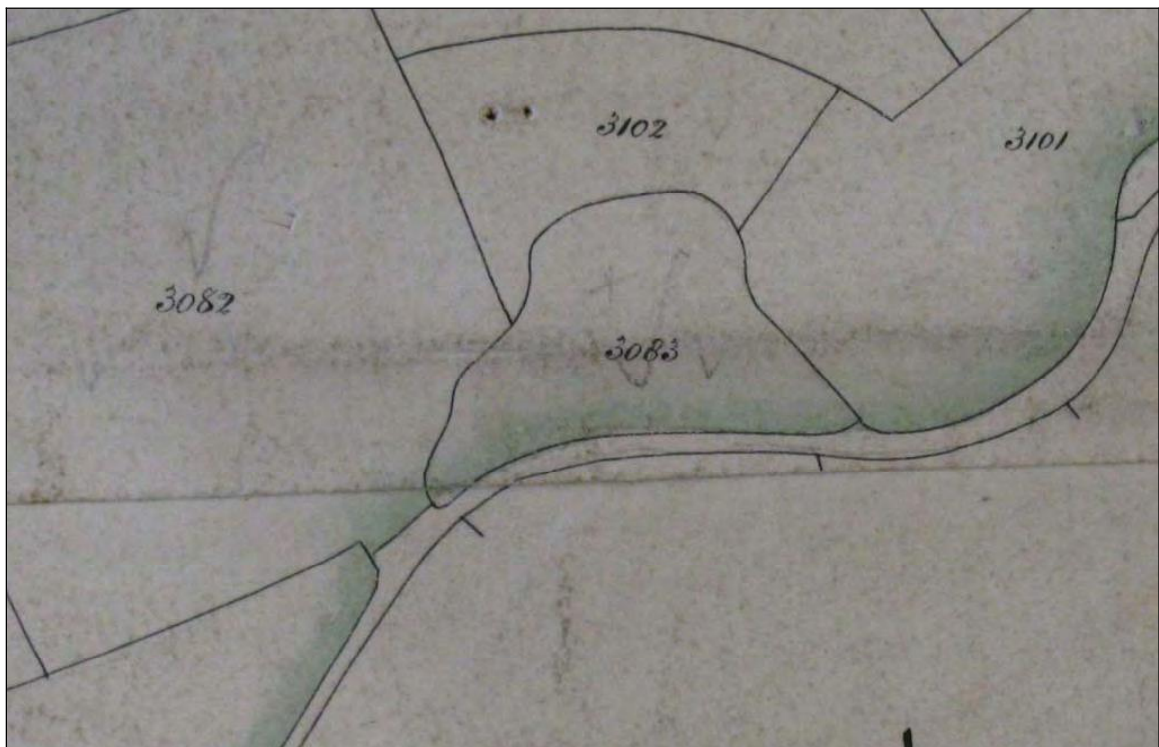


# BLenheim HOUSE TIVERTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment  
&  
Archaeological Evaluation



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Date: 02.12.2011  
Author: S. Walls

**Blenheim House, Tiverton,  
Devon**

**Results of a Desk-Based Assessment  
&  
Archaeological Evaluation**

*For*

Mr Tony Brewer

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** TBH11  
**National Grid Reference:** 298498.113628  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808  
**Oasis Record Number:** southwes1-111786  
**Historic Environment Service ref:** ARCH/DM/MD/18277  
**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Desk-Based Assessment:** Samuel Walls  
**Walkover Survey:** Samuel Walls  
**Project Officer:** Samuel Walls  
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**Research:** Samuel Walls; Bryn Morris; Terry Green

December 2011

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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd undertook a desk-based appraisal and archaeological evaluation ahead of the construction of a double garage at Blenheim House, Uplowman Road, Tiverton. Blenheim House was constructed at the edge of Tiverton in the late 1980s immediately south of the site of a known Neolithic earthen long barrow, which was severely truncated during the construction of this property and of the neighbouring Brookfield House c.1985. No evidence of this Neolithic monument or other prehistoric activity was identified within the evaluation trenches for the proposed garage.*

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The Staff of the Westcountry Studies Library  
Philip Kerr, Kennington Chartered Surveyors

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Blenheim House, Uplowman Road  
**Parish:** Tiverton  
**District:** Mid-Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** 298498.113628  
**Planning Proposal:** Conversion of a garage into annexe, erection of a single-storey extension and detached double garage

### 1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd received instructions from Mr. Tony Brewer to undertake a desk-based appraisal and archaeological evaluation ahead of the construction of a double garage at Blenheim House, Uplowman Road, Tiverton. The desk-based appraisal and archaeological evaluation were carried out in accordance with a Project Design drawn up with reference to a Brief supplied by DCHES (see Appendices 1 and 2).

### 1.2 Site Description

The site is located on a slight promontory above the shallow Lowman river valley to the north of the site (Figure 1 & 2). It is situated within a landscape of low rolling hills on Devon red earths over Permo-Triassic sandstones. Part of a scheduled ancient monument (List Entry Number: 1019058), namely a long barrow, lies within the garden of Blenheim House (Figure 2). This Long Barrow was partially excavated in 1985 having been significantly truncated by the construction of Blenheim House and Brookfield House (the neighbouring property).

### 1.3 Methodology

The desk-based research was carried out by B. Morris, T. Green and S. Walls and was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments (2008). The evaluation was carried out with reference to IfA guidelines (2008) by S. Walls on the morning of the 17<sup>th</sup> October 2011.

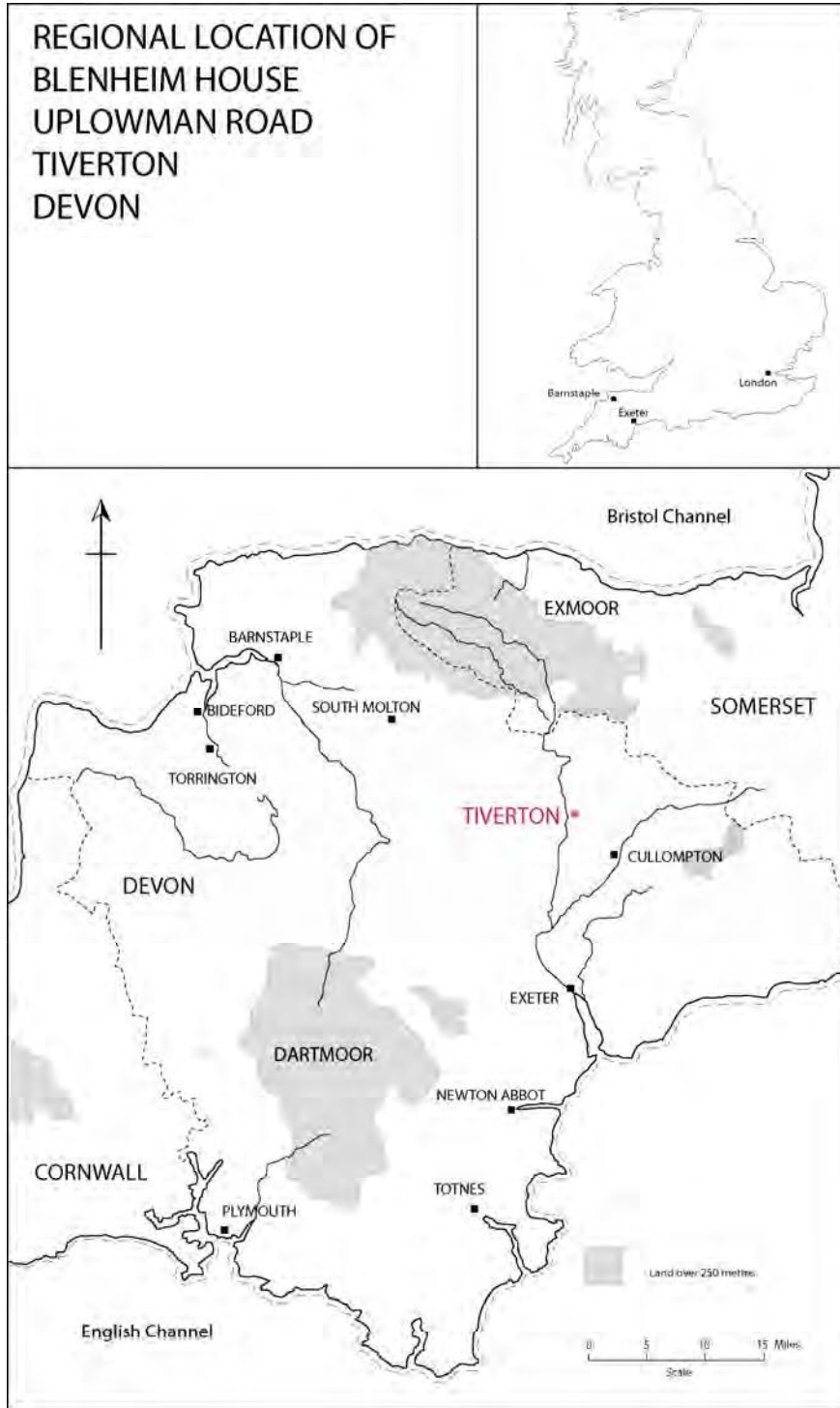


Figure 1: Regional location.

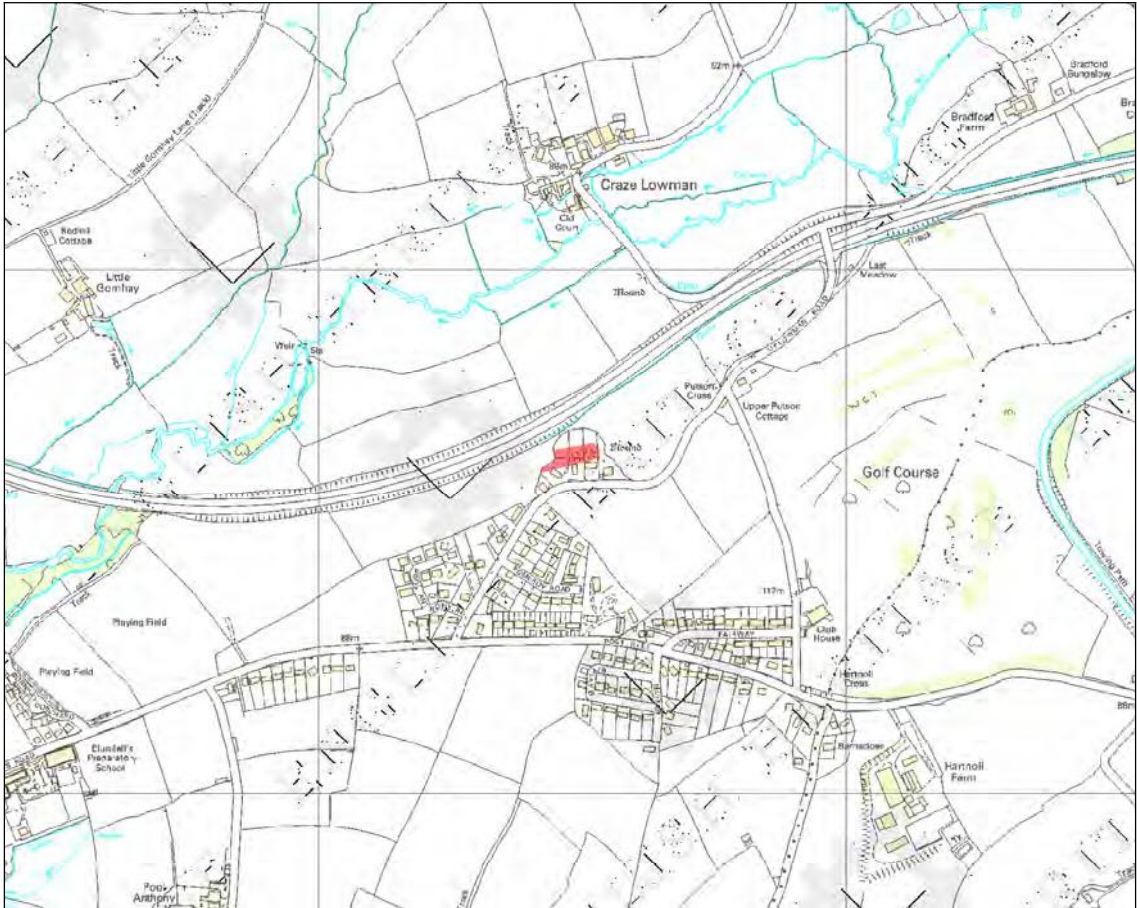


Figure 2: Location Map. The site of the long barrow is highlighted in red, with Blenheim House the central of the three houses to its south which have the barrow crossing their gardens (English Heritage List Entry).

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

### 2.1 Historical Background and Manorial History

The Tiverton area, being favoured with good, productive farmland, was the core of a royal estate from at least the time of King Alfred (9<sup>th</sup> century), who had bequeathed the area to his younger son. After the Norman Conquest it remained a royal possession comprising several manors which were given to loyal followers of the King. In the early 12<sup>th</sup> century Henry I granted the manor to Richard de Redvers whose son became Earl of Devon. Richard de Redvers was responsible for the building of Tiverton Castle where the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, resided until 1539.

Within the larger manor of Tiverton were numerous sub-manors among which was *Lowman* held in 1086 by Walter de Clavill. Known subsequently as *Lowman Clavel* or *Clavel's Lowman*, this manor is represented in recent times by *Craze Lowman* (a corruption of Clavel's Lowman). In the 13<sup>th</sup> century Lowman Clavel was held by Hugh le Despenser, a politically powerful figure in the reign of Edward II. After the murder of Edward II in 1327 the manor was confiscated by Edward III but was subsequently returned to Hugh's widow in 1328. A hundred years later Lowman Clavel was held by Nicholas Hele, who also held Chevithorne. When Nicholas died in 1413 Lowman Clavel passed to his daughter Alice, wife of William Fraunceys and it remained in the Fraunceys family for several centuries, Chevithorne passing to the family



of Gwyn. The families of Gwyn and Fraunceys were later united by marriage, so that when Lowman Clavel or Craze Lowman first appears in the Land Tax record of 1782 it is the property of the family of Fraunceis Gwyn (see Thorn and Thorn 1985; Hoskins 1992; Sampson 2004). The field within which the development sits probably originally belonged to this manor and may well have been part of a medieval field-system attached to it. Later enclosure has largely obscured this (see the field names in Appendix 3), but the field in which Blenheim House is situated is one of the few fields which may represent a relic of earlier enclosures (see Figures 2-6).

Also of note is that the site of the (probably manorial) gallows (the *furcae*) was located near to Blenheim House, as a field (approx 200m south of the site) bears the name *Forches Close* (see Green 2009), and is adjacent to *Forches Cross*. Manorial lords often had rights of capital punishment and *Forches Cross* is in a characteristic location for a gallows site, being located towards the edge of a parish in a triangle of land between routeways and situated on a slightly elevated position. The name *Forches* or *Forches Cross* occurs frequently in Devon and is typically associated with gallows sites, e.g. in Newton Abott, Crediton and Lapford (see Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1932, 473).



Figure 3: Extract from the 1840 tithe map of Tiverton. The irregularly curving field adjacent to the road and numbered 3083 contains Blenheim House and the site of the Long Barrow (Devon Record Office).

In terms of local secular and ecclesiastical administration the site is situated within the large hundred and parish of Tiverton which was historically subdivided into four portions known as Clare, Tidcombe, Pitt and Priors. At the time of the tithe survey in the 1830s and 40s, a fifth portion was created for the purposes of mapping and was named Tiverton All Fours. This was largely created out of land which had formerly been parkland attached to Tiverton Castle (Sampson 2004, 229). In 1841, when the tithe survey was carried out, the present site was part of Tiverton Tidcombe, and, as far as this study has been able to ascertain, was part of the manor

of Craze Lowman which lay within the Tidcombe parish (Figure 3). In the tithe survey parts of the manor of Craze Lowman were divided between the Tidcombe and All Fours parishes.

## 2.2 Cartographic History

The Tiverton Tidcombe tithe map of 1841 (Figure 3) indicates that the current layout of Uplowman Road remains little changed today, however the residential spread of Tiverton, landscaping of the Tiverton Golf Course, and the construction of the North Devon Link Road (A361) in the 20<sup>th</sup> century have dramatically changed its surrounding landscape and field pattern (compare Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The field in which Blenheim House was constructed in the 1980s is numbered Field 3083 on the tithe and in the accompanying apportionment is listed as *Long Burrow*, owned as part of Little Gornhay & Gorney Barton by Reverend William Short and used for arable farming by William Chapple (see Appendix 3). The name of the field is almost certainly derived from the long barrow enclosed within its boundaries, not that this is shown on the Tithe.

By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 (Figure 4) the curving field (No. 3102 on Figure 3 – *Hill Close*) to the north of *Long Burrow* had been amalgamated with the field to its north (No. 3105 on Figure 3 – *Great Ham*).

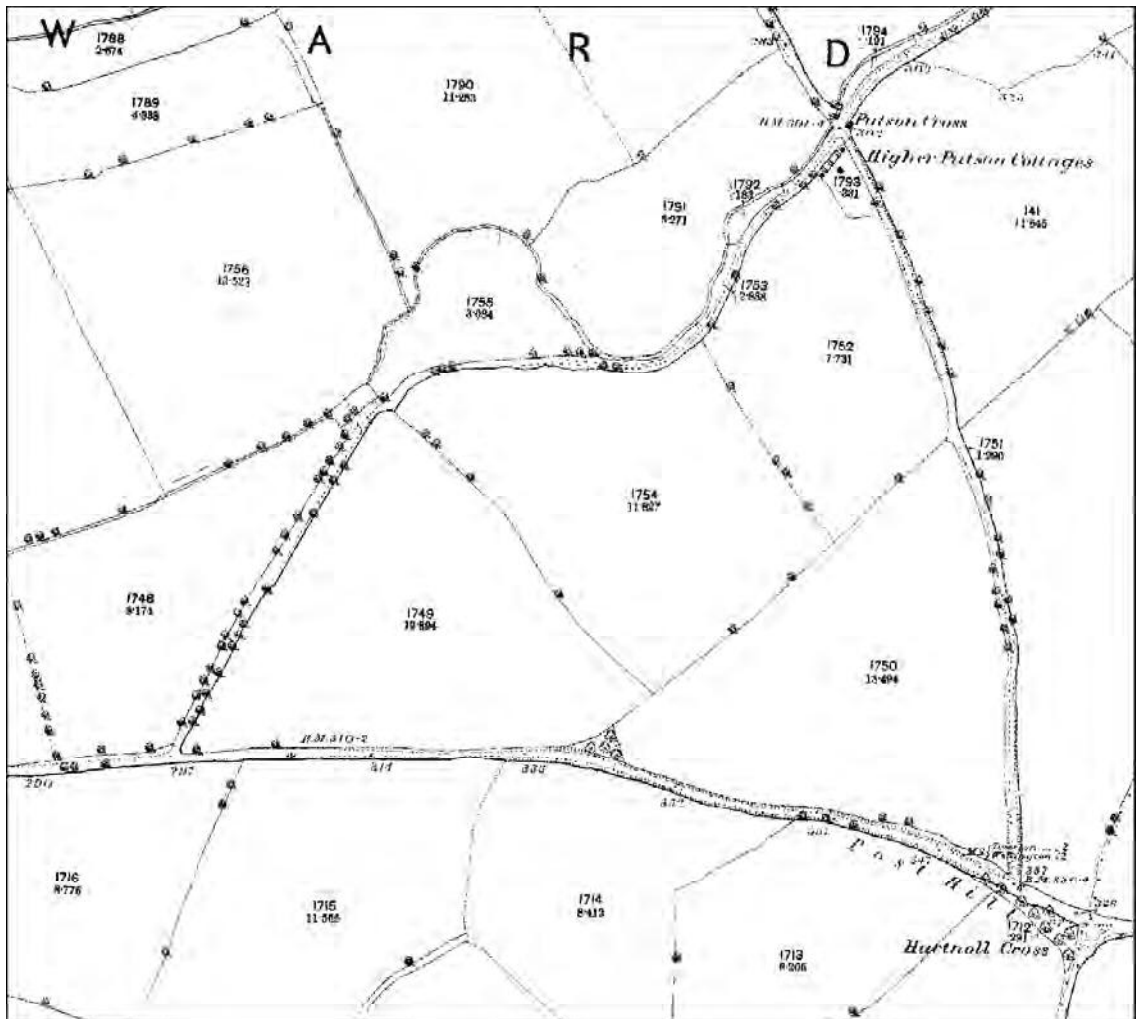


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500 published 1889 (Sheet No.45.4).

The south-eastern boundary to this new larger field (adjoining No. 3101 on Figure 3 – *Brim Close*) had also been altered slightly by this date, presumably at the same time. The first edition map is also useful in showing a leat running from the east along the northern edge of the Uplowman Road, prior to diverting around the northern edge of the *Long Burrow* and proceeding west along its original course. An offshoot of this watercourse is shown running north along the western boundary of the field known as *Great Ham* to rejoin the River Lowman. The existence of this leat suggests the presence of a mill or mills nearby, fed by the River Lowman and that the leat was constructed to avoid the higher ground (and enclosure?) of *Long Burrow*. It appears that this leat was also in existence in 1841, because although it is not specifically shown on the title map there is a small area cut out of the southern edge of field 3101 (Figure 3) which corresponds with a slight bend in the leat on the First Edition Map (Figure 4).

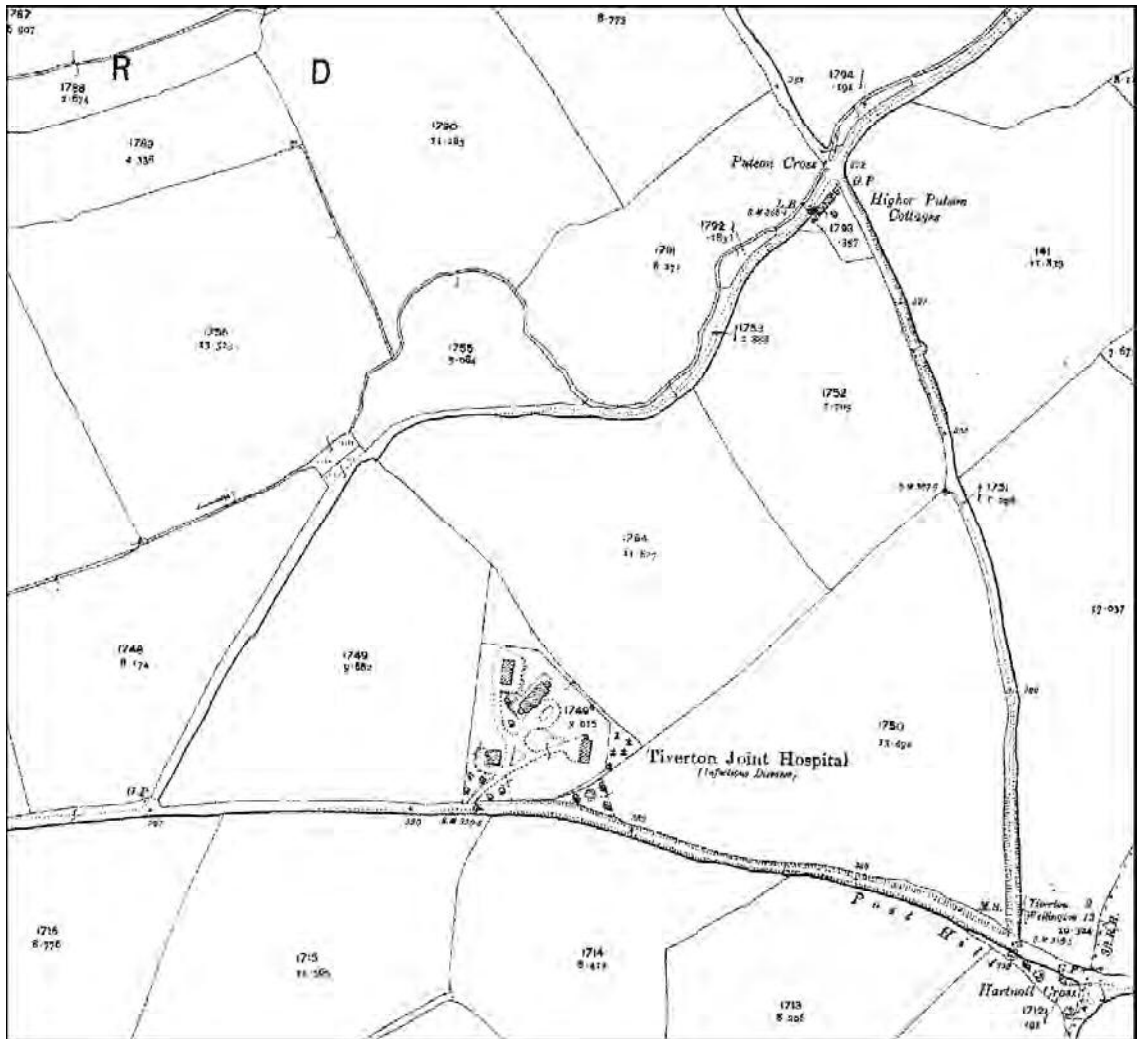


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500 published 1905 (Sheet No.45.4).

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905 indicates that no drastic changes have occurred to *Long Burrow*, with the only significant change being the construction of the *Tiverton Joint Hospital* on Post Hill (Figure 5).

From 1905 onwards residential and commercial developments have gradually encroached upon the area, and by 1969 housing had been constructed along much of the length of Uplowman Road (Figure 6).

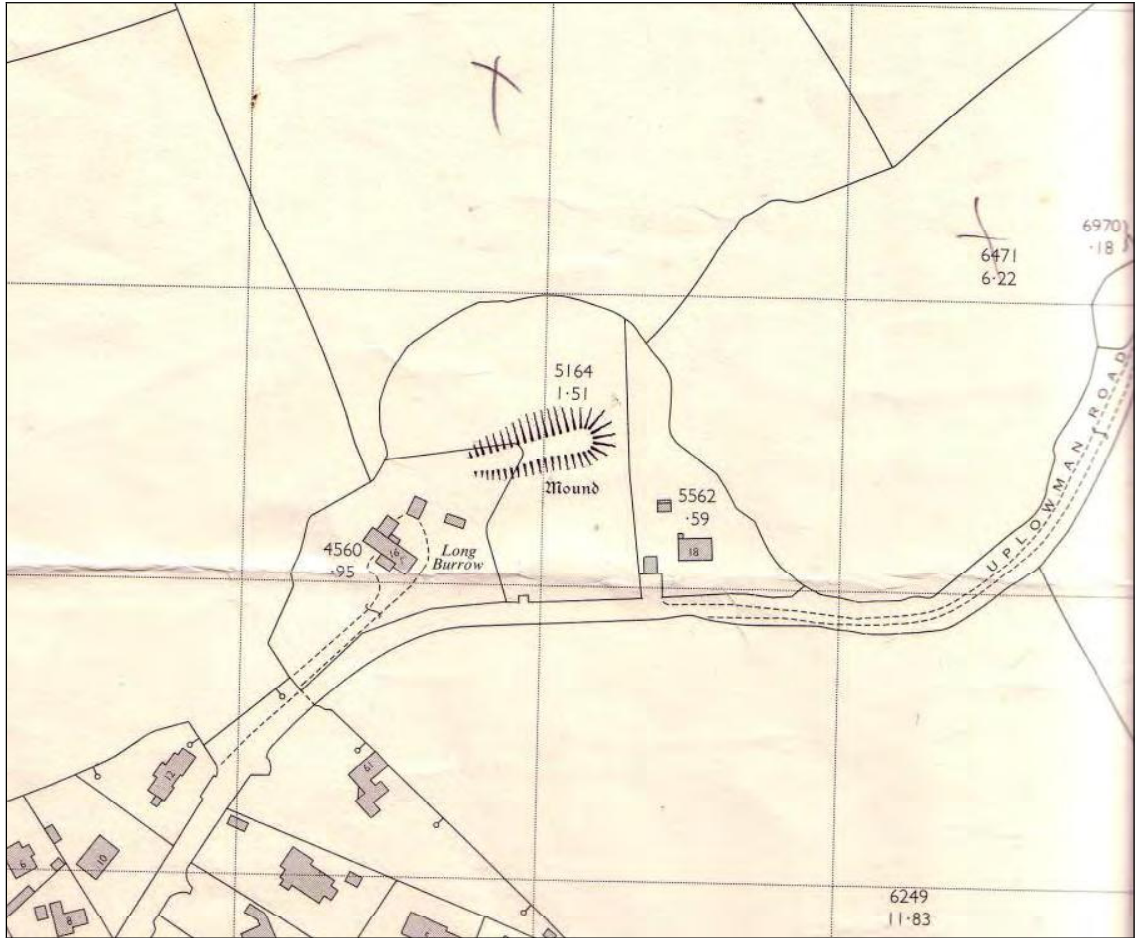


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey's 1969 Revision, extract from Sheet SS 9813.



Figure 7: Aerial photograph showing position of the site, (Photograph supplied by Philip Kerr of Kennington Chartered Surveyors).



This development included two houses constructed within the field known as *Long Burrow*, although these largely respected the barrow (shown on the maps for the first time) with only the property boundary to the house labelled *Long Burrow* overlying the burial mound. The gap between these two houses was subsequently infilled by the construction of a further two properties Brookfield House and Blenheim House. Also in the 1980s the North Devon Link Road was constructed to the immediate north of the site (see Figure 7).

### 2.3 Archaeology

Within National Grid square SS98-13-, the Devon County Historic Environment Service records around 30 archaeological sites (see Appendix 4). Many of these came to light as a consequence of the construction of the North Devon Link Road in the 1980s, when the proposed course of the route was examined archaeologically. The vast majority of these sites are of prehistoric date, many of them representing scatters of flint and chert flakes and implements (the location of the sites is indicated on Figure 11).

Prominent amongst the evidence of prehistoric activity is the site numbered (Devon HER) 1364 located immediately to the north-west of the area of land examined here, on a slight promontory some 7.0 metres above the floor of the Lowman valley. The OS map of 1889 indicates that the promontory is skirted by a watercourse which loops around it making it in local terms a 'ham', i.e. land in the bend of a river. It was for a long time not certain whether or not this was a natural feature. As a result of disturbance of the mound during building works in the 1980s and a subsequent watching brief by the County Archaeological Service in 1985, it became apparent that the feature was man-made. Despite the removal of a significant part of the mound by bulldozing, archaeological excavation revealed evidence of a surrounding ditch, and it was concluded that the mound was in fact the remains of a Neolithic earthen long barrow (burial mound), the first such to be identified in Devon (Smith 1990, 15-26), and the most western known example. The remains of the mound are now designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Field-walking in the Lowman valley and archaeological examination of the route of the North Devon Link Road has produced lithic evidence of widespread Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area. A further Neolithic assemblage has been recovered by Exeter Archaeology from a 'tree-throw' at Wayland's, located approximately 2km to the west of the long barrow (see Leverett and Quinnell 2010). It can perhaps be suggested that this activity may be linked to alluvial flint and chert deposits in a riverine context.

### 3.0 Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

#### 3.1 Introduction

The topsoil was stripped for approximately 11m<sup>2</sup> under archaeological supervision using a 1.5 tonne mechanical digger fitted with a 1m wide grading bucket (Figure 8). A toothed bucket was used briefly in order to excavate through a compacted layer of ‘hardcore’ in the eastern 2m of trenching.

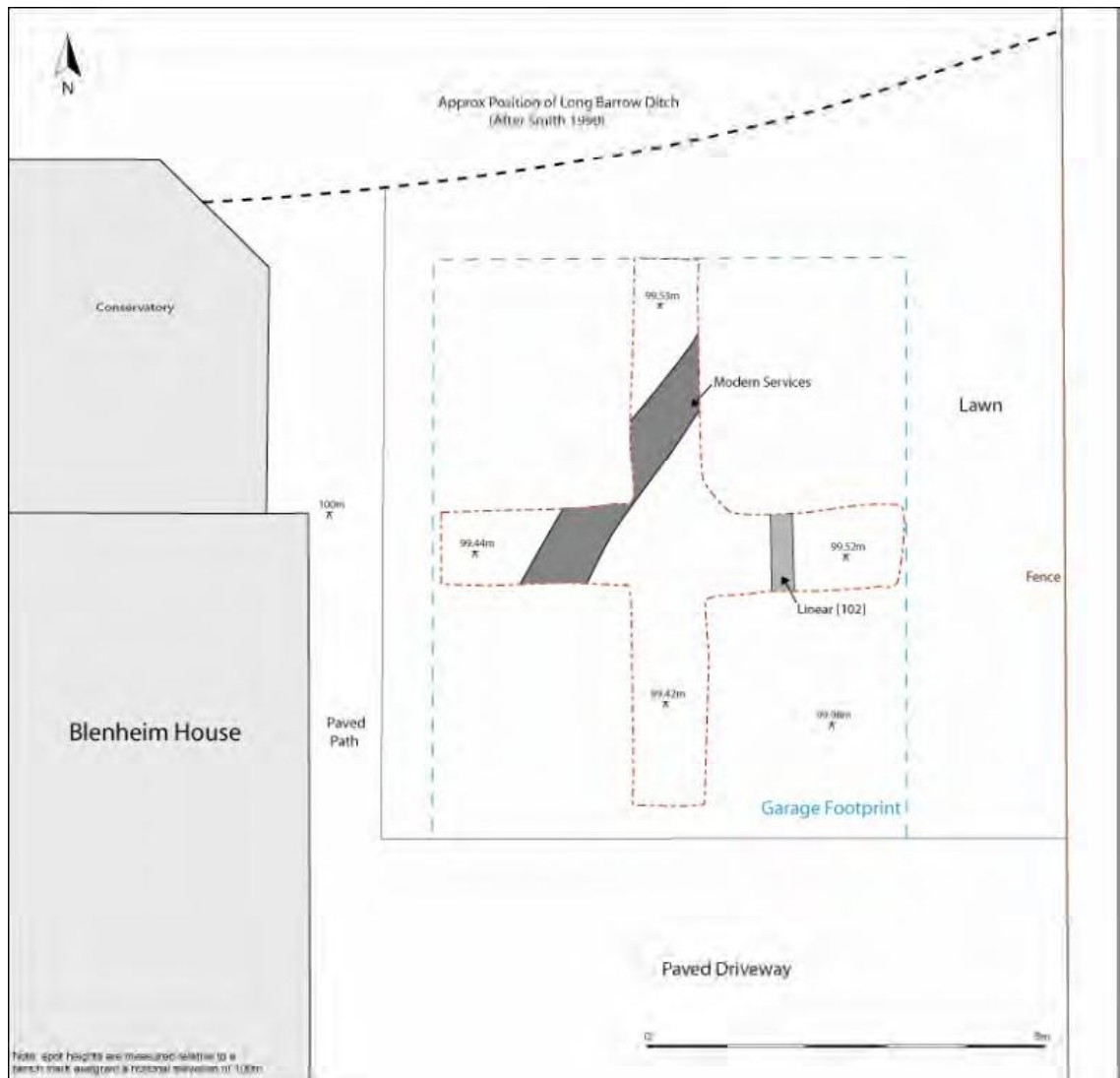


Figure 8: Site plan of the excavated areas and the garage footprint.

#### 3.2 Results

The topsoil was a mid reddish-brown clay-silt with common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (up to 50mm dia.) and contained occasional charcoal flecks and rare brick and slate fragments. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.3-0.45m, and it appeared that the area had previously been stripped and ‘new’ topsoil laid down. The top of the natural subsoil had been compacted and appeared slightly dirty with occasional brick fragments and charcoal smears pressed into the

top, which supports this suggested strip. The natural subsoil was comprised of a stiff red sandy-clay with common sub-rounded to sub-angular stones (up to 100mm dia.).

Only two features (linears) cut into the subsoil and both of these were modern. A 0.6m wide linear ran north-east by south-west across the excavated area and was filled with a mixed reddish brown clay-silt containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones (up to 100mm dia.), rare slate, coal and brick fragments (see Figure 9). Towards the eastern limits of excavation a 0.3m wide linear [102] ran north-south and was filled with (103) a mid-brown clay-silt with frequent sub-angular stones (up to 60mm), rare charcoal smears and brick fragments. Linear [102] formed a boundary to a deposit of 'hardcore' (101) which extended to the eastern limits of excavation and lay directly on the subsoil. It appears that this layer of hardcore was probably associated with the construction of the neighbouring property (Brookfield House) and linear [102] may represent a temporary boundary during its construction (see Figure 8).

The only non-20<sup>th</sup> century find was a single small sherd (2g) of 19<sup>th</sup> century red ware recovered from the topsoil.



Figure 9: The evaluation trenches viewed from the west (2m scale).

## 4.0 Conclusions

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Although Blenheim House is adjacent to a scheduled ancient monument, and surrounded by a large number of prehistoric sites the evaluation trenches revealed no further traces of this. The features which were encountered are both modern, and were probably associated with the construction of Blenheim House or the neighbouring property (Brookfield House) to the east.



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### Unpublished Sources:

#### South West Archaeology Archive

**Green, T.** 2009: Post Hill, Tiverton, Devon: Results of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Southwest Archaeology Report No: 070709.

#### Devon Historic Environment Record:

**HER Numbers:** 1364; 12370; 30275; 30276; 30281; 43135; 43136; 59714; 78420; 79072

#### Devon Record Office:

Tiverton All Fours Tithe Apportionment 1841 and Tithe Map 1842  
Tiverton Tidcombe Tithe Apportionment 1841 and Tithe Map 1841

## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION

**Location:** Blenheim House Uplowman Road Tiverton Devon EX16 4LU

**Parish:** Tiverton

**District:** Mid Devon

**County:** Devon

**NGR:** 298498,113628

**Proposal:** Conversion of garage into annexe, erection of single storey extension & detached double garage

**Historic Environment Service ref:** ARCH/DM/MD/18277

#### 1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) with regard to the archaeological works to be undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the above site. This brief has been produced specifically for the above scheme and may require alteration if this scheme is revised or amended in any material way. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.

1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with Policy HE6 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5) (2010), Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology.

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and an appropriate planning decision made by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.4 The proposed development lies in an area of very high archaeological potential adjacent to a prehistoric funerary monument, known as a long barrow, protected as a Scheduled Monument (monument ref: 1019058). The supporting information submitted with this application contains no reference to this designated heritage asset and the potential impact of the development upon it.

Groundworks for the construction of the new garage and the extension have the potential to impact upon the setting as well as the below-ground remains associated with the long barrow. The HES has advised the LPA that this planning application needs to be supported by the results of a programme of archaeological investigation to allow the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource to be understood and the appropriate mitigation, either by alteration of the design of the proposed development or by the implementation of further archaeological works.

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined on the attached plan.

#### 2. PROJECT DESIGN

2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to enable the extent, character and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and will form the basis of the Project Design to be prepared by the archaeological consultant. The Project Design will set out the detail and extent of the archaeological works to be undertaken. This will include pre-fieldwork elements (desk-based research), fieldwork, post-excavation specialist analysis and the production of an appropriately detailed and illustrated report.

2.2 The Project Design must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HES *prior* to any archaeological works commencing.

#### 3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The archaeological works will include the following elements.

##### 3.1 *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. This work will consist of an examination of records and aerial photographs held by the HER.

This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing.

The results of the assessment should be discussed with the HES and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of the evaluative excavations.

If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

##### 3.2 *Evaluation of the site*

3.2.1 A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations is shown on the attached plan.

3.2.2 The trenches should be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

3.2.3 All archaeological features will be investigated and as a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

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

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

3.2.4 The full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. This need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

3.2.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.

3.2.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record should be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.2.7 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

3.2.8 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, 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 Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision). 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.

3.2.9 The results of the desk-based work and a copy of the agreed Project Design must be made available to the site director/supervisor to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and that the agreed programme of works is understood and undertaken.

#### **4. MONITORING**

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.

4.3 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

#### **5. REPORTING**

5.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork and required post-excavation analysis an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined in section 3 above.

The report will include:

- (i) a summary of the project's background;
- (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (iv) include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- (v) a description of the project's results;
- (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (ix) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (x) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These should be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans must show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xi) section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches need not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) site matrices where appropriate;
- (xiii) photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports were undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 The timetable for the production of the report must be set out in the Project Design. The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.3 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor shall prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor.

5.4 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the

understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.5 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.

#### 5.6 Publication

Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered and the evaluative investigations likely to represent the only level of archaeological work undertaken on this site, 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 HES. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these *pre-application* evaluative investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

### 6. FURTHER WORK

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible allow the **Local** Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable planning decision, which may include the recommendation for refusal of consent if the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource was unacceptable. In all other cases, the results will allow the scope and requirement of any further work needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be determined. This further work may take the form of additional preapplication investigations to refine the initial results or a programme of archaeological work undertaken under a PPS5 archaeological condition imposed on any consent granted.

Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

### 7. PERSONNEL

7.1 The work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological consultant, agreed with the DCHES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a specified Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Project Design will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post excavation.

7.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.

7.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

### 8. CONFLICT WITH STATUTORILY PROTECTED SITES

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent – to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any statutorily protected sites and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006.

In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

### 9. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

9.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, to obtain a reference number in order to agree future conditions for deposition of the site archive. The reference number must be quoted in the Project Design and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.

9.2 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Project Design.

9.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

### 10. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW  
Tel: 01392-383303 Email: [stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk](mailto:stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk)  
19th September 2011

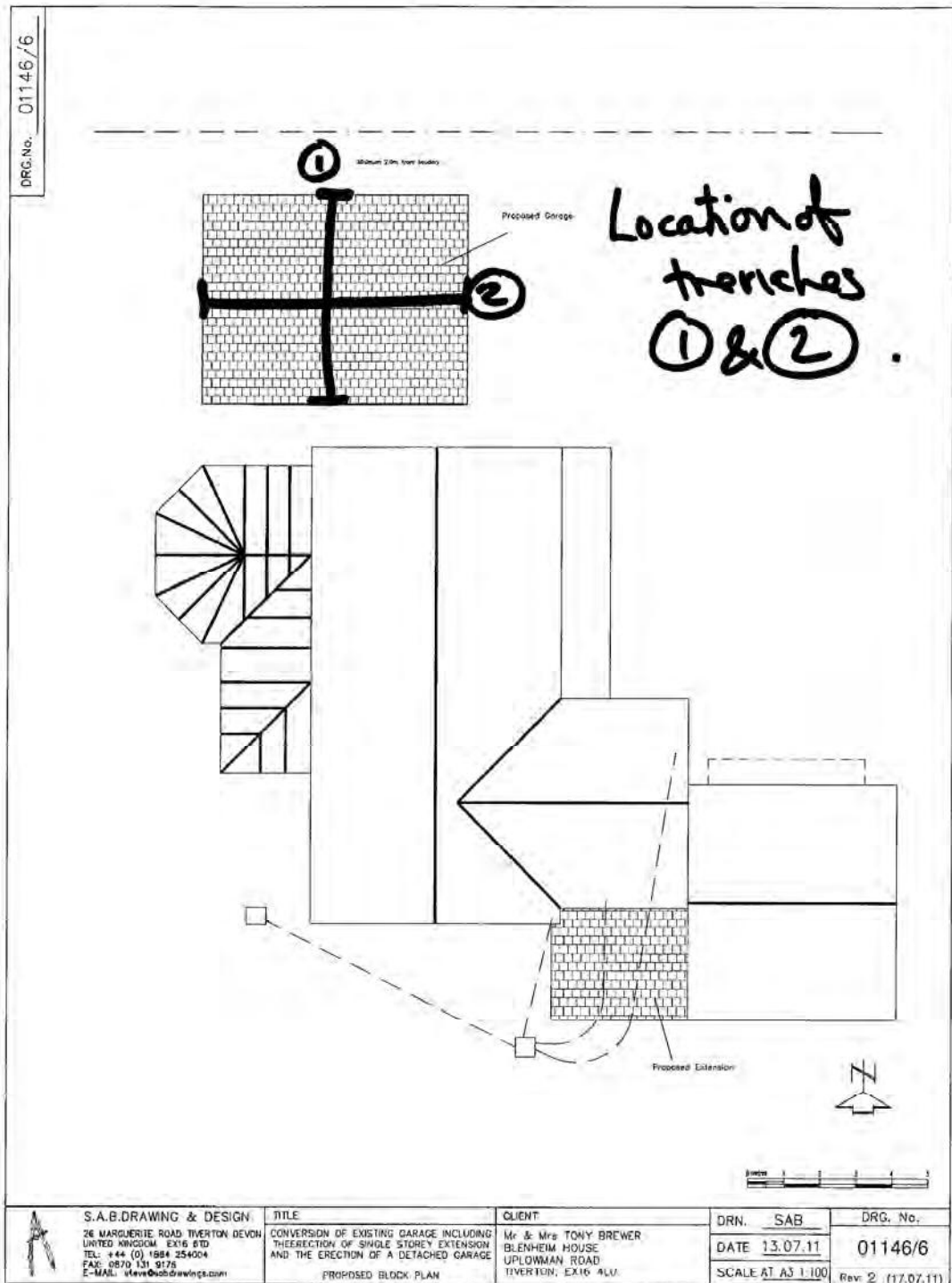


Figure 10: Proposed trench plan.

## Appendix 2

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BLENHEIM HOUSE, UPLOWMAN ROAD, TIVERTON, DEVON.

**Location:** Blenheim House, Uplowman Road

**Parish:** Tiverton

**District:** Mid Devon

**County:** Devon

**NGR:** 298498.113628

**Planning Application no:** n/a (pre-planning)

**Proposal:** Conversion of a garage into annexe, erection of a single-storey extension & detached double garage

**HES ref:** ARCH/DM/MD.18277

**PD ref:** SWARCHTBH11

**Date:** 12.10.2011

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This document forms a Project Design which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Mr Tony Brewer (The Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation trenching and recording prior to development and for related off-site analysis and reporting.

1.2 The Project Design and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES; Stephen Reed 19.09.2011). The work is commissioned in accordance with PPS5 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology.

#### **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 The site lies in an area of very high archaeological potential. It lies adjacent to a Prehistoric long barrow (monument ref: 1019058), on the edge of a river terrace overlooking the River Lowman. This monument was levelled prior to scheduling in the 1990s, but 'substantial and unequivocal' structural evidence for its identification was uncovered (published PDAS 1990).

#### **3.0 AIMS**

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be:

3.1.1 To carry out a desk-based appraisal of the site in order to place it in its historic and archaeological context.

3.1.2 To undertake an archaeological evaluation in order to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

3.1.3 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### **4.0 METHOD**

4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.2 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

4.2.3 If the depth of any trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.

4.3 The desk-based appraisal:

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will entail map regression based on OS maps and the tithe map with apportionment, together with an examination of other records and aerial photographs held by the Historic Environment Record. The results of the assessment will be discussed with DCHES.

If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4.4 Evaluation Trenching:

Two evaluation trenches will be positioned in accordance with the attached plan. The evaluation trenching will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the

- depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.
- 4.4.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.
- 4.4.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.4.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.
- 4.4.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:
- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
  - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
  - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
  - iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
- Should the above % 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. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HES.
- 4.4.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and Barnstaple Museum;
- 4.4.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.4.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).
- 4.4.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.4.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). 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.
- 4.4.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HES and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate mitigation.
- 4.5 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with DCHES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made. SWARCH will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 5.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 5.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project,



- in a format to be agreed with the museum and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. This will include relevant correspondence together with field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum under reference number RAMM: 11/63 in lieu of an accession number.
- 5.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above). The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 5.3 An illustrated summary report will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork of fieldwork, a draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment initially and then submitted to the DCHES and the Client (for submission to the Mid Devon District Council Planning Authority). One hard copy and one PDF copy of the report will be provided to the HES on the understanding that the hard copy will be deposited for public reference in the HER.
- 5.3.1 A report number and the OASIS record number;
  - 5.3.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this Project Design;
  - 5.3.3 A summary of the project's background;
  - 5.3.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
  - 5.3.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
  - 5.3.6 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
  - 5.3.7 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
  - 5.3.8 A description of the project's results;
  - 5.3.9 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
  - 5.3.10 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
  - 5.3.11 A plan showing the location of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
  - 5.3.12 Plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These should be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans must show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
  - 5.3.13 Section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and showing the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
  - 5.3.14 Site matrices where appropriate;
  - 5.3.15 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
  - 5.3.16 Consideration of evidence within its wider context;
  - 5.3.17 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
  - 5.3.18 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports undertaken;
- 5.4 DCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 5.5 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor shall prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage.

5.6 Should they merit it; the results of these investigations will be published in an appropriate academic journal. If required, after the production of a summary report, a programme and timetable for this will be submitted to the DCHES and the Client for approval. If further archaeological works are undertaken, the results of these pre-application evaluative investigations will be incorporated in the publication text.

5.7 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological Investigations*) database under OASIS record number southwes1-111786.

## 6.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES (BATS)

It is SWARCH's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSI's, Habitat Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007), National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

## 7.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; any archaeological monitoring required will be carried out by suitably qualified SWARCH personnel directed by Bryn Morris/Sam Walls. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Bryn Morris/Deb Laing-Trengove

South West Archaeology

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

Telephone: 01769 573555

email: [deblt@swarch.net](mailto:deblt@swarch.net)

## Appendix 1 – List of specialists

### Building recording

Richard Parker

11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE.

Tel: 07763 248241

### Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

Richard and Helena Jaeschke

2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD

[mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com)

Tel: 01271 830891

### Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury

Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4

3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills, The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN

Tel: 01271 346747

### Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel, University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 [c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk](mailto:c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk)

Animal Wendy Howard, Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE [w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

### Lithics

Martin Tingle, Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ

[martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk)

### Metallurgy

Lee Bray, South West Archaeology

### Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor

Tel: 01869 810150

[dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones

[juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

Pollen analysis

Ralph Fyfe

Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

### Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell

39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN

Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology

Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields,

Tyne and Wear NE332BB

Tel: (0191) 454 4093

[alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk](mailto:alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk)

Medieval

John Allen,

Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN

Tel: 01392 665918

Post Medieval

Graham Langman

Exeter, EX1 2UF

Tel: 01392 215900

email: [su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

## Appendix 3

### Tithe Apportionment Details for Tiverton, Tidcombe

Little Gornhay & Gorney Barton, owned by Rev. William Short, leased by William Chapple

- 3077 – Higher Westway, arable
- 3078 – Higher Horse Piece, arable
- 3079 – Lower Horse Piece, arable
- 3080 – Lower East Mead, meadow
- 3081 – Higher East Mead, meadow
- 3082 – 14 acres, arable
- 3083 – Long Burrow, arable **[SITE]**

Craze Lowman Barton, owned by John Frauncies Gwyn, leased to Nathaniel Cook

- 3101 – Brim Close, arable
- 3102 – Hill Close, arable
- 3105 – Great Ham, arable
- 3106 – 5 acres, pasture

## Appendix 4

## List of archaeological sites on the Devon HER within immediate vicinity

<b>HER Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1364	Long Barrow	Neolithic burial mound, excavated 1985: Scheduled Ancient Monument
12370	Barrow	Possible bowl barrow
21859	Pit	Undated feature
21861	Pit	Undated – contained burnt stone, chert flakes, charcoal
21862	Pit	Undated – no finds
21863	Ditch	Undated – stone packing in base
21864	Pit	Prehistoric – contained burnt stones, flint, charcoal
21865	Pot	Bronze Age
21875	Pot	Post-medieval
21876	Pot scatter	Post-medieval
30264	Flint scatter	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age
30275	Flint and chert scatter	Neolithic, Bronze Age
30276	Flint and chert scatter	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age
30277	Flint and chert scatter	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age
30279	Flint and chert scatter	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age
30280	Flint and chert scatter	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age
30281	Flint and chert scatter	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age
30282	Flint and chert scatter	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age
32752	Flint and chert scatter	Neolithic, Bronze Age
35269	Milestone	Post-medieval
35761	Flint and chert scatter	Prehistoric
43135	Environmental material	Charcoal from beneath long barrow (1364 above)
43136	Flint and chert scatter	Mesolithic, Neolithic – from ditch of long barrow (1364 above)
53588	Hand axe	Palaeolithic
53589	Hand axe	Palaeolithic
56027	Ring ditch	Crop mark – Roman?
58848	Flint and chert scatter	Prehistoric
58994	Enclosure	Square enclosure seen as crop mark – unknown date
59714	Flint and chert scatter	Prehistoric
59812	Flint and chert scatter	Prehistoric
60213	Flint and chert scatter	Prehistoric

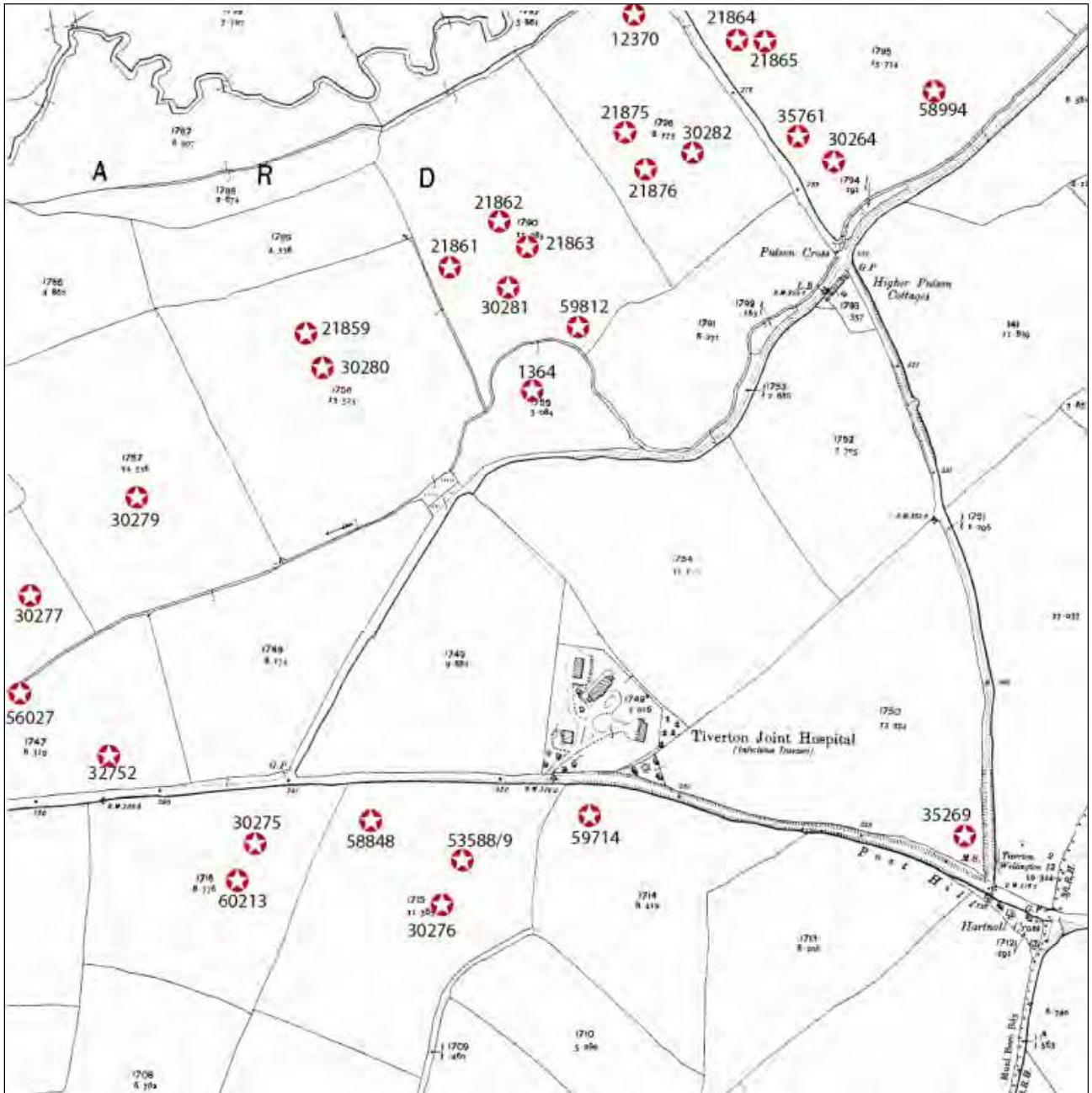


Figure 11: Distribution of archaeological sites recorded in the Devon HER with their HER numbers (Base map: OS 1:2500 of 1905, Sheet No.45.4).

## Appendix 5

## Extracts from the Devon Historic Environment Record

**Monument ID 1364**

Monument Type LONG BARROW

Name Long Burrow, Tiverton

Short Description A Neolithic long barrow which survives as an oval mound, aligned east-west. Circa 92 metres long and 18 metres at its widest, eastern end and up to 0.9 metres high. The eastern end has been demolished.

Class RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Status Scheduled Monument

Grid reference SS9850013647

Broad Period Prehistoric

Period Neolithic

Evidence Earthwork

## Sources and further reading

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: Ordnance Survey Unknown. Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: SS91SE11.

Cartographic: Ordnance Survey 2010. Ordnance Survey: MasterMap.

Report - Assessment: Valentin, J. 2009. AC Archaeology Report: Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment and Evaluation. ACD30/2/1: 4, 11, App.1 A10.

Migrated Record: Smith, G. 1990. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: A Neolithic Long Barrow at Uplowman Road, Tiverton.. 48:

Schedule Document: Department for Culture, Media and Sport 1985. The Schedule of Monuments: Long Barrow Immediately North of Blenheim House, 310m South West of Putson Cross.

Schedule Document: Department of Environment 1985. The Schedule of Monuments: Long Barrow, Tiverton, Devon.

Correspondence: Dunn + Baker 1985. Letter to S. Timms: Mid-Devon District: Site at Longburrow, Uplowman Road, Tiverton.

Personal Comment: Griffith, F. M. 1984. : Salvage Observations at Long Burrow, Tiverton.

Worksheet: Timms, S. 1978-1983. : Possible Long Barrow.

**Monument ID 43136**

Monument Type ARTEFACT SCATTER

Name Flints from Long Burrow, Tiverton

Short Description Flint and chert artefacts recovered from the fill of the barrow ditch and also from the old ground surface.

Class MONUMENT &lt;BY FORM&gt;

Status

Grid reference SS98501364

Broad Period Prehistoric

Period Mesolithic, Neolithic

Evidence Find

## Sources and further reading

Report - Assessment: Valentin, J. 2009. AC Archaeology Report: Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment and Evaluation. ACD30/2/1: App.1 A10.

Migrated Record: Smith, G. 1990. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: A Neolithic Long Barrow at Uplowman Road, Tiverton.. 48: 15-26.

**Monument ID 43135**

Monument Type ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION

Name Charcoal from Long Burrow, Tiverton

Short Description Oak charcoal from the fossil ground surface beneath the long barrow produced radiocarbon 14 date of 6360BC (plus or minus 100).  
 Class Devon HER Term  
 Status  
 Grid reference SS98501364  
 Broad Period Prehistoric  
 Period Mesolithic, Neolithic  
 Evidence Sub Surface Deposit

Sources and further reading

Report - Assessment: Valentin, J. 2009. AC Archaeology Report: Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment and Evaluation. ACD30/2/1: App.1 A10.  
 Migrated Record: Smith, G. 1990. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: A Neolithic Long Barrow at Uplowman Road, Tiverton.. 48: 15-26.

**Monument ID 12370**

Monument Type BOWL BARROW  
 Name Craze Lowman Barrow, Tiverton  
 Short Description Bowl barrow 260 metres north west of Putson Cross. The barrow, some 21.5 metres diameter and 0.9 metres high, survives comparatively well despite reduction in height due to cultivation and partial inclusion beneath the road.  
 Class RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY  
 Status Scheduled Monument  
 Grid reference SS9861613988  
 Broad Period Prehistoric  
 Period Bronze Age, Neolithic  
 Evidence Earthwork

Sources and further reading

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Unknown.  
 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: SS91SE10.  
 Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2010. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2010: South West. 95.  
 Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2009. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2009: South West. 103.  
 Report - Assessment: Valentin, J. 2009. AC Archaeology Report: Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment and Evaluation. ACD30/2/1: 4,11, App.1 A63.  
 Schedule Document: English Heritage 1999. The Schedule of Monuments: Bowl barrow 260m north west of Putson Cross.  
 Report - Survey: Blackwill, C. 1976. Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology Rural Survey: North Devon Link Road. 7:

**Monument ID 79072**

Monument Type ARTEFACT SCATTER  
 Name Flint and Chert Scatter to North of Long Burrow, Tiverton  
 Short Description Field walking in the field to the north of the Long burrow mound, within area of the Link Road, recorded 589 pieces of flint and chert. The area  
 Class MONUMENT <BY FORM>  
 Status  
 Grid reference SS98551375  
 Broad Period Prehistoric  
 Period Prehistoric  
 Evidence Find

Sources and further reading

Worksheet: Timms, S. 1982. : Flints.

**Monument ID**        **30275**  
 Monument Type     ARTEFACT SCATTER  
 Name                 Flint and Chert scatter to West of Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton  
 Short Description   Pieces of worked flint and chert found during field walking.  
 Class                 MONUMENT <BY FORM>  
 Status  
 Grid reference      SS9818913181  
 Broad Period        Prehistoric  
 Period                Bronze Age, Neolithic  
 Evidence             Find

Sources and further reading

Cartographic: Ordnance Survey 2010. Ordnance Survey: MasterMap.  
 Report - Assessment: Valentin, J. 2009. AC Archaeology Report: Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment and Evaluation. ACD30/2/1: App.1 A12.  
 Report - Assessment: Exeter Archaeology 2007. Exeter Archaeology Report: Archaeological Assessment of Land at Hartnoll Farm Near Tiverton, Devon. 07.48: 2,6.  
 Worksheet: Keene, B. 1987. : Flint & Chert Scatter.  
 Worksheet: Keene, B. 1985. : Flint & Chert Scatter.

**Monument ID**        **30276**  
 Monument Type     ARTEFACT SCATTER  
 Name                 Flint and Chert Scatter to West of Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton  
 Short Description   Pieces of worked flint and chert recovered during fieldwalking.  
 Class                 MONUMENT <BY FORM>  
 Status  
 Grid reference      SS9837013152  
 Broad Period        Prehistoric  
 Period                Bronze Age, Mesolithic, Neolithic  
 Evidence             Find

Sources and further reading

Cartographic: Ordnance Survey 2010. Ordnance Survey: MasterMap.  
 Report - Assessment: Valentin, J. 2009. AC Archaeology Report: Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment and Evaluation. ACD30/2/1: 6, 8, Fig.10, App.1 A13.  
 Report - Assessment: Exeter Archaeology 2007. Exeter Archaeology Report: Archaeological Assessment of Land at Hartnoll Farm Near Tiverton, Devon. 07.48: 2,6.  
 Worksheet: Keene, B. 1996. : Flint & Chert Scatter.

**Monument ID**        **59714**  
 Monument Type     ARTEFACT SCATTER  
 Name                 Flint and Chert Scatter to West of Hartnoll Farm, Tiverton  
 Short Description   Fieldwalking in two adjoining fields recovered 122 flint and 9 chert pieces.  
 Class                 MONUMENT <BY FORM>  
 Status  
 Grid reference      SS9830813016  
 Broad Period        Prehistoric  
 Period                Prehistoric  
 Evidence             Find



### Sources and further reading

Report - Assessment: Valentin, J. 2009. AC Archaeology Report: Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion Area. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment and Evaluation. ACD30/2/1: App.1 A13.

Report - Assessment: Exeter Archaeology 2007. Exeter Archaeology Report: Archaeological Assessment of Land at Hartnoll Farm Near Tiverton, Devon. 07.48: 2,6.

Worksheet: Keene, B. 1998. : Flint & Chert Scatter.

**Monument ID 78420**

Monument Type WEIR

Name Weir on River Lowman, Tiverton

Short Description Weir marked on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.

Class WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

Status

Grid reference SS9796513855

Broad Period Unknown

Period Unknown

Evidence Documentary Evidence (Cartographic)

**Monument ID 30281**

Monument Type ARTEFACT SCATTER

Class MONUMENT <BY FORM>

Status

Grid reference SS98451375

Broad Period Prehistoric

Evidence Find

## Appendix 6

### List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report

1. Evaluation trench, viewed from the south (2m scale)
2. Evaluation trench, viewed from the west (2m scale)
3. East facing section of the northern end of evaluation trench (2m scale)



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