

# PHASE 1 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD

LANDKEY

NORTH DEVON

DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Assessment, a Geophysical Survey,  
and Archaeological Evaluation Trenching



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170426



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# Phase of 1 of Land at Mount Sandford, Landkey, North Devon, Devon

## Results of an Archaeological Assessment, a Geophysical Survey, and Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

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By A. Scard and J. Bampton  
Report Version: FINAL  
24<sup>th</sup> July 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for  
G. Loosemore and Son Ltd. Builders

### SUMMARY

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching in advance of proposed development of the site. This forms the first phase of archaeological investigation of a larger development scheme on the outskirts of Barnstaple.*

*The site is located on a north-facing slope at an altitude of c.60m AOD. It is on the eastern edge of Barnstaple, immediately north of Landkey/Mount Sandford Road, with Portmore Golf Course beyond the eastern boundary and Whiddon Park, which is comprised of a small group of former farm houses and historic buildings, to the north.*

*The five trenches contained a total of 12 features: six ditches; five gullies (three of which were the termini) and one posthole. Most of the features were concentrated in Trench #1 with Trench #2 being empty of archaeological features. The majority of datable ditches are post-medieval/modern in date. The majority of features are undated, but are probably also post-medieval/modern in date, given their similarities to the dated features. Most of the features appear to represent probable historic field boundaries.*

*Given the results for this assessment further archaeological intervention for this part of the site is unlikely to encounter any significant archaeological remains or deposits. A similar programme of archaeological assessment will be required for the further phases of the larger development.*

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July 2017

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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NICK LOOSEMORE OF LOOSEMORE BUILDERS (THE CLIENT)  
 MATT STEART OF WOODWARD SMITH ARCHITECTS (THE AGENT)  
 STEPHEN REED OF DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

## PROJECT CREDITS

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PROJECT DIRECTOR: BRYN MORRIS  
 PROJECT OFFICER: LASZLO LICHTENSTEIN  
 FIELD WORK (EXCAVATION): LASZLO LICHTENSTEIN; ALEXANDRA SCARD; PETER WEBB  
 FIELD WORK (GEOPHYSICS): JOSEPH BAMPTON  
 FINDS PROCESSING: NATALIE BOYD  
 REPORT: ALEXANDRA SCARD; JOSEPH BAMPTON  
 EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
 GRAPHICS: ALEXANDRA SCARD

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD (PHASE 1)
<b>PARISH:</b>	LANDKEY
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	NORTH DEVON
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 57611 31589
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	LMS17
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-295167

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Nick Loosemore of Loosemore Builders (the Client) to undertake an archaeological assessment, geophysical (gradiometer) survey and evaluation trenching in advance of the first phase of proposed development on Land at Mount Sandford, Landkey, North Devon. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017) drawn up as part of the planning application, in line with best practice, and follows on from a gradiometer survey. The results of this evaluation shall inform and guide the need, nature and extent of any subsequent stage of archaeological mitigation.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site at Landkey is located off of Landkey/Mount Sandford Road, c.2.5km southeast of Barnstaple, on a north-facing slope at an altitude of c.60m AOD (Figure 1). The soils of the site are the slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Hallsworth 2 Association (SSEW 1983), surrounded by well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association, with some bare rock locally visible (*ibid*). These soils are overlying mudstone (shale): Carboniferous/Devonian sedimentary bedrock of the Pilton Mudstone Formation (BGS 2017).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

*Landekey* is recorded in the Domesday Book as a subdivision of the holdings of Bishops Tawton. The placename has medieval origins, *Lann*, meaning church or holy enclosure, and *Cai (Kea)*, a Saint's name. Whiddon also has a known medieval origin as a place, and *Whitton* is described in lay subsidy roles of 1333 (Gover *et al* 1932).

The historic landscape in this area is characterised by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *post-medieval enclosures with modern 20<sup>th</sup> century settlement: Fields laid out in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, commonly have many surveyed dead-straight field boundaries* (HLC). The land immediately to the west and south of the site is characterised as *medieval enclosures based on strip fields, again, with modern settlement developing during the 20<sup>th</sup> century: This area was probably first enclosed with hedge-banks during the later middle ages. The curving form of the hedge-banks suggests that earlier it may have been farmed as open strip-fields* (*ibid*). The land to the east of the site, now of recreational use as Portmore Golf Course, is also described to have been medieval enclosures, with a small part of said land being used for orchards (*ibid*).

The proposed development area and immediate surroundings has undergone very little archaeological investigation before now, however the Devon HER lists a number of sites. These include three reputed prehistoric barrows to the south of the site and to the immediate north of the site East Whiddon farmhouse, dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

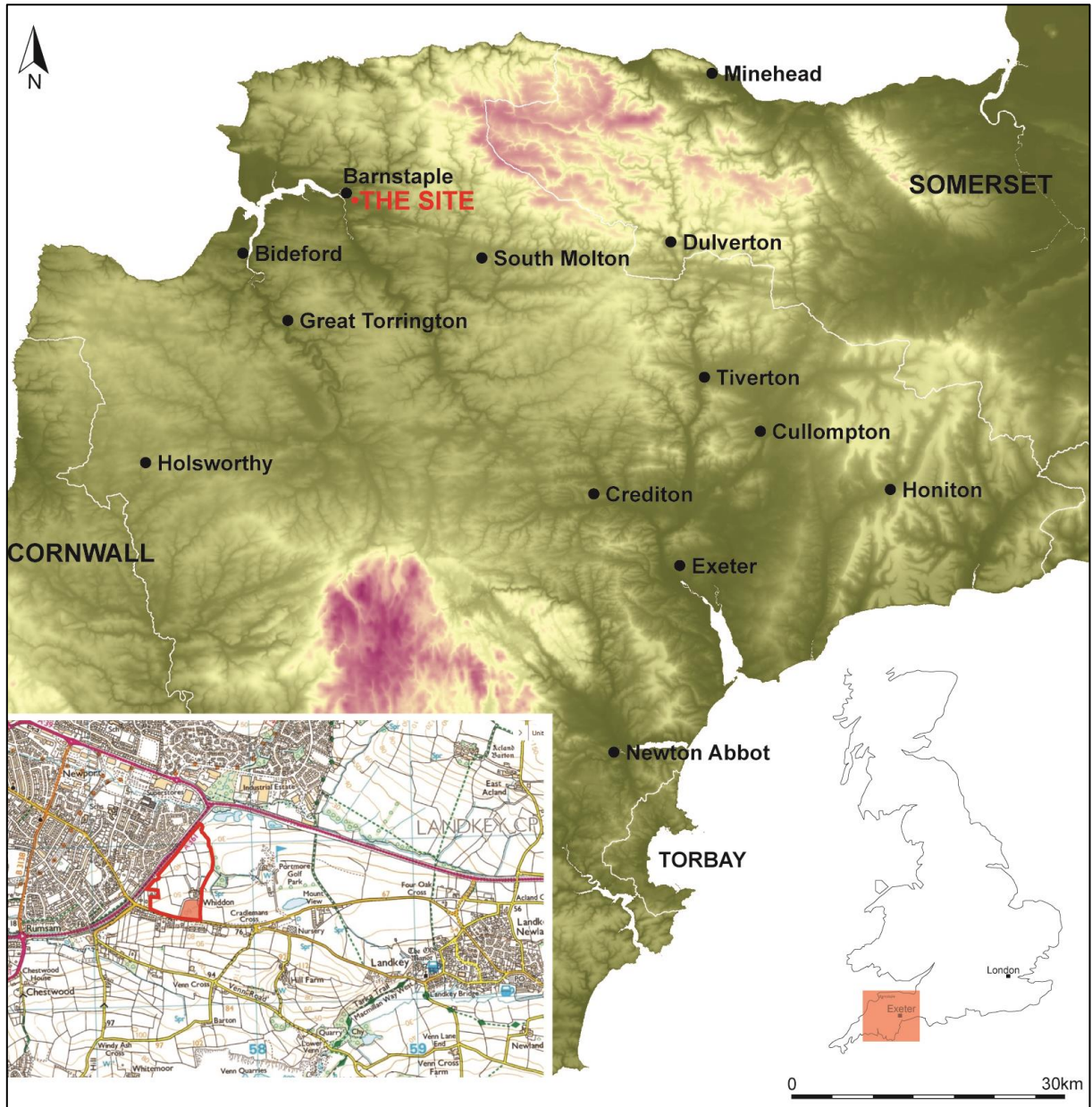


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION MAP (THE DEVELOPMENT AREA IS OUTLINED IN RED, WITH PHASE 1 BLOCK COLOURED).

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance to the Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2017).

The gradiometer survey of the land at Mount Sandford follows the guidance outlined in Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation (English Heritage 2008) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (CIfA 2014).

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2017) drawn up in line with best practice.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of March 2017. Five evaluation trenches, each 1.6m wide and totalling 161m in length were laid out using a Topcon GRS-1 GPS and opened with a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with both the WSI and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines. The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits across the site, to inform any further archaeological mitigation.

The trenches targeted anomalies identified by a geophysical survey carried out earlier in the year. During the works, Trench #2 was divided in two to avoid the overhead electricity cables with a clearance of 6m each side, as is standard practice. Trench #5 left a bulk of nearly 3m unexcavated, to avoid damage a service pipe, which crossed the trench.



## 2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is situated on the western outer edge of the parish of Landkey, c.3.2km southeast of Barnstaple. The name *Landkey*, is unique to this village and is a derivative of *Landighe*. Its composition is *lan*, believed to be the Celtic/Brythonic term for 'church' and the second element *Kea* or *Cai*, the saint to which the church is dedicated, is commonly preceded by 'thy', to be used as a term of endearment (Gover *et al* 1973, 341). Legend has it that St Kea travelled by boat from Wales, with his personal cow on board, intent on converting the north Devonian pagans to Christianity (Billing 2003, 61). Unimpressed, the inhabitants supposedly cut off his head, yet undeterred, St Kea is said to have retrieved his head and continued his quest, carrying his severed head in his hands (*ibid*).

The *Beaupels* held Landkey Manor under the Bishop of Exeter. The parish was also home to the Aclands, one of Devon's most notable families, originating at Acland Barton (from whence their name derives), in the twelfth century and holding ownership until 1945, when Sir Richard Acland sold it to the tenant.

The site historically formed part of the holdings of Whiddon. *Whiddon* has been referred to as meaning 'white hill', 'white farm' and, on some occasions, 'wheat valley', the latter of which is also the supposed meaning of *Whitcombe* (Gover *et al* 1973, 451, 498 & 505).

### 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The first detailed cartographic source available to this study is the Landkey tithe map of 1846 (Figure 2), which depicts a relatively complex fieldscape. The accompanying tithe apportionment (Table 1) indicates that the land within the development area was owned by either William Law, Esq. And occupied by William Davis, or by Robert Wrey, Esq. of Tawstock Court and occupied by Osmond Lock. There are 21 separate pieces of land within the parameters of the wider development site. The specific area subjected to the geophysical survey and evaluation work incorporates two fields, those in the southeast corner of the area named as: *Willow* and *Orchard*.



PHASE 1 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, NORTH DEVON, DEVON



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1846 TITHE MAP (THE GENEALOGIST) (THE LOCATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA IS OUTLINED IN RED, WITH THE EVALUATION SITE INDICATED BY RED SHADING).

Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
<b>Whiddon – fields within parameters of development area</b>				
780	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Coffer Close	Pasture
781	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Middle Close	Pasture
784	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Mazzard Close	Arable
785	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Meadow	Meadow
786	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Orchard	-
787	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Garden	-
788	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	House, Courtlage & Road	-
<b>789</b>	<b>Robert Wrey, Esq.</b>	<b>Osmond Lock</b>	<b>Orchard</b>	<b>-</b>
791	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Lower Four Gate	Arable
792	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Higher Four Gate	Arable
793	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	West Moor	Arable
794	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Gribble Park	Arable
795	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Whiddon Park	Pasture
<b>796</b>	<b>William Law, Esq.</b>	<b>William Davis</b>	<b>Willow</b>	<b>Arable</b>
797	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Orchard	-
798	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Orchard Meadow	Meadow
801	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Hill Piece	Arable
802	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Orchard	-
803	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Garden	-
804	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Garden	-
805	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Houses, Courtlage & Road	-
<b>Whiddon – fields outside of the development area</b>				

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778	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Lower Moor	Arable
779	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Lower Moor	Pasture
782	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Four Gate	Arable
783	Robert Wrey, Esq.	Osmond Lock	Slinner	Arable
790	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Moor	Arable
799	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Folly Meadow	Meadow
800	William Law, Esq.	William Davis	Folly Meadow	Meadow
<b>South Portmore</b>				
806	Duke of Bedford	Thomas Bryant	Whiddon Park	Pasture
819	Duke of Bedford	Thomas Bryant	Lower Hill Piece	Pasture
820	Duke of Bedford	Thomas Bryant	Higher Hill Piece	Pasture
822	Duke of Bedford	Thomas Bryant	Lower Great Field	Pasture
823	Duke of Bedford	Thomas Bryant	Coppice in Field	Waste
826	Duke of Bedford	Thomas Bryant	Orchard	-

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE LANDKEY 1894 TITHE APPORTIONMENT (THE GENEALOGIST) (FIELDS SUBJECTED TO THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION ARE INDICATED IN RED).

As can be seen above, the land under development was historically used for pasture or arable farming, with some meadows and limited settlement. The majority of the field names shown are fairly self-explanatory and reflect the function of the land; however, there are some exceptions. For example, *Mazzard Close*, though used for arable farming, most probably refers to the mazzard cherry trees, renowned for growing in this area from the 1800s, contributing to the thriving market industry of Landkey village during this time; and *Gribble Park* could be of connection with the family name *Gribble*, which is relatively common in Devon.

Subsequent cartographic sources (Figure 3 & Figure 4) depict a landscape relatively unchanged with land divisions remaining the same, with the exception of some additional, more recent orchards along the eastern boundary of the development site. In the surrounding landscape, one can observe minor housing development on the southern side of Landkey/Mount Sandford Road.

PHASE 1 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, NORTH DEVON, DEVON

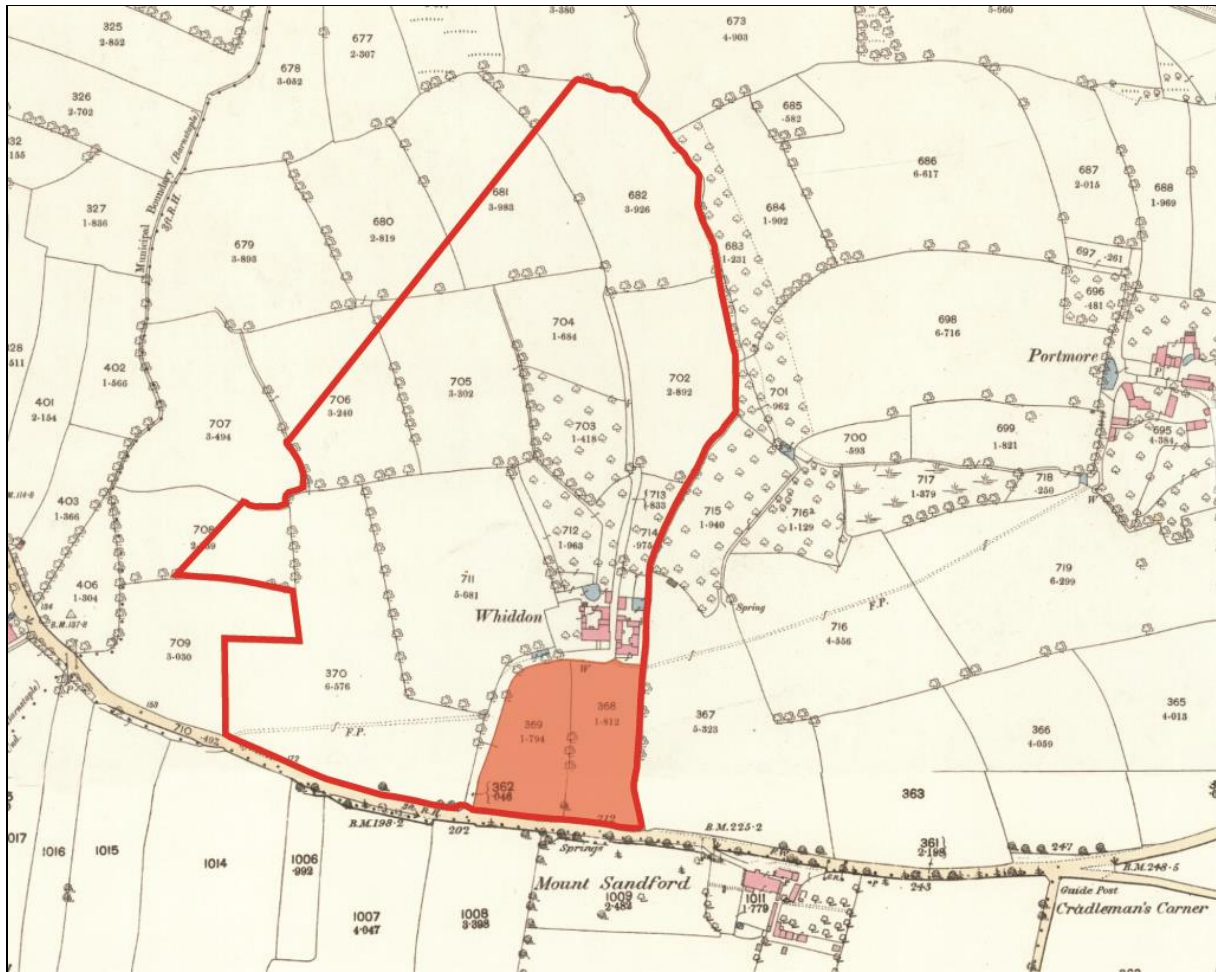


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1890 OS MAP, 1ST ED. (NLS) (THE LOCATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA IS OUTLINED IN RED, WITH THE EVALUATION SITE INDICATED BY RED SHADING).

PHASE 1 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, NORTH DEVON, DEVON

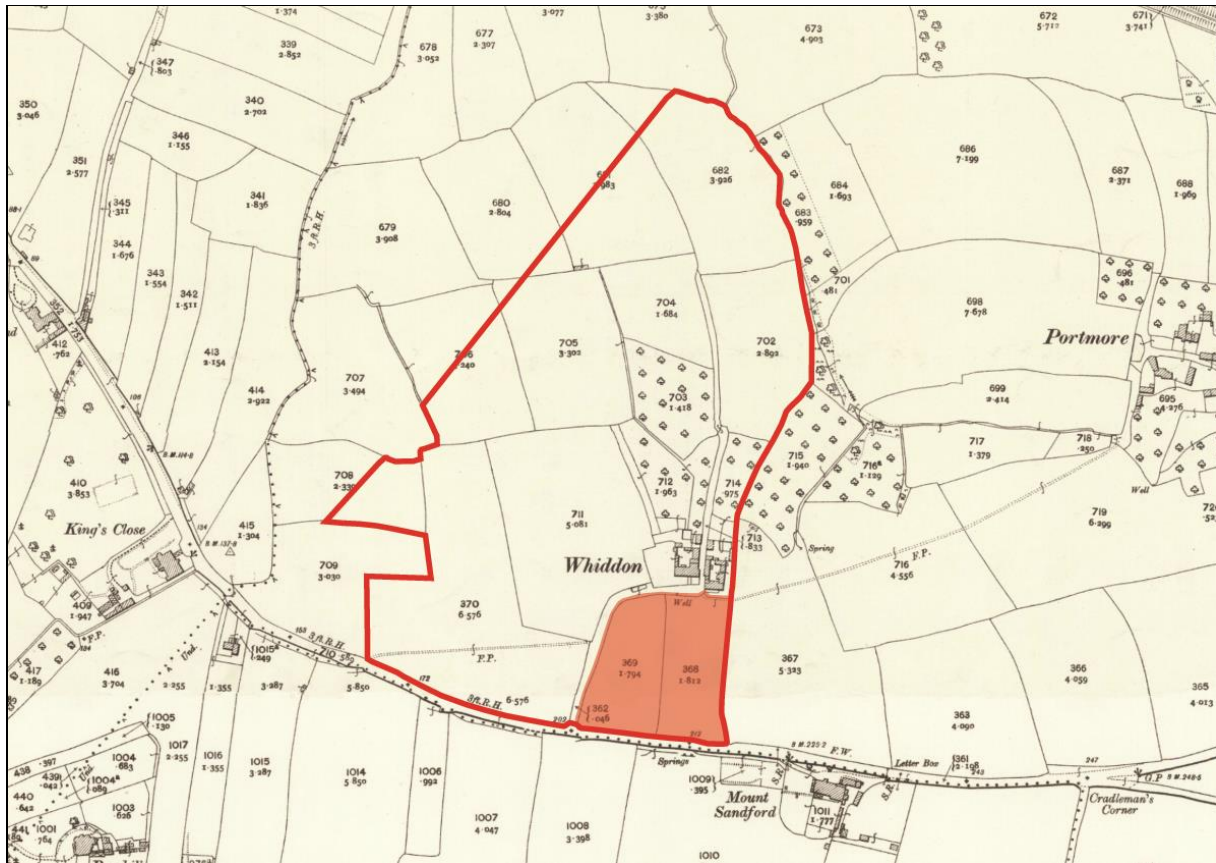


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1904 OS MAP, 2ND ED. (NLS) (THE LOCATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA IS OUTLINED IN RED, WITH THE EVALUATION SITE INDICATED BY RED SHADING).



### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area under development is situated along Landkey/Mount Sandford Road, in close proximity to both the village of Landkey and Whiddon Valley, on the south-eastern border of Barnstaple. The site itself has undergone very little archaeological investigation before now; a magnetometer survey was undertaken at Whiddon Farm (on the northern boundary of the evaluation site) and aerial photographs revealed eight cropmarks at the location. The largest, 35m in diameter, was excavated and produced two flint blades (from the upper ploughsoil) as well as more than 200 sherds of pottery dating from the later 17<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Heritage Gateway). The wider landscape has recorded prehistoric and historic activity. Assets listed on the Devon HER can be found in above in Figure 5 and Table 2.

The historic landscape characterisation (HLC) for Devon shows the site to be *post-medieval enclosures, now modern 20<sup>th</sup> century settlement, surrounded by medieval enclosures with modern 20<sup>th</sup> century settlement and recreation* (HLC).

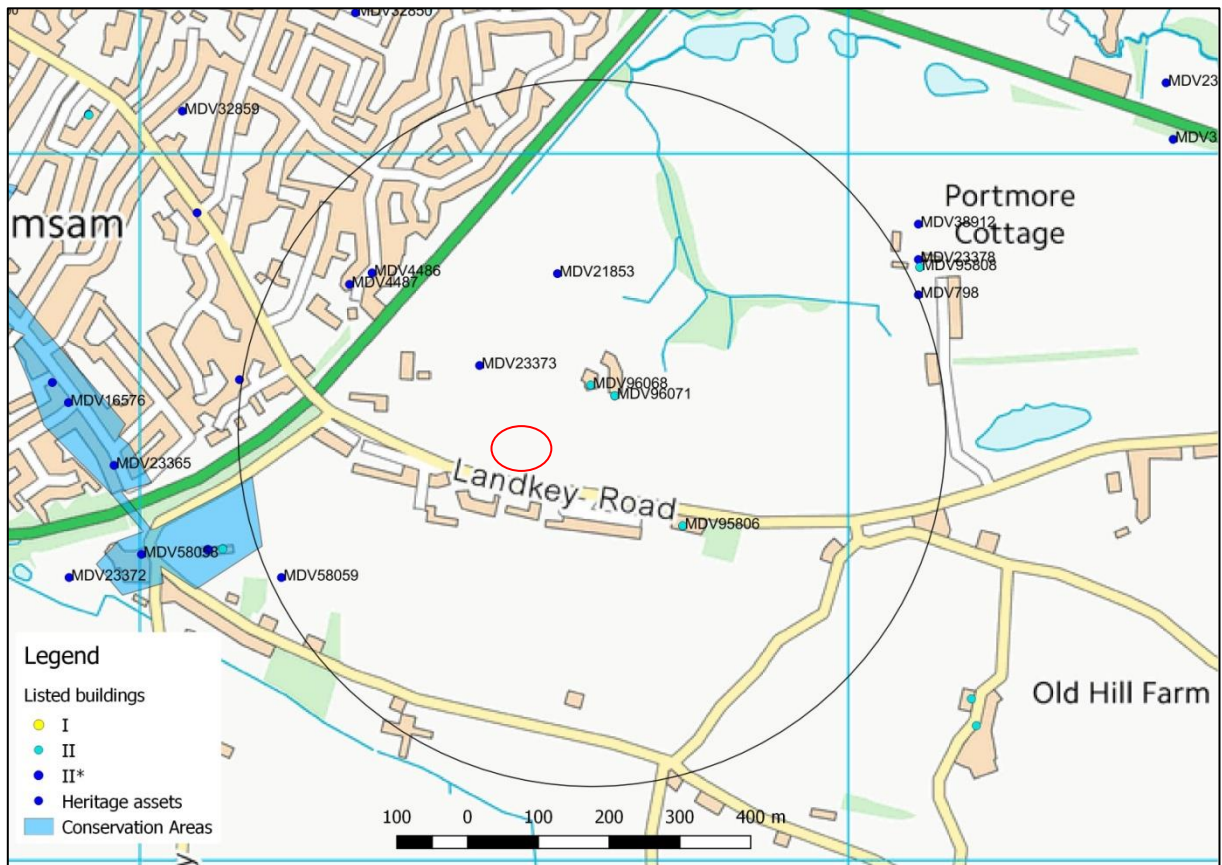


FIGURE 5: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (DEVON HER). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

HER No.	Name	Record	Description
MDV798	Fulling mill in the Parish of Landkey	Field Visit	Portmore fulling mill established here in the early 14 <sup>th</sup> Century (1327). Site probably on Bishops Tawton side of the present main road from Barnstaple to Landkey, to the west of Hill Farm. Land partially under grass with no trace of building.
MDV4486	Bowl barrow north-west of Whiddon Farm, Barnstaple	Aerial Photograph	Possible bowl barrow visible in aerial photographs. Site now covered by modern housing.
MDV4487	Barrow to north-west of Whiddon Farm, Barnstaple	Aerial Photograph	Possible site of barrow visible in aerial photograph. Site now covered by a modern road.
MDV21853	Building in the Parish of Landkey	Unconfirmed	A possible rectangular Saxon site discovered through dowsing.
MDV23373	Earthwork Bank	Earthwork	Traces of undocumented bank running NNW/SSE across centre of the field, approximately parallel to existing field-banks, c.1.2m wide with traces of a ditch to the east. < 10cm high. On line with Barnstaple bypass.
MDV58059	Quarry in the Parish of Bishop's Tawton	Documentary	Quarry recorded on historic mapping (OS).
MDV96068	Whiddon Park House	Listed Building	Grade II 17 <sup>th</sup> century house remodelled in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
MDV96071	East Whiddon Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II farmhouse, now house, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century.
MDV95806	Mount Sandford House	Listed Building	Grade II 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century house, refashioned and extended in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.

TABLE 2: LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (DEVON HER)

### 3.1.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

Prehistoric activity has been recorded in close proximity to the site (<5km away), most notably, at Codden Beacon, Bishop's Tawton, c.2.5km south of the site, where there is a scheduled Bronze Age bowl barrow with subsequent 20<sup>th</sup> century memorial (Heritage Gateway & Past Scape). The barrow survives relatively well as a 17.4 metre diameter circular mound standing up to 1.6 metres high with a surrounding ditch. Its situation on a high upland ridge makes the feature prominently visible from both the north and south; its favourable location emphasised by its reuse as a stone memorial (*ibid* & Historic England). A further two grass-covered mounds observed within the area (one to the west of and one to the east of Codden Beacon) are also reputed bowl barrows, but are less prominent and could be of more recent origin (*ibid*). It is clear that the topography of the area was of significance when constructing these features and that it is still important today, with the memorials on Codden Beacon being visible from all around. The discovery of a bronze axe head in fairly close proximity to this area by a Mr Badcock is further general evidence of Bronze Age occupation (Heritage Gateway & Past Scape).

### 3.1.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD410

There is no direct evidence for Romano-British activity in the immediate vicinity of the site.

### 3.1.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1066

Archaeological evidence of activity during the early medieval period at Mount Sandford, Landkey is poorly represented; however, the *lan* place-name in *Landkey* is often regarded as indicative of a settlement established during this period.

### 3.1.4 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

The majority of evidence for activity in the immediate vicinity of the site near Landkey is of medieval origin, with buildings and settlements of said period being noted in the HER: The Old Manor, a late 15<sup>th</sup> century house; a deserted Saxon/medieval settlement (DMS) at Pill Farm; St Paul's Church; the chapel of St Mary; Acland Barton; and the probable site of a fulling mill be reported in Portmore, Barnstaple (Heritage Gateway). The apparent presence of a ridge and furrow system within the development area (Figure 7) would, again, support the notion of medieval activity on site, as does the HLC for the site.

### 3.1.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 – PRESENT

The HER inevitably contains a larger number of identified later sites in the surrounding area which primarily consists of standing buildings, quarrying, lime-burning and milling activities (Heritage Gateway).

## 3.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LIDAR

As can be seen below, there is little interpretative data to be taken from either the recent aerial photograph (Figure 6) or LiDAR survey (Figure 7) of the site. Some possible historic trackways or old field boundaries are visible, as well as ditches comparable to those of a ridge and furrow system, thus related to the ploughing and farming of the land over time. The two fields subjected to the geophysical survey and evaluation show no such apparent features. The contrasting topography of Portmore Golf Course immediately to the east of the site is clearly visible in both resources.

## 3.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

The site encompasses a single field, previously two. The field had no crop but thick, relatively long grass. The land was on a north-facing slope, steadily inclined to the south.

Upon visiting the site, there was little to be seen of archaeological interest: minor earthworks offering minimal interpretation. A bank ran through the site, orientated approximately north to south, corresponding with the historic field boundary shown on both the tithe and OS maps. As highlighted in the geophysical survey below, a linear anomaly observed from mid-way along the eastern side of said bank to the south-eastern part of site, corresponds with a sewer visible on the surface. Overhead electricity cables were identified on the site.

With the site entrance in the southeast corner of the evaluation site, off of Landkey/Mount Sandford Road, a narrow country lane is situated along the south-western site boundary, leading to a small area of former farm houses and buildings (East Whiddon).



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FIGURE 6: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE (TAKEN FROM BING MAPS 2017) (THE LOCATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA IS OUTLINED IN RED, WITH THE EVALUATION SITE INDICATED BY RED SHADING).

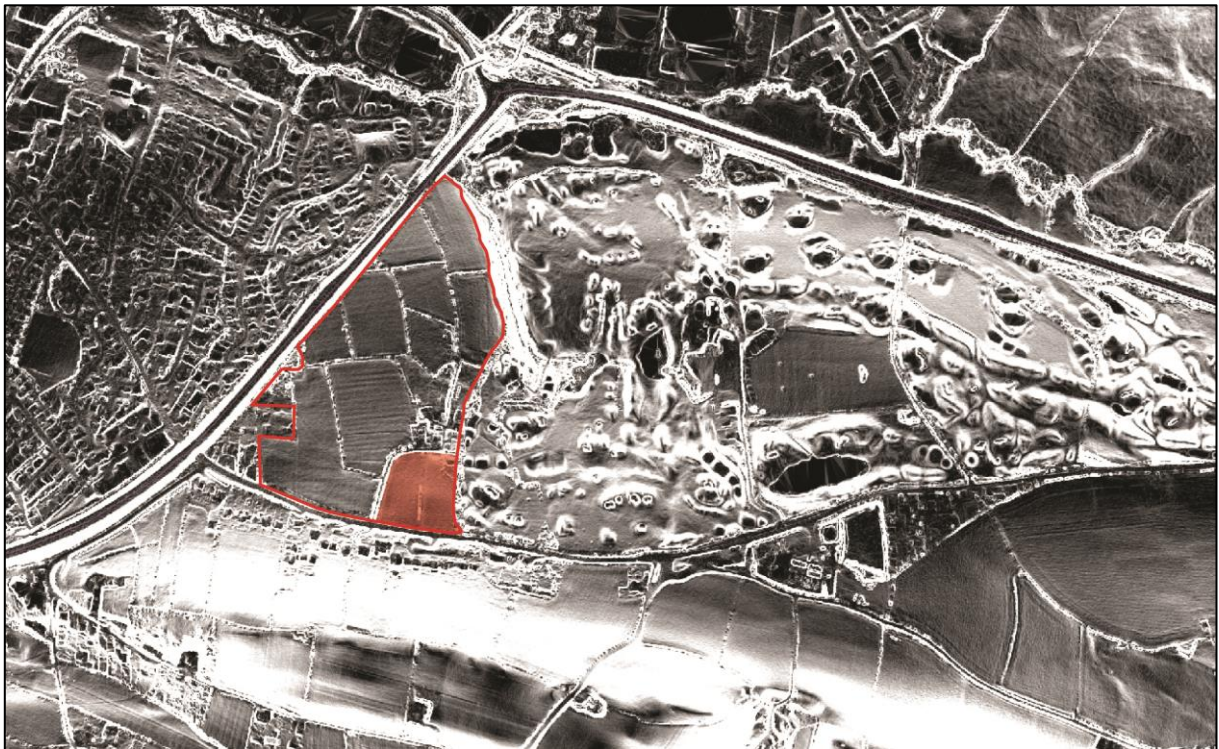


FIGURE 7: DETAILED TOPOGRAPHIC IMAGE OF THE SITE, BASED ON LIDAR DATA 2017: A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE (TERRAIN ANALYSIS > SLOPE) OF TELLUS LIDAR SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (©NERC): CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY) (THE LOCATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA IS OUTLINED IN RED, WITH THE EVALUATION SITE INDICATED BY RED SHADING).

## 4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

---

### 4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the survey of the land at Mount Sandford was to identify and record any magnetic anomalies. Whilst said anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the anomalies identified. The survey took place on the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2017 and was undertaken by SWARCH personnel in sunny conditions.

The survey identified seventeen anomalies that form nine groups. Group 1 represents an historic and partially extant boundary; visible as a complete boundary on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Group 2 represents a modern service. Group 3 represents a possible field boundary that may once have extended across the site. Groups 4, 5 and 7 represent ditches. Group 6 represents a possible boundary. Group 8 represents a possible ditch and disturbed ground. Group 9 represents possible shallow ground disturbance, such as wheel-ruts and track-ways or a relict field system.

Magnetic disturbance was common near the site boundaries and a telegraph pole and man-hole cover were identifiable on the site. The typical response of the underlying geology was between c.-3nT and +3nT.

### 4.1.2 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey of the land at Mount Sandford follows the guidance outlined in Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation (English Heritage 2008) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (CifA 2014).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014).

The results of the survey will, as far possible, inform of the presence or absence, character, extent and, in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology, leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate potential threat to any archaeological resource.

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto Grad601 Version 3.16 and processed using TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were Shade and Metadata. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by -2 intervals (grids a1, a12-a15); by -3 intervals (all other grids).

Details: 1.1466ha surveyed; Max. 106.44nT, Min. -123.52nT; Standard Deviation 10.52nT, mean -0.40nT, median 0.00nT.

4.1.3 RESULTS

Table 3 with the accompanying Figures 8 and 9 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 4.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate to strong negative with flanking positives, probable	Linear	Field boundary; extant earthwork	1 anomaly aligned north-south. A negative response indicative of bank material with flanking and possibly intercutting positive responses indicative of ditches. Together these indicate a traditional Devon/Cornish field boundary. The boundary is extant in the southern half of the site. Responses vary between -5 to -15nT and +5 to +17nT.
2	Strong negative, probable	Linear	Modern Service; probable large ceramic drain	1 anomaly aligned north-west by south-east. Indicative of a modern service which runs to a visible man-hole cover on the site. Probably a ceramic (sewerage) pipe within a cut trench. Responses of c.-15nT in a cut of c.+8nT.
3	Moderate negative with strong flanking positives, probable	Linear	Boundary	2 anomalies aligned east-west Broad response indicative of a traditional Devon/Cornish hedgebank, possibly spread when demolished. May continue eastwards. Responses vary between +3 to +22nT and <-8nT.
4	Moderate to strong positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	1 anomaly aligned north-west by south-east. Broad positive anomaly indicative of a wide ditch or intercutting ditches, (or perhaps a natural channel). Associated negative responses are probably relative to this feature or may indicate bank material or natural variation. Responses vary between +8 and +20nT.
5	Moderate to strong, positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	1 anomaly aligned east-west. Cut feature indicative of a ditch, probably associated with Groups 1 or 4. Responses vary between +8 and +20nT.
6	Strong positive with weak negative, possible	Linear	Boundary	1 anomaly aligned north-west by south-east. Possible ditch and bank anomaly associated with a boundary. Similar responses on the site are very weak and may indicate a poor level of survival or natural striations in the underlying geology. Obscured by intercutting anomalies across its western half. Responses between -5nT and <+17nT.
7	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch or track	1 anomaly aligned c.east-west. Probable ditch. The weak response may be indicative of shallow features such as tracks. Aligns with an alternative entrance to the site in the north-west corner of the site. Responses between +2nT and +8nT.

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8	Strong positive and negative, possible	Linear	Ditch and or bank; possibly disturbed/made ground	1 anomaly aligned east-west. Possible modern deposits and cuts associated with services, drains or made-ground associated with the retention of the ground and steep bank that forms the northern boundary of the site. Possibly simply a ditch/boundary akin to Groups 3 and 4. Responses of between -17nT to +20nT.
9	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Possible ditches or tracks	7 anomalies mostly aligned perpendicular to each other. Various possible ditches or shallow soil disturbances such as tracks or shallow drainage cuts. Possible remnants of boundaries and a field system, although the northern examples appear to run towards an entrance in the north-west corner of the site and may indicate wheel ruts/tracks. Responses vary between -4nT and +10nT.

TABLE 3: INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.



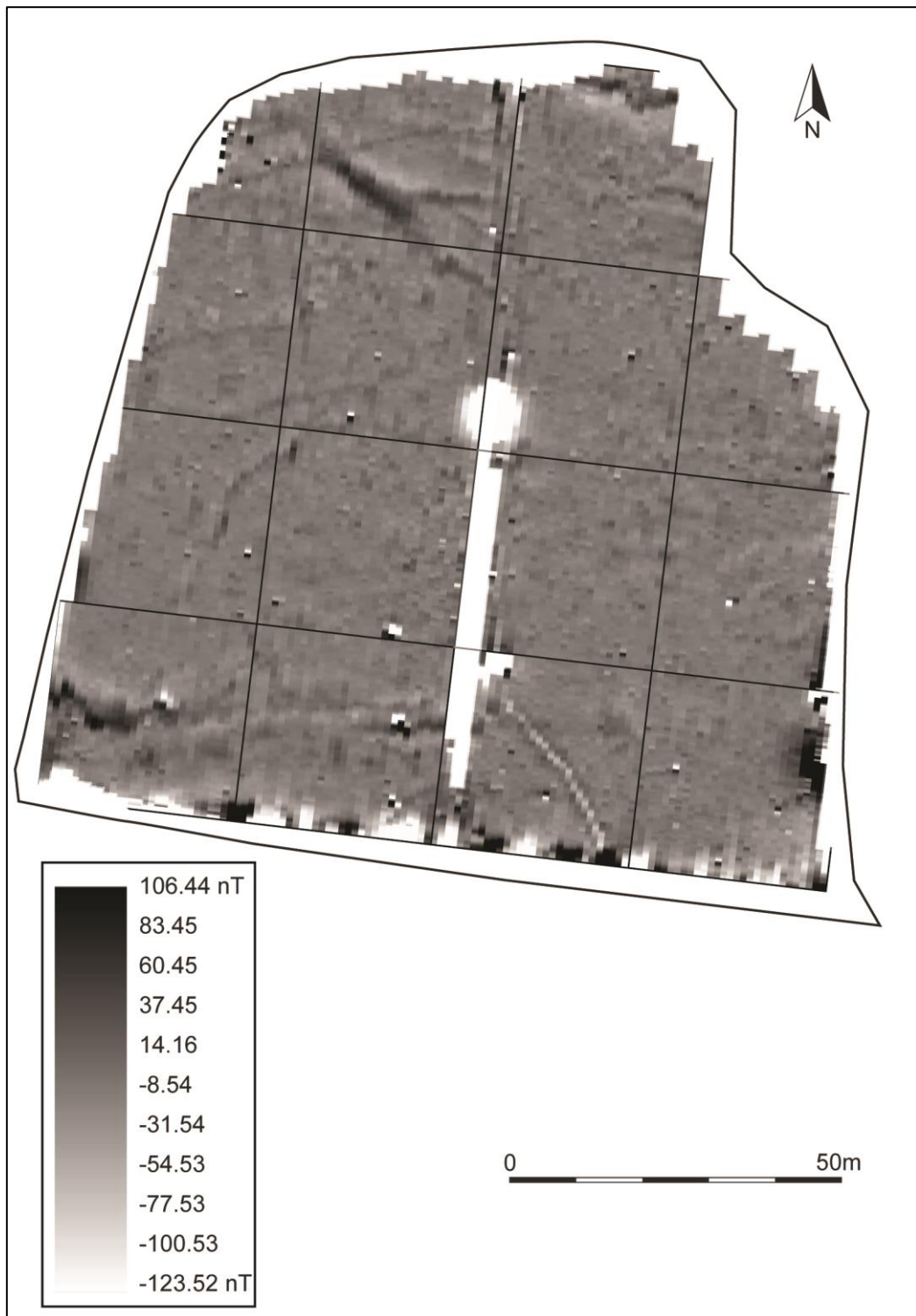


FIGURE 8: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

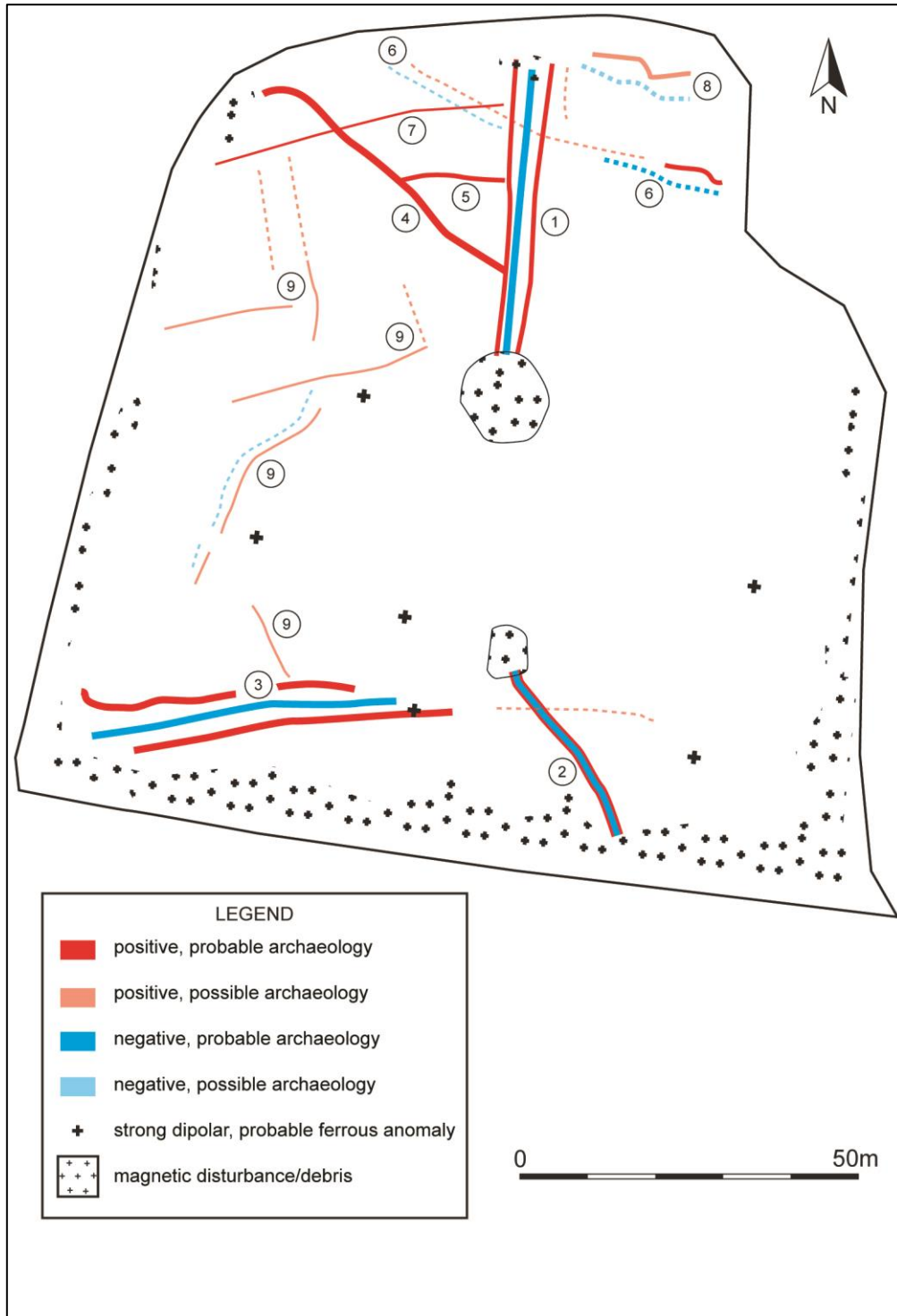


FIGURE 9: INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.

#### 4.1.4 CONCLUSION OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The results of the geophysical survey indicate the presence of ditches associated with drainage or shallow ground disturbance that may not survive below the topsoil; and the presence of boundaries that may represent former parts of the existing field system, medieval or later. The western half of the site appears to have been more disturbed than the eastern half. This may be associated with different previous agricultural use; the eastern field was named as an orchard on the 19<sup>th</sup> century tithe apportionment, while the western field was listed as 'arable' use.

The proposed development of the site would disturb potential archaeological deposits and validation of the geophysical survey results and investigation of the archaeological resource was determined to be necessary. The value of the archaeological resource on the site would on the basis of these non-intrusive works appear to be of low to medium significance.

#### 4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of the site can be seen to be low-medium overall. The area under evaluation itself is two fields, one of which was once an orchard but, more recently, the two fields have been used for arable farming.

There is nothing in either the cartographic sources or geophysical survey results to suggest settlement on the land under development, but it is more likely that the area has been farmed throughout history in one way or another. The geophysical survey results support this notion, with linear anomalies suggesting historic field boundaries as defined in the HLC.

Based on all of the data from the desk-based assessment, the archaeology one may expect to uncover on this site would be deposits, features and/or artefacts associated with the known nearby medieval and post-medieval activity, as well as the possible exposure of, as yet unknown, prehistoric archaeology.



## 5.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation was to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey and to determine the presence or absence, condition, date and significance of any archaeological features present, in order to inform and guide the need, nature and extent of any further archaeological mitigation. Five evaluation trenches were located to target identified geophysical anomalies (Figure 10). A total of 12 features were identified during the evaluation: six ditches; five gullies (three of which were the termini) and one posthole. What follows in this report is a trench-by-trench summary of the results of the evaluation, the detailed context descriptions of which can be found in Appendix 1, with a complete set of supporting photographs in Appendix 3.

A consistent site stratigraphy was identified across the site: a very firm dark brown silt topsoil c.0.3m thick, overlaying a firm mid greyish-brown silty-clay subsoil, some 0.2m thick. A colluvium layer was observed inconsistently across the site, namely in the north-western part, between the subsoil and the natural. This deposit; a firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay, probably accumulated following the last Ice Age and averaged at around 0.2m thick. The natural was a firm layer of light reddish-brown silty-clay. In some areas of the site, primarily the eastern and northern parts, the natural included protruding natural shale bedrock.

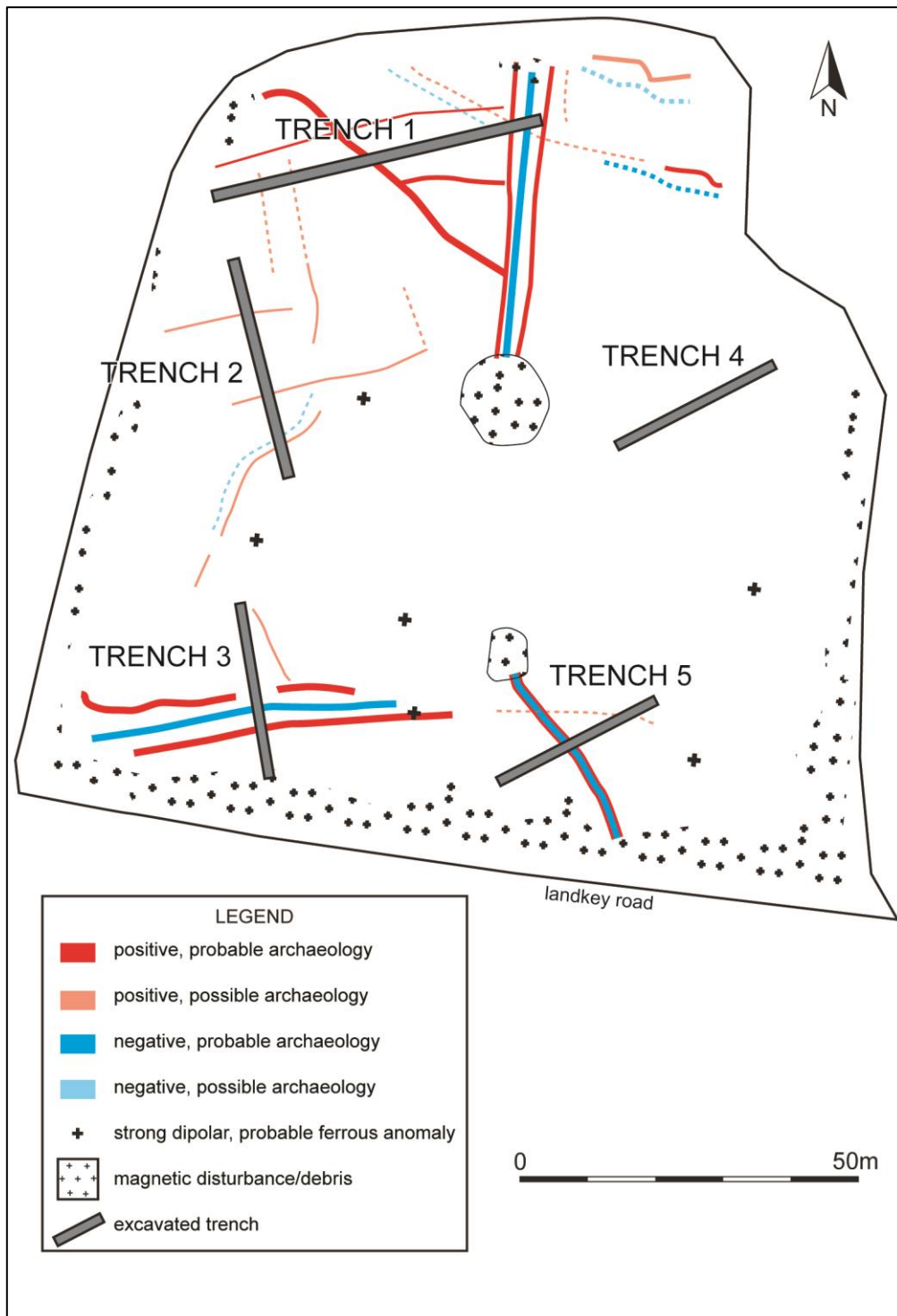


FIGURE 10: PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATIONS AND BASIC INTERPRETIVE REPRESENTATION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.

## 5.2 TRENCH #1

Trench #1 was situated in the northern part of the site, oriented approximately northeast-southwest, at the base of a north-facing slope. It was 50m in length, c.0.75m in depth and targeted a series of roughly parallel geophysical anomalies. This trench was the busiest in terms of archaeology and contained six features: ditches [106]/[114] and [120], gully [112], gully termini [104] and [118] and posthole [110] (Figure 13). The features broadly correspond with the locations of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Approximately midway along the trench was a substantial linear ditch [106]/[114]. The ditch was oriented northwest-southeast across the trench and was around 6.15m wide and 0.63m at its deepest, with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Figure 11 & Figure 12). Three deposits filled the ditch: (107)/(115), (108)/(116) and (109)/(117). Whilst there were no artefactual finds, the intermediate fill (108)/(116) was charcoal-rich with some more sizeable pieces of charcoal noted and occasional small flecks of fired clay. Consequently, a 30L bulk sample of (108) was taken. This ditch appears on the results of the geophysical survey and was most probably an historic holloway. As a result of this interpretation the sample collected was not processed.

Gully terminus [104] was 0.32m wide and just 0.08m deep, and was located parallel with the north-eastern edge of ditch [106]/[114] (Figure 11). Both features were oriented northwest-southeast, with the gully terminus extending into the trench from the northwest. Any intercutting relationship between the two features was unclear in the area uncovered and section excavated. The sole fill of this feature (105) contained very occasional charcoal flecks, but no artefacts.

Close to the north-eastern edge of the trench was another ditch [120]. This feature was oriented approximately north-south across the trench, 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep with a U-shaped profile. This ditch contained two fills (121) and (122), both of which contained pottery sherds, post-medieval and modern in date, with (121) also containing a residual sherd of medieval coarseware.

In very close proximity to both ditch [106]/[114] and gully terminus [104], to the north, was a posthole [110], 0.2m in diameter and 0.08m deep. No similar or associated features were observed within the trench and the sole fill (111) contained one fleck of fired clay and very occasional charcoal flecks.

To the southwest of ditch [120], an east-west oriented gully [112] was uncovered, c. 0.4m wide and 0.22m deep with a V-shaped profile. Its sole fill (113) contained animal bone. Both ditch [120] and gully [112] were visible on the geophysical survey results, and most probably represent historic field boundaries or drains.

The only feature observed in the southwest part of the trench was gully terminus [118], c. 0.42m wide and 0.16m deep, oriented approximately north-south extending into the trench from the south-east. Aside from a couple of charcoal flecks, there were no finds within the sole fill (119).



FIGURE 11: DITCH [106] AND GULLY TERMINUS [104], NE FACING SECTION (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 12: DITCH [114], NW FACING SECTION, AGAINST TRENCH EDGE (2M SCALE).



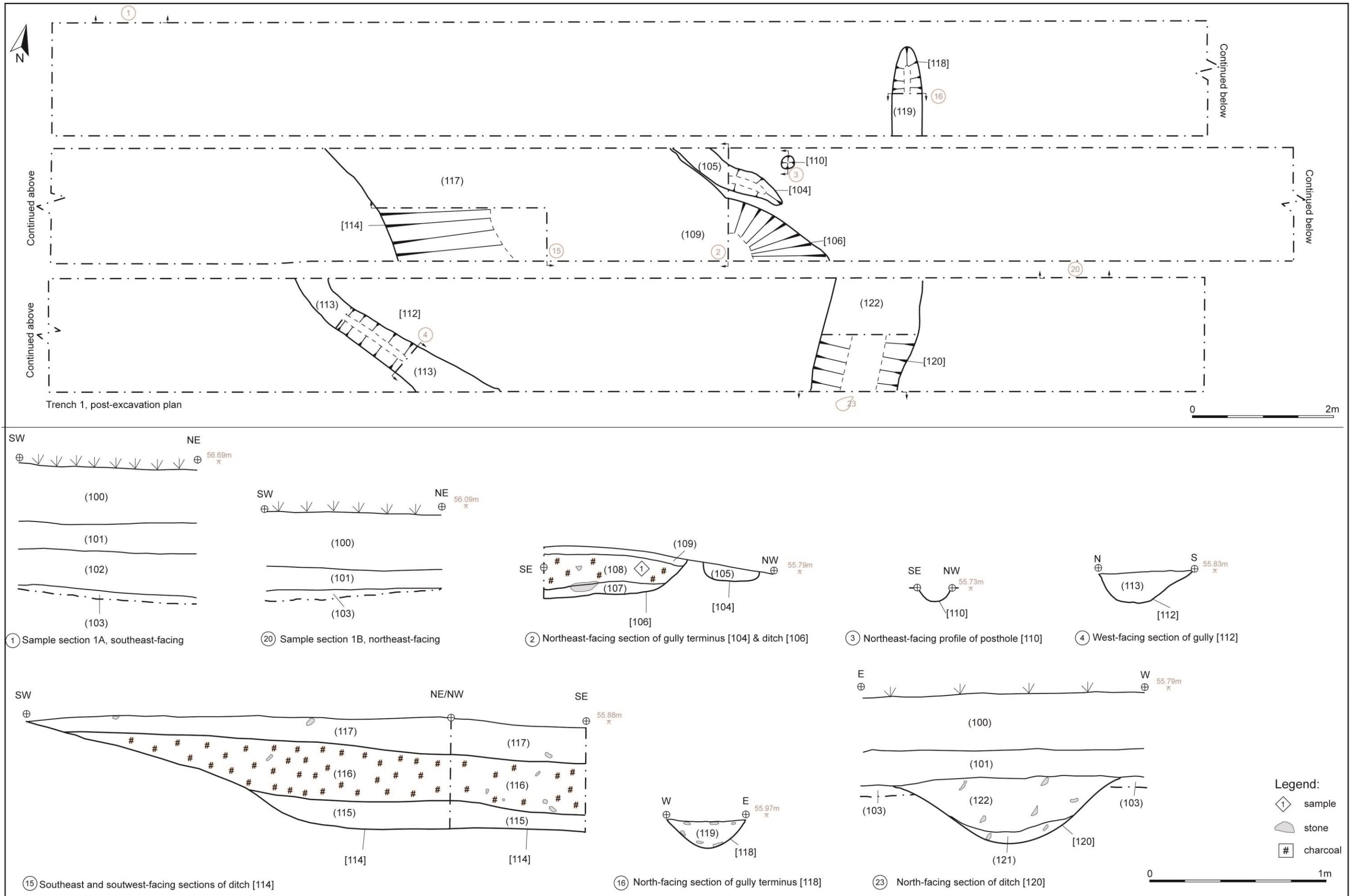


FIGURE 13: TRENCH #1 PLAN AND SECTIONS

### 5.3 TRENCH #2

Trench #2 was situated to the south of Trench #1, in the western part of the site, on the north-facing slope. The trench was split into two, with a total excavated length of 21m and a 13m unexcavated bulk between the two trenches due to overhead electricity cables. The trench was excavated to c.0.82m in depth targeting geophysical anomalies identified during the prior survey.

Despite the geophysical implications, no archaeological features or finds were uncovered. It is possible that the weak geophysical anomalies therefore correspond with disturbances within the topsoil (wheel rutting).

### 5.4 TRENCH #3

Trench #3 was situated in the south-western part of site, uphill from Trench #2. It was oriented approximately north-south, 25m in length, c.0.8m in depth and targeted some fairly substantial geophysical anomalies. Whilst the geological horizons were as described (see Section 5.1), the northern part of this trench (down slope) did not have the layer of colluvium (302). The presence of this colluvium layer in the upper part of the trench, but not lower, suggests greater truncation has occurred to the north of the site. Trench #3 contained three features: ditches [304] and [306], and gully terminus [312] (Figure 15 & Figure 16).

Ditch [304] was a linear feature, oriented approximately east-west across the near-middle part of the trench, 1.3m at its widest and 0.15m in depth (Figure 14). Its sole fill (308) contained no finds.

Truncated by ditch [304] was another, similar ditch [306], also oriented east-west, 1.2m in width and 0.16m in depth (Figure 14). Its sole fill (309) was very similar to (308) and contained no finds. These intercutting features can be seen in the geophysical survey results and given their form, orientation, etc. they are likely to represent the remains of an historic field boundary.

In the northern-most part of Trench #3, where colluvium (302) is not present, gully terminus [312] was encountered. Gully [312] extended for 1.25m from the western trench edge and was oriented northeast-southwest; it was c.0.4m wide and just 0.07m deep. Its sole fill (313) contained shale inclusions but no artefactual finds.



FIGURE 14: DITCHES [304] AND [306], WEST FACING TRENCH SECTION (2M SCALE).



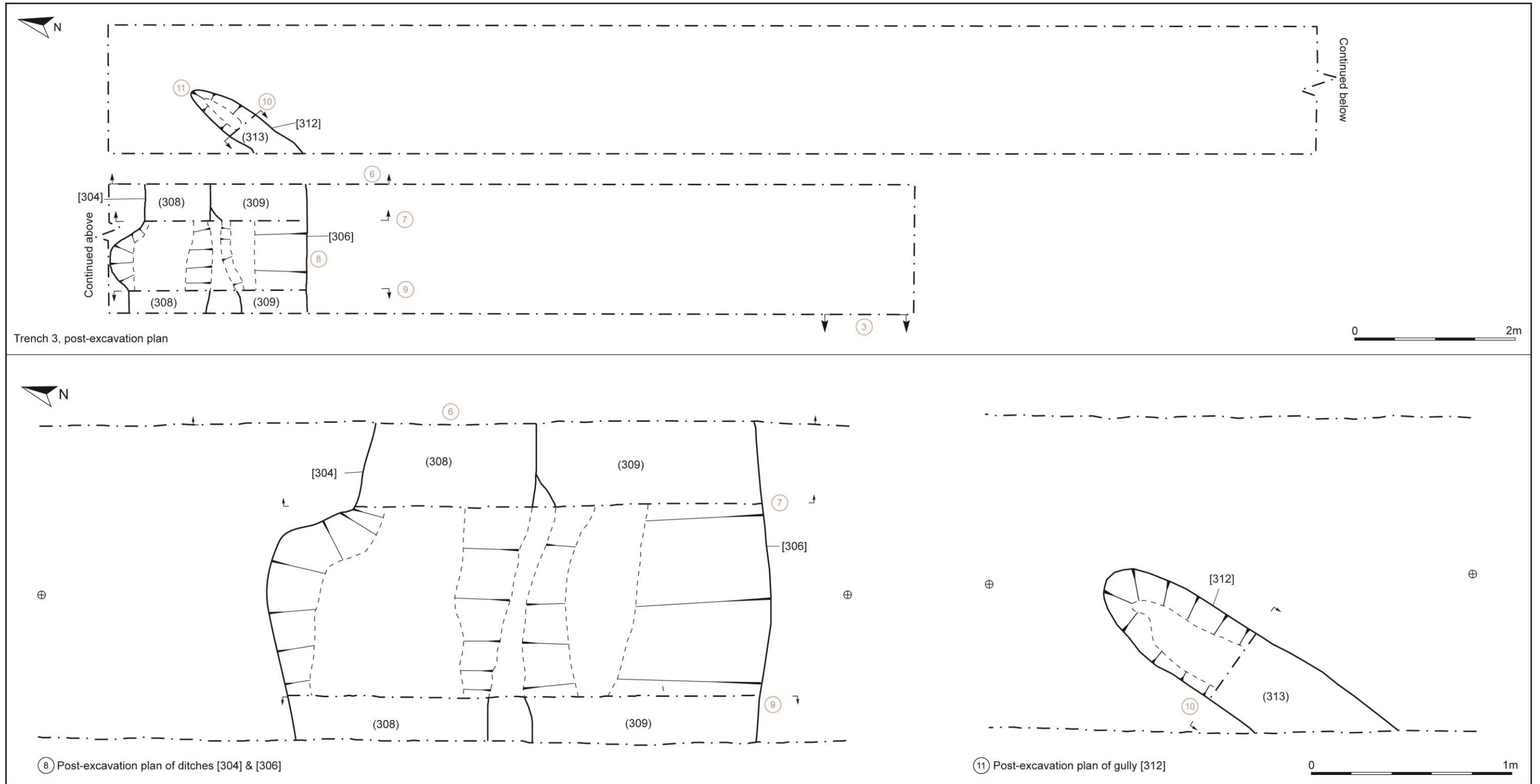


FIGURE 15: TRENCH #3 PLANS.

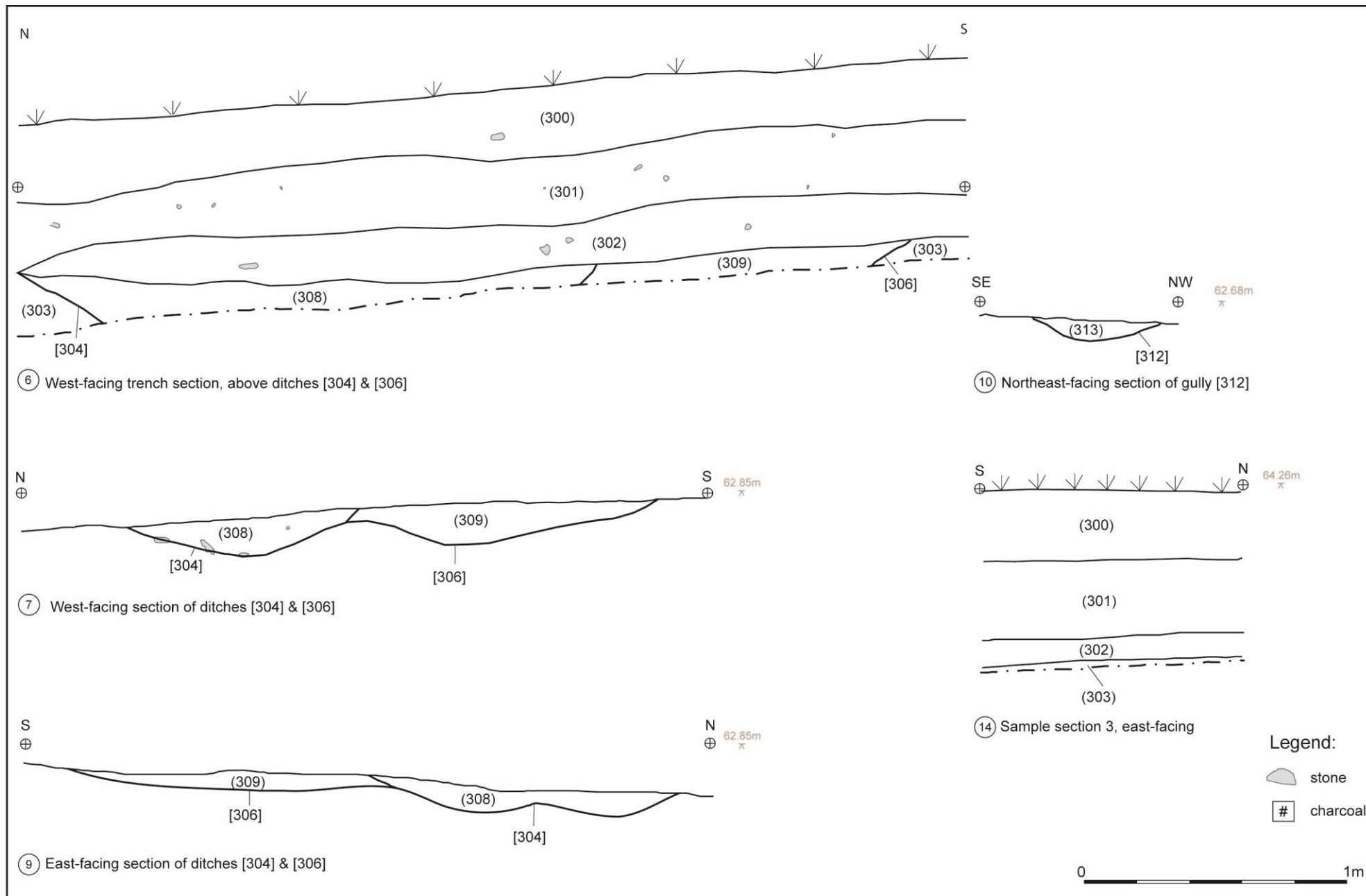


FIGURE 16: TRENCH #3 SECTIONS.

## 5.5 TRENCH #4

Trench #4 was a 27m long trench, oriented approximately northeast-southwest located in the eastern part of the site. At just 0.48m deep, this was the shallowest of the trenches and the natural (402), as mentioned in 5.1, was primarily weathered shale bedrock. The trench was located to target an area devoid of clear geophysical anomalies. Whilst the topsoil (400), subsoil (401) and natural (402) were as stated previously, the described layer of colluvium was not present in this trench. Two features were investigated in this trench: ditch [403] and gully [405] (Figure 17).

Ditch [403] was a linear feature oriented approximately east-west across the south-western part of the trench, c.1.1m wide and 0.12m deep. Its sole fill (404) contained some post-medieval pottery, as well as some animal bone and oyster shell.

In close proximity, to the northeast of ditch [403], was gully [405]. Of the same east-west orientation, this feature was c.0.5m wide and just 0.06m deep, with one fill (406), which contained pottery of both medieval and modern date as well as animal bone.

The shallow nature of both of the features and the trench itself suggests more substantial truncation over this part of the site. These may be extrapolated perhaps to equate to features identified in Trench #1.

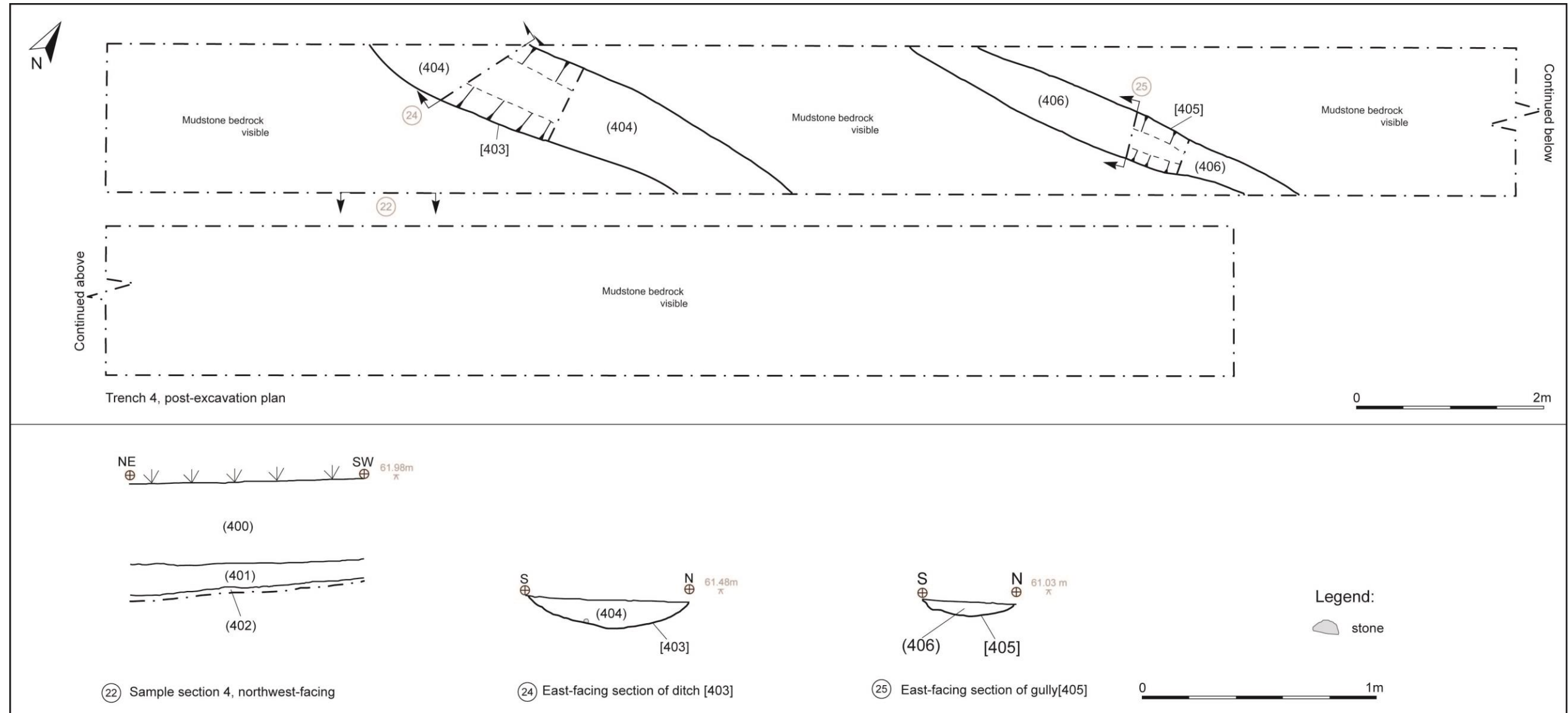


FIGURE 17: TRENCH #4 PLAN AND SECTIONS

## 5.6 TRENCH #5

Trench #5 was situated in the south-eastern part of the site, in closest proximity to the site entrance on Mount Sandford Road. Oriented approximately east-west, this trench was 25m long and c.0.8m deep and targeted a substantial geophysical anomaly. It was clear that said anomaly indicated the location of modern sewage pipe, and as such, a bulk of just over 2.5m was left unexcavated to avoid any damage. There was no presence of a colluvium layer.

Ditch [504] was the only feature revealed in Trench #5 (Figure 18), linear in plan, oriented approximately northwest-southeast across the eastern part of the trench. It measured c.1m wide and was very shallow, just 0.06m deep with a single fill (505) containing no finds. It is most probable that said ditch is the truncated remains of the historic field boundary encountered in Trench 3.

The modern service and Ditch [504] validate the interpretation of the geophysical survey in the location targeted by Trench #5.

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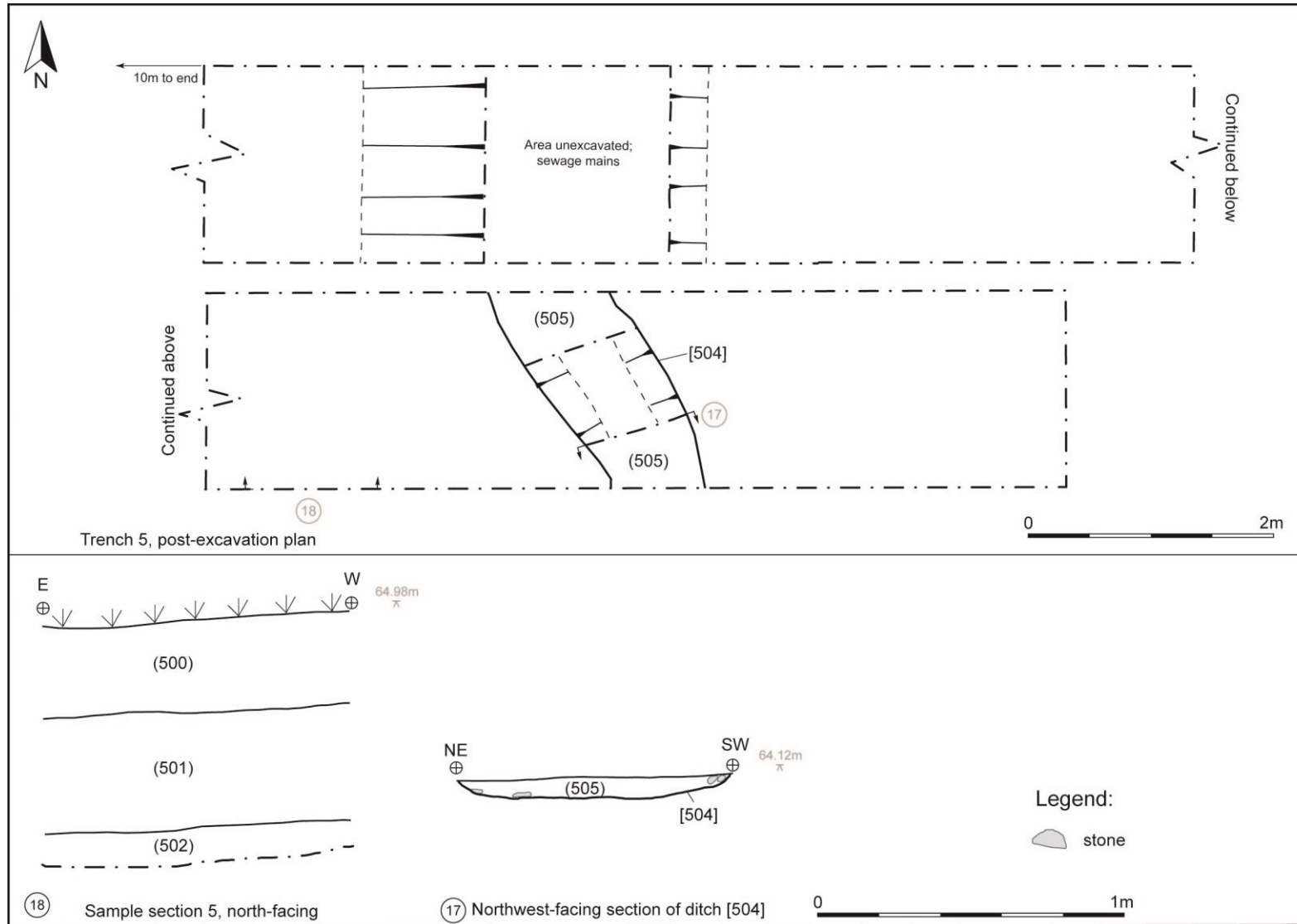


FIGURE 18: TRENCH #5 PLAN AND SECTIONS

## 5.7 FINDS

A total of ten contexts contained either artefactual or ecofactual finds (see Appendix 2 for a full concordance). Five features contained finds: ditches [106], [120] and [403] and gullies [112] and [405].

### 5.7.1 TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL:

Topsoil (100) contained two sherds (3g) of white refined earthenware, one sherd (9g) of North Devon gravel-tempered ware and one sherd (2g) of medieval coarseware; topsoil (400) contained three sherds (12g) of industrial ware, two sherds (6g) of white refined earthenware/blue transfer print, two sherds (30g) of North Devon yellow slip ware, one sherd (14g) of green-glazed North Devon gravel-tempered ware, one sherd (6g) of brown-glazed North Devon calcareous ware and, interestingly, one waster sherd (10g), of white fabric, indicating pottery production nearby or imported to nearby perhaps or use as hard-core. Subsoil (101) contained three sherds (18g) of white refined earthenware, oyster shell (one valve with umbo: 8g) and one fragment (7g) of pantile; subsoil (401) contained three sherds (13g) of white refined earthenware, one sherd (2g) of industrial ware, one sherd (<1g) of medieval coarseware and one fragment (36g) of modern drainpipe.

### 5.7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Ditch fill (108) was very charcoal-rich, with 28g of charcoal being recovered; ditch fill (121) contained three sherds (17g) of white refined earthenware, one sherd (2g) of medieval coarseware and 42g of retained charcoal; ditch fill (122), from the same feature contained three sherds (6g) of white refined earthenware, two sherds (178g) of light brown-glazed North Devon calcareous ware (seemingly from the same vessel), two sherds (140g) of North Devon gravel-tempered ware and two fragments (20g) of tile; ditch fill (404) contained one sherd (53g) of North Devon gravel-tempered ware, one fragment (7g) of animal bone and oyster shell (one valve with umbo: 4g).

Gully fill (113) contained seven fragments (13g) of animal bone. Gully fill (406) contained one sherd (11g) of modern flowerpot, three sherds (11g) of white refined earthenware, one sherd (12g) of North-Devon calcareous ware, one sherd (19g) of medieval coarseware and nine fragments (14g) of animal bone.

### 5.7.3 DISCUSSION:

All pottery recovered from site has been dated to the medieval, post-medieval or modern period. This suggests that those features containing artefacts are fairly recent in date. It is likely that most features date to the post-medieval or modern periods, with earlier pottery being residual.

The analogous form of ditches and gullies across site could indicate a similar date and function; however, given the scarcity of finds, a thorough interpretation is difficult.



## 6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

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### 6.1 DISCUSSION

The evaluation of this site targeted magnetic anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, and the results of this phase of work largely validate the conclusions of the results of the geophysical survey. All of the more substantial anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were encountered during the evaluation with an absence of features where weaker anomalies were identified.

All the features containing artefacts can be dated to the post-medieval or modern period and, given the form of these linears, it is most likely that the majority of them reflect removed historic field boundaries.

Ditch [106]/[114] is arguably the most archaeologically interesting feature, with clear spatial relationships with other features such as gully terminus [104] probable. The intermediate fill of this feature contained an abundance of charcoal, which could offer insight as to a deliberate backfilling event. It seems likely that given the relatively flat base and large width (c.6.15m) this feature most likely represents a holloway or track.

The small quantity of finds from site suggests largely agricultural activity on and in the immediate vicinity of the site, although given the proximity of East Whiddon it is surprising that more material of this nature was not recovered. That being said, the presence of one 'waster' sherd of pottery could imply pottery production nearby.

### 6.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation, in the most part, vindicates the geophysical survey and has demonstrated that the larger ditches have survived well. The additional features not observed on the geophysical survey are much smaller and shallower (posthole and gullies). The majority of the features on site are likely to be post-medieval in date, if not later. Those features which did not contain artefactual finds are similar in either form or fill (or both) to other features so, arguably, could be contemporaneous.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Extent: length x width x depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
<b>TRENCH 1</b>					
(100)	Layer	TOPSOIL - Very firm dark brown silt with lots of organic material within. Undulates across site, contained pottery.	Overlies (101)	Across site, c. 0.3m thick.	Medieval-modern
(101)	Layer	SUBSOIL - Firm mid greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional shale inclusions. Layer overlaying the archaeology, contained pottery, pantile and oyster shell.	Overlies (102); overlain by (100)	Across site, c. 0.2m thick.	Modern
(102)	Layer	COLLUVIUM - Firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay. Exists only partially across site, mainly in the northern part. Probably accumulated following the last Ice Age.	Overlies (103); overlain by (101)	Varies across site, generally c. 0.22m thick.	-
(103)	Layer	NATURAL - Firm layer of light reddish-brown silty-clay above and amongst the natural weathered shale bedrock. Said bedrock exists in the eastern part of the site, yet is entirely missing in other places (for example uphill and west of Trench 4).	Overlies weathered bedrock; overlain by (102)	Varies across site, generally at a depth of c. 0.75m.	-
[104]	Cut	Linear gully terminus; U-shaped profile; oriented approximately NW-SE, into the NW trench edge; feature in close proximity to posthole [110] and runs parallel with ditch [106]/[114]; full extent is difficult to determine as the feature runs into the NW L.O.E.	Cuts (102); filled by (105)	>1.6 x 0.32 x 0.08	-
(105)	Fill	Sole fill of gully terminus [104]; compact mid reddish-brown silty-clay; very occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [104]; overlain by (101)	>1.6 x 0.32 x 0.08	-
[106]	Cut	Linear ditch; gradually sloping sides with a concave base; oriented approximately NW-SE across trench; in close proximity to gully terminus [104] and posthole [110].	Cuts (102); filled by (107)-(109); same as [114]	>1.6 x c. 6.15 x 0.29	-
(107)	Fill	Basal/initial fill of ditch [106]; compact mid yellowish-brown silty-clay.	Fill of [106] overlain by (108); same as (115)	>1.6 x <6.15 x 0.07	-
(108)	Fill	Intermediate fill of ditch [106]; firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay; abundance of charcoal, occasional fired clay and frequent small-medium-sized, sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [106]; overlies (107); overlain by (109); same as (116)	>1.6 x <6.15 x 0.2	-
(109)	Fill	Uppermost fill of ditch [106]; firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay; occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium-sized, sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [106]; overlies (108); overlain by (101); same as (117)	>1.6 x c.6.15 x 0.05	-
[110]	Cut	Sub-circular posthole; U-shaped profile; close to NW trench edge, in close proximity to gully terminus [104] and ditch [106]/[114].	Cuts (102); filled by (111)	Dia. 0.2 x 0.08	-
(111)	Fill	Sole fill of posthole [110]; compact mid reddish-brown silty-clay; very occasional charcoal flecks and one fleck of fired clay present.	Fill of [110]; overlain by (101)	Dia. 0.2 x 0.08	-
[112]	Cut	Linear gully; fairly steeply sloping sides with a concave base; oriented approximately E-W.	Cuts (103); filled by (113)	>1.6 x 0.4 x 0.22	-
(113)	Fill	Sole fill of gully [112]; firm mid yellowish-brown silty-clay; occasional shale inclusions; animal bone recovered.	Fill of [112]; overlain by (101)	>1.6 x 0.4 x 0.22	-

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[114]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch; steeply sloping sides with a concave base; oriented approximately NW-SE across trench; in close proximity to gully terminus [104] and posthole [110].	Cuts (102); filled by (115)-(117); same as [106]	>1.6 x c. 6.15 x 0.63	-
(115)	<i>Fill</i>	Basal/initial fill of ditch [114]; compact mid yellowish-brown silty-clay.	Fill of [114]; overlain by (116); same as (107)	>1.6 x <6.15 x 0.15	-
(116)	<i>Fill</i>	Intermediate fill of ditch [114]; firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay; abundance of charcoal and frequent small-medium-sized, sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [114]; overlies (115); overlain by (117); same as (108)	>1.6 x <6.15 x 0.32	-
(117)	<i>Fill</i>	Uppermost fill of ditch [114]; firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay; very occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium-sized, sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [114]; overlies (116); overlain by (101); same as (109)	>1.6 x c. 6.15 x 0.2	-
[118]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear gully terminus; U-shaped profile, gently sloping sides and a concave base; oriented approximately N-S into the SE L.O.E..	Cuts (102); filled by (119)	>1.25 x c. 0.42 x 0.16	-
(119)	<i>Fill</i>	Sole fill of gully terminus [118]; firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay; occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and very occasional charcoal flecks (just a couple).	Fill of [118]; overlain by (101)	>1.25 x c. 0.42 x 0.16	-
[120]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch; steeply sloping sides with a concave base; oriented N-S; probable modern field boundary, running parallel with the remains of an old field boundary bank towards the middle of the site.	Cuts (103); filled by (121) and (122)	>1.6 x 1.4 x 0.38	Medieval-modern
(121)	<i>Fill</i>	Basal fill of field boundary ditch [120]; firm dark greyish-brown silty-clay; shale inclusions; contained pottery and charcoal fragments.	Fill of [120]; overlain by (122)	>1.6 x 0.6 x 0.06	Medieval-modern
(122)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of field boundary ditch [120]; firm mid brownish-grey silty-sand; occasional shale inclusions; contained pottery and tile fragments.	Fill of [120]; overlies (121); overlain by (101)	>1.6 x 1.4 x 0.32	Post-medieval/modern
<b>TRENCH 2</b>					
(200)	<i>Layer</i>	TOPSOIL - Very firm dark brown silt with lots of organic material within. Undulates across site.	Overlies (201)	Across site, c. 0.26m thick.	-
(201)	<i>Layer</i>	SUBSOIL - Firm mid greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional shale inclusions.	Overlies (202); overlain by (200)	Across site, c. 0.18m thick.	-
(202)	<i>Layer</i>	COLLUVIUM - Firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay. Exists only partially across site, mainly in the northern part. Probably accumulated following the last Ice Age.	Overlies (203); overlain by (201)	Varies across site, generally c. 0.2m thick.	-
(203)	<i>Layer</i>	NATURAL - Firm layer of light reddish-brown silty-clay.	Overlain by (202)	Varies across site, generally at a depth of c. 0.62m.	-
<b>TRENCH 3</b>					
(300)	<i>Layer</i>	TOPSOIL - Very firm dark brown silt with lots of organic material within. Undulates across site.	Overlies (301)	Across site, c. 0.26m thick.	-
(301)	<i>Layer</i>	SUBSOIL - Firm mid greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional shale inclusions.	Overlies (302); overlain by (300)	Across site, c. 0.18m thick.	-
(302)	<i>Layer</i>	COLLUVIUM - Firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay. Exists only in northern part of trench. Probably accumulated following the last Ice Age.	Overlies (303); overlain by (301)	Varies across site, generally c. 0.2m thick.	-
(303)	<i>Layer</i>	NATURAL - Firm layer of light reddish-brown silty-clay.	Overlain by (302)	Varies across site, generally at a depth of c. 0.62m.	-
[304]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch; shallow with gently sloping sides and an undulating base; oriented approximately E-W across trench; bows out slightly towards the middle of the trench;	Cuts (303), and (309); filled by	>1.6 x c. 1.3 (at widest part) x 0.15	-

PHASE 1 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, NORTH DEVON, DEVON

		truncates one earlier ditch.	(308)		
(305)	-	VOID	-	-	-
[306]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch; shallow with gently sloping sides and an uneven base; oriented approximately E-W across trench; truncated by later ditch.	Cuts (303); filled by (309)	>1.6 x 1.2 x 0.16	-
(307)	-	VOID	-	-	-
(308)	<i>Fill</i>	Sole fill of ditch [304]; soft mid-light greyish-brown silty-clay, mottled with dark brown silty-clay; frequent shale inclusions.	Fill of [304]; overlain by (302)	>1.6 x c. 1.3 (at widest part) x 0.15	-
(309)	<i>Fill</i>	Sole fill of ditch [306]; soft mid-light greyish-brown silty-clay, mottled with dark brown silty-clay; frequent shale inclusions.	Fill of [306]; overlain by (302)	>1.6 x 1.2 x 0.16	-
[310]	-	VOID	-	-	-
(311)	-	VOID	-	-	-
[312]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear gully terminus; U-shaped profile; oriented approximately NE-SW from the W trench edge.	Cuts (303); filled by (313)	>1.25 x c. 0.4 x 0.07	-
(313)	<i>Fill</i>	Sole fill of gully terminus [312]; soft mid greyish-brown silty-clay; occasional shale inclusions.	Fill of [312]; overlain by (301)	>1.25 x c. 0.4 x 0.07	-
<b>TRENCH 4</b>					
(400)	<i>Layer</i>	TOPSOIL - Very firm dark brown silt with lots of organic material within, contained pottery, including a 'kiln waster'. Undulates across site.	Overlies (401)	Across site, c. 0.35m thick.	Post-medieval/modern
(401)	<i>Layer</i>	SUBSOIL - Firm mid greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional shale inclusions, contained pottery and drainpipe.	Overlies (402); overlain by (400)	Across site, c. 0.12m thick.	Medieval-modern
(402)	<i>Layer</i>	NATURAL - Firm layer of light reddish-brown silty-clay above and amongst the natural weathered shale bedrock. Said bedrock exists most prominently in this trench.	Overlies weathered bedrock; overlain by (401)	Varies across site, generally at a depth of c. 0.45m.	-
[403]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch; very shallow, U-shaped profile; oriented approximately E-W; cut into the natural bedrock of weathered mudstone; in close proximity to gully [405].	Cuts (402); filled by (404)	>4 x c. 1.1 x 0.12	Post-medieval
(404)	<i>Fill</i>	Sole fill of ditch [403]; loose dark reddish-brown clayey-silt; occasional small-medium-sized, sub-angular stone inclusions; contained pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.	Fill of [403]; overlain by (401)	>4 x c. 1.1 x 0.12	Post-medieval
[405]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear gully; very shallow, U-shaped profile; oriented approximately E-W; cut into the natural bedrock of weathered mudstone; in close proximity to ditch [403].	Cuts (402); filled by (406)	>4 x c. 0.5 x 0.06	Medieval-modern
(406)	<i>Fill</i>	Sole fill of gully [405]; firm mid reddish-brown silty-clay; occasional small-medium-sized, sub-angular stone inclusions; contained pottery and animal bone.	Fill of [405]; overlain by (401)	>4 x c. 0.5 x 0.06	Medieval-modern
<b>TRENCH 5</b>					
(500)	<i>Layer</i>	TOPSOIL - Very firm dark brown silt with lots of organic material within. Undulates across site.	Overlies (501)	Across site, c. 0.3m thick.	Modern
(501)	<i>Layer</i>	SUBSOIL - Firm mid greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional shale inclusions.	Overlies (502); overlain by (500)	Across site, c. 0.38m thick.	-
(502)	<i>Layer</i>	NATURAL - Firm layer of light reddish-brown silty-clay.	Overlain by (501)	Varies across site, generally at a depth of c. 0.68m.	-
(503)	-	VOID	-	-	-



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[504]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch; very shallow with gently sloping sides and an undulating base; oriented approximately NW-SE.	Cuts (502); filled by (505)	>1.6 x c. 1 x 0.06	-
(505)	<i>Fill</i>	Sole fill of ditch [504]; firm mid greyish-brown silty-clay; occasional small, sub-angular shale inclusions	Fill of [504]; overlain by (501)	>1.6 x c. 1 x 0.06	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	1	2	Medieval coarseware				Post-medieval
	1	9	North Devon gravel-tempered ware				
	2	3	White refined earthenware				
(101)	3	18	White refined earthenware	1	8	Oyster shell (one umbo)	Modern
				1	7	Pantile	Post-medieval
(108)					28	Charcoal	
(113)				7	13	Animal bone	
(121)	1	2	Medieval coarseware	1	42	Charcoal	Modern
	3	17	White refined earthenware				
(122)	2	178	North Devon calcareous ware, light brown glaze, probably from the same vessel	1	15	Tile	Post-medieval
	2	140	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	1	5	Tile	
	3	6	White refined earthenware	1	4	Undiagnostic shale	
(400)	2	30	North Devon yellow slip ware	1	7	Undiagnostic shale	Post-medieval
	1	14	North Devon gravel-free ware: green glaze				
	1	6	North Devon calcareous ware: brown glaze				
	2	6	White refined earthenware: Blue transfer print				
	3	12	Industrials				
	1	10	Waster, white fabric				
(401)	1	<1	Medieval coarseware	1	36	Drainpipe	Modern
	3	13	White refined earthenware				
	1	2	Industrials				
(404)	1	53	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	1	7	Animal bone	Post-medieval
				1	4	Oyster shell (one umbo)	
(406)	1	19	Medieval coarseware, 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century	9	14	Animal bone	Post-medieval
	1	12	North Devon calcareous ware				
	3	11	White refined earthenware				
	1	11	Flowerpot				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>574</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>190</b>		

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



SAMPLE SECTION 1A: SW END, SE FACING (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 1 PRE-EXCAVATION SHOT FROM THE SW (2 x 1M SCALES).





POSTHOLE [110], POST-EXCAVATION PROFILE TAKEN FROM THE NE (0.2M SCALE).



GULLY [112] NORTH FACING SECTION (0.4M SCALE).





SAMPLE SECTION 2: NW END, SW FACING (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 2 GENERAL SHOT FROM THE SE (2 x 1M SCALES).





DITCHES [304] AND [306] WEST FACING SECTION (2M SCALE).



DITCH [114], SW FACING SECTION (0.3M SCALE).





GULLY [312], NE FACING SECTION (0.3M SCALE).



SAMPLE SECTION 3: SOUTH END, EAST FACING (1M SCALE).





TRENCH 3 POST-EXCAVATION SHOT FROM THE SOUTH (2 x 1M SCALES).



GULLY TERMINUS [118], NORTH FACING SECTION (0.4M SCALE).





DITCH [504], NW FACING SECTION (0.5M SCALE).



TRENCH 5 POST-EXCAVATION SHOT FROM THE EAST (2 X 1M SCALES).





SAMPLE SECTION 5: EASTERN END, NORTH FACING (1M SCALE).



BULK ABOVE SEWAGE (1M SCALE).





SAMPLE SECTION 1B: NE END, SE FACING (1M SCALE).



SAMPLE SECTION 4: SW END, NW FACING (1M SCALE).





BOUNDARY DITCH [120], NORTH FACING SECTION (1M SCALE).



DITCH [403], EAST FACING SECTION (0.5M SCALE).



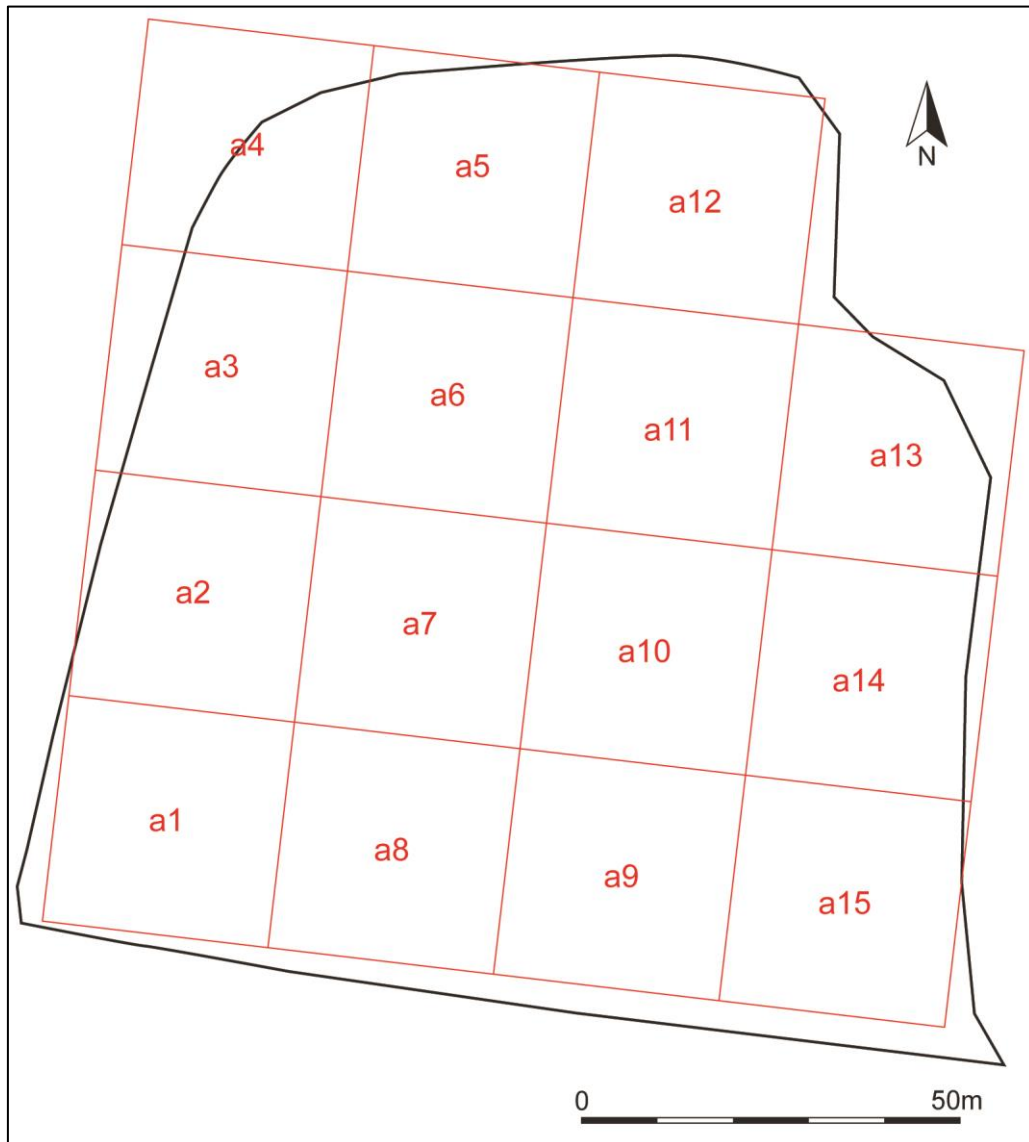


GULLY [405], EAST FACING SECTION (0.3M SCALE).



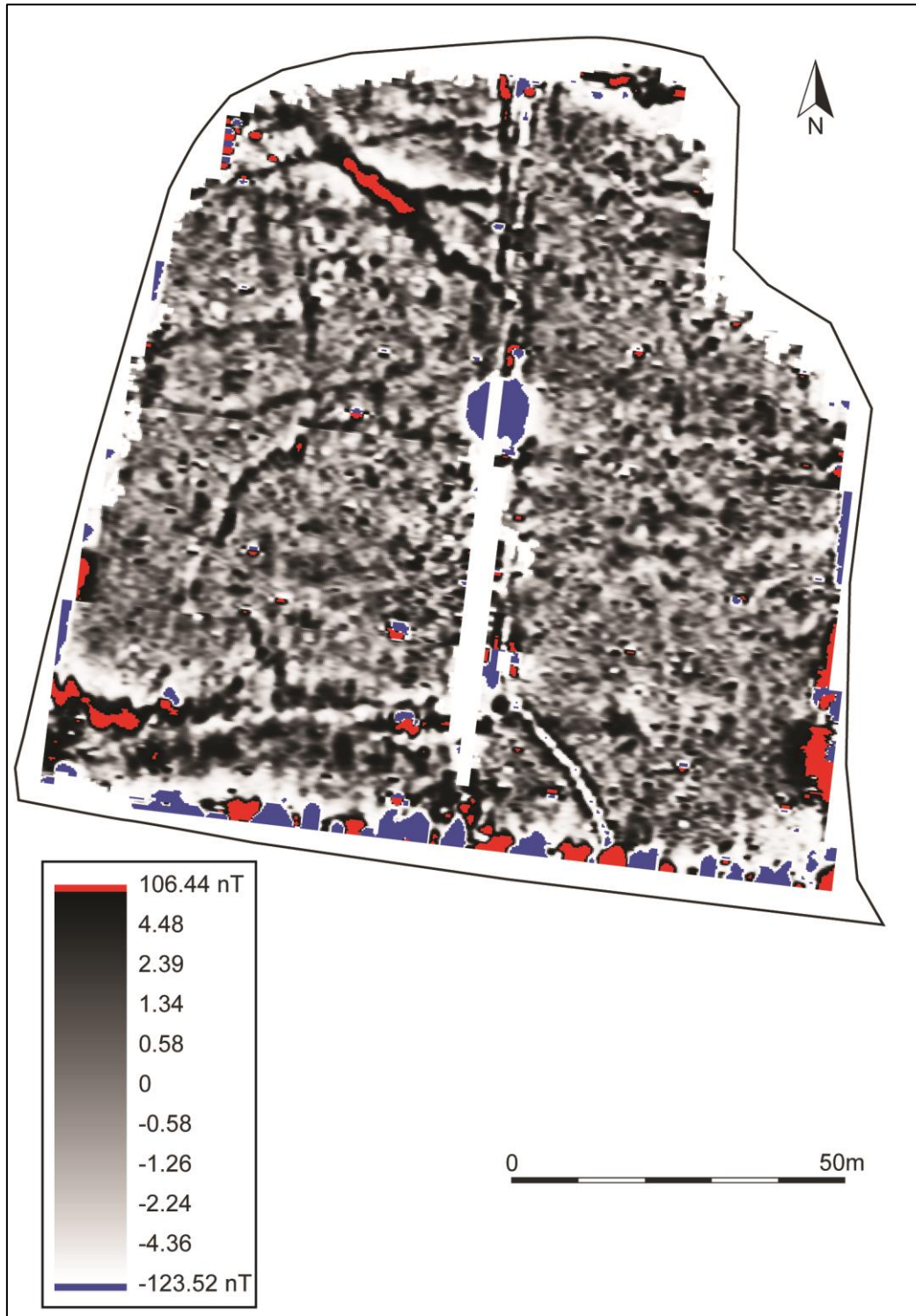
TRENCH 4 POST-EXCAVATION SHOT FROM THE SW (2 x 1M SCALES).

APPENDIX 4: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



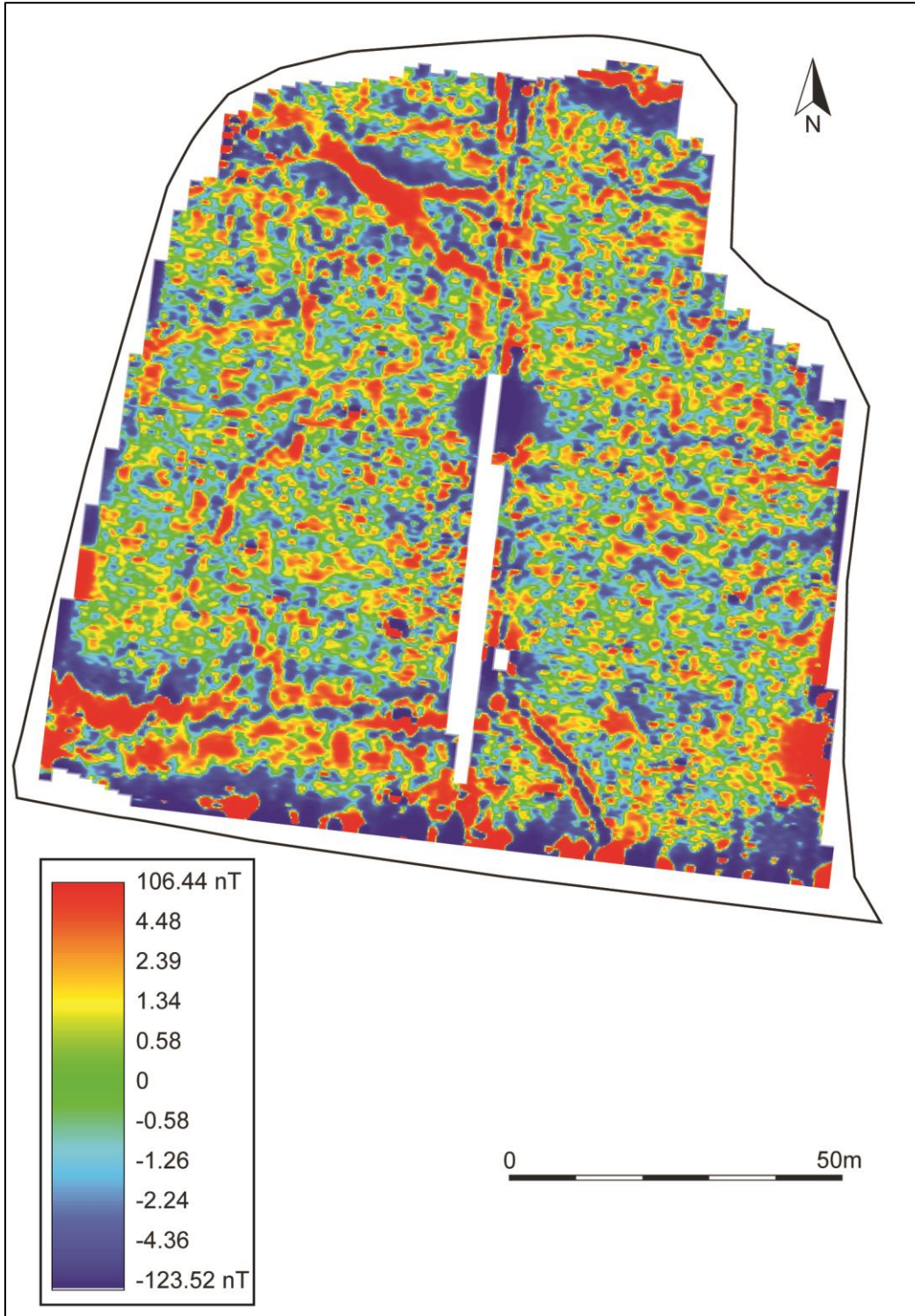
SITE GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING





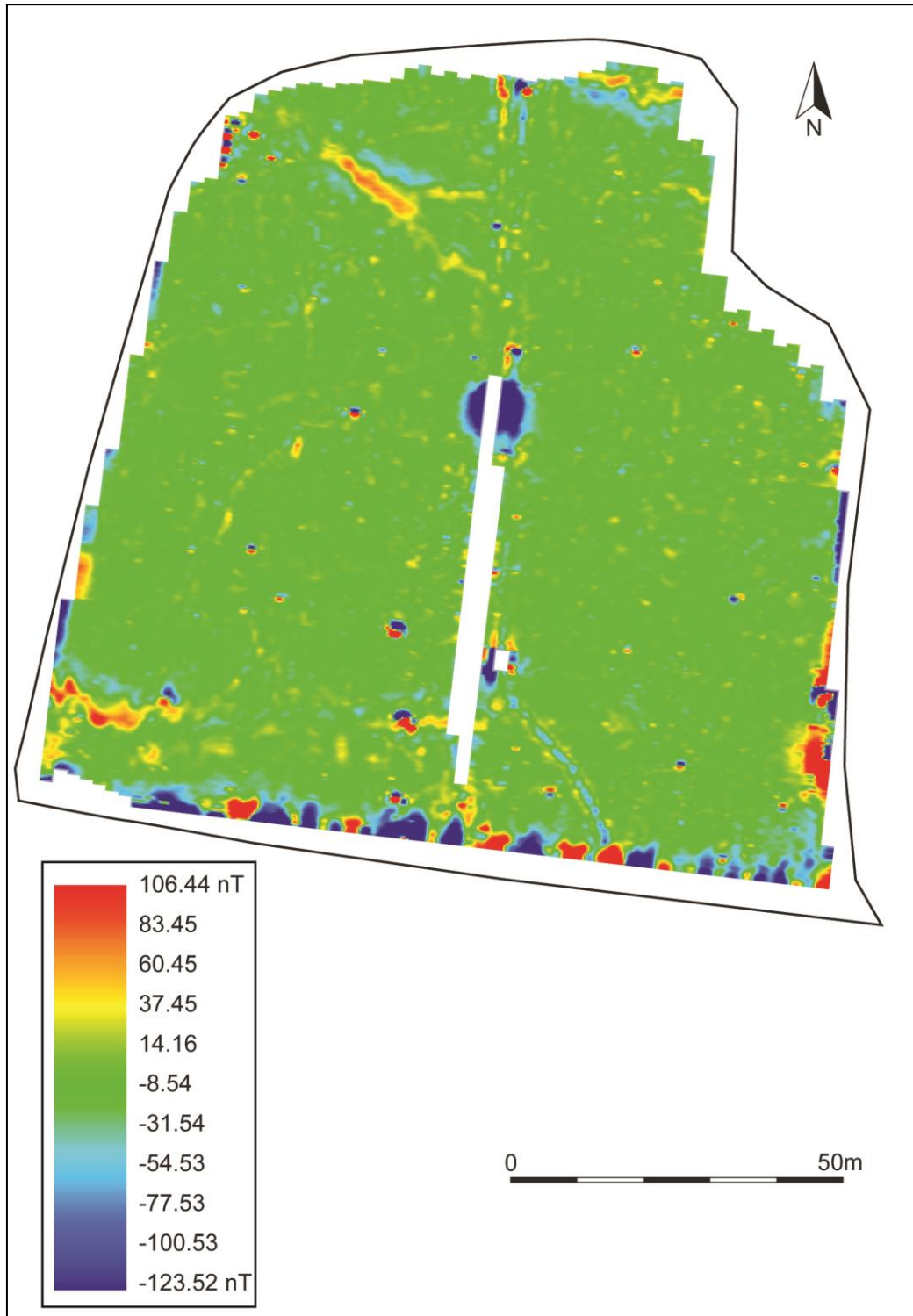
RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, NORTH DEVON, DEVON



RED-BLUE-GREEN(2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, NORTH DEVON, DEVON



RED-BLUE-GREEN(2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY; GRADIATED SHADING.



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)