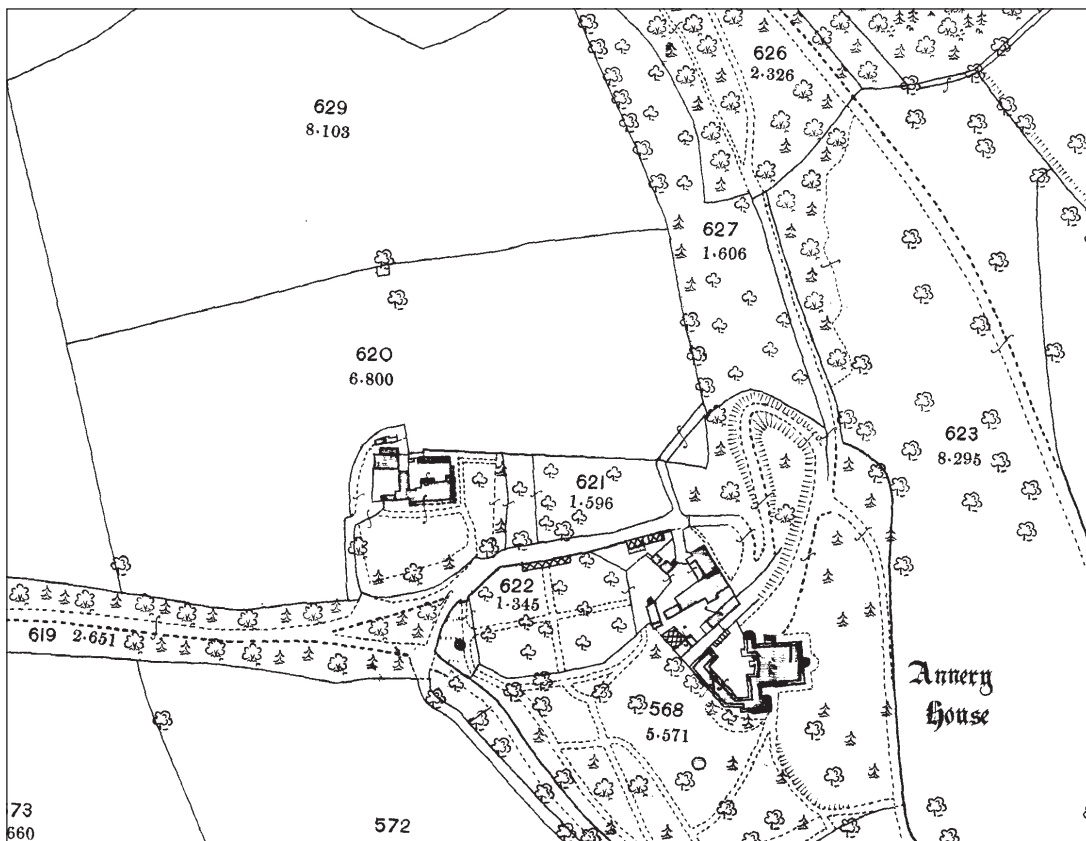


THE OLD STABLES ANNERY MONKLEIGH DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief



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REPORT No. 060212

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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr.David Lott, for allowing free access to the site

Ann Dick of Devon County Archaeological Service (DCAS)

South West Archaeology Ordnance Survey Licence Number: 100044808

1.0 Introduction

Location: The Old Stables, Annery,
Parish: Monkleigh
District: Torridge
County: Devon
NGR: SS 4576 2245 & SS 4574 2253
Planning application no.: 1/1831/05/40/COU & 1/1971/05/40/COU

South West Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. David Lott (the client), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new stable and sand school at the Old Stables, Annery. This work was commissioned in response to a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological watching brief and recording be carried out during the groundworks associated with the development. The remit for this exercise was based on a brief issued by the Devon County Archaeological Service (DCAS) (Appendix 1) and conducted in accordance with the methodology stated in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 3).

The Historic Environment Record maintained by DCAS (Appendix 2) indicated that the site had significant archaeological potential. Finds in the vicinity consisting of prehistoric flint tools and debitage dating from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age demonstrated early human activity in the area. A bungalow to the south-east of the proposed development lay on the site of Annery House, a neo-classical mansion of c.1800 demolished in 1957. This mansion was the successor to an earlier house which documentary evidence showed to have been a significant medieval property associated with a number of high status individuals many of whom are commemorated in Monkleigh church. These included Bishop Stapledon (born there in 1261), Sir William Hankford, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (who resided there in the early 15th century), and the St. Leger family. A brass to Sir James in Monkleigh church is dated 1509; and in Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* a Sir James St Leger is mentioned as giving a feast in the great hall of Annery. A deer park of medieval or early post-medieval date associated with Annery House is also documented.

The site (Fig. 1c) consisted of an area of much disturbed ground where the new stables were to be constructed and a linked area to the north, where the proposed sand school was to be located in a field under pasture which sloped to the east.

An extant feature worth noting is the deeply sunken, curving trackway just to the east of the new stable development which appeared to have been associated with Annery House (see Fig. 2).

Fieldwork was carried out by Chris Preece for South West Archaeology on the 26th, 27th and 30th of January 2006.

Conditions were good with fine, dry weather.

1.1 Summary of Results

There was little evidence in the two areas of any medieval or earlier activity, apart from two unstratified medieval pot sherds.

Within the area for the proposed stable block a wide depression was observed. This was interpreted as the result of small scale stone quarrying, perhaps local use in rubble walling. The only other feature of note was the sectioned hedgebank which ceramic and cartographic evidence would suggest as being post-medieval in date. Within the area of the sand school the only features observed were ploughmarks.

1.2 Methodology

The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a brief provided by the DCAS (Appendix 1), the WSI (Appendix 3) and in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994). A mechanical digger with a 1m wide grading bucket was used and excavation stopped for archaeological investigation or recording where necessary.

The two features recorded, the hedgebank and the quarry depression were given separate series of context numbers beginning with 104 and 200 respectively.

Standard recording procedure was followed. This included single context recording on pro-forma sheets, hand drawn plans (where appropriate) and a full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome and colour slide photography.

2.0 Results

2.1 Area of Proposed Stables

Grading began in the southern part of the proposed development, working to the north (see Plate 1). After levels were taken it was evident that the easternmost part of the area would need to be made up due to the slope. This part was therefore not graded at all (Fig. 3).

To the west, a large amount of building and shrub clearance waste was in evidence and removal of soil indicated disturbance as a result of this as well as prior episodes of dumping.

The first feature of note appeared initially to resemble a stone culvert running east/west. On cleaning however, the rock was clearly undisturbed natural and represented an outcropping vein of sandstone (202). Some 3 metres to the north, and separated from it by natural weathered shillet bedrock (111), a similar band was evidenced, on the same alignment (Fig. 3). To the north of this however, the natural stone fell away, initially suggesting a ditch of some sort. Cleaning clarified the feature (Fig. 4). The stepped profile at the eastern end of the section, and the presence of a raised band of *in situ* stone (202) at the centre suggested that small scale quarrying was the most likely interpretation. Sealing the rock (202) and a band of orange clay subsoil (201) was a significant depth (1m in places) of disturbed topsoil infill (200) with considerable root activity.

To the north of the 'quarry' (203) was bedrock shillet, which varied in colour from grey to purple. This was sealed, as elsewhere in the area of the proposed new stables by the same spread (200) already described. Finds were predominantly 19th and 20th century glass and tableware along with grey slate and lime mortar fragments.

At the north end of the area for the new stables was the residue of a hedgebank running east-west. This had to be further truncated to the west to enable access for the JCB and ultimately to the sand school. It was recorded by scale drawing and photographed following the initial grading back for JCB access (Fig. 5 & Plate 3) and then photographed again following the removal of another 2.5 metres to the west, to the final graded edge of the development (Appendix 5, photo list, no. 19).

To the west, this hedgebank (104) was a field boundary delineating the south side of the field in which the sand school was to be constructed (Fig. 1c). To the east, it appeared to have originally been linked to the hedgebank (304) running north-south which formed the boundary of the same field to the east.

Immediately to the south of the sectioned hedgebank (104), in silting rather than ditch fill (the hedgebank sat on natural shillet with no ditch cut visible to the south), was a quantity

of Victorian detritus: a few stoneware jars but mainly bottles. The latter included examples made in Bristol, Bideford (Ridge's) and Barnstaple (Dornat).

The hedgebank itself (104) (Fig. 5 & Plate 3), was revetted with angled slatestone (viewed from the side) and had been undisturbed for several decades, judging by the age of shrubs growing from the top layer (105). This layer was humic with a good deal of Victorian detritus including a Hamilton bottle.

Beneath this was a mid-brown clay layer with some brick fragments, possibly representing a rebuilding phase (106). Sealed by this was a mid-brown greyish clay (107) containing grey roof slate and lime mortar fragments as well as a sherd of post-medieval, internally glazed, earthenware. Although not the base layer, this deposit was probably integral to the primary construction and the pottery date is therefore significant.

The base layer (108), a mid-brown, fine, crumbly clay was devoid of finds and sat on the natural shillet bedrock (111).

To the north of this hedgebank was an area covered in terram matting sealing a thin layer of topsoil over shillet.

2.2 Area of Proposed Sand School

This area was graded in several 'runs' north-south. No significant features or finds were revealed (see Plate 2). The sole evidence of human activity was the occasional occurrence of linear marks in the shillet left by a sub-soiler. The natural shillet bedrock (111) was, on average, encountered only 0.3m below topsoil. This thin depth of soil suggests that any cultivation in this area was shallow, infrequent or of short duration. Seams of sandstone were again evident running approximately east-west and one was partly excavated, revealing compact yellow clay interspersed with stone, in contrast to the 'quarry' (203) deposits.

3.0 Finds (see Appendix 4)

The earliest pottery was found in the southern half of the site of the proposed stables. These two sherds of unstratified, gritty medieval earthenware are of note given the documented origins of Annery House. Unfortunately, given their location in disturbed, made-up ground, they could well have derived from any of the surrounding areas and can only be seen as evidence of medieval activity in the broad environs.

The rest of the ceramic evidence comprised post-medieval internally glazed earthenware and 19th/20th century tableware and stoneware in a spread which covered the area from the driveway to the hedgebank (104). Also in this layer was a quantity of builder's waste, including brick, mortar and grey roofing slates, upto 12"/0.3m square, as well as coal and garden detritus.

In the vicinity of the hedgebank and predominantly to the south of it a number of Victorian glass bottles and stoneware jars were recovered. Perhaps the most interesting of these finds was an intact Hamilton bottle from the top layer (105) of the hedgebank. This was made by W. Summers & Co. of Bristol and had contained mineral water (see Plate 4).

4.0 Conclusion

The ground in the area of the proposed stables was evidently much disturbed with soil containing post medieval finds lying over the natural shillet. Anecdotal and cartographic evidence suggested it had been scrub/woodland in the immediate past and the rich humic nature of the disturbed topsoil certainly bore this out. The only archaeological feature revealed during grading was the small area of quarrying (203).

The hedgebank, which had been previously removed at its eastern end, was cut through to allow for machine access and provided the opportunity to record it. Ceramic evidence within the structure of the bank suggested it to be of post-medieval date. In general pottery and other finds were predominantly 19th/20th century (these were noted/sampled on site), with a fair number of post-medieval coarseware sherds.

The area of the proposed sand school was archaeologically sterile, with a thin layer of topsoil over shillet bedrock.

5.0 Bibliography

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
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| Kingsley, C. | 1855: <i>Westward Ho!</i> (London) |
| Pevsner, N. | 1952: <i>The Buildings of North Devon</i> (Penguin) |

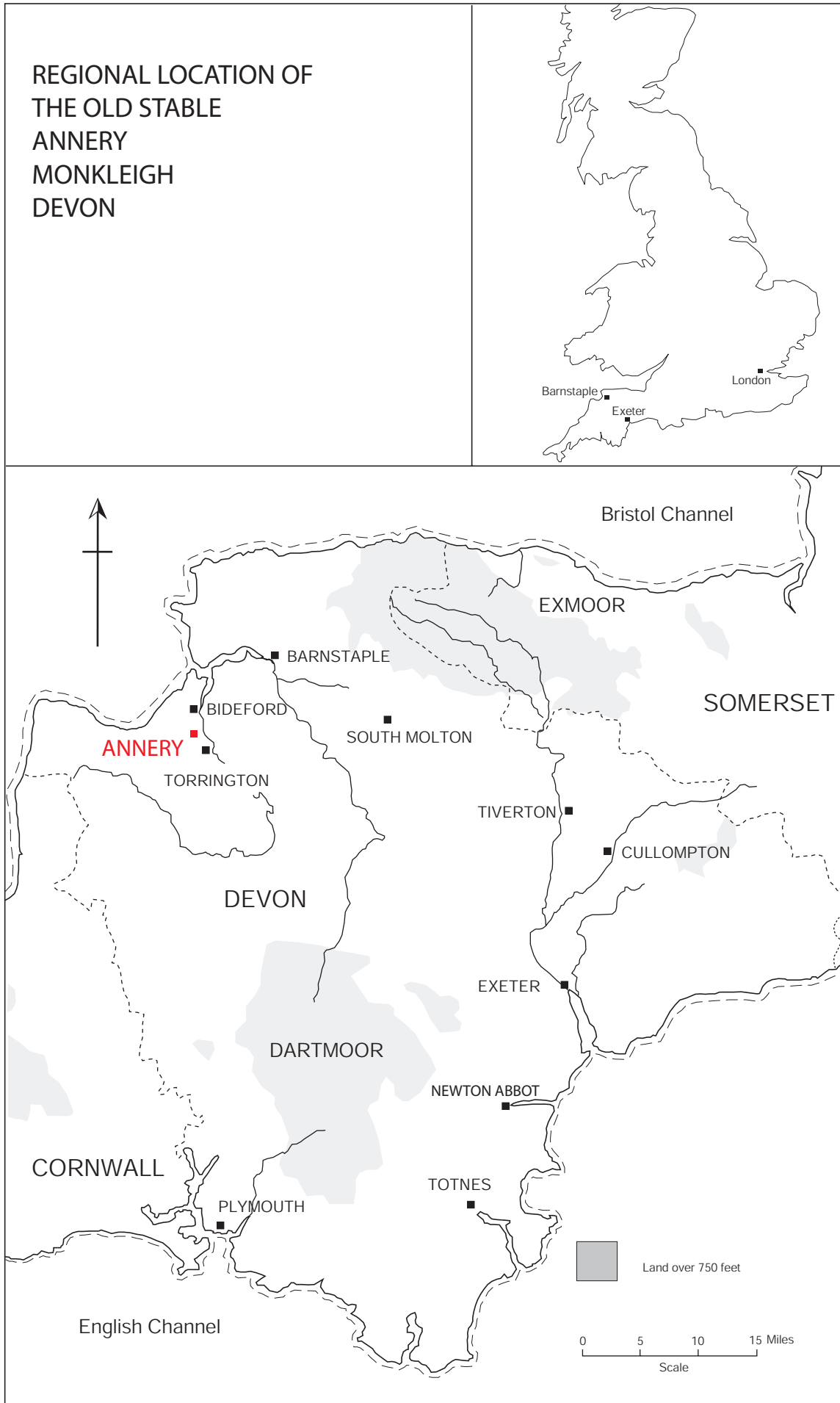


Fig. 1a: Regional location

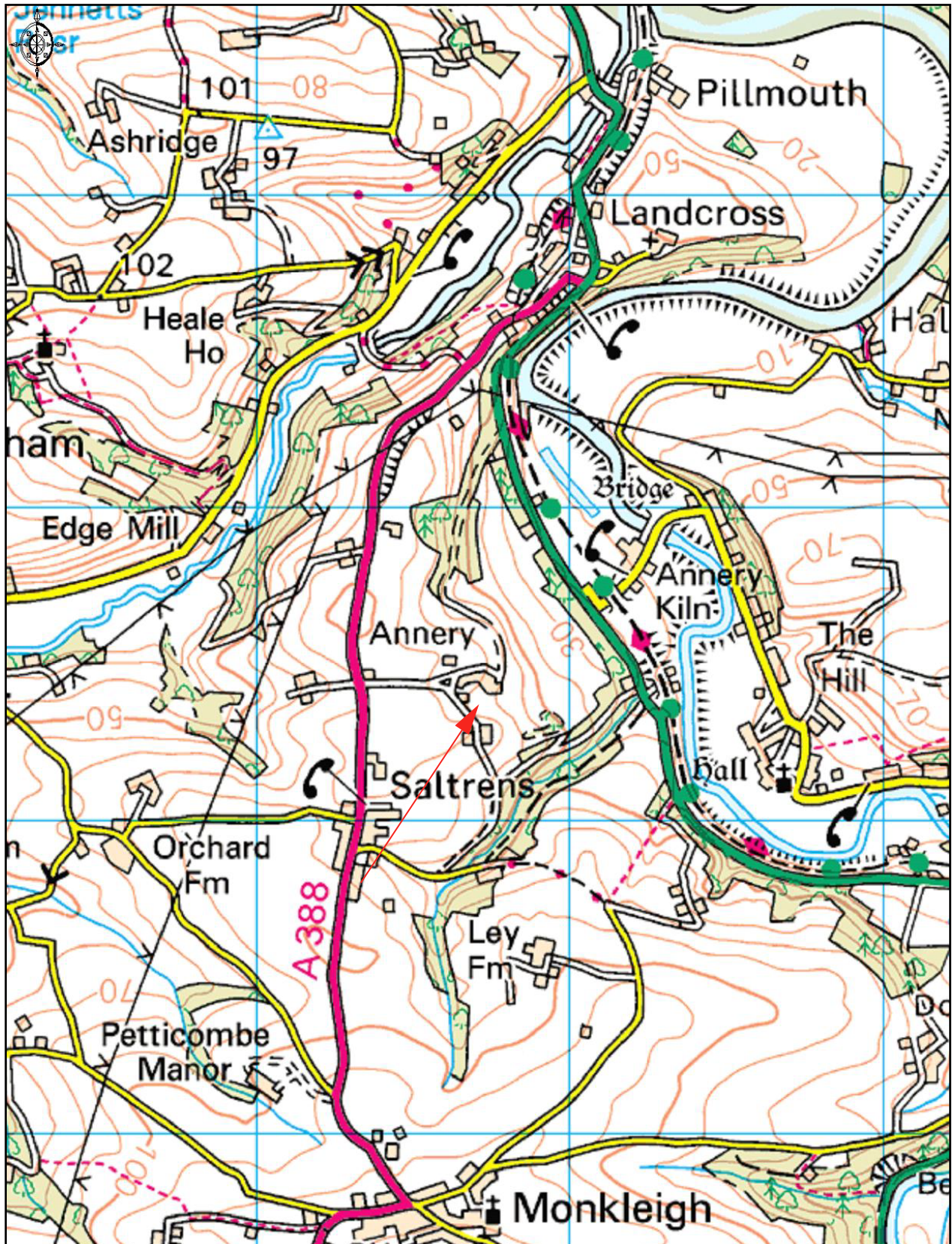
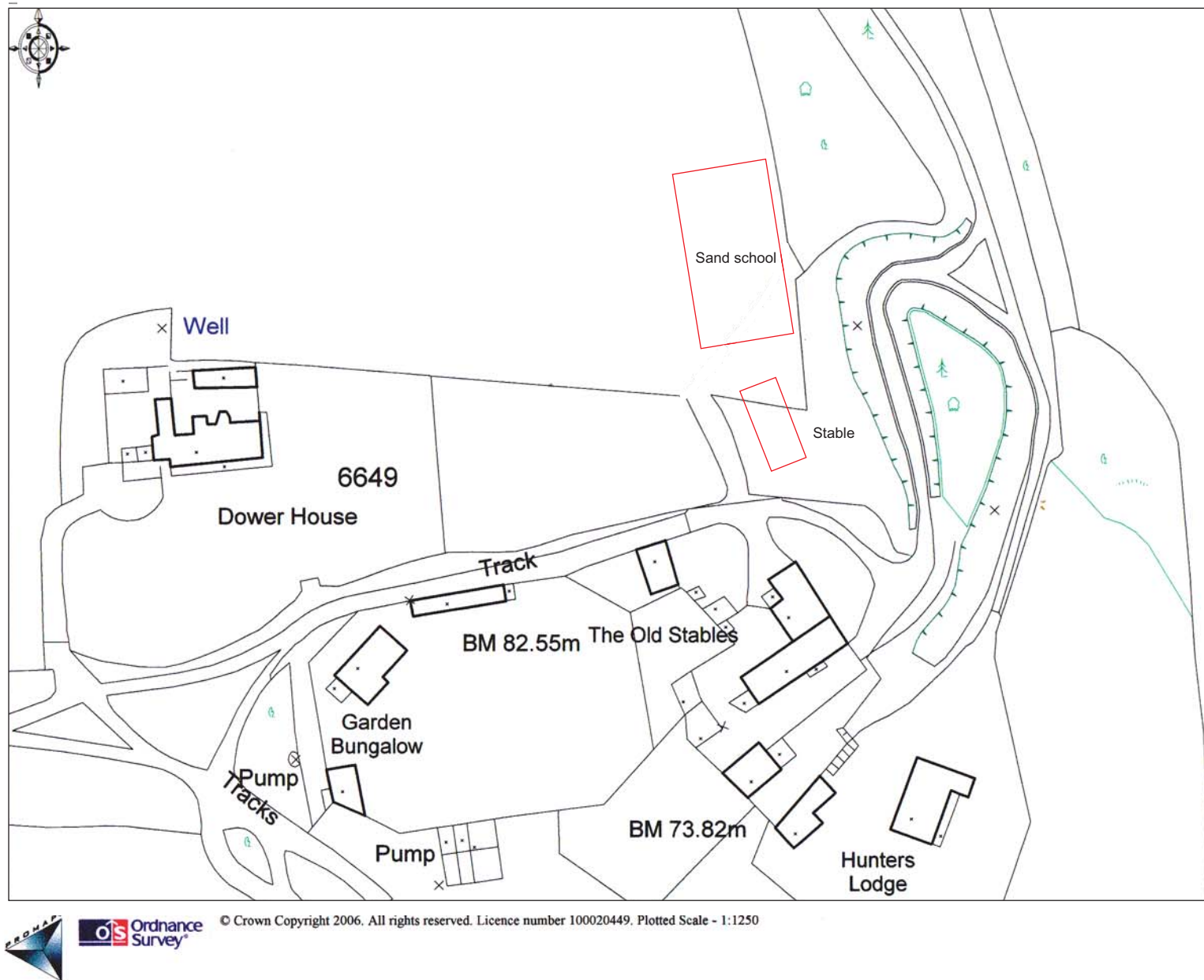


Fig. 1b: Site location



South West Archaeology Site plan showing position (in red) of the stable block, to the south and the sand school to the north.

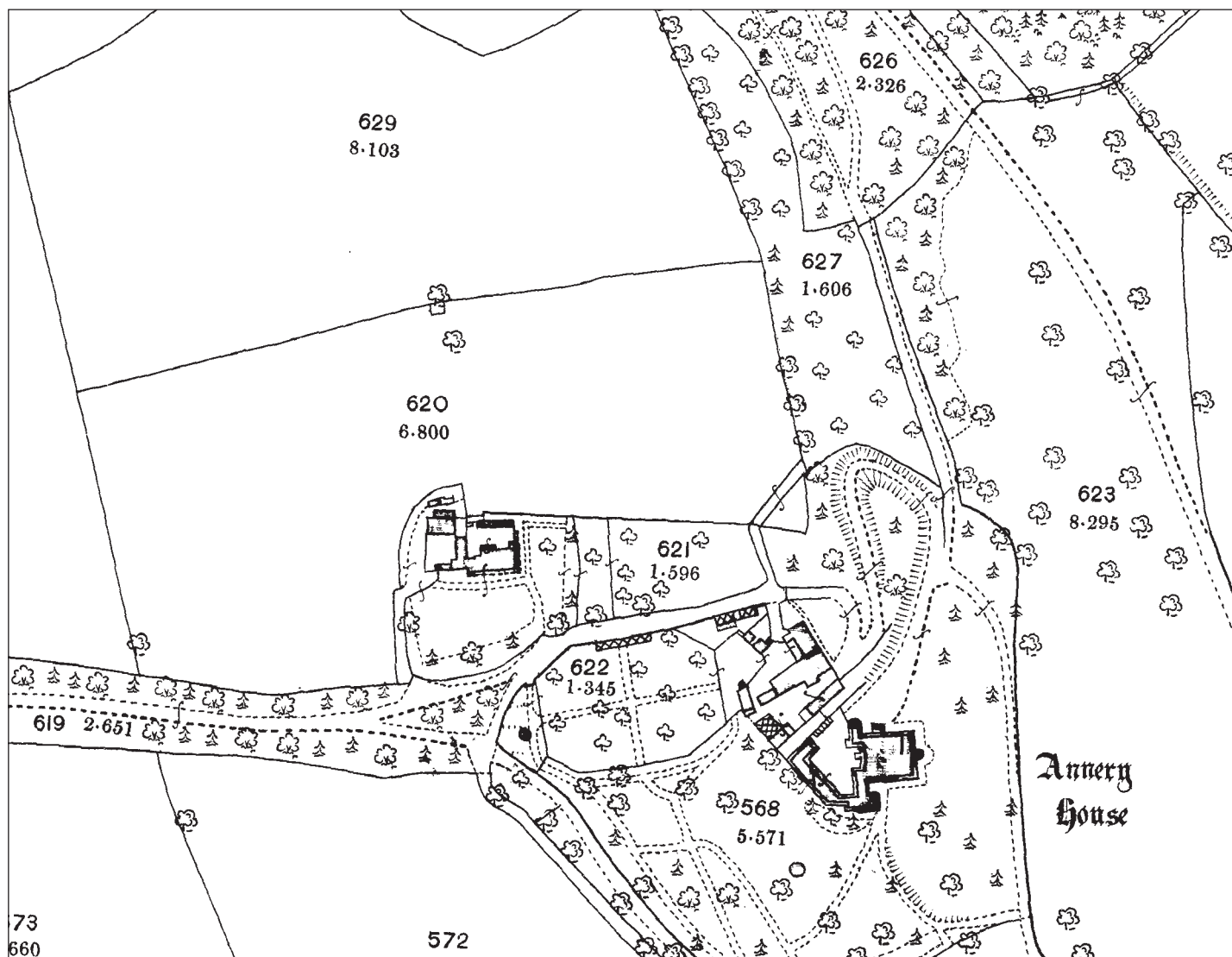


Fig. 2: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile map of 1888.

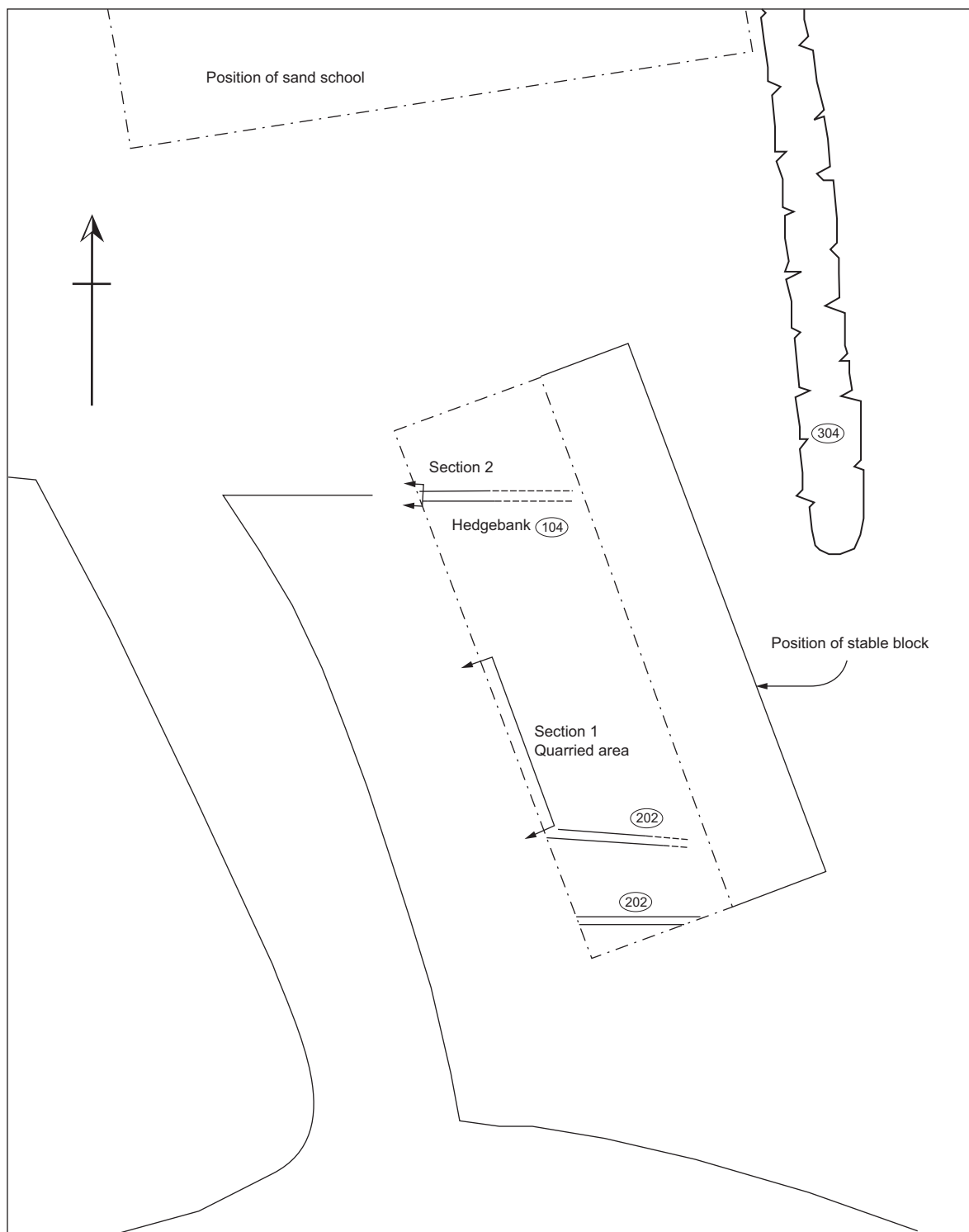


Fig. 3: Site plan showing the position of archaeological features, scale 1:200.

Section 1
Scale 1:50

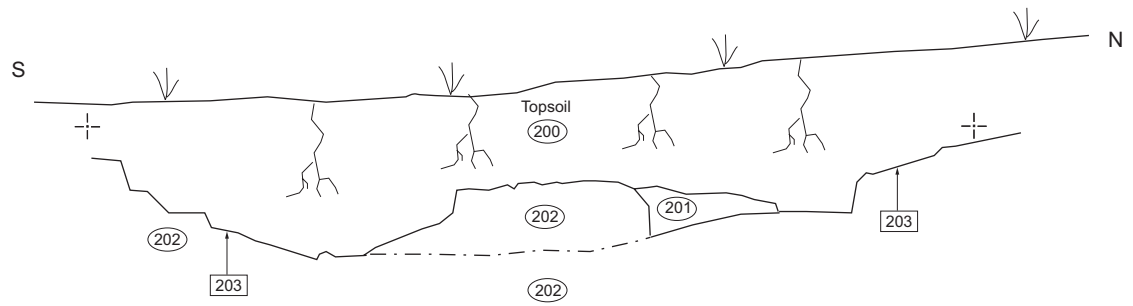


Fig. 4: East facing section of quarried area, (for location see fig 3).

Section 2
Scale 1:50

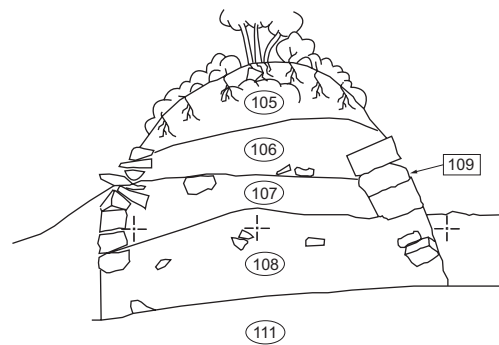


Fig. 5: East facing section of hedgebank (104).



Plate 1. Working shot from south showing line of proposed excavation and hedgebank cut.



Plate 2. Finished grading for sand school viewed from the south.



Plate 3: Section through hedgebank (104) viewed from east.



Plate 4: Hamilton bottle from Bristol (19th Century), from upper layer of hedgebank.

Brief for Archaeological Recording at The Old Stables, Annery, Monkleigh

Location: NGR SS45762245 +
SS45742253

Proposal: **Stable block and implement store +
Sand school and post and rail enclosure**

Application numbers: 1/1831/05/40/COU
1/1971/05/40/COU

Summary & Requirement for Investigation

Consent is being sought of the Torridge District Council for the construction of a stable block and implement store (application number 1/1831/05/40/COU) and a sand school and post and rail enclosure at (application number 1/1971/05/40/COU) at The Old Stables, Annery).

A condition of the consents for both applications requires that a programme of archaeological recording be carried out (Planning Permission 1/1831/05/40/COU, dated 10/01/2006, condition number 2; Planning Permission 1/1971/05/40/COU, dated 9/12/2005, condition number 2).

This Archaeological investigation is being commissioned by the applicant in accordance with Central Government's Planning Policy Guidance note **PPG16 - Archaeology and Planning** (1990), and in order to discharge the archaeological condition of each consent.

The objective of the investigation shall be to ensure 'Preservation by Record' of any archaeological deposits which are to be destroyed by the proposed development. The satisfactory completion of this stage of investigation will discharge the requirements of paragraphs 24 & 25 of PPG16, and condition 2 of each planning consent.

Site Location & Description

The proposal sites lie at SS45762245 and SS45742253, within the parkland attached to the former mansion of Annery, approximately 60m and 100m respectively from the site of the house. Although the house which was demolished in 1957 had been completely altered in *circa* 1800, Annery was in origin a medieval building. The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that Annery was recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book, and was the birthplace of Bishop Stapledon in 1261, and the residence of the then Lord Chief Justice in the early 15th century (HER reference: 11841; SMR reference: SS42SE/59).

Annery is known to have possessed a deerpark by circa 1540, and it has been suggested that it was in existence by 1422 (HER: 19688; SMR: SS42SE/59/1). The park is included in the 'Local List' of Historic Parks & Gardens, which is maintained by the Devon Gardens Trust.

The site is clearly one of high status, dating to at least the early medieval period. Groundworks in an area such as this have the potential to expose buried archaeological features and artefacts relating to domestic activity of medieval and later date, as well as features associated with earlier garden/parkland design. In addition, the HER records several finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic material, including a knapping site (ie stone tool manufacturing site), in the vicinity of the proposal site (HER: 60806, 20924, 518, 537, 11844; SMR: SS42SE/72, SS42SE/6/6, SS42SE/63/1, SS42SE/6/3, SS42SE/63).

Stages of Work & Techniques

The recording work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological contractor, agreed with the County Archaeological Service. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a person of similar standing.

The work shall include the following:

- ♦ Examination of material currently held by the County Historic Environment Record, County Hall, Exeter.
- ♦ Investigation and recording of archaeological deposits and features exposed during any operations causing disturbance to deposits below the present ground surface. This will principally be soil stripping and/or trenching for foundations and services, and any ground reduction associated with the sand school and with access/parking arrangements.

Exposed features shall be recorded at a scale of 1:20, or larger as appropriate, and if they are to be damaged by the works shall be hand excavated by context, to the maximum depth of proposed disturbance, and fully recorded in plan and section.

- ♦ The representative(s) of the Archaeological Contractor will visit the site to observe the works in progress. Contact will be established in advance between the Site Manager and the Archaeological Contractor, so that advance notice of relevant groundwork operations may be given. This should ideally be at least 48 hours. A reporting system will be established so that suspected finds or remains made by the site contractors can be quickly dealt with by the archaeological contractor.
- ♦ Preparation of a report, with specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports if necessary, and an ordered archive.

The report shall include a site plan, plans of features and a summary of features, deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation.

A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

If the results of the investigation are deemed (in consultation with the County Archaeological Service), not such as to warrant the preparation of a full report, an entry for the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) shall be prepared.

A copy of the report or HER entry shall be deposited, **by the archaeological contractor**, with the County Archaeological Service, Environment Directorate, Matford Lane Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter EX2 4QW, on the understanding that it will become a public document after a maximum of six months following its completion, unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Service.

The archaeological contractor shall complete an online OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form in respect of the project.

The archaeological condition of the Planning Consent shall not be deemed to have been discharged until the completed report has been received by the County Archaeological Service.

Personnel & Monitoring

- ♦ Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a person of similar standing.
- ♦ Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the contractor. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.
- ♦ The work shall be carried out in accordance with IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (1999).
- ♦ The archaeological contractor shall give the County Archaeological Service two weeks' notice of commencement of work, in order to allow for monitoring of the project.
- ♦ Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds.

Deposition of Archive & Finds

The archive shall be deposited with an appropriate museum, which shall be contacted by the archaeological contractor prior to commencement of the project.

- ♦ Provision should be made for any finds resulting from the archaeological work (which are the property of the landowner) to be deposited with the appropriate recipient museum. 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.

AMD
18 November 2005
amended 16 January 2006

Appendix 2

Devon Historic Environment

County Archaeology Service, Devon County Council
Matford Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road
Exeter, Devon EX2 4QW

Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail:
www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

03-Feb-2006

11841 Monkleigh, Annery House

Type: **MANSION** OS SS42SE SS42SE/59
NGR: SS45772242 Ecclesiastical Parish: MONKLEIGH
District: Torridge Civil Parish: MONKLEIGH
Form: Building - extant Listed Building Grade: Grade II
Class: Domestic

Listed Building

Broad Multi-period
Period: Medieval, Modern,
Post Medieval,
Saxon, XI, XIV

SAM No:

Summary

Post-1688 house on site of pre-1261 mansion.

Description

Present building is a Georgian mansion. Apparently incorporates no visible remains of any former building. (OSA 1953)
Late Georgian main front with semi circular bay with giant attached Ionic columns. (Pevsner, N. 1952)
Was seat of Stapledons. Bishop Stapledon born here 1261. Passed to Hankfords. Sir William Hankford Lord Chief Justice died 1422 resided here. Said to have been famous for its long gallery taken down 1800. The house has been modernised.
House passed to St. Leger family in seventeenth century. Annery was demolished in late 1950's. (Lauder, R. A. 1981)
Annery, or Upannery was held of Goldsworthy, or Wrdieta in Domesday. Both before and after the Conquest it was held by the Abbot of Tavistock. In documents of Richard II's reign, Annery is described as a messuage with a dove-cote and a fishery in the waters of the Torridge. It was once the home of the St. Leger family. Early descents given. (Reichel, O. J. 1928-
Old house completely altered in c.1800. Stucco front with Ionic order to full height and entablature and parapet. Full height bow on east. Projecting octagonal turret on N. Dilapidated. (DoE 1955)

Events

Type: Site Visit Start Date: End Date:
OSA

Sources

OSA Card		(OSA)		
SS42SE3			1953	
Monograph	The Buildings of England: North Devon	(Pevsner, N.)	1952	39
Monograph	Devonshire	(Lysons)	1822	352-353
Article in Serial	PDAES	(Unknown)		2
			1933	9
Monograph	Choreographical Description of Devon, 1580-1640	(Risden)	1811	276-277
Monograph	Vanished Houses of North Devon	(Lauder, R. A.)	1981	
Unknown	Hundreds of Devon	(Reichel, O. J.)		
	The Hundred of Shebbear in Early Times		1928-1938	568, 578, 583
List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest	Historic Houses Register	(DoE)		
Bideford RD			1955	15

Relationships

Associated with DEERPARK 19688

19688 Annery Deerpark

Type: DEERPARK	OS SS42SE	SS42SE/59/1	Broad Multi-period
NGR: SS459-224-	Ecclesiastical Parish: MONKLEIGH		Period: Medieval, Post
District: Torridge	Civil Parish: MONKLEIGH		Medieval, XIX, XV, XVI, XVII
Form: Site Of	Listed Building Grade:		SAM No:
Class: Recreational			

Summar

Deerpark in existence by circa 1540. Possibly existed in 1422.

Description

Annery Deerpark. Referred to by Westcote (1630). Also by Leland.(c 1540), who implies the existence of a park here in 1422, in an account of the death of Wm. Hankford. (Shirley, E. P. 1867)

Sale particulars 1912 identify specimen cork tree, woodlands, shady walks, range of glass-houses + walled kitchen garden. 19c kitchen garden walls are listed. (Gray, T. 1995)

Sources

Monograph	Some Account of English Deerarks	(Shirley, E. P.)	1867	90
Monograph	The Garden History of Devon	(Gray, T.)	1995	33-34
Cartographic 19SW	6" County Series	(Ordnance Survey)	1905	
Monograph	The Buildings of England: Devon	(Cherry, B. + Pevsner,	1989	573-4
Report-non-specific	Historic Parks and Gardens Register, and local list	(Devon Gardens Trust)	1999	
	Historic Parks and Gardens Register, and local list			

Relationships

Associated with	MANSION 11841
Includes	HEDGEBANK 58374

Printed: 03/02/2006 10:04:52

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Disclaimer

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Appendix 3

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND RECORDING AT THE OLD STABLES, ANNERY, MONKLEIGH, DEVON.

NGR SS45762245 + SS45742253

Planning Application numbers: 1/1831/05/40/COU and 1/1971/05/40/COU

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been produced by South West Archaeology at the request of David Lott, (the Client) and sets out the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the development of the site.
- 1.2 The area subject to this work comprises two sites within the parkland attached to the former mansion of Annery, approximately 60m and 100m from the site of the house.
- 1.3 It is proposed that monitoring and recording of any archaeological deposits exposed by groundworks be carried out. This will be accomplished by undertaking an archaeological watching brief of trenching for services/foundations and soil stripping.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Although the manor house was demolished in 1957, Annery was originally a medieval building. Archival references to the site include a record in the Domesday Book of 1086 as well as mentions of Bishop Stapleton being born there in 1261 and of the Lord Chief Justice residing at Annery in the early 15th century. These indications of high status are reinforced by the existence of a deerpark, known to have been in existence by 1540 but with suggestions of earlier use in 1422.
- 2.2 In addition, a number of prehistoric finds are known to have derived from the vicinity including flint tools and debitage from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age eras.
- 2.3 Given the documentary and material evidence for longevity of occupation of Annery, it is possible that groundworks in the area will expose archaeological artefacts or features relating to prehistoric or medieval occupation.

3. AIMS

- 3.1 The aim of this work is to investigate and record any archaeological deposits exposed during any groundwork. This will include, soil stripping, trenching for foundations and services, and any ground reduction associated with the construction of the sand school and parking/access arrangements.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 The representative of the archaeological contractor must be present on site to observe works in progress.
- 4.2 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an archaeological Excavation (revised 1995) and the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994).
- 4.3 Any machine excavation is to be carried out using a toothless, grading bucket to the surface of archaeological deposits, the surface of *in situ* weathered subsoil or to a depth that will not be affected by the development, whichever is encountered first.
- 4.4 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.5 The machining will be undertaken under the direct control of the site archaeologist. Upon completion of the machining, surfaces or trench sides and bases will be examined by the site archaeologist for the identification of features and soil marks and the recovery of artefacts. Where necessary, to clarify features and soil marks, the base and/or sides of the trench will be cleaned by hand. The examination will be undertaken before the exposed level is affected by weathering and before plant and machinery is driven over it. Any features will then be cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded to IFA guidelines.
- 4.6 Any features exposed will be recorded as described below (5.1), and if they are to be damaged by the works shall be hand excavated by context, to the maximum depth of proposed disturbance, and fully recorded in plan and section.
 - 4.61 If complex or extensive archaeological deposits are exposed then the DCAS will be consulted as to the appropriate mitigation required by this development.
- 4.7 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. The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.71 Should the sides of any trenches or structures be deemed unstable they will be shored or stepped to ensure safe access.
- 4.8 The Devon County Council Archaeological Service will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will monitor the project throughout and may wish to inspect the works in progress.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

This will be based on IFA guidelines and those advised by DCAS and will consist of:

- 5.1 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 B/W, colour and digital photography.
- 5.2 Survey and location of features.
- 5.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site. In the case of Post-1800 unstratified pottery, it will be sufficient to retain only a representative sample.
- 5.4 Should suitable deposits be exposed then consideration should be made for scientific assessment/analysis/dating techniques that could 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.
- 5.5 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 excavated to sample 20% of their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.

The full depth of archaeological deposits will be assessed. This need not require excavation to in situ subsoil if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

6.0 MITIGATION

- 6.1 This brief covers the watching brief stage of the archaeological investigation of the site. Further archaeological intervention may be required if deposits or features are exposed that are considered by the Devon County Archaeological Service to be archaeologically important. The need for, and nature of, any such further works will be determined by the results of this investigation and via consultation with the DCAS.

7.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with The Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with an appropriate museum.
- 7.2 If fieldwork reveals extensive archaeology, an illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of the watching brief and submitted to Devon County Archaeology Service and the Client. In the case that the site turns out to be completely archaeologically sterile then an HER entry would be acceptable. This would need to be agreed in advance with the DCAS.
- 7.3 If a report is produced it will include the following elements:
 - 7.3.1 A location plan and overall site plan showing the location of the area subject to a watching brief and the distribution of any archaeological features;
 - 7.3.2 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;
 - 7.3.3 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 7.3.4 An assessment of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples together with recommendations for further analysis;
 - 7.3.5 Any specialist reports commissioned;
 - 7.3.6 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.
- 7.4 Should they merit it; the results of these investigations will be published in an appropriate academic journal. If required, after the production of a summary report, a programme and timetable for this will be submitted to Devon County Archaeology Services and the Client for approval.
- 7.5 In the case that these works do not require any further mitigation a copy of the final report will be entered into the OASIS system.

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Appendix 4

Finds classification

ANH06 (107)

Type	Sherds	No. of vessels	Forms
Post Medieval	1	1	Internal glazed earthenware

ANH06 (unstratified)

Type	Sherds	No. of vessels	Forms
Medieval	2	2	Gritty earthenware
Post medieval	8	3	Large, internally glazed hooked rim pot Plain earthenware sherd Glazed earthenware tile
C19th C20th pottery	5 (small sample; c. 15%)	5	Stoneware bottle, lid, shoulder; fine wares
Other	5 (sample)	N/A	Pegged grey slate tile; 12" square Coal, mortar, hand-made brick samples

Appendix 5

List of jpegs contained on CD rom inside rear cover of report.

Details	scale	from
1. General site shot showing line of proposed excavation and hedgebank cut	2m	S
2. Outcropping band of sandstone (?) running E/W across new stable area	1m	SE
3. Working shot	---	S
4. East facing section of (203/200), cut and fill of 'quarry'.	1m	E
5. E/W band of sandstone; south cut of 'quarry'	1m	E
6. (104) section of hedgebank	1m	E
7. Grading of sand school showing band of purple red natural shillet	---	S
8. Grading of sand school, 2 nd run.	---	S
9. (As above)		
10. N. end of sand school; linear marks from subsoiler	1m	W
11. Section through boulder clay to demonstrate natural	1m	E
12. Finished extent of grading for sand school (area to E to be made up)	---	S
13. General view from N towards Old Stables	---	N
14. General view from west; hedgebank (104) is to right (S) out of shot	---	W
15. General working shots of soil removal	---	S
16. Natural rock outcropping in 'steps' (N. of 104)	1m	N
17. Further grading back of hedgebank (104) to west	---	E
18. Hamilton bottle from Bristol (C19)	0.1m	---
19. Finished line of graded hedgebank (104)	2m	E