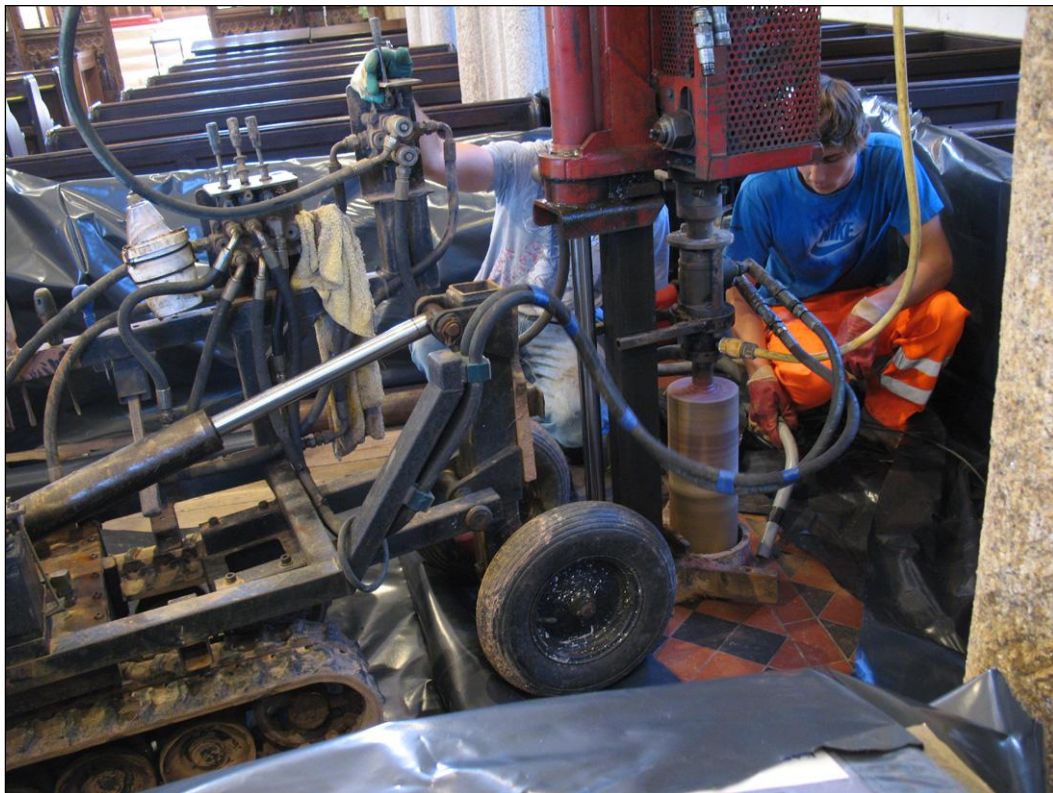


EAST PORTLEMOUTH CHURCH SOUTH HAMS DEVON

Results of Archaeological Monitoring
& Geotechnical Investigation



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Date: 03.05.2013
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East Portlemouth Church, South Hams, Devon

**East Portlemouth Church
South Hams
Devon**

**Results of Archaeological Monitoring
& Geotechnical Investigation**

For

Mr Lawrence Challis
East Portlemouth Parochial Church Council

By



SWARCH project reference: EPC10
National Grid Reference: SX784383
OASIS reference: southwes1-149650
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May 2013

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. monitored the drilling of four boreholes within the Church of St. Winwaloe at East Portlemouth, Salcombe, Devon. This work followed a GPR survey that appeared to identify buried walls and a possible vault ('broad crested anomaly') beneath the nave of the church. However, only one of the boreholes produced any evidence for walling, in the form of loose stone rubble presumably within a robber trench. The other three cores contained only typical brown grave earth deposits. The 'broad crested anomaly' could not be located. A second GPR survey failed to identify the 'broad crested anomaly' and concluded it was a rare artificial anomaly caused by the radar power cable.

Contents

	Page No.
<i>Summary</i>	3
List of Figures	5
Appendices	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3 Historical Background	6
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	7
2.0 Summary of Previous Work	9
3.0 The Borehole Results	10
3.1 Introduction	10
3.2 Summary	13
4.0 Conclusion	18
5.0 Bibliography and References	19

List of Figures

	Page no.
Coverplate: Drilling the boreholes within the church.	
Figure 1: Location map. The site is highlighted in red.	8
Figure 2: Example radargram, transect 9E (central nave area).	9
Figure 3: Possible interpretation of the GPR results.	9
Figure 4: Borehole #1 cores.	10
Figure 5: Borehole #2 cores.	11
Figure 6: Borehole #3 cores.	12
Figure 7: Borehole #4 cores.	13
Figure 8: Summary of the core data.	14
Figure 9: Location on the boreholes in relation to the GPR results.	15
Figure 10: Location of the boreholes in relation to the interpretation of the GPR results.	16
Figure 11: Location of the boreholes in relation to the results of the second GPR survey.	17

Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	20
Appendix 2: Photo list	24

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Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr Lawrence Challis
The Friends of East Portlemouth Church
The East Portlemouth Parochial Church Council

1.0 Introduction

Location:	East Portlemouth Church
Parish:	East Portlemouth
District:	South Hams
County:	Devon

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological geotechnical investigation of structural deposits underlying the Church of St. Winwaloe in East Portlemouth, South Hams, Devon. This work was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council to investigate possible buried walls and an enigmatic ‘broad crested anomaly’ identified by a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey carried out in 2006 by Stratascan (Elks 2006).

This minimum-impact investigation was designed to inform subsequent small-scale excavation within the body of the church, and was partly funded by a HLF grant. The work was carried out by Southern Testing with Associated Drilling Services, and was monitored by personnel from South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH). This work took place in accordance with a project design (see Appendix 1).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

East Portlemouth is a small parish (2101 acres) located on the very southernmost edge of Devon, overlooking the English Channel and flanking the Kingsbridge Estuary. On the other side of the estuary lies the important post-medieval settlement of Salcombe. Topographically speaking, the parish comprises a fairly level plateau *c.*130m high dissected by narrow steep-sided valleys running up from the sea on three sides.

East Portlemouth is underlain by Devonian Mica Schists (British Geological Society 2012), with palaeo-argillic brown-earth soils of the Carstens soil association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.3 Historical Background

East Portlemouth lies in the Hundred of Coleridge and the Deanery of Woodleigh. *East* Portlemouth is not mentioned in Domesday, though *West* Portlemouth, located on the other side of the estuary does receive a mention. West Prawle, on the eastern side of the parish, also appears in Domesday. The manor was held by Alan fitz Roald, descending via the Fitzalans to the Champernownes of Modbury, and from thence to the Pawlets and the Duke of Bolton.

The place-name may reflect the original name of the Kingsbridge Estuary, but the prefix *portle* remains difficult to explain – possibly a compound of the Brittonic *porth* (harbour) and *hal* (salt) (Gover *et al.* 1931, 328). If East and West Portlemouth did originally form part of a single large estate that straddled the estuary, that would imply an estate of some importance.

The Church of St. Winwaloe is located at the head of a shallow valley leading down to the estuary. Unusually, it retains a dedication to a 5/6th century Welsh saint with strong Cornish and Breton connections. The Church is rendered externally and this makes phasing the structure difficult, but certain elements may date to the 12th-13th century even though much of the structure is probably 15th century in date. A strong spring rises within the churchyard, and

this may indicate it was a site of pre-Christian significance (see Lysons 1822; Waterhouse 2000).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological interventions have been undertaken at East Portlemouth, but it is a parish rich in archaeological remains. Neolithic flint scatters, cropmarks of features of probable Bronze Age date, and a surviving and relict Prehistoric co-axial fieldscape, are noted features of the parish. The modern fieldscape is largely comprised of 'Barton Fields' – large rectangular fields probably laid out in the 15th-18th century (Devon HLC).

1.5 Methodology

The coring took place on the 11th of June 2012. S. Pratt of Southern Testing, and M. Hooper and B. Sansome of Associated Drilling Services, employed a tracked diesel mini-corer (see coverplate) to drill through the floor surfaces of the church. The same machine was then used to drive percussive cores into the underlying deposits. A steel tube lined with a mylar sheath was driven into the ground, and the sediment cores removed at 1m intervals. As the deposits underlying the church proved to be fairly soft, further drilling was not required. The nature of the percussive coring meant that unconsolidated sediments were compressed.

Subsequent to this work, a measured drawing of the church was undertaken by the *Friends* and Stratascan undertook a second GPR survey. The GPR survey took place on the 23rd October 2012.

This work was monitored by Dr B. Morris of SWARCH. A photographic record was compiled, and the location of the boreholes was recorded. Below a depth of c.2-3m below ground level, the cores were uniformly comprised of natural weathered bedrock (head) deposits, and these were not retained. The retained cores were returned to SWARCH offices, where they were photographed and excavated. A drawn record at the appropriate scale (1:10) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

East Portlemouth Church, South Hams, Devon

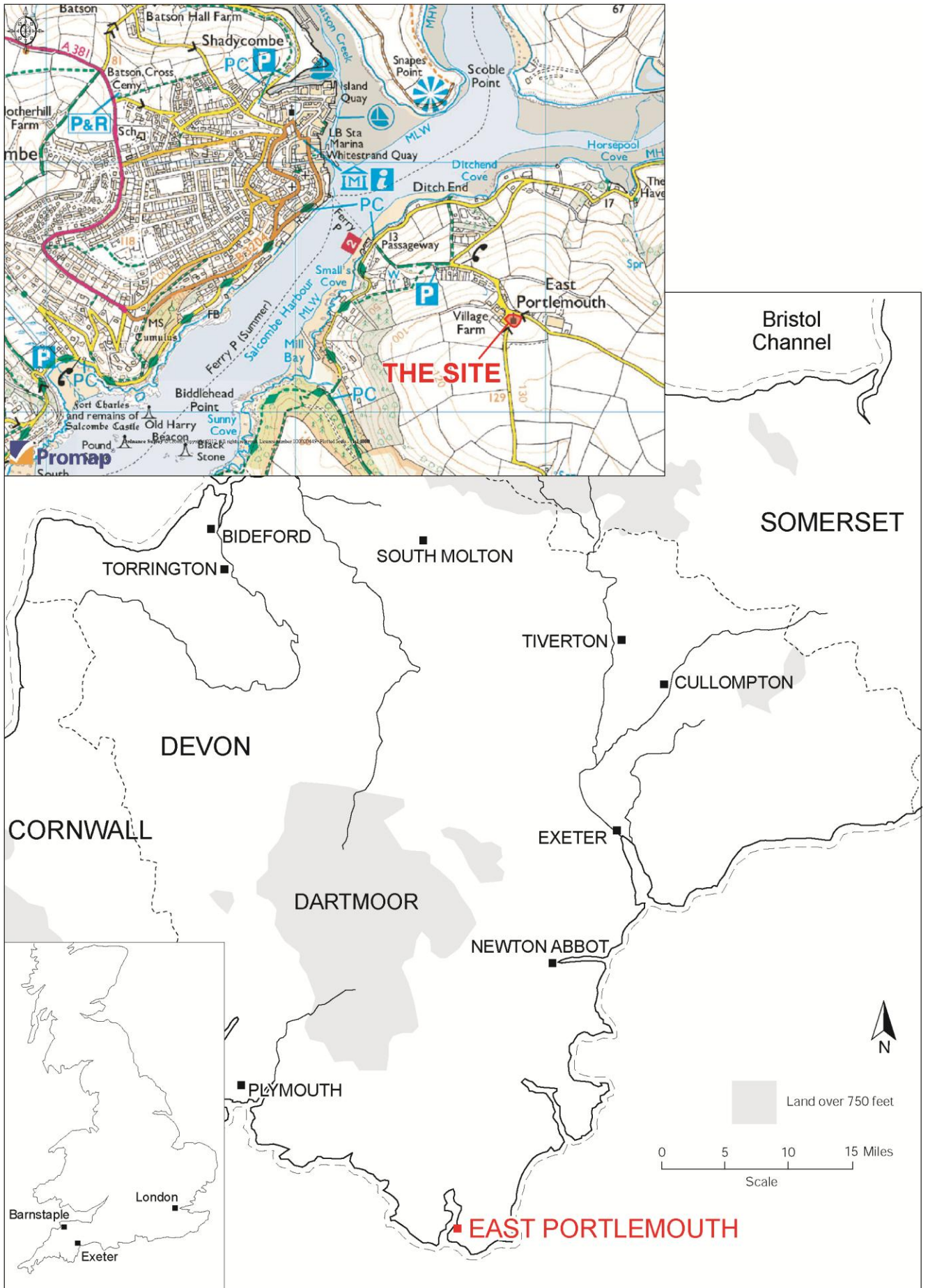


Figure 1: Location map. The site is highlighted in red.

2.0 Summary of Previous Work

The Friends of East Portlemouth Church commissioned a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the church and the adjoining sections of the churchyard in November 2006. This work was carried out by Stratascan and a report (Elks 2006) produced.

The GPR survey identified geophysical anomalies that Stratascan interpreted as buried walls, as well as an enigmatic ‘broad crested anomaly’ *c.*2.5m below current ground levels that might represent a buried vault (see Figures 9-10). Such a structural feature would indeed be exceptional, and the decision was taken to investigate these features further. A subsequent GPR survey carried out in October 2012 failed to identify the anomaly.

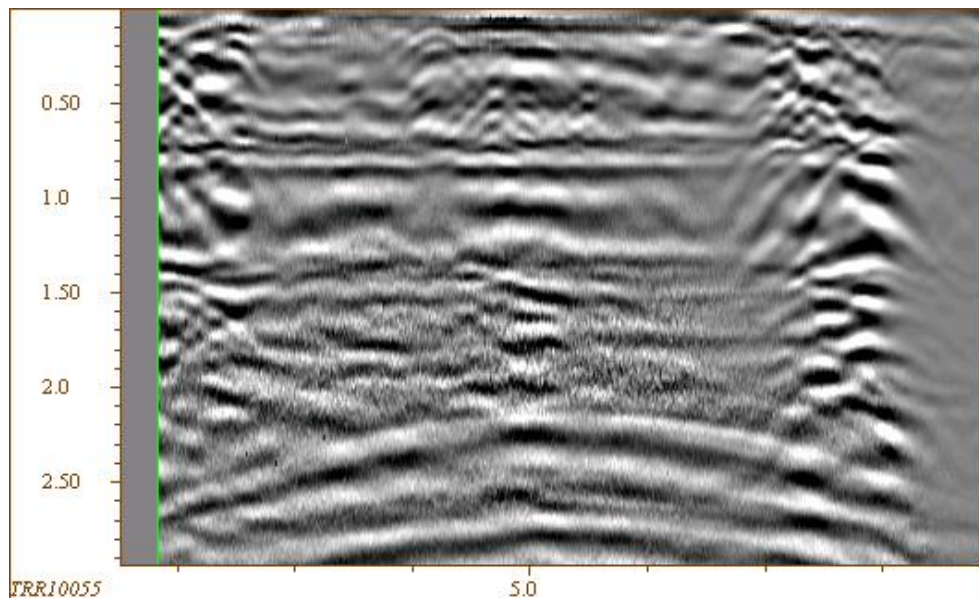


Figure 2: Example radargram, transect 9E (central nave area). Note the strong vertical responses (interpreted as buried walls) and the ‘broad crested anomaly’ at *c.*2.5m below ground level (Stratascan).

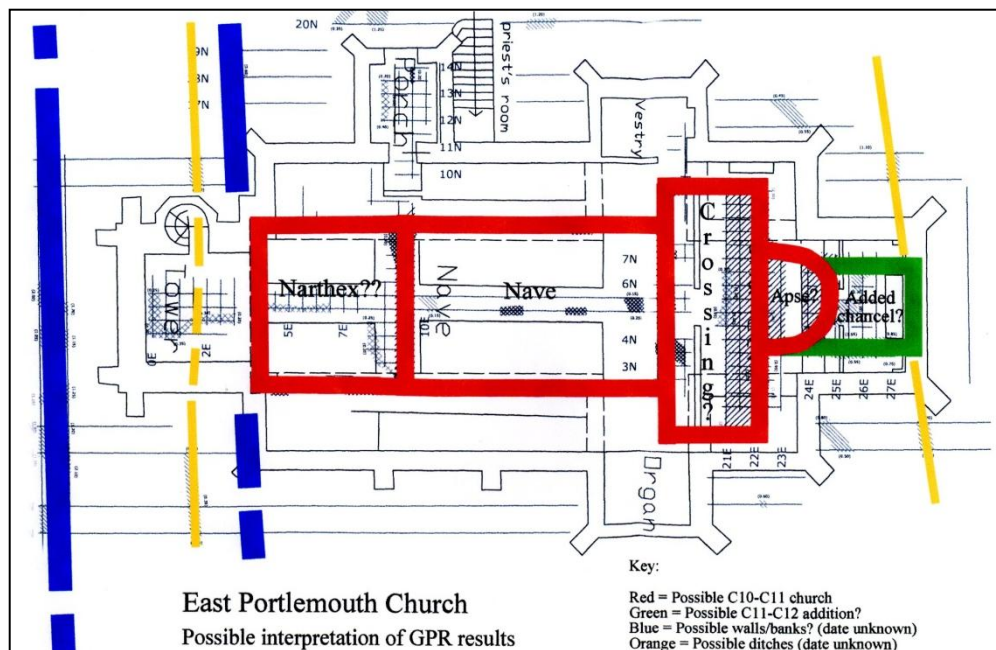


Figure 3: Possible interpretation of the GPR results (courtesy of R. Waterhouse).

3.0 The Borehole Results

3.1 Introduction

Four boreholes were located to examine the nature of the buried anomalies identified in the GPR. Thus they were located in places where buried walls had been suggested, and in order to investigate the nature of the 'broad crested anomaly'. The results of this coring can be found below.

BOREHOLE #1	
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
1.1	Rich brown silt clay, contaminated with water from drilling through the floor levels above; common tiny slate fragments, tiny mortar flecks, sub-rounded stones 20-30mm diameter.
1.2	Rich brown moist stiff silt clay; homogenous; common sub-rounded stones 20-30mm diameter, giving the deposit a stony texture; occasional tiny charcoal flecks.
1.3	As 1.2, but slightly lighter brown colour, and slightly higher proportion of sub-rounded stones
1.4	Weathered head deposits; firm to stiff yellowish-brown clayey-silt with frequent stony inclusions



Figure 4: Borehole #1 cores.

Comment:

Typical grave-earth type deposits.

BOREHOLE #2	
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
2.1	Loose deposit of material, probably tumble from floor levels above; primarily composed of slate fragments up to 40mm across and sub-angular rock fragments up to 50mm; common mortar fragments sub 10mm, occasionally larger; set in a matrix of loose mixed dirty-looking greyish-brown gritty clayey-silt; junction with 2.2 suggestion

	of a trampled surface?
2.2	Slightly friable, soft-to-firm slightly greyish-brown clayey-silt; frequent tiny mortar flecks, occasionally up to 20mm diameter; occasional sub-rounded stones up to 30mm; one tiny fragment of burnt clay noted.
2.3	Rich brown moist stiff silt clay; homogenous; common sub-rounded stones 20-30mm diameter, giving the deposit a stony texture; occasional tiny charcoal flecks.
2.4	Layer of stony material set in fairly loose yellowish-brown clay -silt matrix; high proportion of sub-angular stones 30-40mm across, including some quartz.
2.5	Weathered head deposits; firm to stiff yellowish-brown clayey-silt with frequent stony inclusions



Figure 5: Borehole #2 cores.

Comment:

Typical grave-earth type deposits; suggestion of a trampled floor surface at interface of 2.1 and 2.2.

BOREHOLE #3	
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
3.1	Loose stones with stone dust, derived from a single fragmented stone slab, probable flooring material. This is likely to be a hornblende schist, and thus would have to have been brought to the site from the south-west corner of the parish.
3.2	Loose light greenish-yellow sandy-silt, probably derived from the decay of stone similar to 3.1.
3.3	As 3.2, but pale gingery-brown colour.
3.4	Loose and unconsolidated stony rubble; high proportion of angular and sub-angular stones 40-60mm across, including some quartz; set in a matrix of soft light-grey stone 'meal' derived from the stony material; occasional lumps of stiff brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks (i.e. backfill material, similar to 1.2 etc.); a single tiny

	fragment of lime mortar noted.
3.5	Band of decayed stone, as per 3.3.
3.6	Same as 3.4.
3.7	Weathered head deposits; firm to stiff yellowish-brown clayey-silt with frequent stony inclusions



Figure 6: Borehole #3 cores.

Comment:

Angular stony deposits, together with redeposited brown soil with mortar flecks, is suggestive of unconsolidated backfill within a robber trench. Note that while these deposits go *c.*0.6m deeper than in the other 3 boreholes, the floor levels near the north door of the church appear to have been built up by *c.*0.4m.

BOREHOLE #4	
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
4.1	Wet mid brown clay silt, contaminated with water from drilling through the floor levels above; common tiny mortar flecks and fragments sub 10mm, occasionally up to 40mm; common sub-angular stones 20-40mm diameter, up to 80mm.
4.2	As 4.1, but slightly lighter yellowish-brown colour.
4.3	Thin band of slate waste, perhaps roofing slate; white lime mortar adheres to two slate fragments; minimal matrix, of dark brown ?humic silt with fragments of reddish-brown stone sub 20mm (burnt?); common tiny mortar fragments sub 10mm.
4.4	Weathered head deposits; firm to stiff yellowish-brown clayey-silt with frequent stony inclusions; less stony that noted elsewhere.



Figure 7: Borehole #4 cores.

Comment:

Presence of mortar flecks and fragments suggestive of waste from building work; the slate meal is intriguing and may be derived from roof slates or perhaps grave lining. Extreme compression in this core implies very loosely consolidated material, which is at odds with the differential GPR readings. Perhaps a loose material within a robber trench, but if so lacking the expected stony elements (as per 3.4).

3.2 Summary

The coring that took place at East Portlemouth Church failed to produce conclusive evidence for buried walls or the ‘broad crested anomaly’. The closest thing to walling was located in Borehole #3, where *c.*0.85m of loose stony rubble was encountered. This probably represents backfill within a robber trench, as no trace of mortared masonry was encountered. The other three cores all contained fairly nondescript mid-brown grave earths, although the contents of Borehole #4 were so compressed that these deposits must also have been very loosely consolidated.

In fact, very little evidence for building materials was encountered. A small amount of probable roof-slate was encountered in Borehole #4, and tiny fragments of lime mortar were identified in all four cores. Nothing further could be determined about the ‘broad crested anomaly’: Boreholes #2-4 were taken to 3m below ground level, Borehole #1 to 4m below ground level, and nothing within the weathered head deposits excavated gave any clue as to the nature of the anomaly.

No artefactual material was encountered.

East Portlemouth Church, South Hams, Devon

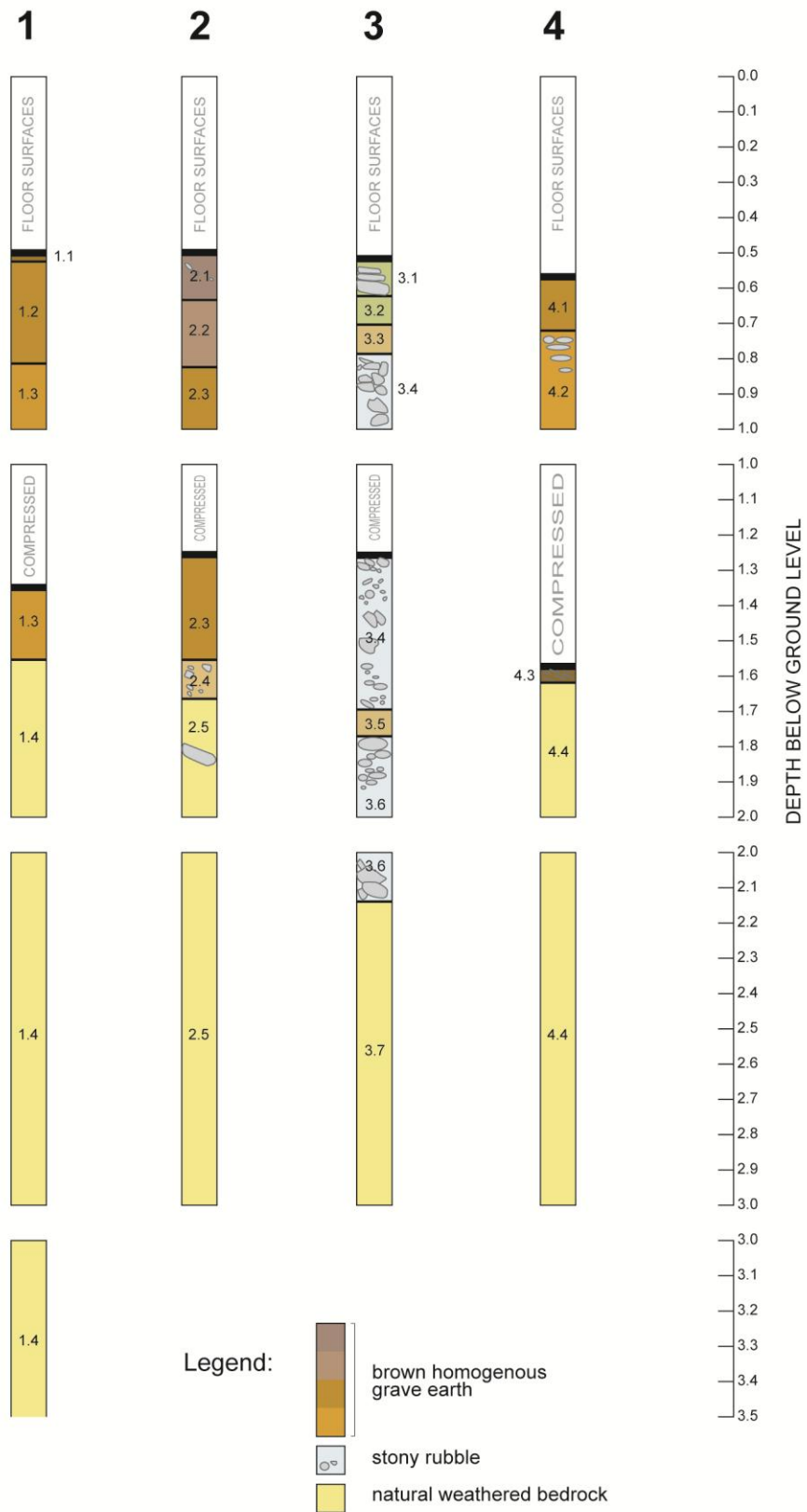


Figure 8: Summary of the core data.

East Portlemouth Church, South Hams, Devon

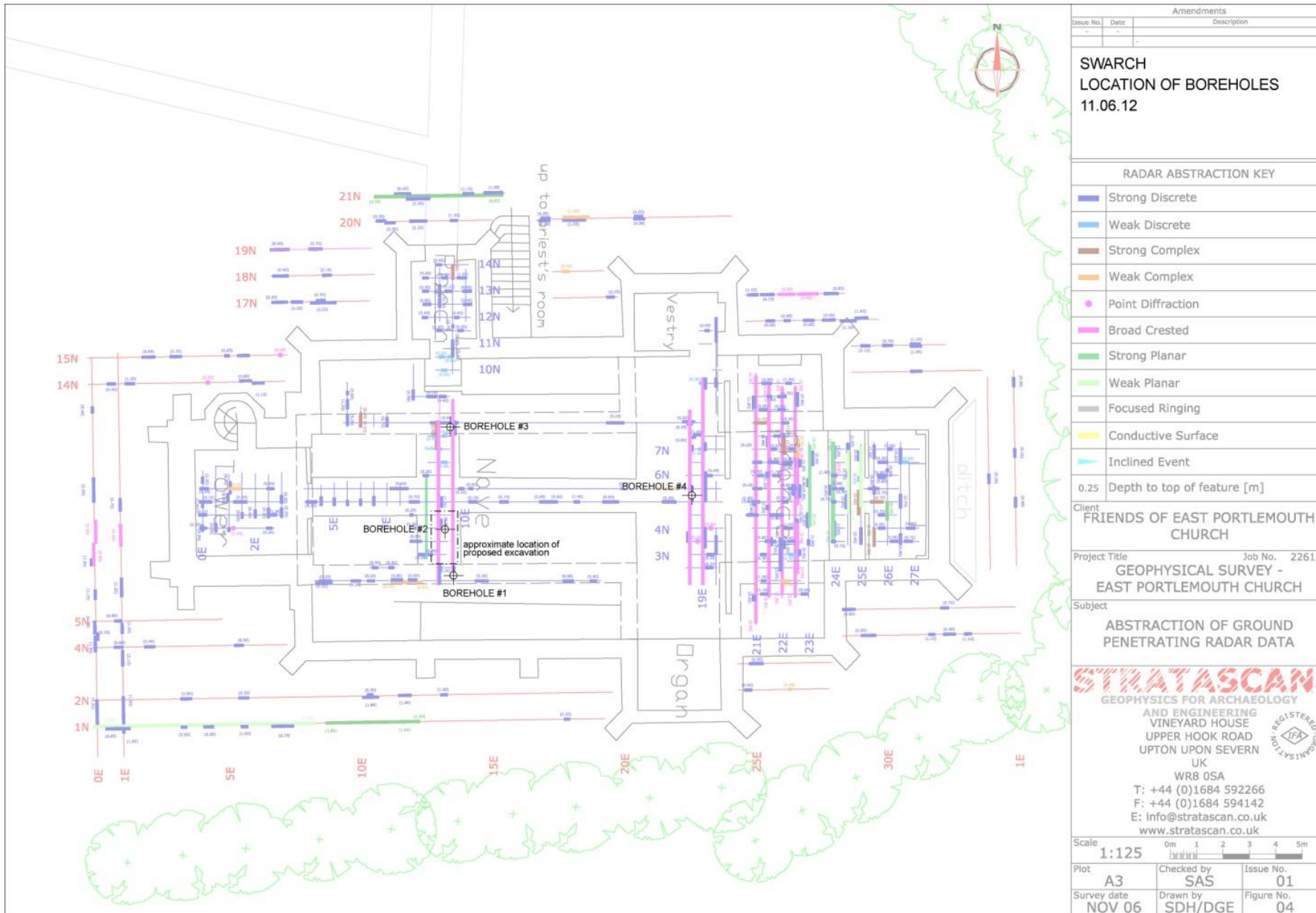


Figure 9: Location on the boreholes in relation to the GPR results (after Stratascan).

East Portlemouth Church, South Hams, Devon

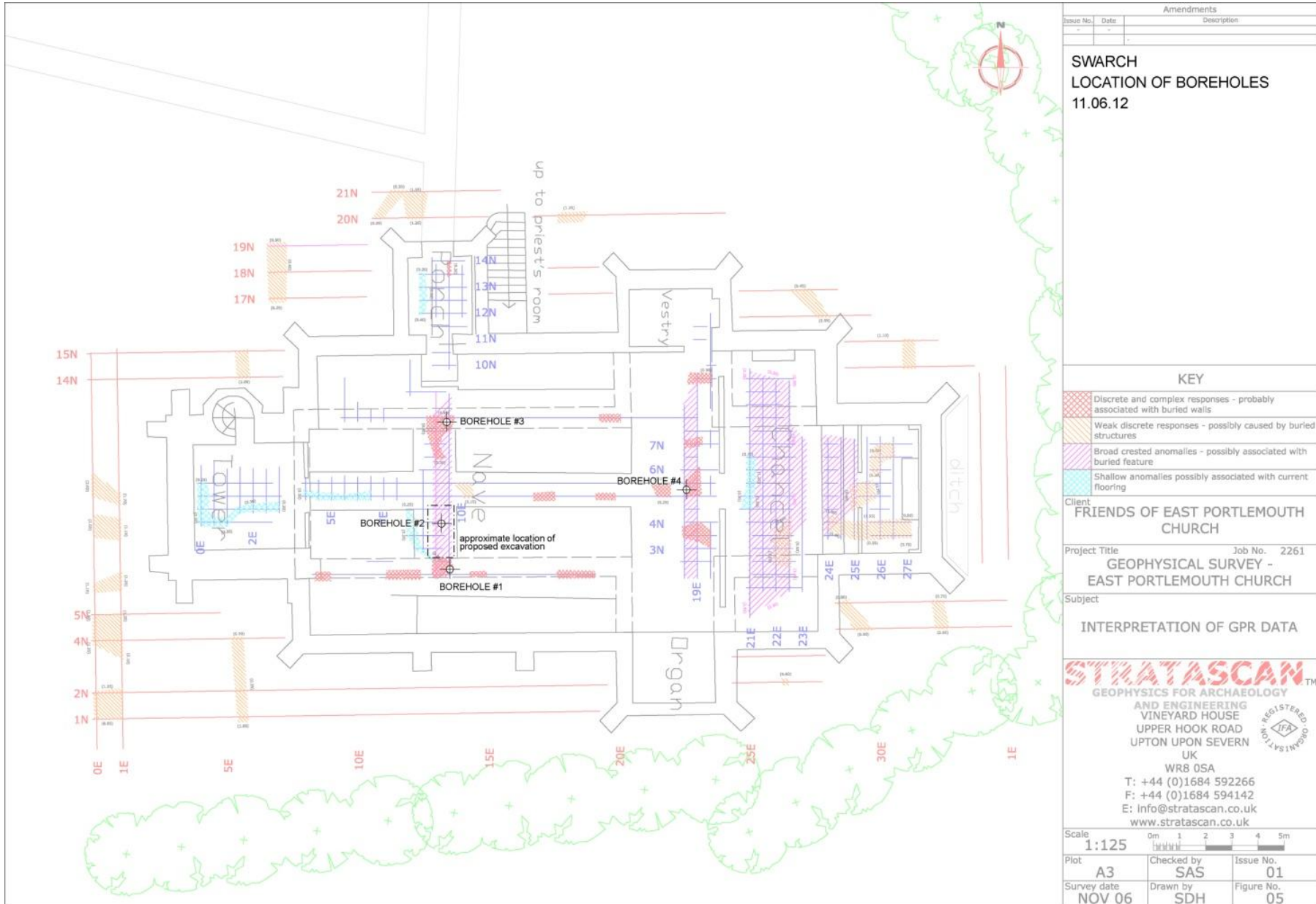


Figure 10: Location of the boreholes in relation to the interpretation of the GPR results (after Stratascan).

East Portlemouth Church, South Hams, Devon

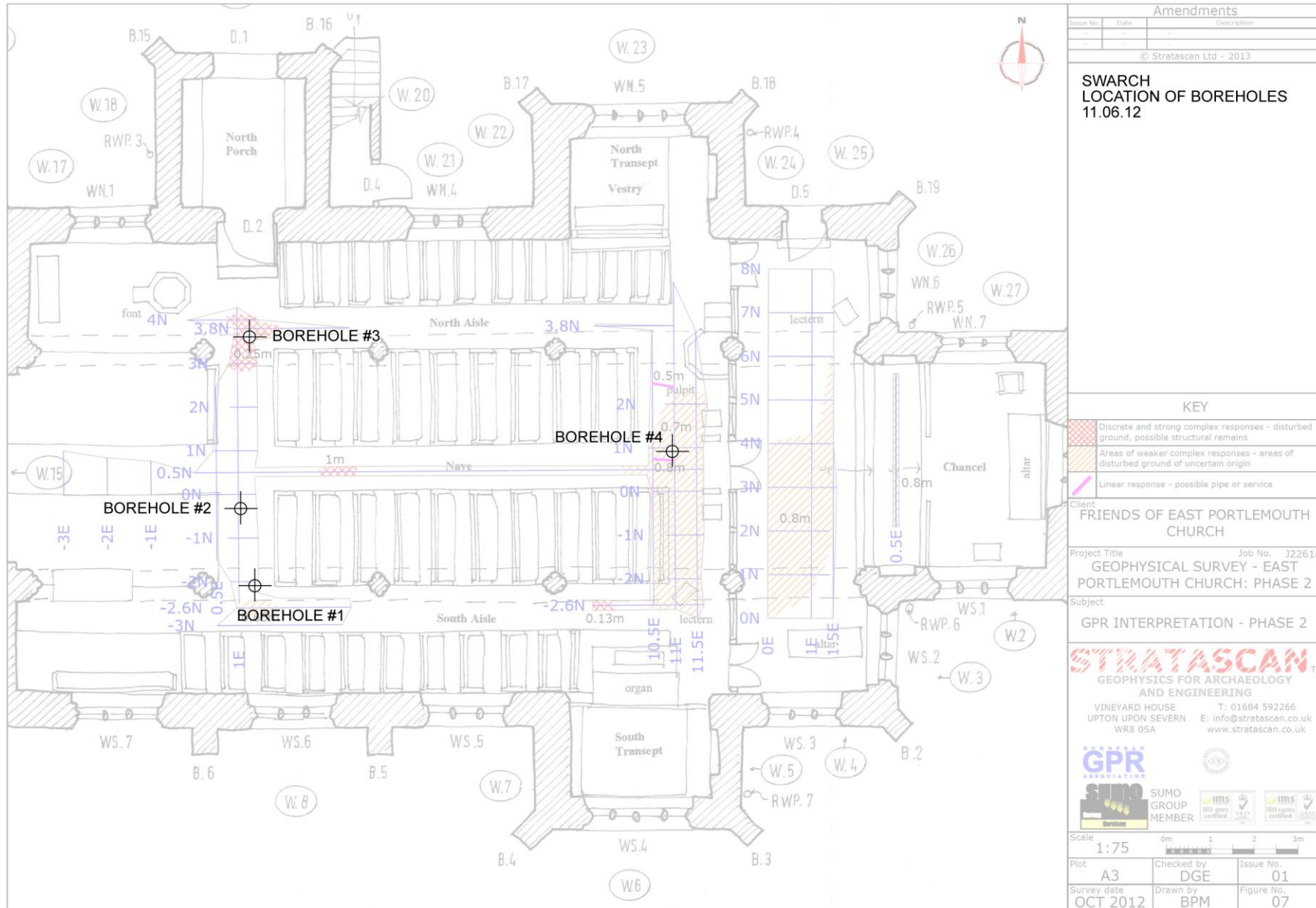


Figure 11: Location of the boreholes in relation to the interpretation of the results of the second GPR survey (after Stratascan).

4.0 Conclusion

The coring that took place at St. Winwaloe's Church, East Portlemouth, was undertaken to investigate the anomalies identified in the GPR survey, and confirm the presence of buried walls that might then be subject to excavation.

In the event, the evidence for the survival of buried walls was tenuous. Only one borehole (number #3) contained material that might have come from a robber trench, and this leads one to question the current interpretation of the GPR results. It is highly likely that the extant church building had an earlier and smaller predecessor, but the evidence from the coring would imply that either it was made of timber or that it was so comprehensively robbed out that very little remains.

The 'broad crested anomaly' could not be identified. It is possible, given the relatively soft nature of the deposits below the church, the 'buried walls' and 'broad crested anomaly' reflect the compressive force of the church itself where it has deformed the underlying material, but that remains speculative. The subsequent GPR survey failed to identify the 'broad crested anomaly' and concluded it was a rare artificial anomaly caused by the GPR's own power cable.

It is of interest the revised GPR survey confirmed the presence of a large area of disturbance in front of and beneath the rood screen. The material in the core taken from this area (number #4) suggests it is filled with very loosely consolidated material, and it is possible there was some form of monument or perhaps a collapsed/backfilled/destroyed burial vault at this location. This is a highly prominent location for burial within any church, so we may conclude the individual(s) involved were of some importance. The area of disturbance extends beneath the rood screen, and this would imply it predated the screen or the screen itself has been moved and re-erected.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR EXPLORATORY CORING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT THE CHURCH OF ST WINWALOE, EAST PORTLEMOUTH, DEVON.

Location: Church of St Winwaloe
Parish: East Portlemouth
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX 748 383
WSI ref: SWARCHEPC11
Date: 17th May 2011

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design and has been drawn up by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Mr Lawrence Challis on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of East Portlemouth Church (the Client) and details the proposed scheme of explorative archaeological work at the Church of St Winwaloe, East Portlemouth, Devon.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 In 2000 East Portlemouth was subject to a Heritage appraisal (R. Waterhouse 2000) which included the parish church. The report concluded that much of the church building was probably constructed in the 12th century, although it is first recorded in 1268. Evidence for a previous church on the site is suggested by the shape of the churchyard which is ovoid, the typical shape prior to the Norman Conquest, after which churchyards are characteristically square or rectangular. The dedication to a Celtic saint also suggests an early date and the building appears to retain some evidence for an earlier cruciform structure (see attached plan).

A geophysical survey (ground-penetrating radar) of the building was undertaken in 2006 (Stratascan report no. J2261), and the results identified features across the site which may relate to structural remains and buried features. Within the central part of the church strong anomalies were identified suggesting buried walls, possibly from the earliest phases of construction, anomalies were also detected which may be associated with deep features.

The proposed scheme represents a second stage of work designed to investigate the anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey and the evidence for earlier structures on the site.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 To investigate the anomalies identified by the GPR survey and inform the positioning of any subsequent archaeological excavation;
- 3.2 Minimal excavations to establish the relationships between the potential early nave wall and any adjacent deposits and to obtain potentially datable artefacts;
- 3.3 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 PROPOSED METHOD

4.1 Coring:

It is proposed to extract four cores from the floors of the church, in order to investigate the anomalies identified by the GPR survey and inform the positioning of any subsequent archaeological excavation.

4.1.1 The GPR survey identified a series of features that will be investigated: the (early) walls, the "broad crested anomaly" (BCA), and the relationship between the two. The curvature of the BCA initially led to the suggestion that it was the roof of a buried vault. This now appears unlikely. The curvature is exaggerated by the compression of the horizontal scale in the scans and the actual curvature is rather shallow; an arch of this curvature would not be stable. As a result the BCA is now interpreted as the floor of a buried vault or cellar, or perhaps natural rock. This needs to be investigated.

The presence of a floor some 2m below existing floor levels within the church is intriguing. If East Portlemouth conforms to the common pattern for an early church, the earliest structure on the site is likely to have been a narrow nave with a small apsidal or rectangular chancel. It is important to note therefore that where the nave meets the transepts, the BCA extends beyond the hypothetical north and south walls of that early church, and has been identified beneath the hypothetical west wall of the early nave. This leaves four possible interpretations:

- The GPR survey has misidentified a variation in the natural bedrock as a structure.
- The BCA belongs to the current church in its current form, representing a vault later (post-medieval?) infilled and floor levels raised.
- The BCA confirms the presence of a crossing tower/structure (as identified by Robert Waterhouse).
- The BCA is part of an earlier structure, with a church later built on top (in this context note the presence of a spring rising somewhere in the churchyard and exiting adjacent to the west gate).

Clearly, the significance of the BCA varies widely between the four possibilities, and this part of the project design has been drawn up to explore and establish which, if any, is correct.

The depth of the BCA – at over 2m below current floor levels – makes open or exploratory investigation expensive and hazardous. Therefore coring was identified as a potential way of moving the investigation forward whilst minimising damage and disturbance to the fabric of the church. The cores will be located to identify:

- Precisely what the BCA represents.
- The relationship between the BCA and the posited early walls of the church.
- Establish consistency of the stratigraphy within the church.

The process of coring, and an examination of the resulting cores, will allow these hypotheses to be tested, and inform subsequent investigation.

- 4.1.2 A specialist contractor will be engaged to carry out the coring which will be carried out under archaeological supervision. The resulting cores will be examined and the stratigraphy interpreted to inform the positioning of any excavations.

4.2 Excavation:

An evaluation trench will be opened within the church that would encompass a wall section and a region next to it in order to establish the relationships between that wall and adjacent deposits, and to obtain potentially datable artefacts.

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

4.2.2 All trenching will be carried out by hand and under strict archaeological supervision.

4.2.3 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.2.4 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines (see 5.0 below).

4.2.5 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits and appropriate analysis will be initiated.

4.2.6 It is anticipated that human remains will be encountered. Should *in situ* and articulated burial be encountered, the investigation will cease at that point. Disarticulated or fragmentary human bone will be retained for reburial on site following the closure of the trench, according to ecclesiastical law and the wishes of the parishioners and incumbent.

- 4.3 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.

4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

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

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and will consist of:

5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.

5.1.2 Survey and location of features.

5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.

- 5.2 A digital 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.

- 5.3 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. 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* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Plymouth City Museum. The museums current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.

- 6.2 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.

The report will include the following elements:

6.2.1 A report number, date, version number;

6.2.2 A copy of this Project Design;

6.2.3 A summary of the project's background;

- 6.2.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 6.2.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 6.2.6 A summary of the historical background;
 - 6.2.7 A summary of the project's results;
 - 6.2.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 6.2.9 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
 - 6.2.10 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;
 - 6.2.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 6.2.12 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, historical and/or architectural features, environmental and scientific samples;
 - 6.2.13 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.
 - 6.2.14 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 6.2.15 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits and historic fabric and features referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 6.3 The Client and interested parties (Exeter Diocesan Committee for the Care of Churches) will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced.
- 7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES (BATS)**
SWARCH will consult with the applicant to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and will 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.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 8.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring and excavation will be undertaken by Dr Bryn Morris. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1, below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email:deblt@swarch.net

List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker;

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

Conservation

Richard and Helena Jaeschke; 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD; Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Alison Mills; The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN Tel: 01271 346747

Thomas Cadbury; Curator of Antiquities, Royal Albert Memorial Museum

Bradnich Offices, Bradnich Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS; Tel: 01392 665356

Fiona Pitt; Plymouth City Museum, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AJ; Tel: 01752 204766

Geophysical Survey

Substrata; Tel: 07788 627822

GSB Prospection Ltd.

Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW; Tel: 01274 835016

gsb@gsbprospection.com

Human Bones

Louise Lou; Head of Heritage Burial Services, Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 OES; Tel: 01865 263 800

Lithics

Martin Tingle; Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ; Tel: 01548 821038

Metallurgy

Sarah Paynter; Centre for Archaeology, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD; Tel: 02392 856700;

sarah.paynter@english-heritage.org.

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Vanessa Straker; English Heritage SW, 29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND; Tel: 0117 9287961

vanessa.straker@english-heritage.org.uk

East Portlemouth Church, South Hams, Devon

Dana Challinor (wood identification); Tel: 01869 810150
Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils); juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk
Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis); heathertinsley@aol.com
Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis) University of Plymouth

Pottery

John Allen; Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN; Tel: 01392 665918
Henrietta Quinell; 39 Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN; Tel: 01392 433214

Timber Conservation

Liz Goodman; Specialist Services, Conservation Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN
Tel: 0207 8145646; lgoodman@museumoflondon.org.uk

Appendix 2

Photolist

1. View of the mini-corer, before work starts on Borehole #1.
2. As above, as work begins.
3. As above.
4. As above.
5. As above.
6. As above, as work starts on Borehole #2.
7. View through the church door, as work commences on Borehole #3.
8. View of the mini-corer at Borehole #4, as observed by the school children of Stokenham Primary School.
9. As above.
10. View of the mini-corer, as it leaves the church.
11. The cores from Borehole #1.
12. The cores from Borehole #2.
13. The cores from Borehole #3.
14. The cores from Borehole #4.



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