

LAND AT UPTON MANOR FARM CAMP SITE

BRIXHAM

TORBAY, DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey and Impact Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 200703



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Land at Upton Manor Farm camp site, Brixham, St Mary's Road, Devon

Results of a Geophysical Survey

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Westcountry Land

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a heritage assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for land at Upton Manor Farm campsite, Brixham, St Mary's Road, Devon. This work was undertaken in advance of proposed development.

*The geophysical survey and site inspection revealed no archaeologically relevant features or earthworks that did not correspond to modern activity. The remains of strip fields that likely previously existed within the locale were not visible within the survey results and may have been obscured/destroyed by the campsite and its associated features. The value of the archaeological resource on the site on the basis of these non-intrusive works appears to be of **low** significance. The southern field was not included in the geophysical survey area due to being overgrown and so no assessment on its potential archaeological value can currently be made.*

*In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The single listed building with a potential line of sight into the proposed development is currently obscured by trees, with a building between the site and it. The likely effect on the local assets by the proposed development would be **negligible to neutral**, with minor impacts to the Historic Landscape (**negligible**) and the slight possibility of cumulative impact (**negligible**).*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development within the northern field can be assessed as **neutral to negligible**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource may be **permanent and irreversible**.*



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT UPTON MANOR FARM CAMP SITE, ST MARY'S ROAD
PARISH:	BRIXHAM
DISTRICT:	TORBAY
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 92618 54950
SWARCH REF:	BUMC20

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Westcountry Land (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey and impact assessment for land at Upton Manor Farm Camp Site, St Mary's Road, Brixham, Devon, in advance of a proposed residential development. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Brixham is a historic fishing town situated on the peninsula just south-east of Paignton and south of Torquay. The site is located c.1.30km south of the harbour, and c.0.62km west of St Mary's Bay. The site comprises of two fields and a currently unoccupied campsite. The campsite itself takes up the majority of the flat ground ranging from c.58 to 60m Above Ordinance Datum (AOD), with the field to the immediate east of the campsite ranging from c.60 to 54m AOD on a roughly west facing slope; the southern field ranges from c.60 to 63m AOD and has a curving north-west facing slope.

The underlying geology consists of interbedded limestone and mudstone of the Sharkham Point Member group, with the Mary's Bay Member to the north, basaltic lava and basaltic turf of the Ashprington Volcanic Formation may be present towards the southern extent of the site; no superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2020).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historically the site lies within the manor of Brixham, a pre-Conquest Saxon royal estate. Brixham is a settlement in the deanery of Ipplepen and the Hundred of Haytor (Lysons 1814). Much of the settlement is now modern and has grown, in part, to cater to the tourist industry. The site lies within an Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB), the South Devon Coastal Preservation Area, with Brixham being mentioned as one of the prime resorts. The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) lists the northern field as within historic 'Estate wooded farmland' with the southern field as 'open coastal plateau' (Devon HER). Some listed buildings are present within the local environment, but most are over 500m from the site.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is in a landscape of limited archaeological potential, with the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) listing the majority of the known sites and monuments within a 1km radius as post-medieval, though documentary evidence shows both Saxon and Norman activity associated with church of St Mary the Virgin in Higher Brixham (MDV124118); a possible barrow site is also present to the south of the site (MDV49285). An archaeological assessment was undertaken to the immediate east of the site of the Dolphin Holiday campsite. The site has not been subject to previous archaeological works.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice. 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).

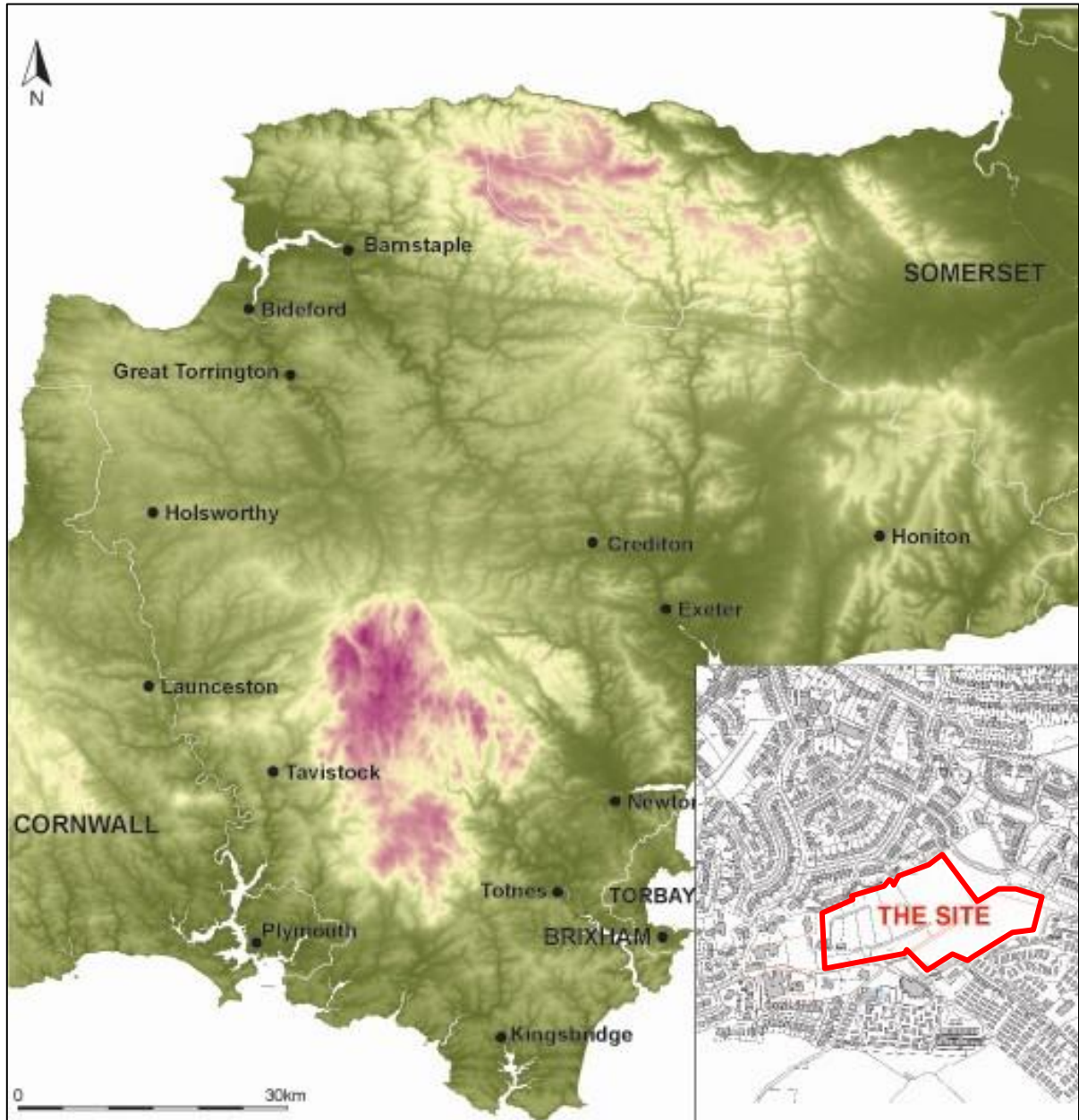


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The site is located toward the southern edge of the modern extent of Brixham, immediately off of St Mary's Road. Historically the site lies within the manor of Brixham, a pre-Conquest Saxon royal estate. Brixham is a settlement in the deanery of Ipplepen and the Hundred of Haytor. The pier at Brixham was constructed in 1803/1804 and during that time Brixham was an active fishing port, roughly 100 trawlers (Lysons 1814). Much of the settlement is now modern and has grown, in part, to cater to the tourist industry. The site lies within an Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB), the South Devon Coastal Preservation Area, with Brixham being mentioned as one of the prime resorts. The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) lists the northern field as within historic 'Estate wooded farmland' with the southern field as 'open coastal plateau' (Devon HER). Some listed buildings are present within the local environment, the only example in close proximity to the site is a row of terraced cottages (1,2 and 3) on St May's Road, c.75m to the east of the site.

Evidence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity in the general area indicate that this favoured coastal location has been occupied and exploited for many thousands of years. On Berry Head, the rampart of an Iron Age promontory fort, a possible coastal trading post, existed before it was destroyed by the construction of fortifications during the Napoleonic wars. Roman coins found within the area of the promontory fort suggest that trading went on here until well into the Roman period and may have continued into the post-Roman Period to judge by recent findings elsewhere on the coast of South Devon.

It is suggested that Brixham was a royal estate in Saxon times. If this was the case, then by 1066 the estate had passed out of royal hands and had probably been broken up into manors. Domesday Book records that in 1066 Brixham was held by Ulf and that in 1086 it was one of the possessions of Judhael of Totnes. From Judhael it passed to the family of Nonant and from them to Valletort. Roger de Valletort had three daughters who were co-heiresses, dividing the manor into three parts. Through marriage they brought their shares to Oxston, Pomeroy and Corbet. The Corbet portion passed to Bonville from whom it passed by marriage in 1476 to Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset. Seventy-five years later, Henry's descendant, Jane had the misfortune to be placed against her will on the throne of England which she occupied for nine days before being removed. She was executed in 1554 as was her father, Duke of Suffolk. The Grey lands – including those at Brixham - were seized by the Crown (Mary Tudor) and subsequently sold.

Adjacent to the Manor of Brixham was the Manor of Upton. At the end of the 12th century this manor had been given by Henry Brewer to his new foundation of Torre Abbey as part of its founding endowment. The Prior of Torre retained the manor of Upton until the 1530s when the abbey was dissolved and the manor passed to the Crown.

Between the 16th and 18th centuries the Manor of Brixham became further subdivided, so that in 1753 Dean Milles' Questionnaire records the Manor owners as the Bolton Estate, the Pomeroy heirs, Hayne and Seale and Gillard. In 1759, the Pomeroy successor, Henry Gilbert sold his share of the manor to 12 Brixham fishermen who styled themselves the Quay Lords. Successive division among their heirs led to the final break-up of this portion of the Manor. Messrs Hayne, Seale and Gillard were the ultimate beneficiaries of the Greys' misfortune, since at some time in the later 16th century the Grey portion of the Manor of Brixham was sold by the Crown to Sir William Petre from whom it descended to Sir Peter Fortescue who, in 1670, sold to John Hayne, Merchant of Dartmouth and Richard Cliffe of Brixham. Richard Cliffe appears to have sold his portion on, leading to the situation recorded by Dean Milles in 1753. When Lysons was writing in 1822 the Manor of Brixham was divided between the heirs of the late Duke of Bolton, the Quay Lords, Charles Hayne & John Seale

and Charles Hayne and the family of Gillard. The Gillard portion of the manor, to which the field in question belonged in 1842, was finally sold off as building plots in 1926.

The neighbouring Manor of Upton, having been taken by the Crown at the Dissolution, was sold in 1536 to a Dartmouth merchant, John Smith. Milles states in 1753 that it was then in the possession of the Fforty family. Lysons records in 1822 that in 1768 it was sold by Fforty to Montague Booth and that in 1822 it was the property and residence of George Cutler. By 1840, the date of the Brixham tithe map, the lands of George Cutler were scattered from the parish church to Sharkham Point.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest detailed cartographic source studied is the 1840 Brixham tithe map (Figure 2). This provides the first truly detailed depiction of the site. The site incorporates eight plots of land (774, 775, 776, 778, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1281), which are part of Brixham. The site is divided between multiple landowners, with the Underhays and George Henry Cutter owning the majority of the site. These fields appear to be mostly post-medieval, with some evidence of an earlier strip field layout within the local area, plots 775 and 778 may also represent this. These fields are mostly arable and pasture, with some of the land being used as garden plots, with no interior structures.

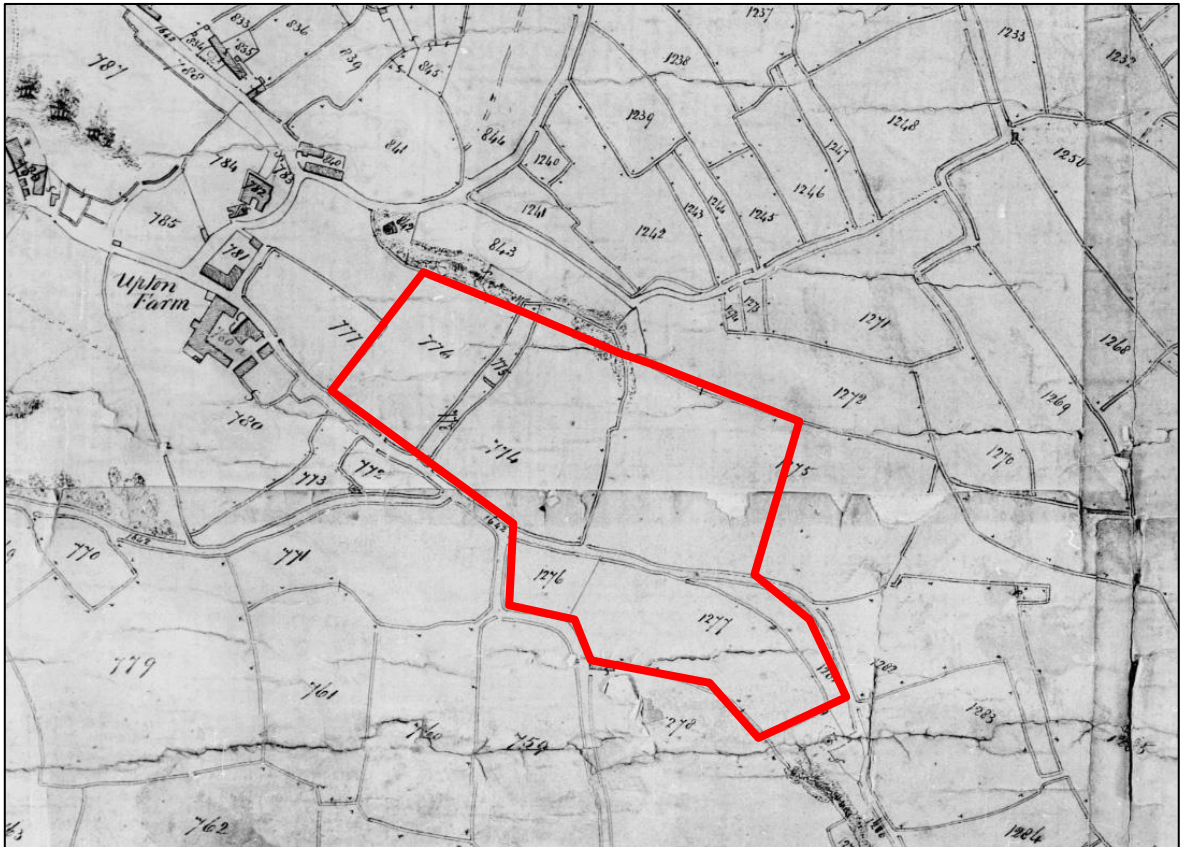


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE BRIXHAM TITHE MAP OF 1840; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 BRIXHAM TITHE APPORTIONMENT.

Plot number	Landowner	Tenant	Plot name	Land use
774	John Underhay & William Underhay	Isaac Edwards	Great Park	Arable
775	George Henry Cutter	Henry Clapton	Garden Plot	Vegetables
776		Edward Soper	Garden Park	Pasture
778	Isaac Edwards	Henry Pengilly	Garden Plot	Vegetables
1275	George Henry Cutter	Edward Soper	Penn Park	Arable
1276	Walter Drew	Walter Drew	-	Pasture
1277			-	Arable
1281	John Underhay & William Underhay	Thomas Cook	Books plot	Arable

By the time the 1863 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 3; surveyed 1854) is published, little drastic change had taken place within the local landscape. Upton Quarry and Old Quarry are now labelled, though likely existed earlier. The lime kilns to the north and west of the site appear on the map, showing the industrial activity taking place within the local landscape. Land to the west and south of the site mostly appears to be orchards. Plots 775 and 1276 from the tithe mapping have become part of larger plots.

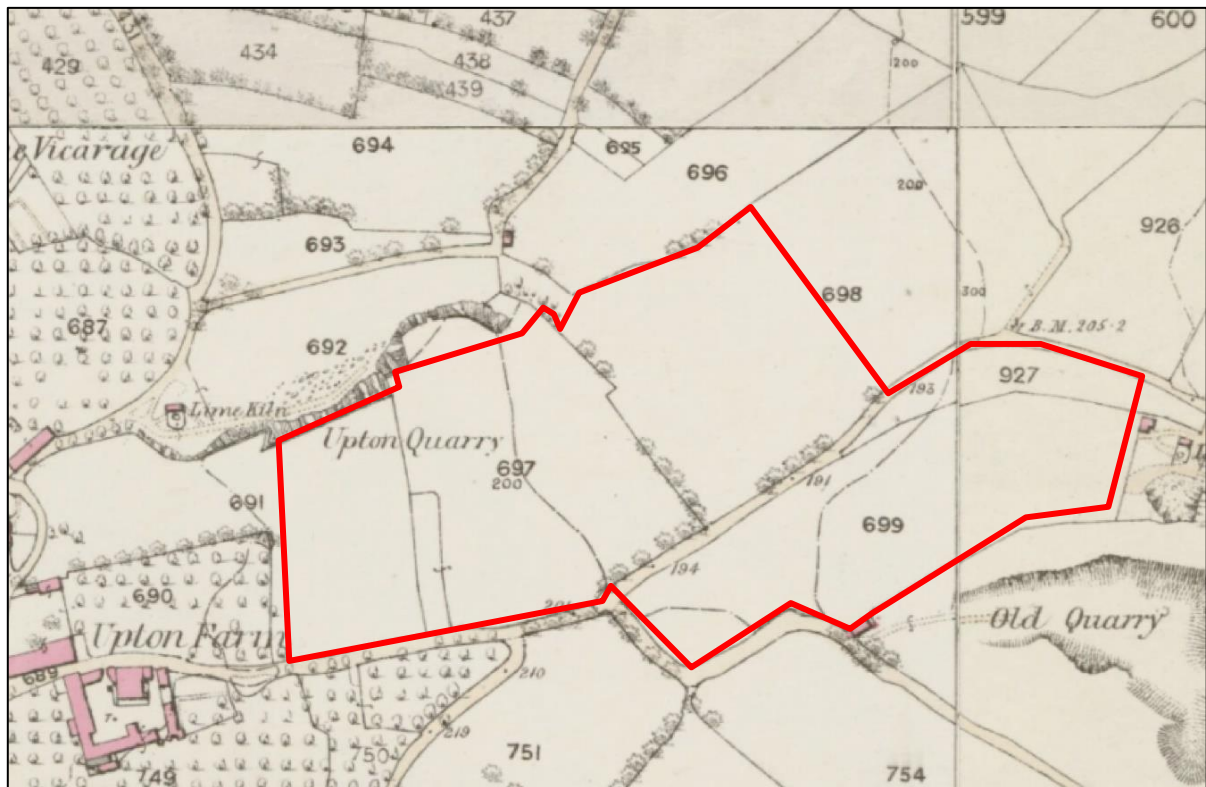


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST EDITION 25" MAP, PUBLISHED 1863; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

The Second Edition OS map, published in 1906 (Figure 4) shows general continuity across the site and the landscape, with the most notable change that Upton Quarry and the limekilns now appear to be out of use. The southern field has also been opened up into a single plot. Much of the development that now surrounds the site to the north, west and east took place in the latter half of the 20th century and more recently, with these earlier OS maps showing that the site and the immediate environs were part of a productive landscape.

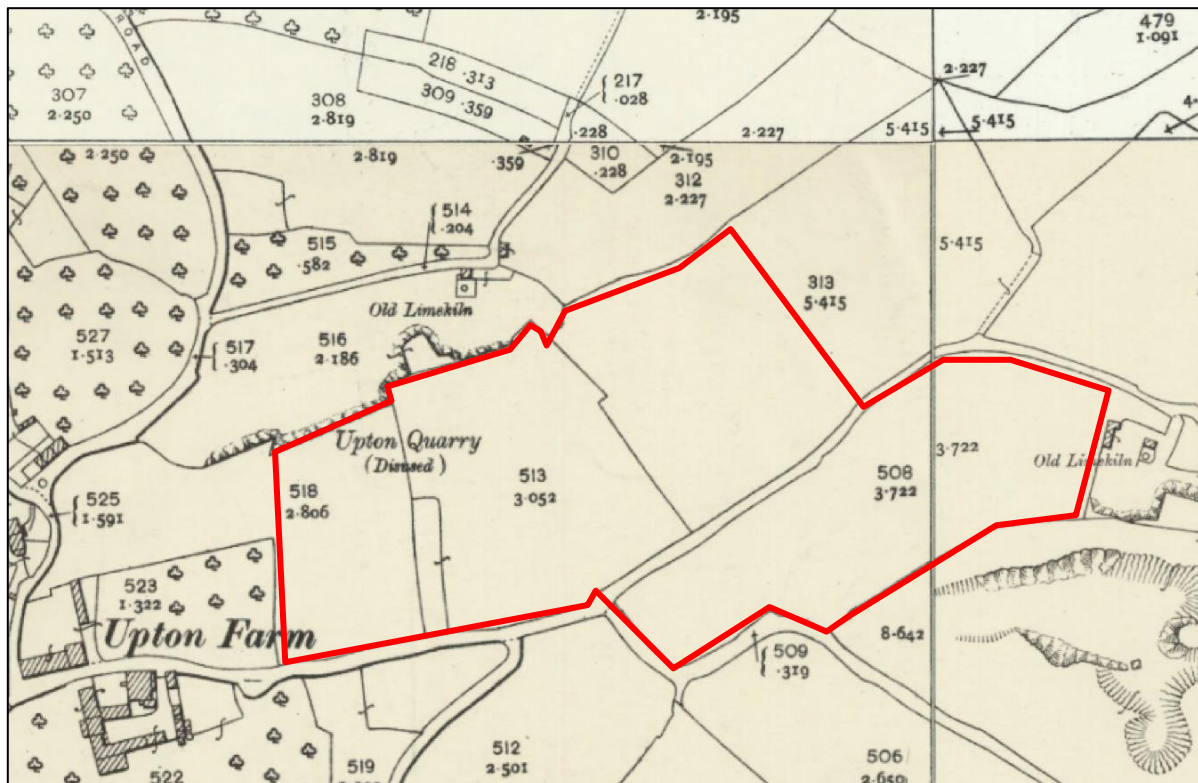


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS SECOND EDITION 25" MAP, PUBLISHED 1906; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is in a landscape of limited archaeological potential, with the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) listing the majority of the known sites and monuments within a 1km radius as post-medieval, though documentary evidence shows both Saxon and Norman activity associated with church of St Mary the Virgin in Higher Brixham (MDV124118); a possible barrow site is also present to the south of the site (MDV49285). An archaeological assessment was undertaken to the immediate east of the site of the Dolphin Holiday campsite. The site has not been subject to previous archaeological works.

3.4.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

The Devon HER records a possible barrow above Sharkham Point (MDV49285), but no other prehistoric activity within 1km of the site.

3.4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

The evidence for Romano-British activity includes a well at Castor Industrial Estate, with a local tradition of a Roman settlement and a later mill here (MDV5553). The other records relating to this period consist of findspots; a container handle (MDV49283), a small piece of a figurine (MDV9616) and a small marble statuette of a woman (MDV124135).

3.4.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1065

The HER records an early medieval farmstead within 1km of the site (MDV56675). Two findspots are also recorded; one for an Elizabethan style, Exeter type chalice (MDV9591), and one for a monumental brass in the parish church (MDV9586). The polygons on the HER for this period include a documented medieval plot within a walled garden (MDV124041) although test pits here failed to reveal any features or deposits; St. Mary's Churchyard, which may have a Saxon foundation (MDV124038), a historic routeway (MDV123942) and buildings to the north of Upton Farm (MDV111990), to the south of the Vicarage (MDV111979 & MDV111984).

3.4.4 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

The HER includes 6 points relating to the medieval period. These include a font (MDV9589), dovecote (MDV29527), cross (MDV9588), the parish church, the Manor of Brixham and a manor house. The polygons only include one entry, MDV123728, a 17th century or earlier farmhouse.

3.4.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 – PRESENT

The HER includes a large number of entries from the post-medieval to modern periods, relating to a range of activities. These include findspots, quarries, lime kilns, dovecotes, inns, houses, schools, hospitals, farm buildings and commemorative monuments. There are 52 records with 'unknown' dates, the majority of which fall into this time period.

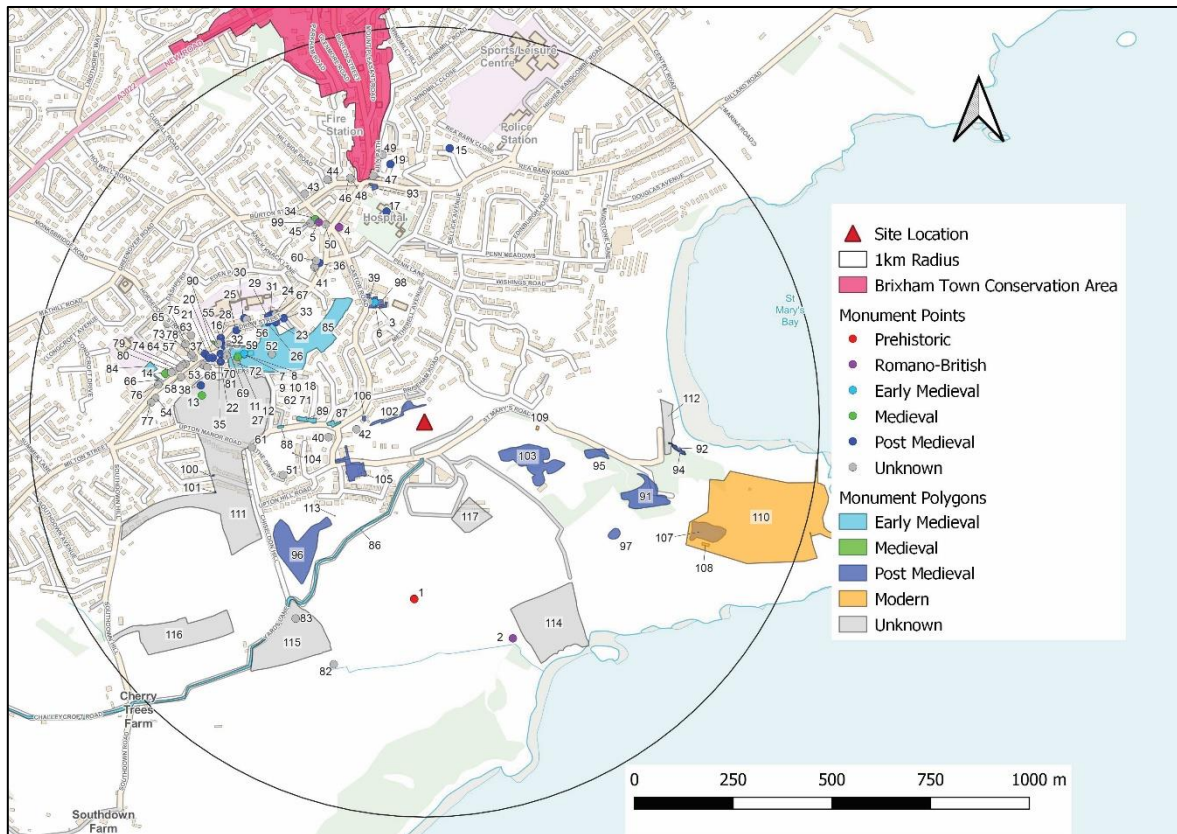


FIGURE 5: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

LAND AT UPTON MANOR FARM CAMP SITE, BRIXHAM, ST MARY'S ROAD, DEVON

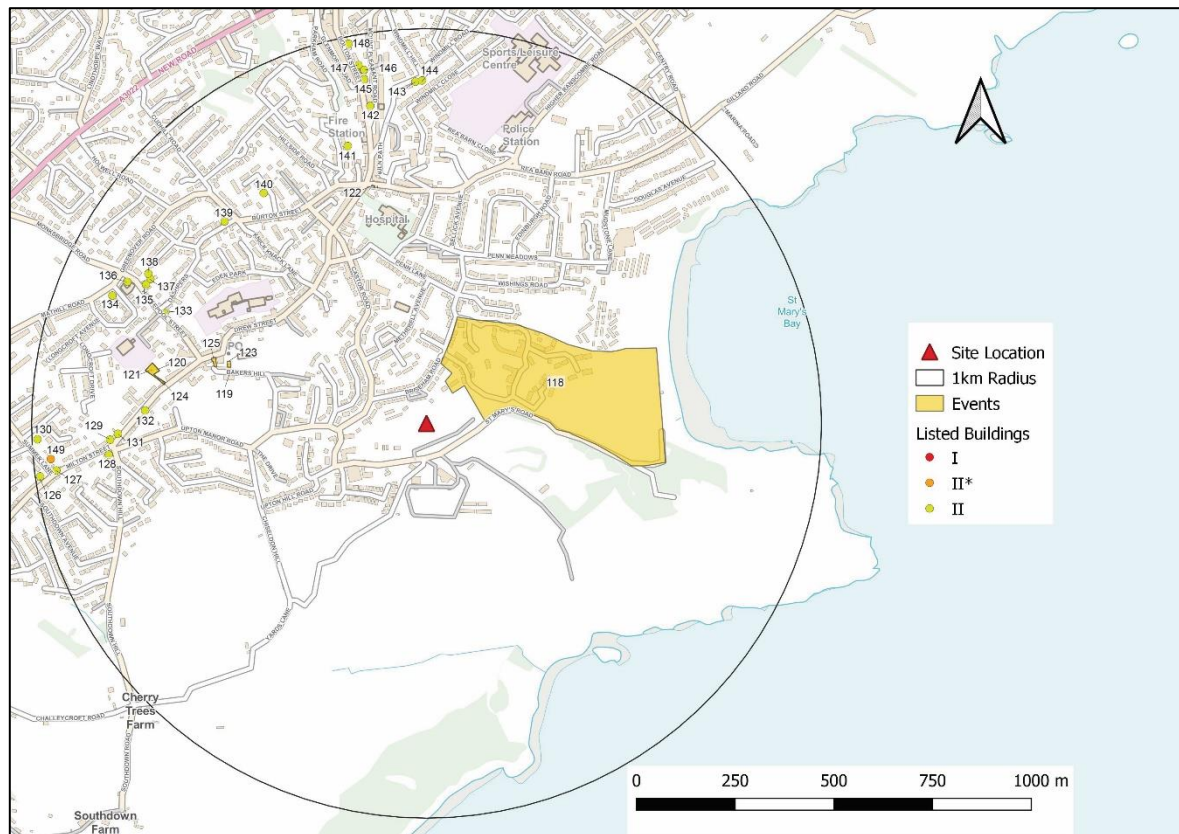


FIGURE 6: HER EVENTS AND LISTED BUILDINGS (DEVON HER).

TABLE 2: TABLE OF NEARBY MONUMENTS (DEVON HER).

No	MonUID	Name	Montype	Summary	Period
1	MDV49285	Barrow above Sharkham Point, Brixham	BARROW	Site of possible barrow on east facing spur above Sharkham Point, overlooking Berry Head.	Prehistoric
2	MDV49283	Romano-British handle sherd, near Sharkham Point, Brixham	FINDSPOT	Handle sherd of Romano-British container found on coastal path near Sharkham Point. Site revisited on several occasions, with no further finds.	Romano-British
3	MDV55533	WELL in the Parish of	WELL	Well reported at castor industrial estate (vicinity of above ngr). Also local tradition of a roman settlement and a later mill (tribba).	Romano-British
4	MDV9616	EFFIGY in the Parish of	EFFIGY	Small piece of figure sculpture found under doorstep at everleigh house; now in brixham church. Small marble statuette of a woman believed to be of roman origin. Of low grade workmanship and badly eroded.	Romano-British
5	MDV124135	Eveleigh House, Doctors Road, Brixham	EFFIGY	Small marble statuette of a woman, thought to be Roman in origin.	Romano-British
6	MDV56675	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of	FARM		Early Medieval
7	MDV9591	FINDSPOT in the Parish of	FINDSPOT	Chalice a. Elizabethan style, exeter type, in very bad order and very roughly repaired, parcel gilt, a plain squat example of the early work of john jones. Bowl with usual exeter lip and narrow band of interlacing strapwork. Usual stem and knob fillets a	Early Medieval
8	MDV9586	FINDSPOT in the Parish of	FINDSPOT	Monumental brass in the parish church. In the chancel, near the tomb on the north side, is a brass 'to the precious memory of john upton esqre a saint, excellent on earth, and now glorious in heaven, born on earth april 1590, translated to heaven 1641'.	Early Medieval

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9	MDV9589	FONT in the Parish of	FONT	St mary's church, brixham, possesses an elaborate example of a 15th century font. It has an octagonal bowl supported from the stem by bowing ogee arches, crocheted and finiated, springing from demi- angels bearing shields. Each angle is of square base ad	Medieval
10	MDV29527	Dovecote in the grounds of Eveleigh House, Brixham	DOVECOTE	Dovecot in garden of Eveleigh House. Stone rubble base of old dovecot in garden.	Medieval
11	MDV9588	Cross in St Mary's Churchyard, Brixham	CROSS	A stage from a cross pedestal lies in the churchyard near the church tower. Of red sandstone, octagonal in shape with a chamfered top edge and a very shallow octagonal depression occupying most of the upper surface.	Medieval
12	MDV9584	PARISH CHURCH in the Parish of	PARISH CHURCH	Parish church of st mary, higher brixham. This is the third church to occupy the site and, after the conquest, was given by judhael of totnes to totnes priory. The original saxon church was succeeded by a norman building, the foundations of which lie jus	Medieval
13	MDV123618	Manor of Briseham	MANOR	Centred around Higher Brixham and held in desmesne by Judhael of Totnes in 1086	Medieval
14	MDV28439	MANOR HOUSE in the Parish of	MANOR HOUSE	Former town manor house, now black cottage, friars pardon, black house, black friars house and penrose respectively. A two storey stucco faced block, originally owned by the crown but sold off in the 16th century, the probable date of the building which	Medieval
15	MDV45538	QUARRY in the Parish of	QUARRY		Post Medieval
16	MDV29530	Brixham Post Office	POST OFFICE	Post office, no 94, drew street. The house is 17th/18th century altered mid 19th century. Backing onto nos 96-98 behind. Two storeys rendered. Low hipped slate roof. Three windows, flush framed sashes. Centre door now a window but retaining flat hood on	Post Medieval
17	MDV45539	HOSPITAL in the Parish of	HOSPITAL		Post Medieval
18	MDV29544	FINDSPOT in the Parish of	FINDSPOT		Post Medieval
19	MDV45537	QUARRY in the Parish of	QUARRY		Post Medieval
20	MDV29542	INN in the Parish of	INN	Bell inn, no 108, drew street. Circa 1800, earlier in part to rear. Three storey stucco front. Gable end slate roof, flat eaves added. Rendered stone end chimneys. Three window symmetrical. Two storeys roughcast rubble rear wing as ground rises. Rectangu	Post Medieval
21	MDV29543	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	Houses. No 110-112 drew street. Circa 1850-60 block, two storeys rough cast. Flat eaves to low slate roof. Sashes, some with glazing bars intact. Modern shop front (doe).	Post Medieval
22	MDV29541	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	Houses nos 100-106 drew street. Early 19th century houses circa 1820 probably recasing of earlier buildings. Two storeys stone rubble stuccoed and rendered. Steep pitch hipped slate roof across whole block. Incised panelled strips flanking and to centre.	Post Medieval
23	MDV29538	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	House. Nos 68-70 drew street. Mid 19th century pair. Two storeys stucco faced low slate roof, flat eaves. One glazing bar sash window each, panelled doors rectangular fanlights (doe).	Post Medieval
24	MDV29531	INN in the Parish of	INN	No 57. The town arms, drew street. Circa 1840-50 recasing of 17th/18th century building. Two storeys stucco faced angled front. Half hipped slate roof, shallow flat eaves 4 windows, one blind with shallow architrave, flush framed glazing bar sashes. Broa	Post Medieval
25	MDV29539	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	Houses. Nos 82-84 drew street. Mid 19th century two storey stucco pair. Gable end slate roof, stucco frieze. First floor sill band. Shallow panels containing 3 windows first floor and two on ground floor. Margin edged glazing bar sashes, small panes, lat	Post Medieval
26	MDV9592	CHAPEL in the Parish of	CHAPEL	Baptist chapel erected in 1801. On the site of the ancient harbour. The foundation had to be made good by piling owing to the soft silty nature of the soil.	Post Medieval
27	MDV9590	SUNDIAL in the Parish of	SUNDIAL	Sundial at the parish church at brixham. Dated 1782.	Post Medieval
28	MDV29536	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE		Post Medieval
29	MDV123724	Dolphin Cottage, 61 Drew Street, Higher Brixham	COTTAGE	A 17th century, much altered, 2-storey stone rubble building with a roughcast front; probably of 3-room and cross passage origin; the slate roof is 19th century.	Post Medieval
30	MDV29534	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	House. No 71. Circa 1840-50 villa. Two storeys rendered front. Hipped slate roof, flat eaves with shaped valance.	Post Medieval

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				Three windows symmetrical, recessed glazing bar sashes each set in panel. Door of 2 vertical moulded panels, semi-circular radial glazed fan	
31	MDV29529	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	No 59 drew street. Circa 1840-50 probably recasing. Two storey rendered cottage. Gable end slate roof. Two sash windows, later glazing. Rounded headed doorway (doe).	Post Medieval
32	MDV29535	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	House. No 87 to 91 drew street. Nos 87 and 89 a pair of one window each, no 91 with symmetrical 3 window front. Mid 19th century stucco fronts two storeys. Flat eaves to low gable end slate roofs. No 91 probably recasing of earlier building. Later sash w	Post Medieval
33	MDV29537	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	Houses. No 60-66 drew street. Early 19th century, probably recasing of older building. Two storeys, stucco faced as one block. Hipped slate roof, eaves band. One window each to front and to side facing home close, framed glazing bar sashes. Rendered step	Post Medieval
34	MDV29526	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	Eveleigh house. Early 19th century villa of a type associated with the gillard family in brixham. Two storey stucco faced villa set in garden. Low hipped pantile roof with flat eaves. Three window symmetrical front. Marginal glazed casements as french wi	Post Medieval
35	MDV45545	SCHOOL in the Parish of	SCHOOL		Post Medieval
36	MDV29528	HOUSE in the Parish of	HOUSE	St. Kilda house. No 15 drew street. Circa 1830-40 stucco faced villa. Two storeys with low hipped slate roof, flat eaves 3 windows symmetrical, marginal geometrically glazed casements in splayed reveals with drip moulds over. Panelled and glazed door wit	Post Medieval
37	MDV29523	INN in the Parish of	INN	Waterman's arms public house, drew street. Corner site with horsepool street. Circa 1800-30 with some later additions and alterations. Three storeys stucco faced. Low slate roof, eaves band. Some early 19th century windows with small panes. The corner is	Post Medieval
38	MDV45546	Quarry in the Parish of	QUARRY		Post Medieval
39	MDV84558	Castor House Castor Stores	BUILDING		Unknown
40	MDV84559	1, 2 And 3, St Marys Road	BUILDING	Grade II Listed Building	Unknown
41	MDV84556	Nos 17 And 19 Including Front Garden	BUILDING		Unknown
42	MDV84555	Nurton House	BUILDING		Unknown
43	MDV84545	Burton Court Including Front Terrace Railing	BUILDING		Unknown
44	MDV84543	19, Burton Street	BUILDING		Unknown
45	MDV84544	Dovecote Base Approximately 45 Metres West Of Eveleigh House	BUILDING		Unknown
46	MDV84542	Parkham Villa	BUILDING		Unknown
47	MDV84539	Rea Barn House	BUILDING		Unknown
48	MDV84540	Beams Cottage	BUILDING		Unknown
49	MDV84537	2 Lime Kilns At Sx 9247 5562 Approximately 20 Metres South Of Junction With Windmill Hill	STRUCTURE		Unknown
50	MDV84538	Front Garden Wall And Gate To North East Of Eveleigh House	STRUCTURE		Unknown
51	MDV85162	Upton Manor Upton Manor Wing	BUILDING		Unknown
52	MDV85163	Shipwreck Monument Approximately 40 Metres East Of Church Of St Mary The Virgin	STRUCTURE		Unknown
53	MDV84588	Nos 2 And 3 Including Front Terrace Wall And Gate	BUILDING		Unknown
54	MDV84590	The Lodge And The Lilacs, Including Front Garden Wall And Gate Piers	BUILDING		Unknown
55	MDV84584	Church Farm	BUILDING		Unknown
56	MDV84582	No 69 Including Front Garden Wall And Gate Pier At East End	BUILDING		Unknown

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57	MDV84579	1 And 3, Milton Street	BUILDING		Unknown
58	MDV84580	Trosbie Cottage, Including Front Garden Wall And Gate Piers	BUILDING		Unknown
59	MDV84577	96, Drew Street	BUILDING		Unknown
60	MDV84560	St Kilda	BUILDING		Unknown
61	MDV84578	Pair Of Gate Piers At Entrance To Drive Of Upton Manor	STRUCTURE		Unknown
62	MDV84576	Church Of St Mary The Virgin	BUILDING		Unknown
63	MDV85180	Rose Cottage	BUILDING		Unknown
64	MDV85183	5 And 7, Milton Street	BUILDING		Unknown
65	MDV85178	The Goat House	BUILDING		Unknown
66	MDV85179	21, Milton Street	BUILDING		Unknown
67	MDV85174	The Skipper Public House	BUILDING		Unknown
68	MDV85173	Baker's Cottage	BUILDING		Unknown
69	MDV85170	Gatehouse And Gates Approximately 20 Metres West North West Of Church Of St Mary The Virgin	STRUCTURE S		Unknown
70	MDV85165	Pomeroy Cottage	BUILDING		Unknown
71	MDV9587	Commemorative Monument in the Parish of	MONUMENT	Tomb in the parish church. On the north side of the chancel is a tomb with an ogee canopy, and the inscription: 'hic jacet dnl glushill'. On the south side is a tomb with a low-arched canopy which has been ruthlessly cut through to make a passage from th	Unknown
72	MDV9585	Church House in the Parish of	DOCUMENTARY	Rev. Pearson describes the church house as having consisted of four houses which were replaced by a poor-house, the rent of which went to the churchwardens. Pomeroy cottage, just below the churchyard at the northwest	Unknown
73	MDV85620	1-5, ST MARYS SQUARE	BUILDING		Unknown
74	MDV85621	9-15, MILTON STREET	BUILDING		Unknown
75	MDV85189	8-16, HORSEPOOL STREET	BUILDING		Unknown
76	MDV85617	23 AND 25, MILTON STREET	BUILDING		Unknown
77	MDV85186	POUND COTTAGE (NO 24) AND POUND HOUSE (NO 26), WITH FRONT GARDEN WALL AND GATE	BUILDING		Unknown
78	MDV85187	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK IN CENTRE OF SQUARE	STRUCTURE		Unknown
79	MDV85184	BLACK COTTAGE GUEST HOUSE	BUILDING		Unknown
80	MDV85185	FRIARS PARDON, BLACK HOUSE, BLACK FRIARS HOUSE INCLUDING WALLS, GATES AND PIERS	BUILDING		Unknown
81	MDV124119	Church House site (?), Higher Brixham	CHURCH HOUSE	The possible site of the former Church House	Unknown
82	MDV112007	Ford to the South of Yards Lane, Brixham	FORD	A 'Ford' is labelled to the south of Yards Lane on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Unknown
83	MDV53881	Quarry in the Parish of	QUARRY	Two ponds shown at crossroads of chiseldoon hill (formerly chiseldon lane) and yards lane on 1st en os maps. May represent small derelict quarries (turton + weddell).	Unknown

TABLE 3: TABLE OF NEARBY MONUMENT POLYGONS (DEVON HER).

No.	MonUID	Name	MonType	Summary	Period
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LAND AT UPTON MANOR FARM CAMP SITE, BRIXHAM, ST MARY'S ROAD, DEVON

84	MDV124041	Land adjacent to 21 Milton Street, Brixham.	GARDEN	Rear of documented medieval plot, within a walled garden. An assessment highlighted the potential for survival. Subsequent observations of test pits failed to reveal any archaeological features or deposits.	Early Medieval
85	MDV124038	St Mary's Churchyard, Brixham	CEMETERY	Large churchyard of the Parish Church of St Mary, or presumed Saxon foundation.	Early Medieval
86	MDV123942	Gattery Lane, Challycroft Lane & Yards Lane, Brixham	ROAD	A possible packhorse track or historic routeway that forms part of the southern boundary of Torbay	Early Medieval
87	MDV111990	Buildings to the North of Upton Farm, Brixham	BUILDING	Two buildings are depicted within plot 840 on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838, to the North of Upton Farm, Brixham.	Early Medieval
88	MDV111979	Building to the South of The Vicarage, Brixham	BUILDING	A building is depicted within the south-west corner of plot 832 on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838.	Early Medieval
89	MDV111984	Buildings to the South of The Vicarage, Brixham	BUILDING	Two buildings are depicted within the southern end of plot 835 on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838.	Early Medieval
90	MDV123728	93 Drew Street, Higher Brixham	HOUSE	Former 17C or earlier I-shaped 2-storey farmhouse, 3 windows wide and set on an angle; slated roof. Origins probably as 2-room cross-passage plan with early rear wing to west (left) side; altered in 19C.	Medieval
91	MDV111947	Quarry and Shaft to the South-West of St Mary's Bay, Brixham	SHAFT; QUARRY	A 'Quarry' and 'Shaft' are first labelled and depicted to the south-west of St Mary's Bay on the Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval
92	MDV111932	Quarry to the South of St Mary's Bay, Brixham	QUARRY	A 'Quarry' is labelled and depicted to the south of St Mary's Bay on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval
93	MDV124051	Great Gate Cottage site, Rea Barn Road, Brixham	COTTAGE HOME	Evaluation in 2005 revealed pottery of 17-18C date.	Post Medieval
94	MDV111932	Quarry to the South of St Mary's Bay, Brixham	QUARRY	A 'Quarry' is labelled and depicted to the south of St Mary's Bay on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval
95	MDV111929	Quarry to the West of St Mary's Bay, Brixham	QUARRY	A 'Quarry' is labelled and depicted to the west of St Mary's Bay on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval
96	MDV105239	Catch Meadow off Yards Lane, Higher Brixham	CATCH MEADOW	A catch meadow of probable 19th century date is visible as a series of earthwork ditches on aerial photographs of 1946 onwards and on digital images derived from aerial photographs taken in 2006, off Yards Lane, Higher Brixham.	Post Medieval
97	MDV105241	Earthwork Mound to the southeast of South Bay Holiday Centre	MOUND	An earthwork mound of possible post-medieval to modern date is visible on aerial photographs of 1946 onwards and on digital images derived from LiDAR data captured between 1998-2012, to the southeast of South Bay Holiday Centre.	Post Medieval
98	MDV123936	Castor Farm, Castor Road, Higher Brixham	FARMSTEAD	An early 19C remodelling of 18C Farmhouse with rear wing; place name evidence records 'Caster' in 1621.	Post Medieval
99	MDV123720	Dovecote, Eveleigh House, Doctors Road, Higher Brixham	DOVECOTE	Dovecote base in garden of Eveleigh House	Post Medieval
100	MDV112002	Building to the South of Upton Manor Road, Brixham	BARN	A building of a possible barn is depicted within the south-east corner of a field to the south of Upton Manor Road.	Post Medieval
101	MDV112005	Building to the South of Upton Manor Road, Brixham	BARN	A building of a possible barn is depicted within the south-east corner of a field to the south of Upton Manor Road on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval
102	MDV111997	Upton Quarry, Brixham	QUARRY	Location of Upton Quarry, depicted within Plot 842 on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838.	Post Medieval
103	MDV112000	Quarry to the South of St Mary's Road, Brixham	QUARRY	An 'Old Quarry' is first labelled and depicted to the south of St Mary's Road on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval
104	MDV111993	Icehouse to the North of Upton Lodge, Brixham	ICEHOUSE	An 'Icehouse' is labelled to the north of Upton Lodge on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval
105	MDV111976	Upton Farm, Brixham	FARM	Upton Farm is first depicted as a range of buildings on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838.	Post Medieval
106	MDV111954	Lime kiln, Brixham	LIME KILN	A lime kiln is depicted within the south-west corner of plot 842 on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838.	Post Medieval
107	MDV111948	Quarry to the West of	QUARRY	A 'Quarry' is first labelled and depicted to the west of	Post Medieval

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		Sharkham Point, Brixham		Sharkham Point on the Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	
108	MDV111937	Building to the West of Sharkham Point, Brixham	BUILDING	A rectangular building is depicted within a plot to the west of Sharkham Point on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps.	Modern
109	MDV123827	Lime kiln south of St Mary's Road, Brixham	LIME KILN	The site of a lime kiln established pre-1862	Modern
110	MDV124086	Iron Mine, Sharkham Point, Brixham	IRONSTONE MINE	An iron mine at Sharkham point	Modern
111	MDV111950	Field Names of Castle, Brixham	CASTLE	There are a group of fields on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838 that contain the element 'Castle' within their field names, indicating the presence of a castle within the vicinity.	Unknown
112	MDV111928	Field Name of Barn Hill, Brixham	BARN	Field name of 'Barn Hill, waste in Barn Hill' on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838 indicates the presence of a barn within the vicinity.	Unknown
113	MDV112006	Well to the South of Upton Farm, Brixham	WELL	A well is labelled within a field to the south of Upton Farm on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps.	Unknown
114	MDV111973	Field Name of Shingle Pit, Brixham	EXTRACTIVE PIT	Field name of 'Shingle Pit, Waste and Beach in Shingle Pit' indicates the presence of an extraction pit within the vicinity of the field.	Unknown
115	MDV111962	Field Name of Well Park, Brixham	WELL	Field name of 'Well Park' indicates the presence of a well within the vicinity.	Unknown
116	MDV111968	Field Name, Redwell, Brixham	WELL	Field name of 'Redwell' on the Brixham Tithe Map of 1838 indicates the presence of a well within the vicinity.	Unknown
117	MDV111959	Field Name, Great Park and Linhay, Brixham	LINHAY	Field name of 'Great Park and Linhay' indicates the presence of a linhay within the field.	Unknown

TABLE 4: TABLE OF NEARBY EVENTS (DEVON HER).

No.	EvUID	Name	EventTypes
118	EDV7924	Archaeological Assessment of the Dolphin Holiday Camp site, Brixham	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
119	EDV7938	Watching Brief in Churchyard - June 2002	WATCHING BRIEF
120	EDV7941	Archaeological Assessment - July 2003	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
121	EDV7943	Test Pit Observations 2003	FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)
122	EDV7962	Great Gate Cottage Site, Rea Barn Road, Brixham: Archaeological Assessment & Evaluation	EVALUATION
123	EDV7963	100 Drew Street, Brixham - Archaeological Assessment	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
124	EDV7967	r/o Penrose, 21 Milton Street, Brixham	EXCAVATION
125	EDV8094	Architectural Assessment: Bell Inn, 108 Drew Street, Brixham	ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

TABLE 5: TABLE OF NEARBY LISTED BUILDINGS (DEVON HER).

No.	ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade
126	1292151	NOS 69 AND 71 AND GARDEN WALL TO RIGHT	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
127	1195140	NO 63 INCLUDING LAYWELL COTTAGE	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
128	1292195	HEARTHSTONE AND HEARTHSTONE EAST INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALL AND GATE PIERS	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
129	1298297	47, MILTON STREET	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
130	1298299	COACH HOUSE 4.6 METRES NORTH WEST OF ALYMER	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
131	1195138	39, MILTON STREET	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
132	1292112	BRIXHAM POTTERY	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
133	1195163	BROOKDALE INCLUDING GARDEN WALL ON STREET FRONTAGE	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
134	1195109	SUNPARK	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
135	1210023	GREENOVER FARMHOUSE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS, GATE, PUMP AND BARN	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
136	1210005	HILL HOUSE NURSING HOME INCLUDING FRONT WALL AND GATE PIERS	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
137	1195164	FORMER STABLE IMMEDIATELY NORTH EAST OF NO 25, GREENOVER FARMHOUSE	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
138	1292355	GREENOVER ORCHARD	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
139	1208864	AYLMER HOUSE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALL	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II

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140	1195178	BURTON VILLA	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
141	1298255	ROCK HOUSE	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
142	1293217	NOS 62 AND 64 INCLUDING FRONT AREA RAILINGS	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
143	1195125	WINDMILL COTTAGE	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
144	1218830	BASE OF WINDMILL APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES EAST OF NO 25	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
145	1195170	NOS 36-42 INCLUDING FRONT AREA RAILINGS	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
146	1195171	UNITED REFORMED CHURCH, INCLUDING SCHOOLROOMS, FRONT WALL AND GATES	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
147	1298277	DRAKE HOUSE INCLUDING FRONT AREA RAILINGS AND SHOESCRAPER	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
148	1195169	NOS 24 AND 26 CHURCH HOUSE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALL	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II
149	1218018	AYLMER	Brixham, Torbay, TQ5	II*

3.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The site is located south of the main settlement of Brixham, with much of the historic elements of the settlement and landscape to the north and hidden from view. The modern development of the surrounding area has cut off the site from its previous setting of an arable landscape. Modern residential plots exist to the north, south and west, with holiday housing to the south-east. The western half of the site was also previously in use as a campsite, with standing plots for caravans and motor homes. This developed landscape has changed the character of the local area and has limited any historic landscape value.

The majority of the historic elements within a 1km radius lie to the north of the site, within the settlement of Brixham; the view towards any of these remaining elements is obscured by the residential housing immediately to the north of the site. The lime kiln and quarry immediately north of the site are no longer extant, with the evidence being mainly document based.

To the east of the survey area, c.70m from the edge of the survey area, lies 1, 2 and 3 St Mary's Road (MDV84555). A grade II listed block of three 17th century houses, proximity alone does not mean that their settings will be altered by the proposed development, though as currently there are no views between the site and this listed building group due to the trees and dwelling between the site and these low set historic houses.

In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings; with minor impacts to the Historic Landscape (**negligible**) and the slight possibility of some cumulative harm (**negligible**).

4.0 GRADIOMETER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.2.6ha 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 between the 16th and 17th of June 2020 by P. Bonvoisin; the survey data was processed by P. Bonvoisin.

4.2 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 Details: 2.0875ha surveyed; Max. 118.74nT, Min. -1114.86nT; Standard Deviation 18.63nT, mean 0.49nT, median -0.02nT.

4.3 KNOWN CONSTRAINTS

The western half of the survey area contains the extant remains of a campsite, with standing plots for caravans and motorhomes. The facilities for the campsite, as well as the buried utilities, fencing and tarmacked road/track that runs through the site all impacted both the survey-able area as well as disturbing the results. Metallic and modern debris is common in such sites and often obscures any potentially archaeologically relevant results. The small plot of land to the west of the site was also overgrown and therefore would not be surveyed. The southern field had tall grass at the time of the site visit, and could not be surveyed as it would disturb the survey equipment during the undertaking of the survey.

The wooden fences that separated the camping plots were still present at the time of the site visit, metallic elements within these fences, as well as stray pieces of wood reduced the survey-able area and will have had an effect on the survey results.

4.4 SITE INSPECTION

The survey area comprised of a single large field, with the eastern portion remaining open and the western portion having been previously developed into a campsite. The southern field was not surveyed at the time of the site visit, though a walkover survey was completed. The two fields lie north and south of St Mary's Road, which leads towards the beach at St Mary's Bay. Access to both fields is via St Mary's Road. The borders of the northern field are comprised of hedgebanks, with some trees growing along the north-western and eastern borders. The northern border of the site

overlooks a residential area, with further housing to the south. Small fields abut the east and west ends of the northern field. The southern field is bordered by hedgebanks, with some occasional trees growing, mainly focussed towards the north-eastern corner of the field. Access to the survey area was via a gate and tarmacked track or road that ran through the campsite within the northern field, caravan and camping plots within the survey area were extant at the time of the site visit, with two buildings to provide utilities and toilets to the visitors. The small plot to the west of the survey area was heavily overgrown at the time of the site visit. The track within the northern field ran into the undeveloped eastern portion of the field but is no longer tarmacked there. There is a slope between the campsite and the remainder of the field, with the campsite remaining mostly flat.

A complement of supporting photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix 1.



FIGURE 7: VIEW ACROSS THE SITE TOWARDS EASTERN END OF THE NORTHERN FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



FIGURE 8: VIEW ACROSS THE SITE, TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

4.5 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 5 and 6 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 2.

TABLE 6: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate negative, probable	Linear	Raised ground	Indicative of raised or disturbed ground corresponding to the construction of the modern trackway. Responses of c.-1.55nT to -8.68nT.
2	Strong negative, probable	Linear	Raised ground	Indicative of raised or disturbed ground corresponding to the construction of the modern trackway. Responses of c.-2.03nT to -17.54nT.
3	Weak positive to negative, probable	Linear	Trackway	Indicative of a modern trackway. Responses of c.+2nT to -2nT.
4	Weak positive to negative, probable	Linear	Road	Indicative of a road. Responses of c.+2nT to -2nT.
5	Weak positive to negative, probable	Linear	Road	Indicative of a road. Responses of c.+2nT to -2nT.
6	Weak positive to negative, probable	Bent linear	Road	Indicative of a road. Responses of c.+2nT to -2nT.
7	Very strong positive to negative, probable	Fragmented linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a modern utility. Responses of c.+100nT to -100nT.
8	Very strong positive to negative, probable	Bent linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a modern utility. Responses of c.+73nT to -40nT.
9	Very strong positive to negative, probable	Fragmented linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a modern utility. Responses of c.+85nT to -50nT.

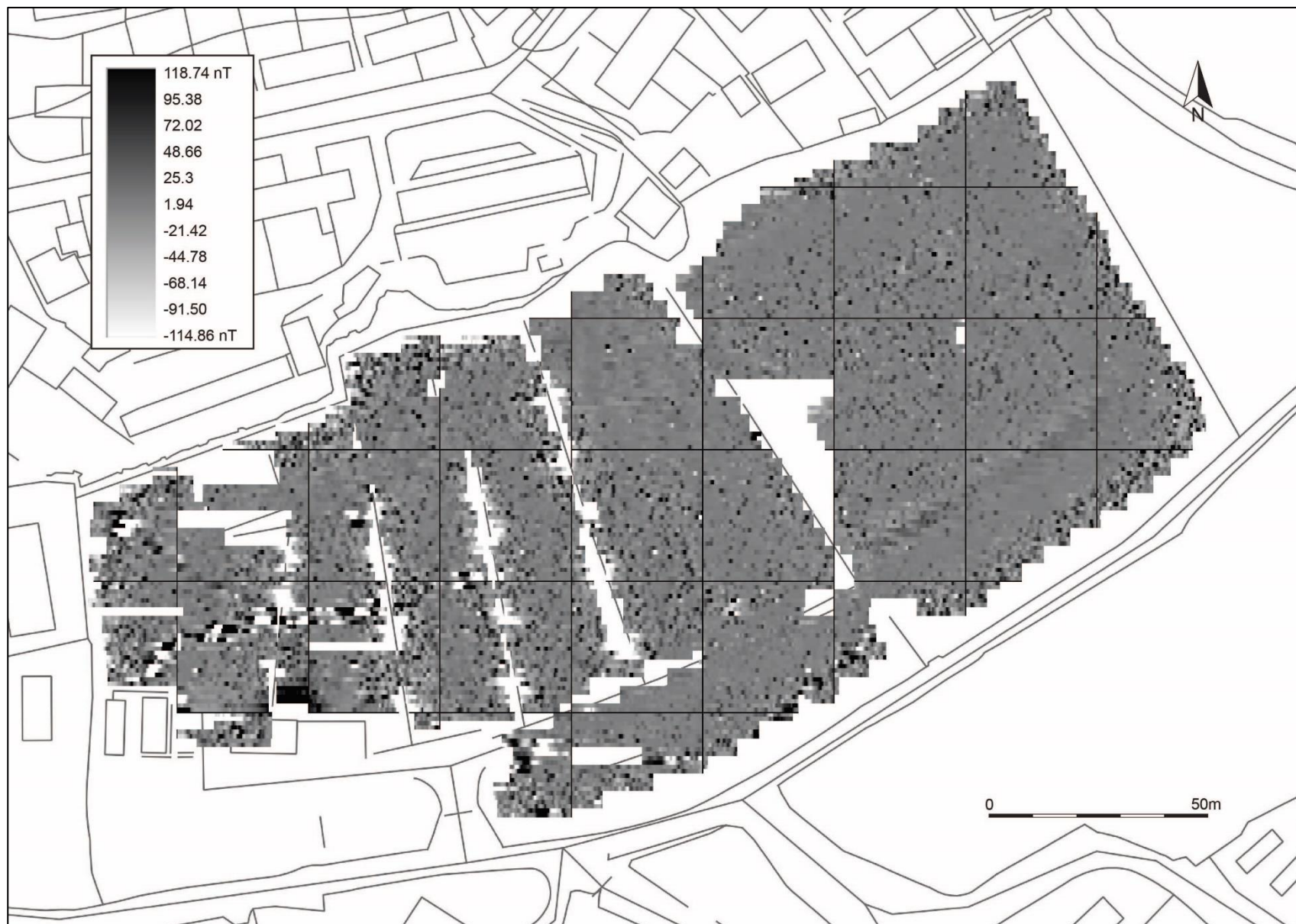


FIGURE 9: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

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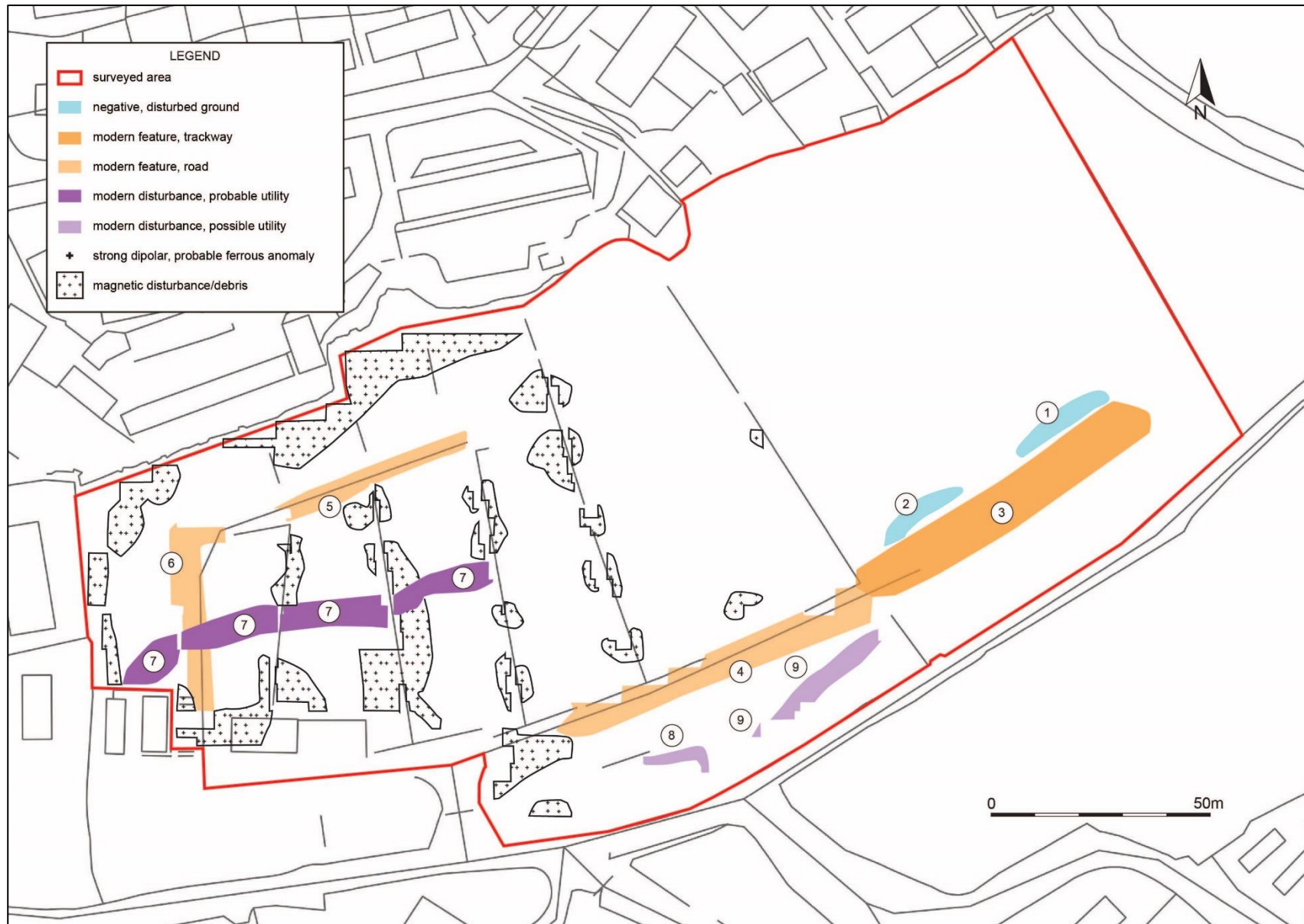


FIGURE 10: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

4.6 DISCUSSION

The survey identified 9 clear groups of anomalies within the survey area; these all corresponded to modern features and disturbance within the site due to the recent use of the area as a campsite. No obvious features of archaeological significance were present within the site.

Areas of calmer response, as opposed to the high background response, correspond to the trackway and road that runs through the campsite. Modern utility lines also show within the results.

The background response of the survey area is extremely spotty, with spotted areas of high positive responses and some occasional Di-Polar anomalies. This likely represents modern debris which remains across the site, and possible spreading of soil from another site. The underlying geology may also contribute to the strong and varied response, with an igneous formation immediately south of the site.

Magnetic disturbance and di-polar anomalies also appear across the site. The areas of magnetic disturbance can mostly be attributed to modern debris of metallic components of gates and fencing; di-polar anomalies appear across the site in a mostly amorphous pattern.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located within the modern civil parish of Brixham and is situated towards the southern extent of the settlement; with the proposed development forming part of the more modern expansion of Brixham. It is set within a landscape of arable and pastoral farming surrounding a historic fishing village, industrial elements such as the lime kilns and quarries were present in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The site itself was partially developed, with the southern field appearing to have remained undeveloped, and historically used as farmland.

The geophysical survey and site inspection revealed no archaeologically relevant features or earthworks that did not correspond to modern activity. The remains of strip fields that likely previously existed within the locale (Figure 2) were not visible within the survey results and may have been obscured/destroyed by the campsite and its associated features. The value of the archaeological resource on the site on the basis of these non-intrusive works appears to be a **low** significance. The southern field was not included in the survey area due to being overgrown and so no assessment on its potential archaeological value can currently be made, judging by the results for the rest of the site, it is not anticipated that there is much archaeological potential, and therefore an assessment of **low/untested** significance is attributed.

In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The single listed building with a potential line of sight into the proposed development is currently obscured by trees, with a building between the site and it. The likely effect on the local assets by the proposed development would be **negligible to neutral**, with minor impacts to the Historic Landscape (**negligible**) and the possibility of slight cumulative harm (**negligible**).

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development within the northern field can be assessed as **neutral to negligible**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource will be **permanent** and **irreversible**, but the archaeological potential is considered to be **low**.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION



FIGURE 11: VIEW ACROSS THE OVERGROWN WESTERN FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 12: VIEW ALONG THE BUILDINGS WITHIN THE CAMPSITE TOWARDS THE ENTRANCE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 13: VIEW ACROSS THE SOUTHERN FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 14: VIEW ACROSS THE CAMPSITE TOWARDS THE RESIDENTIAL AREA TO THE NORTH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



FIGURE 15: VIEW TOWARDS 1,2 AND 3 ST. MARY'S ROAD FROM THE CAMPSITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



FIGURE 16: SITE GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.



FIGURE 17: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.



FIGURE 18: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

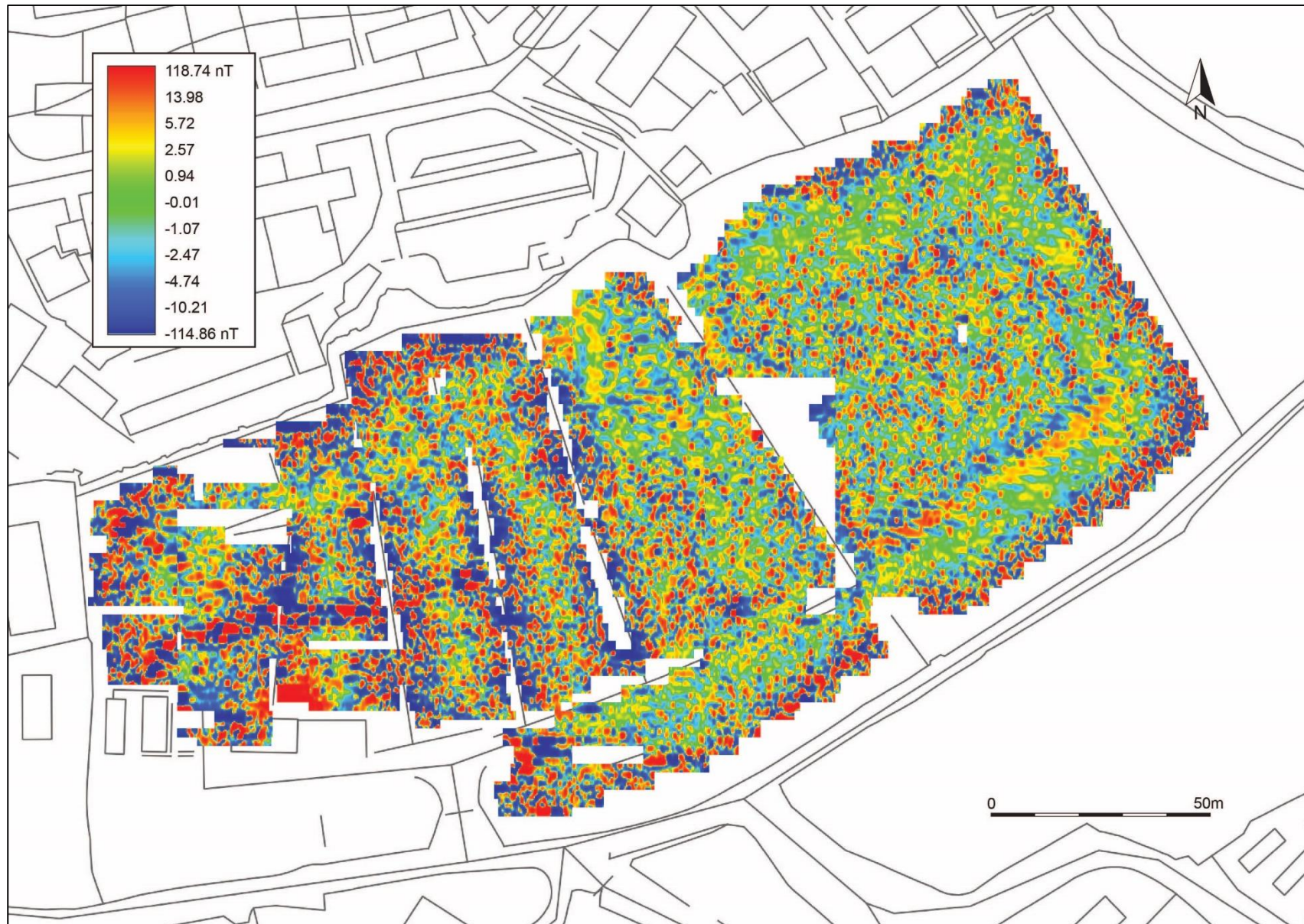


FIGURE 19: RED-BLUE-GREEN(2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.



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