THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

SOUTH WEST

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Site Code: DHB16/103

(SS4385 2860)

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Terrace Hill (Northam) Ltd

by Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code DHB16/103

June 2016

Summary

Site name: Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon

Grid reference: SS4385 2860

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 3rd-10th June 2016

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Steve Ford

Site code: DHD16/103

Area of site: 31ha

Summary of results: The evaluation has revealed the presence of a number of certain and possible archaeological features and has confirmed the archaeological significance of several of the geophysical anomalies. Not all of the features were dated but a number of the features are probably of medieval date, some certainly of post-medieval date with another curvilinear feature possibly of prehistoric date.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS (South West), Taunton and will be deposited at the appropriate Museum in due course.

Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston✓ 05.07.16

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47–49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR

Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; *website: www.tvas.co.uk*

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Report 16/103

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon (SS4385 2860) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Dr Andrew Richmond of Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd, Studley House, Station Road, Turvey, Bedfordshire, MK43 8BH on behalf of Terrace Hill (Northam) Ltd, 16 Queen Square, Bristol, BS1 4NT.

A planning application (1/1192/2015/OUTM) has been submitted to Torridge District Council to construct new housing on the site. Components of an Environmental Statement comprising a desk based assessment followed by geophysical survey have already been carried out for the development area (Richmond 2015; Dean 2015) as it was possible that the development area may contain archaeological deposits and in order to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site so as to mitigate the effects of the development, a single component in the form of a field evaluation by means of machine trenching has been requested to establish the extent of possible archaeological remains on the site.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification and project design approved by Mr Steve Reed of Devon County Council, archaeological adviser to Torridge District council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Ford, Nick Dawson, Agata Paszkiewicz and Andy Weale during June 2016 and the site code is DHB16/103. The archive is presently held at TVAS (South West), Taunton and will be deposited with an appropriate recipient in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the west of Northam which is now a northern suburb of Bideford (Fig. 1). The site is comprised of an irregular plot of land of *c*. 30 ha around Daddon Hill Farm. Landuse comprises grassland with some arable land. The topography is undulating with Daddon Hill lying at the centre of the site (Pl. 1) at a height of *c*. 87 m aOD. with land dropping away on all sides. The land slopes down steeply to the south and less so to the south-west and north-east. The northern parts of the site occupy another area of higher ground which slopes down to the south. The western portions of the site occupy a dry valley falling away to the west. The area is

located on upper carboniferous Bideford Formation which comprises sandstones, silts and shales, which are heavily faulted (BGS 1977). A range of these geological outcrops were encountered though some trenches seemed to have a more clay based geology than the geological maps suggested.

Archaeological background

The archaeological background has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment which accompanied an Environment Statement for the project (Richmond 2015). In summary, there are a modest range of sites and finds from around the site. Various earlier prehistoric finds are recorded at Westwood Ho! along with a submerged forest. The Bronze Age is relatively well represented with Lenwood barrow located 250m south of the site (a scheduled monument) three other probable barrows to the north-east and another levelled one to the south-west. Iron Age, Roman and Saxon remains are not reported though Northam is mentioned in Domesday Book at the end of the Saxon period. The medieval period is also represented by documentary references, a fortification at Kenwith Castle to the south (scheduled), and a number of ditches or enclosure revealed by evaluation to the west of the site. It is considered that much of the landscape of field boundaries developed in Medieval times.

The potential of the site has been enhanced by geophysical survey (Dean 2015). This revealed a number of linear anomalies, probably representing various ditches of uncertain function and date. It also revealed two curvilinear anomalies that were considered to be possible round barrows or ring gully houses.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine the nature and chronology of geophysical anomalies; and

to collect information with which to prepare a mitigation strategy if necessary.

Nineteen trenches were to be dug, all 50m long and between 1.6-2.0m wide. They were predominantly located to target geophysical anomalies. The trenches were to be dug using a 360^0 excavator fitted with a

ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision to expose the archaeologically relevant levels. Archaeological features identified would be then hand excavated accordingly.

Results

The trenches were dug as intended and ranged in length from45-55m long and in depth from 0.2-0.9m. However, all were 2.2m wide. Many trenches had land drains with several types sometimes present in a single trench. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 4 and 7; Pls 3 and 4)
Trench 1 was aligned SW- NE and was 50.9m long and 0.78m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.45m of brown clayey silt subsoil overlying yellow/brown clay natural geology. Two ditches were recorded. Ditch 1 was 1m wide and 0.31m deep with a single fill (53) of brown clayey silt and some siltstone pieces. It contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. It was aligned NW - SE and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. Ditch 2 was 0.94m wide and 0.35m deep with a single fill (54) of brown clayey silt and siltstone pieces. It contained no finds. It was aligned W - E and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 7)
Trench 2 was aligned SW-NE and was 49.7m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.15m of brown clayey silt subsoil overlying yellow/brown clay with shale natural geology.

Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 7)
Trench 3 was aligned SW - NE and was 42.2m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.15m of brown clayey silt subsoil overlying yellow/brown clay with shale natural geology.

Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 7)
Trench 4 was aligned SW - NE and was 49m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.13m of brown clayey silt subsoil overlying yellow/brown clay with shale natural geology.

Trench 5 (Figs 4 and 7)
Trench 5 was aligned SW - NE and was 50m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying siltstone natural geology. Ditch 3 was recorded at the east end of the trench. It was 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep with a single fill (55) of brown clayey silt with siltstone It contained a single sherd of 18th century pottery. It had been recut (4) and the latter produced modern pottery. The remainder

of the trench mostly comprised siltstone rubble with voids infilling one or more large hollows (5) from which modern pottery and clay pipe stems were recovered. It is considered that these features are a backfilled quarry.

Trench 6 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 6 was aligned NW - SE and was 49.4m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.14m of brown clayey silt clay subsoil (northern end only) overlying shale, clay and siltstone natural geology. A small ditch (8) was recorded which was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with brown clayey silt and shale (59). It contained 11 sherds of later post-medieval and modern pottery along with a , brick fragment and oyster shell.

Trench 7 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 7 was aligned W - E and was 47.6m long and 0.32-0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.08-21m of subsoil overlying yellow clay/siltstone natural geology.

Trench 8 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 8 was aligned N - S and was 51m long and was between 0.22m and 0.4m deep at the southern end. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.18m of subsoil overlying shale natural geology.

Trench 9 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 9 was aligned NW - SE and was 49.8m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying shale and yellow clay natural geology.

Trench 10 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 10 was aligned N -S and was 50m long and up to 0.5m deep at the south (down hill end). The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and up to 0.25m subsoil overlying yellow clay and shale natural geology. A test pit was dug at 30m to a depth of 0.6m to confirm the correct interpretation of the brown/yellow clay as natural geology. A single posthole (16) was revealed which was 0.18m deep and 0.17m across. It contained no finds.

Trench 11 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 11 was aligned SW - NE and was 49.7m long and up to 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.2-0.55mm of subsoil overlying shale natural geology.

Trench 12 (Figs 4 and 7; Pls 5 and 6)

Trench 12 was aligned N - S and was 48.6m long and between 0.5m and 0.92m deep, the latter towards the centre of the trench. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.2-0.7m of subsoil overlying yellow clay

natural geology. Ditch 12 was up to 2.3m wide but with very shallow sides and was 0.6m deep. It was filled with yellow/brown silty clay. No finds were recovered. It was aligned E- W and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. Pits 11 and 15 both indicated areas of burning charcoal -rich and fire reddened containing much burnt siltstone. Pit 11 was 0.6m across and 0.2m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It was fully dug. It contained much burnt siltstone, and charcoal in a brown clayey matrix with some fire-reddening. It also contained a single sherd of medieval pottery with Pit 15 was of irregular plan, and may have been a spread. It was not excavated.

Trench 13 (Figs 4 and 7; Pls 7 and 8)

Trench 13 was aligned E - W and was 48.5m long and to 0.6m deep at the west end (0.75m deep in the east). The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.5m subsoil overlying natural yellow brown silty clay geology. A curving gully was recorded which corresponded to the eastern of two curvilinear geophysical anomalies. Two slots were dug across this feature (13 and 17) and showed it was 1m wide and 0.45m deep with sloping sides and relatively flat base. It contained a single fill of brown clayey silt with siltstone fragments. Two struck flints were recovered from the upper part of the fill of slot 13 and 3 flints from slot 17. There was no associated bank or mound material.

A second curvilinear geophysical anomaly appeared to coincide with a substantial stone-lined land drain and no trace of a ditch could be observed.

A possible gully (18) aligned N - S at the west end was unexcavated.

Trench 14 (Figs 4 and 7; Pls 9-12)

Trench 14 was aligned N - S and was 46m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil overlying shale and clay natural geology. Several features were recorded in this trench. At the southern end was ditch 10. This was 1.4m wide and 0.64m deep with a V-shaped profile aligned SW- NE and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. It contained a single fill of brown clayey silt and shale. No finds were recovered. There was no accompanying bank. To the centre north of the trench was a shallow pit (9). This was 0.4m in diameter and 0.07m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. It contained a single charcoal-rich fill but no finds. Gully 7 was aligned SW-NE and was 0.33m wide and 0.07m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill was charcoal-rich but contained no artefacts. Gully 6 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.4m wide and 0.21m deep with a deep bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill was charcoal-rich and contained a few sherds of medieval pottery. Neither gully 6 nor 7 were obviously identified as geophysical anomalies.

Trench 15 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 15 was aligned W - E and was 50.4m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.8m of subsoil overlying shale natural geology.

Trench 16 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 16 was aligned N - S and was 49.2m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying shale natural geology. A ditch (14) was recorded which was 3m wide but only 0.7m deep with a flatish base and shallow sides. It had two fills; a clayey lower fill (65) and stoney upper fill (69), which had been derived from the up hill side No finds were recovered from within the feature but a struck flint came from the surface. It was aligned E- W and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 17 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 17 was aligned E -W and was 45.1m long and 0.2m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil overlying shale natural geology.

Trench 18 (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 2)

Trench 18 was aligned SE - NW and was 58.4m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying shale and clay natural geology. No archaeological deposits were revealed but an area of modern disturbance was observed at 40m.

Trench 19 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 19 was aligned SW - NE and was 55.5m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying shale and clay natural geology.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 27 sherds with a total weight of 636g. It comprised a mixture of medieval and later material. The following fabric types were noted:

EF40: Exeter Fabric 40, 14th – 15th century (Allan 1984). 7 sherds, 11g.
EST: English Stoneware, 1680 onwards (Mountford 1971). 1 sherd, 70g.
MOD: All 19th – 20th century wares. 2 sherds, 38g.
NDGT: North Devon Gravel-tempered Ware, 16th –19th century (McCarthy And Brooks 1988, 467). 13 sherds, 503g.
NDMC: North Devon Medieval Coarseware, 12th – 14th century (Allan 1994). 3 sherds, 13g.
TGE: Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware, 17th – early 18th century (Orton 1988). 1 sherd, 1g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of the region, and shows that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period and into the 17th century. All the sherds of NDMC are from unglazed vessels, probably jars, and the sherds of EF40 are all from the same vessel, a glazed jug. The sherds of NDGT are mainly rimsherds from large storage jars and bowls, which is very typical of the tradition.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of seven struck flints was recovered during the course of the evaluation. Where cortex was remaining this was smooth indicating a water-derived source as pebbles or cobbles in a drift deposit.

The curvilinear ditch in trench 13 produced five struck flints. Slot 13 (64) produced two flakes, one broken from the cleaned surface and the second from within the fill. Slot 17 (67) contained a flake, a broken flake and a small core An unstratified flake cam from trench 15 and a second from the top of ditch 14 in trench 16.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (6 fragments), weighing 153g was recovered from a single feature, post-medieval ditch (8, 59). Surface erosion and abrasion was noted upon the fragments which were in moderate condition. Of the 6 pieces recovered only 3 were identifiable and consisted of a rib fragment and 2 fragments of long bone shaft and proximal articulation from a large mammal. The long bone fragments likely represent a radius. No further analysis was possible given the small size of the assemblage.

Oyster shell by Andy Weale

Four fragments (89g) of oyster shell were recovered from post-medieval ditch (8, 59).

Brick by Andy Weale

One fragment (160g) of brick was recovered from post-medieval ditch (8, 59).

Clay pipe by Andy Weale

One fragment (6g) of tobacco pipe stem was recovered from quarry (5).

Charred plant remains by Jo Pine

Bulk soil samples of 5 Litres were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains from two deposits on the site. The samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. A sample from burnt stone-filled pit 11 contained an abundance of charcoal but no other charred remains. The sample from gully 7 also contained an abundance of charcoal but again no other charred remains.

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed the presence of a number of certain and possible archaeological features and has confirmed the archaeological significance of several of the geophysical anomalies.

In the trenches located in the eastern and southern areas of the site, a number of linear features along with a single posthole have been identified, which are of probable medieval, post-medieval and late-post-medieval/modern date. Daddon Hill itself is occupied by a large modern quarry. A single large ditch is located to the north-west of the site. In the western area of the site, there are a cluster of features representing medieval and possibly prehistoric activity. Two of these features are medium-sized ditches and two, possibly three are small gullies, with one of the latter likely to be of medieval date. A shallow pit and two burnt stone-filled pits were also revealed but were undated. The presence of a curvilinear ditch located as a geophysical anomaly which contained a few flint flakes as possible dating evidence to the prehistoric period was confirmed. A second curvilinear anomaly could not be identified or was created by a land drain.

References

Allan, J P, 1984, *Medieval and post-medieval finds from Exeter, 1971-80*

Allan, J P, 1994, 'Medieval pottery and the dating of deserted settlements on Dartmoor', *Proc Devon Archaeol. Soc* **52**, 141–7

Dean, R, 2015, 'Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, an archaeological gradiometer survey', Substrata report **1508/DADR/1**, Bideford

BGS, 1977, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 292, Drift Edition, Keyworth

McCarthy, M R and Brooks, C M, 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600,* Leicester

Mountford, A R, 1971, *The Illustrated Guide to Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware,* London

NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London

Orton, C, 1988, 'Post-Roman Pottery' in P Hinton (ed) *Excavations in Southwark 1973-76 and Lambeth !973-79*. MoLAS and DGLA Joint Publn **3**, 295–364

Richmond, A, 2015, 'Chapter 14 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage', Daddon Hill, Northam Environmental Statement, Phoenix Consulting Archaeology, Turvey

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, W or SW end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	50.9	2.2	0.78	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33-0.78m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.78+ yellow/brown clay natural geology. Ditches 1 and 2. **[Pls 2 and 3]**
2	49.7	2.2	0.45	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3-0.45m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ yellow/brown clay with shale natural geology.
3	42.2	2.2	0.45	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3-0.45m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ yellow/brown clay with shale natural geology
4	49	2.2	0.43	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3-0.43m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.43m+ yellow/brown clay with shale natural geology.
5	49.2	2.2	0.38	0–028m topsoil, 0.28-0.38m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.38+ siltstone natural geology. Ditch 3. Quarry 4/5 for most of trench
6	49.4	2.2	0.36	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ shale and clay with a shale band natural geology. Ditch 8
7	47.6	2.2	0.32	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ clay/siltstone natural geology.
8	51	2.2	0.22(NE) 0.4 (SW)	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.32m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.32m+ shale natural geology.
9	49.8	2.2	0.4	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ shale and clay natural geology.
10	50	2.2	0.5(N) 0.3(S)	South: 0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.45m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ shale and yellow clay natural geology. North: 0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ yellow clay natural geology. Test pit at 27-32m 0.6m deep. Posthole 16
11	49.7	2.2	0.3(N) 0.58 at 20m 0.4 (S)	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ shale natural geology.
12	48.6	2.2	0,5(S) 0.92 at 20m	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.4m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.4m+ clay and siltstone natural geology. Ditch 12, Burnt stone pits 11 and 15. **[Pls 5 and 6]**
13	48.5	2.2	0.6(W) 0.75(E)	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.6m brown clayey silt with stone subsoil; 0.6m+ shale and clay natural geology. Ditches 13 and 17, gully 18. **[Pls 7 and 8]**
14	46	2.2	0.4	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.35m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35m+ shale and clay natural geology. Gullies 6 and 7, pit 9, ditch 10. **[Pls 9-12]**
15	50.4	2.2	0.33	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ shale natural geology.
16	49.2	2.2	0.33	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.22-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ shale natural geology. Ditch 14
17	45.1	2.2	0.2	0–0.2m topsoil, ; 0.2m+ shale and clay natural geology.
18	58.4	2.2	0.35	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2-0.3m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.3m+ shale and clay natural geology. Modern disturbance at 40m. **[Pl. 1]**
19	55.5	2.2	0.35	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.33m brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.33m+ shale and clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
1	1	52	Ditch	Medieval	pottery
1	2	53	Ditch	-	-
5	3	54	Ditch	Post-medieval 18th century	Pottery
5	4	55	Ditch recut	Modern	Pottery
5	5	56	Quarry	Modern	Pottery
14	6	57	Gully	Medieval	pottery
14	7	58	Gully	-	-
6	8	59	Gully	Post- Medieval 19th century	Pottery, brick
14	9	60	Pit	Medieval	pottery
14	10	61	Ditch	-	-
12	11	62	Pit	-	-
12	12	63	Ditch	-	-
13	13	64	Ditch, same as 17	Prehistoric?	struck flint
16	14	65,69	Ditch	Undated	struck flint
12	15	Not dug	Burnt stone spread	-	-
10	16	66	Posthole	-	-
13	17	67	Ditch, same as 13	Prehistoric?	struck flint
13	18	Not dug	Gully?	-	

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

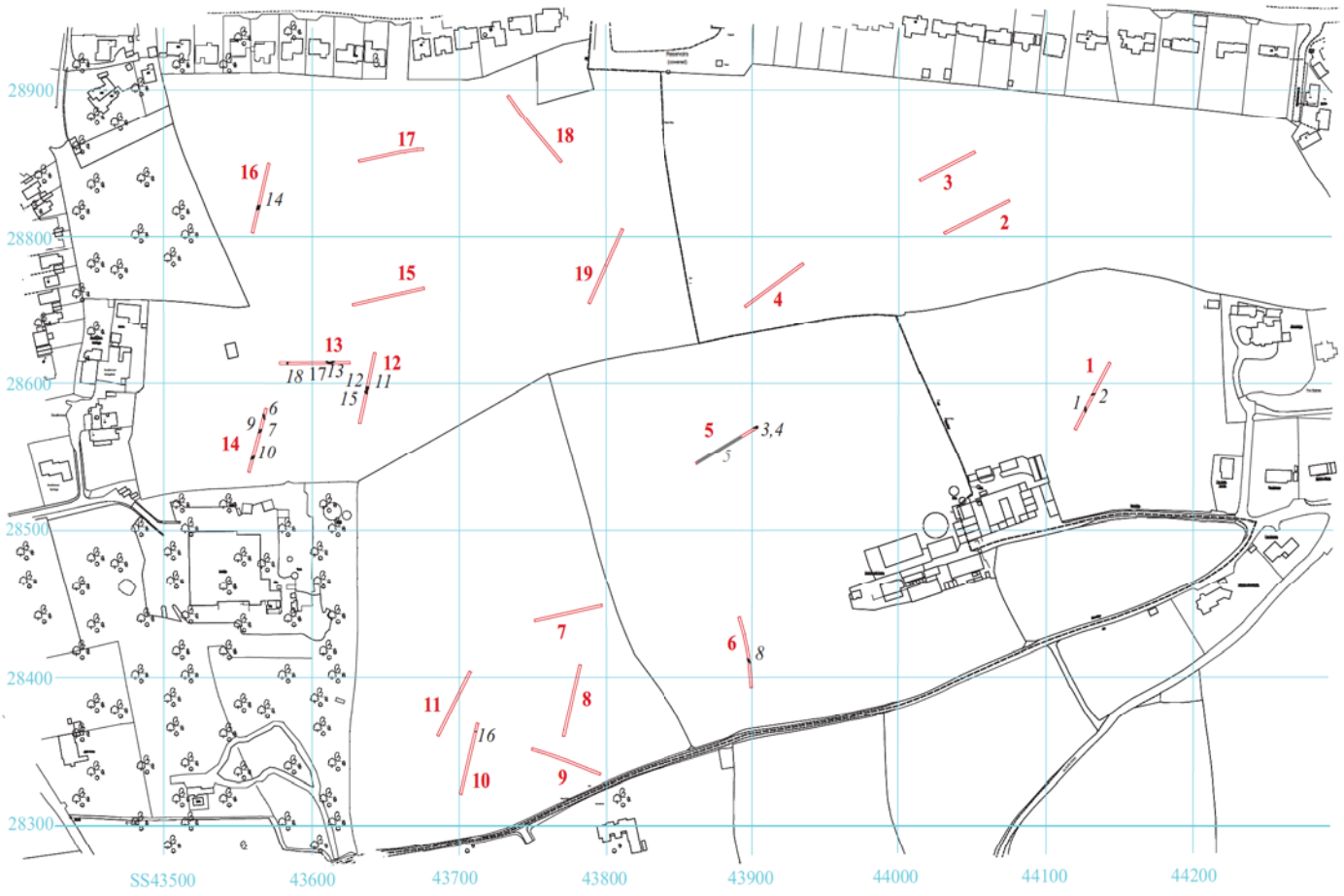
			NDMC		**EF40**		**NDGT**		**TGE**		**EST**		**MOD**	
Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
1	U/S						1	198						
2	U/S						1	131						
1	1	52	1	6										
1	2	53	1	4										
5	3	55									1	70		
5	4	56							1	1			1	2
14	6	57			7	11								
6	8	59					10	129					1	36
7	U/S						1	45						
14	9	60	1	3										
		Total	3	13	7	11	13	503	1	1	1	70	2	38

DHB 16/103

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Northam and within Devon.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



DHD 16/103

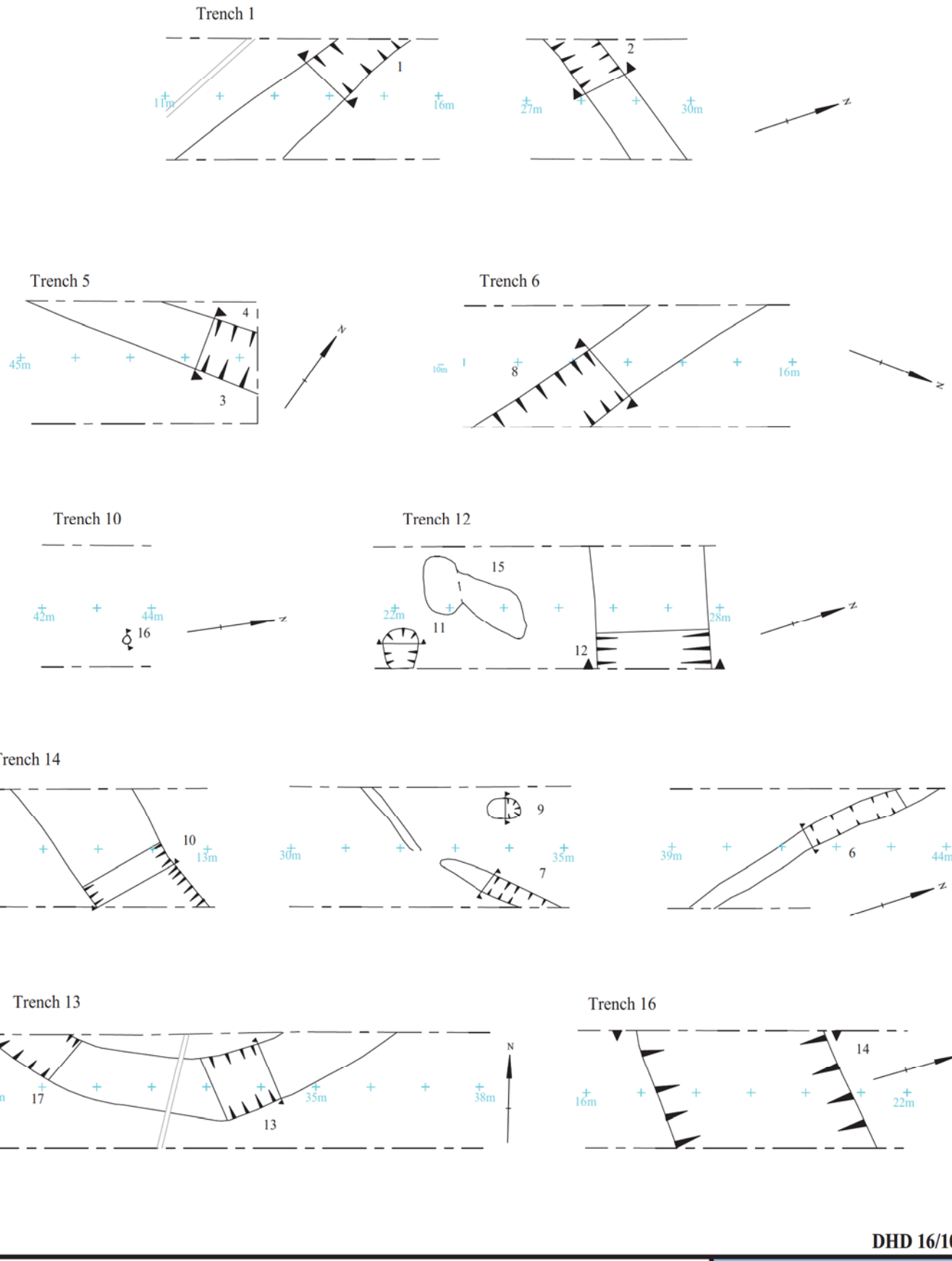
N

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, 2016 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Location of trenches and features

0 500m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



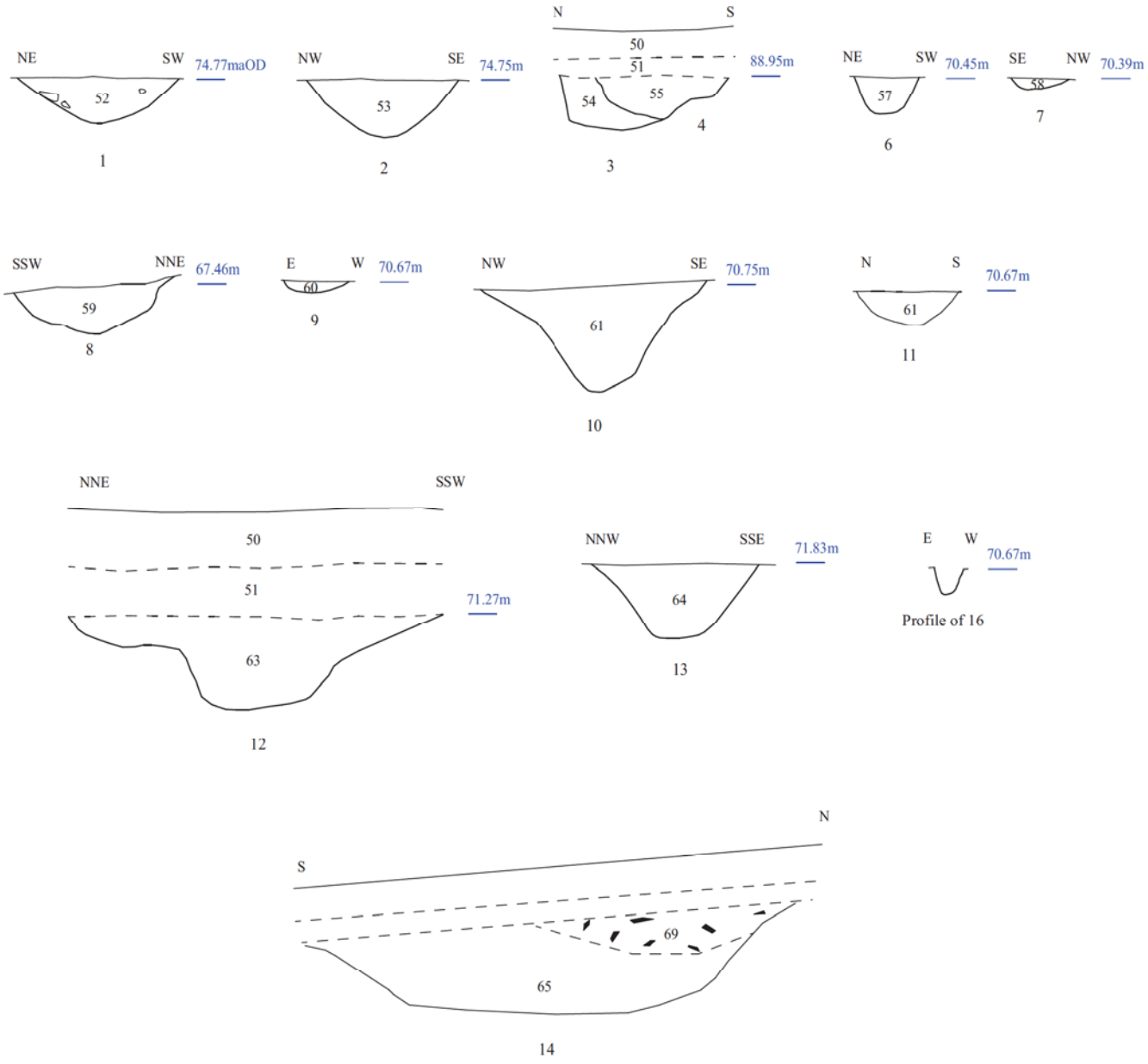
DHD 16/103

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Detailed plan of trenches..

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



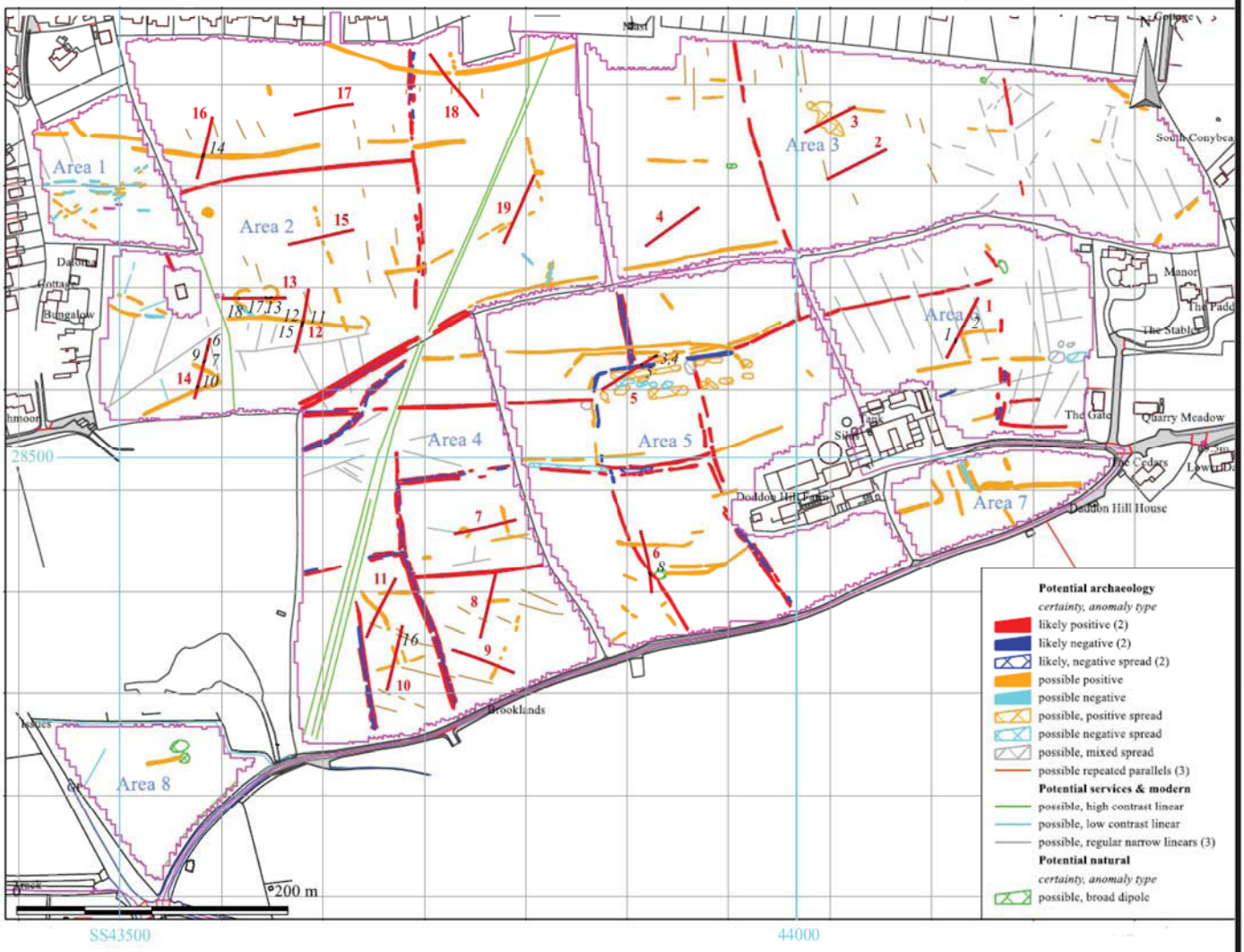
DHD 16/103

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, 2016 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



DHD 16/103

N

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, 2016 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Location of trenches compared to geophysics.

0 500m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 1: General view of site looking south east towards Daddon Hill

Plate 2: Trench 18 looking north west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m

DHD 16/103

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST

Plate 3: Trench 1 ditch 1 looking north west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m

Plate 4: Trench 1 ditch 2 looking north west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m

Plate 5: Trench 12 Burnt stone features 11 and 15 looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.3m

Plate 6: Trench 12 Burnt stone pit 11 looking east, Scales: 0.1m and 0.3m

Plate 7: Trench 13 Curvilinear ditch looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m

Plate 8: Trench 13 Curvilinear ditch 13 looking E, Scales: 1m and 0.3m

DHD 16/103

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam,
Bideford, Devon, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 and 8.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
SOUTH WEST

Plate 9: Trench 14 looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m

Plate 10: Trench 14 Gully 6 looking north, Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam,
Bideford, Devon, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 and 10.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
SOUTH WEST

Plate 11: Trench 14 pit 9 looking south, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m

Plate 12: Trench 14 Gully 7 looking east, Scales 0.3m

Land at Daddon Hill Farm, Northam, Bideford, Devon, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 11 and 12.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC

TVAS (South West),
Unit 21 Apple Business Centre,
Frobisher Way, Taunton,
Somerset, TA2 6BB

Tel: 01823 288 284
Fax: 01823 272 462
Email: southwest@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk