LAND NORTH OF WRIGWELL LANE
IPPLEPEN
TEIGNBRIDGE
DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey

South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 200309

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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Land North of Wrigwell Lane, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon
Results of a Geophysical Survey

By J. Bampton
Report Version: **FINAL**
09th March 2020

Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private Client

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey on land north of Wrigwell Lane, Ipplepen, Devon, to inform potential development decisions.

The site is on the edge of a known Iron Age/Romano-British settlement with a track, well, roundhouse and unexcavated rectangular enclosure/structure in the field immediately east of the site, a high density of Iron Age features to the east and north-east and more sporadic examples of Iron Age features to the south-west.

The geophysical survey showed a continuation of aspects of a probable Iron Age/Romano-British field system with potential discrete features, a possible track/drove-way and an undated spread/feature of magnetic debris of either metallic or thermoremanent origin. The middle of the site contained a probable rectilinear enclosure, accessed via a track along its west edge and containing at least one discrete anomaly near its south-east corner. If Archaeological these features probably date to the Iron Age/Romano-British period.

This work has probably increased the ostensible extent of the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement at Dainton Elms.

Any future development on this site would warrant a programme of further archaeological works, via excavation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE CLIENT FOR ACCESS
DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM (DCHET)
UNIVERSITY OF EXETER (UOE) FOR INFORMATION RELATION TO THE IPPLEPEN PROJECT

PROJECT CREDITS

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FIELD WORK: JOSEPH BAMPTON
REPORT: JOSEPH BAMPTON
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
GRAPHICS: JOSEPH BAMPTON

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND NORTH OF WRIGWELL LANE
PARISH:	IPPLEPEN
DISTRICT:	TEIGNBRIDGE
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 84469 66427
SWARCH REF:	IWR20
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-388095

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client to undertake a geophysical survey and for related off-site analysis and reporting on land north of Wrigwell Lane, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon, to inform potential future planning decisions. The work was carried out in accordance with CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Ipplepen is located approximately halfway between Newton Abbott and Totnes, on the A381 (Totnes Road). The site is to the east of Ipplepen village; between Ipplepen and Dainton, across a small rectangular field. The site was under pasture, having been kept for horses. It sloped down gently to the south-east and was at a height of *c.*90m 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 of the Norden Formation (BGS 2020).

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). Mapping from 1802 shows the site as within a landscape of enclosures and the 1839 tithe map shows the field-scape as similar to as it is today; although with the addition and loss of some boundaries and some wider development having occurred (see Appendix 2 for supporting sources). The Tithe apportionment shows the site as part of *Hickses,* which belonged to a William Gotbed and was occupied by a Richard Palk. The plot, (903) was called *Longland* and was under arable cultivation. The tithe apportionment shows that the landscape had been broken down among many farmsteads and estates. No significant earthworks are discernable on the site from LiDAR imagery.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site itself has been subject to fieldwalking (EDV8022), which took place across a large area associated with the multiphase Iron Age/Romano-British settlement identified west of Dainton (MDV81301, MDV81303). The University of Exeter (UoE) has been responsible for various works across this settlement/area including geophysical survey (EDV5387, EDV7274), metal detecting (EDV5406) and evaluation (EDV6631). Geophysical survey and evaluation by the university in the field immediately east of the site identified ditches possibly associated with tracks, an Iron Age roundhouse, a well that contained either imported or later pottery, and a rectilinear anomaly with an internal feature indicative of a Romano-British mortuary monument or shrine (UoE forthcoming). The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) also identifies a probable Romano-British metalled trackway (MDV31350) east-north-east of the site and a spring (MDV81352) north-east of the site. In 2018 SWARCH undertook a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation to the west of the site, off Totnes Road, south of Wrigwell Cross. It revealed an Iron Age roundhouse (Bampton and Bonvoisin 2020 forthcoming).

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 and in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET). Ant desk-based assessment aspect 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 works in this instance aims to determine the presence or absence of potential archaeological anomalies within the site in order to inform any further/subsequent works.

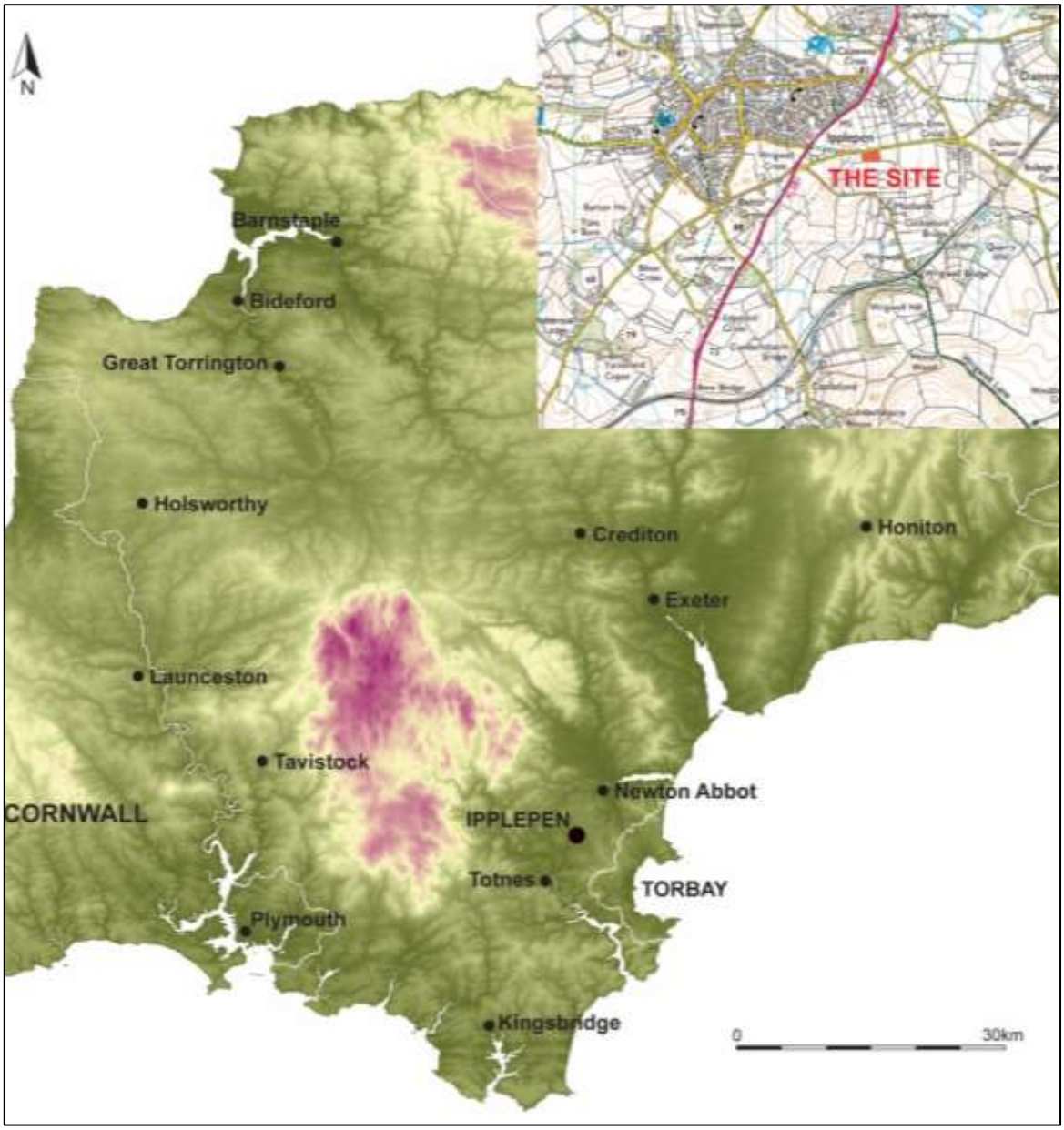

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of *c.*0.31ha 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 04th March 2020 by J. Bampton; the survey data was processed by J. Bampton.

2.2 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 via GPS, using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.34.10*. 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 by 25.00cm all grids.

Details: 0.3115ha surveyed; Max. 99.31nT, Min. -100.11nT; Standard Deviation 4.93, mean 0.12nT, median 0.00nT.

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

The survey area covered a rectangular field bounded by earth and hedge banks along its north, south and west boundaries and a wooden fence with two planted trees along its east boundary. Site access was in the north end of the east boundary. The south boundary bank was <1m high, partially eroded, topped with bramble, hawthorn and coppiced hedging and lined with a post and wire fence. The west and north boundary banks were *c.*1.5m high and topped/lined with hedging. The field was under dense ankle high grass for pasture for horses and the ground sloped gently down to the south-east. During the survey stones were frequently felt beneath canes along the southern edge of the survey area, perhaps alluding to a former track along this boundary, outside the survey area. A slight hollow in the topography near the south-east corner of the site may indicate the direction of natural drainage off the site and partially the adjacent field.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 2 and 3 show 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 1.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Weak to moderate positive, probable	Linear	Rectilinear enclosure	Indicative of cut and in-filled features such as ditches. Forms a recti-linear enclosure with a possible entrance in its south-west corner. May continue to the south. Possibly associated with group 2 (forming a drove-way); group 7 in its south-east corner; tracks/linear anomalies in field to east; and groups 3 and 5. Responses of *c.*+5nT to *c.*+14nT.
2	Weak to moderate positive and weak negative, probable	Linear	Boundary ditch possibly with bank	Indicative of a cut feature with parallel built-up feature, such as a boundary bank and ditch. The negative response may be a relative response or be associated with debris within a trackway. Possibly defines a boundary or edge of a track with possible entrances/gaps. Possibly associated with Group 1 and a drove-way Responses of *c.*+6nT to *c.*+10nT and -2nT to -9nT.
3	Weak positive and negative, probable	Linear	Boundary ditch with bank	Indicative of a cut feature with parallel built-up feature, such as a bank and ditch. Although not perfectly perpendicular to other anomalies on site it may be orientated with anomalies from the adjacent site to the east. Responses of *c.*+5nT to *c.*-3nT.
4	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch/service or drainage trench	Indicative of a cut feature such as a ditch. Probably associated with the site boundary or a cut for a land drain/service running along the north boundary. Response of <+5nT.
5	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Possible bank/edge of ditch	Indicative of built-up/compacted material such as a bank. Possibly a relative response to group 1 and/or associated with group 1. Response of *c.*-5nT.
6	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Field drain	Indicative of built-up/compacted material such as a bank. In this instance it may be associated with a ceramic pipe. stone lined drain or modern feature along the boundary of the site. Response of <-7nT.
7	Strong positive, possible	Ovoid	Pit	Indicative of a cut feature, such as a pit. Its location in the south-east corner of a possible enclosure means it may be related to group 1. The presence of a well identified in the adjacent east field and a spring to the north-east mean this could be a similar feature. Responses of <+38nT.
8	Very strong dipolar/mixed, probable	Ovoid	Thermoremanent-/ magnetic debris (bonfire or modern feature/deposit)	Typically, indicative of a modern metallic feature, such as the man-hole cover of a modern service. However, can indicate a strong thermoremanent response of an

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
				in-situ burning event (e.g. a bonfire) or a dump of ferrous material. Given a possibility of other wells near the site this could be an in-filled well or feature with possibly more modern debris; or simply a modern dump/feature. Responses of *c.*+/-100nT.
9	Weak-strong positive, possible	Ovoid	Pits, treethrows or geological	Indicative of cut features such as pits or treethrows. Some of the weaker responses may be associated with geological variation/natural anomalies. Responses of typically +7nT to +16nT and as high as +34nT.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified nine groups of anomalies comprised of approximately six linear features, nine pits or treethrows, a large pit and an area of thermoremanent or magnetic debris. The general background variation of the site was *c.*+/-2nT. Several weak to moderate dipolar responses across the site were indicative of relatively small ferrous objects and areas of magnetic debris/disturbance.

The anomalies ostensibly indicate a recti-linear enclosure fed by a possible drove-way/track along its west edge. The 'drove-way' is defined by the west ditch of the enclosure and a boundary ditch with a possible bank. These would align approximately with the extrapolated track identified in earlier works conducted on the adjacent sites to the east and north. The possible enclosure ostensibly is part of a field pattern that continues to the south. The presence of a probably pit-like feature/anomaly in the south-east of the enclosure is probably associated with the use of the enclosure and the presence of other well/spring features identified in the landscape mean this could be another such feature. The strong mixed response anomaly at the west end of the site could be associated with a modern feature or deposit; a feature in-filled with metallic debris; or possibly an undated intense burning event (possibly with magnetic debris). Based on the archaeology adjacent to the site, it is probable that most of the anomalies on the site, particularly the possible enclosure are Iron Age or Romano-British features.

Anomaly Group 1 (*c.*+5nT to *c.*+14nT) are three weak to moderate linear anomalies aligned north-north-east by south-south west and approximately east-west that define a rectilinear enclosure across the middle of the site, with a possible entrance in its south-west corner. This anomaly does not align with the existing field-scape and is probably part of the surrounding Iron Age/Romano-British landscape. Its approximate north-south aligned arms ostensibly continue to the south. Group 2 runs approximately parallel to the west edge of this 'enclosure' and may define a track or drove-way that fed into this enclosure. Group 7 may also be a contemporary aspect of this 'enclosure', tucked near to the edge of the south-east corner.

Anomaly Group 2 (+6nT to +10nT and -2nT to -9nT) is a weak to moderate positive linear anomaly with an associated parallel negative anomaly aligned approximately north-south, in the western third of the site. Such readings are often indicative of bank and ditch features; however, in this instance the negative and positive lengths switch sides across the two parts of the anomaly, which although possible, may be indicative of the negative response being a relative response or associated with a spread of material, e.g. a track. This does not negate the possibility of a bank or material on either side of the positive anomaly. Parallel to the west edge Group 1 it may define

the edge of a track/drove-way or a field boundary. Gaps in the response may be associated with the survival of any associated buried feature or with entrances into aspects of a field-system.

Group 3 (*c.*+5nT to *c.*-3nT) is a weak positive and negative linear response aligned approximately north-west by south-east in the north-east part of the site. This is indicative of a ditch with a possible bank, such as a boundary, or relative negative response. It may be associated with divisions within the probable Group 1 'enclosure' or similarly orientated Iron Age features identified on the site immediately east of the site.

Group 4 (<+5nT) is a weak positive linear response aligned east-north-east by west-south-west, in the north-west corner of the site. It is indicative of a ditch alongside the extant site boundary and is probably associated with a drain or service that runs along the north boundary of the site (Group 6).

Group 5 (*c.*-5nT) is a weak negative linear response aligned north-north-east by south-south-west in the north-east part of the site (adjacent to part of Group 1). Such responses can be indicative of built material such as banks, but in this instance, it is ostensibly a relative response to the positive Group 1 anomaly. If the Group 1 'enclosure' were an animal pen of some kind it could potentially have had banks on either side of any ditch if overall drainage was not obstructed. Such 'bank'-type features need not have been substantial if hedging were used to consolidate boundaries or fencing employed. Possibly associated with Groups 1 and 3.

Group 6 (*c.*-7nT) is a weak linear response aligned approximately east-west, along the north boundary of the site. Indicative of bank- or stone-in-filled features such as drains. Probably associated with some form of land drain or possibly pipe.

Group 7 (<+38nT) is a strong positive sub-ovoid response in the middle-southern part of the site, near the south-east corner of the Group 1 'enclosure'. Such a response is indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a pit. Given the presence of a well in the adjacent, east, field and of a spring to the north-east of the site it is possible that other wells had been dug in the area. This feature could be a pit or a well. Its location, near to the edge of the Group 1 'enclosure', in its south-east corner may be argued to allude to its being contemporary. These potential features are likely to be part of an Iron Age to Romano-British landscape.

Group 8 (*c.*+/-100nT) is a very strong dipolar (mixed) ovoid response in the north-west part of the site. Typically, such responses are of large modern metallic objects and associated features such as man-hole covers; however, they may indicate an undated feature (as with Group 7, possibly a well) in-filled with later or magnetic debris or depending on response strength thermoremanent events of *in-situ* burning. This example is at the upper end of a possible burning event and may indicate a bonfire location.

Group 9 (typically +7nT to +16nT and <+34nT) are eight ovoid responses across the site indicative of pits or treethrows or geological anomalies. Weaker responses may be associated with geological responses and treethrows. The presence of archaeological features and deposits in adjacent fields may increase the probability of these anomalies being archaeological.

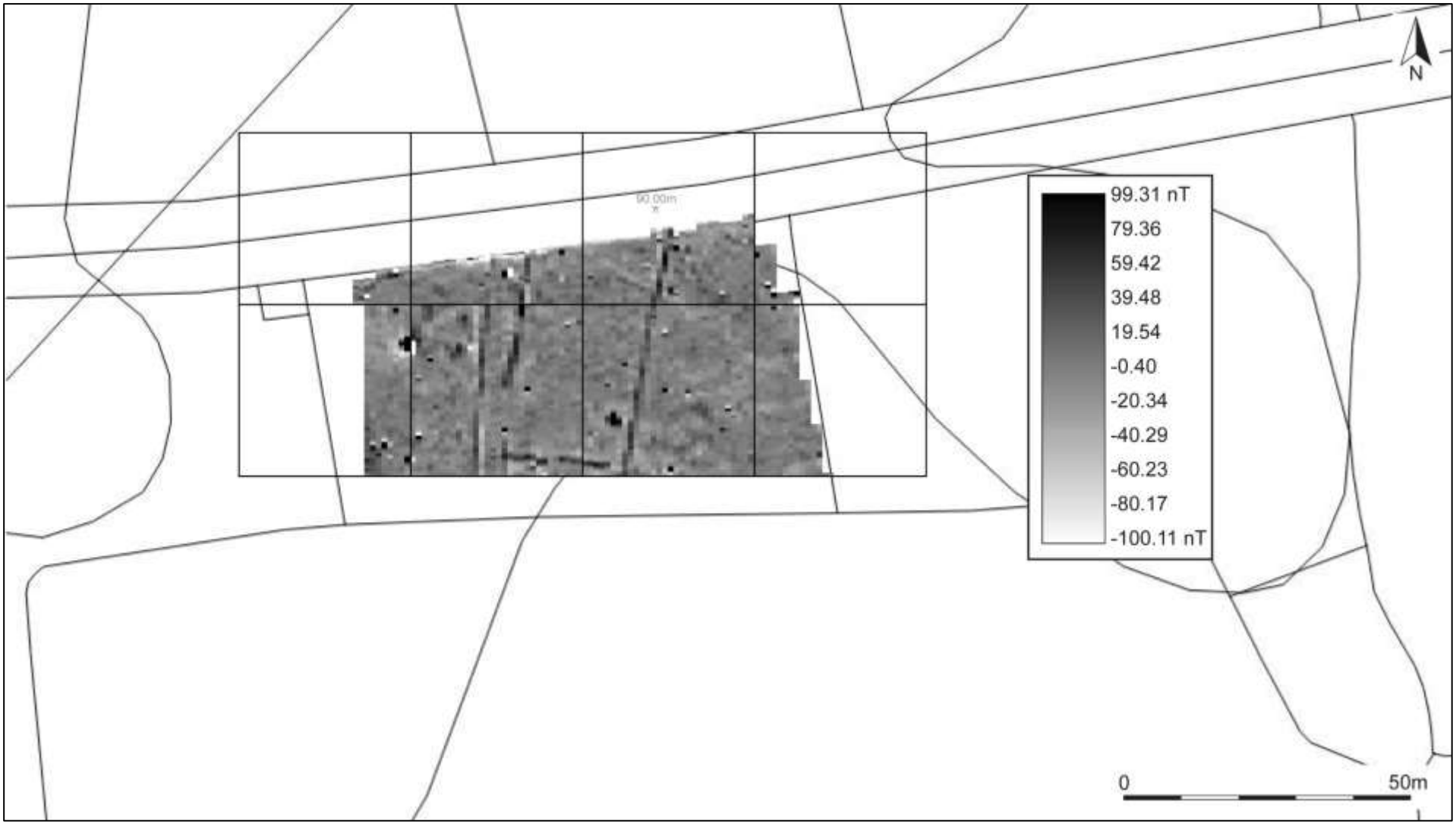

FIGURE 2: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

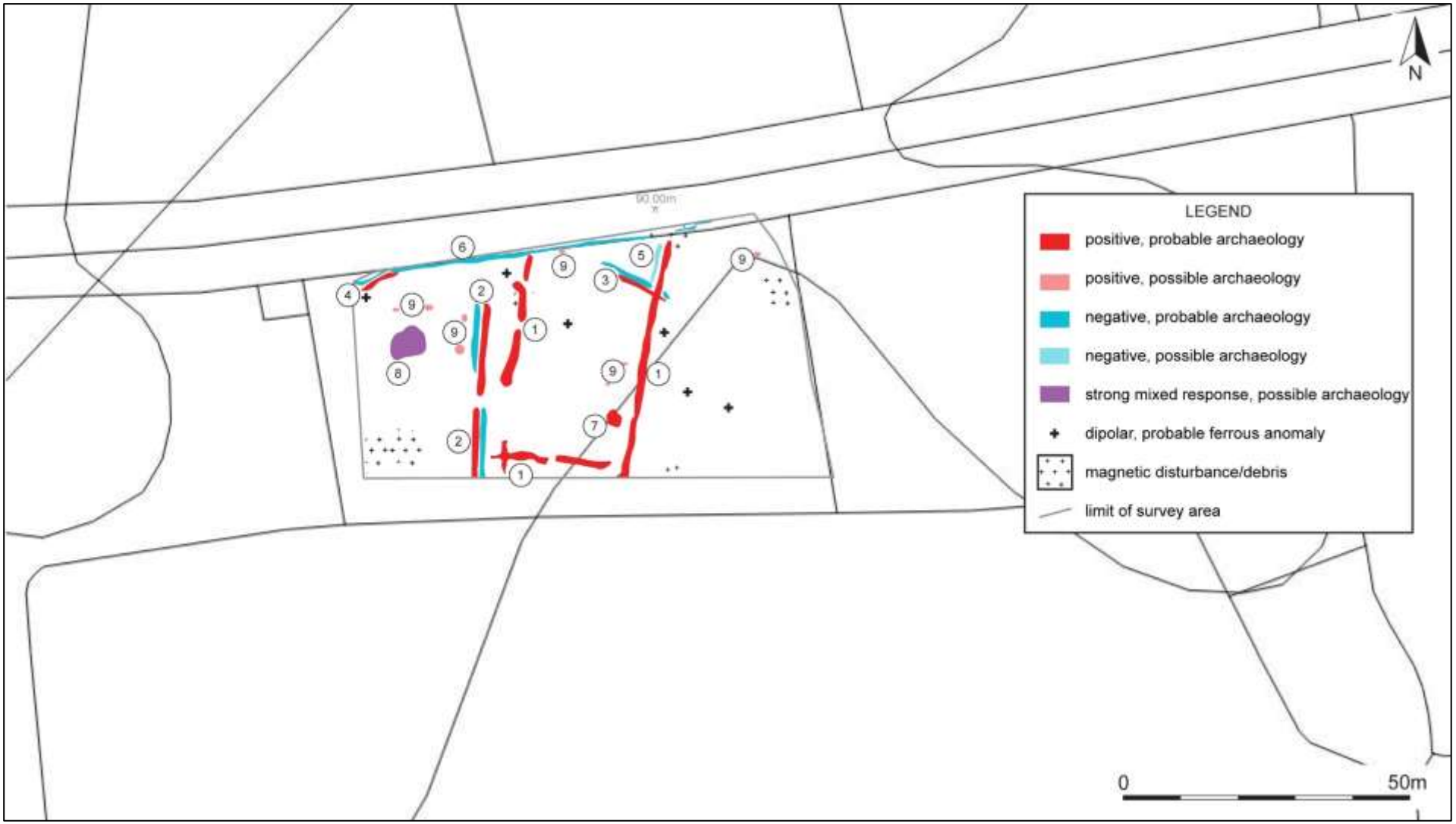

FIGURE 3: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site lies in a medieval landscape of medieval field-systems, east of Ipplepen, which was recorded in the 10th century. More significantly the site is on the edge of a known Iron Age/Romano-British settlement with a well, roundhouse and unexcavated rectangular enclosure/structure in the field immediately east of the site. A high density of archaeological features and deposits continued to the east and north-east of the site and more sporadic examples have been identified elsewhere in the landscape, including to the south-west.

The geophysical survey showed a continuation of aspects of a probable Iron Age/Romano-British field system with potential discrete features, a possible track/drove-way and an undated spread/feature of magnetic debris of either metallic or thermoremanent origin. The middle of the site contained a probable rectilinear enclosure, accessed via a track along its west edge and containing at least one discrete anomaly near its south-east corner. If Archaeological these features probably date to the Iron Age/Romano-British period.

This work has probably increased the ostensible extent of the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement at Dainton Elms. Combined with the evidence of SWARCH fieldwork to the west (Bampton and Bonvoisin 2020 forthcoming) it seems probable that the extent of the vast Dainton Elms Iron Age/Romano-British site (thus far investigated by the University of Exeter) may continue as far as this site and perhaps dissipates in relation to the natural border of the ridge/hill to the west of the site; settlements becoming more dispersed beyond this point.

Any developments on this site would warrant a programme of further archaeological works, via evaluation or excavation.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Devon Heritage Centre:

Ipplepen Tithe Map, 1839
Ipplepen Tithe Apportionment, 1839
Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 25'' series, Devon sheet CXV.II, surveyed 1885-6, published 1888

British Library (BL):

Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map for the Torbay area, 1802

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

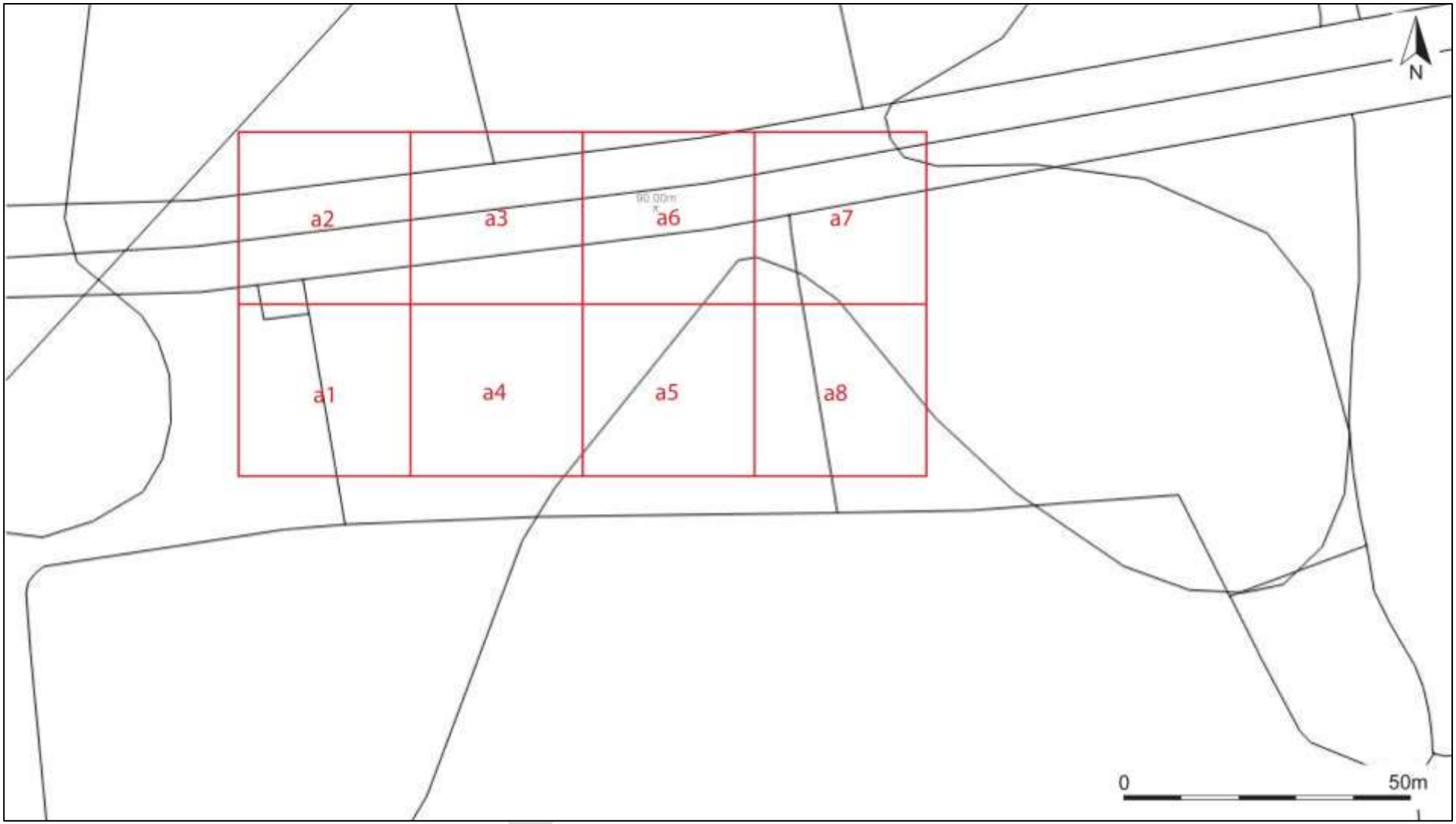

FIGURE 4: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

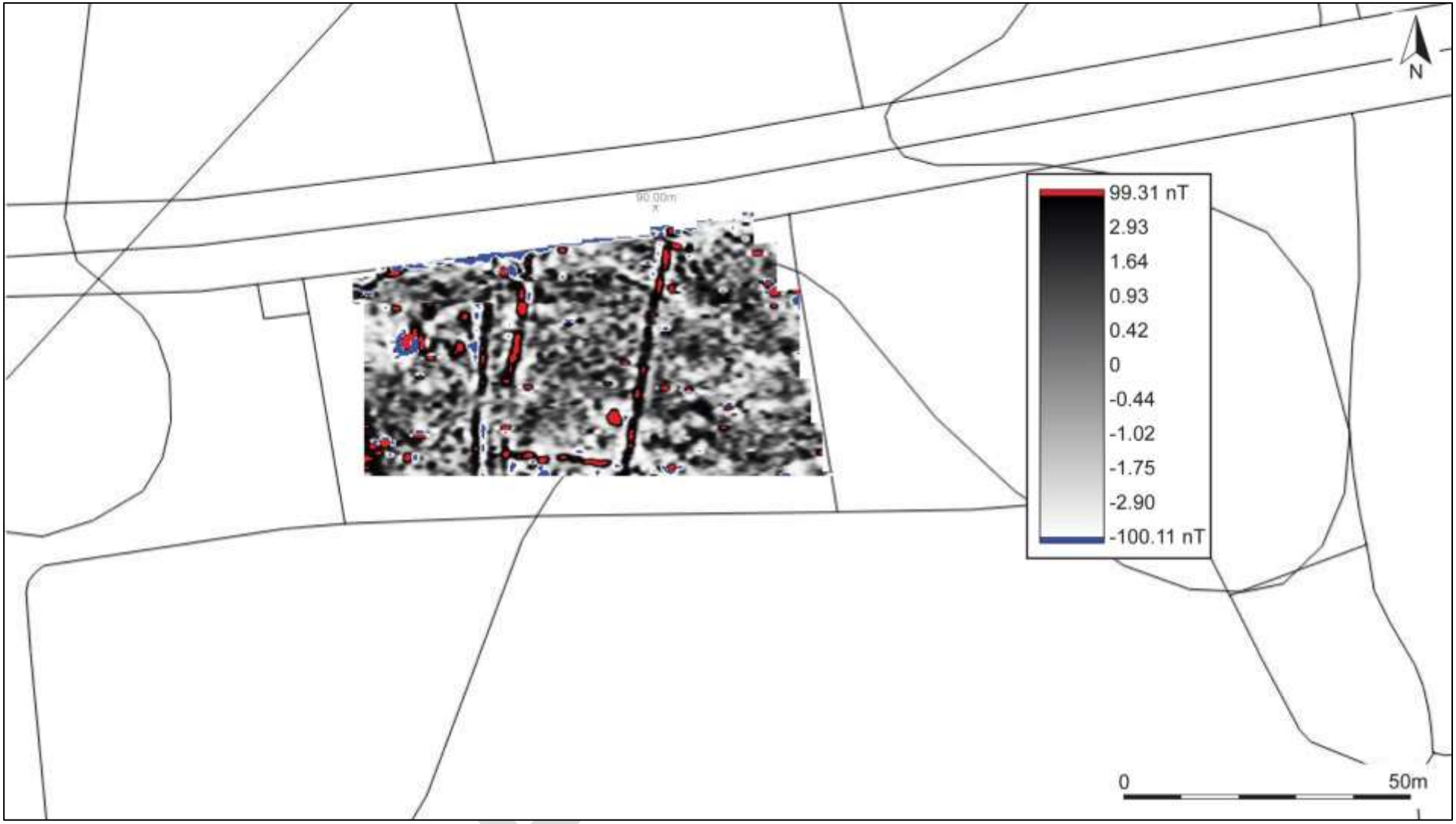

FIGURE 5: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

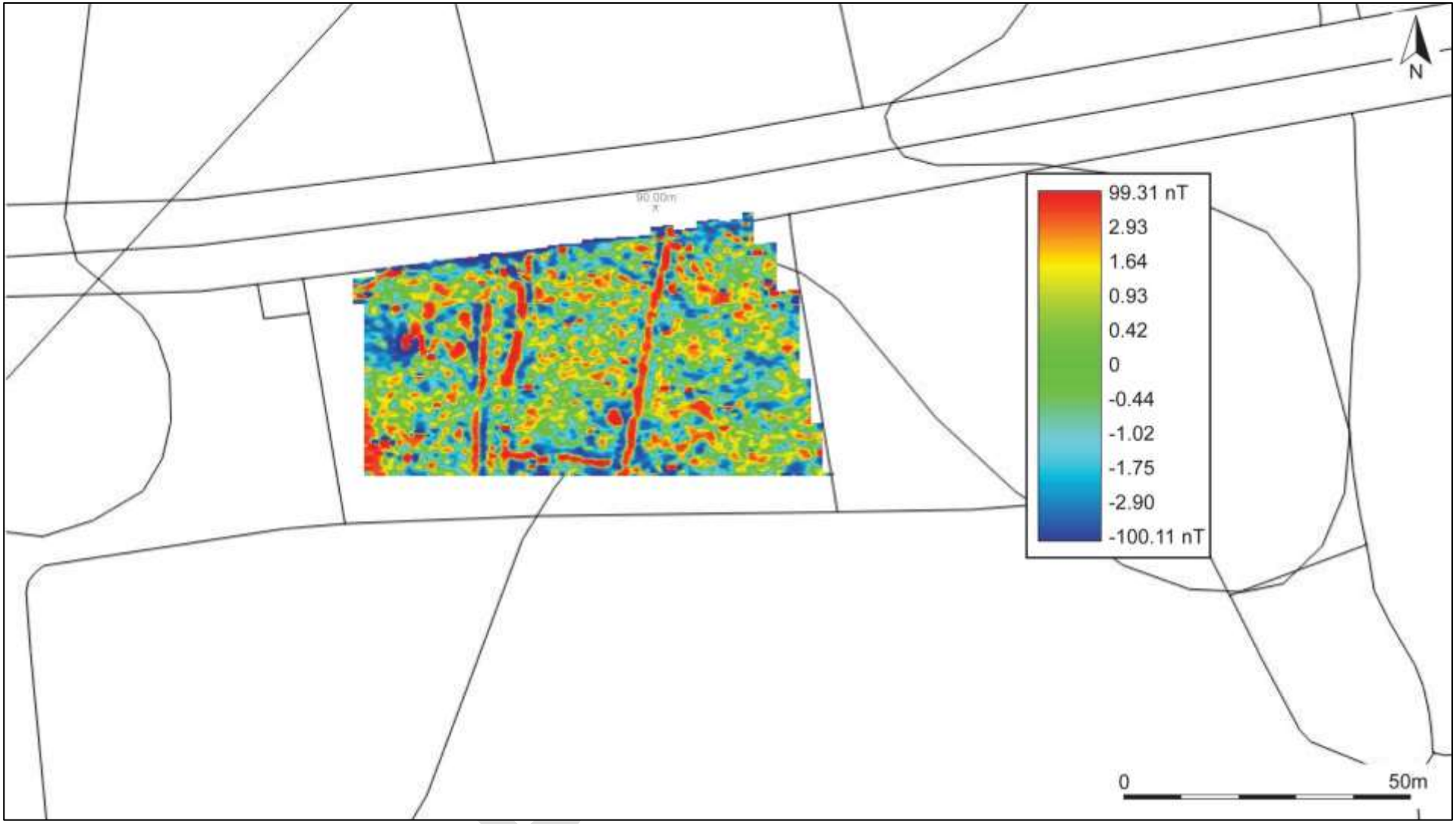

FIGURE 6: RED-GREEN-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

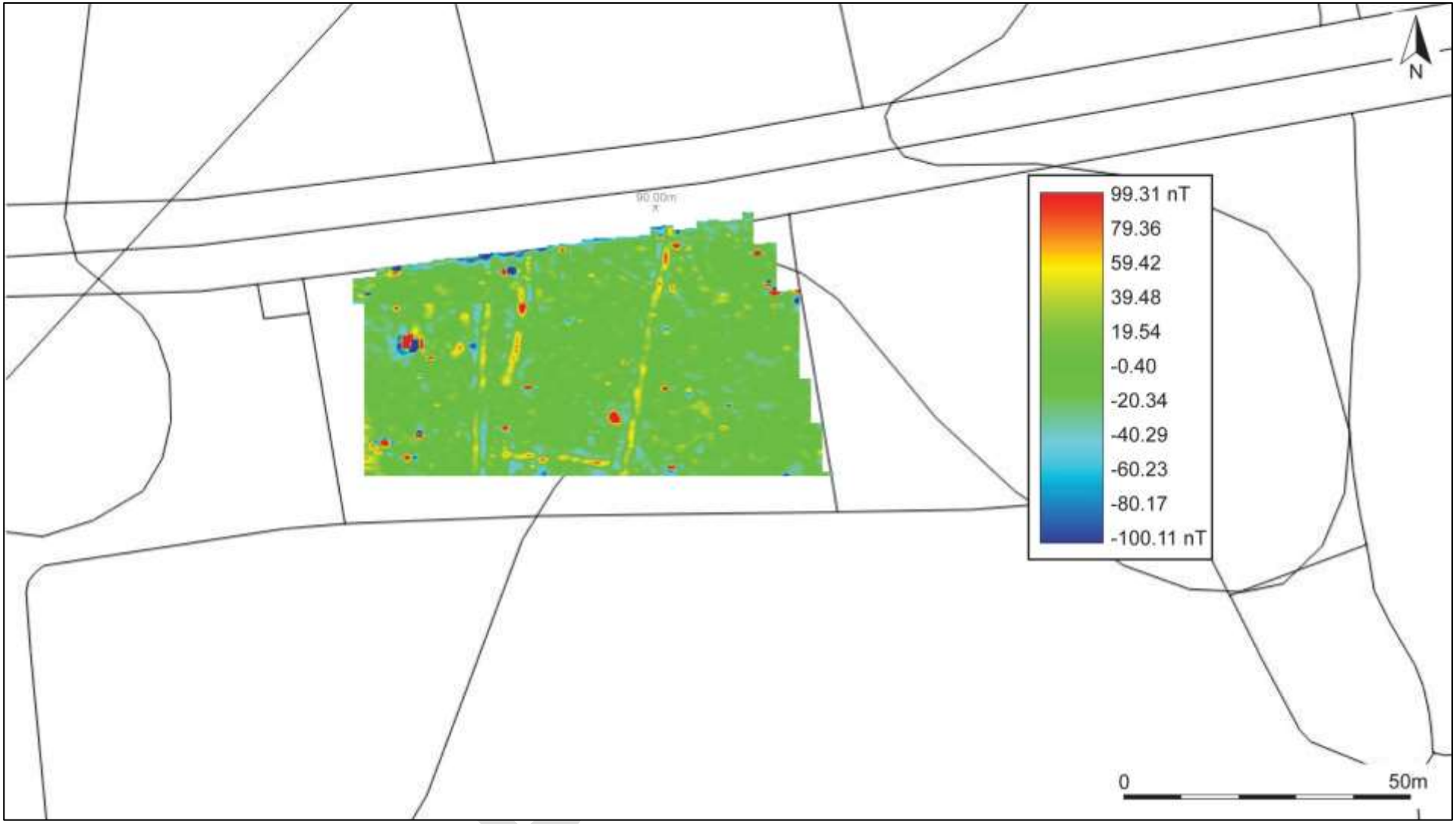

FIGURE 7: RED-GREEN-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING.

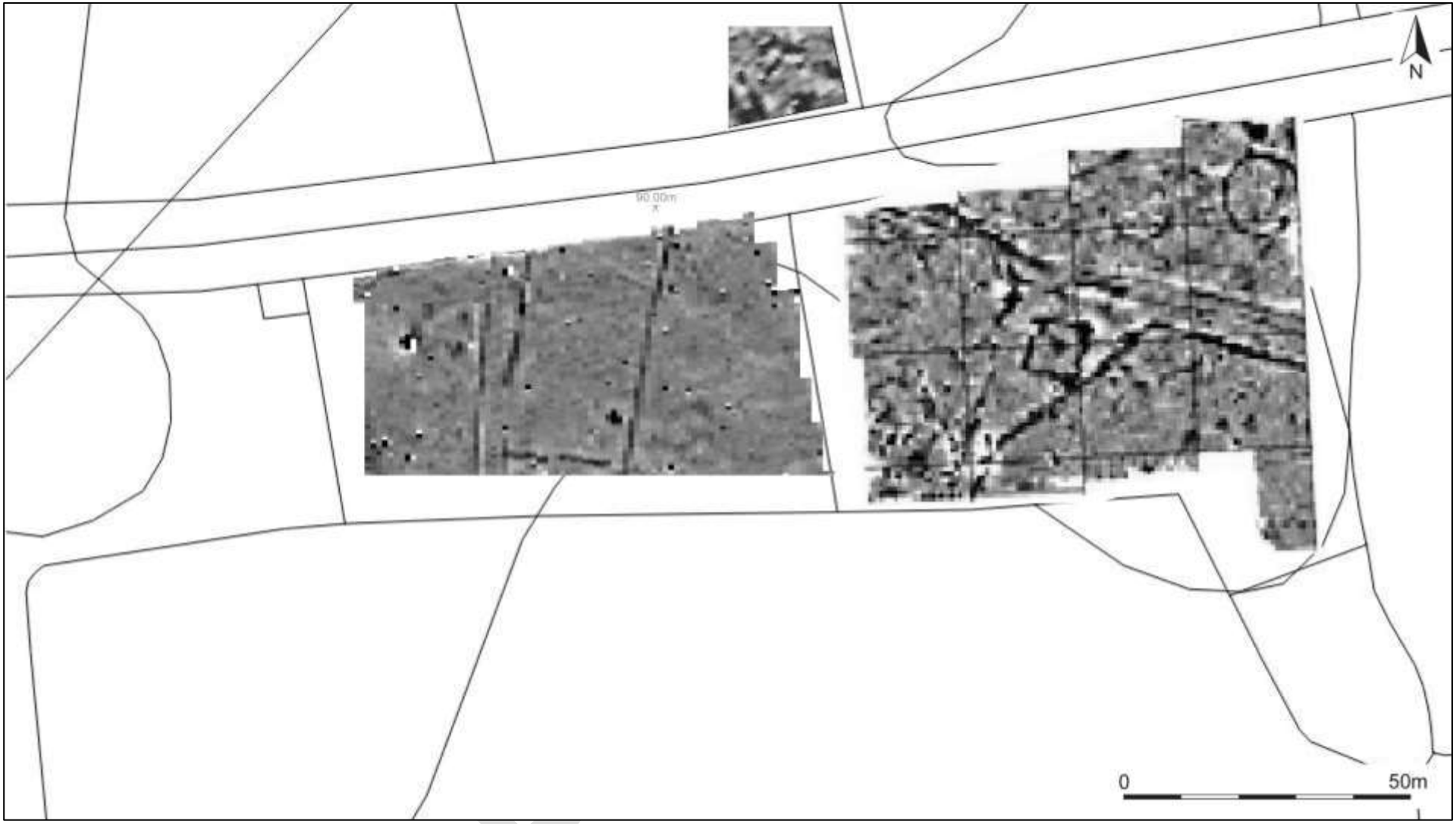

FIGURE 8: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA ALONGSIDE ADJACENT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL SURVEY IMAGE UOE).

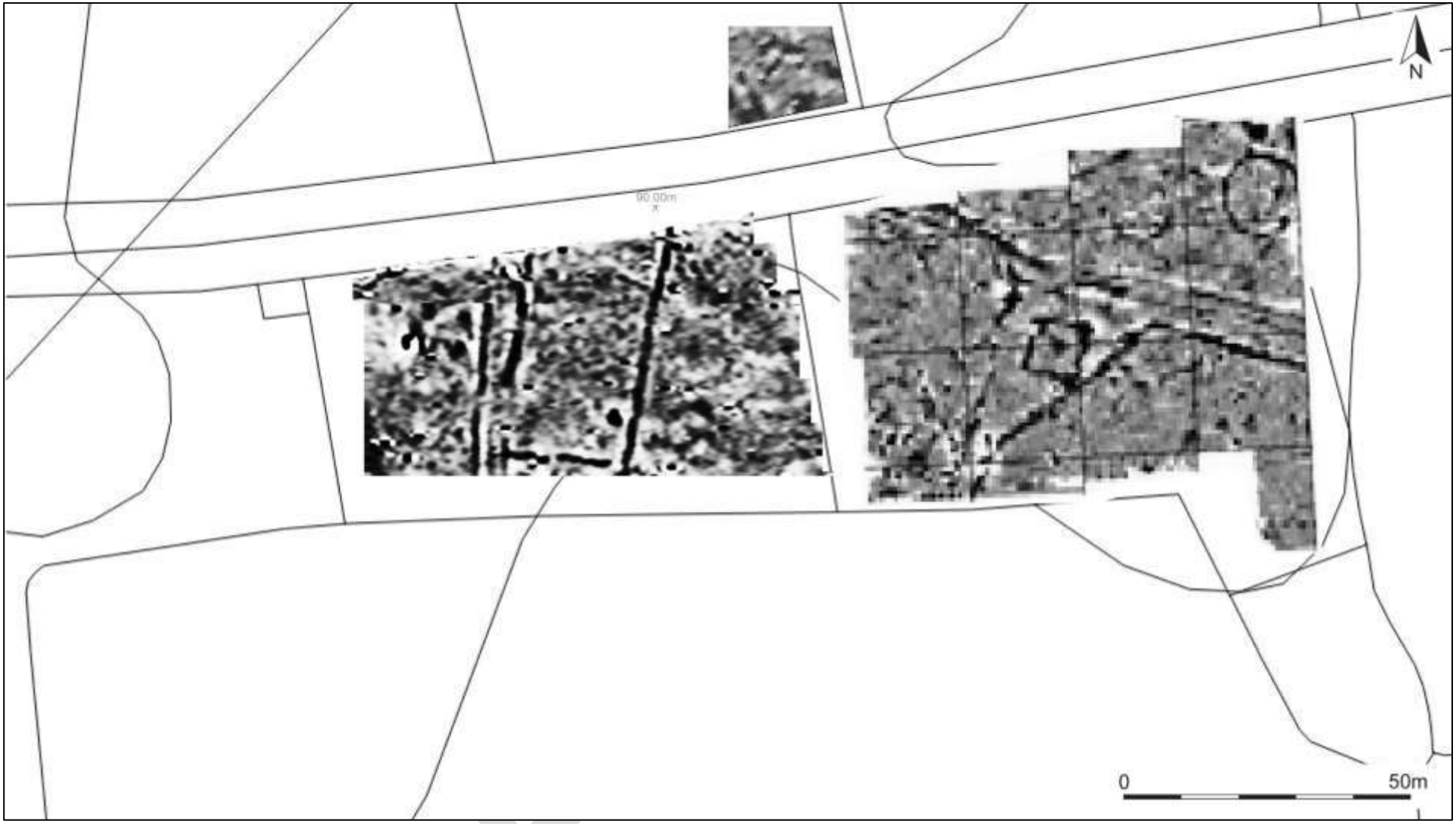

FIGURE 9: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED) ALONGSIDE ADJACENT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL SURVEY IMAGES: UOE).

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING SOURCES

FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP FOR THE TORBAY AREA, 1802 (BL); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED.

Landowner	Occupier	Farm name	Plot number	Plot name	Usage
Rectorial Glebe	Reverend Nicholas Booking	-	680	Forchen	-
		-	681	Waste	-
William Gotbed	Richard Palk	Hickses	682	Quarry Forchen	Arable
			683	Forchen	Arable
			684	Long Meadow	Arable
			688	Higher Bulls	Pasture
			852	Surlage Park	Arable
			903	Longland	Arable
Henry Studdy	Samuel Easterbrook	Part of Stephens's	686	Little Butts	Pasture
William Metherell	William Sowton	Daington	851	Serlage	Arable
John Gifford Crocker	William Yelland	Crockers Estate	902	Longland	Arable
			907	Three Corner Park	Arable
John Smale	Robert Smerdon	Jacksons Tenement	904	Forchen	Arable
Feoffees of Ipplepen	Thomas Freen and others	Parish Land	905	Forchen	Arable
Robert Smerdon	Robert Smerdon	Manns	906	Forchen	Arable

TABLE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE IPPLEPEN TITHE APPORTIONMENT (DHC); PLOTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE ARE HIGHLIGHTED.

FIGURE 11: EXTRACT FROM IPPLEPEN TITHE MAP, 1839 (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED.

FIGURE 12: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION 25" MAP, PUBLISHED 1888 (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS OUTLINED.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

FIGURE 13: SITE SHOT ALONG THE EAST BOUNDARY OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

FIGURE 14: SITE SHOT ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).

FIGURE 15: SITE SHOT ACROSS EAST BOUNDARY TOWARDS STABLE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).

FIGURE 16: SITE SHOT TOWARDS THE NORTH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).

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