

Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimble, Devon

SY 06073 96158

Historic environment assessment and trial trench evaluation

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AC archaeology

Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimble, Devon

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Summary

An historic environment assessment and trial trench evaluation has been carried out by AC archaeology in September and October 2015 for an agricultural development at Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimble, Devon, (SY 06073 96158). The development is located within a wider area where previous archaeological investigations have produced evidence for former settlement from the Neolithic through to the Romano-British period.

There is one designated heritage asset within the study area – a Grade II Listed building – and 43 non-designated heritage assets, one of which is located within the application area. This is recorded as a circular cropmark, and the assessment has identified that its location correlates with the position of a former, infilled pond depicted on historic maps.

A cropmark in the field to the north of the application area is interpreted as a former field boundary that is also depicted on historic maps.

A geophysical survey of the application area has produced low level results. A trench evaluation has targeted some of the anomalies resulting from the survey. These were identified as ditches, which probably functioned as drains. They are undated, but could relate to former historic agricultural practices. No evidence of a former field boundary depicted on the 1839 Whimble tithe map was identified.

On the basis of the results of the assessment, the geophysical survey and the trench evaluation, it is considered that the archaeological potential of the application area is low.

1 INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an historic environment assessment and trial trench evaluation on land at Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimble, Devon (SY 06073 96158). The former was prepared in September 2015, with the evaluation carried out in October 2015; this report updates the assessment report to include the results of the trench evaluation. The work was commissioned by the landowner, Jeremy Frankpitt, to support a planning application for the construction of a poultry housing building.
- 1.2 The development site, hereafter referred to as the application area, comprises approximately 1.5ha of agricultural land at Tagon Harbour Farm, located 2km to the southwest of the village of Whimble. The application area comprises two fields currently used as pasture to the east of the farm. The application area lies at a height of around 140m aOD. The underlying geology comprises Mudstone of the Aylesbeare Mudstone Group; there are no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey online 2015).

2. LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 Guidance and policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets relevant to this development may be summarised as follows:

National Policy

- 2.2 General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained in Chapter 12 of the NPPF. Archaeological sites, buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields or other aspects of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are now considered heritage assets under a revised policy system. Designated

heritage assets are afforded protection as either Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or through their inclusion within conservation areas. The ministerial foreword to the NPPF states that *"Sustainable Development is about change for the better", and that "Our historic environment – buildings, landscapes, towns and villages – can be better cherished if their spirit of place thrives rather than withers."*

2.3 In line with the 12 core planning principles, planning should *'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'* (paragraph 17, p6). It is English Heritage's (now Historic England) view that a proposal that fails to adhere to historic environment policies is not a Sustainable Development.

2.4 The relevant policies are listed below:

Paragraph 128

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraph 129

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Paragraph 132

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

Paragraph 133

Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

Paragraph 134

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

Paragraph 135

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 139

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

Listed Buildings/structures

- 2.5 Buildings of national, regional, or local and architectural importance are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their setting.

Historic Hedgerows

- 2.6 Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, section 97 of the *Environment Act 1995*. The scheme came into effect as of 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow which is defined, at that date, as being of historical or ecological importance requires grant of consent by the local planning authority prior to removal.

East Devon District Council Local Plan 2006

- 2.7 This is the current Local Plan; policies in this plan remain in place until the adoption of the New Local Plan (last consultation April-June 2015). The policies that are relevant to this scheme are as follows:

Policy EN7 - Nationally Important Archaeological Sites

Development that would harm nationally important archaeological remains or their settings whether scheduled or not, will not be permitted. Development that would harm locally important archaeological remains or their settings will only be permitted where the need for development outweighs the damage to the archaeological site and its setting.

Locally Important Archaeological Sites

Development that would harm locally important archaeological remains or their settings will only be permitted where the need for development outweighs the damage to the archaeological site and its setting.

Policy EN8 - Proposals affecting sites which may potentially be of archaeological importance.

When considering development proposals affecting sites which are considered to potentially have remains of archaeological importance the District Council will not grant planning permission until the archaeological importance has been determined through assessment and/or evaluation.

Policy EN9 - Extension, Alteration or change of use of Buildings of Special architectural and historic interest

Development involving the change of use, alteration, extension or demolition of a listed building or development affecting the setting of a listed building, will only be permitted if it preserves the special architectural or historic interest of the building or its setting.

The New East Devon Local Plan

- 2.8 The Revised Draft New East Devon Local Plan is currently being revised following a round of consultation (April-June 2015). The pre-consultation draft document includes the following revised policies.

EN6 - Nationally and Locally Important Archaeological Sites

Development that would harm nationally important archaeological remains or their settings, whether scheduled or not, including milestones and parish stones, will not be permitted. Development that would harm locally important archaeological remains or their settings will only be permitted where the need for the development outweighs the damage to the archaeological interest of the site and its setting. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ in the case of nationally and locally important remains. Preservation of locally important remains by record will be required where the need for the development outweighs the need to preserve the remains in situ.

EN7 - Proposals Affecting Sites which may potentially be of Archaeological Importance

When considering development proposals the District Council will not grant planning permission until an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field assessment has been undertaken.

EN8 - Significance of Heritage Assets and their Setting

When considering development proposals the significance of any heritage assets and their settings, should first be established by the applicant through a proportionate but systematic assessment following East Devon District Council guidance notes for 'Assessment of Significance' (and the English Heritage guidance "The Setting Of Heritage Assets"), or any replacement guidance, sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset. This policy applies to both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including any identified on the East Devon local list.

EN9 - Development Affecting a Designated Heritage Asset

The Council will not grant permission for developments involving substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation.
- b) Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- c) Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional.
- d) Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional.
Where total or partial loss of a heritage asset is to be permitted the Council may require that:
 - e) A scheme for the phased demolition and redevelopment of the site providing for its management and treatment in the interim is submitted to and approved by the Council. A copy of a signed contract for the construction work must be deposited with the local planning authority before demolition commences.
 - f) Where practicable the heritage asset is dismantled and rebuilt or removed to a site previously approved.
 - g) Important features of the heritage asset are salvaged and re-used.
 - h) There is an opportunity for the appearance, plan and particular features of the heritage asset to be measured and recorded.
 - i) Provision is made for archaeological investigation by qualified persons and excavation of the site where appropriate.
 - j) Where a development proposal would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Favourable consideration will be given for new development within the setting of heritage assets that enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset, subject to compliance with other development plan policies and material considerations.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The study has consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2014) and the NPPF. The trench evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field*

Evaluation (revised 2014), and a trench plan approved by the Devon County Historic Environment Team.

- 3.2** The scope of the study has included designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields, and Registered Parks and Gardens), along with non-designated assets (archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, other historic landscape features or locally-designated features, or areas of cultural heritage importance). The study area is 1km distance from the centre of the application area.
- 3.3** The information derived from the study has been used:
- To assess the potential for the discovery of additional heritage assets within the boundaries of the site; and
 - To identify potential possible direct and indirect effects of development on heritage assets, whether adverse or positive, in particular the impact on buried archaeological remains within the development area, and on the settings of the designated buildings within the study area.
- 3.4** The results of the searches are discussed in Sections 4 and 5. All heritage assets are summarised in Appendix 1 and depicted on Fig. 2. Relevant extracts of historic maps are included in Appendix 2.
- 3.5** The following data sources have been examined:
- Archaeological records, historic building information and other relevant cultural heritage data held by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - Historical cartographic, photographic and documentary information held by the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC) in Exeter;
 - Historic England National Heritage List website;
 - British Geological Survey online database;
 - Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation online database; and,
 - Other relevant published or unpublished information.
- 3.6** A geophysical survey was undertaken by Substrata on 10th September 2015 (Dean 2015), and a walkover survey was undertaken by AC Archaeology on 22nd September 2015; these are discussed in sections 4.36 and 6 below. The trench evaluation is discussed in section 7 below.
- 3.7** This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded heritage assets within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent biases, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.

Assessment of significance

- 3.8** There is no formal process for assessing the significance of heritage assets other than those with statutory protection (e.g. scheduled monuments, listed buildings), but advice on the criteria to be used is included in Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2015), as well as the earlier English Heritage guidance '*Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*' (EH 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical,

aesthetic or communal value. The NPPF also includes the criteria of architectural and artistic value.

3.9 The ranking of significance used in this assessment considers the EH (2008) criteria, but expresses the results using a scale of significance derived from the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, (DMRB 2 Volume 11, 2009) and from guidance provided by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS 2011). The ranking is presented in Table 1 below.

SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE)	FACTORS FOR ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) OF HERITAGE ASSETS
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Assets with exceptional communal, historical, evidential or aesthetic value
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Undesignated heritage assets of schedulable or exceptional quality and importance Conservation Areas containing very important building Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Assets with high communal, historical, evidential or aesthetic value
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that have exceptional qualities or contribute to regional research objectives Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets with moderate communal, historical, evidential or aesthetic value
Low	Designated and undesignated heritage assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets with low communal, historical, evidential or aesthetic value
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological, architectural or historical interest Assets with minimal communal, historical, evidential or aesthetic value
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained

Table 1: Grading of the significance (value) after DMRB 2009

Assessment of settings

3.10 Guidance on the potential impacts of development upon the setting of heritage assets, including an outline methodology for assessment, is contained within the Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2015), in particular Sections 5-8 which identify views which may add to the significance of heritage assets, and assets which were intended to be intervisible. The four step process outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* has been used to carry out the assessment of settings.

Assessment of effects

3.11 In the absence of a standard terminology for the scale of effects on heritage assets the magnitude of change is expressed using a five-point scale of impacts, whether negative or beneficial, based on DMRB and ICOMOS guidance (Table 2).

	DEGREE OF CHANGE	FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGE
Substantial	Major	Changes in evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is totally altered; Comprehensive change to settings;
	Moderate	Changes in evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is substantially modified; Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset;
Less than substantial	Minor	Changes in evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is slightly altered; Slight changes to setting;
	Negligible	Very minor in evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value of the heritage asset, or its setting, such that the significance of the resource is very slightly altered
	No Change	No change in evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value of the heritage asset, or its setting

Table 2: Assessment of effects

4 HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (Figs 2-3 and Appendix 1)

4.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents the assessment of heritage assets within a 1km study area around the application area.

Designated heritage assets

- 4.2 There is only one designated heritage asset within the study area, Woodhayes Cottage (Site 1). This is a Grade II Listed roadside thatched cottage, which was probably built in the 18th century and was it was renovated c. 1960.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 4.3 There are 43 non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER within the study area each of which is summarised below, shown on Fig. 2 and described in greater detail in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic to Iron Age (c. 500,000 BC to c. AD 43)

- 4.4 There are nine heritage assets recorded in the HER of a generic prehistoric date, these include assets recorded from earthworks or cropmarks. An undated boundary that can be traced for c. 6km in a north-south direction passes through the eastern side of the study area (Sites 2 and 3). At the northern end it appears to extend beyond the A30, where it is truncated by the Roman road, and therefore is thought to be of prehistoric date. The course of the B3180 is described as a "herepath" (army path) in an 11th century charter (Site 4) and forms part of a long ridgeway stretching from near Exmouth to the Blackdowns. Based on its name, it is likely to have early historic origins, although could be on the line of an older routeway.

- 4.5 A 1983 aerial photograph taken to record the route of the Roman road north of the A30 also recorded a probable rectangular enclosure (Site 5), the road cut across the enclosure.

- 4.6 There are five records of findspots (Sites 6-10) containing prehistoric artefacts. The assemblages include flint and chert artefact scatters, prehistoric to post-medieval pottery and carbonised cereal remains.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic to Neolithic (c. 500,000 BC to c. 2,300 BC)

- 4.7 There are three known heritage assets of Neolithic date within the study area, including a Neolithic pit that contained pottery, flaked stone and charred cereal remains, discovered during excavations prior to the A30 road improvement scheme (Site 11).

4.8 Settlement activity broadly from the Neolithic to the Romano-British period was recorded during a trench evaluation at Straitgate Farm (Site 12). The name of the farm is quite significant, gate meaning 'gap', and straight Anglo-Saxon 'straet', the name for a metalled (Roman) road. Significantly, it is located close to where the Roman road cuts a gap in the ridge. Straitgate Farm is recorded as Straetgeat in 1061, Streyate in the lay subsidy rolls of 1333, and Streatyeat in 1612 (Gover *et al* 1932).

4.9 At Long Range, during excavations in advance of the A30 road improvement scheme, an isolated Neolithic pit was discovered containing three sherds of early Neolithic pottery and three pieces of flaked stone, along with barley grain and a hazel nutshell fragment (Site 13).

Prehistoric: Bronze Age c. 2,300 BC to c. 600 BC)

4.10 There are no records of heritage assets relating specifically to Bronze Age activity within the study area.

Prehistoric: Iron Age (c.600 BC to c. AD 43)

4.11 An Iron Age settlement is recorded within the study area. Excavation in 1996-1997 prior to the A30 improvement scheme revealed Iron Age features, including two complete pennanular gullies, several post-built structures, a number of post-holes and several small pits of middle-late Iron Age date (Site 14). Further Iron Age features have been identified to the east at Straitgate Farm (Site 12).

Romano-British (c. AD 43 to C. AD 410)

4.12 There is one known solely Romano-British heritage asset recorded within the study area. This is the Roman road between Exeter and Honiton that mainly appears to have followed the modern A30 quite closely, but to the south of Whimble is located within fields where historic roads deviate from its course (Site 15). Part of its course is located approximately 50m to the north of the application area. Romano-British settlement features have been identified to the east at Straitgate Farm (Site 12).

Early medieval / Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to AD 1066)

4.13 There are two parish boundaries of Anglo-Saxon date recorded in the HER within the study area – the parish boundaries of Ottery St Mary (Site 16) and Whimble (Site 17). The boundary of Ottery St. Mary is described in a charter of 1061. It follows the "herepath" (Site 4) for most of its length on the west side, but turns at right angles to the east and then runs northwards. This line is hinted at in a description of the bounds of 1612. The rectangular area enclosed by this deviation may have been annexed by the neighbouring parish, Whimble, or may have been some kind of common ground.

Medieval (AD 1066 to AD 1485)

4.14 There are two records of heritage assets of medieval date within the study area. The first is a trackway recorded on the 1801 Ordnance Survey draft map crossing Rockbeare Hill and joining the B3180 opposite Marshbroadmoor Cottage. It was no longer in use by the mid-19th century, and had been replaced by a new road system by the time of the enclosure award (Site 18).

4.15 Fieldwalking discovered finds including over 100 pieces of 18th-19th century pottery and a small collection of 17th-18th century coarseware, two lead objects and some possible iron slag, recorded in the HER as medieval but are clearly of later date (Site 19).

4.16 *Post-medieval (AD 1485 to AD 1900)*

There are 3 records for heritage assets solely dating to the post-medieval period in the study area. These include a field system of which a number of field boundaries are visible in the western part of Straightway Head Big Wood (Site 20).

4.17 Field walking ahead of the A30 trunk road from Honiton to Exeter produced finds dating from the post-medieval period (Site 21). Other fieldwalking finds of post-medieval date have also been noted above (Site 21).

4.18 The other post-medieval asset is a leat is recorded traced in its entirety during fieldwork (Site 22).

Modern (AD 1901 to present)

4.19 There are eight heritage assets in the study area of modern date recorded in the HER.

4.20 A wind pump is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1906, but is shown on the 6-inch map of 1972 (Site 26).

4.21 Two gravel pits recorded as 'gravel pit' and 'old gravel pit' respectively are shown on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch (1906) map, but not on the 6-inch map of 1972 (Site 27 and 28). At Straightway Head Big Wood, the remains of further old gravel pits were discovered in the southwest of the woods, and an old trackway on the east side of the pits (Site 29).

4.22 An evaluation by AC archaeology carried out in advance of groundworks associated with new holiday lodges and staff accommodation discovered a single archaeological feature – a posthole of a modern date (Site 30).

4.23 Within part of the Strete Raleigh Estate are some modern 'Kennels' recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1906 (Site 31).

4.24 The final heritage assets of modern date relate to World War II, and comprise of the location of a post for the Royal Observer Corps (Site 32) and a searchlight battery, operational at Woodhayes during 1941 (Site 33).

Unknown

4.25 There are eleven heritage assets of an unknown date recorded in the HER; these include a well named 'Holly Boll' on the border of the Escot estate (Site 34).

4.26 Two fields bear the name 'little castle' on the south side of the B3174 to Ottery St. Mary (Site 35). These names probably refer to an archaeological feature, possibly former earthworks, although the exact location of any archaeological remains is unknown (Site 35).

4.27 The line of the B3180 (Sites 36 and 37), the former Saxon harepath, is recorded at the point where the A30 cuts across the Ottery and Whimble parish boundary. These two boundaries reflect the boundary between the Saxon estates of Ottery and Strete. The road ran from the coast towards Blackdowns.

4.28 A linear feature was recorded as a soilmark east of Cotleigh Wood in 1987 (Site 38). Cropmarks also record a possible enclosure at Brickyard Copse (Site 39), and a circular feature in a field to the east of Straightway Farm (Site 40). This feature is located within the application area, and has subsequently been found to correlate with a 'pond' feature depicted on the 1839 Tithe map.

- 4.29 The other four heritage assets of an unknown date all refer to findspots discovered during watching briefs on the A30 Honiton to Exeter road improvements. The finds consist of a stone, flint flakes and a flint scraper (Sites 41-44); these items are almost certainly of prehistoric date.

Previous fieldwork within the study area

- 4.30 There are six archaeological investigations recorded in the HER in the 1km study area. Monitoring of test pits at Straitgate Farm found no deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest (EDV6105). However, during a geophysical survey to the west of the farm 96 groups of anomalies were identified as relating to potential archaeological deposits, including possible prehistoric settlement on the western side of the survey area, former field boundaries and a former farm building (EDV6560). A subsequent evaluation (EDV6689) discovered evidence for Middle to Late Iron settlement. To the east of the settlement a probable further roundhouse hinted at the potential for late Bronze/Early Iron Age occupation, while to the south, new evidence for Romano-British settlement was identified; a substantial linear ditch of the same date was also exposed. Across the central and eastern parts of the site the remains were more diffuse comprising occasional, apparently isolated earlier prehistoric features and possible field system ditches, probably associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement evidence upslope, as well as linear features relating to more recent land division.
- 4.31 A geophysical survey programme was undertaken along the proposed route of the A30 Honiton to Exeter Improvement. The survey indicated the presence of underlying archaeological deposits. (EDV6447).
- 4.32 Another geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation were carried out in advance of the construction of a concrete batching plant. No archaeological finds or features were discovered (EDV5792).
- 4.33 At land adjacent to the Long Range Hotel an evaluation discovered one feature of modern date (EDV5728 & MDV81052).

Non-recorded events

- 4.34 A number of investigations have taken place within the study area, but are not officially recorded as events or interventions. These have been identified through the presence of recorded assets. The site is located to the south of the Roman road between Exeter and Honiton and in an area where extensive evidence for prehistoric activity has been previously identified. This evidence includes cropmarks indicating settlement and funerary activity (e.g. Site 5), as well as surface scatters of worked flint identified during fieldwalking or small-scale watching briefs (eg. Site 6-8).
- 4.35 Archaeological investigations to the east of the site in advance of improvements to the A30 identified evidence for Iron Age and Neolithic settlement (Sites 11 and 14; Fitzpatrick *et. al.* 1999).

Geophysical survey of the application area (Fig. 3)

- 4.36 A geophysical survey of the application area has been undertaken by Substrata (Dean 2015). This identified four magnetic anomaly groups mapped as representing possible archaeological deposits or features. Of these, one curvilinear group (3) was interpreted as possibly being associated with a circular enclosure recorded in HER (Site 40), although it is likely that the HER feature is located to the east of this anomaly (i.e. anomaly group 103 represents Site 40). The remaining anomaly groups are typical of those representing former field and other enclosure boundaries of unknown date and removed before the publication of the first Ordnance Survey map in 1889.

5 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA (Appendix 2)

Introduction to the map regression

- 5.1 This section of the report is based on a map regression exercise undertaken on a series of historic maps relating to the study area. Research has been conducted using maps held at the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter, as well as those listed online. Extracts of relevant maps are included here as Appendix 2.
- 5.2 A settlement at Strete Raleigh is recorded as early as the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it was known as *Estrata*. The present name derives from its proximity to the Roman road and from Henry de Raleigh, who held the manor in 1242.
- 5.3 Whimple itself appears in two entries in the Domesday Book, where it is recorded as comprising of '13 villagers, 8 smallholders, 10 slaves and 12 ploughlands (land for). 2 lord's plough teams. 6 men's plough teams. The lands consisted of 1.25 lord's lands, meadow 58 acres, pasture 113 acres and woodland 62 acres'.

Benjamin Donn's County map of Devon surveyed 1765 (*not illustrated*)

- 5.4 The earliest available maps do not show great detail but can be instructive. The county map surveyed by Benjamin Donn in 1765 is not of a sufficient scale to show a large amount of detail. It does however show the main landscape features such as roads, watercourses and the main settlements in the area, as well as the parish boundary between Ottery St Mary and Whimple. The course of the Roman road is marked on Donn's map as a Roman causeway to the east of application area.

Parish tithe map of 1839 and the apportionment of 1842 (*Appendix 2: Map 1*)

- 5.5 The Whimple tithe map of 1839 depicts the application area as incorporating most of plots 889 and 890; the southern parts of these fields have been removed as part of later road widening. They are two fields both called 'Cuckoo Ground'; one was in use as arable and one as pasture. In the centre of the two plots, along the field boundary, there was a small sub-circular feature, probably a pond. This feature correlates with a cropmark recorded in the HER (Site 40).
- 5.6 The land in the application area was owned by Thomas Wentworth Buller and occupied by Thomas Drawer. Thomas Wentworth Buller was a Commander in the Royal Navy, and one of H. M. Tithe and Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. He died in 1852 at the age of 60.
- 5.7 A summary of the field names within and surrounding the application area as recorded on the apportionment of 1842, together with any other relevant information, is provided in Table 3.

Plot Number	Land Owner	Occupier	Description & Land Premises	Use
<i>Land within application area</i>				
890	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Drawer, Thomas	Cuckoo Ground	Arable
889	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Drawer, Thomas	Cuckoo Ground	Pasture
<i>Land adjacent to application area</i>				
891	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Drawer, Thomas	Northcotts Meadow	Pasture
885	Sanders, John	Brice, Henry	Waterlake	Arable
886	Sanders, John	Brice, Henry	Plantation	Plantation
887	Sanders, John	Brice, Henry	Pale Gate Field	Pasture
888	Brooks, George	Brooks, George	Plantation	Plantation
895	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Himself	Plantation	Plantation
892	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Drawer,	Well Close	Arable

		Thomas		
893	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Drawer, Thomas	Well Close	Pasture
863	Sanders, John	Rogers, James	Great Land	Pasture
1063	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Himself	Plantation	Plantation
1062	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Himself	Lenny Field	Pasture
860	Sanders, John	Brice, Henry	The Four Acres	Arable
882	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Hecks, Francis	Sideland Field	Arable
380	Buller, Thomas Wentworth esq	Hecks, Francis	Silver Hill	Arable
883	Sanders, John	Brice, Henry	Four Acres	Arable

Table 3: Plots within and adjacent the application area.

- 5.8** The apportionment data indicates that the land surrounding the application area was mostly in use as arable and pasture; four areas of plantation are recorded. None of the names provide any evidence for previously-unrecorded heritage assets. Origins of the field names Cuckoo are obscure.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1889 (*not illustrated*)

- 5.9** The Ordnance Survey first edition 25-inch map of 1889 depicts a very similar landscape to the 1839 tithe map. However, within the application area the two fields have by now been amalgamated into one large field. To the southeast of the application a boundary stone is recorded, along with old gravel pits. Other pits and ponds (probable former quarry pits) are also recorded.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1905 (*Appendix 2: Map 2*)

- 5.10** The second edition map of 1905 shows no difference to the layout of the application area or the wider landscape.

Later 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps (*not illustrated*)

- 5.11** Post-war maps depict some change since 1905. A 1959 Ordnance Survey map for example depicts that in the east of the study area the Long Range Hotel had been established, Straightway Head Farm had been built to the northeast and a wind pump is depicted in the field to the south of the farm. The course of the Roman road to the north of the application area is clearly marked. To the northwest Whimple Wood Farm, outbuildings and a pond are illustrated.

- 5.12** By 1972 a number of buildings are now depicted in the area immediately to the south of the B3174 road adjacent to the application area. In the study area to the northeast a telephone exchange is recorded. In the south 'Daisymount' and 'Spilsby' Houses are depicted along with Haldon View and Fitfield Farm. In the southwest Lily's Cottage and the Keepers Lodge are recorded.

Aerial Photographs

- 5.13** A linear cropmark has been noted in the field immediately to the north of the application area from aerial photographs. This is not recorded in the HER data, but has been flagged up as a potential heritage asset by the Historic Environment team at Devon County Council. Analysis of historic maps undertaken as part of this assessment has identified that the position of the cropmark correlates with a field boundary forming the north side of a former plantation (*Appendix 2: Maps 1 and 2; plot 886 on the tithe map*).

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.14** The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping project records the application area as *Post-Medieval Enclosure*, which is described as enclosures of post-medieval date, often as fields laid out in the 18th and 19th centuries, commonly with surveyed dead-straight field boundaries. In the wider study area there are *Modern Enclosures adapting medieval fields*

described as modern fields created out of probable medieval enclosures. There are also smaller parcels of *quarries* and *broad-leaved plantations* are also present.

Historic Hedgerows

5.15 The northern and western boundaries historic hedgerows and can be defined as being '*recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts*' (c. 1845). They are therefore considered to be '*important*' under criterion 5 (a) of Schedule 1 of Additional Criteria for Determining Important Hedgerows (Part II) of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. However, these will not be affected by the development.

5.16 Portable Antiquities Scheme

The Portable Antiquities Scheme holds no records of findspots within the study area.

6. SITE INSPECTION (Plates 1-4)

6.1 The purpose of the field visit was to provide a familiarisation of the application area's land-use and topography, a visual check of any recorded heritage assets within the area, and an opportunity to observe evidence for any previously unrecorded assets in the form of earthworks, soil exposures, artefacts or standing remains. The field visit was undertaken on the 22nd September 2015. The weather was overcast, but with fair visibility for distant views.

6.2 Both fields are in use as pasture, and at the time of the visit sheep were grazing in the western field. Entrance to the application area was via a metal farm gate within the western boundary.

6.3 Excluding the southern boundary, all of the field boundaries comprise hedges of hazel, hawthorn and holly on low earthen and stone banks. Well-spaced mature trees are also present. The western and northern boundaries also have shallow ditches beyond them, on the outside of the edge of the application area. Wooden and wire fencing defines the southern field boundary and is also used to protect the historic hedge-and-tree field boundaries to the north, west and east. The same fencing is used to divide the application area into the two present fields. Beyond the northeast boundary of the application area there is an area of woodland.

6.4 Glimpses of current poultry houses to the west are apparent from the application area, but they, and the study area beyond, are generally obscured by the vegetation of the field boundary. To the south of the application area is the B1374, beyond which are the Willow View Park complex and the Park Homes site, both of which are visible from the application area.

6.5 The topography of the application area is generally level but there is a noticeable depression in the centre of the field along the line of the former historic field boundary. The eastern field is not as level as the western field. Close to the central boundary there are is a spread of soil, which correlates with the geophysical survey results (103). This was deposited by the present farmer during the construction of the poultry houses to the west, and probably infill the former pond depicted on historic maps. Another area of modern disturbed ground to the east also corresponds with the geophysical survey results (104). Another anomaly (102) identified during the geophysical survey was not apparent on the ground.

6.6 Neither the cluster of anomalies (1-4) nor the linear anomaly (101) recorded by the geophysical survey were visible on the ground as earthworks.

6.7 The walkover inspection of the application area did not reveal any evidence of archaeological features.

6.8 The linear cropmark noted by the Historic Environment Team in the field to the north of the application area was not visible (from the application area) as an earthwork.

7 EVALUATION RESULTS (Figs 4 and 5; Plates 5-8)

7.1 A trench evaluation was undertaken in October 2015 to target some of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, specifically the linear anomalies (1 and 3), as well as to establish whether any below-ground remains of the former field boundary survive. A total of two trenches totalling 40m in length was excavated (Fig. 4).

Trench 1 (Plan, Fig. 5a; Sections, Fig. 5b-c; Plates 5-7)

7.2 Trench 1 targeted two linear anomalies that were identified in the geophysical survey. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m below the current ground level onto natural (102) that consisted of light brownish-red friable silty-clay with common sub-rounded to rounded gravel to pebble inclusions. This was overlain by 0.10m of subsoil (101), which consisted of mid reddish-brown friable silty clay-loam with occasional sub-rounded to rounded gravel to pebble inclusions, and up to 0.28m of topsoil (100), which consisted of mid greyish brown friable silty clay loam with occasional sub-rounded to rounded gravel to pebble inclusions. Both anomalies were identified as archaeological features that had been cut into the natural.

7.3 Ditch F104 was aligned north to south, measured 1.12 metres wide by 0.25m deep, and had a wide shallow profile, with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (103) of Light yellowish grey Friable Silty clay with occasional sub-rounded to rounded gravel to cobble inclusions. No finds were recovered from 103. The character of the fill indicated that it was formed by waterborne deposits and continued to channel percolating water after it had infilled.

7.4 Ditch F106 was aligned northeast to southwest, measured 1.16 metres wide by 0.34m deep, and had a wide shallow profile, with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (105) of Light yellowish grey Friable Silty clay with Occasional sub-rounded to rounded gravel to pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from 105. As with 103, this fill seems to have derived from natural waterborne deposits.

Trench 2 (Plate 8)

7.5 This trench was located to target a field boundary identified on the Whimple tithe map of 1839. This had not been picked up by the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated through topsoil (200) onto natural (201) to a maximum depth of 0.28m from the ground level. These deposits were the same as those recorded in trench 1.

7.6 No archaeological features were exposed within this trench.

Discussion

7.7 The excavation confirmed the presence of the two linear anomalies, which were identified as ditches. There were undated, and their character does not provide a clue to their age. Their fills derived from waterbourne deposits, perhaps indicating that the ditches formerly acted as drains. There is no evidence of the former field boundary highlighted on the Whimple tithe map of 1839.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

8.1 The site lies in an area where archaeological investigations have identified settlement activity dating from the Neolithic through to the Romano-British period (e.g. sites 12-14). Most of this activity however is concentrated on the higher hilltop location to the southeast of the application area.

- 8.2 The course of the Roman road between Exeter and Honiton (Site 15) passes in close proximity to the north of the application area. There is no evidence within the study area for any roadside settlement along this route.
- 8.3 The application area contains a single recorded heritage asset – a circular cropmark (Site 40). The position of this cropmark correlates with a former, infilled pond depicted on historic maps, and is therefore unlikely to represent an asset of earlier date. The pond was located adjacent to an historic, probably later post-medieval, field boundary.
- 8.4 The geophysical survey has produced low-level results – three of the anomalies are indicative of spreads and two of these have been confirmed by the walkover survey to be of modern origin.
- 8.5 The targeted trench evaluation identified that two of the anomalies represent archaeological features – ditches, which were undated. These probably acted as drains, and may therefore be of historic origin, perhaps predating the current arrangement of fields. No evidence for an historic field boundary depicted on the Whimble tithe map was identified.
- 8.6 On the basis of the assessment, the geophysical survey and the trench evaluation, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be very low. The few archaeological features present are of low significance, and located on the edge and outside of the main area of development.

9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. This section of the report highlights assets or archaeological remains that may be potentially affected by development.

Direct impacts

- 9.2 Direct impacts may occur, where groundworks for the development occur, including for example topsoil stripping and landscaping, and are dependent on the depth of the groundworks.
- 9.3 There is a single heritage asset within the application area – the cropmark/former pond (Site 40). This asset is considered to be of low significance on the basis that it has limited evidential value. The asset will be impacted on by the development, but as a low significance asset it is not considered that this would cause less than substantial harm.
- 9.4 Elsewhere on within the application area the archaeological potential is considered to be very low with the potential only for partial impact on the former field boundary that divided the application area into two fields. Most of the linear geophysical anomalies identified in the western field are located to the south of the actual area of development within the overall application area.

Indirect impacts

- 9.5 Indirect impacts to heritage assets are likely to involve change to their setting, in particular the visual aspect of setting, where this forms part of their significance. Having carried out the step 1 assessment as set out in *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note: 3*, it is considered that there are no designated heritage assets within the study area that have settings which may be susceptible to indirect impacts from development.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 There are 44 heritage assets within the study area, of which only one (Site 40) is located within the application area. This asset is recorded as a cropmark, and the current assessment has identified that the asset correlates with a former pond as recorded in the tithe map of 1839 and later Ordnance Survey maps.
- 10.2 The linear cropmark in the field to the north has been interpreted as a field boundary that is recorded on historic maps.
- 10.3 Based on the results of the assessment, recent geophysical survey and a targeted trench evaluation it is considered that the application area has low archaeological potential. Other than the pond (Site 40), the only identified archaeological features are ditches, of probable historic date, and associated with agricultural activity.
- 10.4 No indirect impacts to heritage assets within the study area have been identified.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 The assessment was commissioned by Jeremy Frankpitt, and managed for AC archaeology by John Valentin. We are grateful to the staff at the Devon Heritage Centre and the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team for their assistance. The assessment was prepared by Debra Costen and the evaluation was undertaken by Chris Caine. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore and Elisabeth Patkai.

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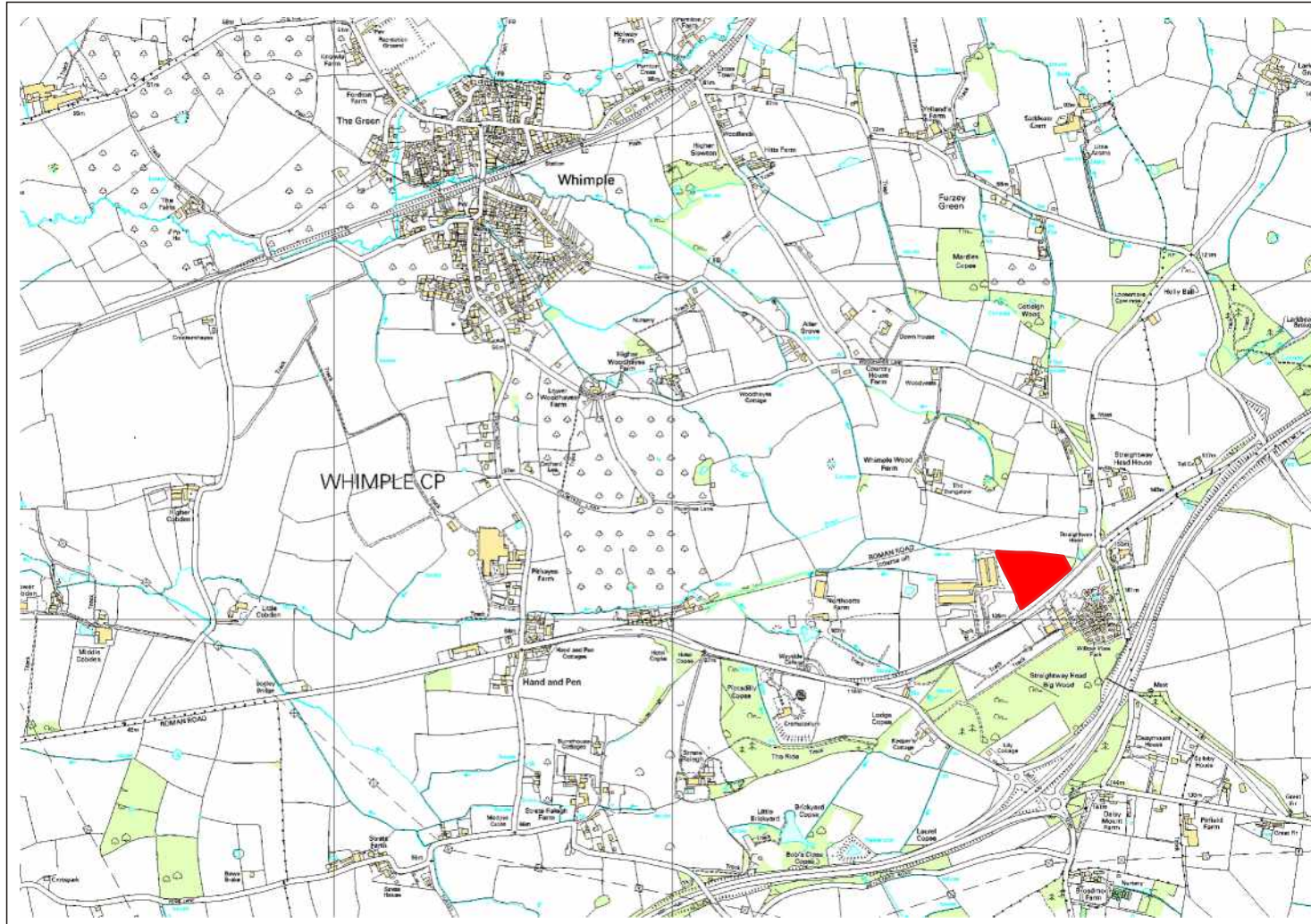
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Old Maps Repository (www.old-maps.co.uk)



 Application area

PROJECT
Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimple,
Devon

TITLE
Fig. 1:
Site location

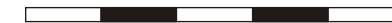
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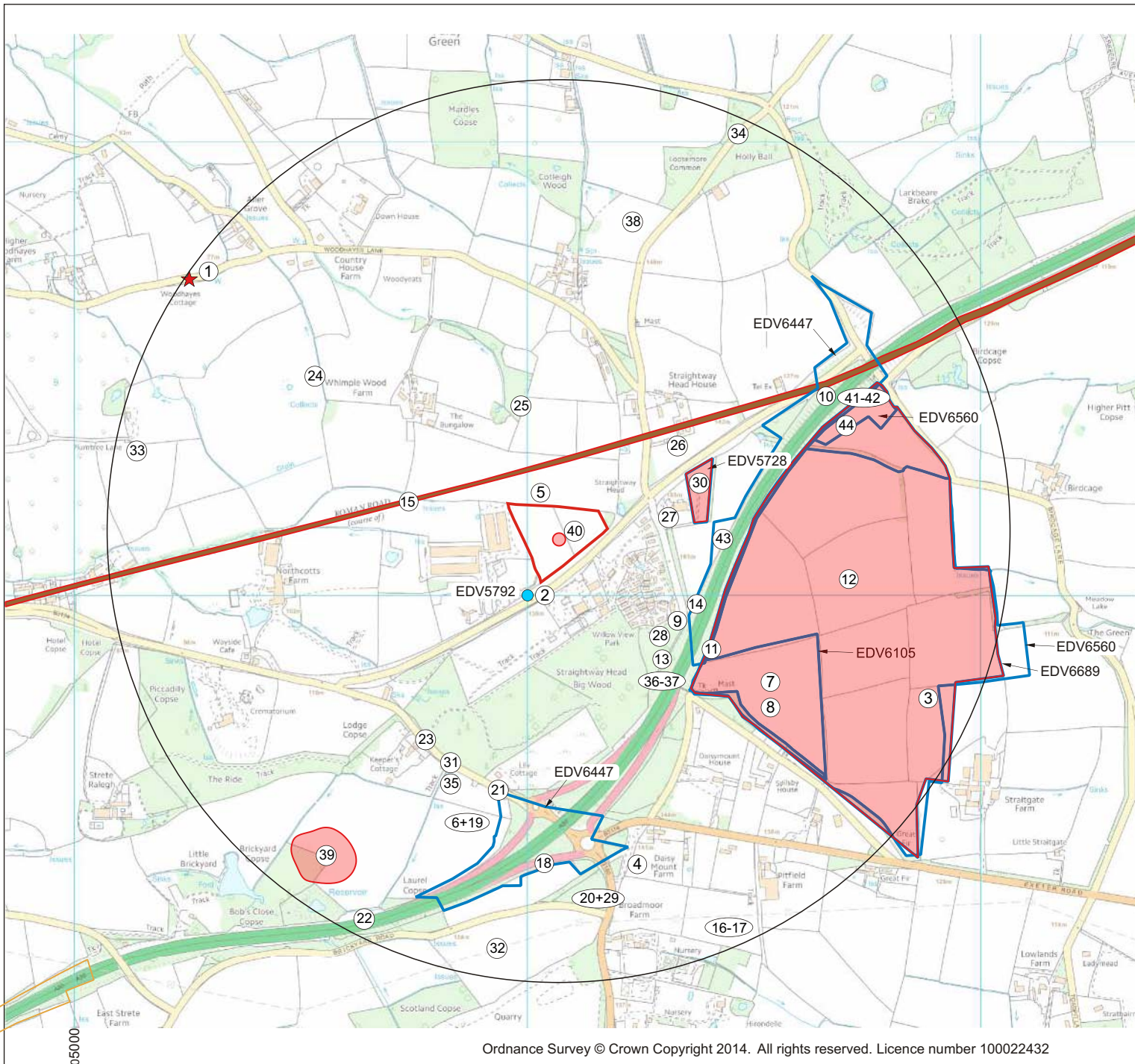
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


Scale 1:20,000@A4



Key

-  Site location
-  1km radius

Heritage assets

-  Designated
-  Non-designated
-  Roman Road (Site 15)
-  Events

0 500m

Scale 1:12,500@A4

N

PROJECT
Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimle, Devon

TITLE
Fig. 2: Location of heritage assets within 1km of the application area



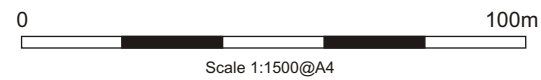


▭ survey area
Potential archaeology
certainty, anomaly type
▭ possible, positive
Potential services & modern
certainty, anomaly type
▭ possible, mixed spread
▬ possible, medium contrast linear

British Grid
 centre X: 306071.28 m, centre Y: 96120.95 m

Geophysical survey: Substrata (c) Copyright 2015.
 Base map: D G Yeatman Surveying & Engineering Ltd (c) Copyright 2015,
 used with permission.
 All rights reserved.

- Notes:
1. All interpretations are provisional and represent potential archaeological deposits.
 2. Anomalies designated "likely archaeology" have supporting evidence e.g. historical maps and or visible earthworks.
 3. Anomalies likely to represent geological or other natural deposits are not mapped unless relevant to potential archaeological events or deposits.



Application area

PROJECT
**Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimble,
 Devon**

TITLE
**Fig. 3: Geophysical survey
 results**

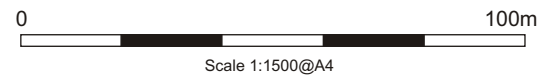




British Grid
centre X: 306071.28 m, centre Y: 96120.95 m

Geophysical survey: Substrata (c) Copyright 2015.
Base map: D G Yeatman Surveying & Engineering Ltd (c) Copyright 2015,
used with permission.
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- Notes:
1. All interpretations are provisional and represent potential archaeological deposits.
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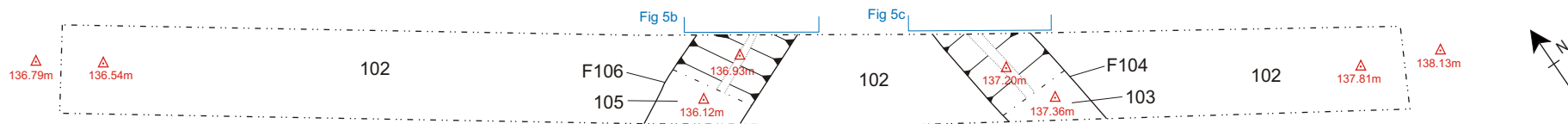


PROJECT
**Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimble,
Devon**

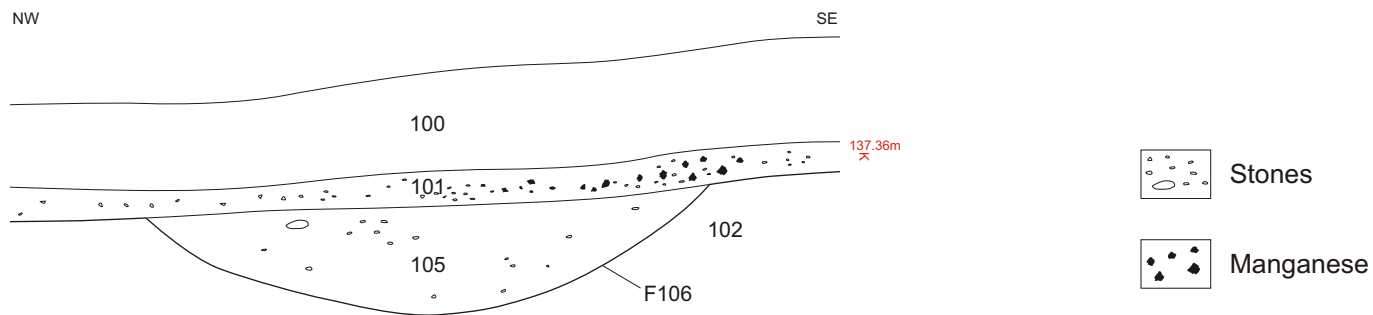
TITLE
**Fig. 4: Trench locations in
relation to the
geophysics**



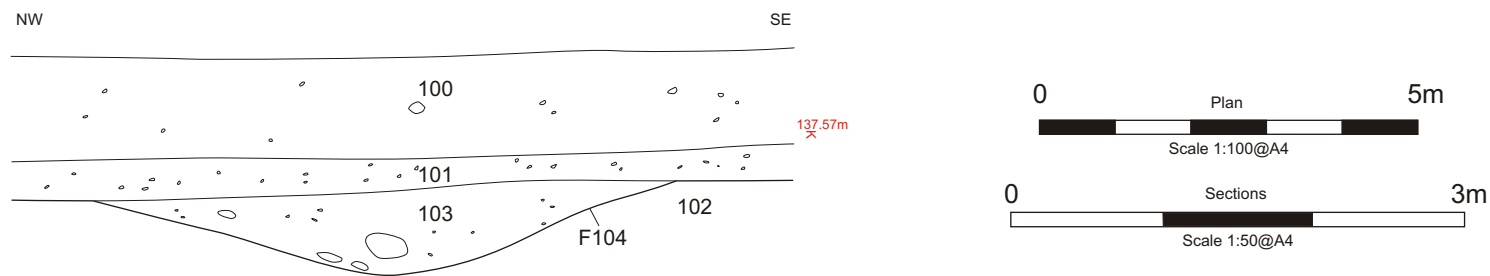
a) Trench 1, plan



b) Section of F106



c) Section of F104



PROJECT
**Tagon Harbour Farm,
 Whimble, Devon**

TITLE
**Fig. 5: Trench 1, plan
 and sections**





Plate 1: View from western side of application area, looking north



Plate 2: View from eastern side of application area, looking south



Plate 3: View from eastern side of application area, looking southwest



Plate 4: View from eastern side of application area, showing undulating spread (anomaly 104 on geophysical survey (Dean 2015)), looking northeast



Plate 5: Trench 1, post-excitation photograph looking northwest. (Scale 1m)



Plate 6: F104 looking south. (Scale 1m)



Plate 7: F106 looking northeast. (Scale 1m)



Plate 8: Trench 2
looking west. (Scale 1m)

Appendix 1

Summary of heritage assets

Site Number	Devon HER ref.	NGR	Site Name	Form	Date	National Heritage List no.	Grade	Summary	Approx. distance from the application area
1	MDV83614	SY 05253 96698	Woodhayes Cottage	Cottage	Post-medieval	1098077	Grade II	Woodhayes Cottage: A roadside roofed cottage, probably 18th century, renovated c. 1960.	983m northwest
2	MDV44028	SY 0684 9575	Boundary	Boundary	Prehistoric			Boundary: A very marked boundary which can be traced for at least 6km in a north-south direction. At the north end it appears to run beyond the A30. Truncated by Roman road, so thought to be prehistoric. <i>Same as Site 3</i>	870m east
3	MDV53328	SY 06 96	Boundary	Earthwork	Prehistoric			Boundary: The marked boundary that can be traced for circa 6km in a north-south direction. At the northern end it appears to extend beyond the A30. Truncated by Roman road, so thought to be prehistoric. <i>Same as Site 2</i>	175m south
4	MDV44030	SY 0620 9540	Road	Road	Prehistoric			Road: The course of the B3180 is described as a "herepath" (army path) in an 11th century charter. It forms part of a long ridgeway stretching from near Exmouth to the Blackdowns. Possibly prehistoric in origin, as it appears to be cut by the Roman road.	770m south
5	MDV58508	SY 060 962	Enclosure	Cropmark	Prehistoric			Cropmark: A 1983 aerial photograph of the route of the Roman road north of the A30 in Whimple parish also recorded a probable rectangular enclosure. The road cuts across the enclosure.	80m north
6	MDV54195	SY 058 955	Artefact Scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric			Artefact Scatter: Fieldwalking finds included eighteen pieces of flint. Some are struck flakes others are possibly the product of ploughing.	714m southwest
7	MDV55755	SY 065 958	Artefact Scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric			Artefact Scatter: Fieldwalking produced seven flint and two chert fragments along with glass and post-medieval pottery.	563m east
8	MDV55756	SY 0650 9575	Artefact Scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric			Artefact Scatter: Fieldwalking produced three pieces of flint and one of chert, and fragments of glass and post-medieval pottery.	602m east

Site Number	Devon HER ref.	NGR	Site Name	Form	Date	National Heritage List no.	Grade	Summary	Approx. distance from the application area
9	MDV60749	SY 0636 9592	Findspot	Findspot	Prehistoric			Findspot: Circa eight sherds of uncertain later prehistoric date pot, recovered during an evaluation.	375m southeast
10	MDV61003	SY 0662 9644	Prehistoric/post-medieval pottery	Findspot	Prehistoric			Findspot: Watching Briefs during the A30 Honiton to Exeter improvement in 1996-9 discovered two sherds of pottery, of prehistoric and post-medieval date.	628m northeast
11	MDV62740	SY 0637 9588	Findspot	Findspot	Neolithic			Findspot: Excavation in 1997 prior to the A30 improvement scheme, revealed a pit to the west of the B3180 road containing sherds of early Neolithic pottery, three pieces of flaked stone and charred cereal remains.	623m northeast
12	MDV109745	SY 0672 9595	Settlement, Land at Straightgate Farm, Whimble	Settlement	Neolithic			Settlement: A settlement dating from the Neolithic to the Romano-British period was recorded during a trench evaluation on land at Straitgate Farm, Whimble.	417m east
13	MDV78016	SY 0633 9588	Pit	Pit	Neolithic			Pit: An isolated Neolithic pit was excavated at Long Range. It contained three sherds of early Neolithic pottery and three pieces of flaked stone. It was also found to contain a barley grain and a hazel nutshell fragment.	380m east
14	MDV62739	SY 0640 9595	Settlement	Settlement	Iron Age			Settlement: Excavation in 1996-1997 prior to the A30 improvement scheme revealed iron age features, including two complete penannular gullies with fragments of others, several post-built structures, a number of post-holes and several small pits of middle-late Iron Age date. The northernmost of the two complete penannular gullies was earlier with a radiocarbon date of 400-100 cal. Bc with the other giving a date of 350 cal. Bc-cal. Ad 10. It is assumed that the gullies surrounded buildings, but few features were located within them and no traces of walls remained.	390m east

Site Number	Devon HER ref.	NGR	Site Name	Form	Date	National Heritage List no.	Grade	Summary	Approx. distance from the application area
15	MDV1875	SY 06130 96623	Roman Road from Exeter to Honiton	Road	Roman			Roman Road from Exeter to Honiton: The Roman road between Exeter and Honiton appears to have followed the modern A30 quite closely.	124m north
16	MDV17206	SY 0640 9523	Boundary	Parish Boundary	Medieval			Parish boundary with Ottery St. Mary: An earlier saxon boundary.	990 m south
17	MDV17205	SY 0640 9523	Boundary	Parish Boundary	Medieval			The parish boundary with Whimble: This boundary probably dates back to at least the Saxon period. The boundary of Ottery St. Mary is described in a charter of 1061. It follows the "herepath" for most of its length on the west side, but here it turns at right angles to the east and then runs northwards. This line is hinted at in a description of the bounds of 1612. The rectangular area enclosed by this deviation may have been annexed by the neighbouring parish, Whimble, or may have been some kind of common ground.	990 m south
18	MDV48030	SY 060 954	Trackway	Trackway	Medieval			Trackway: The 1801 Ordnance Survey draft map shows a trackway crossing Rockbeare Hill and joining the B3180 opposite Marshbroadmoor Cottage. It was no longer in use by the mid 19th century, and had been replaced by a new road system by the time of the enclosure award.	753m south
19	MDV54196	SY 058 955	Artefact Scatter	Findspot	Medieval			Artefact Scatter: Fieldwalking finds included over 100 pieces of 18th-19th century pottery and a small collection of 17th-18th century coarseware. Also two lead objects and some possible iron slag.	715m south
20	MDV55752	SY 061 953	Field System	Field System	Post-medieval			Field System: A number of field boundaries are visible in the western part of Straightway Head Big Wood.	505m east
21	MDV55757	SY 0590 9555	Artefact Scatter	Findspot	Post-medieval			Artefact Scatter: Fieldwalking ahead of the new A30 Trunk Road From Honiton to Exeter produced post-medieval and modern finds of pottery, metal and glass.	638m south

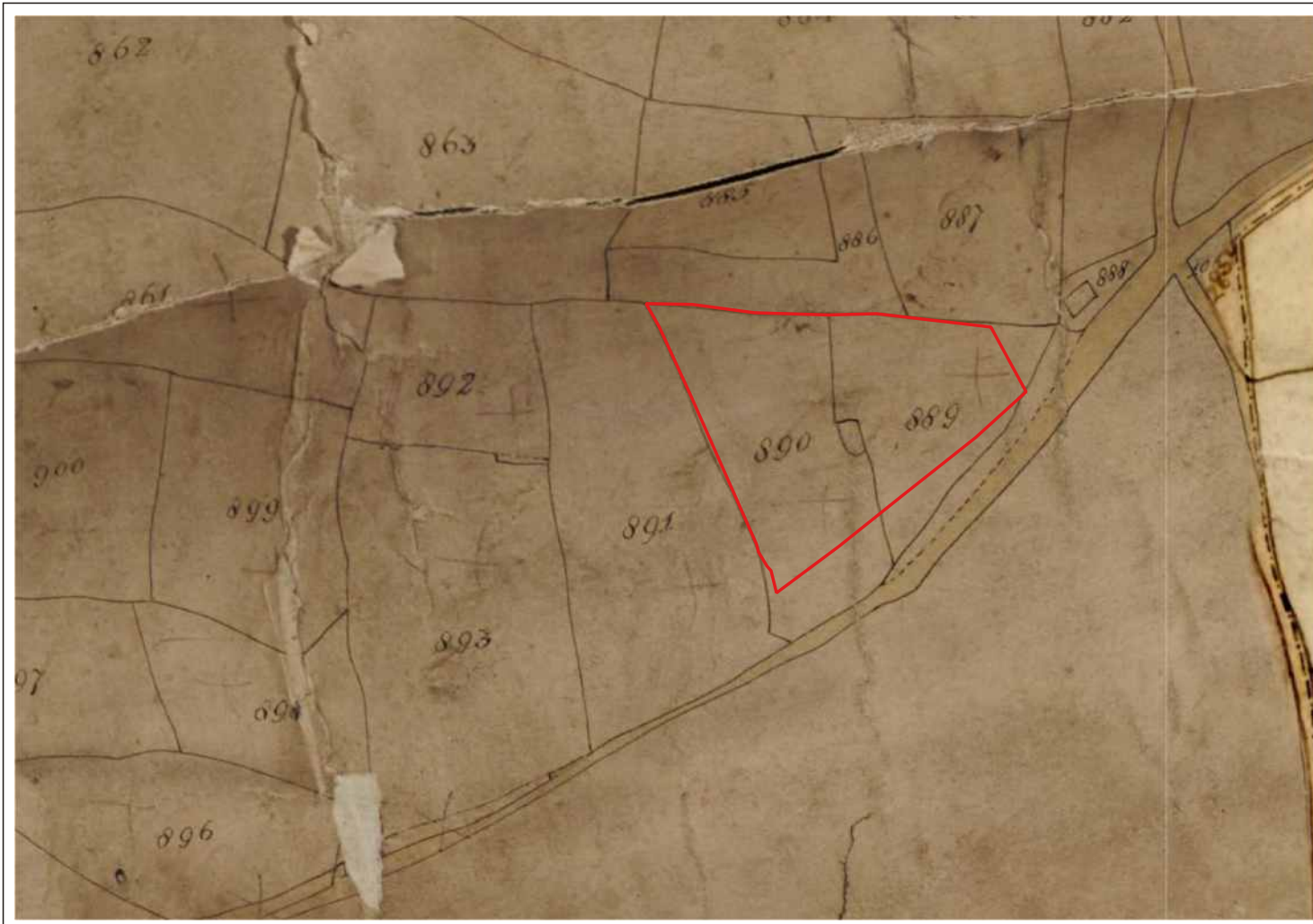
Site Number	Devon HER ref.	NGR	Site Name	Form	Date	National Heritage List no.	Grade	Summary	Approx. distance from the application area
22	MDV60677	SY 0560 9527	Leat	Leat	Post-medieval			Leat: The pond between Bob's Close Copse and Laurel Copse presumably originated as a quarry. An outlet for water on the southwest side opened into a brick-built culvert, which carried the flow under the trackway, through Bob's Close Copse, and to the pond which lies northeast of Brickyard Cottage. This leat was traced in its entirety during fieldwork.	999m southwest
23	MDV62509	SY 0574 9566	Lodge	Lodge	Modern			Lodge: The 'lodge' and 'keeper's lodge' recorded on the Ordnance survey 6-inch 1906 and 1972 maps. Part of the Strete Raleigh Estate.	605m southwest
24	MDV36882	SY 0551 9645	Marl Pit	Marl Pit	Modern			Marl Pit: A 'marl pit' shown on the Ordnance survey 6-inch (1906) map and as an overgrown pit on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (1972).	630m west
25	MDV36883	SY 0595 9640	Marl Pit	Marl Pit	Modern			Marl Pit: A 'marl pit' shown on the Ordnance survey 6 inch (1906) map and as an overgrown pit on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (1972).	273m north
26	MDV36884	SY 0630 9631	Wind Pump	Wind Pump	Modern			Windpump: A 'windpump' not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1906 6-inch map, but shown on the 6-inch map of 1972.	272m east
27	MDV36885	SY 0627 9615	Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	Modern			Gravel Pit: A 'gravel pit' shown on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch (1906) map, but not on the 1972 6-inch map.	213m east
28	MDV36886	SY 0633 9590	Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	Modern			Gravel Pit: An 'old gravel pit' shown on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch (1906) map, but not on the 1972 6-inch map.	362m southeast
29	MDV55751	SY 061 953	Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	Modern			Gravel Pit: At Straightway Head Big Wood are the remains of old gravel pits in the southwest of the woods, and an old trackway on the east side of the pits.	859m south

Site Number	Devon HER ref.	NGR	Site Name	Form	Date	National Heritage List no.	Grade	Summary	Approx. distance from the application area
30	MDV81052	SY 0638 9623	Posthole	Posthole	Modern			Posthole: An archaeological trench evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks associated with the stationing of eleven holiday lodges and staff accommodation. Five trenches were evaluated, and only one trench exposed an archaeological feature, a single posthole. The fill was identical to the overlying topsoil and was unlikely to be of any great age.	292m east
31	MDV62508	SY 0580 9561	Kennels	Kennels	Modern			Kennels: 'kennels' are recorded on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch (1906). Part of the Strete Raleigh Estate.	614m south
32	MDV72249	SY 059 952	Observation Post	Observation Post	Modern			Royal Observer Corps Post (ROC): Site of the ROC post for Ottery St Mary, opened in August 1940.	974m south
33	MDV78493	SY 051 963	Searchlight Battery	Searchlight Battery	Modern			Searchlight battery: The searchlight battery operational at Woodhayes during 1941.	982m west
34	MDV10315	SY 065 970	Holy Well	Well	Undated			Holy Well: A holy well named 'Holly boll' a corruption of holy bowle or knoll, from the rounded eminence where it is situated, on the border of the Escot Estate in a hollow enclosed by trees. The water is conducted to Escot for family use. There is no trace of a shrine at the location.	943m northeast
35	MDV38395	SY 0580 9560	Earthworks	Earthwork	Undated			Castle Field: Two fields bearing the name 'little castle' lie on the south side of the B3174 to Ottery St. Mary. In the 1884 sale (v brickyard) nos 1026-7 were called 'castle field' and no 1025 (part) was described as 'adjoining little castle'. These names probably refer to an archaeological feature, probably in the form of earthworks, although its location is unknown. This area was unenclosed common land until mid 19th century, and therefore any such features could have survived as obvious landmarks until enclosure took place.	622m southwest

Site Number	Devon HER ref.	NGR	Site Name	Form	Date	National Heritage List no.	Grade	Summary	Approx. distance from the application area
36	MDV53326	SY 0635 9583	Road	Road	Undated			Road: The line of the B3180, formerly the Saxon harepath at the point where the A30 cuts across the Ottery and Whimble parish boundary. These two boundaries reflect the boundary between the Saxon estates of Ottery and Strete. The road ran from the coast towards Blackdowns.	431m northeast
37	MDV53327	SY 0635 9583	Road	Road	Undated			Road: The line of the B3180, formerly the Saxon harepath at the point where the A30 cuts across the Ottery and Whimble parish boundary. These two boundaries reflect the boundary between the Saxon estates of Ottery and Strete. The road ran from the coast towards Blackdowns.	431m southeast
38	MDV60551	SY 062 968	Linear Feature	Cropmark	Undated			Cropmark: A linear soil mark east of Cotleigh Wood, recorded from the air by F. Griffith in 1987.	649m north
39	MDV74339	SY 0555 9542	Enclosure	Enclosure	Undated			Enclosure: A possible enclosure is visible as a crop mark at Brickyard Copse.	846m southwest
40	MDV74675	SY 0607 9612	Cropmark	Cropmark	Undated			Cropmark: A circular cropmark shown on aerial photographs, in a field to east of Straightway Farm. <i>This Cropmark has subsequently been shown to relate to a pond recorded on the 1843 Tithe Map of Whimble.</i>	21m south
41	MDV61002	SY 0662 9644	Flint flake	Findspot	Undated			Findspot: Watching Briefs during the A30 Honiton to Exeter improvement in 1996-9 discovered a flint flake.	617m east
42	MDV61004	SY 0662 9644	Stone	Findspot	Undated			Findspot: Watching Briefs during the A30 Honiton to Exeter improvement in 1996-9 discovered stone of unknown date.	622m east
43	MDV61005	SY 0645 9609	Findspot	Findspot	Undated			Findspot: Watching Briefs during the A30 Honiton to Exeter improvement in 1996-9 discovered one flint.	386m east
44	MDV61006	SY 0667 9639	Findspot	Findspot	Undated			Findspot: Watching Briefs during the A30 Honiton to Exeter improvement in 1996-9 discovered a flint scraper.	645m east

Appendix 2

Historic map extracts



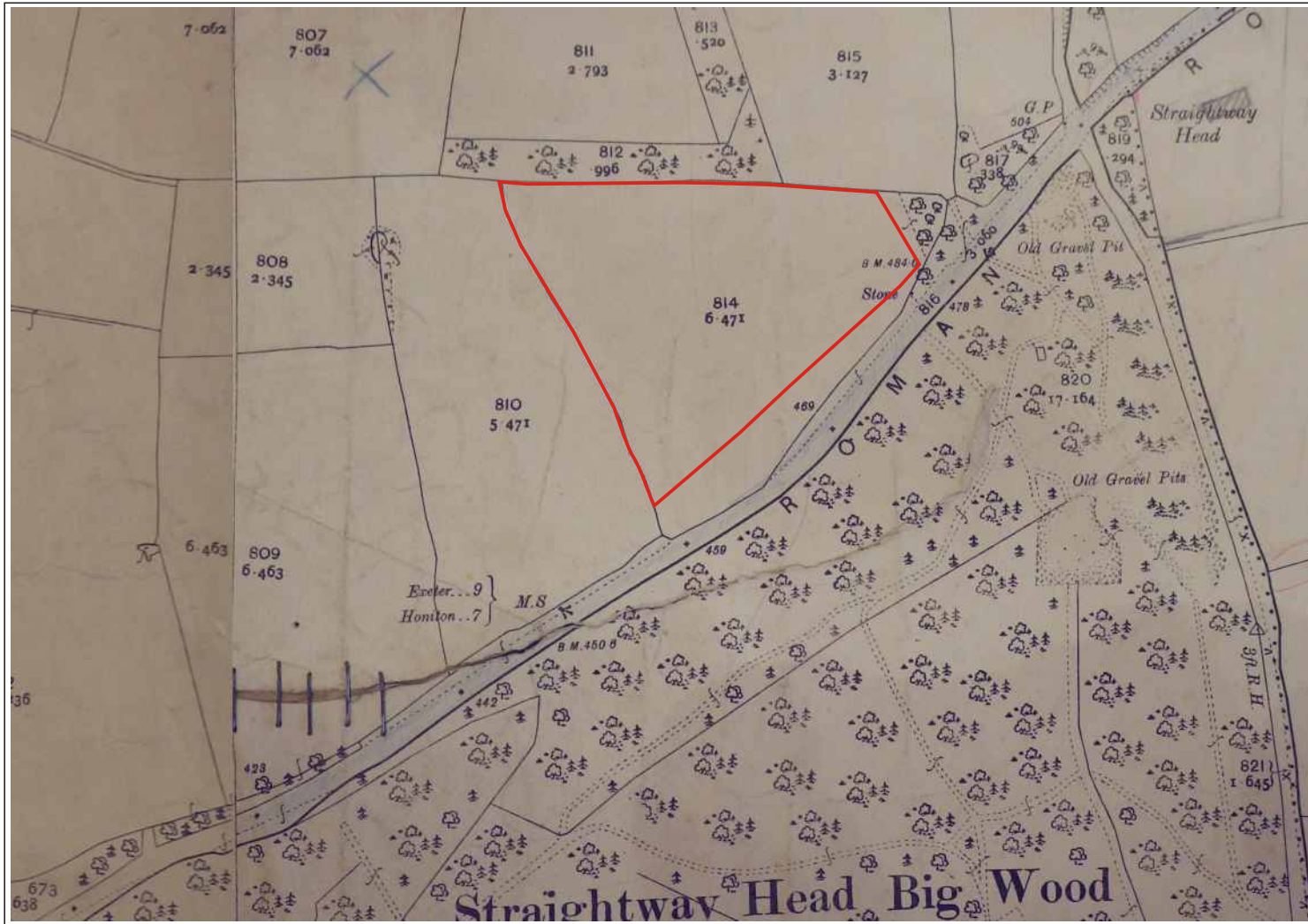
 Application area

PROJECT

Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimple,
Devon

TITLE

Map 1: Extract from the Whimple
tithe map, 1839



 Application area

PROJECT
 Tagon Harbour Farm, Whimple,
 Devon

TITLE
 Map 2: Extract from the Ordnance
 Survey Second Edition 25-inch
 Devonshire map sheets LXXIX.15
 and LXIX.16, surveyed 1888,
 revised 1903, published 1905

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