

# LOWER LITCHARDON FARM, NEWTON TRACEY, DEVON

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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## **Lower Litchardon Farm, Newton Tracey, Devon**

### **Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording**

*For*

Joe Winton

of

One Wind Renewables (the Agent)

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** NTL15  
**National Grid Reference:** SS 51089 29240  
**Planning Application Ref:** 56756  
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## Summary

*This report presents the results of a cursory desk-based assessment and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Lower Litchardon Farm, Newton Tracey, Devon during groundwork associated with the construction of a single wind turbine and accompanying infrastructure.*

*The majority of the features identified during the monitoring were field drains or related to historic field boundaries. However, the remnant of a possible ring-gulley [613] and residual flints in a further feature [609] suggest that there may be a prehistoric settlement on the site, potentially related to the features identified in the geophysical survey carried out to the north.*

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## Acknowledgements

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Joe Winton of One Wind Renewable (the Agent)

Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET)

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Lower Litchardon Farm  
**Parish:** Newton Tracey  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS 51089 29240

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Lower Litchardon Farm, Newton Tracey, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Joe Winton of One Wind Renewables (the Agent) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the construction of a single wind turbine, crane hard-standing, electrical switchgear house compound and accompanying access track.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located approximately three kilometres north-west of the village of Newton Tracey, on a steep north-facing valley hillside at a height of between c. 92m-96m AOD (Figure 1). The soils of the area are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Hallsworth 2 Association (SSEW 1983) overlying the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Holsworthy Group (BGS 2015).

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

The site lies in an area where limited archaeological investigation has taken place, though a geophysical survey of fields north of the turbine site carried out by Stratascan in 2011 revealed numerous anomalies, potentially of Prehistoric date and including a possible roundhouse, enclosures (MDV80026, MDV80028, MDV80029), pits (MDV80031) and linear anomalies which may represent banks and ditches (Stratascan Job ref: 2827). A small amount of activity in the vicinity is recorded on the HER, including a Romano-British or earlier curvilinear triple ditched enclosure (MDV29731), whilst to the north-west and east of the site are possible medieval field systems and post-medieval quarrying (MDV32863) activity. West of the site is the old parish boundary between Fremington and Instow (MDV23350).

### 1.4 Methodology

The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 2014* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 2014* and according to the Written Scheme of Investigation drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET); the methodology is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 1).

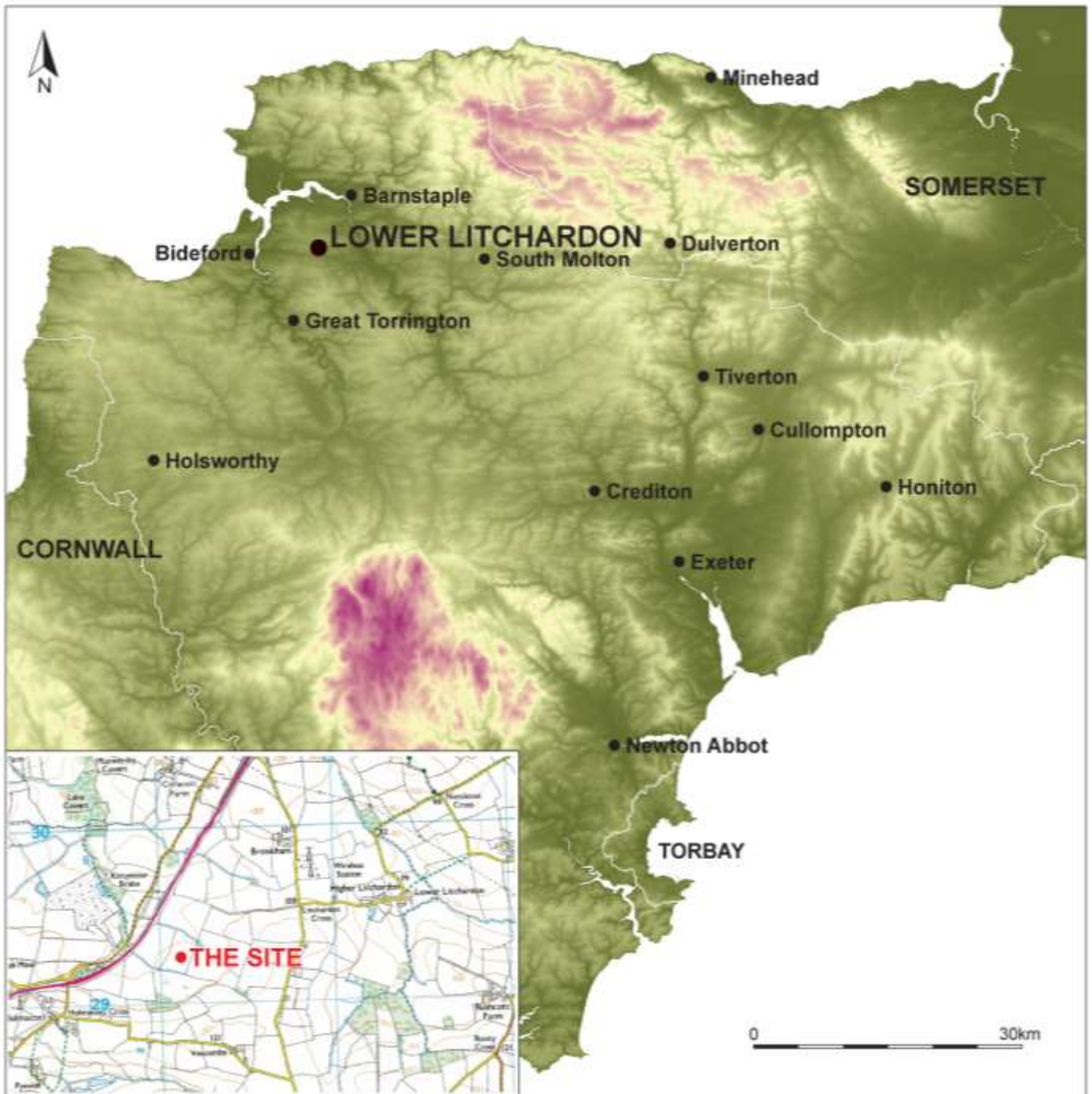


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

## 2.0 Cursory Desk Based Assessment

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### 2.1 Historical Background

Lower Litchardon Farm is currently located in the civil parish of Newton Tracey, but was previously located in the ancient borough of Fremington, which sent burgesses to Westminster in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Fremington is in the Hundred of Fremington and Deanery of Barnstaple. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Fremington was considered part of the Parish of Instow, which is now a much smaller parish. The site is between the Domesday manors of Fremington and Horwood.

The derivation of *Litchardon* may be from number of possible Old English terms; *lycċe*, *liċc* or *lic*, meaning 'an enclosure', 'a stream' or 'a body/corpse', respectively, and possibly *dūn* meaning 'hill' or *tūn* meaning 'enclosure'. If the farmsteads of Litchardon were contemporaries, the concept of having a higher and lower 'enclosure on the hill' seems unlikely, particularly with the site topography, in that the farmstead is on one of the lesser defined hills and slopes. The 'stream' element is likely given the proximity of a tributary to the River Taw. Litchardon may be located on an east-west funerary-way through the hinterlands between the River Torridge and Tawstock, which may support a 'corpse' derivation as in the example of the *Lych Way* across Dartmoor. Furthermore, the farm name may be derived from *Litchardon Cross* meaning 'cross-roads at the corpse on the hill/enclosure', between the site and the farm. This may allude to a funerary-way or a point of execution.

The Manor of Fremington was held by King Harold Godwineson prior to 1066 and in 1086 was granted by the King to Geoffrey de Montbray, Bishop of Coutances. It was a large arable manor with land for up to 30 ploughs worth £22. The manor was later held by the Tracey's, Barons of Barnstaple, who gave the tithes of the borough to the prior and convent (monastery) of Hartland. It passed from the Tracey's to the Martyn's and then the Audley's until a cessation in male heirs when King Richard II, in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, granted the manor to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon. Over the next two centuries it passed to Margaret Countess of Richmond, a Mr Barnard Hampton and the Sloly family until 1666 when it passed to Richard Hawkins Esq., who had married the heiress of John Sloly. In 1682 it was purchased by Richard Acland, Esq., through whose grand-daughter it passed to William Barbor, Esq.. The proprietor in c.1822 was Acland Barbor, Esq., ancestor of William Barbor. The place-name Fremington is derived from an Old English personal name 'Fremi-' and '-tūn' meaning 'Fremi's estate'.

East of the site was the manor of *Colybeare* (Collabear) in the same parish. This manor passed from the heiresses of *Colybeare* to the Thomsons and the May's. In c.1840, the Rev. Samuel May also held the manor of Brynsworthy and other local estates, including Great Collacott and the field (plot no.1378 on the tithe map) containing the site.

The general fieldscape has not drastically changed since the c.1840 tithe map (Figure 2), although a large number of boundaries have been removed. The extant boundaries, according to the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation, denote fields probably first enclosed with hedgebanks during the middle ages with those in the wider landscape then further enclosed, modified or rectified in the post-medieval and modern periods. The construction of the A39 that transects the adjacent field to the west of the site is the most significant change to the landscape since c.1840. The estates represented on the extract of the tithe map all have prosaic and personal names and were generally owned by prominent families in Devon. The field containing the proposed wind turbine (field no.1378 -*Eastern Moor*) was part of *Great Collacott*, owned by Rev. Samuel May and leased by Isaac Stark (Table 1). At the time of the tithe apportionment Lower Litchardon was owned by the Reverends relation Samuel Marshall Thompson May. At some point during the transition of



land and estates among the family the parcel of land containing the site passed to Lower Litchardon Farm.



Figure 2: Extract from the Fremington tithe map, 1840 (the site is outlined in red).

Field No.	Owner	Tennant	Field Name	Field Use
Higher Litchardon				
930	Yeo. William Arundell	William Cann	Furzey Trapps	Pasture
931			North Trapps	Pasture
932			Lower Trapps	Pasture
933			Fine(Five?) Acre	Arable
934			Four Acre	Arable
935			South Marsh	Arable
936			Middle Marsh	Arable
937			Little Marsh	Arable
938			South Trapps	Pasture
Lower Litchardon				
978	Samuel Marshall Thompson May	William Green	Alder Plot	Copse
979			Western Moor	Arable
Collacott				
1323	Yeo. William Arundell	William Muxworthy	Moor	Arable
Little Collacott				
1336	Rev. Samuel May	Edward Leaker	Little Orchard	Orchard
1337			Little Back Meadow	Arable
Great Collacott				
1376	Rev. Samuel May	Isaac Stark	Doll Bank Moor	Arable
1377			Bush Close	Arable
1378			Eastern Moor	Arable
1379			Great Moor	Arable
1380			Hatchet Close	Arable
Kitty Moors				
1384	Yeo. William Arundell	John Blue	Higher Moor	Arable
2085			Kitty Moor Field	Arable
Pyewill Estate				
1472	Benefactors of the late Major Hogg	George Perrin	Long Moor	Arable
1473			Lower Eastern Moor	Pasture

1475			Higher Eastern Moor	Arable
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Table 1: Transcript from the Fremington tithe apportionment, 1838.

## 2.2 Previous Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by Stratascan over approximately 13.5 hectares of pasture for a proposed Solar Park site in Devon, immediately north of the site. The gradiometer data collected indicated the presence of numerous positive and negative anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin, including circular responses, possible 'rounds' and ring-ditches; and linear anomalies indicative of former ditches. Discrete positive anomalies likely to indicate former pits were present in Area 1. Linear anomalies associated with land drains were identified in the west of Area 2 and a large area of strong magnetic debris associated with a former quarry was seen in Area 3. Further magnetic disturbance associated with current field boundaries were visible throughout the site. It is reasonable to extrapolate that similar anomalies and potential features would occur on the site.

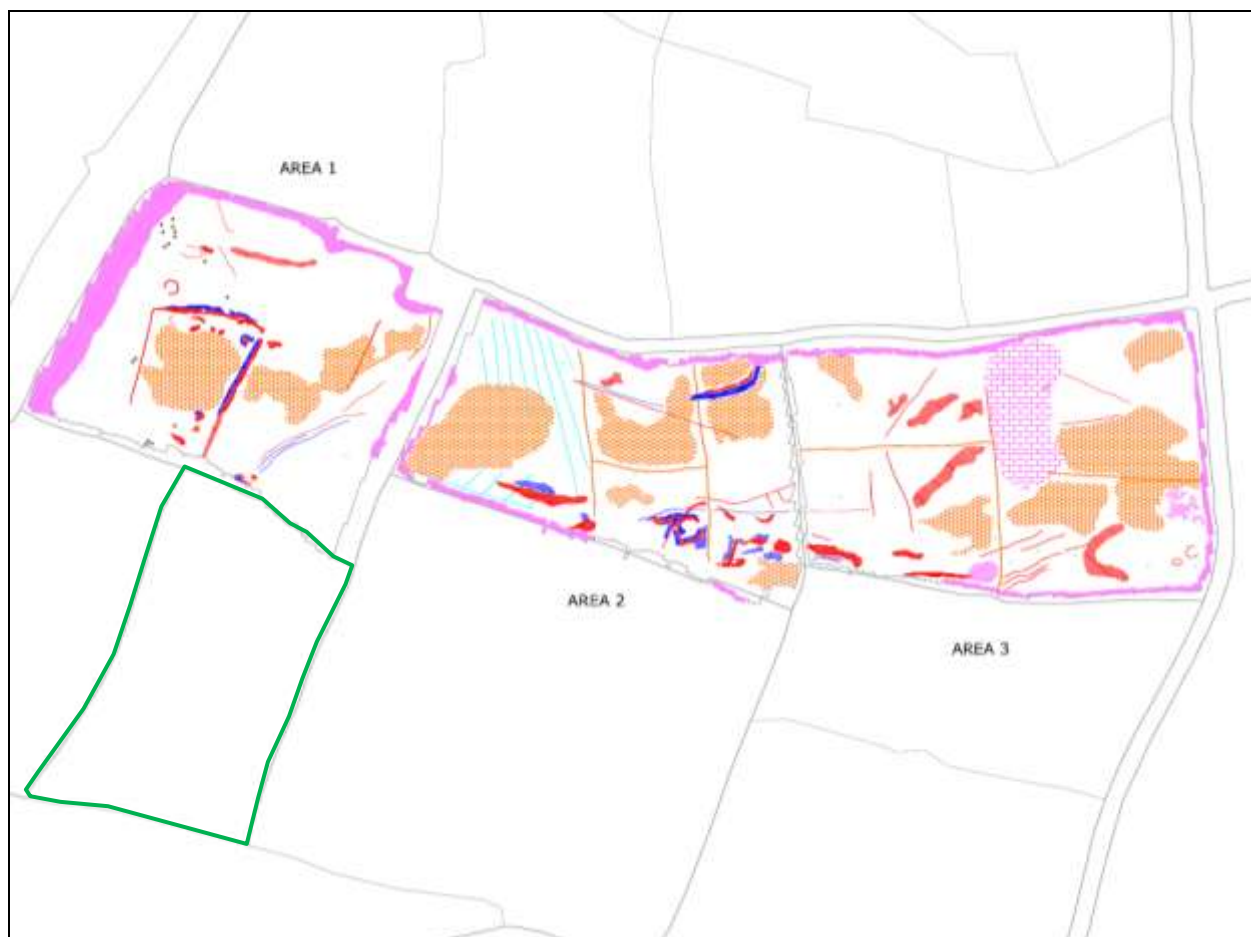


Figure 3: Extract of Geophysical survey data interpretation map for fields adjacent to the site (the site is outlined in green) (Source: Stratascan Ltd 2010; Job ref: 2827).

## 3.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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### 3.1 Introduction

The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundwork associated with the construction of the wind turbine and associated infrastructure. A total of seven areas (Figure 2) were excavated by machine using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision to a depth of approximately 0.25m, this being the depth of archaeological layers or natural deposits. The stratigraphy of the site comprised firm yellow natural clay, overlain by mid grey-brown soft silt-clay subsoils c.0.15m thick and mid brown friable clay-silt topsoil c.0.10m thick.

A total of 12 features were identified, including: 11 linear ditches, and one curvilinear ditch (Figure 2) most likely to date to the post-medieval period. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 3; a complete concordance of finds in Appendix 4; and supporting photographs in Appendix 5.

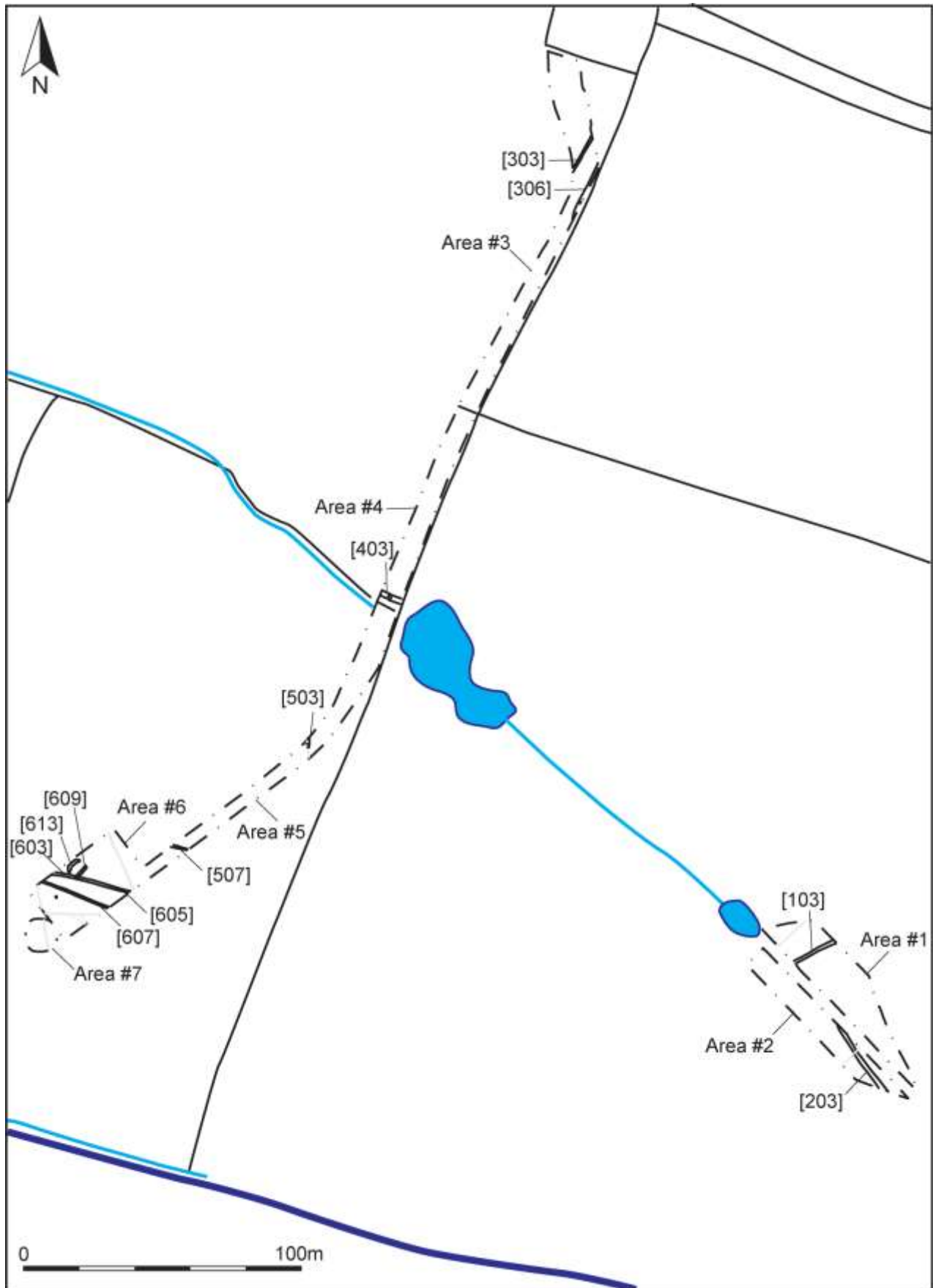


Figure 4: Site plan showing location of excavation.

## 3.2 Results

### 3.2.1 Area #1

Area #1 was located at the eastern limit of the site and excavated as a spoil dump. It was trapezoidal in plan and measured 75m north-west to south-east x 15m. It was excavated to a depth of c.0.25m through topsoil (100); brown clay-silt and subsoil (101); brown silt-clay onto natural yellow clay.

The area contained modern land drains and had a single archaeological feature: linear [103] (Figure 3) orientated north-east to south-west, located towards the northern end of the area. It measured 15m+ x 1.70m wide x 0.12m deep with shallow sides, gradual break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill (104); grey clay. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

### 3.2.2 Area #2

Immediately to the south of Area #1, Area #2 was similarly excavated as a spoil dump and was trapezoidal in plan, measuring 70m north-west to south-east x 8m. It was excavated to a depth of c.0.25m through topsoil (200); brown clay-silt, and subsoil (201); brown silt-clay onto natural yellow clay.

As with Area #1 modern land drains were contained within this area, and a single archaeological feature was identified: linear [203] (Figure 3), located towards the southern end of the area. It was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 25m+ x 1.40m wide x 0.22m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and undulating concave base. It contained two fills (204) and (205); grey clays. No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

### 3.2.3 Area #3

Area #3, extending from the northern limit of the site was orientated north-east to south-west and measured approximately 100m x 4-8m and was excavated to a depth of c.0.25m through topsoil (300); brown silt-clay and subsoil (301); grey-brown silt-clay onto natural yellow clay.

Two features of archaeological interest: linear features [303], and [306] (Figure 3) were identified towards the northern end of the area. Ditch [303], orientated north-east to south-west was visible for a length of 4m and measured 1.20m wide x 0.24m deep with gradual to fairly steep sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave to flat base. It contained two fills: (304), and (305); grey and brown clays. No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

Ditch [306] was similarly north-east to south-west orientated, was visible for a length of 20m and width of 0.80m and measured 0.20m deep with a shallow, stepped western edge with sharp to gradual break of slope and flat base. It contained two fills: (307), and (308); grey clays. No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

### 3.2.4 Area #4

Area #4, extending from the southern limit of Area #3 on the same north-east to south-west alignment, measured 90m x 4m and was excavated to a depth of 0.30m through topsoil (400); grey-brown silt-clay, and subsoil (401); olive-brown silt-clay onto natural yellow clay.

A single feature, linear [403] (Figure 4), was identified at the southern end of the area. It was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and was visible for 4m, measuring 2.10m wide x 0.30m deep with a steep southern side, more gradual and stepped northern side, gradual to sharp

breaks of slope and flat base. It contained four fills: (404), (405), (406), and (407); grey and brown clays. All of the fills were heavily root disturbed and no artefacts were recovered from the feature.

### **3.2.5 Area #5**

Area #5, located extending to the south of Area #4, in a curvilinear fashion from the north-east to south-west measured 135m x 4m and was excavated to a depth of c.0.25m through topsoil (500); grey-brown silt-clay, and subsoil (501); grey-brown silt-clay onto natural yellow clay.

Two features: linear features [503] and [507] (Figure 4) were identified within the area. Located approximately mid-way along the area, linear ditch [503] was orientated approximately north-south and was visible for 2.50m and measured 0.60m wide x 0.06m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill, (504); brown clay-silt and had been truncated by a land drain along its western edge. The feature's ephemeral nature indicates that it extended beyond the full width of the area. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [507], located at the southern end of the area, was orientated east-west and visible for 5m, measuring 0.90m wide x 0.10m deep with gradual to fairly steep sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill (508); grey silt-clay. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

### **3.2.6 Area #6**

Area #6 was rectangular in plan, orientated north-east to south-west and measured 35m x 20m and excavated to a depth of 0.30m through topsoil (600); brown silt-clay, and subsoil (601); grey-brown silt-clay onto natural yellow clay.

A series of modern land drains were identified along with five features of archaeological interest [603], [605], [607], [609], and [613] (Figure 5). Linear feature [603] was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and measured approximately 20m x 0.50m wide x 0.08m deep with gradual sloping sides, clear break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill (604); grey clay, and had been cut by linear [605]. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Linear feature [605] ran immediately adjacent to [603] and measured 0.50m wide x 0.12m deep with gradual sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill (606); brown silt-clay and was likely a re-cut of linear [603]. It had also been cut by linear [609]. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Running parallel to these, linear feature [607], on an east-west alignment was visible for 20m and measured 0.70m wide x 0.10m deep with gradual sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (608); grey clay. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

On a near perpendicular alignment to the above features, linear feature [609] was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, visible for 5m and measured 0.60m wide x 0.30m deep with a near vertical western side, moderate east side, gradual break of slope and concave to flat base. It contained three fills: (610), (611), and (612); grey clays. Four pieces of flint, of which two are burnt, were recovered from this feature.

To the south of this was a curvilinear feature [613] orientated approximately north-east to south-west and measured c.5m x 1m wide x 0.18m deep with shallow to gradual sloping sides, almost imperceptible break of slope and concave base. It contained three fills (614), (615), and (616); grey clays. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

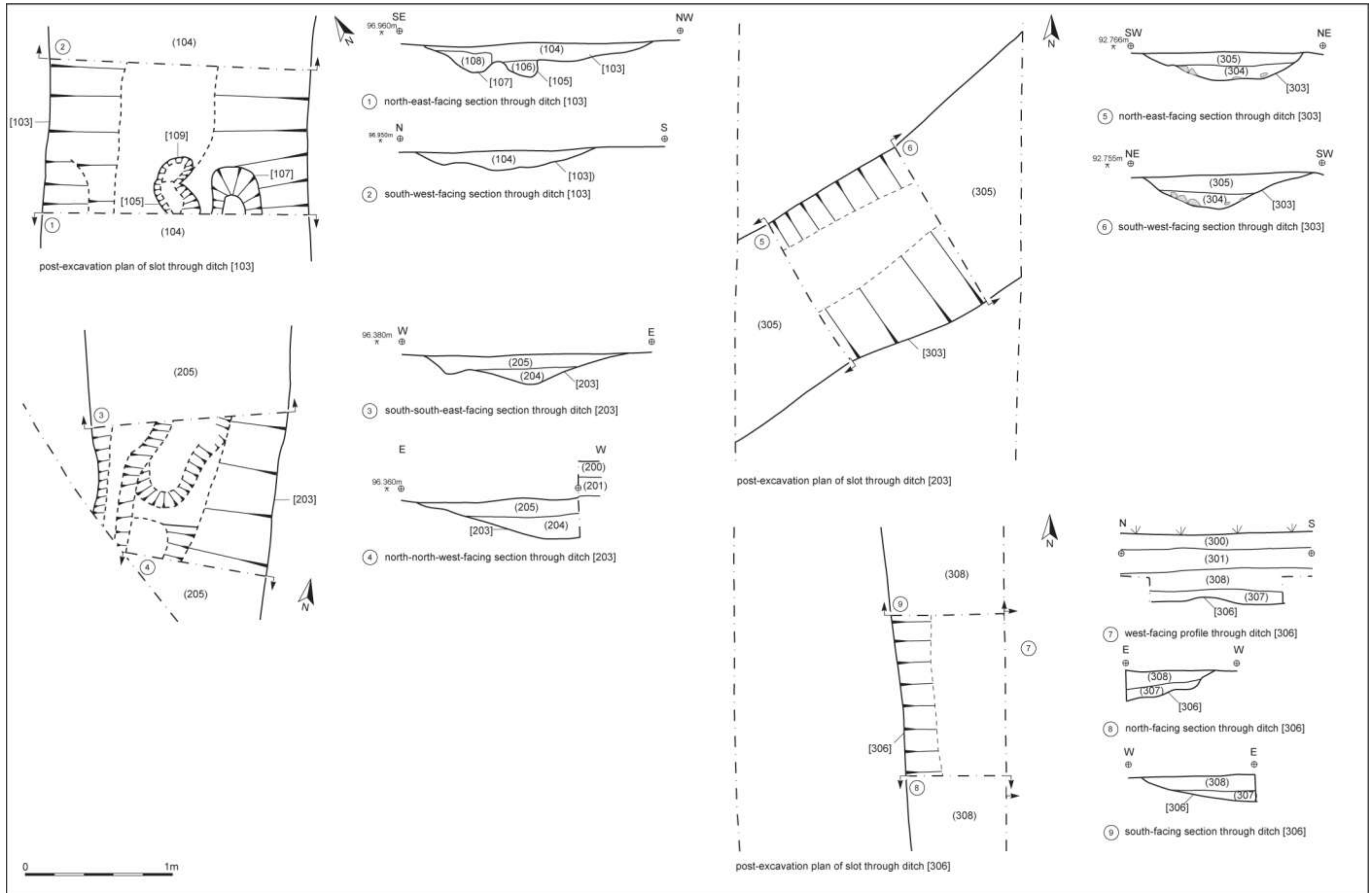


Figure 5: Areas #1-3 plans and sections.

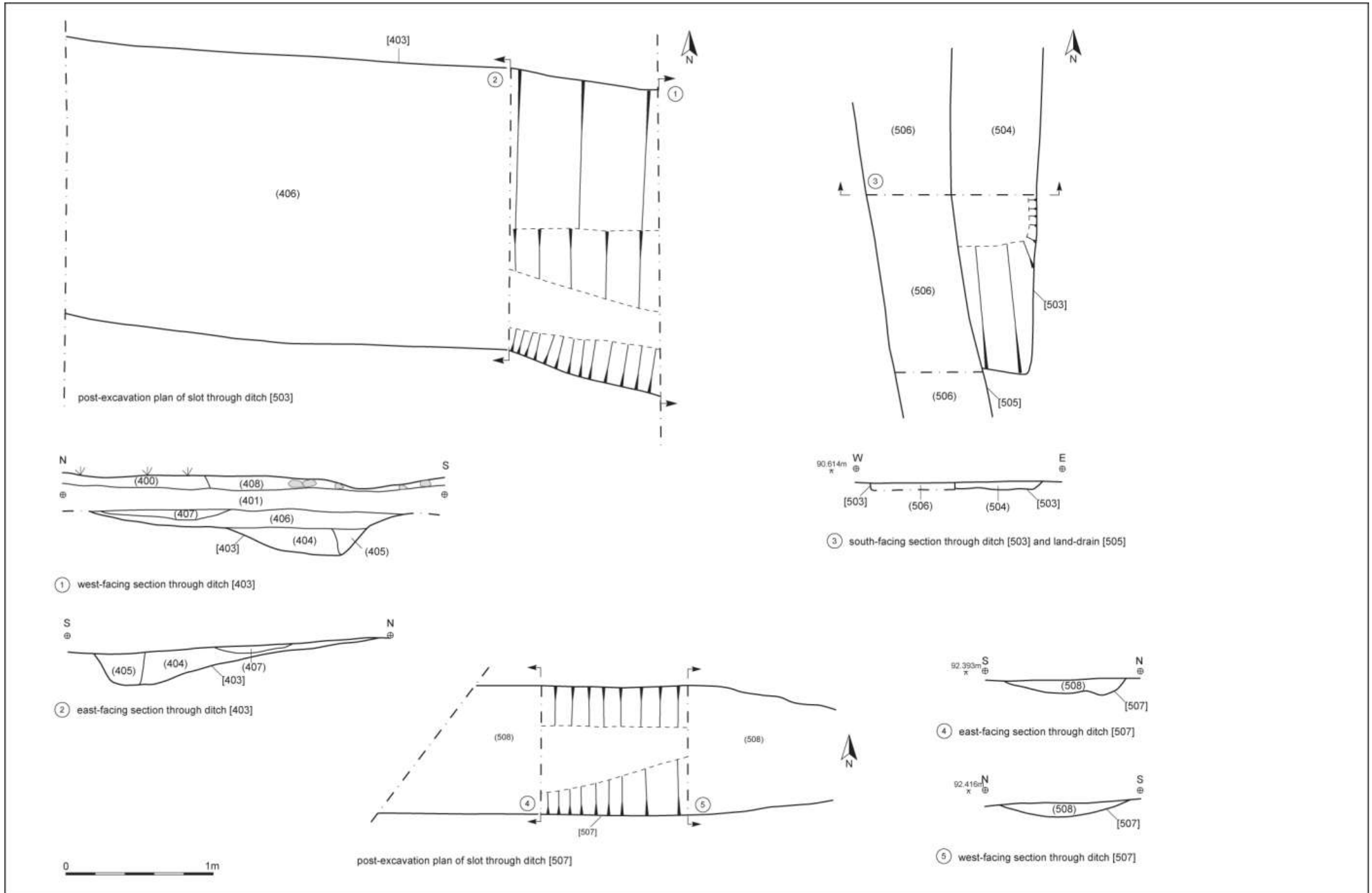


Figure 6: Areas #4-5 plans and sections.



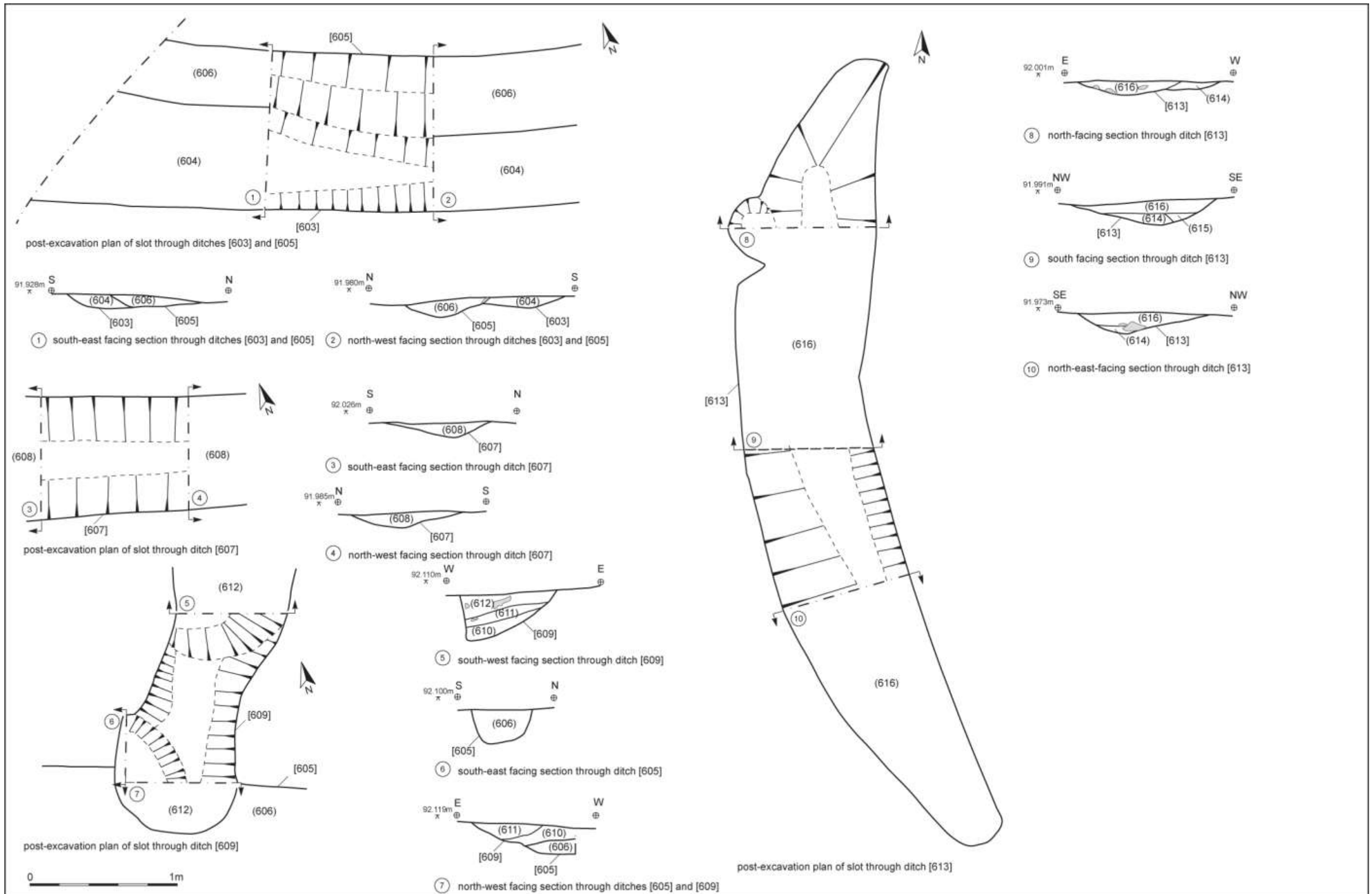


Figure 7: Area #6 plans and sections.

### **3.2.7 Area #7**

Located at the southern end of Area #6, Area #7 was circular in plan, with a diameter of 13.40m and excavated as the base for the turbine. It was excavated to a depth of c.0.30m through topsoil (700); brown silt-clay, and subsoil (701); grey-brown silt-clay onto natural yellow clay.

No features of archaeological interest were identified within the area, with on a single modern north-south orientated land-drain present.

## **3.3 Finds**

Finds from the site were limited, with only four pieces of flint recovered from the fill of linear [609]. Of these, two were burnt and one, an edge-trimmed blade fragment, indicated a possible background of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic activity in the area.

## 4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

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### 4.1 Discussion

The majority of the features did not contain any finds and as such are undated. However, the majority are likely to be former field boundaries. Of these, [103], and [203] relate to boundaries shown on the tithe map that were subsequently removed, whilst [403] continues from an existing field boundary ditch, and forms a backfilled portion providing access to the adjacent field. The proximity of ditches [303] and [306] to the existing field boundary suggest that these may be former field boundaries subsequently re-aligned, though the Stratascan report (2011) indicates similar north-south aligned features which may be earlier in date. Ditches [603], [605] and [607] also relate to a removed field boundary, presumably removed pre-1840, whilst ditch [609] is also likely to relate to the removed post-medieval field boundary ([603], [605], [607]), with the flint recovered likely being residual in nature, brought in by tree disturbance.

Curvilinear feature [613] is the only feature not associated with former field systems, with the curve suggesting that it may form the truncated remains of a ring-gulley, and as such may indicate the former presence of a structure. It is possible that the flint recovered from nearby ditch [609] may have been associated with the activity represented by this possible structure. It is possible that this feature may represent a continuation of the potential prehistoric settlement identified on the geophysical survey immediately north of the site, though being on an opposite facing slope may represent part of a distinct settlement unit; though whether the two settlements are contemporary is not known. In either situation, it indicates localised Prehistoric use of the landscape which may in turn form part of a wider pattern of landscape use.

### 4.2 Conclusion

The majority of the features identified during the monitoring were field drains or related to historic field boundaries. However, the remnant of a possible ring-gulley [613] and residual flints in a further feature [609] suggest that there may be a prehistoric settlement on the site, potentially related to the features identified in the geophysical survey carried out to the north.

## 5.0 Bibliography

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## Appendix 1

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT LAND AT LOWER LITCHARDON FARM, NEWTON TRACEY, DEVON.

**Location:** Land at Lower Litchardon Farm  
**Parish:** Newton Tracey  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS 51089 29240  
**Planning Application no:** 56756  
**Proposal:** Erection of one wind turbine (height 79m, height to hub 55m) together with accompanying access track, widening of existing farm entrance, crane hard-standing, electrical switchgear house compound (amended description).  
**Date:** 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2015  
**SWARCH Ref:** NTL15WSI:V1

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Joe Winton of One Wind Renewables (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during all groundwork associated with the erection of the wind turbine and associated infrastructure, and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and according to the DCHET Specification for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (<https://new.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/development-management/specifications/archaeological-monitoring-and-recording/>).
- 1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 7 requires that:

*No development shall take place until there has been secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

*To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development.*

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan in fields immediately north of the proposed location (Ref. 2827, January 2011) revealed numerous anomalies which are of archaeological potential. These have been interpreted as a possible roundhouse, enclosures and a number of linear anomalies which may represent former banks and ditches.

The HER records these anomalies, along with a number of records relating to post-medieval quarrying activities in the area surrounding the site. To the south of the site is MDV29730, a curvilinear, triple ditched cropmark enclosure, believed to be Romano-British or earlier. North-west of the site, in a geophysical survey conducted for the Collacott Solar Park, a series of linear anomalies were identified, possibly relating to medieval field systems.

#### 3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To monitor groundwork associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.
- 3.1.4 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 METHOD

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

**All** groundwork will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist**, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits

- be exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the *ClfA Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:
- 4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *ClfA Standard and Guidance Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (2014), and *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).
  - 4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.
  - 4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to ClfA guidelines.
  - 4.1.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then they will be fully excavated and recorded.
  - 4.1.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.  
Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and DCHET
  - 4.1.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
  - 4.1.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
  - 4.1.8 If articulated human remains are revealed, they must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
  - 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.2 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundwork within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
  - 4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
    - 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
    - 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
    - 4.3.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
  - 4.4 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and DCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on ClfA 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 digital and will be uploaded according to the archive guidelines in 8.2.

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

- 6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
  - 6.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
  - 6.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
  - 6.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
  - 6.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
  - 6.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
  - 6.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
  - 6.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
  - 6.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
  - 6.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
  - 6.1.12 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;
  - 6.1.13 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;
  - 6.1.14 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
  - 6.1.15 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
  - 6.1.16 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
  - 6.1.17 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
  - 6.1.18 Site matrices where appropriate;
  - 6.1.19 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;
  - 6.1.20 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
  - 6.1.21 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
  - 6.1.22 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.2 DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the HET.
- 6.3 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then SWARCH will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase

- of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HET would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HET will be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HET and SWARCH.
- 6.4 Where excavations reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, then a formal Post-Excavation Report and revised Written Scheme of Investigation may be required. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This document will include the following elements:
- 6.4.1 A summary of the project and its background;
  - 6.4.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
  - 6.4.3 Research aims and objectives;
  - 6.4.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;
  - 6.4.5 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
  - 6.4.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;
  - 6.4.7 The project team;
  - 6.4.8 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with HET;
  - 6.4.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.
- HET will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.
- 6.5 Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see 6.3 above. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance in paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HET.
- 6.6 Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work:  
Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.  
This document will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HET.
- 6.7 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-210266 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
  - 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 groundwork 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 Dr. Brynmor Morris; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email:mail@swarch.net

#### **Appendix 1 – List of specialists**

##### **Building recording**

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

##### **Conservation**

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

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD  
[mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto: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**

Human & Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park  
Road, Exeter EX4 4QE [w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

**Lithics**

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ [martin@mtingle.freeseve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freeseve.co.uk)

**Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 [dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

**Pottery**

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

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

Medieval John Allan 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154  
[john.p.allan@btinternet.com](mailto:john.p.allan@btinternet.com)

Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email:  
[su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

**Metal Detecting** Taw & Torridge Metal Detecting Club, Cannsdown House, Beaford, Winkleigh, EX19 8AD  
Tel: 01805 603205 [hayman.gang@virgin.net](mailto:hayman.gang@virgin.net)

## Appendix 2

### Context List

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(100)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clay-silt.	Overlies – (101) Same as – (200)	0.09m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (100) Overlies – (104) Same as – (201)	0.15m thick	
(102)	Natural	Natural. Soft-firm yellow clay, merges to yellowish-grey towards the south, also becomes stonier. Large sub-angular stone.	Cut by – [103] Same as (202)	-	
[103]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated approximately north-east to south-west with shallow sides, gradual break of slope and flat base. Measures 16m+ x 1.7m wide x 0.12m deep.	Filled by – (104) Cuts – (102)	0.12m deep	
(104)	Fill	Mid brown-grey soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (101) Fill of – [103]	0.12m thick	
Void	Void	Void	Void		
Void	Void	Void	Void		
Void	Void	Void	Void		
Void	Void	Void	Void		
Void	Void	Void	Void		
Void	Void	Void	Void		
[111]	Cut	Linear land drain orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 12m+ x 0.3m wide.	Filled by – (112) Cuts – (101)		
(112)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (100) Fill of – [111]		
(200)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clay-silt	Overlies – (201) Same as – (100)	0.9m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (200) Overlies – (205) Same as (101)	0.13m thick	
(202)	Natural	Natural. Soft-firm yellow clay, becoming slightly greyish towards the south with increased large sub-angular stone.	Overlain by – (201) Cut by – [103], [106]	-	
[203]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 25m+ x 1.4m wide x 0.22m deep with moderately sloping sides, clear break of slope and undulating concave base.	Filled by – (204), (205) Cuts (202)	0.22m deep	
(204)	Fill	Light grey soft sand-clay. Basal fill of possible water-channel at base of ditch.	Overlain by – (205) Fill of – [203]	Up to 0.12m thick	
(205)	Fill	Mid brown-grey soft-silt clay. Upper fill of [203]	Overlies – (204) Fill of – [203]	Up to 0.12m thick	
[206]	Cut	Linear feature approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 8m+ x 0.3m wide. Modern land drain.	Filled by – (207) Cuts – (201)		Modern

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(207)	Fill	Mixed yellow clay and mid brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (200) Fill of – [206]		Modern
(300)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-light brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlies – (301)	0.1m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (300) Overlies – (305), (308)	0.14m thick	
(302)	Natural	Natural. Soft-firm yellow clay with common large angular stones.	Cut by – [303], [306]		
[303]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 4m+ x 1.2m wide x 0.24m deep with gradual to fairly steep sides, gradual break of slope and concave to flat base. Possible boundary ditch identified on geophysics.	Filled by – (304), (305) Cuts – (302)	0.24m deep	
(304)	Fill	Mid grey soft-clay. Basal fill of ditch [303].	Overlain by – (305) Fill of – [303]	0.1m thick	
(305)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay. Upper fill of ditch [303].	Overlain by – (301) Overlies – (304) Fill of – [303]	0.14m thick	
[306]	Cut	Linear north-east to south-west aligned ditch. Measures 20m+ x 0.8m+ wide x 0.2m deep with shallow to stepped western edge, sharp to gradual break of slope and flat base.	Filled by – (307), (308) Cuts – (302)	0.2m deep	
(307)	Fill	Light grey soft clay. Basal fill of ditch [306].	Overlain by – (308) Fill of – [306]	0.1m thick	
(308)	Fill	Mid-light brown-grey soft clay. Upper fill of ditch [306].	Overlain by – (301) Fill of – [306]	0.08m thick	
(400)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-light grey-brown friable-firm silt-clay	Overlain by – (408) Overlies – (401) Same as – (300)	0.1m thick	Modern
(401)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid olive-brown friable-firm silt-clay.	Overlain by – (400) Overlies – (407) Same as – (301)	0.2m thick	
(402)	Natural	Natural. Soft-firm yellow clay with common large angular stone.	Cut by – [403]		
[403]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Measures 4m+ x 2.1m wide x 0.3m deep with steep southern side, more gradual and stepped northern side with gradual to sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by – (404), (405), (406), (407) Cuts – (402)	0.3m deep	
(404)	Fill	Mid grey soft clay mixed with occasional yellow clay. Heavily root disturbed.	Overlain by – (405) Fill of – [403]	0.2m thick	
(405)	Fill	Mid grey soft clay. Heavily root disturbed.	Overlain by – (406) Overlies – (404) Fill of – [403]	0.2m thick	
(406)	Fill	Mid grey soft silt-clay. Heavily root disturbed.	Overlain by – (407) Overlies – (405) Fill of – [403]	0.1m thick	
(407)	Fill	Mid olive-brown friable-firm silt-clay with frequent organic components. Heavily root disturbed.	Overlain by – (401) Overlies – (406) Fill of – [403]	0.06m thick	
(408)	Layer	Mid light grey-brown friable-firm silt-clay with frequent concrete and brick rubble.	Overlies – (400)	0.1m thick	

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		Modern hardcore surface creating bridge over drainage ditch.			
(500)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-light grey-brown friable silt-clay.	Overlies – (501) Same as – (600), (700)	0.12m thick	Modern
(501)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (500) Overlies- (504) Cut by – [506] Same as – (601), (701)	0.11m thick	
(502)	Natural	Natural. Firm yellow clay with common large angular stone.	Cut by – [503], [505] Same as – (602), (702)		
[503]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated north-south. Measures 2.5m+ x 0.6m wide x 0.06m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Truncated on western edge by land drain [505].	Filled by – (504) Cuts – (502) Cut by – [505]	0.06m deep	
(504)	Fill	Mid grey-brown friable clay-silt.	Overlain by – (501) Fill of – [503] Cut by - [505]	0.06m thick	
[505]	Cut	Linear land drain orientated north-south. Measures 5m+ x 0.6m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by – (506) Cuts - (501)	-	Modern
(506)	Fill	Firm yellow clay with frequent large angular stones. Re-deposited natural	Overlain by – (500) Fill of – [505]	-	Modern
[507]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated east-west. Measures 5m+ x 0.9m wide x 0.1m deep with gradual to fairly steep sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base.	Filled by – (508) Cuts – (502)	0.1m deep	
(508)	Fill	Mid grey soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (501) Fill of – [507]	0.1m thick	
(600)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-light brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlies – (601) Same as – (500), (700)	0.13m thick	Modern
(601)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by –(600) Overlies – (612), (616) Same as – (501), (701)	0.17m thick	
(602)	Natural	Natural. Firm yellow clay with common large angular stone inclusions.	Cut by – [603], [605], [607], [609], [613] Same as – (502), (702)	-	
[603]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Measures 20m+ x 0.5m wide x 0.08m deep with gradual sloping sides, clear break of slope and flat base. Cut by ditch [605] running along the same alignment.	Filled by – (604) Cuts – (602) Cut by – [605]	0.08m deep	
(604)	Fill	Mid brown-grey soft clay.	Overlain by – (601) Fill of – [603] Cut by – [605]	0.08m thick	
[605]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Measures 20m+ x 0.5m wide x 0.12m deep with gradual sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base, in places almost forming a 'V' profile. Re-cut of linear [603]. Cut by linear [609] on a perpendicular alignment.	Filled by – (606) Cuts – (604) Cut by - [609]	0.12m deep	
(606)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with common angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by – (601) Fill of – [605]	0.12m thick	

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			Cut by – [609]		
[607]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated approximately east-west. Measures 20m+ x 0.7m wide x 0.1m deep with gradual sloping sides (south side more gradual), imperceptible break of slope and concave base.	Filled by – (608) Cuts – (602)	0.1m deep	
(608)	Fill	Mid-dark grey soft clay.	Overlain by – (601) Fill of – [607]	0.1m thick	
[609]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 5m x 0.6m wide x 0.3m deep with near vertical western side, moderate east side, gradual break of slope and concave to flat base. Cuts [605] but has been truncated by tree throws at the northern end.	Filled by – (610), (611), (612) Cuts – (606)	0.3m deep	
(610)	Fill	Dark grey soft clay with occasional root fragments. Basal fill of ditch [609].	Overlain by – (611) Fill of – [609]	0.1m thick	
(611)	Fill	Mid brown-grey soft clay.	Overlain by – (612) Overlies – (610) Fill of – [609]	0.06m thick	
(612)	Fill	Mixed mid brown soft clay with occasional yellow soft clay. Upper fill of ditch [609].	Overlain by – (601) Overlies – (611) Fill of – [609]	0.16m thick	
[613]	Cut	Curvilinear ditch orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 5m x 1m wide x 0.18m deep with shallow to gradual sloping sides, almost imperceptible break of slope and concave base. Probable truncated segment of sub-circular ditch.	Filled by – (614), (615), (616) Cuts – (602)	0.18m deep	
(614)	Fill	Dark grey soft clay. Basal fill of [613].	Overlain by – (615) Fill of – [613]	0.05m thick	
(615)	Fill	Mid grey soft clay. Fill of [613].	Overlain by – (616) Overlies – (614) Fill of – [613]	0.06m thick	
(616)	Fill	Mid brown-grey friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (601) Overlies – (615) Fill of – [613]	0.09m thick	
[617]	Cut	Sub-circular probable tree throw. Measures 0.5m diameter x 0.1m deep. Has irregular profile.	Filled by – (618) Cuts – (602)	0.1m deep	
(618)	Fill	Mid brown-grey soft clay with common root fragments.	Overlain by – (601) Fill of – [617]	0.1m thick	
[619]	Cut	Modern land drain orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures 20m+ x 0.6m wide. Not excavated	Filled by – (620) Cuts – (601)	-	Modern
(620)	Fill	Re-deposited natural, yellow soft-firm clay with common angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by – (600) Fill of – (619)	-	Modern
[621]	Cut	Modern land drain orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures 9m+ x 0.6m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by – (622) Cuts – (601)	-	Modern
(622)	Fill	Re-deposited natural, yellow soft-firm clay with common angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by – (600) Fill of – [621]	-	Modern
[623]	Cut	Modern land drain orientated east-west. Measures 19m+ x 0.6m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by – (624) Cuts – (601)	-	Modern
(624)	Fill	Re-deposited natural, yellow soft-firm clay with common angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by – (600) Fill of – [623]	-	Modern
[625]	Cut	Modern land drain orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 6m+ x 0.3m wide.	Filled by – (626)	-	Modern

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		Not excavated.	Cuts – (601)		
(626)	Fill	Re-deposited natural, yellow soft-firm clay with common angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by – (600) Fill of – [625]	-	Modern
[627]	Cut	Modern land drain orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 3.5m+ x 0.3m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by – (628) Cuts – (601)	-	Modern
(628)	Fill	Re-deposited natural, yellow soft-firm clay with common angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by – (600) Fill of – [627]	-	Modern
(700)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-light brown soft-friable silt-clay c.0.13m thick.	Overlies – (701)	0.13m thick	Modern
(701)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown friable-soft silt clay c.0.15m thick.	Overlies – (702) Cut by – [621]	0.15m thick	
(702)	Natural	Natural. Firm yellow clay with common large angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by – (701)	-	

## Appendix 3

### Finds List

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Lithic Detail	Spot Date
(611)	2	2	Flint flakes. Possible blade fragments	Mesolithic – Early Neolithic
	1	<1	Flint flake. Burnt	
	1	2	Flint blade fragment. Edge trimmed. Burnt	



## Appendix 4 Supporting Photographs



Figure 8: Linear feature [503]; viewed from the south (scale 1m and 2m).

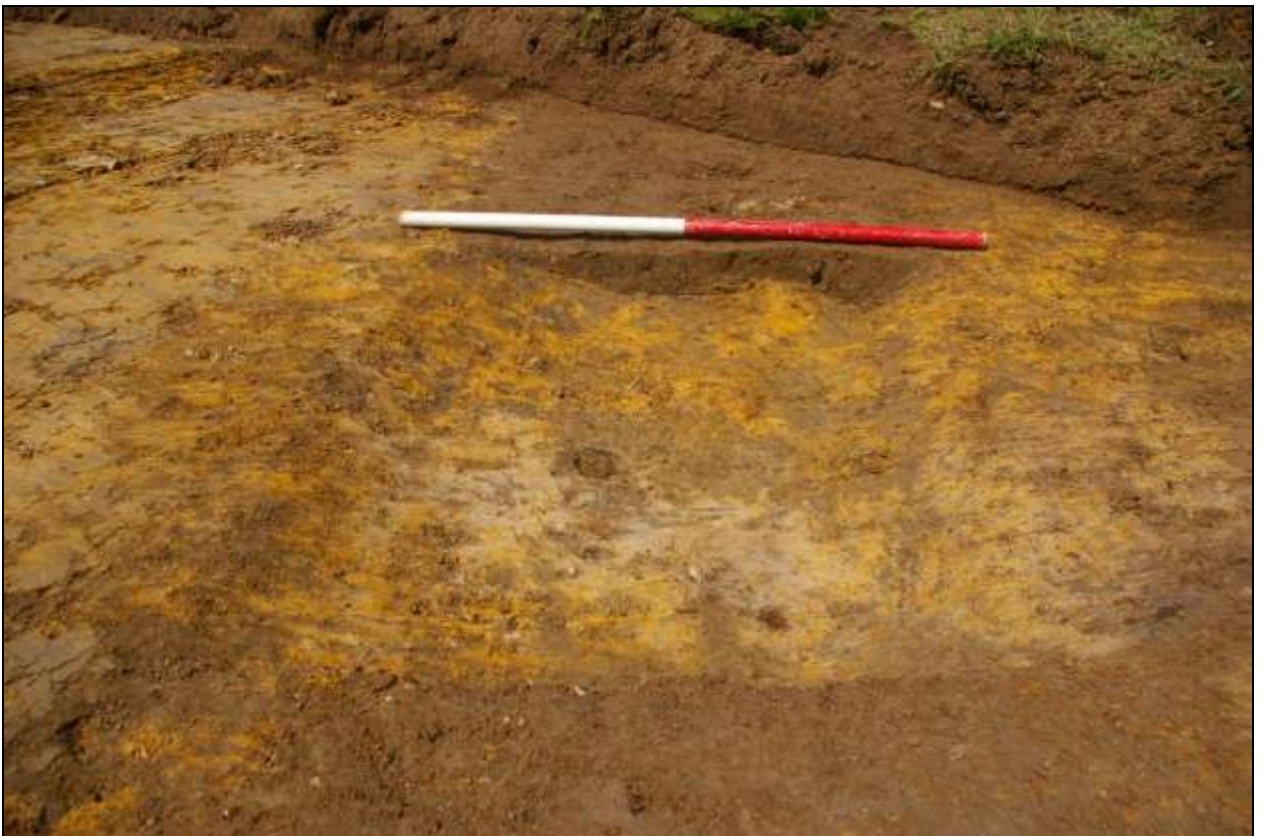


Figure 9: South-east facing section of [507]; viewed from the south-east (scale 1m).





Figure 10: West-facing section of linear features [603] and [605]; viewed from the east (scale 1m).



Figure 11: South-east facing section of [607]; viewed from the south-east (scale 1m).





Figure 12: East-facing section of [609]; viewed from the east (scale 0.3m).



Figure 13: Plan view of curvilinear feature [613]; viewed from the north-east (scale 0.3m and 1m).



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