field system and a 19th century telegraph station (MDV108226, MDV122144, MDV48024, MDV18745) to the south-west; a flint scatter, ROC observation post, part of the Whimble-Ottery boundary, modern field system, medieval road and historic track (MDV63441, MDV72249, MDV17205, MDV55752, MDV44030, MDV48030) to the west; flint scappers and scatters (MDV55756, MDV55755, MDV61005, MDV61006) and more parts of the Saxon era parish/manor boundary (MDV44028, MDV53326) to the north-west and north

Geophysical survey and archaeological excavation between 2014 and 2016 by Substrata, Wessex Archaeology and AC Archaeology (MDV109745, MDV118607, MDV118630, MDV118626, EDV6105, EDV6560, EDV6689) and earlier excavations by Exeter Archaeology (MDV66739, MDV62740) identified historic boundaries and undated linear and curvilinear anomalies and possible pits as well as Neolithic to Romano-British settlement activity. This included pottery, flint tools and features at Straitgate Farm to the north and north-west of the site, near to the A30.

An earlier geophysical survey encompassing the site (Bampton 2019) identified linear anomalies indicative of a possible enclosure and ground disturbance in the location of the site and a possible undated field system to the south of the site (see Appendix 4).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with a WSI (Boyd 2019) drawn up in consultation with the Devon Country Historic Environment Team (DCHET). The archaeological monitoring and recording follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2015a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring and recording of an excavation comprised of a rectangular area for an agricultural building, c.33.50m×17m, and an access track, c.51m×3m, was undertaken in August 2019 by SWARCH personnel. The site was excavated to the depth of archaeological features or deposits or weathered natural. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand. Only 19th century features were encountered, including; enclosure ditches, linear features, a pit and poorly preserved cobbled and mettled surfaces.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

Stratigraphically the site had two distinct areas; a rectangular area intended for the proposed agricultural building at the west end of the site; and the access track and eastern edge of the rectangular area. These two areas essentially define an area of reinstated topsoil over a previous yard or structure and an area of less disturbed, agricultural soils that presumably cover most of the field. The access track and eastern edge of the rectangular area had a relatively consistent depth of topsoil, (100), c.0.25m thick that overlaid an occasional subsoil, (117) and plough-horizon (118), each of which was c.0.10m thick. The plough-horizon (118) overlaid the natural (101). Across most of the rectangular area Topsoil (100) was only c.0.16m thick and overlaid a stony layer, (102), which constituted a roughly mettled surface that was patchy in its survival, becoming a looser spread towards the edges of its extent and the excavated area. An intermittent patch of cobbles, (103), was set into the mettled surface at the western end of the excavated area (Layer (104) equates to (102) where it is beneath the cobbles). Layer (102) was c.0.10m thick and overlaid Natural (101) and was either cut by, or respected, all encountered archaeological features.

2.3 RESULTS

A total of six archaeological features, two or three archaeological surfaces and a modern trench line were present on the site: all in the rectangular area at the western end of the site (see Appendix 3). These included two ditches that defined an enclosure, the ephemeral base of a ditch; two ephemeral and diffuse gullies, a pit and poorly preserved mettled and cobbled surfaces. Almost all of these features and deposits contained 19th century finds. A modern machine dug trench was also present.

A full context list with context descriptions can be seen in Appendix 1; a complete finds list in Appendix 2; site drawings including plans and sections in Appendix 3; and supporting photographs in Appendix 5.

2.3.1 DITCHES

Ditch [105] (Figure 2) was a linear feature in the rectangular area at the west end of the site aligned approximately east-west, parallel to the northern site boundary and the road, with steep sides, a concave break of slope and a flat base. It was 2.20m wide, 0.50m deep and c.23.80+m long. It appeared less well defined and terminated at its east end and ran into the limit of excavation at its west end. It contained two extremely cobbly stony fills; (106) and (119). Fill (106) contained 19th century pottery.



FIGURE 2: DITCH [105]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

Ditch base [111] was a linear feature in the south-west corner of the rectangular area aligned north-west by south-east with very gentle sides and a flat pock-marked base (probable all part of one or two severely truncated features bases). It was c.1.50m wide, <0.07m deep and 3.80+m long. It contained a single stony fill, (112), which contained no finds. It was definable as an ephemeral stony striation.

Ditch [115] was perpendicular to Ditch [105] and the northern site boundary, aligned approximately north-south. It had steep to moderate sides and a flat base. It was approximately 1.74m wide, 0.42m deep and 9m long. It contained an extremely cobbly stony fill, (116), which contained 19th century pottery. It had terminus' at each end, although the southern end was cut by a modern, machine cut trench.

2.3.2 GULLIES

Gully [107] was a sinuous linear in the north part of the rectangular area, aligned approximately north-east by south-west, with very gentle sides and a flat base. It was c.1.18m wide, 0.10m deep and 14+m long. It contained fill (108), which contained similar finds to the dateable features on the site.

Gully [113] was an extremely ephemeral feature/base of a feature at the east end of the rectangular area, aligned approximately north-south with very gentle sides and a flat base. It was c.0.54m wide, <0.05m deep and 2.35+m long. It contained a single fill, (114), which contained 19th century pottery.

2.3.3 PITS

Pit [109] was a sub-ovoid pit in the north-west part of the rectangular area with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was 0.88m×0.66m across and 0.29m deep. It contained a single fill, (110), which contained no finds but consisted mostly of cobble stones that were generally and anecdotally either smaller or large and irregular compared to those predominantly used in Layer (103).

2.3.4 SURFACES

Mettled surface (102) was a layer, up to 0.10m thick of small rounded stones spread across the majority of the rectangular area, particularly within the north-east part of the site as defined by Ditches [105] and [115]. These small stones (c.0.03m diameter) were set into a sandy-clayey matrix of disturbed or redeposited natural. The top of the layer formed a surface and where disturbed it had been made level with the same stony material accounting for its variable depth; natural could be seen in patches through the surface where it was less well preserved or loose. Layer (102) contained 19th century pottery.

Cobbled surface (103) was comprised of patches of intermittent cobbling at the western edge of the site. It was 1.50m wide and extended for c.6m into the site from the western limit of excavation. At the edge of the excavation it appeared to turn at a right-angle to the north. The cobbles were c.0.14m×0.07m across and set into stony surface (104). Cobbled surface (103) had some very straight edges surviving and may be indicative of a pathway, or edge of a missing structure. Layer (103) contained 19th century pottery.

Stony (mettled) surface (104) was the same as Mettled surface (102) but was defined as the material set-into by Cobbled surface (103). Layer (104) contained 19th century pottery.

2.4 FINDS

A total of 70 sherds (1327g) of pottery were recovered from the site; ×32 sherds from the topsoil and the rest from layers or features. Nearly all of the pottery was 19th century White Refined Earthenware or industrial redwares, although ×5 sherds (306g) of North Devon Gravel Tempered ware and ×1 sherd (43g) of South Somerset ware were also recovered from Cobbles (103) and Ditches [105] and [115]. In general, the sherds of pottery were rather small, but where they were larger, they were typically more practical industrial fabrics as opposed to finer domestic wares. These are indicative of a working area and a dump of waste material from the early 19th century and later. Other than pottery, 56 fragments (4334g) of other material was also recovered, comprised predominantly ceramic building materials, although not enough to be indicative of a demolished structure. Other finds from the area include various corroded Fe nails, very occasional and small glass fragments and a single fragment of clay pipe stem. Of the topsoil finds, only ×2 sherds of pottery were recovered from the access track; the rest being from the rectangular area, predominantly above the area defined by Ditches [105] and [115]. This indicates that this was the area of concentrated activity and/or is indicative of the reinstated topsoil over this part of the site having been contaminated. A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 2.

2.5 DISCUSSION

Most of the archaeological features on the site appear to correspond to anomalies identified in an earlier geophysical survey (Bampton 2019). Anomaly Group 2 was represented by Ditches [105] and [115]; they define an enclosure in the north-west corner of the field. Anomaly Group 3 represented a disturbed area that corresponded to Gully [107]. Anomaly Group 7 ostensibly corresponded to Ditch base [111]. Much of the area interpreted as disturbed ground in the geophysical survey across the excavated site corresponds to the cobbled and stony surfaces; the broad spread of this material differentiating it from the natural in the survey difficult. The ephemeral Gully [113] may represent an historic boundary present on 1842 Ottery St Mary tithe map, but that was not perceptible on the geophysical survey results.

The finds are conclusively early 19th century and later and correspond nicely with the cartographic evidence, which implies that the site was clear prior to 1801, had a definable enclosure and probable (field barn) structure by 1842, and was clear once again by 1881.

Gullies [107] and [113] align with the edges of an access gate in the northern boundary of the field indicating that it was the access to the enclosure defined by Ditches [105] and [115] and the field as defined by now absent boundaries depicted on the 1842 tithe map. The gullies also define the rough extent of mettled surfaces, although the looser gravelly stone of layer (102) does spread to the north and south of the excavated rectangular area. The stony spreads and surfaces completely dissipate east of Gully [113], although the occasional cobble-type stone was present in the topsoil and plough horizon along the excavated access track, particularly at the eastern end, near the site entrance. The gravelly stone and cobbles used to create the surfaces are common in the immediate area as ballast-type stone that has been quarried from north of the site (personal correspondence). The patchy cobble surface, (103), aligned with Gully [107] and may equate to a path. Its straight edges may be indicative of it having abutted a structure, although it is set within an area of mettling that indicates the entire area was a yard surface.

The size of Ditches [105] and [115] may appear excessive at first glance, however, that would accommodate the potential surface run-off of water across a well consolidated mettled yard surface and likely supplied the sandy-clayey material and stone for the yard surfaces.

There was no surviving evidence of a structure on the site. It is possible that a temporary or briefly erected structure set onto the natural or mettled surface accounted for the building depicted on the 1842 tithe map.

The purposeful dump of cobble stones in Pit [109] and extremely frequent inclusion of cobble stones in the backfill of Ditches [105] and [115] potentially show a surplus of stones that were presumably not set or lifted during the levelling of the site and its reinstatement as part of the field. This may be an argument for the enclosure depicted on historic mapping to have not grown or been completed to its originally intended state.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site was located at the north end of a rectangular field south of Straitgate Farm and Exeter Road (B3174) and c.3km west of Ottery St Mary.

An earlier geophysical survey identified a possible enclosure and disturbed ground in the north-west corner of the field, in the location of the proposed outbuilding. Historic mapping indicated that a 19th century structure and part of a field system may have been present in the same location. Validation of the geophysical survey means that one can assume that any other potentially archaeologically sensitive parts of the field are in its southern half and not in the immediate area of the current proposed development.

The monitoring and recording validated the interpretation of the earlier geophysical survey and cartographic evidence. It identified a 19th century enclosure in the north-west corner of the field defined by two ditches with a metalled yard surface and area of cobbles that may have defined the edge of a path or structure. The surfaces and gullies within the excavated area also respected a slightly overgrown access gate to the field off of Exeter Road, in the northern boundary of the site. The finds were conclusively 19th century and larger sherds were of a practical nature, while the finer decorated wares (still relatively prosaic White Refined Earthenware) were broken into small sherds indicative of a rubbish/waste deposit. This would suggest that the yard and any associated building (for which there was no conclusive archaeological evidence) was a working building as opposed to a dwelling.

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- Devon County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and HLC** 2019: *Devon Environment Viewer Map*
<http://map.devon.gov.uk/dccviewer> and <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)

Ottery St Mary Tithe Apportionment, 1842

Ottery St Mary Tithe Map, 1842

Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Devon LXIX.16, surveyed 1881, published 1881

British Library (BL)

Surveyor's Draft Map of the Ottery St Mary area, 1801

LAND AT STRAITGATE FARM, EXETER ROAD, OTTERY ST MARY, DEVON

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(100)	Topsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt (loam), occasional small stones, C19 pottery	Overlaid (106), (108), (110), (112), (114), (116), (117)	0.15m-0.27m	C19-C20
(101)	Natural	Light red/yellow-brown, indurate sandy-clay with occasional-moderate stone	Overlain by (102), (104), (118)	Below 0.27m-0.43m	-
(102)	Mettled surface	Layer, mottled light yellow-brown, small rounded stones (3cm dia.) set into redeposited natural (sandy-clayey), includes make-up and compacted surface, c.28x10m/ across area defined to north-east by Ditches [105] and [116], natural observed in patches through material where it was more disturbed or less thick, C19 pottery	Overlaid (101); Cut by [105], [107], [109], [111], [113], [115]; Equated to (104)	<0.10m	C19
(103)	Cobbled surface	Layer, intermittent patches of cobble at west edge of area, over an area 1.50m wide and c.6m long, cobbles c.14cmx7cm across, C19 pottery	Overlaid (104); Overlain by (100)	c.0.07m	C19
(104)	Stony surface	Layer, same as (102), but set-into by Cobbles (103), less of a defined surface and more like make-up material of Layer (102), C19 pottery	Overlaid (101); Overlain by (103); Equated to (102)	c.0.05m	C19
[105]	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned east-west, steep sides, concave break of slope, flat base, 2.20m wide, 23.80+m long; parallel/perpendicular to boundaries, terminus at east end	Cut (102); Contained (106), (119)	0.50m	C19
(106)	Fill of ditch	Mid-dark yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with frequent stones and moderate-frequent cobbles, C19 pottery	Fill of [105]; Overlaid (119); Overlain by (100)	<0.39m	C19
[107]	Cut of gully	Sinuus linear gully aligned north-east by south-west, very gentle sides, flat base, c.1.18m wide, 14+m long; aligns site entrance in northern boundary, terminus at south-west end/dissipates, essentially defines the edge of stonier spread of consolidated yard area and a track into the yard from Exeter Road	Cut (102); Contained (108)	0.10m	-
(108)	Fill of gully	Mid grey-brown, friable sandy-silt with gravel, particularly on south-east side, C19 pottery	Fill of [107]; Overlain by (100)	0.10m	-
[109]	Cut of pit	Sub-ovoid pit, near vertical sides, concave base, 0.88m x 0.66m across	Cut (102); Contained (110)	0.30m	-
(110)	Fill of pit	Mid yellow-grey, friable clay-silt; extremely frequent/ dump of stone cobbles/pebbles (c.7cm dia.)	Fill of [109]; Overlain by (100)	0.30m	-
[111]	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned south-east by north-west, only a flattish base survived, undulations may indicate a slight double ditch? Or disturbed bank and ditch feature, but only a rough base survived, c.1.50m wide	Cut (102); Contained (112)	<0.08m	-
(112)	Fill of ditch	Mottled light yellow-brown, loose gravelly-silt with mid-yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt	Fill of [111]; Overlain by (100)	<0.08m	-
[113]	Cut of gully	Linear gully aligned north-south, flattish base, c.0.54m wide, 2.35+m long; parallel/perpendicular to boundaries, terminus at south end, very ephemeral, shallow and gentle feature that corresponds with the eastern edge of the entrance gate in the north boundary of the field; possible defines a removed boundary	Cut (102); Contained (114)	<0.04m	C19
(114)	Fill of gully	Light yellow-grey, friable stony sandy-silt, C19 pottery	Fill of [113]; Overlain by (100)	<0.04m	C19
[115]	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-south, moderate-steep sides, flat base, 1.74m wide, 9m long; parallel/perpendicular to boundaries, terminus at each end, west end had a right angle to the north. Some straight edges imply path/structure edge?	Cut (102); Contained (116)	0.42m	C19
(116)	Fill of ditch	Mid-dark yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with frequent stones and moderate-frequent cobbles, C19 pottery	Fill of [115]; Overlain by (100)	0.42m	C19
(117)	Subsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt (loam), frequent rounded stones (<10cm diameter, usually c.5cm dia.)	Overlaid (118); Overlain by (100)	c.0.09m	-
(118)	Plough-horizon	Mottled mid reddish-brown, friable sandy-silt (loam), frequent rounded stones (<10cm diameter, usually c.5cm dia.)	Overlaid (101); Overlain by (117)	c.0.09m	-
(119)	Fill of ditch	Mid-dark mottles red- and yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with frequent stones	Fill of [105]; Overlain by (106)	<0.22m	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

LAND AT STRAITGATE FARM, EXETER ROAD, OTTERY ST MARY, DEVON

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Topsoil	2	9	19 th century stoneware, yellow glaze	1	1886	Red brick with some sandy lime mortar 'soft-frog' 10.5cmx7.5cm	C19
		1	7	19 th century creamware, brown glaze	9	396	Ceramic Building Material (CBM), x1 modern machine made brick fragment	
		6	57	19 th century Industrial red wares	6	322	Red tile, x4 pantile/roof, x2 floor tile (very rough)	
		23	168	White Refined Earthenware (WRE), x2 bases, x11 rims, x10 Blue Transfer Print (BTP), plates jugs/cups and bowls	2	1	Glass, x1 very thin clear panel, x1 blue bottle fragment	
					1	1	Clay pipe stem fragment	
					5	143	Fe nails, square, x1 3cm long to x1 16.5cm long	
					3	71	Fe fragments, x1 prong/rounded bar, x1 flat bar	
					1	20	Fe tyne fragment	
1	29	Fe horse strap buckle fragment						
(102)	Mettling	1	6	Black Basalt ware/stoneware 1 st half of 19 th century, teapot(?)	2	587	Red brick fragments	C19
		1	11	19 th century Industrial red wares	1	43	Fe nail, square, 10cm long	
		2	3	WRE, x1 BTP	1	41	Flint fragment, some cortex, not much patternation, undiagnostic	
					1	127	Thick pantile	
(103)	Cobbles	1	11	19 th century Industrial red wares	1	2	Glass, panel, thin, clear	C19
		1	50	18 th -19 th century North Devon Gravel tempered ware	4	40	Fe nails, square, 4-8cm	
		2	4	WRE, x2 BTP, x1 rim	2	23	CBM, tile	
(104)	As (102), but beneath (103)	1	6	19 th century Industrial red wares	3	167	CBM, including brick and over-fired fragment	C19
		4	3	WRE, x3 BTP	1	94	Fe object, agricultural harness/plough/cart piece for strapping	
					2	<1	Lime mortar	
(106)	Enclosure ditch	4	6	WRE	3	68	Fe fragments, possible bucket/?	C19
		1	1	Cream earthenware, yellow glaze/ 19 th century mocha ware?	1	25	Green bottle glass	
		4	64	19 th century Industrial red wares				
		1	43	18 th -19 th century South Somerset cup base				
(108)	Gully/Spread				2	90	CBM	-
					1	119	Fe fragment, flattish bar/possible buggy suspension spring	
(114)	Ephemeral gully	2	30	C19 th century mocha ware/ cream earthenware, chamber pot style				C19
(116)	Enclosure ditch	4	460	19 th century Industrial red wares	2	38	CBM	C19
		1	6	WRE, brown transfer print, rim, dish				
		4	126	Cream earthenware, x2 rim fragments, = part of 1 large pot				
		4	256	18 th -19 th century North Devon Gravel tempered ware, = to part of 1 large bowl				
TOTALS		70	1327		56	4334		

* All finds were subsequently discarded.

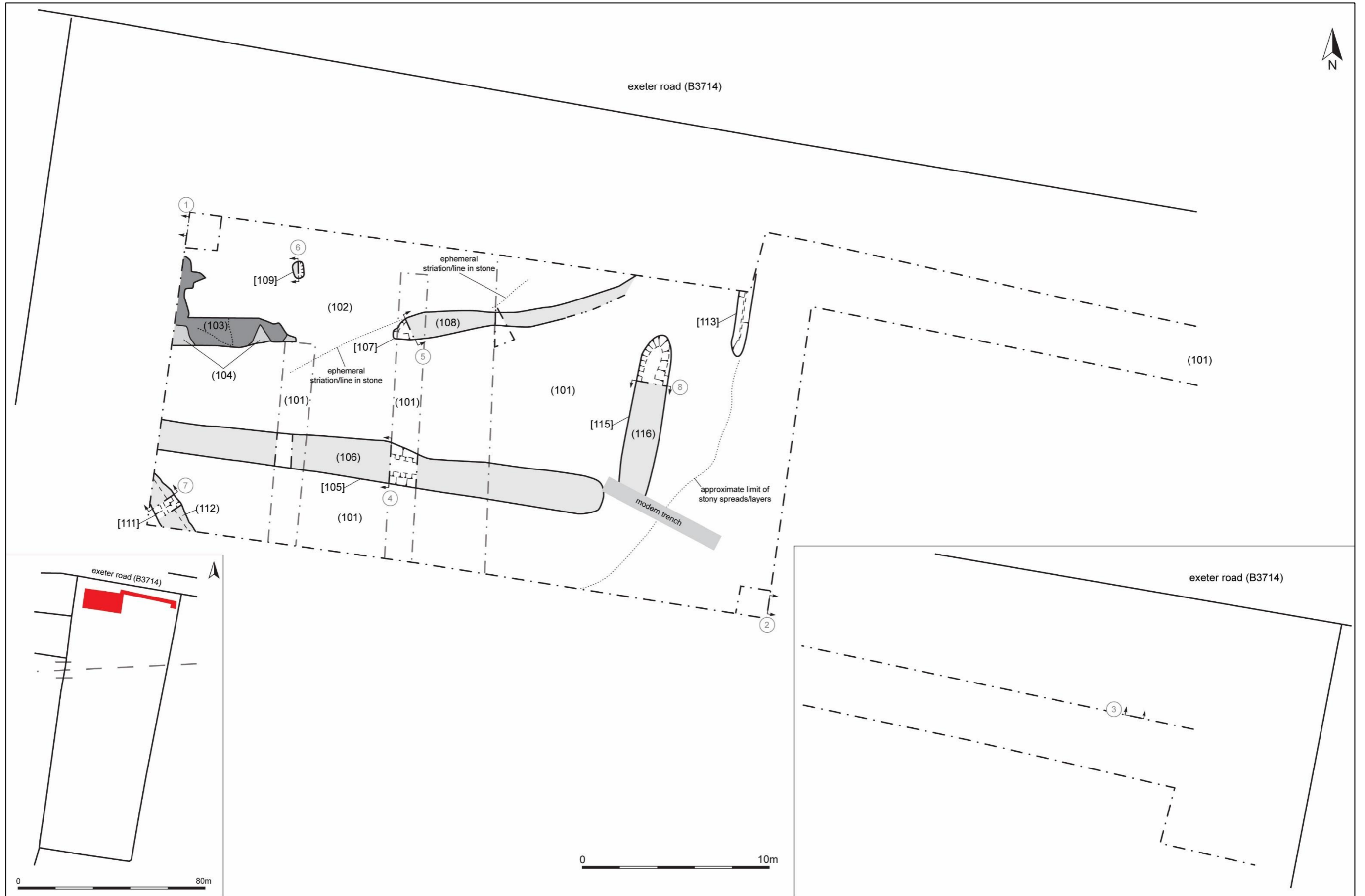


FIGURE 3: SITE PLAN; SECTION DRAWING NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO FIGURE 4 (BELOW); INSERT OF LOCATION OF EXCAVATED AREA.

LAND AT STRAITGATE FARM, EXETER ROAD, OTTERY ST MARY, DEVON

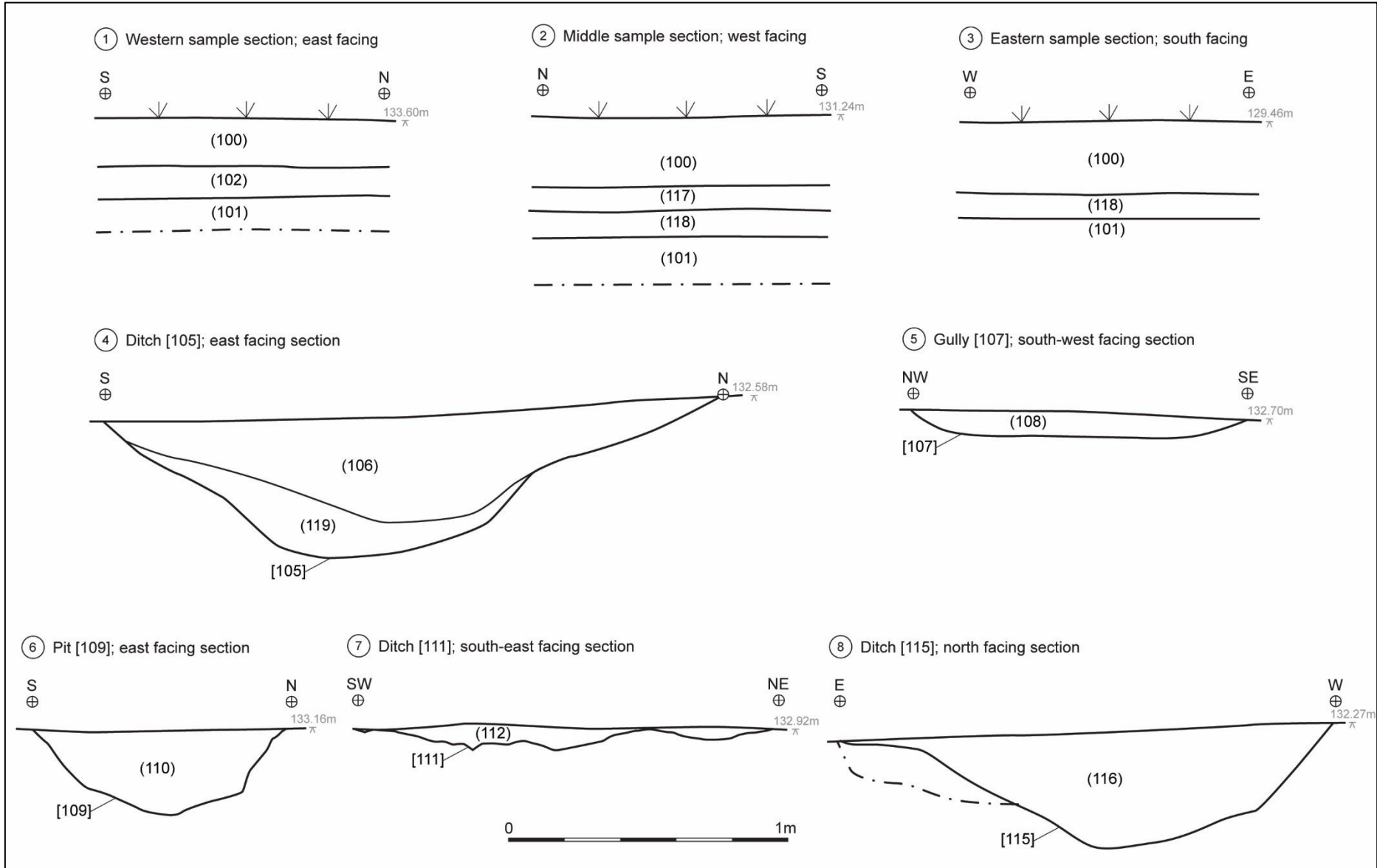


FIGURE 4: SECTION DRAWINGS; DRAWING NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO FIGURE 3 (ABOVE).

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1801 SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP FOR THE OTTERY ST MARY AREA; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).



FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 OTTERY ST MARY TITHE MAP; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (DHC).

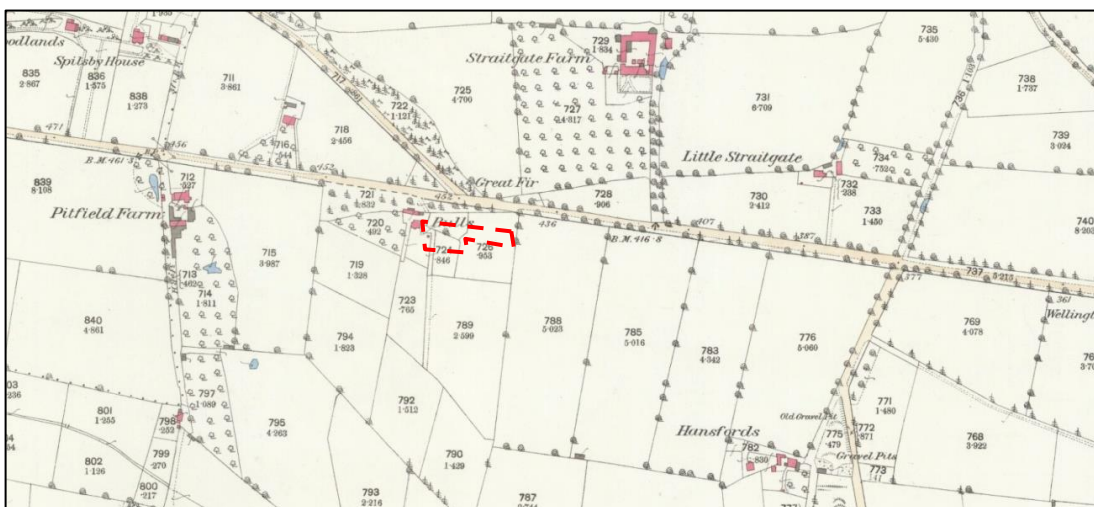


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SHEET LXIX.16, SURVEYED 1881, PUBLISHED 1888; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (DHC).

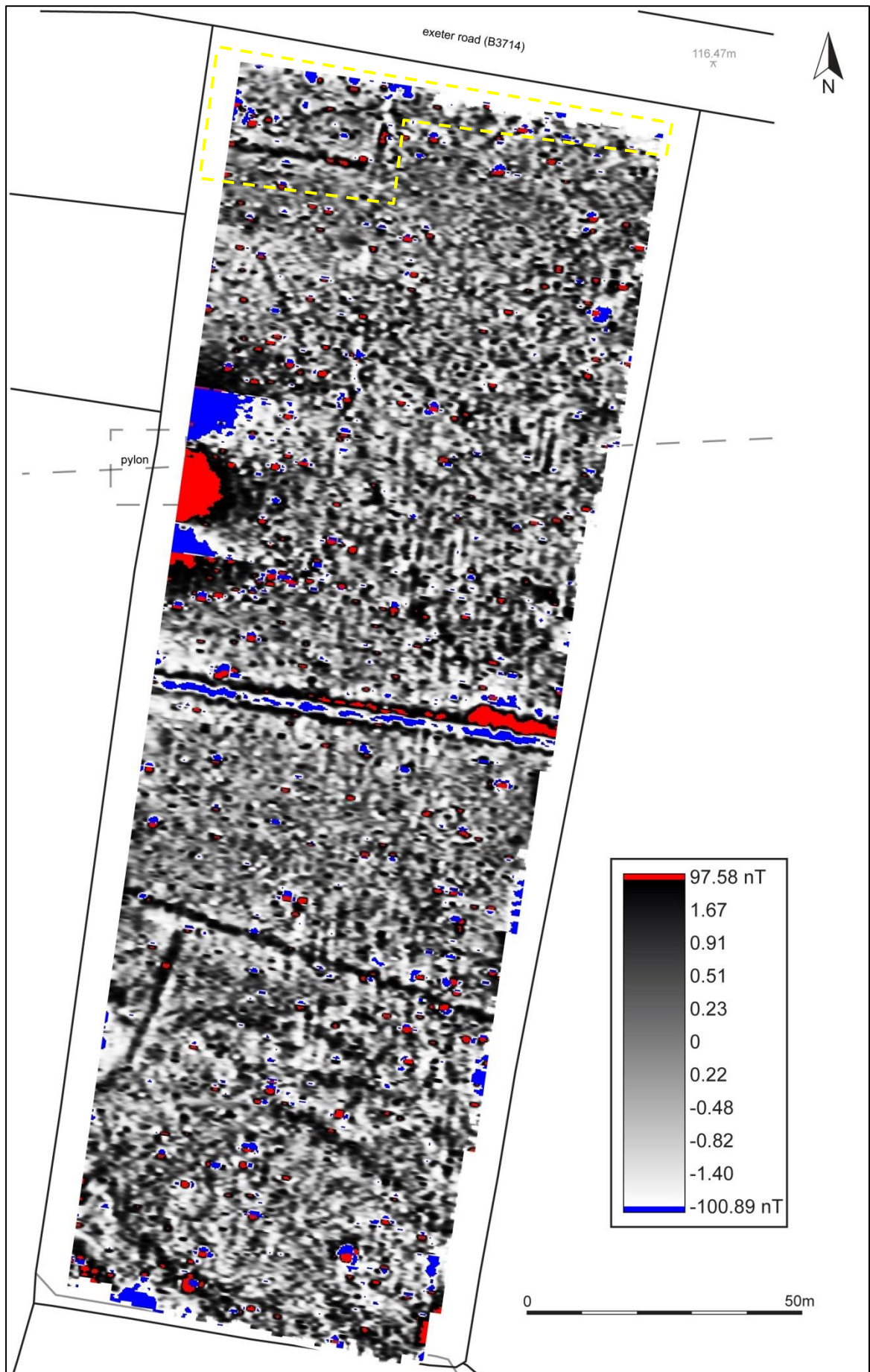


FIGURE 8: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN YELLOW (BAMPTON 2019).

APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. SITE SHOT, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



2. SITE SHOT, MID-EXCAVATION SHOWING INITIAL TRENCHES THROUGH STONY LAYERS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



3. COBBLES (103); VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



4. DITCH [105]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



5. GULLY [107]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



6. GULLY [107] IN RELATION TO STONY BROADER LAYERS AND GATEWAY IN NORTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



7. PIT [109]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



8. DITCH BASE [111]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



9. SITE SHOT, MID-EXCAVATION SHOWING CONTINUATION OF DITCH [105] AND SPREAD OF LOOSER STONE IN NATURAL TO ITS SOUTH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



10. SITE SHOT, EAST HALF OF RECTANGULAR AREA POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



11. SITE SHOT, EAST HALF OF RECTANGULAR AREA POST-EXCAVATION IN RELATION TO GATEWAY IN NORTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



12. LOCATION OF EPHEMERAL GULLY [113]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



13. DITCH [115]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



14. SAMPLE SECTION TOWARDS EAST END OF ACCESS TRACK; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



15. ACCESS TRACK, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



16. ACCESS TRACK, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



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