

CASTLE HILL KENNELS FILLEIGH DEVON

Results of Historic Building Recording
& Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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Castle Hill Kennels Filleigh, Devon

Results of Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

For

Johnathan Rhind Conservation Architects

On behalf of

The 5th Earl Fortescue Will Trust

By



SWARCH project reference: FCHK14

National Grid Reference: SS667285

OASIS number: southwes1-169351

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. were asked by Jonathan Rhind of Johnathan Rhind Conservation Architects (the Agent) on behalf of the Fortescue Family (the Clients) to undertake building recording and evaluative trenching at the former Kennels site in the parkland at Castle Hill, Filleigh, North Devon. This work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new castellated folly designed to mimic one that had formerly stood on or close to the site.

The site is currently marked by a ruinous enclosure defined by stone walls. These walls enclosed a yard associated with, but located behind, the castellated folly which was built in the early 18th century. This folly was demolished in the late 19th century and the yard used for housing and feeding cattle. The north and east walls stand up to 2.4m high, but the south and east walls have disappeared; the stonework is itself of poor quality and of little intrinsic merit. An evaluation carried out in advance located an internal wall but no floor surfaces, and the remains of the folly lie to the south and beyond the footprint of the proposed development.

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Acknowledgements

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The Fortescue Family for access to the site
Jonathan Rhind and Martin Sturley of Jonathan Rhind Conservation Architects (the Agent)
Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET)
The staff of the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)

1.0 Introduction

Location: Castle Hill Kennels
Parish: Filleigh
County: Devon

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Jonathan Rhind Conservation Architects (the Agent) on behalf of the 5th Earl Fortescue Will Trust (the Client) to conduct a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at the Castle Hill Kennels, Filleigh in Devon (Figure 1). The work was undertaken in advance of the consolidation of the ruinous walls of the former hunt kennels and the (re)construction of a new principal elevation as a landscape feature. The work was undertaken in order to understand the date, form, function and development of the building from its origins, with the aim of understanding the impact of any proposed development on the historic fabric of the building.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The building in question is located within the Castle Hill Estate which is situated c.3km north-west of the town of South Molton and 0.5km north-east of the village of Filleigh. The estate is bisected by the former A361 that runs from South Molton to Barnstaple. The kennels are located approximately 350m west of the main house, set adjacent to a small copse of trees on the south-facing slopes of the hill known as Oxford Down, at an altitude of approximately 150m AOD.

The Castle Hill estate straddles a number of differing soil types including the permeable, loamy, very acid and reddish soils of the Larkbarrow association, the Clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Hallsworth 2 association and the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Neath association. (SSEW 1983). These all overlie Pilton Mudstone Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Methodology

The building survey was undertaken by Colin Humphreys in February 2014 in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures, and in accordance with a WSI (Appendix 1) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET). The survey was based on an internal and external site inspection, using measured plans and elevation drawings supplied by the Agent.

The archaeological monitoring was 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)* and according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 1).

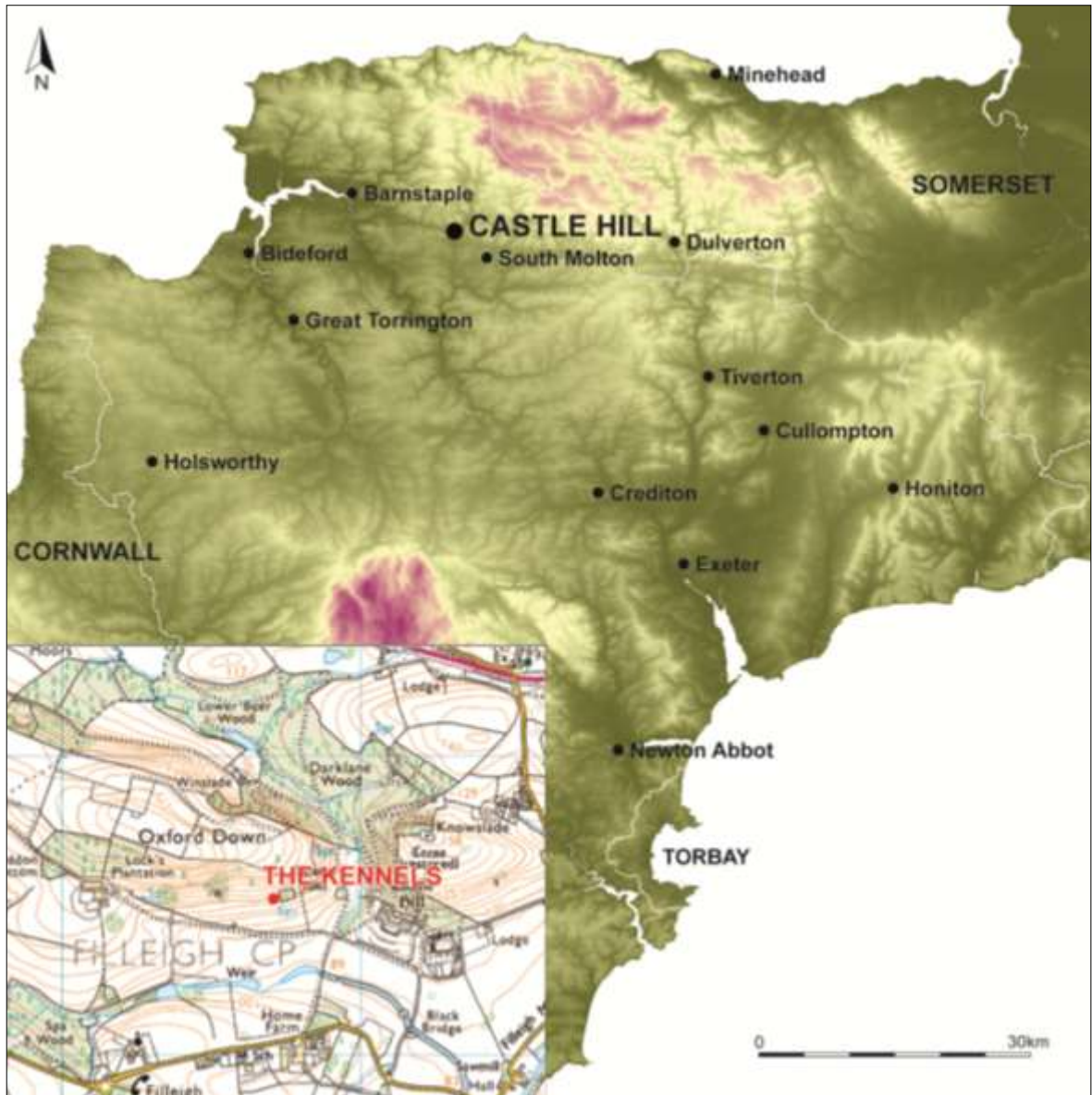


Figure 1: Location map (the site is indicated).

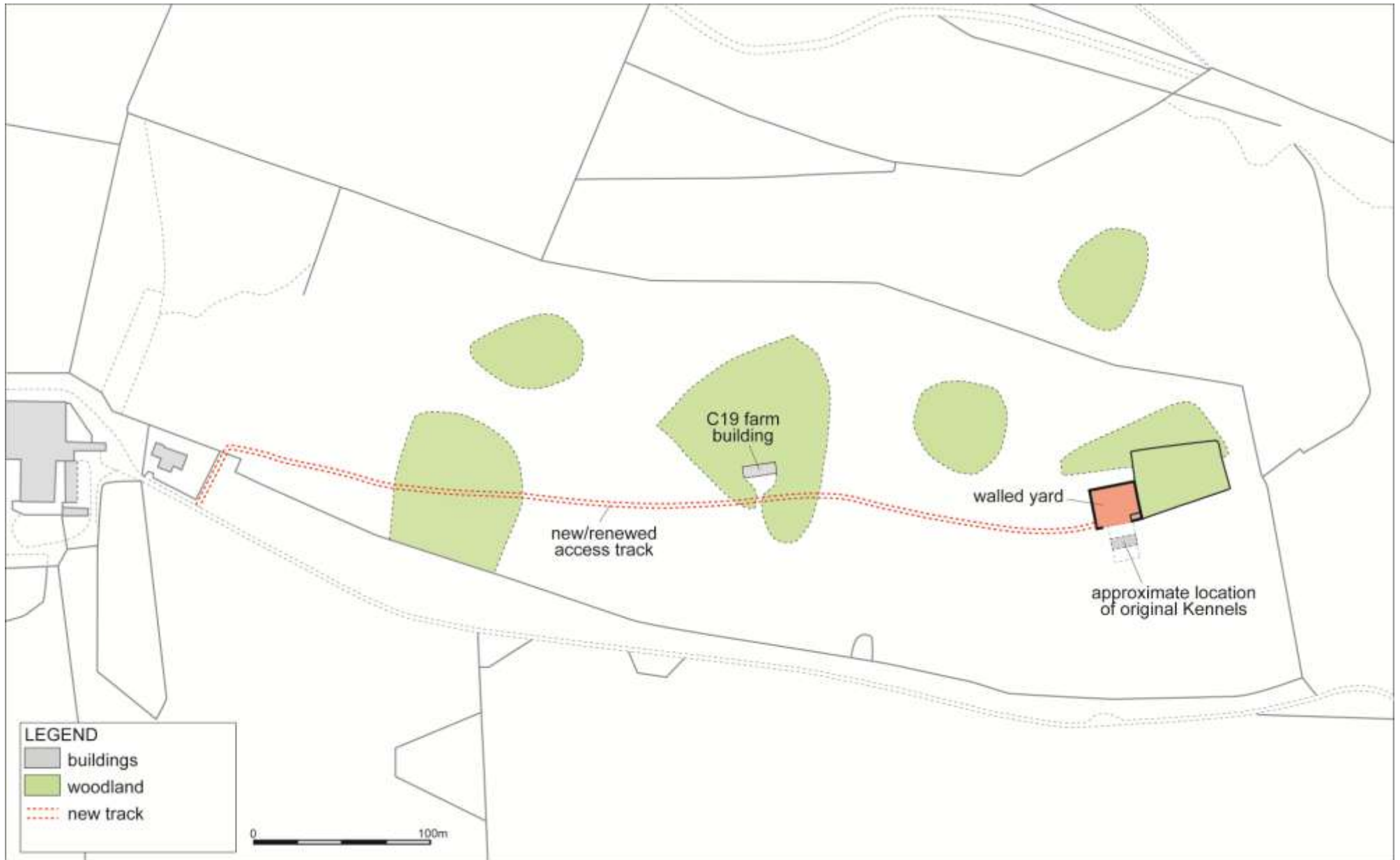


Figure 2: Plan showing the site and the access track.

2.0 Historic Building Assessment

2.1 Summary

The former kennels are located on Oxford Down, to the west of the main house at Castle Hill. The original building was a castellated folly built as an eye-catcher within the grounds of Castle Hill. What remains is a rectangular walled enclosure 31.4m across by 20.65m wide, with the walls of a later structure built into the south-east angle. The cartographic sources (Figure 4) indicate these walls belonged to a yard associated with the folly rather than the folly itself; the folly structure shown in Figure 3 was actually located beyond the enclosure to the south-east.

The building material and style of the castellated kennels is similar to that used in the construction of the triumphal arch situated half a mile to the south of the main house. This arch was built in 1731 in the period where much of the landscape surrounding the main house was set out (1730-1751). On that basis it is assumed the kennels formed part of the early 18th century designed landscape. It is unclear whether the surviving enclosure is a later addition.

The 'old kennels' on Oxford Down "were pulled down, with the exception of the upper part, which had long been used as a cattle shed and yard" in 1878 (family diary quoted in J Rhind 2013). The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps show the surviving enclosure lined with structures; these are likely to have been open-fronted mono-pitch lean-tos, although the evaluation trenches (see below) did identify the footings of an internal stone wall.

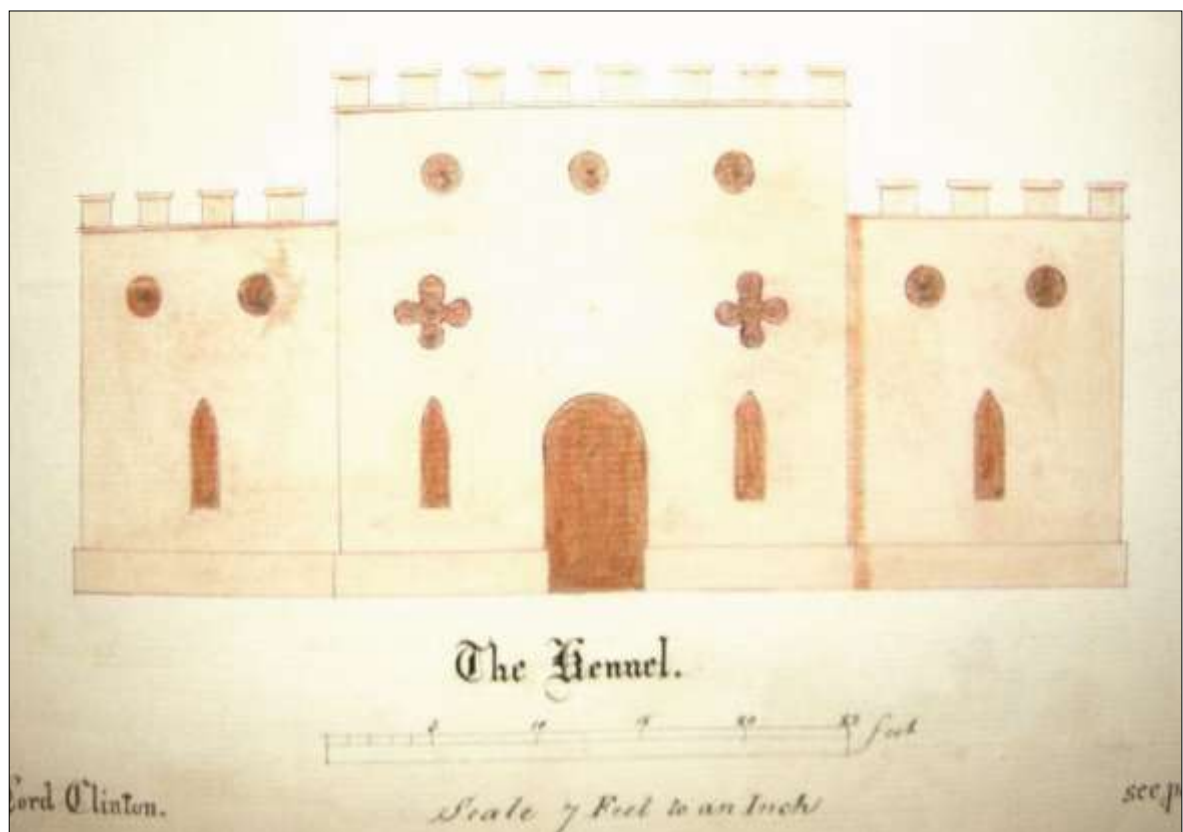


Figure 3: Proposed elevation of the castellated kennels (source: J Rhind 2013).



Figure 4: Extract from the 1838 Filleigh tithe map (DHC).

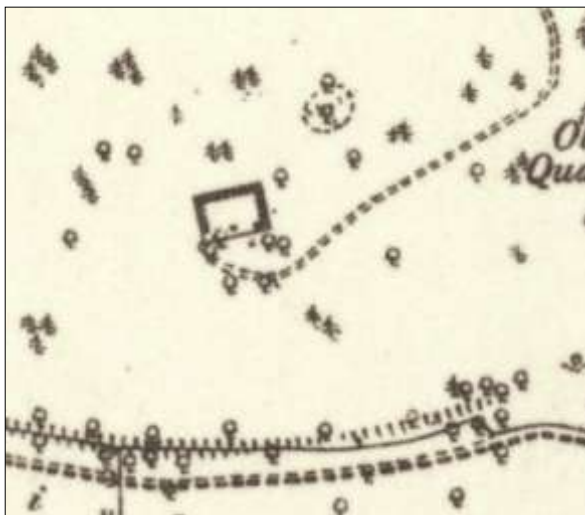


Figure 5: (left) Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1886, published 1888) (DHC).



Figure 6: (right) Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1903, published 1905) (DHC).

The building stands on a hillside, partly terraced into the slope at the northern end. The structure is in a very ruinous state: the walls survive to full height to the north and east, but in other areas have collapsed or been lost.

2.1.1 The Walls

The visible walls of the enclosure are built of poorly-coursed blocky stone rubble 0.55m wide. The stones of the wall have in many instances been laid on edge, which has allowed the local mudstones to laminate as they weather. The lower part of the north wall is of semi-coursed stone rubble and of slightly better workmanship. The stonework is bonded with soft and crumbly off-white lime mortar.

The north wall was built into the slope and survives to a maximum height of approximately 2.2m. This maximum height is only achieved towards the eastern end of the elevation when viewed from the south (downslope) side. Due to terracing and soil creep the external (upslope) height of this wall is less than 1m. The western 14.7m of this wall has collapsed into the interior, forming a tumbled mass and revealing the subsoil retained behind the wall. This wall has a raise or a repair, as the lower 0.6m stone work is of slightly better quality.

The east wall survives to a maximum height of approximately 2.4m and is the best-preserved section of walling. The western (interior) side of this wall features a short skirt of mortar at the base, presumably to protect the base of the wall from being undermined. At the northern end this has failed and the void infilled with brick; to the south of this subsequent erosion and soil creep has revealed up to 0.3m of the subsoil below the base of this wall.

Most of the west wall has disappeared and the single course of stonework survives to a maximum height of 0.25m. The wall has not simply collapsed, as no spread of stony tumble is in evidence, rather it would seem to have been removed.



Figure 7: The site, viewed from the south-west.

Similarly, very little survives of the south wall. A section c.6m long and c.0.5m high long survives at the eastern end but the rest of the wall is missing, leaving little trace. As with the west wall, the

stones that would have made up this wall are absent, but there is a pronounced platform south (downslope) of the enclosure which may contain this material.

A small room or structure was built into the south-eastern angle of the enclosure; the north wall of this structure abuts the walls of the larger enclosure. The dimensions of this room are c.3.3m north-south by c.6m east-west. The north wall of this structure survives to a height of 1.5m and are 0.5m wide. The north wall also features a probable window sill or threshold slab defining a window 0.9m across. A doorway 1.2m wide in the eastern wall gave access to the room. The internal face of the angle of this wall is lined with brick laid in a Flemish Bond, with traces of plaster adhering to the surface.

2.1.2 Other features

Inside the walls is a brick water trough; water is fed into the trough via narrow (2") ceramic land drains visible in the back (north) wall of the trough. These land drains presumably carry water down through the enclosure from a spring somewhere to the north. The ground immediately below the trough is waterlogged, but there is a second brick water trough outside the enclosure c.8m to the south, and it is probable water from the first trough is piped to the second.

Immediately to the south-east there are the earthworks of the demolished folly itself. These comprise a clear raised platform c.8m across and c.5m wide, with a pronounced dip in the centre; the batter on the downslope earthwork extends up to 15m from the platform.

2.2 Historic Phasing of the Buildings

Phase #1 – 1720s

The castellated folly was built, possibly associated with the walled yard.

Phase #2 – early 19th century?

The small room in the south-east corner was inserted.

Phase #3 – 1870s

The folly was demolished and the yard used for cattle.

Phase #4 – 2014

The folly was rebuilt.

2.3 Significance

The site is located within the Grade I park belonging to Castle Hill, and as such forms a component part of a very high value heritage asset. In terms of the structure itself – being the remnants of a walled yard associated with a gothic folly – the enclosure walls are of little intrinsic merit in and of themselves. There are no architectural features of note, and indeed the stonework is of poor quality. If the appearance of the former kennel building was more important than its function, it is clear that the yard walls behind were far more utilitarian. However, the ruinous walls of the yard are not out of keeping with the rest of this designed landscape.

A comprehensive set of photographs can be found in Appendix 2, showing the site before, during and after the development.

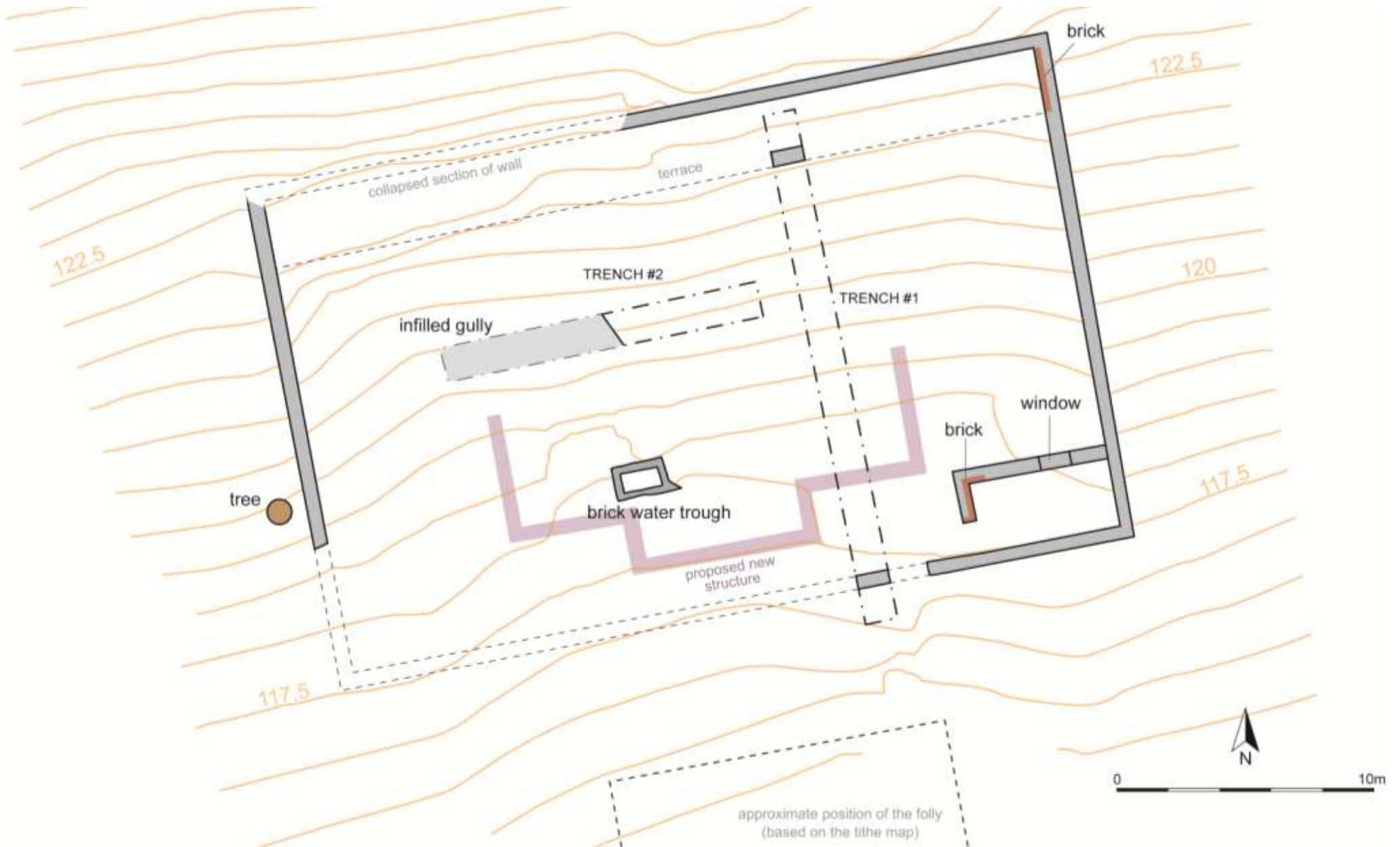


Figure 3: Plan of the walls and the location of the evaluation trenches (measured plan supplied by the architect).

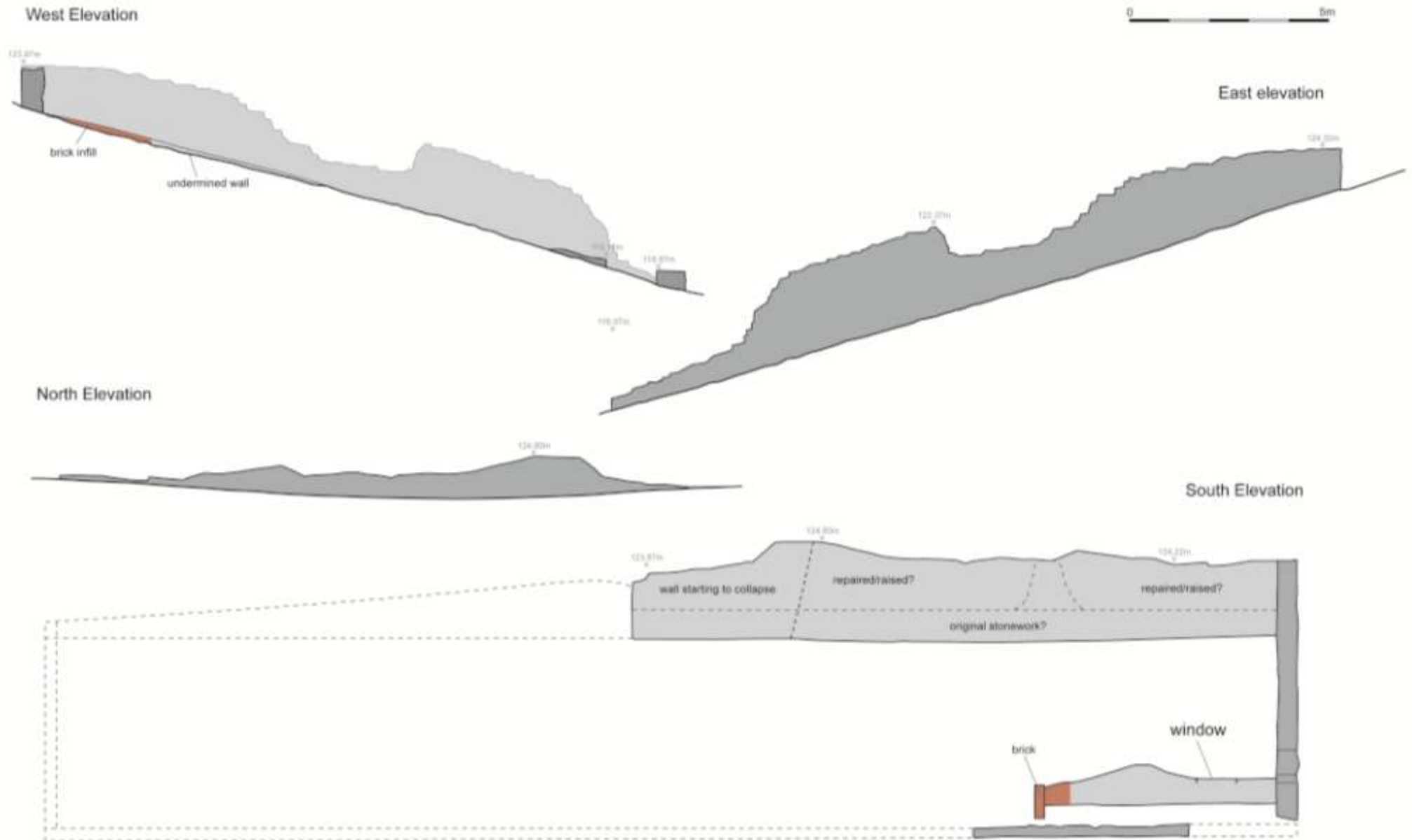


Figure 4: Drawings of surviving the elevations (measured elevations supplied by the architect).

3.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

3.1 Introduction

A limited evaluation was undertaken to determine whether any floor surfaces survived within the walls of the former kennels. The work was undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.2m wide toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision.

3.2 Trench #1

Trench #1 was 1.2m wide and 10m long and ran through the middle of the walled enclosure parallel to the east and west walls. The topsoil was a moist, greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.25m thick. This directly overlay the natural, which varied from a brownish-grey to a yellowish-grey rotted shillet with clay.

At approximately 1m from the northern end of the trench a low stone rubble retaining wall was revealed that defined a narrow terrace that ran parallel to the north wall. Approximately 1m from the southern end of the trench the highly-degraded foundations of the south elevation wall were revealed.

No other features were identified.

3.3 Trench #2

Trench #2 was 1.2m wide and 6m long and was located to the west of Trench #1 and ran parallel to the north and south elevations. The topsoil was identical to that in Trench #1.

At the eastern end of the trench the topsoil overlay the natural, which was again a yellowish-grey rotted shillet with clay. At the west end of the trench the topsoil overlay the fill of a feature; the fill was a greyish-brown clay silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. This feature was not excavated, but it is probable it relates to the water trough below, and contains one or more ceramic land drains.

3.4 Finds

The only finds identified on site were a surprising amount of terracotta pantile, within both trenches and visible on the surface across the interior. These tiles may have been used as coping for the walls, or relate to the later structure in the south-east corner of the enclosure.

3.5 Further Monitoring

Unfortunately, further monitoring in advance of the development did not take place. No artefacts were observed in the spoil.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Conclusion

The ruinous stone walls at the kennels enclosed a yard associated with, but located behind, the castellated folly built in the early 18th century. The folly was demolished in the late 19th century and the yard used for housing and feeding cattle. The north and east walls stand up to 2.4m high, but the south and east walls have disappeared; the stonework is itself of poor quality and of little intrinsic merit. The evaluation located an internal wall but no floor surfaces

The remains of the folly lay beyond the footprint of the proposed development to the south, where fairly clear earthworks can be observed.

5.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

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

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

Unpublished Sources:

J Rhind 2013: *Supporting information for repair and landscape feature at remains of hunt kennels, Oxford Down, The Castle Hill Estate, Filleigh, North Devon*. J Rhind 1074.

Devon Heritage Centre
Filleigh tithe map

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT THE KENNELS, CASTLE HILL, FILLEIGH

Location: Kennels, Castle Hill
Parish: Filleigh
County: Devon
NGR: SS 667 285
Planning Application no: 56848 and 56849
Proposal: Consolidation of ruinous walls of former hunt kennel structure & construction of new principal elevation as a landscape feature.
HET ref: Arch/DM/ND/21456a
SWARCH ref: SWARCH/FCHK14
OASIS ref: Southwes1-169351
Date: 23rd January 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Jonathan Rhind or Jonathan Rhind Conservation Architects (the Agent) on behalf of the 5th Earl Fortescue Will Trust (the Client). It sets out the methodology for building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance to a brief issued by Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), and then Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, it is advised that any consent your Authority may be minded to issue should carry the condition as worded below based on model Condition 55 as set out in Appendix A of Circular 11/95, whereby:

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

To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Castle Hill is situated c 3km north-west of the town of South Molton and 0.5km north-east of the village of Filleigh. The site is crossed south of the house by a minor road, formerly the A361, which runs from South Molton to Barnstaple, while the North Devon Link Road follows the line of the mid C19 railway c 1km north of the house. The c 1550ha site, which comprises some 20ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, 225ha of parkland, and a further c 1300ha of agricultural land and ornamental plantations, is generally enclosed by traditional hedges and banks. The River Bray flows in a north/south valley c 0.5km east of the house, while a tributary stream flows in a shallow west/east valley south of the house, with the land rising to Oxford Down west of the house, and north to the Castle. South of the former A361 the land rises to a wooded ridge which forms the horizon from the house and park. The early C18 formal plan from which the later landscape has evolved is evident in a complex series of inter-related vistas, particularly to the south, east and west of the house, while from the Sham Castle there are extensive views in all directions.

The proposed development involves the rebuilding of the former kennel buildings and lies within the Grade I Registered Historic Park (ref: 1000120). The former dog kennels on Oxford Down, to the west of Castle Hill, were built circa 1720. The original buildings appear to have been replaced by a range of buildings around a courtyard in the late 19th century.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To make a record of the historic elements of the buildings prior to the commencement of the development.

Subsequent recording may be required during the course of the proposed works where previously obscured historic fabric or architectural features are exposed by such works.

3.2 To monitor groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.

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

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Historic building recording:

A record shall be made of the historic fabric of the building affected by the development. This work shall conform to an appropriate level (likely to be Level 2 or 3) of recording as set in Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006 (available on-line at the English Heritage website).

Previously prepared architect's plans may be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, but must be of adequate scale and accuracy. Otherwise the required scale elevations, plans and other drawings will be prepared by the archaeological contractor.

4.2 Comprehensive archaeological monitoring and recording (present during all groundworks):

All groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, 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. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994), as amended (2008). Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:

4.2.1 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).

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- 4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
- 4.2.4 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.
- 4.2.5 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.
- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.2.8 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.
- 4.2.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures 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 Barnstaple and North Devon, Barnstaple (MBND).
- 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 If a report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.1.2 A copy of 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 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then SWARCH will 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 will be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HET and SWARCH.
- 6.4 Where excavations reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, then a formal Post-Excavation Report and revised Written Scheme of Investigation may be required. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This document will include the following elements:
- 6.4.1 A summary of the project and its background;
 - 6.4.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
 - 6.4.3 Research aims and objectives;
 - 6.4.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;
 - 6.4.5 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
 - 6.4.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;
 - 6.4.7 The project team;
 - 6.4.8 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with HET;
 - 6.4.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.
- HET will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.
- 6.5 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 6.3 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.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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 southwes1-169351 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 7.0 MONITORING**
- 7.1.1 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.
 - 7.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
 - 7.1.3 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 the 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 HET. 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 and building recording 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).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

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List of specialists

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

Conservation - Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD 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

Bone -

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk

Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE
w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics - Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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

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

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

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnett 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

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Appendix 2 Supporting photos

Baseline images



The remains of the walls within their wooded surroundings, from the south west.



As above.



The north, east and south elevations, from the south-west.



The east and south elevation and the interior room, from the west.



The walls of the small interior room abutting the east and south elevations, from the west.



The east elevation and the small interior room, from the south-east.



Detail of the brick-built southern water trough, from the south-west.



Detail of the possible threshold on the interior room and it abutting the east elevation, from the south.



The east elevation, from the east.



The north end of the east elevation, from the south-east.



The east elevation, from the north-east.



The north-east corner of the structure, from the east.



The east elevation and side view of the north elevations showing the difference in height between the bank and the terrace below, from the west.



As above and also showing detail of the end of the upstanding section of the north elevation, from the west



View of the west elevation from on top of the northern bank, from the north-east



View of the east elevation from on top of the northern bank, from the north-west



View south across the structure towards the road from on top of the bank, from the north east



View along the bank where the north elevation has collapsed, from the east.



The west elevation, from the south.



The west elevation including the large beech tree, from the south-east.



The water trough within the walled yard, from the south.



View across the water trough towards the north east corner of the structure, from the south-west.



View across the northern trough towards the western elevation, from the east.



The east elevation, from the west.



The north-east corner of the structure, from the south-west.



The northern elevation, from the south.

The evaluation



Trench #1 showing the possible terrace foundations, from the north (scale 2m).



Trench #1 showing the natural, from the south (scale 2m).



Trench #1 showing the foundations of the southern elevation, from the west (scale 2m).



Trench #2, with the fill of an infilled feature in the foreground; from the west (scale 2m).



As above, from the east (scale 2m).



The north-east corner of the site, from the south-west , after the trenches were backfilled (scale 2m).

The new build



The site during construction, viewed from the south-west.



As above.

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As above, viewed from the south-south-east.



The new build, viewed from the north-east corner of the walled yard, looking south-west.



As above, looking west.



The new build, viewed from the north-west corner of the walled yard, looking south-east.



As above.



As above.



The new build, viewed from the south-west corner of the walled yard, looking north-east.



The south front of the new build, viewed from the south-west.

The access track



View along the new trackway to the west; viewed from the east.



As above, looking back along the trackway; viewed from the west.

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As above.



As above, looking west.



As above, looking east.



As above.

Finalised structure



The re-built folly, viewed from the south-west.



View along the reinstated trackway; from the west, looking along the valley to the east.



The building in the south-east angle, viewed from the south-east (scale 2m).



As above, detail of the probable window sill; viewed from the south (scale 2m).



As above.



The building in the south-east angle, the internal corner, showing brickwork facing; from the south-east (scale 2m).



The north-east corner of the yard wall, showing infill brickwork and undermined walling; from the west (scale 2m).



The south-facing elevation of the north wall of the yard; viewed from the south (scale 2m).



As above, the eastern end, showing the wall collapse; viewed from the south (scale 2m).



As above, oblique angle.



The interior of the yard; viewed from the north-east corner, looking south.



As above, looking south-west.



As above, looking west.



The interior of the yard; viewed from the north-west corner, looking south-east.



As above, looking south-south-east.



The interior of the yard; viewed from the south-west corner, looking north-east.



As above, looking east.



The finished folly, viewed from the south-west.



Looking down from the south-west corner of the yard, across the probable location of the original kennels building; viewed from the north-west looking south-east.



The earthworks south of the yard, viewed from the west (scale 2m).



As above, viewed from the west-south-west (scale 2m).



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