

# LAND AT SECKINGTON FARM, HARTLAND, DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,  
Geophysical Survey & Archaeological Evaluation



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Land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon

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## Results of a Desk-Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey & Archaeological Evaluation

*For*

Maria Bailey  
of  
Maria Bailey Planning (the Agent)

On behalf of

Simon Goaman (The Client)

*By*



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September 2013

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## *Summary*

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon, in advance of the construction of a new dairy unit and ancillary features.*

*The desk-based assessment emphasises the high potential for archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed development area, most especially of the high potential for prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains given the known sites surrounding Seckington Farm.*

*The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies, primarily associated with agricultural activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The results also suggested the possibility of prehistoric features and a single evaluation trench was excavated in order to sample this potential prehistoric feature.*

*The evaluation revealed not only the presence of this undated feature and the re-cut ditch of part of the identified medieval field system, but identified a further four undated (presumed medieval) ditches, which were not picked-up in the geophysical survey.*

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 Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3 Historical Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	7
2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment	8
2.1 Documentary History	8
2.2 The 1844 Hartland Tithe Map	9
2.3 The Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Maps	9
3.0 Geophysical Survey	10
3.1 Introduction	10
3.2 Results	11
3.3 Discussion	12
4.0 Archaeological Evaluation	13
4.1 Results	13
4.2 Summary	17
5.0 Conclusions	19
5.1 Discussion and Conclusion	19
6.0 Bibliography & References	20

## List of Figures

---

	Page No.
Cover plate: Abstraction and interpretation plot of the geophysical survey results	
Figure 1: Site location.	6
Figure 2: Extract from the 1844 tithe map (DHC).	8
Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1891 1:10,560 (DHC).	9
Figure 4: Grey scale plot of the gradiometer data.	10
Figure 5: Abstraction and interpretation plot of gradiometer results.	11
Figure 6: Location of the Evaluation trench.	12
Figure 7: Left: Gully [102], veiwed from SE; right: Spread (104) & features [102] & [105]	13
Figure 8: Ditch [105], veiwed from N (1m scale)	14
Figure 9: Ditches [105] & [108], veiwed from S (1m scale)	14
Figure 10: Ditch [108], veiwed from NW (1m scale)	15
Figure 11: Left: Ditch [111], veiwed from S (1m scale); right: Ditch [113] (1m scale).	15
Figure 12: Ditches [115] & [118], veiwed from S (2m scale)	16
Figure 13: Evaluation section drawings, numbered 1-7	17
Figure 14: Evaluation trench post-excavation plan, section drawings numbered 1-7	18
Figure 15: Map of the nearby HER entries.	31

## List of Appendices

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Appendix 1: Project Design	21
Appendix 2: Brief	26
Appendix 3: Key Heritage Assets	31
Appendix 4: Context List	33
Appendix 5: Jpeg List	34

## Acknowledgements

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Maria Bailey (the agent)  
Mr Simon Goaman (the landowner) for access  
Ann Marie Dick, Devon County Historic Environment Team  
The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter

## 1.0 Introduction

**Location:** Seckington Farm  
**Parish:** Hartland  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS 2915 2205

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Maria Bailey (The Agent) on behalf of Mr. Simon Goaman (landowner) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a new dairy unit and ancillary features.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed dairy unit is *c.*400m north of Seckington Farm (see Figure 1). It sits on gently sloping ground to the west of the access track to the farm. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Neath Association with slight seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983). They overlie sandstone bedrock of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2013).

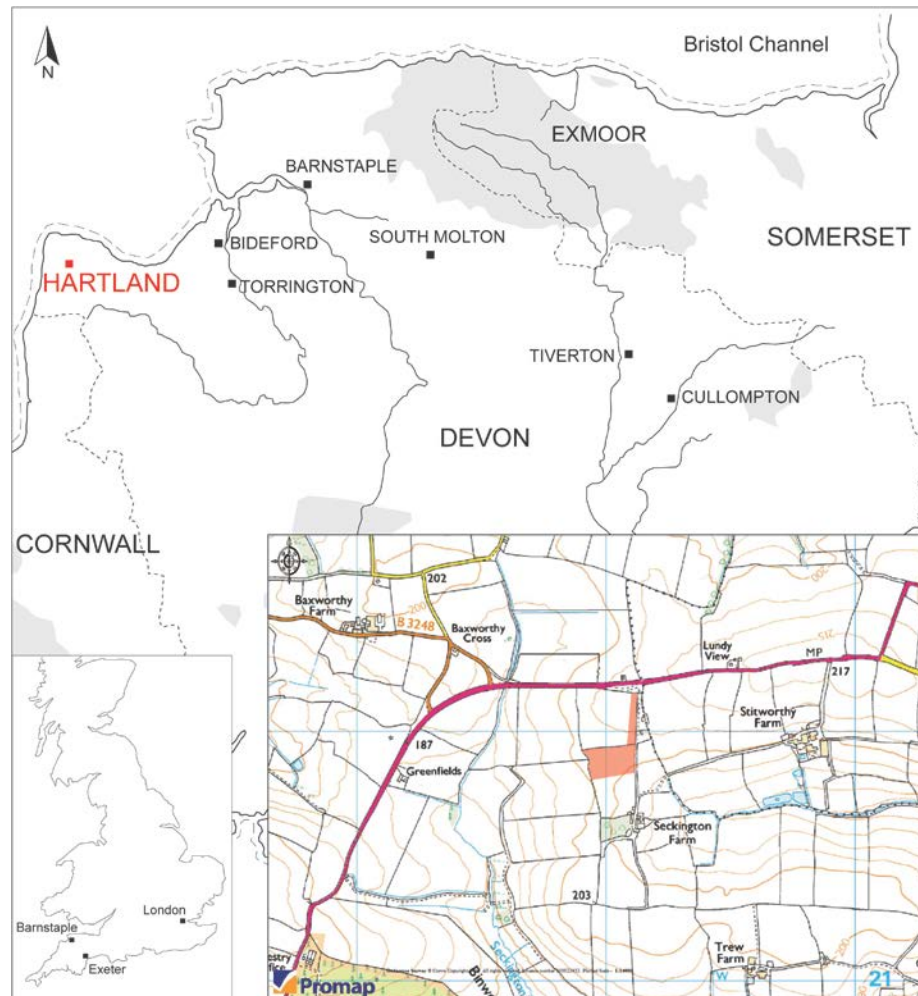


Figure 1: Site location (the field containing the proposed turbine is indicated).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the south eastern edge of the parish of Hartland which is within the hundred and deanery of the same. Seckington itself is documented in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and is recorded by the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) as having formerly been a village.

The area within which the site is situated is classified as *Medieval enclosures based on strip fields* on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as land enclosed in the later Middle Ages from strip-cultivated open fields (Devon Council 2013).

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. The HER records (see Appendix 3) possible elements of deserted medieval settlement in the field immediately adjacent to the west of the application site, and the presence of a possible Roman site approximately 80m to the south-east. These features were identified as cropmarks on 1940s aerial photography.

In addition, prehistoric activity is recorded in the wider area, in the form of stone artefacts and funerary monuments. Groundworks associated with the construction of the dairy unit therefore have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual evidence associated with the medieval settlement here as well as potential earlier Roman and prehistoric features.

### 1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken in August 2013 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up by South West Archaeology (Appendix 1) in consultation with a brief (Appendix 2) supplied by Ann Marie Dick of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

The work was all undertaken with reference to the appropriate IfA and English Heritage guidelines, under the direction of Dr S. Walls.

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

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### 2.1 Documentary History

Seckington is recorded as 'Sygynton' in 1333 and 'Sekynton' in 1505, the name probably derives from a personal name 'Sicga's Farm (Gover *et al* 1931).

Seckington in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century appears to have been a small village/hamlet, and a series of cropmarks to the southwest and southeast of the proposed development site may represent the remains of boundary banks of a deserted medieval settlement of which Seckington farm is the successor or lone survivor (see Appendix 3). Hoskins suggests that the village had shrunk by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (Hoskins 1941: 21).

In 1539 a Mr Bernard Luxton purchased a Seckington Farm from Hartland Abbey, although this may relate to one of the many other Seckington Farms of North Devon (e.g. at High Bickington and Winkleigh). By 1566 a Robert Coole, Gentleman is known to have owned Seckington and the Coole's continued to own and occupy Seckington into the 17<sup>th</sup> century. By 1797 a Thomas Hamlyn lived at Seckington.



Figure 2: Extract from the 1844 tithe map (DHC) (the location of the turbines is indicated).



## 2.2 The 1844 Hartland Tithe Map

The 1844 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study (Figure 3). The proposed dairy unit is to be located within the field no.3982 (*Barn Field*) on the tithe map. This field is listed in the accompanying 1842 apportionment as part of *Seckington*, which was owned at this time by a Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart. and occupied by a Thomas Hamlyn. The field to the north through which the access track will run is no.3976 (*Waste*) part of the holding of *Bursdon* and was owned by William Lewis Buck Esq. and leased to a Richard Barritt.

The farm at Seckington appears to consist of a single house by 1844, and was accessed via a track leading northeast before turning to the cross the parish boundary to the east towards Stitworthy Farm.

## 2.3 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1891 shows a landscape substantially unchanged (Figure 4). *Seckington Farm* is still shown as a single house, and apart from a small number of changes to field boundaries within the wider landscape, the immediate area around the site is unchanged. The OS map does indicate that some of the fields had not been improved such as field no.3976 on the tithe map; some of the others nearby may have however reverted to rough pasture. The most notable change is the additional fork off the trackway leading to Seckington, which runs north to the main road, although still on a different alignment to the present access.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map of 1905 shows no further changes although by the 1960s the access track is shown in its present position.

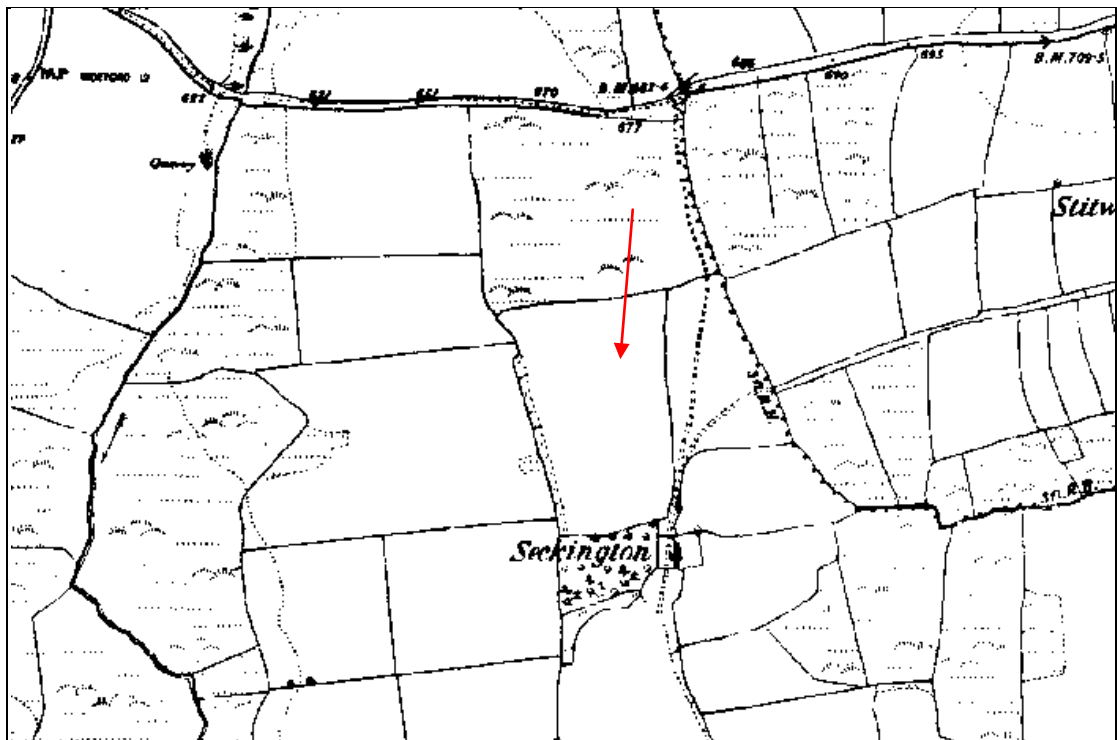


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1891 1:10,560 (DHC) (the site is indicated).

## 3.0 Geophysical Survey

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### 3.1 Introduction

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH over approximately 2.7ha of pasture around the location of the proposed milking parlour, cow shed and access track. The processing work was undertaken by Substrata on behalf of SWARCH in September 2013. What follows is a summary based on the full report (see Substrata Report: J5839 for full details).

The survey identified a group of seven anomalies of a probable archaeological origin. A further ten anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been identified, but it is less possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The remaining anomalies are geological or modern, relating to plough scarring, field drainage and ferrous objects (see Figures 4-5).



Figure 4: Grey scale plot of the gradiometer data (Stratscan: prelims Figure B).

### 3.2 Results

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots (Figure 5).

1. Two liner cut features running either side of a group of three small pits/large postholes. These are of unknown date or origin.
2. A single east-west orientated cut linear feature of unknown date or origin.
3. A cut linear feature of unknown date or origin, seemingly contrary to the historic or relict field systems.
4. Plough scarring running east-west across the southern field.
5. A group of Probable archaeological anomalies representing the traces of a medieval field system.
6. A length of east-west orientated cut linear, which may adjoin anomaly 7.
7. A cut linear feature respecting the orientation of the present field boundaries and track, suggesting a probable post-medieval date.
8. A short length of a cut slightly curving linear feature; its form is suggestive of a probable prehistoric date.

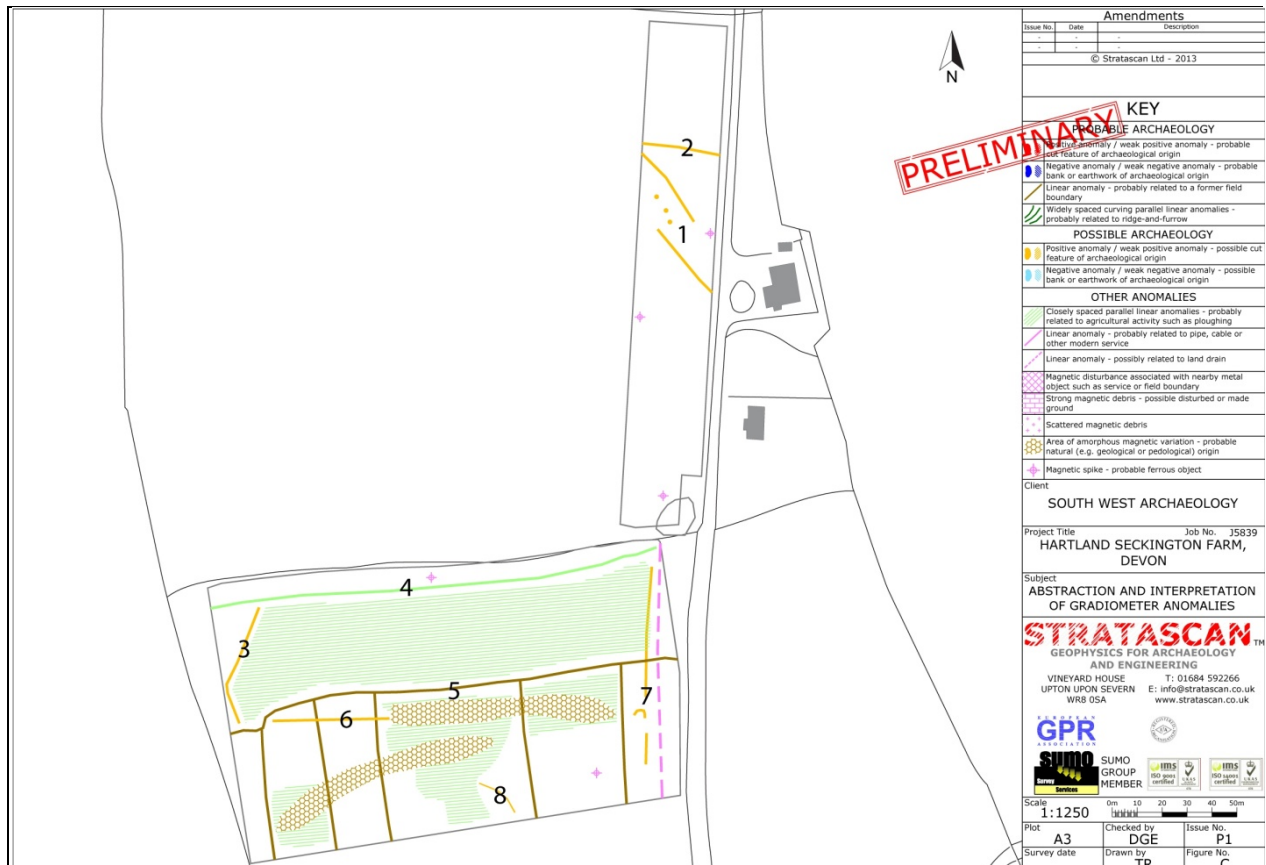


Figure 5: Abstraction and interpretation plot of gradiometer results (Stratascan: prelims Figure C).

### 3.3 Discussion

The geophysics results suggest that there are elements of a surviving medieval fieldsystem which are presumably associated with the known deserted medieval settlement (HER no.102288) to the south. There are also a series of other cut linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin that are most likely related to the post-medieval land use. There is a single anomaly which is suggestive of possible prehisoric activity, with a curving length of ditch identified towards the southern limits of the area surveyed. There are no feature which have shown up that clearly relate to the possible Roman fortlet (HER no. 102282) to the east.

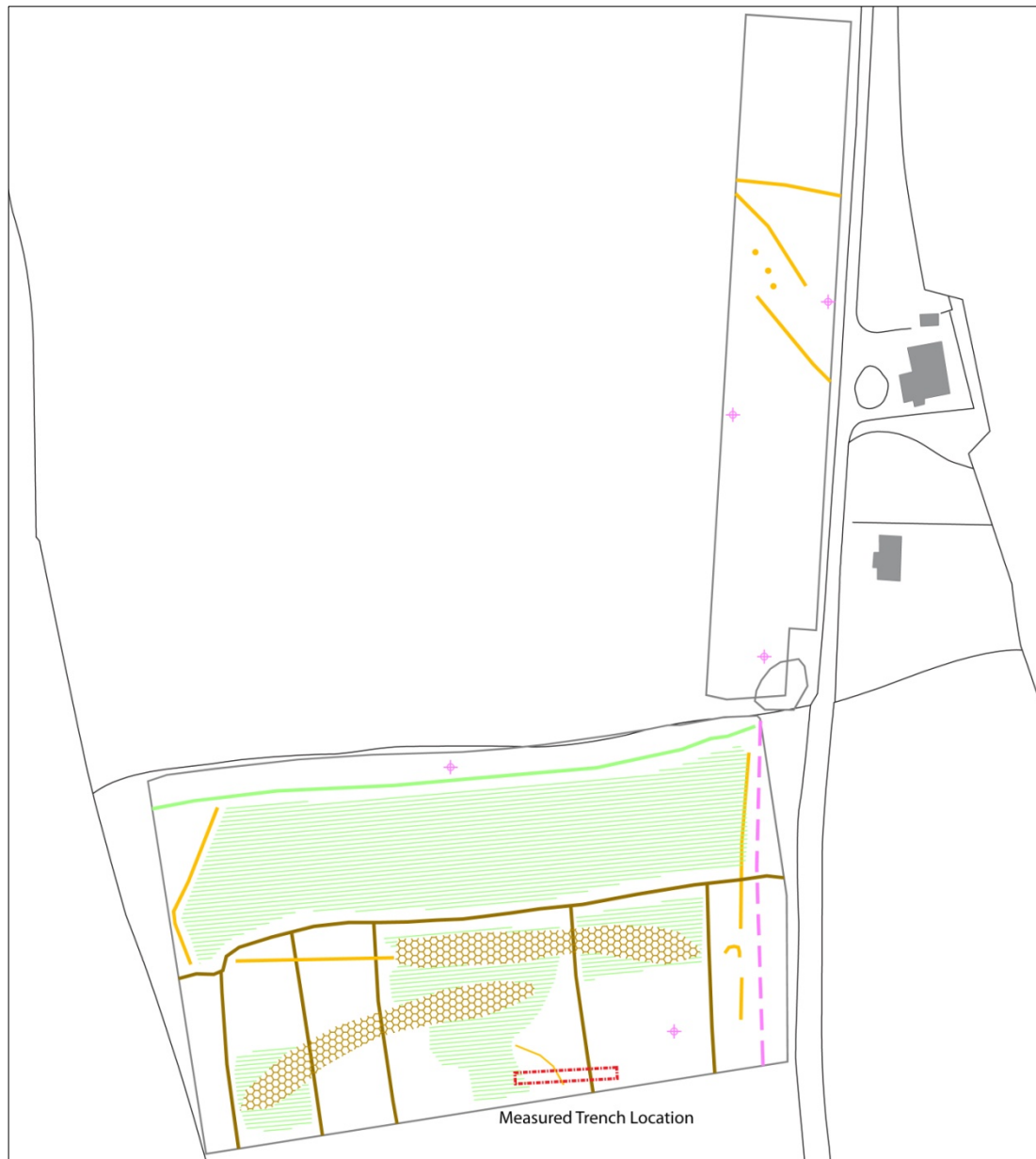


Figure 6: Location of the Evaluation trench in relation to the geophysics results.

## 4.0 Archaeological Evaluation

A single evaluation trench was excavated to investigate two of the identified geophysical anomalies (see Figure 6).

### 4.1 Results

The archaeological evaluation trench was 30m long, 1.5m wide and had an average depth of 0.28m. The site stratigraphy was comprised of an active plough soil horizon (100), directly onto Natural (101), a light to mid yellow-orange, firm clay with frequent medium sized sub-angular stones (>80mm). It revealed eight features, starting from the west end; Gully [102], Spread (104) and Ditches [105], [108], [111], [113], [115] and [118]. All features were 100% excavated for finds recovery and none produced any dateable finds. For full context descriptions see Appendix 4.

Gully [102] was 0.29m wide, 0.04m deep at its deepest point and it contained a single fill, (103). It was aligned roughly north-west by south-east, curving slightly more westward at its north end (Figure 7). It was only the base of a gully making its shape in plan slightly irregular due to slight variation along the cut itself. It had gentle sloping sides, which were probably more representative of the features original base than its sides. Its location was contiguous with a weak curvilinear anomaly (Anomaly 8 in Figure 5) identified in the geophysical survey.



Figure 7: Left: Gully [102], viewed from SE (1m scale); right: Spread (104) & features [102], [105] & [108], viewed from W (2m scale)

Spread (104) was located immediately between Gully [102] and Ditch [105]. It was an ephemeral layer of natural with slightly more silt and poorly sorted small sub-angular stones, about 1.5m wide. It seemed to represent ploughed out bank material that one could associate with its flanking features.

Ditch [105], aligned north-by-north-west by south-by-south-east was 0.6m wide, 0.22m deep (Figure 8) and contained two fills; (106) and (107). It ran almost parallel with both [102], which turns slightly to the north-west and Ditches [111] and [113], which ran truer north-south. It had moderate sides which became very steep just before a flat base, all with sharp breaks of slope. Its lower fill, (106), was a basal fill of root disturbed natural with silt and frequent small to medium sub-angular stones that contained moderate charcoal flecks. This fill suggests that the ditch was open at some point. Its upper fill, (107) was a mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt. Ditch [105] was cut by Ditch [108].



Figure 8: Ditch [105], viewed from N (1m scale).



Figure 9: Ditches [105] & [108], viewed from S (1m scale).

Ditch [108], aligned north-west by south-east was 0.72m wide and 0.15m deep and contained two fills; (109) and (110). It had gentle concave sides and a gentle concave base, although it had some steep irregularities in its sides and flat parts to its base. This was due to bioturbation, from the root action that accounts for the ditches lower fill, (109), a basal fill identical to (106). Ditch [108]s' upper fill, (110) was a slightly lighter version of (107). Although, a later ditch, the similarities in the fills between {105} and [108] may be suggestive of a similar date.



Figure 10: Ditch [108], viewed from NW (1m scale).

Ditch [111] was located 3m east of [108] and 1.1m west of Ditch [113]. Both [11] and [113] were aligned north-south with steep sides, flat bases and each with a single fill, (112) and (114) respectively. Their proximity to one another and similarity in morphology and character implies that they are associated features. They both represent the bases of features that have been since ploughed away.



Figure 11: Left: Ditch [111], viewed from S (1m scale); right: Ditch [113], viewed from S (1m scale).

Ditches [115] and [118] were located 1.7m west of [113]. Ditch [115], aligned north-south had moderate to steep, slightly concave sides with a gentle concave, almost flat base. It was 1.2m wide and 0.52m deep. It contained two fills; (116), a light brown-grey with orange veins, soft clay silt with a gritty texture that represents a secondary fill of natural silting up of the ditch when it was open; and (117), a tertiary fill of purposeful backfilling made up of a mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt. Ditch [118] was a re-cut along [115] s' eastern edge. It had moderate concave sides and a concave base. It was 0.57m wide, 0.24m deep and contained a single fill, (119). These ditches are representative of the strong anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (part of Anomaly Group 5 in Figure 5) that made up the medieval field system of which many boundaries are still respected in the landscape today.



Figure 12: Ditches [115] & [118], viewed from S (2m scale)



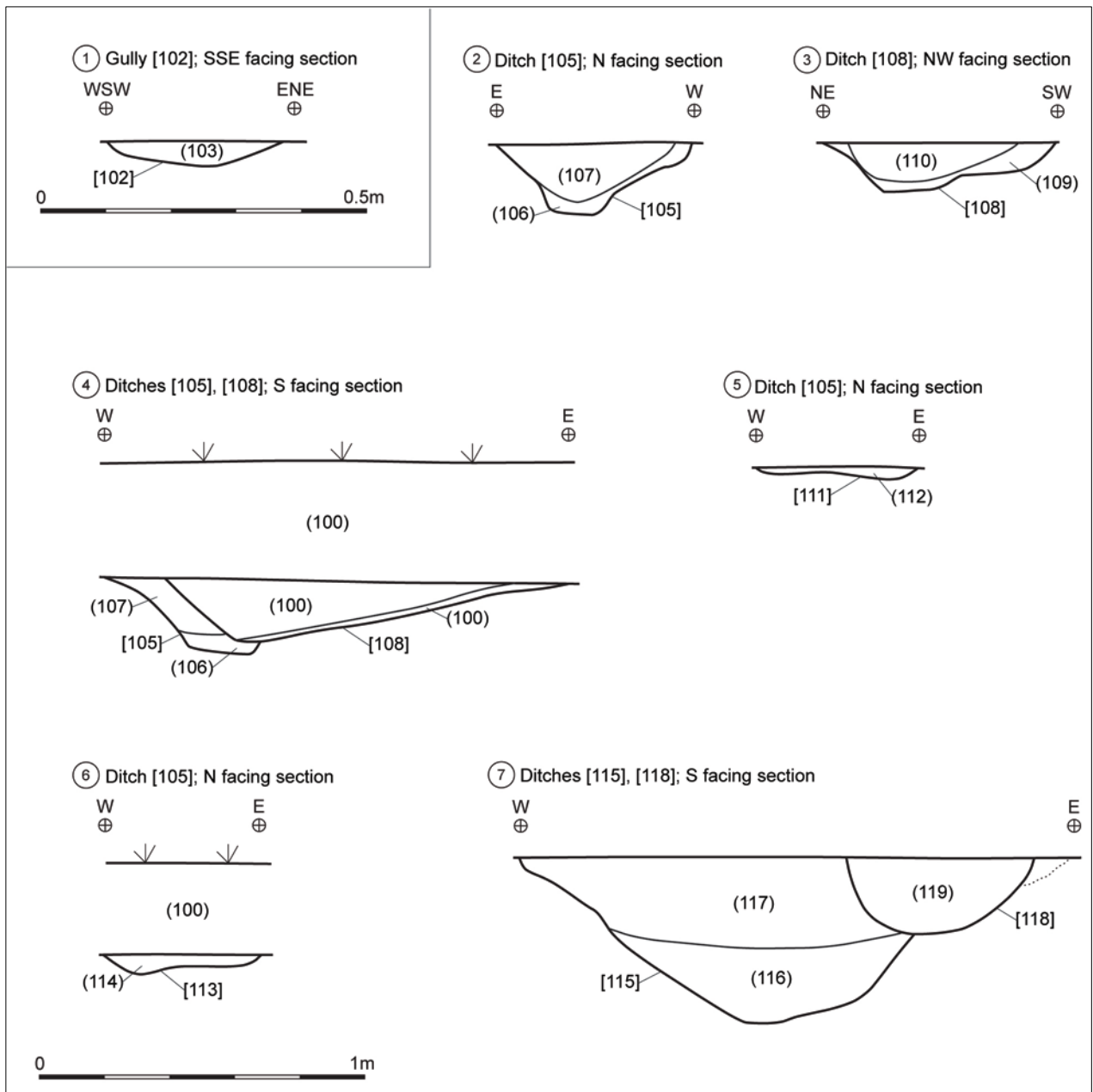


Figure 13: Evaluation section drawings, numbered 1-7. See Figure 14 for locations.

## 4.2 Summary

The shallow nature of most of the features and depth of the ploughsoil sitting directly on top of the Natural has resulted in a generally poor survival and truncation of many of the features and has probably resulted in the complete loss of archaeological deposits in some areas across the site. The majority of features are on the same alignment as the identified medieval field system; as represented by Ditches [115] and [118]; and are therefore probably not far removed from that era having either influenced- or been influenced by the medieval field system. Gully [102] and Ditch [108] however are set off alignment and may represent an earlier field system. If so Ditch [105] would also belong to an earlier phase. It should be noted, however, that slight kinks in otherwise straight boundaries are visible in the extant field pattern to the immediate east and within the wider landscape. Also, if the undated features represent an earlier than medieval field system it seems improbable to be older than later Iron Age due to the consistency in the morphology of the features. That is to say they are neat and regular in form.

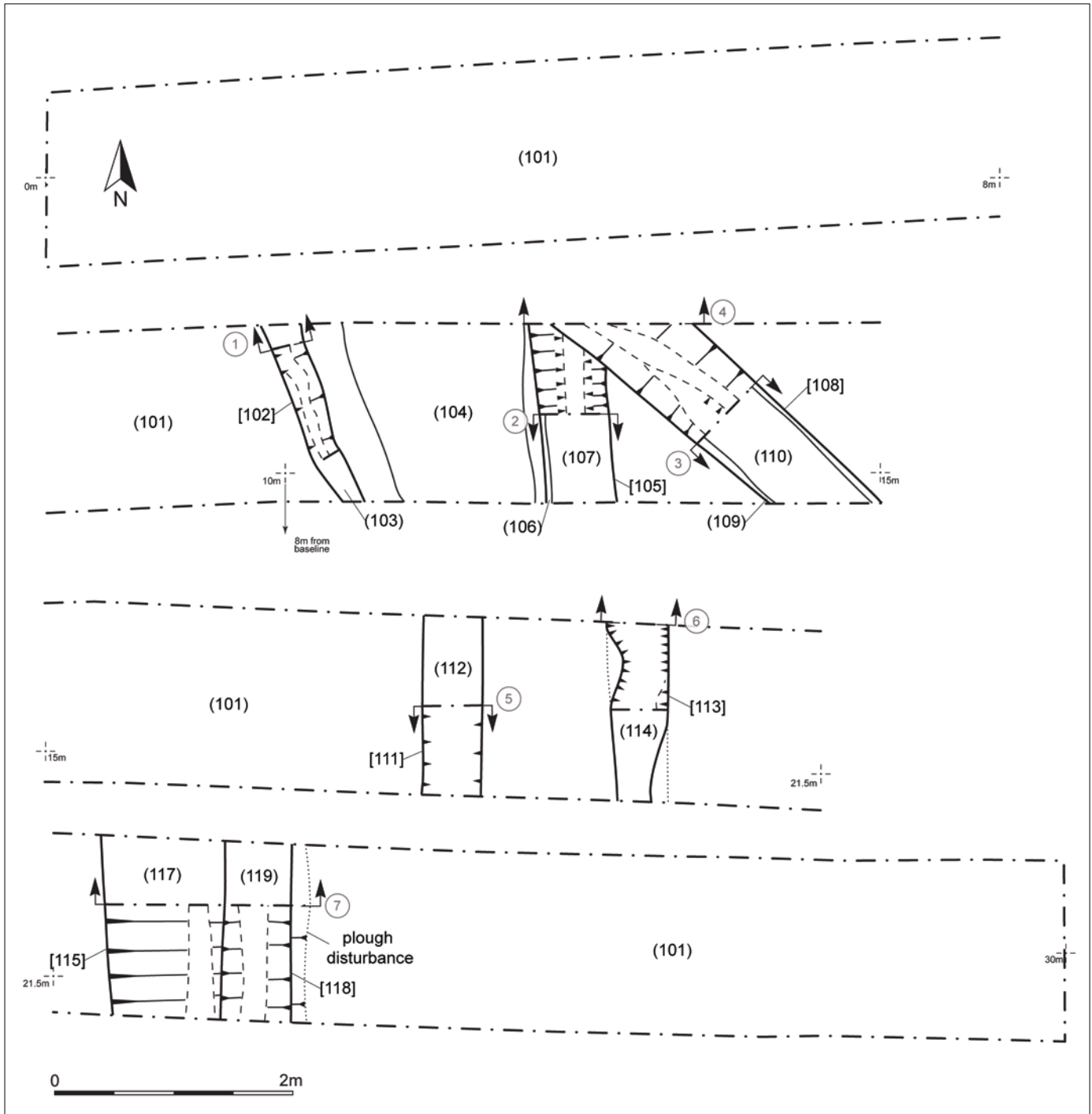


Figure 14: Evaluation trench post-excitation plan. See Figure 13 for section drawings numbered 1-7.

## 5.0 Conclusions

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### 5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The desk-based assessment emphasises the high potential for archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed development area, most especially of the high potential for prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains given the known sites surrounding Seckington Farm (see Appendix 3).

The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies, primarily associated with agricultural activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The results also suggested the possibility of prehistoric features and a single evaluation trench was excavated in order to sample this potential prehistoric feature.

The evaluation revealed not only the presence of this undated feature and the re-cut ditch of part of the identified medieval field system, but identified a further four undated (presumed medieval) ditches, which were not identified in the geophysical survey. This emphasises the potential survival of other archaeological features and deposits on the site which have not been identified in the geophysical survey. However, all of the identified features seemingly relate to agricultural field systems and therefore further archaeological investigation is unlikely to be warranted, especially given the degree of truncation.

## 6.0 Bibliography & References

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- Devon Council** 2013: *Interactive Mapping: Historic Landscape Characterisation*.  
<http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>, accessed 13/09/2013
- FreeCEN** 2013: *FreeCEN Search*. <http://freecen.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl>, accessed 13/09/2013

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- Devon Heritage Centre  
Hartland tithe map  
Hartland tithe apportionment  
Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map  
Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION TRENCHING AT LAND AT SECKINGTON FARM, HARTLAND, DEVON

**Location:** Land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon  
**Parish:** Hartland  
**District:** Torridge  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS 2915 2205  
**Planning Application no:** 1/0604/2013/Fulm  
**Proposal:** Development of new dairy unit and ancillary facilities  
**Historic Environment Team ref:** Arch/DC.TO. 20473  
**Date:** 28.08.2013

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Maria Bailey of Maria Bailey Planning (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, evaluation trenching and for related off site analysis and reporting to be undertaken in support of a planning application for the erection of a dairy unit. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Ann Marie Dick of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) 16.08.2013.

1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policy ENV4 (paragraph 6.42).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposal site lies in an area of archaeological potential. Seckington itself is documented in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and is recorded by the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) as having formerly been a village. The HER also records possible elements of deserted settlement in the field immediately adjacent to the west of the application site, and the presence of a possible Roman site approximately 80m to the south-east. These features are recorded from cropmarks on mid 20<sup>th</sup> century aerial photography. In addition, prehistoric activity is recorded in the wider area, in the form of stone artefacts and funerary monuments. Groundworks associated with the construction of the dairy unit have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual evidence associated with the medieval settlement here as well as potential earlier Roman and prehistoric features.

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objective of the programme is to evaluate the survival, extent and quality of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site.

3.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

4.1 Desk-based appraisal:

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and held by the HER.

4.1.1 The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HET.

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

4.2 Geophysical Survey:

A geophysical investigation of the site shall be carried out, covering approximately 2 hectares. A magnetometry survey will be undertaken using a Bartington GRAD601-2 DUAL gradiometer.

The results of the assessment and geophysical survey will be discussed with the HET, and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of any evaluative excavations. This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4.3 Evaluation Trenching:

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area; the location of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography.

These excavations will adequately investigate the areas that will be affected by the proposed development. The layout of the trenches will be agreed in consultation with DCHET following the results of 4.1 and 4.2 above.

All groundworks across the site will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits, whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand.

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

- 4.3.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.3.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features will be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
- 4.3.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:
  - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
  - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
  - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- 4.3.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.  
Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and DCHET.
- 4.3.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
- 4.3.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.3.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.3.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 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.
  - 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
  - 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
  - 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and DCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DCHET and will consist of:
  - 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
  - 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
  - 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.  
Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHET.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made using digital techniques only.
- 5.3 The drawn and written record will be held on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum of Barnstable and North Devon.
- 5.4 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 REPORTING**
- 6.1 A report will be produced including the following elements:
  - 6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
  - 6.1.2 A copy of the DCHET brief and this WSI;
  - 6.1.3 A summary of the project's background;

- 6.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 6.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 6.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 6.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 6.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 6.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 6.1.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.1.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.1.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.1.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.1.15 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 6.1.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 6.1.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.1.18 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 6.1.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.1.20 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.2 DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the HET.
- 6.3 Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see 6.1 above. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance in paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HET.
- 6.4 Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work:  
Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.  
This document will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HET.
- 6.5 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-157852 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 7.0 MONITORING**
- 7.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HET and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
  - 7.1.1 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
  - 7.1.2 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 8.0 ARCHIVE**
- 8.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with section 10 of the Brief, prepared by the Devon County Historic Environment Team, and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be

- obtained from the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 8.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 8.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
- 8.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the MBND, and in a timely fashion.
- 8.2.3 If the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the MBND decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Devon Heritage Centre. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 8.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the MBND, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 8.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 8.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of:  
i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and  
ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 8.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 8.7 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the HET and completed prior to the condition being discharged.
- 8.8 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**  
Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 10.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. 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:colint@swarch.net

## Appendix 1 – List of specialists

### Building recording

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

### Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service  
[a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD  
[mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com) Tel: 01271 830891

### Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

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

### Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 [c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk](mailto:c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk)

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

[w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

### Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ [martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk)



Land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon

**Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

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

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

**Pottery**

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort

and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093

alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154

john.p.allan@btinternet.com

Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email:

su1429@eclipse.co.uk

## Appendix 2

### **BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION**

**Location: Seckington Farm**

**Parish: Hartland**

**District: Torridge**

**County: Devon**

**NGR: SS 2902 2188**

**Proposal: Development of new commercial dairy unit and ancillary facilities**

**Historic Environment Team ref: ARCH/DM/TO. 20473**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) with regard to the archaeological works to be undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the above site. This brief has been produced specifically for the above scheme and may require alteration if this scheme is revised or amended in any material way. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.

1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policy ENV4 (paragraph 6.42).

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and an appropriate planning decision made by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.4 The proposal site lies in an area of archaeological potential. Seckington itself is documented in the 14th century, and is recorded by the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) as having formerly been a village. The HER also records possible elements of deserted settlement in the field immediately adjacent (west) of the application site, and the presence of a possible Roman site approximately 80m to the south-east. These features are recorded from cropmarks visible on mid-20th century aerial photography. In addition, prehistoric activity is recorded in the wider area, in the form of stone artefacts and funerary monuments.

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

#### **2. PROJECT DESIGN**

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

2.2 The Project Design must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HET *prior* to any archaeological works commencing.

#### **3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

The archaeological works will include the following elements. However, where it can be demonstrated that there are areas within the area under consideration that will be unaffected by the development of the site or where development will have no below-ground impact, these areas may be excluded from the geophysical survey and evaluative archaeological excavations.

##### *3.1 Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HET.

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

##### *3.2 Geophysical survey*

Depending upon the results of the above work and the likely below-ground impact of the proposal site a targeted geophysical investigation of the site shall be carried out. The details and justification of the technique(s) to be employed should be set out in the project design. The HET would advise that the geophysical contractor undertakes a site inspection to determine the suitability of the site for the geophysical technique to be used.

The results of the assessment and geophysical survey should be discussed with the HET, and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of any evaluative excavations.

This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

##### *3.3 Evaluation trenching*

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

If a large number of trenches are to be excavated then these should be undertaken in a staged manner to prevent over-weathering of the exposed trench faces before they can be cleaned by hand by the site archaeologist(s) and facilitate hand-cleaning of freshly exposed surfaces. The detail of the staging of the excavation of the investigative trenches should be set out in the Project Design.

3.3.1 The Project Design must include a plan showing areas affected by the proposed development and the location of proposed evaluative trenches.

3.3.2 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HET. Trenches should be excavated by a 360o tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

3.3.3 All archaeological features will be investigated and as a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

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

3.3.4 The full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. This need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

3.3.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.

3.3.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. Digital images taken during the course of the fieldwork will form part of the digital archive to be submitted and curated by the ADS – see archive section below. The drawn and written record must be on an appropriately archivable medium.

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

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

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

#### **4. MONITORING**

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Team and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HET, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

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

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

#### **5. REPORTING**

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

The report will include:

- (i) a summary of the project's background;
- (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (iv) include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- (v) a description of the project's results;
- (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (ix) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;

(x) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These should be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans must show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xi) section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches need not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xii) site matrices where appropriate;

(xiii) photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

(xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider context;

(xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

(xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports were undertaken;

(xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

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

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

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

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

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

## **6 PUBLICATION**

Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see section 5 above.

Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012)). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HET.

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

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

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

- A summary of the project and its background
- A plan showing the location of the site and plans of the site showing the location of archaeological features, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits exposed
- Research aims and objectives
- Method statements setting out how these aims and objectives are to be achieved
- Details of the tasks to be undertaken
- The results of any specialist assessment work undertaken as part of the production of the formal Assessment and Project Design
- Proposed project team

- Overall timetable for undertaking the tasks as well as setting out monitoring points with the HET
- Details of the journal in which the material is to be published

## **7. FURTHER WORK**

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable planning decision, which may include the recommendation for refusal of consent if the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource was unacceptable. In all other cases, the results will allow the scope and requirement of any further work needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be determined. This further work may take the form of additional pre-application investigations to refine the initial results or a programme of archaeological work undertaken through an archaeological condition applied on any consent granted.

Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

## **8. PERSONNEL**

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

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

8.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

## **9. CONFLICT WITH STATUTORILY PROTECTED SITES**

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

## **10. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS**

10.1 Completion of the project is dependent on the compilation of an ordered and integrated project archive by the archaeological contractor in accordance with this this Brief and with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The archive must also be transferred for long-term curation to a recognised, accredited or trusted repository. An archive is defined as "all records and materials recovered during an archaeological project and identified for long term preservation, including artefacts, ecofacts and other environmental remains, waste products, scientific samples and also written and visual documentation in paper, film and digital form" (ARCHES forthcoming).

10.1.1 The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual<sup>1</sup> and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital data and digital copies made of the primary site records and images.

10.1.2 The Project Design must set out a timetable for the deposition of the site archive. The HET would normally expect this to be completed within six months of completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

### *10.2 Deposition of the archive*

10.2.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, to obtain a reference number in order to agree future conditions for deposition of the site archive. *The reference number must be quoted in the Project Design and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.*

10.2.2 The collecting museums in Devon (Royal Albert Memorial Museum Exeter, Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon and Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery) require that the digital archive (consisting of born-digital and digital copies of relevant written and drawn data produced during fieldwork) must be transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository instead of with the museum (see 'Deposition of the digital archive' – below) and generally not with the museum.

10.2.3 The archaeological contractor will therefore need to make appropriate digital copies of all hardcopy elements of the site record – see section 10.4 below.

10.2.4 There is no requirement for the archaeological contractor to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of the fieldwork will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by the archaeological contractor and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. Written confirmation that the archaeological contractor will not be producing an archive must be obtained from the HET. The condition in these cases will be considered as discharged upon receipt of the report and completion of the OASIS entry.

### *10.3 The Material (Finds) Archive*

10.3.1 Items in the material archive must be cleaned (or otherwise treated) ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the relevant museum. It is advised that early consultation with the museum will facilitate transfer of the material archive.

10.3.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a manner to be agreed with the museum - and within a timetable to be agreed with the HET. The composition of the archive shall conform to the collecting museum's accession guidelines for depositing archaeological material. The acceptance of an archive by the museum will be in accordance with the museum's accession/collection policies and early consultation with the relevant collecting museum is advised.

10.3.3 The archaeological contractor must, on behalf of the museum, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum. It is preferable for this agreement to be

made at the earliest possible stage following assessment after data-collection. It is not advisable to wait until the archive has been compiled before obtaining transfer of title.

10.3.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

#### 10.4 *Deposition of the digital archive*

The digital archive will consist of:

(i) all born-digital data (images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and  
(ii) digital copies made of all other relevant written and drawn data produced and/or collected during fieldwork - i.e. the primary record comprising context records and indices, sample sheets and indices, finds records and indices, site drawings - earthwork surveys, sections and plans, as well as relevant sketches or notes that aid the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording, any relevant information undertaken as part of the post-excavation assessment or analysis, etc.

10.4.1 Digital archive must be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository and thus made publicly accessible, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2011). It is understood that the only suitable repository for digital archaeological archive is the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) – contact details are given at the end of this brief. Digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositorsGuidance> on selection for the archive is also provided: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance>

10.4.2 It is expected that a licence to copyright for documentary material, in both physical and digital forms, will be given to the receiving repository. This must be stated within the Project Design, which should also identify the recipients of each element of the documentary archive.

#### 10.5 *Disposal of the primary hardcopy records*

10.5.1 The collecting museum may wish to retain the hardcopy archive to accompany the artefactual material. (For example: where the programme of archaeological works involves the investigation and analysis of regionally/nationally significant archaeological and/or artefactual deposits). In all cases the archaeological contractor must first offer the primary paper record archive to the museum prior to its disposal.

10.5.2 Once the digital archive has been transferred to the appropriate Trusted Digital Repository (usually the ADS), and the museum has confirmed that this has occurred satisfactorily and that they do not require the hardcopy archive, the archaeological contractor may retain, disperse or dispose of the primary hardcopy items as they see fit. Items may be retained for curation by the contractor, developer or applicant, or offered to a third party organisation for public use or as a teaching resource. The WSI should state how primary hardcopy items will be treated.

10.5.3 Where the collecting museum does not require the hardcopy element disposal may mean physical destruction of the primary record. The WSI should state the proposed disposal method to be employed.

10.5.4 The archaeological contractor must notify the HET upon the completion of:

- i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
- ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.

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

#### **11. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS**

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Appendix 3

Key Heritage Assets

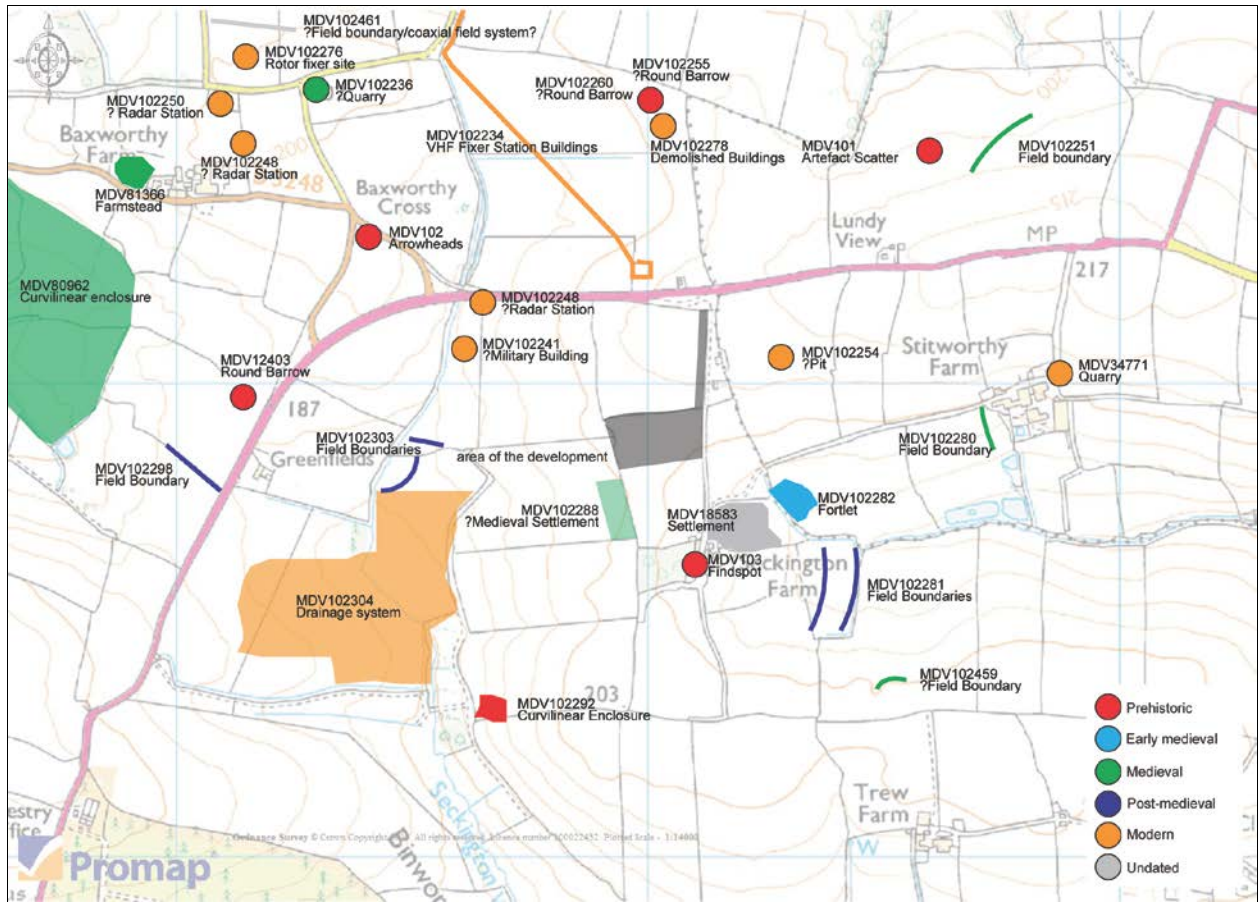


Figure 15: Map of the nearby HER entries.

MDV	Site name	Record	Notes
101	Clovelly- prehistoric finds	Find spot	N/EBA implements including arrowheads, scrapers and flakes.
102254	Stitworthy Farm- Pit	Monument	Rectangular cropmark visible in aerial photographs, is probably a modern feature.
102288	Seckington Farm- DMV	Monument	Cropmarks interpreted as the remains of a DMV.
102251	Stitworthy cross- Field Boundary	Monument	Curvilinear bank likely to be a medieval field boundary.
34771	Clovelly- Stitworthy Quarry	Monument	Quarry shown of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century mapping.
102280	Stitworthy Farm- Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary which became disused in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
102459	Trew Farm- Field Boundary	Monument	Former field boundary interpreted as medieval or post medieval. Alternative interpretation is that it's a modern trackway.
102281	Seckington Farm- Field boundaries (2)	Monument	Post medieval field boundaries x2.
102282	Seckington Farm- Roman Fortlet	Monument	Possible Roman fortlet visible as two concentric circuits of earthworks.
18583	Seckington village	Monument	Former village but disappeared in the later 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
103	Seckington- flint implement	Find Spot	Flint scraper.
102292	Seckington Farm- Curvilinear Enclosure	Monument	Later prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.
102304	Seckington Farm- Drainage system	Monument	20 <sup>th</sup> century field drainage system.
102303	Baxworthy Cross- Field Boundaries (x2)	Monument	Former field boundaries (x2) of medieval or post-medieval date.
102241	Baxworthy Cross- Military Structure	Monument	Square structure dating to 1946, perhaps a WWII building.
102248	Baxworthy Cross- Radar Station	Monument	Possible WWII radar station
12403	Baxworthy Cross- Round Barrow	Monument	Round barrow.
102298	Seckington Farm- Field Boundary	Monument	Two linear bank earthworks likely to be post-medieval field boundaries.

Land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon

102	Baxworthy Corner- Arrowheads	Find Spot	Two leaf-shaped arrowheads and one barbed and tanged arrowhead. Prehistoric.
102234	Baxworthy Cross- VHF Fixer Station Buildings	Monument	Several modern buildings and structures.
1022787	Baxworthy Cross- Demolished Buildings	Monument	Could be a military building associated with the Cold War VHF Fixer station at Baxworthy.
102255	Baxworthy Cross- Round Barrow	Monument	Possible Prehistoric round barrow.
102260	Baxworthy Cross- Round Barrow	Monument	Possible Prehistoric round barrow.
102236	Baxworthy Cross- Quarry	Monument	Possible quarry dated to between Early Medieval and 1880 AD.
102248	Baxworthy Cross- Radar Station	Monument	Possible radar station from WWII.
102250	Baxworthy Cross- Radar Station	Monument	Possible radar station from WWII.
102276	Baxworthy Cross- Rotor fixer site	Monument	Possible Cold War rotor fixer site.
102461	Baxworthy Cross- Field boundary or coaxial field system	Monument	Prehistoric or post-medieval field boundary or coaxial field system.
81366	Baxworthy- Farmstead	Monument	Farmstead first recorded in 1249
80962	Baxworthy- Curvilinear Enclosure	Monument	Curvilinear enclosure between 10661 and 1539.



## Appendix 4

## Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, clean, no finds	0.26-0.30m	C21
(101)	Natural	Light-mid yellow-orange, soft-firm clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular stones	-	-
[102]	Cut of Gully	Linear gully (slight curve to west at north end), aligned NW-SE, 0.29m wide, gently sloping sides, concave base, 1 fill, undated	0.04m	-
(103)	Fill of Gully	Fill of Gully [102], mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt, no finds	0.04m	-
(104)	Spread	Mid orange-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with frequent small-medium angular stones, poorly sorted, pressed into natural, no real depth/within base of ploughsoil, trowels off, possible spread of bank material, c.1.5m wide between [102] and [105]	-	-
[105]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned N-S, 0.6m wide, W slope = moderate becoming very steep, E slope steep becoming very steep, to flattish/slightly concave base, sharp breaks of slope, undated	0.22m	-
(106)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of Ditch [105], mottled light orange-brown, soft clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and grit and moderate-frequent charcoal flecks. = basal fill as root disturbed edge of original cut, therefore was left open at some time, 0.5m wide, no finds	0.05m	-
(107)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [105], medium brown-grey, friable clay-silt with occasional-moderate sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.55m wide, no finds	0.18m	-
[108]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, 0.72m wide, gentle concave sides and base, some irregular steep and flat bits due to bioturbation around basal fill, undated, 2 fills	0.15m	-
(109)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of [108], see (106), 0.72m wide	0.08m	-
(110)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of [108], light-medium brown-grey, friable clay-silt with occasional-moderate sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.52m wide, no finds	0.12m	-
[111]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned N-S, 0.50m wide, very shallow = only base survives, moderate slopes, flat base, undated, 1 fill, part of medieval field network?	0.04m	Medieval?
(112)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of ditch [111], mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones, no finds	0.04m	Medieval?
[113]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned N-S, 0.48m wide, very shallow = only base survives, very steep sides, flattish base, undated, 1 fill, part of medieval field network?	0.06m	Medieval?
(114)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of Ditch [113], mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones, no finds	0.06m	Medieval?
[115]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned N-S, 1.2m+ wide, moderate-steep slight concave slope, curved break of slope to gentle concave/flattish base, 2 fills, no finds, part of medieval field network?	0.52m	Medieval?
(116)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of Ditch [115], 0.94m wide, light brown-grey with orange veins, soft clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, frequent medium and small sub-angular stones and slight gritty texture (damp/within water table) = secondary fill caused by silting up over time while open, no finds	0.24m	Medieval?
(117)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of [115], 1.16m wide, mid orange-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate medium-small, sub-angular stones and occasional large stones and charcoal flecks = tertiary fill/backfilling, no finds	0.28m	Medieval?
[118]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned N-S, 0.57m wide, steep-moderate concave slope to gentle concave base, 1 fill, undated, = re-cut of [115]	0.24m	Medieval?
(119)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of Ditch [118], Dark orange-brown, friable-soft clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and medium sub angular stones, moderate small sub-angular stones, no finds	0.24m	Medieval?

## Appendix 5

### Jpeg List

List of Jpegs on CD to the rear of the report

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
HSF13(1)	Gully [102], section	S	1m
HSF13(2)	As above, post-excavation	S	1m
HSF13(3)	Ditches [105], [108], section	S	1m
HSF13(4)	Ditch [105], section	N	1m
HSF13(5)	Ditch [108], section	NW	1m
HSF13(6)	Features [102]-[108], including Spread (104)	W	2m
HSF13(7)	As above	NW	2m
HSF13(8)	Ditch [111], section	S	1m
HSF13(9)	Ditch [113], section	S	1m
HSF13(10)	Ditches [111], [113]	W	2m
HSF13(11)	Ditches ;115], [118], section	S	2m
HSF13(12)	As above	N	2m
HSF13(13)	Post-excavation shot of trench	E	1+2m
HSF13(14)	Site shot	SW	-
HSF13(15)	As above	W	-
HSF13(16)	As above	NW	-



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