

# LAND TO THE NORTH-WEST OF PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK SOUTH MOLTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-based Assessment  
& Archaeological Evaluation



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
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# **Land to the North-West of Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon**

## **Results of a Desk-based Assessment & Archaeological Evaluation**

*For*

South Molton Town Council. (The Client)

*By*



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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. undertook a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation on land to the north-west of the Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon in December 2013.*

*The desk-based assessment indicated the site underwent changes in its field systems in the Medieval period or later with the enclosure of strip fields. Specific changes to historic boundaries occurred between 1844 and 1889; 1904 and 1972; and again after 1972. The earliest boundary to go out of use, between 1844 and 1889, was the curved boundary running east-west that is visible in aerial photography (HER No. MDV5799).*

*The archaeological evaluation revealed a series of ditches and contemporary features that equate to the features identified on the HER and represented in the cartographic record. The only dating evidence came from multiple ditches that equate to the afore mentioned curved boundary and indicate that it was probably in use from the late medieval period until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.*

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Stephen Reed (DCHET)  
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 The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)  
 The Staff of the North Devon Record Office (NDRO)

## 1. Introduction

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**Location:** Pathfields Business Park

**Parish:** South Molton

**County:** Devon

**NGR:** SS 71378 27140

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land North-West of Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by South Molton Town Council (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features that might be affected by a proposed extension to the Pathfields Business Park.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

South Molton is a small market town on the River Mole in North Devon. The town lies roughly half way between Barnstaple and Tiverton just off the A361 North Devon Link Road in rolling countryside on the southern fringe of Exmoor. The site is located 1.30km north of the centre of South Molton on the northern side of the Pathfields Business Park. At a height of about 120m (AOD). The A361 is along its north boundary and Hacche Lane along its east. Hacche Lane runs north off of the B3226 (Barnstaple Road), which joins with North- and Broad Street in South Molton (see Figure 1).

The underlying rocks fall within the Doddiscombe Formation of mudstone and sedimentary bedrocks, the Codden Hill Chert Formation and the Pilton Mudstone Formation, which were all formed in the Carboniferous Period (BGS Viewer 2013). The soils of this area are typically the well drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 or Neath Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

### 1.3 Historical Background

South Molton originated as the centre of an Anglo-Saxon estate with an important church and extensive field system. Against this background, the borough of South Molton was created (formalised?) in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The prosperity of the borough relied on the woollen trade and through the marketing of livestock. Prosperity declined in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was modestly restored in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

South Molton was a royal manor in 1086 and was established as a borough in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Beresford and Finberg 1973, 98). The presence here in 1086 of four priests with a virgate of land (Thorn and Thorn 1985; Williams and Martin 1992) is seen as an indication that the church of South Molton may have been a Saxon minster church with a college of priests. The fact that it was a royal manor, the centre of its own hundred and is traditionally the centre of a rural deanery all suggest its ancient importance.

As noted South Molton acquired a borough charter in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, and was granted a fair in 1327. Numerous boroughs were created in this period, principally with the purpose of boosting manorial incomes. The scheme was to concentrate the freemen of the manor in a settlement consisting of a wide main street with long, narrow burgage plots stretching out

either side, in this case along Broad Street. The street would be wide enough to accommodate a regular weekly market from which the lord of the manor would take a levy. As appears to be the case elsewhere in Devon, the borough with its burgage plots and wide, central street and market place, was probably laid out within an existing field-system, the divisions between the arable strips becoming the boundaries of the burgage plots (Weddell 1985, 96-100). Many boroughs set up in this way failed, but South Molton was successful, and in the reign of Edward I sent burgesses to parliament. The town was incorporated in 1590, and its charter was renewed under Charles II in 1684 (Lysons 1822, 348 - 352).

The town has maintained importance as a sub-regional centre for local commerce, light industry and the tourist trade and within the NDDC Local Development Plan is designated for further residential and commercial development. The site is located on the northside of the Pathfields Business Park, which was developed in the 1970's and continues to grow. The site is flanked along its northern boundary by the A361. This stretch of the A361 utilised a decommissioned section of the *Great Western Railway* and makes up part of the *North Devon Link Road*, as designated in 1988, after the road was re-routed and improved.

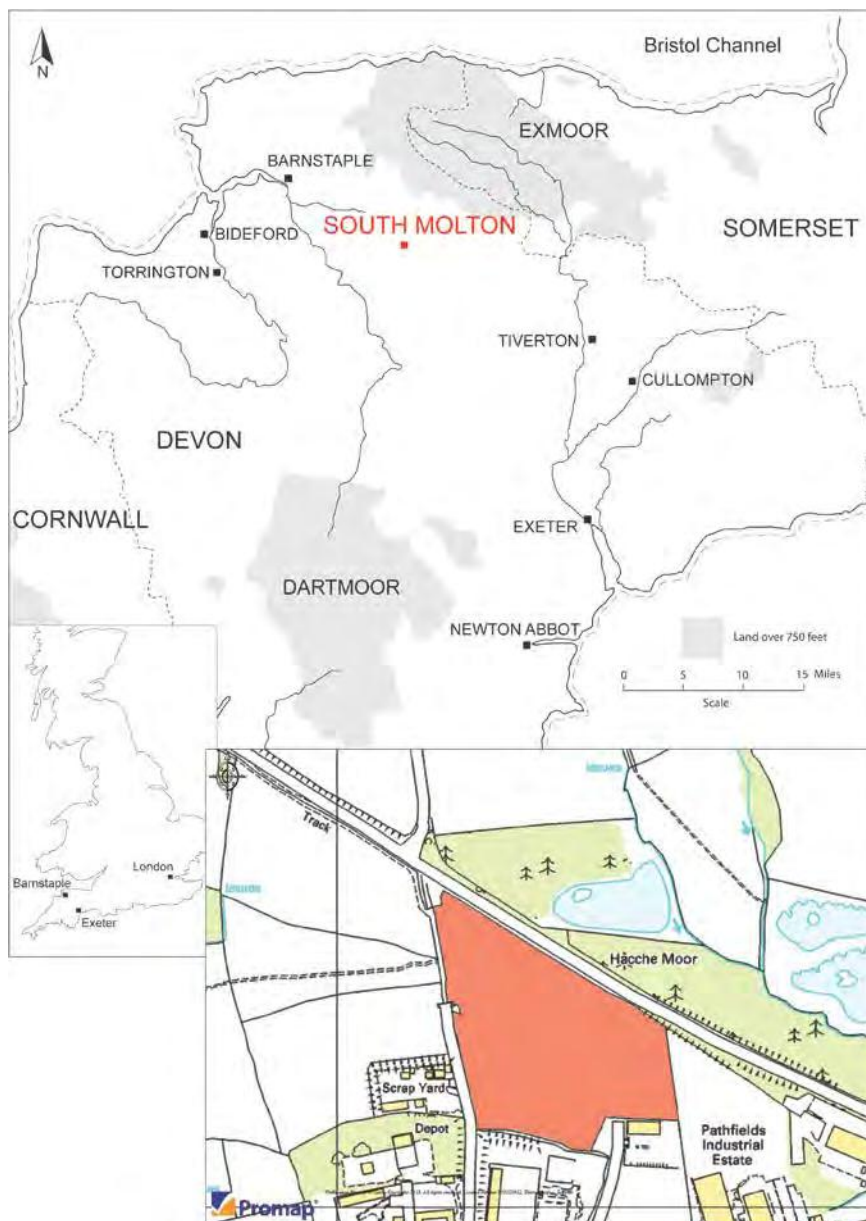


Figure 1: Site location (the site is shaded in red).

## 1.4 Archaeological Background

A curving double banked feature has been noted on an aerial photograph held on the HER (HER No. MDV57995) that was visible within the site area in low light (see Figure 2). This is marked on the tithe map of 1844 but does not appear on later maps. This feature is potentially either a field boundary or, given its size and nature, a medieval track way and therefore may contain archaeological deposits. There are noted strip fields south-west of South Molton; a number of post-medieval and modern quarries and mines in the immediate landscape; listed buildings to the north, Hacche Barton, and in South Molton itself; and find spots of primarily post-medieval material recovered during field walking. A detailed list of these relevant Historic Environment Record entries can be seen in Appendix 2. There are no specified monuments within the site proper or recorded from the earlier developments of the Pathfields Business Park development

## 1.5 Methodology

The schedule of work regarding the desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) devised in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) (see Appendix 1).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the proposed site and exposed archaeological deposits in their historical and archaeological context. The assessment consisted of a basic map regression based on 19<sup>th</sup> century cartographic evidence; and records sourced from the Historic Environment Record (HER), North Devon Record Office and the Devon Heritage Centre. This work was carried out in January 2014 by Joe Bampton.

The archaeological evaluation took place on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2013. Two evaluation trenches, each 1.6m wide by c.30m in length, were excavated to the depth of the *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under careful archaeological supervision. All exposed archaeological deposits were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the WSI and IfA guidelines. Trench 1 targeted a confluence between relic boundaries; one evident on the 1889 and 1904 ordnance survey maps; the other in aerial photography and the 1844 tithe map. Trench 2 targeted the curved relic boundary evident on aerial photography and the 1844 tithe map.





Figure 2: Aerial photograph of site, taken 1986, viewed from the north (HER).

## 2. Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

The earliest cartographic source available for this study was Donn's 1765 map of Devonshire (Figure 3), which shows the layout of the South Molton to the South. However, no specific detail of the development area is discernible from this map.

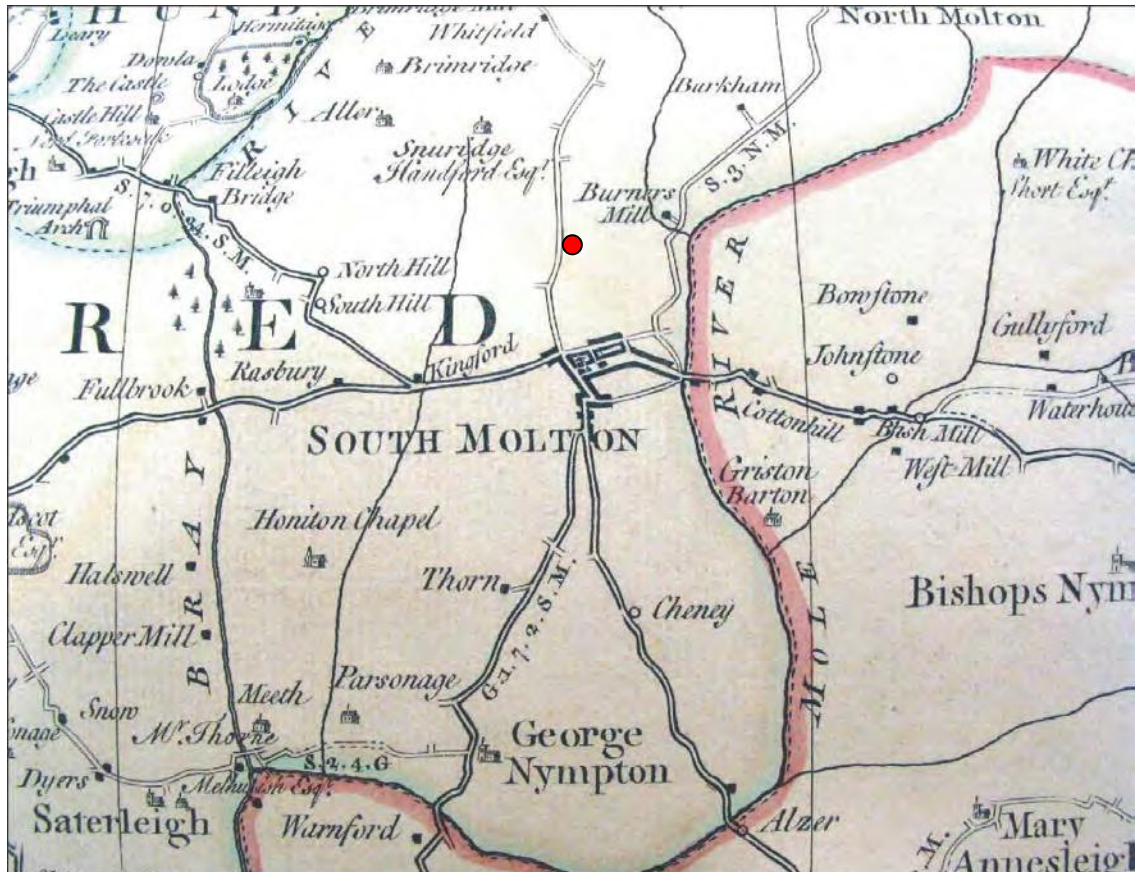


Figure 3: Extract from Donn's Map of Devonshire, 1765 (DHC). The approximate location of the site is marked.

### 2.1 The c.1844 South Molton Tithe Map

This is the earliest detailed cartographic representation of the site (see Figure 4). The site is made up of *Road Close*, *Little Field* and the southern edge of *Hacche Moore*. The evident boundaries are those of Medieval enclosed strip fields, the curved northern boundary of *Road Close* contiguous with the earthwork visible on aerial photography (HER No. MDV57995) at it appears to line up with the northern boundaries of *Little Field* and *East Close*. Although more extreme than others, the curve of this boundary is reflected in the landscape, such as the southern boundary to *Road Close* and the adjacent fields immediately west of *Hacche Lane* (the north-south lane dividing the map), all of which would appear to be Medieval or later in date.

The area of the site and a number of the surrounding tenements were owned by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland and were part of the holdings of *Hacche Barton* (now a listed building HER No. MDV19277). The tenements that compose the site were occupied by Elizabeth Harris, who was one of the largest stake holders in the South Molton apportionment. The plots immediately

to the west of the site and Hacche lane were owned and occupied by William Hitchcock, and were part of Quicks Ground.

The field names for the site and enclosures surrounding the development area are largely prosaic, and as well as those already mentioned include *Furze*, *North-* and *South Close* and *Plantation*. All the names are descriptive of use or relative location and provide little insight into the site.

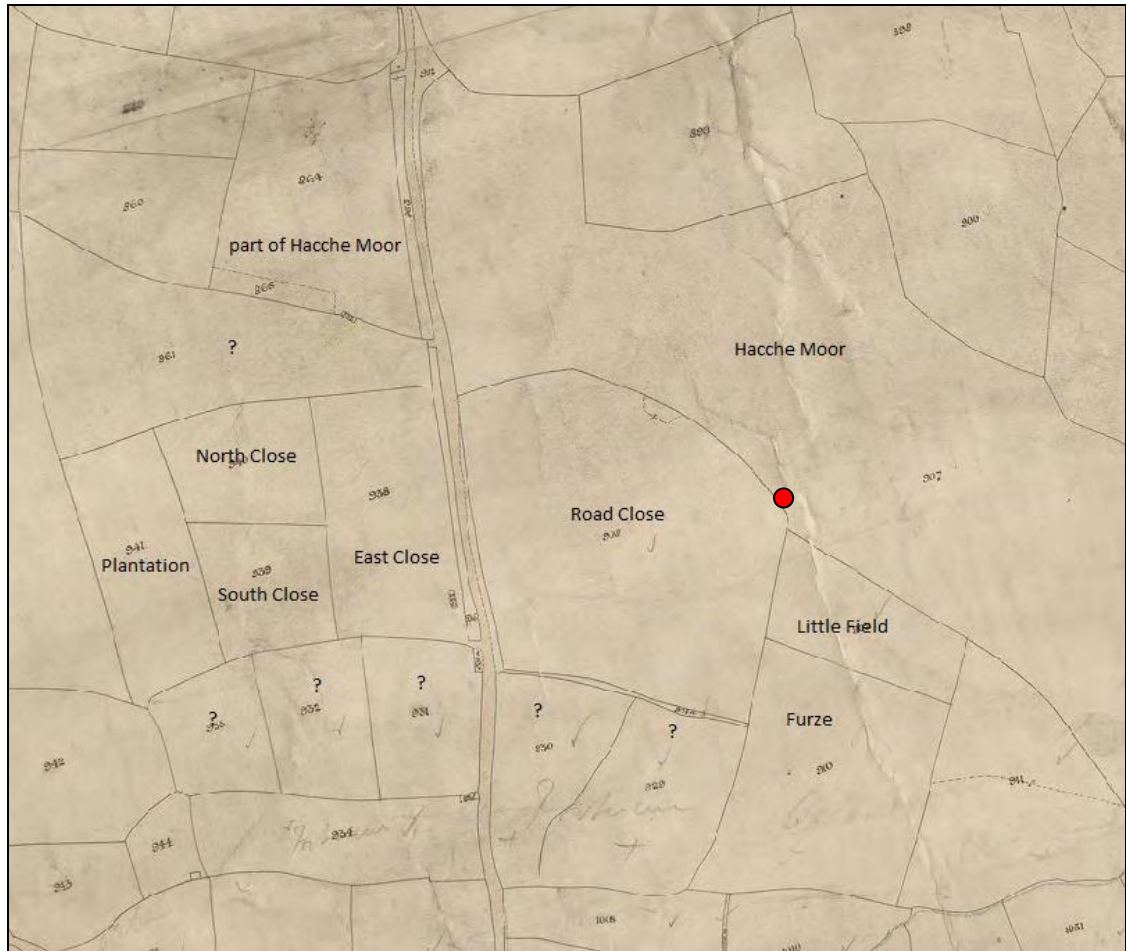


Figure 4: Extract of the 1844 South Molton tithe map (DRO) (the area subject to evaluation trenching is indicated).

## 2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map 1889

The next available cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1889 (Figure 5). The layout of the fields as extant in 1844 is largely unchanged, although there have been some changes. The curved northern boundary to *Road Close* has been removed and the eastern, north-south boundary to *Road Close* has been extended northward into *Hacche Moor*, which along with fields north of it and west of Hacche Lane have been further enclosed. A quarry is also marked in the south-west corner of the map in an area where the tithe apportionment was unclear as to the land use. A Railway line has been built running north-west by south-east through what was *Hacche Moor* creating the extant northern boundary of the site.

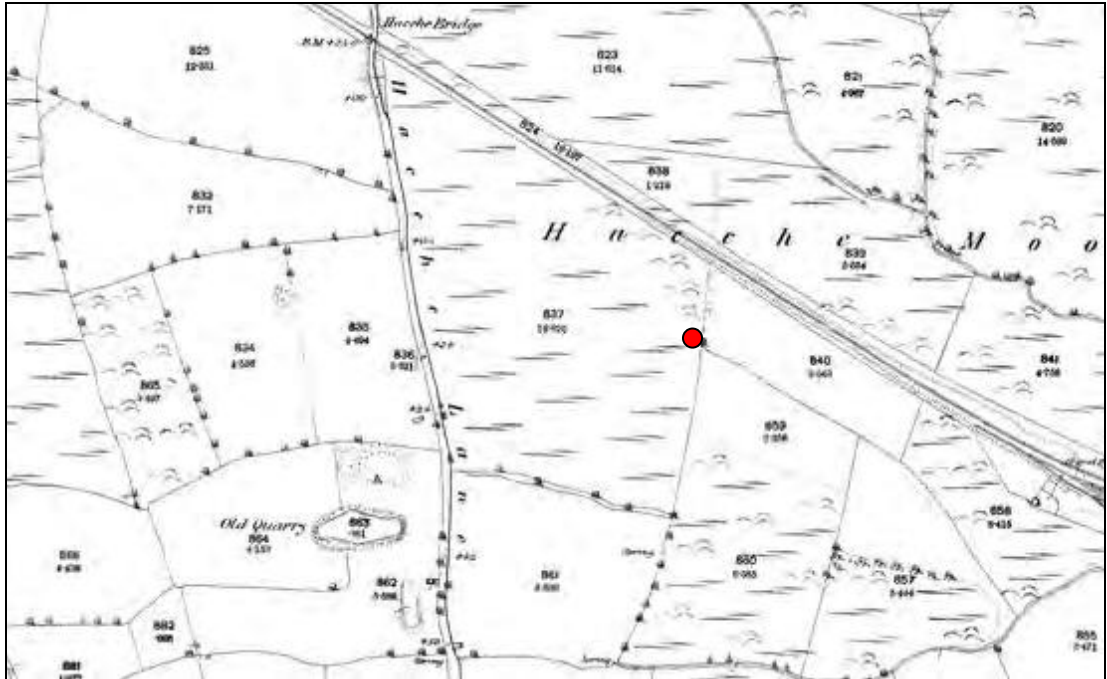


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map 1889 (NDRO) (the site is indicated).

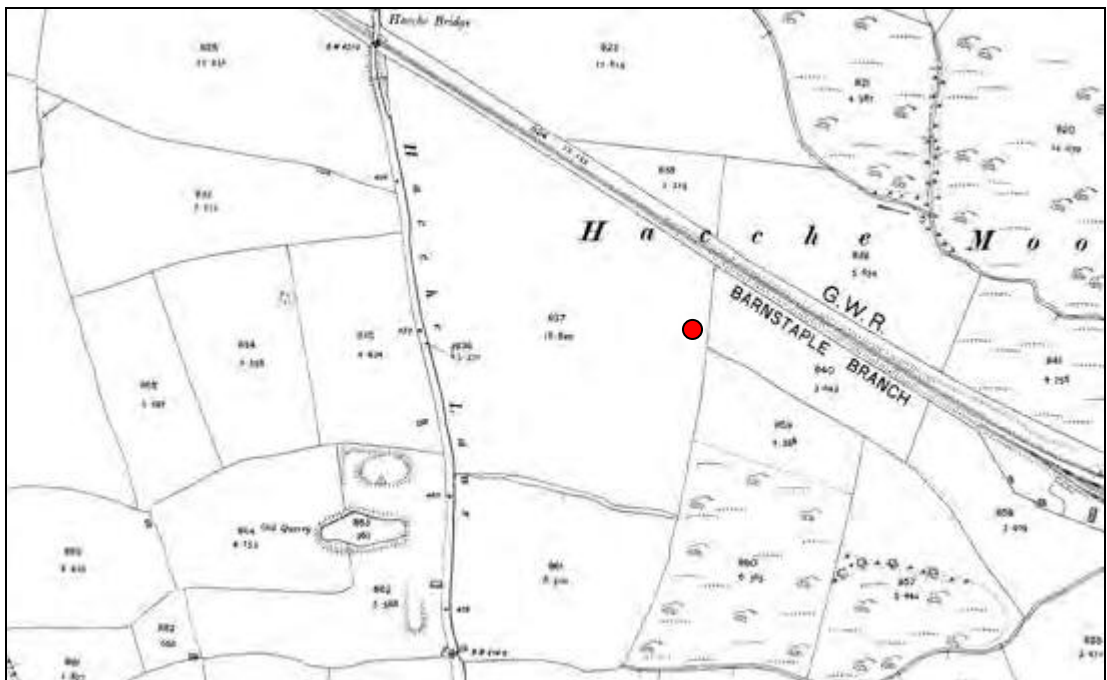


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map c.1904 (NDRO). The site is indicated.

### 2.3 The Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of 1904

The Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map of 1904 indicates continuity in the field system from c.1880 (see Figure 6). This map highlights the afore mentioned railway line as being part of the Barnstaple Branch of the Great Western Railway.

## 2.4 Subsequent Changes

The 1969-72 Ordnance Survey map shows some slight changes in the layout of the fields in the surrounding landscape, particularly to the west of Hacche Lane and within and north of Hacche Moor (Figure 7). The area specific to the site has been subdivided by an east-west boundary, which extrapolates the northern boundary of what was *Little Field* on the title map westward. The western half of what was *Little Field* and a section of what had been part of Hacche Moor was then incorporated into the site by boundaries imposed by the development of the Pathfields Business Park since 1972 (see Figures 2, 7 and 8). The Great Western Railway had become disused by 1969 (part of the Beeching cuts) and subsequently became reused (in part) as the A361 North Devon Link Road.

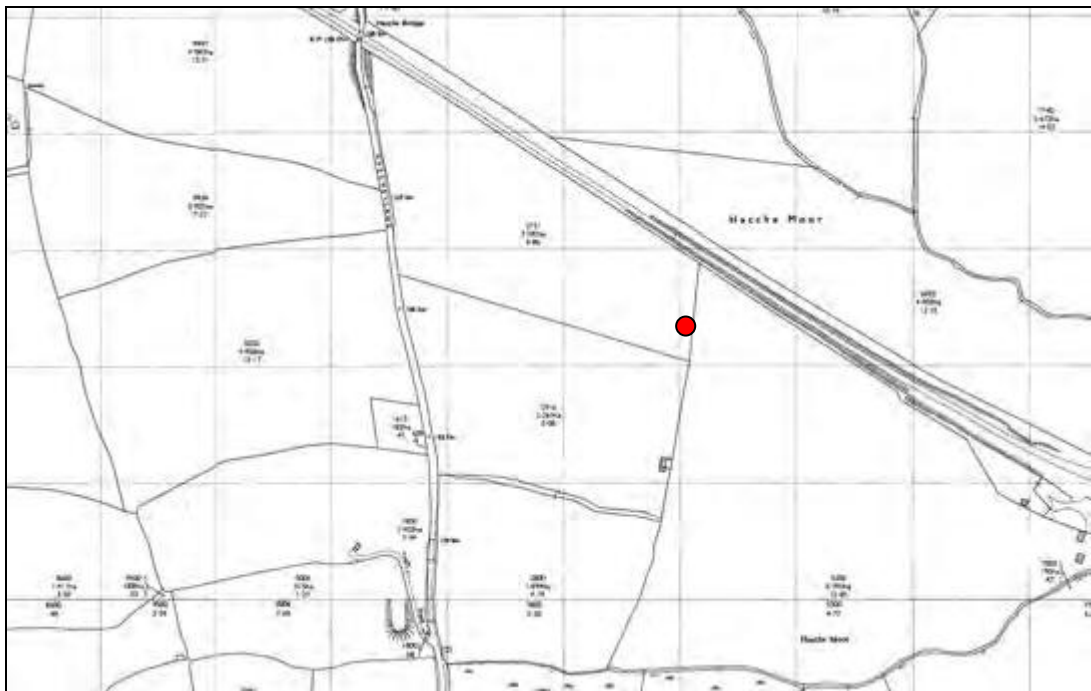


Figure 7: 1969-72 map (the site is indicated).

### 3. Archaeological Evaluation

Two archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in accordance with the WSI and as described in the methodology above. A series of archaeological features were identified on the site including nine ditches that correspond to known boundaries evident in the cartographic record. In addition a modern service trench, tree-throw, and several probable wheel ruts, surviving as a series of small gullies, were also observed. None of the features produced conclusive evidence for dating (see Appendix 3 for details of all contexts).

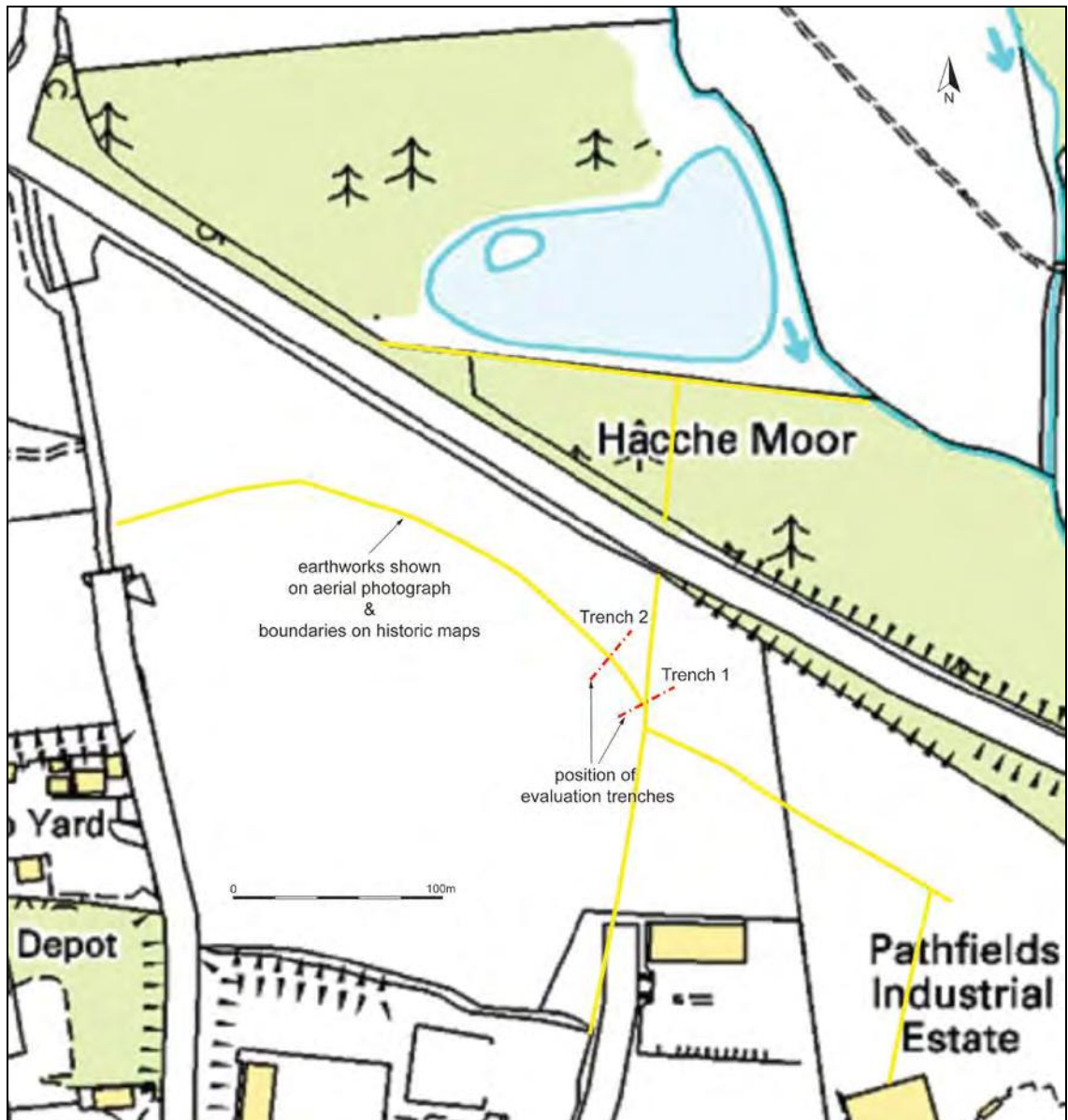


Figure 8: Trench locations.

### 3.1 Trench 1

<i>Trench 1: 1.6×30.1m, aligned ENE-WSW</i>		
<i>Stratigraphy</i>		
<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness/Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>
(100)	0.10m	Turf; thin fibrous layer of soil and roots.
(101)	0.25-0.40m	Topsoil; mid grey, firm clay-silt, clean and heavy soil at East end of trench.
(102)	0.40-0.50m	2 <sup>nd</sup> Topsoil; mid reddish brown, friable-soft, clayey-silt loam at west end of trench.
-	below 0.25-0.50m	Natural; varied mid blue-grey clay and shillet with yellow-reddish mottling.

#### 3.1.1 Description

In Trench 1 the natural clay and shillet had variations represented by spreads (106) and (108), which were voided on investigation as natural changes. No finds were recovered from Trench 1. At the North-East end of the trench the natural was cut by a modern land drain, [103]. West of this was Ditch [109] a linear feature (0.54m wide, 0.22m deep) aligned NNW-SSE, it had a regular profile with very steep sides, a concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (110), a mid grey, dense silt-clay. West of Ditch [109] was Gully [111] (1.50+m × 0.08m × 0.06m) aligned North-South, a narrow “U”-shaped linear feature with a southern terminus in the trench. It contained a single fill, (112), a mid grey-brown, firm clay-silt. This feature was probably rooting. West of Gully [111] and running parallel with Ditch [109] were several intercutting Gullies <113>, a multiple linear feature (1.75m wide by 0.05m deep) with two narrow outer gullies (c.0.30m wide) and a gentle undulating area between. It contained a single fill, (114) a mixed and mottled yellow-grey, soft clay-silt. This feature represented wheel ruts that ran parallel with ditches on either side, [109] and [115]. West of- and running parallel with Gullies [113] was Ditch [115], a linear feature (1m wide and 0.20m deep) with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (116), a mottled mid-grey with yellow, firm clay-silt. West of this was Ditch [117], a linear feature (1.30m wide by 0.30m deep) aligned NNW-SSE with steep to very steep sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (118), a mid grey-brown, firm clay-silt with moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40-80mm dia.). West of this was Gully [119], a linear feature (0.40m wide by 0.15m deep) aligned North-West by South-East with a steep sides and gentle concave base. It contained a single fill, (120), a mid grey-brown, firm-friable clay-silt.

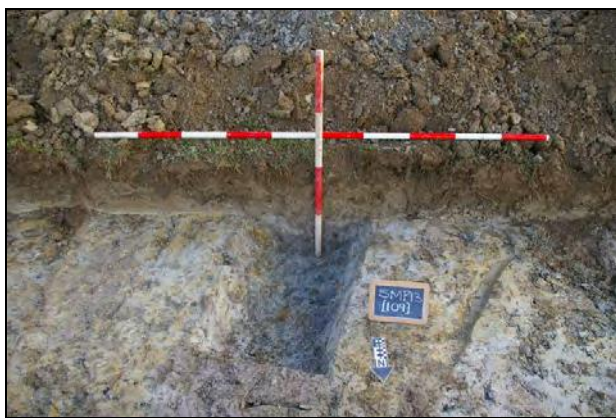


Figure 9: Ditch [109], viewed from north (1&2m scales).

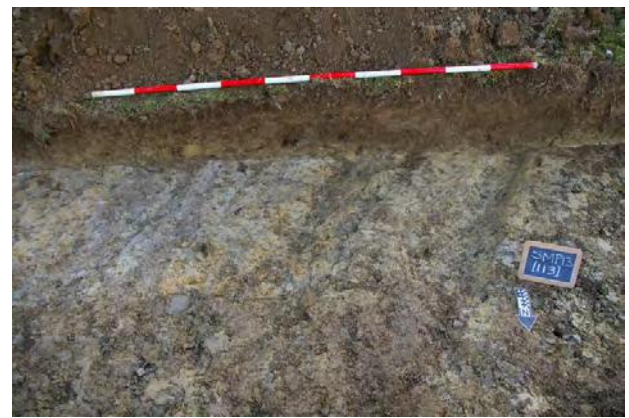


Figure 10: Gullies [113], viewed from north (2m scale).



Figure 11: Ditch [115], viewed from north (1&2m scales).



Figure 12: Ditch [117], viewed from north, (1&2m scales).





Figure 13: Ditch [119], viewed from north (1&2m scales).

### 3.2 Trench 2

<i>Trench 2: 1.6×29.90m, aligned NE-SW</i>		
<i>Stratigraphy</i>		
<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness/Depth</i>	<i>Description</i>
(200)	0.10m	As (100).
(201)	0.25-0.40m	As (101).
(202)	0.40-0.50m	As (102).
-	below 0.25-0.50m	Natural; varied mid blue-grey clay and shillet with yellow-reddish mottling.

#### 3.2.1 Description

Trench 2 contained a tree-throw, a re-cut ditch and two further ditches. Tree-throw [203] was located at the North-East end of the trench, a sub-ovoid feature (1.05m wide by 0.20m deep) with a steep west slope, gentle east slope and an irregular base. It contained a single fill, (204), a mid grey-blue, dense silt-clay. In the centre of the trench were the four linear ditch features in trench 2, all aligned roughly North-West by South-East. Running east-west these features were; [205], [211], [207] and [214]. Ditch [205] (2.50m wide by 0.75m deep), with a gentle concave slope and wide nearly flat base. It cut Spread (216) to its west and contained three fills; (206), (209) and (210), from bottom to top. Fill (206) was a mid grey-blue, firm clay silt that produced no finds. Fill (209) was a mid grey-brown, firm-soft clay-silt that produced no finds. Fill (210) was a mid reddish-brown, soft silty loam that produced a single sherd (<1g) of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century White Refined Earthen ware. Spread (216) was a mixed blue-grey, clay-silt with shillet of redeposited subsoil. This was probable bank material that was cut on its west side by Ditch [211]. Ditch [211] (1.50m wide by 0.40m) had a very steep south-west slope and moderate north-east slope with a gentle concave base. It contained two fills; (212) and (213), lower and upper respectively, neither of which produced any finds. Fill (212) was a mottled grey and ginger, firm clay silt with a dark humic interface with Fill (213). Fill (213) was a mid reddish-brown, soft-friable silt loam. West of Ditch [211] was Ditch [207] (0.55+m wide by

0.10m deep) which had a gentle slope and an irregular base affected by bioturbation. It contained a single fill, (208), a mottled yellow-brown, soft clay-silt that produced a single sherd (9g) of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century Westerwald stoneware. Ditch [207] was re-cut along its south-west side by Ditch [214] (1.10m wide by 0.40m deep). Ditch [214] had a moderate slope with a sharp concave break to a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill, (215), a mid grey-brown, firm clay-silt that produced a single sherd (<1g) of abraded North Devon Medieval Coarse ware.



Figure 14: Ditch [203], viewed from north-west (1m scale).



Figure 15: Ditch [205], viewed from north-west (1&2m scales).



Figure 16: Ditch [211], viewed from north-west (1&2m scales).



Figure 17: Ditches [207] & [214], viewed from north-west (1&2m scales).

### 3.3 Finds

All the finds from the site came from Trench 2. These include; 1× sherd (9g) 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century Westerwald stoneware, 1× coal fragment (5g) and 1× pan tile fragment (16g) from Ditch [207]; 1× sherd (<1g) of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century White Refined Earthen ware from Ditch [205]; 1× sherd (<1g) of North Devon Medieval Coarse ware from Ditch [214]; 2× sherds (8g) of White Refined Earthen ware, 1× sherd (4g) of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century post-medieval North Devon Gravel Tempered ware, 4× brick fragments (319g), 1× 18<sup>th</sup> century glass bottle fragment (71g) and 1× Fe horseshoe (249g) from the topsoils. Those finds from archaeological features were all encountered from the very top of their upper fills near to the horizon with the overlaying topsoil and may possibly be intrusive. However, Ditch [207] and its re-cut [214] do contain the earliest pottery between them and it is likely these finds originated within these features. All finds were recorded and then discarded (see Appendix 4 for all details).

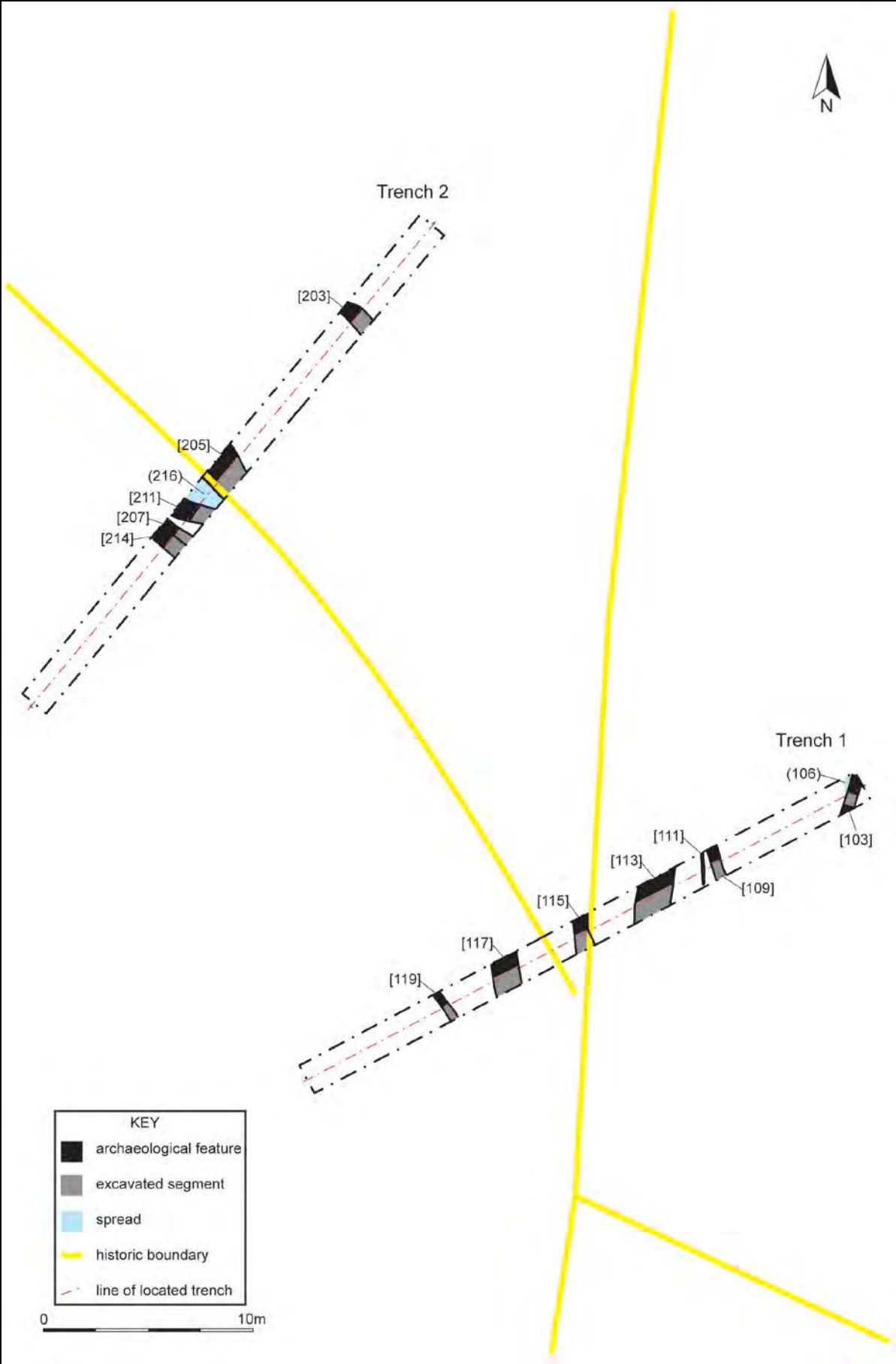


Figure 18: Trench plans in relation to historic field boundaries.

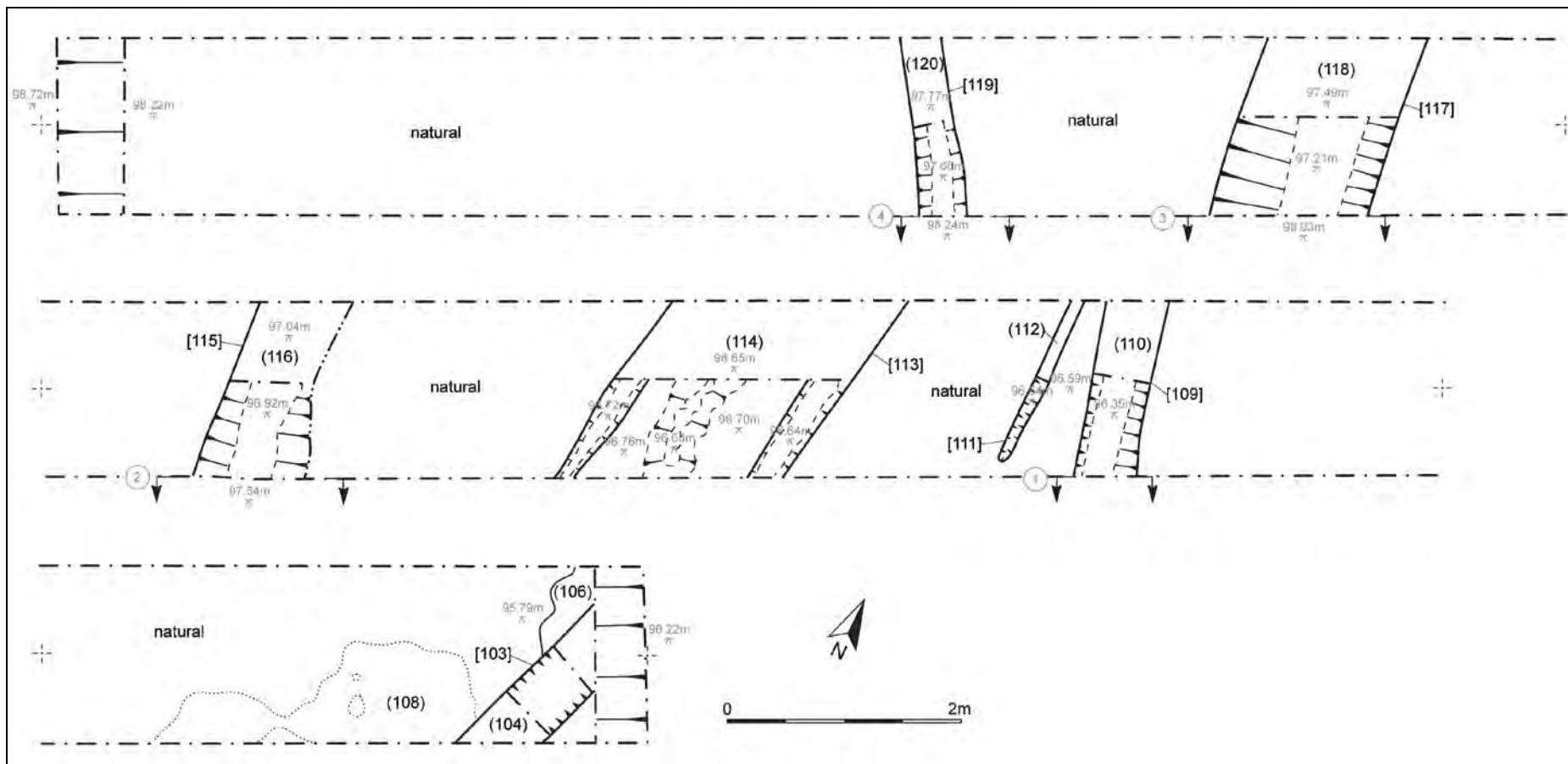


Figure 19: Plan of Trench 1 (section line numbers equate to section drawing numbers in Figure 21).

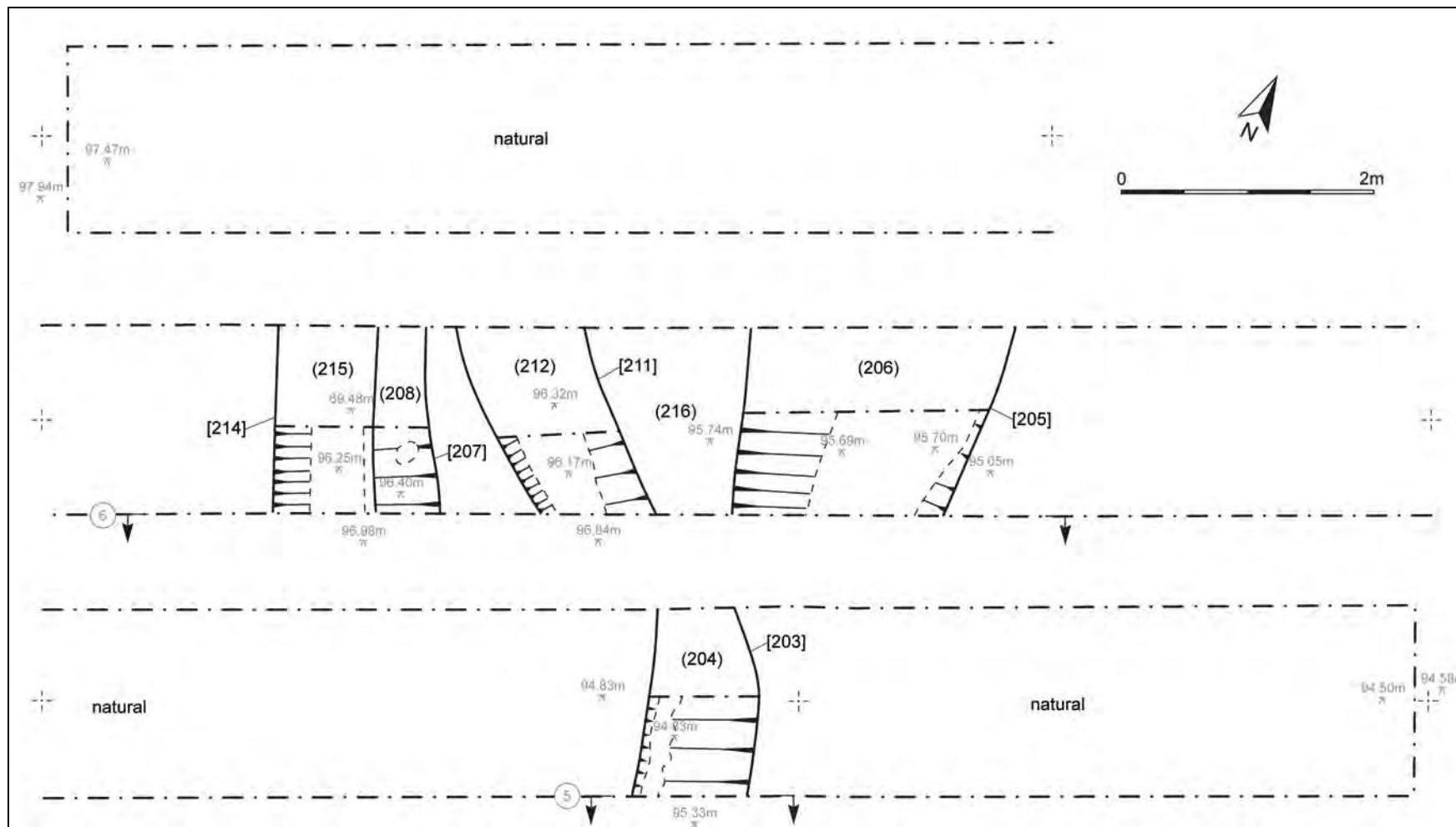


Figure 20: Plan of Trench 2 (section line numbers equate to section drawing numbers in Figure 21).

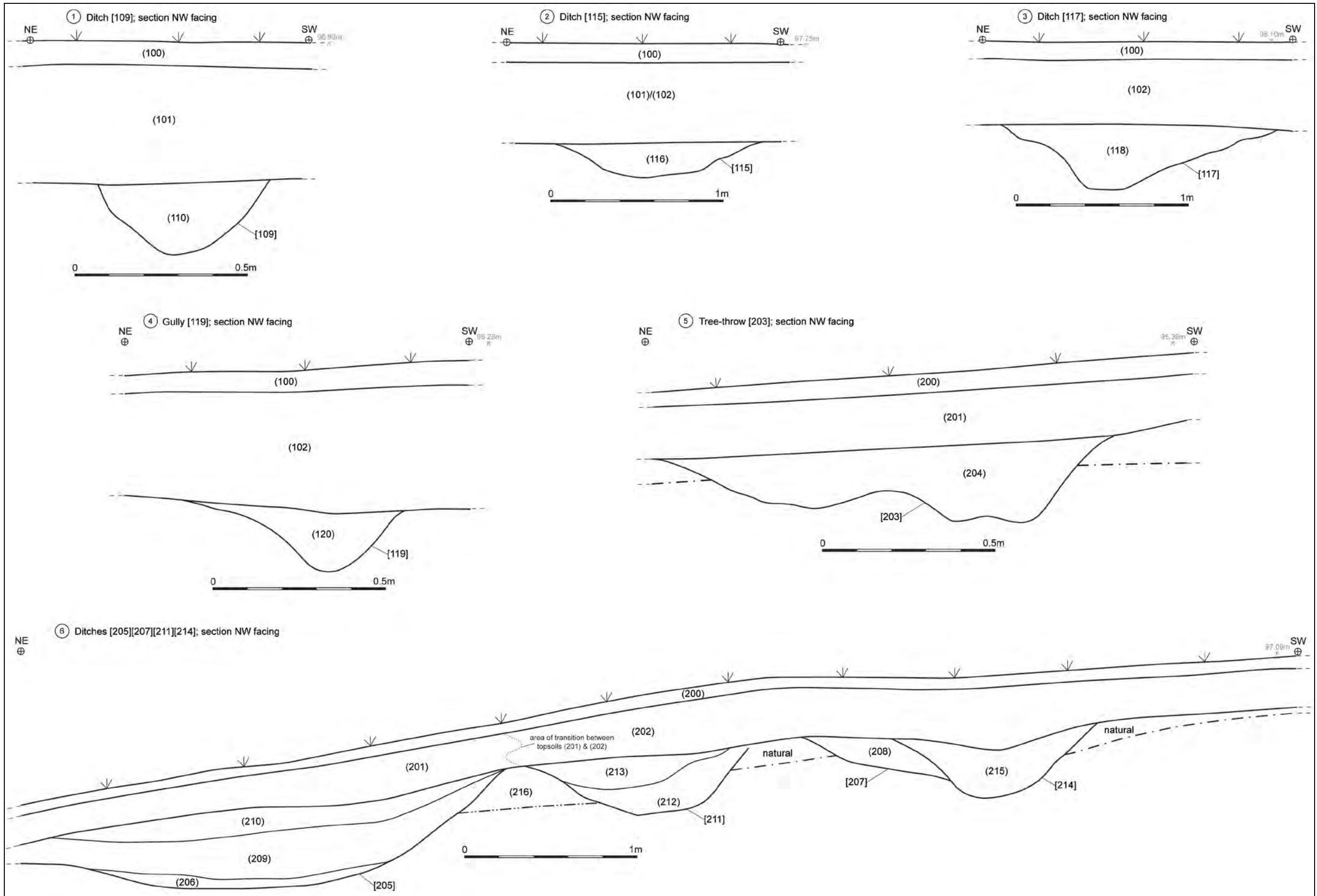


Figure 21: Section drawings (drawing numbers equate to section line numbers in Figures 19 & 20).



#### 4. Discussion and Conclusions

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The cartographic research indicates that the site underwent changes in its field system in the Medieval or post-medieval period with the enclosure of strip fields, the remnants of which remained evident in the landscape into the 20<sup>th</sup> century immediately west of Hacche lane. Specific changes to boundaries within the site occurred between 1844 and 1889; 1904 and 1972; and again since 1972. The majority of these boundaries survived into the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the targeted crop mark aligned north-south surviving as a visible earthwork for over a hundred years since its removal between 1844 and 1889.

The archaeological evaluation identified numerous linear features that corresponded to the aerial photography (HER No. MDV57995) and the cartographic record. Other than the land drain [103] no features were encountered that could not be associated with the cartographic record.

The features identified in Trench 1 can all be associated with the features identified in the HER and cartographic record. They either are the same features or respect them, although no dating evidence was recovered from the trench. Given the close proximity of features identified on the HER, historic maps and work on the ground it is likely that Ditch [115] equates to the north-south boundary (see Figures 8 and 18) that appears on the cartographic record between 1844 and the 1889. Ditch [109] and feature [113], recorded as gullies, respect this boundary and run along its eastern side forming contemporary wheel ruts to Ditch [115], with Ditch [109] providing some drainage and a boundary to the eastern edge of this track. Ditch [119], which had a slight curve to it, and [117] seem to equate to the series of ditches in Trench 2 that are likely to represent the curved east-west boundary that goes out of use between 1844 and 1889 (and visible on aerial photos). The row of parallel ditches in the middle of Trench 2; [205], [207], [211] and [214] seem to equate to different phases of this curved boundary.

The intercutting southern ditches in Trench 2, [207] and [214] contained the earliest pottery from across the site, small amounts of both late Medieval and 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century sherds. Ditch [205] represented the latest phase of this curving boundary, containing 19<sup>th</sup> century White Refined Earthen ware, which would correspond with the closure of the ditch at some point in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Tree-throw [203] extends beyond either side of the trench. It is plausible that [203] is actually a heavily disturbed linear feature, and if so, it would respect the line and curve of the other ditches identified in Trench 2.

## 5. Bibliography & References

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### Published Sources:

- Beresford, M. & Finberg, H.** 1973: *English Medieval Boroughs – a Handlist*. Oxford.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists.** 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.
- Lysons D. & Lysons S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia: volume 6*, London.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.
- Thorn C. & Thorn F (eds)**.1985: *Domesday Book: Devon* Parts One & Two, Chichester.
- Weddell P.J.** 1985: The Excavation of Medieval and Later Houses at Wolborough Street, Newton Abbot, *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 43, 77 – 109.
- Williams A. & Martin G.H. (eds)**. 1992: *Domesday Book: Bath*. Alecto Historical Editions.

### Unpublished Sources:

#### **Devon Heritage Centre:**

South Molton Tithe Map 1844  
South Molton Tithe Apportionment 1844  
Donn's Map of Devon 1765

#### **North Devon Record Office:**

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map at 1:2500 1889 (Devonshire sheet XXII.5)  
Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map at 1:2500 1904 (Devonshire sheet XXII.5)

### Websites:

- British Geological Survey:** Geology of Britain Viewer. [www.bgs.ac.uk/](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/) accessed 07/01/2014.
- Heritage Gateway:** <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> accessed 07/01/2014.
- Old-maps:** [www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk) accessed 07/01/2014.

## Appendix 1

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND TO THE NORTH-WEST OF PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK, SOUTH MOLTON, DEVON

**Location:** Pathfields Business Park

**Parish:** South Molton

**District:** North Devon

**County:** Devon

**NGR:**

**Planning Application no:** Pre planning

**Proposal:** Extension to Pathfields Business Park

**Historic Environment Team ref:** ARCH/DM/ND/19018a

**Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon ref no:** to be obtained

**WSI ref:** SWARCHSM13

**Date:** 06.011.2013

#### 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 South Molton Town Council (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation and for related off site analysis and reporting, prior to the development of the site to be undertaken prior to the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET)

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A curving double banked feature has been noted on an aerial photograph held on the HER, which was visible within the site area in low light. This is marked on the tithe map of *circa* 1840 but does not appear on later maps. This feature is potentially either a field boundary or, given its size and nature, a medieval trackway and therefore may contain archaeological deposits.

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The work herein detailed represents a first stage of work on the site; the principal objectives of the work will be:

- 3.1.1 To evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits within the north-eastern area of the proposed development site. The results will inform as to the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within potential development area and will enable the requirement for any further investigations to be determined and - if required - the scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological work undertaken in mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource;
- 3.1.3 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

4.1 Desk-based appraisal:

There is no requirement to undertake any detailed desk-based research in advance of fieldwork commencing. The HER will supply the archaeological contractor with the relevant HER data prior to construction work commencing to allow any finds to be put into context.

However, should archaeological deposits be exposed by the proposed works then the programme of work shall include more detailed desk-based research 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 and the North Devon record Office.

4.2 Evaluation excavations:

Two trenches will be excavated to investigate the double banked linear feature within the north-eastern portion of the proposed development area (see attached plan) by a 360o tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - under the direct 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. Archaeological features and deposits 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 and fully excavated;
- iii) linear features will be fully excavated along their length.

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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 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 (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 a record number (to be obtained) 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 6.7 above.
- 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 Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, 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 MNDB, 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 MNDB 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 MNDB, 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.
- 8.7 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the HET and completed prior to the condition being discharged.
- 8.8 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**  
Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**  
10.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove  
South West Archaeology Ltd  
The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555  
email:mail@swarch.net

**Appendix 1 – List of specialists**

**Building recording**

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

**Conservation**

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)  
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD [mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com)  
Tel: 01271 830891

**Curatorial**

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

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

**Bone**

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 [c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk](mailto:c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk)  
Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE  
[w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

**Lithics**

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

**Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

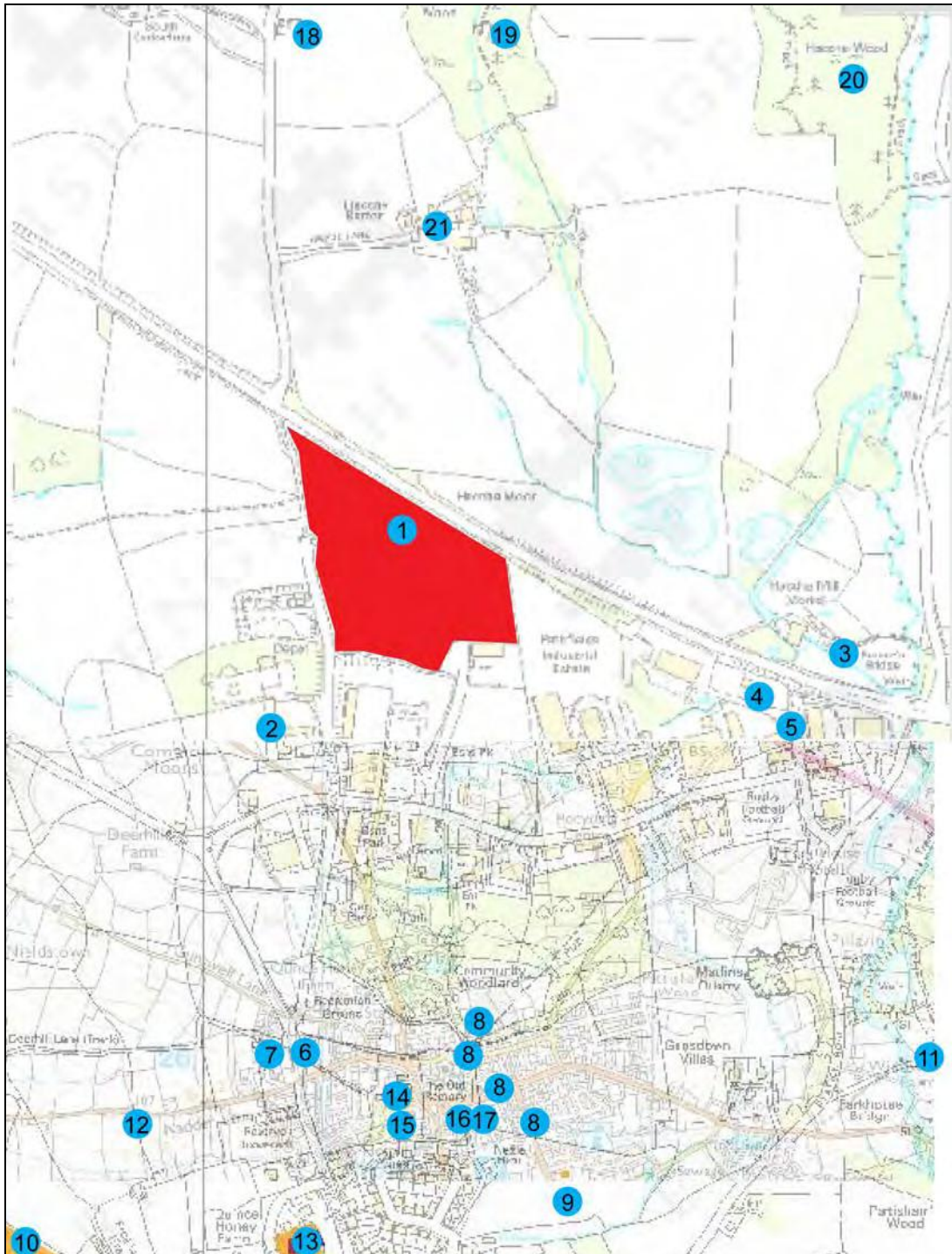
Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 [dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)  
Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)  
Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, 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, Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 [alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk](mailto:alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk)  
Baring  
Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 [john.p.allan@btinternet.com](mailto:john.p.allan@btinternet.com)  
Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: [su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

## Appendix 2

### Key HER Entries



HER entries near to site. The site is shaded in red.

1.  
HER Number: MDV57995  
Name: Earthwork  
Grid Reference: SS 713 273  
Full description: Earthwork on hacche moor. Photographed from the air by f. Griffith in 1986 (aph).

2.

HER Number: MDV54892  
Name: Mine  
Grid Reference: SS 711 270

Full description: Un-named mine. Possible umber working at or near limestone quarry adjacent to haache lane. Deposit reportedly discovered in 1839 (Claughton). MINE (Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD (Between)).

3.

HER Number: MDV24013  
Name: Mill  
Grid Reference: SS 719 271

Full description: Hacche mill. Messuage + tenement called hacche mills are included in a survey book of amland properties, 1726 (dro).

WATERMILLS, Untitled Source (Migrated Record)

Modern mill buildings now sited at ss71912714 (os map). Vis=-/1989 (ndas). Hacche mill. The wheel and machinery have gone, but the buildings are in good condition. There are remains of a leat. It was formerly a corn mill and later a saw mill. It is now occupied by holsworthy electrics.(ndas). Vis=estimated -/1994 (watermills) the stone three storey building is in excellent condition. The internal wheel was undershot. Water still flows beneath the building. There are plans to produce electricity. On the side of the building nearest the a361, faded lettering reads "r. Cock & sons, sawmills".(reference in kelly's directory 1883) there was a bridge on this side. Water rushes along the leat and under the building. A 1905 map shows a weir upstream on the river mole and the mill leat running from a pond to hacche mill (watermills).

4.

HER Number: MDV24024  
Name: Railway Station  
Grid Reference: SS 718 270

Full description: South molton station. Vis=15/8/1984 (griffiths). Built on devon and somerset railway (ss72nw/4), formed 1864-1873. Station buildings intact and used by local works. Former point of departure for the daily "rabbit special" (Somerville).

5.

Monument Number: SS 72 NW 23 (English Heritage Pastscapes)  
Name: South Molton Station  
Grid Reference: SS 711 265

Full description: Site of railway station on the Devon and Somerset branch line, opened in 1873 and closed in 1966.

6.

HER Number: MDV94459  
Name: VICARAGE  
Grid Reference: SS 711 265

Full description: [Listed Building \(II\) 1106850: VICARAGE](#)

7.

HER Number: MDV51866  
Name: Earthworks  
Grid Reference: SS 711 265

Full description: Opposite the lodge are slight earthworks probably representing a building shown on os 1st edn maps, and depressions running e-w which may be drainage channels (Turton). BUILDING (XI to Modern - 1066 AD to 2009 AD (Between))

8.

HER Number: MDV55380, MDV55381, MDV55382, MDV55383  
Name: Find spots  
Grid Reference: SS 714 265

Full description: Fieldwalking of pipeline corridor by emafu in 1994 recovered a small concentration of post-medieval pot + china (Dyer). ARTEFACT SCATTER (XI to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD (Between))

9

HER Number: MDV73073  
Name: Site of Barn off Parsonage Lane, South Molton  
Grid Reference: SS 715 263

Full description: Ordnance Survey, 1880 – 1899. Small building, possibly open fronted, shown at junction of two field boundaries. Has small semi-circular yard in front. Map object based on this Source. BARN (XVII to XIX - 1601 AD to 1900 AD (Between))

Exeter Archaeology, 2006, An Archaeological Evaluation at Land off Parsonage Lane, South Molton (Report - Evaluation)

In 1994 an area of burnt charcoal-rich clay was identified during the monitoring of service trench excavations on land to the east of Parsonage Lane. Four trenches were excavated during archaeological evaluation to establish the presence, or absence, of features and deposits. An extensive cobbled surface, metallated surface and wall found within trench 3 appear to represent a barn, or similar building, open to the south. Associated pottery finds suggest a construction date between the 17th and 19th centuries. Its absence



from the 19th century map [1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map] suggests that it had been demolished by then. The majority of the other features appear to represent post medieval ditches or land drains. The positions of the ditches generally correlate to those of removed field boundaries shown on 19th century mapping. The finds assemblage comprised sherds of post medieval pottery, the majority of which were of local wares dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. Other details: Figures 2-3.

Baines, C., 2011, Untitled Source (Personal Comment)

A building, possibly open fronted and with a small enclosure to the south, is visible on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. It is also visible on the 1940s Royal Air Force aerial photograph layer on the GIS. It is located on the south side of a roughly east-west field boundary, with another boundary from the south side of the enclosure, going in a south-westerly direction.

10.

HER Number: MDV66929  
Name: Field System West of South Molton  
Grid Reference: SS 704 257  
Full description: Former strip field system (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD (Between))

11.

HER Number: MDV54893  
Name: Mine  
Grid Reference: SS 721 265  
Full description: Un-named mine. Adit near parkhouse farm. Possibly associated with lead discovery in 1850's whilst constructing reservoir in mole valley (Claughton).

12.

HER Number: MDV16910  
Name: Enclosure  
Grid Reference: SS 709 264  
Full description: ENCLOSURE (Prehistoric - 698000 BC to 42 AD (Between)). A rectangular earthwork faintly visible on cuc air photograph. Vis=9/6/1985 (hill et al). Site under pasture and the earthwork clearly visible. Sketch survey made. Maximum height of bank c 0.25m (worksheet). Vis=appeared to be kite shaped rather than true rectangle. North side c 38m, east side 40m and south side 45m (worksheet).

13.

HER Number: MDV51867, MDV51869, MDV51878  
Name: South Molton Union Workhouse  
Grid Reference:  
Full description: South Molton Union Workhouse, built 1838, later known as Beech House. Acquired by Quince Honey Farm in the 1970s. Erected on site of old parsonage (Turton).  
Turton, S. D., 1994, Archaeological Assessment of South Molton Water Supply (Report - Assessment)  
The Old Parsonage. Workhouse. Stood on site of present vicarage. Referred to in 1782. Marked 'Poor House' on OS draft of 1804-5 and OS 1" 1809. Burnt down in 1837.  
South Molton & District Archive Local History Society, 2000, Untitled Source (Monograph)  
The second workhouse was on the site of the old vicarage in Parsonage Lane, and burnt down in 1837.

14.

HER Number: MDV51868  
Name:  
Grid Reference: SS 713 264  
Full description: Turton, S. D., Untitled Source (Migrated Record); Cresswell suggests that glebe lands in vicinity of the vicarage probably represent the virgate (30 acres) held by 4 priests from the king in 1086.

15.

HER Number: MDV51870  
Name: Monument  
Grid Reference:  
Full description: Barn used as a hospital at some time prior to 1839.

16.

HER Number: MDV51871  
Name: Possible pit  
Grid Reference: SS 714 264  
Full description: Local tradition of a plague pit located somewhere to e of parsonage lane. No supporting documentary evidence located, but cholera victims may have been buried here (Turton).

17.

HER Number: MDV759  
Name: Earthworks  
Grid Reference: SS 714 264

Full description: Cambridge air photo indicates earth banks and platforms at a crossroads north of south molton, extending towards the vicarage. Site visit indicated earth banks on east side of vicarage. Slight terraces in field against north side of road leading to vicarage. Not evident on raf 1946 vertical. In field e of lodge a slight terrace is visible, as well as a rectangular feature (? tennis court) shown on early os maps. Gardens to e of vicarage are of uneven appearance, with several depressions (Turton).

18.

HER Number: MDV33947  
Name: Quarry  
Grid Reference: SS 711 280

Full description 1905, Untitled Source (Migrated Record) 'old quarry' shown on os 6" (1905) map sheet 15sw.  
1974, Untitled Source (Migrated Record) Quarry shown but not marked on os 6" (1974) map. Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD (Between)

19.

HER Number: MDV33948  
Name: Quarry  
Grid Reference: SS 714 280

Full description 1905, Untitled Source (Migrated Record) 'quarry' shown on os 6" (1905) map sheet 15sw.  
1974, Untitled Source (Migrated Record) Quarry shown but not marked on os 6" (1974) map. Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD (Between)

20.

HER Number: MDV4547  
Name: Dovecote  
Grid Reference: SS 72 28

Full description On record that the lord of the manor, alan de la zouche, in 1314 was the owner of a decayed dovecote in north molton valued at 8d. Mr. N. Annett suggested that traces of a circular building near burcombe, on the old road to south molton may be the remains of this early example. 1066 AD to 1400 AD (Between)

21.

HER Number: MDV19277  
Name: Farmstead – Hacche Barton  
Grid Reference: SS 713 277

Full description Untitled Source (Migrated Record)  
Hacche barton was achie in domesday. It was held by alwi of odo, son of gamelin. Before the conquest it was held by vitalis, vithélet, or fitel (reichel).

South Molton & District Archive Local History Society, Untitled Source (Migrated Record)

The manor lands of hacche once owned by the acland family are now largely dispersed (south molton & district archive).

Untitled Source (Migrated Record)

Reichel, o. J. /hundreds of devon/(1928-1938)23,72,74,88,89,96,567/the hundred of south molton in early times.

701 AD to 1539 AD (Between)

## Appendix 3

## Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date	
(100)	Turf	Thin fibrous layer of soil and roots	Overlaid (101); Same as (200)	0.10m	C20-C21
(101)	Topsoil – east	Firm, grey clay-silt; clean & heavy poor soil at east end of trench; finds = pottery, glass, metal	Overlaid features; Overlain by (100); butts (102); Same as (201)	0.25-0.40m	-
(102)	Topsoil – west	Friable-soft, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt loam; at west end of trench & more fertile looking than (101)	Overlaid features; Overlain by (100); butts (101); Same as (202)	0.40-0.50m	-
[103]	Cut of Trench	Linear cut of service trench; 0.44m wide, vertical sides, not bottomed; recent trench, probable drain	Cut natural; Contained (104)	0.44+m	C20
(104)	Fill of Trench	Fill of service trench [103]; Redeposited natural, mixed topsoil, clay & rock	Fill of [103]; Overlain by (101)	0.44+m	C20
105	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(106)	Spread	Firm/wet, clean, grey, clay-silt with occasional stones; probably natural; not fully excavated	Overlaid natural; Cut by [103]	-	-
107	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
108	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
[109]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, 0.54m wide, regular profile, concave flattened “U”-shaped	Cut natural; Contained (110)	0.22m	-
(110)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of [109]; dense, grey, clay-silt; clean but sense of waterlain deposit from mottling	Fill of [109]; Overlain by (101)	0.22m	-
[111]	Cut of Gully	Very narrow linear cut, 0.08m wide, “U”-shaped profile; probably rooting?	Cut natural; Contained (112)	0.06m	-
(112)	Fill of Gully	Fill of [111]; firm, grey-brown, clayey-silt, clean with occasional small shale lithorelicts	Fill of [111]; Overlain by (101)	0.06m	-
[113]	Cut of Gullies	Multiple linear features with a single fill; 1.75m wide; two narrow linears on either side, each c.0.30m wide, steep sides & flat/gentle concave base; between them was a gentle undulating area up to 0.04m thick; possible wheel ruts?	Cut Natural; Contained (114)	0.05m	-
(114)	Fill of Gullies	Fill of [113]; mixed & mottled soft, grey & yellow-grey, clayey-silt with common small sub-angular & sub-rounded stones (<40mm)	Fill of [113]; Overlain by (101)	0.05m	-
[115]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, 1m wide, concave sides and flat base	Cut Natural; Contained (116)	0.20m	-
(116)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of [115]; firm, dense, grey, very clayey-silt mottled with yellow with common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40-80mm)	Fill of [115]; Overlain by (101)/(102)	0.20m	-
[117]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, 1.30m wide; very steep east/downslope side & steep west slope, flat-slightly concave base	Cut Natural; Contained (118)	0.30m	-
(118)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of [117]; firm-friable, mid grey-brown, clayey-silt with common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40-80mm) becoming more frequent to base	Fill of [117]; Overlain by (102)	0.30m	-
[119]	Cut of Gully	Linear gully, 0.40m wide, symmetrical “U”-shaped profile; slight curve to linear?	Cut Natural; Contained (120)	0.15m	-
(120)	Fill of Gully	Fill of [119]; firm-friable, mid greyish-brown, clay-silt, similar to topsoil with common slate lithorelicts particularly towards the base (<40mm)	Fill of [119]; Overlain by (102)	0.15m	-
(200)	Turf	Same as (100)	Overlaid (201); Same as (100)	0.10m	C20-C21
(201)	Topsoil – east	Same as (101)	Overlaid features; Overlain by (200); butts (102); Same as (101)	0.25-0.40m	-
(202)	Topsoil – west	Same as (102)	Overlaid features; Overlain by (200); butts (201); Same as (102)	0.40-0.50m	-
[203]	Cut of Tree-throw	Sub ovoid/irregular tree-throw, 1.05m wide, asymmetric profile steep west/upslope side, uneven base with rooty pockets	Cut natural; Contained (204)	0.20m	-
(204)	Fill of Tree-throw	Fill of [203]; dense-firm, grey, very clayey silt with common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones	Fill of [203]; Overlain by (201)	0.20m	-
[205]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch 2.50m wide, asymmetric profile, rock cut, 3 fills; appears to cut “bank” material (216)	Cut (216); Contained (206)(209)(210); Overlain by (206)	0.75m	C19

Land to the North-West of Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon

(206)	Fill of Ditch	Lowest fill of [205]; grey-blue, firm, clayey-silt with common-frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40-80mm) including occasional quartz	Fill of [205]; Overlain by (209)	0.08m	C19
[207]	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature downside of- & truncated by ditch [214], 0.55+m wide; shallow sloping profile with irregular "postholes"; probable animal burrowing	Cut natural; Contained (208)	0.10m	C18
(208)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of [207]; mottled, mixed yellowish-brown, clay-silt with common shale lithorelicts (<40mm), occasional larger; dirty, as in mixed but no charcoal, all features very clean in general; find = Westerwald stoneware fragment, from cleaning top of feature, possibly intrusive	Fill of [207]; Cut by [214]	0.10m	C18
(209)	Fill of Ditch	Middle fill of [205]; firm-soft, grey-brown, clay-silt with common stones (40-60mm)	Fill of [205]; Overlaid (206); Overlain by (210)	0.29m	C19
(210)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of [205], soft, reddish-brown, silty-loam with occasional stones & shillet lithorelicts	Fill of [205]; Overlaid (209); Overlain by (201)/(202)	0.15m	C19
[211]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, 1.50m wide; asymmetric profile, steeper, near vertical upslope side, concave base, 2 fills; appears to cut "bank" material (216)	Cut (216); Contained (212)(213); Overlain by (212)	0.40m	-
(212)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of [211]; firm, mottled grey & rusty, clay-silt with common small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40mm) with humic dark band in interface with (213)	Fill of [211]; Overlain by (213)	0.26m	-
(213)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of [211]; soft-friable, reddish-brown, silt-loam with occasional stones (<40mm)& shillet lithorelicts	Fill of [211]; Overlaid (212); Overlain by (202)	0.19m	-
[214]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, 1.10m wide; symmetric profile with sloping sides & concave base; probable re-cut of [205]	Cut (208); Contained (215)	0.40m	C18
(215)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of [214]; firm, greyish-brown, clay-silt with common (frequent at base) sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (40-80mm); finds found while cleaning over = pottery, pan tile	Fill of [214]; Overlain by (202)	0.40m	C18
(216)	Spread	Probable bank material; mixed compact deposit, bluish-grey, clay-silt with shillet; looks like redeposited natural subsoil/shillet; not fully excavated	Overlaid natural; Cut by [205][211]	c.0.25-0.50m	-

## Appendix 4

## Concordance of Finds

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
Unstratified	Trench 2	2	8	White Refined Earthen ware	4	319	Brick Fragments	C19-C20
		1	4	North Devon Gravel Tempered ware, post-medieval C16-C17	1	71	C18 bottle glass fragment	
(204)					1	249	Fe object, heavy horseshoe type, possible ox shoe?	
					1	116	Unusual pebble, utilised stone?	
(208)	Cleaning above feature	1	9	Westerwald stoneware fragment C17-C18	1	5	Coal	C18
					1	16	Pan tile fragment	
(210)		1	<1	White Refined Earthen ware				C19-C20
(215)		1	<1	North Devon Medieval Coarse ware				Med
<b>Totals:</b>		6	23					

## Appendix 5

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

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
SMP13(1)	Pre-excavation shot of site	SE	2m
SMP13(2)	As above	SE	2m
SMP13(3)	Trench 1	NE	2m
SMP13(4)	As above	SW	2m
SMP13(5)	Trench 2	SW	2m
SMP13(6)	As above	NE	2m
SMP13(7)	[203] pre-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(8)	[205] pre-excavation	N	1+2m
SMP13(9)	[207] pre-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(10)	[209] pre-excavation – feature voided and reused –	N	1m
SMP13(11)	[103], [105], [107] Pre-excavation	NW	2m
SMP13(12)	[109], [111] pre-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(13)	[113] pre-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(14)	[115] pre-excavation	N	2m
SMP13(15)	[117] pre-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(16)	[119] pre-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(17)	[211] pre-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(18)	[207], [214] NW facing section	NW	1+2m
SMP13(19)	[211] NW facing section	NW	1+2m
SMP13(20)	[211] post-excavation	NE	1m
SMP13(21)	[205] NW facing section	NW	1+2m
SMP13(22)	[203] post-excavation	NW	1m
SMP13(23)	[203] NW facing section	NW	1m
SMP13(24)	[119] NW facing section	NW	1+2m
SMP13(25)	[117] NW facing section	NW	1+2m
SMP13(26)	[115] NW facing section	NW	1+2m
SMP13(27)	[113] NW facing section	NW	2m
SMP13(28)	[111] NW facing section	NW	1m
SMP13(29)	[109] NW facing section	NW	1+2m



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