

LAND at COLLACOTT FARM FREMINGTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Appraisal
& Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 140424
Date: 24.04.2014
Authors: Dr. Bryn Morris,
Deborah Laing-Trengove,
Joe Bampton

Land at Collacott Farm, Fremington, North Devon

Land at Collacott Farm Fremington, Devon

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For

Jo Winton

of

One Wind Renewables

By



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Project Director: Colin Humphreys
Fieldwork Managers: Dr. Bryn Morris
Project Officer: Dr. Bryn Morris
Fieldwork: Dr. Bryn Morris
Desk-Based Appraisal: Deborah Laing-Trengove
Report Editing: Natalie Boyd
Graphics: Dr. Bryn Morris; Joe Bampton

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Summary

The Desk-Based Appraisal showed the enclosure of the existing field from six enclosures on the 1840 tithe map to four on the 1890 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The field system was further enclosed in the 20th century to form the single large field that contains the site.

The archaeological monitoring identified six linear features that equate to four ditches that corresponded to- or are associated with historical/post-medieval field boundaries represented on the 1840 tithe map and 1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map. These boundaries go out of use in the 20th century. A single residual flint flake was also recovered from one of these ditches.

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Collacott Farm
Parish: Fremington
County: Devon

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based appraisal and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Collacott Farm, Fremington, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Joe Winton of One Wind Renewables (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Ian Stagg (the Client), to identify and excavate any archaeological remains that might be exposed during the installation of a 500kW wind turbine and the associated infrastructure.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is a field approximately 600m south of Collacott Farm at a height of c.105m AOD. The field is located just to the north and west of the A39 approximately 4 miles from Barnstaple and 5 miles from Bideford (see Figure 1). The turbine would stand on a west-north-west facing slope at the head of a north-south valley leading down to Fremington Pill.

The soils of this area are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Hallsworth 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstones and siltstones of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies close to the southern tip of the modern Civil Parish of Fremington, which lay within the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple. The proposed turbine would be located in fields that may have formed part of the manor of Colybeare, which passed by marriage from the Colybeares to the Thomsons, and from thence to the Reverend S. May (Lysons 1822).

The fields around Collacott Farm are classified as *medieval enclosures* on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, although the cropmarks of Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures have been identified at Pyewood and Barnacott. A recent geophysical survey undertaken in advance of a PV development 400m south-east of the site also identified several enclosures and relict field boundaries, as well as a ring ditch (Figure 2). This implies that the archaeological potential of this landscape is relatively high.

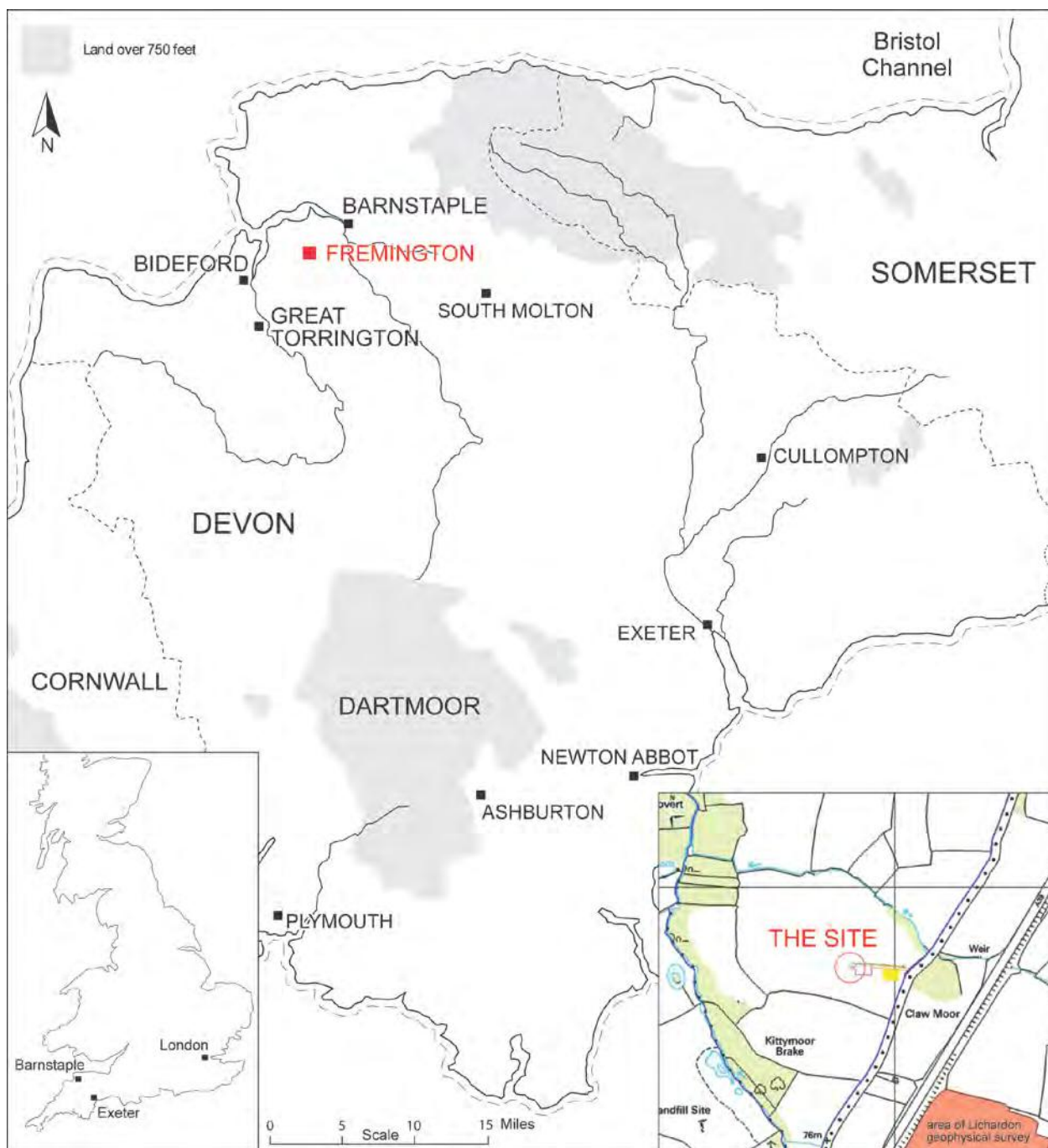


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed turbine and cable run is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based appraisal and archaeological monitoring were undertaken during February and March 2014 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up by South West Archaeology (Appendix 1) in consultation with a Brief (Appendix 1) supplied by Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

In drawing up this assessment report, cartographic and documentary sources held by the Devon Heritage Centre were consulted, as well as the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Devon County Council. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate Internet databases

investigated. These included: the Heritage Gateway, British-History Online, GENUKI and the Domesday Book Online.

The work was undertaken with reference to the appropriate IfA and English Heritage guidelines.

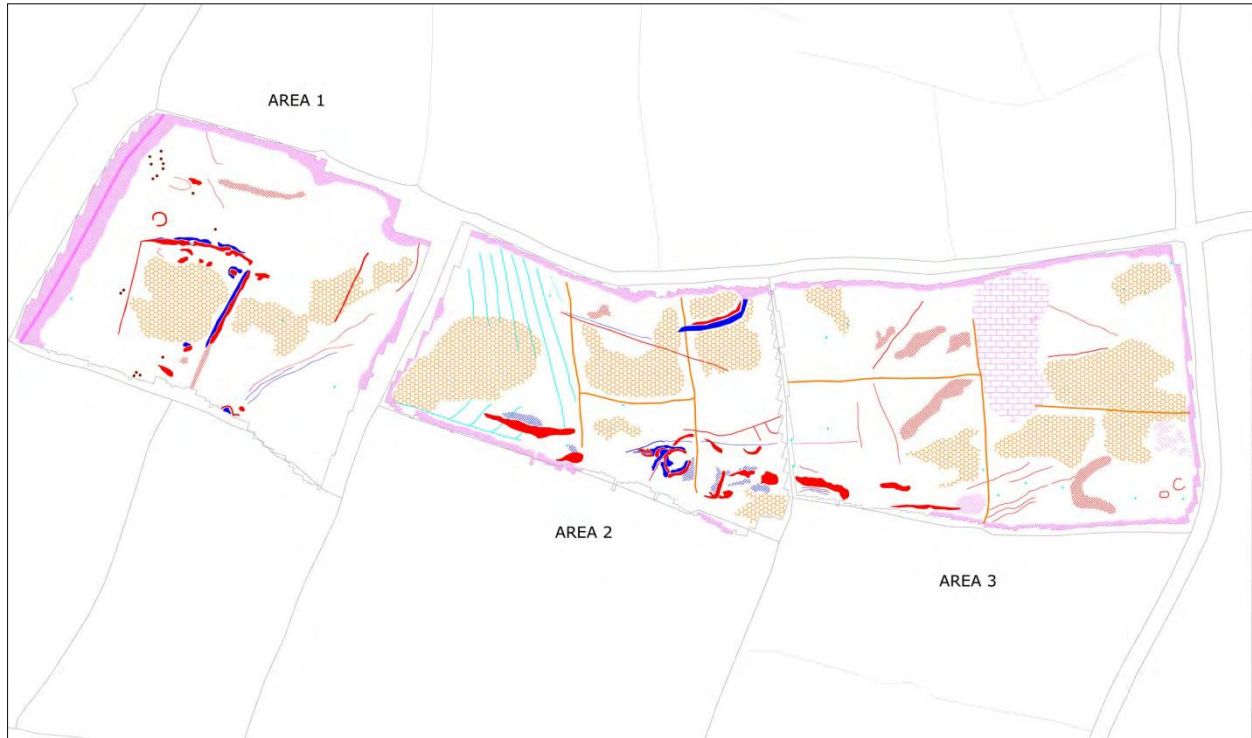


Figure 2: Interpretation of geophysical anomalies identified at the proposed Litchardon Solar Park (Stratascan 2011, Figure 5).

2.0 Desk-Based Appraisal

2.1 Desk-Based Appraisal

In 1838 the field in question was subdivided into numerous smaller closes and held by several different landowners and tenants. This, together with the irregular fields and curving boundaries, indicates it formed part of a medieval common open field system, presumably associated with the hamlet at Collacott. In the mid 19th century Great and Little Collacott were held by Reverend Samuel May, together with the Manor of Colybeare and the barton of Brynsworthy (Lysons 1822). Collacott was first documented in 1195, probably derived from an Old English personal name and the suffix *cot (Gover et al. 1931, 114).

2.2 Map Regression

2.2.1 1840 Fremington Tithe Map

The tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3) shows the site located within fields between the road to the east and stream to the west. The landscape in and around Collacott at that time was divided up into small enclosures, many of which share the characteristic shape of medieval strip fields. According to the tithe apportionment, the fields were in divided ownership and split between a number of holdings including *Collacott*, *Little Collacott*, *Great Collacott* and *Kitty Moors*, all owned either by the Rev. Samuel May or William Arundle Yeo.

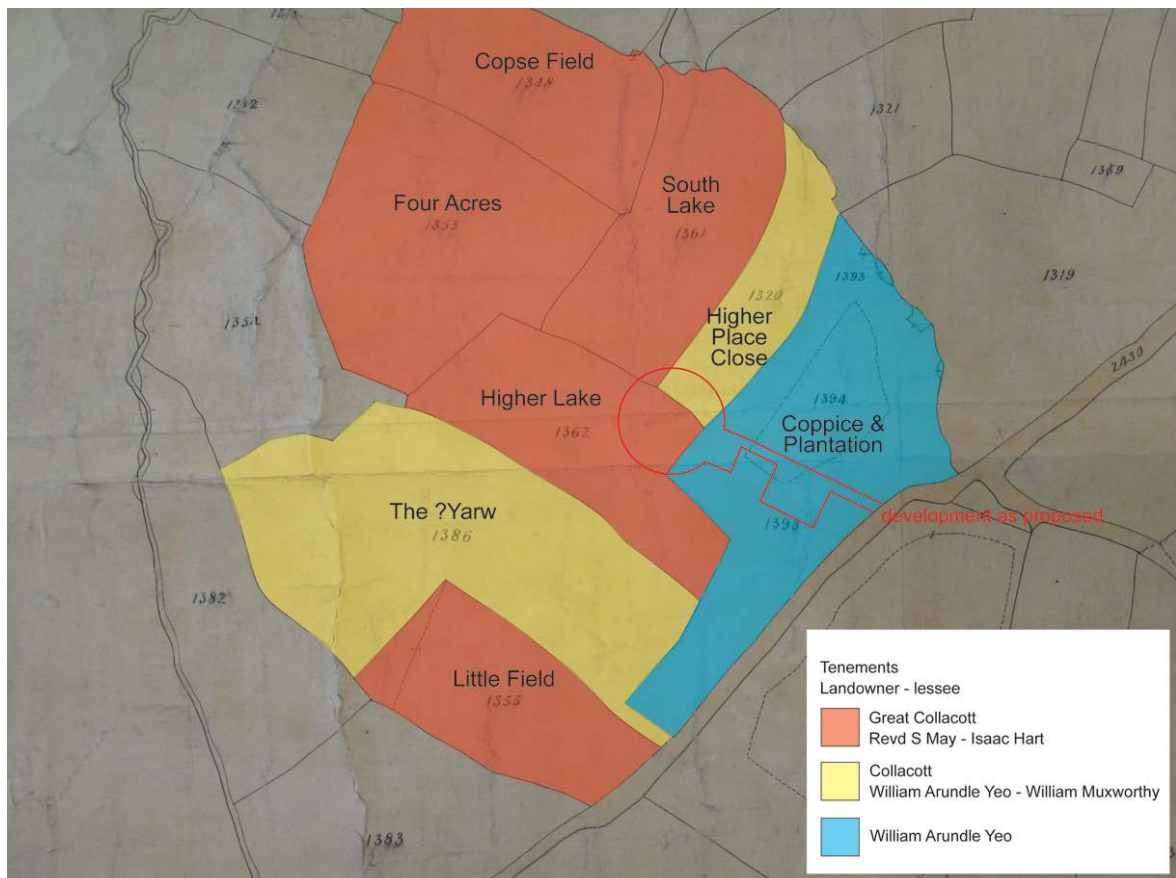


Figure 3: Extract from the Fremington tithe map of 1840. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

The modern field in which the proposed turbine would be located was formerly subdivided into seven enclosures, numbered 1320, 1348, 1353, 1361, 1362, 1393 and 1394 on the map, and these fields were also split between a number of different landholdings. Fields 1348, 1353, 1361 and 1362 formed part of *Great Collacott*, owned at the time by the Rev. Samuel May and leased to Isaac Hart. Fields 1330 and 1386 formed part of *Collacott* owned by William Arundle Yeo and leased to William Muxworthy. There was also a Little Collacott, which indicates the modern farm was formerly comprised of three smaller tenements that shared an open and intermixed field system. Fields 1393 (Plantation) and 1394 (Coppice) were retained by William Arundle Yeo. With these exceptions, the landuse is mainly listed as (potential) arable. The field names are, for the most part, prosaic and straightforward, although Field 1386 *Yarw* remains inexplicable.

2.2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map 1889-90

The 1890 map gives a little more detail, and indicates a plantation located immediately to the east of the site (Figure 4). A number of field boundaries have been lost since 1840, which would also suggest the tenements were being consolidated. The plantation is labelled *Claw Meadow*, with *Claw Moor* to the east of the road. *Claw* may represent a local term for land between two streams (Gover *et al.* 1931, 138).

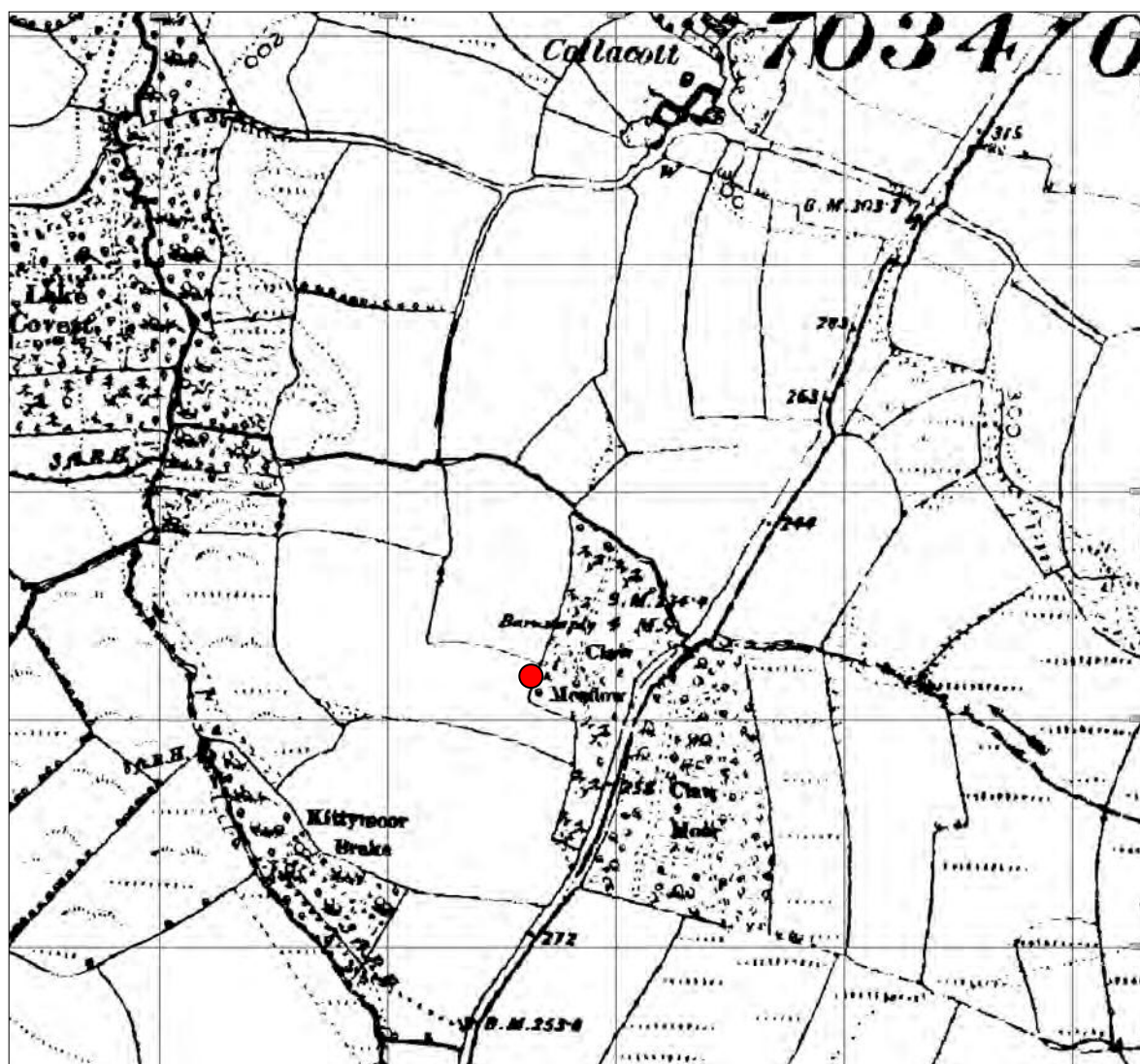


Figure 4: Extract from the 1st Edition OS map at 1:10,560, published 1890. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

2.2.3 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905

This map shows no significant change in the field pattern since 1890. Most of the field boundaries survived into the later 20th century, although the plantation appears to have been felled sometime after 1980. The field boundaries are shown on the 1992-94 OS maps, so were presumably cleared in the last decade of the 20th century, or the first decade of the 21st century.



Figure 5: Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map at 1:10,560, published 1905. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

3.0 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring

3.1 Archaeological Monitoring

The archaeological monitoring identified four ditches that corresponded to- or are associated with historical field boundaries represented on the 1840 tithe map (Figure 11).

3.2 Deposit Model

The site consisted of Topsoil (100) overlaying Natural (101). South of Ditch [112] the topsoil was a mid grey, friable clay-silt that retained moisture, c.0.25m thick. North of Ditch [112] the topsoil was better and was a mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt loam, c.0.35m thick. The natural was a buff grey-yellow, firm stony-silt clay with podulisation and visible disturbance, particularly south of Ditch [112] (Figures 3, 11, 12). This difference is explained by the land use south of Ditch [112] as attested on the 1840 tithe map and apportionment as plantation. Typically farmed on poorer soil but removed in the 20th century with the stumps and roots bulldozed and ploughed into the soil. The entire area has subsequently been ploughed. There is therefore more root disturbed natural and shallower soil in the south of the site and deeper, more ploughed loamy arable soils in the north of the site.

3.3 Results

The following results describe the features and deposits of the site from the south end working northwards. Ditches [102], [106] and [108] all equate to the same linear feature occurring intermittently due to variable survival or the limit of excavation. A full description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 3.

Ditch [102] (Figures 6, 12, 13), a linear feature aligned north-west by south-east (13+m×2.60m×0.24m) had moderate sides with a curved break of slope and a flat base. The true width of Ditch [102] proper was 1.30m; however its upper fill (103) seems spread wider. It contained three fills; (103), (104) and (105), upper to lower respectively. All were variations of grey firm clay-silt with mottling from redeposited natural and occasional stones, manganese mineralisation and in the lower fill, (105), some grit. None of the fills produced any finds. Ditch [106] was a continuation of Ditch [102] occurring north-west of Ditch [102] but separated in plan by the limit of excavation. Ditch [106] was cut by a land drain aligned north-east by south-west. Gully [108] (Figures 7, 12, 13) was a linear feature aligned north-west by south-east with a gentle shallow profile and a single fill, (109). Fill (109) was comparable to Fill (105), but with occasional charcoal flecks and it produced a single tertiary flake of flint, possibly a blade, although undiagnostic for dating.

Towards the north end of the site was Ditch [112] (Figures 8, 12, 13), a linear feature aligned WNW-ESE (19+m×1.90m×0.50m). It had steep sides to a shallow concave base and contained two fills; (113) and (114), upper and lower respectively. Both were grey with reddish-yellow mottling, firm but brittle clay-silt with common angular stones that produced no finds. Fill (114) was a primary fill. Perpendicular to Ditch [112] were Ditches [115] and [117]. Ditch [115] was an unexcavated linear feature (19.50+m×1.30m) that contained Fill (116); a greyish-brown, friable clay-silt loam that produced no finds. Ditch [117] (Figures 9, 12, 13) was a linear aligned north-south running parallel and on the east side of Ditch [115]. It had a broad shallow profile and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (118), which was comparable to Fill (116). Three geo-technical pits were also identified in the north section of the site.

3.4 Finds

The only stratified find from the site was that of a single tertiary flint flake (4g) from Fill (109). It was a residual flake within the fill of the post-medieval boundary, Ditch [108]. All other finds were retrieved from Topsoil (100). These included; ×1 (3g) flint waste flake; ×1 sherd (10g) of modern porcelain; ×1 sherd (26g) of 19th-20th century White Refined Earthen ware; ×1 sherd (14g) of Staffordshire ware; ×1 (1g) of post-medieval gravel free ware; ×5 sherds (151g) of post-medieval gravel tempered wares; ×2 sherds (8g) of medieval gravel tempered wares; ×4 sherds (981g) of Brannams ceramic pottery.

There was a relatively small amount of material on the site. The Brannams pottery consisted of wasters found in the hardcore supplied by a local tip that supplies local farms. It was found on the south edge of the site and had been pushed there with the clearance of stumps from the removed plantation in living memory. There was not enough medieval or earlier material to suggest any activity on the site other than agricultural.



Figure 6: Ditch [102], viewed from south (2m scale).



Figure 7: Gully [108], viewed from NNE (0.30m scale).



Figure 8: Ditch [112], viewed from south (0.30m & 2m scale).



Figure 9: Ditch [117], machined scrape, viewed from east (2m scale).



Figure 10: General view of turbine location post excavation, viewed from west (2m scale).

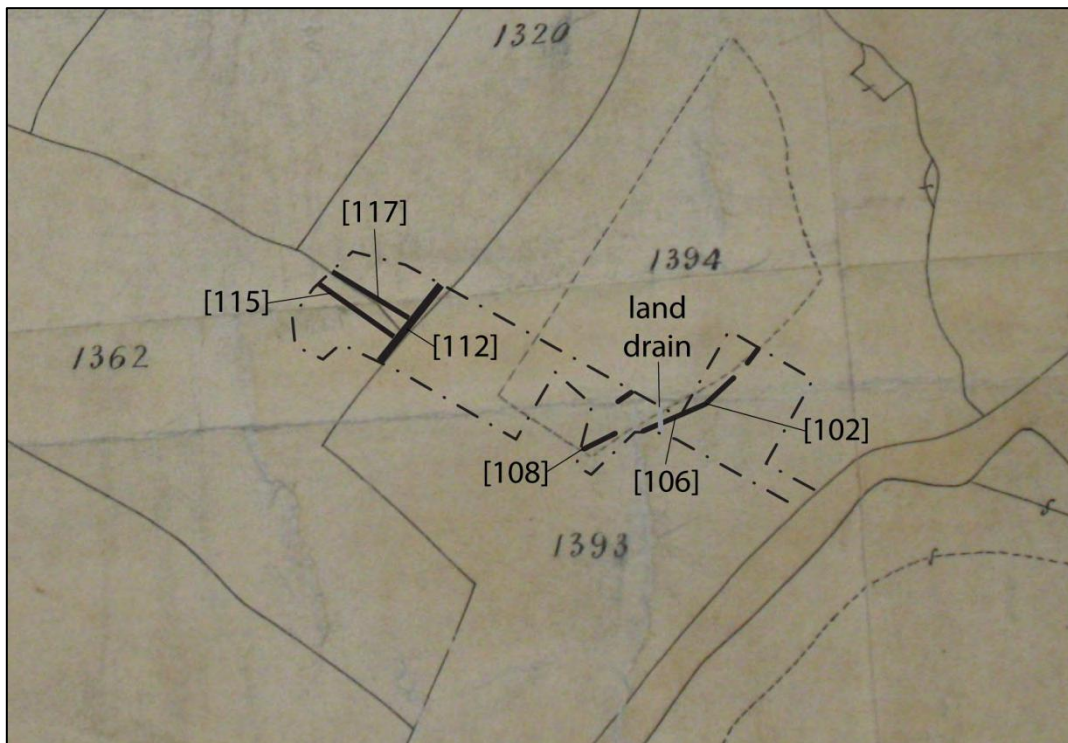


Figure 11: Plan of excavated area and features overlaying 1840 tithe map.

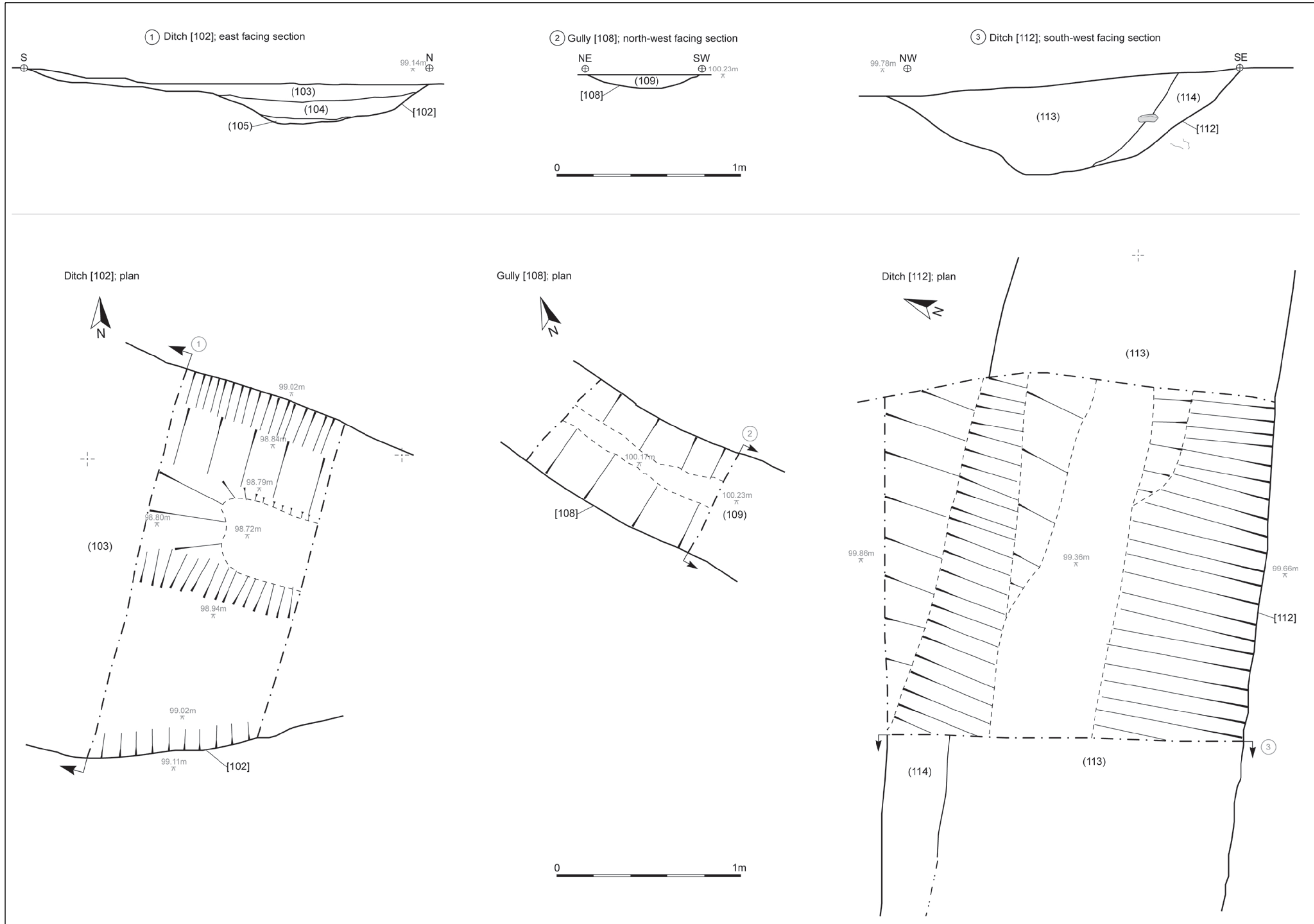


Figure 13: Section drawings and detailed plans of excavated segments; Ditch [102], Gully [108] and Ditch [112].

4.0 Conclusions

The Desk-Based Appraisal showed the enclosure of the existing field from six enclosures on the 1840 tithe map to four on the 1890 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The field system was further enclosed to form the single large field in the 20th century that contains the site. The majority of the area encompassing the site had been used as plantation until relatively recently with a possible sub-enclosure depicted on the 1840 tithe map (plot 1394), which is represented by a dash line (possibly a path) in the 1st and 2nd Editions Ordnance Survey maps within the larger plantation enclosure.

The archaeological monitoring and recording identified variation in the topsoil and state of the natural based on differing agricultural practices and history as indicated in the cartographic record. It identified a modern land drain and three geo-technical pits. Significantly it identified six linear features that equated to four ditches all of which correspond to- or are associated with historic field boundaries represented in the cartographic record up to 1905. Ditch [112] is the NNE-SSW boundary that in 1905 divided the existing field roughly in half with a plantation on its east side. Ditches [115] and [117] represent two phases or contemporary flanking ditches of the slightly curvi-linear east-west boundary running perpendicular to- and westward from Ditch [112]. Linear features [102], [106] and [108] all equate to the same ditch that represents the eastern NNE-SSW boundary of plot 1394 on the tithe map and the dash line route on the 1890 and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps. Its shallow and less regular nature is suggestive of its role as not a boundary proper, but perhaps a path side ditch or of the less good survival of the archaeology on this side of Ditch [112].

The only stratified find on site was a lithic flake from Gully [108]. It was a residual find and furthermore undiagnostic for accurate dating. An amount of Brannams waste pottery was brought onto the site mixed in with hardcore supplied by a local tip that supplies local farms. It is possible then that this may occur out of place on other sites across the area not associated with the pottery production. Otherwise the lack of finds in general is indicative of agricultural practice, especially within an area of predominantly plantation for much of its existence.

The cartographic appraisal fully supports the archaeological monitoring and accounts for the features encountered as post-medieval boundaries that went out of use in the 20th century.

5.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

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Devon Landscape Characterisation

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Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Location: land at OS 251083,130332 Collacott Farm
Parish: Fremington
District: North Devon
County: Devon
NGR: SS 5094 2982
Planning Application no: 54353
Proposal: siting of one 500 kw wind turbine (height 79m, hub height 55m, blade diameter 48m) together with associated works

Historic Environment Team ref: ARCH/DM/ND/19329

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 required as a condition of planning consent for the above works. This brief has been produced specifically for the above planning application and may require alteration if this application is revised, amended or resubmitted. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (2012)*, and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that: *'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 Local 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 Local Planning Authority.

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development.

1.4 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential. The desk-based assessment seems to make no reference to the prehistoric settlement sites that lie between 300m and 700m to the south-east of the application area that were identified by geophysical survey in 2011. Prehistoric activity in the wider landscape is also recorded in the Historic Environment Record.

It is possible that the proposed development site contains archaeological or artefactual evidence associated with the known prehistoric activity in the vicinity and the presence or absence of such deposits cannot be determined in this case through desk-based research alone. The construction of the turbine's foundations, the creation of the access track, hard standing and site compound has the potential to destroy archaeological and artefactual material.

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

2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to record the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* to be prepared by the archaeological consultant.

2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HET and the Local Planning Authority *prior* to any development commencing on site.

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

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 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.

If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

3.2 Monitoring and Recording of Groundworks

Topsoil stripping and all groundworks across the site should be undertaken by a 360o 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.

3.3 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will be fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (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.

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.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HET.

3.4 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

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*.

Land at Collacott Farm, Fremington, North Devon

3.6 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant to determine the appropriate mitigation.

3.7 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record should be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 The results of the desk-based work and a copy of the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation 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 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.

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 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HET on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HET either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.

5.2 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 areas subject to the archaeological work and the exposed features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (x) detailed plans of areas of the site 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 site and features/deposits in relation to north. 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 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 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 where 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.

5.3 The timetable for the production of the report must be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation. 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.

5.4 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.

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5.5 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 a digital version of the report may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.6 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.

6 PUBLICATION

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

Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance 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.

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

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

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

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

7. PERSONNEL

7.1 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 Written Scheme of Investigation will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.

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

7.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994)*, as amended (2008).

8. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with 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.

9. 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 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).

9.1.1 The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual¹ and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital data and digital copies made of the primary site records and images.

1 The 'Material (Finds) Archive'

9.2 Deposition of the archive

9.2.1 As part of the production of the Written Scheme of Investigation or Project Design the archaeological consultant shall contact the relevant collecting museum to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Written Scheme of Investigation and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.*

9.2.2 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.

9.2.3 The archaeological contractor will therefore need to make appropriate digital copies of all hardcopy elements of the site record – see section 1.4 below.

9.2.4 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.

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9.3 *The Material (Finds) Archive*

9.3.1 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.

9.3.2 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.

9.3.3 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.

9.3.4 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.

9.4 *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.

9.4.1 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/guidelinesForDepositors>

Guidance on selection for the archive is also provided:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance>

9.4.2 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 Written Scheme of Investigation, which should also identify the recipients of each element of the documentary archive.

9.5 *Disposal of the primary hardcopy records*

9.5.1 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.

9.5.2 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.

9.5.3 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.

9.5.4 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.

9.5.5 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.

10. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Team, Planning, Transportation and Environment, AB3 Lucombe House, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter, Devon, EX2 4QD

Tel: 01392-383303 Email: stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk

30th April 2013

Appendix 2:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT LAND COLLACOTT FARM FREMINGTON DEVON

Location: Land at OS 251083,130332 Collacott Farm

Parish: Fremington

District: North Devon

County: Devon

NGR: SS 51083 30332

Planning Application no: 54353

Proposal: Siting of one 500 kw wind turbine (height 79m, hub height 55m, blade diameter 48m) together with associated works

Historic Environment Team ref: ARCH/DM/ND/19329

Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon Museum accession number: to be obtained

WSI ref: SWARCHFCF13

Date: 13.09.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Jo Winton of One Wind Renewables (the Client). It sets out the methodology for 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 of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) (Stephen Reed 30.04.2013)

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition (no. 6) requires that:

Notwithstanding the approved plan details, no development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local 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 Local Planning Authority.

(Reason: To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development in accordance with Policies CO8 (Archaeology) of the Devon Structure Plan and Policy EN8 (Proposals Affecting Sites Which May be of Archaeological Importance) of the East Devon Local Plan)

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential. The desk-based assessment seems to make no reference to the prehistoric settlement sites that lie between 300m and 700m to the south-east of the application area that were identified by geophysical survey in 2011. Prehistoric activity in the wider landscape is also recorded in the Historic Environment Record.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development;

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.

The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HET. This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing. If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4.2 Monitoring of Groundworks:

Topsoil stripping and 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.

4.2.1 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)*.

4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features will 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.

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- 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 Royal Albert Memorial Museum.
- 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 the DCHES 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;

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- 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 southwes1-148872 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 section 9 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 Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, 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 RAMM, and in a timely fashion.
 - 8.2.3 If the RAMM 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 RAMM 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 RAMM, 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.

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- 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).

Colin Humphreys

South West Archaeology

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

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

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

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.freeserve.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 Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring
Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com

Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 3

Context list

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	Topsoil	Mid grey, clay-silt, few inclusions, very moist (to north-west = grey-brown loam).	0.25m	C20-C21
(101)	Natural	Buff grey-yellow, firm stoney-silty clay with angular stones (80-150mm), podulisation (manganese mineralisation) and root disturbance visible.	-	-
[102]	Cut of Ditch	Linear Ditch 13x2.60m, moderate sides, curved break of slope, flat base, 3 fills, undated. Ditch proper = 1.3m wide, but fills spread at top (ploughing?).	0.24m	-
(103)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [102]; grey, mottled with orange, firm clay-silt with occasional humic and manganese mineralisation deposits and sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (60-80mm dia) No finds. Extends well beyond limits of deep part of feature.	0.11m	-
(104)	Fill of Ditch	Middle fill of [102]; grey with orange streaks from occasional redeposited natural, firm silt-clay, clean with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40-80mm dia), common manganese inclusions.	0.12m	-
(105)	Fill of Ditch	Lowest fill of Ditch [102], grey, firm gritty clay-silt with orange streaks from redeposited natural, clean with common angular stones (40-60mm dia).	0.08m	-
[106]	Cut of Ditch	Linear Ditch, 2m wide, unexcavated as likely continuation of [102], cut by land drain and modern and agricultural disturbance, 1 visible fill, undated.	-	-
(107)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of [106], unexcavated, mid grey, very firm clay-silt with occasional stones, no finds.	-	-
[108]	Cut of Gully	Linear Gully 7.4m x 0.70m, gentle shallow profile, 1 fill.	0.08m	Prehistoric?
(109)	Fill of Gully	Fill of Gully [108], mottled mid-dark grey, soft clay-silt with common angular platy stone fragments, occasional manganese and rare charcoal flecks, finds = small flint blade?	0.08m	Prehistoric?
[110]	Cut of Ditch	Linear Ditch, 2m wide, unexcavated as likely continuation of [102].	-	-
(111)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of [110], unexcavated, mottled mid grey with orange, clay-silt with frequent angular stones (60-100mm dia), occasional manganese mineralisation, no finds.	-	-
[112]	Cut of Ditch	Linear Ditch 1.90m wide, steep sides to shallow concave base, orientated NE-SW, 2 fills, historic field boundary, visible as earthwork, natural is lower on NW side = terrace in slope/where shallow linear adjoins [112].	0.45m	Post-med
(113)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [112], mid grey mottled with orange firm-brittle clay-silt with common angular stone (60-120mm dia), occasionally larger (200mm) and rounded fragments, no finds.	0.45m	Post-med
(114)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of Ditch [112], grey with yellow mottling, firm clay-silt (breaks in lumps) with common angular stone (60-120mm dia), occasionally larger (200mm) and rounded fragments, no finds, primary fill?	0.28m	Post-med
[115]	Cut of Ditch	Linear Ditch 19.5+m x 1.3m, unexcavated, historic field boundary at 90° to [112].	-	Post-med
(116)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of Ditch [115], slightly greyish-brown, friable clay-silt loam, more topsoil-y than east of [112].	-	Post-med
[117]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, 19m x 2.4m, probably relates to historic field boundary as is 90° to [112] and parallel to [115], with a broad shallow profile, flat base, machined slot through.	0.20m	-
(118)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of Ditch [117], slightly greyish-brown, friable clay-silt loam, clean as (116).	0.20m	-

Appendix 4
Finds Concordance

Context	Notes	POTTERY			Flint			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)		4	981	Wasters from Brannams, base, rim, handle, body, supplied in hardcore from local tip & spread on farm	1	3	Waste flake				Post-med
		5	151	Post-medieval gravel tempered wares, x2base, x2 glazed							
		2	8	Medieval gravel tempered ware							
		1	1	Post-medieval gravel free ware							
		1	14	Bristol or Staffordshire closed form, base							
		1	10	Modern porcelain							
		1	24	C19-C20 White Refined Earthen ware, base							
(101)							3	133	Subsoil concretions	-	
(109)				1	4	Tertiary flake, undiagnostic				-	
		15	1189								

* A sample of the finds were retained

Appendix 5
Supporting Jpegs



View through gateway into field from road; from the east.



View across field, looking towards gateway; from the south-west.

Land at Collacott Farm, Fremington, North Devon



View across field, from south, looking towards Collacott Farm.



View up field from north, across compound area.

Land at Collacott Farm, Fremington, North Devon



Post-excavation, compound area; from the south-east, 2m scale.



As above; from the south-west, 2m scale.



North facing section through [102], 2m scale.



Post-excavation slot through [102]; from the west, 0.3m scale.



SSW facing section through [108], 0.3m and 2m scale.



Post-excavation slot through [108]; from the west, 0.3m and 2m scale.



North facing section through [112], 0.3m and 2m scale.



Post-excavation slot through [112]; from the west, 2m scale.

Land at Collacott Farm, Fremington, North Devon



General view of crane base stripped area; from the west, 2m scale.



As above; from the east, 2m scale.



As above; from the south-east, 2m scale.

Land at Collacott Farm, Fremington, North Devon



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

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net