

**Brokenbury Solar Farm  
Churston  
Devon**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

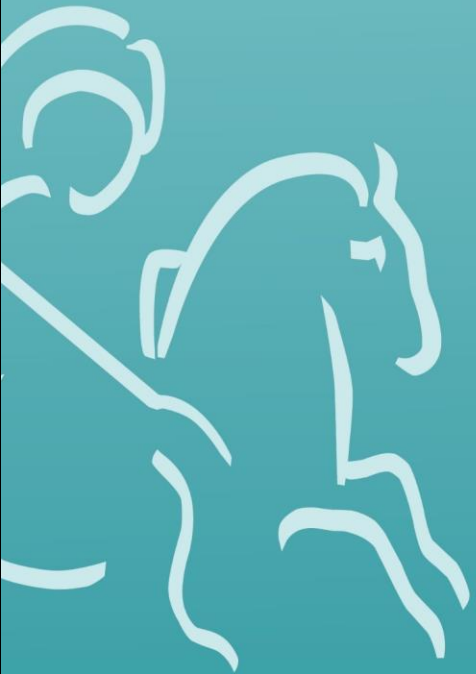


for:  
Torbay Council

CA Project: CR0823  
CA Report: CR0823\_1

OASIS ID: cotswold2-427609  
TM Accession No.: A7407

October 2021



# Brokenbury Solar Farm Churston Devon

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Brokenbury Solar Farm
<b>Location:</b>	Churston, Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	289880 056397
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	4-11 October 2021
<b>Planning reference:</b>	Torbay Council ref: P/2021/0658
<b>OASIS ID:</b>	cotswold2-427609
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Torquay Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Accession Number:</b>	A7407
<b>Site Code:</b>	BRSF21

In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Brokenbury Solar Farm. A total of 13 trenches were excavated.

Evidence for an Early Iron Age enclosure was recorded in the northern part of the site, corroborating previously identified cropmarks and geophysical survey evidence. No clear evidence was identified for domestic activity within the enclosure, although a small quantity of undated pits, postholes and ditches were found in the vicinity and may be related.

Evidence for post-medieval agricultural land-division was also recorded, correlating to former field boundaries shown on historic mapping.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at the proposed site of Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston, Devon (centred at NGR: 289880 056397, Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Torbay Council.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the development of a solar farm at the site, which has been made to Torbay Council (TC; planning ref: P/2021/0658).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Bill Horner, County Archaeologist & Historic Environment Manager, Devon County Council (DCC), the archaeological advisor to TC. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2021a) and approved by Bill Horner
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (DCC Council 2020), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 3.8ha in extent. It is located to the south of Bascombe Road in Churston, Devon. The site currently comprises a single agricultural field. It is bounded to the north-east by a disused railway (now covered in mature vegetation), to the south-east by another field, to the north-west by Bridge Road and a pastural field, and to the south-east by further fields and a mix of industrial and retail developments. The site lies at approximately c. 59m AOD and is broadly level.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as limestone of the Brixham Formation, formed during the Devonian period (BGS 2021). The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the evaluation consisted of limestone brash.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site has previously been the subject of a Desk-Based Historic Environment Assessment (DBA; CA 2021b) and a geophysical survey (SUMO 2021). The following consists of a summary of these assessments.

### Prehistoric

2.2. There is one known feature of possible prehistoric date recorded within the north-west corner of the site (CA 2021b). Identified by aerial photography and confirmed by geophysical survey (SUMO 2021; see below), it comprises part of a sub-circular, single-ditched enclosure measuring c. 82m in width. A series of potential internal features appear to be present on aerial photographs, possibly indicative of sunken-floored round houses of Bronze Age type (Bill Horner, *pers. comm.*), although these were not apparent as geophysical anomalies. A findspot of a Bronze Age rapier is reported to have been found in this corner of the site and presumably within the area of the enclosure (Bill Horner, *pers. comm.*).

2.3. Within the surrounding area of site, extensive prehistoric activity has been recorded (CA 2021b). Substantial multi-period occupation sites have been recorded c. 450m and c. 750m to the north-east, and c. 550m to the east of site (*ibid.*). Artefactual material including diabase stone axes, blades and scrapers, a leaf arrowhead, two polished flint axes and pottery of possible Neolithic and Bronze Age dates have been recovered from these sites through field-walking (Pink 2014; Pearson 1977).

2.4. Furthermore, a Scheduled chambered tomb is recorded c. 940m to the north-west of site; a Bronze Age barrow is located c. 1km to the north-east of site; and a complex of possible Bronze Age and Iron Age enclosures is known c. 910m to the south (CA 2021b).

### Roman

2.5. Within the surrounding area of the site, Roman activity is limited and mostly tentative, with the closest recorded and confirmed Roman activity being the Hookhills burial site, which lies c. 1.7km to the north-west of site (CA 2021b). However, known settlements are recorded within the wider landscape, including a farmstead near Stoke Gabriel, c. 3km to the west of site, and some evidence around Brixham of a precursor to the medieval fishing harbour (*ibid.*). The road from Churston Church to Monksbridge, located c. 320m to the east of site, has been

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attributed to the Roman period through cartographic and documentary evidence, but this has not been corroborated (ibid.).

### Early medieval and medieval

- 2.6. During the early medieval period, the site of the Domesday manor *Cercitona* and associated church was located at Churston Court, c. 310m to the north-east of site (Varwell 1886). The extent of the settlement is not known but likely would have been concentrated around the manor and church, with scattered farms in the surrounding area.
- 2.7. The location and size of the manor remained the same during the medieval period (CA 2021b). The surrounding area, in which the site is located, would have mostly been used for agriculture. Several groupings of earthworks tentatively dated to the medieval period have been identified through lidar imagery and aerial photography, comprising a curvilinear earthwork or small bank c.80m to the east of site and three possible curvilinear earthworks located c. 90m to the north-east of site (Hegarty *et al* 2013-14). Analysis of historic mapping confirms the site's agricultural use during this period, with north-east/south-west aligned strip field boundaries identified which later amalgamate to form the singular field of the current site (CA 2021b).

### Post-medieval and modern

- 2.8. During the post-medieval and modern periods, the area of Churston was subject to gradual economic increase, with several farms, buildings, and industrial activity focused c. 70m east of site (CA 2021b). Industrial sites within the area include a number of quarries and lime kilns. This increase also brought the Torbay and Brixham Railway to the area, whose embankment lies decommissioned and adjacent to the north-western boundary of site (ibid.).

### Geophysical survey

- 2.9. A geophysical survey undertaken within the site identified several anomalies of probable archaeological and uncertain origin (SUMO 2021). A segmented, curving ditch-like anomaly was identified within the north-western corner of the site, the location of the possible prehistoric enclosure (see above), although no internal anomalies were recorded. Three possible north-east/south-west aligned field boundaries, evidence for ploughing and a number of uncertain linear trends were also recorded (ibid.).

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### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable TC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate the potential enclosure and any internal features within the northern area of the site, as recorded by aerial photography and the geophysical survey (SUMO 2021).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 13 trenches, each measuring 50m in length by 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Targeted metal-detector survey of the trenches and excavated materials was undertaken as appropriate. Furthermore, all excavated arisings were subjected to walkover survey to recover any unstratified lithic artefacts.
- 4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.6. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other*

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*Samples from Archaeological Sites.* No deposits were identified that required sampling.

- 4.7. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.*
- 4.8. CA will make arrangements with Torquay Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the artefact collection, under accession number A7407. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.9. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## **5. RESULTS**

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the palaeoenvironmental evidence are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The general stratigraphic sequence recorded during the course of the evaluation was broadly uniform. The natural geological substrate was encountered at an average depth of 0.37m below present ground level (bpgl) and was overlain by up to 0.4m of subsoil in Trenches 4 to 13 and sealed by topsoil. The subsoil and the natural substrate in all other trenches were sealed by topsoil.
- 5.3. The results of the evaluation showed good correlation with anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey and to features depicted on historic cartographic sources. The targeted anomalies of uncertain origin were found to relate to natural variation or agricultural disturbance. Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 1-3, 6, 10 and 13. All other trenches were blank.

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### Trenches 1 and 3 (Figs 3 & 6)

- 5.4. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 102 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was recorded in the centre of Trench 1, where it correlated very closely to the location of the enclosure recorded by the preceding geophysical survey. It measured 2.88m in width, 0.66m in depth and contained fills 103 and 104. A single sherd of pottery, dateable to the Early Iron Age, was recovered from fill 103.
- 5.5. Ditch 302 (Fig. 6, Section FF) was recorded within the north-central part of Trench 3, 30m to the south-east of the ditch identified in Trench 1 and correlating to the same enclosure recorded by the geophysical survey. Ditch 302 measured 3.5m in width and 0.74m in depth, and contained four fills, 303-306. Fills 303 and 304, formed on the sides of the ditch, likely represent slumping of adjacent upcast material during the use of the ditch. Fills 305 and 306 likely represent gradual silting of the ditch during its use and/or disuse. A total of 94 sherds of pottery were recovered from within ditch 302, all dateable to the Early Iron Age, with those recovered from fill 306 appear to derive from a single vessel. A total of 20 fragments of animal bone were also recovered from ditch 302.
- 5.6. Geophysical anomalies targeted towards the north-eastern ends of Trenches 1 and 3 were recorded as resulting from variations in the limestone geology, and no internal features were recorded within the enclosure.

### Trench 2 (Figs 4 & 5)

- 5.7. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 202 (Fig. 4, Section BB) was recorded at the southern end Trench 2. It measured 0.59m in width, 0.78m in depth and contained undated fill 203.
- 5.8. Directly to the north of ditch 202, sub-ovoid posthole 204 (Fig. 4, Section CC) was identified. It measured 0.79m in length, 0.41m in width, 0.65m in depth and contained undated fill 205.
- 5.9. To the north of posthole 204, north-east/south-west aligned ditch terminus 208 (Fig. 4, Section EE) was identified. It was broadly east/west aligned, measured at least 1.6m in length, 0.54m in width, 0.8m in depth and contained undated fill 209.
- 5.10. Towards the central part of Trench 2, sub-circular pit 206 (Fig. 4, Section DD) was recorded. It measured 0.9m in width, 0.38m in depth and contained undated fill 209.



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- 5.11. The features recorded in Trench 2 showed limited correlation to the highlighted geophysical anomalies, with geological variation potentially masking the presence of discrete/smaller archaeological features. No clear north-east/south-west continuation of the enclosure identified in Trenches 1 and 3 was observed, and no further indication of features within the interior of the enclosure were recorded.

#### **Trenches 6, 10 and 13 (Fig. 7)**

- 5.12. North-east/south-west aligned ditches 603/1303 and 1004, recorded in Trenches 6/13 and 10 respectively, correlated closely to the corroborated locations of historic field boundaries recorded by the geophysical survey.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1. Artefactual material dating to the late prehistoric period was hand-recovered from three ditch fills. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B and the pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. The fabric code (in parenthesis in the text) has been devised for the purpose of this report.

### **Pottery**

- 6.2. A total of 95 sherds (2338g), in a relatively unabraded condition, was recovered from fill 103 of ditch 102, and fills 305 and 306 of ditch 302. All present in a handmade fabric featuring inclusions of quartz and rock of uncertain origin (QZRK). The sherds from ditch fill 306 appear to derive from a single vessel, which is a shouldered vessel with a simple, upright, rounded rim. Two rimsherds are present among the pottery from ditch fill 305 – one has a flattened rim top and the other is rounded. The precise dating of this pottery is uncertain; on the basis of the vessel form recorded from ditch fill 306, which has a concave neck and a slight carination at the top of a gentle shoulder, an earlier Iron Age date is favoured. It most likely falls within the plain jar group (PJG) which has been recently defined by Quinnell (forthcoming) and which appears to characterise pottery of the period of the 6th to 4th centuries BC. Pottery of the period appears to be relatively rare from Devon, the PJG recorded at only 10 locations, the closest being at Kents Cavern, approximately 10km to the north (ibid.). The relatively fine (QZRK) fabric characterising the material described here would accord with the suggested dating; fabrics associated the earlier Iron Age traditions from the area appear to be to of mostly of local origin and typically are less coarse in comparison with the preceding Late Bronze Age material.

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## Discussion

- 6.3. The finds assemblage provides evidence of activity during the Early Iron Age, which is probably domestic in nature.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Animal Bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to 20 fragments (135g) was recovered from fills 305 and 306 of ditch 302. Artefactual material dating to the Iron Age was also recovered from this feature (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was highly fragmented and very poorly preserved. However, it was possible to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) from three loose molar teeth, a partial metapodial and a fragment of radius shaft, none of which displayed any damage indicative of butchery practice.
- 7.2. The low recovery of identifiable animal remains severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, this species was a commonly exploited domestic animal so its inclusion in an assemblage of this period is to be expected.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that there was generally a good correlation between the identified archaeological features, the geophysical survey results and the locations of former field boundaries depicted on historic mapping.
- 8.2. The ditches recorded within Trenches 1 and 3 in the northern part of the site correlate very closely to the D-shaped enclosure identified by aerial photography and confirmed by the geophysical survey. The dating evidence recovered from the enclosure is suggestive of an Early Iron Age date, although an earlier use of the area is possible. Whilst no direct evidence was recorded for activity within the interior of the enclosure in the form of the sunken-floored round houses of Bronze Age type suggested by analysis of aerial imagery, the features identified within Trench 2 and the good quantity of pottery recovered from Trench 3 may represent some form of domestic activity associated with the enclosure in this area. However, the lack of dateable material from Trench 2 makes the interpretation of these features difficult at this stage.

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- 8.3. The ditches recorded in Trenches 6, 10 and 13 correlate closely to the locations of former field boundaries depicted by post-medieval cartographic sources and relate to former divisions within the site.
- 8.4. No archaeological features were found to correlate to the locations of the uncertain/undetermined geophysical anomalies, and it is likely that these relate to variations in the underlying limestone geology.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Leonard, assisted by Michael Lavery, Nicole Burkhardt, Andrew Frith and Sophie Pinto. This report was written by Monica Fombellida. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

## 10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2021 Geology of Britain Viewer <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 4 August 2021
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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.26	
1	101	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
1	102	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned circular enclosure ditch with vertical sides and flat base	1.8	2.88	0.66	
1	103	fill	102	Bottom fill	Dark brown-grey silt	1.8	2.88	0.46	EIA
1	104	fill	102	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey-brown, clay-silt with frequent sub-angular limestones inclusions	1.8	2.88	0.21	
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.25	
2	201	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
2	202	cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear ditch, with vertical sides and flat base	1.8	0.59	0.78	
2	203	fill	202	Single fill	Mid grey-brown, clay-silt	1.8	0.59	0.78	
2	204	cut		Post-hole	Oval, irregular to steep sides, flat base	0.79	0.41	0.65	
2	205	fill	204	Single fill	Dark red-brown, clay-silt	0.79	0.41	0.65	
2	206	cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, with steep side and rounded base		0.9	0.38	
2	207	fill	206	Single fill	Dark red-brown, clay-silt		0.9	0.38	
2	208	cut		Ditch	SE/NW segmented ditch, with vertical sides and flat base	1.6	0.54	0.8	
2	209	fill	208	Single fill	Dark red-brown, clay-silt	1.6	0.54	0.8	
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.3	
3	301	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
3	302	cut		Ditch	NW/SE Circular enclosure ditch with steep sides and flat base	1.8	3.5	0.74	
3	303	fill	302	Slump fill	Dark grey-brown, clay-silt with occ. small stones and shells	>0.7	1.4	0.74	
3	304	fill	302	Slump fill	Dark grey-brown, clay-silt with occ. small stones and shells	>0.7	1.5	0.63	
3	305	fill	302	Backfill	Dark grey, sand-silt with high concentration of shells	>0.7	2.7	0.27	EIA
3	306	fill	302	Upper fill	Light orange-brown, compact, clay silt with occ. small irregular limestones	>0.7	3.5	0.41	EIA
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.22	
4	401	layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.12	
4	402	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.28	
5	501	layer		Subsoil	Clay silt Mid grey-brown	50	1.8	0.12	
5	502	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
5	503	cut		Natural occurrence	Oval, with steep sides, flat base	1.45	1.45	>0.87	
5	504	fill	503	Natural occurrence	Orange-brown, clay-silt	1.45	1.45	>0.87	
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.32	
6	601	layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Includes disturbed natural.	50	1.8	0.03	
6	602	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
6	603	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned field boundary	>2.2	0.93	0.14	

6	604	fill	603	Deliberate backfill	Dark re-brown, clay-silt	>2.3	0.93	0.14	
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.18	
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay silt	50	1.8	0.05	
7	702	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
8	800	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.17	
8	801	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay silt	50	1.8	0.25	
8	802	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.18	
9	901	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay silt	50	1.8	0.3	
9	902	layer		Natural	Orange silt	50	1.8		
10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.21	
10	1001	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay silt	50	1.8	0.23	
10	1002	layer		Natural	Orange silt	50	1.8		
10	1003	fill	1004	Other Fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Unexcavated	>1	1.5		
10	1004	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned field boundary. Unexcavated	>1	1.5		
11	1100	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1	0.2	
11	1101	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay silt	50	1.8	0.4	
11	1102	layer		Natural	Orange clay silt	50	1.8		
12	1200	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.23	
12	1201	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay silt	50	1.8	0.05	
12	1202	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
13	1300	layer		Topsoil	Mid red-brown clay-silt	50	1.8	0.11	
13	1301	layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt with disturbed natural.	50	1.8	0.34	
13	1302	layer		Natural	Light grey-brown limestone	50	1.8		
13	1303	cut		Ditch	SW/NE aligned modern field boundary ditch	>1	1.9	0.48	
13	1304	fill	1303	Backfill	Mid red-brown clay-silt	>1	1.9	0.48	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
103	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-rock tempered fabric	QZRK	1	6	EIA
305	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-rock tempered fabric	QZRK	54	509	EIA
306	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-rock tempered fabric	QZRK	40	1823	EIA

### *Fabric description*

QZRK Common quartz 0.5mm-1mm; common rock 1-3mm; soft-fired; hackly fracture.

Buff/black/orange exterior with grey core and black interior.



## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
302	305	4	10	14	102
302	306	1	5	6	33
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>135</b>	

BOS = cattle; Ind = indeterminate

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Brokenbury solar Farm, Churston, Devon	
Short description	<p>In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Brokenbury Solar Farm. A total of 13 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Evidence for an Early Iron Age enclosure was recorded in the northern part of the site, corroborating previously identified cropmarks and geophysical survey evidence. No clear evidence was identified for domestic activity within the enclosure, although a small quantity of undated pits, postholes and ditches were found in the vicinity and may be related.</p> <p>Evidence for post-medieval agricultural land-division was also recorded, correlating to former field boundaries shown on historic mapping.</p>	
Project dates	4-11 October 2021	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CA 2021) Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2021)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston, Devon	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	3.8 ha	
Site co-ordinates	289880 056397	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Chris Leonard	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	<b>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</b>
Physical	Torquay Museum/A7407	Ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Torquay Museum/A7407	Context sheets, etc
Digital	Torquay Museum/A7407	Digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation CA</i> typescript report <b>CR0823_1</b>		





 Site boundary



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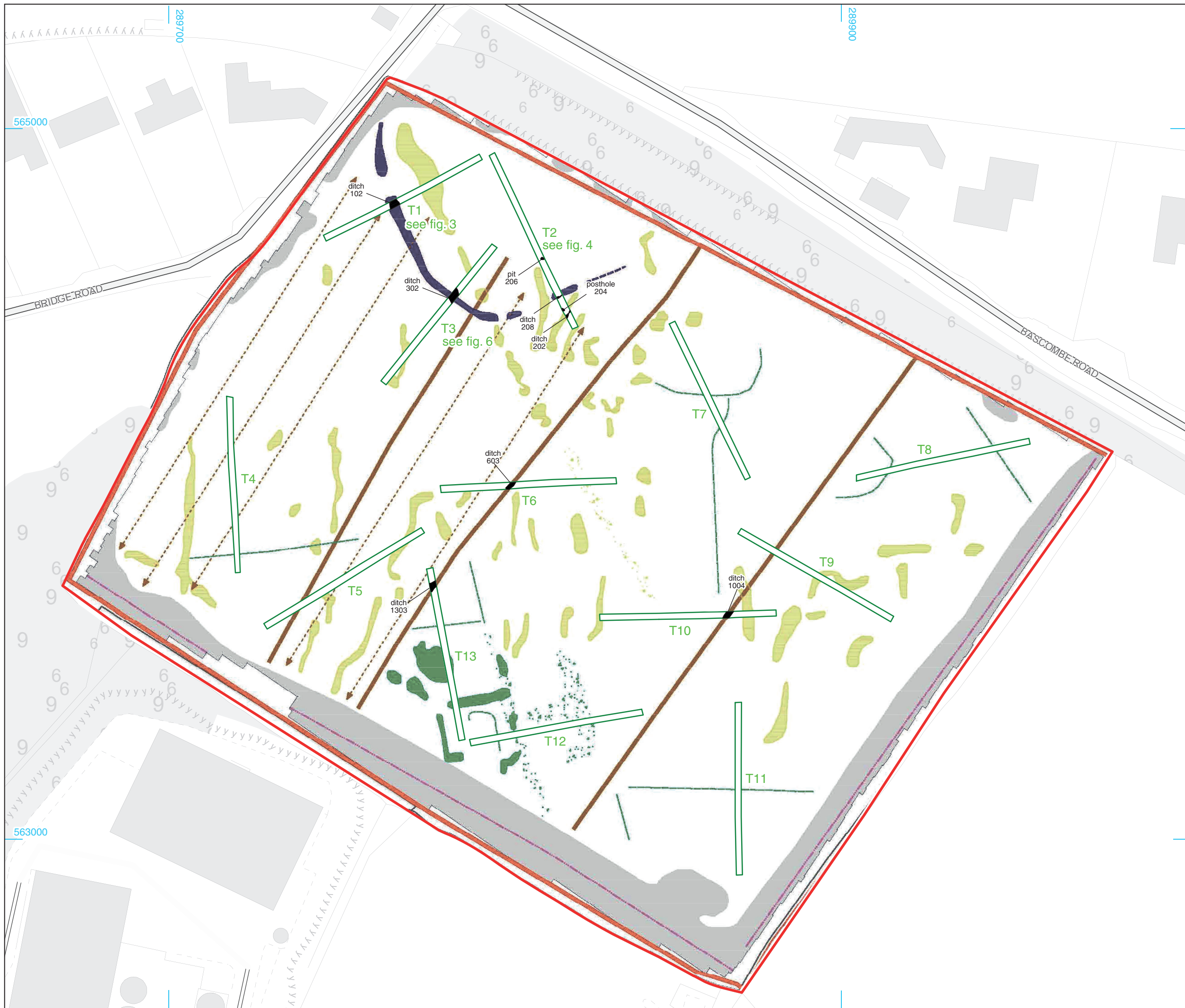
Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston,  
Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0823	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/10/2021	1
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	





- Site boundary
  - Evaluation trench
  - Archaeological feature
- Geophysical Survey Results (Sumo 2021)**
- Probable Archaeology
  - Uncertain Origin
  - Former Field Boundary (Corroborated)
  - Agriculture (Plough)
  - Natural (e.g. Natural/Pedological)
  - Service
  - Ferrous



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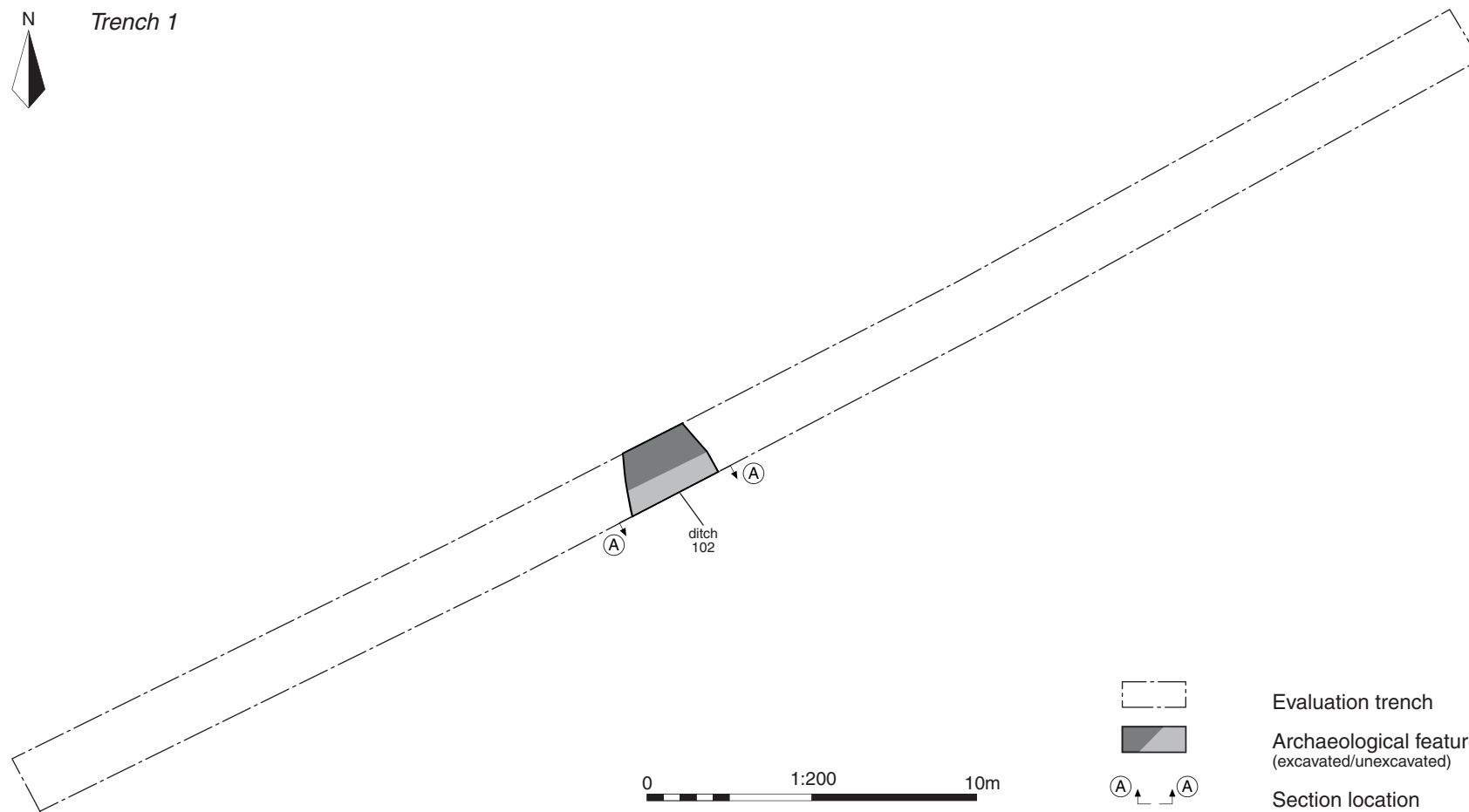
**Cotswold Archaeology**




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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston, Devon

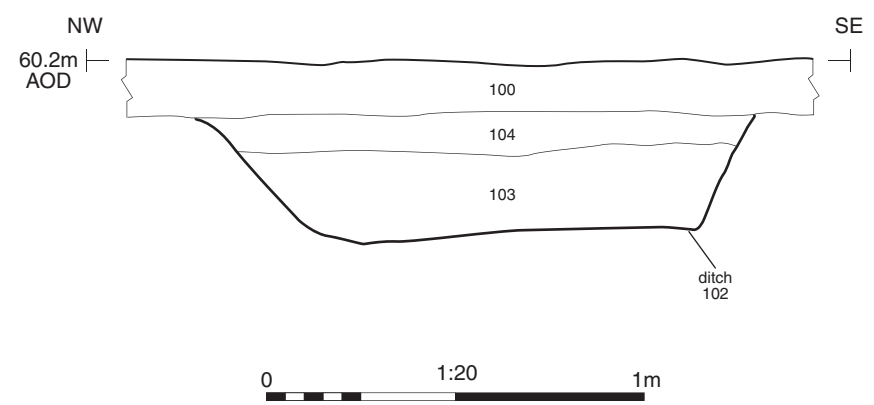
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical results

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0823	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/10/2021	2
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



 Evaluation trench  
 Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)  
 Section location

Section AA



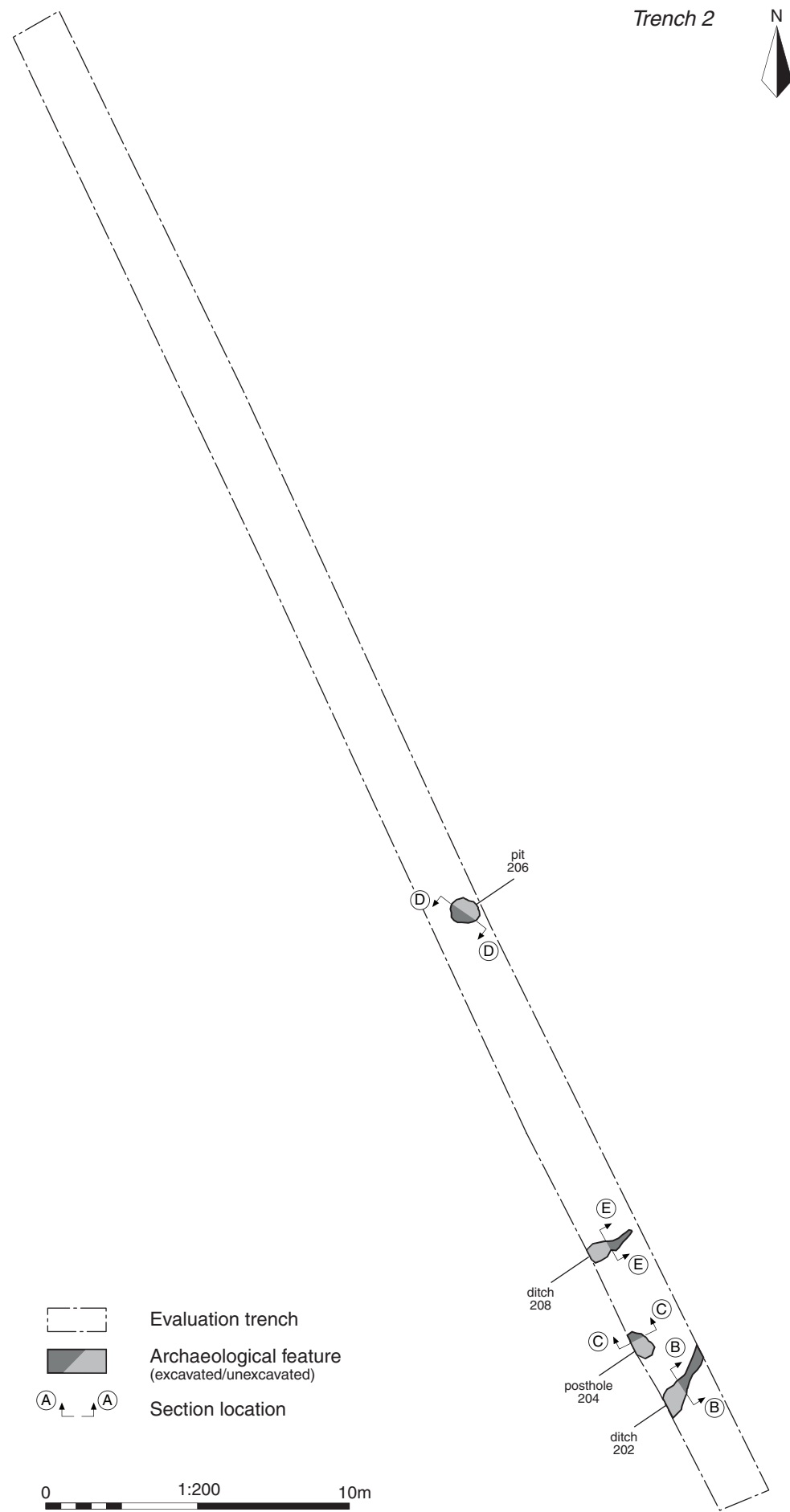
Ditch 102, looking south-east (1m scale)

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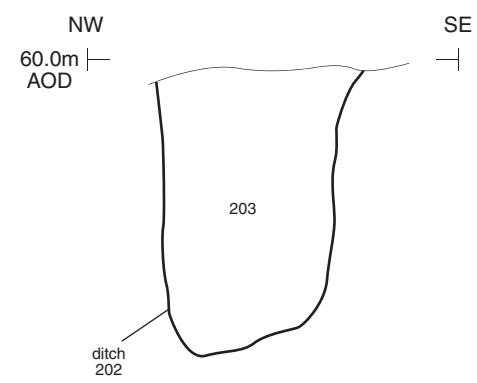
PROJECT TITLE  
**Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston, Devon**  
 FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0823	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/12/2021	3
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

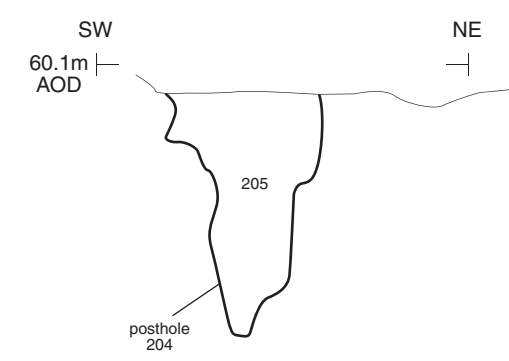




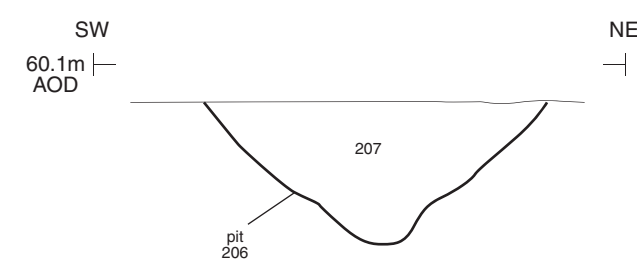
**Section BB**



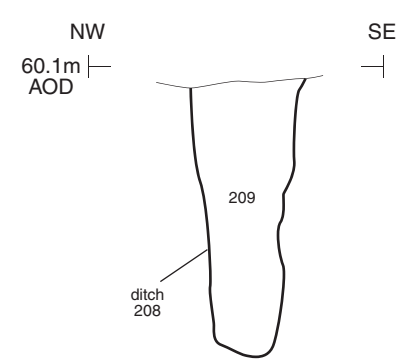
**Section CC**



**Section DD**



**Section EE**



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 2: plan and sections

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	HMM	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	CR0823	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	DJB	<b>DATE</b>	18/12/2021	<b>4</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	CL	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:20 & 1:200	





*Ditch 202, looking north-east (0.5m scale)*



*Oblique photo of posthole 204, looking north-west (0.3m scale)*



*Ditch 208, looking north-east (0.3m scale)*



*Pit 206, looking south-west (0.5m scale)*





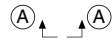
Trench 3



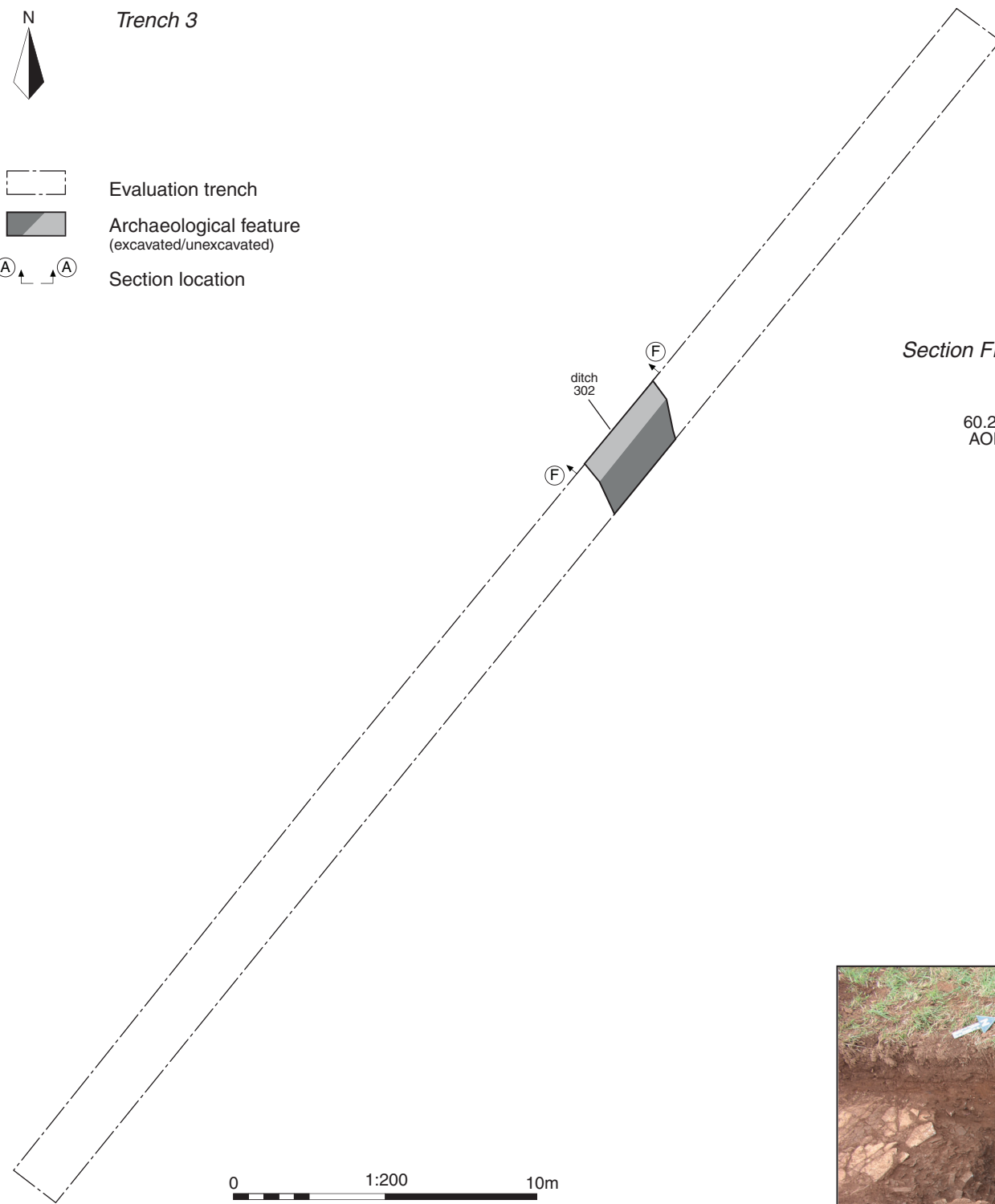
Evaluation trench



Archaeological feature  
(excavated/unexcavated)



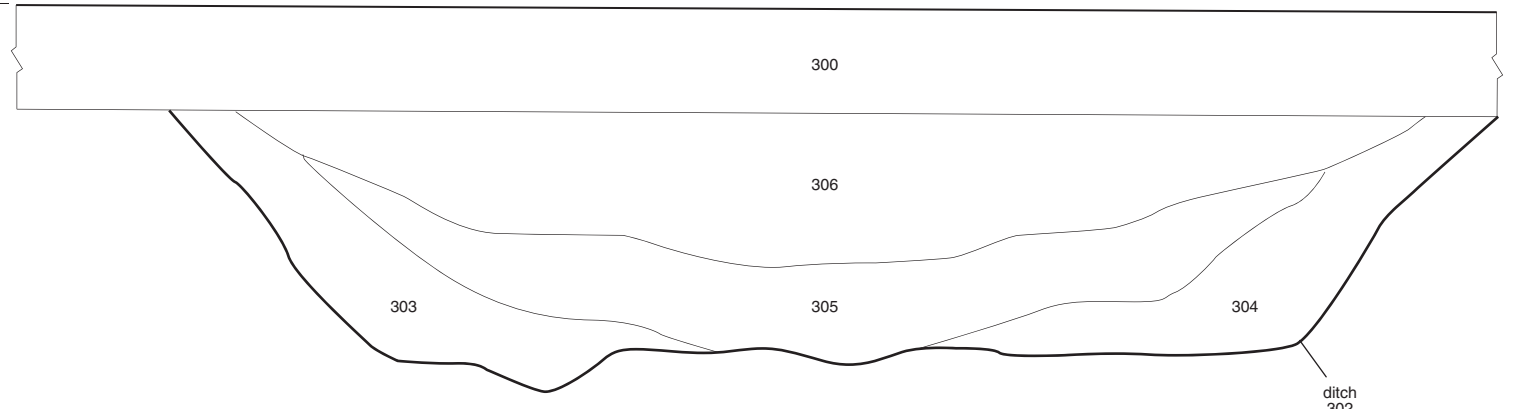
Section location



Section FF

SW  
60.2m  
AOD

NE



Ditch 302, looking north-west (2m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Brokenbury Solar Farm, Churston,  
 Devon

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 3: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0823	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/12/2021	6
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	





Trench 13. General photo, looking south-east (1m scales)



Ditch 1303, looking west (1m scale)

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