



OAKFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological monitoring and recording at Church Cottage, Parracombe, Devon



on behalf of
the client

Report No. 22-22

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OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

44 Hazel Road,
Wonford
Exeter,
Devon
EX2 6HN
tel: 07834 591406
e-mail: info@oakfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oakfordarch.co.uk

AUTHOR

MFR Steinmetzer

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

John Allan and Marcie Weeks

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Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology between July 2019 and February 2021 during works at Church Cottage, Parracombe, Devon (SS 6748 4492). The work comprised the monitoring of drainage works within the churchyard and internal groundworks

The external excavations revealed that the building had been in part built into the existing graveyard, with six burials located in part underneath the foundations of the 17th century house. A total of 12 burials were sealed underneath an extensive charnel soil containing both medieval and post-medieval finds, while four graves, including three with ledger stones, dated to the mid-late 19th century.

Internally the observations made during the renovation of the building have established the sequence of construction of Church Cottage, from its origins in the 17th century as an atypical building with a passage and two-room layout, away from the standard medieval plan so prevalent throughout Devon, and its conversion in the late 19th century to two separate dwellings.

Fragments of medieval earthenware floor tiles, dating to 14th-16th century, were recovered from the external excavations. This included a fragment of inlaid North Devon tile and a type from the Normandy region of France not previously identified at St Petrock's Church.

1. INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology (OA) between July 2019 and February 2021 during works at Church Cottage, Parracombe, Devon (SS 6748 4492). The work was required to satisfy conditions no. 3 and 7 attached to the grant of listed building consent (62/50/19/003LB) for the repair and alterations to the existing building and associated works. The work was required by the Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA), as advised by Shirley Blaylock, the Exmoor National Park Authority Conservation Officer.

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies on the eastern edge of the historic village of Parracombe, on a gentle west facing slope overlooking Churchtown and at a height of *c.*255m AOD. It is partly situated within the churchyard surrounding the Grade I Listed Church of St Petrock (1325740), the now redundant original parish church. The underlying solid geology consists of sandstone from the Hangman Sandstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 383 to 393 million years ago in the Devonian Period and gives rise to deposits of clay.¹

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area where prehistoric activity has previously been identified, including a large number of barrows, settlements and a possible henge dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods on Parracombe and Challacombe Commons to the east and south of the village respectively. Later prehistoric activity has been identified in the form of Iron Age defended settlements at Beacon and Voley Castle to the northwest.

Little is known of the history and development of this area throughout the later Roman and early Saxon period. The manor of *Pedracomba* is mentioned for the first time in the Domesday book of 1086. It was held prior to 1066 by *Brictwold* and during the Norman reorganisation of the land holdings following the Conquest, and the death of Harold at Hastings, the manor was held by William of Falaise.² The place-name derives from the Old English *pearroc* and *cūmb* meaning ‘valley marked by an enclosed settlement’.³

Variously known as *Parrecumbe*, *Perecumbe*, *Pearecumbe*, *Piarecomb* and *Parkcumbe*,⁴ the early settlement was polyfocal and consisted of the small hamlets of Parracombe, Prisonford, Bodley and Churchtown. Situated at a river crossing point Churchtown was the focus of the early settlement, containing both the manorial centre and the parish church of St Petrock. On the south bank of the River Heddon is Holwell Castle a remarkably complete small Norman motte-and-bailey.⁵ It was either built by Martin de Tours, the first Lord of Parracombe in the late 11th century, or his son, Robert Fitzmartin, in the early 12th century to control the valley and its settlements. Although the current church is largely late 15th century in date, the chancel and probably most of the fabric of the west tower date to the 13th century.⁶ By this

¹ www.bgs.ac.uk.

² Thorn and Thorn 1985, 20.3.

³ Gover et al. 1932, 67-8.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ www.historic-england.org.uk/1003872.

⁶ Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Report Series No 19 Parracombe Conservation Area: Appraisal document 2019..

period the FitzMartin's had become barons of Barnstaple, and it was through them that the manor was held by the St. Albyns family in the reign of Edward I.⁷

Throughout the later Middle Ages and early post-medieval period the development of Parracombe led to the gradual coalescing of the discrete hamlets. The early history and development of the building is poorly documented, although it is possible that the ale served in 1760 to refresh the bellringers at St Petrock's Church during celebrations for the accession of George III was brewed at Church Cottage.⁸

The tithe survey of Parracombe parish took place in 1838 (Fig. 2), revealing that the property was owned by William Dovell. William, listed as a yeoman, resided at nearby Court Place while the house was occupied by his brother Charles. Listed as simply as Barton or farmyard the house is not separately inventoried in the apportionment. Shown as a simple narrow rectangular building with a small, half-width protruding extension at the northeastern the building is not named in the 1841 census. However, with William still residing in Court Place, it is likely that Charles, aged 40 and listed as a yeoman, his wife Mary, also 40, their 18-year old son Charles, Emma, aged 13, Helen aged 8 and their 6-year old son John, were still living in Church Cottage. By 1851 Charles' eldest son Charles, listed as an agricultural labourer, his wife Charlotte and their four children had moved into Court Place.

By the 1880s Parracombe had eclipsed the other three hamlets and a new church was built closer to the crossing over the River Heddon, replacing the existing parish church of St Petrock at Churchtown. The area was mapped shortly after by the Ordnance Survey in 1889, when the property was shown in the greatest detail thus far (Fig. 3). The small rectangular building is shown with a slightly larger extension protruding beyond the northeastern end, perhaps a rebuilding of the smaller range shown on the earlier tithe map. A small porch is shown on the south elevation, while a small rectangular garden projects at a slight angle into the formerly open ground to the south. The house was occupied at the time of the 1891 census by John Gibbs, a 69 year old agricultural labourer, his 66 year old wife Agnes, their 21-year old son Frederick, also listed as an agricultural labourer and 9-year old Susan Harris, a lodger with the family who is listed as a scholar for the nearby school.

The building is listed for the last time in the 1901 census when it is occupied by 68-year old Jane Gill, her 14-year old grandson William Henry, listed as a carter on a farm, and their 48-year old lodger Richard Norman, who is listed as a gardener and domestic. The property was subdivided shortly after, as is evidenced by the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4).

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the archaeological work were to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits and historic building remains that were present on site and impacted upon by the development, and to disseminate the results of the investigation by appropriate reporting.

⁷ Lysons 1814.

⁸ Constable 2004.

3. METHODOLOGY

The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA (2018), submitted to and approved by the Exmoor National Park Authority and the Exmoor National Park Authority Conservation Officer. 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 and individual trench recording forms, 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

4.1 **The exterior trench** (Figs. 5-6; pls. 1-6)

The trench for the new french drain was excavated over a distance of approximately 20m along the northern edge of the building and the 19th century extension. This area was part of the former graveyard during the medieval period and continued to serve as the parish graveyard until the late 19th century. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m and uncovered a generally uniform layer sequence of light yellowish pink clayey sand (103) at a depth of approximately 1m below ground level. This was truncated by at least 12 burials sealed underneath a 0.7m thick layer of mid to dark yellowish brown clayey silt (101). This deposit contained occasional fragments of disarticulated human bone and has been interpreted as a charnel soil. In addition, 20 fragments of late medieval floor tile from at least four different pavements inside the church, as well as 139 sherds of late medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered. This deposit was truncated by a further four graves. Prior to the works three 19th century gravestones were temporarily removed. Their location was recorded and all were associated with the later burials. For a full listing of the inscriptions see Appendix 2.

At the northeastern end of the excavations the charnel soil was overlain by a 0.65m thick layer of local stone rubble and slate fragments (102). This has been interpreted as a 19th century construction deposit associated with the construction of the larger extension in the mid-late 19th century. Both this, the later graves and the charnel soil were sealed underneath a 0.15m thick layer of dark brown black clayey silt (100) topsoil.

4.2 **The interior works** (Figs. 5-6, pls. 7-12)

The concrete floors inside the ground-floor of the building were removed and a new floor installed. The limited excavations revealed a narrow band of natural subsoil (103) along the northwestern edge of the former living room, while throughout the remainder of the ground-floor the works exposed a mid reddish brown silty clay (105). This deposit is undated and has

been interpreted as a deliberately imported deposit in an attempt at waterproofing the ground floor of the house which had been built into the higher lying graveyard to the northwest.

In addition, limited historic building recording was undertaken during the works. The original house was a narrow, two-storey rectangular structure with thick walls built of stone rubble. Due to extensive later alterations the exact layout of the original house is uncertain. However, it is likely that Church Cottage relates to other buildings built from about 1600 onwards which developed away from the standard three-room-and-cross-passage layout characteristic of the medieval period, and which introduced a more symmetrical façade and internal layout.⁹ The off-centre cross-passage had been abandoned in favour of a centrally placed doorway flanked by large windows. These would have been of the typical 17th century three or four-light design with casements rather than the later Georgian sash window. The entrance would have led onto a lobby and a small corridor providing access to the two main ground-floor rooms and a staircase at the rear leading to bedrooms on the first-floor. To the right of the passage was the kitchen with its large fireplace and bread-oven in the northeast gable, while to the southwest lay the parlour with its large lateral fireplace. Part of the original passage screen survived immediately to the left of the entrance.

A detailed inspection of the roof structure over the house shows that despite extensive later alterations and additions, much of the original 17th century roof survives, consisting of five main trusses with pegged halved-jointed apices. The feet of the main trusses at the eaves rest within the masonry walls. There are two sets of staggered purlins on either side of the roof. These are in places trenched into the principal rafters, with the common rafters linked at the apex by the original ridge purlin. The common rafters are applied to the purlins with wooden pegs.

The building survived relatively unaltered until the late 19th century when it was subdivided into two dwellings. This involved the partial rebuilding of the south and southeast elevations and the creation of a new doorway to provide access to the southern dwelling. The newly rebuilt wall was narrower in thickness than the original, necessitating the insertion of a wooden shoe to support the southern end of the beam supporting the first floor above. The former entrance was blocked, and the northern screen removed, with a new doorway providing access to the northern dwelling. To the northeast a new, larger outbuilding was built although it is unclear whether this was accessed from the house or the yard.

The building was extensively altered in the 20th century when it was converted once more into a single dwelling.

5. THE FINDS

by John Allan and Marcie Weeks

This is a relatively small assemblage composed of medieval and post-medieval pottery and floor-tiles. The total quantities are summarised in Appendix 3.

5.1 Medieval pottery

The medieval pottery consisted of 10 sherds of local North Devon gravel free coarsewares dating from the 15th-16th century was recovered from the charnel soil (101).

⁹ Alcock 2015.

5.2. Medieval Floor-tiles

The floor-tiles are of great interest because they provide one of the few opportunities which has arisen so far to examine the range of tiles which might be employed in a small parish church in North Devon. There is a surprising variety of sources with both local North Devon tiles and imported tiles from Normandy in France represented.

Group 1: local tiles

Thin sandy red earthenware tiles dating to the 14th-15th century with some hematite inclusions, with scoops in the back. Six fragments, no full dimensions, thickness c.17-27.5mm thick. One tile fragment with yellow glaze, remainder no glaze seen on surfaces. The edges are straight, plain back.

Group 2: Normandy tiles

Plain back and levelled square tiles with white or light pink fabrics showing the typical poor mixing of the clays and streaky appearance of these distinctive tiles, copper green glaze. Two fragments, no full dimensions, thickness c.22-23mm thick, including one tile scored for division. The series has been fully discussed recently.¹⁰ These 15th-16th century tiles have not previously been seen at St Petrock's and their presence almost certainly suggests a chequered floor and reflects the important early Tudor trade with Rouen.

Group 3: North Devon

A group of 15th-16th century North Devon gravel tempered tiles with plain backs. 11 fragments, no full dimensions, thickness c.25-27.5mm thick. One tile fragment with dark green glaze, two with slip and copper green glaze and one line impressed with slip and copper green glaze, remainder no glaze seen on surfaces. The edges are almost upright.

Group 4: North Devon

A single North Devon gravel tempered relief decorated lead glazed medieval floor tile fragment, c.19.5mm thick. It has a green glazed inlaid decoration, showing a Blackletter design, most probably the trigram IHC or IHS, representing Christ. The tile is probably connected with the growth of the cult of the Holy Name of Christ, which grew in influence during the 15th century. This relief decorated tile is unique, although unfortunately our understanding of the use of these tiles is limited by the fact that they have not been found *in situ*.¹¹ Previous examples recovered from churches or domestic households suggests that, due to the presence of sooting on the surface, they may instead have been used around fireplaces.¹²

5.3 Post-medieval pottery

A small assemblage of 112 post-medieval finds was recovered during the watching brief. The material has been quantified by ware group and any salient features noted. This level of recording accords with the 'basic record' advocated for the purpose of characterising an assemblage rapidly (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5).

The pottery assemblage totals 110 sherds recovered from the charnel soil (101) within the graveyard. This consisted of two sherds of 16th-17th century North Devon sgraffito, 49 sherds of 16th-18th century North Devon gravel tempered coarsewares, representing at least 11 individual vessels, including nine large bowls, one deep bowl and one pipkin handle, a single

¹⁰ Allan 2013.

¹¹ Cramp 1015, 203.

¹² *ibid.*

sherd of 17th-18th century North Devon trailed slipware, two sherds from a late 17th-18th century Bristol-Staffordshire yellow slipware tankard, a single base sherd from a late 17th-18th century Bristol-Staffordshire reverse brown-yellow slipware vessel, one sherd of 18th century Bristol-Staffordshire press-moulded dish with feathered decoration, two base and rim sherds from an 18th century North Devon yellow slipware bowl, 47 sherds of Staffordshire type industrial whitewares (after 1780), 13 sherds miscellaneous 18th-19th century redwares and 14 sherds of 18th-19th century North Devon ridgetile. Finally, two 18th-19th century plain clay tobacco pipe stems were also recovered from the charnel soil (101).

6. CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring of the groundworks undertaken at Church Cottage has recovered a wide variety of floor tiles and provided a rare opportunity to examine the range of tiles which might be employed in a small parish church in North Devon in the medieval and post-medieval periods. There is a surprising variety of sources for such a small church which mirrors assemblages previously identified in larger parish churches in Devon. Although local tiles are by far the most common, the presence of a small number of tiles from Normandy in France illustrates the way in which locally made tiles of the 13th and 14th centuries were superseded after about 1400 by plain tiles, both local and imports. The identification of new floor-tile types shows that even small-scale modern observations in areas of high disturbance are useful in furthering knowledge about the archaeological resource.

In addition, the observations made during the renovation of the building have established the sequence of construction of Church Cottage. Although the house has been substantially altered it is certain that, in its original form, the building had a simple rectangular plan with thick walls of stone on all four sides. Evidence showed that the building had in part been built into the earlier graveyard, with burials surviving underneath the footings while the remains of the graveyard wall had been incorporated into the southwest elevation. The plan of the earlier house survives in the heavily truncated remains of the central doorway, the arrangement of the fireplaces on the ground floor, as well as the remains of the screens passage dividing the building into two rooms. Thus the nucleus of the house with its symmetrical façade and internal passage and two-room layout exemplifies a new type of dwelling. Probably developed elsewhere in the country, they were built across Devon from about 1600 onwards.

The house probably suffered a slow decline throughout the 18th century and by the late 19th century, perhaps due to changing land ownership and an increase in the number of agricultural labourers, it was subdivided into two small properties. The south and southwestern elevation were rebuilt at this time, while new doorways were inserted into the main elevation to provide access to the new properties. The function of the large outbuilding on the northeastern side of the house at this time is unclear.

The dwellings were finally united once more in the 20th century when the interior of the house was substantially altered.

The house has a complex structural history; the subsequent additions and alterations have tended only to conceal the substantial interest of this house.

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

The finds have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive which is currently held at Oakford Archaeology's offices under project number 1501, pending deposition with the client (NDDMS 16.2022a). Details of the evaluation, including a pdf copy of the final report will be submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-508207).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This watching brief was commissioned by Simon Cartlidge (simon cartlidge architect) on behalf of Michael Harrison. The fieldwork was carried out by Elisabeth Patkai and Marc Steinmetzer; the illustrations for the report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer and the finds analysis was undertaken by John Allan and Marcie Weeks. Thanks are hereby recorded to Andy Williams and all the staff at Williams and Burrows, as well as Shirley Blaylock (Exmoor National Park Authority) who provided advice and support throughout the project.

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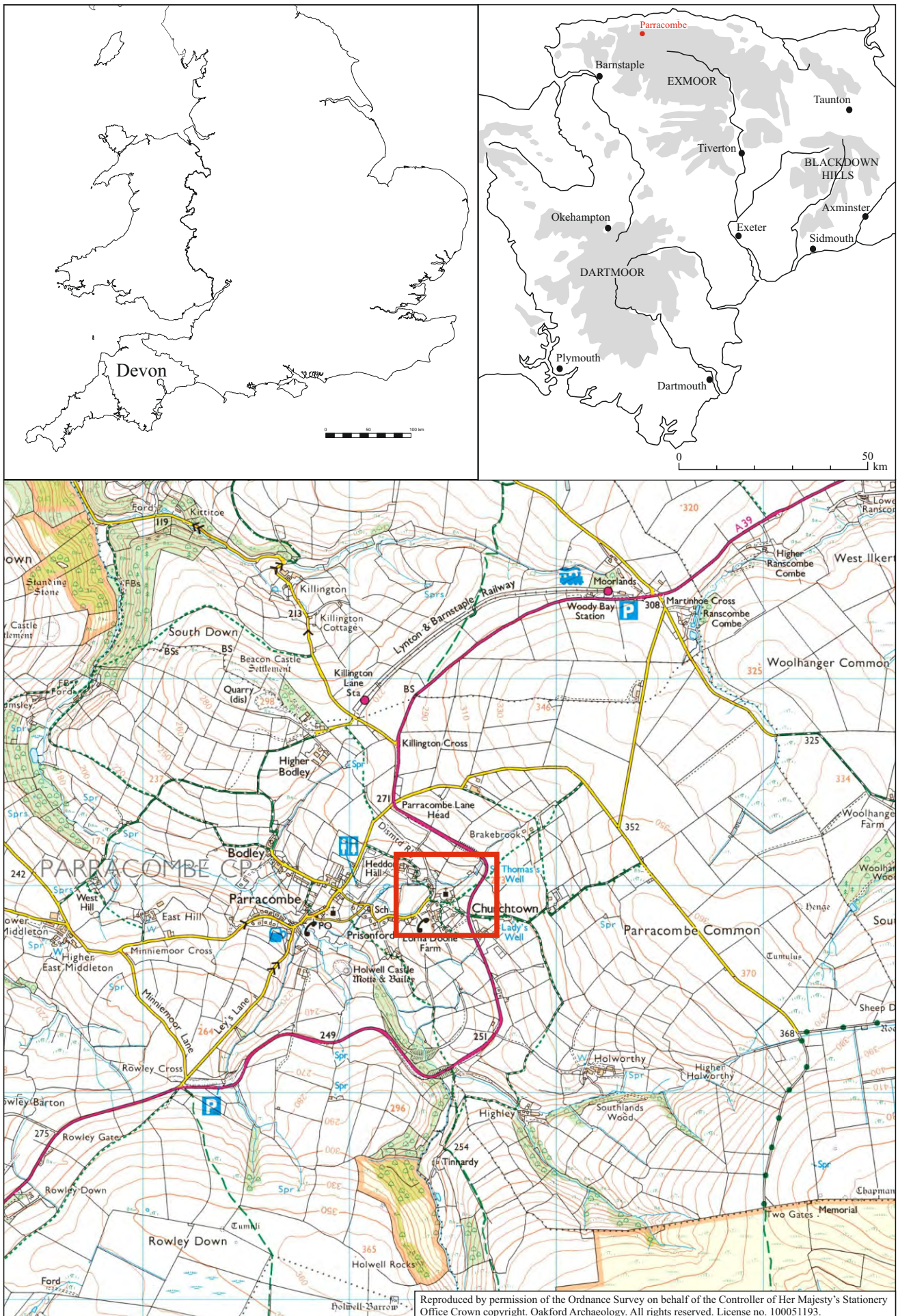


Fig. 1 Location of site.

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Fig. 2 Detail from the 1838 Parracombe Tithe Map.

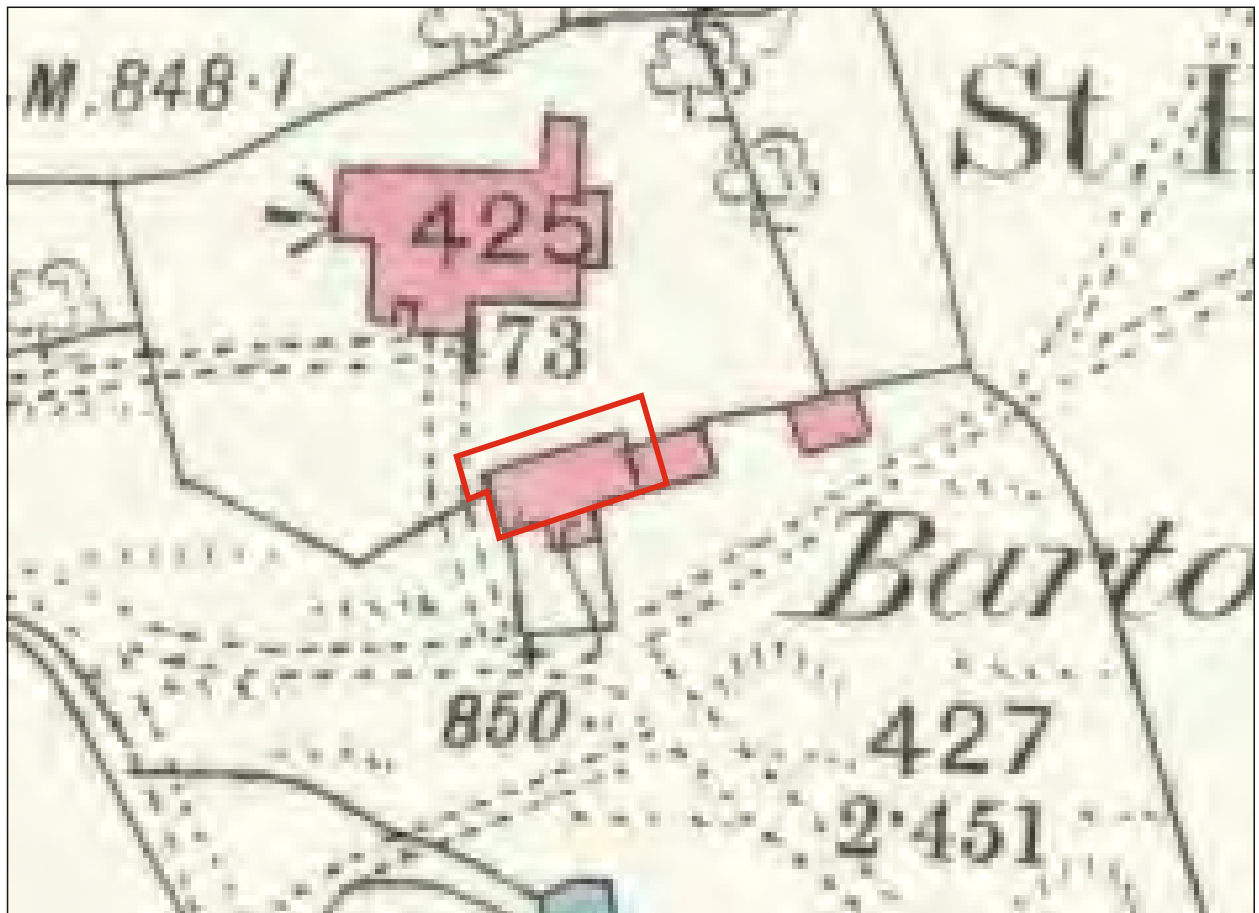


Fig. 3 Detail from the 1st edition 1889 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet VI.7.

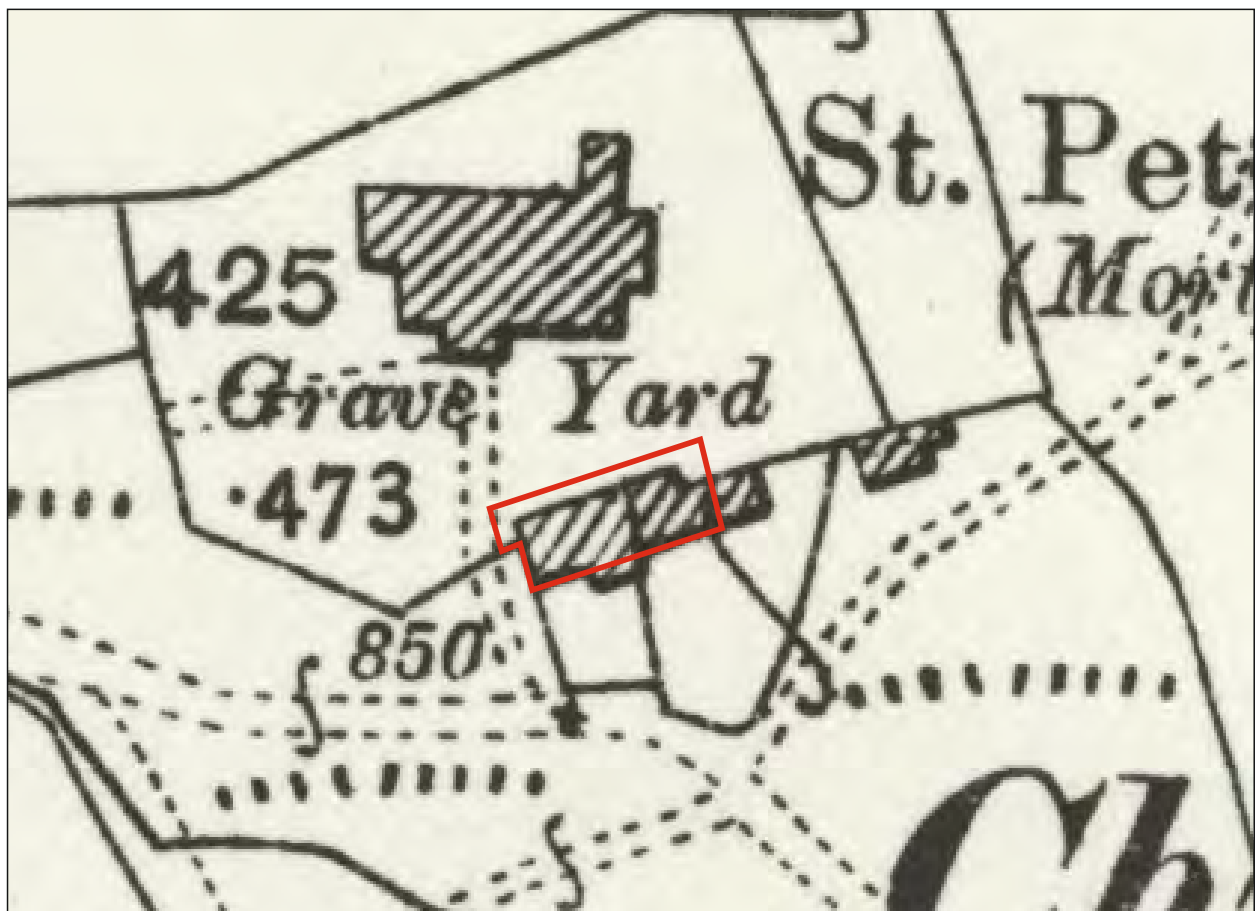


Fig. 4 Detail from the 2nd Edition 1904 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet VI.7.

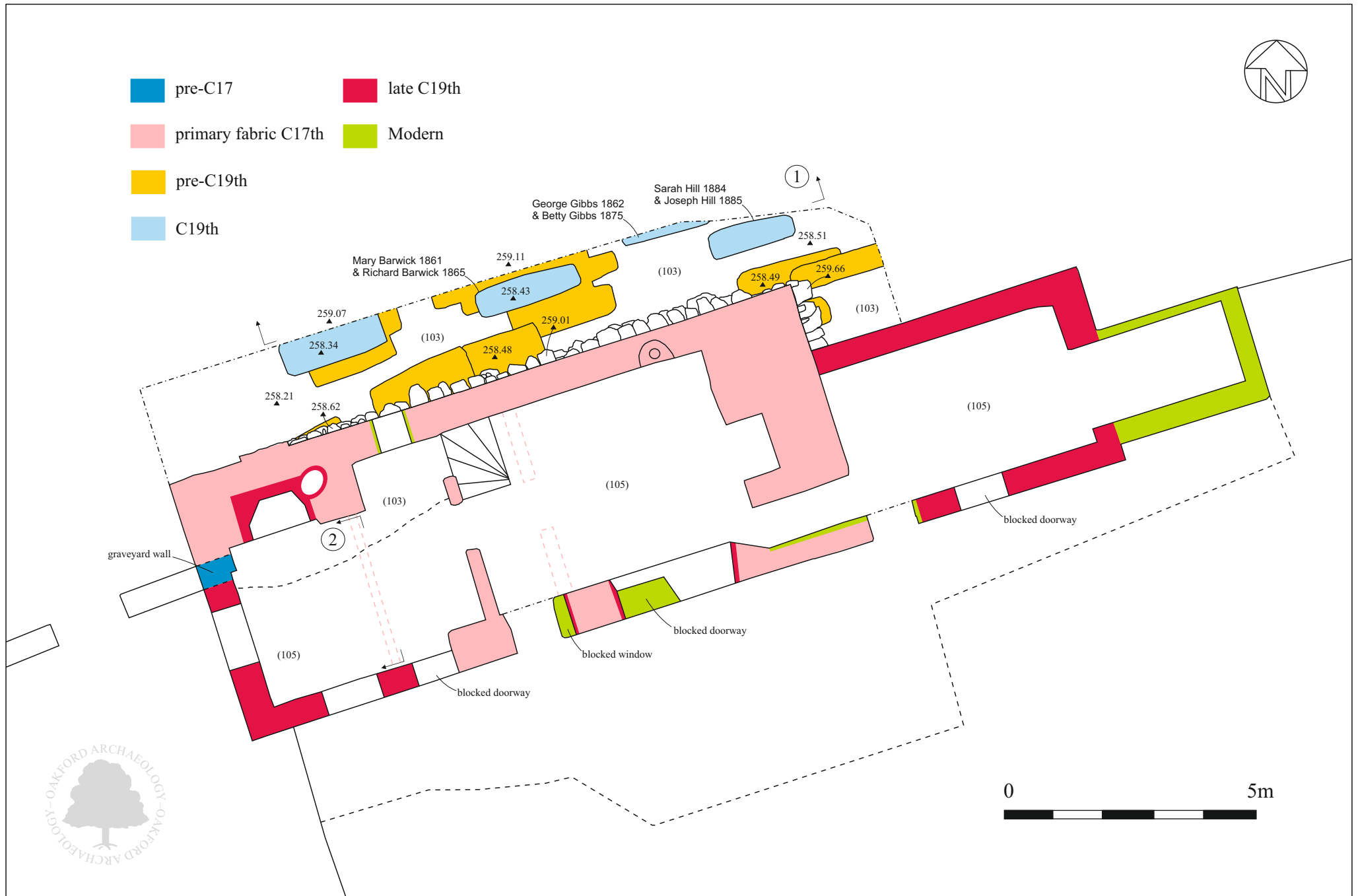


Fig. 5 Plan showing location of observations.

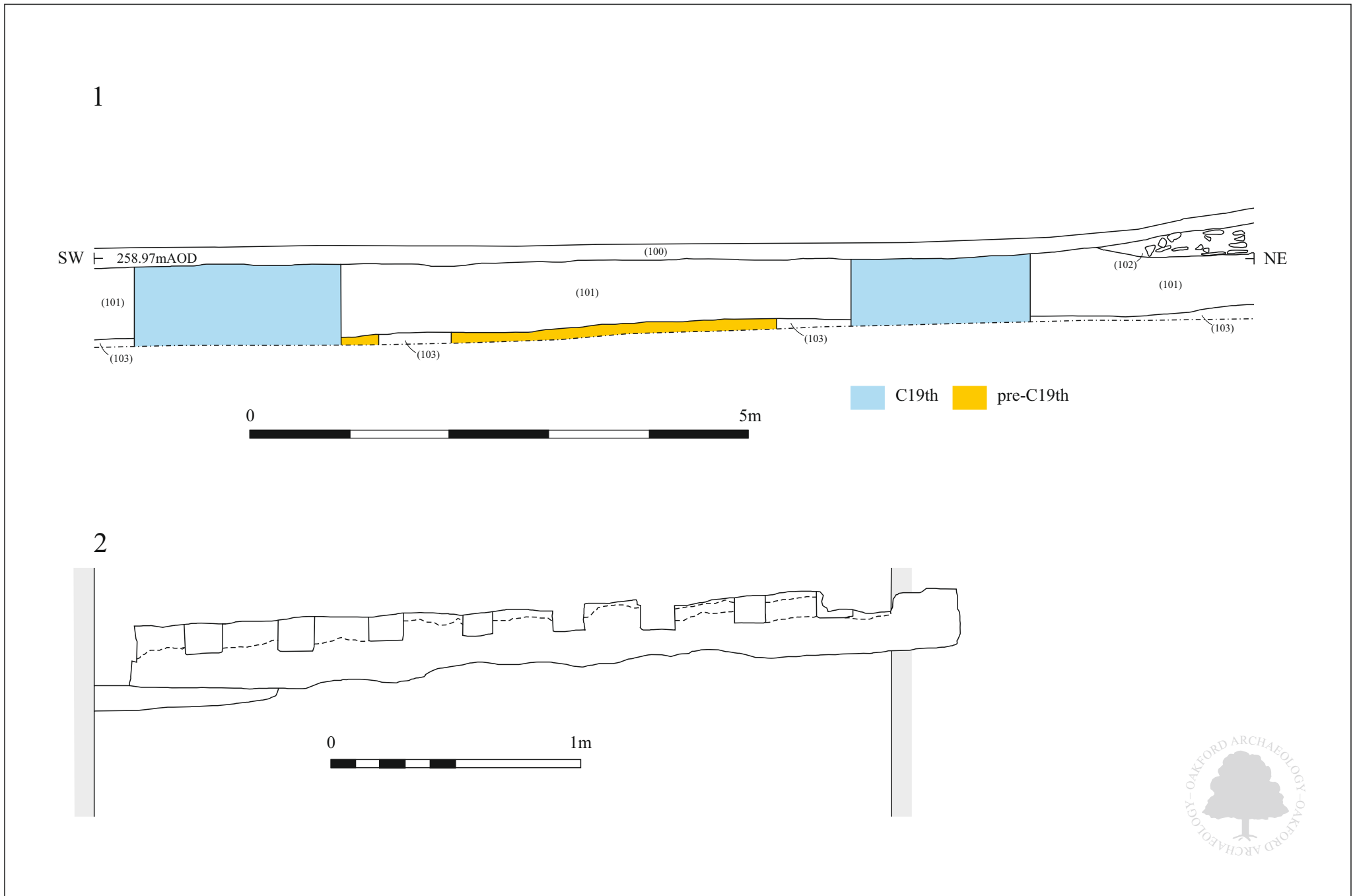


Fig. 6 Section through external deposit sequence (top) and drawing of first-floor beam in living-room (bottom).





Pl. 1 General view of the rear elevation of Church Cottage showing extent of external groundworks. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 2 General view of the rear elevation of Church Cottage showing extent of external groundworks. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 3 General view of shallow stone rubble foundation (106) of Church Cottage. 2m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 4 Section through deposit sequence showing homogeneous charnel soil (101), construction/demolition deposit (103) and topsoil (100). 1m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 5 Close-up of northeast corner of Church Cottage showing foundation (106) sealing two graves. 1m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 6 Close-up of northeast corner of Church Cottage showing foundation (106) sealing two graves. 1m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 7 General view of living-room showing beam supported with wooden shoe following rebuilding of southeast corner of building in the late 19th century. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 8 General view of upper side of beam showing original and later floor joists. Looking southeast.



Pl. 9 General view of beam. Looking southwest.



Pl. 10 General view of beam. Looking northeast.



Pl. 11 General view of passage screen. 2m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 12 General view of lateral fireplace showing late 19th century narrowing of opening. 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 13 General view of original main truss construction with two sets of trenced staggered purlins and ridge purlin. Looking southwest.



Pl. 14 General view of original main truss construction over the main range. Looking southwest.

Appendix 1

Method statement

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for the client to describe the methodology to be used during an archaeological watching brief at Church Cottage, Parracombe, Devon (SS 6748 4492). The work is to be carried out to satisfy conditions no. 3 and 7 attached to the grant of listed building consent (62/50/19/003LB) for the repair and alterations to the existing building and associated works. The present document represents the 'written scheme of archaeological work' required by the Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA), as advised by Shirley Blaylock, the Exmoor National Park Authority Conservation Officer.
- 1.2 The site is located within the churchyard surrounding the Grade I Listed Church of St Petrock, set within the historic core of Parracombe, a settlement of Saxon origin, in an area of clear archaeological potential. The church contains fabric of 13th century date, while the dedication to St Petrock may suggest an early medieval date for its foundation. Groundworks associated with the development therefore have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with Saxon and later medieval activity in the area.

Church Cottage is a Grade II Listed former church-house dating back to the 17th century. The building was extended in the 19th century and has been subject to extensive alterations and additions in the 20th century.

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

ENPA 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, 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 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 (including *Conservation Guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) 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 Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). 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 ENPA 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 ENPA, 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:
- (i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
 - (ii) colour digital photography;
 - (iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
 - (iv) 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 ENPA 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 ENPA 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 ENPA on completion of sitework. In addition, a paper copy of the report will also be submitted to the ENPA. A copy of the report and .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.

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 Barnstaple Museum (*ref. number pending*). The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to Barnstaple Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

OA will notify ENPA upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with Barnstaple 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.
- 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 ENPA, 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 ENPA. 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)*.

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
25 April 2018
WSI/OA1501/03

Appendix 2

Gravestone Inscriptions

1

Sacred
TO THE MEMORY OF
MARY HARWICK
WIFE OF
RICHARD BARWICK
OF THIS PARISH, WHO DIED
MAY 11, 1861, AGED 76 YEAR
HIM THAT COMETH UNTO ME
I WILL IN NO WAY CAST OUT

ALSO TO THE MEMORY
OF RICHARD BARWICK
WHO DIED APRIL 1ST 1865
AGED 83 YEARS
ALSO OF NATHANIEL
SON OF THE ABOVE WHO
DIED DECEMBER 17TH 1883
aged 56 years.

2

Sacred
TO THE MEMORY
of
GEORGE GIBBS
OF THIS PARISH WHO DIED
SEP 17 1862 IN THE 81 YEAR
OF HIS AGE
BEFORE I WAS AFFLICTED I WENT ASTRAY
BUT NOW I HAVE KEPT THY WORD
TO THE MEMORY OF
BETTY GIBBS
WIFE OF THE ABOVE NAMED
WHO DIED FEB 7TH 1875
AGED 89 YEARS
FAREWELL MY CHILDREN DEAR
WHOM I LOVE SO WELL
HOPE YOU WILL ALL PREPARE
HEAVEN WITH ME TO DWELL.

IN AFFECTION AND REMEMBRANCE OF
SARAH, WIFE OF
JOSEPH HILL OF THIS
PARISH, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
DEC 8TH 1884 AGED 68 YEARS
ALSO THE ABOVE NAMED
JOSEPH HILL, WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE OCT 30TH 1885
Aged 62 years
Prepare to meet thy god

Appendix 3: Finds quantification

Context	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	weight	Notes
101			159		6 plain sandy floor-tiles with scoops (14 th -15 th century); 2 sherds of North Devon floor-tile line impressed with slip and copper green glaze (15 th -16 th century); 3 sherds of plain gravel tempered floor tile with dark green glaze (15 th -16 th century); 6 sherds of plain gravel tempered with plain backs (15 th -16 th century); 2 sherds of Normandy floor-tile (15 th -16 th century) incl. 1 green glaze and 1 scored for division; 1 sherd North Devon fabric floor tile, inlaid decoration with green glaze. Blackletter design, most likely IHC or IHS (trigram of Christ) (late medieval); 10 sherds of North Devon gravel free coarseware (15 th -16 th century); 2 sherds North Devon sgraffito (16 th -17 th century); 49 sherds North Devon gravel tempered coarseware (16 th -18 th century) incl. 9 large bowls, 1 deep bowl and 1 pipkin handle; 1 sherd North Devon trailed slipware (17 th -18 th century); 1 sherd Bristol-Staffordshire press-moulded dish with feathered decoration (18 th century); 2 sherds of Bristol-Staffordshire yellow slipware tankard (late 17 th -18 th century); 1 sherd Bristol-Staffordshire reverse brown-yellow slipware, base sherd (late 17 th -18 th century); 2 sherds North Devon yellow slipware bowl, including base and rim sherd (18 th century); 13 sherds miscellaneous redwares (pot and tile) (18 th -19 th century); 47 sherds of Staffordshire type industrial whitewares (after 1780); 14 sherds of 19 th century North Devon ridgetile; 2 clay pipe stems (18 th -19 th century).