

BEACON WORKS BRADNINCH DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
&
Archaeological Evaluation



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**Beacon Works, Beacon Road
Bradninch
Devon**

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

for

Leslie Burton of
Randell Burton Architects

on behalf of the

W.A. Nicks Will Trust

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. opened six test pits within the buildings and yard of Beacon Works, Beacon Lane, Bradninch, Devon, for a Mr Leslie Burton of Randell Burton Architects (the Agent) on behalf of the W.A. Nicks Will Trust (the Client). This work took place in advance of a planning submission for the construction of four residential dwellings. The six test pits ran the length of the plot and demonstrated that the southern half of the site had been truncated, but that ground levels across the northern half of the site – adjacent to the churchyard – had been raised. A single large archaeological feature was encountered in Test Pit #5. Only a small number of finds were recovered, mostly of 18th century or later date; two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Beacon Works, Beacon Road
Parish:	Bradninch
District:	Mid Devon
County:	Devon

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment with archaeological evaluation and monitoring carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land at Beacon Works, Beacon Lane, Bradninch, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Leslie Burton of Randell Burton Architects (the Agent) on behalf of the W.A. Nicks Will Trust (the Client) and was undertaken to evaluate the survival of buried archaeological deposits within the area of a proposed development. This work comprised the excavation of six test pits. The archaeological investigations were carried out in accordance with a Project Design (Appendix 2) drawn up in response to a Brief (Appendix 1) issued by Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 Historical Background

Bradninch is a small market town which lies *c.*3.5km south-west of Cullompton and *c.*13km north-east of Exeter (Figure 1). W.G. Hoskins rather scathingly states that “the town has little to commend it; it consists chiefly of one main street flanked by drab roughcast or red brick, lifeless and unattractive” (1972: 343). Hoskins statement stems from the fact that the town of Bradninch has suffered a series of devastating fires that have destroyed the historic core of the settlement several times, most notably in 1665. In contrast, Pevsner states the town centre “remains attractively unspoilt” (Cherry & Pevsner 1989, 200-2).

The town does, however, have a long and interesting history, and *Bradnese* is recorded as a large manor in the Domesday Book held (along with several other manors) by a William Cheever. It is recorded as having 42 villagers, 16 smallholders, 15 ploughs and a mill. The manor was created a Borough within the earldom of Cornwall, by a Charter of Henry I, between 1141 and 1175. It was subsequently granted a Thursday market and a three-day fair at the Festival of the Holy Trinity by King Henry III in 1238. (The above is based on Hoskins 1978: 342; Lysons 1822)

1.3 Archaeological Background

Bradninch is argued to have 7th century origins, with the present largely 15th century church thought to be built on the site of an earlier predecessor. There is some evidence for Prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the town, with cropmark features to the south-east [HER40085] and north-west [HER29773, HER7363] and a fortified double-ditched enclosure [HER1433] located to the east of the town. The discovery of a Roman coin (dated 90BC) at West End [HER1295] also suggests possible Late Iron Age or Roman activity nearby. An archaeological investigation within the town nearby failed to identify any activity predating the 18th century (Hughes 2009), although earlier work to the north has uncovered medieval material (Collings & Dyer 2000). A further evaluation at Kensham Avenue uncovered only a series of probable tree throws and a narrow curving linear (SWARCH report 120229). Most of the fabric of the current church dates to the 15th century, but incorporates some earlier material; it is a Grade II Listed building and dedicated to St. Disen/Dionysius.

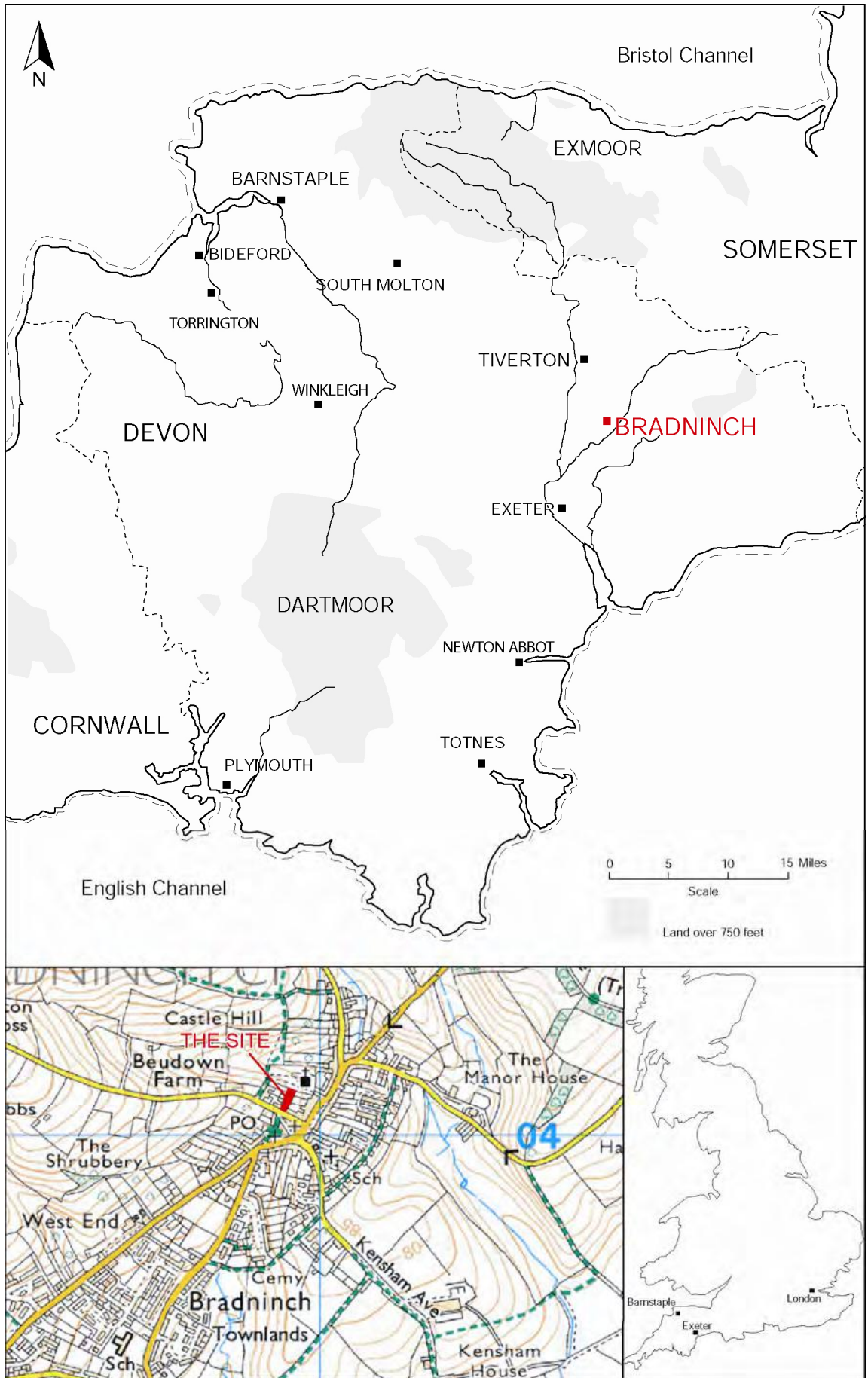


Figure 1: Location map (the site is indicated).

1.4 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed development site is situated within the town, at approximately 85-90m AOD. The site is located immediately to the south of the church, within former burgage plots running back from Fore Street.

The soils of this area are the well-drained gritty reddish loamy soils of the Crediton Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the Cadbury Breccia Formation (BGS 2012).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IfA guidelines (2008) by Dr. B Morris and was based on material from the Devon County Historic Environment Record and the Devon Record Office.

The excavation of six test pits was carried out by a small mechanical excavator with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. This work took place in accordance with the agreed Project Design (Appendix 2). These test pits were positioned in order to investigate the archaeological potential of the buried archaeological deposits within the proposed development area. This work took place on 14th January 2013, and was undertaken by J. Bampton.

For all excavated areas a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:10 to 1:100) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

2.1 Earlier History

Bradninch exists on three levels: the ecclesiastical Parish, the Manor (not quite coterminous with the parish), and the Borough (the area immediately around the town – see Figure 2). This administrative division means that the tithe apportionment contains hardly any information on the borough at all, even though the buildings are shown and numbered. This numbering system presumably corresponds to the 1788 Duchy map of the town. The census data for the town is equally unhelpful – New Street (later to become Beacon Lane) is not distinguished in the 1841 Census from other parts of the ‘west end of town’. In 1851 New Street contained seven households, one being unoccupied. In common with the rest of the town, a number of the residents worked at the paper mills. In 1861, the street is not mentioned by name. There was a considerable expansion in the size of the population between 1841 and 1851 (perhaps double), and it is of interest that three households are described as living in the churchyard.

The town has been subject to a series of serious fires, particularly those of 1666, 1683/4 and 1832. According to Simpson (1911, 106), the Duchy holds (or held) a map of the town dating to 1666-80, which appeared to demonstrate New Street was straightened (see Figure 3) following the fire of 1666, when every building in the town save the church was destroyed. There were six major fires in the 19th century (Gentry 1985), so it is highly likely most of the buildings flanking New Street are 18th century or later in date.

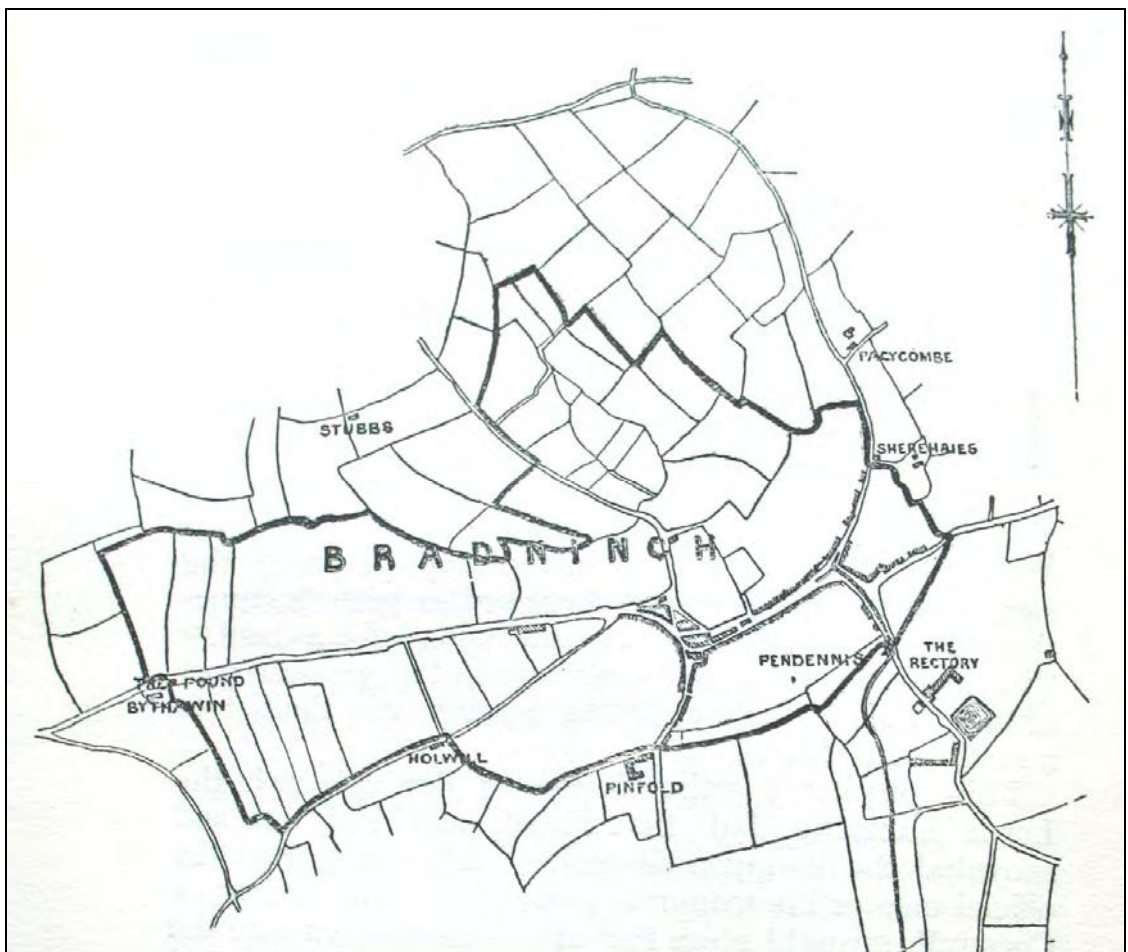


Figure 2: Map of Bradninch, showing the extent of the Borough (the dark line) (from Croslegh 1911, 102).

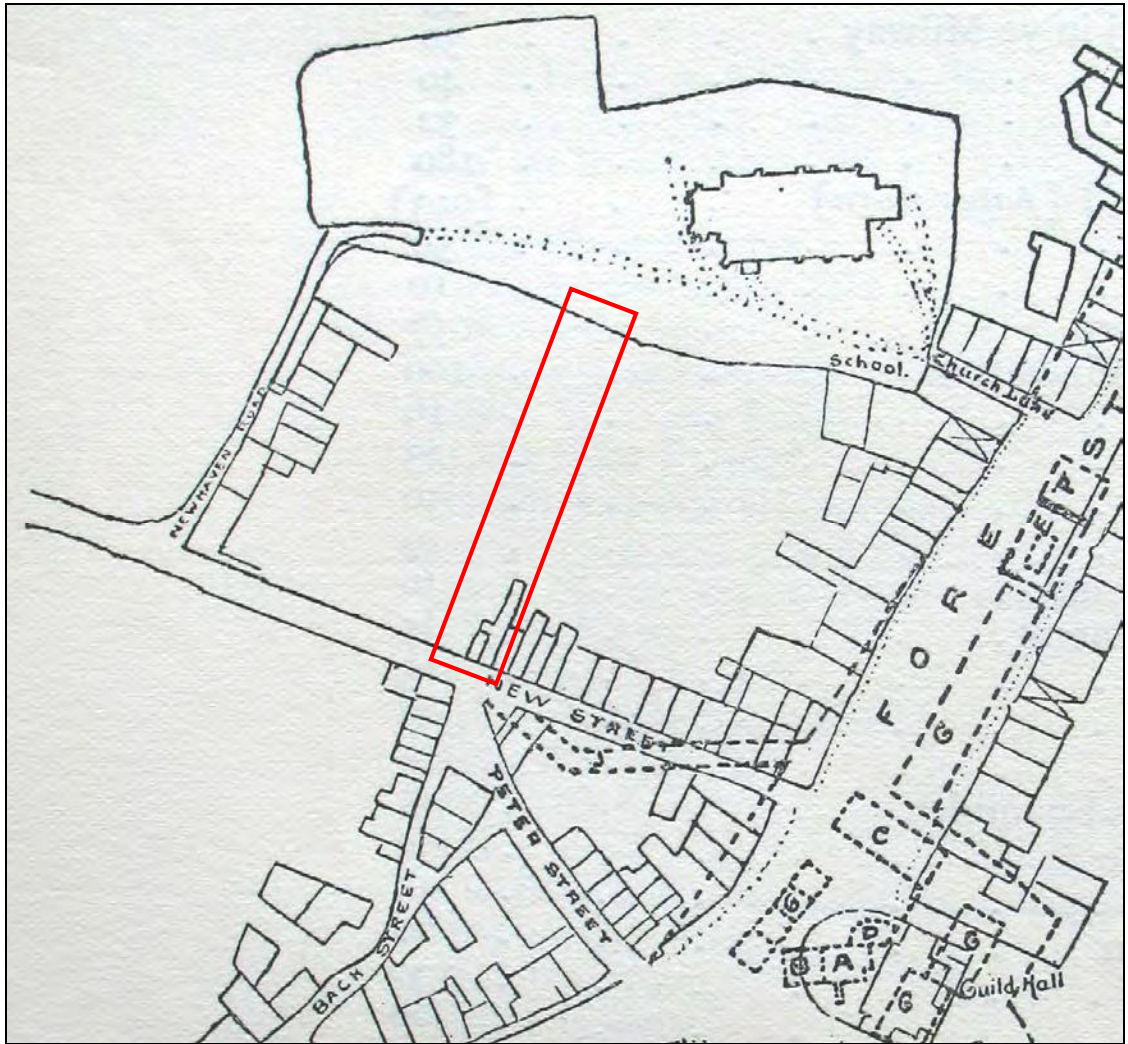


Figure 3: Extract from a map of Bradninch town, showing the re-alignment of New Street (J) following the fire of 1666 (from Croslegh 1911, 106) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.2 Tithe Map c.1839

The earliest cartographic records for the Manor of Bradninch are held by the Duchy, and could not easily be obtained. Therefore the first detailed cartographic source available is the tithe map of 1839, which depicts the development site as lying within what are probably burgage plots running back from Fore Street. These have been subdivided, and a series of smaller houses have begun to creep along New Street and the lane leading to the church. The curving boundaries of these plots would suggest they originally demarcated strips within a common Open Field system. The area of the proposed development runs at 90° to the burgage plots, taking in parts of Fields 45, 49a, and 59. It is possible that the proposed development will straddle additional areas (e.g. Fields 48a), but this probably just reflects the inaccuracy of the tithe map (see Figure 4). It is of note, however, that at this time, the churchyard did not extend out to the edge of the proposed development area. As noted above, the apportionment only contains information on one of the plots relating to the proposed development:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Landowner</i>	<i>Leaseholder</i>	<i>Field Name</i>	<i>State of Cultivation</i>
45	Mrs Staddon	Joel Chaplin	'part of Home Tenement'	Orchard

It is likely the other plots in this part of town were also gardens or orchards at this time.



Figure 4: Extract from the Bradninch tithe map of 1839. The approximate area of the proposed development is indicated.

2.3 Ordnance Survey Maps

Subsequent mapping shows the slow but steady encroachment of the modern settlement. The 1906 OS map demonstrates that the buildings lining the northern side of New Street have extended beyond the entrance to the Beacon Works, but otherwise very little change had occurred. The next available map, dating to the 1970s, shows the (presumably) industrial buildings at the rear of the development plot had been constructed.

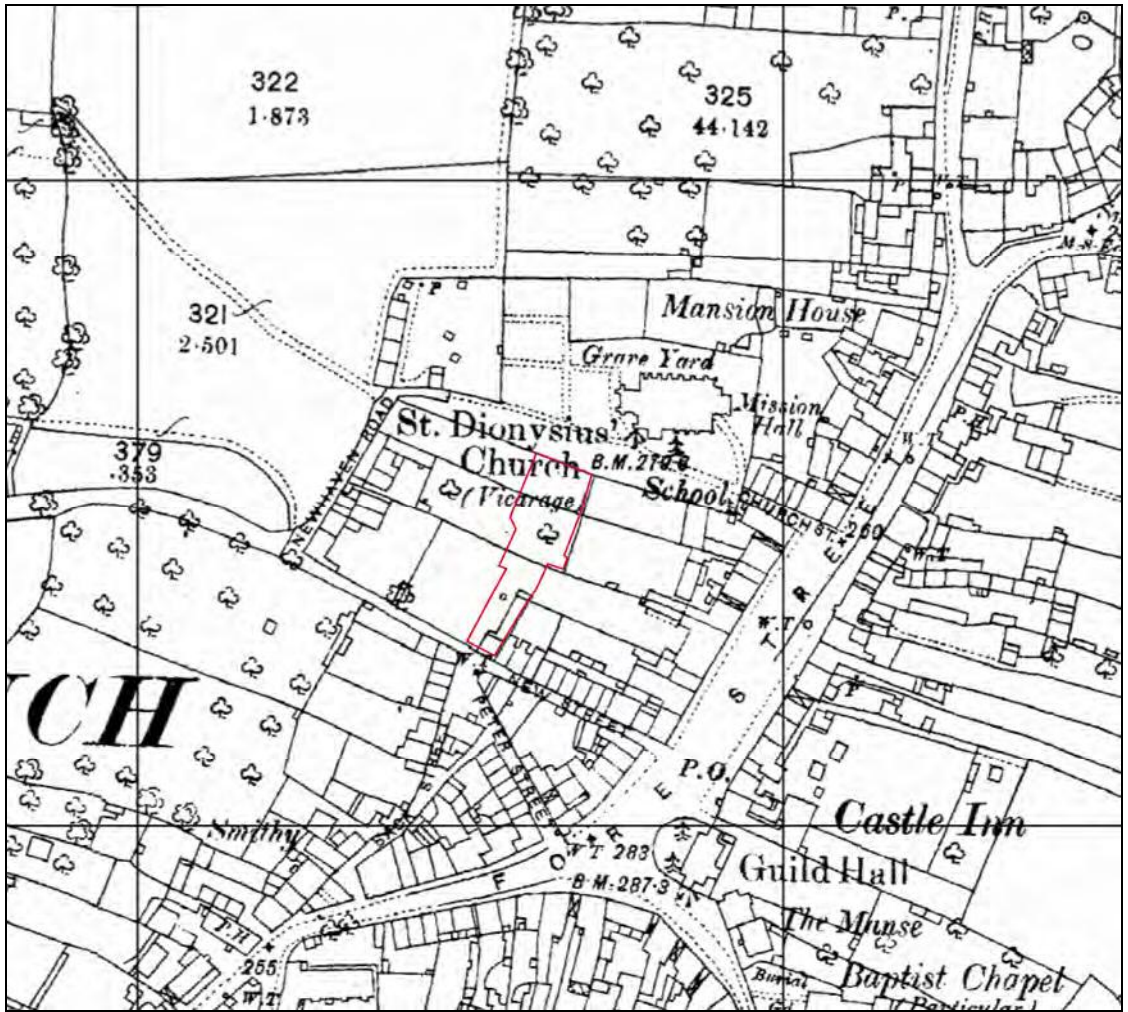


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of 1889. The approximate area of the site is indicated.

3.0 Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

3.1 Introduction

Six test pits were excavated across the area under development. These pits were opened by a mechanical excavator with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket. These works took place under strict archaeological supervision. The location of these investigations is shown in Figure 6 (below).

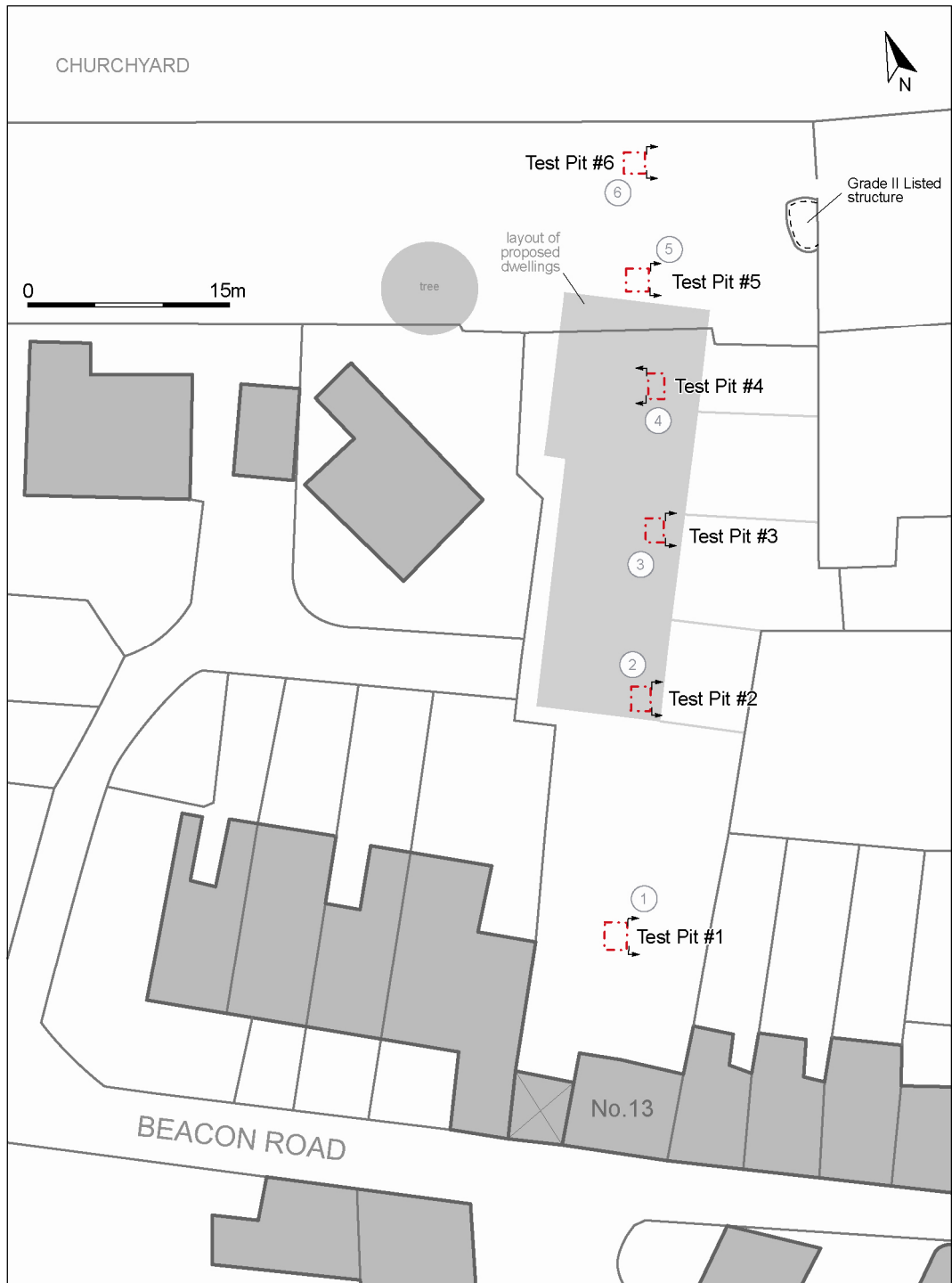


Figure 6: Location of the test pits.

3.2 Test Pit #1

<i>1.7×1m; north-west facing section, 0.00m = 88.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	(109)	Compact dark blackish-grey gravel and tarmac yard with C20 th CBM rubble.
0.14 – 0.83m	(103)	Natural, varies slightly from south-west to north-east (down proposed original slope); compact mid reddish-brown occasionally gritty or sandy clay with very occasional medium sub-angular stones; more sandy toward TP1 and grittier toward TP6.

The excavation of this pit indicated any topsoil layers had been terraced away prior to the laying of the modern surface (109).

3.3 Test Pit #2

<i>1.5×1.2m; north-west facing section, 0.00m = 88.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	(109)	Loose light yellowish-grey silt and gravel with frequent large sub-rounded rocks and CBM, tarmac, hardcore.
0.25 – 0.72m	(108)	Friable-to-firm mid pinkish-grey brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks, coal fragments, glass, CBM C19 th and C20 th debris including machine-made brick and blue transfer-print white refined earthenware.
0.72 – 0.91m	(103)	As (103), above.

The excavation of this test pit revealed modern made ground directly overlying the undisturbed natural subsoil.

3.4 Test Pit #3

<i>1.5×1.1m; north-west facing section; 0.00m = 88.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	(109)	Made ground and floor surface; concrete and tarmac over a brick and concrete floor, over loose light pinkish-orange gravel and sand with C20 th debris.
0.30 – 0.51m	(108)	As (108), above.
0.51 – 1.05m	(101)	Upper subsoil; soft-to-firm mid reddish-brown clay-silt with inclusions as above, but slightly less frequency.
1.05m +	(103)	As (103), above.

Subsoil (101) may be a remnant disturbed soil, or perhaps a clean subsoil derived from terracing the yard.

3.5 Test Pit #4

<i>1.6×1m; south-east facing section; 0.00m = 88.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	(109)	Concrete and CBM surface with tarmac debris.
0.28 – 0.48m	(108)	As (108), above.
0.48 – 0.93m	(101)	As (101), above.
0.93 – 1.01m+	(103)	As (103), above.

Same circumstances identified as in Test Pit #3.

3.6 Test Pit #5

<i>1.4×1.4m; north-west facing section; 0.00m = 88.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	(100)	Topsoil; soft friable dark grey-brown clay-silt with very occasional small sub-angular stones (including slate), moderate charcoal flecks and small coal fragments.
0.28 – 0.67m	(101)	As (101), above.
<1.44m	(103)	As (103), above.

The ground level at Test Pit #5 was slightly lower than that of Pits #1-4, which sat within the yard and building at the Beacon Works. Test Pit #5 was situated north-east of a retaining wall. It contained a deep cut [104] of a feature or indeterminate character. It may relate to the terracing of the adjacent land, as it produced post-medieval finds and was sealed by subsoil (101), but equally it could be a large pit or linear feature created and backfilled before any major landscaping took place. Feature [104] contained three fills: (105), (106) and (107). The bulk of the feature was filled by (107), a greyish-brown clay-silt, that produced 18th century pottery. This overlaid two thin lower lenses of coarse redeposited natural, the lower lens (105) produced a single sherd of 15th-16th pottery.

3.7 Test Pit #6

<i>1.3×1.3m; north-west facing section; 0.00m = 87.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	(100)	As (100), above.
0.27 – 0.64m	(101)	As (101), above.
0.64 – 0.93m	(102)	Lower subsoil; only identified in Test Pit #6; soft mid brownish-red clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.
0.93m +	(103)	As (103), above.

Test Pit #6 demonstrated that the lower subsoil (102) was undisturbed by modern features, suggesting that any archaeological features in this area are more likely to survive. However this part of the site lies outside the footprint of the proposed dwellings.

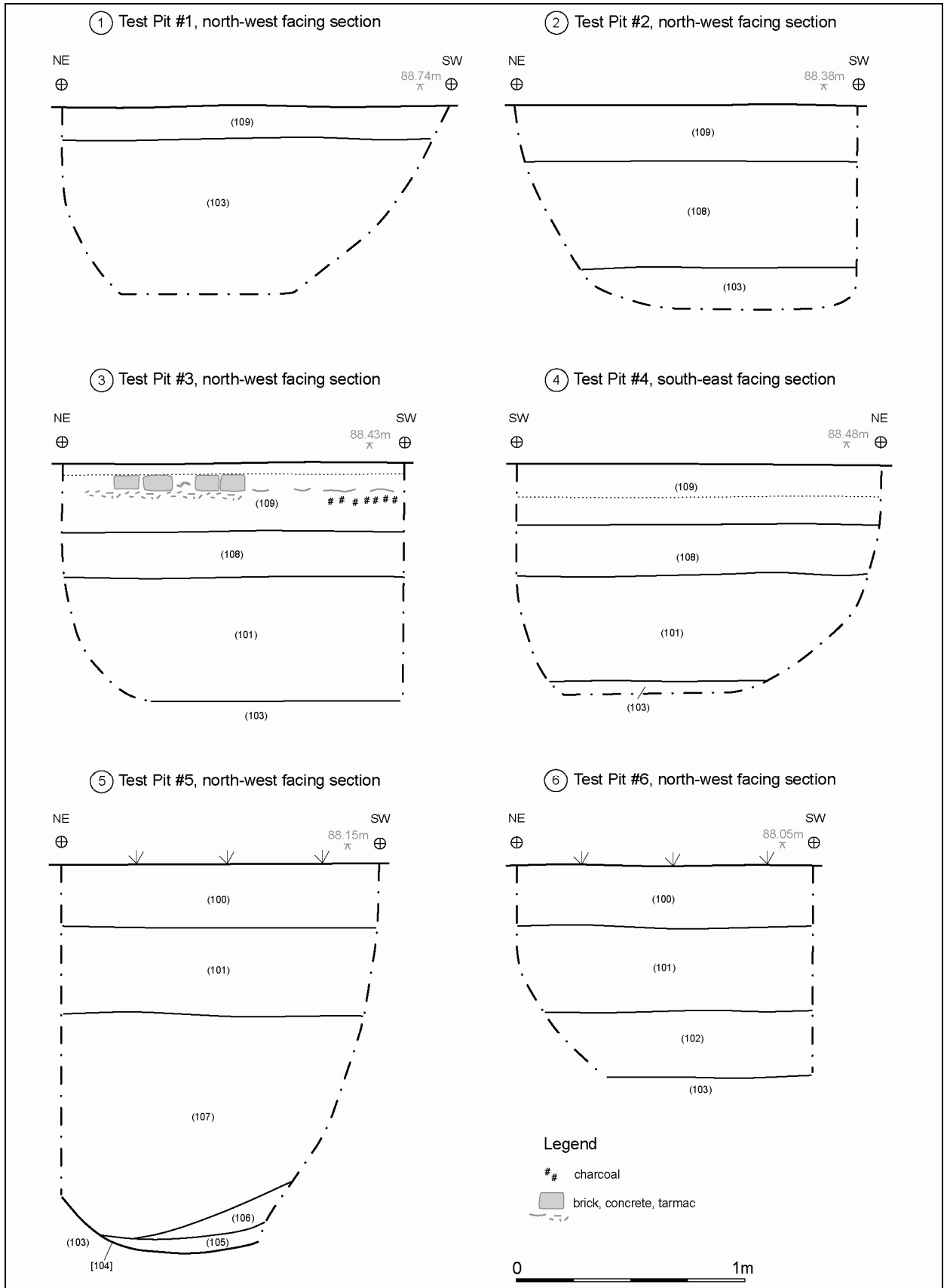


Figure 7: Sections of the test pits.

3.8 Deposit Model

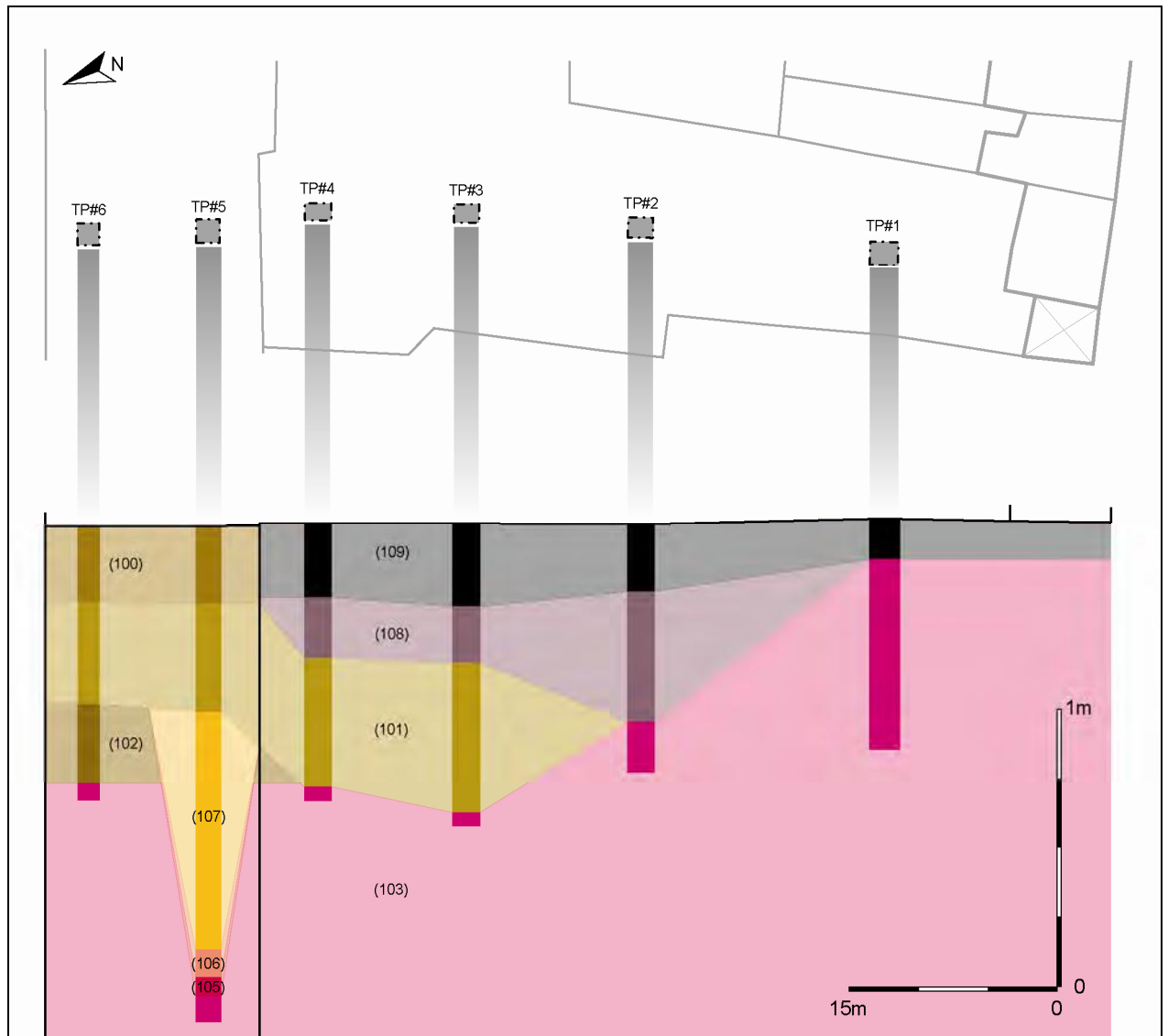


Figure 8: Deposit model. Note the exaggerated vertical scale.

The site is divisible into two parts: to the south the Beacon Works yard and workshop, and to the north a garden adjacent to the churchyard.

The yard and barn area was sealed by 20th century floor surfaces of concrete, tarmac and hardcore (109), that varied in depth from 0.14-0.30m. In Test Pit #1 this material overlaid the undisturbed natural subsoil (103) at a depth of 0.14m. This would indicate the topsoil has been stripped from this end of the site. In Test Pits #2, #3 and #4, these modern surfaces overlaid a layer of made ground (108), comprised of firm mid pinkish-grey brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks, small coal fragments, glass, CBM and 19th and 20th century debris including machine-made brick and blue transfer print white refined earthenwares. In essence, this appeared to be very dirty and mixed-looking redeposited subsoil, probably laid down when the southern part of the site was terraced.

Beneath this was subsoil (101); a soft-to-firm mid reddish-brown clay-silt with common charcoal flecks. This may be a remnant subsoil, or perhaps another lens of redeposited material. Any archaeological features in the yard area will probably have been truncated, and

those within the workshop at least partly truncated, by services, construction cuts and landscaping related to any terracing.

In the garden area, north-east of the barn and yard, was topsoil (100), a soft dark greyish-brown clay-silt containing very occasional small sub-angular stones, common charcoal flecks and small coal fragments. Beneath this, in both Test Pits #5 and #6, was subsoil (101), which was encountered at a depth of *c.*0.65m below ground level. In Test Pit #6, layer (101) was found to overlie a lower subsoil (102), a soft mid brownish-red clay-silt 0.28m thick containing very occasional charcoal flecks. The natural varied slightly from south to north, being more sandy in Test Pit #1 and more gritty towards Test Pit #6. It was a compact mid red occasionally gritty sandy clay containing very occasional medium sub-angular stones.

In Test Pit #5, the upper subsoil (101) overlaid a fill (107). This was the upper fill of a feature [104] that cut to a depth of 1.70m below ground level. Feature [104] contained a piece of clay-pipe stem, so is presumably post-medieval in date. Within the confines of this a small test pit it was not possible to determine whether [104] was a pit or a linear; in any event, it does not appear to correspond with any known property boundaries.

The composite cross section (see Figure 8) appears to demonstrate the area closest the road has been badly truncated (TP#1), and the material used to level-up the site. It also implies (TP#2) the site was over-truncated, and material had to be brought back to restore it to the correct level. It is probable that, given the ground level within the churchyard, topsoil (100) also represents a dump of material. Layers (101) and (102) represent the original soils, and this implies archaeological features, if they are present (e.g. feature [104]), would survive across the northern part of the site.

3.9 Finds

A small assemblage of finds were recovered during the test pit evaluation, mainly comprised of post-medieval and modern material. 29 sherds (321g) of pottery were recovered, mainly from layers (100) and (101). This material was largely comprised of white refined earthenwares (post 1720) and 18th century South Somerset pottery, with one sherd of Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware and one sherd of plain tin-glazed Delft-type ware. There was one sherd of abraded medieval pottery (6g) from (101), and one sherd (7g) of glazed pottery (jug) from fill (105).

4.0 Conclusion

The urban topography of the town strongly suggests the Beacon Works site straddles the gardens/orchards of several medieval burgage plots, and that urban development along Beacon Lane (formerly *New Street*) probably occurred at a later date, perhaps following one of the disastrous fires of the 17th century. The test pit evaluation at Beacon Works demonstrated that the southern part of the site has been truncated, and that in all likelihood the material was used to level-up the northern part of the site. Test Pit #5 contained a single large feature of indeterminable character, and it is probable other archaeological features, sealed beneath overburden, survive across the northern part of the site. Given the location of the site, artefactual evidence of any date was surprisingly sparse, and only two small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

The proposed development is largely restricted to the area of the yard and workshop, so the impact of the proposed development on surviving archaeological deposits may not be very severe. However, care would still need to be taken with any associated service trenching or landscaping.

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BGS British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer

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Census information

<http://www.ancestry.co.uk> accessed 19.01.13

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION

Location: Beacon Works Beacon Road Bradninch

Parish: Bradninch

District: Mid Devon

County: Devon

NGR: 299919,104089

Proposal: Erection of 4 dwellings

Historic Environment Service ref: ARCH/DM/MD/18783

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) with regard to the archaeological works to be undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the above site. This brief has been produced specifically for the above scheme and may require alteration if this scheme is revised or amended in any material way. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.
- 1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology.
- 1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and an appropriate planning decision made by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.4 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential, within this historic core of Bradninch, the village is recorded in 1086 in Domesday as Bradensa, and in close proximity to the parish church that dates in parts to the 15th century. The site also occupies the rear part of the burgage plots aligned on Fore Street and may contain archaeological material associated with the medieval settlement in the form of rubbish pits, small scale industrial activity and artefactual material. However, despite the archaeological potential the information submitted in support of this application does not consider the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined on the attached plan.

2. PROJECT DESIGN

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

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The archaeological works will include the following elements.

3.1 Desk-based assessment

The programme of work shall include detailed desk-based research to allow the historic and archaeological context of the site to be fully understood. This work will, as a minimum, consist of:

- Examination of material currently held in the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record, County Hall, Exeter - to also include examination of the HER and any other relevant sources of information.
- Examination of cartographic, printed and documentary sources available in the Westcountry Studies Library, Castle Street, Exeter, EX4 3PQ
- Examination of cartographic, printed and documentary sources available in the Devon Record Office, Great Moor House, Bittern Road, Sowton, Exeter.
- Site inspection of the development site.
- Inspection of any available test pits or geotechnical logs.

This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing. The results of the assessment should be discussed with the HES and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of the evaluative excavations. If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

3.2 Evaluation of the site

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography. These excavations should adequately investigate the areas that will be affected by the proposed development.

- 3.2.1 The Project Design must include a plan showing areas affected by the proposed development and the location of proposed evaluative trenches.
- 3.2.2 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HES. Trenches should be excavated by a 360o tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.
- 3.2.3 All archaeological features will be investigated and as a minimum:
 - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
 - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
 - iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

- 3.2.4 The full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. This need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.
- 3.2.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.
- 3.2.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record should be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.
- 3.2.7 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 3.2.8 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (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.
- 3.2.9 The results of the desk-based work and a copy of the agreed Project Design must be made available to the site director/supervisor to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and that the agreed programme of works is understood and undertaken.

4. MONITORING

- 4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.
- 4.3 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

5. REPORTING

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

The report will include:

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

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

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

including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor.

- 5.4 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.5 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.

6 PUBLICATION

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

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

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

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

7. FURTHER WORK

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable planning decision, which may include the recommendation for refusal of consent if the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource was unacceptable. In all other cases, the results will allow the scope and requirement of any further work needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be determined. This further work may take the form of additional preapplication investigations to refine the initial results or a programme of archaeological work undertaken under a PPS5 archaeological condition imposed on any consent granted. Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

8. PERSONNEL

- 8.1 The work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological consultant, agreed with the DCHES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a specified Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Project Design will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and postexcavation.
- 8.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.
- 8.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

9. CONFLICT WITH STATUTORILY PROTECTED SITES

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any statutorily protected sites and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

10. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

- 10.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, to obtain a reference number in order to agree future conditions for deposition of the site archive. The reference number must be quoted in the Project Design and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.
- 10.2 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Project Design.
- 10.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

11. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Planning, Transportation and Environment, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QD Tel: 01392-383303 Email: stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk 12th April 2012

Appendix 2

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION AT BEACON WORKS, BEACON ROAD, BRADNINCH, DEVON.

Location: Beacon Works, Beacon Road, Bradninch
Parish: Bradninch
District: Mid Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 299919,104089
Proposal: Erection of 4 dwellings
HES ref: ARCH/DM/MD/18783
Date: 13.12.12

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Leslie Burton of Randell Burton Architects (The Agent) on behalf of the W A Nicks Will Trust (the Client), and sets out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation, prior to application for the siting of 4 dwellings and for related off site analysis and reporting. The Project Design and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) (Stephen Reed 12.04. 2012)

1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (2012)*. Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential, within this historic core of Bradninch, the village is recorded in 1086 in Domesday as Bradensa, and in close proximity to the parish church that dates in parts to the 15th century. The site also occupies the rear part of the burgrave plots aligned on Fore Street and may contain archaeological material associated with the medieval settlement in the form of rubbish pits, small scale industrial activity and artefactual material.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of this first stage of archaeological work will be:

3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site.

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

4.0 METHOD

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

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

4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

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

4.3 *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 Service. 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.

4.4 *Evaluation of the site:*

The locations of the test pits are shown on the attached plan and will measure in plan at least 1.2m by 1.2m The test pits will be either hand excavated or excavated 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. If deeply stratified archaeological deposits are encountered then consideration will be given to increasing the size of the test pits to allow safe access to enable investigation and recording of such deposits.

4.4.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

4.4.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.4.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features will be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features will be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings will be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.

4.4.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

- iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the 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 and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 5.0 REPORT**
- 5.1 An illustrated summary interim report will be produced within three months of completion of this stage of work and submitted to the DCHET and the Client.
The report will include the following elements:
 - 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS record number;
 - 5.1.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this Project Design;
 - 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 5.1.6 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
 - 5.1.7 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 5.1.8 A description of the project's results;
 - 5.1.9 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 5.1.10 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - 5.1.11 A plan showing the location of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
 - 5.1.12 Plans of each trench, or part of trench, 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 orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. 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;
 - 5.1.13 Section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and showing the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - 5.1.14 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 5.1.15 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - 5.1.16 Consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - 5.1.17 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - 5.1.18 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports undertaken;
- 5.2 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 reference number southwes1-129971.
- 5.3 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, a hard copy of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that it 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 it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.
- 6.0 PUBLICATION**
- 6.1 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 (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.

6.2 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:

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

6.3 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered and the evaluative investigations likely to represent the only level of archaeological work undertaken on this site, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HET. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these *pre-application* evaluative investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

7.0 ARCHIVE

7.1 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 this stage of the project, in a format to be agreed with the museum and within a timetable to be agreed with the DCHET. This will include relevant correspondence together with field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum within 6 months of the resumption of the acceptance of depositions and reference number RAMM: (to be assigned – application in progress) has been obtained in lieu of an accession number. If further work is undertaken the documentary archive and any finds will be deposited under the same accession number.

8.0 FURTHER WORK

8.1 In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable planning decision, which may include the recommendation for refusal of consent if the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource was unacceptable. In all other cases, the results will allow the scope and requirement of any further work needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be determined. This further work may take the form of additional preapplication investigations to refine the initial results or a programme of archaeological work undertaken through an archaeological condition applied on any consent granted. Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

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

10.0 PERSONNEL

10.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the evaluation will be undertaken by suitably qualified SWARCH personnel. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

South West Archaeology

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List of specialists

Building recording

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

Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD 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

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk
Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk
Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214
Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk
Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com
Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 3

List of Contexts

Context	Description	Relationships	Thickness
(100)	Topsoil; soft-friable dark greyish-brown clay-silt with very occasional small sub-angular stones (including slate), moderate charcoal flecks and small coal fragments. Finds = demolition rubble, C19-C20 th pottery (discarded)	Overlies (101)	0.27m
(101)	Upper subsoil; soft-to-firm mid reddish-brown clay-silt with inclusions as above, but slightly less frequency.	Overlies (102); overlain by (100)	0.37m
(102)	Lower subsoil, only identified in Test Pit #6; soft mid brownish-red clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.	Overlies (103); overlain by (101)	0.28m
(103)	Natural. Varies slightly from south-west to north-east (down proposed original slope); mid red soft (compact in ground) occasionally gritty and sandy clay with very occasional medium sub-angular stones; more sandy towards TP#1 and grittier toward TP#6.	Overlain by everything; cut by [104] & terracing	Occurs below 0.14m in TP#1 0.50m in TP#3 0.92m in TP#6
[104]	Cut of ?feature in TP#5, test pit too small to establish character - terracing or pit? Concave break of slope and flattish base.	Cuts (103); contains (105) (106) (107)	1.05m
(105)	Lowest fill of [104]; mid orange-brown, compact silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds = 1 sherd of pottery, C15 th -16 th .	Fill of [104]; overlain by (106)	0.09m
(106)	Middle fill of [104]; redeposited firm gritty natural (red gritty clay); no finds.	Fill of [104]; overlies (105); overlain by (107)	0.11m
(107)	Upper fill of [104]; soft mid greyish-brown clay-silt with very occasional small sub-angular stones (including slate), moderate charcoal flecks and small coal fragments. Finds = white refined earthenware post 1720, C18 th S.Som pottery.	Fill of [104]; overlies (106); overlain by (101)	0.85m
(108)	Friable-firm mid pinkish-grey brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks, coal frags., glass, CBM C19 th /C20 th debris including machine-made brick and blue transfer print white refined earthen ware post 1770. Very dirty/mixed version of subsoil.	Overlies (101); overlain by (109)	0.21-0.48m
(109)	Modern ground surfaces in TPS #1-4. TP#1 = compact dark blackish-grey gravel and tarmac yard with C20 th CBM rubble, over natural. TP#2 = loose light yellowish-grey silt and gravel with frequent large sub-rounded rocks and CBM, tarmac, hardcore. TP#3 = made-ground and floor surface; concrete and tarmac over a brick and concrete floor on loose light pinkish-orange gravel & sand with C20 th debris TP#4 = Concrete and CBM surface with tarmac.	Overlies (108)	0.14-0.30m

Appendix 4

Finds Concordance

Context No.	Type	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Notes
(100)	Pottery	11	147	×5 WRE; ×1 salt-glazed sewer pipe; ×1 flowerpot base; ×4 South Somerset, cup C18 th
	Mortar fragment	2	8	
(101)	Pottery	12	114	×5 WRE; ×1 tin-glazed plain Delft-type; ×1 Bristol/ Staffordshire yellow slipware cup; ×1 South Somerset, cup C18 th ; ×3 South Somerset, Type 3 bowl C18 th ; ×1 medieval (6g) probably South Somerset
	Roof slate	1	90	with narrow nail hole
	Vessel Glass	1	26	C19 th
	Clay Pipe	1	5	Bowl Fragment, C18 th
	Brick	3	224	
(105)	Pottery	1	7	South Somerset, jug C15-16 th
	Clay Pipe	1	2	Stem fragment
(107)	Pottery	5	53	×2 WRE; ×3 South Somerset C18 th
	Brick	1	15	
	Bone	1	6	

Appendix 5

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

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Test Pit #6 section	NW	1m
2	Test Pit #5 section	NW	1m
3	Test Pit #1 section	NW	1m
4	Test Pit #2 section	NW	1m
5	Test Pit #3 section	NW	1m
6	Test Pit #4 section	SE	1m
7	Along Test Pits #4-#2	NE	1m
8	Along Test Pits #2-#4	SW	2m
9	Site yard	SW	2m
10	Test Pit #6 section	NW	1m
11	Test Pit #5 section	NW	1m
12	Test Pit #5 section	NW	2m
13	Listed Gazebo	NW	2m
14	As above	W	2m
15	As above	N	2m
16	Listed Gazebo close up shots	N	-
17	As above	N	-
18	As above	N	-
19	Church from existing garden area	SW	-
20	Garden area	-	2m
21	West end of garden area	W	-
22	Entrance to Beacon works	SW	2m
23	As above	SW	2m
24	As above	E	2m
25	Along NW side of yard/Beacon works	S	2m
26	As above	SW	-
27	As above	SE	2m
28	As above	E	-
29	As above	NE	2m
30	Main barn – exterior	SW	2m
31	Main barn – exterior, west side	W	2m
32	Main barn – interior	SW	2m
33	As above	W	-
34	As above	S	-
35	As above	E	-
36	Shots along south-east side of yard/Beacon works	NE	2m
37	As above – close up door in wall 1	NE	-
38	As above	N	2m
39	As above - close up door in wall 2	W	-
40	As above - close up door in wall 3	N	-
41	As above	W	2m
42	As above	N	-
43	Site yard including church	SW	-
44	As above	SW	-
45	Church boundary wall showing ground level on either side	E	2m
46	As above	E	2m
47	Church	W	-
48	Garden to east of existing garden area	W	-
49	Landscape to west	E	-
50	Church from west	W	-



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