

POOLE FARM THORVERTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Study, Geophysical Survey,
Visual Impact Assessment & Evaluation Trenching



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Poole Farm, Thorverton Devon

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For

Amanda Burden

Of

Luscombe Maye Agriculture and Rural Planning

On behalf of

Mr & Mrs Day

By



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Summary

An archaeological desk-top study, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment (walk-over survey) was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of Poole Farm as part of a pre-planning application process.

Following the results of these actions a series of seven evaluation trenches were excavated in areas likely to be impacted upon by proposed groundworks. These trenches revealed a relic field boundary dating from before 1808, but removed in the later half of the 20th century, and three post-medieval postholes. Ploughing may account for a lack or destruction of archaeological deposits, however the fact remains that the evaluation trenching revealed that potentially nothing of archaeological significance exists on site. And the visual impact assessment concluded a zero to moderate negative effect on the visual landscape.

Contents	Page No.
Summary	3
Contents	4
List of Figures	5
List of Appendices	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Methodology and Sources Consulted	6
1.3 Geology and Topography	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
2.0 Desk-based Study	9
2.1 Historical Background	9
2.2 Cartographic Record	9
2.3 Summary of Desk-based Study	13
3.0 Visual Impact Assessment & Walk-Over Survey	14
3.1 Observations of Walk-Over Survey	14
3.2 Summary of Visual Impact Assessment	17
4.0 Geophysical Survey	19
4.1 Results of Geophysical Survey	19
4.2 Summary of Geophysical Survey	20
5.0 Evaluation Trenching	21
5.1 Trench 1	21
5.2 Trench 2	21
5.3 Trench 3	21
5.4 Trench 4	22
5.5 Trench 5	22
5.6 Trench 6	22
5.7 Trench 7	23
5.8 Discussion of Archaeological Evaluation Trenching	27
6.0 Conclusion	28
7.0 Bibliography and References	29

List of Figures

Coverplate: Poole Farm, Thorverton, Evaluation Trench 3 Post Excavation on 13/09/12.	Page No.
Figure 1: Site Location Map. The site is highlighted in red.	8
Figure 2: Raddon Estate Map of 1808.	10
Figure 3: Raddon Estate Map, 1808, zoomed into proposed development area.	11
Figure 4: Extract from the 1841 tithe map of area west of Thorverton village.	12
Figure 5: 1841 tithe map, zoomed into proposed development area.	13
Figure 6: The site, panoramic, from the western edge of the site, looking east.	14
Figure 7: The site, from the south-east corner of the development, looking north-west.	15
Figure 8: The view from the eastern barrow, looking WNW, towards the proposed development.	16
Figure 9: The view from the central barrow, looking ENE, towards the proposed development site.	16
Figure 10: The view from the western barrow, looking NW, towards the proposed development site.	17
Figure 11: Well and water tank foundation inserted into the western barrow, viewed from the east.	18
Figure 12: Analysed results of geophysical survey.	19
Figure 13: Ditch [101]. NE facing section, viewed from the SW (scale 1m).	23
Figure 14: Ditch [101]. In plan, viewed from the SW (scale 1m).	23
Figure 15: Evaluation Trench 6. Post-Ex, viewed from the NW (scale 2m).	23
Figure 16: Posthole [103]. SE facing section, viewed from the SE (scale 0.5m).	24
Figure 17: Posthole [105]. SE facing section, viewed from the SE (scale 0.5m).	24
Figure 18: Posthole [107]. SE facing section, viewed from the SE (scale 0.5m).	24
Figure 19: Posthole [107]. Post full-ex, viewed from the above (scale 0.5m).	24
Figure 20: Evaluation Trench 7. Post-Ex, viewed from the SW (scale 1+2m).	24
Figure 21: Feature sections and plans.	25
Figure 22: Trench location plan.	26
Figure 23: 1971-73 Ordnance Survey map showing relic field boundary in green.	27
Figure 24: Proposed Site layout.	41
Figure 25: Proposed elevations of Building A	42
Figure 26: Proposed elevations of Building B	43
Figure 27: Proposed elevations of mobile home	44

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	28
Appendix 2: Scheduled Monument Listing Details	33
Appendix 3: HER Entries for Listed Barrows	34
Appendix 4: Context List	37
Appendix 5: Concordance of finds	38
Appendix 6: Proposed Plans	39
Appendix 7: Jpeg List	45

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Poole Farm, Thorverton
Parish: Thorverton
District: Mid-Devon
County: Devon

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) were commissioned by Amanda Burden of Luscombe Maye Agriculture and Rural Planning (the Agent) on behalf of Mr & Mrs Day (the Client) to undertake a desk-based study, geophysical survey, visual impact assessment and archaeological evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of land near Poole Farm, Thorverton. This will form part of a planning application submission for the development of the site, i.e. the erection of two agricultural buildings and use of the land for a temporary agricultural worker's caravan (log cabin).

1.2 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Dr. Bryn Morris. The work was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological desk-based assessments. The work involved a review of cartographic and written sources available at the Westcountry Studies Library and Devon Record Office. Internet resources were also consulted as part of this assessment.

The visual impact assessment was undertaken via a site visit and walk-over survey by Dr. Bryn Morris on 5th September 2012. Written and photographic records were made with reference to English Heritage Guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets 2011.

A detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) survey was carried out by *Stratascan* to identify any archaeological anomalies on the site.

The archaeological evaluation was conducted on the 13th September 2012 and followed the methodology described in a Project Design (Appendix 1) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (DCHES) and Varyan Heal of English Heritage (EH). A series of seven trenches were excavated by a machine using a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket under careful archaeological supervision: exposing at least 5% of the proposed development area. The trenches were positioned in order to investigate anomalies and blank areas shown up by the geophysical survey.

This work was undertaken in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) which states that:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage asset affected... [and] as a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.

1.3 Geology and Topography

The site lies on the western edge of Thorverton parish, south-west of the village of Thorverton, and just south of Poole Farm. Three scheduled monuments (barrows) are located in the field across the road to the east of the site. The site sits on a plateau at the top of a hill that slopes gently in all directions. The proposed development site is bisected on its northern side by a track-way and abutted to the east by a tree-line/hedge and bank which screens the road aligned north-south along the ridge of the slope. The entrance to the site is off of this road and surrounded by a copse of trees. On its three open sides the site is surrounded by arable farm land.

The site lies on Crediton Breccia bedrock formations (British Geological Survey 2012) dating to the permian period which result in the Crediton “Typical Brown Earth” and Worcester “argollic pelosols” clay soil on site (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), which in Devon are typically red.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential less than 80m west of a row of three prehistoric burial mounds protected as Scheduled Monuments (ref: 1017133). Other, non-scheduled monuments associated with prehistoric activity in the vicinity are also recorded on the Historic Environment Record.

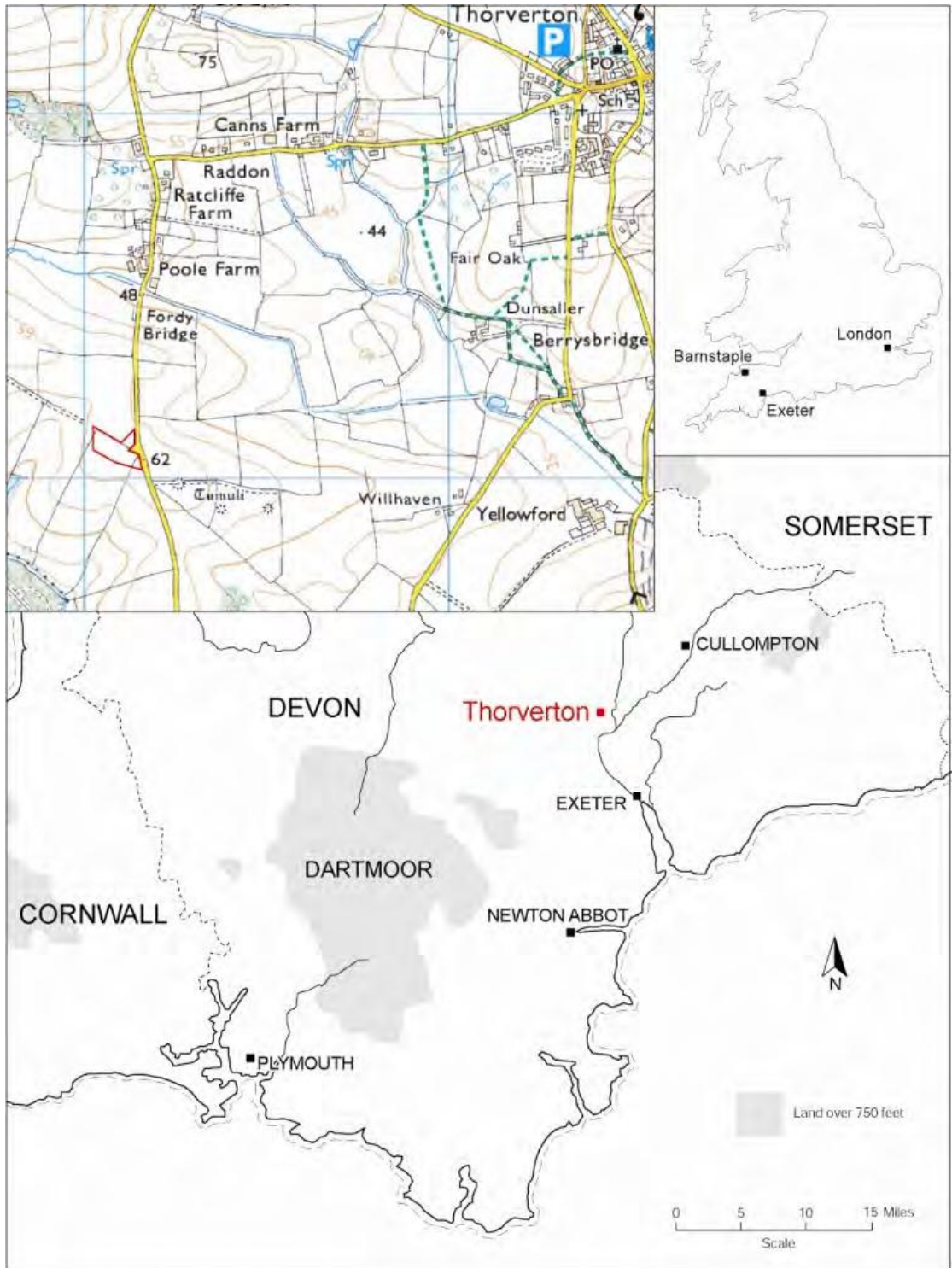


Figure 1: Site Location Map. The site is highlighted in red.

2.0 Desk-based Study

2.1 Historical Background

The site lies on the western edge of Thorverton parish. Most of Thorverton, including the village and church, were held by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral. It was granted to the Convent of St. Martin in Tours by Henry II, but was purchased in 1276 by Sir John Widger and granted to St. Peters in Exeter for the maintenance of a chantry. The western part, however, was held in secular hands. It was held by the Bath family in the 13th century, descending via successive female heirs to the Digby's, who sold it in 1656 to the Tuckfield family for £5850 (DRO Z1/33/1/8). The Tuckfields remained in possession of the property into the later 19th century (Lysons 1822).

In 1656 the estate consisted of the Manor with 16 messuages, 6 cottages, 250 acres of [arable?] land, 100 acres of meadow, 250 acres pasture, 15 acres of woodland, 25 acres of Alder, and 370 acres of furze, heath and 'common of pasture' (DRO Z1/33/1/12a-b). The first explicit mention of Pool comes in 1740, when it is leased to one Philip Upcott (DRO Z1/33/26/1). Gover *et al.* (1932, 572) suggest it may date back as early as 1301 (with the personal name Elyas de *la Pole*). However, it is apparent that Poole Tenement as actually *Pooke's Tenement*, and like a number of the other tenements in East Raddon (e.g. Snows, Adams etc.), was named for a tenant, William Pooke. A lease of 1625 states that, for a rent of 12d, William Pooke holds a 'a newly erected cottage or dwelling place in or near to the place where the pound of the Manor of East Raddon lately stood and a little herb garden, lately enclosed from the green in East Raddon' (DRO Z1/33/5/1). The last reference to Pooke's Tenement is in 1740, when Philip Upcott takes possession of the 'cottage and herb garden near Fordie Bridge which was formerly in the occupation of Richard Pooke' (DRO Z1/33/12/2). After 1740, there are no further references to *Pooke*, only to *Poole*.

The Upcotts were the tenants again in 1791, 1813 and 1826 (DRO Z1/33/26/1-5), but in 1837 it was leased to William Sharland (DRO Z1/33/26/6).

2.2 Cartographic Record

The earliest available cartographic evidence comes in the form of an 1808 estate map (Figures 2 & 3), showing Raddon Court and the East Raddon Estate, being the holding of a Richard Hippisley Tuckfield Esquire (DRO 253B/ME5). This is a relatively accurate and very useful map, as it provides visual detail of land holding as well as field names. The fields around the settlement are shown as long, sinuous and/or irregular in shape, with the lands of each holding intermixed in a complex pattern. This pattern is based on the rationalisation and enclosure of a medieval open field system. This interpretation is supported by the field names extending across several adjoining fields (e.g. Tibby, see below). This pattern extends to the northern edge of the site. The fields to the south of the proposed development are much larger, sub-rectangular in shape, and are held in large undifferentiated blocks. This strongly implies it was a landscape of late enclosure (post-medieval), with a former common subdivided into discrete blocks based on the rights or claims of individual commoners. This interpretation is supported by the field names, with multiple instances of 'heath' and also 'brake'. Indeed, the farm at the extreme southern edge of the parish is called 'Heathfield'. Note that this is *contra* the Devon HLC, which lists both areas as 'Barton Field'.

The fields where the development lies include:

No.	Name	Tenement
[not owned by Hippisley Tuckfield, adj. to 118]		Rev. Carwithen's Land
116	Great Tibby	Thomas'
117	Little Tibby	Pool

118	Higher Haydon	Thomas'
128	The Great Heath Field	Pool
129	Culvers Heath Field	Pool
131	Three Cornered Heath Field	Pool
The three tumuli lie in:		
174	2 nd Nap Heath Field	Adams'
175	1 st Nap Heath Field	Adams'
176	The Ball Park	Snows'



Figure 2: Raddon Estate Map of 1808.



Figure 3: Raddon Estate Map, 1808, zoomed into proposed development area.

The 1841 tithe map (Figures 4 & 5) is virtually identical to the 1808 map, both in terms of tenements, field names, and owners, although it also gives tenants and landuse:

No.	Owner	Tenant	Tenement	Name	Use
902	Hippisley Tuckfield	William Coleman	Adams'	Second Nap	arable
913	Hippisley Tuckfield	William Coleman	Adams'	First Nap Field	arable
914	Hippisley Tuckfield	John Upcott	Snow's	Ball Park	arable
939	Hippisley Tuckfield	William Sharland	Pool	Great Heathfield	arable
940	Hippisley Tuckfield	John Waybourn Thomas'		Top Heddon	arable
941	Hippisley Tuckfield	William Sharland	Pool	Tibby	arable
942	Hippisley Tuckfield	John Waybourn Thomas'		Tibby	meadow
943	Rev. Carwithen	John Upcott	Little Raddon	Little	arable
944	Hippisley Tuckfield	William Sharland	Pool	Tibby	waste
945	Hippisley Tuckfield	William Sharland	Pool	Culver Heath Field	pasture
947	Hippisley Tuckfield	William Sharland	Pool	Three Cornered Heath Field	arable



Figure 4: Extract from the 1841 tithe map of area west of Thorverton village.

Note that most of this area is listed as arable, and thus any buried archaeological remains will have been subject to plough damage. The 'nap' field names are probably derived from the Old English *cnæpp*, meaning top or summit, but also hillock. This would imply the barrows were prominent features at this date, perhaps not surprising given the seemingly late enclosure of this area.

By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map in 1889, the basic layout of the land remains but some boundary loss has occurred. The hedge boundaries separating the four fields north of the site (numbered 940-3 on the tithe map) have been removed and the field containing the western barrow has been considerably enlarged to the north. Similarly, the fields to the west (numbered 902, 903 and 913 on the tithe map) have also been thrown together.



Figure 5: 1841 tithe map, zoomed into proposed development area.

The landscape appears largely unchanged by the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map in 1906, and remains as such until the late 20th century, when most of the remaining hedgebanks to the south of the site were torn out to create a single large field. Similarly, the sole remaining hedgebank separating the three barrows was also removed, although a hedgebank was reinstated north of the western most of these barrows. It seems highly likely that the field in which the proposed development is positioned has been intensively ploughed, as no trace of the relict hedgebanks were visible in the walkover survey.

2.3 Summary of Desk-based Study

The desk-top study revealed Raddon's long established use as an estate from the 13th century. The earliest direct reference to "pool" is in the mid-18th century with suggestions of an origin as early as the 14th century. The cartographic sources highlight the continuity in the boundaries and agricultural landscape of the area in general from at least around 1808, although many of the hedgebanks have been removed in the 20th century.

3.0 Visual Impact Assessment & Walk-Over Survey

3.1 Observations of Walk-Over Survey

The walkover inspection was conducted on 5th September 2012 by Dr. Bryn Morris. The weather was fine, dry and sunny; visibility was good, but slightly hazy. The field to the south of the development contained a half-grown maize crop (Figure 7) and the field to the north was covered with plastic sheeting protecting a young brassica crop (Figure 6). No earthworks were visible, although the maize crop would have concealed all but the most obvious of features. The area of the development was almost flat with no visible earthworks, and low, dense weed coverage concealed the soil (Figure 7). The ground falls away to the north, west and south, leaving the site atop a low prominence.



Figure 6: The site, panoramic, from the western edge of the site, looking east.

The site is bisected by a narrow track (Figure 6) made up of rounded pebbles/cobbles, implying it is not recent in date. At the time of the survey, wrapped and unwrapped round bales, farm machinery and hardcore were stored around the edges of the development area. A rapid survey of the limited amount of exposed soil did not identify any artefacts.



Figure 7: The site, from the south-east corner of the development (proposed mobile home site, looking north-west).

The road to the east of the site is flanked by substantial earth hedgebanks *c.*1.5m high by 2-3m wide. The lane itself is much wider at the point where the track meets the road, and there is a copse of relatively young oak trees here. The character of the roadside verges suggests that they have been used in the past for dumping, though probably organic waste rather than fly-tipped rubble.

The three Scheduled Monuments [Scheduled Monument No. 1017133] – all round barrows (Tumuli on Figure 1) – lie in a field to the east of the road. At the time of the survey, the field was closely grazed and relatively subtle features would have been apparent. Even so, the three barrows have been lowered and spread through ploughing and are not at all obvious features (e.g. Figure 8). They all appear to be *c.*30-40m in diameter, and *c.*0.5m high. The two eastern mounds are low, ploughed-down mounds within the open field. The western mound is slightly better preserved, but a 20th century well, with concrete capping, pump and water tank foundations, has been sunk through the eastern part of the mound (Figure 11). The well is *c.*5m deep to the water level.



Figure 8: The view from the eastern barrow, looking WNW, towards the proposed development.



Figure 9: The view from the central barrow, looking ENE, towards the proposed development site.

The three barrows lie on a south-east facing slope, and address a south-eastern aspect. The area of the proposed development lies just beyond the crest of the ridge, and is almost completely screened by the present field boundaries and the oak trees growing there. In terms of the setting of these monuments (Figures 8, 9 & 10), the construction of the proposed farmstead would not have a particularly significant visual impact. If the trees were maintained, augmented or replaced when felled/died, they would effectively screen the site from the monuments. This is especially the case from the two eastern most of the three barrows, as the topography (and the western barrow) acts to obscure the proposed development entirely.

The western of the barrows would in contrast have its setting slightly impacted visually by the proposed development, although the proposed planting schemes negate most of the visual impact. The exception being the slight gap created by the entrance to the development site (see Figure 10), which will mean that one of the two proposed agricultural buildings will be partially visible from the barrow. However the setting of this particular monument is already compromised by the mid-20th century well which has had a **negative major, permanent irreversible** impact on the barrow having cut through part of the extant mound, and resulting in the ongoing erosion of the monument (see Figure 11).



Figure 10: The view from the western barrow, looking NW, towards the proposed development site. The height of the barns and mobile home is indicated.



Figure 11: Well and water tank foundation inserted into the western barrow, viewed from the east.

3.2 Summary of Visual Impact Assessment

The visual impact assessment revealed no observable earthworks or artefacts on the proposed development site and little to no chance of a development having a dramatic visual impact on scheduled monuments in a field across the road, east of the site. However, when the site was visited, it was a very quiet, very rural place. The construction and operation of a modern farmstead across the lane would change that, although the field containing the scheduled monuments is under different ownership, so there would be no direct intensification in the use of this field. On that basis, the impact of the development on the setting of the monuments must be considered **negative moderate, permanent irreversible**. However, the impact would potentially be **reversible** if the buildings were to be removed and the increased activity ceased in the future. The proposal indicates that the mobile home is only intended to be located here for three years.

4.0 Geophysical Survey

In August 2012 *Stratascan* were commissioned by South West Archaeology Ltd. to undertake a geophysical survey south of Poole Farm, Thorverton (Job ref. J3160). An area of 0.5 hectares was surveyed and produced the following results.

4.1 Results of Geophysical Survey

Anomalies numbered 1(a-e) in Figure 12, below, were weak positive linear features that may be of archaeological origin. But may have related to naturally occurring geological features or modern features such as deep tyre ruts near to the surface.

The areas numbered 3 and 4 had high magnetic interference due to farm machinery and obstructions around and in the site.

The symbol marked 2 is a magnetic spike relating to a ferrous deposit, probably of modern farm machinery.

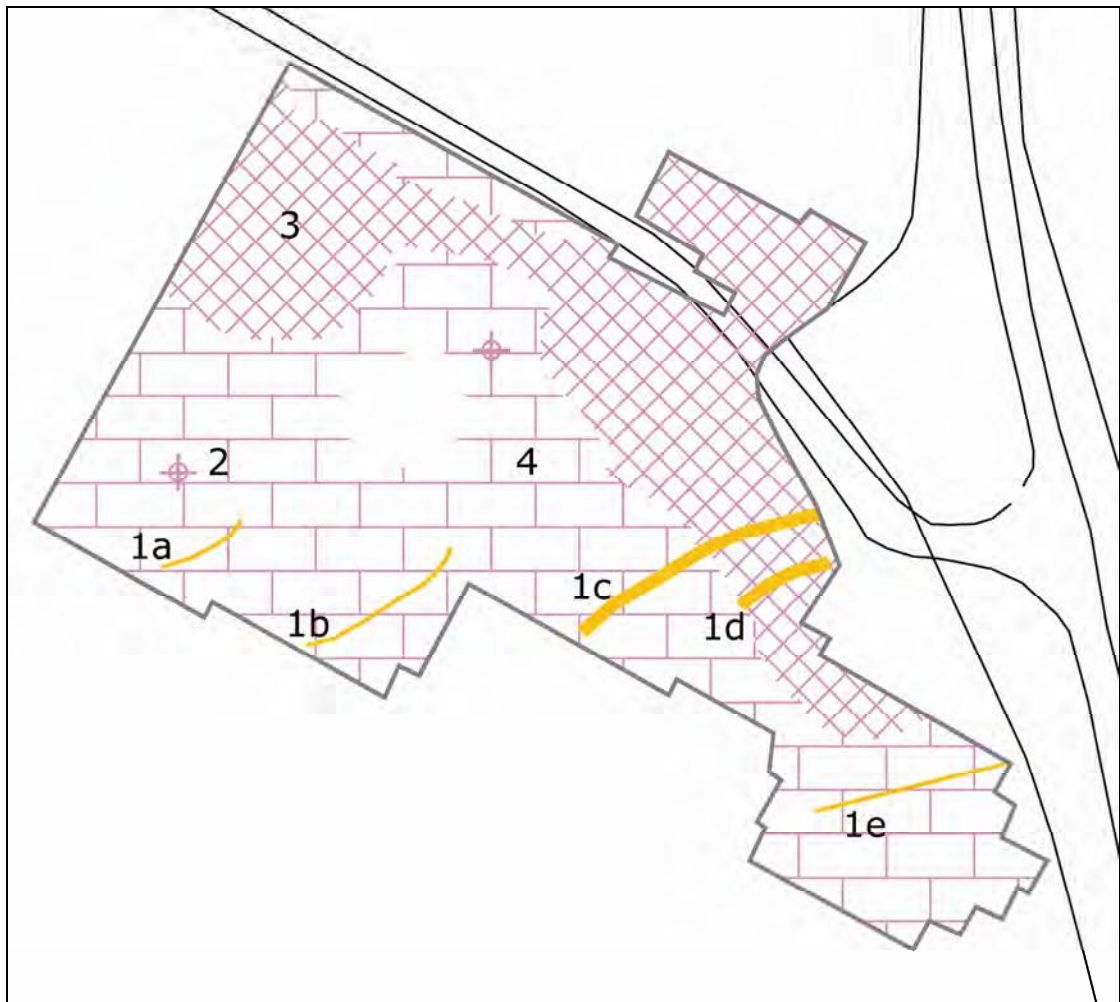


Figure 12: Analysed results of geophysical survey.

4.2 Summary of Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey suffered from a large amount of interference on the site from obstacles above and disturbance below ground (Figure 12). It did reveal however two modern features (1c and 1d produced concrete on the surface) and three un-diagnostic linears (1a, b and e), which on excavation turned out to be geological or shallow, ephemeral anomalies that had been largely ploughed away and/or truncated in the topsoil strip of the trenches. Anomaly 1e may have related to a previous field boundary revealed in the evaluation trenching, discussed below.

5.0 Evaluation Trenching

Southwest Archaeology observed the excavation of seven trenches at Poole Farm on the 13th September 2012. In total 118m of trenching, 1.8m wide was opened in accordance with a Project Design (Appendix 1). In each of the trenches the land showed evidence of having been extensively ploughed, thus truncating any archaeological features that were present. A single post-medieval ditch was recorded in Trench 6 and three undated postholes were recorded in Trench 7. Trenches 1 to 5 only showed evidence of modern agricultural disturbance, such as plough scars.

5.1 Trench 1

<i>Trench 1, aligned NW end, excavated depth of 0.38m</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	(100)	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown, firm-compact clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stones, sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and plastic fragments. Otherwise fairly clean.
0.30m+	Natural	Natural. Mid orangey red, compact clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones and occasionally crunchy texture. With very occasional creamy yellow clay bands aligned E-W and with some gritty and sandier patches.
<i>Trench 1 SE end, excavated depth 0.40m</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	(100)	As above.
0.30m+	Natural	As above.

Trench 1 was 28m in length. No archaeological features were present.

5.2 Trench 2

<i>Trench 2 W end, excavated depth 0.30m</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	(100)	As above.
0.28m+	Natural	As above.
<i>Trench 2 E end, excavated depth 0.32m</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	(100)	As above.
0.30m+	Natural	As above.

Trench 2 was 12.50m in length. A single modern posthole was observed and excavated but not recorded. The fill contained not yet decomposed vegetation. No archaeological features were present.

5.3 Trench 3

<i>Trench 3 NW end, excavated depth 0.32m</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	(100)	As above.
0.32m+	Natural	As above.
<i>Trench 2 SE end, excavated depth 0.29m</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	(100)	As above.
0.29m+	Natural	As above.

Trench 3 was 19m in length. No archaeological features were present.

5.4 Trench 4

<i>Trench 4 N end, excavated depth 0.34m</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	(100)	As above.
0.31m+	Natural	As above.
<i>Trench 4 S end, excavated depth 0.37m</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	(100)	As above.
0.32m+	Natural	As above.

Trench 4 was 13m in length. No archaeological features were present.

5.5 Trench 5

<i>Trench 5 W end, excavated depth 0.25m</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	(100)	As above.
0.19m+	Natural	As above.
<i>Trench 5 E end, excavated depth 0.29m</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	(100)	As above.
0.29m+	Natural	As above.

Trench 5 was 19m in length. The topsoil had been heavily churned up by farm machinery. No archaeological features were present.

5.6 Trench 6

<i>Trench 6 NW end, excavated depth 0.29m</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	(100)	As above.
0.29m+	Natural	As above.
<i>Trench 5 SE end, excavated depth 0.30m</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	(100)	As above.
0.30m+	Natural	As above.

Trench 6 was 14.40m in length. It contained Ditch [101] (Figures 13-15, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3). A single shallow concave linear, between 1 and 1.30m wide, aligned roughly east-west with a very gentle northern slope and gentle-moderately steep southern slope. It contained Fill (102), which contained fragments of hand-made brick, and most likely dated to the 18th century. The exposed length of this feature was 100% excavated.



Figure 13: Ditch [101]. NE facing section, viewed from the SW (scale 1m).



Figure 14: Ditch [101]. In plan, viewed from the SW (scale 1m).



Figure 15: Evaluation Trench 6. Post-Ex, viewed from the NW (scale 2m).

5.7 Trench 7

<i>Trench 7 W end, excavated depth 0.27m</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	(100)	As above.
0.27m+	Natural	As above.
<i>Trench 5 E end, excavated depth 0.34m</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	(100)	As above.
0.32m+	Natural	As above.

Trench 7 was 12.10m in length. It contained three postholes (Figures 15-19 and 21.7). From the south-east running north-west these were [103] (Figures 15, 21.4), [105] (Figures 16, 21.5), [107] (Figures 17, 21.6). Each contained one fill and had been disturbed by ploughing. Posthole [107] contained a single fragment of slag. None of these features produced dateable finds. These features were 100% excavated.

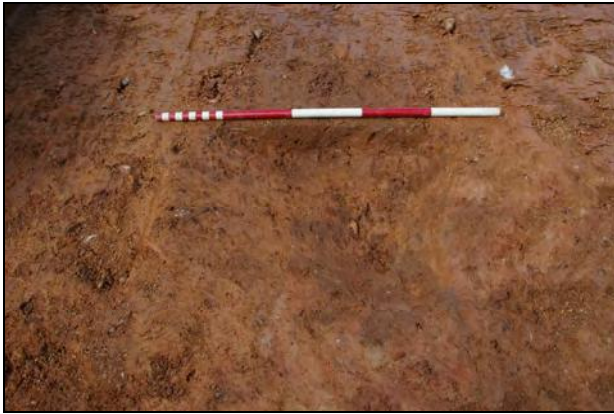


Figure 16: Posthole [103]. SE facing section, viewed from the SE (scale 0.5m).

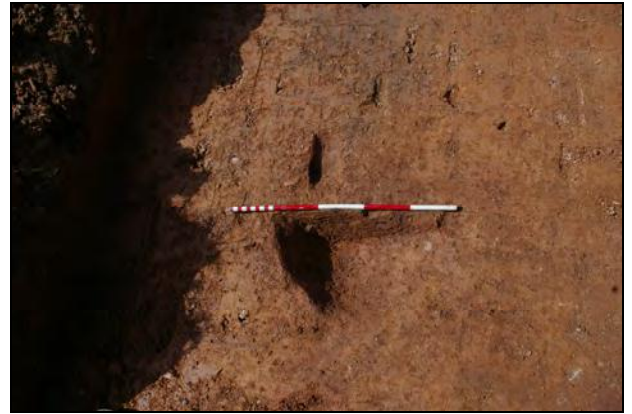


Figure 17: Posthole [105]. SE facing section, viewed from the SE (scale 0.5m).



Figure 18: Posthole [107]. SE facing section, viewed from the SE (scale 0.5m).



Figure 19: Posthole [107]. Post full-ex, viewed from the above (scale 0.5m).

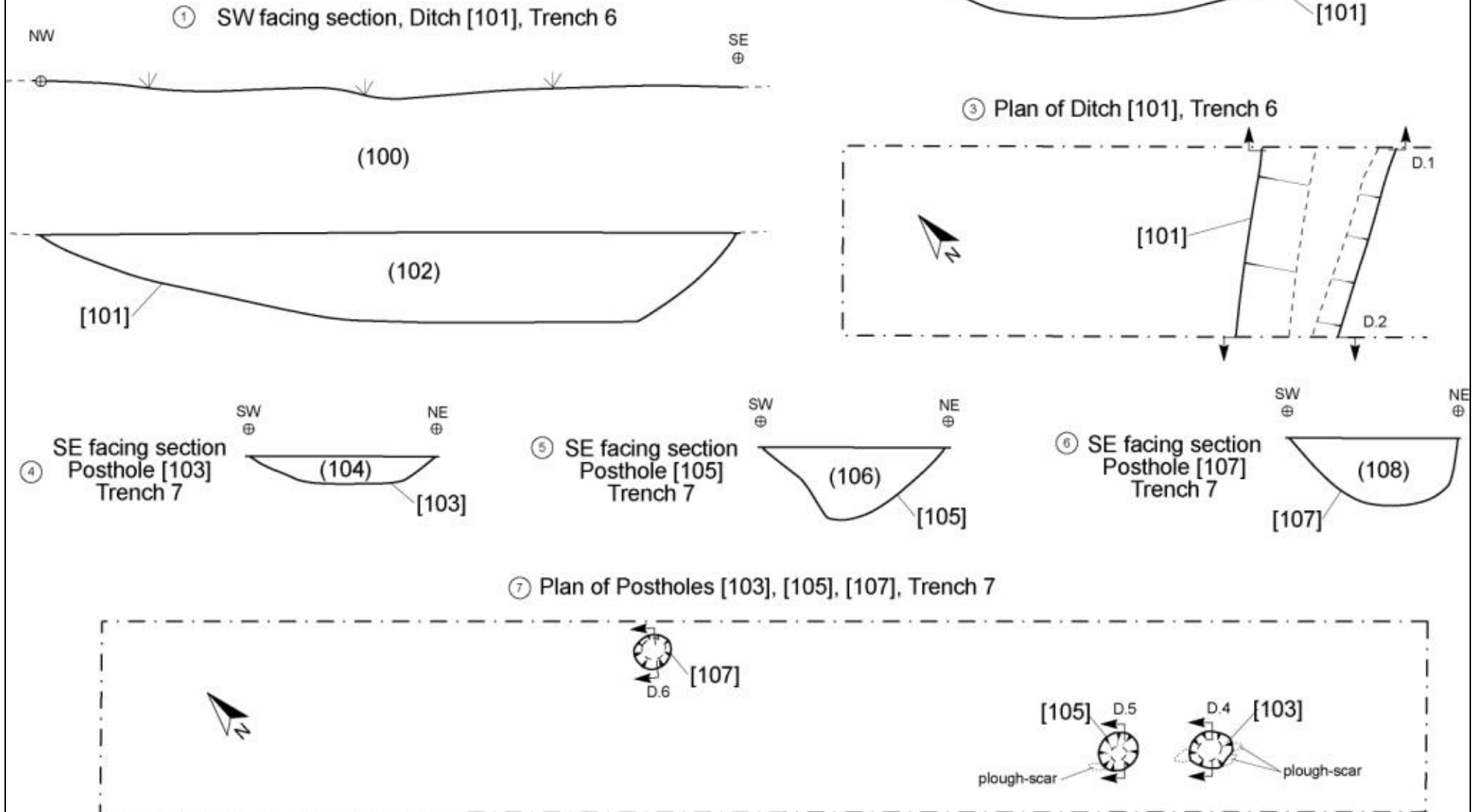


Figure 20: Evaluation Trench 7. Post-Ex, viewed from the SW (scale 1+2m).

scale bar for sections @ 1:10
0 50m

scale bar for plans @ 1:50
0 2m

Figure 21: Feature sections and plans.



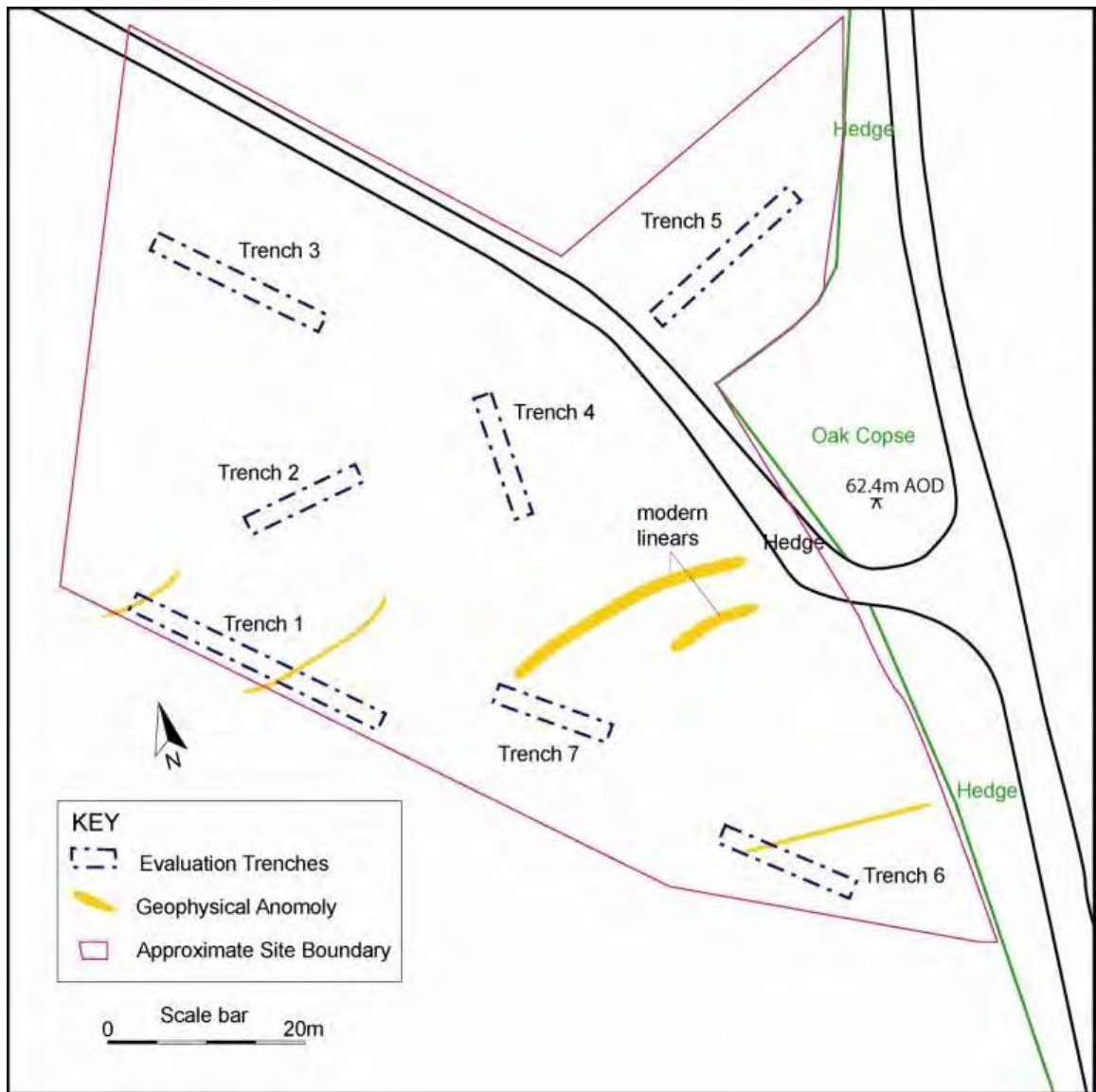


Figure 22: Trench location plan.

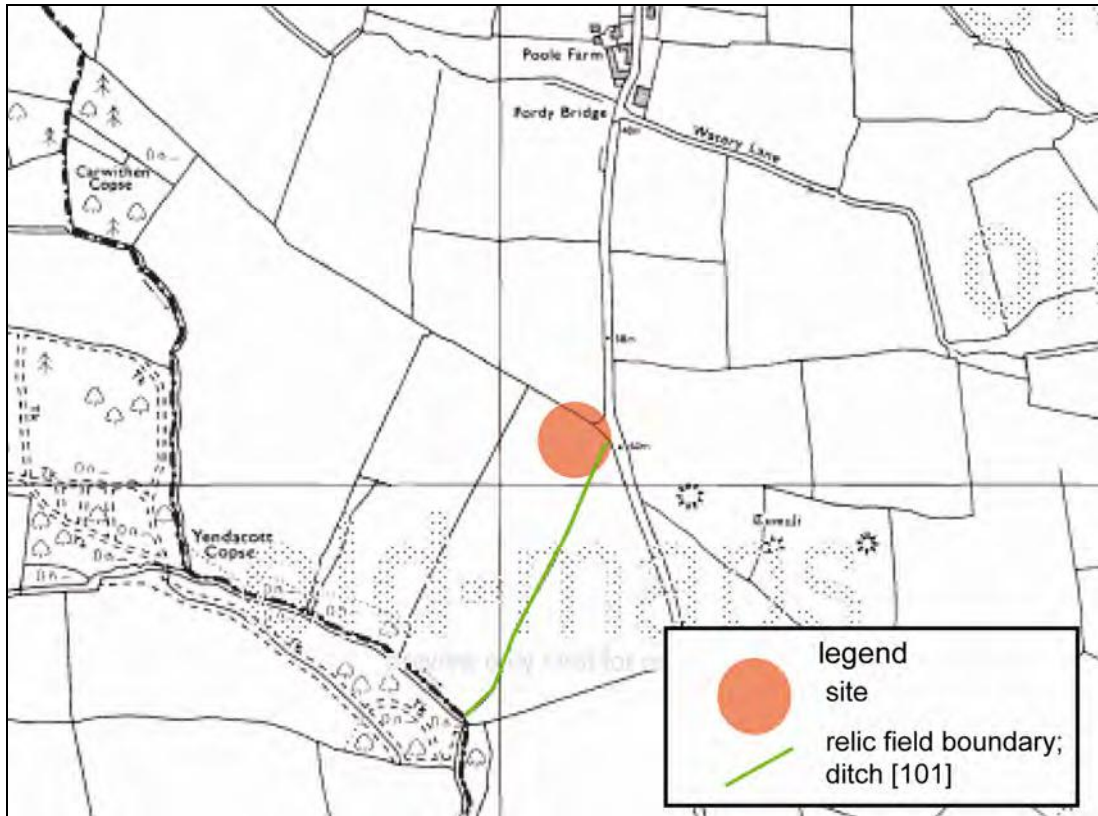


Figure 23: 1971-73 Ordnance Survey map showing relic field boundary in green (after: old-maps.co.uk).

5.8 Discussion of Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

The majority of the site revealed no significant archaeological remains. The three postholes in Trench 7 (Figures 19, 21.7), by their proximity to one-another and similarities in morphology, dimensions, fills and finds almost certainly all relate to the same purpose or function. The type of slag recovered was more typical of relatively modern smelting techniques and whether residual or else an honest indicator would put these features as being post-medieval or modern.

The linear present in Trench 6 (Ditch [101]) produced hand-made brick fragments from the post-medieval period; most likely the 18th century. It possibly equates to a weak positive anomaly from the geophysics survey conducted by *Stratscan* (anomaly 1e, see Figure 12). This type of anomaly is generally non-conclusive and may be geological or modern features particularly close to the surface. Two similar such anomalies that would have run through Trench 1 were proved not to be archaeological and given the alignment of the anomaly and the feature it is possible that this anomaly too is not the result of the archaeological feature that conveniently occupies a similar location. Ditch [101] seems to line up closely with- and equate to an earlier field boundary running south-west from the three-way entrance to the site that would have divided the field south of the sites trackway in two (Figure 22). This boundary can be seen on the 1808 Raddon Estate map (Figure 3) dividing the fields numbered 129 and 131. This boundary is still present on the 1889 title map (Figure 5) as dividing the fields numbered 945 and 947 and on later OS maps (Figure 23). Due to extensive ploughing and agricultural activity post the removal of this boundary no evidence was present of it as an earthwork during the earlier conducted walk-over survey and what survives of the boundary was immediately sealed by topsoil.

6.0 Conclusion

The desk-top study put the site in an agricultural landscape of a 13th century estate with a large amount of continuity in its boundaries from at least the early 19th century.

There was a lack of observable earthworks or surface finds during the walkover. The scheduled barrows on the opposite side of the road from the proposed development are largely screened by the hedgebank and copse of young oak trees. These three barrows must also be considered to have been constructed to have been viewed (and have views?) over the Exe valley to the east and south.

It was noted that when the site was visited, its current setting is a very quiet, very rural place. The construction and potentially intensified operation of a modern farmstead across the lane may change that, although it is under separate ownership. On that basis, the impact of the development on the setting of the scheduled monuments must be **negative moderate, permanent irreversible**.

As the English Heritage guidance on the setting of Heritage Assets makes clear any current screening, in this case by hedge banks and young oaks may not endure, so an active reinforcement of this screening with more planting and provision for its long term maintenance should be considered.

The geophysical survey suffered from a large amount of interference on the site from obstacles above and disturbance below ground. Despite this it revealed un-diagnostic anomalies, which turned out to be geological or shallow, ephemeral anomalies that had been largely ploughed away and/or truncated in the topsoil strip of the trenches. Therefore these were either modern or natural and so no conclusively archaeological features were revealed by the survey.

The archaeological evaluation revealed a small number of post-medieval to modern postholes and a single linear. Despite the potential for archaeological remains due to the topographic location and the proximity of the three barrows to the east of the site, no significant archaeological remains were encountered in the evaluation. This and the poor survival, if at all, of any undiscovered remains due to truncation by ploughing considerably lower the potential of the site for revealing significant archaeological features or in situ deposits.

7.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

English Heritage 2011: English Heritage Guidance: The Setting of Heritage Assets.

Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M. 1931: *The Place-Names of Devon (2 vols.)*.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

Lysons, D & Lysons, S. 1814: *Magna Britannia*, London.

Unpublished Sources:

Devon Record Office:

Thorverton Tithe Map and Apportionment 1841
Raddon Estate Map 1808, DRO 253B/ME5
DRO Z1/33/1/8
DRO Z1/33/1/12a-b
DRO Z1/33/5/1
DRO Z1/33/26/1-6

Internet Resources:

British Geological Society 2012: www.britishgeologicalsurvey.co.uk
Heritage Gateway 2012: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
Old Maps 2012: www.old-maps.co.uk
Pro-Map 2012: www.pro-map.co.uk.

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED RESEARCH, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION EXCAVATIONS ON LAND AT POOLE FARM, THORVERTON, DEVON

Location: Poole Farm, Thorverton
Parish: Thorverton
County: Devon
NGR: 291018 100907
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Erection of two agricultural buildings and use of land for the siting of a temporary agricultural worker's caravan (log cabin)
HES Ref: **ARCH/DM/MD/19346**
Date: 22nd August 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Amanda Burden of Luscombe Maye Agriculture and Rural Planning (the Agent) on behalf of Mr & Mrs Day (the Client) and sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, visual impact assessment and archaeological evaluation excavations, and for related off site analysis and reporting on land at Poole Farm, Thorverton, Devon prior to the application for the erection of two agricultural buildings and the siting of a temporary agricultural workers caravan. The WSI has been devised in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (DCHES) and Varyan Heal of English Heritage (EH).
- 1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential less than 80m west of a row of three prehistoric burial mounds protected as Scheduled Monuments (ref: 1017133). Other, non-scheduled monuments associated with prehistoric activity in the vicinity are also recorded on the Historic Environment Record. It is highly likely that ground works associated with this development will expose and destroy archaeological deposits associated with these nationally important prehistoric archaeological remains.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:
- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;
 - 3.1.2 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey;
 - 3.1.3 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets;
 - 3.1.5 Excavation of a series of evaluative trenches to determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains that might be present on the site and affected by the proposed development;
 - 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, the geophysical survey, the visual impact assessment and the evaluation trenches;
 - 3.1.7 Inform whether further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is recommended or mitigation proposals.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 Desk-based Assessment:
The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will include of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER, the Devon Record Office, the Westcountry Studies Library other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources.
- 4.2 Geophysical Survey:
A geophysical (Magnetometry) survey will be undertaken, consisting of an area of approximately 1.3 hectare centred on the location of the proposed buildings (see attached plan).
- 4.2.1 The work will be undertaken according to the following standards and codes of practice:
Institute for Archaeologists (undated) *IfA house style*, [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_house_style.pdf
Institute for Archaeologists (2011) *Standard and guidance archaeological geophysical survey*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics_2010.pdf
Institute for Archaeologists (2009) *Code of conduct*. Reading: Author [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists (2008) *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology*. Reading: Author [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf

Schmidt, A. (2002) *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice, ADS series of Guides to Good Practice*. Oxford: Oxbow Books [Online], Available:

<http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

4.3 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

4.3.1 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development. This will include: all designated and undesignated heritage assets within 5km of the site; all Grade I and II* Listed structures and scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; and all registered parks/gardens and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

4.3.2 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

4.3.3 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports.

4.4 Evaluation trenches:

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The number and location of these trenches will be determined by SWARCH in consultation with DCHES following the results of the geophysical survey and desk-based assessment, but will cover at least 5% of the area affected by the proposed development. The trenches will be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or by hand, 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.

4.4.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation (1995, revised 2008)* and the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994, revised 2008)* *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations (1994, revised 2008)*.

4.4.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.4.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.

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 excavated to sample 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.

iv) where appropriate, one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand in order to clarify stratigraphical relationships and identify archaeological features.

Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with DCHES. 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.

4.4.5 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits. All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. Where appropriate, this work will be informed through consultation with the relevant specialists.

4.4.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with DCHES.

4.4.7 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 and with due reverence – the remains will not be exposed to the public view.

4.4.8 Should artefacts defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act 1996(revised) be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures described in that legislation. A copy of the Act will be available on site for consultation by site personnel. 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.

4.4.9 If complex or extraordinary archaeological deposits are exposed then the need for further mitigation will be agreed in consultation with DCHES and the client.

4.4.10 Finds resulting from the excavation will be excavated, retained and treated in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation,*

conservation and research of archaeological materials and in consultation with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum as appropriate.

- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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.
- 4.6.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.6.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.6.3 If the depth of 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.
- 4.7 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and DCHES to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 4.8 Monitoring:
- 4.8.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES 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.
- 4.8.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 6.5 below.
- 4.8.3 SWARCH will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- This will be based on IFA guidelines and those advised by the HEPAO and will consist of:
- 5.1 Standardised single context recording sheets.
- 5.2 Survey drawings in plan, section and profile. Plans of individual features will be drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, although this may vary, depending on circumstances, if others scales are more appropriate. It is anticipated that large area site plans will be drawn at 1:50, 1:100 or 1:200 as appropriate.
- 5.3 A 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 for the excavations will 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 will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.
- 5.4 Labelling and bagging of finds on site. All finds will be stored, labelled and processed according to the best practice laid out in Watkinson and Neal 1998 (*First Aid for Finds*). 3D finds recording will be undertaken where appropriate. Post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- 5.5 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon. Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHES.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 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 project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in a format agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES and the receiving museum under reference number RAMM: 12/66 in lieu of an accession number. The museum's current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to. 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.
- 6.2 A report will be produced; it will include the following elements:
- 6.2.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 6.2.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this WSI;
- 6.2.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 6.2.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 6.2.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
- 6.2.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 6.2.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 6.2.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.2.9 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to geophysical survey and archaeological recording;
- 6.2.10 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature

- of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will 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;
- 6.2.11 Section drawings of deposits 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 areas 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;
- 6.2.12 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.2.13 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.2.14 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 6.2.15 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 6.2.16 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.2.17 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 6.2.18 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.2.19 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.3 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 and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the DCHES.
- 6.4 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) database under reference southwes1131458.
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the geophysical survey will be undertaken by Stratascan/Substrata, the desk-based research, the visual impact assessment and the excavations will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of 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

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List of specialists

Bone

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Animal *Wendy Howard*, Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE
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Lithics

Dr Martin Tingle

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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Plant macro-fossils *Julie Jones* juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis *Ralph Fyfe* Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

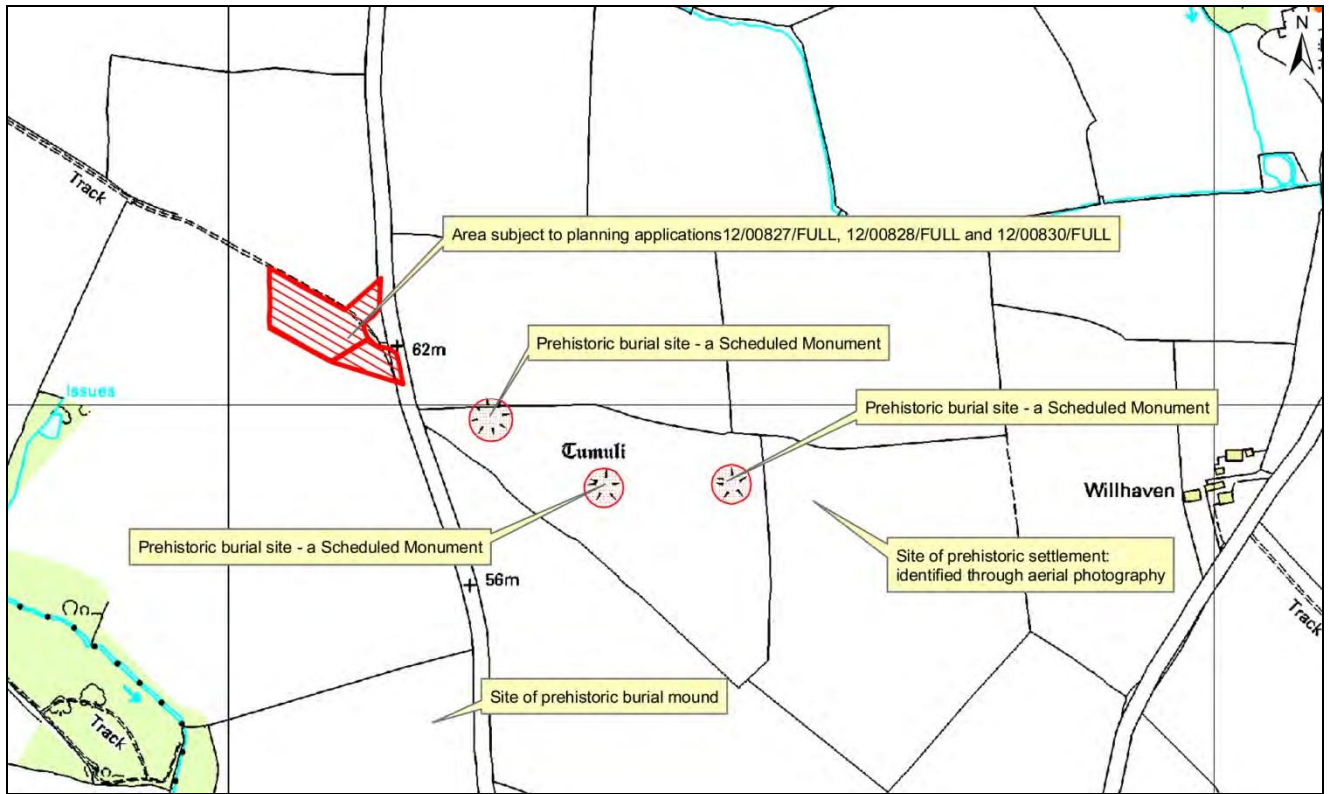
Pottery

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*, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com

Post Medieval *Graham Langman*, Exeter, EX1 2UF, Tel: 01392 215900, su1429@eclipse.co.uk



Area subject to the planning applications to be covered by the geophysical survey (highlighted in red).

Appendix 2

Listing Description

Name: Three bowl barrows 620m south east of Fordy Bridge

List Entry Number: 1017133

County: Devon

District: Mid Devon

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Thorverton

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 30-Jul-1964

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Oct-1999

Reasons for Designation: Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The three bowl barrows 620m south east of Fordy Bridge survive comparatively well, despite reduction in their heights through cultivation, and for the western barrow, the insertion of a well head. Part excavation of the western barrow indicates that they will all contain archaeological information relating to the construction and use of the monument and also environmental evidence concerning the surrounding landscape.

Details: This monument which is divided into three separate areas, includes three bowl barrows situated on a ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Exe. The monument survives as three circular mounds of varying size in a linear arrangement aligned roughly east to west. Each mound has a surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the barrow was derived, all three ditches survive as 3m wide buried features. The western mound measures 43.4m in diameter and is 1m high, the central mound is 33.7m in diameter and 0.8m high, and the easternmost mound measures 34.8m in diameter and 0.9m high.

The western barrow was part excavated in 1869. It now supports a concrete base which measures 6.6m long by 4.1m wide topped by a metal well head. The concrete base and metal well head are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Book Reference - Author: Devon County Sites and Monuments Register - Title: SS90SW17 - Date: 1991 - Type: SMR

Book Reference - Author: Devon County Sites and Monuments Register - Title: SS90SW31 - Date: 1991 - Type: SMR

Book Reference - Author: Devon County Sites and Monuments Register - Title: SS90SW44 - Date: 1991 - Type: SMR

Appendix 3

HER Entries for the three scheduled barrows

MONUMENT NO. 36390

County: Devon

District: MID DEVON

Parish: THORVERTON

Monument Number: (SS 90 SW 5)

BRONZE AGE BOWL BARROW -

Three bowl barrows situated on a ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary of the River Exe. The monument survives as three circular mounds of varying size in a linear arrangement aligned roughly east to west. Each mound has a surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the barrow was derived, all three ditches survive as 3 metre wide buried features. The western mound measures 43.4 metres in diameter and is 1 metre high, the central mound is 33.7 metres in diameter and 0.8 metres high, and the eastern mound measures 34.8 metres in diameter and is 0.9 metres high. The western barrow was part excavated in 1869. It now supports a concrete base topped by a metal well head. Scheduled.

SS 91270098 - "A"; SS 91380091 - "B"; SS 91510091 - "C") Tumuli (NR). (1)

"A" - Saucer-shaped with the centre dug out; possibly ditched. Diameter 110 feet, height 3 feet. No 25 of the Upton Pyne Bronze Age Cemetery. Probably the barrow excavated by Kirwan circa 1869 (4) when a trench was dug from the south towards the centre revealing black mould, ashes and charcoal but no burnt bones. An extension of the cutting to the north revealed an egg-shaped pebble (mace-head?) of flint about 3 3/4 inches long.

"B" - Barrow, 90 feet in diameter, 3 feet high. No 26 of the Upton Pyne Bronze Age Cemetery. Worked flints were found in 1952.

"C" - Barrow, 90 feet in diameter, 3 feet high, No 27 of the Upton Pyne Bronze Age Cemetery. (2-5)

SS 91270098. A probable barrow 1.0 metre high with a depression 0.2 metres deep in the centre.

SS 91380091 A low spread mound, 0.8 metres high, probably a barrow.

SS 91510091 A well defined mound 1.0 metre high, probably a barrow.

Resurveyed at 1:2500. (6)

ALL three barrows are described by the OS Field Reviser as being extensively ploughed down and under cultivation. (7)

Sources:

(1) Ordnance Survey Map (Scale / Date) OS 1:10 000 1971

(2) Devon Archaeological Society proceedings A Fox 27, 1969 Page(s)78

(3) Devon Archaeological Society proceedings L V Grinsell 28, 1970 Page(s)128

(4) Devonshire Association reports and transactions Rev R Kirwan 3, 1869 Page(s)495-500

(5) Sir John Evans 1897 The ancient stone implements, weapons and ornaments of Great Britain Page(s)225

(6) Field Investigators Comments F1 ANK 23-OCT-67

(7) Scheduled Monument Notification 29-OCT-1999

Monument ID 1251
Monument Type BOWL BARROW
Name Bowl Barrow near Fordy Bridge
Short Description One of three bowl barrows in a linear arrangement on a ridge to the south-east of Fordy Bridge.
Class RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
Status Scheduled Monument
Grid reference SS9126400988
Broad Period Prehistoric
Period Bronze Age, Late Neolithic
Evidence Earthwork

Sources and further reading

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Unknown.
 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: SS90SW5.
 Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2010. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2010: South West. 95.
 Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2009. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2009: South West. 103.
 Schedule Document: Department for Culture, Media and Sport 1999. The Schedule of Monuments: Three Bowl Barrows 620 Metres South-east of Fordy Bridge.
 Worksheet: Uglow, J. 1976. Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology Register: Barrow.
 Article in Serial: Grinsell, L. V. 1970. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: The Barrows of North Devon. 28: 128.
 Article in Serial: Fox, A. 1969. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: The Upton Pyne Cemetery. 27: 78.
 Schedule Document: Ministry of Public Building and Works 1964. The Schedule of Monuments: Three Barrows 700 Yards South of Poole Farm.
 Article in Serial: Curwen, E. 1941. Antiquaries Journal: An Egg-shaped Macehead. 21: 338-40.
 Article in Serial: Kirwan, R. 1869. Transactions of the Devonshire Association: Notes on the Prehistoric Archaeology of East Devon. 3: 495-500.

Monument ID 1268
Monument Type BOWL BARROW
Name Bowl Barrow near Fordy Bridge
Short Description One of three bowl barrows in a linear arrangement on a ridge to the south-east of Fordy Bridge.
Class RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
Status Scheduled Monument
Grid reference SS9138200917
Broad Period Prehistoric
Period Bronze Age, Late Neolithic
Evidence Earthwork

Sources and further reading

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Unknown.
Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: SS90SW5.
Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2010. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2010: South West. 95.
Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2009. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2009: South West. 103.
Schedule Document: Department for Culture, Media and Sport 1999. The Schedule of Monuments: Three Bowl Barrows 620 Metres South-east of Fordy Bridge.
Plan - measured: Unknown 1980. : Thorverton Barrow 26.
Plan - measured: Unknown 1980. : Thorverton Barrow 26 Profile.
Article in Serial: Grinsell, L. V. 1970. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: The Barrows of North Devon. 28: 128.
Article in Serial: Fox, A. 1969. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: The Upton Pyne Cemetery. 27: 78.
Schedule Document: Ministry of Public Building and Works 1964. The Schedule of Monuments: Three Barrows 700 Yards South of Poole Farm.

Monument ID	1284
Monument Type	BARROW
Name	Bowl Barrow near Fordy Bridge
Short Description	One of three bowl barrows in a linear arrangement on a ridge to the south-east of Fordy Bridge.
Class	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
Status	Scheduled Monument
Grid reference	SS9151100918
Broad Period	Prehistoric
Period	Bronze Age, Late Neolithic
Evidence	Earthwork

Sources and further reading

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Unknown. Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card: SS90SW5.
Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2010. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2010: South West. 95.
Report - non-specific: English Heritage 2009. English Heritage Report: Heritage at Risk Register 2009: South West. 103.
Schedule Document: Department for Culture, Media and Sport 1999. The Schedule of Monuments: Three Bowl Barrows 620 Metres South-east of Fordy Bridge.
Plan - measured: Unknown 1990. : Thorverton barrow 27.
Article in Serial: Grinsell, L. V. 1970. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: The Barrows of North Devon. 28: 128.
Article in Serial: Fox, A. 1969. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society: The Upton Pyne Cemetery. 27: 78.
Schedule Document: Ministry of Public Building and Works 1964. The Schedule of Monuments: Three Barrows 700 Yards South of Poole Farm.

Appendix 4

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Thickness
(100)	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown, firm-compact clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stones, sub-rounded pebbles (>60mm), charcoal flecks and plastic fragments. Otherwise fairly clean.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100)	c.0.30m
[101]	Cut of Ditch. Shallow linear aligned E-W. Gently curving profile and base, but with a more moderate southern slope. Contained Fill (102). 1.3m wide x 1.8m+ long. Plough truncated. Post-medieval.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); contained Fill (102)	0.17m
(102)	Mid yellow-brown, compact silt-clay. Lightly mineralised at interface of cut with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Contained hand-made brick fragment, c.18 th -19 th Century.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); Fill of [101]	0.17m
[103]	Cut of Posthole. Ovoid (appears sub-rectangular due to plough truncation). Irregular steep and curving sides, irregular base. c.0.35x0.42m. Plough truncated. Undated.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); contained fill (104)	0.05m
(104)	Mid grey-brown compact clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular stones. Possible slag.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); fill of [103]	0.05m
[105]	Cut of Posthole. Ovoid/sub-square. Steep curving sides, pointed curved base. c.0.35x0.40m. Plough truncated. Undated.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); contained fill (106)	0.14m
(106)	Mid red-grey, compact clay-silt with frequent manganese mineralization. Occasional very small sub angular stones otherwise very clean. No finds.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); fill of [103]	0.14m
[107]	Cut of Posthole. Oval. Steep near vertical sides, curved break of slope, slightly curved base. c.0.32x0.35m. Plough truncated. Undated.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); contained fill (108)	0.13m
(108)	Mid grey-brown compact clay-silt with very occasional very small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. Slag.	Cuts Natural; sealed by Topsoil (100); fill of [103]	0.13m
Natural	Natural. Mid orangey red, compact clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones. Slightly crunchy with very occasional creamy yellow clay bands aligned E-W. & with some crunchy gritty and some sandier patches.	Cut by all features; overlain by Topsoil (100)	-

Appendix 5

Concordance of finds

		Pottery			Animal Bone			CBM			Slag			Burnt Flint			Other		
Context	Trench	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Sherds	Weight kg	notes
Topsoil (100)	-	6	0.027	All white Refined Earthen wares, (19-20 th century). 4 plain, 1 blue transfer print, 1 decorated lid frag.	1	0.010	Un-diagnostic long-bone frag.	1	0.001	Abraded, modern.				1	0.007	Not heavily burnt, includes some cortex	2	0.011	Glass, Both clear
(102)	6							2	0.558	Hand-made brick (18 th century)									
(108)	7										1	0.039	Probably not ancient						
TOTALS		6	0.027		1	0.010		3	0.559		1	0.039		1	0.007		3	0.018	

The finds were all subsequently discarded, having been mostly derived from the topsoil and being largely 18th century or later in date.

Appendix 6

Proposed development plans

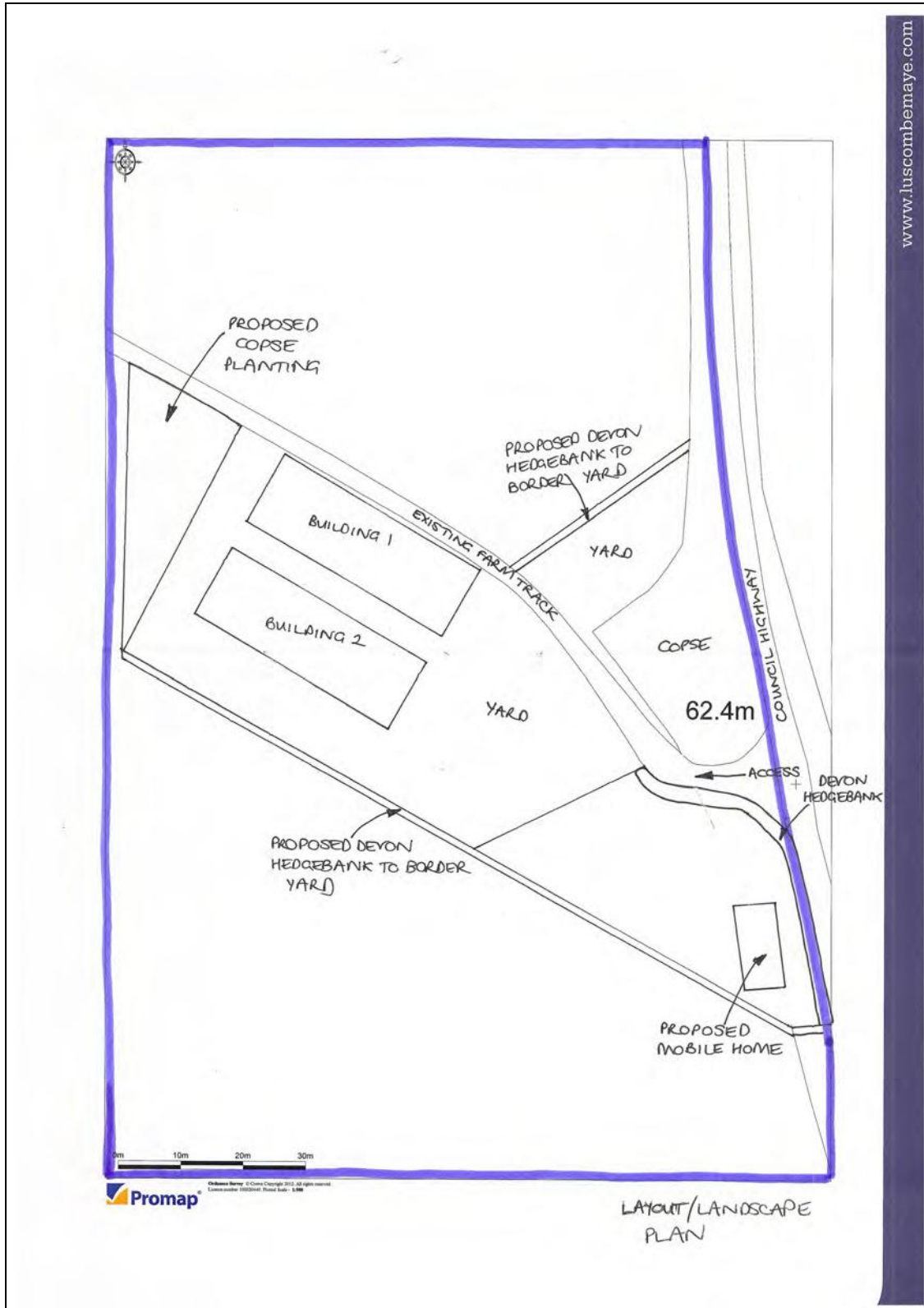


Figure 24: Proposed site layout.

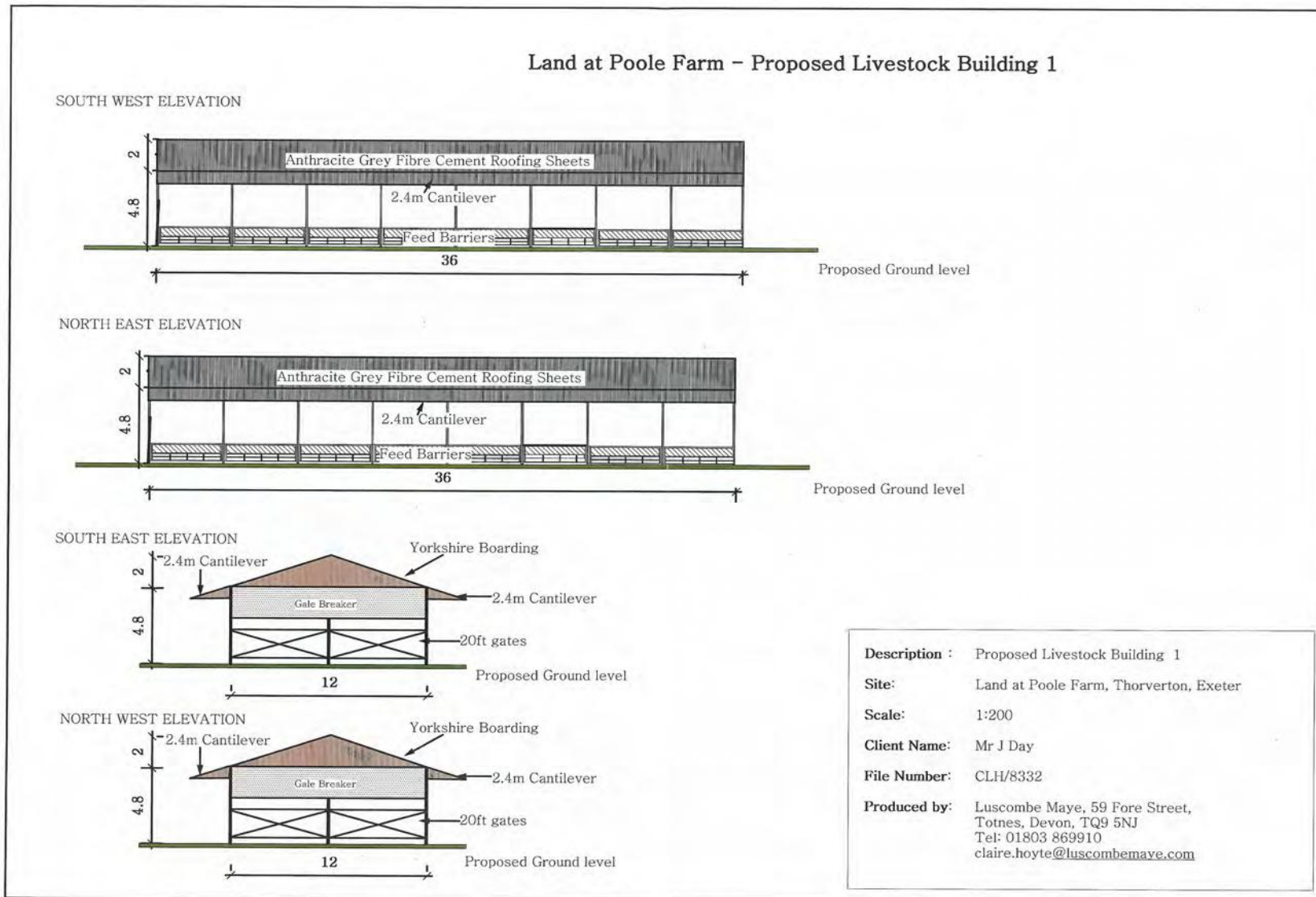


Figure 25: Elevations of Building 1.

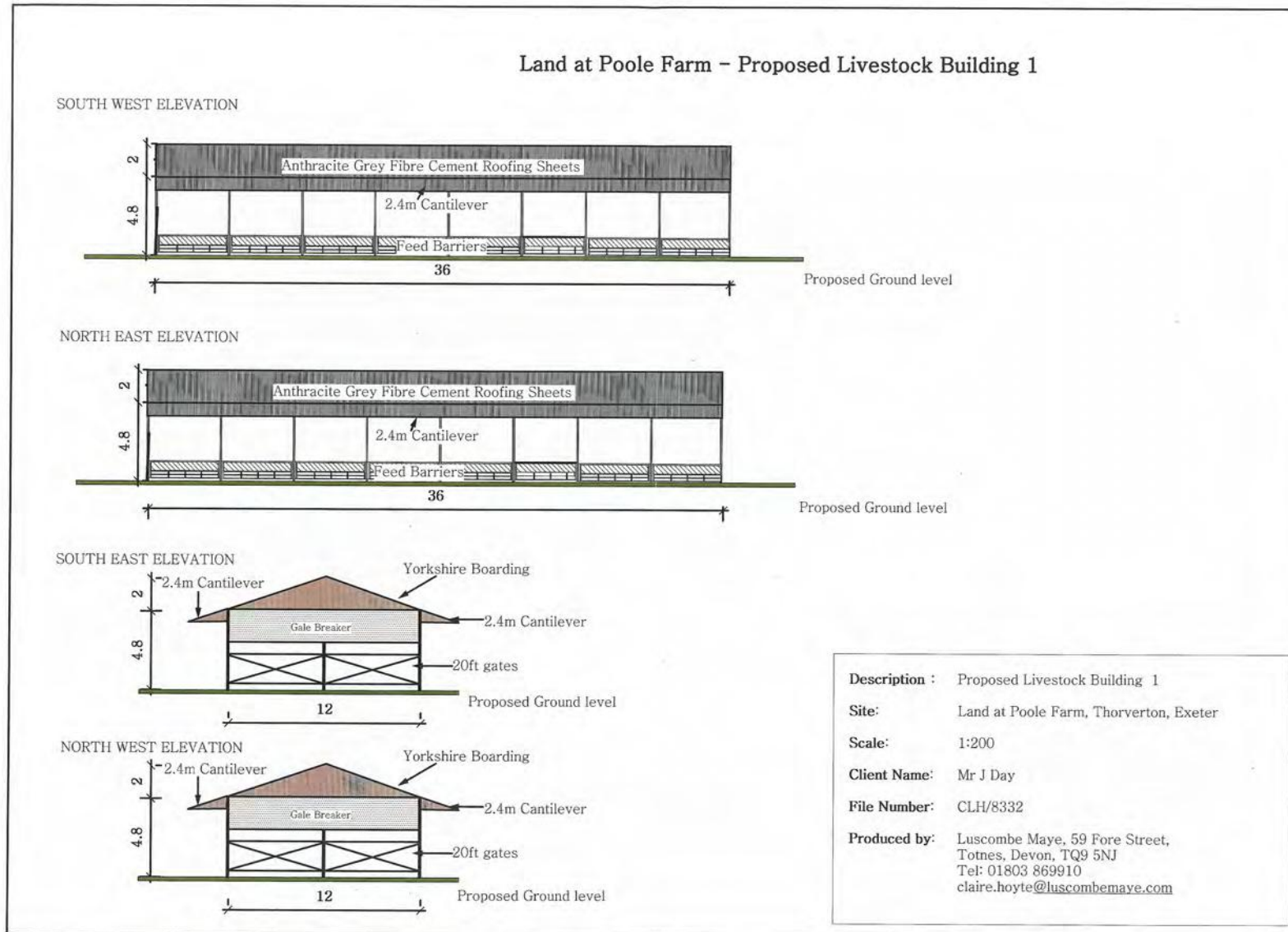


Figure 26: Elevations of Building 2.



Figure 27: Elevations of proposed mobile home.

Appendix 7

Jpegs List

No.	Description	From	Scale
1	The site, panoramic, from the western edge of the site, looking north-east	SW	
2	As above, looking east	W	
3	As above, looking south-east	NW	
4	As above, looking SSE	NNW	
5	As above, looking south	N	
6	As above, looking south-west	NE	
7	As above, looking west	E	
8	As above, looking north-west	SE	
9	As above, looking NNW	SSE	
10	As above, looking NNE	SSW	
11	The site, from the south-west corner of the development, looking north	S	
12	As above, looking north-east	SW	
13	As above, looking ESE	WNW	
14	The site, from the south-east corner of the development, looking WNW	ESE	
15	As above, looking north-west	SE	
16	As above, looking NNW	SSE	
17	The view from Tumuli #3, looking SSE	NNW	
18	As above, looking south	N	
19	As above, looking south-west	NE	
20	As above, looking west	E	
21	As above, looking WNW, towards the development site	ESE	
22	As above, looking north-west	SE	
23	As above, looking NNW	SSE	
24	As above, looking north	S	
25	As above, looking north-east	SW	
26	As above, looking east	W	
27	As above, looking ESE	WNW	
28	As above, looking south-east	NW	
29	View from the centre of the field containing the tumuli, looking north-west towards the development site	SE	
30	The view from Tumuli #2, looking south-east	NW	
31	As above, looking south	N	
32	As above, looking south-west	NE	
33	As above, looking west	E	
34	As above, looking north-west, towards the development site	SE	
35	As above, looking NNW	SSE	
36	As above, looking north	S	
37	As above, looking north-east	SW	
38	As above, looking ENE	WSW	
39	As above, looking east	W	
40	As above, looking ESE	WNW	
41	The view from Tumuli #1, looking ESE	WNW	
42	As above, looking south-east	NW	
43	As above, looking south	N	
44	As above, looking south-west	NE	
45	As above, looking west	E	
46	As above, looking north-west	SE	
47	As above, looking north-west, towards the development site	SE	

48	As above, looking NNW	SSE	
49	As above, looking N	S	
50	As above, looking north-east	SW	
51	As above, looking east	W	
52	Well and water tank foundation inserted into Tumuli #1; viewed from the south, looking north	S	
53	Tank foundations; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west	SE	
54	As no.52; viewed from the east, looking west	E	
55	Detail of the water pipe and stopcock at the east end of the water tank; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west	NE	
56	Detail of the well-head and pump machinery; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west	NE	
57	Detail of the pump	NE	
58	Detail of the plaque on the pump	NW	
59	Evaluation Trench 1. Post-Ex	SE	2m
60	Evaluation Trench 2. Post-Ex	E	2m
61	Evaluation Trench 3. Post-Ex	SE	2m
62	Evaluation Trench 4. Post-Ex	S	2m
63	Sample photo of trench section. Evaluation Trench 1	SW	1m
64	Evaluation Trench 5. Post-Ex	W	2m
65	Ditch [101]. SW facing section	NE	1m
66	Ditch [101]. NE facing section	SW	1m
67	Ditch [101]. In plan	SW	1m
68	Evaluation Trench 6. Post-Ex	NW	2m
69	Posthole [103]. From above	SE	0.5m
70	Posthole [103]. SE facing section	SE	0.5m
71	Posthole [105]. SE facing section	SE	0.5m
72	Posthole [107]. SE facing section	SE	0.5m
73	Posthole [103]. Post full-ex. From above	Above	0.5m
74	Postholes [103], [105]. Post full-ex. From above	Above	0.5m
75	Posthole [105]. Post full-ex. From above	Above	0.5m
76	Posthole [107]. Post full-ex. From above	Above	0.5m
77	Evaluation Trench 7. Post-Ex	SE	1+2m



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