

1 BAMPTON STREET MINEHEAD SOMERSET

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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1 Bampton Street, Minehead, Somerset

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

For

Mr J. Gliddon (the client)

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned to conduct archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Bampton Street, Minehead, Somerset, during developments to the site.

A short desk-based assessment indicated that there was some archaeological potential within the proposed development area. This included sporadic prehistoric finds and potential earlier phases of Medieval and Post-Medieval urban and sub-urban developments. The majority of buildings along Bampton Street were built in the 18th century.

There were no signs of earlier structures within the footing trench. However, an undated rough cobbled surface pressed into the natural may have represented an original yard surface to the rear of the house or may have been a late 19th century bedding layer for an expanded yard area that was in use into the 20th century.

No significant archaeological deposits or features were revealed during the monitoring and recording and it was not deemed necessary to observe the remaining footings to be excavated at the south-eastern end of the garden.

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The Staff of the Somerset Heritage Centre
J. Giddon
Steven Membury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of the Somerset Council Historic
Environment Service (SCHES)

1.0 Introduction

Location: 1 Bampton Street

Parish: Minehead

District: West Somerset

County: Somerset

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned by J. Giddon (the client) to conduct archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Bampton Street, Minehead, Somerset, during developments to the site associated with its development from a shop to dwellings with the erection of two new buildings; a storage building and dwellings.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site lies in the heart of Minehead, 700m south-west of the coast and 650m north of the A39, just beyond the north-eastern edge of Exmoor National Park, north of the Brendon Hills and west of the Quantocks. The site is comprised of an old shop building and a long garden to its rear that meets St Andrews lane at its south-east end (see Figure 1). It is in a central urban area c.20m AOD.

The soils of the site are unrecorded due to the industrial/urban nature of the site, however the soils of the general area are predominantly the well-drained coarse loamy soils over rock of the Rivington 2 Association (SSEW 1983), overlying Otter Sandstone Formation laid down in the Triassic period (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The development lies in the heart of Minehead. Until the end of the 18th century Minehead's economy was based primarily on agriculture and local fishing/port activity. The Bristol and Exeter railway extended its branch line from Watchet in 1874 increasing Minehead's appeal and supporting its growth as a holiday resort. As a result, Minehead underwent considerable growth in the 19th century and continued to develop through the twentieth. Bampton Street itself seems to have been mostly developed in the late 17th and 18th centuries. The section of Bampton Street which contains the proposed site falls within the Wellington Square Conservation Area; there are several Listed buildings along the length of Bampton Street, most dating to the 18th century, including the post-medieval town mill. In the 20th century 1 Bampton Street was used as a store for the neighbouring bakery and was most recently a flower shop. See Figure 2 for a map of all the Listed buildings and recorded heritage assets in the immediate vicinity of the site.

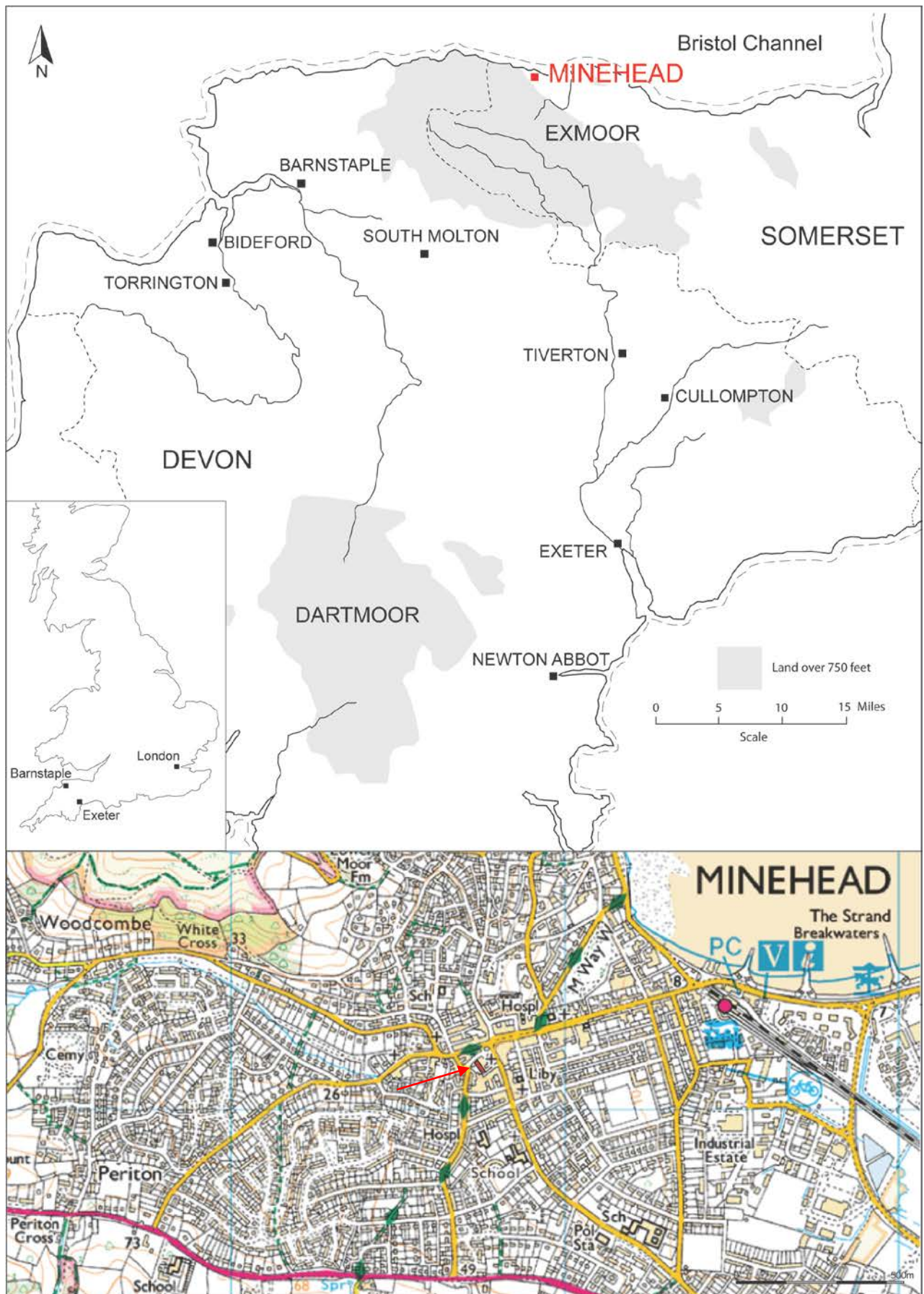


Figure 1: Site location. The site is indicated in red.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the town, although Minehead Bay was subject of a survey in 1996 connected with the Minehead Sea Defences Scheme. A number of Listed Post Medieval structures can be found in the historic centres of Minehead, Church Town and Quay Town, however very few Medieval structures survive, due in part to fires in the 18th and 19th centuries. There have been no Roman or Saxon finds from within the town. Although a Neolithic scraper (EH Pastscape ID/Mon.no.36755) and a Mesolithic microlith (EH Pastscape ID/Mon.no.36730) have been found near to the site (Figure 2).

1.5 Methodology

The monitoring and recording was 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 Steven Membury of the Somerset Council Historic Environment Service (SCHES) and in accordance with the Somerset Council Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook (2011).

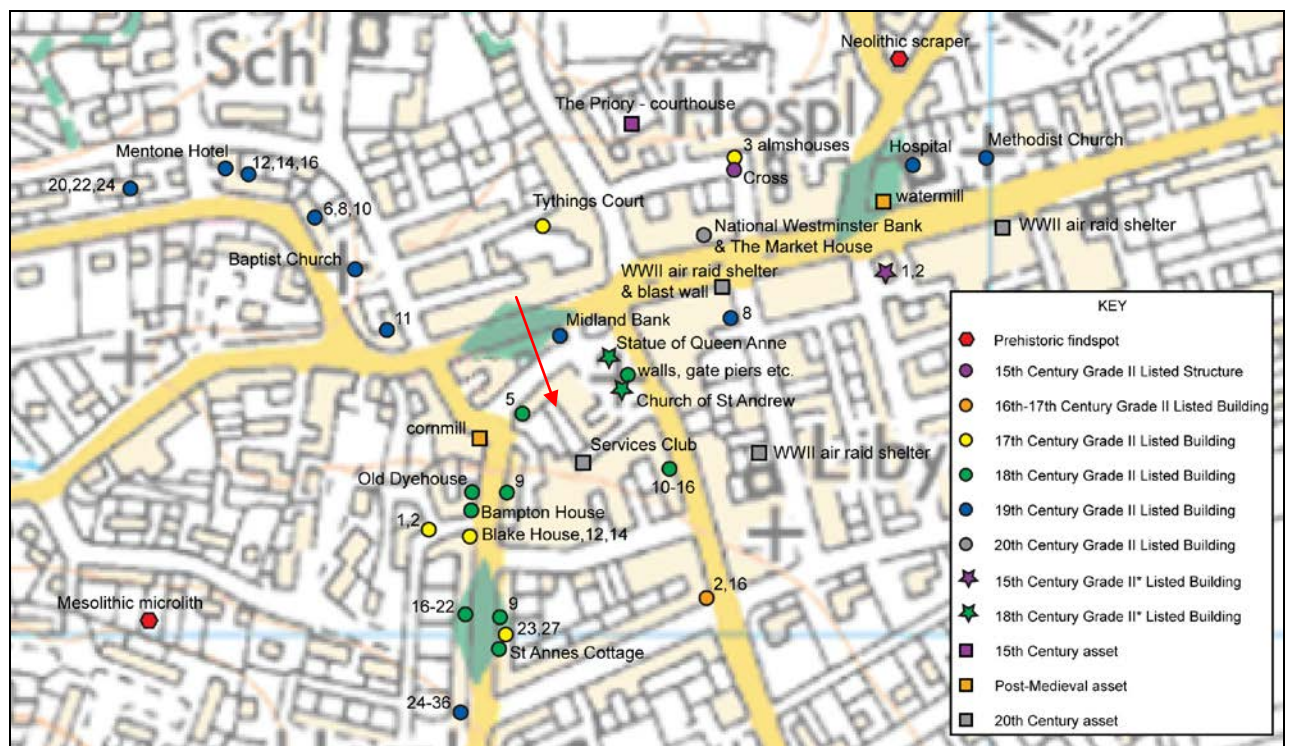


Figure 2: Heritage assets and listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site (the site is indicated).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment

Prehistoric occupation on the site specifically does not occur, but occupation within the surrounding area is established from the Bronze Age. This is evident from Bronze Age barrows at Selworthy Beacon c.5km to the west and (e.g.MSO7660) and Neolithic and Bronze Age implement findspots in the same area (MSO7582). Iron Age occupation in the area is also evident in the Selworthy area west of the site, such as at the Iron Age hillfort Bury Castle (MSO8008). Prior to the Norman Conquest, Minehead (*Maneheve* in the Domesday Book) was held by Algar but in 1086 was held by William de Moyon (the Mohun family), who held various estates in Somerset and governed them from Dunster Castle. In the 14th century many of the Mohuns estates were sold off and the Luttrells bought Minehead and Dunster and during the 14th and 15th centuries Minehead grew as a port and centre for trade until the 19th century by which time it had declined industrially and instead developed as a holiday resort and then retirement town in the second half of the 19th century. The Luttrell family remain influential and in 1951 gave the District Council the harbour. A brief history of the town and detailed synopsis of the archaeology of Minehead can be read in the *Somerset Extensive Urban Survey: Archaeological Assessment* for Minehead (2003) by Clare Gathercole.

Place-name evidence suggests various possible derivations for the Minehead or *Mynheafdon* (1046) in its earliest form. These include 'place at the headland called Myne' or referring to a hill at the site, probably North hill, a prominent rounded headland north of the town. It is likely derived from Old English and Welsh words for hill, *myned* in Old English in respect of North Hill, although it has also been suggested that the 'min-' element is derived from the Cornish *myn/min* for lip, edge or brink.

2.1 Cartographic Evidence

The earliest cartographic sources for Minehead include a sketch of the coastal defences of Minehead from c.1544; a c.1701 sketch of the town and harbour; a c.1770 estate map of Staunton Fry; a large scale town plan of c.1792, which shows extensive damage caused by a fire in 1791; the Ordnance Survey surveyors draft map of 1802; an 1822 map of the Luttrell estate at Minehead and the 1840's tithe map. These generally indicate the urban development of the town from the 18th century.

2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1st & 2nd Edition Maps

The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) shows the area much as it exists today. However, compared to the 1st Edition (Figure 3), only 15 years earlier, alterations in the layout of the rear plots of the buildings lining Bampton street can be seen with outbuildings at the rear of the garden to no.1 having been removed and the western wall may have shifted slightly to engulf the removed structures and a pathway along the length of the gardens of the neighbouring property. The wider urban development of Minehead at the time is also clear from the development of housing along Tythings Court to the north, Summerland Road to the east and Selbourne Place to the south.

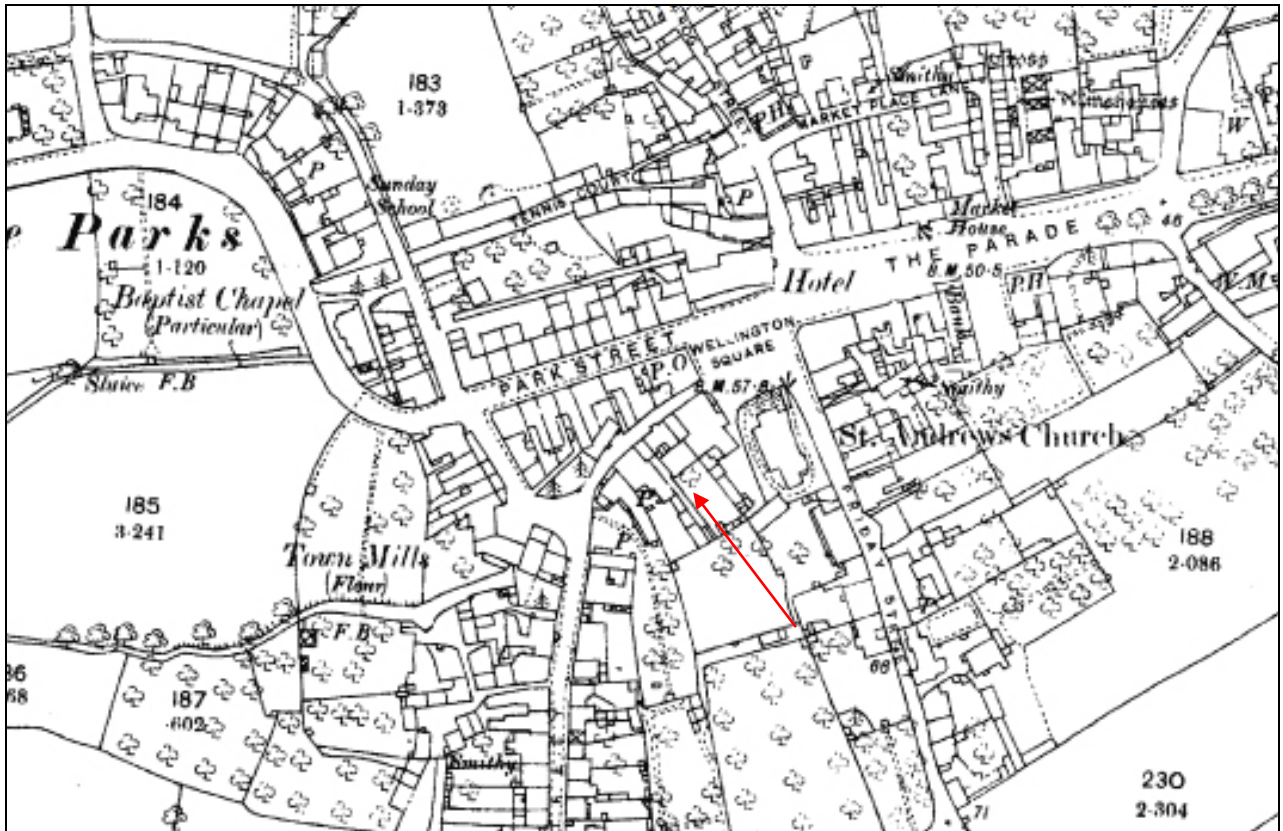


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition Map c.1889 (the site is indicated).

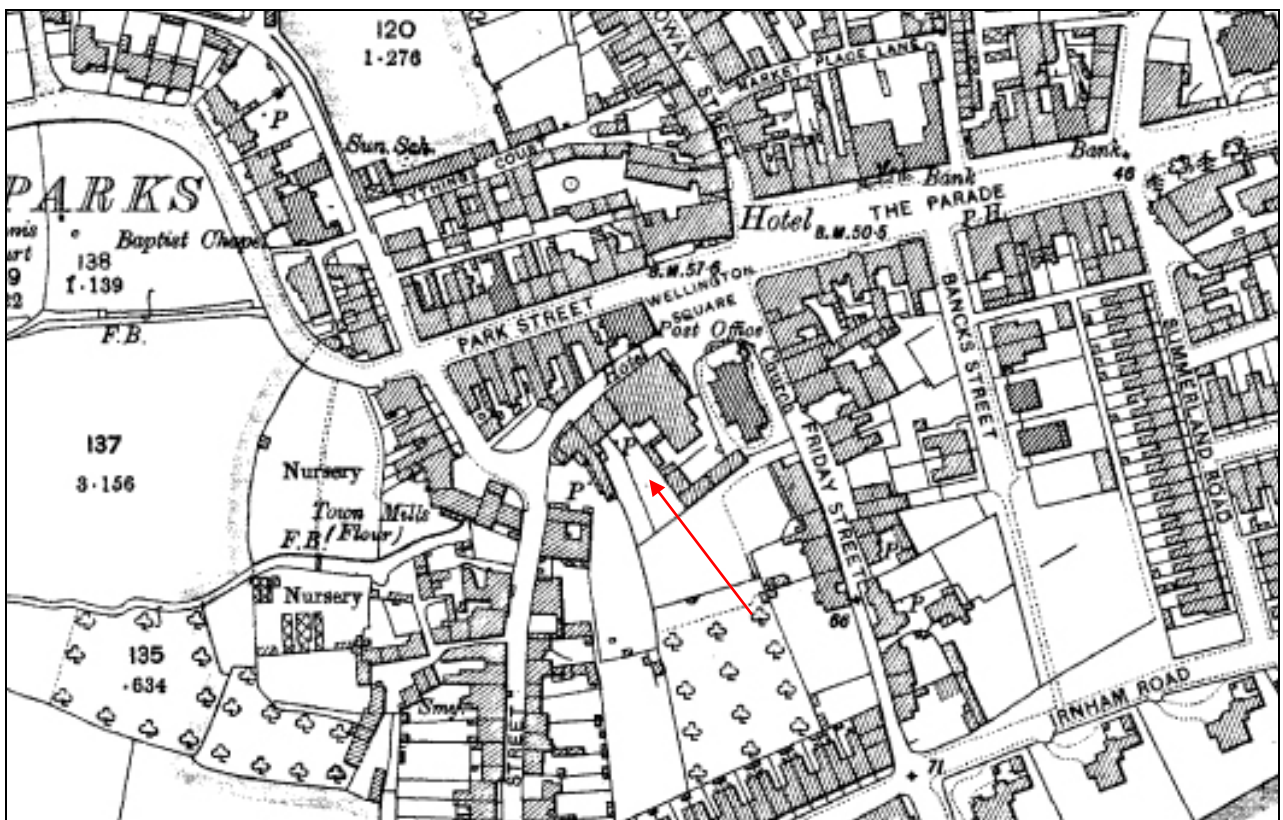


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd Edition Map c.1904 (the site is indicated).

3.0 Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

On the 22nd of July 2014 a footing trench for a new store accommodating three new dwellings was excavated and recorded at 1 Bampton Street, Minehead (Figures 5 to 8). An undated rough cobble floor surface was exposed that had been resurfaced or consolidated in the 19th century and maintained into the 20th century. It was overlaid with debris and made-ground from the 20th century, which was overlaid in turn with redeposited topsoil.

3.1 Results

The footing trench was an 'L'-shaped trench, 0.70m wide and it ran 4.50m north-east by south-west with a 1.70m long return at its north-east end running south-east. It was excavated to a depth of 1m below the intended finished floor level and its depth varied between 1.10m and 1.30m. The trench revealed a series of made-ground layers overlaying Natural (Figures 5 and 7).

These layers were; Topsoil (100); a dark grey, friable sandy-silt loam with frequent roots and moderate modern debris, 0.30m-0.51m thick. It overlaid made-ground layer (101); a mixture of builders debris including light grey-yellow loose sand and compact dark brownish-red silt-clay with frequent stone, 0.15-0.20m thick. It contained modern debris including plastic and a lens of ready-mix concrete containing builders waste. Made-ground (101) overlaid Floor Surface (102); a light yellow-buff grey lime mortar with concrete repairs/patches, c.0.03m thick. It abutted the base of the south-west garden wall and existed for c.4m north-east of this wall. Floor (102) was set into a roughly cobbled surface (103); small to medium rounded cobbles, poorly sorted and in poor condition, c.0.04m thick and set directly into the Natural (104). Natural (104) was a mid brownish-red, generally compact sand and clay stony natural including frequent medium angular stones.

3.2 Finds

Layers (100) and (101) produced frequent amounts of post-medieval and modern finds including flower pot and plastics. A sample of finds were recovered from the site and subsequently discarded. Significant finds included: from Topsoil (100); ×1 (71g) North Devon Post-medieval ware; from made-ground (101), ×2 (5g) scraps of North Devon Medieval Coarse ware; and an Fe nail from within floor layers (102) and (103). All finds were discarded. Complete details of all finds can be found in Appendix 2.

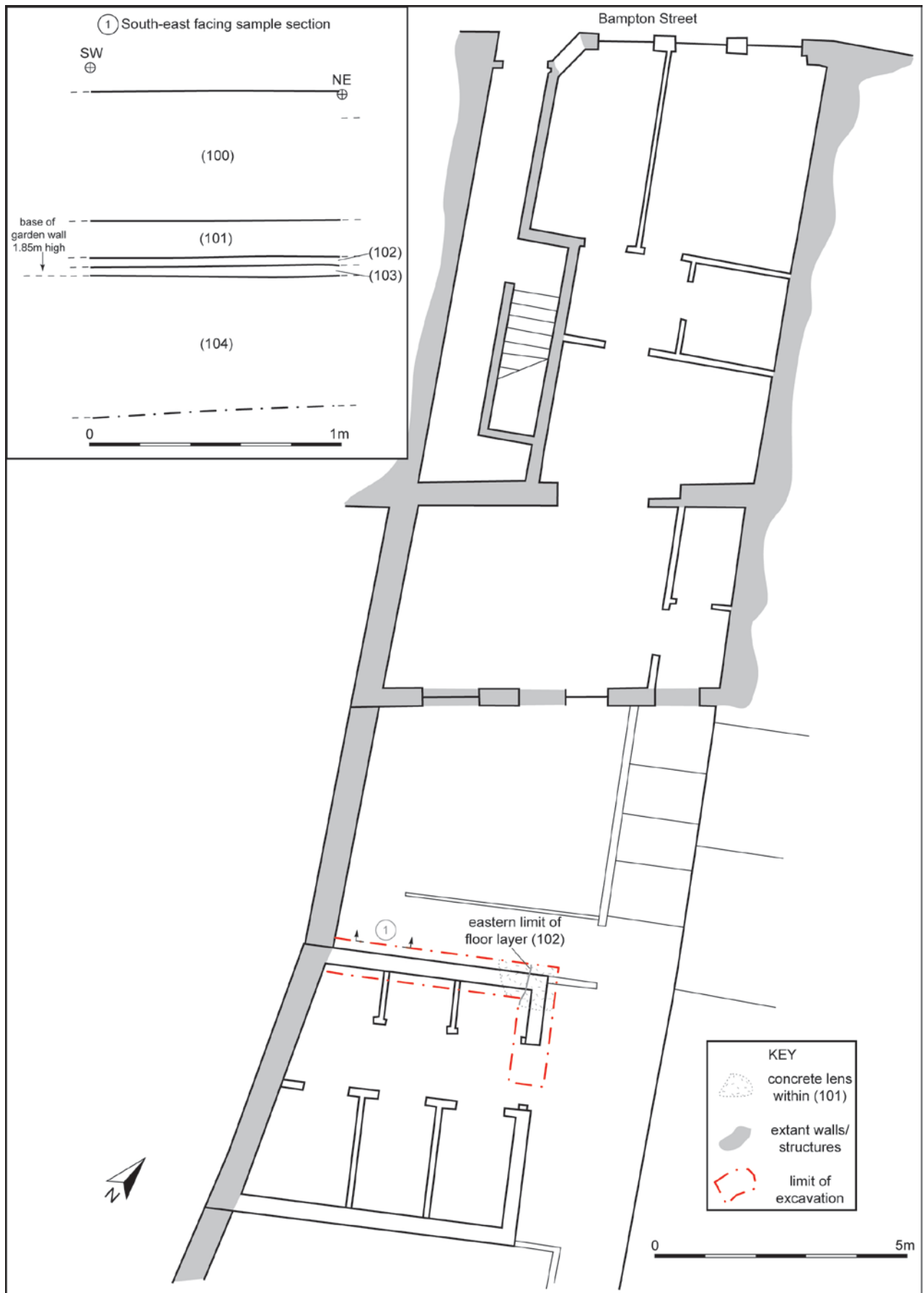


Figure 5: Site plan; and sample section drawing from footing trench.



Figure 6: Excavated footing trench, wall in distance, viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Figure 7: Sample section, south-west end of trench, viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



Figure 8: Section at north-east end of trench, showing concrete lens, viewed from the south-east (1m scale).

3.3 Discussion

Given the proximity of the limit of Floor (102) to the existing footpath running through the yard it is possible it respected a path way through an earlier yard or an earth-bed. Cobbles (103) were a poor quality yard surface and/or subsequent bedding and bonding layer for Floor (102). That they were pressed directly into the natural (104) would suggest some degree of terracing having taken place in the yard, which reduces the probability of surviving buried archaeological features pre-dating the floor surface. Made-ground (101) can be dated to post 1950 and directly overlaid Floor (102) suggesting it was in use until relatively recently. The respective depths of Floor (102) and the wall it abuts implies that they were originally contemporary features.

No significant archaeological deposits or features were revealed during the monitoring and recording and it was not deemed necessary to observe the remaining footings to be excavated at the south-eastern end of the garden given the extensive urban development and likely truncation of any medieval and earlier features.

4.0 Conclusions

The short desk-based assessment indicated that there was some archaeological potential within the proposed development area. This included sporadic prehistoric finds and potential earlier phases of Medieval and Post-Medieval urban and sub-urban developments.

The only archaeological feature encountered of any concern was a cobbled surface. It was rough and poorly sorted with an irregular consistency of sized cobbles ranging from large to small pebbles. It was evidently patchy and in disrepair even within the small area revealed within the footing trench and revealed no dating evidence. It was not of a good enough standard to have been an internal feature unless a make-shift utility room and was probably a simple yard surface. It was laid into the natural indicating a degree of terracing; it respected the extant western garden wall, which may have shifted c.1900 according to the cartographic record; it was used/acted as a bedding layer for a lime mortar floor (probably 19th century) that had concrete (20th century) repairs.

The majority of buildings along Bampton Street were built in the 18th century and it is possible the cobbled surface was part of an original yard. There were no signs of earlier structures within the footing trench. It may also have been a late 19th century bedding layer for an expanded yard area that was in use into the 20th century. The neighbouring patio of the property to the west sits at roughly the same level as the repaired floor.

No significant archaeological deposits or features were revealed during the monitoring and recording and it was not deemed necessary to observe the remaining footings to be excavated at the south-eastern end of the garden.

5.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

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<http://www.exmoorher.co.uk/map?scale=566929&lon=282500&lat=140000>, accessed 07/08/2014

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Somerset Record Office:

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1889, @1:2,500
2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1904, @1:2,500

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT 1 BAMPTON STREET, MINEHEAD, SOMERSET, TA24 5TR

Location: 1 Bampton Street

Parish: Minehead

District: West Somerset

County: Somerset

NGR: 296751 146099

Planning Application no: 14/06/2011

Proposal: Change of use of shop to dwelling plus the erection of two new dwellings

Date: 01/07/2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Mr. J. Gliddon (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during all groundworks relating 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 Steven Membury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of the Somerset Council Historic Environment Service (SCHES) and in accordance with the Somerset Council Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook (2011).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The town of Minehead is situated on the coast. Until the end of the 18th century Minehead's economy was based primarily on agriculture and local fishing/port activity. It's history as a holiday resort began over a century ago. The Bristol and Exeter railway extended its branch line from Watchet in 1874 increasing Minehead's appeal. As a result, Minehead underwent considerable growth in the 19th century and continued to develop through the twentieth.

The section of Bampton Street which contains the proposed site falls within the Wellington Square Conservation Area; there are several Listed buildings along the length of Bampton Street, most dating to the 18th century.

The remains of the post medieval town mill are in Bampton Street, Minehead. The mill was originally a corn mill with a small head pond and leat. The wheel pit has been partially infilled and is brick lined. The buildings were considerably altered during the 20th century but in 1976 were gutted and vacant.

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 METHOD

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

All groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist**, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994), as amended (2008).

Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the archaeologist by hand:

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 shall 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 SCHES.
- 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.
- 4.4 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and SCHES to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 4.5 Monitoring
 - 4.5.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
 - 4.5.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 6.9 below.
 - 4.5.3 SWARCH will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by SCHES 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 SCHES.
- 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 in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum of Somerset.

- 5.3 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 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Museum of Somerset. The museum's current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 6.2 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HES either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.
- 6.3 If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 6.3.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.3.2 A copy of this WSI;
 - 6.3.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 6.3.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 6.3.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
 - 6.3.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 6.3.7 A summary of the project's results;
 - 6.3.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 6.3.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - 6.3.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
 - 6.3.11 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;
 - 6.3.12 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;
 - 6.3.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 6.3.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
 - 6.3.15 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
 - 6.3.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
 - 6.3.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 6.3.18 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;
 - 6.3.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - 6.3.20 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.4 SCHES 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 SCHES.

6.5 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. HES 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 HES 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 HES and SWARCH.

6.6 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:

- 6.6.1 A summary of the project and its background;
- 6.6.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
- 6.6.3 Research aims and objectives;
- 6.6.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;
- 6.6.5 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
- 6.6.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;
- 6.6.7 The project team;
- 6.6.8 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with SCHES;
- 6.6.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.

SCHES will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.

6.7 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 HES.

6.8 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 HES. It will include:

- 6.8.1 A summary of the project and its background;
- 6.8.2 A plan showing the location of the site and plans of the site showing the location of archaeological features, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits exposed;
- 6.8.3 Research aims and objectives;
- 6.8.4 Method statements setting out how these aims and objectives are to be achieved;
- 6.8.5 Details of the tasks to be undertaken;
- 6.8.6 The results of any specialist assessment work undertaken as part of the production of the formal Assessment and Project Design;
- 6.8.7 The proposed project team;
- 6.8.8 The overall timetable for undertaking the tasks as well as setting out monitoring points with the HES;
- 6.8.9 Details of the journal in which the material is to be published.

6.9 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 southwes1-183081 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

If groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH it is their responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as

covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

8.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

8.1 The project will be directed 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: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
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com
Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356
Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LNTel: 01271 346747

Bone

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

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freesevice.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 Quinell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214
Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk
Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com
Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 2

Finds Concordance

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Topsoil	2	6	White Refined Earthen Ware	2	5	Clay Pipe stems	C20
		7	284	Flower pot, some hand decorated (not old)	1	6	Animal Bone frag.	
		1	71	North Devon Post-Medieval ware C17?	5	27	Fe and Cu alloy chains/pendants	
		1	4	C19 industrial red ware, some with tin glaze	1	10	Metal brooch with plastic jewels	
(101)	Made-ground	1	4	Porcelain	2	122	Green glass bottle frags. (1 top, 1 base)	C20
		3	86	White Refined Earthen Ware	5	21	Animal bone (big chicken size)	
		2	37	Red industrial wares C19	1	239	Machine made brick	
		2	5	North Devon Medieval Coarse Ware (scraps)	2	6	Plastic, container frags.	
		1	49	C19 stoneware jug frag.	1	52	Ceramic sewer pipe	
					1	218	Hand made brick	
					1	77	Tile (Hand-made?)	
					2	37	Thin slate frags.	
					1	110	Clean pebble (cobble 5×3×2cm)	
					1	8	Oyster shell	
					2	281	Lime mortar Frags.	
					1	6	White plastic frag.	
					1	180	Fe hook (floristry?)	
					1	931	Concrete ready mix with brick, pebbles, wood, coal etc.	
(102)	Lime mortar floor				1	11	Fe nail, round head, 5cm long, quite flat	C20
					4	445	Lime mortar with small pebbles in base	
					1	611	Concrete floor repair	
(103)	Cobble surface				2	638	Irregular/possibly worn cobbles (8×5×3cm & 12×7×5cm)	-

* All finds were discarded.



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