

# BUILDINGS AT LOWER POOLE FARM NORTH MOLTON DEVON

Results of  
Historic Building Recording



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

Report No.: 121113  
Date: 13.11. 2012  
Authors: D. Laing-Trengove

# **Buildings at Lower Poole Farm North Molton Devon**

## **Results of Historic Building Recording**

*For*

James Higson

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** NML12  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808  
**National Grid Reference:** 273590,129610  
**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Building Assessment:** Deb Laing-Trengove; Lucy Blampied  
**Report:** Deb Laing-Trengove  
**Graphics:** Sam Walls

October 2012

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned to conduct historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording prior to and during demolition of three agricultural buildings at Lower Poole Farm, North Molton, Devon. The work was undertaken to fulfil the criteria of an amended Written Scheme of Investigation previously produced by Wessex Archaeology. The buildings in question form the south and eastern elements of the former farm yard of Lower Poole Farm; most of which were to be demolished prior to the widening of the road to the west of the farm, to allow access to a further proposed development site. The buildings were found to be of no great antiquity and were also of little merit in terms of their construction. Buildings 2 & 3, to the north of the range, may date to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, but contained with no datable elements. The proposed earlier domestic function of Building 2 is unlikely and the rounded north-east corner suggests an agricultural function, such as stables or animal housing.*

Contents	Page No.
<i>Summary</i>	3
List of Figures	5
List of Appendices	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Project Background	6
1.2 Location and Topography	6
1.3 Previous Work	6
1.4 Methodology	8
2.0 The Cartographic Record	9
2.1 The North Molton Tithe Map c1840	9
2.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889	9
2.3 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1904	9
3.0 The Results of the Historic Building Recording	11
3.1 Building 2	11
3.1.1 Extract from the Wessex Archaeology Report	11
3.1.2 Results of the Building Recording	12
3.2 Building 3	13
3.2.1 Extract from the Wessex Archaeology Report	13
3.2.2 Results of the Building Recording	15
3.3 Building 4	17
3.3.1 Extract from the Wessex Archaeology Report	17
3.3.1 Results of the Building Recording	18
4.0 Conclusions	20
5.0 Bibliography & References	21

## List of Figures

	Page No.
Cover plate: The south east corner of the yard at Lower Poole Farm.	
Figure 1: Site location.	7
Figure 2: Plan of the buildings at Lower Poole Farm.	8
Figure 3: The buildings at Lower Poole Farm (outlined in red).	9
Figure 4: The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1904.	10
Figure 5: The Exterior east wall of Building 2, viewed from the south-east.	11
Figure 6: The interior rounded north-east corner of Building 2.	12
Figure 7: The rubble stone wall between the doors in the east elevation of Building 2.	13
Figure 8: The exterior east wall of Building 3, viewed from the north-east.	14
Figure 9: The exterior west wall of Building 3.	15
Figure 10: The interior south-east corner of the northern portion of Building 3.	16
Figure 11: The roof structure on the eastern pitch of Building 3, viewed from the south-west.	17
Figure 12: The interior north-west corner of Building 4 and south wall of Building 3.	18
Figure 13: The north -east, east and south walls of building 4, viewed from the south-west.	19
Figure 14: The south-western boundary of the site after removal of the former wall.	20

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Wessex Archaeology WSI	22
Appendix 2: The accepted SWARCH notes amending the procedures in the WSI	29
Appendix 3: List of jpegs on CD-Rom to the rear of the report	30

## Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr James Higson  
Justin and the site workers for their assistance  
Stephen Reed of DCHET

## 1.0 Introduction

---

**Location:** Lower Poole Farm  
**Parish:** North Molton  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon

### 1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned by Mr J. Higson (the client) to conduct historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording prior to and during demolition of three agricultural buildings at Lower Poole Farm, North Molton, Devon. (Figure 1). The work was undertaken to fulfil the criteria of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), previously produced by Wessex Archaeology (Appendix 1) and the amendments (Appendix 2) agreed with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

The buildings in question form the south and eastern elements of the former farm yard of Lower Poole Farm; most of which are to be demolished prior to the widening of the road to the west of the farm, to allow access to a further proposed development site.

### 1.2 Location and Topography

The Site is situated to the south-west of the centre of North Molton (Figure 1). It occupies a moderate, north facing slope on the western side of the River Mole valley. It slopes down from 197m above Ordnance Datum (ado) in the south to 186m ado in the north. The underlying geology of the Site comprises Devonian Upcott Slates (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 293).

The site comprises a former farmyard with mainly 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural buildings to the west and south (south-east) with the now separately owned/tenanted farmhouse to the north-east with fields to the south and bounded by Holdridge Lane to the west. The concreted yard slopes down to the east and the buildings subject to the survey are cut into the slope to the west, with the lane to the west of the buildings set at least 1m higher to the north and c3m higher to the south.

### 1.3 Previous Work

An initial assessment of the buildings for demolition was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2010: *Lower Poole Barns, Fore Street, North Molton, Devon Historic Building Assessment*). Regarding the buildings in question (Numbered 2, 3 and 4 within the report – see here Figure 2 for location of the buildings), Buildings 2 and 3 were (with others within the complex) ‘considered to be the most historically significant, especially when considered as a group’ and Building 4 (with others within the complex) adds ‘to the historic character of the farm but are in themselves considered to be of low historical significance’. All were however, considered to be of ‘moderate significance’ and therefore worthy of more comprehensive survey prior to their demolition.



Figure 1: Site location.

## 1.4 Methodology

The building recording was undertaken by Deb Laing-Trengove and Lucy Blampied on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2012 and was carried out with reference to IfA and English Heritage guidelines on the assessment of standing buildings. Photographic and written records were produced. Site visits were also undertaken during the demolition of the buildings on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2012. Because the ground level was to be raised and the demolition material from the buildings levelled there was considered no requirement for more than monitoring during the demolition to record any historic fabric or features.

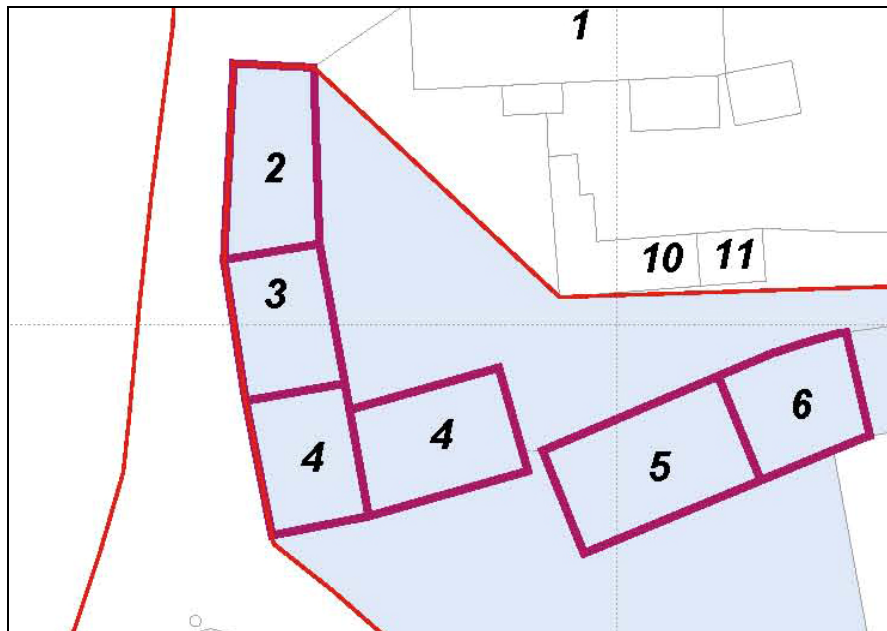


Figure 2: Plan of the buildings at Lower Poole Farm (After WA, Project No. 78080.03)



## 2.0 The Cartographic Record

---

### 2.1 The North Molton Tithe Map c1840



Figure 3: The buildings at Lower Poole Farm (outlined in red).

The buildings illustrated on the tithe map (Figure 3) at Lower Poole Farm (numbered 74) appear to sit on the same footprint as those surveyed. The only visible difference is at the south-east end, where Building 4 appears reduced in size.

None of the buildings on this particular map are coloured, whereas for other parishes domestic buildings are often coloured pink and service or agricultural buildings grey. Therefore there is no clue given here as to their function, and we have no evidence to suggest a former domestic function for Building 2 at the north end of the range.

### 2.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889

The First Edition map appears to show little change in the footprint of the range of buildings from the tithe map. However, the farmhouse to the north-east and the buildings within the yard to the east have all been modified or extended. Buildings formerly to the south and the north-west have apparently completely disappeared.

### 2.3 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1904

This map also shows no changes in the layout of the buildings from the previous two earlier maps, unsurprising given that this is a revision of the 1889 map. However, this suggests that Building 4 would therefore appear to be, at the earliest, late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

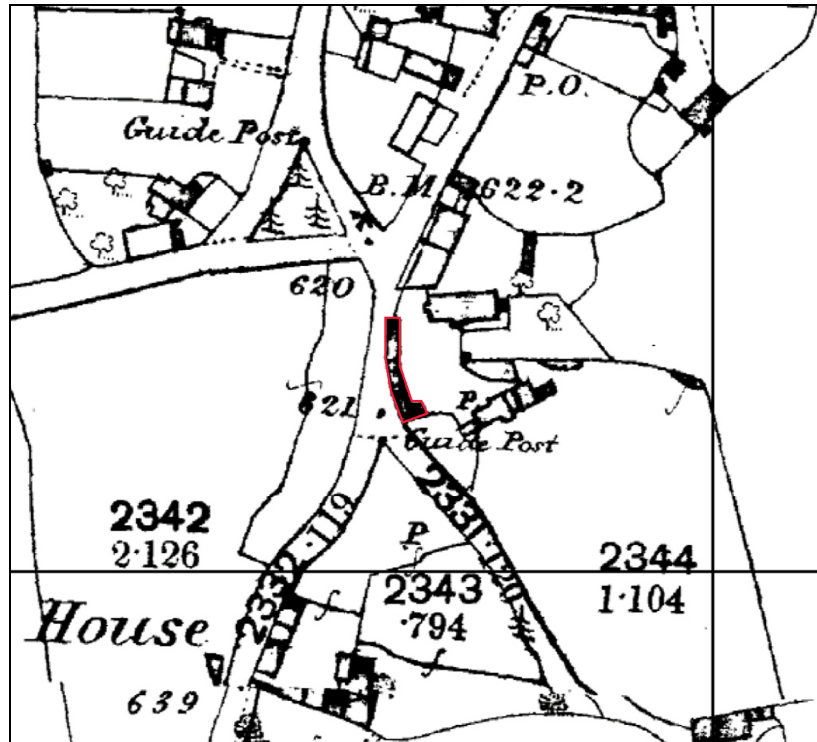


Figure 3: The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889. The buildings at Lower Pool Farm are outlined in red. (Promap)

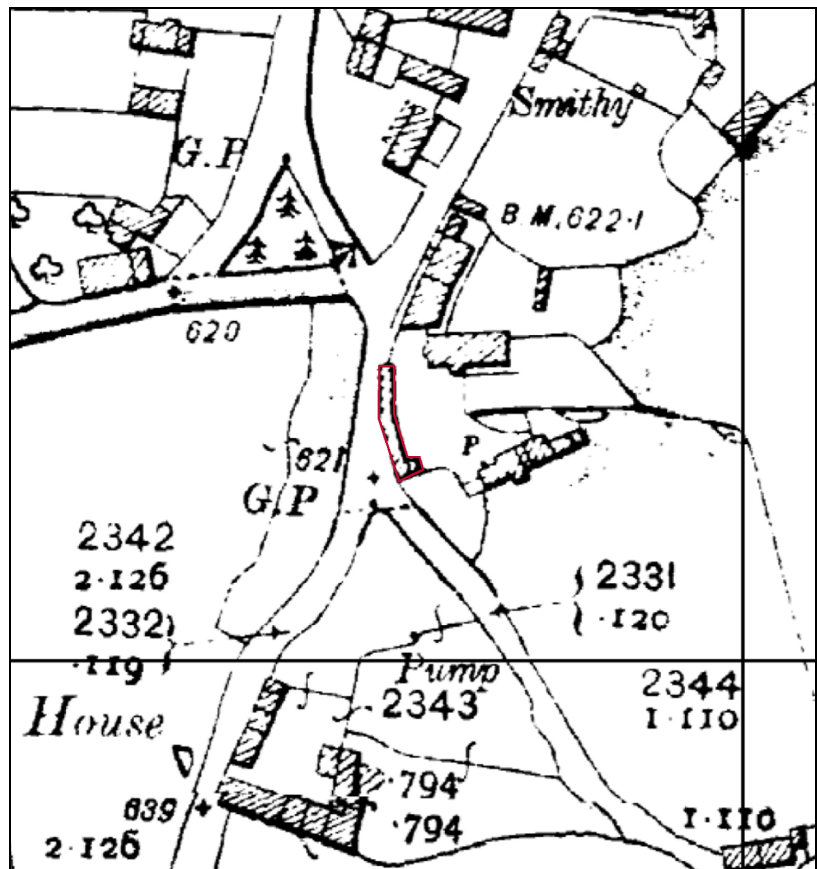


Figure 4: The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1904. The buildings at Lower Pool Farm are outlined in red. (Promap)

## 3.0 The Results of the Historic Building Recording

### 3.1 Building 2

Situated to the south of the former farmyard entrance, this one and a half storey building is cut into the slope to the west, with a lot of modern repair and rebuilding work and little historic fabric remaining. Apparently latterly used for livestock and most recently for storage (Figure 5).



Figure 5: The Exterior east wall of Building 2, viewed from the south-east.

#### 3.1.1 Extract from the Wessex Archaeology Report

‘Anecdotal evidence from the present occupants suggests that the building originally had a higher pitched roof matching that of building 3 to the south but was altered to its present design in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that the building may have been used as a dwelling.

*Due to the amount of alteration carried out on this building it is not deemed suitable for detailed recording, but its footprint is at least early 19<sup>th</sup> century and its overall plan proportions should be included in any associated plan of more sensitive buildings to contribute to their overall group value.*

*The footprint of **building 2** has been identified as an early survivor of the farm and is considered to be of **moderate** significance. It therefore should be included in any future detailed survey in order to add to the group value of the structures.*

*(Lower Poole Barns Historic Building Assessment WA Project No. 78080.03 sections 3.3.1-3.3.5)*

### 3.1.2 Results of the Building Recording

From the exterior this building has a modern appearance, being cement rendered and painted and with a mono-pitch corrugated sheet metal roof. To the west, the exterior wall face appears to have been constructed in two sections, at roughly the central point the wall, which tapers inward (east) from the south, steps in toward the east, to a straight run to the north end of the building. The elevation is cement rendered with three terracotta air vents at eaves level. Where visible, the north end wall appears to be of clay bonded rubble stone construction, roughly cement rendered. The north-east corner of the wall is rounded. The east elevation is also rendered in modern cement, with four openings: three stable-type doors and one loading door at first floor level. The door opening to the south is particularly high, possibly suggesting a former loading door above? The two door openings to the north are of the same height. All timber doors and frames are modern (20<sup>th</sup> century).

Internally the building is divided into two by a modern concrete half height wall. Within the northern end the semi coursed rubble stone built lower portion of the north wall projects into the building, above this the top of the earlier wall has been capped with cement and the wall rebuilt above in modern concrete block. The stone built, clay bonded portion curves round to the east where it terminates in a repair of modern concrete block, now forming the northern jamb of the north door (see Figure 6). This is the only element of an earlier structure remaining within this end of Building 2.



Figure 6: The interior rounded north-east corner of Building 2, showing the earlier rubble stone construction below, the concrete block upper and door jamb, viewed from the south.

The walls to both east and west are modern blockwork, to the west with modern cement/concrete feeder troughs against the base of the wall, the floor is modern cement.

Within the southern portion of the building there is a section of earlier clay bonded rubble stone fabric between the two doors in the east wall (Figure 7), the south-west end of the west

wall is also of stone construction, and the change in materials appears to correspond to the change in the exterior wall line. The south wall is also semi coursed stone rubble but with cob above (although partly obscured at the time of the survey). The thickness of this remaining earlier fabric suggests a post medieval date for any earlier building on the site, but with no features and extensive lime and later cement repairs the fabric is of little merit. The only feature noted at the time of the survey was the remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century drain, in the form of part of a terracotta pipe and brickwork in the south-east corner of the cement floor, adjacent to the southern door opening.



Figure 7: The rubble stone wall between the doors in the east elevation of Building 2 after the demolition of Building 3, viewed from the south-west.

## 3.2 Building 3

Situated on the western side of the yard between Building 2 to the north and Building 4 to the south and south-east, this predominately rubble stone and cob constructed building is cut into the side of the slope to the west, and now has a rusting corrugated metal sheet roof (Figure 8). The building has most recently been used as a kennel but was formally a stable with hayloft above.

### 3.2.1 Extract from the Wessex Archaeology Report

*The building is presently used as a dog kennel but is a stable construction with a hay loft above. Anecdotal evidence from the occupier suggests that his Grandfather kept cart horses in this building which were used to pull a milk cart around the village in the first half of the 20th century.*



Figure 8: The exterior east wall of Building 3, viewed from the north-east.

*The building is considered to be well preserved as it incorporates some early features and materials. The east facing wall has evidence of infilling and several build styles. The north and south walls are rubble stone on the ground floor with cob walls above first floor level. The central section of walling is built from random coursed rubble on the ground floor with, again, cob on the first floor. The northern most stable door is dressed on its south side with brick, as is the hay loft door above.*

*The west side of the barn faces directly onto Holdridge Lane, the level of which is raised against the side of the barn. There is further evidence of multi-phased construction in this west wall also. An area to the north side has been infilled with cob, similar to that seen in the east wall, and a possible window or hatch opening in this section of cob blocked with stone.*

*No access was possible into the hayloft and so it is uncertain as to the nature of the roof timbers. It is possible that the roof was originally thatched as was the farmhouse, but at present it is covered with corrugated iron sheeting. This building may have been originally a 'Linhay' barn with later changes.*

*The many phases of construction evident in this building are considered to be of interest. It has clearly been adapted for different uses and therefore warrants more detailed analysis. The plan form has remained the same but the interior has changed. The different materials used in its construction are also historically significant, with a largely cob built first floor that may be indicative of early post-medieval building practices.*

**Building 3**, in particular, retains many interesting features of different periods, some of them potentially original and is therefore considered to be of **moderate** significance. It is recommended that a more detailed survey be carried out which would include a measured ground floor plan, a single east west cross section through the building to pick up the first floor and a roof truss. The exterior east and west elevations would be recorded with annotated rectified photography. This would allow for preservation by record.

(*Lower Poole Barns Historic Building Assessment WA Project No. 78080.03* sections 3.3.1-3.3.5)

### 3.2.2 Results of the Building Recording

The exterior west wall, adjacent to the lane, is predominantly constructed of cob above a clay bonded, random rubble stone base. Rather than the wall having been infilled with cob, the use of lime mortar bonding within the two rubble stone sections within the upper part of the elevation, and the condition of the remaining cob (heavily weathered) suggests that these stone areas are later repairs rather than parts of the earlier wall subsequently repaired in cob. It also seems unlikely that the two main sections of repair are blocked former openings although this is possible. (Figure 9). The stone built north-west corner has also been subject to repairs, with modern machine made orange brick and lime mortar and cement mortar.



Figure 9: The exterior west wall of Building 3 with the rubble stone and lime mortar repairs, viewed from the south-west.

The north gable is cement rendered to the exterior. The south gable wall is built of lime rendered cob on top of a c1m high rubble stone plinth. The cob has been repaired in modern machine made orange brick and truncated approximately a metre above the stone plinth, with the remaining gable wall weather boarded, with a central loading door. To the east the elevation is of cob above a random/semi coursed rubble stone base. As to the west, this wall has not been infilled or repaired with cob but rather has been extensively repaired with modern orange machine made brick particularly around the four openings within the elevation and to the south where the building has been extended/rebuilt. To the north end is a stable door with a loading door above at first floor level, to the south of this is a small window opening on the ground floor and at the south end a double door opening. The squared lintels of these openings all appear to date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> –early 20<sup>th</sup> century except that of the double door opening to the south which is waney and unfinished. There is a shaped brick lined gully parallel with

the line of the building just outside the double door opening that terminates in a square brick lined drain to the south. This is mirrored by a slightly better preserved example within the interior of the southern compartment of the building.

The interior of Building 3 is divided into two by a clay bonded rubble stone and cob built wall that rises only to ceiling height, with the loft above open to both ends as well as the roof of the building. To the north the walls have a lot of repair but were formerly lime rendered and white washed. The cob sections immediately above the rubble stone plinths of the north and south walls have clearly been worn away by the rumps of the animals formerly stabled here. The ceiling of this, the slightly larger of the two former stables, rests on a central joist set into the wall to east and west and there is a gap between the floor planks and the rear west wall for hay to be dropped down to the hay rack formerly positioned below. There is a rough wooden ladder on the east wall in the south-east corner leading to a hatch in the ceiling and a door has been forced through the dividing south wall at the east end with the jambs and wall around the opening rebuilt in orange machine made brick (Figure 10). The window in the east wall is potentially original to the build for it has sloping reveals, although the interior and exterior sills are cement and the interior lintel has been clad in beaded planks and the window is reused. This portion of the building has a cement floor with a cement gully along the base of the south wall with a terracotta pipe leading to the brick gully alongside the exterior of the building. In the centre is the scar within the cement floor of a former partition forming two stalls. The width of the exterior door, the ware on the walls and the size of the stalls suggests that these were for large 'heavy' working horses.



Figure 10: The interior south-east corner of the northern portion of Building 3, showing the forced door opening and the earlier window, viewed from the north-west.

To the south of the partition wall the walls are also clay bonded rubble stone, with cob above, lime rendered and formerly white washed as to the north. This smaller former stable has a hay



rack built into the walls at the rear western end and although now cement to the west the eastern portion of the floor is roughly cobbled with a brick lined gully separating the two elements approximately 1m into the building and running alongside the south wall to an exterior drain. To the east there is no clear indication that the large double door opening was formerly blocked.

The roof structure of the building, visible in the loft above, comprise of two well made but unremarkable bolted A-frames with nicely jointed collars, three purlins resting on the backs of the principal rafters per side and a double ridge pole (Figure 11). It was noted that at the apex of the gable at the north end there was a roughly rectangular block of brickwork - possibly blocking a former owl hole in the cob or possibly simply a repair.



Figure 11: The roof structure on the eastern pitch of Building 3, viewed from the south-west.

### 3.3 Building 4

This former two storey reverse L-shaped building, forming the south-east corner of the farmyard, was only partially standing at the time of the survey and there was no clear evidence for the former use of the building excepting the large double doors in the north-east wall which suggested a central former cart shed element or more probably a barn (see Figure 13).

#### 3.3.1 Extract from the Wessex Archaeology Report

*The remains of this building, constructed from random rubble stone with brick dressings around doors and quoins, are located in the south-west corner of the yard (Plates 5-6). The interior was filled with collapsed roofing material and rubble which had been pushed in for safety reasons.*

*A building is shown, or at least partly shown, in this location on the 1842 Tithe mapping but the present building appears larger. Available mapping suggests that the original was re-built*



Figure 12: The interior north-west corner of Building 4 and south wall of Building 3, viewed from the south-east.

*at some point between 1905 and 1962. No inspection of the interior was possible. Anecdotal evidence from the occupier suggests that an original cob structure stood here and was replaced by the present building.*

**Building 4** appears to be a later rebuild of an original cob section of the original west buildings. However, due to its position, parts of the earlier building may survive beneath the collapsed material, it is therefore considered to be of **moderate** significance and should be included with buildings 2 and 3 to add to the group value. Due to the potential health and safety hazards, associated with the partially collapsed building, recording would only take place in and around this structure if it was possible to have the debris removed from within the interior. If considered to be safe, a ground plan would be proposed and digital photography used as the principal recording medium both internally and externally.

*(Lower Poole Barns Historic Building Assessment WA Project No. 78080.03 sections 3.4 & 4.2.4)*

### 3.3.1 Results of the Building Recording

All the remaining walls of Building 4 were constructed of random/semi coursed stone rubble with brick detailing. To the west, the retaining rubble stone wall against Holdridge Lane was both clay, and in places, lime bonded with a projecting brick plinth to the base – probably a repair or perhaps reinforcing and brick detailing to the top approximately central in the length of the wall – possibly indicating a former window opening. The north wall, the south wall of Building 3 is stone rubble to approximately 1m with cob above which has been repaired in machine made orange brick and lime rendered and white washed, then weather boarded at first floor height. The rest of the standing walls of this former building are lime bonded, which suggests that this building was constructed after Buildings 2 & 3, utilising the south wall of

Building 3 and an earlier retaining wall against the road, the older stonework of which is clay bonded.

The eastern portion of the building, to the east of the double doorway (Figure 13), was formerly floored and appears to have been divided into compartments/rooms on the ground floor. At the base of the south wall of this element the stonework was intact on the western face, which suggests the jamb of a former door opening, possibly another large opening forming an opposing door to that to the north. This would suggest that this building was perhaps a threshing barn, possibly with storage for grain below and a loft above at the eastern end.



Figure 13: The north -east, east and south walls of building 4, viewed from the south-west.

At the eastern corner of the remaining south and east walls is a partial rubble stone and brick wall which appears contemporary with Building 4. It is not clear however whether this was part of Building 4 or a smaller attached building.

No further evidence for Building 4 was uncovered during the demolition of the remaining structure. However, on removal of the retaining wall to the west, against the road, the stratigraphy of the roadway behind (to the west) was suggestive of a former ditch or gully at the northern end with remnants of possibly two cobbled surfaces, and some large flat stone slabs, laid at an angle at the southern end, possibly representing a more concerted effort to channel the water away from the buildings and yard (Figure 14).



Figure 14: The south-western boundary of the site after removal of the former west wall of Building 4, viewed from the north-east.

## 4.0 Conclusions

---

The surveyed buildings at Lower Poole Farm were of no great antiquity. The earliest in date were probably Building 2 & 3 but with little historic fabric remaining and few if any historic features, there is no clear evidence for a firm date. The only real feature earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century additions and repairs (such as the interior and exterior terracotta drains of Building 3) was the window in the east wall of Building 3. But even this had a later lintel and replaced reused window inserted into the earlier opening. The thickness of the remaining rubble stone walls of both building 2 & 3 suggests a post medieval date for these structures, probably the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, but with no datable elements such as earlier roof timbers, this must be conjecture.

The buildings were also of little merit in terms of their construction. No walls contained any dressed or faced stonework and the build was only semi coursed rubble stone at best. The use of cob in farm buildings continued well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century and so the use of this material in the buildings is no evidence of antiquity. The proposed earlier domestic function of Building 2 is unlikely, although little original fabric remains of this building, and the rounded north-east corner suggests an agricultural function, such as stables or animal housing.

Building 4 is clearly the later of the three buildings subject to the survey, this was built seemingly to replace an earlier structure which sat on a slightly smaller footprint, and built using lime mortar and machine made brick detailing, typical of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The farm has clearly been there for some hundreds of years, but like many working farms, the buildings have been repaired, replaced and adapted to suit farming practices, the fortunes of the owners or tenants and the vacillations of agricultural economy throughout the centuries.

## 5.0 Bibliography & References

---

### Published Sources:

**British Geological Survey** 2012: Geology of Britain Viewer.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

**English Heritage** 2006: *Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice.*

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

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1996 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.*

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

## Appendix 1

Wessex Archaeology WSI

**LOWER POOLE BARNs, FORE STREET, NORTH MOLTON, DEVON**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation:**  
**Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation, Historic**  
**Building Recording and Watching Brief**

<b>Contents</b>	
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 Scope of Document	2
1.3 Site location, topography and geology	2
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Introduction	2
<b>3 AIMS</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1 Historic Building Recording	2
3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief	3
3.3 Archaeological Evaluation	3
<b>4 FIELDWORK STRATEGY</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 Historic Building Recording	3
4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief	5
4.3 Archaeological Evaluation	6
4.4 Depth of Excavation	7
4.5 Health and Safety	7
4.6 Access	7
4.7 Service Location	7
4.8 Record Photographs	8
4.9 Survey	8
4.10 Recording	8
4.11 Monitoring	8
<b>5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Finds	9
5.2 Environmental Sampling	9
5.3 Human Remains	10
5.4 Treasure	10
<b>6 REPORTING</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1 OASIS	10
6.2 Historic Building Recording Report	10
6.3 Evaluation and Watching Brief Report	11
<b>7 ARCHIVE</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>8 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>9 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>10 APPENDIX 1: LIST OF SPECIALISTS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>11 APPENDIX 2: WA 2011 HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>14</b>

**Figure 1 Site location plan showing proposed archaeological works**

## 1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This Specification sets out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology will implement the Stage 3 works. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1999), *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (as amended 2008) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (as amended 2008) and follows the methodology detailed in generic guidance issued previously by the DCC HES. It will be submitted to and approved by the DCC HES prior to fieldwork commencing.

## 1.3 Site location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site, an irregular plot of land of c.0.61ha, is situated to the south-west of the centre of North Molton, c.940m to the west of the River Mole, and c.1.8km, to the south-east of Exmoor National Park. It is bounded to the north by a farmhouse, to the east and south by fields and to the south-west by Holdridge Lane. The eastern, southern and western boundaries of the Site are defined by well established hedges on earth banks.

1.3.2 The Site comprises small allotment plots to the south, a large, overgrown field, occasionally used for pasture, in the centre and a number of stone barns to the north, located within a concrete farmyard set c.1m below the level of the

rest of the Site. Within the north-west corner of the field, a roughly level area is set aside for parking, with a small building against the hedge.

1.3.3 The Site occupies a moderate, north facing slope of a small hill on the western side of the River Mole valley. It slopes down from 197m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south to 186m aOD in the north. The underlying geology of the Site comprises Devonian Upcott Slates (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 293).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the Site has been documented in the DBA (WA 2011a). It is intended to provide a copy of this document to the site staff within the project briefing folder and therefore this information will not be repeated here.

## 3 AIMS

### 3.1 Historic Building Recording

3.1.1 The principal aim of the historic building record will be to analyse the surviving barn complex, as outlined in the RHBA, and to make a drawn, photographic and written record of the structures prior to their staged demolition in order to *preserve by record* the buildings to allow them to contribute to future research into these building types.

### 3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

3.2.1 The principal aims of the watching brief are to observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the northern area of the Site affected by the proposed development.

### 3.3 Archaeological Evaluation

3.3.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation are to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.

- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.

- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

- compile an indexed archive of the site records, finds and reports

- produce a report which will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive.

## 4 FIELDWORK STRATEGY

### 4.1 Historic Building Recording

4.1.1 The *Historic Building Assessment* (WA 2011b, **Appendix 2**) identifies specific recommendations by building, a summary of which is presented below and shown on **Figure 1**. It is the intention that the full report be issued to the recording team to facilitate *on-site* works. The Historic Building Recording will comprise:

**Building 1**; the farmhouse appears to date to the post-medieval period. It is not part of the proposed redevelopment however, reference will be made to the structure during the reporting phase to assist in the understanding of the farm complex as a whole.

**Building 2** has been identified as an early survivor of the farm and a detailed survey will be carried out comprising a measured floorplan and annotated rectified photography.

**Building 3** in particular, retains many interesting features of different periods, some of them potentially original. Therefore a detailed survey will be carried out which will include a measured ground floor plan, a single east-west cross section through the building to pick up the first floor and a roof truss. The exterior east and west elevations will be recorded with annotated rectified photography.

**Building 4** appears to be a later rebuild of an original cob section of the original west buildings. However, due to its position, parts of the earlier building may survive beneath collapsed material, it will therefore be included with **Buildings 2** and **3** to add to the group value. Due to the potential health and safety hazards, associated with the partially collapsed building, recording will only take place in and around this structure if it is possible to have the debris removed from within the interior. If considered to be safe, a ground plan will be undertaken and digital photography used as the principal recording medium both internally and externally.

**Buildings 5 and 6** are also early survivors of the original farm. Internally they have been altered but retain their basic footprint and walling. Detailed recording will comprise a ground plan and recording of the north facing exteriors with rectified and annotated photography.

**Buildings 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11** are contemporary with mid-20th century examples. They are clearly of later construction and as such no further recording of these structures is warranted.

### Documentary Research

4.1.2 A limited programme of further documentary research will be carried out to identify further detailed information about this type of farmstead complex, and to allow identification of its conformity to the type. Other examples of the type will be identified for comparative purposes.

4.1.3 A regression exercise of historic maps and plans will be obtained (as per the DBA WA 2011a) to illustrate the chronology of the Site.

### Measured Survey and Drawn Record

4.1.4 A digital measured survey of the buildings, as outlined above (section 4.1) will be undertaken to provide a detailed ground plan of the structures, and cross-section through Building 3. This will illustrate a single line of structure of the building including roof truss and wall structure.

4.1.5 The survey will be undertaken using a Leica TPS 1200 Total Station employing a combination of infra-red (IR) and reflectorless (RL) observations. The 1200 system typically achieves precision in the order of

1mm ± 1.5ppm in IR mode and 2mm ± 2ppm in RL mode. This will be supplemented where necessary with Leica Disto and hand-measuring techniques.

4.1.6 The data will be captured and processed using a combination of AutoDesk's AutoCAD, LatimerCAD's TheoLT and in-house software to produce the plan and sections. Further elevational detail of the trusses will be added from rectified photography using PhoToPlan 2.1 software.

4.1.7 The level of detail of the survey will be commensurate with the production of the survey drawings at a scale of 1:50, and they will be reproduced in the report at an appropriate scale for printing at A3. Copies of the survey drawings at 1:50 will be included in the project archive.

#### **Photographic Record**

4.1.8 A photographic record of the buildings will be made in high quality digital format using a Canon 5D full-frame digital camera with 12 million pixel capability. This will allow potential for the reproduction of the images in colour or black and white format.

4.1.9 Where appropriate, such as where there are strong light sources from a single direction, high dynamic range (HDR) coverage will be deployed to ensure optimum results.

4.1.10 The scope of the photographic record will be commensurate with that prescribed for a level 3 record in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

4.1.11 The location and direction of the photographic views will be recorded on site on a sketch plan and photographic register. The locations of the full photographic record will later be annotated onto a copy of the ground plan and site plan and included in the project archive. Photographs used to illustrate the Historic Building Record report will be identified on copies of the ground plan and site plan reproduced in the report.

#### **Written Record**

4.1.12 A detailed analytical written record of the buildings will be made detailing their:

- form, scale and massing
- structure and materials
- function and movement in and around the building
- fixtures and fittings relating to function
- evidence of repair, alteration or adaptation
- relationship to other buildings and structures of the airfield

4.1.13 The level of detail of the written record will be commensurate with a level 3 (analytical) record as described in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

#### **4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief**

4.2.1 All works will be conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (as amended 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.2.2 It is proposed to undertake the watching brief during "any ground investigation works, services or water course diversions, below ground demolition activities and during excavation of new footings and service runs for the new structures" on the Site required for the proposed redevelopment of the northern area, the overall location of which is outlined on **Figure 1**.

During these works the following will apply:

Below ground excavations will be undertaken by mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision and will initially be excavated until the top of the archaeological levels or to the top of the natural deposits, following recording, the excavations will continue to the relevant levels for formation. Where practicable a toothless ditching bucket will be used;

All below ground excavations will be undertaken by a specialised contractor.

If archaeological deposits or features are encountered their condition will be established and where possible, dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample. Mechanical excavation in this area will cease and a contingent programme of works be agreed.

As a minimum, small discrete features will be fully excavated; larger discrete features will be half-sectioned and long linear features will be 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).

All features and deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and pro forma recording system (see below);

All as-dug locations, associated archaeological remains and other features of relevance to the project will be digitally surveyed using a GPS, again within the OS NGR system, but also including heights above OS datum.

All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts unless they are of undoubtedly modern origin; and

Bulk environmental samples of minimum 10 litres will be taken from well-sealed and dated features (as above). In the case of waterlogged deposits a series of 10-20 litre samples will be taken from well sealed and dated deposit sequences / features.

4.2.3 The watching brief will be carried out on the below ground works until such time as it is clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed has been exhausted.

4.2.4 Should extensive and well preserved remains be found, during the watching brief monitoring, which warrant a contingent excavation it will be necessary to agree with the Client and the DCC HES a programme for this, extending the scope of archaeological works.

#### **4.3 Archaeological Evaluation**

4.3.1 A total of four machine excavated trial trenches are proposed comprising three in the southern area (3No 15m x 1.8m) and one in the central area (1No 15m x 1.8m), as indicated on **Figure 1**. This sample size has been agreed in consultation with the DCC HES.



4.3.2 All works will be conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (as amended 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.3.3 The locations of the trial trenches will be marked out by WA using a Global Positioning System (GPS).

4.3.4 The trial trenches will be excavated using a JCB excavator (or equivalent) using a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation will proceed until the top of the archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, whichever is the higher.

4.3.5 Trenches will not be fenced other than with netting or roadpins and barriertape. However, Heras security fencing may be used, if appropriate, to secure deeper localised areas of excavation.

4.3.6 Once the level of archaeological deposits has been exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench base will be undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trench will be carried out by hand.

4.3.7 In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation will be more circumspect and will aim to be minimally intrusive. Excavation will, however, be sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

4.3.8 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left in situ and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with the DCC HES. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, then these will be carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

4.3.9 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the DCC HES will be backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated by Wessex Archaeology and left level on completion.

#### **4.4 Depth of Excavation**

4.4.1 The general depth of the trench is not expected to exceed 1.2m, to comply with Health and Safety regulations. However, should excavation beyond this depth prove unavoidable, trench sides will be stepped or battered as appropriate.

#### **4.5 Health and Safety**

4.5.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

4.5.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.5.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

4.5.4 At the time of writing this WSI WA are unaware of any known areas of contamination. Should contamination be uncovered, as far as possible areas of potential contamination will be avoided during fieldwork, but where this is not possible WA will comply with site requirements in terms of PPE and working methods.

#### **4.6 Access**

4.6.1 The Client will make all access arrangements for the works, Wessex Archaeology will not deal directly with any landowners etc. unless instructed to do so by the Client.

#### **4.7 Service Location**

4.7.1 Before fieldwork begins the client will provide information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The Site will be walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services.

4.7.2 During the Watching Brief monitoring the Client will be responsible for the identification of all live service locations.

4.7.3 During the trial trenching works all evaluation trench locations will be scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of any live underground services.

#### **4.8 Record Photographs**

4.8.1 Wessex Archaeology will take sufficient dated colour photographs of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of original condition, and condition on completion of all fieldwork.

#### **4.9 Survey**

4.9.1 During the trial trenching all evaluation trenches will be surveyed using a GPS/TST and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

4.9.2 The trenches will be laid out using GPS/TST in general accordance with the pattern given in **Figure 1**. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of any on site constraints such as power lines or trees. The trench location will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

4.9.3 During all Stage 3 works all as-dug locations, associated archaeological remains and other features of relevance to the project will be digitally surveyed using GPS within the OS NGR system, but also including heights above OS datum (Newlyn). The electronic survey record will be periodically downloaded and retained within the site archive, with co-ordinate and/or datum information transposed onto the appropriate paper archives.

#### **4.10 Recording**

4.10.1 All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

4.10.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.

4.10.3 A full photographic record will be maintained using both digital photography and black and white negatives (on 35 mm film). The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

#### **4.11 Monitoring**

4.11.1 Wessex Archaeology will inform the DCC HES of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site. A minimum of one weeks notice will be provided prior to commencement. The completion date of on site work will be confirmed with the DCC HES at the time.

4.11.2 Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for the DCC HES who may wish to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progress.

4.11.3 Variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the DCC HES.

### **5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

#### **5.1 Finds**

5.1.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples will be devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental Specialists and where appropriate the English Heritage Scientific Advisor.

5.1.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit. Material of undoubtedly modern date observed on the spoil heap of each trench would not be noted or retained.

5.1.3 Excavated spoil will be visually scanned for artefacts. Where appropriate, a suitable metal detector will be used to enhance artefact recovery. Trench areas and spoil heaps from excavation will be examined.

5.1.4 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by the staff of the Conservation Service, Wiltshire History Centre, Chippenham or other appropriate approved conservation centre. Suitable material, primarily the pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.

5.1.5 Assessment of all medieval and earlier artefacts will be made by appropriately qualified specialists, a list of which is supplied in **Appendix 1**.

5.1.6 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed in accordance with the *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos.2* and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with a suitable archive facility.

#### **5.2 Environmental Sampling**

5.2.1 Bulk environmental soil samples of up to 40 litres for large deposits/fills, no less than 10 litres for the fills of all other features/deposits (or 100% of the fills of small features/deposits containing less than 10 litres) will be taken from well-sealed and dated or datable archaeological features for plant macro-fossils (charred and/or waterlogged and wood charcoal), small animal bones and small artefacts. Where appropriate monolith and/or contiguous column samples will be taken to consider for sub-sampling for pollen and/or diatom assessment.

5.2.2 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive. A statement on the environmental potential of excavated deposits will be appended to the evaluation report.

#### **5.3 Human Remains**

5.3.1 In the event of discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussions the Client, Coroner and DCC HES, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal as part of the evaluation will be determined. Where deemed appropriate they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence which will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology

5.3.2 Should human remains be exposed / identified, all excavation and post excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in IFA Technical Paper *13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

#### **5.4 Treasure**

5.4.1 Wessex Archaeology will notify the DCC HES immediately if material is recovered considered to be covered by the Treasure Act of 1996. All necessary information required by the Treasure Act (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the County Coroner within 24 hours. The Finds Liaison Officer will also be notified.

### **6 REPORTING**

#### **6.1 OASIS**

6.1.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the SMR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

#### **6.2 Historic Building Recording Report**

6.2.1 On completion of the on-site building recording, an illustrated report will be prepared that will collate all the information from this element of the project. This will include a map regression and historical research utilising the DBA

(WA, 2011a) and the *Historic Building Assessment* (WA, 2011b) together with the results of the detailed building investigation and any further documentary research which may be necessary.

11

6.2.2 The report will provide a discussion of the origins and chronological development of the buildings to provide an historic context for the construction and function of the complex, and the changes to its function over time.

6.2.3 The report will provide a detailed description of the buildings, in the terms set out in section 4.5 above. It will discuss the form and detail of the buildings in terms of their conformity to the Devon farmstead building type, and thereby set them into their wider regional and national context.

6.2.4 The report will be illustrated with, as a minimum:

Site location and site plan

Selection of historic maps and plans

Selection of historic images found through research

Copies of the full drawn record of the buildings comprising ground plan and one cross-section, annotated as appropriate with evidence of repair or alteration

Ground plan showing location and direction of view of photographs used as report plates

Selection of the photographic record

Selection of images of comparable examples of the building type (if appropriate)

### **6.3 Evaluation and Watching Brief Report**

6.3.1 Following completion of the Stage 3 below ground works, a report will be prepared and forwarded to the Client and DCC for approval. Once approved, bound copies will be forwarded to the Client and DCC.

6.3.2 The report will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Revised 2008) and the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008), except where superseded by statements below.

6.3.3 The report will comply with the generic requirements taken of DCC, taken from recent guidance, and in any case may include;

a non-technical summary

plans and sections at an appropriate scale locating the site, the evaluation trenches, known and projected archaeological deposits and the extent and nature of colluvial and/or alluvial deposits, including OD heights.

tabulation of finds data by context and by material type

a summary by category of the material types recovered during the evaluation

a summary of the palaeo-environmental evidence

a consideration of the archaeological evidence from within the Site set in its broader landscape and historic setting

6.3.4 The preparation of the report may involve the following elements:

the conservation of appropriate material, including the X-raying of ironwork

the spot-dating of all pottery from excavated contexts. Spot-dating will be corroborated by scanning of other categories of material

the preparation of a preliminary phased site matrix with supporting lists of contexts by type (ditch fill, pit fill etc.), by spot-dated phase (Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age, Roman etc.), by structural grouping (e.g. contexts by pit, by building etc.), supported by preliminary phase plans.

a statement on each category of material, including reference to quantity, provenance, range and variety, condition and existence of other primary sources.

the selection and prioritisation of bulk soil samples taken for environmental and artefactual data in the light of preliminary phasing. Sieving, processing and scanning of selected soil samples will be undertaken and an assessment statement on charred food and plant remains, including references as for the categories of material

a statement of potential for each material category and for the data collection as a whole will be prepared, including specific questions that can be answered and the potential value of the data to local, regional and national investigation priorities.

6.3.5 The report will be prepared and submitted to the Client and DCC HES for approval, usually within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork, dependant on the required specialist input.

6.3.6 Where Stage 3 proves to be the only fieldwork in relation to this development, subject to the significance of findings, publication of the results may be appropriate in the form of a summary note in an appropriate journal.

### **7 ARCHIVE**

7.1.1 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive will be produced. The primary archive, including copies of all photographs, will be deposited with a relevant archive body within twelve months after completion of all required fieldwork and post-excavation work.

7.1.2 The completed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

### **8 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES**

8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who monitor their progress and quality, and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety etc. Projects are managed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). At all stages the manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the Salisbury Office Regional Manager who will ensure that the project meets Wessex Archaeology's quality standards and is adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's

portfolio of project commitments. A formal written report is made to the Executive Management Group once a month by the Salisbury Office Regional Manager.

8.1.2 Each stage of work will be directed in the field by a Project Officer (TBC), who will normally be a member of the Institute for Archaeologists and a core member of Wessex Archaeology's staff. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by a Project Manager (Caroline Budd MfA) based in Salisbury who will undertake monitoring visits if and when appropriate. Monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Co-ordinator.

8.1.3 The Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists. Wessex Archaeology endorses the *Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Institute for Archaeologists.

8.1.4 All work will be carried out in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006) .

## **9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Wessex Archaeology 2011a, *Lower Poole Barns, North Molton, Devon.*

*Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report ref. 78080.01

Wessex Archaeology 2011b, *Lower Poole Barns, North Molton, Devon.*

*Historic Building Assessment*. Unpublished client report ref. 78080.01

## Appendix 2

The accepted SWARCH notes amending the procedures in the WA WSI

- 4.1.1 The building survey will only be carried out on Buildings 2, 3 and 4. None of the other buildings within the farm complex are relevant to this phase of the development (Phase 1).
- 4.1.4-7 Only a Level 2 written and photographic record of the buildings will be compiled – the buildings do not warrant more detailed survey.
- 4.2 No watching brief will be undertaken except regarding the buildings where historic fabric may be revealed during the demolition. No groundworks will be undertaken in the position of the extant buildings at this stage because the building fabric is to be consolidated in situ to raise the ground level. Also the existing buildings have been cut into the slope which suggests that there will probably be no earlier evidence below them.
- 4.3 No evaluation will take place at this stage on the southern area of the site as it is not to be developed at this time.
- 8.1.1-2 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys, the building survey will be carried out by Deb Laing-Trengove with assistance from Lucy Blampied, with any further work carried out by these members of staff or suitably qualified or experienced SWARCH personnel.

## Appendix 3

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

Photo No.	Description	From	Scale
NML12 01	North -east, east and south interior walls of building 4.	W	2m
NML 12 02	As above, showing the double door opening in the north-east wall.	SW	2m
NML 12 03	Interior north wall of building 4.	S	2m
NML 12 04	Interior north-west corner of building 4.	SE	2m
NML 12 05	Interior west wall of building 4 .	SE	2m
NML 12 06	Interior north-west corner of building 4, showing signs of former floor.	SE	2m
NML 12 07	Former interior south-west corner building 4.	E	2m
NML 12 08	General site shot showing the difference in level between the road and building 4 .	W	-
NML 12 09	The exterior west wall of building 4, showing the blocked opening.	SW	2m
NML 12 10	The northern portion of the exterior west wall of building 4 and west wall of building 3.	SW	2m
NML 12 11	As above.	SW	2m
NML 12 12	The north end of the west wall of building 4 showing the straight join (to the right of the scale), and the upper south and west walls of building 3.	SW	2m
NML 12 13	Exterior west wall of building 3.	SW	2m
NML 12 14	The disturbed exterior north-west corner of building 3.	W	2m
NML 12 15	The rendered exterior north wall of building 3 with the exterior west wall of building 2, showing the wall tapering in from the south.	NW	2m
NML 12 16	Exterior west wall of building 2.	SW	2m
NML 12 17	Exterior north and west walls of building 2.	NW	2m
NML 12 18	Exterior north wall of building 2, showing the slope in ground level.	N	2m
NML 12 19	The exterior north end of the east wall of building 2.	E	2m
NML 12 20	The south east corner of the yard, showing the large double door opening in the north-east wall of building 4, and the east exterior wall of building 3.	NE	-
NML 12 21	As above , action shot of the demolition the large double door opening in the north-east wall of building 4.	NE	2m
NML 12 22	The exterior south end of the east wall of building 2 and east wall of building 3.	NE	2m
NML 12 23	The northern end of the east wall of building 3 and the south end of the east wall of building 2.	E	2m
NML 12 24	Exterior east wall of building 2.	SE	2m
NML 12 25	Decorative 20 <sup>th</sup> century ventilation brick in the exterior north-east wall of building 4.	N	2m
NML 12 26	Interior north-west corner .of building 2	SE	2m
NML 12 27	The northern portion of the interior west wall of building 2, showing the concrete block feeders and the half height partition wall to the south.	NE	2m
NML 12 28	The interior south-east corner of building 2.	NW	2m
NML 12 29	The interior rounded north-east corner of building 2, showing the earlier rubble stone construction below, the concrete block upper and door jamb.	S	2m
NML 12 30	Opening of the Southern section of building 2.	W	-
NMP12 31	The interior east wall and southern door jamb of building 2, showing part of the former rubble stone and cob wall with the modern brick and concrete block repairs/rebuild.	SW	-
NML 12 32	Part of the southern portion of the interior west wall of building 2, showing the earlier fabric and modern block repair/rebuild.	SE	-
NML 12 33	As above, the south-west corner, with concrete block feeder supports at the base of the wall.	E	-
NML12 34	As above.	E	-
NML12 35	The visible portion of the east end of the south wall of the	NW	-

	southern section of building 2.		
NML12 36	Remains in the floor of the former clay drainage pipe, in the south-east corner of building 2.	N	-
NML12 37	View into the northern section of building 3, showing the interior north wall.	SE	2m
NML12 38	The interior north wall of the north portion of building 3.	SE	2m
NML12 39	Interior south-west corner of the north portion of building 3.	NE	2m
NML12 40	The interior west wall of the north portion of building 3.	E	2m
NML12 41	Interior east wall of the north portion of building 3, with the exterior door opening to the east and opening through to the southern portion of the building to the south-east.	NW	2m
NML12 42	The interior south-east corner of the north portion of building 3.	NW	2m
NML12 43	Interior north-west corner of the southern portion of building 3.	SE	2m
NML12 44	Interior west wall of the southern portion of building 3.	NE	2m
NML12 45	Interior south wall of the southern portion of building 3.	NW	2m
NML12 46	Interior east opening of building 3 - South section.	W	2m
NML12 47	Interior South West corner of building 3 - South section.	NE	2m
NML12 48	Curved brick gully in building 3 – South section.	S	2m
NML12 49	Curved brick gully in building 3 – South section.	N	2m
NML12 50	Exterior East wall of building 4.	N	2m
NML12 51	Brick drain to the North of the Exterior East wall of building 4.	E	2m
NML12 52	Roof structure on the Western interior of building 3.	SE	-
NML12 53	Roof structure on the Eastern pitch of building 3.	S	-
NML12 54	Roof truss of building 3.	S	-
NML12 55	Roof structure on the Western interior of building 3.	SE	-
NML12 56	Upper storey of building 3.	S	-
NML12 57	Building 4 and the south wall of Building 3, after the leveling of the ground to the south.	S	
NML12 58	As above.	E	
NML12 59	Building 3 during demolition.	S	
NML12 60	As above.	E	
NML12 61	The rubble stone wall between the doors in the east elevation of Building 2 after the demolition of Building 3.	SW	
NML12 62	The foundations of the western retaining wall of Building 4 prior to removal.	S	
NML12 63	The western retaining wall of Building 4 after removal.	E	
NML12 64	As above.	E	
NML12 65	Detail of above.	E	
NML12 66	As above.	E	



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)