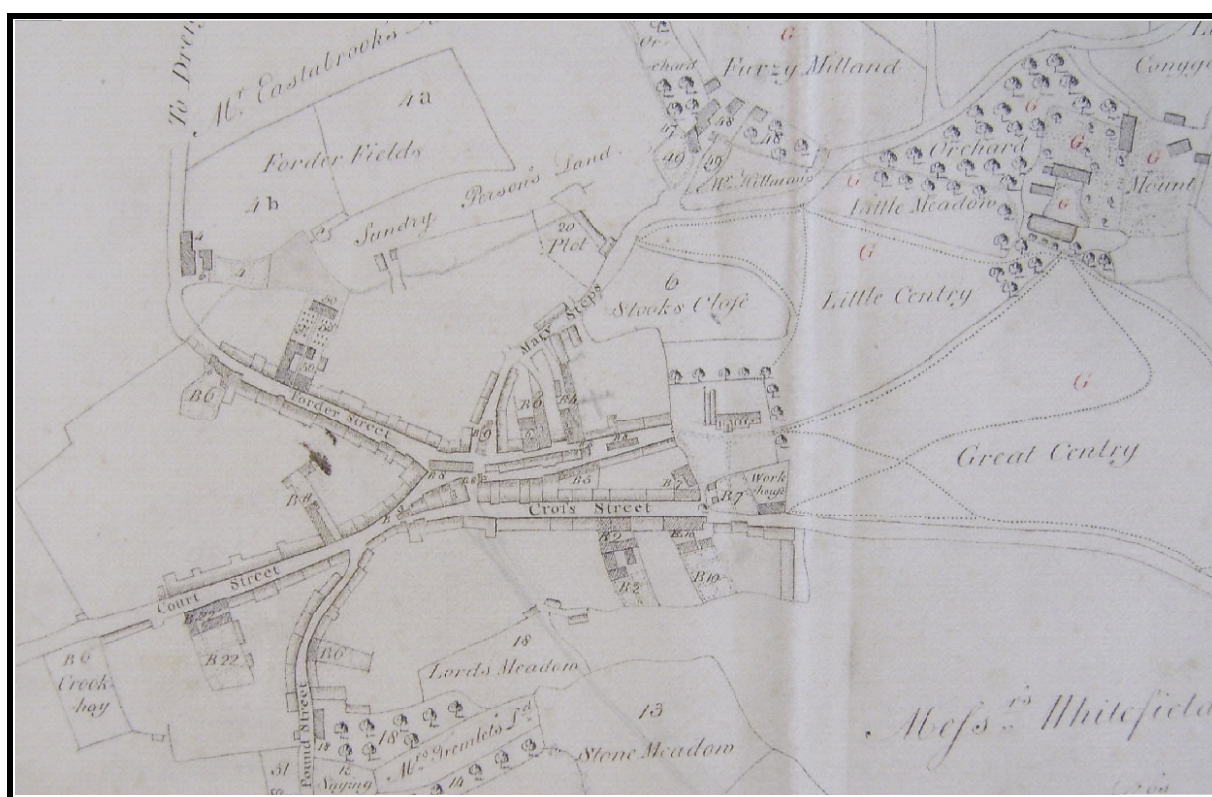




Archaeological monitoring and recording at Weavers, Moretonhampstead, Devon



*on behalf of
the client*

Report No. 23-03

Project No. 1630

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Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology between February 2020 and September 2022 during works at Weavers, Moretonhampstead, Devon (SX 7548 8612). The work comprised the initial excavation of two test pits and the subsequent monitoring and recording in 2022 of the foundation trenches of the three new dwellings.

The work revealed that the southern half of the site, including the former street frontage, had been extensively truncated by activity associated with the construction of Greenhill Primary School and playing field in 1961. The northern edge of the site contained an increasingly deep deposit of original and redeposited topsoil. Excavation in this area revealed the remains of a former boundary ditch, possibly defining the northern limits of the medieval burgage plots, as well as a pit and a possible post trench. All the features were undated although seven sherds of 13th-early 15th century and 76 sherds of 16th-20th century pottery were retrieved from the topsoil.

1. INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology (OA) between February 2020 and September 2022 during works at Weavers, Moretonhampstead, Devon (SX 7548 8612). The work was required under the grant of planning permission (0179/19) for the erection of three dwellings and associated works, by the Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA).

An evaluation of the southern half of the site was undertaken in 2007 by Exeter Archaeology.

¹ Although the work identified extensive disturbance associated with the construction of the school in 1961, it exposed the remains of a possible E-W aligned linear feature and a large pit. Finally, the site has been the subject of a comprehensive Archaeological Impact Assessment by Keystone. ²

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) is located within the core of the historic settlement of Moretonhampstead, immediately to the west of the parish church of St Andrews, and at a height of c.182m AOD. The site lies on the northern edge of the former market place and occupies several medieval burgage plots. The underlying geology consists of granite of the Dartmoor intrusion, an igneous bedrock formed between 308 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods, and which gives rise to thin soils sandy soils. ³

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

Moretonhampstead is an ancient settlement located on the eastern fringes of Dartmoor. There are no known prehistoric or Romano-British sites in the immediate vicinity of the town, although the wider parish contains a number of settlement and defensive sites, including the Bronze Age hut-circle at Mardon Down and the Iron Age sites of Wooston Castle and Cranbrook overlooking the Teign Valley. ⁴ A number of artefacts of prehistoric date have also been found in the area.

Little is known about the development of the area in the immediate post-Roman and early Saxon period, and the manor of *Morton(a)* is recorded for the first time in the Domesday Book of 1086. It was held by Earl Harold prior to 1066 and during the Norman reorganisation of the land holdings following the Conquest and the death of Harold at Hastings, the village and its land became a royal manor held by King William. ⁵ The place-name probably derives from the Old English *moor* and *tūn* meaning an enclosure, farmstead, village or an estate, i.e. 'Moor farm or settlement'. However, the derivation of the later Hampstead, from the Old English *hāme* and *stede* meaning homestead, is unclear, especially as this element occurs nowhere else in Devon. ⁶

The settlement, variously known as *Mortona subtus Dertemor*, *Mortona juxta Northbovy*, *Morton Hampstead*, *Mourtonhampstede* and *Moureton in the More* lies at the junction of several historic routes from Exeter, Bovey Tracey, Chagford and Dartmoor. This is reflected in the town's street plan where several roads converge on a large triangular site to the west of

¹ Best *et al.* 2007.

² Keystone 2019.

³ <http://bgs.ac.uk>

⁴ DNPA 2017, 5.

⁵ Thorn and Thorn 1985, 1.45.

⁶ Gover 1932, 483.

the church. This is the probable site of the medieval market and fair, further defined by Fore Street to the north and a narrow lane to the south. The manor was granted by Henry I to his illegitimate son William de Tracey in the early 12th century and the manor of Doccombe was subsequently divided in 1173 from that of Moreton by the latter's grandson. The rest of the manor was inherited by his son, Henry the hunchback, who gave it to the Chief Justice Geoffrey fitz Piers in return for assistance in regaining his inheritance after his father's disgrace. Geoffrey was granted the title Earl of Essex in 1199 by King John, and subsequently obtained a grant in 1207 for a weekly market and five-day fair. The manor was inherited in the mid-13th century by the de Burgh family and bought in 1309 by Sir Hugh de Courtenay, later Earl of Devon. The grant for the market and fair was subsequently confirmed in 1334-5 and continued to flourish throughout the post-medieval period.⁷

It has long been assumed that Moretonhampstead was a borough,⁸ and the earliest reference to a burgage plot in *Moreton*, which implies the existence of a seigniorial borough, granted to the town by the lord of the manor in which the town was situated, is a deed dated 1300.⁹ The original burgage plots may have been larger in size, with a deed dated 1370 referring to the sale of *one burgage plot and a quarter of one burgage plot* in Moreton,¹⁰ suggesting that the burgage plots had already started to be subdivided into the more characteristic narrow tenements, under pressure perhaps by this time from population growth and economic activity.

The site is shown for the first time on the c.1790 Map of the Courtenay family estates, (Fig. 2) which shows a simple rectangular building occupying the street frontage. The tithe survey of Moretonhampstead parish took place in 1839 (Fig. 3), revealing that the property had a narrow outshut extending nearly the full length of the rear of the main range, with a long rectangular range occupying the eastern boundary. On the north side of a small courtyard was a roughly square or rectangular range. The tithe apportionment does not contain any details of the property ownership and occupancy in this area. The 1845 fire destroyed many properties in the town, including the former Church House and school house on the south side of Fore Street, on the site of Greenhill School, although the buildings on the north side were unaffected.

The area was mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1889, when the property was shown in the greatest detail thus far (Fig. 4). A large range, perhaps already divided into two dwellings, occupied the street frontage with a narrow open access to the west providing access to the yard at the rear. The eastern edge of the site was still occupied by a long narrow range, while the north side of the yard was occupied by a roughly rectangular range with a small porch or shed on the south side and a narrow range at the back. Immediately to the west was a rectangular pen or garden, with the rear of the plot open. The buildings occupying the street frontage are shown on a photograph of c.1900 (Fig. 5), with the eastern thatched building perhaps of 18th century or earlier date, and the western dwelling looking later.

The buildings remained remarkably unaltered throughout the early 20th century, as is evidenced by the 1905 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6), although by the 1930s (Fig. 7) the rectangular building on the north side of the yard had been demolished. The building

⁷ Richardson 1974, 235.

⁸ Beresford and Finberg 1973, 94.

⁹ Mortimer pers. comm., Z1/10/6.

¹⁰ Mortimer pers. comm., Eliot papers, Cornwall Archives: EL/259/3/1.

occupying the eastern street frontage had been demolished by 1947,¹¹ and the western building by 1958 (Fig. 8). The site was subsequently used to build an extension to Greenhill School in 1961.¹²

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the archaeological work were to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits that were present on site and impacted upon by the development, and to report on the results of the work as appropriate.

3. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by Oakford Archaeology (2020), submitted to and approved by the DNPA prior to commencement on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

The standard OA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed black and white print and colour (digital) photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

4. RESULTS

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs. 9-10 and context descriptions for the works are set out in Appendix 2.

The initial investigation work consisted of the excavation of two test pits in 2019. These were approximately 5m long, 0.6m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.8m. Test Pit 1 (Pls. 1-2) was located in the southern half of the site, parallel with the street frontage and located within the former footprint of the school buildings. Excavation revealed a truncated natural subsoil (103) at a depth of 0.6m below ground level. This was cut by either a former service trench or foundation associated with the 1960s school and sealed underneath a 0.6m thick dark brown sandy sand (100) interpreted as a post-demolition disturbed soil.

At the northern end of the site Test Pit 2 (Pls. 3-4) was excavated on a N-S alignment and to a maximum depth of 1.8m. Natural subsoil (203), consisting of growan or decayed granite, was exposed at a depth of 0.35m at the southern end of the pit, gradually sloping down to the north and a total depth of 0.6m. This was overlain by a 0.35m thick mid to dark brown sandy

¹¹ DCC HER aerial photograph.

¹² Keystone 2019.

silt (202) topsoil. Truncated by the construction of the playing field to the north of the school buildings, this was in turn overlaid by a light to mid yellowish brown sand and growan (201). Interpreted as the sub-base for the playing field this was sealed underneath a 0.1m thick layer of tarmac (200) representing the former playground surface.

Following a lengthy hiatus in the works due to the Covid pandemic, a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the three new dwellings and associated landscaping. Works at the central and southern end of the site (Pl. 5) showed that these areas had been extensively truncated by modern activity associated with the construction of the 1960s school buildings, and no evidence of the features identified in 2007 by Exeter Archaeology was uncovered.

At the northern end of the site (Pls. 6-7), the trenching revealed that the natural ground gradually sloped away to the north. The excavations in this area uncovered three features, cut into the underlying growan. A large E-W aligned linear feature (1008) was exposed (Pls. 8-9) in the northwestern part of the site. This was approximately 1m wide and 0.45m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. The basal fill consisted of a 0.15m thick mid-dark yellowish brown silty sand (1009), underneath a 0.3m thick a mid-brown silty sand (1010). Although no dating evidence was found, the general character of the ditch is not inconsistent with a boundary feature defining the northern extent of the former medieval burgage plots. However, this is solely based on the alignment of the ditch with the street frontage and its position towards the rear of the plot.

To the south of this was a large pit (1003), approximately 1.22m wide and 0.6m deep, with moderately breaking sides and a concave base. It contained a 0.36m thick light yellowish brown silty sand (1004) basal fill, underneath a 0.23m thick mid brown silty sand (1005). Immediately to the west was a roughly E-W aligned linear feature (1006). This was 0.5m wide and 0.26m deep, with sharply breaking sides and a flat base. This feature contained a single fill consisting of a mid brown silty sand and growan (1007). No evidence of a return was found during the excavations to the west and east, and this feature has been interpreted as a linear post trench. In addition, none of the fills of the two features contained finds, although the features are on balance likely to date to the medieval or early post-medieval period.

All three features were sealed underneath a dark blackish brown silty sand (1001) topsoil. This was increasingly deeper towards the northern end of the trench where total depth measured 1.55m. This suggests that the topsoil cleared from the southern and central part of the site in the early 1960s was probably deposited along the steeper gradient of the northern part of the site in order to provide a level area for the playground. In addition, a total of 83 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, as well as 18th-19th century clay tobacco pipe and glass fragments were recovered from this deposit. This was in turn overlaid by a light to mid yellowish brown sand and growan (1000). Interpreted as the sub-base for the playing field this was sealed underneath a 0.1m thick layer of tarmac representing the former playground surface.

5. THE FINDS

By John Allan

5.1 Introduction

The excavation produced a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval finds. The condition of the assemblage is variable with sherd sizes ranging from large with reasonably fresh breaks to small and somewhat abraded and a number of diagnostic forms are recognisable. The assemblage is composed mainly of local fabrics but is notable for the date range they span. All of the pottery is residual coming from unsealed contexts with evidence of truncation through post-medieval and modern activity. The finds are briefly described below and itemised in Appendix 3.

5.2 Medieval

A total of seven sherds of medieval coarseware were recovered, consisting of four sherds of 13th-early 15th century North Devon coarseware, 2 sherds of late 13th-early 15th century Totnes-type coarseware and a single sherd from an unidentified medieval coarseware.

5.3 Post-medieval

The assemblage includes a total of 76 sherds of pottery of post-medieval character, including local fabrics from Devon and South Somerset. All the finds were residual within the topsoil, consisting of 17 sherds of 16th-18th century North Devon gravel tempered ware, a single sherd of 17th century North Devon white ware, one fragment of 17th century North Devon gravel tempered floor-tile, one sherd of 17th century South Somerset sgraffito and two sherds of 17th century South Somerset plain ware, a single sherd of 17th-19th century North Devon gravel free ware, nine sherds of 18th-19th century South Somerset redwares, 41 sherds of industrial whitewares (after 1780) and four sherds of 19-20th century flowerpot.

In addition, 11 late 17th-early 18th century clay pipe stems and two clay pipe bowls with wide feet including one with 'bottering' (1660-90) and one plain bowl (1670-1720) were also recovered. Finally, two fragments of glass, one 19th century English Green Bottle Glass fragment and one 19th-20th century clear bottle glass were recovered from the topsoil.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The excavations have provided a limited exposure at the northern end of the site of elements related to the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site. A full understanding of the date, profile, extent, and inter-relationship of these features is hampered by a number of factors, notably the lack of secure dating evidence and the extensive truncation caused by the construction of the former school in the early 1960s. In addition, the investigations have provided a useful level of information regarding the extent and scale of the truncation associated with the former school building, and an indication of the general level of survival of archaeological deposits. No features and deposits associated with the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site survive within the southern and central parts of the site.

Due to the prevailing topography the work has nonetheless exposed a range of archaeological features and artefacts demonstrating activity on the site from the medieval period and continuing occupation throughout the post-medieval period. The work has identified the possible remains of the northern boundary ditch of the former burgage plot, and the pit and

possible post-trench lie within what would have been rear plots of properties fronting Fore Street. The range of these features is typical of rear garden plots of the period and is consistent with the 18th century mapping which depicts the site as largely undeveloped until the mid-20th century.

The identification of these archaeological features shows that even small-scale modern observations in areas of high disturbance are useful in furthering knowledge about the archaeological resource.

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

Due to the limited nature of the findings a project archive will not be produced. A summary of the archaeological investigations has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-384498).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The work was commissioned by the client, Mr Charles and Mrs Juliane Montgomery, and managed for Oakford Archaeology by Marc Steinmetzer. The fieldwork was carried out by Elisabeth Patkai, Marc Steinmetzer and Hol Wootton, and the illustrations by Marc Steinmetzer and Hol Wootton. Thanks are hereby recorded to Dr Lee Bray (DNPA) who provided advice and support throughout the project and John Allan for the finds analysis.

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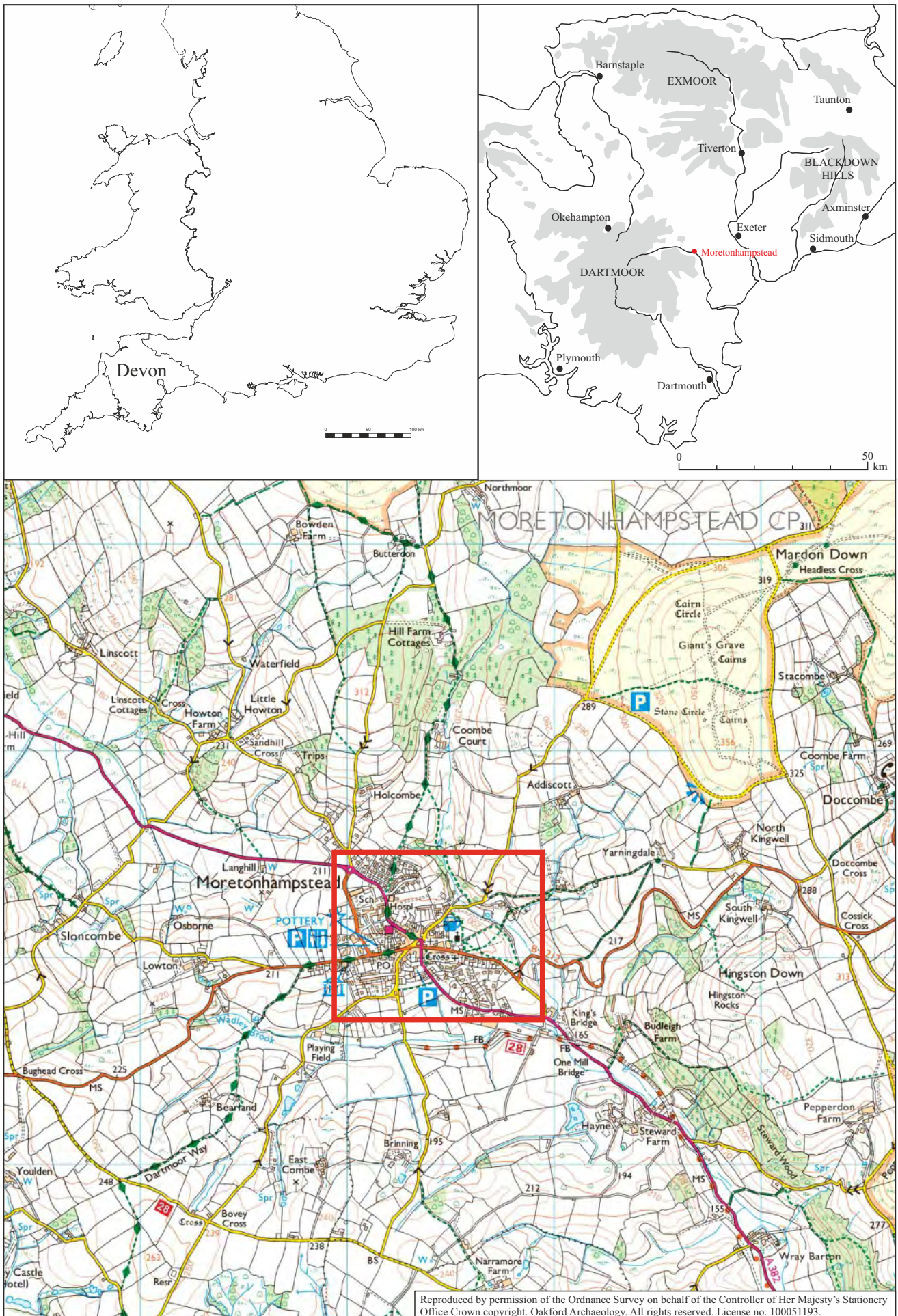


Fig. 1 Location of site.

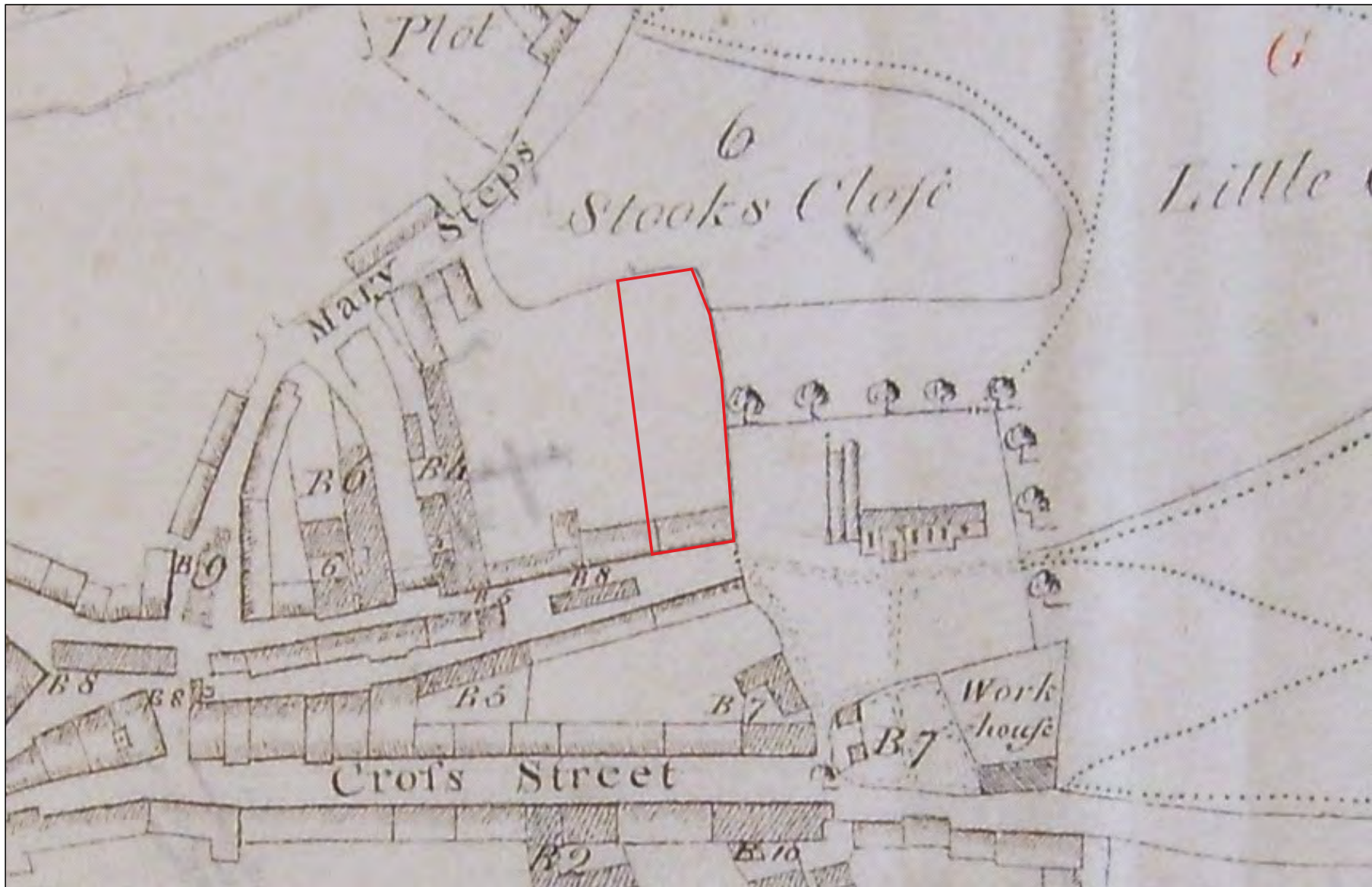


Fig. 2 Detail from c.1790 Map of the Courtenay estates, including the manor of Moretonhampstead.



Fig. 3 Detail from the 1839 Moretonhampstead Parish Tithe map.

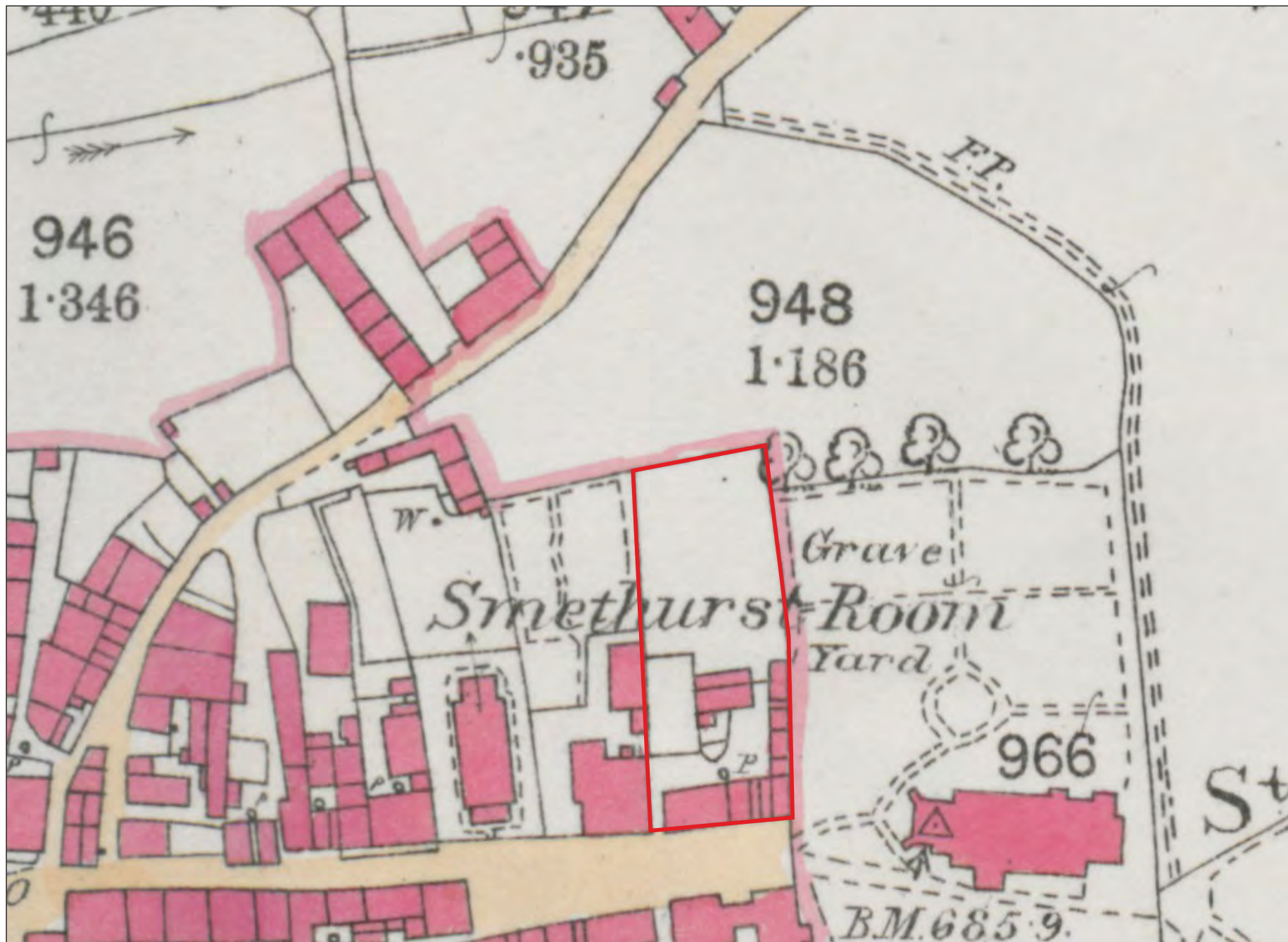


Fig. 4 Detail from the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XC.7.



Fig. 5 c.1900 photograph of St Andrew's Church showing the buildings prior to demolition (© Moretonhampstead History Society).

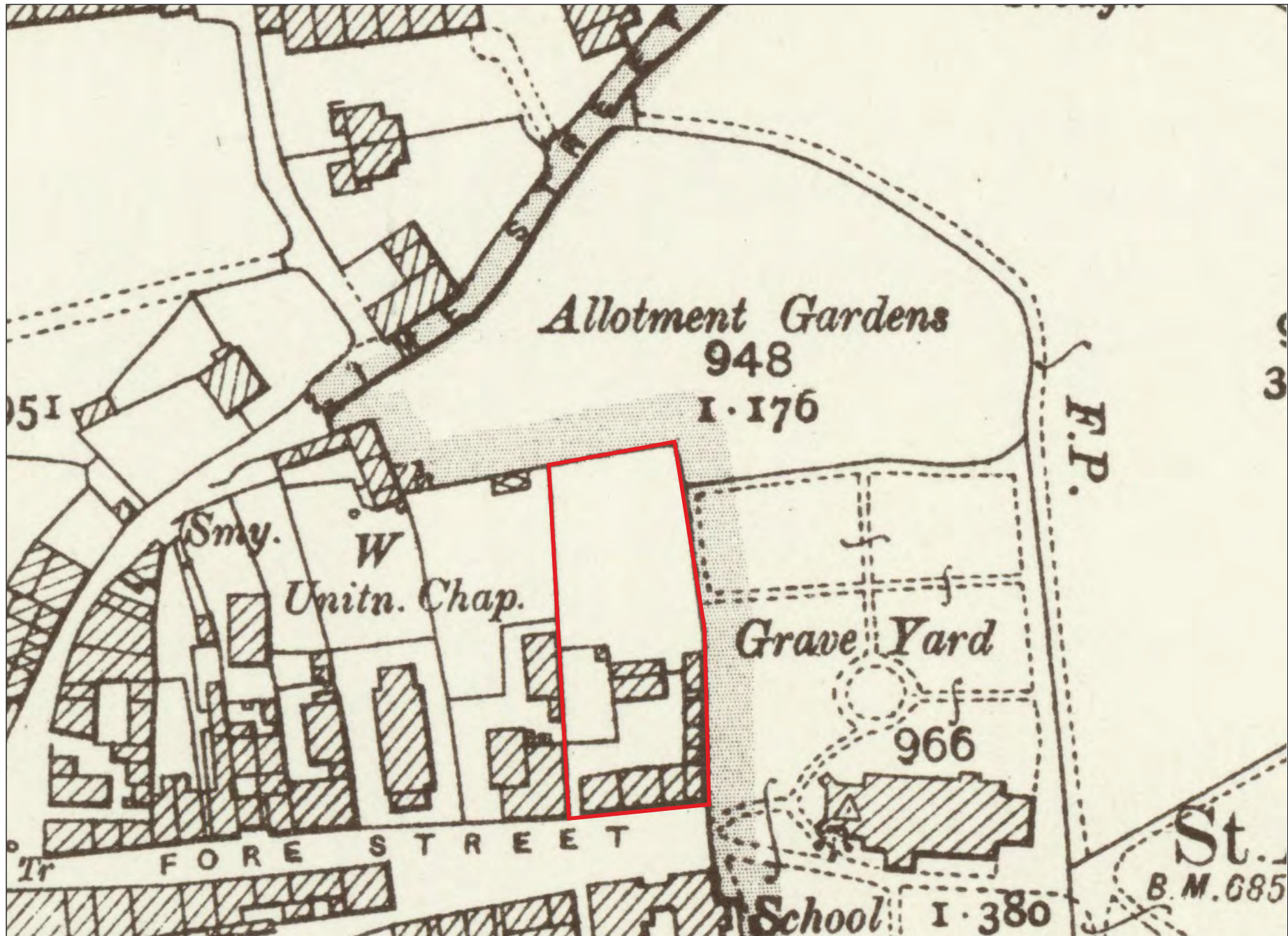


Fig. 6 Detail from the 1905 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XC.7.

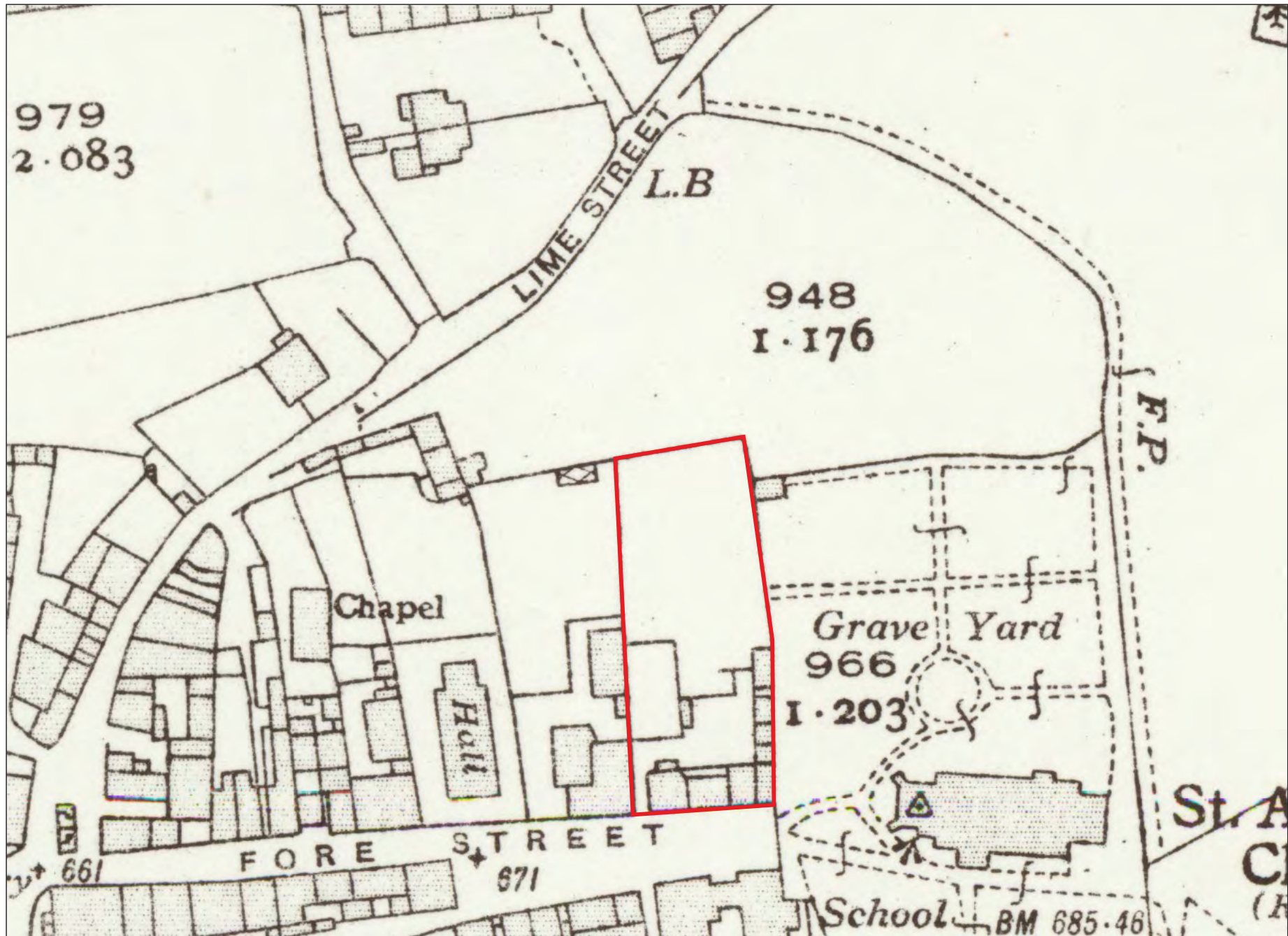


Fig. 7 Detail from the 1937 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XC.7.

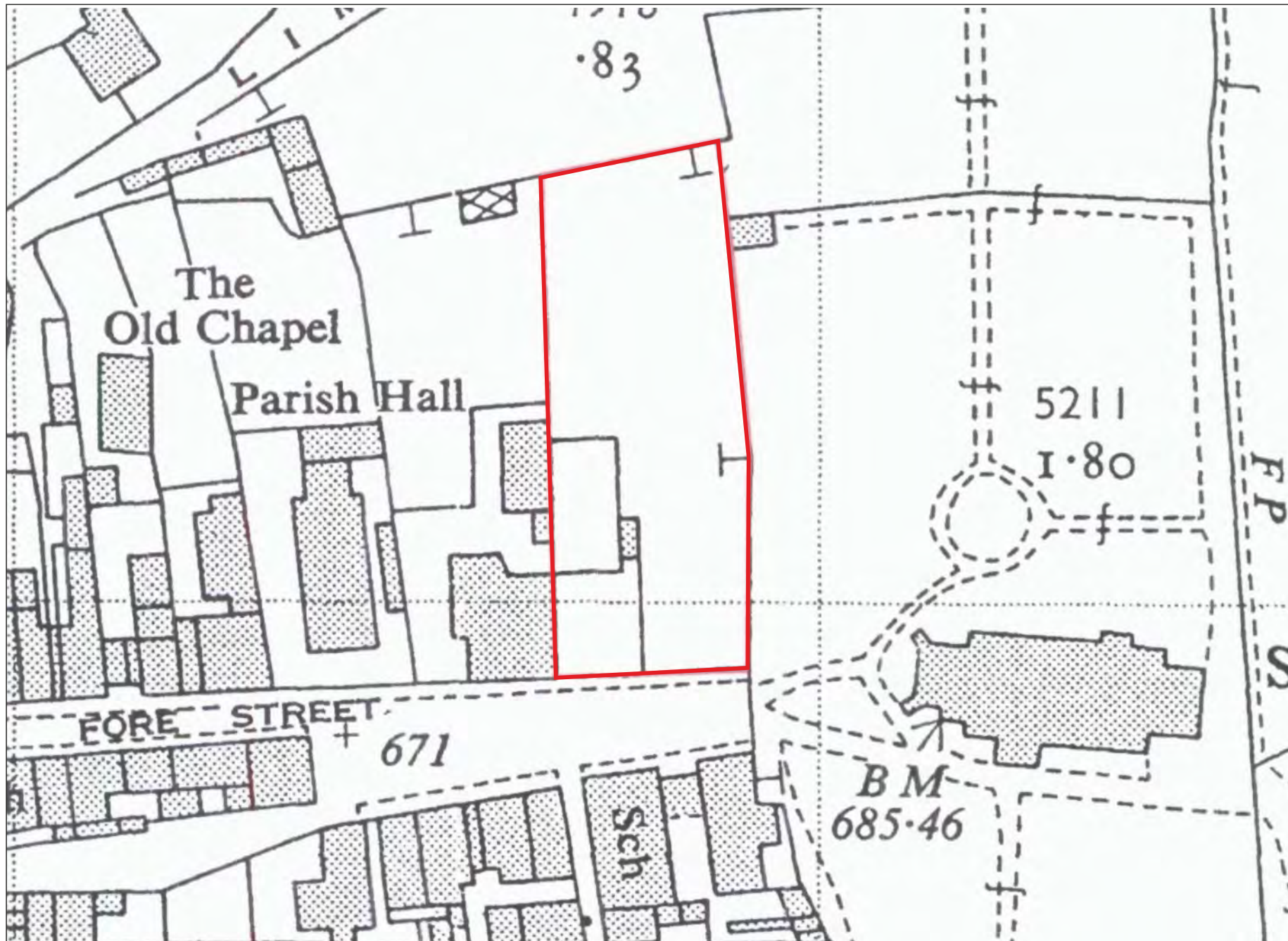


Fig. 8 Detail from the 1958 Ordnance Survey Map.

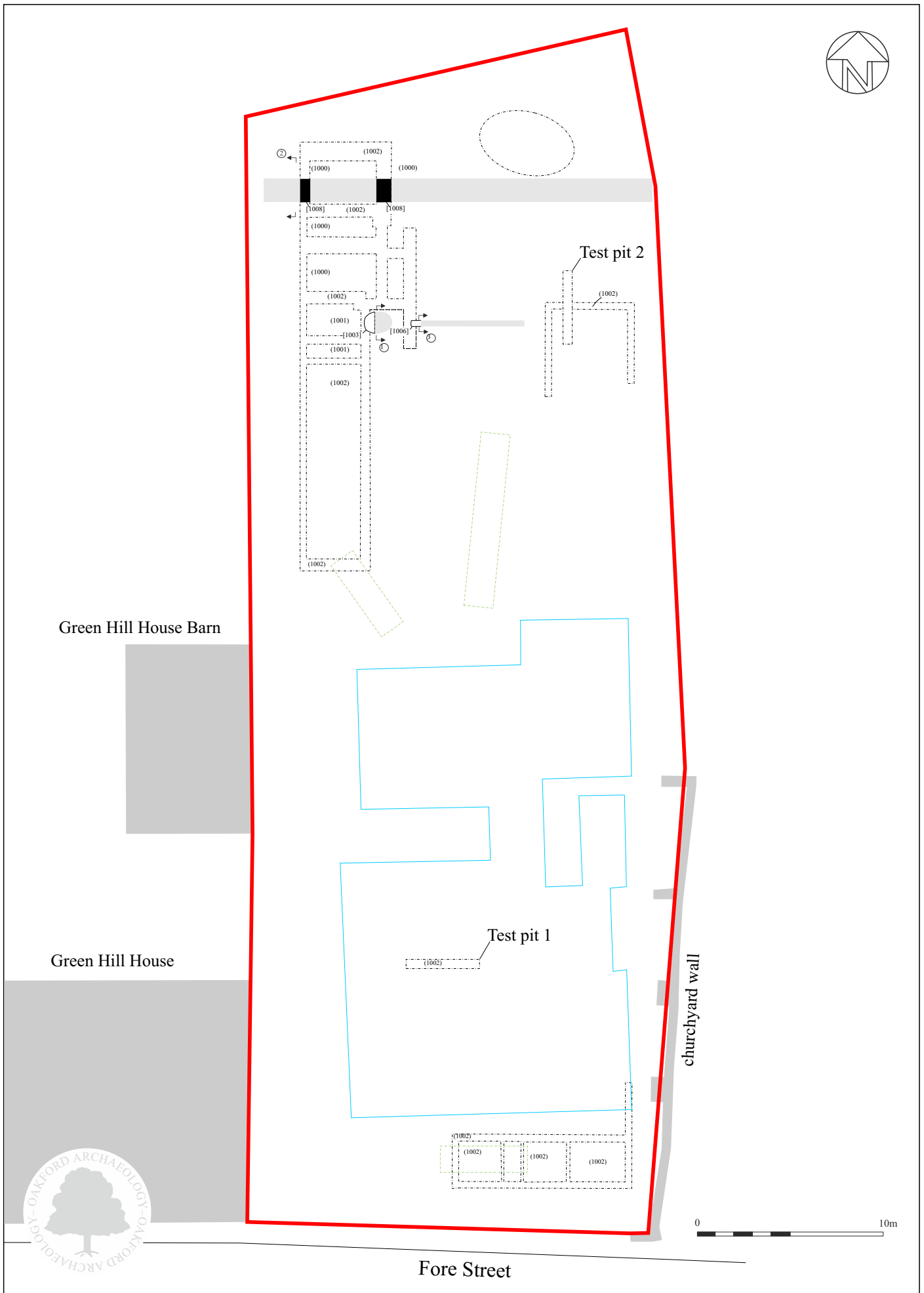


Fig. 9 Plan of site showing location of former school building (blue), Exeter Archaeology trenches (green) and location of observations and principal features identified.



Pl. 1 General view of Test Pit 1 showing depth of modern disturbance associated with the 1961 extension to Greenhill School. 1m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 2 General view of Test Pit 1 showing depth of modern disturbance associated with the 1961 extension to Greenhill School. 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 3 General view of Test Pit 2 showing depth of surviving topsoil at the northern end of the site. 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 4 General view of Test Pit 2 showing depth of surviving topsoil at the northern end of the site underneath modern disturbance. 2m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 5 General view of the trenching at the southern end of the site showing extensive level of truncation associated with the construction of the Greenhill School extension in 1961. Looking northwest.



Pl. 6 General view of foundations at northern end of site showing increasing depth of topsoil (1001). 2m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 7 General view of foundations at northern end of site showing increasing depth of topsoil (1001). 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 8 General view of ditch [1008] at eastern end of northern foundation showing depth of overlying topsoil (1001). 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 9 General view of ditch [1008] at western end of northern foundation showing depth of overlying topsoil (1001). 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 10 Section through pit [1003]. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 11 Section through post trench [1006] showing extent of modern disturbance. 0.5m scale. Looking east.

Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological works

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for Charles & Juliane Montgomery to describe the methodology to be used during an archaeological watching brief at Weavers, Moretonhampstead, Devon (SX 7548 8612). This document represents the ‘Written Scheme of Investigation’ for archaeological work required under planning permission (0179/19) for the erection of three dwellings and associated works. The work is required by the Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA).
- 1.2 The Saxon manor of *Morton(a)* was held by Earl Harold prior to 1066. During the Norman reorganisation of the land holdings following the Conquest (recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086), and the death of Harold at Hastings, the village and its land became a royal manor held by King William.¹ The place-name probably derives from ‘moor farm’, being on the edge of Dartmoor, but the derivation of the later ‘*Hampstead*’ is unclear, especially as this element occurs nowhere else in Devon.²
- 1.3 Moretonhampstead is an ancient settlement and lies at the junction of several historic routes from Exeter, Bovey Tracey, Chagford and Dartmoor. This is reflected in the town's street plan where several roads converge on a triangular site to the west of the church. On the east side Cross Street and Fore Street probably developed from a very broad marketplace, presumably dating from the medieval period. A charter for a market and fair was granted in 1334/5 and continued to flourish in the post-medieval period.
- 1.4 The development is located on the site of an extension to the former primary school in Moretonhampstead which was constructed in 1961. Prior to the construction of the modern school building, the 1790 Courtenay estate survey map indicates the presence of buildings along the southern frontage of the site. A more extensive complex of buildings is shown on the 1840 tithe map and these are still largely present by the beginning of the 20th century. These had all been demolished by the late 1950s and in 1961 an extension to the County Primary School was built on the site.
- 1.5 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology in 2007 within the southern half of the site.³ The work was undertaken in order to identify and assess the remains of buildings and other archaeological features which may have survived within the footprint of the site. Largely disappointing, due to extensive modern disturbance associated with the construction of the school in 1961, the work nonetheless uncovered evidence for a ditch possibly pre-dating the late 18th century at the centre of the site. Finally, the site has been the subject of a comprehensive Archaeological Impact Assessment by Keystone.⁴

¹ Thorn and Thorn 1985, 1.45.

² Gover 1932, 483.

³ Best *et al.* 2007.

⁴ Keystone 2019.

The site is located immediately adjacent to the church and within the Saxon and later medieval core of the settlement, while a late 18th century map indicates the presence of buildings on the site. Groundworks associated with the development therefore have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with medieval and post-medieval activity in the area.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the project is to investigate and record any buried archaeological deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development, and to report on the results of the project, as appropriate.

3. METHOD

DNPA has required that a watching brief be undertaken during groundworks, and monitoring will take place on all excavations that are likely to expose archaeological deposits.

Groundworks

- 3.1 Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to the works commencing, in order to obtain details of the works programme and to advise on OA requirements. If a good working relationship is established at the outset, any delays resulting from archaeological recording can be kept to a minimum. However, localised delays to site operations may be caused and time should be allowed within the main contractor's programme for the adequate investigation and recording of archaeological deposits.
- 3.2 All machining will be carried out under direct archaeological control, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Machining will proceed in spits and will cease if archaeological deposits are exposed in order to allow those deposits to be investigated, excavated and recorded. This may cause localised delays to the groundworks programme, although every effort will be made to keep any such delays to a minimum. If no such deposits are present then, once natural subsoil has been confirmed, or formation/invert level reached, across the whole of the development area, archaeological monitoring will be terminated. Similarly, if it can be demonstrated that there has been significant modern truncation, then archaeological monitoring will be terminated in these areas.
- 3.3 If archaeological features are present, then hand-excavation will normally comprise:
 - The full excavation of all features and structures to formation level;
 - Spoil will also be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeo-environmental samples and the recovery of artefacts.

General project methods

- 3.4 Environmental deposits will be assessed on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology or the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits potential survives, these would be processed by Allen Environmental Archaeology (AEA) using the HE Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (HE CfA Guidelines 2002/1) and Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Historic England, second edition, August 2011), and outside specialists (AEA) organised to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.
- 3.5 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer-term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (specifically 'First Aid for Finds' Watkinson, D and Neal V, (London: Rescue/UKICAS 2001) and CfA 2014 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials') and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.6 Should artefacts be exposed that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Act. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.7 Should any articulated human remains be exposed; these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site subject to the compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with the CfA 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Megan Brickley and Jacqueline I McKinley, 2004) and the CfA Standards for Recording Human Remains (Piers D Mitchell and Megan Brickley, CfA 2017). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below).
- 3.9 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to work commencing.

3.10 DNPA will be informed of the start of the project and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with DNPA, and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

4.1 The standard OA recording system will be employed, consisting of:

- standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
- colour digital photography in line with the 'Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice' (Historic England, July 2015);
- survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
- labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with DNPA on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed County HER entry, including a plan showing location of groundworks and of any significant features found. The text entry and plan will be produced in an appropriate electronic format suitable for easy incorporation into the HER and sent to the DNPA within 3 months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.

5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed the results of the archaeological work will be presented within one summary report within six months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the groundworks and the distribution of archaeological features;
- a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits and features;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
- specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.

- 5.3 A .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client and DNPA on completion of sitework. A copy of the .pdf version will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project.

The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital (data images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and digital copies of the primary site records and images, compiled in accordance with the ADS Guidelines for Depositors (2015).

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (*ref. number pending*). The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

OA will notify DNPA upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

- 5.5 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigations) database within three months of the completion of site work (oakforda1-384498).
- 5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.
- 5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, owing to their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with DNPA, in consultation with the Client. OA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client and DNPA. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.

6. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

- 6.1 If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant

or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

7. COPYRIGHT

- 7.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

8. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 8.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 1994, revised 2008), plus *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* 1994, revised 2008). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Health & Safety

- 8.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

Bibliography

Best, J. E. and Manning, P. 2007 *Archaeological evaluation of the annexe of Greenhill Primary School, Moretonhampstead, Devon*. Exeter Archaeology Report 07-42.

Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. and Stenton, F.M. 1932 *The place-names of Devon*. Cambridge University Press.

Thorn and Thorn 1985 *Domesday*.

Keystone 2019 *Weavers, Moretonhampstead: Impact Assessment*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;

Dating techniques: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ;

Building specialist: Richard Parker;

Illustrator: Sarnia Blackmore;

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: Hayley McParland (Historic England);

Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology), Charlotte Coles;

Lithic analysis: Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);

Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan;

Metallurgy: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);

Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);

Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum), Imogen Morris;

Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol);

Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);

Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);

Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

**MFR Steinmetzer
12 February 2020
WSI/OA1630/01**

Appendix 2:

Context descriptions by Trench

Table 1: Test Pit 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.6m	Dark brown sandy silt	Post-demolition disturbed soil
101	0.6-2.4m+	N-S aligned linear	Modern foundation trench or sewer line
102	0.6-2.4m+	Light to mid reddish brown sand and growan	Fill of foundation trench [101]
103	0.6-2.4m+	Light to mid yellowish grey decayed granite - growan	Natural subsoil

Table 2: Test Pit 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.1m	Tarmac	Playground surface
201	0.1-0.25m	Light to mid yellowish brown sand and growan	Redeposited natural subsoil – sub-base for playground surface
202	0.25-0.6m	Dark blackish brown silty sand	Buried topsoil
203	0.6-1.8m+	Light-mid yellowish grey decayed granite - growan	Natural subsoil

Table 3: Foundation trenches

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1000	0-0.35m	Light to mid yellowish brown sand and growan	Redeposited natural subsoil – sub-base for playground surface
1001	0.1-1.65m	Dark blackish brown silty sand	Topsoil
1002	0.35-1.64m+	Light-mid yellowish grey decayed granite - growan	Natural subsoil
1003	0.1-0.66m	Roughly circular feature with moderately breaking sides and a concave base	Cut of pit
1004	0.32-0.66m	Light yellowish brown silty sand and growan with fine gravel (5-10%)	Fill of pit [1003]
1005	0.1-0.32m	Mid brown silty sand and growan with fine gravel (10%)	Fill of pit [1003]
1006	0-0.5m	E-W aligned linear feature with sharply breaking sides and flat base	Cut of post trench
1007	0-0.5m	Mid brown silty sand and growan with gravel (2-3%)	Fill of post trench [1006]
1008	1.01-1.46m	E-W aligned linear feature with moderately breaking sides and a concave base	Cut of ditch
1009	1.22-1.46m	Mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand and growan	Fill of [1008]
1010	1.06-1.32m	Mid brown silty sand	Fill of [1008]

Appendix 3:

Finds quantification

Context	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	Weight	Notes
1001			100	1,069g	4 sherds North Devon coarseware (13 th -early 15 th century); 2 sherds Totnes-type coarseware (late 13 th -early 15 th century); 1 sherd unidentified medieval coarseware; 17 sherds North Devon Gravel Tempered (16 th -18 th century); 1 sherd South Somerset sgraffito (17 th century); 2 sherds South Somerset plain (17 th century); 1 sherd North Devon white ware (17 th century); 1 sherd North Devon Gravel Tempered floor-tile (17 th century); 1 sherd North Devon Gravel Free ware (17 th -19 th century); 9 sherds South Somerset redwares (18 th -19 th century); 41 sherds industrial whitewares (after 1780); 4 sherds flowerpot (19 th -20 th century); 11 clay pipe stems (late 17 th -early 18 th century); 2 clay pipe bowls with wide feet including one with bottering (1660-90) and one plain bowl (1670-1720); 1 fragment English Green Bottle Glass (19 th century); 1 fragment clear bottle glass (19 th -20 th century).