

# LAND at BIRCH ROAD LANDKEY DEVON

Results of a Desk- Based Assessment  
& Geophysical Survey



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Land at Birch Road, Landkey, Devon

## **Land at Birch Road, Landkey, Devon**

### **Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Geophysical Survey**

*For*

Steve Russell

*Of*

Devonshire Homes (the Client)

*By*



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**Planning Application Ref:** Pre-planning

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**Project Officer:** Peter Webb

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## Summary

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and Geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Birch Road, Landkey, Devon as part of the pre-planning documentation for a proposed housing development.*

*The survey has identified three anomalies of probable archaeological origin that are removed field boundaries represented in the cartographic record; and one anomaly of probable archaeological origin which is an earlier removed continuation of one of these historic boundaries. The remaining anomalies are of modern origin and represent cable and service trenching, plough scars, telegraph poles and recent shallow topsoil disturbances such as wheel ruts.*

*The objectives of the survey were to locate any anomalies which may relate to deposits, structures or artefacts of archaeological origin and accurately record their location. The results of the survey will inform any subsequent investigation or mitigation works prior to the development of the site. It is unlikely any significant archaeological remains or deposits will be encountered by any proposed development of the site.*

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Norman Tucker for access  
Steve Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET)  
Staff at the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Land off Birch Road  
**Parish:** Landkey  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS 59776 31470  
**Type of survey:** Gradiometer  
**Date of survey:** November  
**Area surveyed:** 4.17ha

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at land off Birch road, Landkey, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Neal Jillings of Jillings Hutton Planning (the Agent) on behalf of Steve Russell of Devonshire Homes (the Client) in order to establish the historic background for the area and identify any archaeological features that might be affected by the construction of a proposed housing development.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Landkey is situated approximately two kilometres east of Barnstaple, along the old road running between Barnstaple and South Molton towards London. The site lies to the north east of Landkey's conservation area which is centred upon the parish church, approximately 500m away. The proposed development would span three flat, rectangular fields, entirely covering the westernmost field and partially encompassing the other two, on land situated immediately south of Birch Road in the Newlands part of the settlement at an altitude of approximately 54m AOD (see figure 1).

The settlement of Landkey straddles two different soil types; to the north is the well drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 Association while to the south is the slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Hallsworth 2 association (SSEW 1983). These soils overlie the sedimentary bedrock of the Pilton Mudstone Formation (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 Historical Background

*Londekey* is recorded in the Domesday Book as a subdivision of the holding of Bishops Tawton. The place name has medieval origins, the first element is *lann*, meaning 'church' while the second element is a saint's name; *Cai* preceded by the pronoun corresponding to *te*, 'thy', commonly used as a term of endearment (Gover *et al* 1932). The oldest surviving building within the settlement is the parish church dating mostly to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century but with some elements dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, thus quashing a commonly held theory that the settlement was founded by Sir Frances Drake. There was until recently a clear separation between the area of Landkey surrounding the parish church and the Landkey Newlands area which is situated towards the east of the settlement, and is a largely post-war housing development. The site specifically occupies an area which is characterised on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval enclosures based on strip fields.

## 1.4 Archaeological Background

There has been a small amount of archaeological fieldwork in the wider parish, with a geophysical survey conducted to the south-west of the site, south of Venn Quarry (Event ID: EDV4492); and several historic building recording and watching briefs at Town Mills and west of Landkey at Old Hill Farm (EDV5034, EDV5039 and EDV5568). None of these have produced any significant archaeological remains. A study of limekilns in the area has also been made (EDV5610). A Bronze Age axe was found somewhere southwest of Landkey. No archaeological works or identified heritage assets were located within the survey area. A full list and location map of nearby heritage assets as listed on the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) can be seen in Appendix 2.

## 1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1), drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (IfA, 2011, updated 2013).

*'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.'* (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey, 2011).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.

Land at Birch Road, Landkey, Devon



Figure 1: Site location (the proposed extent of the development is shaded in red).



## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

### 2.1 Introduction

The parish of Landkey lies within in the Hundred of South Molton and Deanery of Barnstaple. Landkey is recorded in the Domesday Book as a subdivision of the holding of Bishops Tawnton. It is not clear at what point Landkey became a separate manor but certainly by the 13<sup>th</sup> century the Manor is held by the Beaple family, whereby it passed in the 14<sup>th</sup> century through their heiress to Sir Nigel Loring, K.G.. The Mnaor subsequently passed through a series of heiress' to the Peyvre- and then Broughton families and eventually to the Russell family; the Earl (and subsequently Duke) of Bedford. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century the present (Old) Manor House was constructed to the north-west of the church, although it is likely that this was built in the location of an earlier manor house. Acland is a sub-manor within the parish, which was the original seat of the family bearing the name, probably from as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century. A further sub-manor (barton) was also held in Landkey by Lord Rolle by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which probably represents a sub-division of the original holding. The proposal site falls on land belonging to South Hays Farm and at this time was owned by William Arundell Yeo, distant descendant of the Arundells of Trerice.

There was until recently a clear separation between the area of Landkey surrounding the parish church and the Landkey Newlands area which is situated towards the east of the settlement. Estate development occurring after the Second World War now occupies this space. Newlands was a village in itself in 1822, which was built up east of the centre of Landkey in the early 1600's. Houses on the area incorporate early 17<sup>th</sup> century chimney stacks.

### 2.2 1765 Donn's Map

The first map depicting this area is Donn's map of 1765. This shows the major settlements, roads and watercourse running from Harford Water to Landkey Newkand. The church at Landkey is also indicated. It would appear that the site is not occupied with any structures at this time.



Figure 2: Extract from Donn's map of 1765 (DHC) (the approximate extent of the site is outlined in red).

## 2.3 The 1847 Landkey Tithe Map

The 1847 tithe map is the first detailed cartographic source available to this study. It indicates an impressive accuracy of Donn's 1765 map regarding the extent of development around landkey. The only notable difference from Donn's map is a farm track or road running along the southern boundary of the site, which simply not have been included on Donn's map. It depicts a very familiar layout of fields, virtually identical to those of the modern landscape. The fieldscape comprises a series of regular rectangular post-medieval enclosures, with some curving boundaries indicating fields based upon medieval strip fields. The fields long axis' run slightly down-slope to a tributary to the River Taw called 'Mill Leat'.

The proposal site is on land belonging to South Hays Farm, which has a split ownership between William Buckingham and William Arundell Yeo and divided into several tenements. The specific tenement comprising the proposal site was at this time occupied by William Grimshore. All the fields are described as 'arable' farmland and have prosaic field names, such as 'Gate Close' (Field No.1129). The tithe map depicts the three fields as being further divided; with the western and middle fields both being split in two with central east-west boundaries.

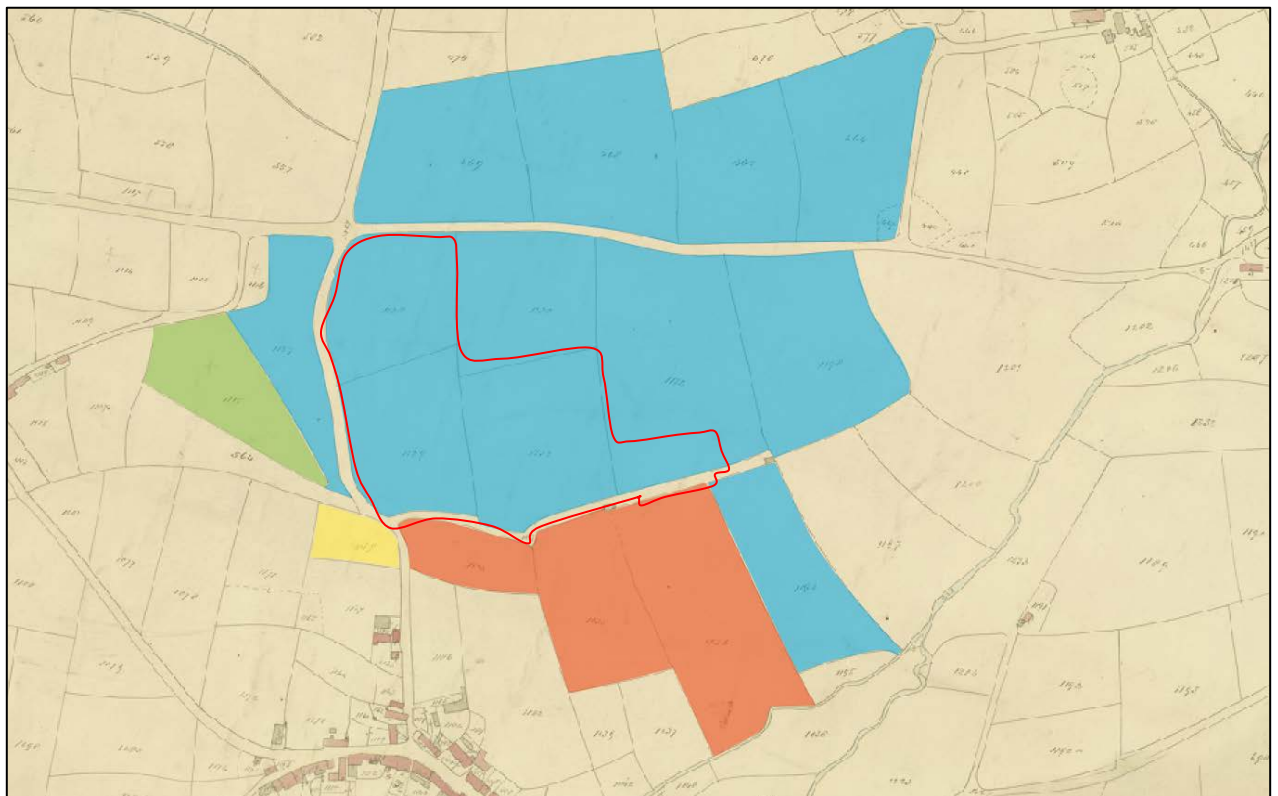


Figure 3: Extract from the 1847 Landkey tithe map (DHC) (the site is outlined in red).

Land at Birch Road, Landkey, Devon

No.	Land owner	Occupier	Filed name	cultivation
Pawlings Tenement				
464	William Arundell Yeo	George Pugsley	Lower Wester field	Arable
465			Higher Wester Field	Arable
467			Quarry	Quarry
Broad Moors				
468	William Arundell Yeo	George Pugsley	Salt Marsh	Arable
469			Salt Marsh	Arable
South Hays				
1127	William Arundell Yeo	William Grimshore	Pal Park	Arable
1128			Tool Close	Arable
1129			Gate Close	Arable
1130			Path Field	Arable
1131			Middle Close	Arable
1132			East Field	Arable
1034	William Buckingham	Himself	Penny Park	Pasture
1035			West Close	Pasture
1036			East Close	Pasture
Rooks Ground				
1196	William Arundell Yeo	John Shapland	Rooks Ground	Meadow
1197			Rooks Ground	Arable
1198			Rooks Ground	Arable
Bradninch				
1115	Dean of Exeter	Richard Galliford	Field	Arable
Hammetts				
1169	Trustees of Lord Rolle	Phillip Jones	Massard Garden	Garden

Table 1: 1848 Landkey tithe apportionment listings and records (DHC).

## 2.4 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

Only a few minor changes to the fieldscape can be seen to have occurred between 1847 and the time of the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1887. The biggest exception on a wider landscape scale being the addition of the railway (now the route of the North Devon Link Road) to the north of the proposal site. For the proposal area itself, a single north-south boundary has been added to divide the northern half of the central field into two fields. The fields immediately south of the site, which were labelled as pasture in the 1848 tithe apportionment are depicted as orchards on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The map also includes some further details, such as a spring in the western field of the site.

By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of 1903 the additional boundary depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> addition had been removed, but few if any other changes have been made.



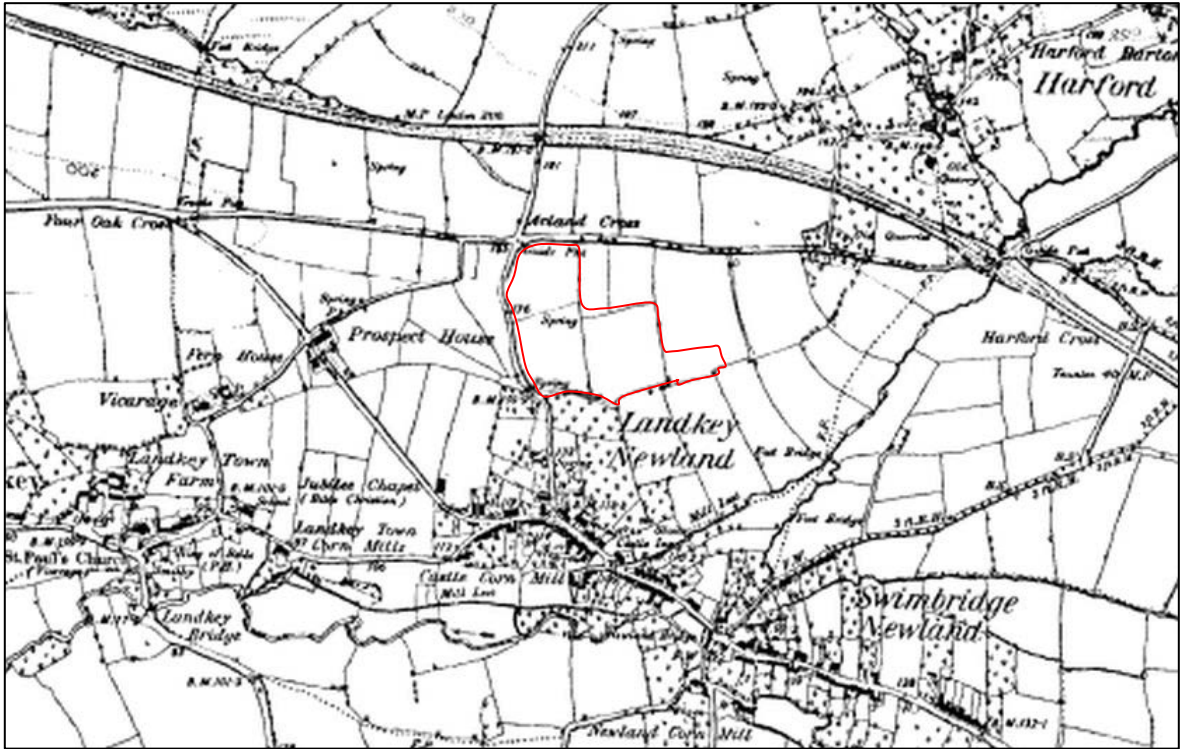


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map, 1887 (DHC) (the site is indicated outlined in red).

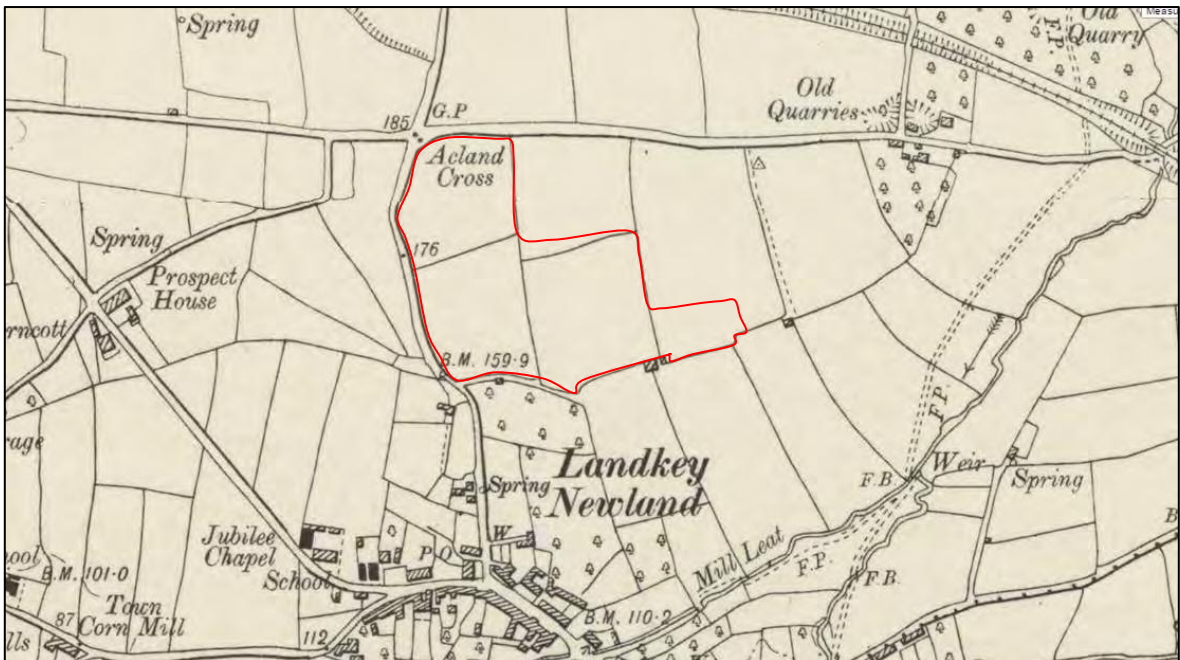


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map, 1903 (DHC) (the site is indicated outlined in red).

## 2.5 Later Developments

The land immediately west and south of the proposal site has since been developed with a housing estate. The east-west boundaries in the west and middle fields have both been removed. The railway line has become the A361 and additional roads have been added west of the site, leading into Landkey.

### 3.0 Gradiometer Survey

#### 3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise any identified anomalies. Three fields were subject to the survey (see Figure 1). The survey took place over two dates in November 2014 by SWARCH personnel in wet conditions. The fields were meadows containing ankle length grass. The land sloped gently to the south, but was relatively flat.

The survey identified one group of anomalies of probable archaeological origin that are represented in the cartographic record. This group was comprised of three linear anomalies present on historic maps and a fourth linear anomaly which is an extension of one of these. The remaining anomalies were of modern origin and represent cable and service trenching, plough scars, telegraph poles and recent shallow topsoil disturbances, such as wheel ruts.

#### 3.2 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2011, updated 2013).

The survey was carried out using two twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots used in this analysis were *Shade, 3D & Relief*, and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset outbound by up to -3 interval; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 4.17ha surveyed; Max. 102.64nT, Min. -100.56nT; Standard Deviation 3.72nT, mean 0.18nT, median 0nT. And; Max. 100.00nT, Min. -100.00nT; Standard Deviation 6.64nT, mean 0.64nT, median -0.15nT.

#### 3.3 Results

Figures 6 and 7 with the accompanying Table 1 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be seen in Appendix 3.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological characterisation	Comments
1	Positive and negative, probable	Linear	Field Boundaries present on the 1903 OS mapping	Post-medieval double ditched enclosures in the middle field. The boundary from the west field appears to continue into the middle field, although this is not on the historic mapping, it is part of the same field system.

Table 2: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.



Figure 6: Shade plot of gradiometer survey results (the proposed site is outlined in red).

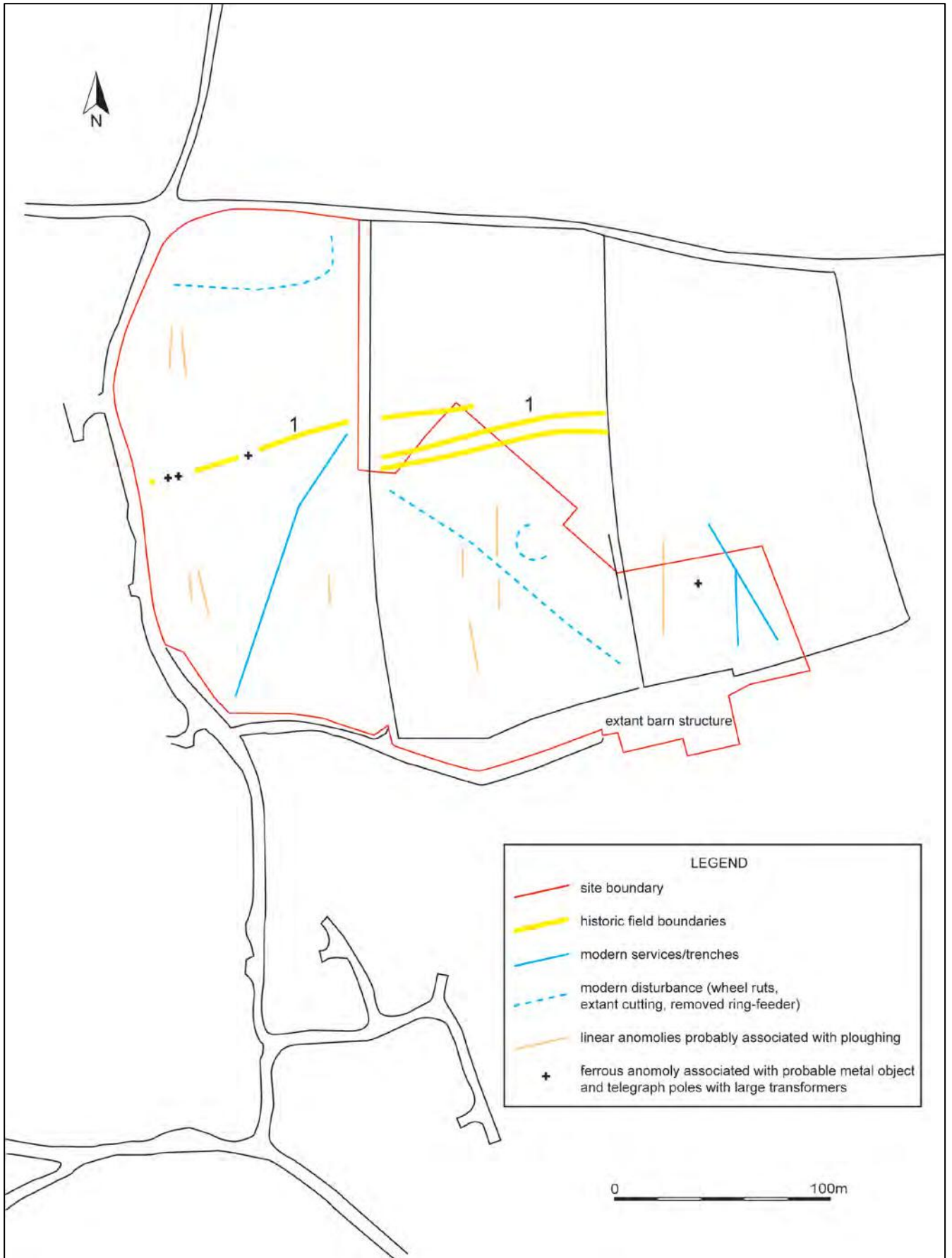


Figure 7: Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

## 4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

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### 4.1 Gradiometer Survey

Anomaly Group 1 equates two historic field boundaries that are present on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1887 and 1903 respectively, and the earlier tithe map of 1847. The continuation of the boundary in the western field into the middle field was not represented on the available historic mapping but is part of the same post-medieval field system. A line of telegraph wires and poles followed this boundary and accounts for some of the extreme readings in the western field. A telegraph pole aligns with this in the middle field also. This may have been an extrapolation of what was in the western field or represent an extant earthwork on the ground when the telegraph poles were erected. In the middle field these anomalies seem to represent a typical banked field enclosure with ditches on either side. These anomalies were visible as earthworks on the ground during the survey as a subtle ridge flanked by two linear depressions.

The survey also identified a large amount of modern disturbance from cable or service trenches and current farming processes. Some of these subtle geophysical anomalies were visible on the ground and equated to shallow machine trenching, wheel ruts between gates and the site of a removed cattle ring-feeder. Anomalies which probably represent plough scars are also evident by narrow striations trending roughly north-south with the slope of the field.

A malfunction with one of the gradiometers or its data logger necessitated the resurveying of part of the site at a later date. The survey conditions were the same. However, this accounts for the variation in the appearance of some of the survey data.

### 4.2 Conclusion

The geophysical survey would indicate there are relatively few features of archaeological origin present within the area of the proposed development, and those that are present relate to historic field boundaries removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The features that are not represented in the cartographic record align with the existing field system that is represented in the wider landscape.

Any development is unlikely to disturb any significant archaeological deposits or remains.



## 5.0 Bibliography & References

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**English Heritage** 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

**Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M.** 1931: *The Place-Names of Devon*, 2 vols.

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[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html) [accessed 15.11.2014]

**Historic Environment Records** 2014: *Heritage Gateway*.

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>

### Unpublished Sources:

**North Devon Council** *Landkey Town Conservation Area Character Appraisal – DRAFT*.

Devon Heritage Centre:

Landkey Tithe Map and Apportionment

## Appendix 1

### Project Design

**Location:** Land Adjacent to Birch Road  
**Parish:** Landkey  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS 59776 31470  
**Proposal:** Proposed housing development for Devonshire Homes  
**OASIS Record ID:** Southwes1-192760  
**Date:** 29<sup>th</sup> September 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 Neal Jillings of Jillings Hutton Planning (the Agent), on behalf of Steve Russell of Devonshire Homes (the Client). It sets out the methodology for a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of the application for planning for 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 the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Landkey sits towards the base of a shallow valley and along the gently sloping northern side of the river. The settlement is clustered around the Parish Church, which has structural elements dating its earliest phases to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Featuring prominently just over a kilometre to the south is Codden Hill, with the Scheduled Codden Beacon. Approximately 2 kilometres east-north-east is the deserted medieval village at Welcome Farm. Landkey is mentioned in Domesday as 'Londekey' and was a subdivision of the Bishops Tawton holding.

The HER shows a disused quarry immediately north-east of the proposed development site, which appeared on the tithe map, along with a building which was potentially the quarry kiln. The building sits within a field called Quarry Close, and is immediately west of a field called Kiln Close. There are sites associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century corn mills, lead mining, sandstone mining, lime burning and tanning south and south-west of the proposed site.

The proposed development site sits to the north of the Landkey Conservation Area (adopted in 1987), which covers an area of 3.6 hectares and contains 6 Listed buildings.

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 To observe and identify archaeological features through geophysical survey.
- 3.1.3 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and held by the HER. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HET. This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing. If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4.2 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.4 hectares, covering the fields in which the proposed development would be located. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

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.

#### 5.0 REPORTING

5.1 The type of report produced will be agreed with the HET in view of the results. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 5.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
- 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

- 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 5.1.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 5.1.12 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.13 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 5.2 DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork.
- 5.3 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 Southwes1-192760 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 6.0 MONITORING**
- 6.1.1 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.
- 6.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
- 6.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE**
- 7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)(<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 7.2.1 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.
- 7.2.2 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.
- 7.2.3 If the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the MBND decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the HET. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 8.0 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.
- 9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 9.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Samuel Walls; the archaeological monitoring and building recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

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**Appendix – List of specialists**

**Building recording**

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**Conservation**

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

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Tel: 01271 830891

**Curatorial** Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place,  
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**Bone**

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[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.freeseerve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freeseerve.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**

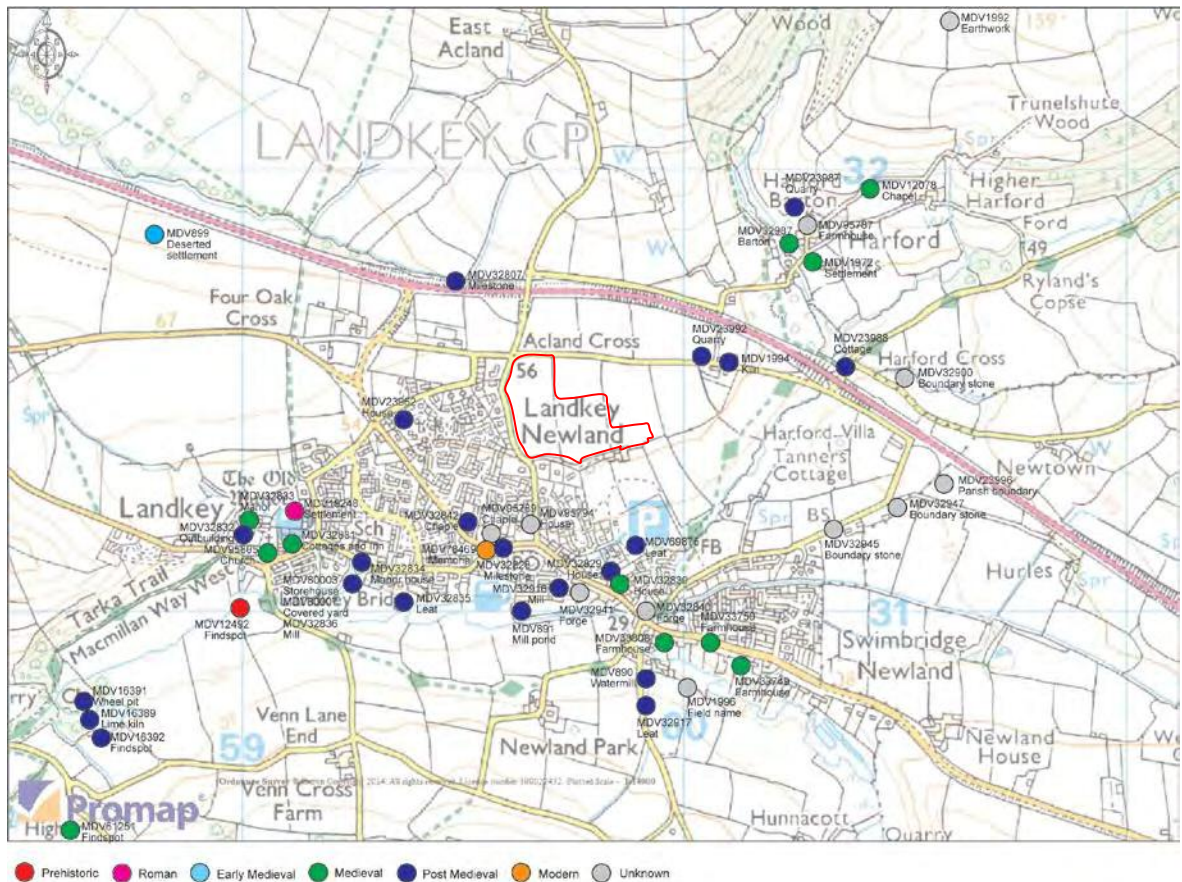
Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

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

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 Heritage Assets



Nearby HER entries (source: Devon HER and Dartmoor HER).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MDV32900	Undated Boundary stone	Documentary evidence	'boundary stone' shown on 6" (1932) and 6"(1963) OS maps at this location
MDV23988	Post medieval Cottage	Demolished structure	Tithe map field 1208; cottage and garden, map of 1866 conveying rolle property to the Devon and Somerset railway suggesting this cottage was demolished during construction of the railway
MDV23996	Undated Parish boundary	Earthworks	Landkey/ Swimbridge parish boundary consists of an earthen bank
MDV32947	Undated Boundary stone	Documentary evidence	Boundary stone shown on 6" (1905) and (1963) OS maps
MDV32945	Undated Boundary stone	Documentary evidence	Boundary stone shown on 6" (1905) and (1963) OS maps
MDV1994	Post medieval kiln	Documentary evidence / extant structure	On the tithe map for Lankey field no 442 'Quarry Kiln. A building (now a hen house) is sited within the quarry and may have been the kiln.
MDV23992	Post medieval quarry	Documentary evidence	Quarry shown in this location on the Landkey tithe map
MDV32907	Post medieval Barton or land	Extant structure	Early C17 with late C17 additions
MDV19272	Medieval settlement Harford Barton	Documentary evidence	Harford, alias; broadherford or little herford was included in the manor of Bishops Tawton in the Domesday Book.
MDV95787	Undated farmhouse, Harford Barton	Extant structure	GI1* Listed farmhouse
MDV23987	Post medieval quarry	Documentary evidence	Landkey tithe map field no 507 is called 'Quarry'
MDV12078	Medieval chapel	Earthworks	Site of St. Marys Chapel, site is under grass an levelled platform marks the spot.
MDV1992	Undated earthwork	Documentary evidence	Higher and Lower Castle Park field names on tithe map
MDV32807	Post medieval milestone	Documentary evidence	Milepost shown on 6" (1932) OS map
MDV899	Deserted early medieval settlement	Demolished structure	A settlement, presumably called pill, formerly existed but is now deserted was connected by an uphill track to the ridgeway to the south
MDV23962	Post medieval house	Demolished structures	Landkey tithe map shows a number of houses and gardens called Bennetts, part of the stone wall of the most easterly one still survives but nothing else.
MDV32834	Post medieval manor house, town mills	Extant structure	Town mills, house including bakehouse possibly 1659 by dated frieze although earlier fabric may be concealed.
MDV32836	Post medieval water mill, town mills	Extant structure	Mid C19 water mill regular plan with external wheel on E side

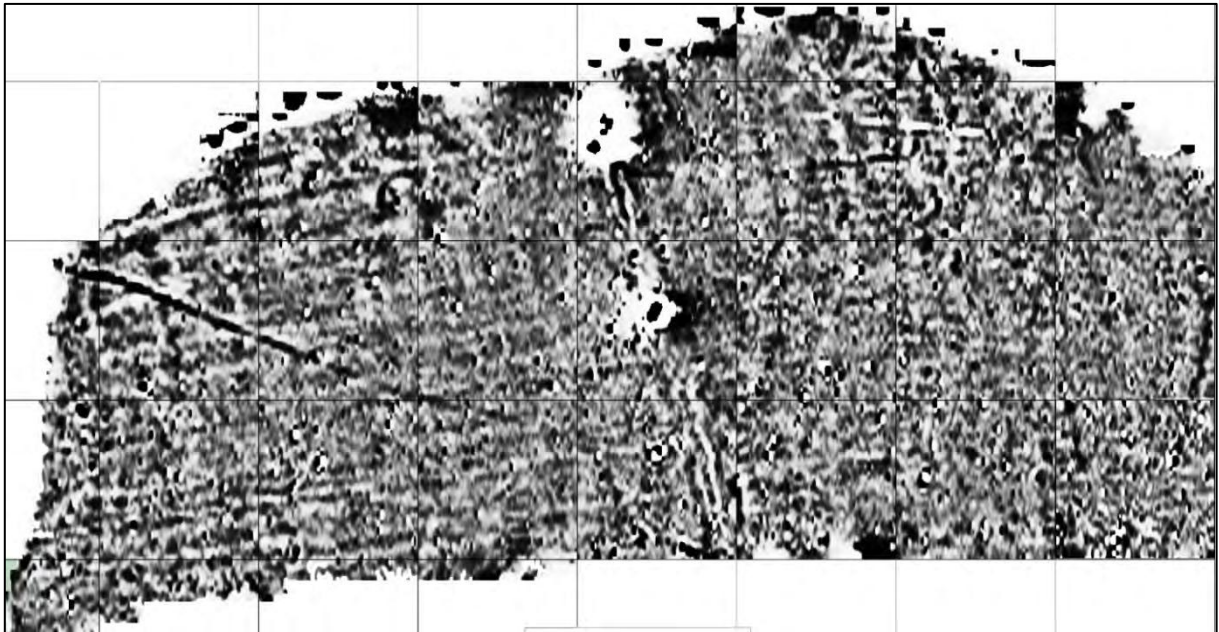


**DRAFT02 Land at Martin Farm, Drewsteignton, Devon**

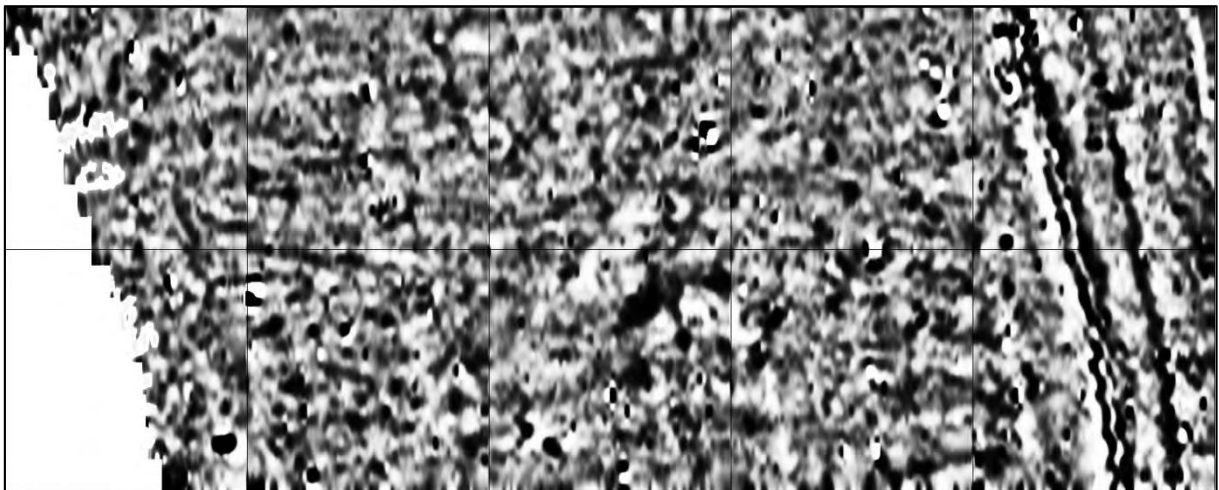
MDV80003	Post medieval storehouse, town mills	Demolished structure	Stone store building N of mill demolished in 2010
MDV80007	Post medieval covered yard with milestone, town mills	Extant structure	Covered yard between mill and storehouse with seven milestones set in the floor
MDV32835	Post medieval mill leat, town mills	Documentary evidence	'mill leat' shown on 6" (1906) OS map at this location
MDV891	Post medieval mill pond	Documentary evidence	Millpond noted at this location on the Landkey tithe map
MDV32916	Post medieval mill	Documentary evidence	'castle corn mill' shown on 6" (1903) OS map at this location
MDV32841	Undated forge	Documentary evidence	'smithy' shown on 6" (1903) OS map
MDV32830	Somerfield House possible medieval building	Extant structure	Including yard entrance and gates adjoining the right end early C16 possibly with earlier fabric
MDV32829	Post medieval cottage, Apple Tree cottage	Extant structure	Late C16 roughcast rendered stone cob
MDV32840	Undated forge	Documentary evidence	'smithy' shown on 6" (1903) OS map at this location
MDV33808	Medieval farmhouse, Ratcliffes	Extant structure	Including attached barn, farmhouse now private dwelling C16 but much altered in C20
MDV1996	Post medieval corn mill	Documentary evidence	The Landkey tithe map lists four 'Mill' field names
MDV890	Post medieval water mill	Documentary evidence	Mill shown at this location on historic maps
MDV32917	Post medieval leat	Documentary evidence	'mill leat' shown on 6" (1903) OS map at this location
MDV33750	medieval farmhouse – the ingle and rose cottage	Extant structure	Now forming two private dwellings early C16 remodelled in C17
MDV33749	medieval farmhouse - Rocky side	Extant structure	Early C16 remodelled in C17 with C20 alterations
MDV69875	Post medieval leat	Documentary evidence	Site of 'Mill Leat' on 25" (1880's) map running SW
MDV32842	Post medieval chapel	Documentary evidence	'Jubilee Chapel' shown on 6" (1903) OS map at this location
MDV95789	Post medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant structure	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. 1868
MDV78469	Modern Landkey war memorial	Extant structure	War memorial built in 1919 to commemorate nine men who fell in WWI
MDV32828	Post medieval milestone	Documentary evidence	Milestone on 6" (1975) OS map
MDV95794	Undated cottages – Thatched End Wallbrook cottage	Extant structure	House. Probably C16 remodelled in late C17 early C18. White painted heavily rendered stone and cob.
MDV32831	Medieval buildings - the causeway and Ring O Bells Inn	Extant structure	Row of three cottages and public house possibly late C15 remodelled in C17
MDV95805	Medieval church of St. Paul	Extant structure	Parish church. C13 fabric to chancel. Nave, tower and north aisle C15 north and south transepts early C16.
MDV32833	Medieval manor	Extant structure	The Old Manor late C15 with C17 additions
MDV19248	Landkey – Roman to late medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The element 'Lan' may indicate the presence of a settlement before the C10.
MDV32832	Post medieval outbuilding	Extant structure	Store shed associated with the Old Manor approximately 5m to the S
MDV12492	Prehistoric findspot of a Bronze Age axe	Findspot	Polwhele describes a bronze axe found near Landkey in the C18 by labourers digging for gravel
MDV16392	Post medieval findspot	Findspot	A tall chimney, square in profile still stands on the edge of the old quarry
MDV16389	Post medieval Lime Kiln	Extant structure	Landkey was one of the most important lime burning kilns in the Barnstaple area, substantial remains of the kiln are visible at this location
MDV16391	Post medieval Wheel pit	Demolished structure	A waterwheel worked the trolleys running to the lime kilns, and two waterwheels fixed in the stream below worked the pumps.
MDV61251	Medieval findspot at Venn quarry	Findspot	Scatter of medieval pottery uncovered during archaeological assessment of the area.
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Local HER records (source: Devon HER and Dartmoor HER).

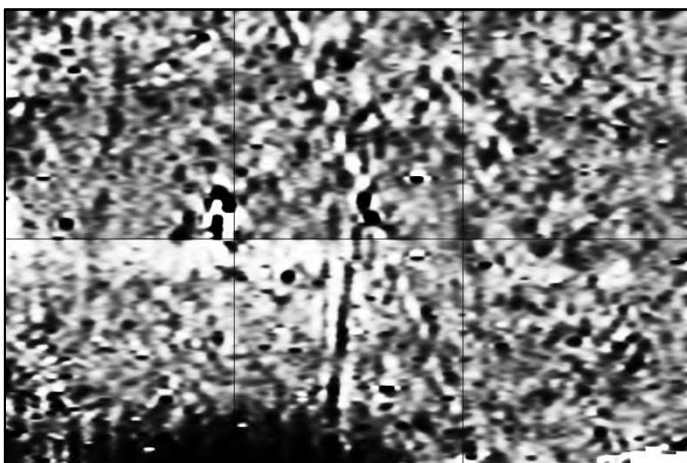
Appendix 3  
Additional Graphic Images of Gradiometer Survey Data



Western field; greyscale data plot; band weight equalised, gradiated shading (not to scale or orientated).



Middle field; greyscale data plot; band weight equalised, gradiated shading (not to scale or orientated).



Eastern field; greyscale data plot; band weight equalised, gradiated shading (not to scale or orientated).



Appendix 4  
Supporting Photos



View across the middle field, from the south-east, looking north-west towards Landkey.



As above, looking north across the middle field.





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