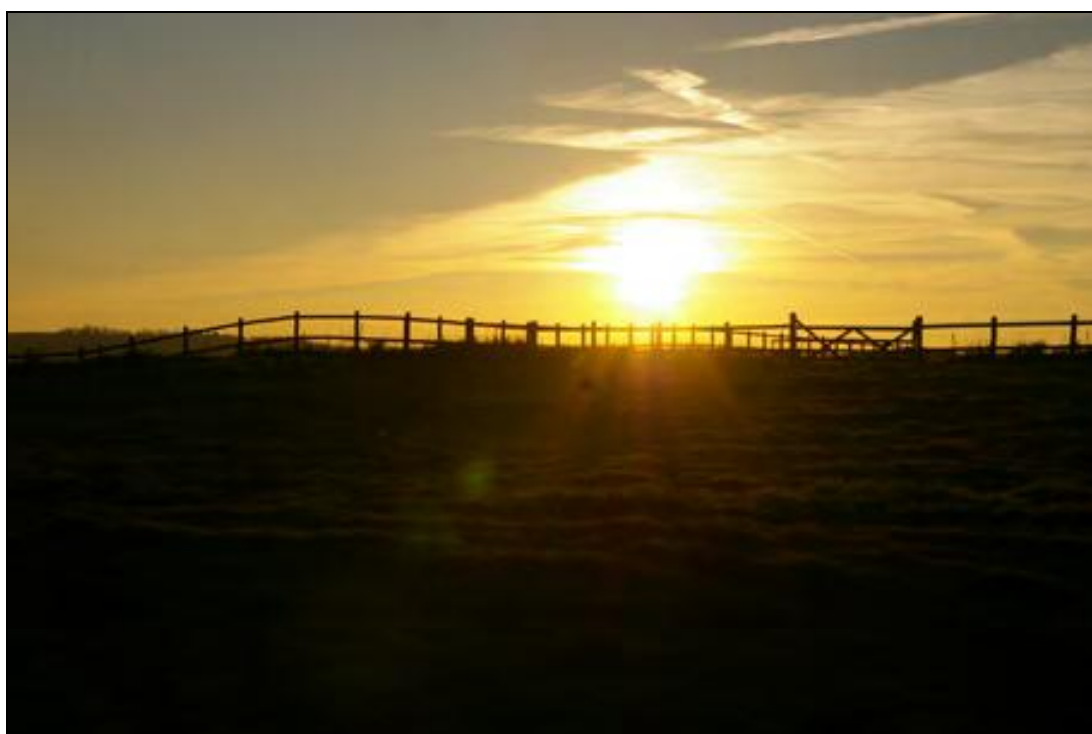


CROSSWAYS ATHERINGTON UMBERLEIGH DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Appraisal
&
Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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Results of a Desk-based Appraisal & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

For

Lory Traies

By



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November 2012

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. carried out a desk-based appraisal and archaeological monitoring and recording at Crossways, Atherington, Umberleigh, Devon, during the creation of a manege and access trackway. This constituted the stripping of topsoil and instatement of well consolidated gravel. The trackway would transect the location of a building present on the 1840's tithe map that is missing from the cartographic record by the end of the 19th century. Little was known of this building, such as the date or character of its construction.

The desk-based appraisal established that the farm house marked on the 1840's tithe map but later missing was probably built sometime after 1765 and removed before 1888. The groundworks revealed partly disturbed in situ cobbled surfaces, a series of destruction/demolition layers and three partly disturbed in situ stone walls, one of which cut a demolition layer showing the re-use of the site prior to a final demolition. Despite the presence of a single 16th century sherd of pottery, all contexts contained 18th-19th century white refined earthen wear. Interestingly, a series of postholes were encountered that directly related to the ends of the walls and these may reflect the surveying and construction process involved in the initial construction of the building.

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Lory Traies for unrestricted access to the site
 Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Crossways, Atherington, Umberleigh
Parish:	Atherington
District:	North Devon
County:	Devon

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based appraisal and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. At Crossways, Atherington, Umberleigh, Devon, during November 2012. This work was commissioned by Lory Traies (the Client). The proposed development – the creation of manege, alterations to access & change of use of agricultural barn to stable & store – transects the location of a building represented on the 1840 tithe map for Atherington. The archaeological monitoring and recording of a proposed trackway was carried out to assess the potential for the survival of remains and dating evidence as well as the presence of associated archaeological features and artefacts that might be affected by the development.

1.2 Historical Background

Atherington, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies on the road from Torrington to South Molton, approximately seven miles from the former and eight from the latter. The parish of Atherington encompasses the small villages of Langridge and Eastacombe, and the manor of Umberleigh formerly extended over this and the adjoining parish of High Bickington (Lyson & Lyson 1822). Asculph de Soleny was Lord of Umberleigh in the reign of Henry II (early 12th century), from whom it passed to his son Gilbert and from his heiress to Jordan de Champernowne, with whose grand-daughter it passed to Sir Ralph Willington of Gloucestershire. The Manor passed by successive female heirs to the families of Worth, Poulton, Beaumont and Basset and remained for several generations directly in the Basset family until the death of Francis Basset, Esq. in 1802, from whom it passed to his nephew, Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. (Lyson & Lyson 1822). The nuns of Caen had an estate at Umberleigh at the time of the Domesday survey, of which Atherington was a part (Thorn & Thorn, 1985). The parish church at Atherington houses a monument to Sir Arthur Basset of Umberleigh, dating to 1586 as well as memorials of the families of Isaac, Chichester, and Pollard (Lyson & Lyson 1822).

The buildings currently on the development site are evident on the 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The mid-19th century tithe map of Atherington shows the area adjacent to the proposed ménage to contain dwellings. Some of these buildings and associated outbuildings were demolished prior to the production of the 1880-90s Ordnance Survey map. The age of these buildings is unknown, as is the nature of their survival and the significance of any associated below-ground heritage asset. Groundworks associated with the proposed ménage have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual material associated with the earlier settlement here. 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

The farmstead at Crossways is located within the north-west segment of a crossroads on the B3227, approximately 1.3km west of Atherington and 10km south of Barnstaple (Figure 1). It sits near the crest of a hill within an area of steep hills, with the area of excavation sloping gently up to the north. The area of land within the farmstead occupied by the extant structures is relatively level, probably terraced. The underlying geology is of the Holsworthy Group – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Two local soils meet at the crossroads of the site; the well-drained fine loamy soils often over bedrock of the Neath type and the slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Hallsworthy 2 type (SSEW 1983).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based research was carried out by Dr B. Morris and J. Bampton and was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The study primarily constituted a cartographic appraisal, with the necessary research conducted using online resources as well as the Devon Records Office and the Westcountry Studies Library.

The evaluation trenches were excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket. The area measured 3.30-4m wide and 50.10m in length and was excavated to depth ranging from 0.15-0.32m. This work took place between the 12th and 14th November 2012 and was directed by J. Bampton.

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 excavation were carried out according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 1) drawn up in concordance with a brief supplied by DCHET.

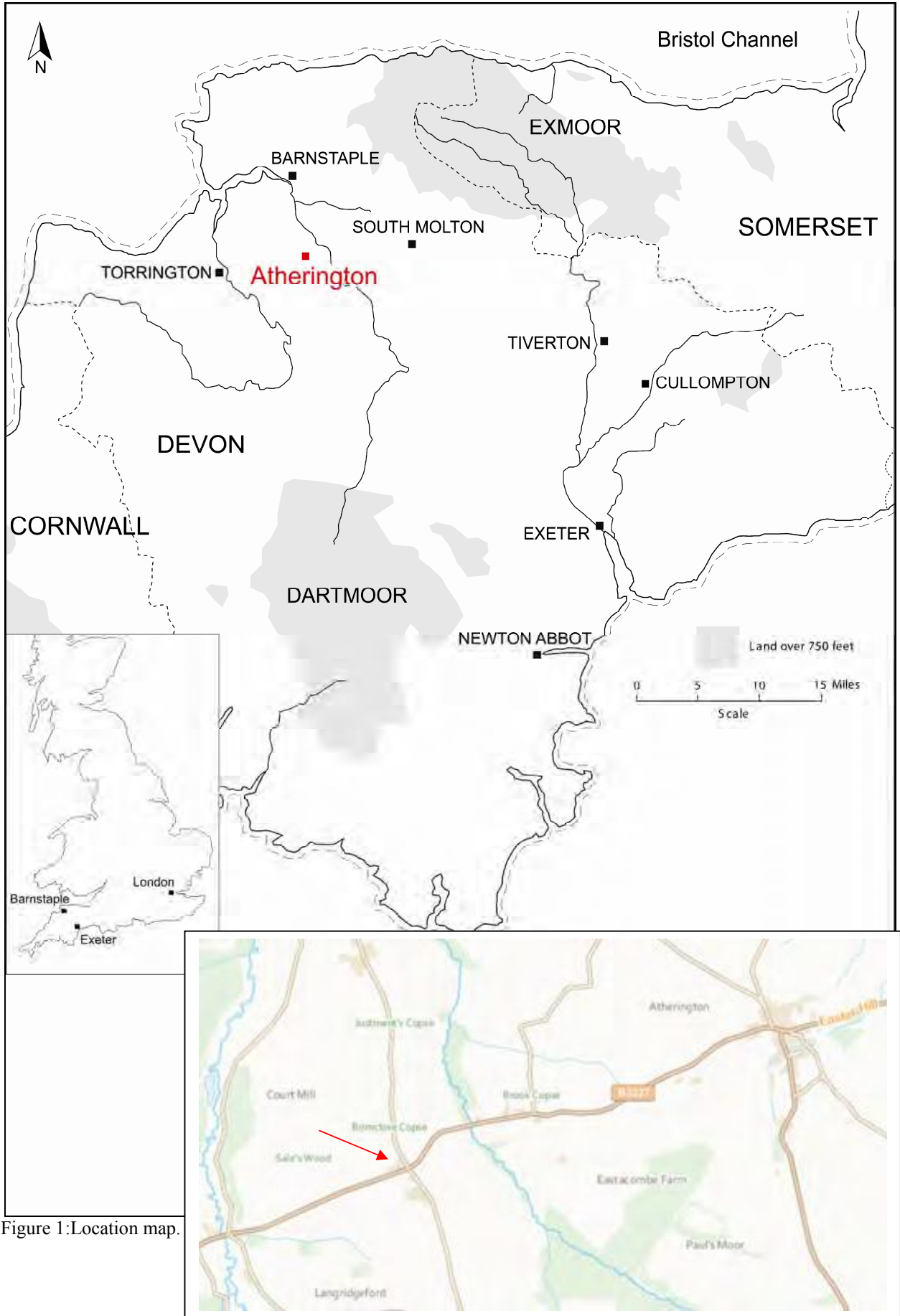


Figure 1: Location map.

2.0 Results of the Cartographic Desk-Based Appraisal

2.1 Benjamin Donn's map of the County of Devon, 1765

The earliest available cartographic source for Atherington is Donn's map of Devon published in 1765 (Figure 2), which shows the crossroads at Langridge (this is on the opposite side of the B3227 to the Crossways site) as having no buildings around it. Although this early map may contain errors or omit some contemporary buildings it does appear to suggest that there may have been no significant settlement or holding on this site at the time.



Figure 2: Extract from Benjamin Donn's map of the County of Devon, 1765 (the site is arrowed).

2.2 The Ordnance Survey "Old Series", 1 inch to the mile map, 1809

This is the published version of the first Ordnance Survey draft map (Figure 3) and clearly shows a number, perhaps three buildings at the location corresponding to the farmstead at Crossways. The exact layout and number of buildings cannot be accurately or positively stated due to the possible conglomeration of structures for their simplified depiction.



Figure 3: The Ordnance Survey "Old Series" 1 inch to the mile, 1809, sheet 26 (the site is arrowed).

2.3 The Atherington Tithe Map, 1840



Figure 4: The 1840's tithe map for the parish of Atherington detailing Crossways. The site is arrowed.

The 1840 tithe map (Figure 4) is the first clear depiction of the structures on the site, although this is not to say that there may not be dimensional or interpretive errors. The domestic buildings at

Crossways are coloured pink, whilst the agricultural or non-domestic buildings are coloured grey. The map shows some adaptation of medieval field boundaries, which follow the aspect of medieval furlongs. This with the scattered pattern of land holdings suggests a piece meal conglomeration of plots based on the late medieval field systems.

The site in question occupies the plots numbered 1069 and 1070 ‘Hardings’, and comprises a house, yard and garden with four outlying barns occupied by a John Harris (see section 2.4 below). The adjacent property with two outlying barns, numbered 1053 ‘Snows’, was occupied by a Thomas Hunt. The domestic building or farmhouse within plot 1053 now constitutes the only existing farmhouse at Crossways. The former property, ‘Hardings’, now the development site, has only a single extant building the rest having been removed. The fields abutting the proposed development area are two orchards flanking a meadow.

2.4 The Tithe Apportionment

Field No	Field Name	Field Use	Land Name	Land Owner	Tenant
197	Cottages and Garden	Waste	Miltons tenement	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	Thomas May
1053	House and Garden	Waste	Snows	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	Thomas Hunt
1054	Lower West Park	Arable	Snows	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	Thomas Hunt
1056	Homer Arrish	Arable	Snows	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	Thomas Hunt
1057	Back Orchard	Orchard	Snows	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	Thomas Hunt
1069	House and Yard	Waste	Hardings	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	John Harris
1070	Garden	Garden	Hardings	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	John Harris
1071	Park	Meadow	Hardings	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	John Harris
1072	Orchard	Orchard	Hardings	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	John Harris
1073	Fish Meadow	Meadow	Hardings	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	John Harris
1074	South Cleave	Arable	Hardings	Joseph Davis Esquire Bassett	John Harris

2.5 The 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map (@1:2,500)

This map can be accessed at old-maps.co.uk. It clearly shows the buildings that stand on the site today, with the absence of the farmhouse building central to the complex (this area may be disturbed by any access ground works) and of the far western and smaller road side buildings shown in field 1069 of the 1840’s tithe map. It also shows the addition of a small barn (see Figure 21) immediately to the south-east of the position of the former farmhouse, but continuing to respect the boundaries shown on the tithe map, and which was probably built using materials taken from the demolished building. There is an additional boundary demarking a small square plot now immediately to the north-west of this new small barn, occupying part of the location of the former farmhouse. This map would suggest that at this point the domestic building/farmhouse of ‘Snows’ (1053 on the tithe map) is the sole benefactor of ‘Hardings’ former lands.

2.6 The 1903 and 1904 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

As with the 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map above, the 1904 2nd Edition can be observed at old-maps.co.uk and at the Devon Record Office. It shows continuity of detail with the 1888 map apart from the loss of the small plot that occupied part of the former farmhouse site. Also, a possible lean-to structure, visible on the tithe map and the 1888 Ordnance Survey map, on the west end of the north elevation of the only remaining building on the former site of ‘Hardings’ is absent (Figure 20). This map therefore corresponds to the current layout of the site. The 1903 Ordnance Survey Coloured Edition (Figure 5) below, for which the 2nd Edition 1904 map mentioned above provides more detail, simply highlights the continuity in the presence of a settlement at the site.

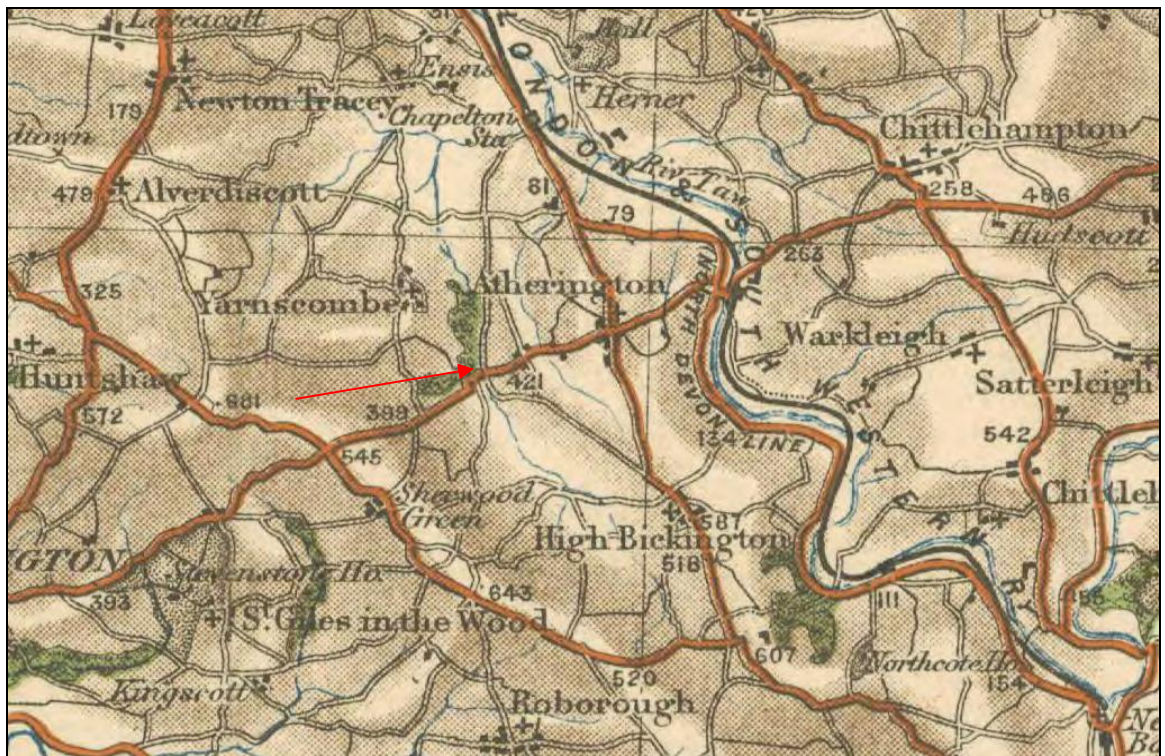


Figure 5: The Ordnance Survey Coloured Edition, 1903 (@1:253440).

2.7 Subsequent Change

There has been little change to the buildings on the site throughout the 20th century with only a single extension added to the north side of the remaining farmhouse building (formerly ‘Snows’) and the conversion of the barns to the east into holiday cottages (see Figure 6). The field boundaries have also remained largely unchanged, barring disturbance from additional roads, with the majority of the field boundaries and the local copses and woodland still in place. However, a single north-south boundary in the field proposed for the manege has been removed along with the orchards on the land at Crossways Farm visible on the tithe and Ordnance Survey maps. This boundary is still clearly visible as a crop-mark (Figure 12).



Figure 6: Satellite Image of the site (Googlemaps).

2.8 Summary

The site at Crossways probably originally developed sometime in the late 18th century, with the permanent loss of the buildings represented on the 1840's tithe map occurring prior to the production of the 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, and the building of an additional barn within the same period.

The development work for the trackway is likely to expose or truncate known remains of a late 18th-early 19th century former farmhouse structure. The work may also disturb the remains of a short lived boundary of the small plot, of unknown character, post 1840, pre 1904 located on part of the site of the former 'Hardings' farmhouse.

3.0 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

No archaeological features were encountered in the northern half of the excavated trackway (see Figures 8 & 13). All archaeological layers occurred within 23m of the southern limit of excavation (Figure 7). All contexts were dated to the 18th or 19th century although residual post-Medieval wares and a single sherd of 16th century pottery were recovered. The following description addresses the site running from the south to the north. Further details of any contexts can be seen in Appendix 4 and details of the finds in Appendix 5.

3.1 The Site Stratigraphy

South end of site	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown, friable clay silt with very occasional charcoal flecks & small sub-round/sub-angular stones & moderate demolition rubble c.0.15m thick. (Figure 9.2)
	Archaeological layers/contexts (cobbled surfaces c. 0.05m thick.
	Natural. Occurring below a depth of 0.20m. Mottled light orange & blue compact shillet with clay.
Middle of site	As above.
	Archaeological layers/contexts.
	Natural. Occurring below a depth of 0.40+m. Mottled light orange & blue compact clay over compact shillet.
North end of site	As above, but with no demolition rubble. (Figure 9.1)
	Natural. Occurring below a depth of 0.32m. a light brown-orange silt-clay & shillet.

3.2 Description of the South End of the Site to Wall {107}; the cobbled surfaces

At the southern extent of the site, running under the limit of excavation on the south, east and west sides was a 19th century stony yard surface (119) (Figures 8, 14 & 17). This layer consisted of earth with gravel and irregular cobbles of varying size that were sub-angular to sub-round. This layer was not well consolidated and it lifted off in patches whilst being cleaned to reveal that it was pressed directly into the compact shillet stone natural (101). This layer abutted a curved curb of cobbles aligned south-west by north-east to its north.

This curb comprised the southernmost extent of the cobble layer (103) (Figure 14). On average these cobbles were c. 0.05 x 0.15m and sub-rectangular. The cobbles comprising the curb were approximately double this average size. The ground under the cobbles had been very slightly terraced away down to the natural and the cobbles were set into a matrix of silty clay and re-deposited natural.

Within layer (103) the west end of wall {122} was set (Figures 9.3, 10), which terminated 0.75m from the eastern limit of excavation. The cobbles (103) respected/abutted the lining of the wall suggesting they were instated contemporarily with the wall, although it is not impossible that the wall was inserted later and the cobbles neatly rearranged to respect it. The construction cut [120] for the wall was 1.15m wide and cut c. 0.35m into the natural and was lined by substantial squared stones up to 15 x 10 x 15cm {123}, with the remnants of mortar bonding. The southern half of the cut was filled with the wall proper {122}, of various sized flat stone slabs c. 0.05m thick and heavily lime mortared in places. The gap between {122} and the north lining {123} of the cut was 0.40m wide and filled with construction fill (121); earth and cobble like rubble set in a mid orange brown, soft clay-silt matrix with moderate flecks of mortar.

A stone slab within (121) was sealing post pipe void (125), which must have been cut by construction cut [120]. Posthole [124] (see Figure 9.3), 0.20m across x 0.35+m deep, was so neatly related to the end of wall {122} that it probably marked the layout for the construction. (125) was primarily a void with some shillet and silty-clay within it suggesting that its post was most likely to have been removed immediately prior to the completion of the wall.

Cutting cobble layer (103) to the north was disturbance [130] that contained layer (104) (Figures 9.5, 23) which, at a similar level to that of (103), was probably a continuation of the cobbled surface. (104) was a dark grey-brown, firm silt-clay, much like the earthy bonding of the extant cobble surfaces, with frequent cobble and CBM rubble and occasional charcoal flecks. This layer of disturbance ceased approximately 0.30m south of wall {107} but cut the upper tier of the cobbled surfaces, layer (102).

Cobbled surface (102) (Figures 9.4 & 15) was mainly comprised of finer, sub-round cobbles on average 2.5 x 8 x 5cm, set in a regular course into a silty clay matrix and re-deposited natural. It included frequent flecks of mortar near to wall {107}, which it abuts. (102) was set into the ground surface raised with re-deposited natural (129), which filled the terracing cut [128]. This terracing of the land appears to have stripped the topsoil and softer clayey natural from the cobbled areas to a suitably compact natural and then been used to make-up the cobbled surfaces into three distinct tiers.

3.3 Description of the Site North of Wall {107}, inclusive

North of the cobbled and disturbed surfaces the natural was cut by linear construction cut [105] for wall {107} (Figures 9.6, 11 & 16). [105] was a steep sided cut aligned east-west with a flat base slightly sloped down to the north. The north side of construction cut [105] cut demolition layer (113). Cut [105] contained wall {107} in its southern half: this was abutted by construction fill (106), which filled the northern half of the cut. Fill (106) was a dark brown-grey, friable-soft silt-clay with squared stone block rubble and provided the make-up layers for the lime mortar floor surface (116), which also abutted wall {107}. Wall {107} was comprised of flat, squared, semi-coursed stone with occasional lime mortar bonding. Floor surface (116) had a single broken piece of flat stone with mortar bonded to its base that may suggest a stone floor was formerly in place but now removed.

Approximately 0.6m north of wall {107} was posthole [108] (Figures 9.6 & 18), 0.25m across, an ovoid, vertical sided cut. It contained fill (109), a dark grey soft silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks; and an *in situ* broken and burnt post {110}, 0.13m across and protruding c.0.22m from the cut and section. This was sealed within demolition rubble (115), a dark grey friable clay-silt with frequent rubble and mortar flecks. This may constitute the fill for construction cut [131], which cut or engulfed posthole [108]. It contained wall {118}.

Wall {118} (Figures 9.6, 22), was comprised of large square blocks of semi-coursed stone with earth bonding within it, as well as occasional mortar bonding, particularly evident on its south face and top. It appears to be the lowest of wall courses, set directly onto the hard shillet stone natural. It was abutted by demolition/destruction layers (115) on its south and (111)A and (112) on its north, and overlaid by demolition layer (113). It runs parallel to wall {107} and only survives as a rubble patch to the west that ends at posthole [126]. Posthole [126] (Figures 9.7, 19), 0.25m across and 0.10m deep, had vertical sides and a flat base and contained fill (127), a dark grey-brown, soft clay-silt with no finds or inclusions. It was sealed by the mixed demolished remnants of wall {118} and destruction layer (111)B.

Destruction layer (111) (Figures 9.6, 9.8 & 22), a dark black-grey, soft clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone debris abutted wall {118} and was suggestive of a burning

event. It was overlaid by demolition layer (112), which was only evident in the one slot through wall {107} and {118}. It was a mottled brown-orange grey, soft silt-clay with frequent small angular shillet stones. It also abutted wall {118} and was in turn overlaid by demolition layer (113). Layer (113) was a light orange-yellow brown, firm clay (a dirty re-deposited natural) with occasional charcoal flecks, CBM flecks and debris. As with (112) it was only identified in the one slot. Importantly it appeared to be cut by construction cut [105]. The final demolition layer, (114) (Figures 9.8 & 9.9) overlaid this and the floor surface (116) and extended to the northern limit of the archaeological layers, terminating c 0.23m from the southern end of the limit of excavation. Everything south of wall {107} was overlaid with topsoil (100).

3.4 The Finds

206 sherds of pottery and ceramics, weighing 7013g were recovered from stratified contexts on the site (see Appendix 4). The assemblage consisted of various relatively undiagnostic materials (glass, Fe fragments etc) and ceramic material. The pottery consisted of post-medieval and 19th century North Devon Gravel Tempered wares, 19th century white refined wares, occasional Victorian Stone wares and fragments of an 18th century cloam oven. A single piece of residual medieval pottery was recovered from the uppermost layer on site; (114). The deepest stratigraphic context (115), the construction cut fill for wall {118}, contained 19th century white refined wares. However, the majority of post-medieval North Devon wares were also encountered in this fill and the fill of cut [105] which cut it. Although also dated to the 19th century, the lowest demolition and destruction layers also contained a reasonably large amount of post-medieval wares as well as the fragments of an 18th century cloam oven. Contexts associated with wall {122} only produced 19th century material, which may put its construction at a later phase than wall {118}. However, this can only be speculative given the amount of varied material as well as the relatively small surviving proportion of either wall, both uncovered and surviving. The cobbled surface (103), surrounding wall {122}, produced post-medieval North Devon Gravel Tempered wares and is most likely of an 18th century date.

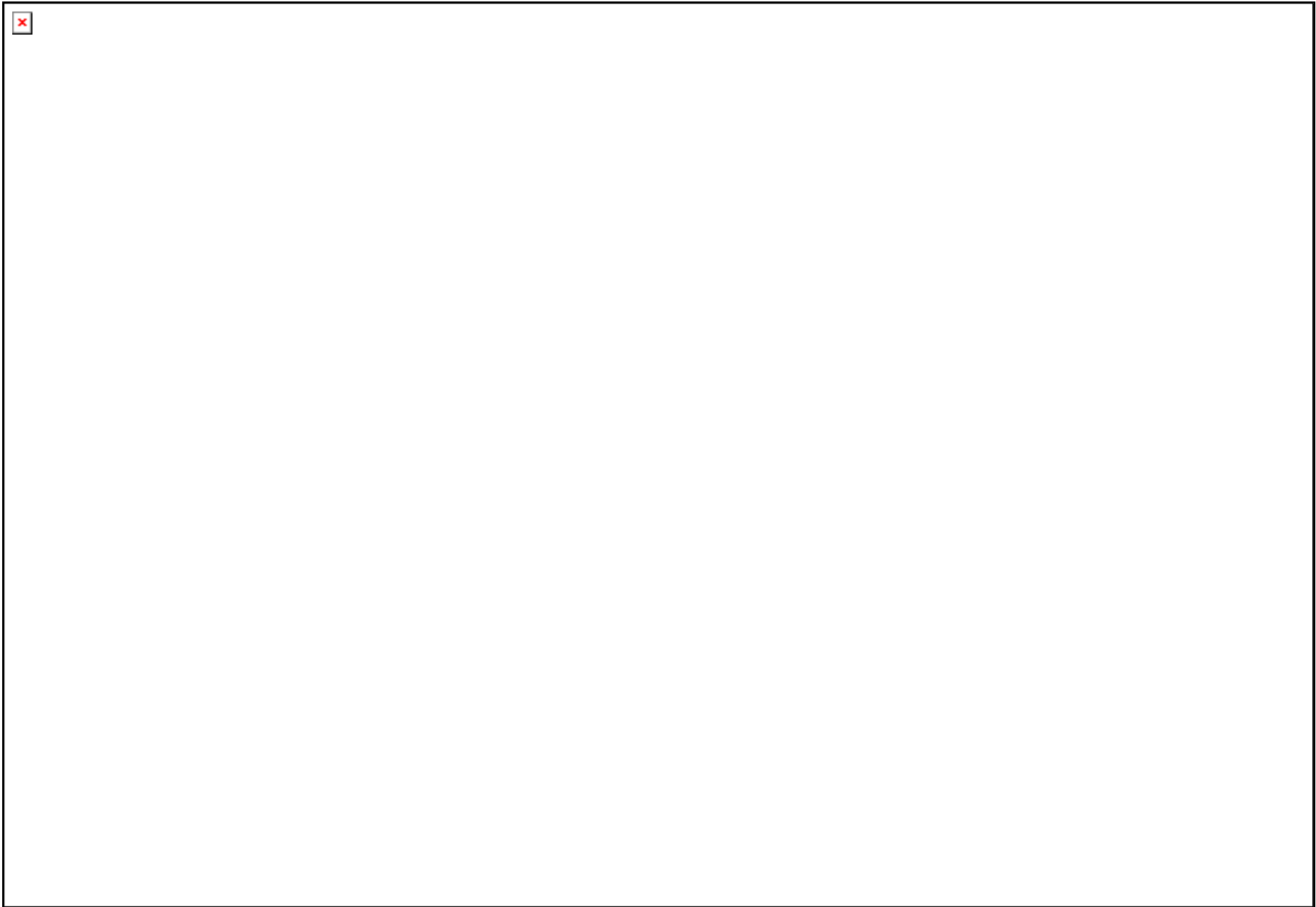


Figure 7: The location of the excavated track way, overlaying the Googlemaps image and the tithe map. Walls are marked in solid red; cobble layers in green, demolition layers in blue. (NOTE: there are no clear points of reference by which the maps and images perfectly align).

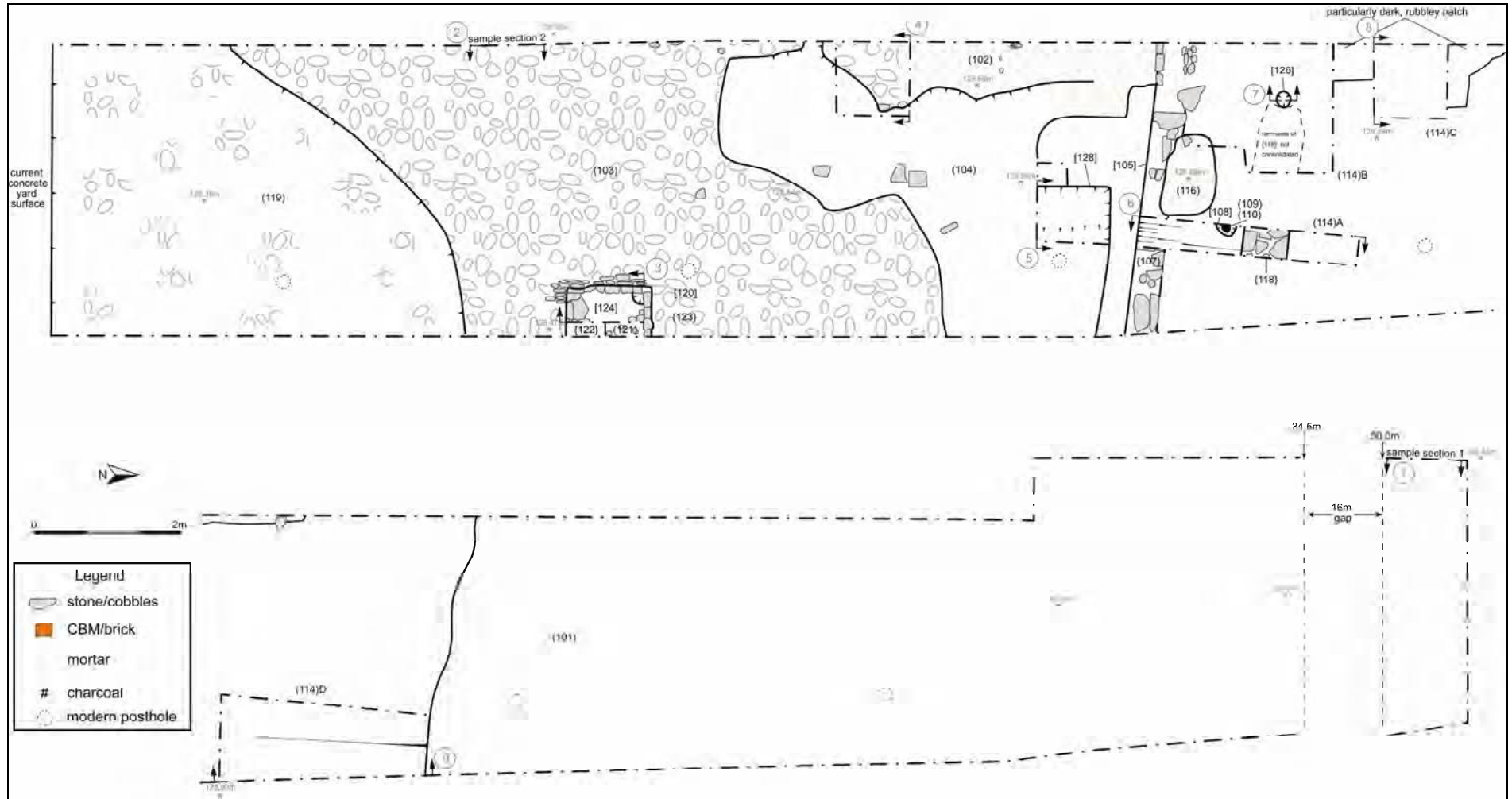


Figure 8: Plan of the excavated trackway, including figure numbers and locations for sections.

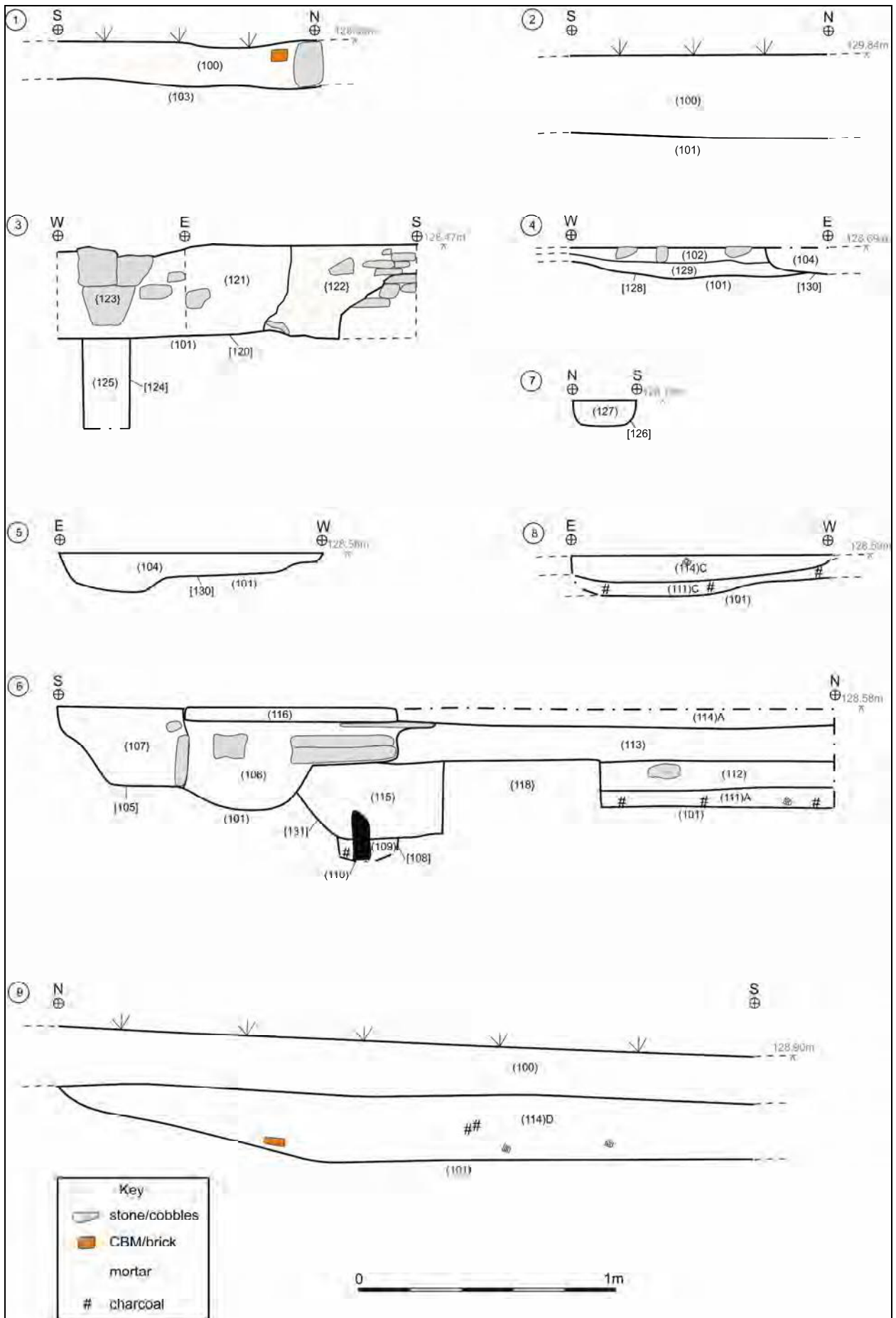


Figure 9: Section drawings, numbered 1-9 on Figure 8.



Figure 10: Wall {122}, Posthole [124], looking east (1m scale).



Figure 11: Walls {107}, {118} and associated contexts between, looking east (1m scale).



Figure 12: Relict field boundary in field to the north of the trackway, looking north (2m scale).



Figure 13: The north end of the trackway post-excavation, no features, looking south (2m & 1m scales).



Figure 14: Cobbled surfaces (103) & (119) along the boundary curb, looking north-east (1m scale).



Figure 15: Section through cobbled surface (102), showing the made ground and disturbance cut [130], looking north (1m scale).



Figure 16: Wall {107} pre-excavation, looking east (2m scale).



Figure 17: The site, from the south end, mid-excavation, showing cobble layers and extent of site, looking north (2m & 1m scale).



Figure 18: Posthole [108] and section between walls {107} and {118}, looking west (1m scale) .



Figure 19: Posthole [126] in relation to wall {188}, looking east (1m scale).



Figure 20: The barn present on the 1840's Tithe map, to the south-west of the site, looking south-west.



Figure 21: The barn present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1888, but not the tithe map, looking south-east.



Figure 22: Wall {118}. Layers (111) and (112) visible on left with (113) sealing the wall and beneath (114), looking east (1m scale).



Figure 23: Site shot post-excavation, looking north (2m & 1m scale).

4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The site is situated outside of the village of Atherington, in an area of few significant known archaeological remains, barring some post medieval features to the south (see Appendix 2). However, the former presence of a domestic farmhouse, illustrated by the 1840s Tithe map and apportionment, meant there was very high potential for remains of this structure to be impacted by the works. The cartographic appraisal suggests that the building may have been constructed sometime after 1765 and before 1809, when a number of buildings appear at the location on the Ordnance Survey “Old Series” map. The layout of the buildings on the site are not clearly depicted until the 1840 tithe map, which shows two separate dwellings with their own associated outbuildings in the location of the current Crossways Farm. ‘Hardings’ farmhouse and all but one of its outbuildings are absent from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map with the remaining ‘Snows’ farmhouse equating to the current Crossways Farm house. The 1888 map does show a new building not on the tithe map directly south-east of the demolished dwelling and a small square enclosure that would be across part of the remains, but that has been removed from the 1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map.

The monitoring and recording of the trackway revealed a number of 19th century deposits with three walls and three cobbled surfaces (Figures 8 & 23). The earliest features were two postholes associated with the construction of wall {118} and sealed by its construction. A third posthole beneath the wall {122} to the south of the site supports the interpretation that these features were an early part of the construction phase for the building. The post nearest to the *in situ* element of wall {118} was burnt and the wall abutted on its north side by a charcoal spread which occurred across the width of the excavation. This signified a destruction event over which a series of demolition layers, including re-deposited natural layer, was spread. One of these layers ((113)) was then cut by the cut for wall {107}, which, aligned east-west, bisects the site. The north side of this wall was abutted by a mortar floor and to the south were three cobbled surfaces tiered to the south and overlaid with mortar and demolition rubble close to the wall. The cobbles respected wall {122}, which terminated within them.

It appears therefore that an event involving a fire resulted in demolition but then re-use of the site before a final demolition of the buildings, all within a 50 year period during the second half of the 19th century. The similarities in the construction of the walls ({118} & {122}) in size and in the use of post markers at their ends, suggests they may have been contemporary, and thus the cobbled floor which respects the southern wall would also. However, the cobbles seem to have been exposed during the destruction of the later wall {107}, which directly overlays it. Therefore, it either survived in use or was put down during the re-use of the site to mark an exterior yard with the mortared floor patch probably an interior surface. In this scenario one could account for the dirty re-deposited natural sealing wall {118} and cut by {107} as having come from the terracing of the cobbled yard surface. If the overlay of the site and tithe map (Figure 7) is relatively accurate then the interior of the original dwelling would have occupied the cobbled space between walls {118} and {122}.

Despite the presence of a single 16th century sherd of pottery, finds from all of the contexts firmly date all features to the 18th and 19th century, which supports the interpretation of the cartographic appraisal. Minor terracing of the site may have truncated shallow features of an earlier date. The cobbled surfaces left in place and the laying down of hardcore for the track way will protect any undiscovered, undisturbed archaeological remains.

5.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

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Unpublished Sources:

- Devon Record Office
Atherington Tithe Apportionment 1839
Atherington Tithe Map, 1840
- West Country Studies Library (WCSL):
Donn's Map of Devon 1765
Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' One Inch to the Mile, 1809
Ordnance Survey First Edition Map at 1:2500 1888, Devonshire Sheet 20.16
- Devon Country Historic Environment Service (DCHES)
Historic Environment Records (HER)

Websites:

- British Geological Society - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience
- Devon County Historic Landscape Characterisation -
<http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>
- Old-maps.co.uk - www.old-maps.co.uk
- University of Portsmouth & others, A Vision of Britain Through Time –
<http://Visionofbritain.org>

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Location: Crossways, Atherington, Umberleigh

Parish: Atherington

District: North Devon

County: Devon

NGR: SS 5773 2260

Planning Application no: 54132

Proposal: Creation of manege, alterations to access & change of use of agricultural barn to stable & store

Historic Environment Team ref: ARCH/DM/ND/19108

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) with regard to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works. This brief has been produced specifically for the above planning application and may require alteration if this application is revised, amended or resubmitted. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.' The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development.

1.4 The mid-19th century Tithe Map shows the area adjacent to the proposed ménage to contain dwellings. These buildings and associated outbuildings were demolished sometime before the production of the 1880-90s Ordnance Survey map. The age of these buildings is unknown as is the survival and significance of any below-ground heritage asset associated with them. Groundworks associated with the proposed ménage still have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual material associated with the earlier settlement here.

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted in support of this application.

2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to record the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area and will form the basis of the *Written*

2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HET and the Local Planning Authority *prior* to any development commencing on site.

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.1 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 consist 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. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Team. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HET.

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

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

3.2 Monitoring and Recording of Groundworks

Comprehensive monitoring and recording. (present during all groundworks),

Topsoil stripping and all groundworks across the site should be undertaken by a 360o 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.

3.3 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will be fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

As a minimum:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and

iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

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 agreement with the HET.

3.4 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

3.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in

accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.

3.6 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant to determine the appropriate mitigation.

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

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

3.9 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

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

4. MONITORING

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HET 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.

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

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

5. REPORTING

5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HET on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HET either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.

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

The report will include:

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

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

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

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

the HET must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HET and the archaeological contractor.

5.5 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HET on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Team in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HET - on the understanding that a digital version of the report may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

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

6 PUBLICATION

Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see section 5 above. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance in paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HET.

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

Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.

This document will be produced by the archaeological contractor within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HET. It will include:

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

7. PERSONNEL

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

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

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

8. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY

PROTECTED SPECIES

If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

9. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

9.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Written Scheme of Investigation*, and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.

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

9.3 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

9.4 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form submitted.

10. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Graham Tait, Archaeologist, Devon County Council, Lucombe House, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QD

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2nd August 2012

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT CROSSWAYS, ATHERINGTON, UMBERLEIGH, DEVON.

Location: Crossways, Atherington, Umberleigh
Parish: Atherington
District: North Devon
County: Devon
NGR: SS 5773 2260
Planning Application no: 54132
Proposal: Creation of manege, alterations to access & change of use of agricultural barn to stable & store
DCHET ref: ARCH/DM/ND/19108
Date: 10.09.2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Lory Traies (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken at Crossways, Atherington, Umberleigh Devon and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (Graham Tait 02.08.2011).

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.' The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The mid-19th century Tithe Map shows the area adjacent to the proposed ménage to contain dwellings. These buildings and associated outbuildings were demolished sometime before the production of the 1880-90s Ordnance Survey map. The age of these buildings is unknown as is the survival and significance of any below-ground heritage asset associated with them. Groundworks associated with the proposed ménage still have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual material associated with the earlier settlement here.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits uncovered by the trenching;

3.1.2 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 Desk-based assessment

The programme of work will include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist 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. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Team. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HET.

4.4 Monitoring and Recording

All topsoil stripping and groundworks across the site 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 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.

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 HET;

- 4.4.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and Barnstaple Museum;
 - 4.4.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits;
 - 4.4.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002);
 - 4.4.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation;
 - 4.4.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft;
 - 4.4.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate mitigation.
- 4.5 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with DCHET who will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will monitor the project throughout and may wish to inspect the works in progress. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report. SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DCHET and will consist of:
 - 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
 - 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
 - 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.

Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHET.

6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPOR

- 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 entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under accession number NDMS2012.32. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 6.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HET. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 6.3 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HET on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the DCHET either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.
- 6.4 If a report is produced, this will include the following elements:
 - 6.4.1 A report number, the date of report production and version number (if subject to revision) and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.4.2 A copy of the DCHET brief and this WSI;
 - 6.4.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 6.4.4 The methodology of all works undertaken;
 - 6.4.5 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 6.4.6 A description of the project's results;
 - 6.4.7 In interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 6.4.8 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
 - 6.4.9 A plan showing the groundworks, the location of the areas subject to the archaeological work and the exposed features and deposits in relation to nearby property boundaries;
 - 6.4.10 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognized 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;
 - 6.4.11 Section drawings of trench faces showing exposed deposits and features, with OD heights, at appropriate scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west.

- 6.4.12 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.4.13 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;
- 6.4.14 Consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- 6.4.15 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.4.16 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- 6.5 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 SWARCH shall prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HET would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HET must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HET and SWARCH.
- 6.6 DCHET 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.
- 6.7 Should particularly significant features, below-ground remains or finds be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHET.
- 6.8 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 record number southwes1-132752.
- 7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES**
SWARCH - in consultation with the applicant - will ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL**
The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the excavation work will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel. Relevant staff of DCHET 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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Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop The Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com
Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356
Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN
Tel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk
Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freeserve.co.uk

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 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk
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Medieval John Allen Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com
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Appendix 3

HER Entries

HER Number: MDV73868
Name: Finger Post at Langridge Cross
Summary: Wooden finger post at Langridge Cross
Grid Reference: SS 578 225
Civil Parish: Atherington
District: North Devon
Ecclesiastical Parish: ATHERINGTON
Monument Type(s) and Dates: FINGER POST (XVIII to XXI - 1751 AD to 2100 AD (Between))

Full description

Ordnance Survey, 1880 - 1899, *Untitled Source* (Cartographic)

A guide post is marked as 'G.P' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map.

Ordnance Survey, 1904 - 1906, *Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map* (Cartographic)

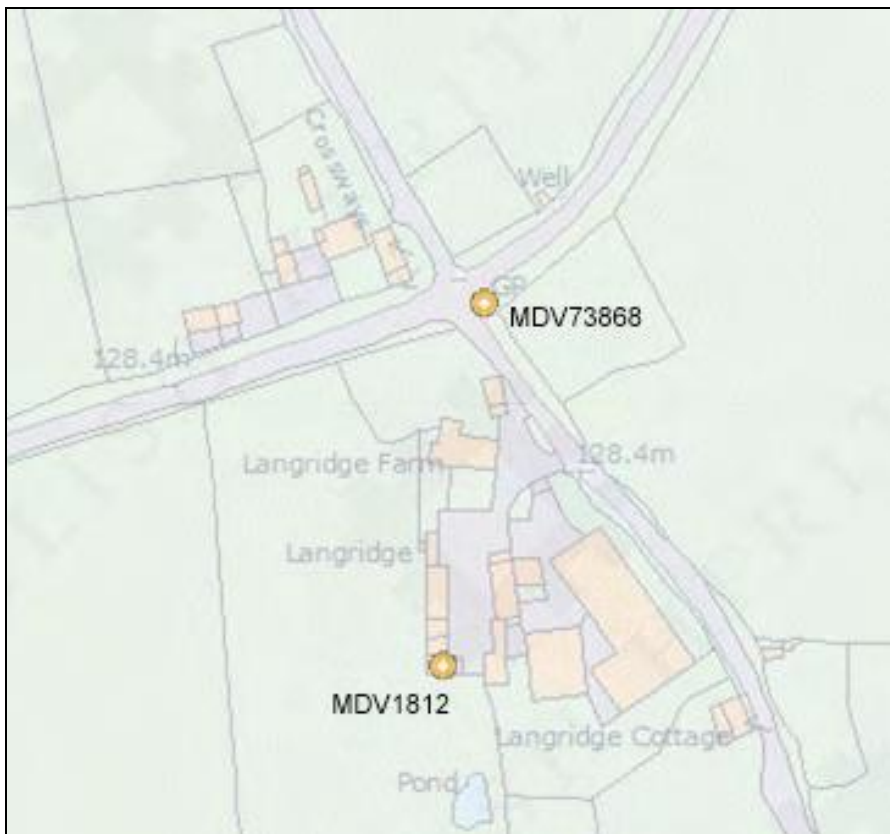
A guide post is marked as 'G.P' on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map.

Jenkinson, T., 2007, *South Molton to Great Torrington B3227 / South Molton to Head Barton B3226* (Report - Survey)

A wooden finger post with small iron letters screwed into arms (c.1930s), located at Langridge Cross, on the B3227, approximately 1 mile south west of Atherington, on a bank at the crossroads, on the south side of the road. The finger post was found to be dirty and at risk of rot, with paint flaking from its base. It's legend read 'Atherington/South Molton' on the left hand arm, 'Torrington' on the right hand arm, 'Chapelton/Barnstaple' on the centre, and 'Langridge X' on the post. Other details: Surveyed 21/5/07

HER Number: MDV1812
Summary/Full description: Siloam chapel, roadside, langridgeford. Opened 1839, closed 1961 due to failure of cause. Now a farm building.

Grid Reference: SS 578 225
Civil Parish: Atherington
District: North Devon
Ecclesiastical Parish: ATHERINGTON
Other References/Statuses: Old DCC SMR Ref: SS52SE/8
Monument Type(s) and Dates: CHAPEL (Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD (Between))



Appendix 4

List of Contexts

Context	Description	Relationships	Thickness
(100)	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks small sub-angular/sub-rounded stones. Finds=demolition rubble, C19-C20 pottery (discarded on site).	Overlies (104)(114)	0.15-0.32m
(101)	Natural. Varies from top(north) to bottom(south) of slope; light brown-orange, compact shillet with silty-clay; mottled light orange & blue clay & shillet.	Cut by [108][124][126][128]	-
(102)	Cobbled surface (4+ x 0.80m). Sub-round cobbles (c.0.025-0.08)m in regular course set into dark grey silty clay and re-deposited natural. Includes flecks of mortar near wall {107}.	Overlies (129), cut by [130]	0.05-0.06m
(103)	2 nd cobbled surface (4+ x c.7.5m). Set into slight terrace with natural and dark grey silty-clay matrix. Sub-rectangular cobbles c.0.05 x 0.15m. C18	Overlies [128], cut by [130], butts {123}	0.06m
(104)	Disturbed cobble layer (2.5-4.5 x 4+m). Dark grey-brown, firm silt-clay with frequent cobble & CBM rubble with occasional charcoal flecks. C19	Fill of [130]/[128], overlain by (100)	0.16m
[105]	Construction cut (4+ x 1.06m). Linear, steep sides, flat base sloping down to north.	Cuts (113), filled by (106){107}	0.40m
(106)	Construction fill (4+ x 0.60m). Dark brown-grey, friable-soft silt-clay with squared stone block rubble. C19	Fill of [105], butts {107}, sealed by (100)	0.40m
{107}	Wall (4+ x 0.50m). flat, squared semi-coursed stone with occasional lime mortar bonding.	Fill of [105], abutted by (106), sealed by (100)	0.30m
[108]	Cut of Posthole (c.0.25m across). Ovoid, vertical sides. Not fully exc. Contained burnt broken post in situ.	Cuts (101), contained (109){110}	0.05+m
(109)	Fill of Posthole. Dark grey, soft silt-clay with occasional charcoal.	Fill of [108], butts/abuts {110}, cut by [131]	0.05+m
{110}	Wooden post. Burnt & broken in situ (c.0.13 across).	Fill of [108], butts/abuts (109) overlain by (115)	0.22+m
(111)	Destruction Layer (2.5+ x 3+m). Dark black grey, soft clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and inclusions & occasional stone debris. Evident in 3 slots, A-C. C19	Overlies (101), overlain by (112)	0.02-0.11m
(112)	Demolition Layer (1+ x 0.40+m). Mottled brown & orange grey, soft clay-silt with frequent small angular shillet stones. C19	Overlies (101), overlain by (113), butts {118}	0.10m
(113)	Demolition Layer (4.5+ x 0.40+m). Light orange-yellow brown, firm clay (re-deposited dirty natural) with occasional charcoal & CBM flecks & debris. C18	Overlies (112), overlain by (114)	0.14m
(114)	Demolition Layer (7 x 4+m). Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate debris of all sorts. Extends across site north of wall {107}. Exc. In 4 slots, A-D. C19	Overlies (116), overlain by (100)	0.24m
(115)	Construction fill/post destruction backfill (2.75 x 0.56m). Dark grey clay-silt with frequent rubble & mortar flecks. C19	Fill of [131], seals {110}, butts {118}, overlain by (113)	0.28m
(116)	Floor (1.15 x 0.73m). patch of lime mortar floor. Had a single broken stone slab with mortar bonded to its base. possibly = base to removed/demolished stone floor?	Overlies (106), overlain by (114), butts {107}	0.05m
(117)	VOID. FINDS EQUATES to (115)	VOID	VOID
{118}	Wall (2+ x 0.62m). Large square stone blocks, semi-coursed with earth bonding mortar in patches. = lowest course set onto solid shillet, therefore steps up as solid natural raises to west and lack of good survival to west of slot. buried & abutted by demolition layers.	Fills [131]?, overlies (127), butted by (111)(115)	0.28m
(119)	3 rd cobbled surface (4+ x 5.5+m). irregular coursed stone and earth surface pressed into compact shillet. (clay terraced off to raise other cobbles?) less consolidated than other cobbles and came away in patches being cleaned. Stones = c.0.05 or 0.10m across, sub-angular/sub-rounded with gravel. C19	Overlies [128]/(101), overlain by (100)	0.05m
[120]	Construction cut (0.75+ x 1.15m). Linear, vertical sides, flat base.	Cuts (125), filled by (121){122}{123}	0.35m

(121)	Fill of construction cut (0.60+ x 0.40m). Mid orange-brown, soft clay-silt with sub-round cobble-like rubble and occasional-moderate mortar flecks. C19	Fill of [120], sealed (125), butts {122}{123}	0.35m
{122}	Wall (0.60+ x 0.58m). flat angular stone slabs (c.0.05m thick) heavily mortared in place. C18-19	Fill of [120], abutted by (121), butts {123}, overlain by (100)	0.35m
{123}	Wall lining (0.75+ x 1.15m). square-squared blocks up to c.0.15x0.10x0.15m, lining construction cut [120].	Fill of [120], abutted by (103)(121){122}	0.35m
[124]	Cut of posthole (0.15+ x 0.19m). Oval cut, vertical sides, not bottomed.	Filled by (125), cuts (101)	0.35m
(125)	Post pipe void (0.15+ x 0.19m). Occasional dark grey, soft silty clay with natural flecks.	Fill of [124]. Sealed by slab in (121).	0.35m
[126]	Cut of posthole (0.25m across). Oval, vertical sides, flat base, 1 fill no finds.	Cuts (101), filled by (127)	0.10m
(127)	Fill of posthole (0.25 x 0.25m). Dark grey-brown, soft clay-silt, no finds.	Fill of [126], overlain by {118}/(111)	0.10m
[128]	Cut for terracing (12-14.5 x 4+m). shallow cut with gentle slope and flat base. may also contain (104).	Cuts (101), overlain by (103)(109)(129)	0.10m
(129)	Made ground layer (8+ x 1+m). Mottled mid orange & blue brown, firm re-deposited natural clay, dirty with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [128], overlain by (102)	0.10m
[130]	Cut by disturbance (2.5-4.5 x 4+m) for disturbed layer (104). Steep and irregular in places. Reveals stepped layers from terracing for cobbles, with flat base.	Cuts (102)(103), overlain by (104)	0.16m
[131]	Construction cut (2.75 x 0.56m). moderate-steep slope with flat base. cuts/supersedes posthole [108]	Cuts (109), filled by (115) & {118}?	0.28m

Appendix 5

Concordance of Finds

		Ceramics			Other			Provisional date
Context No.	Blk	Frag.	Wgt.(g)	Notes	Frag	Wgt.(g)	Notes	
103		1	15	Post-Medieval North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (late) (NDGT)	1	2	Green glass	C18th
104		22	222	2xRefined Red Ware, 20x White Refined Earthen Ware (WRE) (DISCARDED)(D)	5 1 1 5	124 209 11 2357	Fe nails (D) Hinge dated1740+ Animal bone (D) CBM (D);1xbrick, 1xmortar, 2xslate	C19th
106		13 2 2	637 21 19	Post-Med NDGT. 5 rims, 4 bases, 1 handle. C19th NDGT. WRE, Blue Transfer Print (BTP), 1 base ring.				C19th
111	A	11 2 1 1	224 10 27 164	2xC19 North Devon Ware (ND), 1xflowerpot, 8xWRE (D) WRE, BTP C19th NDGT, base Post-medieval NDGT, handle	2 1 2	33 29 76	Fe nails (D) Brick (D) Burnt daub, coal	C19th
111	B	5 1 2 3	321 20 41 87	1xflowerpot, 4xC19 ND (D) WRE C19 NDGT, 1 rim Post-med. NDGT, 1 handle	1 2	233 120	Brick (D) Lime mortar, coal/charcoal inclusions (D)	C19th
112		5	41	4xWRE, 1xC19 NDGT heavy bowl (D)	1	233	Brick (60mm) (D)	C19th
113		4	1699	Cloam oven frags.	1	3138	Brick, yellow, 22.5x6x11cm(D)	C18th
114	A	7 2 2 1	38 16 28 9	WRE (D) WRE, BTP Medieval, residual Post-medieval ND (not gravel tempered)=flanged rim of a 4D type skillet.	1 1	1 29	Nail (D) Brick (D)	C19th
114	C	2 1 2 16	44 37 15 215	Post-med. NDGT, 1 rim C18 NDGT Sgraffito plate. Geometric design prob. 1660-1700+pair of leaves/expanded cross pattern on dish predominantly C18th. WRE, BTP, rims 9xWRE, 1 flowerpot, 6 C19th	1 1 4 1 3	2660 362 365 54 917	Brick, 22.5x10x7 (D) Fe bucket handle (D) Glass (D) Brick (D) Stone (D)	C19th
114	D	33	274	28xWRE, 5x C19 NDGT bowl	1 3 1	109 19 2	Fe object (D) Glass (D) Coal (D)	C19th
115		12	233	Post-Med. NDGT, 1 base, 1 rim	5	822	Fe frags. (D)	C19th

Crossways, Atherington, Umberleigh, Devon

		2	203	C19 NDGT, 2 rims	4	42	Glass (D)	
		4	40	WRE, 1 base, purple & BTP, 1 plate rim	14	875	Mortar, coal inclusions (D)	
		39	1770	26xWRE, C19 NDGT heavy bowl (D)	1	323	Stone with lime mortar (D)	
117 =		1	14	Flowerpot, rim	1	6	Glass (D)	
115		5	127	Post-med NDGT	1	2	Anthracite (coal)	C19th
		2	15	C19 NDGT				
119		1	4	Victorian Stone Ware	1	22	Fe frag.	C19th
		2	349	Post-med. NDGT, 2 rims, 1 base				
121		1	17	C19th NDGT				C19th
		1	17	Victorian Stone Ware				
122					1	77	Stone with lime mortar (D)	C18-C19th
Totals		206	7013		68	13252		

Appendix 6

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

No.	Description	From	Scale
AC12 (1)	Pre-Excavation shot, south half of site.	S	1+2m
AC12 (2)	In situ wall {107}, Pre-Excavation.	W	2m
AC12 (3)	Cobbled Surface (103).	E	1+2m
AC12 (4)	As above.	S	2m
AC12 (5)	Old boundary crop-mark in field to north.	S	2m
AC12 (6)	General site shot 1.	NW	-
AC12 (7)	General site shot 2.	NE	-
AC12 (8)	Site shot pre-excavation.	N	-
AC12 (9)	North end of site/track, no features present.	N	1+2m
AC12 (10)	Sample section 1, north end of site.	E	1m
AC12 (11)	Test pit through layer (114). ((114)D).	W	2m
AC12 (12)	Wall {107} post-excavation.	W	1m
AC12 (13)	As above.	E	1m
AC12 (14)	As above, + mortar floor (116) etc.	E	1m
AC12 (15)	Walls {107} & {118}.	W	2m
AC12 (16)	As above.	N	2m
AC12 (17)	As above.	E	2m
AC12 (18)	As above.	S	2m
AC12 (19)	Wall {118}.	W	1m
AC12 (20)	North end of slot for {118}.	W	1m
AC12 (21)	South end of slot for {118}.	W	1m
AC12 (22)	South end of slot for {118}.	E	1m
AC12 (23)	Middle of slot for {118}.	E	1m
AC12 (24)	North end of slot for {118}.	E	1m
AC12 (25)	Test pit through layer (114). ((114)C). (machine dug).	N	1m
AC12 (26)	As above.	S	1m
AC12 (27)	As above.	W	1m
AC12 (28)	Cobble layer (102), post-excavation.	S	1m
AC12 (29)	As above.	S	1m
AC12 (30)	Site shot post-strip, mid-excavation.	S	1+2m
AC12 (31)	As above, zoomed in.	S	1+2m
AC12 (32)	Test pit through layer (104).	N	1m
AC12 (33)	As above.	S	1m
AC12 (34)	Curb of cobble layer (103), abutted by pseudo-cobble layer (119).	W	2m
AC12 (35)	As above.	W	2m
AC12 (36)	Sample section 2, South end of site.	E	1m
AC12 (37)	Wall {122} post-excavation.	W	1m
AC12 (38)	Close up of cobble layer (119).	N	1m
AC12 (39)	Close up of cobble layer (103).	E	1m
AC12 (40)	Close up of cobble layer (102).	S	1m
AC12 (41)	Site shot, post-excavation.	S	2m
AC12 (42)	As above.	S	2m
AC12 (43)	Posthole [126] mid-excavation.	W	1m
AC12 (44)	Posthole [126] post-excavation.	W	1m
AC12 (45)	Posthole [126] & sondage to find wall {118}.	W	1m
AC12 (46)	Site shot, post-excavation.	S	1+2m
AC12 (47)	1840's barn to south-west.	NE	-
AC12 (48)	Newer barn to south-east.	NW	-
AC12 (49a-d)	General site shots.	-	-
AC12 (50)	Wall {122} post-excavation.	N	1m
AC12 (51)	Wall {122} post-excavation.	E	1m
AC12 (52)	Wall {122} post-excavation.	S	1m



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