LAND at BACK LANE NORTH MOLTON DEVON

Results of a Desk- Based Assessment & Archaeological Evaluation





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Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Archaeological Evaluation

For

Justin Watts of Peregrine Mears Architects (the Agent)

On behalf of

Mr. and Mrs. Darley (the Client)

Ву



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation trenching carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Back Lane, North Molton, Devon in advance of the development of the site for 25 houses and associated infrastructure.

Five evaluation trenches revealed a relatively dense concentration of relatively slight archaeological features, most of which are likely to be medieval in date. This is not unexpected given the proximity of the site to the parish church and one of the two principal manorial complexes (The Court House) in the settlement. Iron slag was present at the site and includes material diagnostic of smelting and a deposit of concreted smelting waste in a large pit, which may be the base of a furnace or tapping pit of medieval date. North Molton has long been associated with iron production (i.e. four ironworkers mentioned in Domesday) but this is the first conclusive evidence for iron production – albeit in a minor way – from the settlement and from this part of the Exmoor fringe.

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Back Lane
Parish: North Molton
District: South Molton

County: Devon

NGR: SS 7349 2989.

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Back Lane, North Molton, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Justin Watts of Peregrine Mears Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Darley (the Client) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the residential development of 25 houses and associated infrastructure.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

North Molton is a village on the River Mole in North Devon, approximately 15 miles east of Barnstaple, just north of the A361 North Devon Link Road in rolling countryside on the southern fringe of Exmoor. The proposed development is located towards the northern limits of the settlement, south-west of All Saints Church. The site comprises a single field of *c*.1ha, roughly rectangular in shape and sloping from the north-north-east to the south-south-west, from *c*.215m to c.195m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy- and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the sandstones of the Pickwell Down Sandstones Formation where they border the slates of the Upcott Slates Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

North Molton was a large royal Domesday manor. As well as villagers, smallholders and slaves, the Domesday Book also lists four ironworkers; Westcote lists iron mines in the early 17th century, and copper, manganese, iron and gold mines operated in the parish during the 19th century. Until the 18th century the village was also an important centre of the woollen industry. The manor was granted to the la Zouche family before 1220, and passed by marriage to the Sanct Maur (Seymour) family, and from them to Bampfylde family (later Lords Poltimore). The Parkers were a notable local family, formerly monastic tenants of Lilleshall Abbey, then went on to become Lords Boringdon and then Earls Morley. The Manor was sold off in parts by Lord Poltimore to his tenants during the 20th century.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed development lies within a field on the edge of the historic settlement of North Molton, close to the Court House (built 1553) and the parish church. This area of former fields formed part of the open strip field system belonging to the medieval settlement. Relatively little fieldwork has taken place in North Molton, but it is clearly a landscape of high archaeological

potential close to a historic settlement. Fieldwork to the south at Oakford Meadows identified medieval and post-medieval field ditches (Bampton 2014).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines (IfA 1994, revised 2012) on the preparation of archaeological desk-based assessments. The work involved a review of cartographic and written sources available at the North Devon Records Office. Internet resources were also consulted as part of this assessment.

The evaluation trenching was 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)*. The location of the trenches was determined in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET); the methodology is detailed in the Project Design (see Appendix 1).

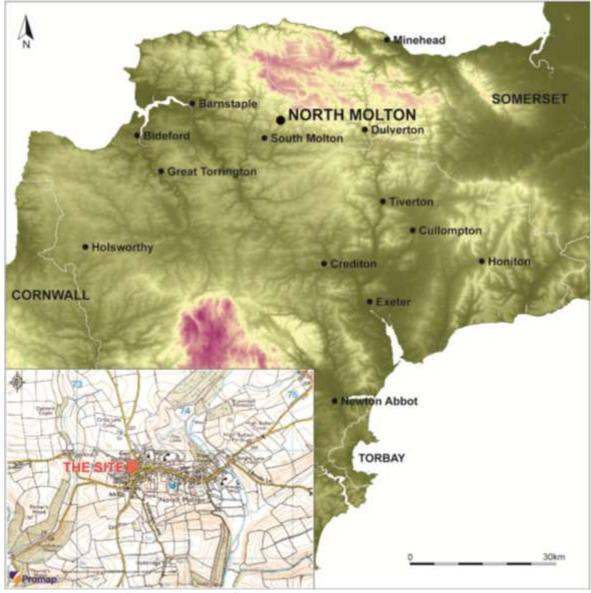


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

South West Archaeology Ltd.

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2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Historical Summary

North Molton was a royal manor held by Queen Edith TRE; it was valued at 11/2 hide but had land for 100 ploughs. Such was its size that it counted as a small hundred before 1086, although it later formed part of the Hundred of South Molton. As well as the more usual villagers, smallholders and slaves, the entry for North Molton also lists four ferrarios or ironworkers. The Manor of North Molton was alienated to Roger la Zouche before 1220, and had passed by marriage to the Nicolas de Sancto Maur (alias Seymour) before 1316. It remained in the Seymour family until at least 1415. The church at North Molton 'with a manor annexed' were gifted to Lilleshall Abbey (Shropshire) by Alan La Zouche in c.1313 (Lysons 1822). This manor remained a possession of the Abbey until the Dissolution. The Parker family purchased the rectory in 1543 (Youings 1955), and this sale included the farm of all tithes. The value of the church at North Molton in the 1291 Taxatio was the considerable sum of £33.6.8, £20 more than the church at South Molton. The farm of tithes excluded that of minerals; this not only implies mineral extraction was taking place within the parish in the mid 16th century, it also suggests the high value of North Molton church may have rested at least partly on mineral tithes. Westcote notes that 'iron mines were sometimes wrought near North Molton and Molland' (Westcote 1845). Lysons (1822) suggests the Parkers were monastic tenants, in which case they were consolidating their tenurial position. The principal manor passed from the Seymour family via a co-heiress to the Bampfylde family, who remain an important landowning family. The Bampfyldes built Court Hall to the east of the parish church in the early 17th century, of which a service wing still survives, within a landscaped park. Edmund Parker became bailiff of the manor in 1550 and built Court House to the west of the church in 1553. The Parkers became Lords Boringdon in 1784 and Earls Morley in 1815; the Bampfylde family were created Lords Politmore in 1815.

The field in question was, in 1842, comprised of two fields (see below). The eastern field (*West Orchard*) belonged to Lord Morley (the Parkers), part of Court Barton and leased by John Stranger. Articles in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* (no.3730) record that John Stranger was the Bailiff of Lord Morley and lived at Court House. The western field belonged to Lord Poltimore, part of Pool Tenement was leased by one John Baker; *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* (no.4330) notes that John Baker was a local police constable.

The above from Hoskins (1954), Lysons (1822), Reichel (n/d), Westcote (1845) and Youings (1955).

2.2 Cartographic Analysis

The earliest detailed map available to this study is the 1842 tithe map (Figure 3). This depicts a fieldscape of sub-rectangular plots, often long and narrow, some of which curve gently. This pattern is indicative of enclosed open-field strips and strongly suggests this part of North Molton was farmed in common. The 'standing stones' recorded on the HER as Prehistoric may, in fact, be stone markers within the open field. The repetition of the field-name element *Housewells* is also indicative of the subdivision of a larger field.

The two fields that comprise the site (Nos. 2674 and 2675) are in separate ownership and are held by different tenants though the landuse for both is described as meadow. The name of the western field, *Pook Meadow*, is of interest as *pook* is a Middle English term derived from the Old English *puca*, meaning 'elf, sprite, or goblin'. The presence of a *Warren* field-name may not be unexpected given the proximity of the Court House adjacent to the church, as both are appurtenances to the manor. With reference to the more detailed town plan (Figure 3), the field may encompass the

three former houses and a garden located immediately to the north. All three houses were owned by Lord Morley, leased to James Gould and two of them were sublet to John Delbridge and John Williams. The upper part of the site has been levelled as a horse paddock, but may contain the remnants of these earlier houses.



Figure 2: Extract from the 1842 North Molton tithe map (DHC).

No.	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
2671			First Housewell Meadow	Meadow
2675			West Orchard	Meadow
2676			Warren	Meadow
2943			Higher Housewells	Pasture
2944			Middle Housewells Linhay and Court	Pasture
2957	Earl Morley	Robert Stranger	Lower Housewell Meadow	Meadow
2434			Little Sanctuaries	Pasture
2435			Sanctuary Meadow	Meadow
2436			Higher Reek Yard	Pasture
2437			Lower Reek Yard	Pasture
2442			Timber Plot	
2674		John Baker	Pook Meadow	Meadow
2942		JOHN Baker	Housewell Meadow	Arable
2958			Oakford Lane Meadow	Pasture
2670	Lord Poltimore	James Bird	Oakford Lane Field	Meadow
2672	Lora Poltimore	James Bird	Little Meadow	Meadow
2677			Housewell Meadows	Arable
2673		William Empson	Glebe	Meadow
2959	Margaret Westcott		Little Meadow	Meadow

Table 1: Tithe apportionment for North Molton (DHC).



Figure 3: Detail from the town plan of North Molton tithe map (DHC).

The later OS maps indicate that some boundary loss had occurred by the 1880s, for example between Housewell Meadows and Warren field, and between West Orchard and Pook Meadow. The three houses and garden adjacent to the north has disappeared by 1888. The housing estates to the south and west were built during the 1960s and 1970s. The site is currently in use as two horse paddocks with a barn structure in the north-west corner of the site.



Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1888 (the site is indicated).

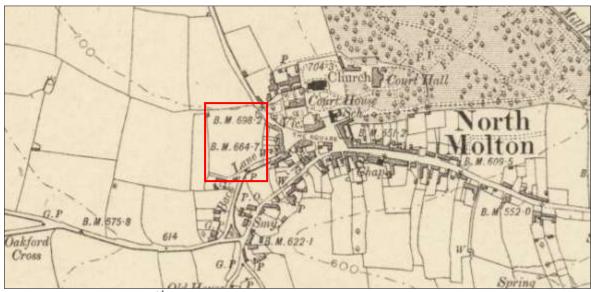


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1905 (the site is indicated).

2.3 HER entries

The Devon Historic Environment Record (see Appendix 2) has records for a number of heritage assets close to the development site. These include several Prehistoric standing stones (HER Nos. MDV7664, MDV7665, MDV7666, MDV7668, MDV33950, MDV54048), including some within the surrounding fields. It could be suggested, however, that these stones are more likely to be field markers within a former open field system. Most of the other HER records for the local area refer to medieval structures (MDV15556, 15560, 22034, 30861) – including All Saints Church (MDV765) – and post-medieval (MDV41764, 103152) and recent (MDV33922, 33924, 33925, 33926, 33949, 58207) houses and cottages. North Molton itself contains a large number of post-medieval and modern buildings (see shaded area).

Professional archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area of the development site, most notably an evaluation to the south-west of the proposal site, at Oakford Villas (EDV6515), which identified post-medieval ditches and slag from Medieval and Post-Medieval metal-working (Bampton 2014). Building recording has also been carried out at Lower Poole Farm (EDV6085).

2.4 LiDAR

There are clear earthworks in the field, with a pronounced narrow platform running east-west towards the top of the slope (though seeming to respect the former field boundary separating *Pook Meadow* and *West Orchard*), and an obvious mound with a clear 'tail' running down the slope to the south at the western end of this platform. The presence of earthworks on the eastern side of the field (see Figure 9) might suggest the backplots of the neighbouring properties to the east formerly extended further to the west.



Figure 6: View across and down the field from the north-eastern corner, looking south-west. The lynchet is clearly visible, and the mound is in the centre of the photograph.



Figure 7: Detailed topographical image based on LiDAR data; the site is indicated. This is a QGIS-generated image (terrain analysis>slope) of TELLUS LiDAR survey data [contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey); ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey)].

3.0 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1 Introduction

Five trenches, with a total length of 200m, were opened across the site, as laid out in the Project Design (Appendix 1). The trenches were opened with a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket and the work took place under strict archaeological supervision. The topsoil across the site was a dark brown friable-soft clay-silt loam; this overlay a mid-light brown soft slightly silty clay and a mid-dark brown friable-soft silt clay subsoil, which in turn overlaid the natural. The natural comprised light grey shillet and light brown clay. A total of 30 archaeological features were encountered: one bank, 22 ditches, two pits, three postholes, a possible pit and a spread of silt-clay material. Most of these features could not be dated, but those that did produce finds are of probable medieval date. A modern cable service was also uncovered. A detailed context list can be found in Appendix 3; the finds are listed in Appendix 4.

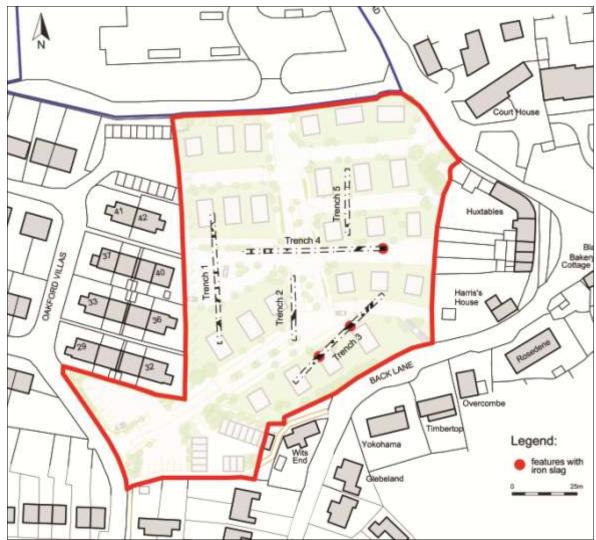


Figure 8: Site plan showing trench layout and features with iron slag.



Figure 9: Detail of the LiDAR image overlain by trench plans. This is a QGIS-generated image (terrain analysis>slope) of TELLUS LiDAR survey data [contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey); ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey)].

3.2 Results

The evaluation trenching revealed nineteen linear ditches; two of these features produced medieval pottery, one produced post-medieval pottery and the remainder are undated. Only a very small amount of post-medieval or recent material was encountered, and much of the medieval pottery was very abraded, suggesting contemporary activity on the site was restricted. However, one of the features in Trench #4 contained a significant concreted deposit of fine-grained iron production waste, indicating the presence of ironworking/smelting in the immediately vicinity, and the iron slag that was recovered was unabraded. Two undated postholes were also identified, as well as the truncated bases of two pits, one of which contained a little medieval pottery.

3.2.1 Trench #1

Trench #1 was aligned north-to-south and measured 48.3×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.1m deep, and the subsoil 0.35m deep (Figure 7). Seven features were identified in this trench: Ditches [102], [104], [106], [109], [111], [113] and [115], all of which were cut into the natural. A modern service cable had also been cut into the subsoil at the northern end of the trench. Post-medieval artefacts

were recovered from the subsoil. Ditch [102] was aligned east-to-west, terminates within the trench, 1m wide and 0.2m deep with moderate concave sides, shallow break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill (103), a mid reddish/yellow-brown soft-friable silt-clay with rare shillet inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [104] was aligned east-to-west, 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep with a shallow northern slope and moderate southern slope with gradual breaks of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill; (105), a mid reddish/yellow-brown soft-friable siltclay with rare shillet inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [106] was aligned east-to-west, 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep with moderate sides to a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It contained two fills: (107) and (108). Fill (107), 0.14m deep, was a mid reddish/yellow-brown soft silt-clay with rare shillet inclusions. This overlay Fill (108), 0.08m thick, a dark-mid brown soft siltclay with rare shillet inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [109] was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep with moderate sides with a gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (110), a mid reddish/yellow-brown soft-friable silt-clay with very occasional shillet inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [111] was aligned north-west to southeast, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with shallow sides with a very gradual, almost imperceptible break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (112), a mid-dark reddish/yellow-brown soft-friable silt-clay. There were no finds. Ditch [113] was curvilinear, aligned east-to-west at the western edge of the trench, turning to the north-east by the eastern trench edge, 0.46m wide and 0.15m deep with fairly steep sides, gradual break of slope and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (114), a mid reddish/yellow-brown soft silt-clay with rare shillet inclusions. This ditch cuts Ditch [115]. There were no finds. Ditch [115] was curvilinear, aligned predominantly northwest to south-east, 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep with fairly steep to moderate sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (116), a mid reddish/yellow-brown soft silt-clay with very occasional shillet inclusions. It was cut by Ditch [113]. There were no finds.





Figure 10: (left) Ditch [102], viewed from the east (0.4m scale). Figure 11: (right) Ditch [104], viewed from the east (0.4m scale).





Figure 12: (left) Ditches [106], viewed from the east (0.4m scale). Figure 13: (right) Ditches [109], viewed from the west (1m scale).

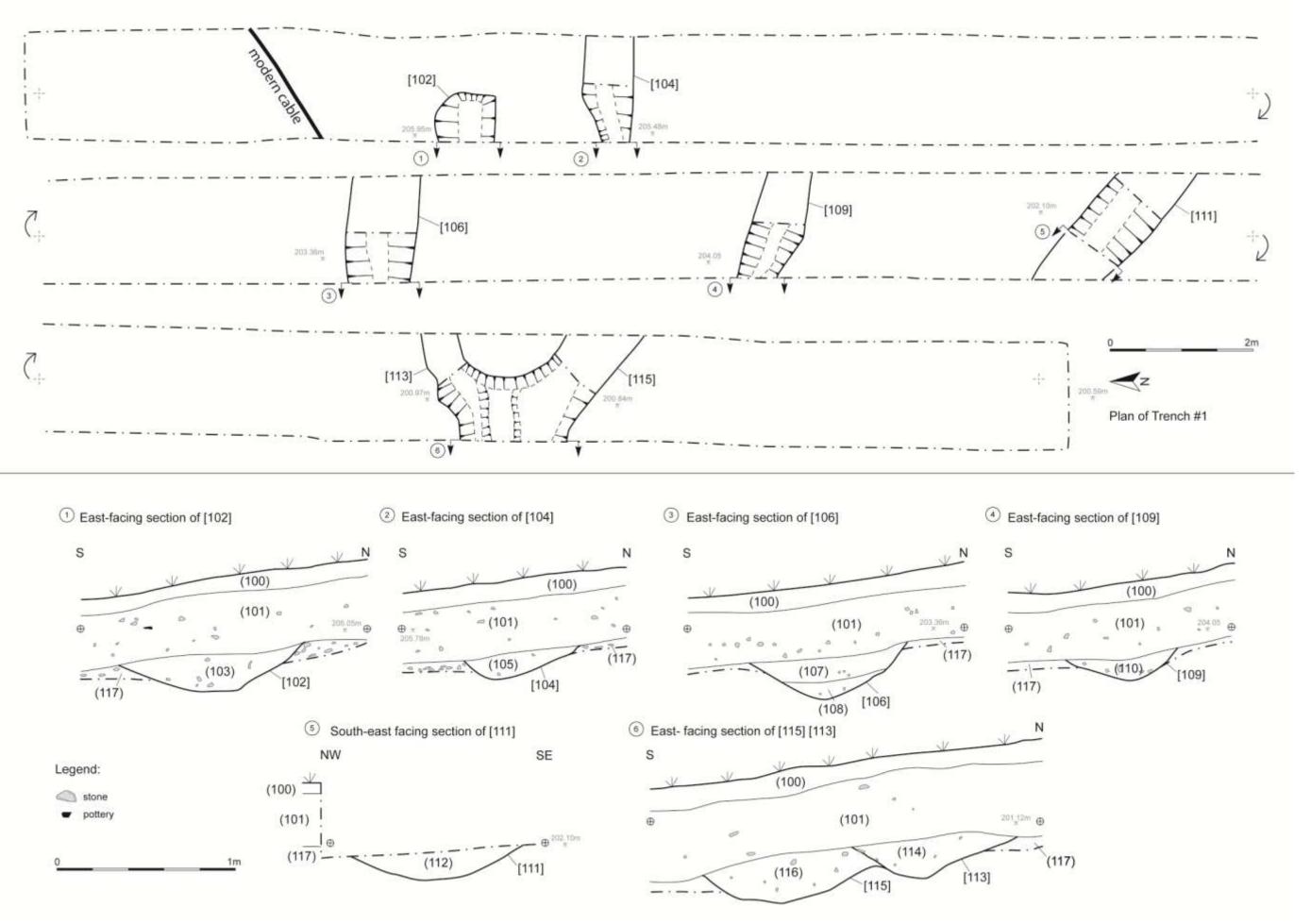


Figure 14: Trench #1 plan and sections.

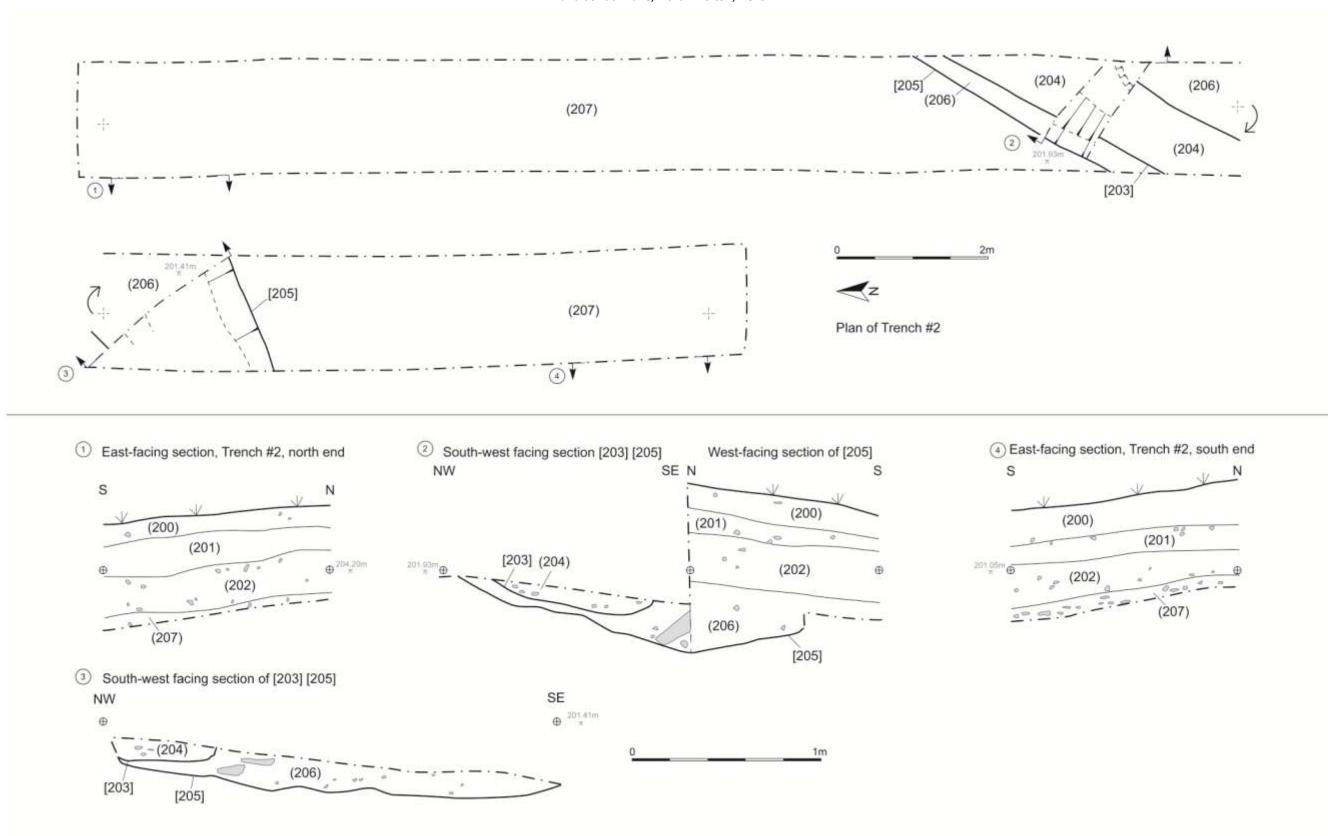


Figure 15: Trench #2 plan and sections.

3.2.2 Trench #2

Trench #2 was aligned north-to-south and measured 23.5×1.6m; the topsoil was 0.10-0.20m deep, and the subsoil 0.20m deep (Figure 12). Two features were identified in this trench: Ditches [203] and [205] which were cut into the natural. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [203] was aligned north-east by south-west, 0.85m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sides, gradual break of slope and undulating but essentially flat base. It contained a single fill: (204), a dark brown friable clay-silt with abundant shillet inclusions. This ditch cut Ditch [205]. There were no finds. Ditch [205] was aligned north-east to south-west, 2.2+m wide and 0.25m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill: (206), a mid reddish/yellow-brown soft silt-clay with occasional shillet inclusions. This ditch was cut by Ditch [203]. There were no finds.



Figure 16: Ditches [203] and [205], viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

3.2.3 Trench #3

Trench #3 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 46×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.2-0.25m deep, and the subsoil 0.35m deep (Figure 14). Ten features were identified in this trench: Ditches [305], [311], [313], [315], [317], [320] and [322], Pit [309], Posthole [303] and Spread (319). Medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Posthole [303] was sub-oval in plan, orientated north-to-south, measuring 0.8x0.6m and 0.08m deep with a steep western and shallow eastern side with gradual breaks of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (304), a light yellow-brown soft clay-silt with frequent stone inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [305] was aligned north-west to south-east, 1.5+m wide x 0.48m deep, with a steep eastern side and moderate, stepped western side with fairly sharp breaks of slope and slightly concave base. It contained three fills: (306), (307) and (308), from top to bottom. Fill (306) was a dark brown soft silt-clay with rare stone and frequent charcoal inclusions, 0.32m thick. Fill (307) was a mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with frequent shillet and charcoal inclusions, 0.34m thick. Fill (308) was a light grey-yellow soft clay-silt with abundant shillet inclusions 0.14m thick. Finds

recovered from (306) included North Devon medieval coarseware and iron slag. Pit [309] was subrectangular in plan, orientated north-to-south and measuring 1×0.95m and 0.18m deep, with shallow sloping sides with a gradual break of slope and undulating flat base. It contained a single fill: (310), a light brown soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [311] was aligned east-to-west, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately-sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (312), a light yellow/brownish-grey soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions. Tap slag was recovered from this feature. Ditch [313] terminates within the trench and was orientated east-to-west, 0.85m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (314), a light yellowish-brown soft clay-silt with fairly frequent shillet inclusions. This feature was cut by Ditch [311]. Finds from this feature included North Devon medieval coarseware. Ditch [315] was aligned north-west to south-east, 0.58m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides, sharp break of slope and undulating, flat base. It contained a single fill: (316), a light yellow/brownish-grey soft clay-silt with abundant shillet inclusions; shillet inclusions increased in size towards the base of the fill. There were no finds. Ditch [317] was curving in plan, orientated approximately north-northwest to south-south-east, up to 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides, fairly sharp break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (318), a mid-brown soft clay-silt with rare shillet inclusions. There were no finds. Spread (319) was a soft reddish/yellow-brown soft clay-silt containing common shillet inclusions; it sealed Ditches [320] and [322]. There were no finds. Ditch [320] was aligned north-to-south, 1.2m wide and 0.32m deep with moderately-sloping sides, fairly sharp break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (321), a light yellowish-red soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions. This feature cut Ditch [322]. North Devon gravel-tempered pottery was recovered from this feature. Ditch [322] was aligned north-to-south, 2m wide and 0.1m deep with shallow sloping sides, a near imperceptible break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (323), a light yellowish-red soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions. This feature was cut by Ditch [320]. There were no finds.





Figure 17: (left) Posthole [303], viewed from the south-east (1m scale). Figure 18: (right) Ditch [305], viewed from the south-east (1m scale).





Figure 19: (left) Ditch [305], viewed from the south (1m and 2m scales). Figure 20: (right) Pit [309], viewed from the south-east (1m scale).

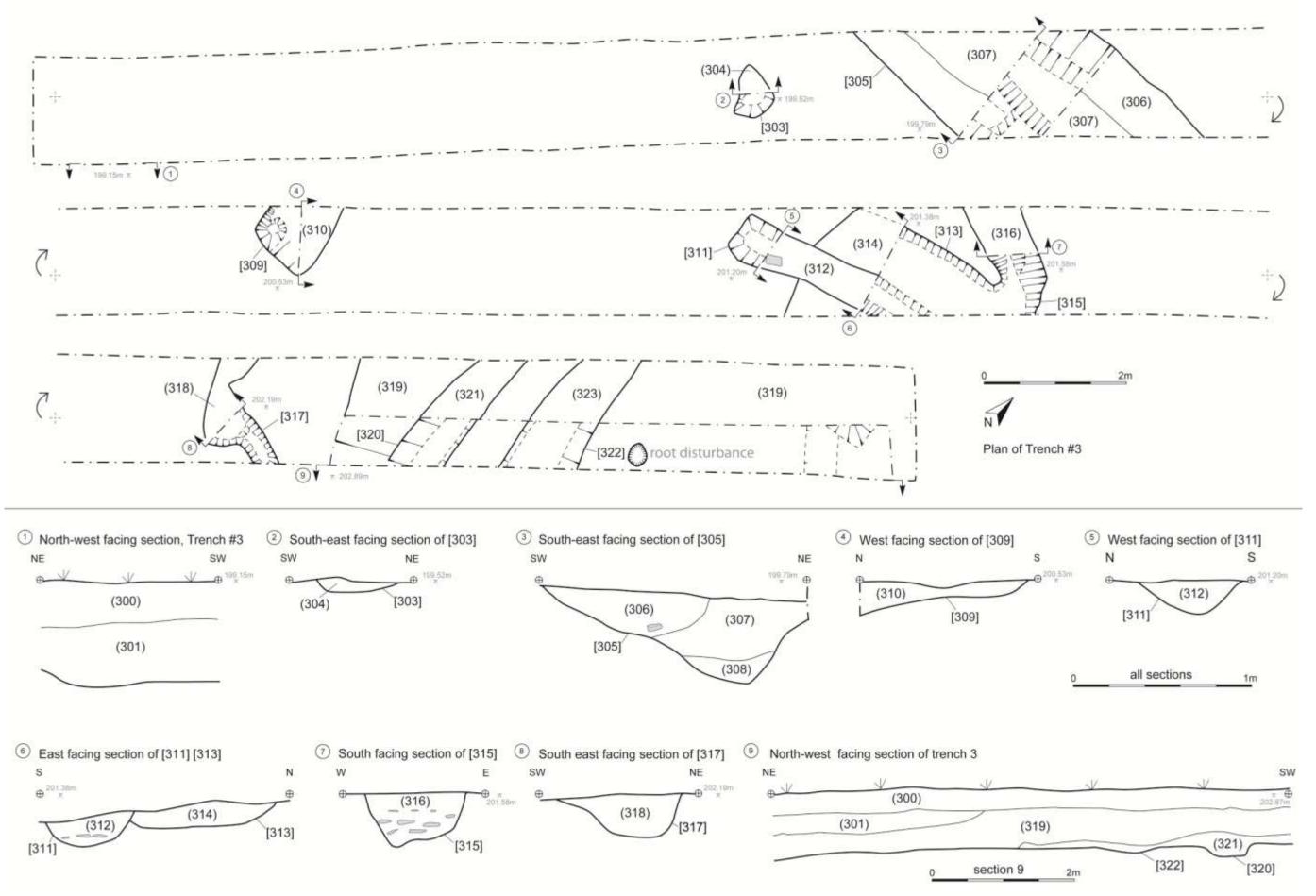


Figure 21: Trench #3 plan and sections.



Figure 22: (left) Ditch [311], viewed from the west (1m scale).
Figure 23: (right) Ditch [311] and pit [313], viewed from the west (1m scale).



Figure 24: (left) Ditch [315], viewed from the south (1m scale). Figure 25: (right) Ditch [317], viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



Figure 26: Ditches [320] and [322], viewed from the north-west (2m scale).

3.2.4 Trench #4

Trench #4 was aligned east-to-west and measured 52.6×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.2m deep, and the subsoil 0.30m deep (Figure 24). Seven features were identified in this trench: Ditches [403], [405], [418], [420] and [422], possible Pit [407] and Posthole [416] cut into the natural. Finds from the topsoil included post-medieval pottery.

Ditch [403] was aligned north-east to south-west, 0.8m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow sides, fairly sharp north and imperceptible south breaks of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (404), a mid brown friable-soft silt-clay with rare shillet inclusions. This feature cut Ditch [405]. There were no finds. Ditch [405] was aligned north-east to south-west, 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderate to steep sides, fairly sharp break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (406), a mid brown soft silt-clay with very occasional shillet inclusions. This feature was cut by Ditch [403]. There were no finds. Posthole [416] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.45m and 0.08m deep with moderate sloping sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (417), a mid-dark brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional shillet inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [418] was aligned north-to-south, 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep with moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (419), a mid grey-brown friable-soft clay-silt with occasional shillet and grit inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [420] was aligned north-to-south, 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep, with fairly steep sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (421), a mid grey-brown friable-soft clay-silt with occasional shillet and grit inclusions. There were no finds. Ditch [422] was aligned north-to-south, 0.5m wide and 0.03m deep, with shallow sloping sides, an imperceptible break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (423), a mid grey-brown friable-soft clay-silt with occasional shillet and grit inclusions. There were no finds.

Pit [407] was located at the eastern end of Trench #4. It was 3.3+m wide and extended beyond the edge of excavation; it was 0.9m deep with a steep western edge with very gradual break of slope and flat base. It contained seven fills: (408), (409), (410), (411), (412), (413) and (414), from top to bottom. Fill (408), 0.18m thick, was a mid brown friable-soft silt-clay with very occasional shillet inclusions. Fill (409), 0.12m thick, was a dark brown soft slightly silty clay with occasional shillet inclusions. Fill (410), 0.36m thick, was a mid brown soft slightly silty clay with occasional. Fill (411), 0.32m thick, was a mid-dark brown soft slightly silty clay. Fill (412), 0.17m thick, was a mid brown soft slightly silty clay with occasional shillet inclusions. Fill (413), up to 0.12m thick but tapering off towards the base of the feature, was thick layer of probable industrial waste that formed a single mass of concreted material. This appeared to contain the cast of a narrow (100mm diameter) post. This material was fine-grained and looked like a deposit of smelt-related waste, either *in situ* or shovelled into the feature and which then baked hard. Below (413) was (414), a layer 0.03m thick, comprising a deep purple-red friable-soft silt-clay; however, rather than a fill *per se*, it seems more likely this material was altered through contact heating with (413). The fills (409) (410) and (411) contained tap slag and North Devon medieval coarseware pottery.





Figure 27: (left) Ditches [403] and [405], viewed from the south-west (2m scale). Figure 28: (right) Pit [407], viewed from the north (1m and 2m scale).

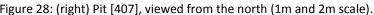




Figure 29: Pit [407], viewed from the west-north-west, showing layer (413) (scale 1m).



Figure 30: As above, section showing the aureole at the base of fill (413) (scale 1m).

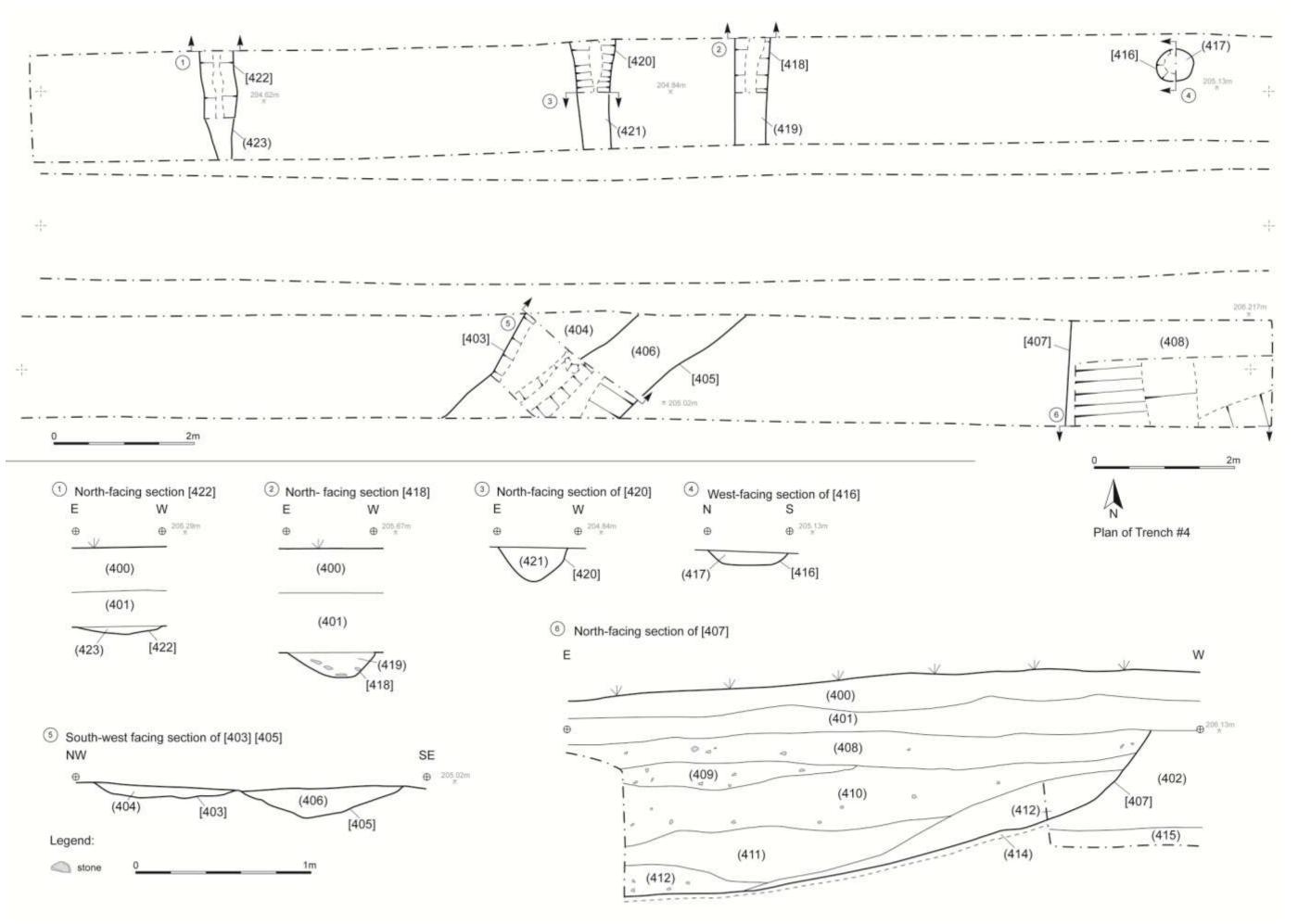


Figure 31: Trench #4 plan and sections.





Figure 32: (left) Posthole [416], viewed from the west (1m scale). Figure 33: (right) Ditch [418], viewed from the north (1m scale).





Figure 34: (left) Ditch [420], viewed from the north (1m scale). Figure 35: (right) Ditch [422], viewed from the north (1m scale).

3.2.5 Trench #5

Trench #5 was aligned north-to-south and measured 24.25×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.1m deep (Figure 31). Possible bank and ditch features associated with layers (501) and (502) were identified and Pit [504] was revealed cut into the natural. A modern service cable had also been cut into the subsoil at the northern end of the trench.

Layers (501), a mid red-brown soft-friable silt-clay 0.1-0.14m thick, and (502), a light grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay up to 0.24m thick, undulated in such a way as to suggest a lynchet or narrow platform had been created. Below these layers was subsoil (503), a mid-dark brown soft-friable silt-clay with common shillet inclusions up to 0.4m thick. Iron slag was recovered from (503). Pit [504] was subcircular in plan, with diameter 0.75m and 0.06m deep, with shallow sides, fairly gradual break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (505), a mid-dark brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional shillet inclusions. A single piece of North Devon medieval coarseware pottery was recovered from this fill.

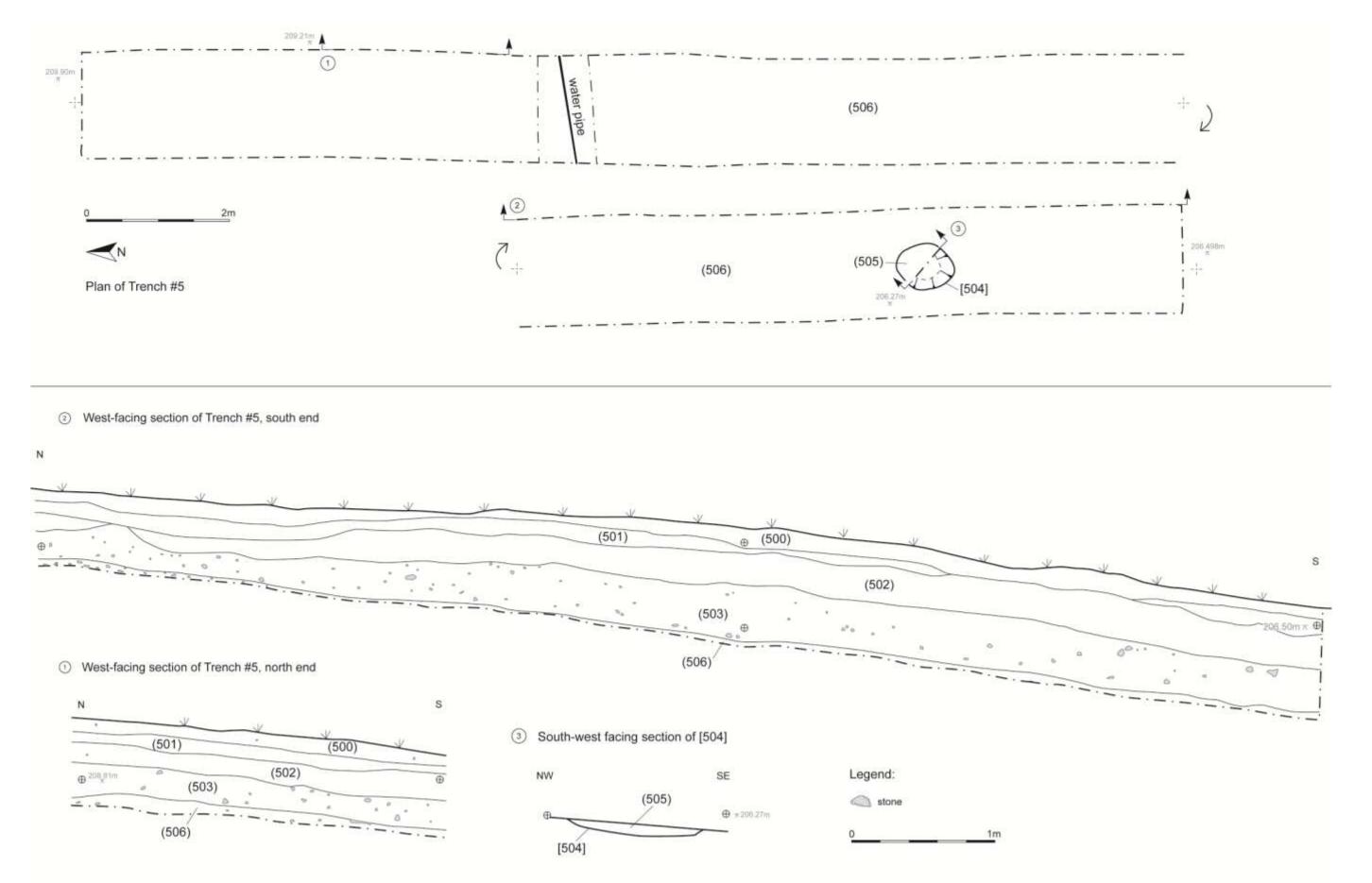


Figure 36: Trench #5 plan and sections.



Figure 37: Possible lynchet or narrow platform and ditch (501) and (502), viewed from the north-west (0.4m and 2m scales).



Figure 38: Pit [504], viewed from the south-west (0.4m scale).

3.3 Finds

Only a small amount of stratified material (medieval pottery and slag) was recovered (see Appendix 4). Almost all of the stratified pottery, and a reasonable of the unstratified material, was medieval in date (probably 13th-14th century). A reasonable quantity of diagnostic iron slag was also recovered from several of the features. See Appendix 4 for a full catalogue.

4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 Discussion

The small linear ditches across the site; [102], [104], [106], [109], [111], [115], [205], [305], [313], [315], [317], [322], [405], [418], [420] and [422] are all of similar character and morphology, with some aligned parallel and perpendicular to each other. The majority of these features contain a basal fill very similar to the natural, providing evidence that they were left open and silted up naturally. Only one of these features [313] produced any dating evidence (medieval pottery); it is likely most of these features are contemporary or successive field or strip boundaries. However, given the proximity of Back Lane and Fore Street, it is probable some are medieval plot boundaries stretching back from these roads

Several of these ditches also show evidence of having been cut by later features, for instance [115] is cut by [113], [205] is cut by [203], [313] is cut by [311], [322] is cut by [320] and [403] cut by [405]. This would indicate re-cutting or a second phase of medieval field layout. Two postholes, [303] and [416] were also identified on the site. Whilst they may be unrelated, they may equally form part of a north-to-south alignment of fence-posts dividing a number of fields.

The single substantial feature was located at the eastern end of Trench #4. Pit [407] contained a series of fills that produced a small amount of iron slag including tap slag, with a dense concreted layer of industrial waste at the base. This basal deposit (413) had either been shovelled in hot or had been heated *in situ*, as the material below (414) was slightly heat-affected. The fragments of slag present at relatively large and unabraded, and the assemblage contains material diagnostic of iron production. While it seems more probable feature [407] was simply a large pit, it is possible it was actually the base of a furnace or tapping pit, as the sides of such structures are usually only vitrified 0.2-0.3m above the base (Tim Young *pers. comm.*).

4.2 Conclusion

The evaluation trenches have revealed a relatively dense concentration of relatively slight archaeological features, most of which are likely to be medieval in date. This is not unexpected given the proximity of the site to the parish church and one of the two principal manorial complexes (The Court House) in the settlement. It is therefore possible the original settlement at North Molton lay around the church and only later shifted to East Street. The presence of iron slag, including material diagnostic of smelting, is of particular interest, as is the deposit of concreted smelting waste in Pit [407]. If this feature is the base of a furnace or tapping pit of medieval date, then it is of particular significance. North Molton has long been associated with iron production (i.e. the four ironworkers mentioned in Domesday) but this is the first conclusive evidence for iron production – albeit in a minor way – from the settlement and from this part of the Exmoor fringe more generally.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION TRENCHING AT SITE AT BACK LANE, NORTH MOLTON, DEVON

Location: Site at Back Lane Parish: North Molton County: Devon NGR: SS 7349 2989

Planning Application no: 57625

Proposal: Construction of 25 dwellings, associated landscaping and formation of new road access

HET ref: Arch/DM/ND/22296b **Date:** 19th November 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Justin Watts of Peregrine Mears Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Darley (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk based assessment and archaeological evaluation trenching to be undertaken during the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up according to a brief issued by Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET). Following the completion of this initial stage of fieldwork investigation results will be supplied to the DCHET to enable them to determine the scope of any further archaeological work that may be required.
- 1.2 In accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), and the North Devon Local Plan on archaeology: NPPF 128. The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

The existence of archaeological remains may only become apparent when development is proposed or commences. Where there are indications that important archaeological remains may exist but their extent is unclear, developers will be required to carry out an archaeological field evaluation prior to a planning application being determined.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 This site lies on the western edge of the historic core of North Molton and in an area where prehistoric activity is demonstrated by the survival of standing stones in the surrounding landscape. Archaeological deposits associated with the known prehistoric activity in the area may extend across this proposed development site. Any development in this area may expose and destroy archaeological or artefactual material and any surviving archaeological deposits associated with the known prehistoric activity in the area.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits.
- ${\bf 3.1.2\ Produce\ a\ report\ containing\ the\ results\ of\ the\ desk-based\ assessment\ and\ evaluation\ trenching;}$
- 3.1.3 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

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 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 Evaluation Excavations:

A series of seven evaluation trenches will be dug on site, covering at least 5% of the total area of the development site, as per the trench plan below (Fig. 1). The evaluation trenches will be opened by machine but thereafter undertaken by hand by the site archaeologist to the depth of in situ subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed they will be investigated by the site archaeologist.

- 4.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008) and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008).
- 4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.
- 4.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a minimum:
 - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
 - iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

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

- 4.2.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;
- 4.2.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.2.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2002).
- 4.2.8 Human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.2.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.2.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and DCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DCHET and will consist of:
- 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
- 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
- 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
 - Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHET.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made using digital techniques only.
- 5.3 The drawn and written record will be held on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, Barnstaple (MBND).
- 5.4 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental), then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002 and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6.0 REPORTING

- 6.1 If a report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 6.1.2 A copy of this PD;
- 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;

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- 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 Project Design or 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 southwes1-195821 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HET and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 7.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report see 8.0 below.
- 7.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

8.0 ARCHIVE

- 8.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with 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.
- 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 HET. 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 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

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

Bone

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Lithics

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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

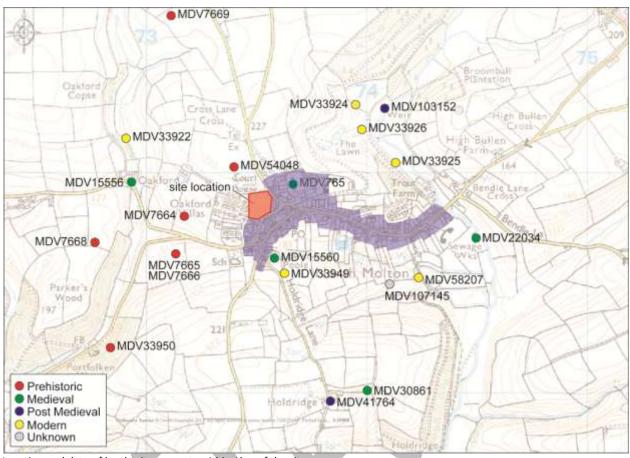
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Appendix 2
Key Heritage Assets



Location and date of key heritage assets within 1km of the site.

Mon. Id	Site Name	Record	Notes
MDV762	North Molton County Primary School	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214465
MDV762	All Saints Church sundial	Extant structure	18 th century
MDV764	All Saints Parish Church rood screen	Extant structure	15 century 15 th century
MDV765	North Molton, All Saints	Extant structure	14 th century rebuilding of earlier church
MDV7664	· ·		Prehistoric
	Possible standing stone	Extant structure	
MDV7665	Standing stone	Extant structure	Prehistoric
MDV7666	Standing stone	Extant structure	Prehistoric
MDV7668	Possible standing stone	Extant structure	Prehistoric
MDV7669	Standing stone	Extant structure	Prehistoric
MDV7670	Standing stone	Extant structure	Prehistoric
MDV12153	Mansion house	Extant structure	16 th century
MDV15552	Holdridge farmstead	Documentary record	Medieval
MDV15556	Oakford farmstead	Documentary record	Medieval – rebuilt in 17 th century
MDV15559	Parker's Almshouses	Documentary evidence	17 th century
MDV15560	Lower Poole	Documentary evidence	Medieval – rebuilt in 17 th century
MDV21339	North Molton Mill	Extant structure	19 th century
MDV22034	House	Documentary record	Medieval
MDV30859	Methodist Chapel	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214203
MDV30860	House	Extant structure	16 th century
MDV30861	Fulling mill	Documentary record	14 th century
MDV30862	Bampfylde Monument, North Molton	Extant structure	17 th century
MDV33737	Forge	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV33738	Forge	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV33922	Quarry	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV33924	Kennels	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV33925	Leat	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV33926	Fishpond	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV33949	Holdridge Cottage	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV33950	Quarry	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps

MDV41492	Lower Locks Cottage	Extant structure	17 th century
MDV41763	Holdridge Farmhouse	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214210 /
			1288651
MDV41764	Model farm at Holdridge Farmhouse	Extant structure	19 th century
MDV41776	Green Close	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214049
MDV41777	Key's Cottage and The Cottage	Extant structure	17 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214054
MDV41778	Slader's and Hill Crest	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1288715
MDV41779	Hodges Cottages	Extant structure	17 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214056
MDV41780	Winston Cottage	Extant structure	17 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214183
MDV41781	Lower Locks Cottage	Extant structure	17 th century. GII Listed building 1214058/ 1214195
MDV41782	Thorne House	Extant structure	17 th century. GII Listed building 1214204/ 1288690
MDV41783	Forge (adjoining Thorne House)	Extant structure	19 th century
MDV41784	Middle Poole	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II listed building 1214206
MDV41785	Higher Poole Farmhouse	Extant structure	17 th century. Grade II Listed building 1288692
MDV42089	Lane End Cottage	Extant structure	17 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214053
MDV42090	View Cottage	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214059
MDV42091	Squires Cottage	Extant structure	17 th century. Grade II Listed building 1288768
MDV42092	Zeales	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214200
MDV42093	Mole Bridge	Extant structure	17 th century. Grade II Listed building 1288670
MDV42094	Frayne House	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214205
MDV42096	Jarman's Cottage	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214337
MDV42097	The Old Vicarage	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214338
MDV42099	The Huxtables	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214339
MDV42100	Bakery Cottage	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1215397
MDV42101	Clare Cottage	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214340
MDV42102	Castle Hill house	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1288122
MDV42103	The Old Estate House	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building
MDV42104	Castle Hill cottage	Extant structure	18 th century
MDV42105	Scott's Cottage	Extant structure	18 th century. Grade II Listed building 1214331
MDV42107	Court Hall	Extant structure	18 th century with re-used earlier features from
			elsewhere. Grade II Listed building 1214368
MDV42110	Red Lion Cottage	Extant structure	15 th century. Grade II Listed building 1215400
MDV42111	Swan House	Extant structure	19 th century. Grade II Listed building 1215399
MDV54048	Standing stone	Extant structure	Prehistoric
MDV58205	Well	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
MDV58207	Dure Lane Cottage	Cartographic record	Recorded on 20 th century maps
	Hillside View	Extant structure	Grade II Listed building 1214468
MDV103152	Weir, south-west of Broomball Plantation	Extant structure	Cartographic record 19 th century maps
MDV103363	Range of agricultural building at Lower Poole Farm	Extant structure	17 th century
MDV107145	Gold mining near North Molton	Documentary evidence	Reference to gold mining in 20 th century report

Table 2: Nearby heritage assets.

Appendix 3 Context List

Context Description			Relationships	Depth/ Thickness	Spot Date	
(100)	Topsoil	Dark brown, friable clay-silt loam, turf and topsoil	Overlaid (101)	0.10m		
(101)	Subsoil	Mid-dark yellow/reddish-brown, friable clay-silt with 5% sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.)	0.35m			
[102]	Cut	Ditch, east-west orientated terminus, gradual sloping sides with gentle/shallow break of slope and flat base, towards north end of Trench #1 (0.75m long×1m wide at top, 0.2m wide at base)				
(103)	Fill	Fill of [102]; mid yellow/reddish-brown, soft-friable silt-clay with 2% sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.)	Fill of [102]; Overlain by (101)	0.20m		
[104]	Cut	Ditch, east-west orientated (1.60+ \times 0.65m wide), shallow north side with fairly gradual south side c.45° with gradual break of slope and slightly concave base	Cut (117); Contained (105)	0.15m		
(105)	Fill	Fill of [104]; mid yellow/reddish-brown, soft-friable silt-clay with 1% sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.)	Fill of [104]; Overlain by (101)	0.15m		
[106]	Cut	Ditch, east-west orientated (1.5+×0.9m wide), fairly gradual sloping sides c.45° with gradual break of slope and a concave base	Cut (117); Contained (107)(108)	0.22m		
(107)	Fill	Upper fill of [106], mid yellow/reddish-brown, soft silt-clay with 2% sub-angular stone (10-20mm fill of [104]; Overlaid (108); Overlain by dia.)		0.14m		
(108)	Fill	Lower fill of [106], dark-mid brown, soft silt-clay with 1% sub-angular stone (c.10mm dia.)	Fill of [104]; Overlain by (107)	0.08m		
[109]	Cut	Ditch, WNW-ESE orientated (1.60+×0.6m wide) fairly gradual sloping sides 45° with a gradual break of slope and concave base	Cut (117); Contained (110)	0.12m		
(110)	Fill	Fill of [109]; mid yellow/reddish-brown, soft-friable silt-clay with 3& sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.)	Fill of [109]; Overlain by (101)	0.12m		
[111]	Cut	Ditch, north-west by south-east orientated (1.95+×0.9m wide) with shallow sloping sides c.35° with extremely gentle break of slope and slightly concave base	Cut (117); Contained (112)	0.20m		
(112)	Fill	Fill of [111]; mid-dark orange-brown, soft-friable silt-clay	Fill of [111]; Overlain by (101)	0.20m		
[113]	Cut	Curvilinear, orientated east west at western end and turns north-east at eastern end (1.60+×0.46m wide) with fairly steep sides c.75° with gradual break of slope and concave base	Cut (116); Contained (114)	0.15m		
(114)	Fill	Fill of [113]; mid yellow/reddish-brown, soft clay-silt with 2% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.)	Fill of [113]; Overlain by (101)	0.15m		
[115]	Cut	Curvilinear, predominantly north-west by south-east orientated (1.90+×0.64m wide) with fairly steep-gradual sloping sides (50° on south side, 35° on north) with gradual break of slope and concave base	t orientated (1.90+×0.64m wide) with fairly			
(116)	Fill	Fill of [115]; mid orange-brown, soft clay-silt with 3% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.)	Fill of [115]; Cut by [113]	0.15m		
(117)	Natural	Angular shillet within matrix of light brown clay	Cut by [102][104][106][109][111][115]	-		
(200)	Topsoil	Dark brown, friable clay-silt loam with 2% sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.), topsoil and turf	Overlaid (201) 0.3			
(201)	Subsoil	Mid brown, friable clay-silt	Overlaid (202); Overlain by (200)			
(202)	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown, soft-friable silt-clay with 10% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.)	soft-friable silt-clay with 10% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.) Overlaid (204); Overlain by (201)			

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[203]	Cut	Ditch, north-east by south-west orientated (2.70+×0.85m wide) with fairly steep sides 75° with	Cut (206); Contained (204); Equates to	0.10m	
(====)		gradual break of slope with flat but undulating base	[403]		
(204)	Fill	Fill of [203]; dark brown friable clay-silt with 20% sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.)	Fill of [203]; Overlain by (202)	0.10m	
[205]	Cut	Ditch, north-east by south-west orientated (2.20+×0.27m wide) with shallow-gradual sloping	Cut (207); Contained (206); Equates to	0.25m	
		sides with extremely gentle break of slope and concave base	[405]		
(206)	Fill	Mid yellow/reddish-brown, soft silt-clay with 10% sub-angular stone (10-220mm dia.)	0.25m		
(207)	Natural	Angular shillet within matrix of light brown, soft clay	Cut by [203]	-	
(300)	Topsoil	Dark brown, loose silt, turf and topsoil	Overlaid (301)	0.25m	
(301)	Subsoil	Mid brown, soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions (<50mm dia.)	Overlaid (319); Overlain by (300)	0.35m	
(302)	Natural	Light greyish-yellow silt-clay and shillet	Cut by [303][305][309][311] [313][315][317][320][322]	-	
[303]	Cut	Sub-circular posthole (0.80×0.60m across) with steep west edge, shallow eastern, gradual break	Cut (302); Contained (304)	0.08m	
		of slope with flat base			
(304)	Fill	Fill of [303]; light yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent stone inclusions (<20mm dia.)	Fill of [303]; Overlain by (301)	0.08m	
[305]	Cut	Ditch, north-west by south-east orientated (2.20+×1.50m wide) with steep east edge and moderate west edge, slightly stepped with sharp break of slope and slightly concave base	Cut (302); Contained (306)(307)(308)	0.48m	
(306)	Fill	Upper fill of [305]; dark brown, soft silt-clay with rare stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecks, finds = slag (301)		0.32m	C13-C14
(307)	Fill	Middle fill of [305]; mid grey-brown, soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions (<40mm dia.) and charcoal flecks Fill of [305]; Overlaid (308); Overlain by (306)		0.34m	
(308)	Fill	Basal fill of [305]; light grey-yellow, soft clay with frequent shillet inclusions (<50mm dia.)	Fill of [305]; Overlain by (307)	0.14m	
[309]	Cut	Sub-rectangular, orientated north-south (1×0.95m wide) with shallow sloping sides with gradual-sharp break of slope and undulating flat base	Cut (302); Contained (310)	0.18m	
(310)	Fill	Fill of [309]; light brown, clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions (<20mm dia.)	Fill of [309]; Overlain by (319)	0.18m	
[311]	Cut	Ditch, east-west orientated, terminus in trench (2.70+×0.60m wide), moderate slope with gradual break and concave base	Cut (314); Contained (312)	0.20m	
(312)	Fill	Fill of [311]; light yellowish brown-grey, soft clay-silt with frequent shillet (<40mm dia.), finds = pottery	Fill of [311]; Overlain by (301)	0.20m	
[313]	Cut	Sub-rectangular (2+×0.85m wide), gradual-moderate sloping sides with sharp break and flat base	Cut (302); Contained (314)	0.13m	
(314)	Fill	Fill of [313]; light yellow brown, soft clay-silt with moderate shillet inclusions (<20mm dia.), finds = pottery	Fill of [313]; Cut by [311]	0.13m	C13-C14
[315]	Cut	Linear, north-west by south-east orientated (1.50+×0.58m wide), possible ditch or paleochannel type feature with steep sides with sharp break and undulating flattish base	Cut (302); Contained (316)	0.30m	
(316)	Fill	Fill of [315]; light yellow-brown-grey, soft clay-silt with frequent shillet (<50mm dia. near top and <0.80m dia. towards the base)	Fill of [315]; Cut by [313]	0.30m	
[317]	Cut	Curvilinear, NNW by SSE orientated (1.50+×0.67m wide), possible ditch or paleochannel type feature with steep sides with sharp break and slightly conave base	Cut (302); Contained (318)	0.25m	
(318)	Fill	Fill of [317]; mid brown, soft clay-silt with rare shillet inclusions	Fill of [317]; Overlain by (301)	0.25m	
(319)	Layer	Yellow/reddish-brown, soft clay-silt with common shillet inclusions (<10mm dia.)	Overlaid (321); Overlain by (301)	0.50m	
[320]	Cut	Ditch, north-south orientated (1.80+×1.2m wide) with moderate sloping sides with fairly sharp	Cuts (323); Contained (321)	0.32m	

Land at Back Lane, North Molton, Devon

		break of slope and flat base			
(321)	Fill	Fill of [320]; light yellow-orange, soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions (c.10mm dia.), finds = pottery	Fill of [320]; Overlain by (319)	0.32m	C18
[322]	Cut	Ditch, north-south orientated (1.7+×2m wide) with shallow sloping sides, near imperceptible break of slope and flat base	Cuts (302); Contained (323)	0.10m	
(323)	Fill	Fill of [322]; light yellowish-red, soft clay-silt with frequent shillet inclusions (c.10mm dia.)	0.10m		
			·		
(400)	Topsoil	Dark brown, soft-friable clay-silt loam with 3% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.), turf, topsoil	Overlaid (401)	0.20m	
(401)	Subsoil	Mid-light brown, soft slightly silty clay	0.30m		
(402)	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown, friable-soft silt-clay with 10% sub-angular stone (10-50mm dia.)		0.30-0.40m	
[403]	Cut	Ditch north-east by southwest orientated, 0.80m wide, shallow sides with fairly sharp north and imperceptible south break of slope, flat base	0.06m		
(404)	Fill	Fill of [403]; mid brown, friable-soft silt clay with 1% sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.)	0.06m		
[405]	Cut	Ditch north-east by south-west orientated, 0.90m wide with moderate-steep sides, fairly sharp	0.16		
		break of slope and concave base	[205]		
(406)	Fill	Fill of [405]; mid brown, soft silt-clay with 3% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.)	0.16m		
[407]	07] Cut Pit, north-south orientated, 3.30m+ wide, steep western edge with a gradual concave break of Cut (402); C		Cut (402); Contained	0.90m	
		slope and flat base	(408)(409)(410)(411)(412)(413)(414)		
(408)	Fill	Upper fill of [407], mid brown, friable-soft silt-clay with sub-angular stone (<20mm dia.), finds =	Overlaid (409); Overlain by (401)	0.18m	
		pottery, slag			
(409)	Fill	Fill of [407]; dark brown, soft slightly silty clay with 5% sub-angular stone (<10mm dia.), finds =	Overlaid (410); Overlain by (408)	0.12m	
		slag			
(410)	Fill	Fill of [407]; mid brown, soft slightly silty clay with 10% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.), finds = Overlaid (411); Overlain by (409) pottery, slag		0.36m	C13-C14
(411)	Fill	Fill of [407]; mid-dark brown, soft slightly silty clay, finds = pottery, slag Overlaid (412); Overlain by (410)		0.32m	C13-C14
(412)	Fill	Fill of [407]; mid brown, soft slightly silty clay with 5% sub-angular stone (c.10mm dia.)	Overlaid (413); Overlain by (411)	0.17m	
(413)	Fill	Fill of [407]; black compacted silt and grit <5mm dia., waste material from furnace/kiln dumped Overlaid (414); Overlain by		0.12m	
		when hot powdery form and solidified			
(414)	Fill	Fill of [407]; lowest 'fill' of [407], deep purple-red friable-soft silt clay, possibly burnt layer of	Overlain by (413) OR cut by [407]	0.03m	
		subsoil (402) from heat of Fill (413) when deposited			
(415)	Natural	Angular to sub-angular shillet within matrix of light brown clay	Cut by [405]	-	
[416]	Cut	Oval posthole, 0.45m dia., moderate sloping sides, sharp break of slope and flat base	Cut [415]; Contained (417)	0.08m	
(417)	Fill	Fill of [416]; mid-dark brown, friable-soft silt clay with 5% shillet inclusions	Fill of [416]; Overlain by (402)	0.08m	
[418]	Cut	Ditch, orientated north-south (1.50+×0.50m wide), moderate sloping sides, gradual-sharp break	Cut [415]; Contained (419)	0.14m	
		of slope, flat base		1	
(419)	Fill	Fill of [415]; mid grey-brown, friable-soft clay-silt with shillet and grit inclusions	Fill of [418]; Overlain by (402)	0.14m	
[420]	Cut	Ditch, orientated north-south (1.50+×0.40m wide), fairly steep concave sides to a narrow concave	Cut [415]; Contained (421)	0.18m	
1.5		base	Fill of [420]; Overlain by (402)		
(421)	Fill	Fill of [42]; mid grey-brown, friable-soft clay-silt with shillet and grit inclusions	0.18m		
[422]	Cut	Ditch, orientated north-south (1.50+×0.50m wide), only base the survives, shallow side with	Cut [415]; Contained (4123)	0.03m	
		imperceptible break and gentle concave base			

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(423)	Fill	Fill of [422]; mid grey-brown, friable-soft clay-silt with shillet and grit inclusions	Fill of [422]; Overlain by (402)	ll of [422]; Overlain by (402) 0.03m			
(500)	Topsoil	Dark brown, soft-friable, clay-silt loam with 2% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.), turf/topsoil	Overlaid (501)	0.10m			
(501)	Layer	red-brown, soft-friable silt-clay, possible ditch fill/levelling of bank into ditch? Overlaid (502); Overlain by (500) 0.10-0.14m					
(502)	Layer	Light grey-brown, soft-friable silt-clay, possible ditch fill/levelling of bank into ditch?	Overlaid (503); Overlain by (501)	0.24m			
(503)	Layer/	Mid-dark brown, soft-friable silt-clay with 15% sub-angular stone (10-50mm dia.), buried original	Overlaid (506); Overlain by (502)	0.40m			
	Subsoil	subsoil?, finds = pottery					
[504]	Cut	Sub-circular, truncated pit base 0.75m across with shallow sides, fairly gradual break of slope and	Cut (506); Contained (505)	0.06m			
		flat base					
(505)	Fill	Fill of [504]; mid-dark brown, friable-soft silt-clay with 10% sub-angular stone (10-30mm dia.),	Fill of [504]; Overlain by (503)	0.06m			
		finds = pottery					
(506)	Natural	Angular to sub-angular shillet within matrix of light grey-brown soft clay	Cut by [504]	-	C13-C15		



Appendix 4 Finds List

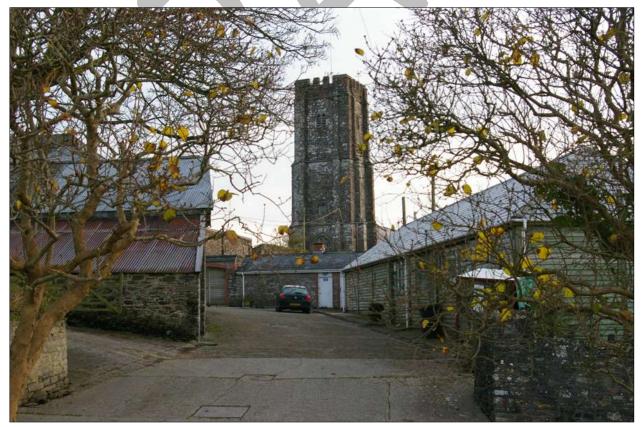
			Pottery			Slag		Oth	ier	Spot Date
Context	No.	Wgt.	Description	No.	Wgt.	Description	No.	Wgt.	Description	
	2		North Devon gravel-tempered post-med				1		Clay pipe stem	
100	2		WRE, plain							C19
	2		Stoneware, C18							
	1		Bris/Staffs yellow slipware, closed form							
101	1		North Devon gravel-tempered post-med							Post-med
200	1		Stoneware, C18, fine tankard							C18
300	4		North Devon medieval coarseware, abraded				1		intact horseshoe	Post-med
306	2		North Devon medieval coarseware, scraps	3		slag, with cylindrical morphology				Medieval+
312				1		slag, tap slag				Undated
314	1		North Devon medieval coarseware, scrap North Devon medieval c/w with black core							Medieval+
321	1		North Devon gravel-tempered C18							C18
400	1		C19 industrial pottery							C19
402				1		slag, tap slag				Undated
409				3		slag, inc. tap slag				Undated
410	1		North Devon medieval coarseware, scrap	3		slag, inc. tap slag				Medieval+
411	1		North Devon medieval, jug handle	1		slag, inc. tap slag slag, abraded				Medieval+
413				BULK		BULK SAMPLE, waste	1		charcoal	Undated
503				2		slag, furnace lining	1		CildiCUdi	Undated
505	1		North Devon medieval coarseware, scrap			J				Medieval+

TOTAL 23 0.000 14 0.000

Appendix 5 Photographs



View from site carpark to St Mary Magdelene Church, viewed from the west-south-west



View from site carpark to St Mary Magdelene Church, viewed from the west



Landscaped paddock at north end of site, viewed from the east



Site shot, viewed from north-east corner looking west



Site shot, viewed from north-east corner looking south



Ditch [102], viewed from the east (1 x 0.4m scale)



Ditch [102], viewed from the east (0.4m scale)



Ditch [104], viewed from the east (1 x 0.4m scale)



Ditch [104], viewed from the east (0.4m scale)



Ditch [104], viewed from the west (0.4m scale)



Ditch [106], viewed from the east (1 x 0.4m scale)



Ditch [106], viewed from the west (1m scale)



Ditch [106], viewed from the west (1m scale)



Ditch [109], viewed from the east (1 x 0.4m scale)



Ditch [109], viewed from the east (0.4m scale)



Ditch [109], viewed from the west (1m scale)



Ditch [111], viewed from the south-east (1m scale)



Ditch [111], viewed from the north-west (1m scale)



Ditch [111], viewed from the north-west (1m scale)



Ditches [113] and [115], viewed from the east (1 x 0.4m scales)



Ditches [113] and [115], viewed from the east (0.4m scale)



Ditch [113], viewed from the south-west



Ditch [115], viewed from the north-west (0.4m scale)



Ditch [115], viewed from the north-west (0.4m scale)



Ditch [113], viewed from the south-west (0.4m scale)



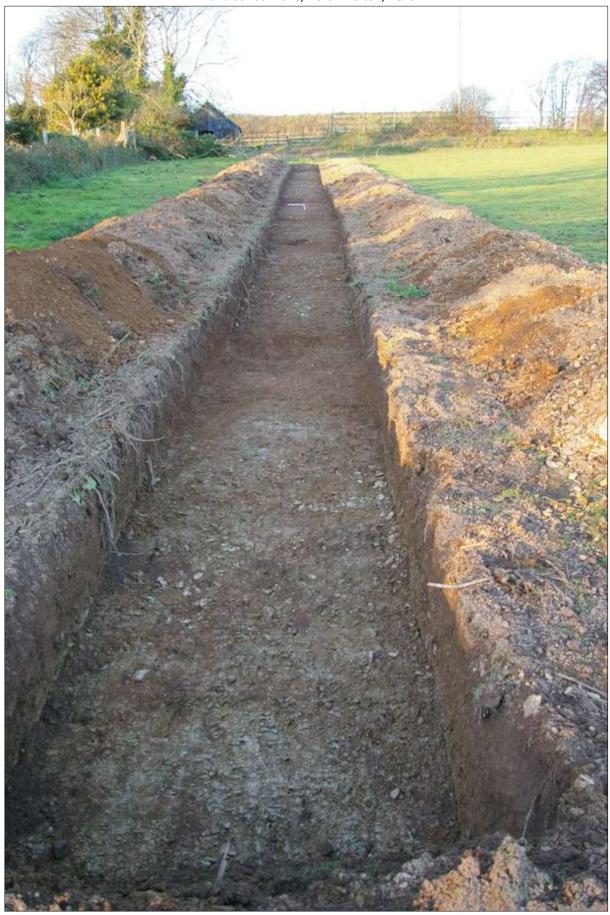
Ditches [113] and [115], viewed from the south (1 x 0.4m scales)



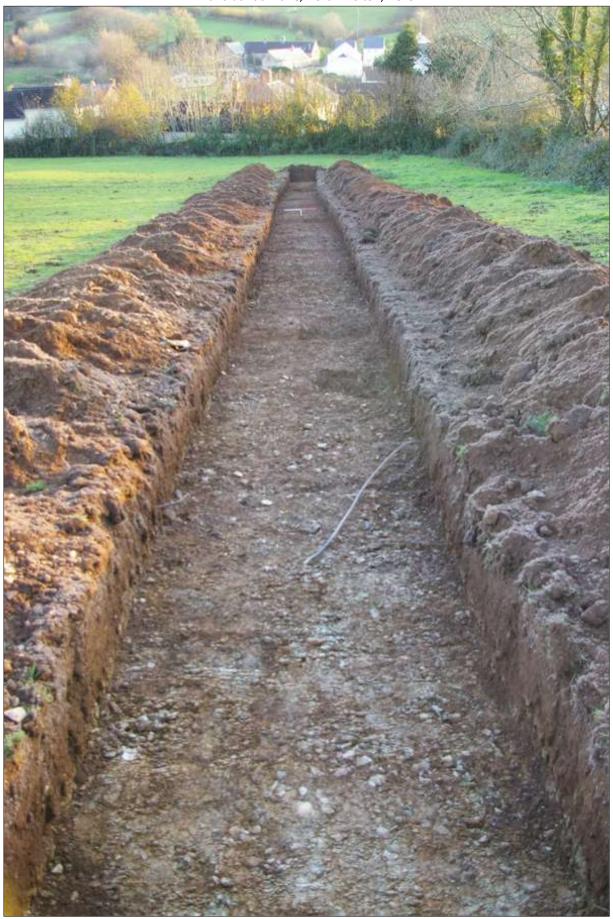
Ditches [113] and [115], viewed from the west (1 x 0.4m scales)



Pit base [303], viewed from the south-east (1m scale)



Trench 1, post-excavation, viewed from the south (2 x 1m scales)



Trench 1, post-excavation, viewed from the north (2 x 1m scales)



Ditches [203] and [205], viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Ditches [203] and [205], viewed from the south (1m scale)



Ditch [205], viewed from the south-west (1m scale)



Ditch [205], viewed from the north-east (1m scale)



Trench 2, post-excavation, viewed from the south (2 x 1m scales)



Disturbed natural base of truncated feature at south end of Trench 2, viewed from the north (1m scale)



Disturbed natural base of truncated feature at north end of Trench 2, viewed from the north (1m scale)



Trench 2, post-excavation, viewed from the north (2 x 1m scales)



Sample section Trench 2, north end, viewed from the east (1m scale)



Sample section Trench 2, south end, viewed from the east (1m scale)



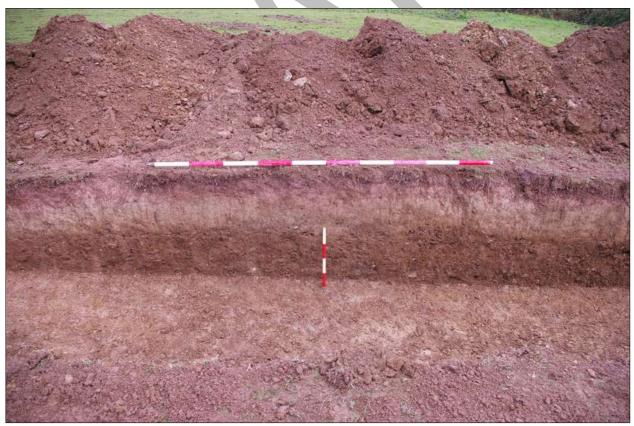
Sample section Trench 5, north end, viewed from the west (2 x 0.4m scales)



Trench 5, post-excavation, viewed from the north (2 x 1m scales)



Trench 5, post-excavation, viewed from the north beyond step for modern cable (2 x 1m scales)



Section of possible bank and ditch material in Trench 5, viewed from the west (2 x 0.4m scales)



Section of possible bank and ditch material in Trench 5, viewed from the south-west (2 x 0.4m scales)



Trench 5 section, dip on north side of ridge, viewed from the west (1 x 0.4m scale)



Section of possible bank and ditch material in Trench 5, viewed from the north-west (1 x 0.4m scales)



Section of possible bank and ditch material in Trench 5, viewed from the north-west (2m scale)



Pit base [504], viewed from the south-west (0.4m scale)



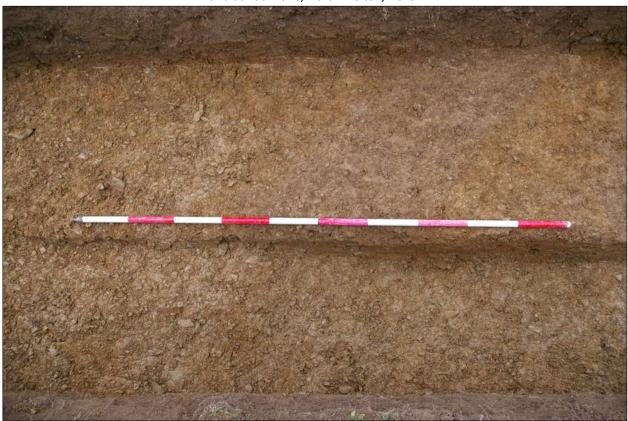
Ditch [305], viewed from the west (1m scale)



Section and spread at north-east end of Trench 3 (NE segment), viewed from the north-west (2m scale)



Section and spread at north-east end of Trench 3 (middle segment), viewed from the north-west (2m scale)



Ditch [320], viewed from the south-east (2m scale)



Spread at north-east end of Trench 3, from the north-west (2m scale)



Spread at north-east end of Trench 3 from the south-west (2m scale)



Spread at north-east end of Trench 3, viewed from the south-south-west (2m scale)



Pit [309], viewed from the south-east (1m scale)



Spread at north-east end of Trench 3, viewed from the north-east (2m scale)



Ditch terminus [311] and pit [313], viewed from the west (1m scale)



Ditch terminus [311], pit [313] and linear feature [315], viewed from the north-west (2m scale)



Ditch terminus [311], pit [313] and linear feature [315], viewed from the north-east (2m scale)



Curvilinear feature [317], viewed from the south-east (1m scale)



Sample section Trench 3, south-west end (1m scale)



Trench 3, post-excavation, viewed from the south-west (2 x 1m scales)



Ditch [407], viewed from the north (2m scale)



Ditch [407], viewed from the north-west (2m scale)



Ditch [407], viewed from the east (2m scale)



Base of ditch [407] mid-excavation, viewed from the north (1m scale)



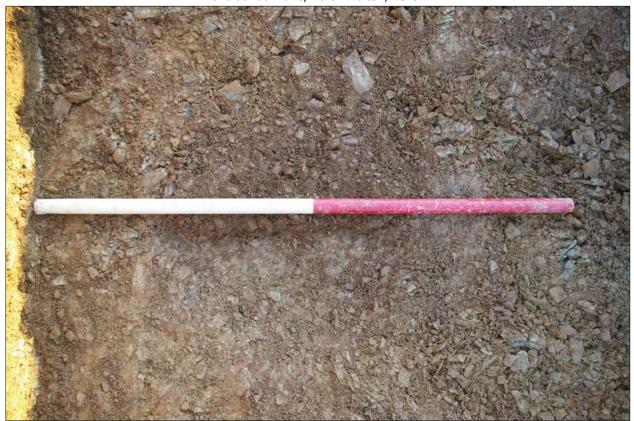
Ditch [407], viewed from the north (2m scale)



Ditches [403] and [405], viewed from the west (2m scale)



Ditches [403] and [405], viewed from the north (2m scale)



Posthole [416], viewed from the west (1m scale)



Ditch [418], viewed from the south (1m scale)



Ditch [420], viewed from the south (1m scale)



Ditch [422], viewed from the south (1m scale)



Trench 4, post-excavation, viewed from the west (1m scale)

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Trench 4, post-excavation, viewed from the east (1m scale)



Site shot, east end of Trench 4 and church tower, viewed from the south-west



Site shot from near north-east corner of the site, looking west



Site shot from near north-east corner of the site, looking west-south-west



Site shot from near north-east corner of the site, looking south-west



Site shot, up Trench 3 towards church, looking north-east



Site shot, up Trench 3 towards church, looking north-east



Site shot, looking east-north-east



Site shot from Trench 4 towards the church, looking north-east



Ditch [407], post extraction of furnace waste for sampling, viewed from the south (1m scale)



Ditch [407], post extraction of furnace waste for sampling, viewed from the west (1m scale)



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