

# LAND TO THE WEST of DUNSCOMBE FARM, CREDITON DEVON

Results of a Desktop Appraisal  
&  
Archaeological Evaluation



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# Land to the west of Dunscombe Farm Crediton, Devon

## Results of a Desktop Appraisal & Archaeological Evaluation

*For*

Mr. Steven Sherry (Sherry Consultants)

*By*



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May 2012

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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. carried out a desk-based appraisal and archaeological evaluation at Higher Dunscombe Farm, Crediton, Devon, in advance of the construction of a dam and agricultural reservoir. The site lies within the eponymous Dynni's Cumb and a landscape of high archaeological potential – the cropmarks of four probable Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures lie within 500m of the site. The desk-based appraisal established that the late 18<sup>th</sup> century historic fieldscape survived largely intact into the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but a number of field boundaries and many of the buildings belonging to Lower Dunscombe Farm have been lost since the 1960s. Dunscombe is first recorded in 1242, and belonged to the notable Bodley and Buller families.*

*Six evaluation trenches were opened. These demonstrated that much of the site was sealed beneath significant deposits of colluvial material, but no archaeological features of any antiquity were identified. A very small number of finds were recovered, mostly modern but including two co-joining sherds of probable Iron Age pottery. Trench #2, located in the base of the combe, cut through a thick layer of peat that may be of palaeo-environmental interest.*

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Steven Sherry  
Stephen Reed, DCHES  
The staff of the Devon Record Office  
The staff of the Westcountry Studies Library

## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Land to the west of Dunscombe Farm, Crediton
<b>Parish:</b>	Crediton
<b>District:</b>	Mid-Devon
<b>County:</b>	Devon

### 1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a desktop appraisal and an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land to the west of Dunscombe Farm, Crediton, Devon, in April 2012. This work was commissioned by Steven Sherry of Sherry Consultants (the Client). The proposed development – the creation of a dam and agricultural reservoir – straddles a narrow valley and the evaluation was carried out to assess the potential for the survival of waterlogged deposits, prehistoric soil horizons sealed and preserved by colluvium (initiated by prehistoric and later agricultural activity), as well as the presence of associated archaeological features and artefacts that might be affected by the development. Six trenches were excavated within the area of the proposed dam and reservoir.

### 1.2 Historical Background

Dunscombe Farm (formerly Higher Dunscombe) lies 2 miles south-east of Crediton, just off the Crediton Turnpike (the A377) and close to the parish boundary with Newton St. Cyres (see Figure 1). It lay within the tything of Rudge. Formerly split into two units – Higher and Lower Dunscombe – the farms have functioned as a single unit since 1839 if not earlier, and undoubtedly originated as a single farm: *Denescumb* (*Dynni's Cumb*) first mentioned in 1242. The proposed development takes place within the eponymous combe.

Higher Dunscombe was the seat of the notable Elizabethan Bodley family, purchased by the Goulds in the later 16<sup>th</sup> century. Higher and Lower Dunscombe subsequently passed via marriage to the famous Buller family in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, whose seat lay at the nearby Downes (after Lysons & Lysons 1822 146-7; Hoskins 1974, 379). The Devon Record Office contains a number of leases and deeds relating to the property dating back to 1599; these form part of the Redvers Buller collection. The farmhouse at Higher Dunscombe is a Grade II listed building of late 16<sup>th</sup>-early 17<sup>th</sup> century date, heavily rebuilt and refurbished in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Lower Dunscombe Farm survives as a complex of buildings on the historic mapping until the 1970s, the ruins of which survive adjacent to the 20<sup>th</sup> century cottages occupying the site of the farmhouse.

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

The site is located within a shallow valley (*Dynni's Cumb*) orientated approximately east-west, and is surrounded by a number of archaeological sites of predominantly Prehistoric or Romano-British date (see Appendix 2). All of these sites have been identified from cropmarks visible in aerial photographs, and none has seen any subsequent investigation. The cropmarks of four enclosures (MDV16811-3 and MDV28660) are located on the higher ground immediately to the north and south of the site, a Bronze Age inhumation has been recorded in the vicinity of Higher Dunscombe (MDV59603), and a Romano-British villa lies less than 1km away to the north-west (MDV42065). This is a landscape of high archaeological potential.

The Devon County Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the fields affected by the proposed development as modern enclosures adapting medieval fields.

## 1.4 Topographical and Geological Background

Dunscombe lies within a distinct but shallow combe formed between gently sloping land to the north and south (see Figure 10 and Figure 11). The underlying geology is of the Newton St Cyres Breccia Formation (BGS 2012). The local soils are the well-drained gritty reddish loamy soils of the Crediton Formation (SSEW 1983).

## 1.5 Methodology

The desk-based research was carried out by Dr B. Morris and was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The necessary research was conducted at the Devon Records Office and the Westcountry Studies Library.

The evaluation trenches were excavated by an 18 tonne tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket. The trenches measured approximately 20m×2m and were excavated to depth ranging from 0.4-1.60m. This work took place between 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> April 2012 and was directed by Dr B. Morris.

For all features a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20 and 1:50) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

The desk-based research and the evaluation were carried out according to the Project Design (PD) drawn up in consultation with DCHES (see Appendix 1).

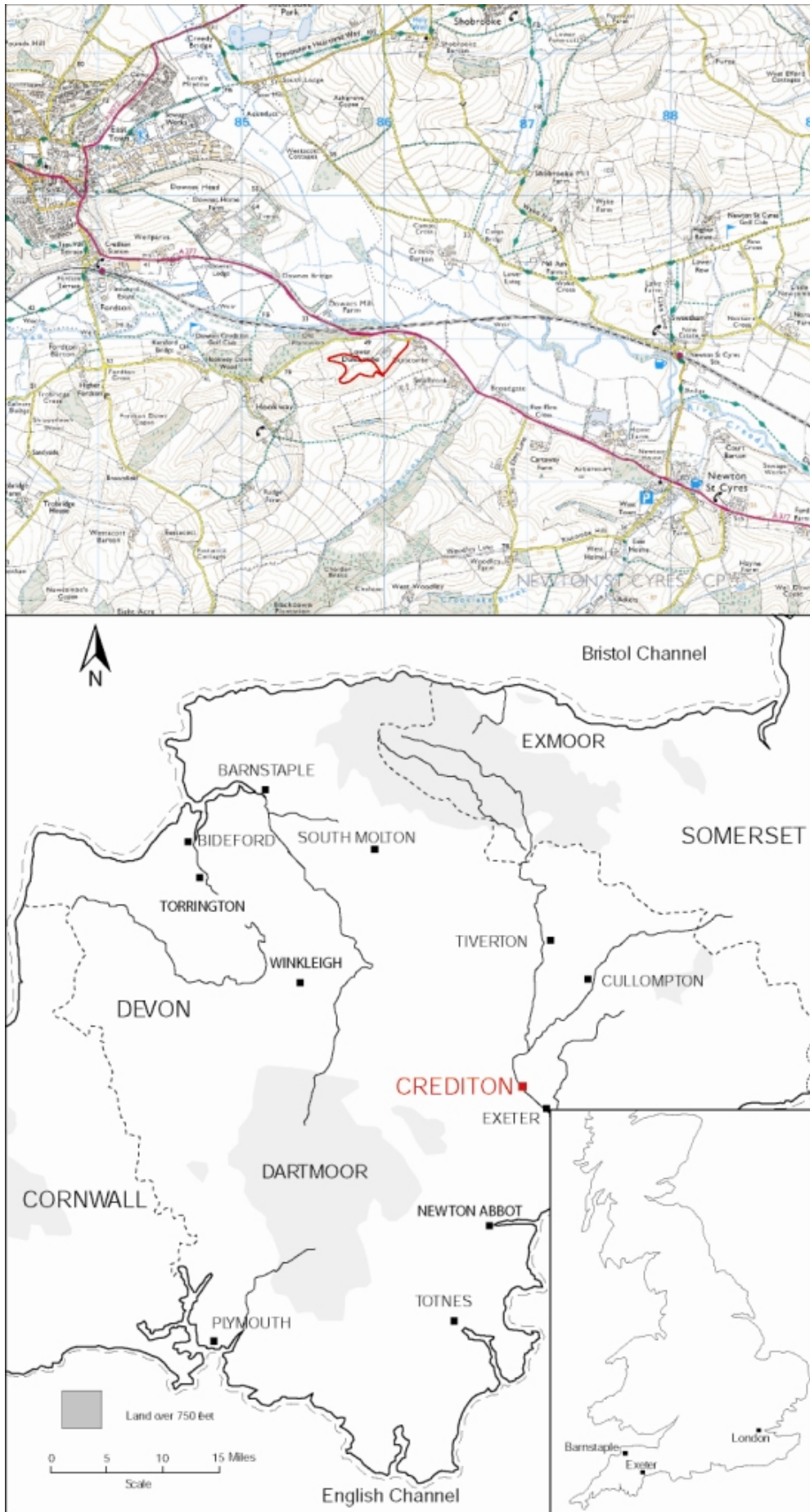


Figure 1: Location map. The site is highlighted in red.



## 2.0 Results of the Cartographic Desk-Based Appraisal

### 2.1 Norden 1598

The earliest available cartographic source is a 19<sup>th</sup> century copy of Norden's 1598 map of Crediton Manor (DRO 1660/A add4/E1), which shows a collection of buildings to the south of the River Creedy marked as *Dunscomb* and *Small brook*. The stream shown dissecting these four buildings presumably represents the Small Brook, shown on later sources running to the east of these estates. It is of note that at this date the road continued west from Dunscombe to Hookway before heading into Crediton as the turnpike had yet to be constructed.



Figure 2: Extract from the 19<sup>th</sup> century copy of Norden's Map of 1598.

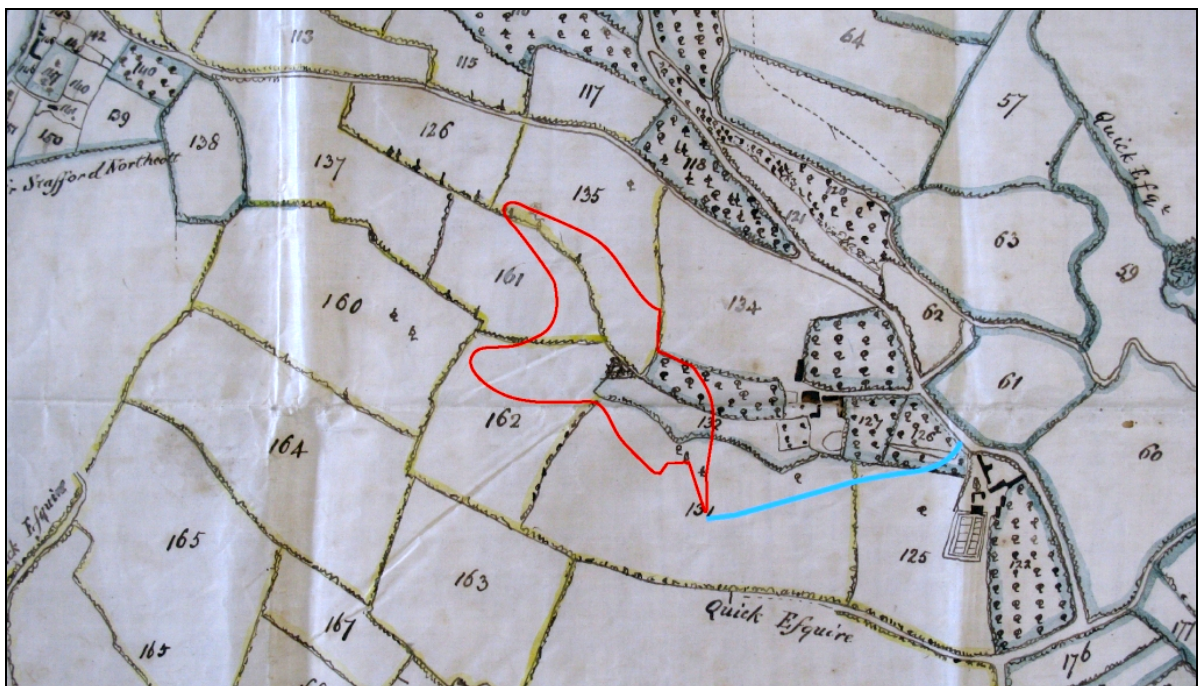


Figure 3: Extract from the Buller Estate Map of 1787. The approximate area of the proposed development is shown in red and the proposed access road in blue.



## 2.2 Buller Estate Map 1787

The earliest detailed cartographic source is an estate map of lands held by James Buller Esq. in Crediton and Newton St. Cyres in 1787 (DRO 2065M/E3/9). This map, a copy of an original still held in private hands, shows a range of buildings corresponding with Higher Dunscombe on the turnpike road, with further buildings located to the west at Lower Dunscombe. Many of the fields are depicted as orchards at this time, most notably the field numbered 126, which contains a long linear feature that appears to be a mill pond. A further sub-circular pond is depicted to the west of orchard 127, just south of Lower Dunscombe. The area of the proposed dam and lake covers parts of six separate fields depicted on this map (numbers 131, 132, 135, 161, 162 and an unlabeled orchard) in addition to a small triangular area of scrub or marsh. The proposed access road crosses the linear mill pond and parts of three fields (numbers 126, 125 and 131).

## 2.3 Downes Estate Map 1829

A later estate map dating from 1829 (Figure 4) shows a very similar, although slightly more detailed, picture of the development area (DRO2065M/E1/4). There are slight changes to the layout of the buildings at both Higher and Lower Dunscombe. Most notably, one of the buildings at Lower Dunscombe is depicted as extending to the leat and mill pond in field 122. The small triangular area of scrub shown on the 1787 map is depicted as a much larger area of seemingly marshy ground.

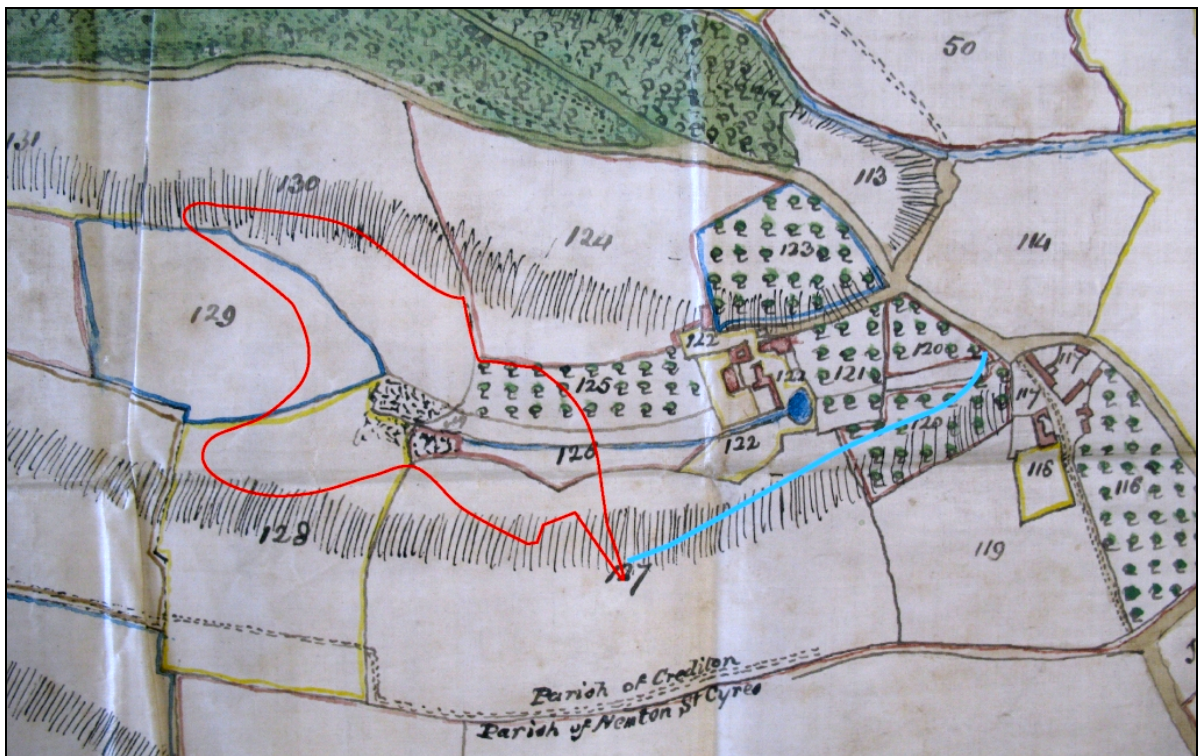


Figure 4: Extract from the Downes Estate Map of 1829.

## 2.4 The Crediton Tithe Map 1839

The Crediton tithe map of 1839 (see Figure 3) shows that little change had occurred since 1829. The most notable difference from the 1829 map being the absence of the small sub-circular millpond and the lack of an area of wet scrub within the development area. The accompanying apportionments give the field names, which are generally uninformative (Hilly Slade, Four Acres, Great Slade, Long Orchard, Willow Plot, Ten Acres). Both Higher and Lower Dunscombe were leased by one Richard

Brown, and several leases referring to his tenancy survive in the Devon Record Office (DRO 2065M/11/16-17).

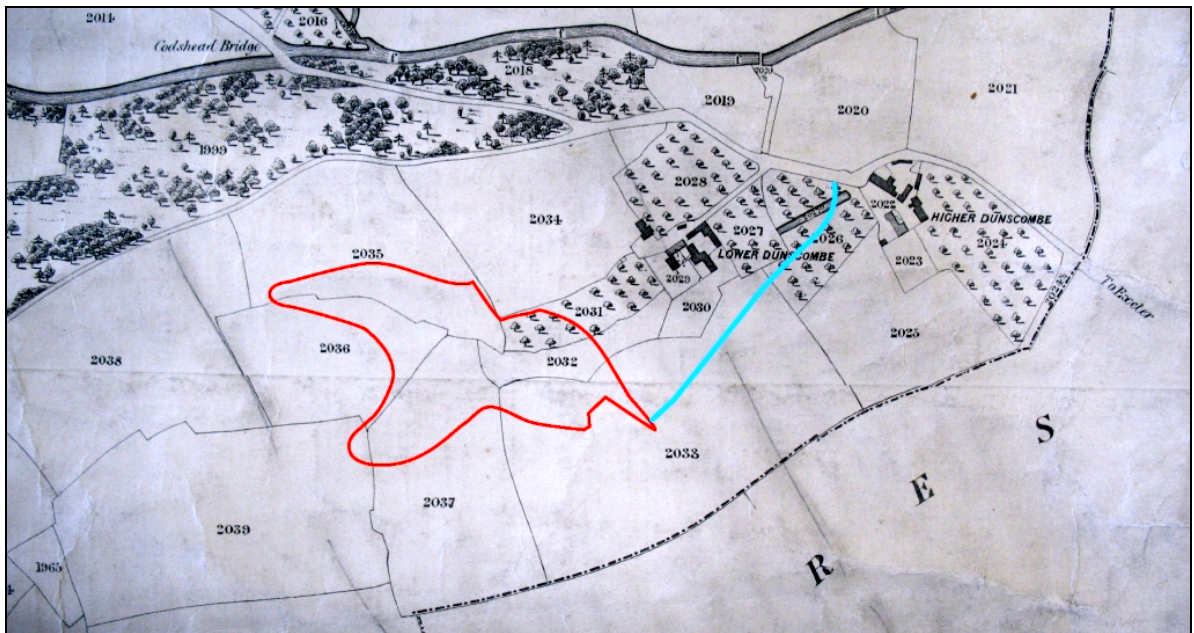


Figure 5: Extract from the Crediton Tithe map of 1839.

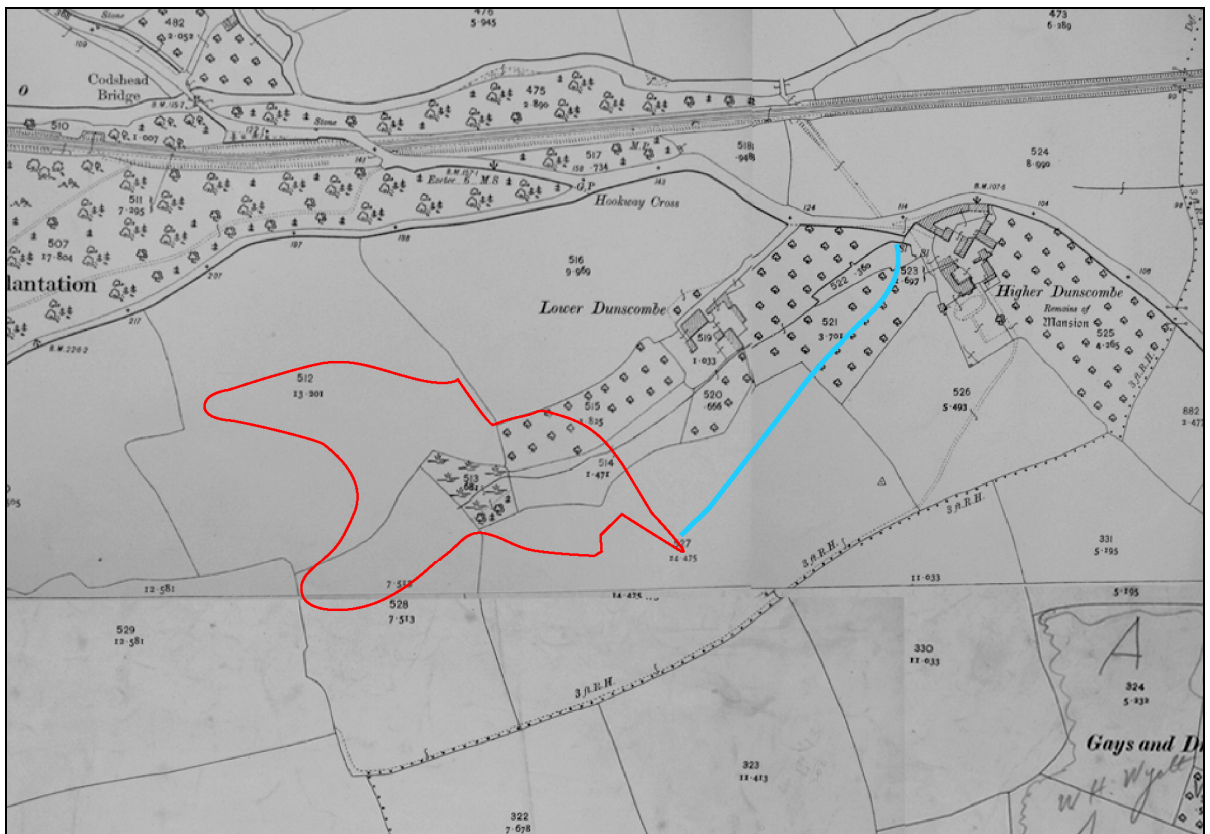


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 2:5000, published 1905 (sheet 67.2).



## 2.5 The 1905 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map

A comparison of the tithe map with the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1905 (Figure 6) suggests very little change had occurred in the intervening 65 years. The small enclosure numbered 2030 on the tithe map had become another orchard, and the western boundary of 2032 has been moved slightly to the east, with a boundary seemingly added to enclose the area of wet scrub. The northernmost agricultural building at Lower Dunscombe had also been demolished by this date.

## 2.6 Subsequent Change

The quiet continuity of this landscape was only disturbed in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, when several field boundaries were removed or rationalised, and most of the agricultural buildings at Lower Dunscombe demolished or converted. None of the orchards survive, and the linear mill pond was backfilled when the A377 was diverted slightly to the north of Higher Dunscombe.

## 2.7 Summary

The site in question lies within a landscape of high archaeological potential, and despite some field boundary losses, retains many elements of its 18<sup>th</sup> century fieldscape.

The major points are:

- The development is likely to expose or truncate known relict field boundaries and water channels, as well as the infilled mill pond.
- The central part of the site is consistently shown as being marshy, and palaeo-environmental deposits may survive in this area.
- Just as the farmstead at Lower Dunscombe has almost disappeared within living memory, earlier structural evidence relating to the settlements of Higher and Lower Dunscombe may be present within the combe.

## 3.0 Results of the Archaeological Excavations

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### 3.1 The Evaluation Trenches

Six evaluation trenches were excavated to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological and/or palaeo-environmental deposits within the proposed development area. A number of drainage features and extensive colluvial deposits were noted. The trenches were all *c.*20m long by *c.*2m wide, and positioned to provide a representative sample of the area of the proposed development (see Figure 7).

#### 3.1.1 Trench #1

This trench was located on the northern slope of the proposed development area and was orientated east-west. It revealed a significant depth of colluvial deposits, increasing from 0.8m to 1.4m west-to-east. It is surprising that even at this relatively elevated position (at least in terms of the development area) that there was such a good depth of topsoil (100) and colluvium (contexts (101)-(104)). No features were identified and no finds were recovered. The natural undisturbed subsoil (106) appeared to be comprised of compact pinkish-brown gravels.

#### 3.1.2 Trench #2

Trench #2 was excavated towards the base of the combe on a north-west to south-east orientation. It revealed a number of archaeological features, mostly associated with the post-medieval drainage of a wet hollow (see Figure 9). The natural subsoil appeared to be a clean sticky grey clay (217), trending to gritty and reddish-brown in colour (216) at the north-west end of the trench. At the south-eastern end of the trench, a deposit of compact gravel (205) was encountered overlying (217). These deposits were sealed by a thick deposit (0.44-0.62m) of dark-brown humic peat (202). These peaty deposits may contain potentially important palaeo-environmental information, depending on the date they started to form. However, given the extensive network of land drains revealed in Trench #2 (see below) it may prove difficult to locate an undisturbed profile for sampling.

These deposits were cut by a series of land drains. Linear [203] was orientated north-south, a cut 0.7m wide with near vertical sides containing a 4" ceramic land drain and a fill (204) of mixed redeposited dark brown peat and grey clay (derived from (202) and (217)).

Linear [206] was orientated east-west and was a 0.4m wide cut with steep near vertical sides that also contained a 4" ceramic land drain and a fill (207) of mixed dark brown peat and grey clay deposits (derived from (202) and (217)). Linear [206] appeared to cut (204) and lies on a different orientation, but the similarity of the ceramic drains suggests that they are not drastically different in terms of date.

Linear [208] was also orientated east-west and was a 0.52m wide cut with steep sloping sides containing a fill (209) of mixed dark brown peaty and grey clay deposits (derived from (202) and (217)). Linear [208] contained a 3" horseshoe-profile ceramic land drain at its base, which might suggest a slightly earlier date although it was on the same orientation as [206] and also cut through the peat deposit (202).

Linear [214] was a 0.5m wide cut with steep sloping sides containing a fill (215), predominantly of grey clay with some dark brown peat (derived from (217) and (202)). Linear [214] cut into deposit (212), a clean smooth dark grey slightly sandy clay that may represent the weathered upper surface of (217) and (216). This was sealed by (213), a thick deposit (*c.*0.6m) of firm gritty reddish-brown sandy-silt, probably colluvial in origin.

The deposits and land drains in the southern half of the trench were sealed by an uneven layer (201) of compacted redeposited gravel with clay lumps derived from layers (205) and (217). This deposit was 0.26-0.34m thick and also appeared to form the fill of a steep-sided cut at the southernmost end of the trench. It seems likely a deep recent drain crosses the site just beyond the southern end of Trench #2, and material from its excavation was spread out to stabilise the adjacent peaty ground.

The most recent feature was linear [210]. This cut (201) and (213) and was 2.6m wide with a sloping profile; it crossed the trench parallel to land drains [206], [208] and [214]. Linear [210] was filled with an unconsolidated moist reddish-brown sandy-silt broadly similar to (213), with only its consistency and rare lenses of darker humic material (elements of (202)) differentiating the two contexts. The scale and morphology of this feature, and the different deposits to be found either side of it, suggests that it corresponds with a former field boundary visible on the historic maps, removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Only two finds were recovered from this trench, both from the spoil heap: a sherd of undecorated white refined earthenware (post 1720) and a sherd of 20<sup>th</sup> century English porcelain.

### 3.1.3 Trench #3

Trench #3 was positioned towards the south-west of the site, and lay on a north-west to south-east alignment. This revealed that below the 0.11m thick topsoil (300) there were a series of five colluvial deposits, excavated to a total depth of 1.35m. The basal deposit (305), while very clean, did contain occasional charcoal fragments. A single feature was noted in this trench: a 0.35m wide linear stone drain [306] orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. This drain [306] was filled by (307) a mix of large sub-angular stones (250mm). The natural subsoil was not reached in this trench. Only a single find was recovered: two co-joining sherds from a small fragment of probable Iron Age pottery found on the spoil heap (see Appendix 5).

### 3.1.4 Trench #4

Trench #4 was positioned on the upper slope on the north-east side of the proposed reservoir on a north-west to south-east alignment. The deposits in Trench #4 proved to be very shallow, and the upper slopes of this combe appear to have been badly plough-scoured. The stratigraphic sequence was simple, with the 0.26m thick topsoil (400) overlying a plough-pan 0.08m thick comprised of compact orange-brown slightly silty-sand (401) with common gravel inclusions. This plough pan directly overlay the natural subsoil (402). There were no finds.

### 3.1.5 Trench #5

Trench #5 was positioned on a north-east to south-west alignment. Below the 0.3m deep topsoil deposit (500) and a 0.5m deep layer of colluvium (501) lay a further layer of colluvial layer (502). This was cut by two archaeological features. Straddling the central and lowest point of the trench was an irregular cut [503] some 1.6m across; this was filled by (504) a soft, moist and mixed mottled greyish-brown sandy-silt containing lumps of dark humic material. Fill (504) also contained fragments of clinker, coal, ceramic land drain and brick suggesting it was relatively modern in date. This feature was not fully excavated, and almost certainly corresponds with a known relict field boundary. At the western end of the trench was a straight-sided field drain [506] 0.55m wide orientated north-northwest to south-southeast; this also cut into the lower colluvial deposit (502). The drain [506] was filled by (505) a soft-to-firm mottled greyish to whitish-yellow clay-sand. This feature was not fully excavated.

### 3.1.6 Trench #6

Trench #6 was positioned on a north-west to south-east alignment on the north-west edge of the proposed development. This trench revealed a 0.3m thick deposit of topsoil (600) over a 0.6m thick layer of colluvium (601) which lay directly over the natural subsoil (602). A single find – a small abraded sherd of 18<sup>th</sup> century South Somerset pottery – was recovered from the spoil heap.

## 3.2 The Finds

Hardly any finds were recovered, and all of the retained finds were unstratified (see Appendix 4). Most of the finds were recent in date. The exception was the two co-joining sherds of Iron Age pottery recovered from the spoil heap of Trench #3, which suggest that at least one of the enclosures located on the slopes above this site is likely to be of Iron Age date (see Appendix 5). It is of note, however, that this sherd was not abraded. The single retouched flint suggests that there is a background of Prehistoric activity nearby.

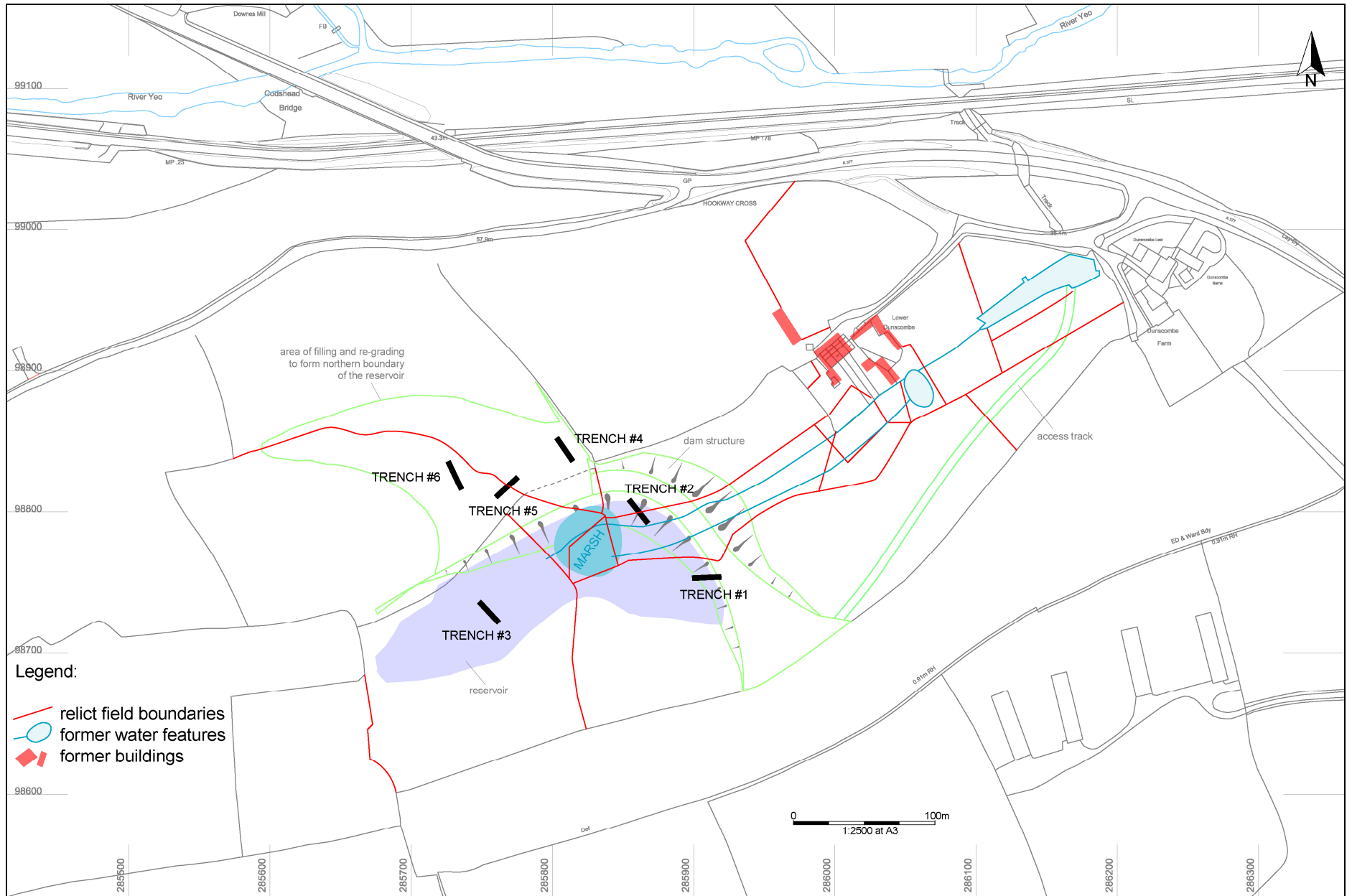


Figure 7: Location of the evaluation trenches relative to the proposed development and features shown on historic maps.

Land to the west of Dunscombe Farm, Crediton

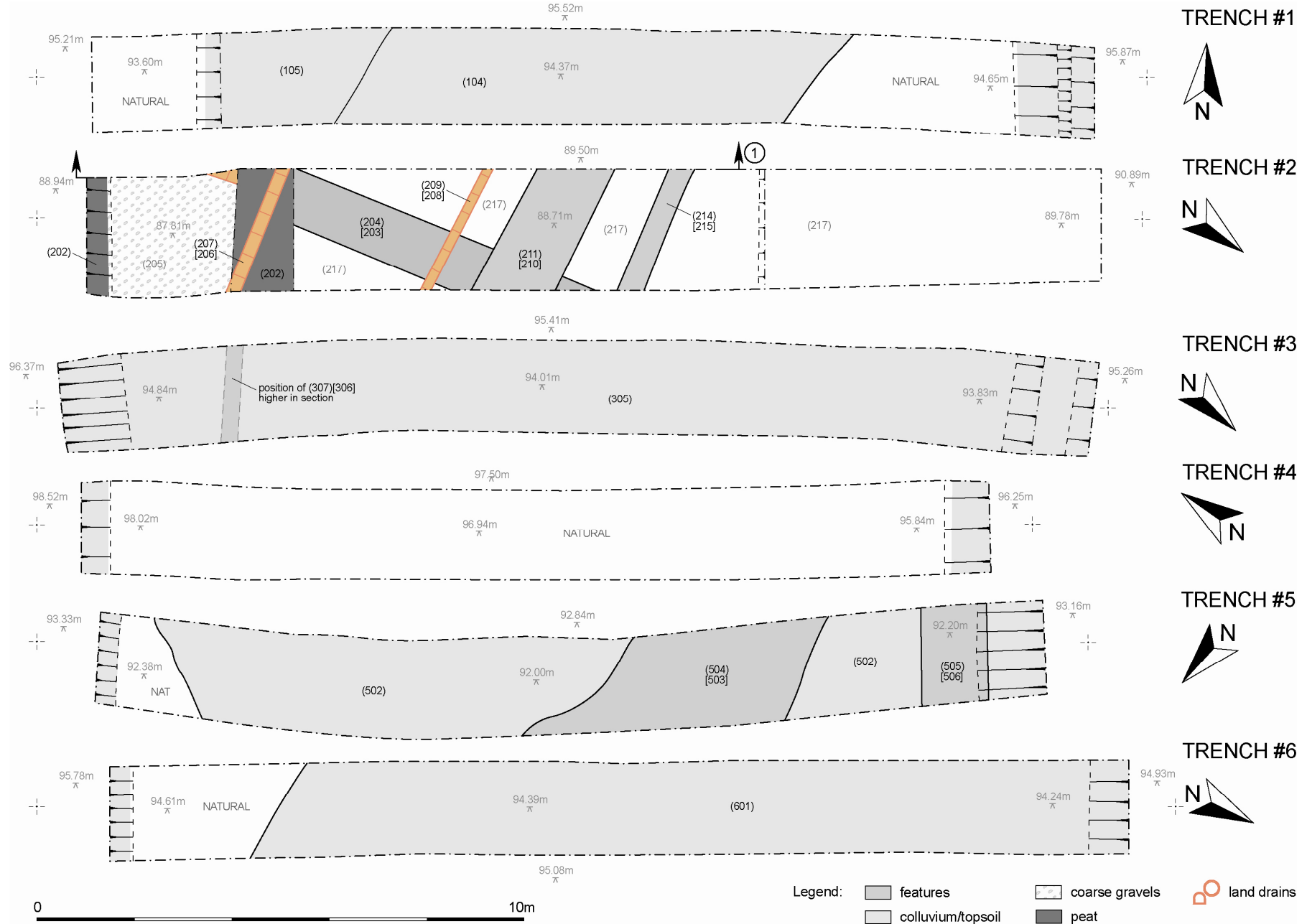


Figure 8: Post-excitation plans of the evaluation trenches. NOTE that all spot heights are relative to an arbitrary datum of 100m.

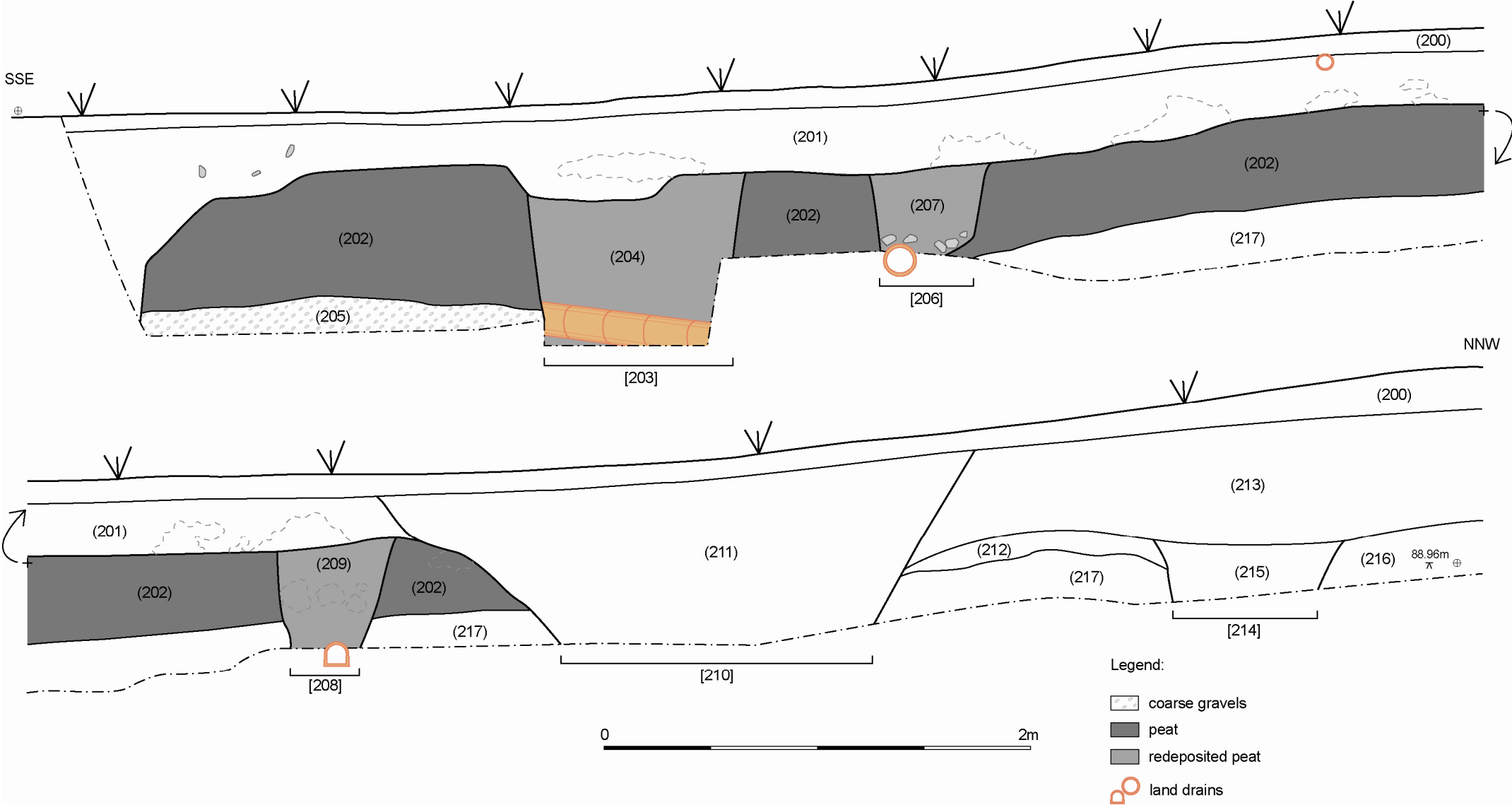


Figure 9: Section 1, north-east facing section of Trench #2.





Figure 10: *Dynni's Cumb*, viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



Figure 11: *Dynni's Cumb*, viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.





Figure 12: The southern end of the north-east facing section of Trench #2 (scales 1m & 2m).



Figure 13 (left): South-facing section of Trench #1, showing the depth of colluvial deposits (scale 1&2m).



Figure 14 (right): South-west-facing section of Trench #3 (scale 1&2m).

## 4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

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The site is positioned within a landscape of high archaeological potential, and significant Prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval remains have been identified within 1km of the site (see Appendix 2). However, very few archaeological features or artefacts of any antiquity were identified during this evaluation, and this reflects the more recent agricultural history of the site. The deep colluvial deposits that have developed in Trenches #5 and #6 appear to be relatively recent, and flash flooding routinely washes material along the base of this field. The shallow soils identified in Trench #4 indicate that the upper slopes of these arable fields are badly plough-damaged and prone to erosion.

It is less clear where the great depths of colluvium come from in Trenches #1 and #3. The sides of the combe are rather steep, and it seems unlikely they would have been routinely ploughed. However, with the exception of 'Willow Plot' (number 2032) all of these fields are listed as arable in the tithe apportionment. Again, it is likely the uppermost slopes will have been damaged by ploughing, and the lower slopes buried beneath hillwash.

The proposed access road will cross the infilled mill pond identified in the cartographic appraisal, and while this was backfilled relatively recently, it may still be of some interest.

The potential palaeo-environmental importance of the site as revealed in Trench #2 – consistently shown as waterlogged in the cartographic sources – is tempered by the evidence for comprehensive land drainage in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. As such, it may be difficult to identify areas where sampling is feasible. If the identified peat deposit are of any antiquity, however, it may well prove very important as relatively few pollen sequences are available for lowland Devon.

### 4.1 Summary

- A landscape containing numerous cropmark enclosures and known archaeological monuments.
- No archaeological features of any demonstrated antiquity or importance were encountered in the evaluation.
- Very few artefacts of any date were recovered in the evaluation.
- Two co-joining sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from Trench #3, and probably come from the cropmark enclosure located on the hill above to the south.
- Significant depths of colluvium cover much of the site, which may conceal and/or protect archaeological features. Areas higher up the slope will have been badly plough-damaged.
- Potentially important palaeo-environmental deposits survive in the base of the combe, even though they have been compromised by recent land drainage measures.
- The access road will cross an infilled linear mill pond shown on early maps. Should any works take place in the base of the valley near Lower Dunscombe Farm they will impact upon relict field boundaries, watercourses and possibly structures associated with that settlement.

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Buller estate maps 2065M/E3/9 and 2065M/E1/4  
Crediton tithe map and apportionment  
OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 scale map  
Leases 2065M/L1/17

Devon Country Historic Environment Service (DCHES) Historic Environment Records (HER)

### Websites:

British Geological Society - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience)

Devon County Historic Landscape Characterisation -  
<http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>



## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT DUNSCOMBE FARM, CREDITON, DEVON

**Location:** Land to the west of Dunscombe Farm  
**Parish:** Crediton  
**District:** Mid Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** 285721, 98716  
**Planning Application no:** n/a (pre-planning)  
**Proposal:** Creation of dam and lake  
**HES ref:** ARCH/DM/MD/18847  
**Date:** 28.03.2012

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Mr Steven Sherry (The Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation trenching and recording prior to the creation of a lake and dam on land to the west of Dunscombe Farm, Crediton, and for related off-site analysis and reporting.

1.2 The Project Design and the schedule of work it proposes has been compiled in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Service. 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 Historic Environment Record shows there to be intensive prehistoric settlement in the vicinity through the identification of settlements on the higher ground from aerial photography. The proposed lake and associated earthworks lie in the valley floor and there is the potential for the survival of waterlogged deposits, prehistoric soil horizons sealed and preserved by colluvium (initiated by prehistoric and later agricultural activity), as well as the presence of archaeological features and artefacts associated with the prehistoric and later occupation of the area. Groundworks associated with the construction of this scheme, including topsoil stripping, excavations for the lake, dam and access track, have the potential to expose archaeological artefactual and palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with the known prehistoric activity here.

#### 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 and palaeoenvironmental 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 Evaluation Trenching:

Six evaluation trenches (total length 120 metres) 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 Trenches in the valley floor should be excavated to expose *in situ* natural ground to allow for the identification of any buried palaeoenvironmental deposits. 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: 12/14 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 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 (if supplied) 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 southwes1-122051.
- 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 will 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 Samuel 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).

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## 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**

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 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  
 Animal Wendy Howard  
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[w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

**Lithics**

Martin Tingle  
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**Metallurgy**

Lee Bray  
 Exmoor National Park Authority, Exmoor House, Dulverton TA22 9HL Tel: 01398 324491

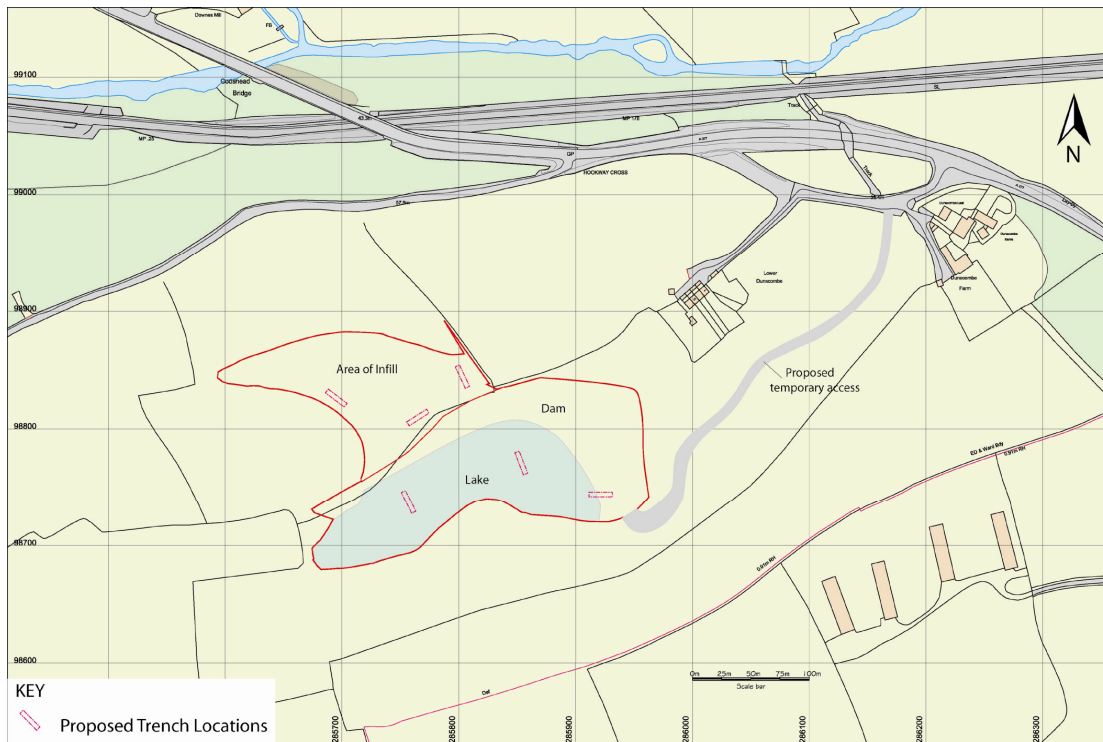
**Exmoor National Park Authority, Exmoor House, Dulverton TA22 9HL**

**Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk  
 Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones 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,  
 22 Rivermead Road, Exeter, EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154  
 Post Medieval Graham Langman  
 Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk



Evaluation trench plan

## Appendix 2

### HER entries

- MDV9303 – Codshead Bridge  
Site of Codshead Bridge a 17<sup>th</sup> century bridge rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and demolished 1960
- MDV9309 – Creedy Barton  
Medieval estate, farmhouse dating 1066 to 1539AD
- MDV9310 – Chapel of Blessed Martin at Creedy Barton  
Medieval chapel, demolished and no trace
- MDV9311 – Downes  
17<sup>th</sup> Century Mansion (built c.1692), reused 1604 fireplace from Dunscombe
- MDV9313 – Downes Mill  
Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century Mill
- MDV9316 – Post-Medieval Linhay  
Type 1 post-medieval linhay, timber posts with beams running from back to front
- MDV9328 – Sub-circular enclosure  
Visible as cropmark on aerial photo, bisected by field boundary
- MDV9329 – Field-system  
Ploughed out strip fields and linear features visible as cropmarks on aerial photo
- MDV16178 – Dunscombe Farm  
Recorded as early as 1340 when it was included in the Ridge Bishop or Rudge tithing
- MDV16179 – Rudge Farm  
Site of a medieval farmstead
- MDV16263 – Hookway  
Site of a distinct medieval estate recorded as early as 1340
- MDV16363 – Smallbrook Farm  
Site of a medieval farmstead
- MDV16811 – Sub-rectangular Enclosure  
Site of a possibly double-ditched enclosure, but probably two overlapping single-ditched enclosures on slightly different alignments, visible on aerial photo
- MDV16812 – Three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure  
Single ditched enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV16813 – fragment of sub-rectangular enclosure  
Single-ditched enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV16814 – Small sub-circular enclosure  
Small sub-circular enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV17709 – Irregular enclosure  
Double-ditched(?) enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV17710 – Lower Living enclosure  
Part of a large rectangular enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV18517 – Section of Roman Road from Exeter to North Devon
- MDV18519 – Roman Road
- MDV18520 – Roman Road to North Devon from Crediton
- MDV18730 – North Devon Railway
- MDV18870 – Downes Bridge  
Crossing mill leat along course of planned canal route proposed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century
- MDV28657 – Enclosure NW Cartaway  
Single-ditched enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo

- MDV28660 – Rectangular Enclosure 100m NW of Lower Dunscombe  
Single-ditched enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV28662 – Sub-rectangular enclosure  
Single-ditched enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV28664 – Smallbrook curvilinear enclosure  
Single-ditched enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV28665 – Smallbrook rectangular enclosure  
Rectangular single-ditched enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV28666 – Curved ditch North of Woodley Farm  
Single-ditched corner of possible enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV28667 – Ovoid ditch North of Woody Farm  
Single ditch (cigar) visible as cropmark on aerial photo
- MDV36166 – Rudge Farmhouse  
Farmhouse c.1830-40
- MDV36167 – Dunscombe Farmhouse  
A late 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century house with a late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century core, heavily refurbished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Former mansion of the Bodley family
- MDV36321 – Fairways Cottage  
Small, probably 18<sup>th</sup> century, cottage
- MDV36322 – Brambles Cottage  
Small, probably 18<sup>th</sup> century, cottage
- MDV36509 – Milestone
- MDV40627 – Silks and No.2 Silks Cottage  
Former early 16<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, extended in 18<sup>th</sup> century
- MDV40628 – Reeds Farmhouse  
Late 16<sup>th</sup> (possibly earlier) former farmhouse, partly rebuilt in 20<sup>th</sup> century
- MDV40629 – Gays and Drews  
Mid-17<sup>th</sup> century former farmhouse with earlier plan form
- MDV40637 – Broadgate Farm No's 1 and 2  
Late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> former farmhouse
- MDV42065 – Romano-British Villa at Downes  
Winged corridor villa with possible bath house in rectangular enclosure noted on aerial photo.
- MDV42788 – Small annular mark on AP  
Incomplete annular cropmark noted on aerial photo
- MDV42789 – Three of more superimposed Enclosures  
At least 3 sub-rectangular single-ditched enclosures noted on aerial photo
- MDV42790 – Complex area of field boundaries  
Area of field boundaries and linear marks noted on aerial photo
- MDV42869 – Medieval fording point  
The bounds of Monkton Charter began at a point where the road forded Shobrooke Lake on the parish boundary
- MDV42870 – Medieval fording point
- MDV52088 – Small circular cropmark  
Site unconvincing for ring-ditch, possibly marks on the aerial photo
- MDV55015 – Part of large curvilinear enclosure  
Part of a single-ditched enclosure noted on aerial photo
- MDV55351 – Possible Paleochannel
- MDV57885 – Various linear marks  
Noted in parkland on aerial photo
- MDV58245 – Find spot of flint blade
- MDV58486 – Small square enclosure NW of Small Brook

Noted on aerial photograph

MDV58487 – Series of roughly parallel curving linear features  
Probably natural geology

MDV59603 – Burial near Dunscombe Manor House  
Finds from an Early Bronze Age Inhumation at museum, poorly recorded

MDV59604 – Sub-rectangular Enclosure 200m South of Lower Dunscombe  
Noted on aerial photograph

MDV59606 – ring-ditches c.450m WNW of Woodley Farm  
Two possible ring-ditches or barrows visible as cropmarks on aerial photo

MDV62491 – Linear cropmarks  
Noted on aerial photograph

MDV62682 – Paper Mill at Dunscombe  
17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century documentary references to a mill, 19<sup>th</sup> century waterwheel moved to Sidbury Mill

MDV71783 – Demolished building at Tappers

MDV73392 – Sluice marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73393 – Kersford Weir on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73396 – Stone, west of Downes Bridge on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73397 – Sluice marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73399 – Sluice marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73402 – Mill leat on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73408 – Well marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73409 – Pump marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73718 – Weir and sluice on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73719 – Mill leat to Home Farm on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73727 – Five Elms Cottage marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73728 – Well at Five Elms Cottage marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV73729 – Hooker's Woodley Cottage marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS

MDV79201 – Linear feature running across 3 enclosures  
Noted on aerial photo

MDV79244 – Possible enclosure SE of Hookway  
Possible square or rectilinear enclosure with possible entrance on aerial photo

MDV79245 – Double-ditched linear SE of Hookway  
Noted on aerial photo

MDV88402 – Gays and Drews Building

MDV88403 – Silks Silks Cottage Building

MDV88404 – Reeds Farmhouse Building

MDV88522 – Broadgate Farm Building

MDV88542 – Rudge Farmhouse Building

MDV88547 – Downes Mill and Millhouse Building

MDV92111 – Fairways Cottage Building

MDV92113 – Brambles Cottage Building

MDV97366 – Downes Building

MDV97368 – Dunscombe Farmhouse



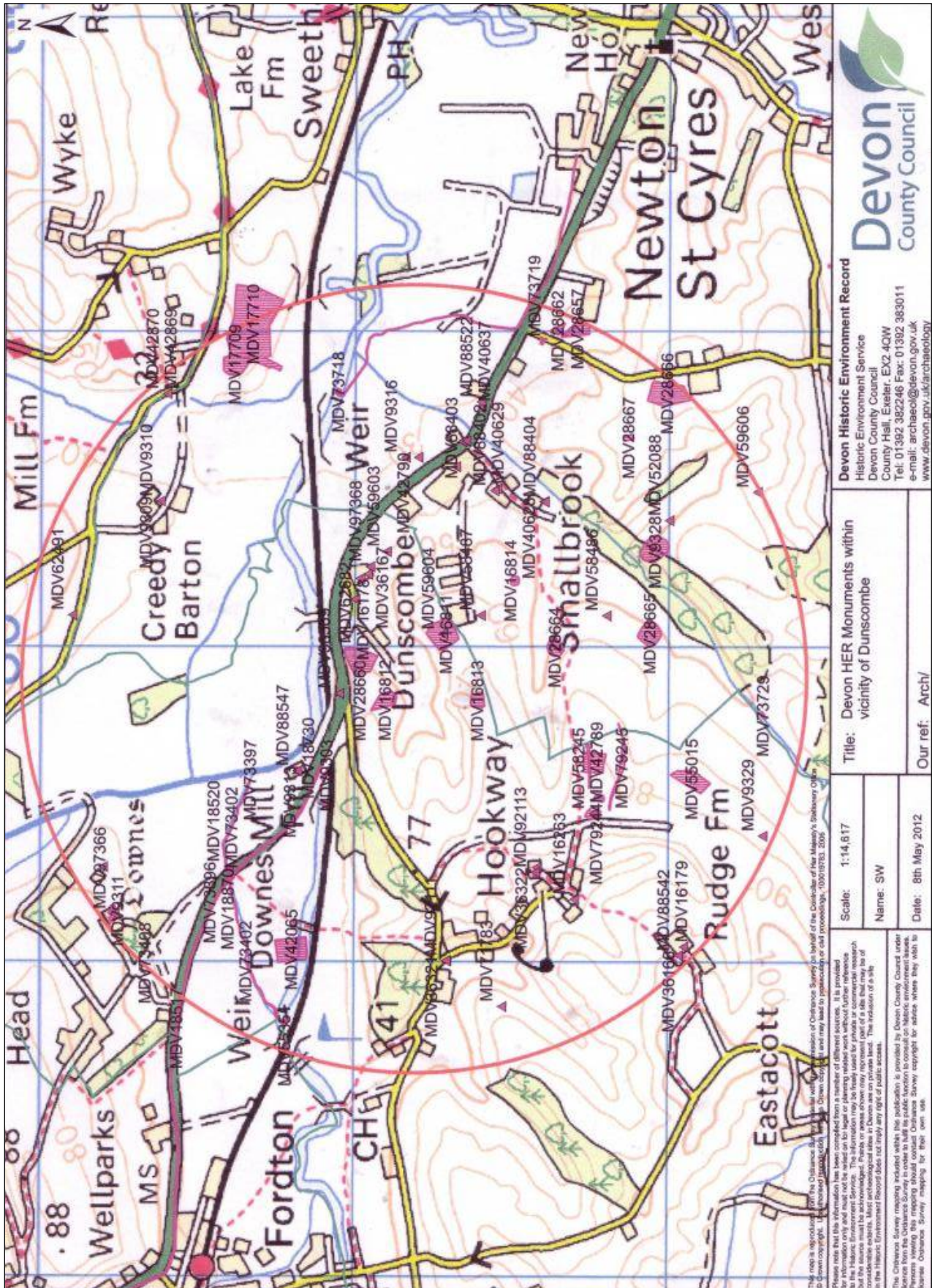


Figure 15: Map of HER entries.

## Appendix 3

## List of Contexts

Context	Description	Relationships	Thickness
	<b>TRENCH #1</b>		
(100)	Turf and topsoil, fine friable mid brown sandy silt loam	Overlies (101)	0.17m
(101)	Firm to hard gritty slightly reddish- brown sandy silt; frequent gravel inclusions; possible former ploughsoil	Overlain by (100), overlies (102)	0.35m
(102)	Mid-brown sandy-silt loam; probably colluvial	Overlain by (101), overlies (103)	0.14m
(103)	Mixed fairly soft sandy silt, buff brown with pale brown mottling; common gravel inclusions; probably colluvial	Overlain by (102), overlies (104)	0.18m
(104)	Soft greyish-brown very sandy silt; common gravel inclusions; probably colluvial	Overlain by (103), overlies (104)	0.48m
(105)	Soft yellowish-brown sandy silt; abundant gravel inclusions; possibly natural	Overlain by (105), overlies (106)	0.22m
(106)	Compact, hard pinkish gravel; natural subsoil	Overlain by (105)	0.10m+
	<b>TRENCH #2</b>		
(200)	Turf and topsoil, fine friable mid brown sandy silt loam	Overlies (101)	0.10-0.22m
(201)	Mixed redeposited layer of gravelly subsoil and weathered clay lumps; probably from deep drainage excavation and caps boggy peat deposit (202)	Overlain by (100), overlies (207)(209)	0.26-0.34m
(202)	Rich dark soft/fibrous humic peat	Overlies (205) (217), cut by [203]	0.44-0.60m
[203]	Cut for land drain, not visible in section; 0.45m wide and 0.85m deep; vertical sides	Contains (204), cuts (202)	0.45m
(204)	Fill of [203]; mixed redeposited clay and peat, with 4" ceramic land drain at base	Fill of [203], cut by [206][208]	0.45m
(205)	Coarse gravels, visible only at southern end of trench	Overlies (217), overlain by (202)	0.15m+
[206]	Cut for land drain; 0.4m wide by 0.4m deep; steep/vertical sides	Cuts (204), contains (207)	0.40m
(207)	Fill of [206]; mixed redeposited clay and peat, with 3" ceramic land drain at base	Fill of [206], overlain by (201)	0.40m
[208]	Cut for land drain; 0.52m wide and 0.6m deep; steep/vertical sides	Cuts (204), contains (209)	0.60m
(209)	Fill of [208]; mixed redeposited clay and peat, with 4" ceramic land drain at base	Fill of [208], overlain by (201)	0.60m
[210]	Deep wide cut – relict field boundary ditch; 2.6m wide below turf, with convex sloping sides; not fully excavated.	Cuts (201)(213), contains (211)	0.60m+
(211)	Fill of [210], moist unconsolidated redeposited reddish-brown clayey sandy-silt; common gravel inclusions; common lenses of humic material	Fill of [210], overlain by (100)	0.60m+
(212)	Distinct lens of clean dark grey slightly sandy clay; possibly weathered upper surface of (217)	Overlain by (213), overlies (217)	0.14m
(213)	Thick band of homogenous firm gritty reddish-brown clayey sandy-silt; common gravel inclusions; possibly colluvial	Cut by [210], overlies (215)	0.60m
[214]	Cut for land drain, not fully excavated; 0.5m wide and runs parallel to [210] and [208]	Cuts (212)(216), contains (215)	0.15m+
(215)	Fill of [214]; redeposited grey clay with dark humic component; in section appears mottled with yellowish weathered clayey material	Fill of [214], overlain by (213)	0.15m+
(216)	Firm to hard mottled gritty grey clay trending to reddish brown; probably natural subsoil	Cut by [214], same as (217)?	0.25m+
(217)	Light grey clean moist sticky clay; probably natural subsoil	Overlain by (202) (212); same as (216)?	0.25m+

TRENCH #3			
(300)	Turf and topsoil, fine friable mid brown sandy silt loam	Overlies (301)	0.11m
(301)	Firm orange-brown sandy silt; common gravel inclusions; occasional larger sub-rounded stones up to 60mm; possible former plough soil	Overlain by (300), overlies (307)	0.29m
(302)	Firm to soft greyish-brown gritty silty-sand; common gravel inclusions; probably colluvial	Cut by [306], overlies (303)	0.15m
(303)	Soft moist grey silty-sand; common gravel inclusions; probably colluvial	Overlain by (302), overlies (304)	0.24m
(304)	Soft, slightly pinkish-brown sandy-silt; common gravel inclusions; occasional larger sub-rounded stones up to 60mm; probably colluvial	Overlain by (303), overlies (305)	0.31m
(305)	Soft moist pale buff-brown sandy silt; looks clean but occasional charcoal fragments at northern end of trench; common gravel inclusions	Overlain by (304)	0.25m+
[306]	Cut for stone drain at south end of Trench #3; 0.4m wide and 1.1m deep; steep/vertical sides and concave base.	Cuts (302), contains (307)	1.1m
(307)	Fill of [306]; mix of larger sub-angular rocks up to 250mm and smaller sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 60-100mm; redeposited soil on top	Fill of [306], overlain by (301)	1.1m
TRENCH #4			
(400)	Dry, clean friable reddish-brown silty sand; abundant gravel inclusions; plough soil	Overlies (401)	0.26m
(401)	Compact orange-brown silty sand at base of cultivated soil (400); common gravel inclusions; probable plough pan	Overlain by (400), overlies (402)	0.08-0.10m
(402)	Firm slightly pinkish-brown gravelly sand; natural subsoil	Overlain by (401)	0.1m+
TRENCH #5			
(500)	Dry, clean friable reddish-brown silty sand; abundant gravel inclusions; plough soil	Overlies (501)	0.28-0.30m
(501)	Firm gravelly slightly pinkish- brown silty-sand; common gravel inclusions; colluvial	Overlain by (501), overlies (504)(505)	0.50m
(502)	Firm gritty grey silty sand; colluvial	Cut by [503][506]	1.0m+
[503]	Wide irregular cut; c.1.6m across; not fully excavated and true profile not established; infilled relict field ditch	Cuts (502), contains (504)	?
(504)	Fill of [503]; mixed deposit of moist but firm greyish-brown sandy-silt; mottled with humic lenses; occasional sub-rounded fragments of clinker, broken ceramic land drain, brick; occasional sub-angular stones up to 100mm	Fill of [503], overlain by (501)	?
(505)	Fill of [506]; redeposited soil and clay backfill from (501/2)	Fill of [506], overlain by (501)	?
[506]	Cut for land drain, not fully excavated; 0.55m wide	Cuts (502), contains (505)	?
TRENCH #6			
(600)	Dry, clean friable reddish-brown silty sand; abundant gravel inclusions; plough soil	Overlies (601)	0.3m
(601)	Firm, slightly friable, moist reddish-brown sandy-silt; common gravel inclusions; colluvial	Overlain by (600), overlies (602)	0.6m
(602)	Loose yellowish-orange silty sand over firm yellowish gravels; probably natural subsoil	Overlain by (601)	0.2m+



## Appendix 4

### Concordance of Finds

<b>Unstratified in Trench#</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Wgt. (g)</b>	<b>Material</b>
1			
2	1	1	C20th English porcelain
	1	<1	White refined earthenware, post 1720
3	1	3	Shotgun cartridge
	1	5	Probable Iron Age Pottery
4			
5	1	<1	Retouched flint flake
	1	<1	Coal
	18	10	Slag
	1	217	Smithing hearth fragment
	1	22	Tile
6	1	3	C18th South Somerset ware

## Appendix 5

### Pottery analysis Dunscombe Farm

*Dr. Imogen Wood*

Context: spoil heap, south end of Trench #3

Two sherds total weight 5g

Analysed microscopically with ×40 magnification

Basal sherd composed of two co-joining fragments 7mm in thickness. The fabric is moderately sorted and reduced throughout. Well fired, Abrasion level 1 (minimal)

Temper 30%

- Mica, muscovite, silver/golden in colour, cleavage flakes, 1mm-0.5mm, scatter
- Mudstone/slate, dark grey, angular, laminations visible, 5mm-2mm, scatter
- Quartz, translucent, stained orange, generally angular although some well-rounded grains present, 1.5mm-1mm, scatter
- Tourmaline, black vitreous, sub-angular, 1mm, sparse
- Rock fragments, pinkish/red colouring, igneous containing, quartz crystal +feldspar+mica, sub-rounded, 1mm-2mm, sparse
- Feldspar, yellow/brown, 0.5mm, rare
- Red sandstone, sub-rounded, laminations visible, 4mm, rare

#### Comment

The fabric suggests the clay is most likely local to Dunscombe farm, as the underlying Breccia formation, the nearby sandstone formation further up the valley, and interbedded mudstones on the hill above, may be represented in the alluvial deposits of the Creedy valley basin. The pink/red stained inclusions support an origin within the Breccia.

There are no comparable fabrics previously identified for comparison.

#### Dating

Possible Iron Age date, the size and limited assemblage does not allow further comment.

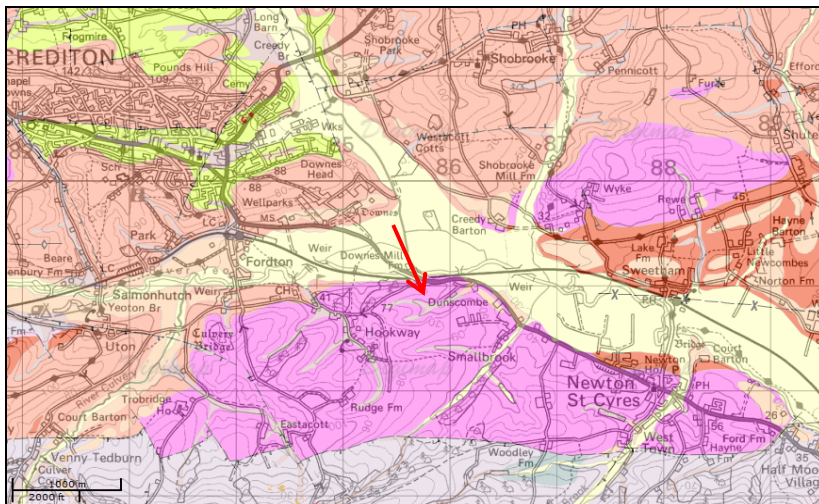


Figure 16: Geological map of the Creedy valley (the site is indicated).

## Appendix 6

List of jpegs contained on CD to the rear of this report

Photo	Description	From	Scale
CDF12 (1a)	Panoramic – location of site, viewed from road to NWW	NNW	-
CDF12 (1b)	Panoramic – location of site, viewed from road to NWW	NNW	-
CDF12 (1c)	Panoramic – location of site, viewed from road to NWW	NNW	-
CDF12 (1d)	Panoramic – location of site, viewed from road to NWW	NNW	-
CDF12 (1e)	Panoramic – location of site, viewed from road to NWW	NNW	-
CDF12 (1f)	Panoramic – location of site, viewed from road to NWW	NNW	-
CDF12 (2)	Trench #2, viewed from the south	S	2m
CDF12 (3)	Trench #2, viewed from the north	N	2m
CDF12 (4)	Trench #1, viewed from the west	W	2m
CDF12 (5)	Trench #1, viewed from the east	E	2m
CDF12 (6)	View of indigenous fauna	S	-
CDF12 (7)	View of indigenous fauna	NE	-
CDF12 (8)	View down the combe, showing Trenches #1 and #2 open	SW	-
CDF12 (9)	View onto Trench #3, from above	S	-
CDF12 (10)	Trench #3, viewed from the south	S	2m
CDF12 (11)	Trench #3, viewed from the north	N	2m
CDF12 (12)	Action shot – opening Trench # 6	NW	-
CDF12 (13)	Trench #3, viewed from the south – again – overcast light	S	2m
CDF12 (14)	Trench #3, viewed from the north – again – overcast light	N	2m
CDF12 (15)	Trench #4, viewed from the south	S	2m
CDF12 (16)	Trench #4, viewed from the north	N	2m
CDF12 (17)	Trench #5, viewed from the east	E	2m
CDF12 (18)	Trench #5, viewed from the west	W	2m
CDF12 (19)	Trench #5, viewed from the west, detail of west end	W	-
CDF12 (20)	Trench #6, viewed from the south	S	2m
CDF12 (21)	Trench #6, viewed from the north	N	2m
CDF12 (22)	Atmospheric cover shot - across Trench #2 spoil	E	2m
CDF12 (23)	Atmospheric cover shot - across Trench #2 spoil	E	2m
CDF12 (24)	East-facing section of Trench #4	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (25)	East-facing section of Trench #4	E	2m
CDF12 (26)	North-facing section of Trench #5	N	2 + 1m
CDF12 (27)	North-facing section of Trench #5	N	1m
CDF12 (28)	East-facing section of Trench #6	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (29)	East-facing section of Trench #6	E	1m
CDF12 (30)	West-facing section of Trench #3	W	2 + 1m
CDF12 (31)	West-facing section of Trench #3	W	1m
CDF12 (32)	South-facing section of Trench #1	S	2 + 1m
CDF12 (33)	South-facing section of Trench #1	S	1m
CDF12 (34)	South end of Trench #2, oblique angle, section facing east	SE	2 + 1m
CDF12 (35)	East-facing section of Trench #2	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (36)	Detail shot of above.	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (37)	As above, section to north of nos.35- 36	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (38)	As above, section to north of no.37	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (39)	Detail shot of above	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (40)	As above, section to north of no.37	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (41)	East-facing section of Trench #2 oblique angle, from ENE	ENE	2 + 1m
CDF12 (42)	East-facing section of Trench #2, South end, section to North of 37,	E	2 + 1m
CDF12 (43)	East-facing section of Trench #2 oblique angle, from ENE.	ENE	2 + 1m
CDF12 (44)	Trench #4 – after backfilling	S	-
CDF12 (45)	Trench #5 – after backfilling	E	-
CDF12 (46)	Trench #6 – after backfilling	S	-
CDF12 (47)	Trench #3 – after backfilling	N	-

CDF12 (48)	View along the edge of the combe, from the west	W	-
CDF12 (49)	View along the edge of the combe, looking ENE	WSW	-
CDF12 (50a)	Panoramic – view along Combe from midpoint of ridge to south	S	-
CDF12 (50b)	Panoramic – view along Combe from midpoint of ridge to south	S	-
CDF12 (50c)	Panoramic – view along Combe from midpoint of ridge to south	S	-
CDF12 (51a)	Panoramic – view of whole Combe from south ridge	S	-
CDF12 (51b)	Panoramic – view of whole Combe from south ridge	S	-
CDF12 (51c)	Panoramic – view of whole Combe from south ridge	S	-
CDF12 (51d)	Panoramic – view of whole Combe from south ridge	S	-
CDF12 (51e)	Panoramic – view of whole Combe from south ridge	S	-
CDF12 (51f)	Panoramic – view of whole Combe from south ridge	S	-
CDF12 (52)	View down into corner, digger poised over infilled Trench #1	SE	-
CDF12 (53)	Trench #1 – after backfilling	E	-
CDF12 (54)	South end of Trench #2 showing repairs to land drains	S	-



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