

Culmbridge Farm
Hemyock
Devon

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

MARCH 2019

HILLSIDE | HUNGER HILL | EAST STOUR
GILLINGHAM | DORSET | SP8 5JS

T: 01747 839851

E: MAIL@CONTEXTONE.CO.UK

W: CONTEXTONE.CO.UK

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Culmbridge Farm
Hemyock
Devon

for

C1 project code: C1/EVA/19/CHD

Summerfield SD3 Ltd

REPORT

Prepared by	Dr Clare Randall, Archaeological Officer
Date	19/03/2019

Approved by	Richard McConnell, Director
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Signed

Date	29/03/2019
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PROJECT DETAILS

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Local Planning Authority	Mid Devon District Council
Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
Historic Environment Record ref.	N/A
Collecting Museum	RAMM
Museum accession code	RAMM: 19/07
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C1 STAFF

Director, Historic Environment Consultant	Richard McConnell BA (Hons), MCIfA
Post-excavation Manager, Historic Buildings Archaeologist, Stone Specialist	Cheryl Green FSA, BA Hons, PhD, MCIfA
Illustrator, Project co-ordination, Historic Buildings Archaeologist	Tara Fairclough BA (Hons), PCIfA
Archaeological Officer, Animal/Human bone Specialist, Archivist	Clare Randall FSA, BA (Hons), BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, MCIfA
Senior Field Archaeologist	Peter Fairclough BA (Hons)

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Front cover image: looking across the Site from the southern boundary towards the north

Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a major outline planning application for a mixed use development of approximately 40 dwellings, 600 sq. m. of B1 employment space, public open space, access, and associated works, following demolition of existing poultry sheds, on Land at Culmbridge Farm, Culmbridge Road, Hemyock, Devon. The project has been commissioned by Summerfield SD3 Ltd.

There is extensive evidence in the parish of Hemyock for medieval and post-medieval iron working, including that of the later 1st millennium AD. There are two records noted on the Site itself. The first relates to the geophysical anomalies identified during the recent survey in the northern part of the Site which possibly relate to former pits whilst the second entry relates to a pit shown on 19th century maps. The evaluation comprised 9no. 20m long x 1.6m, and 1no., 30m long x 1.6m wide machine and hand dug trenches.

Archaeological features were located in four trenches and were situated in the areas where the most coherent magnetic anomalies had been identified by the previous geophysical survey. Four features, three of which could be dated to the post-medieval period, were spreads or deposits containing a higher level of natural chert than the surrounding natural deposits mixed with a low density of finds including a very limited collection of iron slag and post-medieval pottery sherds. The amorphous nature of the spreads/deposits and the low concentration of finds are likely to suggest material that has been redeposited from elsewhere rather than evidence for iron ore extraction and processing on Site. This might simply be the result of episodes of infilling and levelling/landscaping of hollows left by the former clay extraction pit and associated workings on the Site known from historic maps. A single undated post-hole with similar fills probably dates to the same period.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a major outline planning application (planning reference: 19/00038/MOUT) for a mixed use development of approximately 40 dwellings, 600 sq. m. of B1 employment space, public open space, access, and associated works, following demolition of existing poultry sheds, on Land at Culmbridge Farm, Culmbridge Road, Hemyock, Devon (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project was commissioned by Summerfield SD3 Ltd.

1.2 The evaluation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Mid Devon District Council (MDDC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES). In a reply to an email consultation request from Mrs Alison Fish (Case Officer, MDDC) (undated), Mr Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon County Council (DCC) stated:

"I refer to the above application. The proposed development lies in an area of known archaeological potential with regard to early medieval iron working and late medieval pottery production. The planning application has been supported by the results of a geophysical survey. This survey has identified some anomalies that may represent archaeological features. However, it is not possible through remote sensing techniques alone to understand the presence or significance of any heritage assets that may be present without undertaking intrusive archaeological investigations to determine the nature of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as well as to test the efficacy of the survey itself."

1.3 The programme of archaeological works comprised four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which sets out the project strategy; a desk-based appraisal (incorporated in the WSI); trial trenching; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.

1.4 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2018).

1.5 A detailed magnetic (geophysical) survey was previously carried out by SUMO Geophysics Ltd across the Site on 23 August 2018 on behalf of C1. The report concluded:

1.6 *"No definite archaeological anomalies have been identified. A possible curvilinear feature has been detected, though its origin remains unclear. Small discrete anomalies may be a result of former gravel extraction, though they could equally be of natural origin. Evidence of ploughing and an underground service are visible in the data."*
Davies, R., 2018

2. The Site

2.1 The Site (centred on NGR ST 314039 113323) covers c. 2.2 hectares and is located at the eastern end of village and civil parish of Hemyock, c. 13km north-west of Honiton (**Figure 1**). The Site itself is on the western side of a large complex of buildings, barns and sheds that make up Culmbridge Farm and includes three such barns/sheds within its boundary. The Site fronts an unnamed road that becomes Fore Street in the village, with open farm land to the south and south west. The Site slopes down from c. 140m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west to 135m aOD in the east. The recorded geology is Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (BGS, 2019). The recorded superficial (drift) geology is Colluvium - Diamicton. The soils are characterised as lightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (CSAIS, 2019). The Site currently comprises pasture, and three agricultural buildings with associated hardstanding.

2.2 In accordance with the *Specification for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2017), a desk-based appraisal was carried out in order to place the proposal area into its historic and archaeological context. This involved examining the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) for any known heritage assets on the site or within the environs; investigating historic maps such as Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century and Tithe Plans and their apportionments from the 1830s/40s. The results of this appraisal are summarised below.

2.3 The county Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies 59 heritage assets within a 1km radius of the Site. The table below provides brief details of these assets and a distribution map is presented in **Figure 2**.

HE/HER ref.	Description	Period	No. on Figure 2
	MONUMENTS		
MDV1898	Iron works in the Parish of Hemyock	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	1
MDV115849	Possible Field Boundary, east of Elysia, Hemyock	Medieval	2
MDV49862	Water meadow in the Parish of Hemyock	Early Medieval to XXI	3
MDV115851	Possible Earthwork pit, Elysia, Hemyock	Post-medieval to XIX	4
MDV70225	Moot in the Parish of Hemyock	Medieval	5
MDV115853	Former Field Boundaries, southeast of Bodham's Farm, Hemyock	Medieval	6
MDV47482	Farmstead in the Parish of Hemyock	Modern to XXI	7
MDV115854	Possible Extraction Pits, southeast of Bodham's Farm, Hemyock	Post-medieval to XIX	8
MDV47495	Sand pit in the Parish of Hemyock	Modern to XXI	9
MDV57522	Open cast mine in the Parish of Hemyock - Place name evidence	Unknown date	10
MDV115845	Possible Field Boundaries on Burrow Hill, south of Mountshayne Farm, Hemyock	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	11
MDV77230	Mountshayne Farm, Hemyock	Unknown date	12
1169355			
MDV40538	Farmhouse in the Parish of Hemyock, Bodham's Grade II	Early Medieval to XXI	13
1106516			
MDV115855	Possible Clay Pit, northwest of Bodham's Farm, Hemyock	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	14
MDV114617	Slag Heap circa 350 metres north of Bodham's Farm, Hemyock	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	15
MDV48512	Clay pit in the Parish of Hemyock	Modern to XXI	16
MDV115856	Extraction Pit, northwest of Jewell's Farm, Hemyock	Early Medieval to XIX	17
MDV115677	Extraction Pit, Holcombe, Hemyock	Post-medieval to XIX	18
MDV115688	Extraction Pit, northeast of Holcombe, Hemyock	Medieval	19
MDV48451	Cropmark in the Parish of Hemyock	Unknown	20
MDV1901	Culmbridge Chapel	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	21
MDV115675	Possible Earthwork Banked Feature, north of Culmbridge Farm, Hemyock	Early Medieval to XIX	22
MDV71554	Weir in the Parish of Hemyock	XIX	23
MDV71555	Weir in the Parish of Hemyock	XIX	
MDV71556	Water meadow in the Parish of Hemyock	XIX	24
MDV47490	Water wheel in the Parish of Hemyock	Unknown	25
MDV115780	Water Channel, east of Byes Farm, Hemyock	Post-medieval to XIX	26
MDV115792	Extraction Pit, northeast of Byes Farm	Post-medieval to XIX	27
MDV115772	Former Field Boundaries, Millhayes, Hemyock	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	28
MDV48515	Mill in the Parish of Hemyock	I to XXI	29
MDV115769	Possible Catch Meadow at Millhayes, Hemyock	Post-medieval to XIX	30
MDV115770	Extraction Pits, northwest of Millhayes, Hemyock	Post-medieval to XIX	31
MDV115775	Possible Water Meadow, south of Parklands Farm, Clayhiddon	Post-medieval to Modern	32
MDV115674	Possible Earthwork Bank, north of Hemyock, Hemyock Parish	Early Medieval to XIX	33
MDV119301	Archaeological Features, Land North of Culmstock Road	Unknown/ Early Iron Age to Late Medieval	34
MDV115685	Extraction Pit, northwest of Hemyock, Hemyock Parish	Post-medieval to XIX	35
MDV115687	Extraction Pit, Downmead, Hemyock	Medieval	36
MDV76455	Trackway to East of Castle Dene, Hemyock	XII to XIV	37
MDV76408	Slag to East of Castle Dene, Hemyock	XII to XIV	
MDV76454	Medieval Building to East of Castle Dene, Hemyock	XII to XIV	38
MDV76456	Post-Medieval Road to East of Castle Dene, Hemyock	XVII to XVIII	
MDV72287	Earthwork Platform, east of Castle Dene, Hemyock	Medieval	39
1004583	Hemyock Castle	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	40
MDV1894			
MDV82782			
1325852	Hemyock Castle Gatehouse and Curtain Walls Grade II*	Medieval	41
1169390	Church of St Mary Grade II*	Medieval	42
MDV80653	Iron Slag from 3 Broadway, Hemyock	XV to XXI	43
MDV80654	Pottery Sherds from 3 Broadway, Hemyock	XV to XIX	
MDV48517	Clay pit in the Parish of Hemyock	Modern to XXI	44
MDV114773	Iron Working Site at Churchills Farm, Hemyock	XII to XIII	45
MDV114774	Pottery Works at Churchills Farm, Hemyock	Late Medieval	
MDV103021	Pits, 12a Churchills Rise, Hemyock	Unknown	46

MDV71156	Slag in the Parish of Hemyock	Unknown	47
MDV70228	Linear earthwork in the Parish of Hemyock	Modern to XXI	
MDV35303	Gravel pit in the Parish of Hemyock	XVIII to XXI	48
MDV115840	Former Field Boundaries, south of Hemyock, Hemyock Parish	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	49
MDV115865	Earthworks associated with a Possible Former Settlement and Road, at Regency House, Hemyock	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	50
MDV115839	Extraction Pits, Clavwell's Copse, Hemyock	Post-medieval to XIX	51
MDV47493	Clay pit in the Parish of Hemyock	XVIII to XXI	52
MDV48518	Clay pit in the Parish of Hemyock	XVIII to XXI	
MDV47487	Settlement in the Parish of Hemyock	Unknown	53
MDV80109	Town Mead, Station Road Settlement	Unknown	54
MDV115684	Extraction Pit at Culmbridge Farm, Hemyock	Early Medieval to XIX	55
MDV124880	Pits, Culmbridge Farm, Hemyock, Devon	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	56
MDV47492	Clay pit in the Parish of Hemyock	Modern to XXI	57
MDV103065	Site of Iron Smelting, Land to the South of Culmstock Road	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval	58
MDV122812	Pits at land off Conigar Close, Hemyock	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	59
	EVENTS (not illustrated)		
EDV4619	Excavation and watching brief (2007)		
EDV4655	Building survey (1993-1994)		
EDV4677	Excavation (1998)		
EDV4678	Photographic survey (1998)		
EDV4681	Watching brief (2010)		
EDV4889	Evaluation (2009)		
EDV4995	Watching brief (2009)		
EDV5082	Evaluation (2011)		
EDV5265	Evaluation (2009)		
EDV6049	Watching brief (2012)		
EDV6052	Trial trench (2012)		
EDV6338	Evaluation/watching brief (2011)		
EDV6558	Building survey (2010)		
EDV6575	Trial trench (2014)		
EDV6867	Building survey (2015)		
EDV7044	Geophysical survey (2016)		
EDV7248	Watching brief (2016)		
EDV7277	Trial trench (2016)		
EDV7587	Trial trench (2017)		
EDV8024	Geophysical survey (2018)		

- 2.4 Hemyock and environs contain a considerable number of heritage assets spanning various periods. These are associated not only with the historic settlement (e.g. medieval and post-medieval buildings **MDV76454**, **MDV76456** to the east of Castle Dene (**Figure 2 no. 38**) and Hemyock Castle **SM 1004583**; **MDV1894**; **MDV82782** **Figure 2 no. 40**)), which lies to the west of the Site, but with extractive industries, specifically iron smelting and pottery production, within the village and the surrounding area. The parish contains numerous findspots of slags, evidence of iron processing and extraction pits although many of them are either imprecisely dated or undated. Importantly, some of these date to the earlier medieval period, particularly those located to the west of the current village centre where excavation has provided radiocarbon dates for the activity (Smart 2018; Cotswold Archaeology 2017). There is also important evidence of medieval pottery production in similar areas. More widely, find spots of slag at Bodhams's Farm, c.450m to the south-east of the Site also apparently date to the early medieval to post-medieval period. These were identified to the south-east of Bodham's Farm (**MDV1898**; **Figure 2 no. 1**), as well as a similarly dated slag heap to the north west of Bodham's Farm (**MDV114617**; **Figure 2 no. 15**).
- 2.5 There are two HER entries for the Site itself. The first relates to the geophysical anomalies identified during the recent survey in the northern part of the Site which possibly relate to former pits (**MDV124880**; **Figure 2 no. 56**). The second entry relates to a pit shown on 19th century maps of the Site along the southern boundary and discussed further below (**MDV47492**; **Figure 2 no 57**). A further pit (**MDV115684**; **Figure 2 no 55**) is located immediately adjacent to the Site on the opposite side of the road to the north. It is possible that these pits relate to early iron working, or perhaps clay extraction for pottery production.

- 2.6 An assessment of historic maps (**Figure 3**), shows the Site was a major part of a single field since the Tithe Map of 1843, at least. A broadly circular dotted line straddling the southern boundary shown on the Tithe map probably represents an ‘old clay pit’ marked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map in 1889, and again in the early 20th century before disappearing from more recent map editions. The OS map of 1977-89 shows that there had been construction of a series of buildings on the eastern portion of the Site. These are shown as expanded and reconfigured on the 1994 OS map. However, whilst there is no indication on any of the historic maps of the pits discussed above, there is potential for the western part of the Site to have remained undisturbed, facilitating preservation of any archaeological features or deposits which may relate to iron working or pottery production.

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

- 3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits encountered;
- determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
- recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate

- 3.2 The research objectives were to:

- determine whether there is any evidence specifically relating to iron extraction and/or pottery production, and characterise and date that activity where possible

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, rev. 2001, 2008, 2014) and in accordance with the *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (Devon County Historic Environment Team, January 2017); and *The Historic Environment and Development Practice Note* (2009). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015). The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES but it was not necessary for a representative to visit the Site and monitor archaeological fieldwork. However, monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.3 The archaeological evaluation consisted of 10 trenches (referred to as Tr followed by a unique number), each measuring 20m long x 1.6m wide. Combined, these represented c. 2% of the proposal area. Trenches 2-5 were positioned to target the identified geophysical survey anomalies while the remaining trenches were spread across the Site to test the efficacy of the survey results in ‘blank’ areas. All the trenches were laid out with an Emlid Reach RTK GPS unit (see **Figure 1**). Tr7 was moved 3.5m along its axis to the south to avoid a modern earth bund around the adjacent barn.
- 4.4 A 360-degree tracked machine equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket was used to remove topsoil/overburden under the constant supervision of C1 archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered, whichever was first. Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts.
- 4.5 Once machine work has been completed, the trenches were examined and, where necessary, cleaned using hand tools. Core details of each trench were recorded on C1 *pro-forma* evaluation trench forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. This included logging a representative section of the trench to allow an understanding of the stratigraphy. A digital photograph of each trench in plan and representative section was

be taken in .jpg format. Archaeological features/deposits were then be identified for sampling an appropriate manual excavation undertaken.

- 4.6 All archaeological features/deposits were recorded using standard C1 *pro-forma* feature intervention recording forms and/or context forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a “Harris-Winchester matrix” diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart. A photographic record of the evaluation was carried out, and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the principal features discovered. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.7 A number of trenches suffered from varying degrees of flooding during excavation as a result of both heavy periods of rain and rising groundwater. This initially hampered recording but following a drier spell of weather as the evaluation progressed coupled with the pumping of standing water, it was possible to clear the trenches of water and adequately characterise the features/deposits encountered.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposits and features encountered during the evaluation are listed and described in **Appendix 1** and shown in plan in **Figure 1**. The deposits encountered during the investigation are described below. Context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1-004]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1-002). Features are given a separate identifier with an ‘F’ followed by a unique number. Deposit colours were matched on Site against a Munsell soil colour chart and described below with their Munsell hue and reference, e.g. brownish yellow (10YR 3/1).
- 5.2 The deposit sequence was similar across the Site. The topsoil (**Plate 1**) was uniform across all of the trenches comprising a dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with rare to sparse subangular chert fragments (<0.05m). This was between 0.1m and 0.25m deep, with the deeper deposits in Tr1-5 and 6, in the western part of the Site. In all trenches this covered a colluvial subsoil. In the western part of the Site (Tr1,2,4 and 5), this was generally a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) or (10YR 4/4) friable or soft sandy clay (**Plate 2**) with sparse angular chert fragments (<0.05m) and chert gravels. This was shallowest in Tr1, being 0.10m deep, but deeper in Tr2 (0.20m) and Tr4 and Tr5 (0.40m). Tr3 had a similar subsoil of brown (10YR 5/3) hue, 0.40m deep. The subsoil in Tr6-9 was a uniformly brown (10YR 4/3) friable sandy clay with sparse angular chert fragments (<0.05m) and chert gravels 0.25m deep. The subsoil in Tr10 was more similar to the trenches in the western extent of the Site, being dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) soft sandy clay with rare angular chert fragments (<0.05m) and chert gravels, 0.15m deep. In Tr5, there was an additional subsoil layer (502) present beneath (501), a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) friable sandy clay with sparse angular chert fragments (<0.05m) and chert gravels, which is on the interface with an underlying feature, F5. The natural clay was seen in all trenches other than Tr5. In each trench (other than Tr3), this was a reddish brown (5YR 4/4), generally compacted, clay. In Tr6, 7 and 8 the clay was sandier, whilst mottles were present in Tr1 and Tr2 (light reddish brown, 5YR 6/3 and 5YR 6/2), Tr6, 7, 8 (yellowish brown 5YR 4/6), and Tr10 (light olive brown 2.5Y 5/3). All included sparse subangular chert and /or angular chert fragments. In Tr3, the natural was pale brown (10YR 6/3) compacted clay with moderate subangular chert fragments (<0.10m) and angular chert fragments (<0.05m). There was a moderate amount of manganese flecks in all of these deposits.

A number of features were observed in Tr2,3,4 and 5 in the western part of the Site. F1, in Tr3 (**Figure 1; Plate 3**), comprised a discrete rectangular deposit with concave sides [303] containing burnt material, 2.80m long, 1.0m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill (304) was black (10YR 2/1) abundant subangular and angular chert, white flint and gravel which included some charcoal, modern ceramic building material (CBM) and a tarmac-like material. F2 in Trench 2 (**Plate 4**) was a spread (context (203)) 12.00m long, 1.40m wide and 0.18m deep. This comprised brown (10YR 4/3) soft sandy clay with moderate subangular chert fragments (<0.10m), angular white flint fragments (<0.05), and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the upper part of the context. In Tr4, F4 (405) (**Plate 5**) comprised an identical spread, 18m long by 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep; it contained a single fragment of slag. A spread of material F5 in Tr 5 (503) (**Plate 6**) was similar, comprising dark grey (5YR 4/1) friable sandy clay with common angular white flint (<0.05m) and chert

fragments (<0.15m). This also contained charcoal flecks, slag and rare fragments of CBM. It also produced two fragments of slag and two sherds of post-medieval pot. The only cut feature observed was F3, a posthole in Tr4 (**Plate 7**). The cut [403] was sub-circular with gentle concave sides and sloping base, 0.5m long, 0.40m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled with (404) which was identical to the fill of F1.

6. The finds

- 6.1 Very low quantities of slag (1-2 pieces) were found in each of the six trenches. This included two pieces in the topsoil of Tr9 (901); 1 piece in the subsoil of Tr 7 (701) and 8 (801); and 2 pieces in the subsoil of Tr10 (1001). A single piece of slag was recovered from a spread of material in Tr 4 (F4, (405)) and two pieces from another spread in Tr5 (F5, (503)). The slag ranged in size from 3mm long x 18mm wide to 115mm long x 55mm wide; and 15g to 413g in weight. A single sherd of glazed, post-medieval pot was found in spreads within both Tr2 (F2, (203)) and Tr5 (F5, (503)), and a single sherd in the topsoil of Tr 1 (100).

7. Discussion and conclusion

- 7.1 The features which were located in Tr2,3,4 and 5, were situated in the areas where the most coherent magnetic anomalies had been identified by the previous geophysical survey. The features were, in actuality, more extensive than the anomalies identified in the gradiometry survey but were positioned consistently with them. The features excavated were all quite diffuse, and it is likely that the gradiometry had identified the most magnetic areas within the spreads, rather than discrete cut features. A very limited selection of dateable finds were recovered, with F1 F2, and F5 able to be assigned to the post-medieval period on the basis of pottery and the presence of ceramic building material. The similarity of the fills of F3 and F4 indicate that they are highly likely to date to the same phase.
- 7.2 The spreads/deposits F1,2,4 and 5 all have similar components, including common or abundant chert and varying quantities of charcoal, and occasional iron slag. The single posthole (F3) appears contemporary. Combined, the evidence might hint at iron processing on the Site although the incoherent nature of the spreads/deposits and the low concentration of finds and iron slag are more likely to suggest material that has been redeposited from elsewhere. This might well be the result of episodes of infilling and levelling/landscaping of hollows left by the former clay extraction pit and associated workings on the Site known from historic maps. There is no indication of any archaeological features or deposits which predate the post-medieval period.

8. Archive and dissemination

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 199). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.
- 8.3 As minimal archaeological evidence was encountered, all relevant data has been incorporated into the assessment report and the paper/digital archive will be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

Physical archive

- 8.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible. Alternatively, the landowner can

choose to keep the assemblage but arrangements must be made to ensure its long-term curation and public accessibility in accordance with NPPF.

- 8.5 Regardless of the destination of the artefact/ecofact assemblage, an ordered archive will be prepared in accordance with prevailing standards for deposition (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and will be formally transferred within three months of final report submission.

Dissemination: report

- 8.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 8.7 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical.

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Industry and the Making of a Rural Landscape: Iron and pottery production at Churchills Farm, Hemyock, Devon BAR British series 636

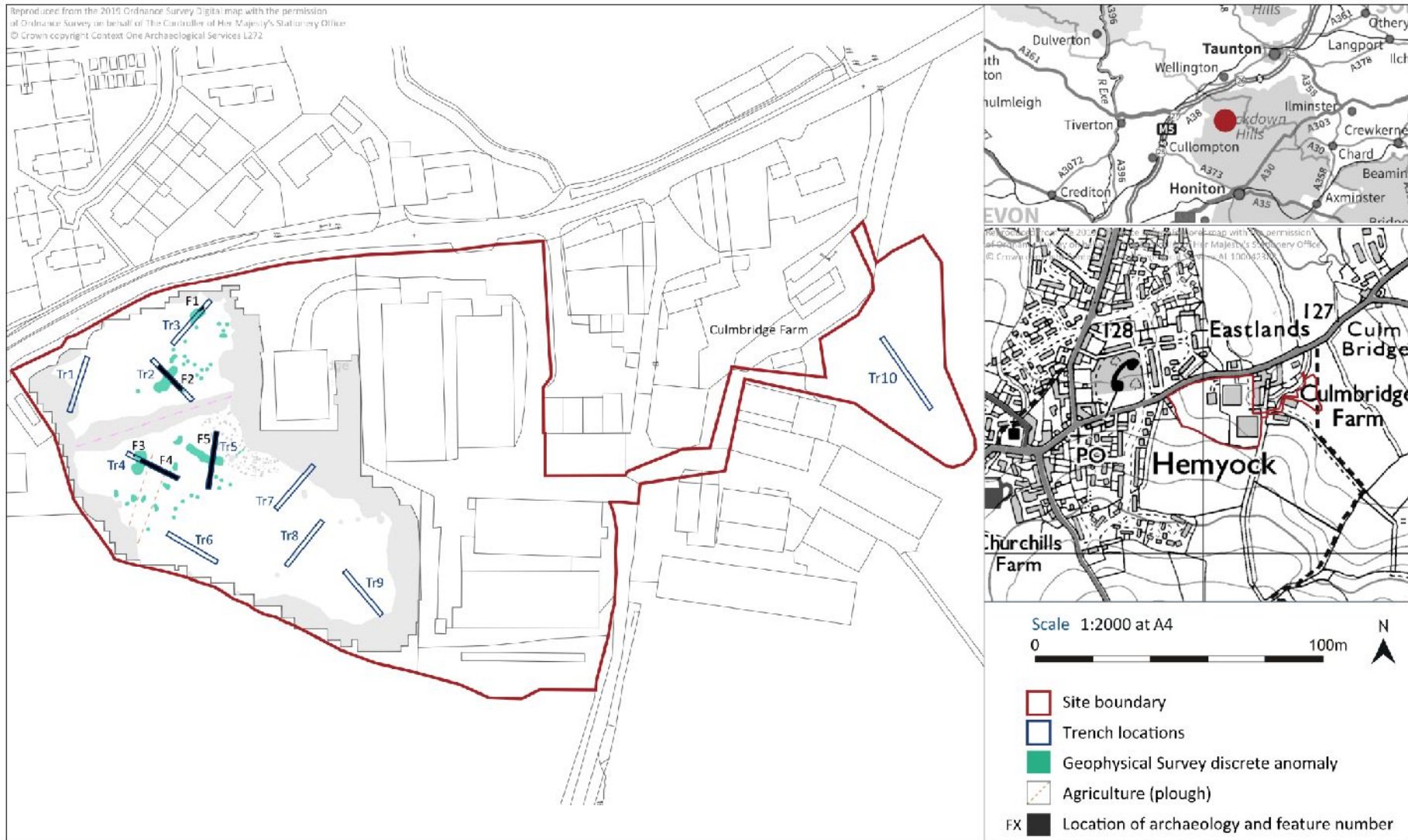


Figure 1. Site setting and trench locations with geophysical survey anomalies

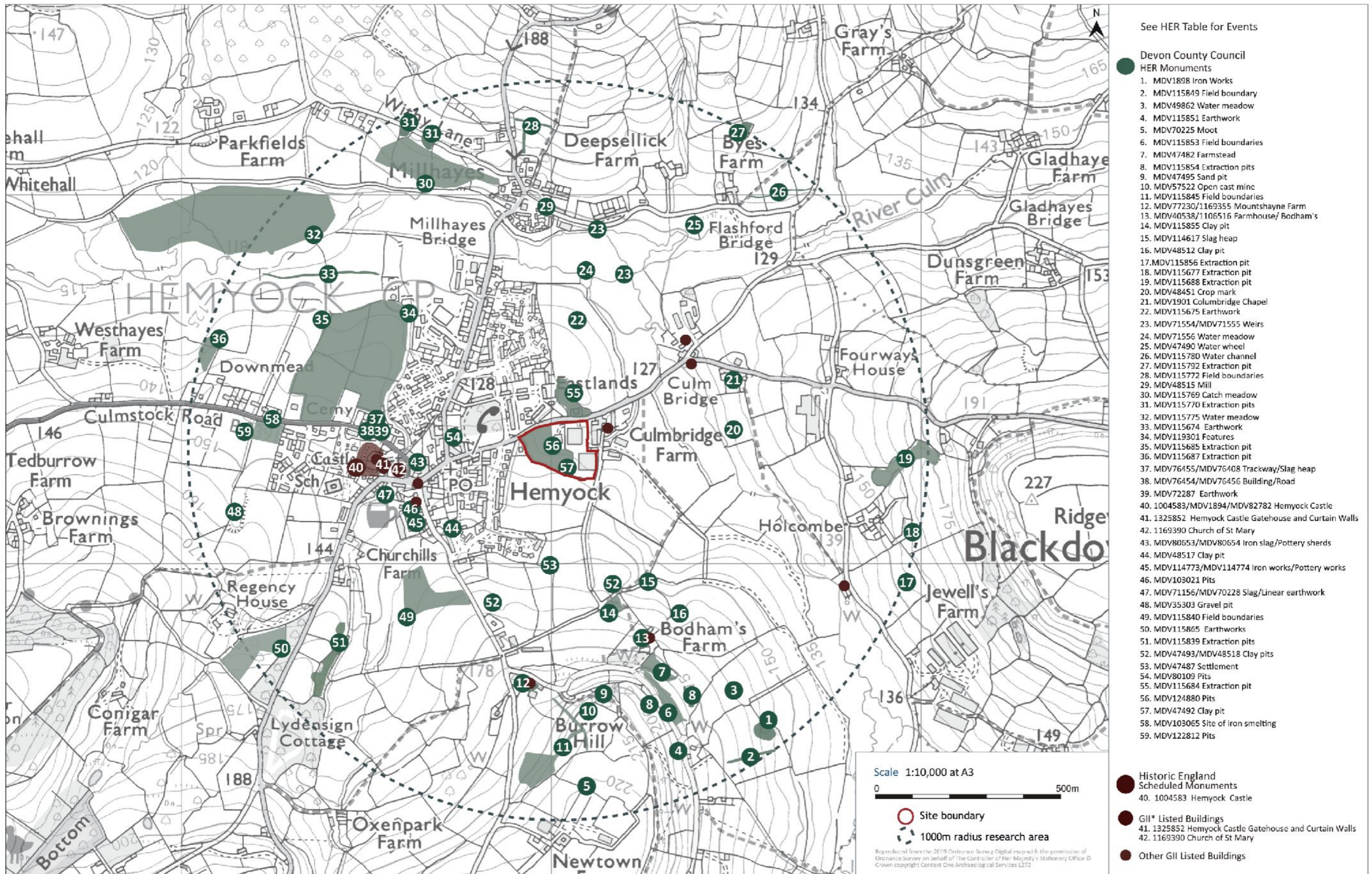


Figure 2. Heritage assets within 1km of the Site



Figure 3. Historic map regression



Plate 1. Tr8 (facing NE; 1m scales)



Plate 2. Tr2 (facing SE; 1m scales)



Plate 3. Tr3 F1 [103] (facing NW; 1m scale)



Plate 4. Tr2 F2 (facing NW; 1m and 0.50m scales)



Plate 5. Tr4 F4 (facing NE; 1m scale)



Plate 6. Tr5 F5 (facing NE; 1m scale)



Plate 7. Tr4 F3 (facing NW; 0.50m scale)

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LATER THAN	EARLIER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/DIAMETER	THICKNESS / DEPTH	
100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse)	101	NA	20.00	1.40	0.25	
101	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil - Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) friable sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse)	102	100	20.00	1.40	0.10	
102	Geological	Layer	Natural Reddish brown with light reddish brown mottles (5YR 4/4) with 5YR 6/3 mottles) compacted clay with Subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05 (5% - sparse). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	101	20.00	1.40	>0.10	
Trench 2									
200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (1% - rare)	201	NA	20.00	1.40	0.25	
201	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil - Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) friable sandy clay with Angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse)	203	200	20.00	1.40	0.30	
202	Geological	Layer	Natural - Reddish brown with light olive grey mottles (5YR 4/4 with 5Y 6/2 mottles) compacted clay with subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05. (5%- sparse). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	203	4.30	1.40	>0.10	
203	Post-medieval	Layer	F2 – Activity related spread – Brown (10YR 4/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.10m. Angular white flint fragments <0.05 (15% - moderate). Charcoal flecks.	202	201	12.00	1.40	0.18	
Trench 3									
300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (3% - sparse).	301	NA	20.00	1.40	0.20	
301	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil – Brown (10YR 5/3) friable sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse)	304	300	20.00	1.40	0.40	
302	Geological	Layer	Natural - Pale brown (10YR 6/3) compacted clay with subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05. (10% - moderate). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	303	20.00	1.40	>0.05	
303	Modern	Cut	F1 - Discrete rectangular dump of burnt material with concave sides	302	304	2.80	1.00	0.20	
304	Modern	Fill	F1 – Fill of [303] - Black (10YR 2/1) subangular and angular chert, white flint and gravel. Also some charcoal, modern CBM and tarmac like material.	303	301	2.80	1.00	0.20	
Trench 4									
400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (3% - sparse)	401	NA	20.00	1.40	0.25	

401	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil - Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) soft sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse)	404, 406	400	20.00	1.40	0.40	
402	Geological	Layer	Natural – Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) friable clay with subangular chert fragments <0.08 and angular chert fragments <0.05 (5% - sparse). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	403, 405	5m	1.40	>0.05	
403	Modern	Cut	F3 - ?Posthole – sub-circular cut with gentle concave sides and sloping base	402	404	0.50	0.40	0.08	
404	Modern	Fill	F3 – Fill of [403] – Black (10YR 2/1) subangular and angular chert, white flint and gravel (50% - Abundant) Also some charcoal and tarmac like material.	403	401	0.50	0.40	0.08	
405	Post-medieval	Layer	F4 - Activity related spread – Brown (10YR 4/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.10m. Angular white flint fragments <0.05 (15% - moderate). Charcoal flecks.	402	401	18.00	1.40	0.25	
Trench 5									
500	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (3% - sparse).	501	NA	20.00	1.40	0.25	
501	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil - Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) friable sandy clay with Angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse).	502	500	20.00	1.40	0.40	
502	Post-medieval	Layer	Colluvial subsoil/horizon – Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) friable sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse)	503	501	20.00	1.40	0.10	
503	Post-medieval	Layer	F5 - Activity related spread – Dark grey (5YR 4/1) friable sandy clay with angular white flint <0.05m. Angular chert fragment <0.15m (25% - common). Also contains charcoal flecks, slag nodules and the odd fragment of CBM.	NA	502	20.00	1.40	0.20	
Trench 6									
600	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (3% - sparse) .	601	NA	20.00	1.40	0.10	
601	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil – Brown (10YR 4/3) friable sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse) and occasional small piece of degraded mudstone	602	600	20.00	1.40	0.35	
602	Geological	Layer	Natural - Reddish brown with yellowish brown mottles (5YR 4/4 with 5YR 4/6 mottles) compacted sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05. (5% - sparse). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	601	20.00	1.40	>0.10	
Trench 7									
700	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (3% - sparse) .	701	NA	20.00	1.40	0.20	
701	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil – Brown (10YR 4/3) friable sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse).	702	700	20.00	1.40	0.50	
702	Geological	Layer	Natural - Reddish brown with yellowish brown mottles (5YR 4/4 with 5YR 4/6 mottles) friable sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05. (5% - sparse). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	701	20.00	1.40	>0.10	

Trench 8									
800	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (3% - sparse).	801	NA	20.00	1.40	0.15	
801	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil - Brown (10YR 4/3) friable sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse).	802	800	20.00	1.40	0.25	
802	Geological	Layer	Natural - Reddish brown with yellowish brown mottles (5YR 4/4 with 5YR 4/6 mottles) friable sandy clay with Subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05. (5% - sparse). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	801	20.00	1.40	>0.10	
Trench 9									
900	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (3% - sparse).	901	NA	20.00	1.40	0.15	
901	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil - Brown (10YR 4/3) friable sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (3% - sparse).	902	900	20.00	1.40	0.25	
902	Geological	Layer	Natural - Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compacted clay and sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05 (5% - sparse). Moderate amount of manganese flecking.	NA	901	20.00	1.40	>0.15	
Trench 10									
1000	Modern	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft sandy clay with subangular chert fragments <0.05 (1% - rare).	1001	NA	20.00	1.40	0.10	
1001	Modern	Layer	Colluvial subsoil - Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) soft sandy clay with angular chert fragments <0.05 and chert gravels (1% - rare)	1002	1000	30.00	1.40	0.15	
1002	Geological	Layer	Natural - Reddish brown with light olive brown mottles (5YR 4/4 with 2.5Y 5/3 mottles) compacted clay with Subangular chert fragments <0.10 and angular chert fragments <0.05 (1% - rare). Moderate amount of manganese flecking	NA	1001	30.00	1.40	>0.10	

Appendix 1: Context summary



Hillside : Hunger Hill : East Stour : Gillingham : Dorset : SP8 5JS

T: 01747 839851 : E: mail@contextone.co.uk

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