

LAND AT LINHAY CLOSE

CULMSTOCK

CULLOMPTON

DEVON

Desk-Based Appraisal and Walkover Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160801



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Land at Linhay Close, Culmstock, Cullompton, Devon

Desk-Based Appraisal and Walkover Survey

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Amy Hodgson of XL Planning and Design Ltd. (The Client)

Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based appraisal and walkover survey undertaken on land at Linhay Close, Culmstock, Devon. This work was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on behalf of Amy Hodgson of XL Planning and Design Ltd. (The Client) in order to inform the future use/development of the site.

The site is located within the former Open Fields attached to the medieval settlement of Culmstock. A Prehistoric enclosure has been identified in this field, but the walkover and LiDAR data would suggest these earthworks are either natural in origin or else are related to more recent activity. As suggested by the evaluation trenching carried out in advance of the 2010 building work at Linhay Close, the archaeological potential of the site is therefore likely to be medium to low, despite appearances to the contrary.



August 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT LINHAY CLOSE
PARISH:	CULMSTOCK
DISTRICT:	MID-DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
CENTROID NGR:	ST 10000 13900
PLANNING REF:	PRE-APPLICATION
SWARCH REF:	CLH16
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-508081

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a desk-based appraisal and walkover survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Linhay Close, Culmstock, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Amy Hodgson of XL Planning and Design Ltd. (The Client) in order to identify any archaeological remains that might be affected by any future use or development of the site.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in the village of Culmstock, on the northern side of the settlement and immediately to the south of the current B3391. It is situated on a south-facing slope close to the base of the Culm Valley at an altitude of c.90m AOD. The River Culm runs c.150m to the south of the site. The soils of this area are the well-drained gritty reddish loamy soils of the Crediton Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie Quaternary colluvial (diamicton) deposits, with sandstones of the Otter Sandstone Formation at depth (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the northern edge of the village of Culmstock, a Domesday manor under the Bishop of Exeter and later the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. Culmstock is a decayed market town, whose former prosperity relied heavily on the cloth trade.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) characterises the site and surrounding fields as *medieval enclosures based on strip fields*. Intrusive archaeological investigations in Culmstock have been relatively few in number and limited in extent, but a single evaluation trench was opened next to the site that produced a scatter of post-medieval finds. A possible Prehistoric enclosure has been identified in the south-east corner of the site, to the rear of Barley Cottage [MDV60218].

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with recognised best practice, and the desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

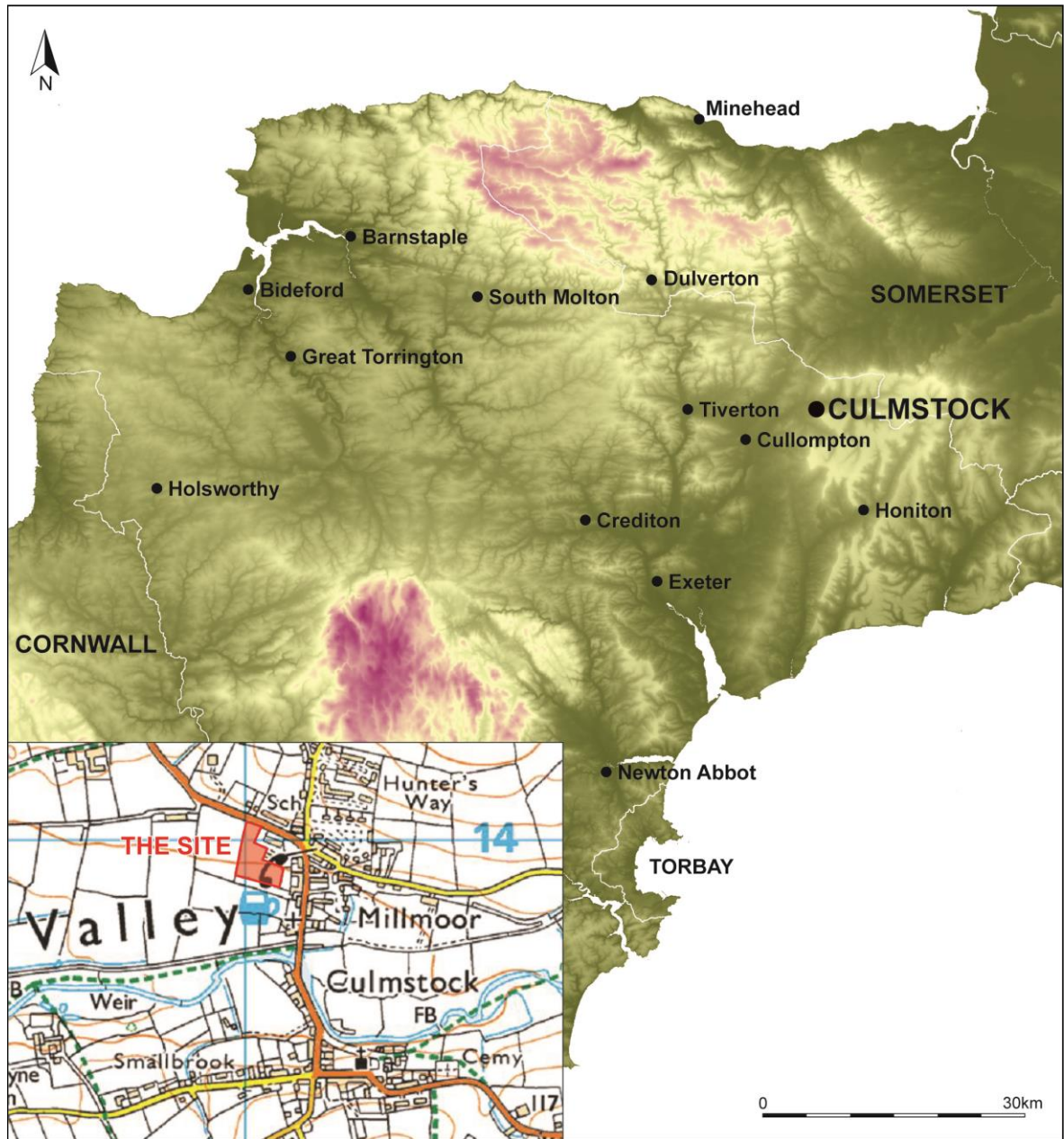


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The settlement of Culmstock is located c.14km east of Tiverton near the border of Somerset; and is situated towards the southern end of the parish of Culmstock, in the hundred of Hemyock and Deanery of Tiverton. The village is located on both sides of the River Culm.

Culmstock is first recorded in 1085 as *Cvlmestoche*, from the OE *stoc* meaning ‘outlying farm’ and the River name *Culm* (Watts 2010). It was held by the Bishops of Exeter, paying tax for 5 hides of land, but with land for 15 ploughs and worth £6; in 1086 this was a rich and profitable estate. The use of the place-name element *stoc* is often associated with large secondary estates attached to a principal manor. The manor passed to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral during the medieval period, although in the 19th century it was leased by the daughters of the Reverend Thomas Culme of Tothill (Lysons 1822).

Culmstock is a decayed market town. There was a Friday market for butcher’s meat, and there were two annual fairs. A market house was built by the Dean and chapter in the early 19th century. The cloth trade was important to the prosperity of the town, and the decline of this industry led to the decline of the town (Lysons 1822). Hoskins notes “The village is much uglified by red brick, but has retained a good deal of traditional buildings of the 18th and early 19th century” (Hoskins 1954, 381). The earliest part of the settlement is probably located next to the church, but the extension of the main street north of the river is of interest. It is possible this represents a planned extension of the town.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

2.2.1 1802 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYORS DRAFT

The earliest map available to the study is the 1802 Ordnance Survey surveyor’s draft map (Figure 3). It shows the settlement at Culmstock straddling the base of the river valley, laid out either side of the main north-south road (Hunter’s Hill/The Strand). The site is located in the fields to the west of the main street.

2.2.2 THE C.1840 TITHE MAP

The c.1840 tithe map (Figure 4) depicts a landscape similar in outline to that of 1801. The fields are shown in much greater detail, and most are shown as sub-rectangular in shape, and likely to represent traditional subdivisions within the former Open Fields of the village. It is of interest that some distinction is drawn between what appear to be hedged boundaries and those shown simply as a line; in some instances it correlates to ownership/tenancy, but it may reflect a genuine difference between hedged as opposed to fenced (and therefore later?) boundaries.

The accompanying apportionment of 1842 (Table 1) demonstrates a complex pattern of ownership and tenancy in this area, another indicator of land formerly held under an Open Field system. Landuse is described as a mix of arable, pasture and meadow, and most have prosaic field names such as *Yonder Mead* (no.886) or *Potatoe Field* (no.883). There are exceptions: *Culverings* (no.707) contains the element *culver*, often found associated with dovecotes; *Pit Close* (no.967) would suggest the presence of marl or clay pits. The site itself falls within the field called *Home Field* (no.733) belonging to John Hellings Pook leased to Robert Southey.



FIGURE 2: COMPOSITE EXTRACT FROM THE 1802 MILVERTON AND CULLOMPTON OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAPS (BL) (THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE c.1840 CULMSTOCK TITHE MAP (DRO); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

No.	Land owner	Occupier	Filed name	cultivation
Radfords and Bakers Estate				
707	Joseph Alsop	Himself	Culverings	Arable
708			Great Land	Arable
709			Higher Great Land	Arable
Venwoods				
728	John Davey	Himself	Orchard	Orchard
Late Frys and Heathfields				
733	John Hellings Pook	Robert Southey	Home Field	Pasture
734		Himself	Linhay Close	Arable
Whitton House Estate				
967	William Brown	Himself	Pit Close	Arable
Part of Chaves				
1047	John Knowlman	Himself	Meadow	Meadow
Gales Estate				
1203	William Anning	Alfred Dunsford	House & Gardens	Buildings
Bartons Lands				
1234	John Hellings	Himself	Woods Field	Meadow
1235	John Hellings	Mary Pook	House & Gardens	Buildings

Table 1: Extract from the 1842 Culmstock Tithe Apportionment (DRO); the proposal site is highlighted red.

2.2.3 THE FIRST AND SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

The 1st Edition OS Map indicates limited development since the 1840s, presumably reflecting the long-term decline of the former town. The most significant change was the construction of the Culm Valley Railway (later GWR), which ran along the base of the valley. There appears to have been little alteration to the site itself, save for the planting of an orchard at the southern end of *Home Field*. Little change is evident between 1889 and 1904.

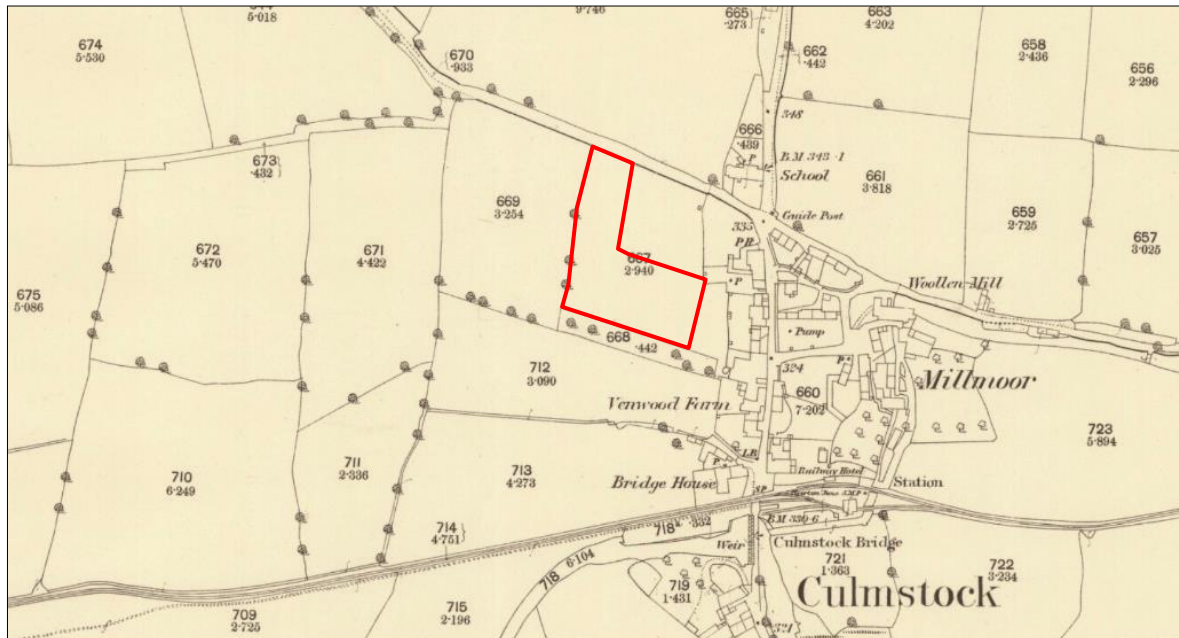


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION OS 1:25" MAP OF 1889 (DRO) (THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

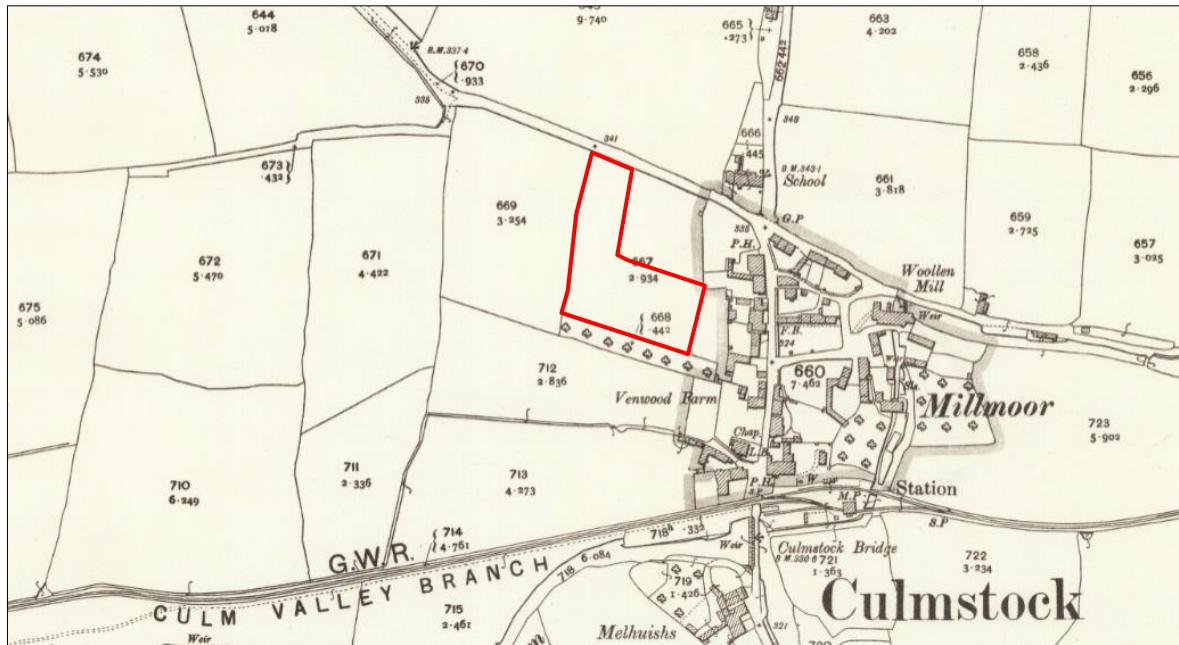


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION OS 1:25" MAP OF 1904 (DRO) (THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A limited amount of intrusive archaeological investigation has been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site. A single trench excavated in advance of the last development at Linhay Close recovered a small selection of post-medieval finds (Hughes 2010), and monitoring at Nimby Cottage identified a medieval ditch and post-medieval wall footings (Hooper & Salvatore 2010). The Devon HER lists the known heritage assets in the general area (see Appendix 1).

3.1.1 PREHISTORIC AND ROMANO – BRITISH 4000BC – AD410

The evidence for Prehistoric activity and occupation in the immediate area is limited. A small enclosure has been identified within the southern part of the field (MDV60218).

3.1.2 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 - AD1066

The settlement of Culmstock has early medieval origins and is listed in the Domesday survey.

3.1.3 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

The fieldscape in this area was laid out during this period; the gently-curving character of many of the field boundaries (including those on site) would indicate Culmstock lay at the centre of an Open Field system that was enclosed towards the end of the medieval period. Most of the farms in and around the village would have been established during this period, and most of the fabric of the church dates to this period.

3.1.4 POST-MEDIEVAL AD1540 - 1800

The post-medieval period saw the enclosure of the Open Fields, and many of the extant farmhouses, and some of the village houses date to this period (e.g. Silverstreet, Southwoods, Osmonds and Jerwoods; Prescott Baptist Chapel, Collets, and Cleeve Cottage); many of these buildings are included within the Culmstock Conservation Area.

3.1.5 MODERN AD1800- PRESENT

The settlement at Culmstock has expanded significantly during more recent centuries, particularly to the south-east and north. The Culm Valley Railway was built in the 1870s and opened in 1876, with a station built where the railway crosses the river; it closed to passengers in 1963, and freight in 1975.

3.1.6 UNDATED

Documentary evidence indicates the cloth industry was important to the post-medieval prosperity of the settlement, and there are numerous field names ('rack') indicative of cloth drying. Finds of iron slag point to smelting, perhaps associated with iron ore from the Blackdowns, and this may be medieval or earlier in date (and note the proximity of iron slag from fields to the west of Pitt Farm [Wessex Arch 2006], the furnaces at Town Farm, Burlescombe [Reed *et al.* 2006] and material from Hemyock [Young 2014; 2015]).

3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey was undertaken by B. Morris on the morning of 1st August; the weather was dry but overcast. The field was under a short grass crop, following the removal of a hay/silage crop (i.e. aftermath). The north-eastern part of the field has already been developed ('Linhay Close'), leaving an irregular L-shape of open ground to the west and south. The field slopes gently from north to south. The modern semi-detached brick houses stand within gardens defined to the west and south by wooden fencing. This small estate is accessed from the north via a short access round with provision for parking.

The short section of hedge alongside the parish lane is species-poor (almost entirely hawthorn) and has grown around a wooden fence; it appears relatively modern. The hedge to the west is relatively wide (2-3m) and trimmed, and contains a more diverse range of shrub species (blackthorn, hawthorn, elder, field maple, dog rose). To the southern end are a small number of mature oak trees, between which there is a gateway. Beneath the hedge is a low stony hedgebank c.2.5m wide and c.0.8m high; where observed, the stones appear to be predominantly irregular sub-rounded chert nodules. The hedge to the south lacks a bank, and is overgrown; it is species-poor to the western end (mainly hawthorn), but there is more variety to the eastern end (individual beech, hazel, damson/bullace noted, a short stretch of elm at the eastern end). A wooden fence with wire constitutes the short eastern boundary.

The open part of the field contains an area (approx. 12x22m) of slightly rougher vegetation immediately opposite the access road to the field, and corresponding to a lowered section of kerb. This marks the location of a former works compound associated with the Linhay Close development (and shown on aerial photography dated 31.12.2010).

A pronounced but irregular break of slope is visible orientated approximately east-west across the southern part of the field; it is possible this represents the northern edge of a palaeo-channel.



FIGURE 6: IMAGE DERIVED FROM ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LIDAR DATA (THE SITE IS INDICATED). PROCESSED USING QGIS VER2.8.1 TERRAIN ANALYSIS (SLOPE). CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC.

An examination of the LiDAR data for the site clearly shows this feature as predating the last set of groundworks (c.2010), and its location in relation to similar features elsewhere would point to a geological feature. However, a similar but more obvious and regular break of slope is present flanking the western hedge, and there is a slight but visible difference in the colour of the grass between the upslope and downslope areas. This might suggest the presence of topsoil and/or spoil from elsewhere has been dumped here, levelled out and re-seeded.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located close to the base of a south-facing slope, just west of the houses and gardens forming the northern extension of historic Culmstock. The HER records the presence of an earthwork enclosure here (MDV60218), but the results of the walkover survey are inconclusive. There is a clear break of slope towards the southern end of the field, and this may be what was identified on the aerial photographs. However, and on balance, this is unlikely to represent the remains of an earthwork of Prehistoric or Romano-British date. Its location relative to the settlement, and the character of the vegetation as observed in the field, would suggest it is either the edge of a palaeo-channel, or much more recent in origin and related to the dumping of topsoil.

Overall, the archaeological potential of the site is probably *medium* to *low*, despite its location relative to the settlement and the possible enclosure.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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- Young, T.P.** 2015: *Archaeometallurgical residues from Churchills Farm, Hemyock, Devon*. GeoArch Report 2015-31.

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- British Geological Survey** 2016: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html [accessed 18.07.16]

Devon Record Office:

- Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, surveyed 1887, published 1888
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map, revised 1903, published 1906
Culmstock Tithe Map c.1841
Culmstock Tithe Award c.1841

APPENDIX 1: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

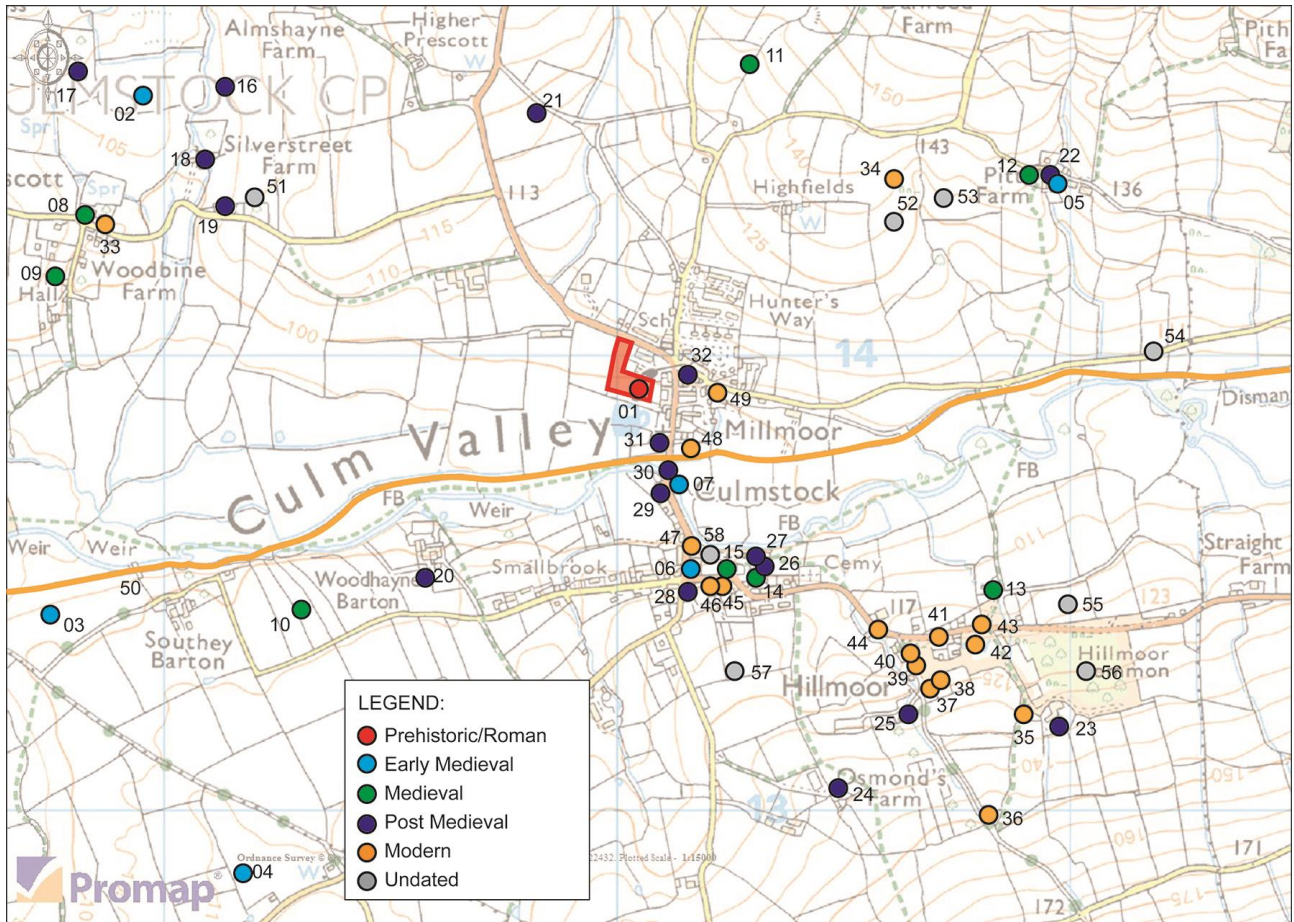


FIGURE 7: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER) (THE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED).

Map No.	HER No.	Name	Record Type	Description
01	60218	Enclosure in Fields to West of The Strand, Culmstock	Aerial photograph	Small single ditched enclosure recorded from the air as a cropmark.
02	107683	Field Boundaries North of Prescott	Aerial photograph	Two dark linear features, visible on aerial photographs interpreted as having formed over the remains of ditches of probable post-medieval field boundaries removed before the mid nineteenth century. Below-ground remains are likely to survive.
03	107771	Possible Former Field Boundary West of Southey Barton	Earthwork	A curvilinear bank, visible as an earthwork then a cropmark on aerial photographs, may have formed over a medieval field-boundary bank, which fell out of use before the mid-19th century. Slight earthwork remains may survive.
04	107861	Possible Former Field Boundaries North-West of Pilemoor	Earthwork	Two broad curvilinear ditches, visible as earthworks on images derived from lidar data, interpreted as the remains of medieval or post-medieval field boundaries that passed out of use prior to the mid-19th century.
05	22279	Pitt Farm	Building	Pitt farm. Jointed cruck recorded at was house, pitt farm. An interesting square-plan courtyard containing brick-built outbuildings. The southcys, who owned the farm last century, were founders of poole brickworks near wellington. One outbuilding contains earlier features
06	15992	Culmstock Settlement	Document	Culmstock was an early medieval settlement mentioned in Domesday
07	1889	Bridge in the Parish of Culmstock	Building	Culmstock Bridge. Medieval bridge with 5 stone arches. A bequest for repairs was made in 1412. Question of maintenance brought before the sessions in 1670. There seems little doubt as to the medieval origin of the bridge but most of present arches appear to be late 18th Century. Condition good.
08	11481	Cottage in the Parish of Culmstock	Monument	Prescot site of chapel. In the hamlet of Prescott are the remains of a pre-reformation chapel, and a figure now built into the wall of a cottage probably belongs to the chapel. In Culmstock parish church is a headless stone figure with carved draperies and an accompanying note states that it came from a demolished cottage at Prescott. The notice infers that the cottage was the

Land at Linhay Close, Culmstock, Cullompton, Devon

Map No.	HER No.	Name	Record Type	Description
				remains of the chapel. Two walls of this remain but show no ecclesiastical feature or detail of interest.
09	11480	Chapel in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Prestcot or Prescott Old Hall possible site of chapel. Owned by Prestcot family from time of Henry II, later passed to Cary family. Chapel of st. Thomas at Prescott licensed 1414. House called "Old Hall" is of 18th century date but name suggests it may be on site of 12th century residence. Three possible sites proposed for chapel. Site "a" "old hall" is on site of chapel, but no evidence to support this.
10	35293	Field System in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Field system depicted on 1906 and 1971 OS mapping
11	80972	Sub-Circular Enclosure	Document	Sub circular enclosure, Benshayne Farm. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-90s First Edition 25 inch map
12	54144	Pottery at Pitt Farm	Findspot	Large quantity of pottery from 15C - 18C found at various locations at Pitt Farm
13	22280 83356	Barton Lands Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II* Listed. Probably late C15 with major C16 and C17 improvements, thoroughly modernised circa 1980. Plastered cob on stone rubble footings; stone rubble stacks topped with C20 brick; thatch roof.
14	78461	Medieval Ditch to East of Threadneedle Street, Culmstock	Feature	Watching brief maintained during groundworks for the construction of dwelling observed two features below the subsoil in the north-east corner of the site. The more recent was a narrow linear wall-footing. This may represent the remains of a demolished post-medieval outbuilding associated with the cottages fronting onto Threadneedle Street or, alternatively, it may be connected with the 19th century vicarage. Below this was a ditch (108) aligned east-west, circa 1.1 metres wide and 0.6 metres deep. Its clay silt fill contained a sherd of chert-tempered coarseware dated to the 11th-14th century. The ditch may represent a medieval field or property boundary.
15	1895	Culmstock, All Saints Church	Listed building	Grade II* Listed. Parish Church. C15 but built in more than one phase, some may be as late as early C16, renovated 1879. Local limestone rubble with larger more neatly dressed quoins; Hamstone and Beerstone ashlar detail; slate roof.
16	107685	Catchmeadow South and West of Almshayne Farm	Aerial photograph	A catchmeadow system south and west of Almshayne Farm is visible as a series of curvilinear earthwork ditches on aerial photographs, partly depicted on late nineteenth century mapping. Earthworks are very likely to survive.
17	107679	Former Orchards North of Prescott	Aerial photograph	Linear earthworks are just visible on aerial photographs, and interpreted as ridges for orchard tree planting during the post-medieval to modern period. Images derived from Lidar data suggests that earthworks survive.
18	111549	Silverstreet Farm, Culmstock	Listed Buildings	Grade II Listed. Ranges of 18th-19th century farm buildings on the north, east and south sides of a yard with a south facing farmhouse on the west side.
19	59025	Prescott Baptist Chapel	Listed Building	Grade II* Listed. Prescott baptist church. The original was built in 1715, rebuilt in 1785 and renovated in 1892. The 1892 renovation retained a great deal of the 1785 chapel. The interior remains a notable example of unusually elaborate country craftsmanship.
	83391	Periom Headstone	Listed Building	Grade II Listed headstone.
	83386	Meacham Chest Tomb	Listed Building	Grade II Listed chest tomb.
20	80055	Woodhayne Barton, Culmstock	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Early C19. Plastered walls, probably stone rubble; stone rubble or brick stacks with C19 brick chimneyshafts; slate roof.
21	107687	Quarry Pit East of Passfield House	Aerial photograph	A large earthwork pit, visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s, is interpreted as a disused quarry, reused in the later nineteenth century as an orchard. The area is now cultivated but it is possible that the pit survives as a reduced earthwork.
22	54146	Pitt Farm Brewhouse, Pit Farm	Building	An outbuilding at Pitt Farm has had a number of features. The cobbled floor with drainage channel is currently exposed. In the south wall there is a large fireplace with large oak lintel resting on what appears to have been a beerstone surround, though it is not clear if this stone has been reused. On the left side of the fireplace a former smoking chamber has been bricked up and the recess converted to a brewing vat. Above this feature, in the loft, it is possible to see measure marks on a door frame. To the right hand side of the fireplace former bread oven alcove has been converted to a malt oven. A lattice brick/tile structure is visible extending up into the loft space. A number of the beams supporting the loft floor are marked with Roman numerals, possibly excise marks for the equipment locations of a licensed brewery. Overall the building gives the impression of being a post-medieval farm dwelling substantially converted to a malthouse/brewery, probably in the 19th century.
23	82816	Southwoods Farmhouse	Listed	Grade II Listed. Early or mid C16 with later C16 and C17 improvements.

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Map No.	HER No.	Name	Record Type	Description
			building	Plastered stone rubble with some cob; stone rubble stacks topped with C20 brick; thatch roof.
24	82821	Osmonds Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Mid C17. Plastered cob on stone rubble footings; probably cob stack topped with C20 brick; thatch roof, replaced with corrugated iron over pump house.
25	59082	House in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Jerwood. Shown as 'Jarwood's Farm' on os 25" (1880s) map (os).
	82818	Jerwoods Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Mid-late C16 (possibly earlier core), C17 and early C18 improvements, modernised circa 1970. Plastered cob on stone rubble footings; stone rubble and cob stacks topped with C20 brick; thatch roof.
26	82826	Collets	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Cottage, formerly 2 or 3 cottages. Probably C18, maybe earlier. Plastered cob on stone rubble footings; stone rubble stacks topped with C19 brick; corrugated iron roof, formerly thatch.
27	22278	House in the Parish of Culmstock	Building	Plastered walls with thatched roofs and brick and stone stacks, one lateral. Two storeys. Exposed ceiling beams. ?17th century
	82827	Cleeve Cottage Cobblestones Craven Cottage	Listed building	Grade II Listed. 3 cottages, formerly 4 cottages made by subdivision of a single house. Late C16 - early C17 house, rearranged and enlarged in the late C17 when divided into cottages, all modernised between circa 1970 - 86. Plastered walls, parts are cob on stone rubble footing, some is all stone rubble; stone rubble and cob stacks topped with C20 brick; thatch roof.
28	82835	Cadbury House	Listed building	Grade II Listed. House and shop. Mid C17, thoroughly refurbished and partly rebuilt in mid C19. Plastered stone rubble, maybe with some cob; stone rubble stacks topped with C19 and C20 brick; slate roof.
	82831	Thornbank	Listed building	Grade II Listed. C16 or C17 origins, refurbished, rearranged and enlarged in the mid C19. Plastered stone rubble, maybe with cob; stone rubble stacks with C19 brick; slate roof, probably thatch before the mid C19.
29	82832	Culm Cottage The Bridge	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. 2 adjoining cottages, one including a shop; formerly a single house. Late C16 - early C17, maybe earlier in parts, some C17 improvements, thoroughly refurbished in mid C19 when original house was divided into the present two cottages. Plastered cob on stone rubble footings; stone rubble or cob stacks topped with C19 and C20 brick; thatch roof and slate to Culm Cottage extension.
30	83358	Culmstock Bridge	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Road bridge over the River Culm. Medieval origins; much rebuilt after severe flood damage in 1774; C20 alterations and repairs. Local limestone rubble including dressed voussoirs and blocks used for the piers and cutwaters. 6-span bridge.
31	82825	Bridge Cottage Bridge House	Listed building	Grade II Listed. 2 houses, formerly one house. C16 origins with late C17 - early C18 alterations, thoroughly refurbished and enlarged in the mid C19. Plastered stone rubble and plastered cob on stone rubble footings; stone rubble stacks topped with C19 and C20 brick; thatch roof, slate to mid C19 extension.
32	82833	Millmoor Cottage	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Mid C17, modernised circa 1970. Plastered stone rubble with some cobs stone rubble stacks topped with C19 and C20 brick; corrugated iron roof over the thatch.
33	107680	Earthworks Possibly Relating to Former Building at Prescott	Earthwork	An irregular earthwork mound, visible on aerial photographs may be the remains of a nineteenth century building and the earlier structure that it apparently replaced. These were located in a small enclosure, the boundary of which is visible of aerial photographs.
34	49879	Old Clay Pit to West of Pitt Farm, Culmstock	Document	Old clay pit shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps, about 300 metres to the west of Pitt Farm.
35	70237	Building in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Site of a small square building shown on os 25" (1880s) map in a triangular enclosure to the west of 'Southwoods Farm'
36	49882	Marl Pit in the Parish of Culmstock	Earthwork	A large pit, probably an old marl pit, is visible
	70238	Building in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Site of a three small buildings shown on os 25" (1880s) map around an I-shaped yard in a triangular enclosure with a pond to the southeast
37	70239	Building in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Site of a small rectangular building shown on os 25" (1880s) map in a rectangular enclosure on the east side of the road
38	82817	Hillmoor House	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Circa 1840. Plastered walls, probably stone rubble; stone rubble stacks with C20 brick chimneyshafts; slate roof.
39	35297	Gravel Pit in the Parish of Culmstock	Earthwork	Gravel pit on historic mapping
40	70243	Building in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Site of a group of buildings shown on os 25" (1880s) map on the east side of the road
41	70240	Building in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Site of a large group of adjoining buildings shown on os 25" (1880s) map on the north side of the road
42	49883	Gravel Pit in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Gravel pit on historic mapping

Land at Linhay Close, Culmstock, Cullompton, Devon

Map No.	HER No.	Name	Record Type	Description
43	70241	Building in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Site of a group of buildings shown on os 25" (1880s) map in an I-shaped yard to the north of the road
44	70242	Building in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Site of a row of five small adjoining buildings shown on os 25" (1880s) map on the north side of the road
45	1896	Rood Screen in the Parish of Culmstock	Monument	The rood screen in All Saints Church is now used as a reredos.
	106684	Culmstock World War II Memorial	Monument	Memorial board to those who died in World War II.
	40540	Gate in the Parish of Culmstock	Listed building	South gate and adjoining railings - to churchyard of Church of All Saints GV II Churchyard gate and boundary railings. Probably associated with the 1879 renovation of the Church of All Saints
46	82830	Cadbury Cottage	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Mid C19. Plastered stone rubble, maybe with some brick dressings; stone rubble stacks topped with C19 brick; slate roof.
47	82828	Culmstock War Memorial	Listed building	Grade II Listed. Granite ashlar obelisk with bronze plaque commemorating the fallen of World War I.
48	70244	Culmstock Station	Document	Site of 'station' at culmstock shown on os 25" (1880s) map
49	35296	Mill in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	'Woollen Mill' shown on os 6" (1906) map
50	25566	Route and Remains of Former Culm Valley Railway	Monument	Line of the former Culm Valley Railway.
51	109398	Possible Building Platform East of Prescott Chapel	Monument	A flat terraced area on the southern edge of the field to the north-east of Prescott Cottages and Baptist Chapel, possible a former building platform.
52	114622	Iron Slag from Fields to West of Pitt Farm, Culmstock	Findspot	Large dense fragments of ironworking tap slag of a potential Roman date or later were recovered from the subsoil horizon of two fields during a programme of archeological investigation on land proposed for the easement of a buried electricity cable. The slag, 1335g in total, is thought to have been redeposited through hillside erosion from higher lying sites
53	56374	Slag in the Parish of Culmstock	Survey	Magnetic susceptibility readings in this and the adjacent field to s (st10721427) suggests a spread of slag which ignores the hedge boundary between them. The highest readings were in the n field on the ne edge of the ridge that runs n-s across the fields. The ground here is very hard to plough because of the amount of slag. This area may represent a slag dump or a smelting site with a corresponding slag dump (ea).
54	49880	Weir in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Fieldnames recorded as higher tread weir field (950) and lower tread weir field (951) in tithe apportionment book, suggesting the former location of a weir south of these fields on the river.
55	49876	Tenter Ground in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Fieldname recorded as rex croft mead (no 1138) suggesting former location of cloth drying racks (emafu).
56	49884	Field in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Hillmoor common written 'ellmoor' on os surveyors draft of 1802 and recorded as 'hele moor' in tithe apportionment book
57	49881	Tenter Ground in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	Fieldnames recorded in the tithe apportionment as higher rack (1039) outer rack (1040), yonder rack (1041) second rack (1042) and first rack (1043) suggesting the former location of drying racks for cloth
58	16854	Church House in the Parish of Culmstock	Document	The church house inn used to stand on the north side of the churchyard with a small group of cottages. It was pulled down, probably some time in the late 19th century, to enlarge the churchyard

TABLE 2: LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

APPENDIX 2: BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS



LINHAY CLOSE, VIEWED FROM THE WEST. THE AC ARCHAEOLOGY EVALUATION TRENCH IS LOCATED BENEATH THESE HOUSES.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE WESTERN HEDGEBANK, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.



THE GATEWAY INTO THE FIELD TO THE WEST; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.



A SECTION OF EXPOSED HEDGEBANK, SHOWING THE CHERT NODULES; VIEWED FROM THE EAST, LOOKING WEST.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTH.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER, LOOKING EAST.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST.



THE FIELD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.



THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE EASTERN SIDE, LOOKING WEST. NOTE THE BREAK OF SLOPE (INDICATED).



THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE EASTERN SIDE, LOOKING WEST.



THE FORMER SITE COMPOUND, AS MARKED BY THE VEGETATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.



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