

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
J R Power Ltd

Land at Middle Barlington
Devon

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 2519
November 2010



Contents

1.	Summary	1
2.	Project background	3
3.	Landuse, topography and geology	4
4.	Site walk-over survey	4
5.	Historical and archaeological development	4
6.	The potential archaeological resource	6
7.	Impact assessment	6
8.	Recommendations	6
9.	Sources	6
Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record		8

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location and Historic Environment Record
Figure 2:	Extract from Saxton's map of 1576
Figure 3:	Extract from Bill's map of 1626
Figure 4:	Extract from Donne's map of 1765
Figure 5:	Extract from Carey's map of 1814
Figure 6:	Extract from the Tithe Map of 1840
Figure 7:	Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887
Figure 8:	Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907
Figure 9:	Northern field, looking east towards farm
Figure 10:	Northern field, looking north towards sub-station
Figure 11:	Eastern field, looking southeast
Figure 12:	Western field, looking west
Figure 13:	Southwest field, looking west
Figure 14:	Junction between ploughed and grassed areas, southwest field

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 Middle Barlington, Devon. 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 No archaeological resource has been identified which requires preservation *in situ*. There are no statutorily protected buildings within the proposed development area, but Trigger's Hill Bridge, a Grade II structure, lies immediately beyond its southwest corner. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site, but Ten Oaks Wood Iron Age hillfort lies c.650m northeast.
- 1.4 There is no direct evidence for activity within the study area prior to the Iron Age, but there is potential that an as yet unidentified resource to survive.
- 1.5 An Iron Age hillfort lies 650m to the northeast. A resource associated with this may have extended into the proposed development area, although there is no direct evidence for this.
- 1.6 The site has been identified as being an area of medieval enclosures based on strip fields. The existing hedge banks therefore have the potential to contain archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 1.7 A small group of buildings is shown at the southwest corner of the site on the 19th century Tithe Map. These were demolished in the later 19th century but there is the potential for evidence for the buildings to survive.
- 1.8 During the post-medieval period the site was used for farming, and this has remained the case through to the present day. Field boundaries removed during these periods of activity have the potential to survive as buried features.

Impact assessment

- 1.9 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

- 1.10 It is recommended that the impact of the proposed development scheme on the potential archaeological resource is mitigated by a scheme of archaeological works. A Written Scheme of Investigation for this work would be agreed with the Planning Authority.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at Middle Barlington, in the parish of Roborough, Devon (NGR centre: SS 5566 1619). It is irregular in plan, following existing field boundaries, and covers an area of approximately 20.98 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 November 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 **archaeol3-85671**.

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 4 enclosed arable fields.

Topography

- 3.2 The proposed development area straddles the western spur of a small hill, with a minimum elevation of approximately 80m OD and a maximum elevation of 142m OD. Most of the land dips fairly gently, but it dips much more steeply towards Beaford Brook at the western end of the site and towards a minor tributary along the southern boundary.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Crackington Formation sandstone of the Carboniferous.

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 two large fields closest to the farm had recently been ploughed and harrowed (Figures 9 to 11), as had the eastern half of the long, narrow field in the southwest corner. The remaining parts of the site, where the ground sloped more steeply, consisted of grass fields (Figures 12 to 14) with small stands of the remains of a tall crop in them (Figure 13). An electric sub-station is present in the field immediately outside the northern boundary of the site and several overhead power lines from this sub-station cross the site.
- 4.3 No features of archaeological interest were observed during the walk-over survey.

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area.

The prehistoric period (up to AD 43)

- 5.2 There is no evidence of activity in the proposed development area or in the study area prior to the Iron Age period. However, there is the potential for an as yet unidentified resource to survive.

- 5.3 Known Iron Age activity in the study area is limited to a hillfort (HER 290) situated 650m to the north at Ten Oaks Wood. This is an oval univallate settlement with internal dimensions of 86m (NW-SE) and 47m (NE-SW), located on the summit of an inland spur. There is no visible evidence of any hut platforms. An outer earthwork which extends to the west of the fort and which was identified during the 1950s may be a later hollow way (see paragraph 5.5). The hillfort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (see below). There is no evidence that activity extended from the hillfort to the proposed development area. However, there is the potential that an as yet unidentified resource relating to the hillfort may survive within the proposed development area.

The Roman period (AD 43 to 5th century)

- 5.4 There is no evidence of activity in the proposed development area or in the study area during the Roman period. However, elements of the later prehistoric settlement pattern may have continued in use into this period.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.5 There is a variety of evidence within the study area and the proposed development area for activity during the medieval period. A farmstead (HER 11951) was located 600m to the east at Great Barlington. At the time of the Domesday survey Barlington was held by Drogo, son of Malgar. It is listed in a register of property belonging to the Abbot of Tavistock dating to 1375. There is no evidence of the medieval structure still extant on the site. The Old Parsonage at Beaford (HER 5639) dates to the late 15th or early 16th century with alterations in the later 16th century and again in the 17th and 18th centuries. Both of these sites indicate that settlements were located within the vicinity of the proposed development area. A mill was located around 1km away in the region of Whitsley Barton (HER 19238), and in 1322 the tenants of Roborough were given permission to grind their corn there by the Abbot of Tavistock. The precise location of this mill is unknown. A hollow way (HER 20646) is located 650m to the north, to the west of the hillfort in Ten Oaks Wood, and was originally interpreted as part of the hillfort defences, but could be later in date. It joins the modern road before Roborough Mill, which is associated with it. The hollow way branches at its northern end to apparently serve two fields. The proposed development area is identified by the Historic Landscape Characterisation project as an area of medieval enclosures based on strip fields. The surviving hedge banks are therefore of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.6 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. Donne's map of 1765 (Figure 4) and Cary's map of 1817 (Figure 5) are slightly more accurate and detailed maps of the county but still lack enough detail to show how the proposed development area was being exploited in the early 19th century.
- 5.7 Late 18th- and early 19th-century activity is known to have been located 600m to the southeast of the proposed development area at Upcott Barton. A barn with associated horse engine house and linhay (HER 58736), a coach house with stables (HER 58737) and a kitchen garden wall (HER 58738) associated with this farm date from this time. Another garden wall (HER 58739) was constructed here in the mid-19th century.

- 5.8 The 1840 Tithe Map (Figure 6) is the first to show the proposed development area in detail. The outline of the site had been laid out by this time and the area comprises several enclosed fields. The apportionment indicates that the main use of these fields was for arable or as coppice, and that they were owned by John Page. The area was defined by the road to the west and by field boundaries to the north, south and east: the southern boundary lies close to the parish boundary between Roborough and Beaford parishes. A small group of buildings is plotted at the southwest corner of the proposed development area.
- 5.9 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Figure 7) shows that the overall characteristic of the study area was farmland interspersed with areas of woodland. Two mills are located within the study area, both approximately 550m to the northeast of the proposed development area. Roborough Mill (HER 69750) is marked as being a collection of buildings. Coombe Corn Mill (HER 20647) stood to the south of Roborough Mill and was supplied by a mill leat to the south which was fed by a mill pond (HER 34964). Two houses marked on the map are recorded in the HER. The first is marked as Govetts (HER 69751), and is located just to the west of Roborough Mill. The second is marked as Hill Park Cottage (HER 69763), and is located 650m to the southwest of the site. Four quarries are also depicted on the map. Two (HER 69752-3) are located 700m to the northeast, the third (HER 69757) was 200m to the north, and the fourth (HER 69764) 100m to the west.
- 5.10 The map shows some differences to the proposed development area from the Tithe Map. A track is marked cross the centre of the site from Middle Barlington farm to a footbridge across the beck. A small area of trees is marked near the southwest corner of the site, where previously a small group of buildings has been located.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.11 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) and later editions (not illustrated) show few alterations to the proposed development area. The small area of trees at the southwest corner of the site is not marked on the 2nd edition, but does feature on later editions, suggesting that it is had not been removed. Later editions show alterations to the layout of the fields and the establishment of electric lines and the sub-station.

The buildings

- 5.12 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the proposed development area. There is a Grade II listed building immediately outside the southwest corner of the site: Trigger's Hill Bridge crosses Beaford Brook and is probably a mid-19th century structure of uncoursed stone rubble. There are a number of other listed buildings in the study area (Appendix 1): these are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.13 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. Ten Oaks Wood hillfort (SAM 30305) lies 650m to the north of the proposed development area.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 No archaeological resource has been identified which requires preservation *in situ*. There are no statutorily protected buildings within the proposed development area, but Trigger's Hill Bridge, a Grade II structure, lies immediately beyond its southwest corner. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site, but Ten Oaks Wood Iron Age hillfort lies c.650m northeast.
- 6.2 There is no direct evidence for activity within the study area prior to the Iron Age, but there is potential that an as yet unidentified resource to survive.
- 6.3 An Iron Age hillfort lies 650m to the northeast. A resource associated with this may have extended into the proposed development area, although there is no direct evidence for this.
- 6.4 The site has been identified as being an area of medieval enclosures based on strip fields. The existing hedge banks therefore have the potential to contain archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 6.5 A small group of buildings is shown at the southwest corner of the site on the 19th century Tithe Map. These were demolished in the later 19th century but there is the potential for evidence for the buildings to survive.
- 6.6 During the post-medieval period the site was used for farming, and this has remained the case through to the present day. Field boundaries removed during these periods of activity have the potential to survive as buried features.

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 the impact of the proposed development scheme on the potential archaeological resource is mitigated by a scheme of archaeological works. A Written Scheme of Investigation for this work would be agreed with the Planning Authority.

9. Sources

Cartographic 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 Roborough

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
290	*	Hillfort	Iron Age
5639		Vicarage	medieval
11951		Farmstead	medieval
19238		Mill	medieval
20646		Hollow way	medieval
20647		Mill	post-medieval
34964		Mill pond	post-medieval
58736		Barn	post medieval
58737		Stable	post medieval
58738		Garden wall	post medieval
58739		Garden wall	post medieval
69750		Mill	post medieval
69751		House	post medieval
69752		Quarry	post medieval
69753		Quarry	post medieval
69757		Quarry	post medieval
69763		Cottage	post medieval
69764		Quarry	post medieval

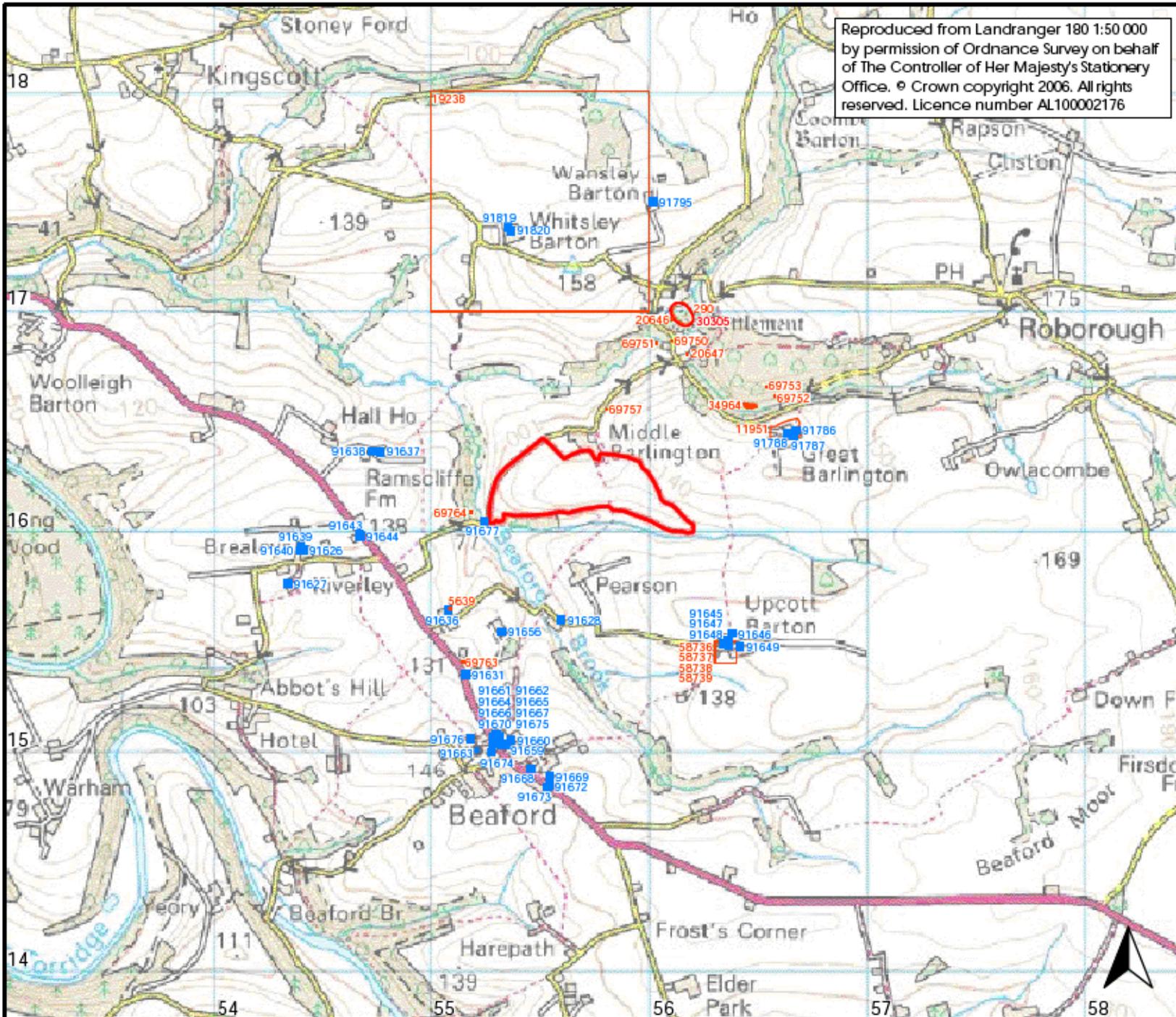
Scheduled Ancient Monuments

PRN	Description
30305	Hillfort in Ten Oaks Wood, Roborough

Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
91626	Brealeys Farmhouse	II
91627	Buckland Cottage	II
91628	Cooksworthy Cottage	II
91631	Milestone approximately 240 metres to south west of Yatton Court, at SS 55160 15350	II
91636	Old Parsonage	II*
91637	Ramscliffe Farmhouse	II
91638	Barn approximately 3 metres to south of Ramscliffe farmhouse	II
91639	Scriggins, with adjoining outbuildings to front and garden walls to rear	II
91640	Barn, horse engine house and shippons approximately 10 metres to south of Scriggins	II
91643	Trevilla and adjoining kitchen garden walls	II
91644	Former font base approximately 7 metres to south east of Trevilla	II
91645	Upcott Barton and outbuildings adjoining to rear	II
91646	Kitchen garden walls adjoining Upcott Barton to north east	II
91647	Front garden walls approximately 4 metres to south of Upcott Barton	II
91648	Coach house and stables approximately 10 metres to west of Upcott Barton	II
91649	Barn and adjoining horse engine house and lincay approximately 20 metres to south east of Upcott Barton	II
91656	Yatton Court including adjoining service range	II
91659	Doone Cottage, Bond Street	II
91660	Daisy Cottage, Bond Street	II
91661	Sunny View, Church Street	II
91662	Old Manor House, Church Street	II
91663	Church of Saint George and All Saints, Church Street	I
91664	Reeds Farmhouse, Exeter Road	II
91665	Reeds Cottage, Exeter Road	II
91666	The Globe Inn, Exeter Road	II

91667	The Beehive and Beehive Cottage	II
91668	Beaford methodist church, Chapel Cottage and adjoining railings, Exeter Road	II
91669	The Thatched Cottage, Exeter Road	II
91670	Hooper's Cottage, 1 and 2 Exeter Road	II
91672	1 Chapland's Cottages, Exeter Road	II
91673	Chapland's Cottages, 2 and 3 Exeter Road	II
91674	Green Cottage, Green Lane	II
91675	The Post House (SS 55285 15065) approximately 2 metres to south east of Bellevue, Saint George's Street	II
91676	Wanderer's Key, Saint George's Street	II
91677	Trigger's Hill bridge, at SS 5522 1605, Trigger's Hill	II
91786	Great Barlington Farmhouse and adjoining front garden walls	II*
91787	Range of shippens approximately 10 metres to south west of Great Barlington Farmhouse	II
91788	Barn and horse engine house, covered entrance and former stables approximately 20 metres to west of Great Barlington Farmhouse	II
91795	Wansley Barton	II
91819	Whiteleigh Barton including dairy and stone walls adjoining to south	II
91820	Linhay approximately 8 metres south of Whiteleigh Barton	II



Reproduced from Landranger 180 1:50 000 by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. Licence number AL100002176

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

DURHAM UNIVERSITY

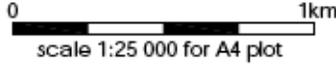
on behalf of

J R Power Ltd

Land at Middle Barlington
Devon

archaeological desk-based
assessment
report 2519

Figure 1: Site location and
Historic Environment Record



-  site location
-  HER site
-  Listed Building



approximate site location

not to scale



approximate site location

not to scale



approximate site location

not to scale



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES**
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
J R Power Ltd

Land at Middle Barlington
Devon

archaeological desk-based assessment
report 2519

Figure 5: Extract Carey's map of 1814



approximate site location

not to scale



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES**
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
J R Power Ltd

Land at Middle Barton
Devon

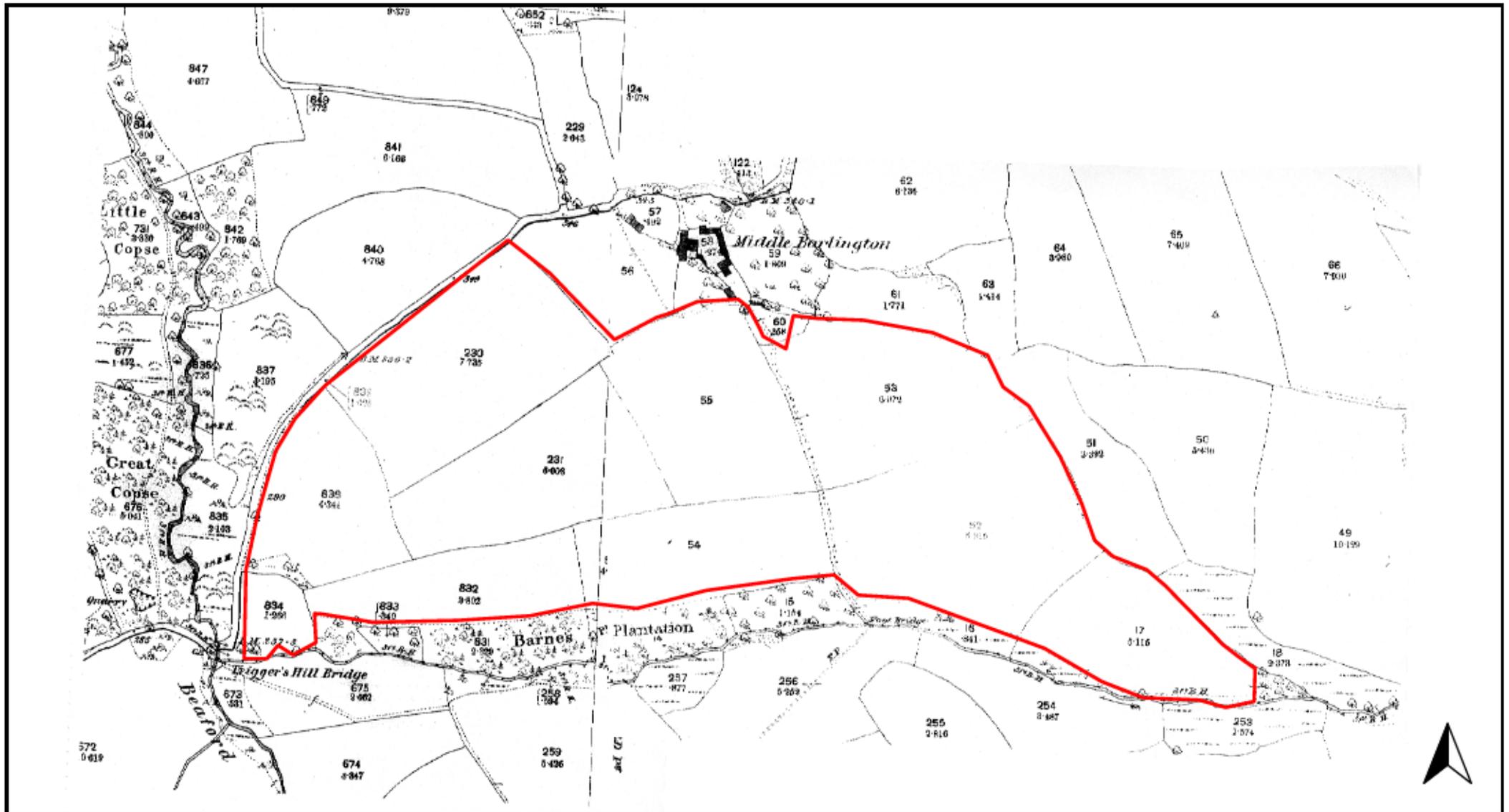
archaeological desk-based assessment
report 2519

Figure 6: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1840



approximate site location

0  250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES**
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
J R Power Ltd

Land at Middle Barton
Devon

archaeological desk-based assessment
report 2519

Figure 7: Extract from the 1st edition
Ordnance Survey map of 1887



site location

0 250m
scale 1:5000 for A4 plot



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
J R Power Ltd

Land at Middle Barlington
Devon

archaeological desk-based assessment
report 2519

Figure 8: Extract from the 2nd Edition
Ordnance Survey map of 1907



site location

0 300m
scale 1:7500 for A4 plot



Figure 9: Northern field,
looking east towards farm



Figure 10: Northern field,
looking north towards
sub-station



Figure 11: Eastern field,
looking southeast



Figure 12: Western field,
looking west



Figure 13: Southwest field,
looking west



Figure 14: Junction
between ploughed and
grassed areas, southwest
field