

# LAND ADJACENT TO BRANNAMS BUSINESS PARK BARNSTAPLE DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Appraisal  
&  
Archaeological Evaluation



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Report No.: 120301  
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# Land Adjacent to Brannams Business Park, Barnstaple, Devon

## Results of a Desk-Based Appraisal & Archaeological Evaluation

*For*

Mr Paul Dury  
of  
Pal Properties Ltd.

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** TBB12  
**National Grid Reference:** 254260,131497  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808  
**Oasis Record Number:** southwes1-118603  
**Historic Environment Service ref:** ARCH/DM/ND/18548  
**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Desk-Based Appraisal:** Samuel Walls  
**Evaluation:** Samuel Walls  
**Project Officer:** Samuel Walls  
**Report:** Samuel Walls  
**Report Editing:** Deb Laing-Trengove; Bryn Morris  
**Research:** Samuel Walls  
**Finds:** Bryn Morris

February 2012

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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd undertook a desk-based appraisal and archaeological evaluation ahead of the proposed development of land adjacent to Brannams Business Park, Roundswell, Barnstaple. The Historic Environment Record (HER) shows the proposed development site to be occupied by a circular cropmark (HER ref: 4484) some 55m in diameter with a possible entrance and associated outworks on the south-east side. In the event, no traces of this cropmark were identified and no archaeological features were encountered in the evaluation. It seems most likely that the cropmark is probably a drying mark on the original negative.*

*A small assemblage of late medieval and post-medieval ceramics were recovered, primarily from the eastern part of the site.*

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## Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance at due to:

Mr Paul Dury (Pal Properties Ltd)

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Land adjacent to Brannams Business Park, Roundswell  
**Parish:** Tawstock  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon

### 1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd received instruction from Mr. Paul Dury of Pal Properties Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a desk-based appraisal and archaeological evaluation ahead of the proposed development of land adjacent to Brannams Business Park, Roundswell, Tawstock. 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 Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (see Appendices 1 and 2).

### 1.2 Archaeological Background

A significant proportion of a circular cropmark measuring 58x55m [HER 4484] is visible on the 1946 RAF aerial photograph. This has tentatively been interpreted as a possible prehistoric settlement enclosure, although a small portion of it should have been visible within the archaeological watching brief carried out by SWARCH during development works on the *San Mar* site to the south-east (see Appendix 4). No archaeological features of any antiquity were revealed during this work, but a surprising volume of unstratified medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered, indicating the presence of a medieval settlement nearby. The Devon HLC classifies this site to lie within an area of post-medieval enclosure (DHLC 2012).

### 1.3 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located on an area of level ground at about 35m AOD between Old Torrington Road to the east, Oakwood Close to the west and the A3125 to the south (see Figures 1 & 2). The soils of this area are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged soils of the Hallsworth 2 Association (SSEW 1983) overlying the mudstones and shales of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2012).

### 1.4 Methodology

The desk-based appraisal was carried out by Dr. 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 Dr. S Walls on the morning of the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2012.

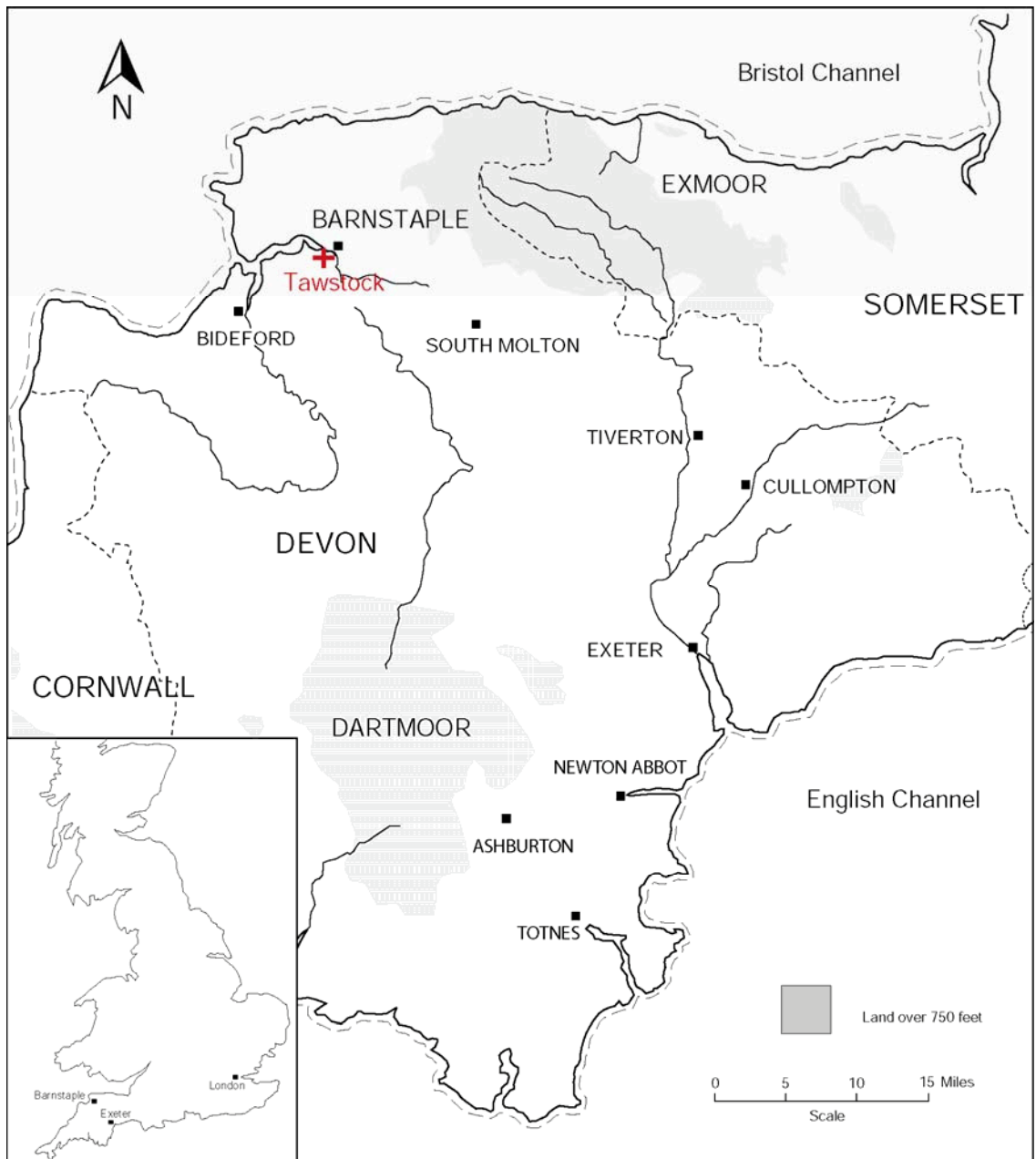


Figure 1: Regional location.



Figure 2: Site location (the development site is indicated).

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Appraisal

### 2.1 Historical Background

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (Devon County Council 2012) suggests that the field in which the proposed development sits is a modern enclosure adapting earlier, probably post-medieval fields. The field pattern (e.g. Figure 3) certainly appears to suggest that this enclosure was probably laid out in relation to the Old Torrington Road to the east. The fields to the west, most notably around the manor of Brynsworthy to the south-west are suggestive of older enclosures most likely of medieval origin, based on earlier strip field systems.

A reason for the late enclosure of the site may be tentatively suggested to be hinted at by the relatively high coverage of woodland and orchards that existed in this area, as shown on the tithe map and later into the 19<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. Figure 3).

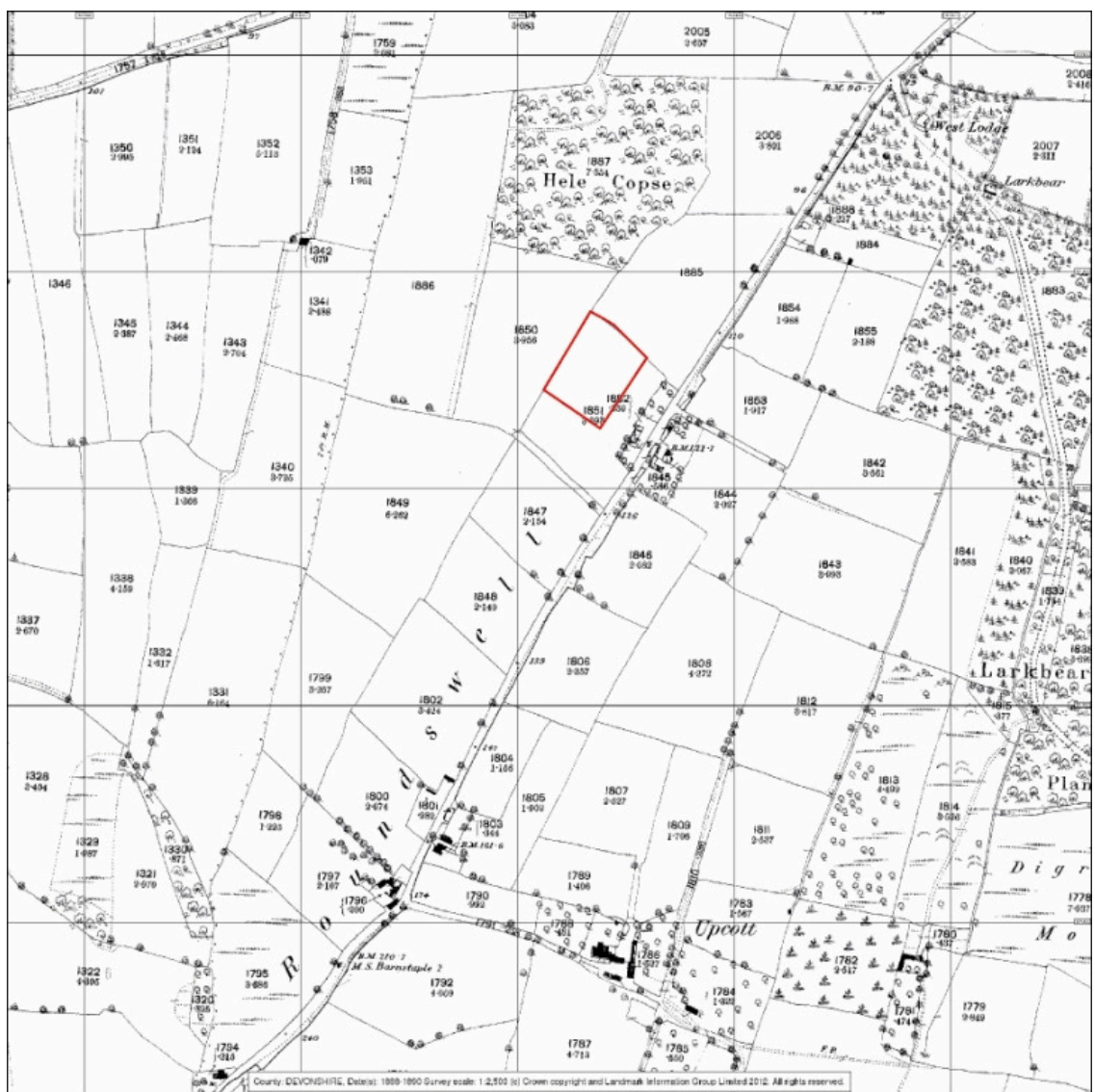


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1888, 1:2500 (the site is indicated).

The proposed development site is positioned adjacent to the curtilage of a small farmstead shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) where it is depicted adjacent to a barn and



orchard belonging to the farm (Roundswell Farm, now “Innisfree”) positioned across the (Old Torrington) road. This farm was part of the Down St. Mary, Tawstock estate, sold in 1918 (EHNMR SC00242).

The rural nature of this area changed in the late 1980s and 1990s with the construction of Brannams Business Park to the north and west of the site and the A39 to the south. Most notably, the buildings to the west of the development site that now house part of Petrock College were originally constructed for C.H. Brannam & Sons Ltd. in 1989. The houses to the east of the site were constructed in 2010.

## 2.2 Archaeology

The archaeological investigations were targeted in order to investigate the possible (prehistoric) enclosure identified on a 1946 RAF photograph (Figure 4). Previous archaeological investigations to the east of the development site, also conducted by SWARCH, did not reveal any trace of this enclosure or of any other notable archaeological features (except a post-medieval field boundary). A considerable amount of post-medieval and medieval pottery was, however, recovered from the topsoil during this watching brief, which probably suggests that Roundswell Farm (Innisfree) and the neighbouring enclosures may have a medieval (rather than post-medieval) foundation.

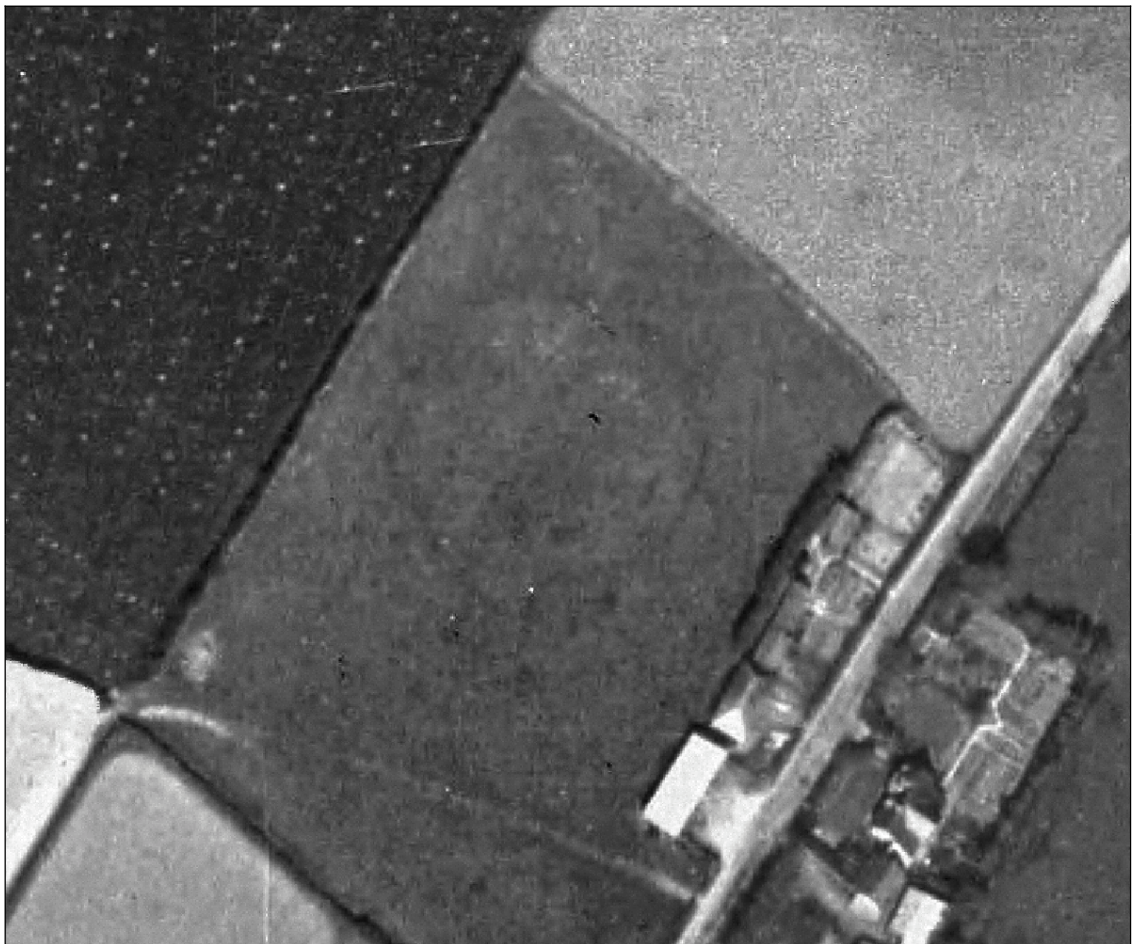


Figure 4: 1946 RAF aerial photograph showing the cropmark (106G/UK 142).

### 3.0 Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

#### 3.1 Introduction

Three evaluation trenches with a total length of c.110m were opened under strict archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide grading bucket (see Figure 5).

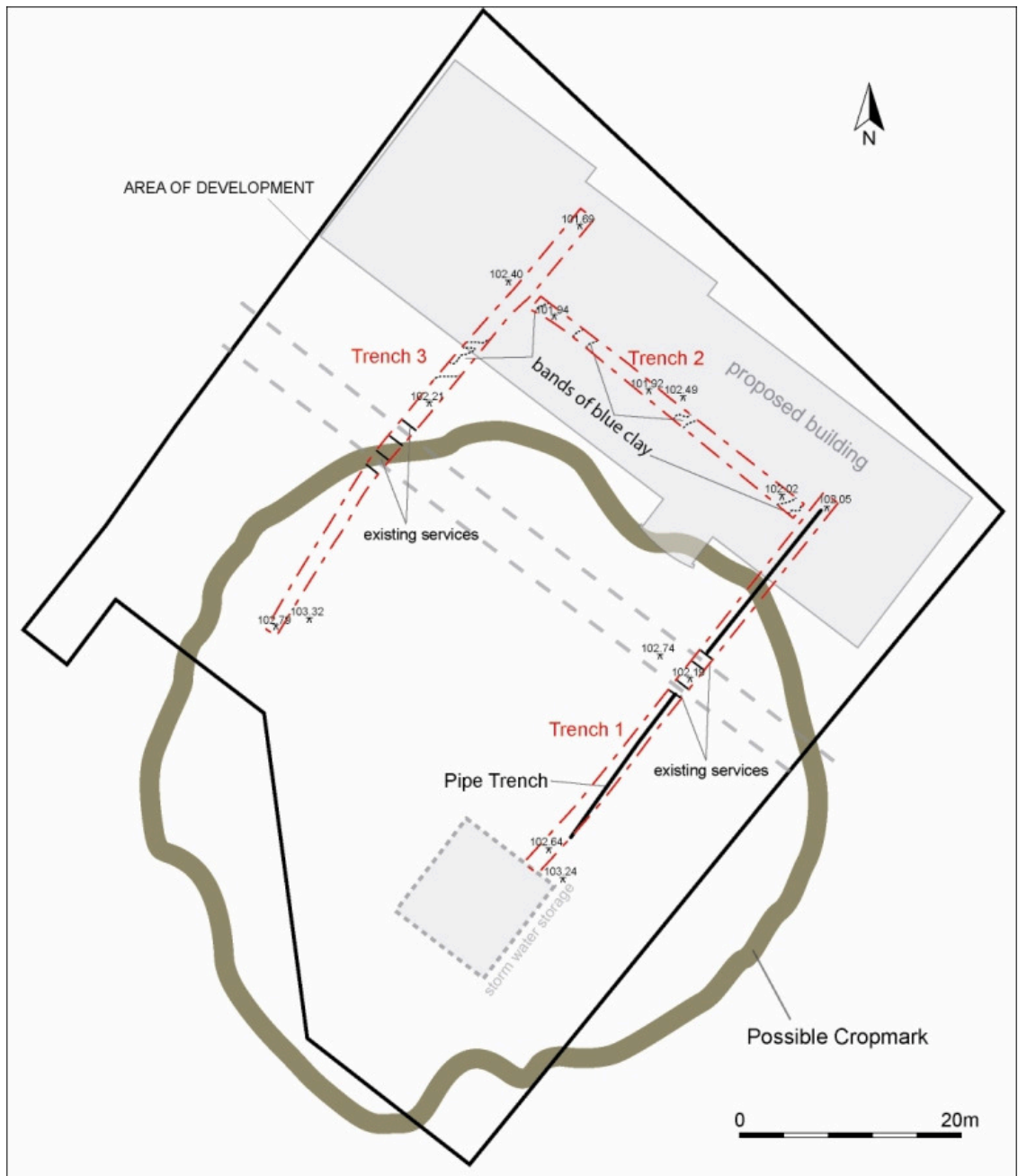


Figure 5: Site plan of the excavated areas and the proposed building footprint.

The topsoil on the site comprised of two bands of material with a combined thickness of 0.5m. The upper deposit (100) varied between 0.3-0.4m thick and was a very soft and moist heterogeneous dark grey-brown clay-silt containing occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>60mm) and rare charcoal flecks. The lower topsoil deposit (101) was a 0.1m thick

homogenous firm-to-soft slightly green greyish-yellow clay, containing common charcoal fragments and flecks, occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones (>80mm) and rare slate fragments (>60mm). The lower topsoil layer (101) directly overlay the natural subsoil; a stiff gingery-yellow clay with occasional bands of blue-grey clay (former channels) and containing rare sub-rounded stones (>80mm).

### 3.2 Results

Trench #1 was orientated north-east to south-west, parallel to the field boundary; it was c.45m long and 1.6m wide. The trench revealed the two modern pipe trenches associated with the 2010 housing development to the east, which had caused considerable disturbance to the topsoil. These modern drains had also developed leaks in the immediate vicinity of this trench, and foul water filled the trench almost immediately. A further older service trench ran along the majority of the length of the trench and in places salt-glazed sewer pipe fragments survived within this pipe trench. No earlier archaeological features were observed before the trench filled with water.



Figure 6: Evaluation Trench #1, viewed from the north-east (scale 2m).

Trench #2 was orientated north-west to south-east, within the footprint of the proposed building and between the other two evaluation trenches; it was c.32.5m long and 1.6m wide. No archaeological features were revealed. There was a greater degree of variation in the natural subsoil exposed in this trench, with a number of grey-blue clay bands, suggestive of water logging.

Trench #3 extended north-east to south-west parallel to the north-western field boundary; it was 50m long and 1.6m wide. The same two modern service pipes identified in Trench #1 were present here. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

All of the finds came from topsoil layers (100) and (101). 1.317kg of ceramic material was recovered, including the ubiquitous post-medieval North Devon gravel-free and gravel-tempered wares. A small number of post-medieval imports (Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware posset pot, Westerwalt stoneware) were present, as well as 2 sherds of medieval North Devon pottery. The volume and variety of material is not dissimilar to that of the site excavated next door (see Appendix 4), and again imply the settlement at Roundswell is of some antiquity. A summary of the finds can be found in Appendix 5. It was noticeable that Trench 3 produced a much lower quantity of finds.

## 4.0 Conclusions

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The cropmark visible on the aerial photograph could not be identified in excavation, it seems most likely that rather than a genuine archaeological feature it represents a drying mark on the original photographic negative. No other archaeological features were identified within this evaluation, although the topsoil finds suggest a background of medieval activity most probably to the east, as no medieval finds were recovered from the western portion of the site. This activity probably relates to some precursor of Roundswell Farm (now 'Innisfree'), as a higher proportion of medieval finds were recovered during the watching brief in the field to the east (see Appendix 4).

## 5.0 Bibliography and References

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### Published Sources:

**Hoskins, W.G.** 1992 edition: *Devon*, Tiverton.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*.

**Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

### Unpublished Sources:

### Internet Resources:

British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 17.02.12  
[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation, accessed 17.02.12  
[http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environment/historic\\_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation/historiclandscapecharacterisationmaps.htm](http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environment/historic_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation/historiclandscapecharacterisationmaps.htm)

### Devon Historic Environment Record:

**HER Numbers:** 4484; 11276; 65647; 71644

**EHNMR Numbers:** SC00242

## Appendix 1

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

**Location:** Land Adjacent to Brannams Business Park, Roundswell, Barnstaple

**Parish:** Tawstock

**District:** North Devon

**County:** Devon

**NGR:** 254260,131497

**Proposal:** erection of one industrial building for use classes B1, B2 & B8

**Historic Environment Service ref:** ARCH/DM/ND/18548

#### 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 guidance in paragraph 5.46 of the North Devon Local Development Framework.
- 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 Historic Environment Record (HER) shows the proposed development site to be occupied by a circular cropmark (HER ref: 4484) some 55m in diameter with a possible entrance and associated outworks on the south-east side. Archaeological excavations on the development site to the south-east of this application did not expose any archaeological features, but this may be because the possible entrance lies on this side of the cropmark.
- 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. However, where it can be demonstrated that there are areas within the area under consideration that will be unaffected by the development of the site or where development will have no below-ground impact, these areas may be excluded from the evaluative archaeological excavations.

- 3.1 *Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* only of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of an examination of records held by the HER. This limited 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 archaeological features are exposed then further desk-based work may be required for the preparation of a full report and this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.
- 3.2 *Evaluation of the site*

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography. These excavations should investigate 5% of the area affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2.1 The Project Design must include a plan showing areas affected by the proposed development and the location of proposed evaluative trenches.
- 3.2.2 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HES. Trenches should be excavated by a 360o 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.

## 6 PUBLICATION

Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see section 5 above. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (PPS5). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.

### 6.1 *Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work*

Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected. This document will be produced by the archaeological contractor within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HES. It will include:

- A summary of the project and its background
- A plan showing the location of the site and plans of the site showing the location of archaeological features, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits exposed
- Research aims and objectives
- Method statements setting out how these aims and objectives are to be achieved
- Details of the tasks to be undertaken, including any further desk-based research
- The results of any specialist assessment work undertaken as part of the production of the formal Assessment and Project Design
- Proposed project team
- Overall timetable for undertaking the tasks as well as setting out monitoring points with the HES
- Details of the journal in which the material is to be published

## 7. 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.

## 8. PERSONNEL

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.
- 8.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

## 9. 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.

## 10. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

- 10.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. The accession number will be quoted in the Project Design.
- 10.2 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Project Design.
- 10.3 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.

**11. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS**

Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Planning, Transportation and Environment, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QD Tel: 01392-383303

Email: [stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk](mailto:stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk)

26th January 2012

## Appendix 2

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND ADJACENT TO BRANNAMS BUSINESS PARK, ROUNDSWELL, BARNSTAPLE, DEVON.

**Location:** Land Adjacent to Brannams Business Park, Roundswell, Barnstaple  
**Parish:** Tawstock  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** 254260,131497  
**Proposal:** Erection of one industrial building for use classes B1, B2 & B8  
**HES ref:** ARCH/DM/ND/18548  
**PD ref:** SWARCHTBB12  
**Date:** 01.02.2012

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Project Design which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Paul Dury of Pal Properties Ltd (The Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation trenching and recording prior to development of the site 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 26.01.2012). 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 guidance in paragraph 5.46 of the North Devon Local Development Framework.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) shows the proposed development site to be occupied by a circular cropmark (HER ref: 4484) some 55m in diameter with a possible entrance and associated outworks on the south-east side. Archaeological excavations on the development site to the south-east of this application did not expose any archaeological features, but this may be because the possible entrance lies on this side of the cropmark.

#### 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, and may inform the positioning of evaluation trenches.  
 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:  
 Three evaluation trenches will be positioned in accordance with the attached plan, equivalent to 5% of the site. 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 Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under accession number NDDMS 2012.3.
- 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 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 will 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.  
The report will include:
- 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.
- 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 southwes1-118603.
- 5.8 Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work  
Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.  
This document will be produced by the archaeological contractor within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HES. It will include:
- 5.8.1 A summary of the project and its background;
- 5.8.2 A plan showing the location of the site and plans of the site showing the location of archaeological features, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits exposed;
- 5.8.3 Research aims and objectives;
- 5.8.4 Method statements setting out how these aims and objectives are to be achieved;
- 5.8.5 Details of the tasks to be undertaken, including any further desk-based research;
- 5.8.6 The results of any specialist assessment work undertaken as part of the production of the Formal Assessment and Project Design;
- 5.8.7 Proposed project team;
- 5.8.8 Overall timetable for undertaking the tasks as well as setting out monitoring points with the HES;
- 5.8.9 Details of the journal in which the material is to be published.
- 6.0 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.
- 7.0 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).

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)

#### 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.freemove.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freemove.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

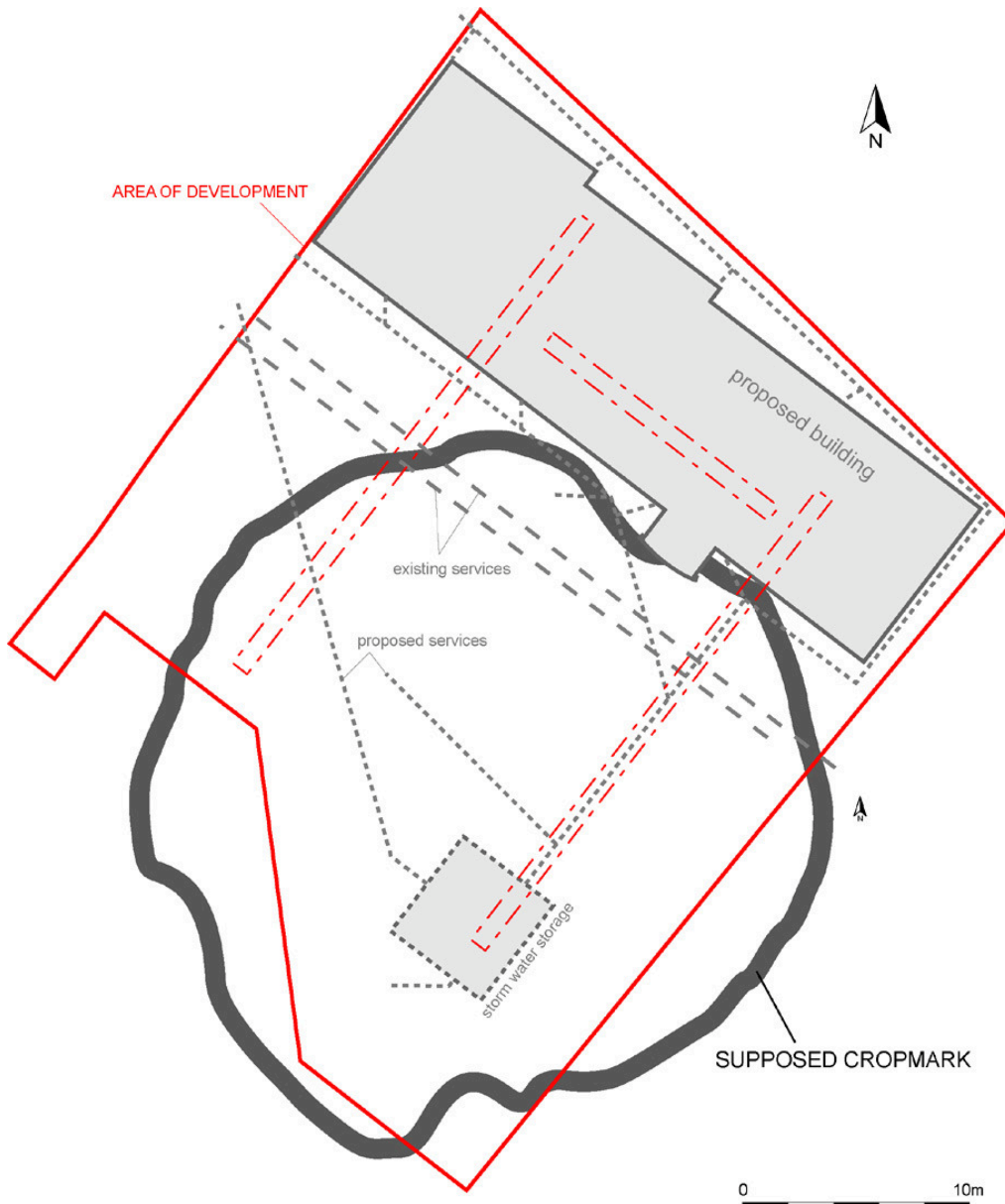
**Pottery**

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

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



Evaluation trench plan (trenches marked in red dashed line).

## Appendix 3

### Relevant HER Entry

**SMR Number 4484**  
**Tawstock, enclosure**

Evidence: Cropmark (Cropmark)  
District: North Devon District  
Class: MONUMENT  
Type: ENCLOSURE  
NGR: SS5427231493  
Historic Parish: TAWSTOCK  
Civil Parish: Tawstock  
Broad Period: Unknown  
Period: Unknown

*Summary:*

Possible enclosure site showing as a cropmark on aerial photograph.

*Description:*

Possible enclosure site.

Soil mark showing as a regular dark circle, not very convincing (Miles, H. Unknown).

Area under growing grass and not walked. No obvious sign of feature. (Griffiths, D. M. 1984).

Two of the three aerial photographs of Roundswell in Barnstaple show this area without any identifiable features. One photograph is labelled 'Roundswell/Barnstaple DVP 43' (Unknown Unknown).

Sub-circular crop mark shown on RAF aerial photograph. Possible entrance outworks on south-east side. Enclosure measures c.55m east-west by c.58m north-south. Site lies under pasture and surrounded by Roundswell Industrial estate and housing (Royal Air Force 1946).

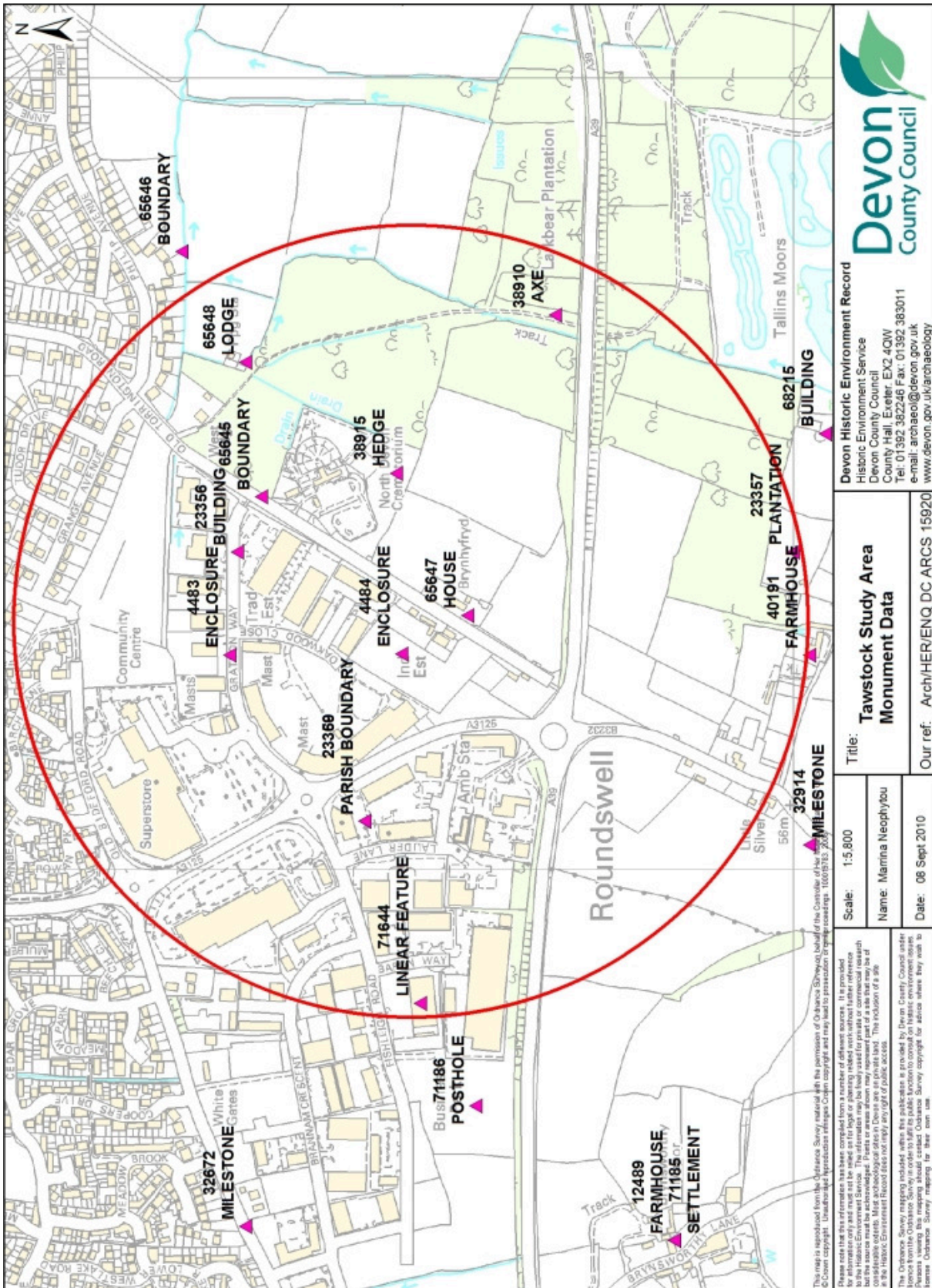


Figure 7: HER entries for the site.



Devon Historic Environment Record  
 Historic Environment Service  
 Devon County Council  
 County Hall, Exeter, EX2 4QW  
 Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011  
 e-mail: archaeo@devon.gov.uk  
 www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Title: **Tawstock Study Area Monument Data**  
 Our ref: Arch/HER/ENQ DC ARCS 15920

Scale: 1:5,800  
 Name: Mamma Neophytou  
 Date: 08 Sept 2010

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## Appendix 4

## SWARCH HER entry for 11276

<b>Civil Parish &amp; District:</b> Tawstock, North Devon	<b>National Grid Reference</b> SS543314	<b>Number:</b>
<b>Subject:</b> archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of 14 dwellings together with associated works		<b>Photo attached?</b> YES
<b>Planning Application no:</b> 49577 Arch/DC/DN/15920a	<b>Recipient museum:</b> Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon	
<b>OASIS ID:</b> southwes1-83772	<b>Museum Accession no:</b> NDDMS: 2010.50.	
<b>Contractor's reference number/code:</b> TSM10	<b>Dates fieldwork undertaken:</b> 7-8.09.10, 21.09.10, 1.10.10	
<p><b>Description of works.</b> An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Peter How of Chichester Homes Ltd. (the Client) prior to the construction of fourteen dwellings at San mar on the northern edge of the parish of Tawstock. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by DCHES. This work was undertaken by L. Bray, S. Walls and B. Morris.</p> <p>The development lay to the east of a sub-circular cropmark enclosure (DCHER no.4484) which may represent a prehistoric settlement. The enclosure measures 58×55m, with evidence for an entrance or outworks on its south-eastern side. This entrance/outwork falls within the application area, and groundworks for the proposed development were therefore likely to expose, and destroy, deposits as well as artefacts associated with this archaeological site.</p> <p>The proposed development took place within and adjacent to the curtilage of a small farmstead. This is shown on the 1888 OS maps, where it is a barn and orchard belonging to the farm (Roundswell Farm, now "Innisfree") across the (Old Torrington) road. This farm was part of the Down St. Mary, Tawstock estate, sold in 1918 (EHNMR SC00242). At least one of the structures on the site (barn, stone rubble construction with brick quoins and pantile roof) probably dated from this period. The house/bungalow appears to have been built between 1904 and 1956 (probably the 1930s). All extant structures within the development area were demolished prior to archaeological recording.</p> <p>Most of the topsoil on the development area was removed before archaeological recording could be implemented though a thin layer remained over much of the site. Recent and post-medieval pottery was observed in the spoil. Monitoring commenced at this point with the remaining part of the topsoil removed by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision (see Fig. 1a).</p> <p>The topsoil was originally 0.4-0.6m deep and consisted of two layers; a 0.5m thick upper dark brown homogenous loam with very rare stone inclusions, and a lower mid greyish-brown friable clay-silt containing occasional streaks of charcoal and small, sub-angular stone inclusions of up to 0.01m in size. The natural subsoil consisted of a heterogeneous orange-grey clay-silt containing frequent to abundant angular to sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.15m in size. There were also patches of very clean light grey clay with poorly defined edges found within the natural, which are probably periglacial features.</p> <p>Aside from a number of recent post-holes (still retaining the bases of wooden posts), pipe-trenches, and the foundation trenches for twentieth century buildings, the main feature of note was the remains of a bank and ditch from a field-boundary that ran north-east to south-west across the length of the development plot. This feature is shown on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps. The ditch [101] was 2m wide at maximum, 0.35m deep and at least 57m in length, curving slightly towards the south at its south-western end (see Figs. 1a &amp; 1c). The fill of the ditch (102) was a firm, mottled, reddish-grey silt-clay which was very humic and contained occasional small stones and wood fragments. The finds from ditch [101] included: 3 fragments of pan tile, 2 iron objects (a hinge and broken nail), and pottery (North Devon Wares (7 sherds, 336g), Bone China (1 sherd, 27g), white refined earthenwares (3 sherds, 45g) and a Bristol/Staffordshire Yellow Slip ware vessel base (1 sherd, 52g)], which dated primarily to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century. Three residual sherds of Medieval (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) North Devon Ware also occurred. The ditch had been cut along much of its length by a later pipe trench [109].</p> <p>The finds from the topsoil at San Mar included 3 clay pipe fragments, 2 oyster shells, 4 pieces of 19<sup>th</sup> century glass (including 2 complete bottles), a roof slate (71g), a single piece of chert (29g) and 2 possible fragments of kiln furniture (11g). A large assemblage (2.12kg) of pottery was recovered from the topsoil of the site, comprised in the main of 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century material including North Devon wares (113 sherds, 1.855kg), white refined earthenwares with both sponge and transfer printed decoration (26 sherds, 202g), Bone China (1 sherd, 9g), German Stoneware (1 sherd, 21g), Bristol/Staffordshire Yellow Slip</p>		

ware (2 sherds, 12g) and a 17<sup>th</sup> century tin glazed Delft-type Porringer handle (3 sherds, 10g). The North Devon material included late-19<sup>th</sup> century material (9 sherds, 170g), 18<sup>th</sup> century material (4 sherds, 134g), post-medieval Calcareous Wares (44 sherds, 860g), a single sherd of a Calcareous waster (6g), post-medieval Gritty Wares (20 sherds, 395g), Yellow Slip ware (3 sherds, 31g), and a single shed of Sgraffito (1g). A sizeable proportion of the North Devon pottery assemblage (31 sherds, 258g) was 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> in date, suggesting that medieval activity was occurring close to the site at that time. This would imply that Roundswell Farm was a medieval foundation, rather than a post-medieval farmstead as implied by the HLC for the area.

**A plan as well as any other relevant drawings must be attached showing the location and extent of site, areas investigated and features exposed.**

**Recorder:** S. Walls

**Date sent to HER:** 06.10.10

Please email completed form to: [archaeol@devon.gov.uk](mailto:archaeol@devon.gov.uk) or post to County Archaeology Service, Environment Directorate, Matford Lane Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter EX2 4QW. Information recorded on this form will be added to the Historic Environment Record, and made available to all researchers.

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## Appendix 5

### Finds Concordance

All finds are from the topsoil.

<i>Frag.</i>	<i>Weight kg</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1	0.007	Clay pipe stem
1	0.004	Bone fragment
2	0.027	Iron nails
2	0.134	C19 bottle glass, ×1 complete neck with ceramic stopper and Fe catch
3	0.027	Oyster shell (probably from same shell)
6	0.172	Brick fragments
6	0.202	Land drain fragments
1	0.006	Flowerpot
2	0.024	Medieval North Devon gravel-tempered
15	0.342	C15-C16 North Devon gravel-free
3	0.085	Post-medieval North Devon gravel-free
16	0.481	Post-medieval North Devon gravel-tempered, ×1 pipkin base, ×1 type 11b handle
1	0.008	C17 Westerwalt stoneware
2	0.013	C17 Bristol/Staffordshire Yellow slipware posset pot
22	0.218	Post-1770 white-refined earthenware or bone china/English porcelain
2	0.024	C19 English stoneware
1	0.116	C19 hard-fired fine buff-yellow fabric with fine brown sandstone inclusions

## Appendix 6

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

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>scale</i>
1.	Evaluation Trench #1, viewed from the south-west	2m
2.	Evaluation Trench #1, viewed from the north-east	2m
3.	East-facing section of the northern end of Evaluation Trench #1	2m
4.	Evaluation Trench #1, viewed from the south-west	2m
5.	Evaluation Trench #1, viewed from the north-east	2m
6.	Evaluation Trench #3, viewed from the south-west	2m
7.	Evaluation Trench #2, viewed from the south-east	2m
8.	Evaluation Trench #3, viewed from the south-west	2m



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