

Land at Manor Farm, Down Thomas, Wembury, Devon

Centred on NGR SX5038549860

Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

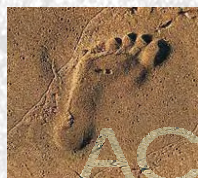
Prepared by:
Simon Hughes

With a contribution by:
Emma Firth

On behalf of:
Cavanna Homes (Devon) Ltd

Document No: ACD95/2/0

Date: October 2009



archaeology

LAND AT MANOR FARM, DOWN THOMAS, WEMBURY, DEVON CENTRED ON NGR SX5038549860

RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation, carried out in support of a planning application for residential development on land adjacent to Manor Farm, Down Thomas, Wembury, Devon (NGR SX5038549860), was undertaken by AC archaeology during September 2009. The site covers an area of approximately one hectare and is located in what are currently three grass-covered fields immediately south of Manor Farm. A manor at Down Thomas is recorded in 1086 and a medieval oratory was formerly present at Manor Farm, but has now been demolished. Historic maps dating to between 1791 and 1866 depict a range of buildings towards the southeast corner of the site which were no longer present by 1892.

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of eight trenches, with each 1.6m wide and totalling 123m in length. These were positioned on the location of the former buildings and to provide a representative sample of the remaining area.

In many of the trenches largely negative results were recorded or agricultural ditches relating to early field division and drainage were present. The trenches positioned to target the range of buildings shown on historic maps established the presence of partly truncated structural remains and other features, including wall footings, external and internal surfaces, a stone-lined drain and terraces. Finds recovered from the overlying demolition deposits suggest occupation from the late 17th century until removal of the buildings towards the end of the 19th century, although as most of the in situ features and structures were not excavated, it is possible that earlier elements might also be present.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation carried out in support of a future planning application for residential development on land adjacent to Manor Farm, Down Thomas, Wembury, Devon, was undertaken by AC archaeology during September 2009. The work was commissioned by Cavanna Homes (Devon) Ltd. and was undertaken following consultation with Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (hereafter DCHES).
- 1.2 The site covers an area of approximately one hectare and is located in what are currently three grass-covered fields located immediately south of Manor Farm (Fig. 1 and Plate 1). The fields are further subdivided by temporary fencing and are used for grazing horses. The site lies at around 95m OD and the underlying solid geology comprises mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Lower Devonian Period.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There are few previously recorded archaeological sites nearby, although the manor of Down Thomas (probably on the site of Manor Farm) is recorded as 'Dona' in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (DCHER ref. 15469). A medieval oratory is recorded at Manor Farm, but has now been demolished (15470). Other recorded sites in the wider vicinity mainly relate to World War 2 defences and include bombing decoys, anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight positions. A probable Bronze Age barrow (19107) is located c. 900m south of the site.
- 2.2 The earliest detailed map found which depicts the site is a fine survey and evaluation estate map dating to 1791 (Fig. 2). This shows land belonging to the Calmady family at that time, with the present site mainly part of two holdings divided by a central north-south probable temporary boundary. The northern half was owned by Mr James Connall and the southern half by Mr Calmady. In the southeast corner of the site a range of buildings are present. These comprise two tenements of three buildings in total (Ley's, Chalwick's and Gellands), with these occupied by Richard, Charles and Debora Edwards.

2.3 The 1838 Wembury parish tithe map (Fig. 3) shows the layout of permanent fields more or less as they are today, with the accompanying apportionment naming these as 'Garden' and 'Field Adjoining', with these owned by William Prance Esq and occupied by Thomas Matthews. The buildings in the southeast corner are still present, with these described as 'Yard and Buildings', owned by the executors of the late Bastard Edmund Pollexfer and occupied by William Edwards.

2.4 By 1864, the 1st edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map shows that the site remains largely the same as in 1838, but the complex of buildings in the southeast corner are shown more accurately as a series of three structures arranged around a central courtyard (Fig. 4). By 1892 (Fig. 5) these buildings are no longer present and the land is part of the larger field.

3. AIMS

3.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site. The results as set out in this report will be reviewed and used to inform any subsequent mitigation as a condition should planning permission be granted.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a method statement prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2009), submitted to and approved by DCHES prior to commencement on site. It comprised the machine-excavation of eight trenches totalling 123m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. Trench positions (Fig. 6) were designed to provide representative coverage of the site, with Trenches 6 and 8 also positioned to establish whether remains relating to the buildings shown on early maps in the southeast corner of the site still survive.

4.2 The site was recorded in accordance with the AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and with reference to AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 1*. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20. All levels have been related to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

In three of the trenches (1-3) negative results were recorded and consequently these are described in tabulated form only in Appendix 1. In trenches where archaeological deposits or features were present, these are described in more detail below. Relevant plans and sections are included as Figs 7 to 10 and photographs as Plates 1-4.

5.2 Trench 4 (Detailed plan Fig. 7a and sections Fig. 7b-d)

This trench was 10m long and excavated onto a mid brownish-red silty clay with bedded weathered slate natural subsoil (context 408), present at a depth of 0.4m below ground level. This was below a mid reddish-brown friable sandy silty clay subsoil layer (401) and a mid reddish-brown loose clay sandy silt topsoil (400).

The trench contained two intercutting possible linear features (F407 and F409), although it was not possible to clarify their relationship.

Approximately east to west aligned feature F407 was 0.75m wide and 0.07m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single mid reddish-brown clay sandy silt fill (406) and no finds were recovered.

North to south aligned feature F409 was 5.45m long and 0.8m wide, with rounded terminals at each end. Two segments were excavated across the feature (403 and 405), which established that it was between 0.1m and 0.29m deep, with moderately steep-sloping sides and a flattish base. The ditch contained a mid red-brown clay sand silt fill (402/404) and no finds were recovered.

5.3 Trench 5 (Detailed plan Fig. 7e and sections Fig. 7f-h; Plate 2)

This trench was 20m long and excavated onto natural subsoil (context 504), present at a maximum depth of 0.5m below ground level. This was under a subsoil layer (501) and topsoil (500).

The trench contained an approximately east to west aligned linear feature (F503). This probable ditch was 0.71m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately steep-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid brown clay sandy silt fill (502) and one fragment of stone roof tile was recovered.

5.4 Trench 6 (Detailed plan Fig. 8a and sections Fig. 8b-d; Plate 3)

This trench was 19m long and excavated onto natural subsoil (603) and archaeological deposits, present at a depth ranging from 0.33m in the northeast to 0.49m in the southwest. These were beneath subsoil (601) and then topsoil (600). The trench contained a number of features and structures, which comprised two partly intercutting and parallel ditches (F607 and F609), structure footings (614, 616, 618 and 620), with associated surface (F621) and a terrace cut (F622/F623) that contained a posthole (F604) and a surface (612).

East to west aligned parallel and intercutting ditches F607 and F609 were located at the far northeast end of the trench. These were each around 0.6m wide and a maximum of 0.1m deep, with both having shallow, gradually sloping sides and concave bases. Ditch F607 was filled with a mid brown silt fill (606) containing abundant slate rubble inclusions, while F609 was filled with a mid brown silt fill (608), which contained common small slate fragments. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

East to west aligned masonry footings 614 were 0.22m wide and composed of roughly-faced slate stone bonded in a lime mortar. The footings were largely truncated from above and survived to a height of 0.17m. They were within a construction cut (F613) that had been terraced into the natural slate geology. Adjacent footings 616 extended to the east and were composed of roughly-faced slate along the northern face and a water-worn cobble core bonded with a lime mortar. The footings were within a construction cut (F615) that was also terraced into the natural slate geology. Footings 618 extended south from 614 and were heavily truncated with limited stone masonry surviving within a 0.27m wide construction cut (F617). North to south aligned footings 620 were 0.6m wide and composed of slate rubble in a lime mortar bond, with a stepped kerb along the western side. The footings were within a construction cut (F619), which had been terraced into the slate geology. The footings were 0.2m thick and were heavily truncated from above and to the south.

Within the flat terraced area created by construction cuts F613, F615 and F619 was the remnants of a stone surface (621). This was composed of thin slate stone slabs measuring up to 0.35m long and it was directly overlying natural bedrock. The surface was overlain by a demolition deposit (610), composed of abundant slate rubble and lime mortar pieces and this had filled the terrace created by the footing construction cuts.

To the southwest of footings 620 was terrace cut F622/F623. This was c. 8m across and was cut to a maximum depth of 0.6m into natural bedrock. The base of the cut sloped moderately to the east and within it there was a stone surface (612). The surface was a

maximum of 3.8m wide and was composed of small water-worn pebbles pressed into a dark yellow-brown clay.

Cut into western edge of the terrace (F623) was an oval posthole (F604). This was 0.38m wide and 0.6m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The posthole contained a mid brown sandy silt fill (605), containing abundant slate fragment inclusions. One iron nail was recovered.

The fill of posthole F604 and surface 612 were overlain by a thick demolition deposit (602) of slate rubble and mortar that filled the terrace created by cuts F622/F623. A range of finds was recovered from the demolition deposit, including five sherds of post-medieval pottery, animal bone fragments, shell, glass fragments, a stone roof tile fragment and two iron objects.

5.5 Trench 7 (Detailed plan Fig. 9a and sections Fig. 9b-f)

This trench was 22m long and excavated onto natural subsoil (702), present at a maximum depth of 0.6m, below subsoil (701) then topsoil (700). The trench contained four linear features (F706, F709, F711 and F713) and one probable pit (F704).

Northeast to southwest aligned probable ditch F706 was 1.65m wide and 0.17m deep, with gradually sloping sides and an irregular flattish base. It contained a mid brownish-red silty sandy clay fill (705) and one sherd of 19th-century pottery was recovered.

Ditch F709 was north to south aligned, 0.32m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a flattish base. It cut through subsoil layer 701 and contained two fills, composed of a dark brown clay silt basal fill (708) and an upper fill containing abundant slate fragments (707). Two sherds of pottery were recovered from fill 707, one of which is medieval and the other 19th-century in date.

Probable ditch F711 was north to south aligned, 0.45m wide, 0.11m deep and extended 2.25m into the trench and terminated with a blunt point terminal. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid reddish-brown clay silt fill (710). No finds were recovered.

North to south aligned probable ditch F713 was 0.47m wide and 0.15m deep, with moderately steep-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a light reddish-brown clay silt fill and no finds were recovered.

Probable pit F704 had squared edges and was located towards the northwest end of the trench. It was 2.1m long (where exposed), 0.1m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a flattish base. The pit contained a mid reddish-brown clay silt fill (703) and no finds were recovered.

5.6 Trench 8 (Detailed plan Fig. 10a and section Fig. 10b-c; Plate 4)

This trench was 12m long and excavated onto the top of natural subsoil (804) and archaeological deposits, present at a maximum depth of 0.54m below subsoil (801) and then topsoil (800). The trench contained a terrace cut (F810/F811), a stone drain (F806), a cobbled surface (812), a posthole (F808) and a possible pit (F805).

The edges for terrace cut F810/F811 were located towards opposing ends of the trench and were aligned approximately east to west. Each edge was cut into the gently sloping ground by approximately 0.15m. At the base of the western edge there were patches of truncated *in situ* lime mortar (809) which were adhered to the natural subsoil. On the east side of the base was a thin spread of silty sand (803) containing abundant pieces of mortar.

Within the terrace was a cobbled surface (812), which was 2.3m wide and composed of water-worn pebbles pressed into a dark brown silty clay. The surface had a curved perimeter on the east side and a north to south aligned stone gutter to the west. The gutter was 0.4m wide and fed into a stone drain (F806) which extended to the east.

Stone drain F806 was a maximum of 0.5m wide and approximately 0.25m deep. The drain construction comprised a roughly-faced slate vertical coursed lining with flat capstones.

Posthole F808 was 0.39m long, 0.22m wide and 0.15m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid reddish-brown clayey sandy silt (807), containing common slate fragment inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Possible pit F805 was located to the west of terrace cut 811 and was 0.7m wide and 0.02m deep. It had been filled with the overlying demolition material (802), described below. Above the archaeological features were two layers of demolition material, a mortar rich deposit (813) and a general rubble deposit (802).

6. THE FINDS

by Emma Firth

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and scanned by context to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. All metal objects will be x-radiographed. Finds are summarised by context and material type in Table 1 and are described briefly below.

Generally the assemblage is in good condition and is mainly of post-medieval and later date, with objects such as the iron being dated on the basis of their association with other material (mainly pottery). The majority of the finds were recovered from demolition layers 802, Trench 8 and 602, Trench 6. There is a very small quantity of unabraded medieval pottery present (four sherds), of which three are conjoining.

Table 1. Finds totals by context and material type (weight is in grams)

Trench	Context	Iron objects	Slag		Stone		Glass		Clay pipe		CBM		Fired clay		Medieval pottery		Post-med pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
		no	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	No	wt	no	wt
1	101																2	5				
2	201						1	68														
5	500	1															1	7				
	501									1	725						2	14	1	18		
	502				1	320																
6	602	2			1	54	2	15									5	157	2	88	1	1
	605	1																				
7	701													3	32							
	705																1	1				
	707													1	6		1	1				
8	800	1															1	4				
	802	4	2	16			2	23	1	4			1	24			8	45	7	49	3	10
	803	1								1	78						7	90				
	812	7																				
	813	1					2	126														
Totals		18	2	16	2	374	7	232	1	4	2	803	1	24	4	38	28	324	10	155	4	11

6.2 Iron objects

A total of 18 iron objects was recovered and comprises mainly nails, strips from unknown objects, two buckles and a single horseshoe. All the metal objects are of post-medieval date.

6.3 Slag

A single small fragment of slag was recovered from surface 803, Trench 8. The slag is small and undiagnostic, and coated in a chalky mortar.

6.4 Stone

A total of two pieces of stone roof tile was recovered; one from ditch fill 502, Trench 5 and one from demolition layer 602, Trench 6. One fragment has a round peg tile and they are both locally derived. The fragment from context 602 is of post-medieval date and the fragment from 503 is undated.

6.5 Glass

A total of seven fragments (232g) of post medieval glass was recovered, of which the majority is 18th century and 19th-century wine bottle glass, with two fragments of possible onion bottle recovered from contexts 802 and 813, Trench 8.

6.6 Clay tobacco pipe

A single fragment (4g) of clay pipe stem was recovered from surface 802, Trench 8 and is undiagnostic.

6.7 Ceramic building material (CBM in Table 1)

A total of two fragments (803g) of brick was recovered.

6.8 Fired clay

A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from layer 802, Trench 8. This fragment is very hard and is undiagnostic, but is possibly a brick fragment with no surfaces surviving.

6.9 Medieval pottery

A total of four sherds (38g) of medieval pottery was recovered, three from subsoil 701 and a single sherd from demolition layer 802. This latter sherd was associated with a piece of industrial white ware and is therefore residual. The three sherds from subsoil layer 701, Trench 7 are Totnes Type ware and date from mid 13th century onwards. This is a sandy type ware with mica inclusions. They all derive from the same vessel, probably a jar. The residual sherd recovered from context 802 is a small sandy coarse ware, of unknown origin and has sooting on its external surface.

6.10 Post-medieval pottery

Twenty eight sherds (324g) of post medieval pottery was recovered. The range of material includes locally produced red earthenwares, South Somerset/East Devon type wares, a single sherd of South Western micaceous pottery, industrial white wares and blue and white transfer printed wares. The date range spans from the 17th century through to the 19th and 20th centuries.

6.11 Animal bone

A small number (10 fragments, 155g) of animal bone was recovered. The only species identified is the mandible from a pig, while the other fragments are not diagnostic.

6.12 Shell

A total of four cockle shells was recovered, one from context 602, Trench 6 and three from layer 802, Trench 8. All the shell is dated as post-medieval on the basis of its association with other finds.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The site contains the remains of structures located towards the southeast corner, which are first depicted on an estate map of 1791 (Fig. 2) and for the last time on the Ordnance Survey first-edition 25-inch map of 1864, which shows that the complex comprised three buildings arranged around a central courtyard. The excavated trenches have been overlain onto the latter map (Fig. 4).
- 7.2 Structural remains relating to this complex were present in Trenches 6 and 8, partly beneath demolition or levelling layers. The wall footings exposed towards the northeast end of Trench 6 were heavily truncated, surviving to less than 0.2m in height, but are approximately in the position of the most northerly building shown on early maps. Wall footings 616 and 614 may represent the remnants of the external northern wall to this building. These two footings are on the same alignment but are of different construction styles, perhaps representing some degree of phasing or rebuild/repair of the structures. Wall footings 618 and 620 could represent internal partitioning within the building, while 621 probably represents remnants of internal flooring.
- 7.3 The edges to the terrace cut in Trench 6 (F622/F623) were located in an area which is shown on the 1862 map as part of the central courtyard. Within the cut there was a well-constructed stone surface (612), which was probably part of this courtyard.
- 7.4 In Trench 8 the two edges to the terrace (F810/F811) possibly represent the position of former walls to the former western building as indicated by patches of mortar and a mortar spread, although no *in situ* masonry was present. These structural remains suggest that the construction of at least this building initially comprised the excavation of a terrace into the naturally sloping ground, within which the walls were probably then built. A stone surface and gutter (812) was within the terrace, with these features are normally associated with agricultural buildings, perhaps a barn or shippon. The associated stone-lined drain (806) extended from the gutter towards the former courtyard area.
- 7.5 The shallow double ditch (F607 and F609) recorded at the far northeast end of Trench 6 is likely to represent the northern boundary to the building range, while the extant stone field boundary adjacent to Trench 8 is probably the former southern limit, although the most eastern building does project slightly to the south of this on the 1862 map (Fig. 4).
- 7.6 The finds from Trenches 6 and 8 were mainly recovered from overlying demolition or levelling layers and, with the exception of a single medieval pottery sherd recovered residually from demolition layer 802, there is nothing present pre-dating the late 17th century, with most of 19th century date. This appears to confirm the historic map evidence in that this is a post-medieval building range demolished in the latter part of the 19th century. However, in most cases hand-excavation of *in situ* features or structures was not undertaken and these might contain evidence of earlier occupation. No trenches were excavated across the most eastern building as depicted on historic maps, with the plan form indicating that this is likely to be the farmhouse. If this building was the domestic building in the range, it could conceivably follow that it was also the earliest.
- 7.7 Elsewhere on the site, largely negative results were recorded in Trenches 1-3, while in Trenches 4, 5 and 7, the features exposed comprise largely agricultural ditches, probably relating to early field boundaries and drainage pre-dating the 1791 estate map. The

alignment of the linear features ditches exposed in Trenches 4 and 5 indicate that they are part of the same field boundary system, as F503 and F407 are probably part of the same feature, which joins on to F409. The purpose and date of sub-squared pit F704 was not determined.

8. IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

- 8.1** Fig. 11 shows the draft proposed development layout in relation to the excavated trenches and the plan of the buildings as depicted on the 1862 large-scale Ordnance Survey map. This is certainly the most accurate of all the historic maps which show the complex. As can be seen, the former buildings are mainly located in an area of proposed open-space, with only the southern end of the most easterly building extending out beyond this. In this area a footpath is proposed, with construction of this not involving any significant ground reduction. The creation of the open space will not entail any landscaping works and no service trenches are proposed through this area. Consequently, there will be no or only a minor impact on buried remains relating to the former buildings.
- 8.2** In other areas of the site the archaeological features identified comprised mainly agricultural ditches relating to early field division and drainage, with an undated possible pit also present. These features will be affected by groundworks associated with development, but they would be considered of only local importance. The provision of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks should be an acceptable means of mitigation to allow for the further examination of these features and for the recording of any hitherto unknown buried remains which might be exposed.

9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

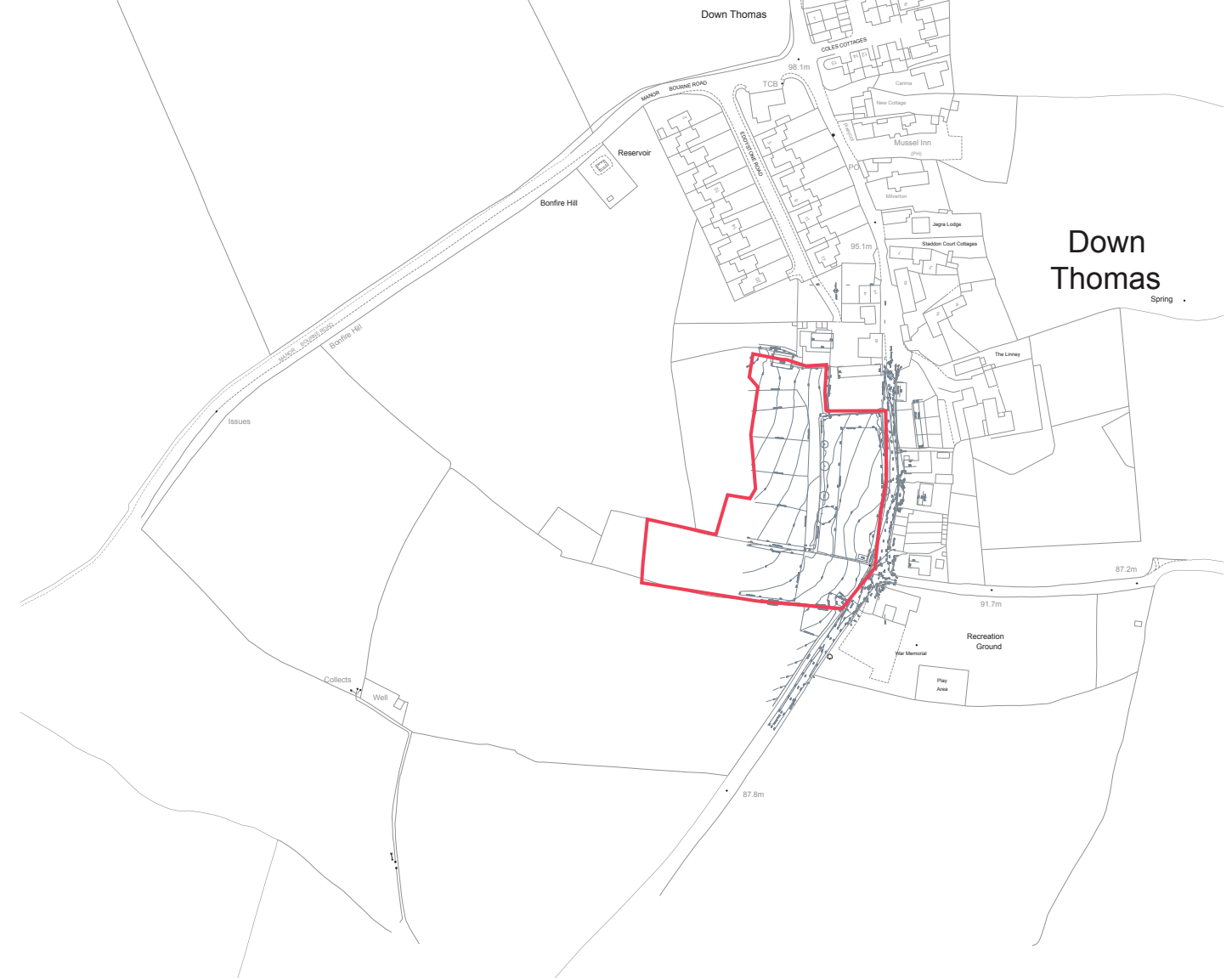
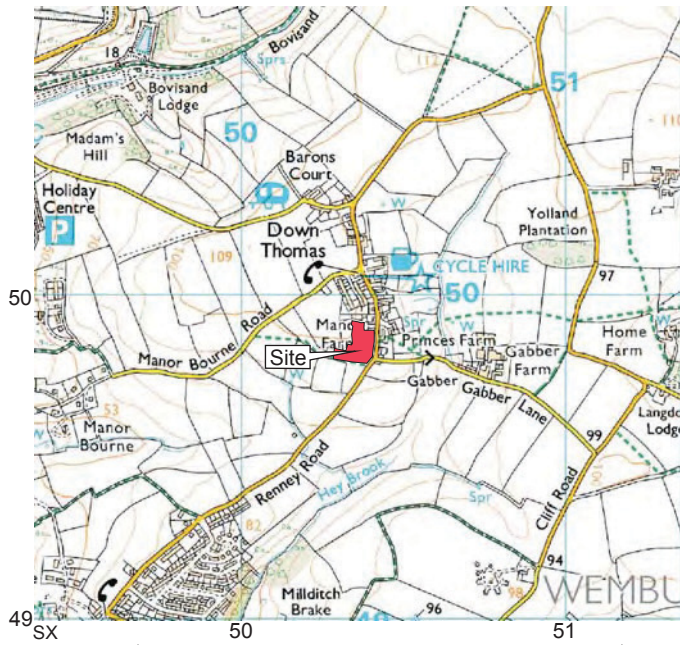
- 9.1** The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. They will be deposited at Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth, under the accession code AR.2009.18, along with any archive generated by any subsequent work on the site.
- 9.2** The OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS) number for this project is 66152.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The evaluation was commissioned by Darren Goodland on behalf of Cavanna Homes (Devon) Ltd. The site trial-trenching was carried out by Simon Hughes, Kerry Dean, Chris Caine, Richard Sims and Steve Robinson and the illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarah Cottam. The advice and collaboration of Graham Tait, Archaeology Officer, Devon County Council, is duly acknowledged.

11. SOURCES CONSULTED

DRO, Wembury parish tithe map, 1838 and apportionment, 1840.
Ordnance Survey 25-inch Devonshire sheet 130.1, surveyed 1864, published 1866, revised 1892, published 1894.
PWDRO 74/153/33 'A survey and valuation of the Manor of Down Thomas situated in the Parish of Wembury, in the county of Devon. Property of John Spurrell Pode Esqr, surveyed and mapped in 1791 by Alexr. Law, Exmouth, Devon'.
Valentin, J., 2009, *Land adjacent to Manor Farm, Down Thomas, Wembury, Devon: Method statement for an archaeological trench evaluation*. Unpublished AC archaeology document, ref. ACD95/1/0.

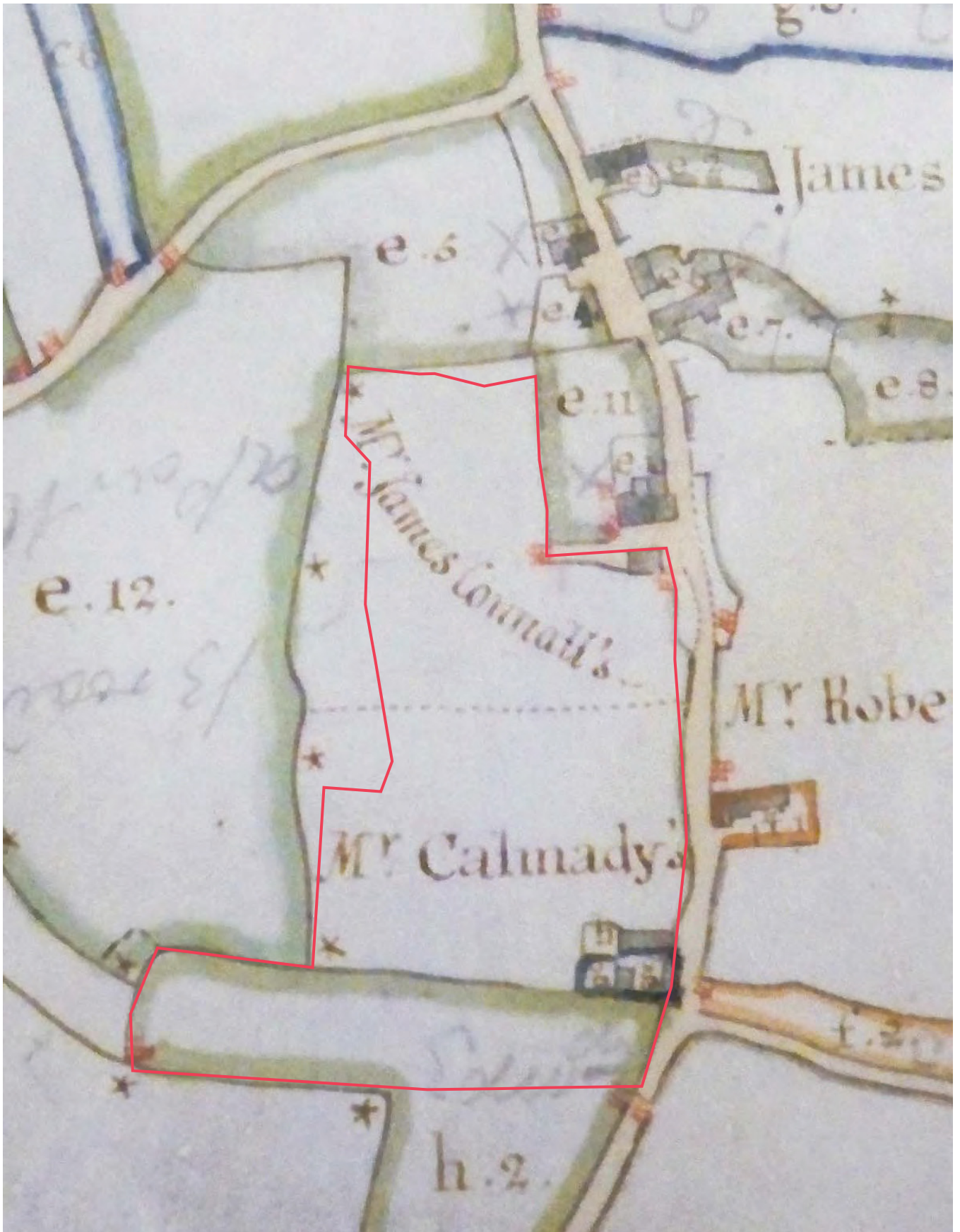


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PROJECT
Manor Farm, Wembury

TITLE
Fig. 1: Site location



AC archaeology

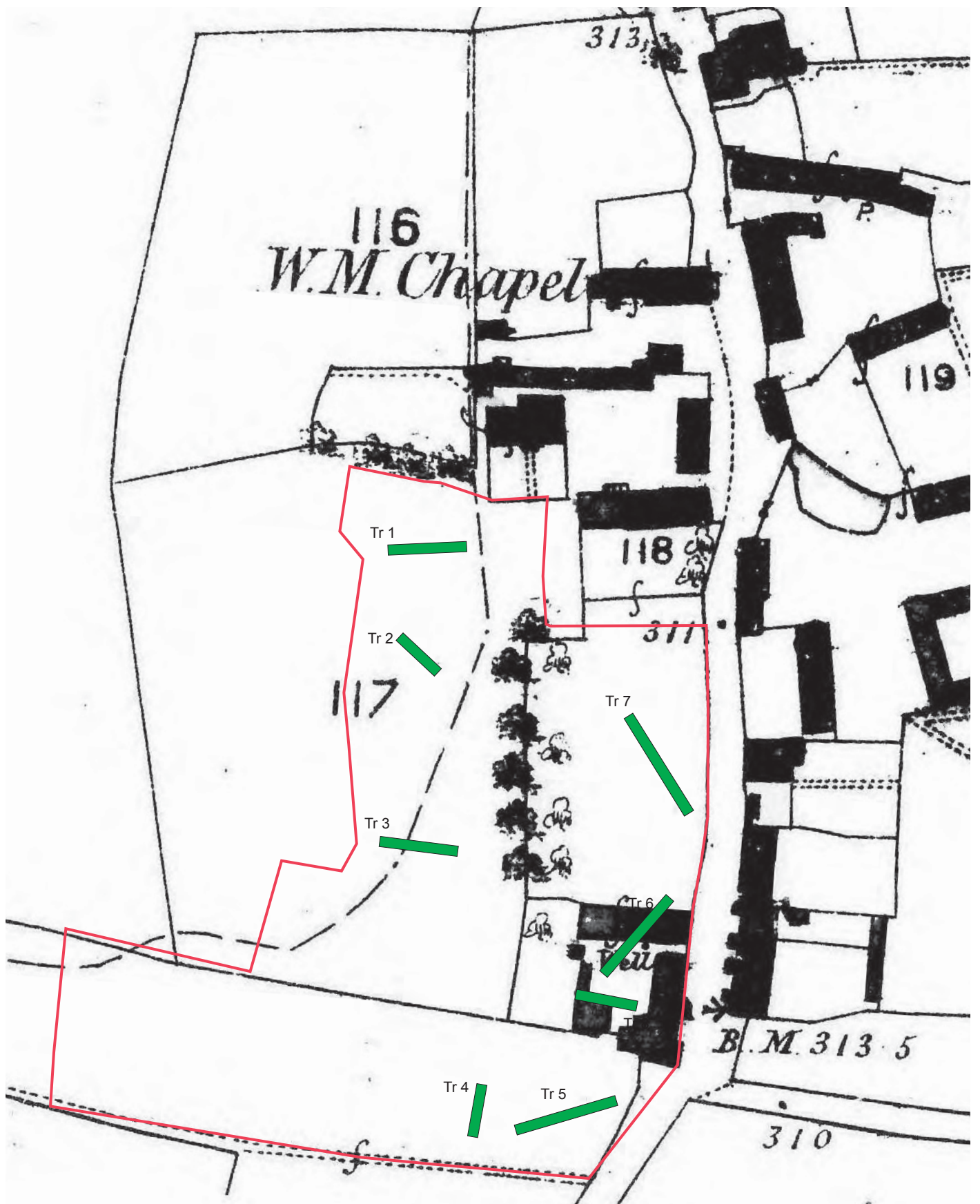
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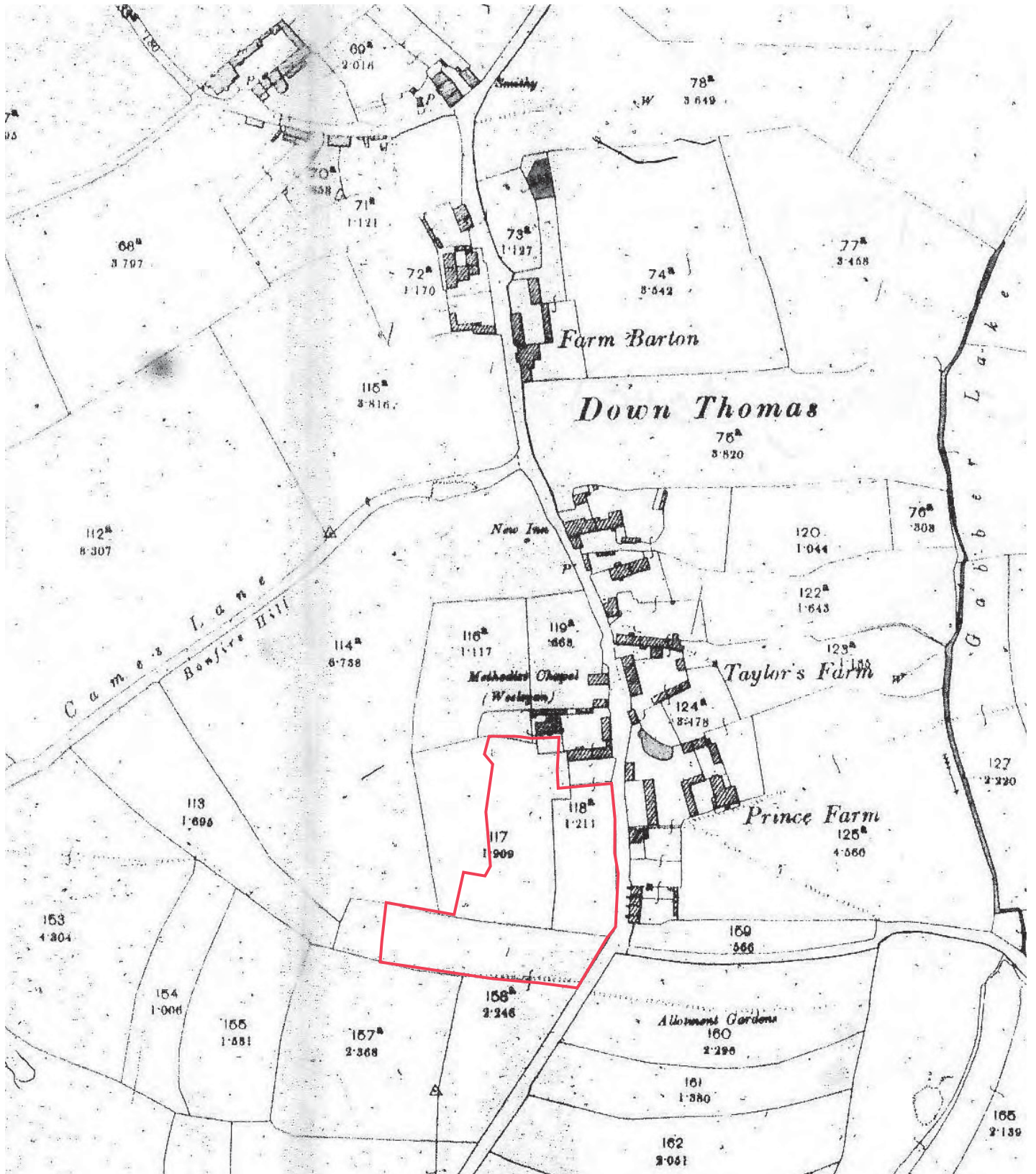
Fig. 2: Extract from estate map of Down Thomas, 1791
(reproduced courtesy of Devon Record Office)





PROJECT
 Manor Farm, Wembury

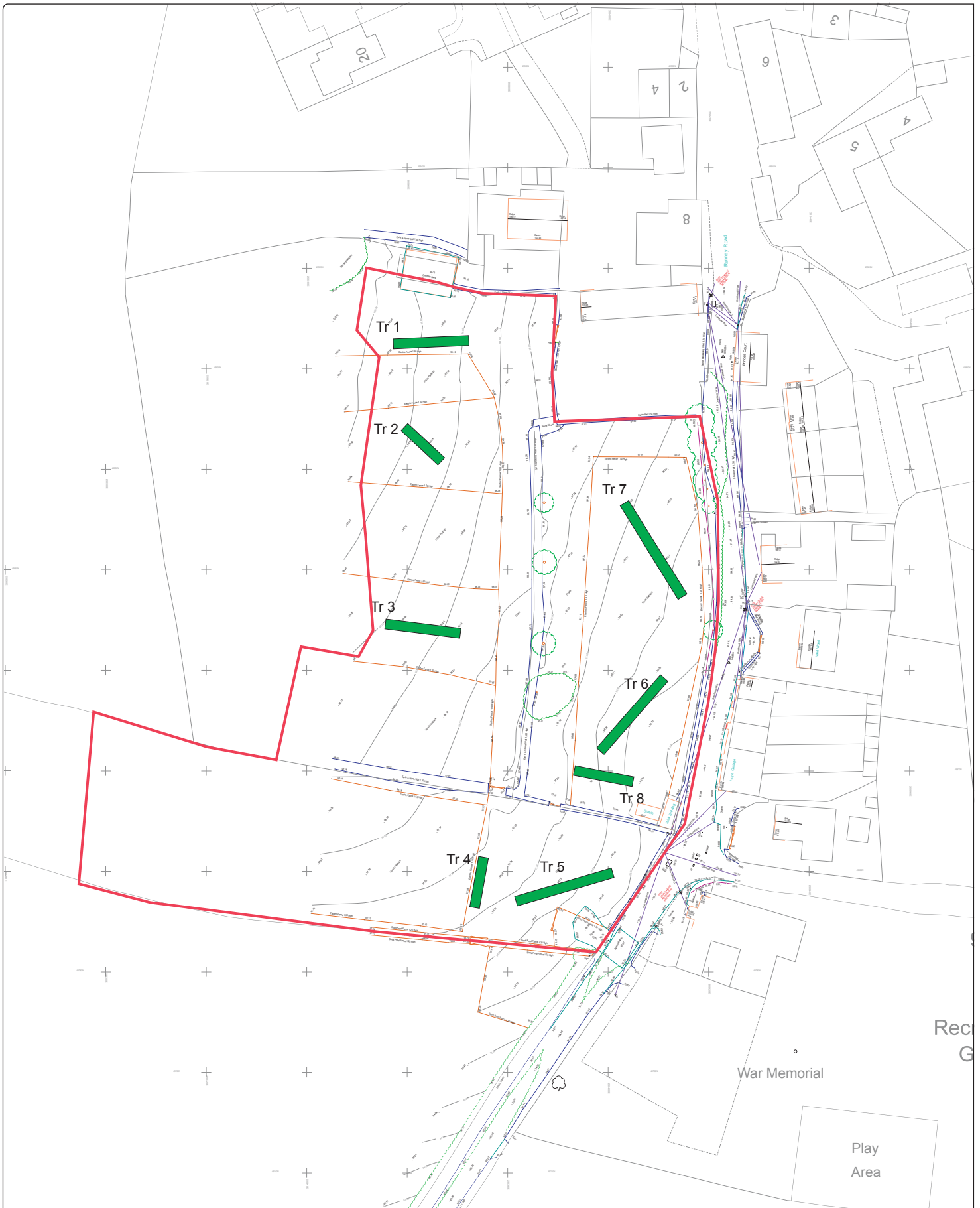
TITLE
 Fig. 4:
 Trench locations overlain onto the Ordnance Survey
 first-edition map, 1864



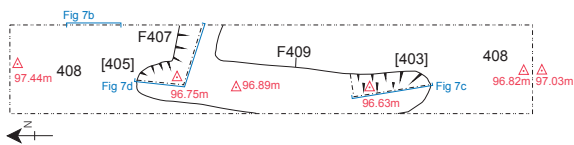
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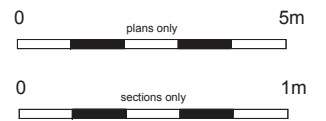
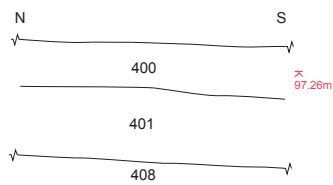
Fig. 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey second-edition map, 1892



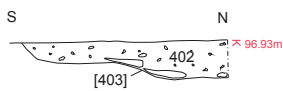
Trench 4
a) Plan



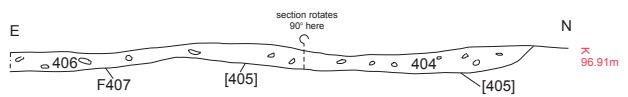
b) Representative section



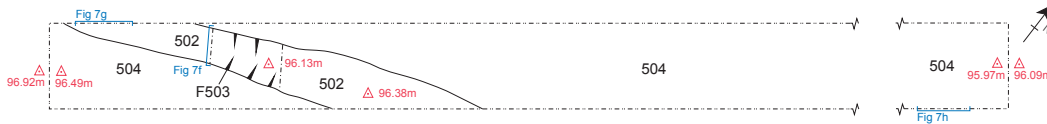
c) Section, [403]



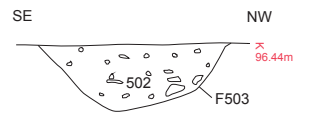
d) Section [405] and F407



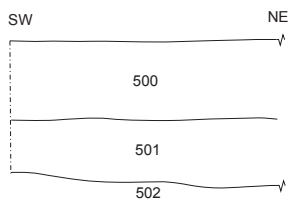
Trench 5
e) Plan



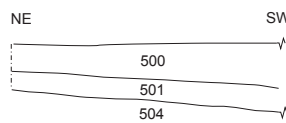
f) Section F503



g) Representative section



h) Representative section



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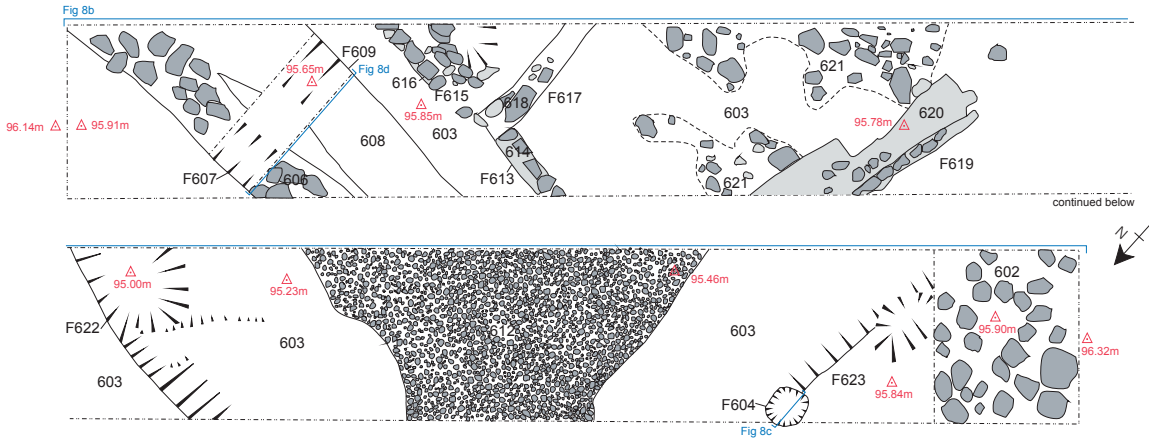
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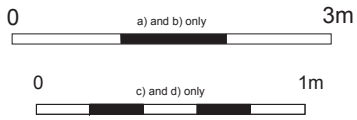
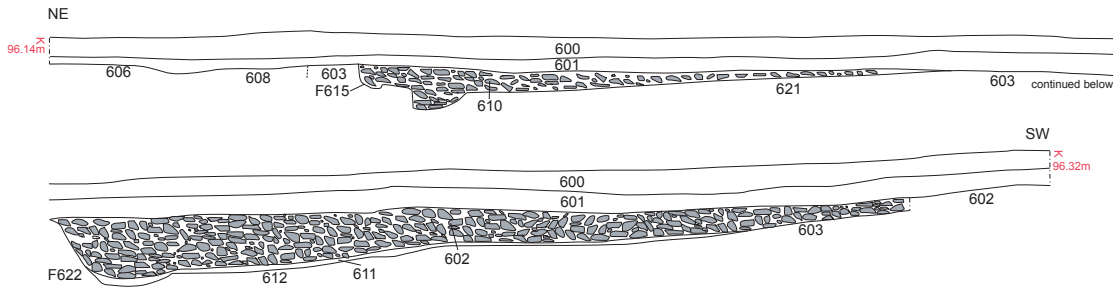
Fig. 7:
Plans and sections, Trenches 4 and 5



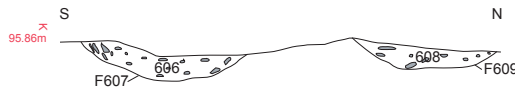
a) Plan



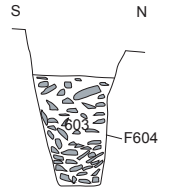
b) Section



d) Section F607 and F609



c) Section F604



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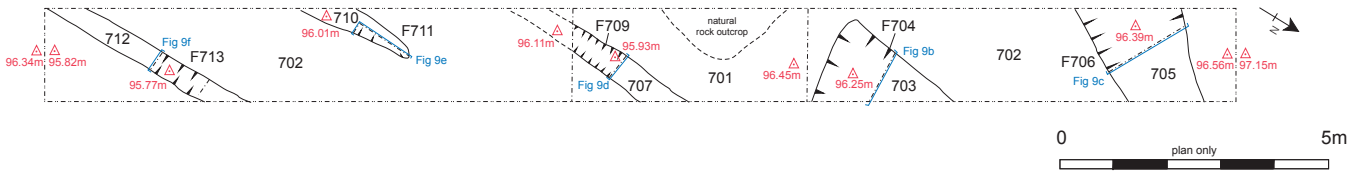
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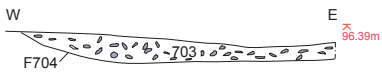
Fig. 8:
Plan and sections, Trench 6



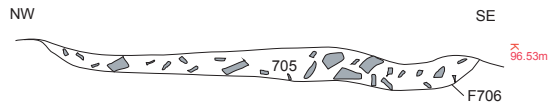
a) Plan



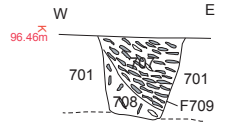
b) Section F704



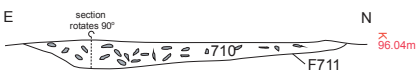
c) Section F706



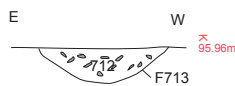
d) Section F709



e) Section F711



f) Section F713



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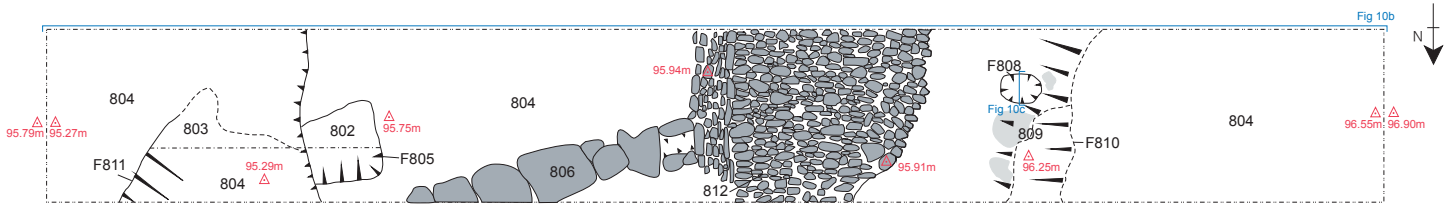
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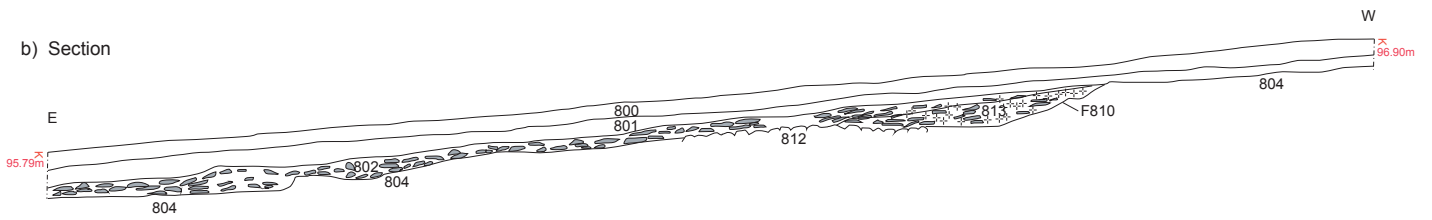
Fig. 9: Plan and sections, Trench 7



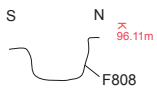
a) Plan



b) Section



c) Section F808



0 a) - b) only 3m

0 c) only 1m

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Fig. 10: Plan and sections, Trench 8





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Fig. 11: Trench positions and post-medieval building remains in relation to proposed development layout



Plate 1:
General view of site showing
Trenches 6 and 8.
Looking northeast



Plate 2:
Ditch F503, Trench 5.
View to the northeast (scale 1m)



Plate 3:
General view of Trench 6,
northeast end.
Looking southwest (scale 1m)



Plate 4:
General view of Trench 8. Looking
east (scale 1m)

APPENDIX 1: Descriptions of negative trenches

Trench 1			Length 15m	Width 1.6m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation		
100	Mid reddish-brown loose clay sandy silt with occasional slate fragment inclusions	0-0.1m	Topsoil		
101	Mid reddish-brown friable sandy silt clay with common slate fragment inclusions	0.1m-0.25m	Subsoil		
102	Mid brownish-grey weathered slate with mid reddish-brown red silt clay	0.25m+	Natural subsoil		

Trench 2			Length 10m	Width 1.6m	Alignment NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation		
200	Mid reddish-brown loose clay sandy silt with occasional slate fragment inclusions	0-0.2m	Topsoil		
201	Mid reddish-brown friable sandy silt clay with common slate fragment inclusions	0.2m-0.3m	Subsoil		
202	Mid brownish-grey weathered slate with mid red-brown red silt clay	0.3m+	Natural subsoil		

Trench 3			Length 15m	Width 1.6m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation		
300	Mid reddish-brown loose clay sand silt with occasional slate fragment inclusions	0-0.19m	Topsoil		
301	Mid reddish-brown friable sandy silt clay with common slate fragment inclusions	0.19m-0.32m	Subsoil		
302	Mid brownish-grey weathered slate with mid red-brown red silt clay	0.32m+	Natural subsoil		

Wiltshire Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Manor Farm Stables
Chicklade
Hindon
Nr Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP3 5SU

Telephone: 01747 820581
Fax: 01747 820440

Devon Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Unit 4, Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Nr Exeter
Devon
EX5 4LQ

Telephone/Fax: 01392 882410

www.acarchaeology.co.uk