ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND WATCHING BRIEF ON THE GREAT TORRINGTON SWW MAINS REHABILITATION SCHEME, DEVON

Prepared on behalf of
South West Water

by
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Exeter Archaeology

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with a new water main between Newtown Reservoir (SS 5141 2058) and Lock's Beam (SS 4832 2039), near Great Torrington, Devon. The work was required by Devon County Historic Environment Service and undertaken by Exeter Archaeology between September and October 2008.

Six features were uncovered, all of which appear to be post-medieval in date. Three lithics were recovered to the south and east of Lock's Beam, while five sherds of medieval pottery were found around Norwood Farm. Large quantities of post-medieval pot, ceramics, glass and clay pipes were recovered throughout the route of the pipeline. Twelve hedge banks were breached, all of which appeared to be post-medieval or modern in date.

The area between Newtown Reservoir and Lock's Beam revealed little evidence of pre-1750 occupation, except for a small quantity of worked flint and residual medieval pottery.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarises an archaeological watching brief conducted by Exeter Archaeology (EA) between September and October 2008 and commissioned by South West Water (SSW). The associated groundworks comprised the construction of a water main between Newtown Reservoir (SS 5141 2058) and Lock's Beam (SS 4832 2039), in the parish of Great Torrington, Devon.

1.1 **The site**

The pipeline is aligned roughly east–west extending for approximately 3.5km immediately north of Great Torrington (Figs 2–3) and traverses a total of 19 fields. Most of the fields are currently under pasture, although four fields (here designated Field Nos 16–19) have been used as arable land. The underlying geology is of Carboniferous shale and sandstone of the Bude formation.[1] This is overlain by a well drained fine loamy soil assigned to the Neath Association.[2] Such a soil supports principally dairying with some cereals and stock rearing.

1.2 **Statutory and other designations**

No statutory designations have been identified along the route of the pipeline. The nearest scheduled monuments are the group of six Bronze Age round barrows on Darracott Moor, the nearest being some 700m to the north-east of the eastern extremity of the route, while Rothern Bridge over the Torridge, with its earliest fabric probably of the early 15th century, is some 750m to the south-west of the western end of the route.[3] The latter is also listed Grade II. Other listed buildings include the early 18th-century Priestacot farmhouse, 550m north of the route, the probably 18th-century Furze farmhouse, 650m to the north, and the early 17th-century Bakers Farmhouse at Moortown, 420m south of the eastern end of the pipeline. The route passes some 40m north of the north-east extremity of the extensive Great Torrington Common, which is registered common land.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 **Archaeological background**

That part of the parish of Great Torrington to the north of the town has seen several archaeological investigations, the majority of them involving the Deep Moor landfill site to the north-east of the town, which because of its proximity to the group of scheduled barrows on Darracott Moor was a site of some sensitivity. In 1992 the 3km-long pipeline from it into the town, partly along the B3232 and partly to the south of it, was the subject of an archaeological assessment and this was followed by a watching brief two years later, when fieldwalking produced a quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery sherds.[4] In 1998, after a proposal to extend the site to the north-west, another assessment and an evaluation took place,[5] involving the excavation of six trenches and a trial pit. This pit was to investigate further the concentration of lithic finds recovered from the surface by fieldwalking, comprising 39 pieces of struck flint that suggested an Earlier Bronze Age manufacturing tradition contemporary with the barrow cemetery.

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[1] Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1978a & b.
[2] Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 541h.
[3] Scheduled Monument Nos 13603 & 34444.
[4] Turton 1992; Dyer 1994.
[5] Exeter Archaeology 1998; Bayer 1998.

In 1999 a section of the route of a South West Water pipeline from Rothern Bridge northward to Gammaton Moor was assessed, one option of which followed the road past Lock's Beam, at the western extremity of the pipeline under investigation.[6] Two years later the proposed windfarm site south-east of Darracott Cross was assessed.[7] Closer to the town, land immediately to the north of Dartington Crystal was assessed in 2004.[8]

Evidence of prehistoric activity in the area includes the chance find during ploughing 'near Torrington' of a Cypriot hook-tang weapon, which may indicate Bronze Age contact with the Mediterranean and the more systematic collection during the 1930s from a strip of land in Great Torrington adjoining the road to Weare Giffard.[9] Most of these pieces were apparently of local flint, derived from a deposit near Orleigh. The presence of many waste flakes suggested that tools were being manufactured on the site. Two notable pieces were a leaf-shaped arrowhead, and a delicate barbed and stemmed arrowhead.

2.2 **General historical background**

The earliest indication of the existence of Great Torrington is to be found in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it appears that there were two manors called *Toritone* (the name meaning 'farm by the Torridge') while a third called *Torilande* may also have been included within the parish, but there has been the potential for confusion with Little Torrington and Black Torrington.[10] There was no indication of any urban characteristics at Great Torrington as early as 1086, but some form of castle is believed to have been present by 1139.[11] It was a William, baron of Torrington, who founded the borough during that century and according to tradition, gave the extensive commons to the burgesses for the benefit of the poor.[12] A stone castle was built on the southern edge of the town in the early 13th century and a fair was recorded by 1221, while the market was present by 1284, being indicated by the name *Chippingtoriton*; by 1366 the name of *Torytone Magna* is recorded to distinguish it from Little Torrington.[13] Of the medieval farms north of the town, Norwood was present by 1244 and Priestacott by 1281.[14]

In 1642 the country descended into Civil War and Great Torrington was to prove more sympathetic to the Royalist cause than Bideford and Barnstaple.[15] This led to Parliamentary forces setting out from Barnstaple on more than one occasion to subdue the town. One battle was fought 'neare about norwood and the Comons' in August 1643 with seven fatalities.[16] Presumably defences were established in the area but there seems to be only a reference to a line of barricades 'along the whole of the east side' against the advance of Fairfax's New Model Army in February 1646 during what became known as the battle of Torrington.[17] The battle was brought to an end by the explosion of the Royalist's powder-magazine that had been stored in the parish church.

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[6] Exeter Archaeology 1999.
[7] Exeter Archaeology 2001.
[8] Exeter Archaeology 2004.
[9] D[evon] C[ounty] H[istoric] E[nvironment] R[ecord] Nos 42338 & 12456.
[10] Thorn & Thorn 1985, 40:2, 42:6, 34:9; Gover *et al.* 1932, 123.
[11] Higham & Goddard 1987, 97.
[12] Beresford & Finberg 1973, 91; Alexander & Hooper 1948, 70.
[13] Letters, *et al.* 2003, 103; Gover *et al.* 1932, 123.
[14] *Ibid.*
[15] Stoyle 1994, 56.
[16] Alexander & Hooper 1948, 86.
[17] *Idem*, 90–91.

In the 1820s a small canal, financed by Lord Rolle and engineered by James Green, was opened from the town to the navigable part of the River Torridge, north of Weare Giffard, but was to be superseded by the extension of the railway to Great Torrington in 1870.[18] Towards the end of that century disputes between the townspeople and the Rolle Estate over the commons increased and it was perhaps the intervention of the Commons Preservation Society that ensured their survival to the present day.[19] A 300-yard rifle range on the common had been replaced by a 1,000-yard range by 1886. This was to be replaced around the turn of that century by an 800-yard range off the common. Presumably it was a conflict with the public's right of access that led to the move.

2.3 **Site history**

Very little can be said about the site prior to the tithe survey of 1842–3. At that date the route traversed 28 fields divided between 12 tenements. All were owned by the trustees of the late Lord Rolle, who had lived at Stevenstone House, just over a mile to the south-east of the eastern end of the route. All the fields were described as arable apart from two which were meadow and one under pasture.

The area has been subjected to very little archaeological work, and the Devon County Historic Environment Record has recorded no previous sites or monuments directly affected by the route. The principal interest in the area comes from evidence for medieval activity at Norwood. This settlement may have been a medieval manor and was in existence by 1244,[20] while four fields (here numbered 1, 7, 11 and 12) border onto the Great Torrington Common to the south, a medieval land portion that shows evidence of strip farming. Evidence for prehistoric activity comes from a series of *tumuli* located to the north-east of the site.

The earliest detailed map of the site is the 1843 Great Torrington Tithe Map (Fig. 6). This shows that the present field pattern within the eastern half of the site has experienced little change over that period, but with a number of smaller fields having disappeared along the western half of the route.

3. SITES OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

3.1 **Along the route of the pipeline**

Features of potential palaeoenvironmental significance (not mapped on Figs 2–3)

Streams and waterlogged areas

There is a single watercourse within the site area, called Common Lake and located towards the eastern end of the pipeline, between fields 14 and 15, and is depicted on the 1843 Tithe Map. It appears to be on its natural course, rising from Darracott Moor to the north-east. Waterlogged land close to streams may contain deposits of palaeoenvironmental significance.

Hedgebanks

Most of the field boundaries on the site consist of hedgebanks, some of which may be of early (possibly medieval) date. Field boundaries in the form of hedgebanks and associated

[18] *Idem*, 157–159.
[19] *Idem*, 78–84.
[20] Norwood has been included as a doubtful manor in the listing compiled by Ian Mortimer, PhD FRHistS (<http://genuki.cs.ncl.ac.uk/DEV/DevonManors/parishes.html>).

ditches are potential repositories of material of palaeoenvironmental significance, such as buried soils.

3.2 **In the vicinity of the pipeline** (Sites 1–10 are located on Fig. 2 & 11–14 on Fig. 3)

1. *Site of quarry* NGR SS 4829 2040 DCHER 34954
Ordnance Survey mapping in 1904 showed 'Old Quarry' at this point.

2. *Site of observation post* NGR SS 482 203 DCHER 55065
The Torrington Royal Observer Corps post during World War II was a large hut on Furzebeam Hill adjoining the golf club, camouflaged with gorse bushes.

3. *Site of quarry* NGR SS 4843 1976 DCHER 55057
Burning of vegetation has revealed a quarry on the common, with a spoilheap to the south.

4. *Site of quarry* NGR SS 4849 1969 DCHER 55056
'Old quarries' are shown on the common at this point on the 1955 Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map sheet.

5. *Site of 19th-century rifle range target* NGR SS 4854 1971
The Ordnance Survey's 1st edition large-scale mapping surveyed in 1886 show the target of a disused 300-yard rifle range on the common in what the map suggests was a former quarry. Firing took place from across Common Lake to the south.

6. *Site of 20th-century rifle range targets* NGR SS 4875 2075
Ordnance Survey 20th-century mapping shows the targets of an 800-yard rifle range located here, with flagstaffs positioned 200 yards to the south and 150 yards to the north. The longest firing position was close to the road 300m north-west of Tanton's Plain. A contemporary directory identifies a territorial regiment in the town – D Company of the 6th battalion of the Devonshire Regiment.[21] Map evidence indicates that the range survived until at least 1955.

7. *Site of 19th-century rifle range target* NGR SS 4897 1960 DCHER 73354
The Ordnance Survey's 1st edition large-scale mapping surveyed in 1886 show a 1,000-yard range to have been present along the north-east extension of the common, firing south-west across Common Lake. A contemporary directory lists as volunteers present in the town F Company of the 4th Devonshire Rifles.[22] No trace of the range was visible on the 1904 re-survey.

8. *Milestone* NGR SS 4936 1995 DCHER 55055
A milestone here records the distance of 14 miles from Barnstaple via Bideford. It may well date from the later 18th century as the Torrington Turnpike Trust is known to have been in existence by 1789.[23]

9. *Farmstead* NGR SS 4943 2043 DCHER 69141
Norwood was recorded as *Northwode* in 1244 and *Bynorthewode* in 1330, its name suggesting the presence of woodland to the south. It may possibly have been a medieval manor.

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[21] *Kelly's Directory of Devonshire 1910*, 777.
[22] *Kelly's Directory of Devonshire 1883*, 478.
[23] Index to *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*.

10. *Site of farmstead* NGR SS 4954 2017 DCHER 69140
Lower Norwood was located on the edge of the common. The tithe survey referred to it as a homestead occupied by Richard Bolt and owned by George Braginton Esq., being the only property in the immediate area not part of the Rolle Estate. The first edition large-scale Ordnance Survey map showed it to be a group of buildings around an irregularly shaped yard. There was no trace of it on the 1904 revision nor of the long narrow orchard to its north-west.

11. *Site of cottage* NGR SS 5077 1996 DCHER 53911
This roadside cottage and garden were present at the time of the tithe survey but had gone by 1886. A collection of pottery fragments recovered during fieldwalking to the north hints that the site may have been occupied from the medieval period.

12. *Site of cottage* NGR SS 5082 2084 DCHER 67704
Blagdon was shown as two buildings aligned east–west on the north side of a small rectangular yard on the 1886 survey. By 1955 a larger building, open on three sides, was present to the north. All trace of them and the adjoining field boundaries has since been removed.

13. *Site of quarry* NGR SS 5090 2043
The Ordnance Survey's 1886 survey showed a quarry south-west of Blackaton. By 1904 this had been replaced with 'Old Quarry' and 'Quarry'. The area since then appears to have been subject to commercial development.

14. *Farmhouse* NGR SS 1502 2016 DCHER 23839 **Listed Grade II**
Bakers farmhouse at Moortown was built in the early 17th century but has experienced later alterations and additions.

4. METHODOLOGY

The watching brief was commissioned by South West Water and a subsequent Method Statement prepared by Exeter Archaeology. This document is included as Appendix 1.

The pipeline crosses through 19 fields. Visits were made during or immediately after topsoil stripping and included the checking of all spoil heaps for finds recovery purposes. All stripping was carried out using a toothless grading bucket to create a working corridor 14m wide. In areas where the topsoil stripping was insufficiently deep to expose natural subsoil, return visits were made during subsequent trenching operations. However, it was later decided that selective monitoring of the trenching, based upon evidence from finds spreads, would be made and subsequently only trenching in fields 2 and 4 was monitored. The pipe trench measured approximately 0.6m wide by 1.25m deep, although this varied depending upon the local topography.

The pipeline route utilised existing gateways where possible, although in some cases the boundaries were breached to provide access for plant. All disturbed hedgebanks were recorded. In those areas of the route adjacent to the Civil War battlefield, the stripped topsoil was examined for artefacts and a metal detector utilised.

The standard Exeter Archaeology 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. Finds and samples were labelled and bagged on site and taken to the EA offices for processing and cataloguing.

5. WATCHING BRIEF

Relevant detailed plans are included as Figs 2–3. A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of topsoil, former agricultural subsoil, onto weathered natural subsoil was encountered in all areas. The depth of the overlying deposits was on average 0.3–0.5m.

5.1 **The fields**

All fields were stripped of dark brown silty clay topsoil, which was between 0.1–0.3m thick. This exposed a uniform mid red-brown silty clay subsoil. In most fields the subsoil contained patches of naturally occurring stones that included degraded shale and sandstone.

Inspection of all fields showed very little evidence of archaeological features. Field 2 contained the remains of a shallow NW–SE aligned gully (203), measuring 0.81m in width and 0.43m deep. It contained a single fill similar in character to the overlying subsoil. A further linear (303) was observed in Field 3. This was aligned N–S and was approximately 1.08m wide and 0.15m deep. Pottery recovered from its fills suggests a late 18th-century date.

The principal post-medieval feature identified in Field 4 comprised a small trackway up to 2.4m wide which was crossed by the route of the pipeline and was on a broad N–S alignment. This was flanked by two ditches (403 and 405). These were 1m wide and 0.41m deep. There was no indication that the track would have featured any form of laid surface. The small amount of pottery recovered from the fill of ditch 405 suggests that it was backfilled after the post-medieval period.

5.2 **The hedgebanks**

A total of 12 hedgebanks (Figs 2–3) were broken through along the pipeline route, all were inspected and recorded. These were all prominent earthen banks of the same material as the subsoil and with mature trees or shrubs. No buried soil was present and no datable evidence was found. The banks varied in size from between 2–3.93m wide and 0.8–1.7m high. All the banks had double or single flanking ditches.

6. THE FINDS

by Graham Langman

6.1 **Introduction**

This is a small assemblage composed of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds. The finds are itemised in Appendix 2 and briefly described below.

6.2 **Lithics**

A total of 3 pieces of worked flint were found. Two waste flakes were recovered from the agricultural subsoil in Field 4, while a scraper was recovered from the topsoil in Field 5.

6.3 **Medieval pottery**
Six sherds, weighing 64g, and medieval in character were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in Fields 3, 5, 7 and 10.

6.4 **Post-medieval pottery**
The topsoil and subsoil layers produced 103 sherds of pottery, weighing 1404g, which are post-medieval in character. Their presence is likely to be the result of manuring and consists of a variety of local slip and coarsewares, 9 sherds of English white ware, 1 sherd from Staffordshire, 1 sherd of transfer print and a single sherd of 18th-century Chinese import. They generally fall between the 16th and 18th century in date.

7. DISCUSSION

Monitoring of groundworks undertaken as part of the Great Torrington water main rehabilitation scheme has shown an absence of archaeological features and deposits within the working corridor of the pipeline route pre-dating the post-medieval period.

The recovery of flint artefacts along the pipeline route does, however, clearly indicate a low level of prehistoric activity within the area, although since these were all unstratified, little can be said of their wider significance. The presence of unstratified medieval and post-medieval pottery likewise tells us little other than they were probably deposited through the process of manuring.

SITE ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive which is currently held at Exeter Archaeology's offices under project number 6665, pending deposition at Barnstaple museum (NDDMS 2009.28). Details of the trench evaluation, including a pdf copy of this report have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (exeterar1-57740).

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APPENDIX 1:
METHOD STATEMENT

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING DURING A WATER MAIN REHABILITATION SCHEME AT GREAT TORRINGTON, DEVON

Prepared by Exeter Archaeology
for
South West Water

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 This document has been produced by Exeter Archaeology (EA) for South West Water to describe the methods for archaeological monitoring during pipeline rehabilitation works between Newtown Reservoir and Lock's Beam, near Great Torrington (SS511202 – SS484205). It represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work requested by Devon County Council's Historic Environment Service (ARCH.UT.TO.13664, 9 July 2008) for topsoil stripping and pipe trench excavation associated with the mains construction works.

2. AIMS

2.1 The aims of the project are to monitor works associated with the scheme in order to identify any surviving archaeological deposits and to investigate and preserve these remains through record before the continuation of the works.

3. METHOD

3.1 Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to works *commencing in order to advise on EA requirements.*

3.2 *Desk-based assessment*
The programme of work shall include a desk-based appraisal of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. A study will be made of the records held by the County Historic Environment Register (HER), as well as undertaking map-regression of historic maps, held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Service, as relevant. The results will be reproduced in the report on the watching brief.

3.3 *Watching brief*
Topsoil stripping operations associated with the pipeline scheme will be monitored and recorded by an EA archaeologist, as per EA standard recording procedures (see below) and in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Where archaeological remains or deposits are exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the EA archaeologist sufficient time to investigate and record exposed deposits. Where archaeological deposits need to be removed, this will be done by EA,

down to the Field Archaeologists. Where archaeological remains or deposits are exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the EA archaeologist sufficient time to investigate and record exposed deposits. Where archaeological deposits need to be removed, this will be done by EA, down to the required level, or down to natural subsoil, whichever is higher. If topsoil stripping is not deep enough to expose archaeological deposits the trench excavation phase will be monitored. Where hedgebanks are breached these will be recorded on EA hedgebank morphology sheets with records made using the methods described below.

3.4 Hand-excavation of archaeological deposits to these levels will normally comprise:

- The full excavation of small discrete features;
- half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features; and,
- excavation of long linear features to sample 20% of their length - with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps.

Spoil will also be examined for the recovery of artefacts and in those areas adjacent to the identified Civil War battlefield site a metal detector will be utilised.
Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

3.5 Soil stripping will, wherever feasible, be carried out using a toothless grading bucket, in order to minimise time spent in cleaning areas back to expose deposits/features. Machines should be kept clear of resultant exposed areas until inspected and recorded by an EA archaeologist.

3.6 *General project methods*
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).

3.7 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any 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 Exeter Archaeology staff when plant is operating on site.

3.8 As appropriate, the Exeter Archaeology Scientific Officer will assess deposits on site to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits of potential survive, these would be sampled using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1).

3.9 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).

3.10 Should any 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 EA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13. Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.

3.11 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. 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.

3.12 The project will be monitored by the DCHES, who will be informed of the progress of the work. If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with the client and the DCHES in order to discuss the most appropriate response.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

4.1 Standard Exeter Archaeology recording and sampling procedures will be employed, consisting of:

- standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10,1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
- black and white print and colour digital photography;
- survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate; and
- 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 the DCHES on completion of the site work. If few or no archaeological deposits are exposed, the results may be produced as a County Historic Environment Record (HER) entry. More significant archaeological exposures would require the production of a summary illustrated report.

5.2 The summary report, if required, will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- location plan;
- a written description of the exposed remains and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of any locally available historical evidence;

- copies of relevant historic maps and images;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the remains and the exact location of any significant archaeological deposits; and
- specialist reports as appropriate.

5.3 Copies of the report will be produced for distribution to the Client and the County HER, usually within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy will also be deposited with the site archive.

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 entire project. With the agreement of South West Water any retained finds from the archaeological investigations will be deposited with the archive in the Museum of North Devon, Barnstaple, in consultation with the relevant Curator. The museum accession number is NDDMS 2009.28.

5.5 Details of the project, including a .pdf copy of the summary report, will be submitted to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database, and the OASIS ID quoted in the report or HER entry.

5.6 A short summary of the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the "round up" section of the appropriate national journal, if merited.

5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of 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 the DCHES, in consultation with the Client. Exeter Archaeology, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client and the DCHES.

6. PROJECT ORGANISATION

6.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced EA archaeologists, and completed under the general management of Peter Stead EA Project Manager.

Health & Safety

6.2 Exeter Archaeology operations are subject to Health & Safety policies prepared by Exeter City Council which include all aspects of work covered by the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974) and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* (1992). A *Statement of General Policy in respect of Health and Safety at Work* can be provided, along with relevant *Safe Working Practices* and *Risk Assessments*. Professional advice and training on health and safety is provided by Exeter City Council's Assistant Principal Environmental Health Officer (Health & Safety). Exeter Archaeology has a minimum of two staff trained in Risk Assessment, three qualified First Aiders and five Appointed Persons. Site specific guidance on H&S is normally provided by the preparation of Risk Assessments.

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; Alex Bayliss (EH);
Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor (Oxford);
Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);
Environmental data: Mike Allen (AEA);Vanessa Straker (English Heritage);
Faunal remains: Southampton University Faunal Remains Unit and sub-consultants, Dale Seargantson, Polydora Baker (EH); Lorraine Higbee (Taunton);
Fish bone identification: Alison Locker;
Foraminifera analysis: Mike Godwin;
Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums); Salisbury Conservation Centre;
Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology); Dr. James Steele (Centre for Human Ecology, Southampton);
Lithic analysis: Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University); John Newberry (Paignton); Olaf Bayer (Preston);
Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan (Exeter Archaeology) and sub-consultants;
Metallurgy: Chris Salter (Oxford University); Ancient Monuments Laboratory (English Heritage) Peter Crew (Snowdonia National Park), Gill Juleff (Exeter University);
Molluscan analysis: Terrestrial-Paul Davis (Bristol); Marine- Jan Light (Godalming);
Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);
Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum); Dr R. Scrivener (British Geological Survey);
Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol); Wendy Carruthers (Llantrisant)
Pollen: Dr Heather Tinsley (Bristol); Elizabeth Huckerby (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit);
Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);
Radiocarbon dating: University of Waikato, New Zealand: Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre, East Kilbride
Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);
Soil Science: Matthew Canti (EH) and sub-consultants;
Textiles: Penelope Rogers (York)

APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION

Context	Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Lithics	
	Qty	Weight	Qty	Weight	Qty	Weight
201			7	80		
301	1	18	27	352		
304			5	42		
305			1	2		
401			21	246	2	4
406			1	36		
500	2	4	14	218	1	20
601			2	136		
701	2	34	3	34		
1001	1	8				
1101			4	108		
1201			3	36		
1301			2	2		
1401			6	88		
1501			6	18		
1601			1	6		
Totals	**6**	**64**	**103**	**1404**	**3**	**24**