

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
J R Power Ltd

Land at North Tawton  
Devon

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 2517  
November 2010

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## 1. Summary

### The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development on land at North Tawton. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, and a site walk-over survey.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by J R Power Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

### The archaeological resource

- 1.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings on the proposed development site, although there are several in the study area; these will not be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 1.4 There is no direct evidence for activity prior to the Neolithic within the study area, but an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 1.5 A square ditched enclosure and possible related field system is present at the western end of the proposed development area, and two further square-ditched enclosures are immediately outside the southwest boundary and have the potential to extend into it. These may be a significant archaeological resource from the later prehistoric period.
- 1.6 There is evidence for Neolithic ritual activity 450m to the north of the proposed development area, and for Bronze Age barrows 700m to the south. A similar as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist within the proposed development area.
- 1.7 Roman activity was focused over 600m to the southeast of the proposed development area, but the presence of Roman pottery closer than this indicates that there is the potential for Roman activity to exist, including the continued occupation of later prehistoric settlement sites.
- 1.8 Evidence for the medieval and post-medieval periods is likely to reflect agricultural practices rather than settlement.
- 1.9 The battlefield of Sampford Courtenay (1549) lies immediately north of the site: it is currently being considered for inclusion in the Battlefield Register. It is possible that portable antiquities and communal burial pits from the battle are present.

### Impact assessment

- 1.10 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through the construction of foundations, cable trenches and associated groundworks.

### Recommendations

- 1.11 It is recommended that geophysical survey is carried out to determine the nature and extent of any sub-surface features present on the site. Depending on the results of the survey, supplementary evaluation trenching may subsequently be required.

## 2. Project background

### Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at North Tawton, in the parish of the same name, Devon (NGR centre: SS 6506 0115). It is roughly rectangular in plan, and covers an area of approximately 20.66 ha.

### Development proposal (Figure 1)

- 2.2 The development proposal is for a solar farm. The details of the proposed construction techniques, including any associated works that will have a below-ground impact, are detailed in the environmental statement.

### Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

### Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for desk-based assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in Appendix 1.

### Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, and the *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*.

### Dates

- 2.6 The field visit took place on 2nd November 2010. This report was prepared for December 2010.

### Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Andy Platell and Jamie Armstrong, with illustrations by David Graham and Janine Watson. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

### OASIS

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-85650**.

### Acknowledgements

- 2.9 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of Marrina Neophytou of Devon County Council Historic Environment Service and personnel of

Devon County Record Office and the Devonshire Studies Library, Exeter in facilitating this scheme of works.

### **3. Landuse, topography and geology**

#### **Landuse**

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area comprised 1 complete field and parts of 2 other enclosed arable fields. All contained recently-sown cereal crops.

#### **Topography**

- 3.2 The proposed development area was located on the east-facing slope of a small hill with a minimum elevation of approximately 120m OD and a maximum elevation of approximately 155m OD.

#### **Geology and soils**

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises the Bow Breccia Formation of the Early Permian.

### **4. Site walk-over survey**

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 The northern boundary of the proposed development area is formed by the minor road from North Tawton to Culm Cross and on to the A3072. A lane, once part of the A3124, forms the western boundary and North Tawton Creamery forms the eastern boundary. The southern boundary is an undefined line across two large arable fields (Figures 9 to 11). A third field lies entirely within the northeast corner of the proposed development area (Figures 12 and 13).
- 4.3 An electricity sub-station is present at the extreme northeast corner of the proposed development area (Figure 14). This is a very recent development as it has been built since 2002 when the aerial image on the Google Earth (which doesn't show the sub-station) was taken. This sub-station has been slightly cut into the natural ground surface and this will have truncated any archaeological remains in this area.
- 4.4 No archaeological features were identified during the walk-over survey.

### **5. Historical and archaeological development**

#### **Previous archaeological works**

- 5.1 Archaeological monitoring was conducted 700m to the southeast of the proposed development area in 2005, during work on the construction of a storm water storage pond at The Barton. A geophysical survey was conducted 800m to the southeast of the proposed development area in 2006, on an area of Roman marching camps at The Barton.

**The prehistoric period (up to AD 43)**

- 5.2 There is no evidence of activity in the study area prior to the Neolithic period, although an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to survive.
- 5.3 A number of sites and finds from the study area have been broadly dated to the later prehistoric period, and there are other sites which are undated but are potentially prehistoric. These are mainly concentrated to the south and southeast of the proposed development area, west of Newland Mill. An undated square enclosure (HER 16793) has been identified 550m to the south of the site using aerial photographs. Two ring ditches (HER 41103 & 41116) have been identified 350m and 450m to the south of the proposed development area, and a further four ring ditches (HER 55369) were found 800m away by geophysical survey and an earthwork survey: these may be related to the Bronze Age barrows found in this area (see paragraph 5.6). An undated enclosure (HER 41107) has been identified 600m to the north of the site. A prehistoric palaeochannel (HER 60338) was found 450m to the southeast of the proposed development area during an archaeological evaluation in 2004. An undated posthole (HER 71287) and an undated ditch (HER 71286) were found 120m and 160m south of the site during an archaeological evaluation in 2004. Several examples of worked flint have been found (HER 62389-90, 70560 and 71289) around 600m from the site. An undated spindle whorl (HER 12036) was found over 550m east of the site.
- 5.4 Three prehistoric enclosures are known in the immediate vicinity of the site. A square double-ditched enclosure (HER 17124) has been identified on a 1975 aerial photograph within the western edge of the proposed development area. The northern, southern and eastern sides are visible, with an entrance on the south side. The western side is not visible, but it is presumed to lie west of the lane that forms the western boundary of the proposed development area (here it is given the reference number HER 17125). The aerial photograph also shows remains of a field system, possibly associated with this enclosure, within this part of the proposed development area. Neither the enclosure nor the field system is visible on earlier RAF aerial photographs taken in 1947. Two further cropmarks have been identified immediately south of the site: a 25m square enclosure slightly to the east that is visible on the same set of photographs (HER 17126) and a 50m square enclosure further east again that was identified by aerial photographs in 1984 (HER 1081). Activity associated with them has the potential to extend into the proposed development area.
- 5.5 Evidence for Neolithic activity within the study area is focused to the north of the proposed development area and is characterised by mortuary and ritual practices. A possible mortuary enclosure (HER 16792) was identified by aerial photography 450m to the north of the site. Associated with this is a ring ditch (HER 39998) that was also identified from the aerial photograph and lies immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of the mortuary enclosure. Both of these monuments are scheduled (see paragraph 5.22). An archaeological evaluation was conducted to the west of the monument in 2004 during the excavation of a cable trench, but no features or artefacts were uncovered. Two Neolithic axes (HER 1056-7) were found 200m north of the proposed development area: these may have been a ritual deposit, rather than stray finds, reflecting a ritual focus in the landscape during the Neolithic immediately north of the site.

5.6 Bronze Age activity is focused to the southeast of the proposed development area and is characterised by funerary practices. Two bowl barrows (HER 41117) are located 700-800m southeast of the proposed development area. Geophysical survey of the barrows has found evidence for pits and circular features within both mounds, and the anecdotal evidence indicates that several large stones have been ploughed out of the southern barrow, suggesting the presence of kerb stones. The results of the geophysical survey also indicate that there may be secondary burials within the barrows. Both barrows are scheduled (see paragraph 5.22). Aerial photographs have been used to identify a further barrow (HER 55368) 300m to the southeast of the proposed development area. It is possible that further ring ditches identified in this area (see paragraph 5.3) are part of a larger Bronze Age barrow cemetery. A probable Bronze Age flint scatter (HER 55370) has been found 800m to the southeast of the proposed development area, less than 100m west of the pair of bowl barrows.

5.7 The overall characteristic of the study area is a mixture of ritual, funerary and settlement activity. Probable later prehistoric settlements overlap with the southern and western parts of the proposed development area, and the proximity of ritual and funerary monuments to the north and south suggests the potential for further such activity to also be present.

**The Roman period (AD 43 to 5th century)**

5.8 Roman activity within the study area is focused south of The Barton, over 1km southeast of the proposed development area. The main monuments in this area are a marching camp and a Roman fort with other associated monuments, which form a Scheduled Ancient Monument (see below). A series of cropmarks identified by aerial photographs to the northwest of the first camp were interpreted as another marching camp (HER 70556). This lies over 650m southeast of the proposed development area. A 2003 evaluation established the presence of a field drain on the same location as the presumed western side of the camp. Further examination of the cropmark using the 19th century Tithe Map suggests that the northwest corner of the camp was formed by the junction of this drain with a former field boundary. Several other features in the area have been interpreted as earthworks associated with the Roman military, but some have the potential to be prehistoric round barrows.

5.9 A collection of Roman pot, including five sherds of samian (HER 70283), was found in ditches to the west of the fort and marching camp. This pottery could be related to a *vicus* settlement, or to a cemetery, or to other Roman activity.

5.10 There is no direct evidence of activity in the proposed development area during the Roman period. However, it is likely that the pattern of settlement and landscape exploitation of the later prehistoric period continued, and a resource relating to this has the potential to survive within the proposed development area.

**The medieval period (5th century to 1540)**

5.11 Medieval activity in the study area is characterised mainly by scattered settlements and agricultural practices. The potential site of the settlement of Greatweek, also known as Hamstonwick (HER 16061), is located 350m to the east of the proposed development area. Another potential settlement site (HER 64518) is located less than 300m to the northeast: this is based on the place-name element '*weeke*' and

also its location close to a ford over the River Taw. Associated with this potential settlement is the farmhouse of Week Barton (HER 64519), which dates to the late 16th or early 17th centuries, but has the potential to have earlier origins: this is also a listed building (see below). Another farmhouse believed to have medieval origins is Greenslade Farmhouse (HER 55828), 700m to the south of the proposed development area: this is also a listed building (see below). At the time of the Domesday Survey this was a farmstead known as Gherneslete, and was held for Baldwin the Sheriff by Rainer, his house steward. Further evidence of medieval agricultural practices can be found 700m to the north where a geophysical survey in 2003 identified an area of ridge and furrow (HER 68446).

- 5.12 Three other features point to further activity types in the vicinity of the proposed development area during the medieval period. South Week Cross (HER 1055) is located 125m east of the proposed development area, and is a medieval wayside cross. The cross is not in its original location, having been moved during a road improvement scheme, but is believed to be very near to it. South Week Cross is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and also a listed building (see below). Another wayside cross is located at Trecott, 950m southwest of the proposed development area, and is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Close to South Week Cross, and 500m east of the proposed development area, is Taw Bridge (HER 17540), which dates to the 15th century but was widened in the 18th century. The presence of the bridge and the cross indicate that an important road left North Tawton and headed west. This probably followed the line of the modern road which forms the northern boundary of the proposed development area.
- 5.13 There is no direct evidence of settlement in the proposed development area during the medieval period. Given the proximity of a number of settlements, evidence relating to associated agricultural practices may survive.

**The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)**

- 5.14 The earliest known post-medieval activity within the study area is the battle of Sampford Courtenay in 1549. This was the last battle of the Prayer Book Rebellion, a Devon and Cornwall rebellion caused by the adoption of the Book of Common Prayer, which marked an intensification of the Protestant Reformation. The Reformation was unpopular in religiously conservative areas such as Devon and Cornwall, leading to a popular uprising aimed at restoring the old rites. This rebellion began at Sampford Courtenay in 1549. A series of sieges and battles took place across Devon which eventually led to apparent defeat for the rebels, but then around 1000 men rallied at Sampford Courtenay. The main rebel army took position on a hill to the east of the village, with a detachment in the village itself. The battle took place on 17th August 1549 and resulted in the defeat of the rebel army. The Battle of Sampford Courtenay is an important event in the history of warfare as it occurred during the transition from late medieval to early post-medieval military tactics. The focus of the battlefield (HER 12578) is marked 600m northwest of the proposed development area, but the conflict spread over a much wider area, and the area currently being considered for inclusion on the Historic Battlefields Register (see below) includes all the fields immediately north of the proposed development area between the A3124 and Week. There is a potential for remains relating to the battle to spread even further than this and to be present within the proposed development area itself.

- 5.15 Early maps of Devon by Saxton (1576; Figure 2) and Bill (1626; Figure 3) do not depict the proposed development area in any detail and it is not possible to establish what sort of activity may have been taking place on the site at that time. Later maps of the county such as Donne (1765; Figure 4) and Cary (1817; Figure 5) are slightly more accurate and show the location of North Tawton, but they still lack enough detail to show how the proposed development area was being exploited in the later 18th and early 19th centuries.
- 5.16 A woollen factory is known to have existed at North Tawton from around 1750. It is possible that this stood on the site of the 1845 mill (HER17541) 550m to the northeast of the proposed development area. Associated with this and featuring on the later Tithe Map was a mill leat (HER 64522). Two linhays or haylofts (HER 4523-4) were located between 250m and 400m to the northeast.
- 5.17 The 1840 Tithe Map (Figure 6) is the first to show the proposed development area and the wider study area in detail. The landscape is characterised by farmland, with the town of North Tawton to the northeast. A number of cottages were located at North Tawton (HER 64521; 64525; 64526; 64528 and 64529), over 400m to the northeast. South Week farm (HER 66731) is shown 100m to the east of the proposed development area. A track heads south from South Week farm (HER 62391) and forms part of the eastern boundary of the site. Other monuments identified from the Tithe Map are two field boundaries (HER 70557-8), which lie 600m to the southeast and were originally interpreted as part of a Roman marching camp. A further undated post-medieval field boundary (HER 70559) was also identified in this area, and an undated post-medieval ditch (HER 68447) was recorded less than 50m to the east of the proposed development area during an archaeological excavation for an electric cable trench.
- 5.18 The Tithe Map depicts the area as a series of medium and large enclosed fields. The Tithe Apportionment indicates that the land was owned by Newton Fellowes and farmed by William Darent. It formed part of South Week and Lambert's Week farms, and was used for arable. There is no indication of any buildings on the site at this time.
- 5.19 The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1888; Figure 7) shows no significant alteration to the proposed development area nor to the general characteristic of the surrounding study area. A cottage (HER 64520), a gasworks (HER 64523) and a boundary stone (HER 64524) are all depicted at the western end of North Tawton. A trackway (HER 71124) is shown 650m to the north of the site. Many of the field boundaries within the proposed development area had been removed to create larger enclosed fields.

**The modern period (1900 to present)**

- 5.20 The 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey (1904; Figure 8) shows no significant alterations to the proposed development area. Later editions of the Ordnance Survey map show that the layout of the fields remained unchanged until the 1970s, but that the present layout of the site was achieved after this time. North Tawton Creamery, the sewerage treatment works to its south and the electricity sub-station to its west, that collectively form the eastern boundary of the proposed development area, have all been added since the 1974. There is no indication that the fields have been used for anything other than agricultural practices.

### **The buildings**

- 5.21 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site. South Week Cross is located 125m to the east of the proposed development area and is a Grade II listed building. There are further listed buildings within the study area (Appendix 1), but none will be impacted upon by the proposed development.

### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets**

- 5.22 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. The Neolithic mortuary enclosure and ring barrow near Week Meadow farm (SAM 34280) lie 450m north of the proposed development area. The Bronze Age barrows west of The Barton (SAM 32228) are 700m southeast of the site. The Roman marching camp and associated monuments at The Barton (SAM 10384) are 650m to the southeast. The medieval South Week Cross (SAM 27316) lies 125m to the east of the proposed development area. The medieval wayside cross at Trecott (SAM 27310) lies 950m to the southwest. These structures will not be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 5.23 The site of the Battle of Sampford Courtenay is not currently a Registered Battlefield. However, the site is believed to be the most intact of the Prayer Book Rebellion battlefields, and to have a high potential for being entered into the Battlefield Register. As such it may be viewed as being of national importance and is currently being considered for inclusion.

## **6. The potential archaeological resource**

- 6.1 There is no direct evidence for activity prior to the Neolithic within the study area, but an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 6.2 A square ditched enclosure and possible related field system is present at the western end of the proposed development area, and two further square-ditched enclosures are immediately outside the southwest boundary and have the potential to extend into it. These may be a significant archaeological resource from the later prehistoric period.
- 6.3 There is evidence for Neolithic ritual activity 450m to the north of the proposed development area, and for Bronze Age barrows 700m to the south. A similar as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist within the proposed development area.
- 6.4 Roman activity was focused over 600m to the southeast of the proposed development area, but the presence of Roman pottery closer than this indicates that there is the potential for Roman activity to exist, including the continued occupation of later prehistoric settlement sites.
- 6.5 Evidence for the medieval and post-medieval periods is likely to reflect agricultural practices rather than settlement.
- 6.6 The battlefield of Sampford Courtenay dates to 1549, and lies immediately north of the site: it is currently being considered for inclusion in the Battlefield Register. It is possible that portable antiquities and communal burial pits from the battle are present.

## **7. Impact assessment**

### **Visual impact**

- 7.1 The visual impact of the development is considered within the environmental statement.

### **Direct impact**

- 7.2 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through the construction of foundations, cable trenches and associated groundworks.

## **8. Recommendations**

- 8.1 It is recommended that geophysical survey is carried out to determine the nature and extent of any sub-surface features present on the site. Depending on the results of the survey, supplementary evaluation trenching may subsequently be required.

## **9. Sources**

Saxton's map of 1576

Bill's map of 1626

Donne's map of 1765

Carey's map of 1814

Devon Record Office (Exeter), 1840 Tithe apportionment for the parish of North Tawton

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 25"

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 25"

### **Geotechnical works**

No records of geotechnical works within the proposed development area were available for this assessment.

## Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1km from the site).

### Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number, SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
1055	*	Cross	medieval
1056		Axe	Neolithic
1057		Axe	Neolithic
1081		Enclosure	unknown
4523		Linhay	medieval?
4524		Linhay	post medieval
12036		Spindle whorl	unknown
12578		Battlefield	post medieval
15661		Farmstead	medieval
16061		Settlement	medieval
16792	*	Mortuary enclosure	Neolithic
16793		Enclosure	unknown
17124		Enclosure	prehistoric
17125		Enclosure	prehistoric
17126		Enclosure	prehistoric
17540		Bridge	medieval
17541		Mill	modern
39998		Ring ditch	Neolithic
41103		Ring ditch	prehistoric
41107		Enclosure	unknown
41116		Ring ditch	prehistoric
41117	*	Bowl barrow	Bronze Age
55368		Barrow	Bronze Age
55369		Ring ditch	prehistoric
55370		Artefact scatter	Bronze Age
55828		Farmhouse	medieval & post medieval
60338		Palaeochannel	prehistoric
62389		Flint	prehistoric?
62390		Flint	prehistoric?
62391		Trackway	unknown
64518		Settlement	medieval
64519		Farmhouse	medieval and post medieval
64520		Cottage	post medieval
64521		Cottage	post medieval
64522		Leat	post medieval
64523		Gas works	post medieval
64524		Boundary stone	post medieval
64525		Cottage	post medieval
64526		Cottage	post medieval
64528		House	post medieval
64529		Cottage	post medieval
66731		Farmstead	post medieval
68446		Ridge and furrow	medieval
68447		Ditch	Post medieval
70283		Pot	Roman
70556	*	Temporary camp	Roman
70557		Field boundary	post medieval
70558		Linear feature	post medieval
70559		Field boundary	post medieval
70560		Artefact scatter	prehistoric
71124		Trackway	post medieval

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
71286		Ditch	unknown
71287		Posthole	unknown
71289		Artefact scatter	prehistoric

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments

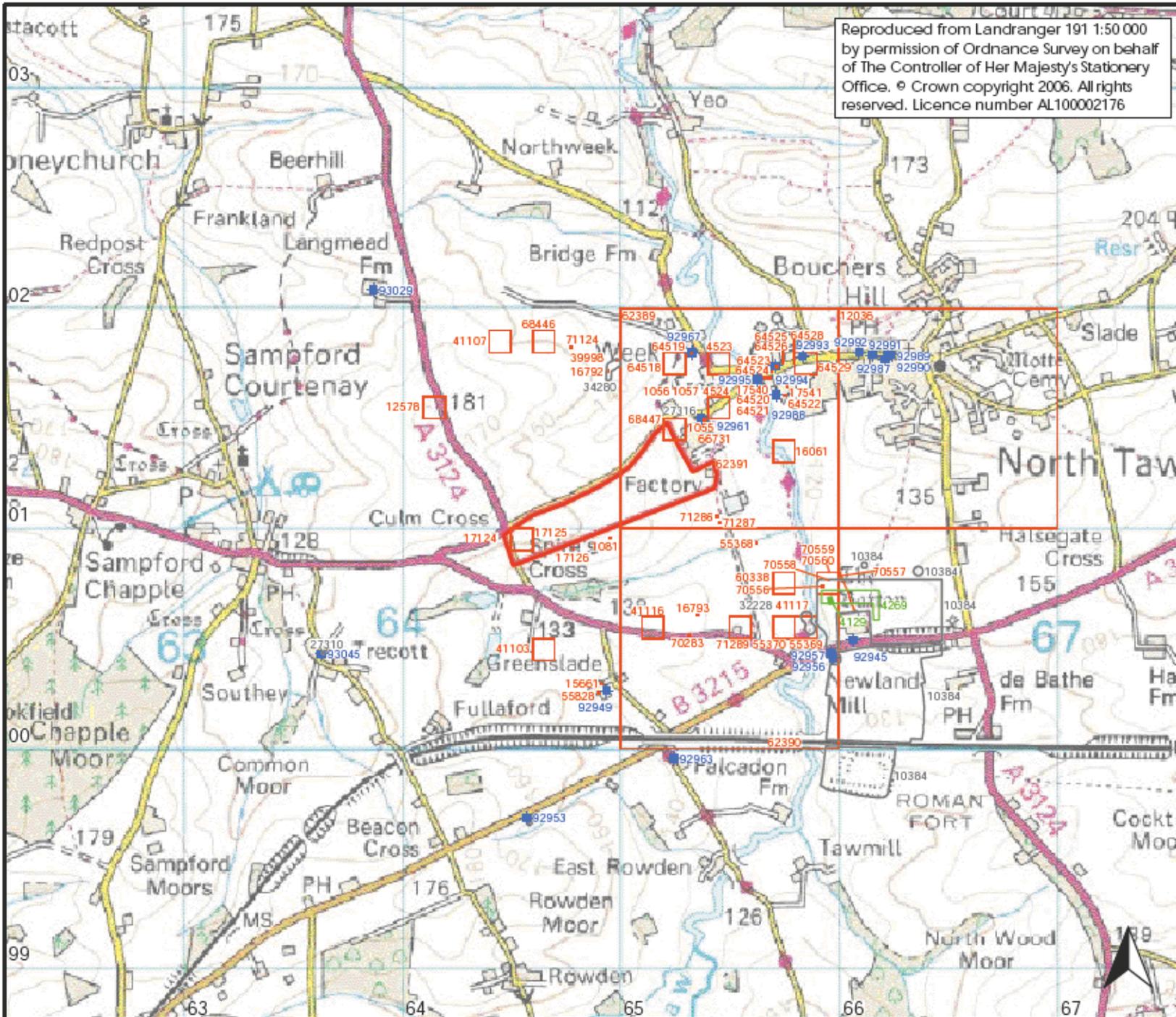
SAM	Description
10384.01	Roman marching camp and associated monuments north of The Barton, North Tawton
10384.02	Roman marching camp and associated monuments north of The Barton, North Tawton
10384.03	Roman marching camp and associated monuments north of The Barton, North Tawton
10384.04	Roman marching camp and associated monuments north of The Barton, North Tawton
10384.05	Roman marching camp and associated monuments north of The Barton, North Tawton
27310	Wayside cross at Trecott beside Wellsprings Lane
27316	South Week Cross, North Tawton
32228	Two bowl barrows to west of The Barton, North Tawton
34280	Mortuary enclosure and ring ditch southwest of Week Meadow Farm

### Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
92945	Cottles Barton	II*
92949	Greenslad Farmhouse	II*
92953	Little Greenslade	II
92956	Newland Mill	II
92957	Newland Mill House	II
92961	South Week Cross	II
92963	Torre Cottage	II
92967	Week Barton	II
92987	23, 25 and 27 Fore Street	II
92988	Westernmost warehouse at Wool Grading Centre	II
92989	38 Fore Street	II
92990	40 Fore Street	II
92991	60 and 62 Fore Street	II
92992	66 and 68 Fore Street	II
92993	Copper Key Inn, Fore Street	II
92994	Addlehole, Fore Street	II
92995	Taw Bridge, Fore Street	II
93029	Langmead Farmhouse	II
93049	Trecott Cross	II

### Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	description
4129	Archaeological recording on the site of a storm water storage pond, The Barton, North Tawton
4269	Geophysical survey of a Roman marching camp, North Tawton



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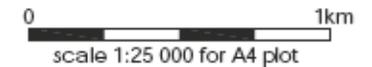
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Figure 1: Site location and  
Historic Environment Record



-  site location
-  HER site
-  Listed Building
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



approximate site location

not to scale



approximate site location

not to scale





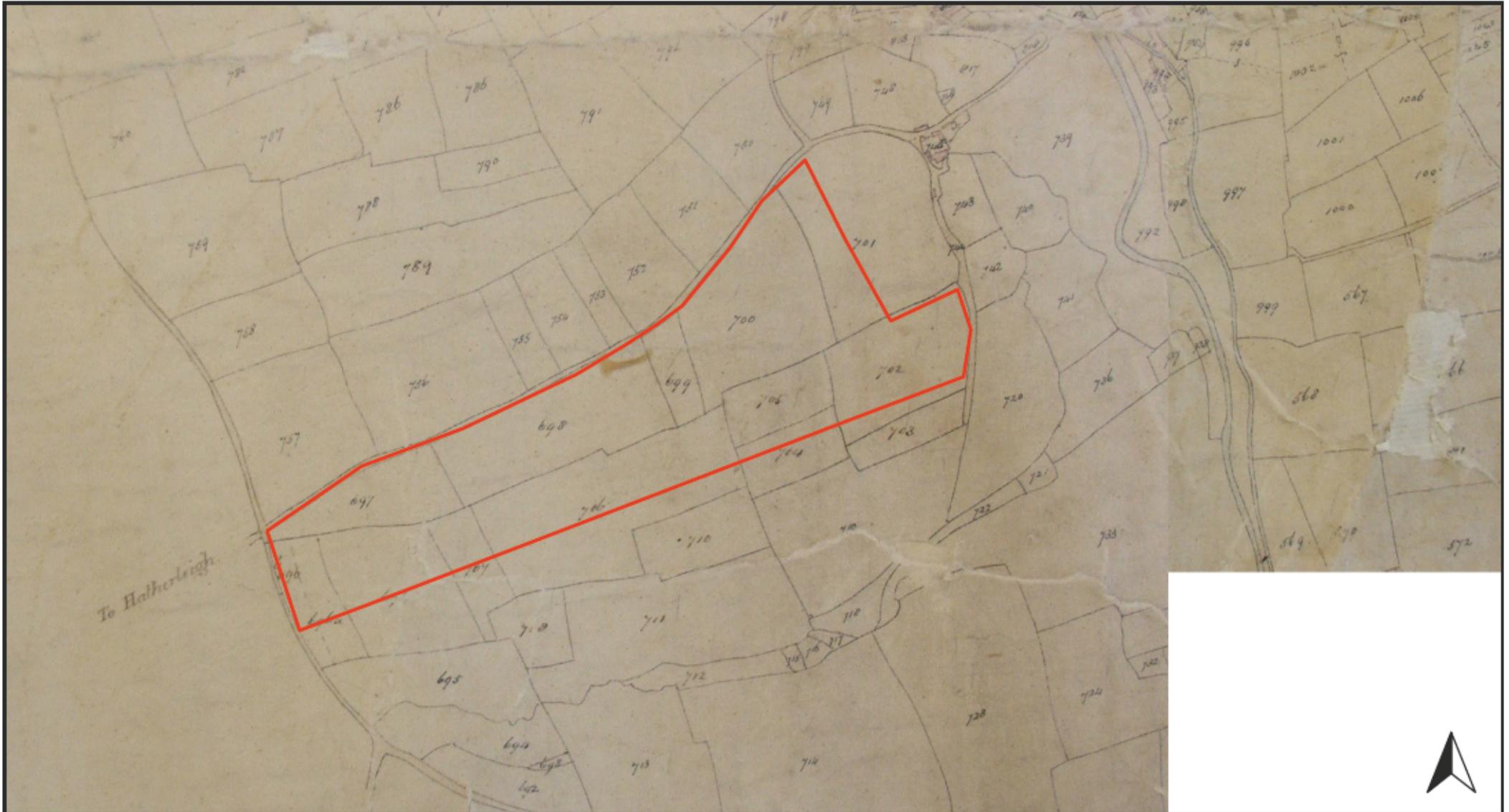
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Figure 5: Extract Carey's map of 1814

 approximate site location

not to scale



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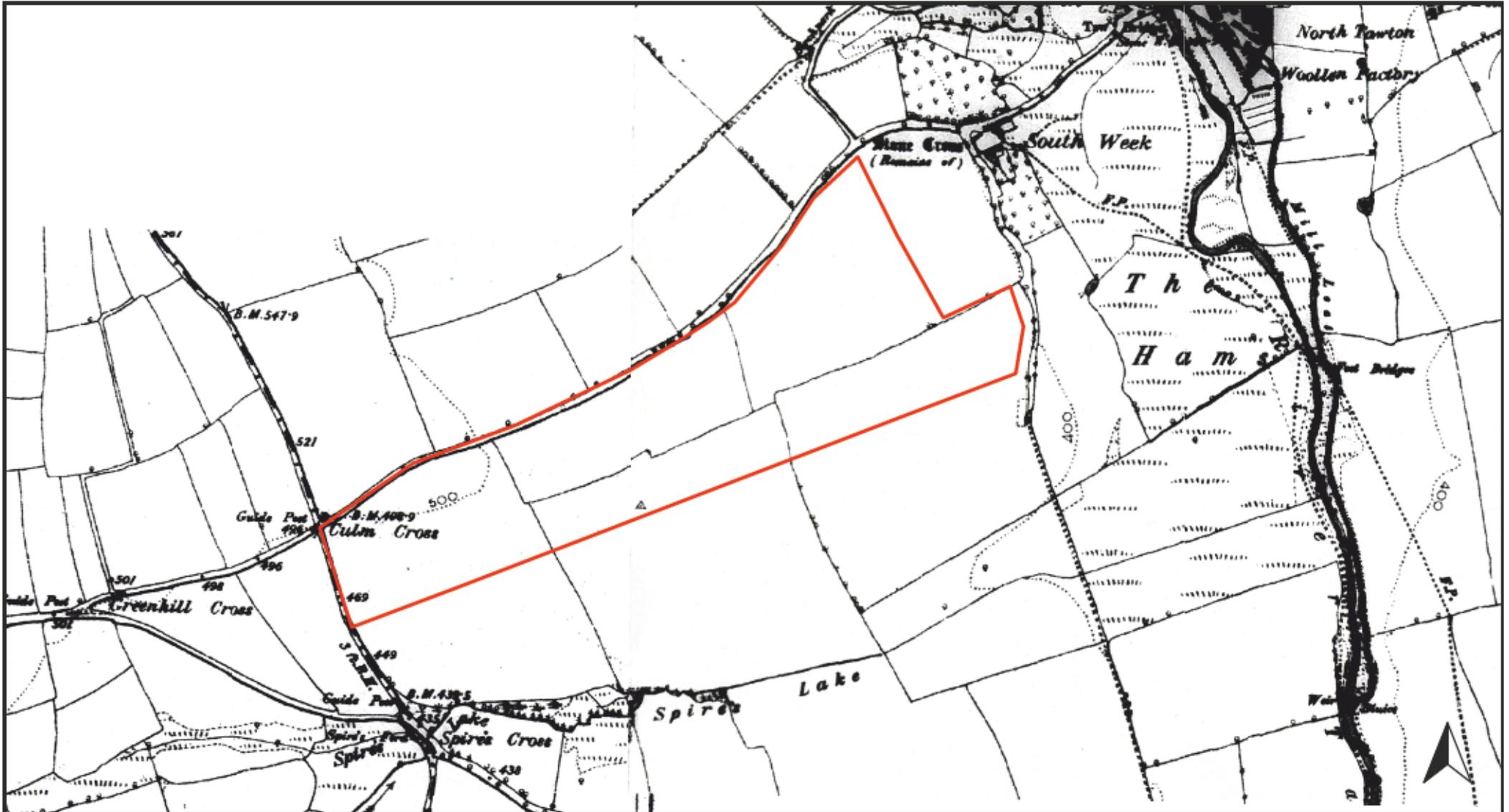
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Figure 6: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1840



site location

0 300m  
scale 1:7500 for A4 plot



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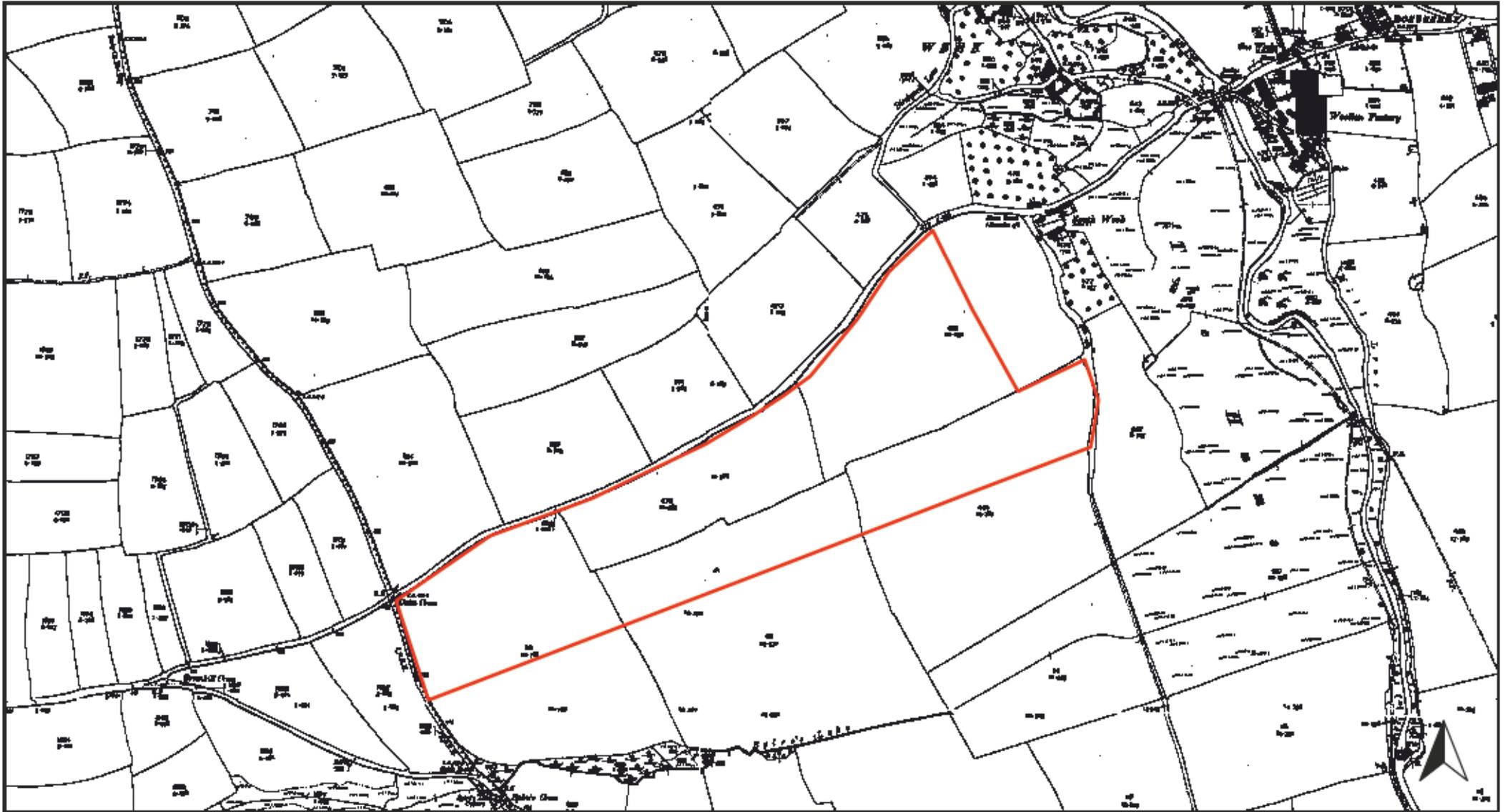
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Figure 7: Extract from the 1st edition  
Ordnance Survey map of 1888



site location

0 300m  
scale 1:7500 for A4 plot



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Figure 8: Extract from the 2nd edition  
Ordnance Survey map of 1906



site location

0 300m  
scale 1:7500 for A4 plot



Figure 9: Western field,  
looking southwest



Figure 10: Western field,  
looking southeast



Figure 11: Southeast field,  
looking east



Figure 12: Northeast field looking east towards creamery



Figure 13: Northeast field looking south



Figure 14: Electric substation with creamery in background