

LAND AT SECKINGTON FARM, HARTLAND, DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment &
Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

For

Maria Bailey
of
Maria Bailey Planning (the Agent)

On behalf of

Simon Goaman (The Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and intermittent archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon, during the construction of a new dairy unit and ancillary features.

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

Previous work identified undated, probable medieval and probable post-medieval archaeological features. The monitoring and recording revealed three further features to those identified in previous work (Swarch Report No. 130923) in the south of the site and an additional feature identified by geophysical survey in the north-east. These were all undated and mostly relate to medieval field systems. A single older curvi-linear feature was identified but with no associated features by which to date it absolutely and a north-west by south-east ditch in the north of the site appears to probably post-date (but may pre-date) the medieval field system.

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 Ann Marie Dick, Devon County Historic Environment Team
 The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter

1.0 Introduction

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

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and intermittent monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon (Figure 1) in response to a geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation carried out in September 2013 (SWARCH Report No.130923). The work was commissioned by Maria Bailey (The Agent) on behalf of Mr. Simon Goaman (landowner) in order to clarify the understanding of archaeological features identified in the evaluation and further investigate anomalies identified in the geophysical survey that will be affected by the installation of a new dairy unit and ancillary features.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

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

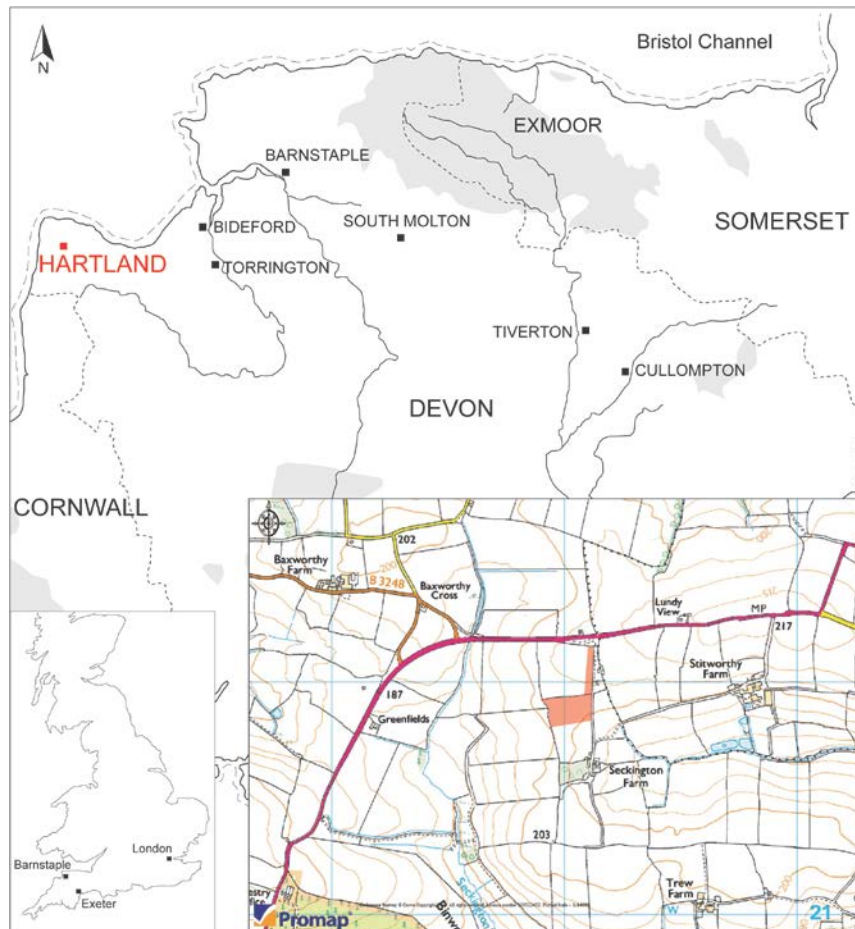


Figure 1: Site location (the field containing the proposed new dairy is indicated).

1.3 Historical Background

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

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

1.4 Archaeological Background

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

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

Earlier works on site include a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching (SWARCH Report No.130923). The desk-based assessment is reiterated in this report. The geophysical survey results suggested that there were elements of a surviving medieval field system which are presumably associated with the known deserted medieval settlement (HER no.102288) to the south. There were also a series of other cut linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin that are most likely related to the post-medieval land use. There is a single anomaly which is suggestive of possible prehistoric activity, with a curving length of ditch identified towards the southern limits of the area surveyed. There were no features identified that clearly relate to the possible Roman fortlet (HER no. 102282) to the east. The evaluation identified a series of undated gullies and ditches that corresponded to and expanded upon the geophysical survey results. The majority of these were interpreted as Medieval due to their alignment with the known medieval field system across the area.

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in August 2013 as part of SWARCH Report No.130923.

The monitoring and recording was all undertaken with reference to the appropriate IfA and English Heritage guidelines and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 1) drawn up by South West Archaeology in consultation with Ann Marie Dick of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET). Two areas of interest were targeted for monitoring and recording based on the geophysical survey and its validation, by the phase of evaluation trenching.

The following numbered anomalies refer to numerical labels on the interpretation plots of the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

1. Two liner cut features running either side of a group of three small pits/large postholes. These are of unknown date or origin.
2. A short length of a cut slightly curving linear feature; its form is suggestive of a probable prehistoric date.

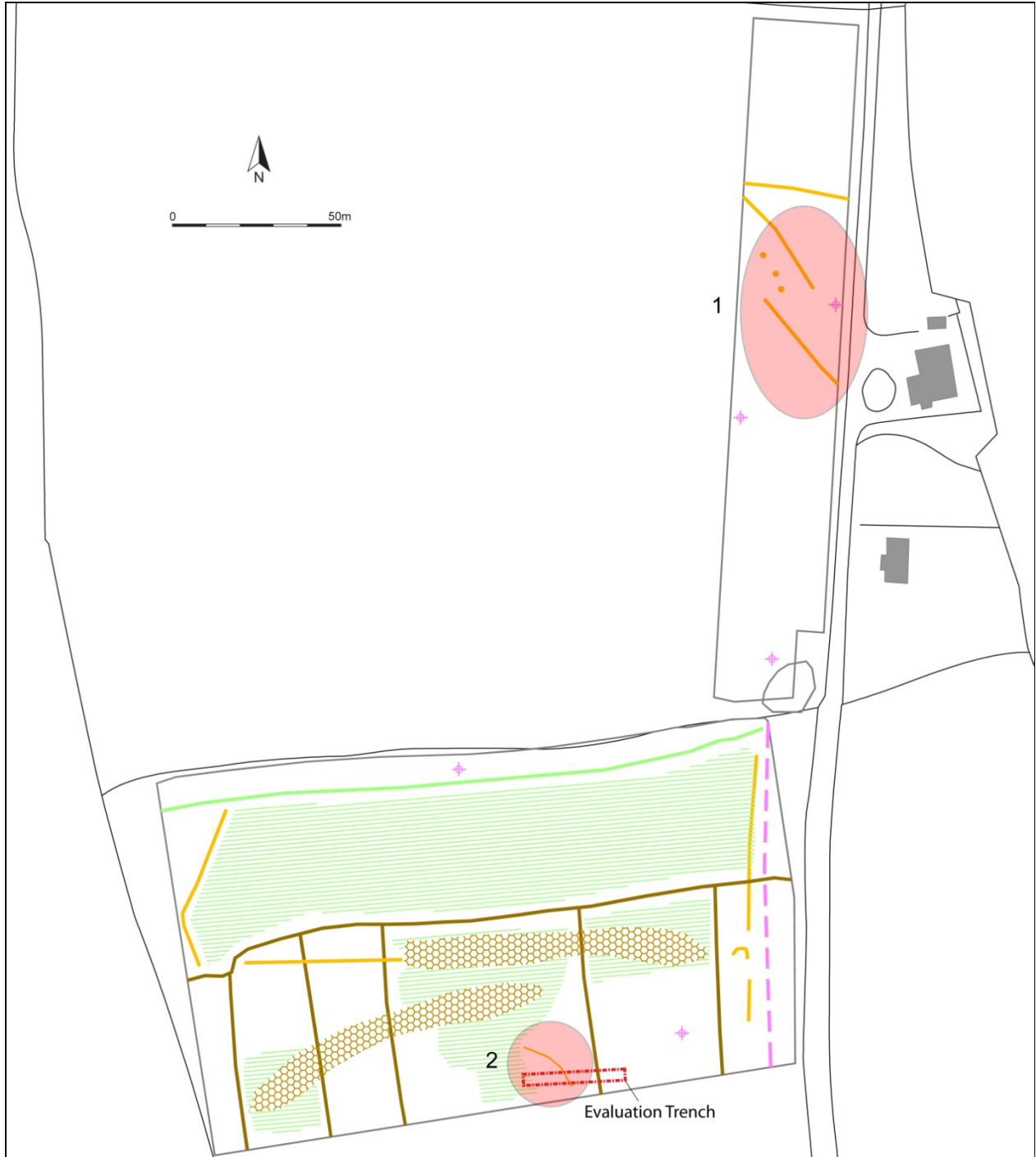


Figure 2: Abstraction and interpretation plot of gradiometer results (Stratascan: prelims Figure C); location of evaluation trench is indicated and areas subject to monitoring and recording are shaded in red.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

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

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

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



Figure 3: Extract from the 1844 tithe map (DHC) (the location of the turbines is indicated).

2.2 The 1844 Hartland Tithe Map

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

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

2.3 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

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

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

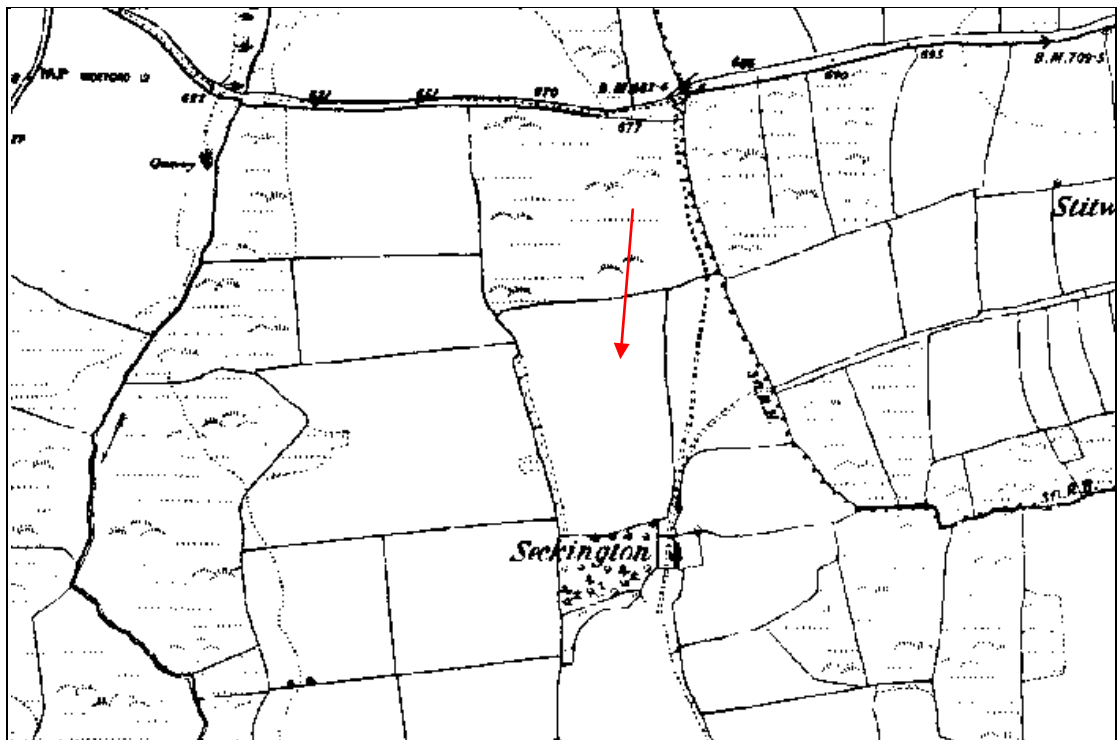


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1891 1:10,560 (DHC) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Two designated areas (see Figure 2) were excavated under archaeological supervision to investigate the area around the curvi-linear feature and additional linear features identified in the evaluation trench (SWARCH Report No.130923), that were undated and the linear and potential pit anomalies identified by the geophysical survey within the area of the access track. Complete details of all contexts can be found in Appendix 4.

3.1 Results

The entire site was comprised of Topsoil (100); a dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. This directly overlaid the Natural (101); a light reddish-yellow, firm clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular stones.

An area *c.*35m in length, along the access track (7m wide) was monitored in the area labelled 1 in Figure 2 (Figure 10). No pits were identified within the access track, although the potential pit-like anomalies of the geophysical survey were located further to the west than the excavated track. A single undated linear ditch was located; Ditch [102], 0.95m wide by 0.27m deep, was aligned north-east by south-west with moderate sides, a concave base and a single fill, (103) (Figures 5 and 11). Roughly 15m south of Ditch [102] and running parallel to it was a sub-linear arrangement of natural stoney material, either pressed into or part of the natural (Figure 6). This may have been a shallow stone lined land-drain that has been ploughed-out and its fill subsequently spread by ploughing. Or a natural band of stone, again spread by ploughing.



Figure 5: Ditch [102], viewed from north-west (1m scale).



Figure 6: Left: stoney patch south of Ditch [102], viewed from south-east (1m scale); right: Gully [106], viewed from west (1m scale).

An area *c.*20×22m was excavated and monitored around the area labelled 2 in Figure 2. Five features were identified in this area; three new and two previously excavated in the evaluation trench. These include linear gullies/ditches; [104], [106], [108], curvi-linear Ditch [110] and pit [112] (Figures 10, 11 and 12), all of which produced no dateable finds and remain undated.

Pit [112] was 1.25×0.86×0.18m; a sub-oval pit with moderate-steep sides, an irregular base and a single fill (113) (Figure 8). Its irregular nature and shape may be suggestive of a relic hedge plot rather than a pit proper.

Ditch [108] terminated within the excavation area. It extended 3.75m to the south and was 0.72m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides, a flattish base and a single fill, (109) (Figure 7). It ran parallel with the identified medieval field system and showed signs of bioturbation.

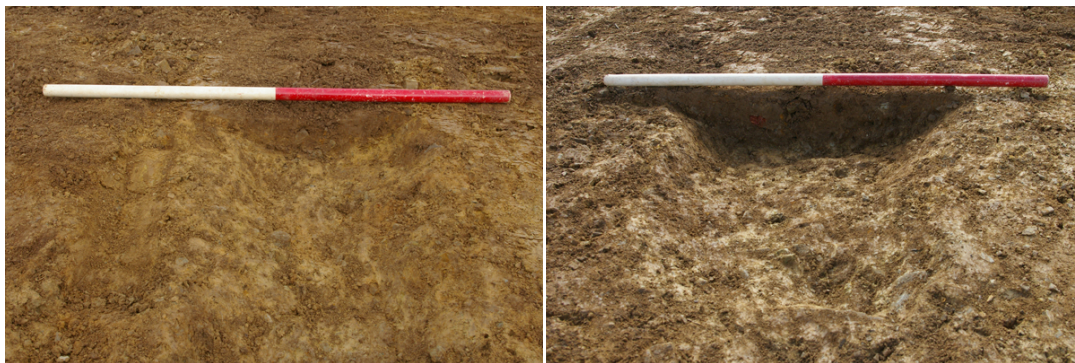


Figure 7: Left: Gully [104], viewed from south (1m scale); right: Ditch Terminus [108] viewed north (1m scale).

Gully [106], 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep survived in the excavated area for a length of approximately 9m after which it petered out and became ephemeral in places (Figure 6). Aligned east-west, it had gentle sides, a flat base and a single fill and in the most part seems to have not survived ploughing/excavation. It ran perpendicular to the identified medieval field system.

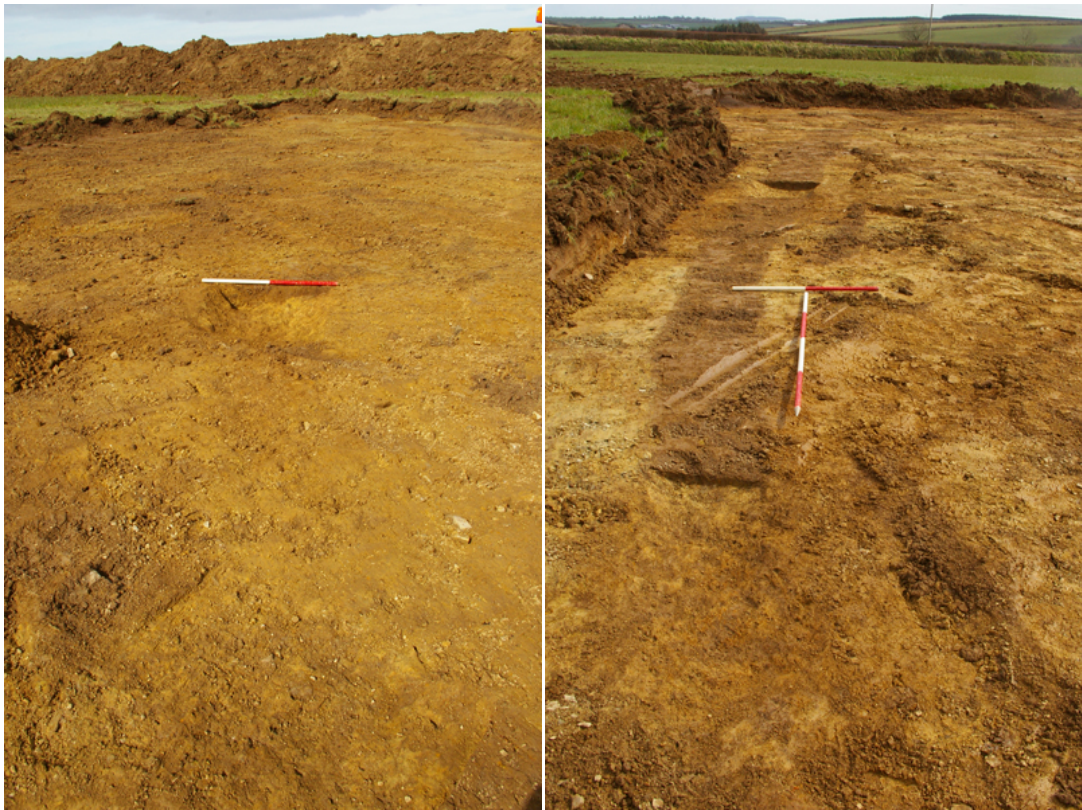


Figure 8: Left: Pit [112] and area, viewed from south-east (1m scale); right: Ditch [110] viewed from north-west (1 & 2m scale).

Gully [104] and Ditch [110] equated to Ditches [105] and [108] respectively in the evaluation trench phase. Gully [104], aligned north-south was 0.50m wide, 0.13m deep and extended beyond the limit of the excavated area. It had near vertical sides a flattish base and a single fill, (105) (Figure 7). In plan it appeared to cut Ditch [110]. Ditch [110], aligned north-west by south-east, although curved, was 0.76m wide, 0.13m deep and over 10m in length with a gentle-moderate north slope, steep south slope, concave break of slope and an irregular base with a single fill (Figures 8 and 9). It terminated within the excavated area, at its north-west end, as indicated in the geophysical survey.

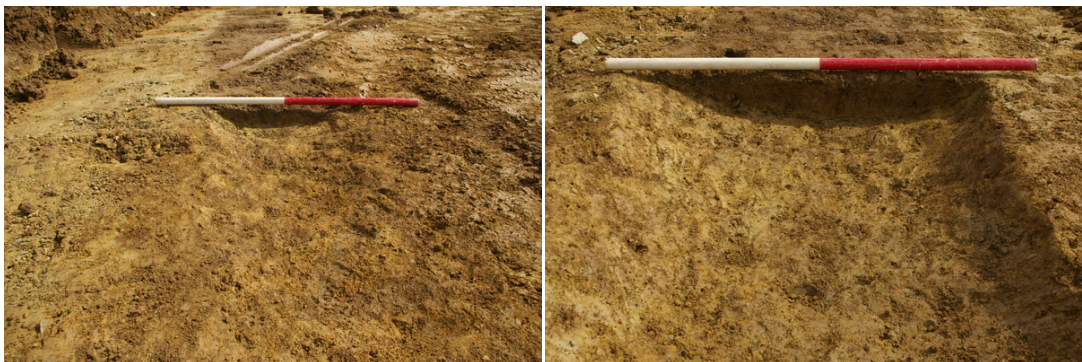


Figure 9: Left: Ditch [110]A, viewed from north-west (1m scale); right: Ditch [110]B, viewed from north-west (1m scale).

3.2 Summary

The shallow nature of most of the features and depth of the ploughsoil sitting directly on top of the Natural has resulted in a generally poor survival and truncation of many of the features and has probably resulted in the complete loss of archaeological deposits in some areas across the site. The nature of the development groundworks will exacerbate this and likely

truncate most remaining features. However the deeper features of the medieval field system evident in the geophysical survey will probably survive. As in the evaluation trench the majority of features are on the same alignment as the identified medieval field system ((106),(108)); and are therefore probably not far removed from that era having either influenced - or been influenced by the medieval field system. Also, none of the features produced dateable finds. Gully [104] appears to be a post-medieval field drain, which cuts curvi-linear Ditch [110]. Ditch [102] is not accounted for in the cartographic record and most likely represents drainage within the existing field system as well may the parallel stoney area to its south. If the undated features represent an earlier than medieval field system it seems improbable that it would be older than later Iron Age due to the consistency in the morphology of the features. That is to say they are neat and regular in form.

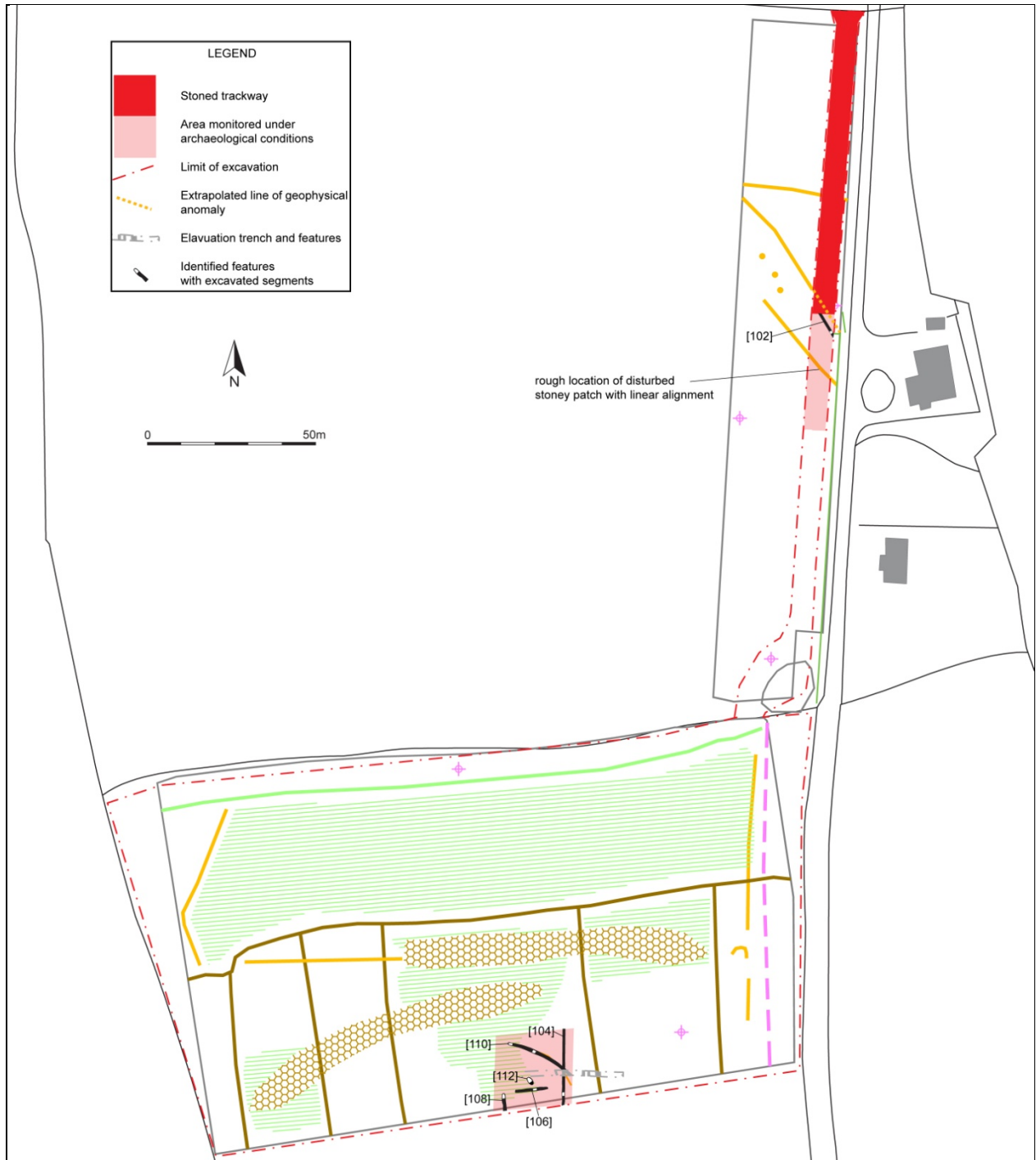


Figure 10: Location plan of areas monitored and features recorded shown over gradiometer results.

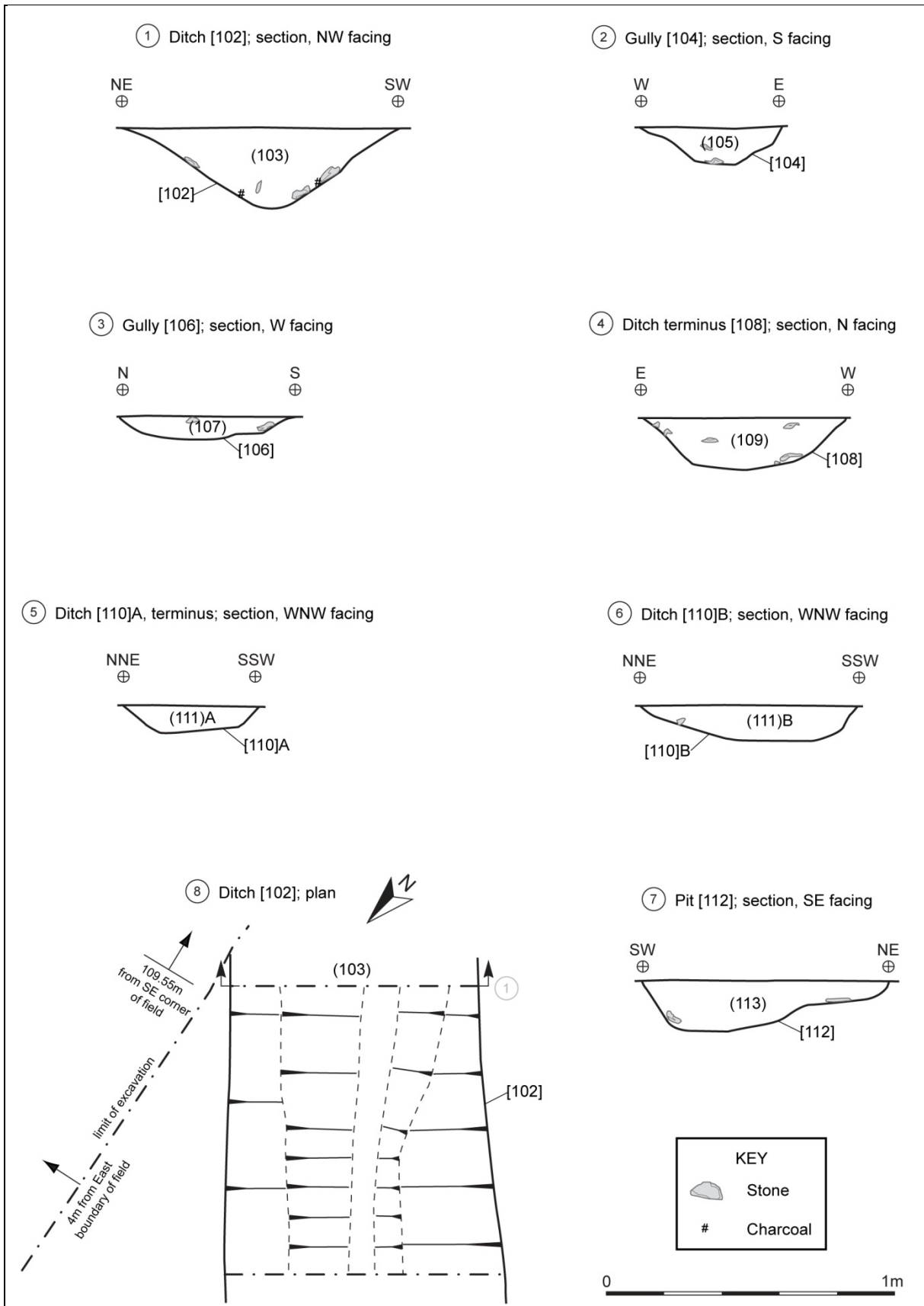


Figure 11: Site section drawings and plan of Ditch [102]. Section numbers 1-7 correspond to greyscale numbers in Figure 12, site plan around Ditch [110].

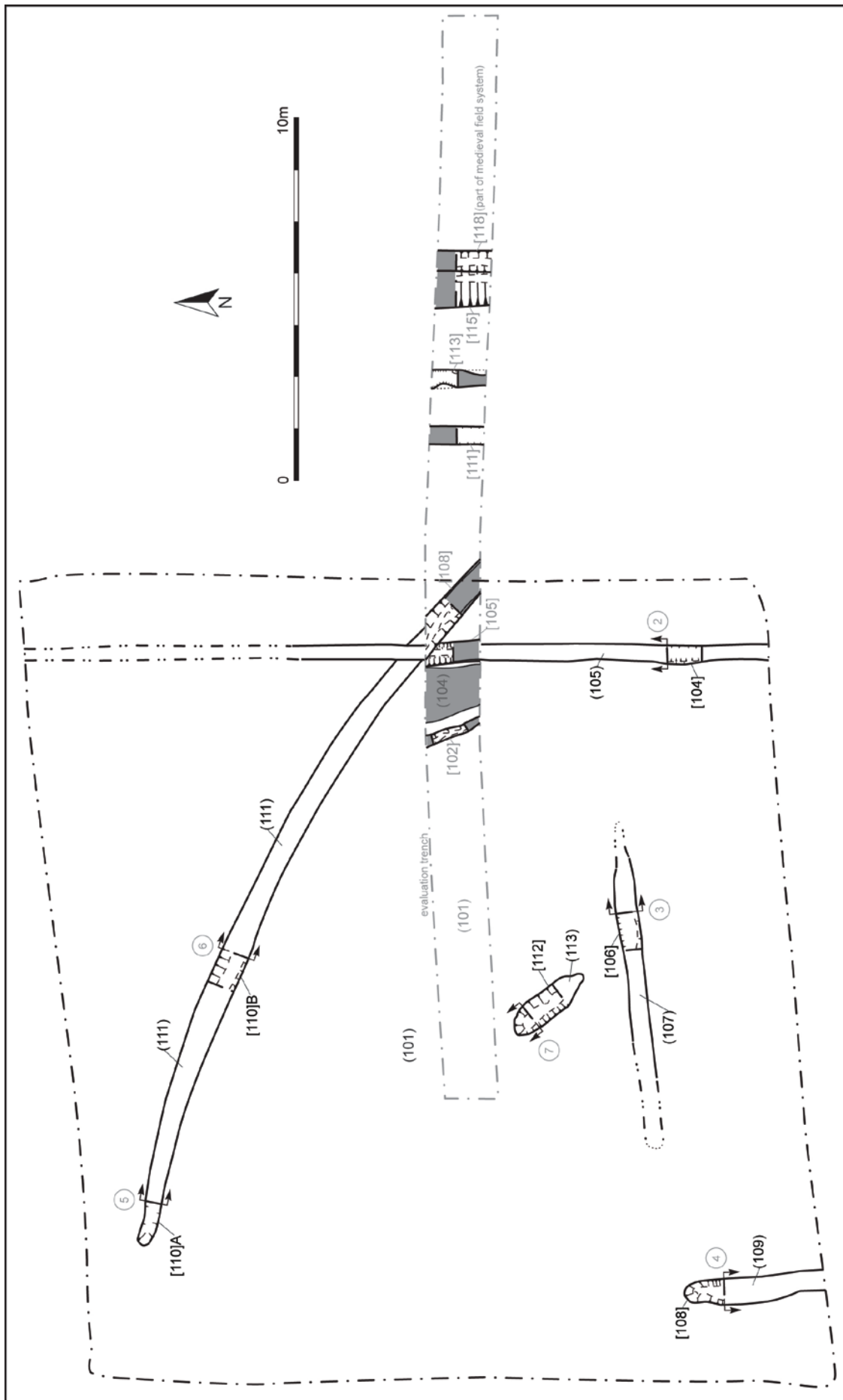


Figure 12: Plan of monitored area around Ditch [110], showing results of previous evaluation trench. Greyscale section numbers correspond to those in Figure 11.



Figure 13: Photograph of section showing relationship between Ditches [108] and [105] of the evaluation trench that equate to Ditch [110] and Gully [104] respectively.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The previous work conducted (SWARCH Report No.130923) highlighted a high potential for archaeological remains within the development for prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains given the known sites surrounding Seckington Farm (see Appendix 3). It identified a number of anomalies associated with agricultural activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods with the potential for earlier deposits. It validated a geophysical survey and further identified shallow and ephemeral features relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The lack of conclusive dating evidence did leave questions over the significance of the archaeological deposits and features on the site and the high level of truncation further raises the potential risk of losing these archaeological deposits during the development.

Shallow features, presumably associated with a medieval field system ((106) and (108)) were identified. These tie-in with the results of the evaluation phase. An irregular pit, Pit [112] and a post-medieval land-drain, Ditch [104], were also recorded. Curvi-linear Ditch [110] was further exposed from that shown in the evaluation trench and its northern terminus found. Although undated its relationship with Gully [104] was reinterpreted as being cut by and therefore older than the north-south Gully [104]. Reanalysis of the original photo of this relationship from the evaluation (Figure 13) supports this with a visible texture differentiation and stone placement. Therefore the curvi-linear ditch pre-dates the post-medieval period, and likely the medieval period also as it follows a different alignment, however, it remains undated after a *c.*9m length was searched for finds. If prehistoric then perhaps the irregular Pit [112] to its south-west was a contemporary if not a natural feature.

Ditch [102] was the only extant feature encountered within the access track, although the shallow depth of topsoil suggests a low potential for survival of any shallow features in the area. This ditch is likely related to agricultural drainage, however, its alignment may be extrapolated to the direction of the possible Roman fortlet (HER no. 102282) to the south-east of the site. However, the morphology of this feature is not atypical of a Roman ditch and its fill is more contiguous with the medieval and post-medieval features identified to the south of the site. Therefore it is probably not related to the HER entry in the distance, or the HER entry is possibly not a Roman fortlet.

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Unpublished Sources:

Devon Heritage Centre
Hartland tithe map
Hartland tithe apportionment
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT LAND AT SECKINGTON FARM, HARTLAND, DEVON

Location: Land at Seckington Farm
Parish: Hartland
District: Torridge
County: Devon
NGR: SS 2915 2205
Planning Application no: 1/0604/2013/Fulm
Proposal: Development of new dairy unit and ancillary facilities
Historic Environment Team ref: Arch/DC.TO. 20473
Date: 20.02.2014

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 Maria Bailey (the Agent) on behalf of Simon Goaman (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 consultation with Ann Dick of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).
- 1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), based on model Condition 55 as set out in Appendix A of Circular 11/95, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition (no. 3) 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 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

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Previous work has been carried out by SWARCH at Seckington Farm, Hartland, in the form of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of the construction of a new dairy unit and ancillary features.
The desk-based assessment emphasises the high potential for archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed development area, most especially of the high potential for prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains given the known sites surrounding Seckington Farm.
The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies, primarily associated with agricultural activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The results also suggested the possibility of prehistoric features and a single evaluation trench was excavated in order to sample this potential prehistoric feature.
The evaluation revealed not only the presence of this undated feature and the re-cut ditch of part of the identified medieval field system, but identified a further four undated (presumed medieval) ditches, which were not picked-up in the geophysical survey.

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 Monitoring of Groundworks:
A targeted programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for the development will be carried out. This work will examine the areas of anomalies 1 and 8 identified in the geophysical survey, as defined and agreed in consultation with the HET (Fig 1). Topsoil and all groundworks in the targeted areas should be removed by machine 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.
- 4.1.1 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)*.
- 4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features will be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
- 4.1.4 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.

- 4.1.5 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.
- 4.1.6 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.
- 4.1.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.1.8 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.
- 4.1.9 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.
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.3.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench.
The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and DCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DCHET and will consist of:
- 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
- 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
- 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHET.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made using digital techniques only.
- 5.3 The drawn and written record will be held on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (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 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;
- 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 southwes1-172108 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 consultation with 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 MBND, with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.

- 8.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.

8.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.

8.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the MBND, and in a timely fashion.

8.2.3 If the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the MBND decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Devon Heritage Centre. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.

- 8.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the MBND, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.

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

- 8.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of:

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

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

- 8.7 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the HET and completed prior to the condition being discharged.

- 8.8 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

- 10.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

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

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD
Tel: 01271 830891

a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk
mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com

Curatorial

South West Archaeology

Land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon

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

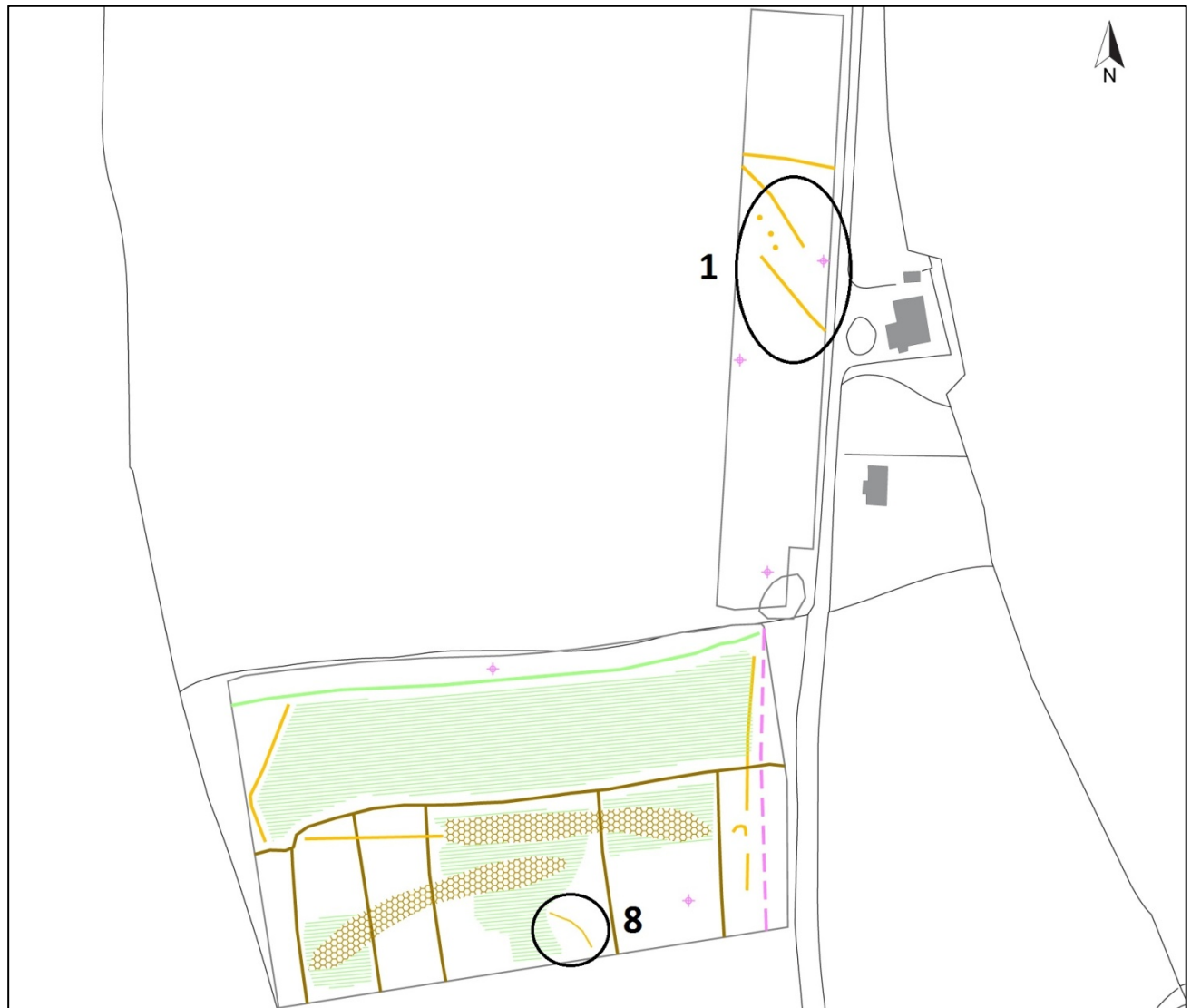


Fig 1: Plan of the site showing the results of the geophysical survey, with anomalies 1 and 8 highlighted.

Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

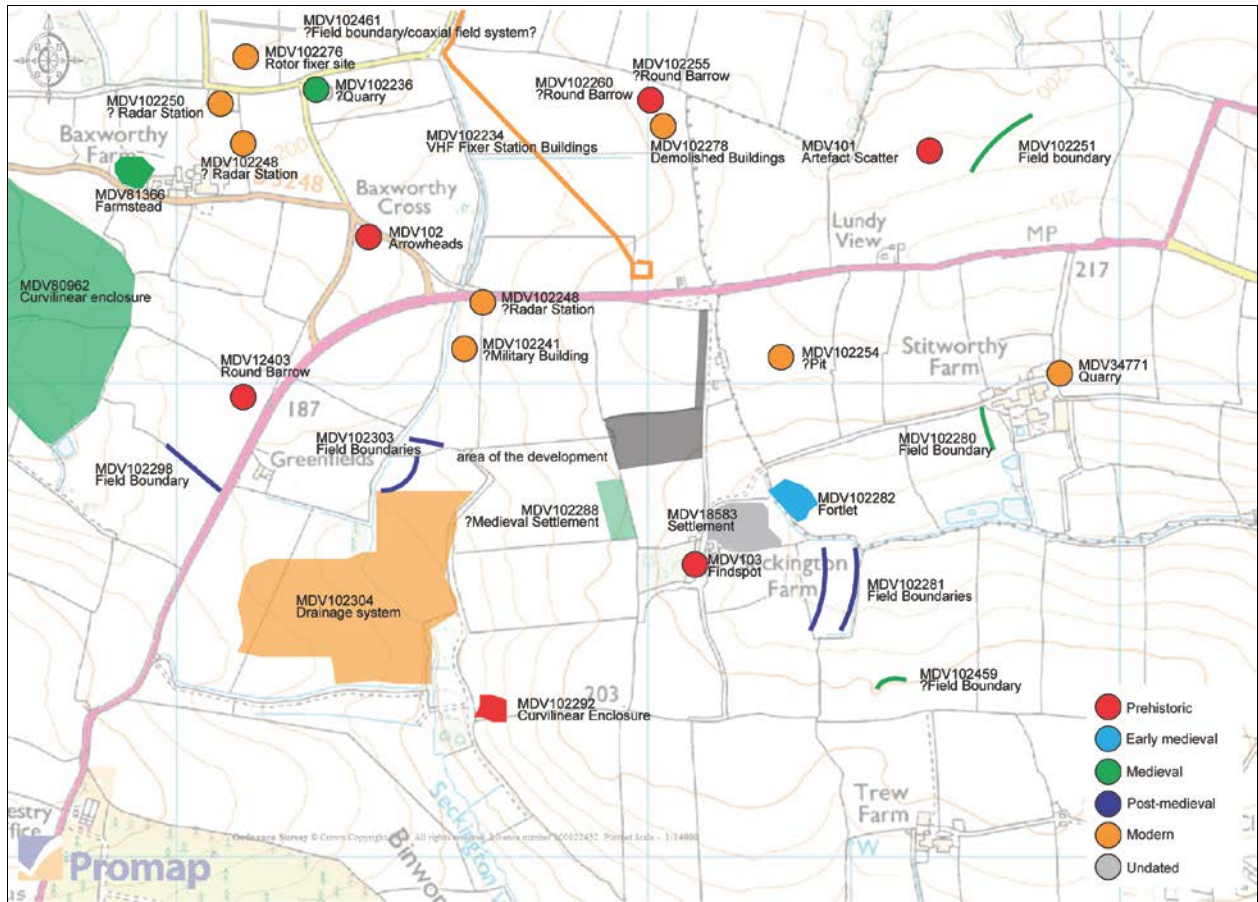


Figure 14: Map of the nearby HER entries.

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

Land at Seckington Farm, Hartland, Devon

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

Appendix 3

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, clean, no finds	0.26-0.30m	C21
(101)	Natural	Light reddish- yellow, firm clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular stones	-	-
[102]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, 0.95m wide, moderate sides, concave base, 1 fill	0.27m	-
(103)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of Ditch [102], mid yellow-brown with occasional orange flecks, compact silt-clay with very occasional sub-angular small stones & occasional charcoal flecks (especially at its edges)	0.27m	-
[104]	Cut of Gully	Linear gully, aligned N-S, 0.50m wide, near vertical sides, flattish base, 1 fill, very root disturbed west side	0.13m	-
(105)	Fill of Gully	Fill of Gully [104], mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional orange flecks & very occasional small sub-angular stones, very like topsoil	0.13m	-
[106]	Cut of Gully	Base of linear gully, aligned E-W, 0.62m wide, gentle sides, flat base, 1 fill, ploughed/machined away	0.08m	-
(107)	Fill of Gully	Fill of Gully [106], as (105)	0.08m	-
[108]	Cut of Ditch Terminus	Linear ditch terminus, aligned N-S, 0.72m wide, steep sides, moderate at terminus, flattish base, 1 fill, root disturbed?	0.19m	-
(109)	Fill of Ditch Terminus	Fill of Ditch [108], mid grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with occasional orange flecks & very occasional small sub-angular stones & frequent very fine roots	0.19m	-
[110]	Cut of Ditch	Curvi-linear ditch, aligned roughly NW-SE, 0.76m wide×10+m long, slot A at its terminus, -B at its widest point, gentle-moderate north slope, steep south slope, curved break of slope & flattish base, 1 fill	0.13m	-
(111)	Fill of Ditch	Fill of Ditch [110], light brown-grey, soft-friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and frequent very fine roots	0.13m	-
[112]	Cut of Pit	Elongated sub-oval pit, aligned NW-SE, 1.25×0.86m, steep south-west side, moderate-steep & stepped north-east side, irregular base, 1 fill, hedge-throw? With gentle slope and south-east extent	0.18m	-
(113)	Fill of Pit	Fill of Pit [112], mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones	0.18m	-

*Most features probably med and later as alignment with that of med/current system

Appendix 4

Jpeg List

List of Jpegs on CD to the rear of the report

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
HSF14 (1)	Site shot along access track near to geophysical anomaly 1	N	-
HSF14 (2)	Ditch [102]	NW	1m
HSF14 (3)	As above	SE	1m
HSF14 (4)	Track-way near geophysical anomaly 1	S	1+2m
HSF14 (5)	As above	N	1+2m
HSF14 (6)	Stoney patch near geophysical anomaly 1	E	1m
HSF14 (7)	Gully [106], slot	W	1m
HSF14 (8)	Gully [106], along length	W	2m
HSF14 (9)	Ditch [110], pre-excavation	SE	2m
HSF14 (10)	As above	NW	2m
HSF14 (11)	Area stripped around geophysical anomaly 8	NE	1m
HSF14 (12)	Gully [104], slot	S	1m
HSF14 (13)	Gully [104], along length	S	2m
HSF14 (14)	Ditch terminus [108], section	N	1m
HSF14 (15)	Ditch terminus [108], along length	N	1m
HSF14 (16)	Pit [112], section	SE	1m
HSF14 (17)	Pit [112], area	SE	1m
HSF14 (18)	Ditch [110]A	NW	1m
HSF14 (19)	Ditch [110]B	NW	1m
HSF14 (20)	As above	SE	1m
HSF14 (21)	Ditch [110] A and B, along length	NW	1+2m
HSF14 (22)	Pit [112], messy shot showing limits	NE	2m
HSF14 (23)	Site shot, bulldozer-ed site, SE corner	W	-
HSF14 (24)	As above, SE corner	W	-
HSF14 (25)	As above, E half	SW	-
HSF14 (26)	As above, area around anomaly 8	NE	2m
HSF14 (27)	As above, W half	E	-
HSF14 (28)	As above, W half	SE	-
HSF14 (29)	As above, N half	S	-



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