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Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road Barnstaple, Devon

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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June 2016



**Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road
Barnstaple, Devon**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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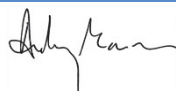
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Report for an Archaeological Watching Brief

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Report for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Kier Services to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a sewer pipeline at Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road, Barnstaple, Devon centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 253166 132122 (hereafter the 'Site'). The watching brief was carried out between the 13th of April and the 16th of May 2016.

The monitored area constituted of four main areas of topsoil stripping and trenching. Along the eastern section of the route, observation of a number of test pits was also undertaken.

During the monitoring, five field system ditches were recorded in one of the stripped areas (Area 4). These relate directly to post-medieval field boundaries which were also revealed during a previous phase of geophysical survey.

No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the works.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Kier Services to carry out the archaeological watching brief and we are grateful for the help and assistance of Rob Lane (Kier Services), Bill Horner, Devon County Archaeologist, on behalf of Devon County Council monitored the work and John Valentine (AC Archaeology), who supplied information on recent work within the area.

The project was managed by on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning. The fieldwork was undertaken by Mike Bagwell and Will Smith and the report written by Peter Capps and Phoebe Olsen and edited by Andy Manning with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds) and the illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon and Kitty Foster.



Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road Barnstaple, Devon

Report for an Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Kier Services to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a sewer pipeline at Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road, Barnstaple, Devon centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 253166 132122 (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 A new sewer pipeline was designed, as permitted works outside the planning system, to serve a new housing development which is to be situated on and to the west of Tews Lane and south of Shieling Road.
- 1.1.3 A previous Desk-Based Assessment was prepared in relation to the proposed housing development as part of the outline application (ref. 53881) (WA 2011). This assessment considered the known and potential historic environment within the watching brief and wider area, and demonstrated that the area had the potential for buried archaeological remains.
- 1.1.4 Although the sewer pipeline route extends just over 1.2 km, for much of its route, the pipeline was laid using directional drilling with very small (2 m x 1 m) access pits required every 120 m along the route. However, sections of the northern part of the route were open cut and where the best opportunity was to identify and record archaeological remains encountered.
- 1.1.5 The County Archaeologist had been consulted and recommended that archaeological monitoring should take place along the areas of the route where topsoil stripping/pipeline open trenching was undertaken.
- 1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; WA 2016) detailing the methodologies and standards that would be employed by Wessex Archaeology in order to undertake the watching brief was submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist prior to the fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.7 This report deals solely with the results of the watching brief carried out between 13th April to 16th May 2016, along the route of the sewer pipe. Future archaeological mitigation will be undertaken within the main housing area by AC Archaeology and reported separately.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies some 3 km from Barnstaple on the western outskirts of Bicklington, which itself lies on the western side of the River Taw.
- 1.1.1 The route begins just to the south of, and crossing, the Old Bideford Road, with a short stretch of directional drilling. The route then heads northwards immediately to the west of



Tews Lane. Just to the west of Hele Close the route crossed the open fields in a north-westerly direction. The majority of this section of the route was open cut (approx. 340 m) with the exception of the section in the vicinity of the stream where directional drilling was employed.

- 1.1.2 The Site lies between approximately 20 m and 32 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises the mudstone and siltstone of the Crackington Formation overlain by till, except along the northern part of the route where alluvium has been recorded (British Geological Survey website).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the detailed archaeological and historical background of the Site included in the Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (WA, 2011, **Figure 1**).

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.1.2 There is currently little evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation within the immediate vicinity of the Site, the exception being a bronze flat axe (DHER MDV58015), found during metal detecting to the north of Bickington, 750 m to north-east of the Site. However, excavations associated with the Barnstaple Western Bypass to the south of the town uncovered a Mesolithic flint scatter (WA 2005) and another Mesolithic flint scatter is also recorded as being located during a watching brief at Padfield's Yard in the town centre (Pastscape 1206952).
- 2.1.3 Although little is known about the local settlement patterns during the Neolithic and the Bronze Age, the presence of a stone row, similar to monuments found on Dartmoor, in Yelland in the Taw estuary (Pastscape 33321; Grinsell 1970, Todd 1987), 4.6 km to the west of the Site, indicates a presence of an organised community in the wider area. A number of flint implements recovered from the beach adjacent to this indicate activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age (Pastscape 33327).
- 2.1.4 There is no evidence for Iron Age activity within the immediate environs of the Site, but in the wider area Burrige Hillfort (NHLE 1002514) lies 4.8 km to the north-east of the Site. There is no confirmed Romano-British activity in the area, although it has been suggested that a possible Roman fort could have been located somewhere near Barnstaple (Todd 1987).

Saxon and medieval

- 2.1.5 No confirmed Saxon activity has been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the Site, but both Barnstaple to the east and Fremington to the west are recorded as already substantial settlements by the time of the Domesday Survey (1086). Barnstaple is thought to have been a Saxon defended settlement or burh. It received a royal charter from King Aethelstan in AD930 and a coin mint was also established there by mid-10th century. By the end of the 11th century, a motte and a bailey castle were constructed in the western corner of the town (NHLE 1020922) and the medieval town layout is still visible in the pattern of the streets (North Devon Council 2008, 8).
- 2.1.6 During the medieval period, the Site was located within the wider rural hinterland of these settlements and several manor houses and farmhouses are mentioned to have been located in the vicinity. Brynsworthy (DHER MDV71185), 450 m to the south of the Site, is first documented in 1195 and a small medieval farmhouse is recorded as having been



located in Bickington (DHER MDV21945). A strip field system (DHER MDV58776) is adjacent and within the northern part of the route and other field boundaries visible on latter mapping are thought to be relics of medieval field systems and boundaries (DHER MDV10241, MDV80890).

- 2.1.7 Just to the west of the route lies a large of former clay pits (DHER MDV904) these would have supplied clay to local potteries including that at Fremington (DHER MDV912) and Muddlebridge (DHER MDV58777) to the north-west. The field names Crockers Lane and Crockfords Tenement suggest further pottery production to the north of Bickington Road (DHER MDV913).

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.1.8 Bickington is thought to have developed during the 16th century as a linear settlement on a road between Fremington and Barnstaple. It is first mentioned as *Buckyngton* in documents from 1570 (DHER MDV106754). The Nonconformist chapel within the village dates from the early 19th century (NHLE 1107649; DHER MDV32671).
- 2.1.9 The local area continues to be relatively rural in the post-medieval period. Longhope Cottage and Hillside Cottage to the south of Bickington Road form the remnants of a 16th century farmhouse (NHLE 1325292; DHER MDV33098) while The Homestead to the north of the road was another tenement farmstead dating to at least the 17th century (NHLE 1107650; DHER MDV33097). A further 17th century farm lies in the region of North Lane (NHLE 1107623; DHER MDV33104). The early historic maps show that Bickington lay within enclosed fields, based on medieval strip fields, within the Fremington Parish (**Figure 2**).
- 2.1.10 The continued importance of local pottery manufacture can also be seen with continuing production on sites at Fremington and Muddlebridge (DHER MDV21748, MDV33104). The Fremington pottery production was started by George Fishley in the late 18th century in Muddlebridge. The Fishley family was known for making their own glaze recipes and the founder is thought to have been an important 19th century earthenware potter. A number of features associated with the pottery production are recorded in the area, and these include a series of ponds and earthworks (DHER MDV64604), Muddlebridge quay (DHER MDV49899). Further quarry pits, likely to be for clay extraction, are recorded in the area (DHER MDV68219, MDV68220).
- 2.1.11 The 1841 Fremington Tithe Map (**Figure 2**) shows the Site as a number of small semi-regular fields. The land to the east of Tews Lane is also agricultural land at this time as is the land to the south, north and west. A small cluster of dwellings can be seen at Muddlebridge. Late 19th century and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps show that the area of the clay pits is largely wooded although some of the clay pits appear to still be operational at this time. Old Covert wood, to the south of the south is shown as more extensive at this time. A system of tile-surfaced pathways dated to the 18th century was uncovered during ploughing of land at here in the 1980s (DHER MDV19571).
- 2.1.12 Both the Bickington Road and Old Bideford Road were former turnpike roads administrated by the Barnstaple Turnpike Trust. These trusts were established in the 18th century in order to help build and maintain critical routes with money raised to pay for building and repairs by levying tolls for road users. Two milestones erected by the Barnstaple Turnpike Trust can be seen just to the north and east of the Site (DHER MDV32672, MDV32673). Milestones were compulsory on most roads from 1744 and as a result of the General Turnpike Trust Act of 1766, turnpike trusts were expected to erect them along the roads that they controlled (Wright 1992, 31).



Undated

- 2.1.13 To the south-east of the Site linear and curvilinear anomalies, thought to be potential archaeological features were identified through geophysical survey (DHER MDV71644). A number of small pits or post-holes were also during an evaluation in this area, those these features remained undated (DHER MDV71186).

2.2 Recent investigations

- 2.2.1 In August and October 2015 geophysical survey was carried out by Substrata (2015a; 2015b) on behalf of AC Archaeology Ltd. in relation to the archaeological works being undertaken in association with the housing development. This identified a number of anomalies of potential interest, the majority of which were concluded to represent former field boundaries or enclosures. The date of most of these features is uncertain although several could be positively identified with boundaries extant at the time of the 1841 Fremington tithe map.
- 2.2.2 Within the northern part of the route only the eastern area of open cut trenching fell within the geophysical survey area. Here, a possible ditch and possible ditch or field drain have been identified crossing the line of the route. A strongly defined north to south aligned anomaly was concluded to represent a former field boundary
- 2.2.3 The area of open cut trenching within the southern part of the route lies beyond the geophysical survey area. Here anomalies adjacent to the route indicate possible ditches or ploughing trends as well as trace of possible ridge and furrow.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to:

Examine the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains;

- *Identify, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;*
- *Analyse and interpret the results; and*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the works.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The fieldwork methodology followed that which was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2016), which was proposed to meet the aims and objectives of the project and are summarised below. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 The watching brief was undertaken by at least one experienced archaeologist subject to the number of site operations being undertaken at any one time. All mechanical excavation were, where possible, undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision by WA. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, groundwork was temporarily halted whilst investigations were carried out by WA staff.



- 3.2.3 The watching brief was maintained throughout the initial stripping and trenching within the northern part of the scheme and initial test-pitting (for access pits associated with directional drilling excavations). The watching brief was concluded when, in consultation with the County Archaeologist, it was clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed had been exhausted.
- 3.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.2.5 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
- 3.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum (Newlyn).
- 3.2.7 A photographic record was maintained during the archaeological investigations using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embedded appropriate metadata within the image to ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The watching brief monitored four main areas in total, which were located within the northern section (Areas 1-4, **Figure 3**) this was supplemented by observation of the initial test pitting for directional drilling access pits, within a section of the route along Tews Lane (**Figure 1**). Of these, only one of the areas revealed any archaeological features or deposits (Area 4), which have been interpreted as being elements of the known post-medieval to modern field systems.
- 4.1.2 The geology was generally a yellowish mid brown sandy clay with patches of manganese and large sub angular sandstone (**Plate 3**). This was generally encountered at a depth of 0.7 m from the top of the ground surface. This was overlain by a subsoil (0.4 m in thickness) of reddish mid brown sandy clay loam with common sub angular small to medium sized sandstone. Topsoil (0.3 m in thickness) covered most of site which was a reddish mid to dark brown sandy clay loam with a turf line and fine rooting throughout.

4.2 Results

Areas 1-3

- 4.2.1 In the majority of the stripped areas (Area 1-3), the works only comprised topsoil stripping (Figure 2 and 3, **Plates 1 and 2**) prior to directional drilling. No archaeological features or deposits were observed. Several sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil (deposit **001**) during the monitoring of these works.

Area 4

- 4.2.2 All features revealed during the watching brief were within Area 4, with four out of the five features being located within a 50 m length of the strip (**Figure 2 and 3**). A total of five ditches were recorded (Ditches **007, 009, 014, 016 and 018**) and a tree throw **012** (**Plates 4, 6 and 7**). A majority of the recovered pottery assemblage derived from the



topsoil (deposit **004**) within Area 4 and was found to include six residual sherds dating to the medieval period.

- 4.2.3 All of the features, except Ditch **014** and the tree throw, were broadly north/south aligned and contained a single fill. They also corresponded with the alignment of strip field boundaries known to have existed across the Site.
- 4.2.4 Ditch **007** had straight moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.95 m wide x 0.42 m in depth). It contained a single fill **008**, a dark grey brown silty clay secondary fill with sparse medium to small sub angular stones.
- 4.2.5 Ditch **009** was shallow with concave gently sloping sides and a flat base (1 m wide x 0.27 m in depth). Its only fill **010** was a firm mid grey brown silty clay primary fill with sparse small sub angular gravels. It also contained a single sherd of 19th century glazed ceramic (**Figures 3 and 4, Plate 5**).
- 4.2.6 A layer (**011**) was noted in section as being cut by ditch **009**. This deposit was made up of well compacted medium greyish brown clay, and was interpreted as a former hedge bank, directly relating to, and probably contemporary with, ditches **009** and **018**.
- 4.2.7 Feature **012** was interpreted as a shallow tree throw with a single associated fill **013**.
- 4.2.8 Ditch **016** was shallow with concave gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single primary fill **017**; mid brownish grey silty clay containing small to medium sized and sparse sub rounded sandstone gravels.
- 4.2.9 Ditch **018** had concave, gently sloping sides and a concave base (3.3 m wide x 0.27 m in depth). It was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west broadly the same as the other ditches. It had a single secondary fill of mid brownish grey silty clay with common small sub angular to sub rounded stones.
- 4.2.10 Ditch **014** was further away from the other recorded features. It was approximately 50 m to the south west along the stripped area, and was also aligned north east to south west unlike the other features which are roughly aligned north south. Unlike the other features it also cuts the subsoil **005** which suggests it is later. It had straight, gently sloping sides and a flat base (3.24 m wide x 0.48 m in depth). It has a single fill, **015**, which was bluish grey silty clay primary fill, with small to medium sized sparse sub angular sandstone gravels (**Figures 3 and 4, Plate 8**).

Area 5

- 4.2.11 The watching brief also monitored two initial test pits, Test pit 1 (2.7 m x 2.2 m x 0.75 m in depth, **Plate 9**) and Test Pit 2 (0.65 m x 0.35 m x 0.52 m in depth, **Plate 10**).
- 4.2.12 In both test pits, which were located within existing paved/hardstanding areas adjacent to Tews Lane, the natural was exposed and which appears to have been heavily impacted by modern truncation.



5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 The watching brief produced a very small assemblage of finds, deriving from three contexts, all ceramic and consisting almost exclusively of pottery. The date range is predominantly post-medieval/modern, with a few medieval pottery sherds. Quantities of material by material type and by context are presented in **Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Of the 62 sherds of pottery recovered, six are medieval, and the remainder post-medieval/modern.

5.2.2 The six medieval sherds (all from context **004** and clearly residual) include two (conjoining) in North Devon coarseware (NDCW). The fabric was first defined as one of two coarseware types current in the town (Markuson 1980, fabric A), later equated to the regional ceramic tradition (e.g. Allan and Perry 1982, fabric 1), but assumed to have been made in Barnstaple, from the evidence of wasters. The other four sherds, including a jug handle, are sandy wares (Markuson 1980, fabric B). These sherds fall within the broad date range of 13th to 15th century

5.2.3 The post-medieval/modern assemblage is dominated by coarsewares, including both gravel-tempered (12 sherds) and gravel-free redwares (13 sherds). Most sherds are glazed, and there are a few diagnostic sherds present, all belonging to open forms (bowls or dishes). The absence of calcareous wares here suggests a date after the mid-17th century, when these wares are thought to have gone out of production. One small sherd from context **004** is from a white-slipped vessel, of 17th or 18th century date, and the other coarsewares could be of similar date or later – they were still being made in Barnstaple and Bideford into the early 20th century. The remaining sherds are made up of stonewares and refined wares of 19th or 20th century date.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1 The watching brief produced a very small assemblage of finds, deriving from three contexts, all ceramic and consisting almost exclusively of pottery. The date range is predominantly post-medieval/modern, with a few medieval pottery sherds. Quantities of material by material type and by context are presented in **Table 1**.

5.3.2 The single fragment of CBM derives from an airbrick of modern date. This has been discarded.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	CBM	Pottery
001		9/249
010		1/1
004	1/7	52/494
Total	1/7	62/744

CBM = ceramic building material



6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 Trenching works within Area 4 did reveal a total of five ditches (Ditches **007**, **009**, **014**, **016** and **018**) and a tree throw **012**. The ditches recorded are all of a similar form and alignment, with the exception of ditch **014**. A comparison of the features and the 1841 historical mapping appears to correlate well and the observed features would appear to be related to the known post-medieval to modern strip field system which existed across the Site (**Figure 3**).
- 6.1.2 The majority of the datable material recovered (a small quantity of medieval material and the majority post-medieval or later) was located within the topsoil during stripping. The only debatable material recovered from the ditches was a single sherd of 19th or 20th century date from the fill of Ditch **009**.
- 6.1.3 Overall, the watching brief confirmed the results of previous investigations, although no evidence for significant pre-post-medieval archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified during the course of the works, beyond the small quantity of medieval finds within the topsoil.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Barnstaple and North Devon Museum. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 All archive elements have been marked with the site/accession code, and a full index has been prepared.
- 7.2.2 The Barnstaple and North Devon Museum require that the digital archive (consisting of born-digital and digital copies of relevant written and drawn data produced during fieldwork) must be transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository instead of with the museum (see 'Deposition of the digital archive' – below) and generally not with the museum. WA will therefore make appropriate digital copies of all hardcopy elements of the site record.
- 7.2.3 The HET does not require the archaeological contractor to prepare an archive for deposition with the ADS for projects that yield little or no artefactual or archaeological deposits. This information will be held by the HER in the form of the report on the results of the fieldwork submitted by the archaeological contractor and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. The condition in these cases will be considered as discharged upon receipt of the report and completion of the OASIS entry.

7.3 Discard policy

- 7.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.



7.4 Copyright

- 7.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

7.5 Security Copy

- 7.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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8.2 Online resources

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> - information on designated assets

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/> - data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/> - data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - British Geological Survey

<http://www.pittGenweempottery.com/history.php> - Pittenweem Pottery



APPENDIX 1 OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: wessexar1-255235

Project details

Project name	Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road, Barnstable
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Kier Services to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a sewer pipeline at Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road, Barnstable, Devon centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 253166 132122 (hereafter the 'Site'). The watching brief was carried out between the 13th of April and the 16th of May 2016. The monitored area constituted of four main areas of topsoil stripping and trenching. Along the eastern section of the route, observation of a number of test pits was also undertaken. During the monitoring, five field system ditches were recorded in one of the stripped areas (Area 4). These relate directly to post-medieval field boundaries which were also revealed during a previous phase of geophysical survey. No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the works.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2016 End: 16-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	112450 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DEVON NORTH DEVON BARNSTAPLE Glenwood Farm
Postcode	EX31 2JX
Study area	6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SS 52991 32129 51.06908391498 -4.098471212315 51 04 08 N 004 05 54 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20m Max: 32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Devon County Council
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Mark Bagwell



Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Kier Services

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Barnstaple and North Devon Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Barnstaple and North Devon Museum

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Barnstaple and North Devon Museum

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Glenwood Farm, Old Bideford Road, Barnstable, Devon: Archaeological watching brief report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capps, P and Olsen, P

Other bibliographic details 112450.03

Date 2016

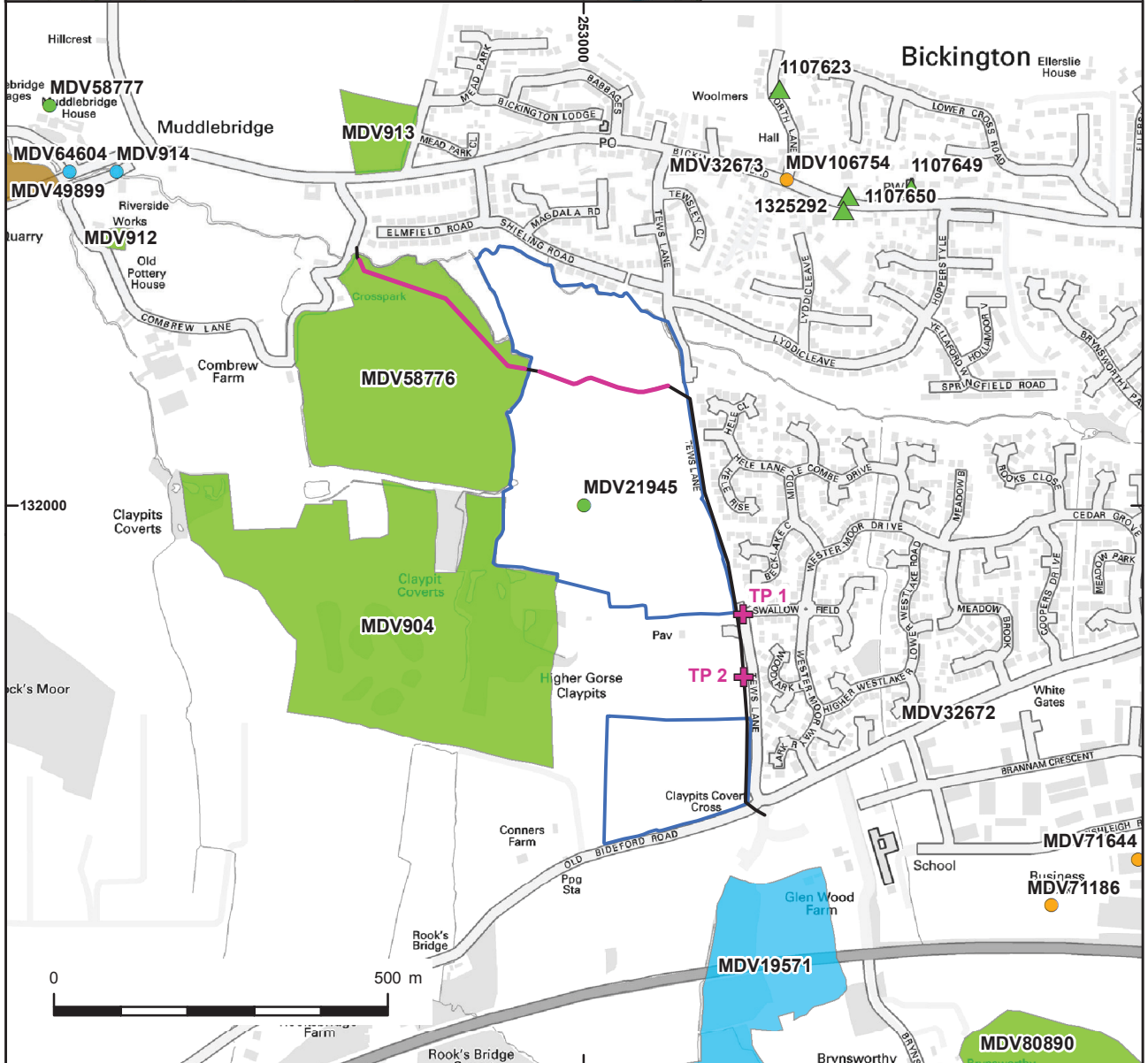
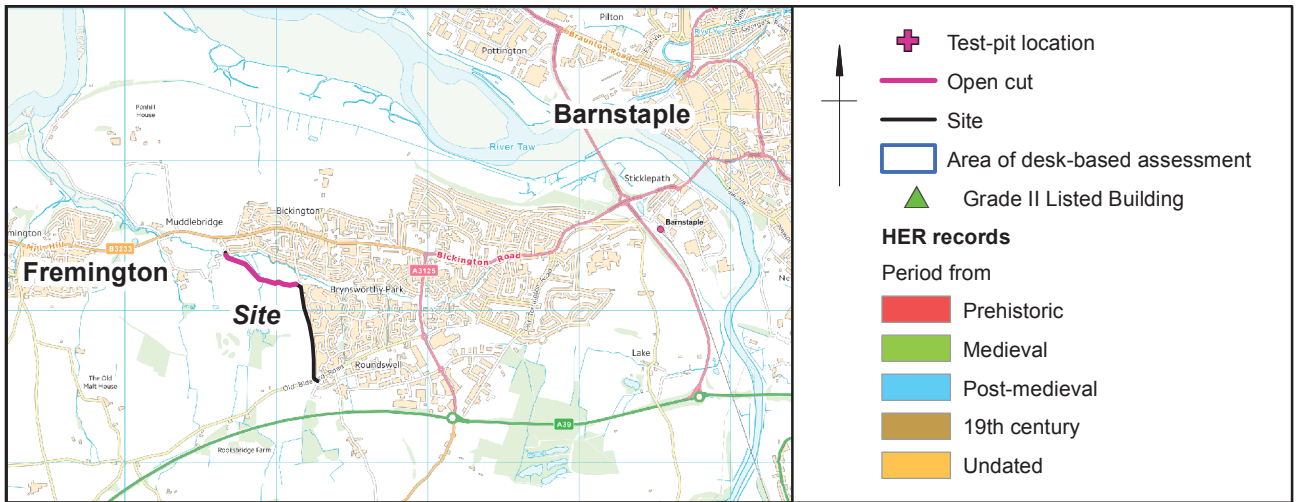
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Salisbury

Description Standard illustrated watching brief soft-back report of c. 18 pages

Entered by Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)

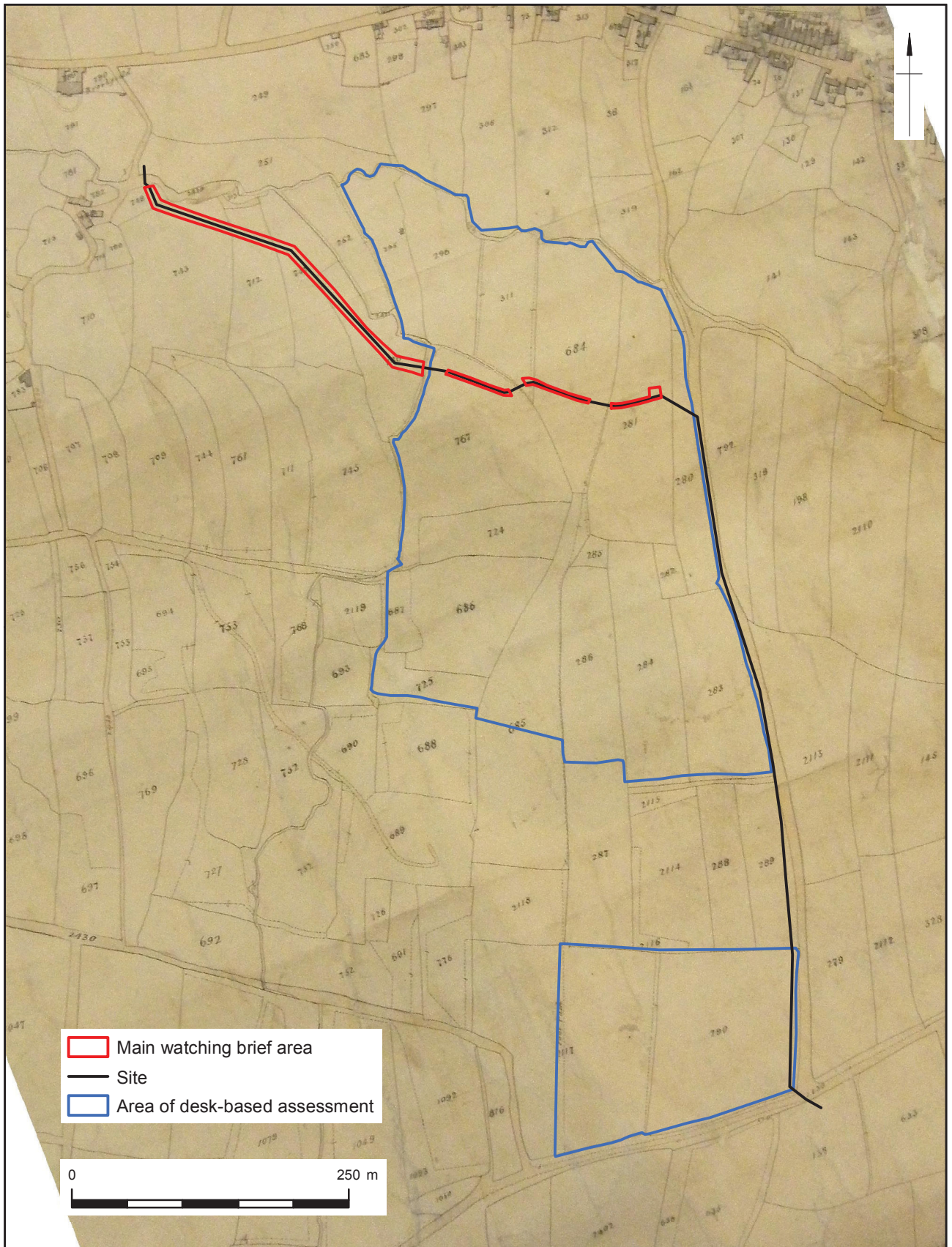
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The Site, selected HER records and designated assets in the immediate area

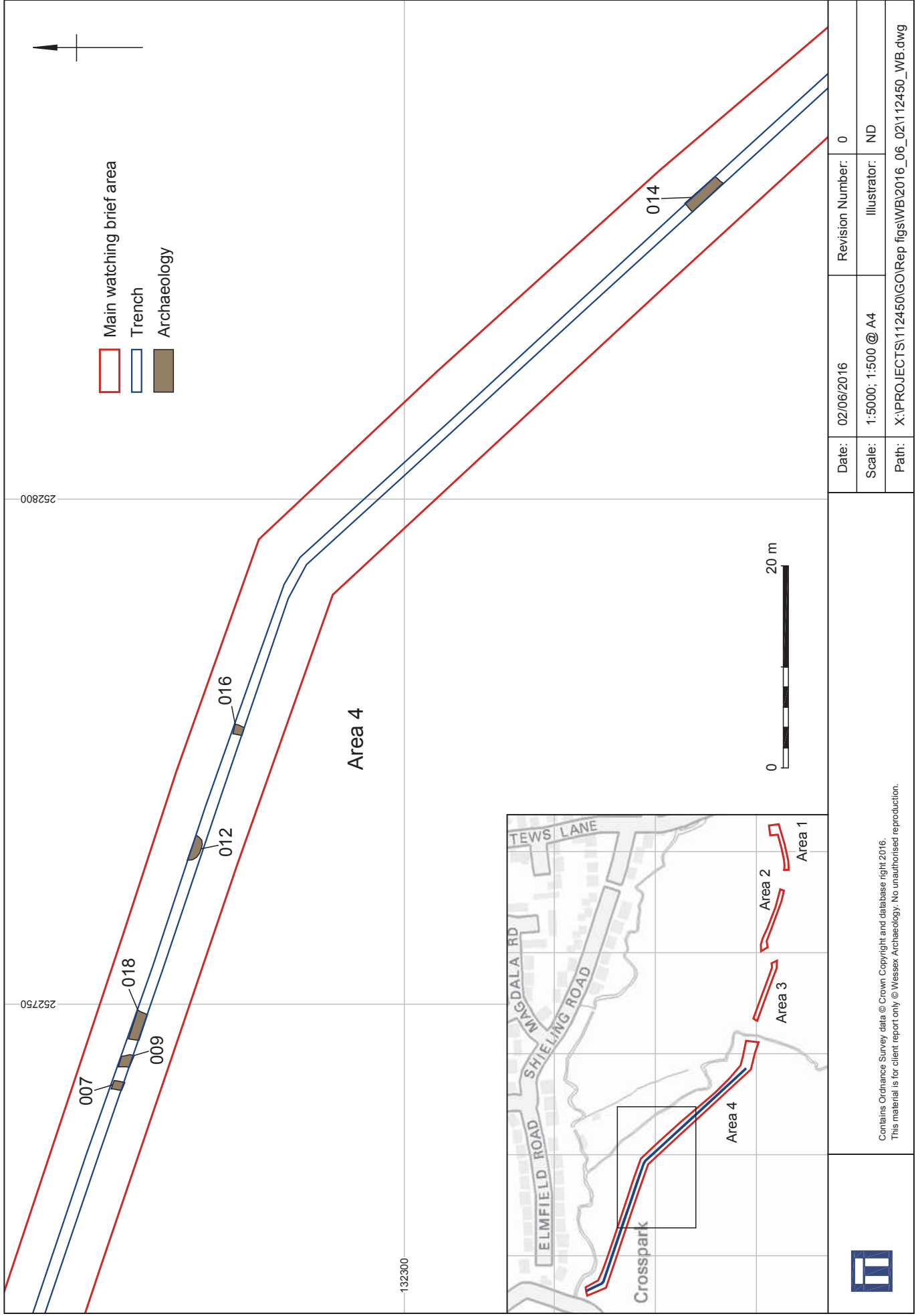
Figure 1



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1841 Fremington Tithe map

Figure 2



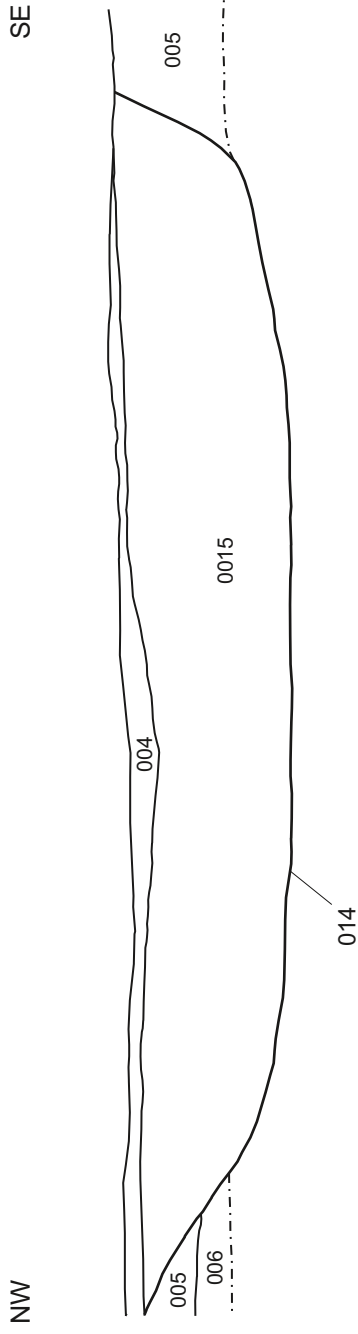
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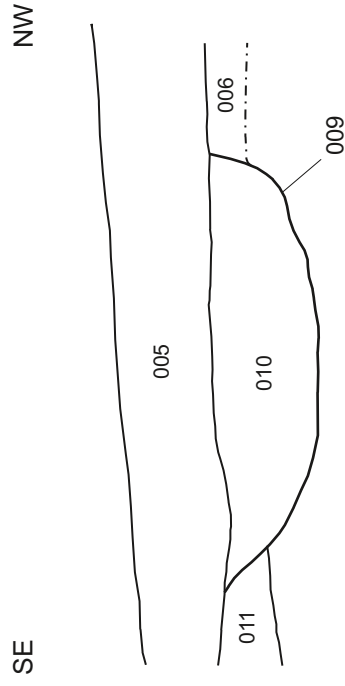
Trench plan showing archaeological results

Figure 3

South-west facing section of drainage ditch 014



North-east facing section of ditch 009



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Plate 1: Area 1 from the east



Plate 2: Area 3 from the east

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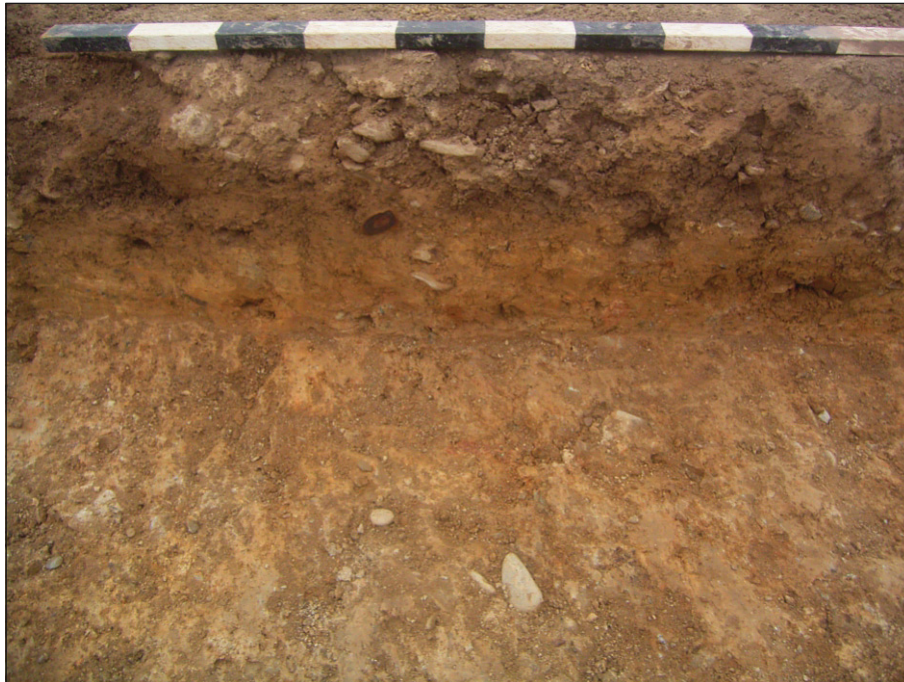


Plate 3: South-south-west facing representative section



Plate 4: Ditches 007, 009 and 018 from the south-east


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Plate 5: North facing section of ditch 009



Plate 6: Ditches 012 and 016 from the south-east


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Plate 7: Ditch 014 from the south-east



Plate 8: South-west facing section of ditch 014



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Plate 9: Test pit 1 from the north-west



Plate 10: Test pit 2 from the west

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