

PHASE 5 DEVELOPMENT PLYMOUTH SCIENCE PARK PLYMOUTH, DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
&
Walkover Survey



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Date: 23.01.15
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Phase 5 Development, Plymouth Science Park, Plymouth, Devon

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment, Visual Impact Assessment & Walkover Survey

For

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On behalf of

Ian Pearce of Plymouth Science Park

By



SWARCH project reference: PSP15

National Grid Reference: SX 5013759676

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January 2015

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Summary

South West Archaeology Limited were asked to conduct an archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey of the Phase 5 Development at Plymouth Science Park, Derriford, Plymouth. The site is presently comprised of a single field, with a terraced and gravel car park to the south. The proposed drainage route was also assessed and encompasses a pedestrian footpath, hedgebank and part of the grounds and the eastern edge of the carparks/verges of the Hyperbaric Medical Centre and the Express Diagnostics and Treatment Centre.

The proposal site is located within the former landholding of Devonport Barton, a farm of unknown, but presumed medieval origin. This later becomes part of an early 19th century polite landscape, associated with the Phillip Langmead. The archaeological evaluations and monitoring which have been carried out within the vicinity of the proposal site have had limited returns, except in evidencing a background of Medieval and post-medieval activity; and providing tentative hints at some prehistoric activity also.

The walkover survey suggests that the southern and western boundaries of the proposal site are historic field boundaries, although these have been truncated and or rebuilt in several places. There were some very subtle earthworks in the northern field, but these are likely to be from modern earthmoving or post-medieval quarrying. The proposed development will have negligible impact upon any designated heritage assets within the area.

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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Ian Pearce of Plymouth Science Park (the Client)
 Nigel Yarham of AECOM (the Agent)
 Mike Daniells, Historic Environment Officer, Plymouth City Council
 The Staff of the Plymouth and West Devon Record Office

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Phase 5 Development, Plymouth Science Park
Parish:	Plymouth
District:	Plymouth
County:	Devon

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd were asked by Nigel Yarham (of AECOM) on behalf of the client (Ian Pearce of Plymouth Science Park) to undertake a desk based assessment, visual impact assessment and walkover survey on the site of the proposed Phase 5 Development, Plymouth Science Park, Plymouth (Figure 1). The purpose of this assessment is to place the site in its historical/archaeological context, in order to identify any archaeological or historical factors which might require action in the form of recording, evaluation or other mitigation prior to or during the course of any development works.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site in question comprises a single square(ish) field, with a proposed drainage access route from the south west, comprised of a footpath, hedgebank and the eastern edge of the carparks/verges of the Hyperbaric Medical Centre and the Express Diagnostics and Treatment Centre. It is located to the north-west of Plymouth Science Park, to the south of Derriford Road, and east of the Derriford Hospital site, on the northern edge of Plymouth. The site slopes down gently to the south, and sits at approximately 112m (AOD). The soil in this area is well drained fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Manos Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie Upper Devonian Slates (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

The site is situated on the outskirts of the city of Plymouth in the historic parish of Egg Buckland, which became part of the city in 1939. Egg-Buckland is mentioned in the Domesday Book under the name of Bocheland and was held by Judhael of Totnes. Up until fairly recently the area's history has been an agricultural one; the site belonged to the Derriford House Estate and was part of the farmland associated with the *Barton*, which was located a short distance to the south of the site. There is little evidence of this estate left as the development of the hospital and industrial estates removed most of the surviving traces in the later 20th century.

1.4 Archaeological Background

There is slight evidence of activity within the immediate vicinity of the site dating back to Prehistory with the discovery of prehistoric flint during an archaeological evaluation nearby and a possible Bronze Age barrow known at Plymouth airport. The Plymouth and Devonport Leats both run to the north-east and east of the site, and are of great

historical and archaeological importance. The Palmerston related defences i.e. Crownhill Fort and Bowden Battery, are also of very high historical and archaeological importance.

1.5 Methodology

The assessment was undertaken by S. Walls with reference to IfA guidelines (2012) on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The necessary research was conducted at the Plymouth and West Devon Record Office and using internet resources. A walkover survey was conducted by S. Walls in January 2015. A brief Historic Visual Impact Assessment (HVIA) was carried out during this site visit with reference to *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), and with reference to *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd edition* (Landscape Institute 2013).

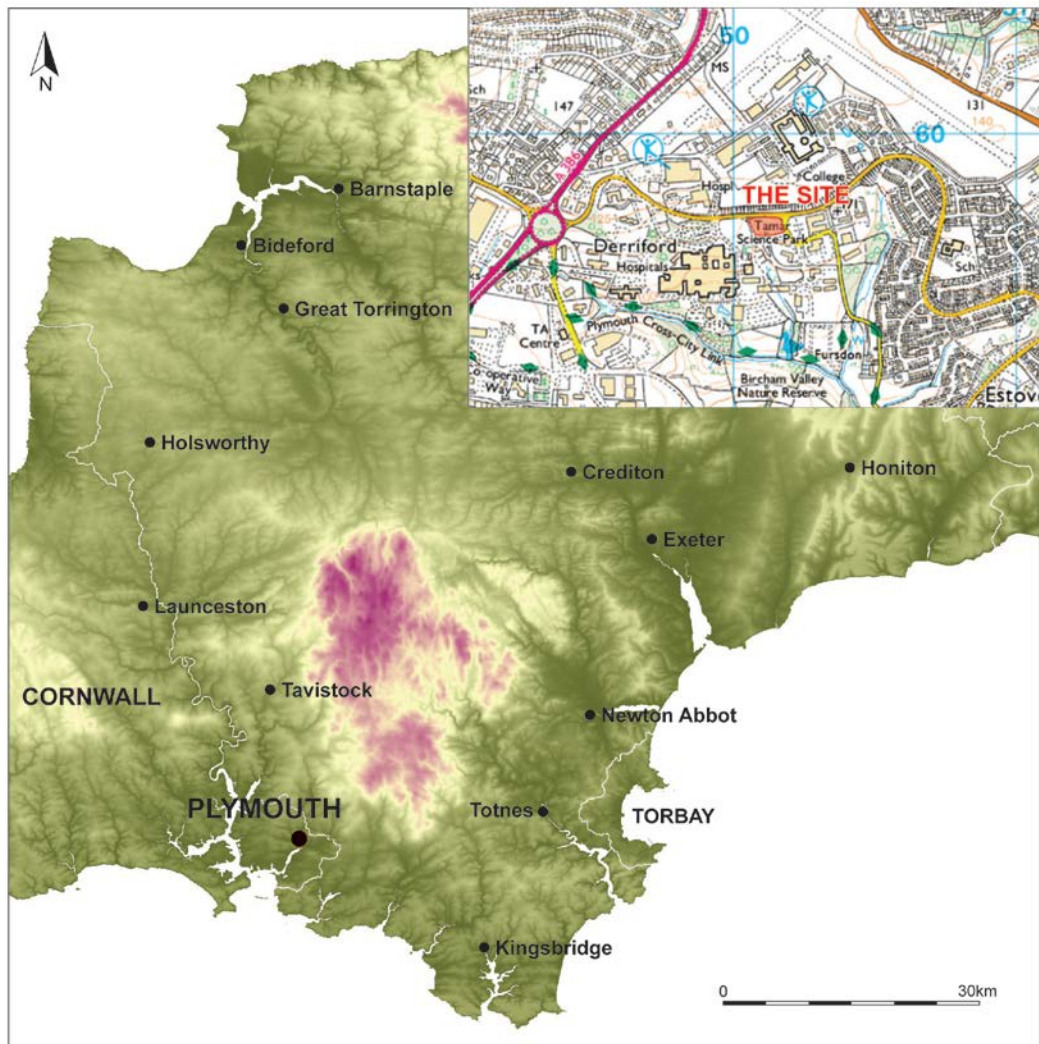


Figure 1: Site location (The site is highlighted in red).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary Sources

Eggbuckland is in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton. In the late Saxon period the site probably lay within the manor (estate) of Heca's Bocheland (later corrupted to Egg Buckland), a name of Saxon origin and meaning 'Royal land held by charter' by a Saxon named Heca. The Domesday Book (1086) records that prior to the conquest the manor was indeed held by *Heca* (corrupted to *Ecca*, and later *Egg*) and following the conquest was one of a number of manors held by Judhael of Totnes. The main settlement within Bocheland in the late Saxon period probably grew up around the Church, although the present church is of largely 15th century origin. The manor of Egg-Buckland was subsequently held by the Giffards, who were succeeded by the Beaudins. An heiress of the Beaudin family married into the Whitlegh's of Efford, with the two estates becoming united.

It should be noted that the Domesday Book also records the manor of Colrige (Coleridge) which the proposal site may have been located within. Prior to 1066 *Colrige* was held by *Eadmær* (Williams and Martin 1992; 310). The conjectured approximate centre point of the manorial estate is believed to be in Crownhill c.1.4km to the south-west of the site. Much of the land in both Egg Buckland and Coleridge appears to be uncultivated or rough scrubland in 1086. The Domesday Book notes that Egg Buckland has '1 acre of meadow, 200 acres of woodland and pasture half a league long and 2 furlongs broad' while Coleridge has '30 acres of scrubland [...] formerly waste' (Williams and Martin 1992; 310). Substantial rough ground and downlands are still shown in the area into the 19th and 20th centuries on the cartographic records.

The place name Derriford would appear to be a late one and may derive from a 16th century landowner John Deryre (Gover *et al* 1969). This however does not mean that the land was not used and manipulated for agriculture and infrastructure before this period, and it is likely there was a farm in this area from at least the 12th-13th century, which subsequently was re-named Derriford Barton/Farm.

The proposal site formed part of the Derriford Estate which included a pheasantry, orchards, planted woodland, ornamental ponds and as estate farm (Derriford Barton). Remnant planting and some high stone walling from the Estate still exists in the Bircham Valley although the house and other features have largely been lost. Derriford was in 1682 the property of Thomas Pyne M.D., of Dunsbeare. The heiress of the Pyne's married John Bidlake Herring, Esq., by whose family Derriford was sold in 1795 to Philip Langmead, Esq. It is not clear if a grand house or parkland existed at Derriford during this period, but Phillip Langmead (a successful brewer, subsequently banker and mayor and M.P. for Plymouth) is credited with constructing Derriford House. Langmead later acquired other property in Egg Buckland, and within the parishes of Bigbury, Tamerton Folliott and a house at East Teignmouth. Phillip Langmead died in 1816 and was succeeded by his surviving son William Clark Langmead.

The shaping of the landscape into something which resembles what is present today happened from the mid 20th century onwards as development spread north from the centre of Plymouth after the Second World War. This was in response to the problems of war damage and overcrowding. The plan was to redistribute the existing population over a wider area, in bands of decreasing density, effectively increasing the city's size to over



Figure 4: Extract from the First Series Ordnance Survey map of 1809, the approximate site location is indicated.

2.4 The Egg Buckland Tithe map of 1839

The 1839 Tithe map of Egg Buckland shows the Derriford holdings in detail, suggesting the presence of a farmhouse and several farm buildings arranged around a farmyard (Figure 5), with Derriford House and parkland to the west. The trackway leading to Derriford Barton does have a gentle reverse s-curve, which may suggest that there was once an open medieval strip field-system centred on the Barton, but that most of the traces of which had been lost by the 19th century. Most of the fields are large and relatively regular suggesting that they are not particularly early. A small number of gently curving field boundaries are shown, particularly surrounding the areas of woodland which may point to some elements of earlier boundaries from an older medieval field system. The c-shaped plantation of trees to the west of the Barton may also suggest that the Barton (of probable medieval origins) had been located inside an even earlier 'round' prehistoric enclosure. The topographic location, i.e. a south facing slope with a nearby spring would support this. This plantation is probably most likely a 19th century landscape feature created to screen the farm from Derriford House, but an earlier origin should be considered possible.



Figure 5: Extract from 1839 tithe map, the approximate site location is highlighted.

The proposed site partially covers three fields (numbers 939, 942 and 957) and a trackway (number indecipherable) which was the access road for the Barton. The accompanying tithe apportionment shows that Field number 939 is owned by Thomas Buggs Esq. of Fursdon and leased to a Richard Lemon. The remainder is held by Sir Ralph Lopes and John Butten (Representatives of the late John Clark Langmead and William Clark Langmead) and let to a William Spurrell. The 1841 census suggests that William and his family lived at Fullaford(?), and that a merchant named William Foy lived at Derriford, with a small number of servants.

The field-names indicated in the tithe apportionment are, for the most part, prosaic and mainly point to either what the field was used for or its shape for example 'Long Field' and 'Coppice'. Most of the lands that are not defined as plantations or orchards were in use as arable fields at this time.

No.	Landowner	Occupier	Field name	Cultivation
Derriford Farm				
938	Sir Ralph Lopes Bart. and John Butten (Representatives of the late John Clark Langmead and William Clark Langmead	William Spurrell	New Orchard	Orchard
942			Kitchen Garden	Orchard and garden
943			House, buildings and yard	-
945			Lawn	-
952			Vetch Field	Arable
953			Lower saddle field	Arable
956			Higher Park	Arable
957			Middle Park	Arable
958			Long field	Arable
959			Lower Coombe Field	Waste
Derriford				

940	Sir Ralph Lopes Bart. and John Butten (Representatives of the late John Clark Langmead and William Clark Langmead	Themselves	Coppice	Coppice
944			Plantation	Plantation
Part of Fursdon				
929	Thomas Buggs Esq	Richard Lemon	Higher Seccombe	Arable
939			Blunts Field	Pasture

Table 1: Extracts from the 1839 Egg Buckland Tithe Apportionment.

2.5 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Editions

There is little in the way of change between the tithe map and the First and Second Edition OS maps of 1885 and 1903. The field boundaries of the fields encompassed by and surrounding the proposal site remain the same as do the roads and apparent land use. The only possible change is that a very small structure (a dark square) is shown in the north-east corner of the field numbered 942 on the tithe. To the north of the proposal site there are also two similar (though slightly larger) small structures shown on either side of the track leading to Derriford Barton.

Further details which were not included on the tithe map are also depicted on the 1st edition OS, including the presence of trees along many of the boundaries to the proposal site, and the footpath shown running east-west at the southern end of field 942. This footpath is hinted at on the tithe map (depicted as a dashed line), but the building to which it ran in 1839 had been demolished by 1885.

In the wider landscape there are some changes apparent at Derriford House, with a pheasantry added to the south-east of the House and other buildings to the north. At Derriford Barton there also appears to have been a number of changes in the arrangement of the buildings. The square building and the small building adjacent shown to the north-east of the group on the tithe map, appear to have been demolished, with a long north-south orientated building replacing these, and set slightly further to the west. This square building, most likely represented the farmhouse, and it would appear that it wasn't replaced by a residence, but further barns, suggesting that the farm was perhaps run from Derriford House or elsewhere by this date. All of the other farm buildings all appear to have been extended between 1839 and 1885.

There are no notable changes between the First and Second Edition OS maps.

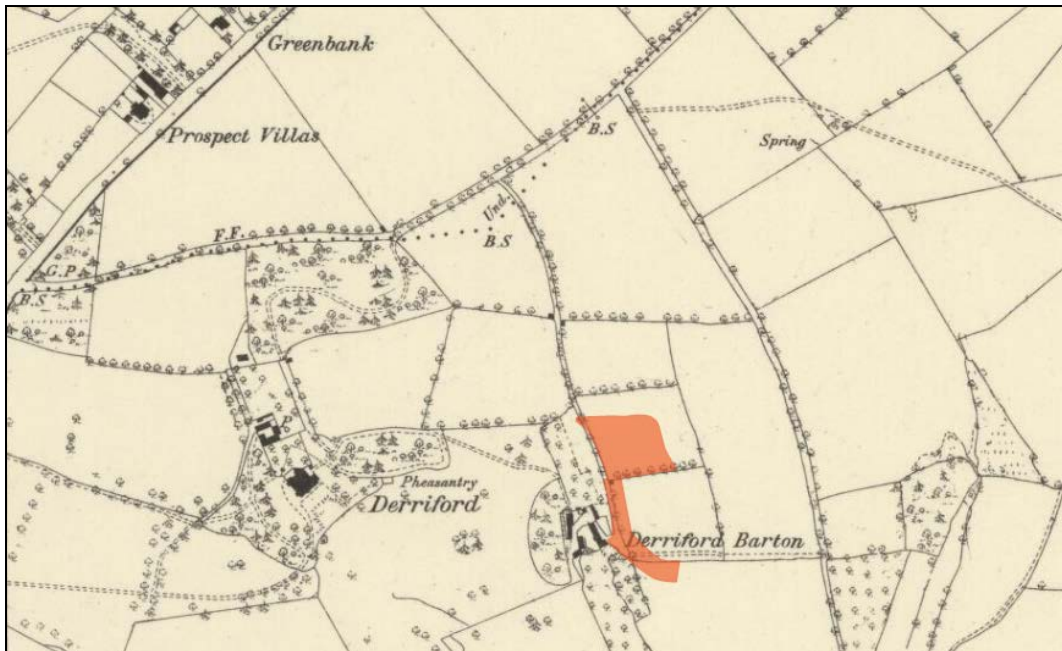


Figure 6: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885, the site is highlighted.

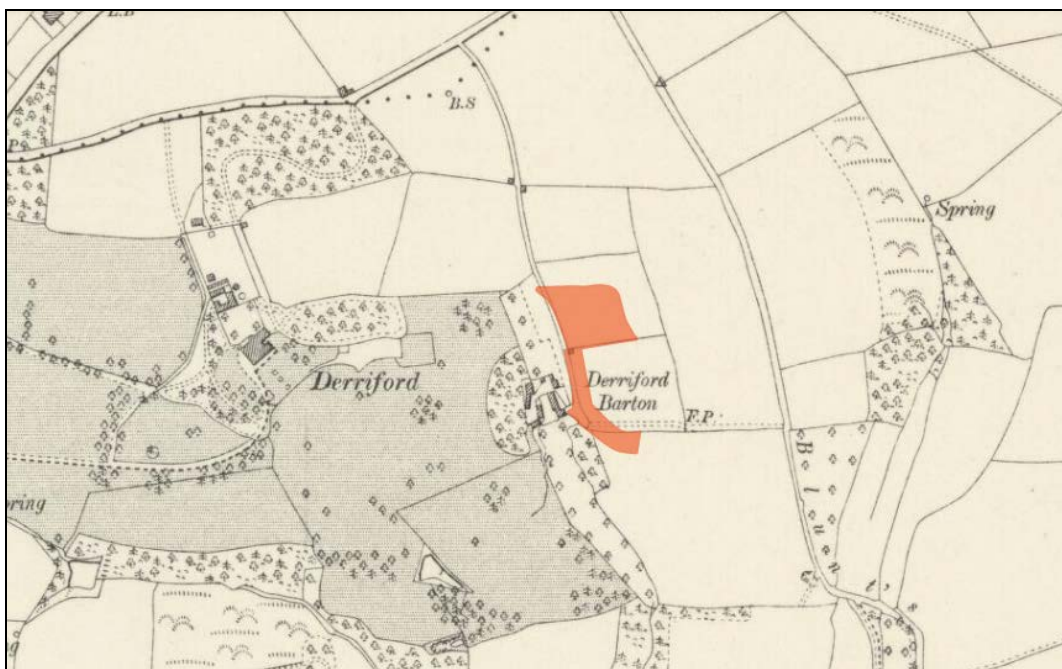


Figure 7: Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1903, the site is highlighted.

2.6 Later changes

Changes to the farmland to the north of Plymouth does not begin at pace until after the Second World War. It is of note that the Derriford Estate including the House, Barton and all the land was sold in 1946 (PWDRO 1096/567). The first detailed (1:2500) OS map, of the area, suggests that this sale appears to brought about little in the way of changes in the immediate surroundings of the proposal site. The exception is that within the proposal site the small structure shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps had been replaced by a large building (a new farmhouse judging by later maps), which suggests

that the owner of the barton (now farm) no longer owned and occupied Derriford House.



Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1957 map (the site is highlighted).

By the time of the next OS map (1967) Derriford House had been demolished, although the later 19th century buildings to the north remained, but by 1976 the hospital (had been built on the site of Derriford House and Derriford Road had been constructed to the north of the proposal site. The first turf cutting for the Hospital had been in 1973, and it was opened in 1981. Plymouth Science Park has grown up on the site of Derriford Barton from the 1990s and into the 21st century.

2.7 Archaeological background

A small number of archaeological excavations and investigations have taken place within the immediate area of the proposal site, most of which yielded little in the way of features or finds (see Table 2). An excavation undertaken by Exeter Archaeology in 2002 just to the south of the site uncovered evidence for quarrying and some medieval pottery while another carried out by Wessex archaeology in 1994 uncovered a layer of post medieval pottery and the single worked flint flake. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation for this area is complex, and the area encompassed by the site itself is labelled industrial complex but the area to the south (around the location of Derriford Barton) is described as post-medieval enclosures.

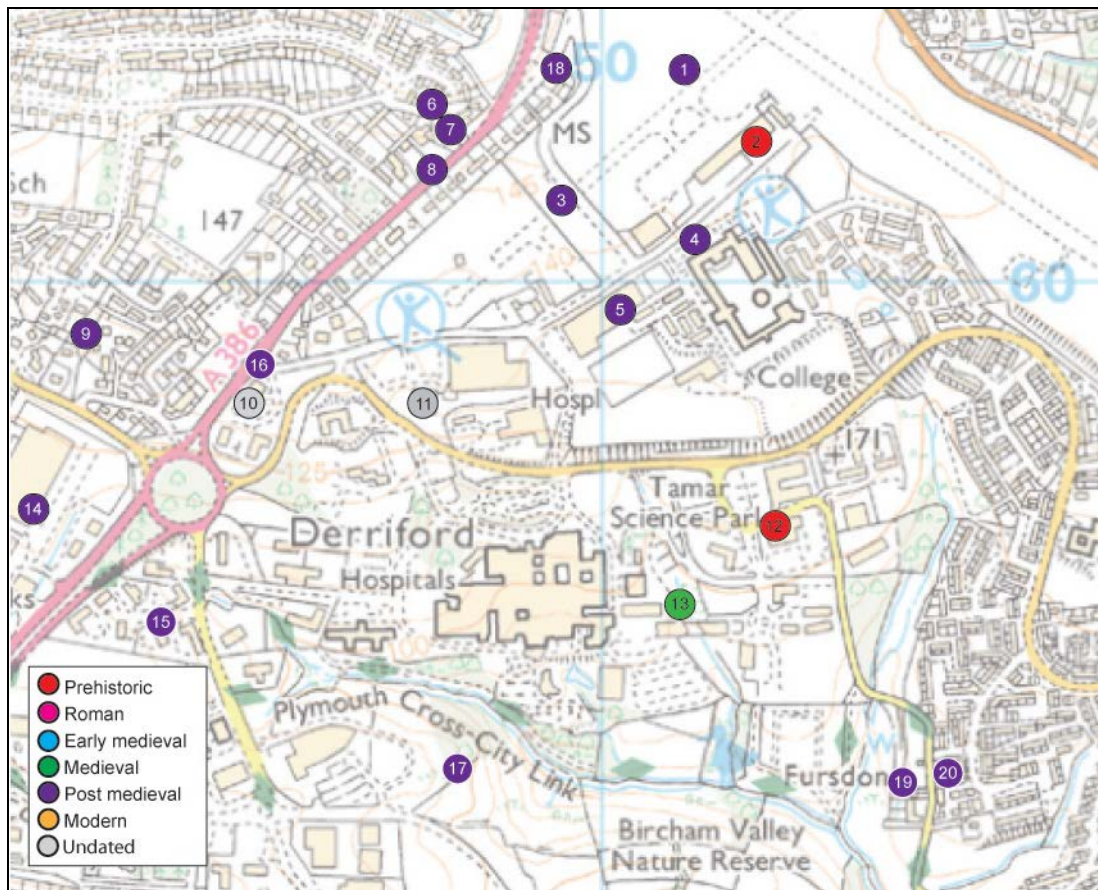


Figure 9: Local HER entries.

No.	Name	Record	Descriptions/details
1	Airfield Marker	Extant Structure	Two circular enclosures one north north east of airport buildings, the north east-north-east. Not visible on 1946 RAF verticals One circle is clearly recorded on RAF 1946 aerial photograph to east-north-east of airfield buildings. It may well be the visible remains of the pre-war airfield recognition marker circle
2	Prehistoric barrow – Plymouth airport	Extant Feature	Two circular mounds, possibly barrows, one has a ditch.
3	Post medieval airfield	Extant Feature	RAF Roborough
4	Post medieval boundary stone	Documentary Evidence	A boundary stone is indicated on the OS 6' maps of 1907.
5	Post medieval boundary stone	Documentary Evidence	A boundary stone is indicated on the OS 6' map 1907.
6	Little Powisland (2-2a Roborough Close)	Grade II Listed	Early 19 th century. Stuccoed, long and short quoins, band. Slate hipped roof with wide eaves.
7	Powisland House	Grade II Listed	Early 19 th century house. Slate hung, painted. Slate hipped roof with wide eaves.
8	Powisland House gate piers and walls	Grade II Listed	Early 19 th century gate-piers and flanking walls. Freestone ashlar, the piers taller and rusticated with plinths and squat pyramid copings. Included for group value with Powisland House.
9	Evaluation Land off Looseleigh Close	Archaeological Excavation or Investigation	Archaeological evaluation carried out by Exeter Archaeology in 2002. No archaeological features were identified. Finds within the topsoil include sherds of 19 th –20 th century china and a piece of glass. Recording of the stone barn (due to be

Phase 5 Development Plymouth Science Park, Plymouth

			demolished) were carried out.
10	Evaluation Land off Tavistock Road	Archaeological Excavation or Investigation	Archaeological evaluation carried out by Exeter Archaeology in 2003. No archaeological deposits were identified.
11	Evaluation	Archaeological Excavation or Investigation	Archaeological evaluation carried out by Exeter Archaeology in 1999. The evaluation did not reveal evidence of any archaeological features or finds.
12	Prehistoric flint and post medieval pottery	Archaeological Excavation or Investigation	Archaeological evaluation carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1994. A uniform pastureland soil was found to cover the entire site containing sherds of 19 th century pottery and a single worked flint flake.
13	Medieval pottery	Archaeological Excavation or Investigation	Archaeological evaluation carried out by Exeter Archaeology in 2002. No identified structures, surfaces or other features to confirm a pre 18 th century origin for Derriford Farm. However, the site has clearly be subjected to extensive quarrying within the area of Derriford Farm, and it is likely that this activity may have been responsible for the loss of some early material. The recovery of material dating broadly to 1200-1500 demonstrates as least some activity within the site during the medieval period.
14	Post medieval reservoir	Documentary Evidence	A reservoir indicated on the OS 6' map of 1933.
15	Post medieval military earthworks	Extant Feature	Stretch of probable infantry trench visible on RAF aerial photographs from 1946. Runs north-west-south-east to the north of Seaton Barracks, c 90m in length.
16	Post medieval boundary stone	Extant Structure	Boundary stones Derriford hill. Built into the hedge bank about 1.5km north of Crownhill, on the east side of the road close to the junction with Plymbridge Lane. Between them is a roughly hewn granite block which may be an older boundary mark. The left hand stone bears the inscription 'Tamerton Folliot', and the right-hand stone 'Egg Buckland'. Cemented-over Two granite posts, inscribed as above, at entrance to Plymbridge Lane
17	Post medieval quarry	Documentary Evidence	A quarry indicated on the OS 6' map of 1907
18	Post medieval leat	Documentary evidence	Plymouth leat. Total length runs from Burrator to Plymouth. Sir Francis Drake was granted 200 pounds sterling for its construction and gave Tavistock permission to erect and work six mills along it for 67 years. Location of mills not given
19	Fursdon Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	17 th Century Farmhouse, extended in the 18 th and 19 th of rendered rubble stone construction
20	Fursdon Barn	Grade II Listed	18 th Century threshing barn converted into flats with business below.

Table 2: Extracts of relevant HER data.

3.0 The Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the site was conducted in January 2015, the weather was slightly overcast. The site consisted of a single field, which is largely grassed (closely mown) but with an earthen bund framing a c.16m wide levelled and gravelled area to the south of for car parking. To the south-west of the site is a proposed drainage access route, which includes a narrow pedestrian lane, a tree-lined hedgebank, and the western grass verges adjacent to the car park for the Hyperbaric Medical Centre and the Express Diagnostics and Treatment Centre.

The Express Diagnostics and Treatment Centre is located to the south of the proposal site, with a narrow pedestrian lane to the west, Research Way to the east and Derriford Road to the north.

3.1 Proposal site

The north and east boundaries to the site are comprised of modern wooden fences to the outside, with hawthorn hedges internally. The north-east corner is comprised of a modern stone wall, which frames part of the entrance way to the Plymouth Science Park. There is clearly a build-up of material along the eastern boundary, especially the north-east corner which reflects the construction of the modern road (Research Way).

The southern boundary is comprised of a 0.7-1.0m high earth bank, faced with local slate stone set vertically, and the bank topped with a mixture of mature deciduous trees and shrubs (see Figure 10). The western end of the boundary has been rebuilt in blockier stone laid horizontally; this is abutted by a modern earthen bank (a rebuild) of the southern end of the western boundary, which is approximately 16m long and presumably associated with the levelling for the gravelled car park. Towards the eastern end of the hedgebank the top two courses of stones had been repaired (historically), in the locations of some of the larger trees, with the stones being laid horizontally and typically again much blockier in appearance.



Figure 10: Shot of the southern boundary, viewed from the east-north-east (no scale).

The southern face of the south hedgebank was also faced in vertically laid stone, but it was notably blockier suggesting different phasing. Approximately half way along the southern boundary was a c.0.8m wide gap in the hedgebank, which was very overgrown, but appeared to have been neatly faced (to the east) in rough blocks of granite. There were metal bars running across the gap (stock proofing), and the remnant of a trough projecting to the south of the boundary (see Figure 11). Presumably formerly this trough provided water for both fields.



Figure 11: Shot of the remnant of the water trough projecting from the south boundary into the adjacent field, viewed from the south (no scale).

The western boundary was an earthen bank c.0.3m high and topped with mature trees. The boundary had been truncated to both the south (discussed above) and with a further c.8m wide truncation at its northern end. The northern truncation was paralleled in the field to the west, which suggests that it probably occurred when Derriford Road was constructed. The footpath to the west of this boundary is set c.0.7m lower than the field, and so the hedgebank, stands approximately 1m high in the lane. There is almost no stone facing, except for a small portion of stones set on edge at the northern end of the boundary just before the truncated section (see Figure 12). It is of note that the lower c.0.1-0.2m of the hedgebank visible from the footpath is clearly natural subsoil, which means this footpath is slightly sunken and gives some indication of topsoil depth within the proposal site, suggesting that it deepens towards the south, to a maximum depth of c.0.5-0.6m, the northern part of the site is in contrast likely to be very shallow, and damaged when Derriford Road went through in the 1970s (see Figure 13).



Figure 12: The only stone facing surviving in the western boundary, viewed from west (no scale).



Figure 13: View along the pedestrian lane to the west of the proposal site, viewed from the northern end (no scale).

There were the traces of some subtle earthworks within the field. These took the form of an irregular ditch or linear arrangement of intercutting pits towards the western side of the site (Figure 14). The earthwork was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, directly towards the south-west corner of the site, and so could relate to heavy machinery used during recent development works nearby, or perhaps to some sort of quarrying, given its prevalence in the vicinity of Derriford.



Figure 14: Shot of the subtle earthwork (indicated for clarity), viewed from the north-east (no scale).

There was nothing else of note, and no finds were recovered from the walkover.

3.2 Drainage Access

The drainage access to the proposal site, will enter the field in the south-west corner, where all of the hedge boundaries have recently been rebuilt (visible in Figure 15). The proposed drainage route encompasses the southern part of the surviving historic track (now public footpath), and part of the adjacent field, the grass verges around the carparking for the Hyperbaric Medical Centre and the Express Diagnostics and Treatment Centre.

The eastern hedgebank to the footpath is a c.1m high earth bank faced with blocky vertically laid stone, and topped with a mixture of largely young deciduous trees. The hedge stands to c.0.2m high within the car park. The northern portion has been recently rebuilt in stone laid horizontally, and the southern end has been truncated and abutted by a modern stone faced retaining wall. There have been several holes cut through the hedgebank, including two narrow gaps for drainage, and a wider gap with steps and flanked by concrete posts for a pedestrian access (see Figure 16). This gate presumably relates to the 1950s farmhouse, which had been constructed to the east of this hedge.



Figure 15: The southern part of the footpath, viewed from the north (no scale).



Figure 16: Gateway and steps forced into the eastern hedgebank of the footpath, viewed from the west (no scale).

The western hedgebank along the footpath is in very poor condition, and there are several areas of significant erosion, as well as having been substantially truncated in several places (for the drains seen in the opposing hedge). There are also several areas of rebuild, of mixed quality.

There is nothing else of note within the proposed drainage route.

3.3 Historic Visual Impact Assessment

The walkover survey also included a brief HVIA appraisal of nearby heritage assets. There are very few designated heritage assets in close proximity to the proposal site, with the Grade II Listed buildings; Fursdon Farmhouse (c.0.5km) and Fursdon Barn (c.0.6km) to the south-east, Powisland House (c.0.7km), its Gate Piers and Walls (c.0.6km) and Little Powisland (c.0.8km) to the north-west the only examples within 1km. The proposed development will have no impact upon the settings of any of these Listed buildings, which already have numerous other modern developments in much closer proximity than the proposal site. It is unlikely in fact that any of the assets will actually have any views of the development, and if they do, it will be behind other modern buildings within the science park, university, or hospital site.

There are also three Scheduled Monuments, which were considered in this limited HVIA, Crownhill Fort (c.1.3km), Bowden Battery (c.1.3km) and Egguckland Keep (c.1.5km); the latter is also Grade II* Listed. Given the defensive nature of these structures, they are all in elevated positions, with wide views possible. However, Derriford Hospital and Plymouth Science Park, already appear within views from these monuments, and the development of the proposal site will not add any further visual intrusion upon the settings of these assets.

4.0 Conclusion

The proposal site is located within the former landholding of Devonport Barton, a farm of unknown, but presumed medieval origin. This later becomes part of an early 19th century polite landscape, associated with the Phillip Langmead. The archaeological evaluations and monitoring which have been carried out within the vicinity of the proposal site have had limited returns, except in evidencing a background of Medieval and post-medieval activity; and providing tentative hints at some prehistoric activity also.

The walkover survey suggests that the southern and western boundaries of the proposal site are historic field boundaries, although these have been truncated and or rebuilt in several places. There were some very subtle earthworks in the northern field, but these are likely to be from modern earthmoving or post-medieval quarrying. The proposed development will also have negligible impact upon designated heritage assets within the area, as it will be largely screened by existing developments.

5.0 Bibliography and References

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Appendix 1

Additional Jpegs



The western boundary, viewed from the north-east (no scale).



The south-west corner of the southern boundary, where the drainage will enter, viewed from the south.



Detail of drain, cut through historic boundary within the drainage route, viewed from the west (no scale).



The new wall to the south of the proposed drainage access, viewed from the west (no scale).



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