

HANSON PARK NORTHAM DEVON

Results of Archaeological Monitoring



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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr. David Shepherd of Chichester Homes Ltd.
The staff of the Devon County Historic Environment Service

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Hanson Park
Parish:	Northam
District:	Torrige
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS45182776
Oasis ID:	southwes1-66756
OS Map copying licence:	100044808

1.1 Background

This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on a site within an area known as Orchard Hill in Northam Parish, Devon. More precisely (Figs. 1 and 2), this was situated a short distance to the south of the A39 and *c.*300m west of the new Torrige Bridge within an area of modern housing known as Hanson Park. The work was commissioned by Chichester Homes Ltd. (the Client) in order to discharge a Planning Condition to investigate and record any archaeological features and deposits affected by the proposed construction of 14 dwellings on the site. Archaeological recording was undertaken in stages by B. Morris, L. Bray and R. Dean between November 2009 and April 2010 as different parts of the site became accessible during the construction work. Additional visits were also made to the site in order to check the spoil from the groundworks for finds.

The site is broadly rectilinear in plan, measuring *c.*80m north to south and *c.*60m east to west and covering an area of *c.*0.5 ha. The ground slopes down into the valley of a minor watercourse, from a maximum elevation of *c.*23m AOD in the south to *c.*17m AOD in the north and had formerly been used as pasture. Modern housing surrounds the site on all sides, while further uphill to the south is an area of substantial Victorian villas situated on the northern edge of Bideford.

According to the British Geological Survey (1980), the site is underlain by mudstones and sandstones of the Bideford Formation. Excavation encountered steeply-dipping shales beneath the subsoil.

The original planning application for the development was made in 2007 by Chichester Homes. Due to information held within the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) – which suggested the site was associated with the field name ‘Castle Park’, taken to indicate some form of enclosure – DCHES stipulated pre-determination archaeological work should be undertaken. This was to take the form of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation examining 5% of the site. In the event, the desk-based work (Green 2007) revealed the HER entry was erroneous. Accordingly, in November 2007 the archaeological requirements were altered, the evaluation now being undertaken under Condition and examining 2.5% of the site. Subsequently, unrelated factors delayed the granting of planning permission significantly and work did not start until 2009. Unfortunately, due to an oversight after such a lengthy hiatus, SWARCH was not informed of the commencement of work and thus were unable to undertake the evaluation in the planned form. Instead, with the agreement of DCHES, topsoil stripping on two small areas in the eastern half of the site, totalling *c.*270m² (Fig. 2), was monitored.

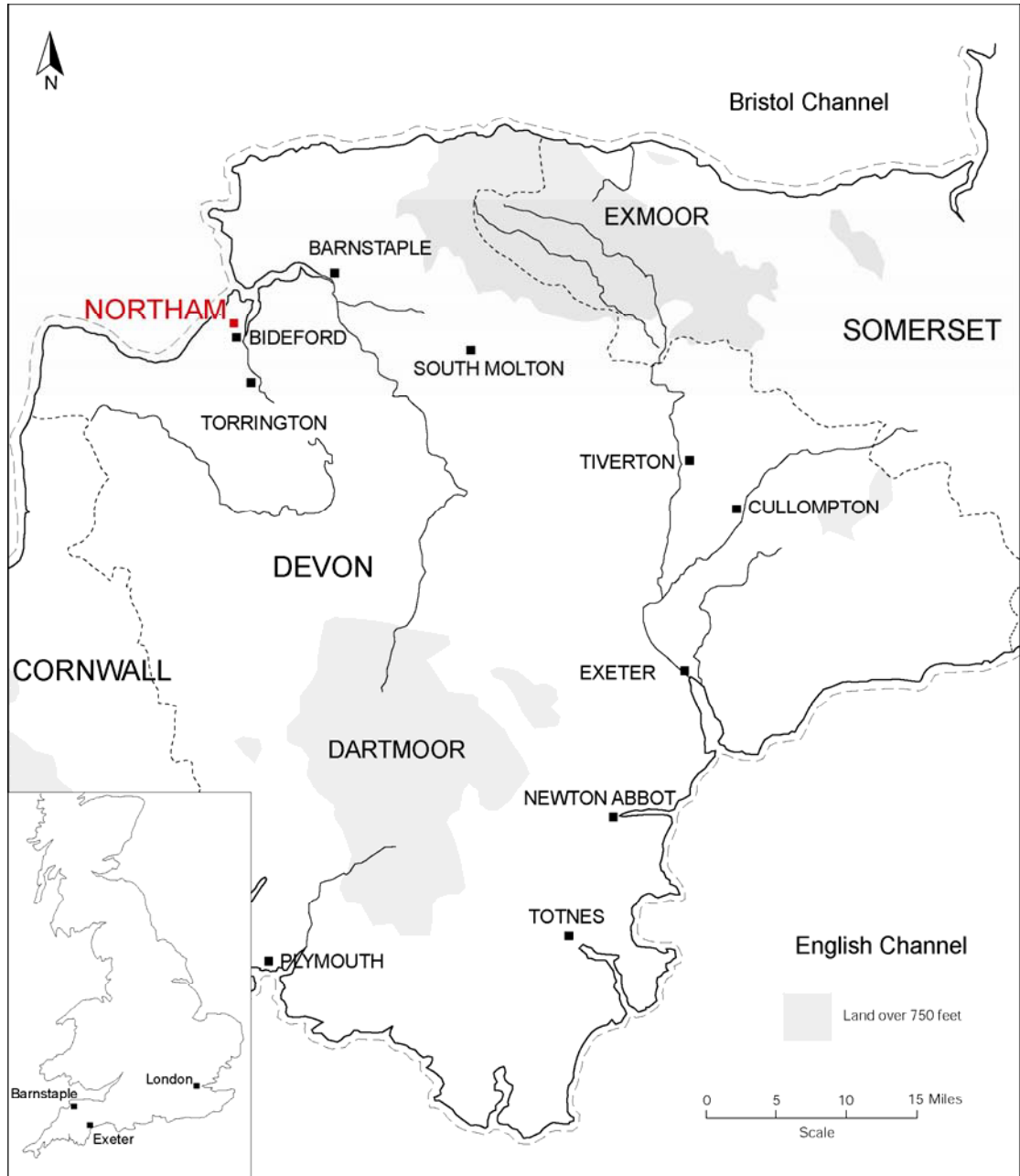


Figure 1: Regional location.

1.2 Summary

A total of six linear features (Fig. 2) were revealed by topsoil stripping in the two areas of the site in which archaeological monitoring of undisturbed deposits was possible. Five of these features proved to be of relatively modern date, but the sixth was an east-west trending linear, the position of which corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1840 tithe map, removed in the late 19th century. Finds from the fills of this feature suggested it was dug in the late 17th or early 18th century and gradually silted up over the next century until it was no longer visible at the surface by the mid 19th century.

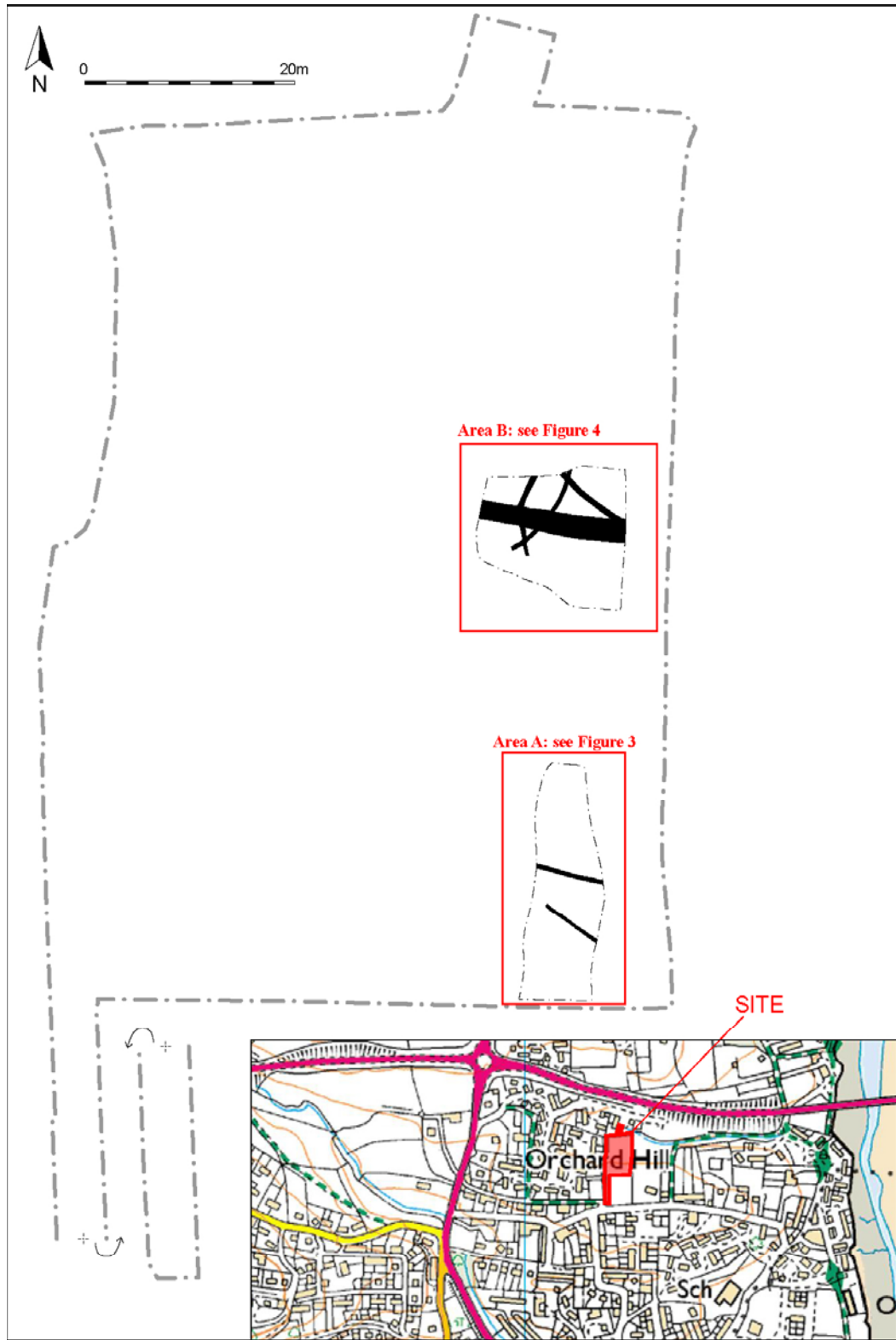


Figure 2: Site location. Promap insert scale: 1:10,000.

1.3 Methodology

This programme of archaeological recording was undertaken between November 2009 and April 2010 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Laing-Trengove 2007) drawn up in response to a brief issued by DCHES.

Due to the extensive disturbance on the site prior to the commencement of archaeological monitoring (1.1), only two areas (A and B) remained from which the topsoil had not been removed. Area A (Fig. 2) was situated close to the eastern edge of the site and was broadly rectilinear in shape, measuring *c.* 14m by 14m. Area B was in the south eastern corner of the site and was also roughly rectilinear measuring a maximum of 7m east to west by 21m north to south. In these areas the topsoil was stripped to the level of the subsoil/bedrock by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.8m toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features were encountered, these were hand-excavated and recorded. The spoil heaps were checked for artefacts.

For all excavated areas a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20, 1:50 1:100 and 1:200) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

2.0 Results

2.1 Summary

As already discussed (1.1) much of the site had already been stripped of topsoil and any features severely truncated by the time archaeological monitoring commenced. On the remainder of the site the topsoil was 0.3m to 0.4m thick and consisted of a dark brown soft clay-silt containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions of 20-30mm size.

The subsoil consisted of a light grey friable silt-clay containing frequent sub-angular stone inclusions of 30-60mm size. The thickness of the subsoil varied considerably, and in a number of places the bedrock – a greyish-brown shale/slate – was exposed.

Six archaeological features were identified, two in Area A and four in Area B, although five of these were recent field drains or modern service trenches.

2.2 Area A (Figs. 2 & 3)

Topsoil stripping in this area revealed two linear features, both of which were orientated broadly north-west to south-east (Fig. 2) and were 0.4m wide. The southernmost of these features proved to contain the overflow pipe from a septic tank belonging to an adjacent property to the east, while truncation of the northernmost feature to the west showed it to contain a modern drain pipe. Neither feature was investigated further. Area A contained no other archaeological features or deposits.

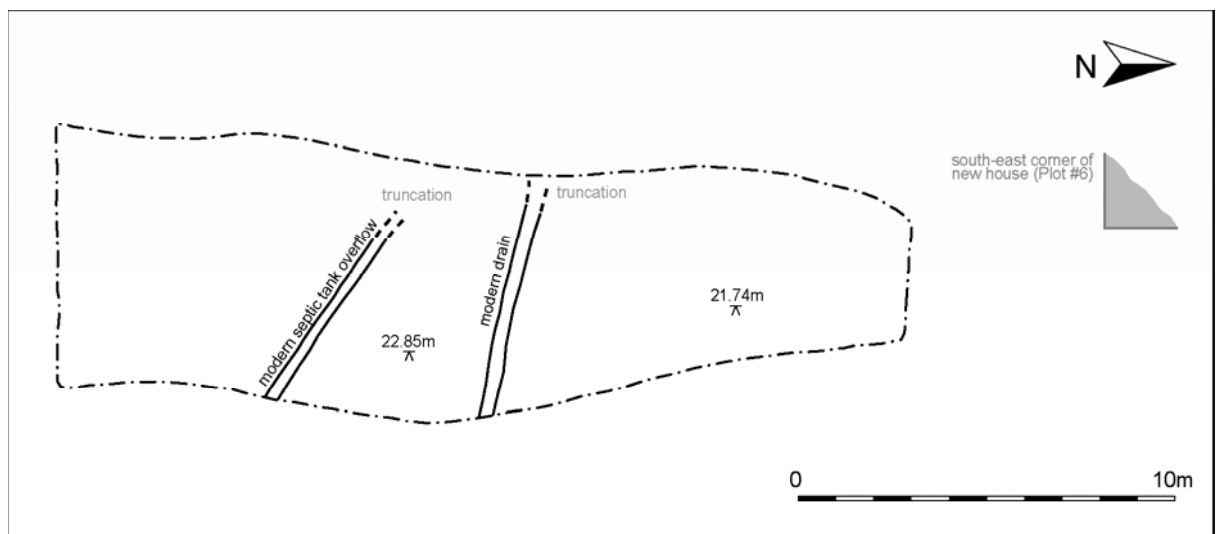


Figure 3: Plan of Area A (scale: 1:200 at A4).

2.3 Area B (Fig. 4)

Four linear features were identified in Area B.

2.3.1 Feature [103] (Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9)

The surviving, exposed portion of this linear feature varied between 1.6m and 2.4m in width and was orientated in an east-west direction (Figs. 4 & 5). It was 14m long having been truncated by construction activity at its western end. Three sections (1, 2 and 3; Figs. 6, 7 & 8) were excavated across [103] revealing the ditch to reach a maximum depth of *c.*0.9m with profile that was somewhat variable in detail but was consistently asymmetric, with a gentle southern edge and a steep or vertical northern side. In addition, in all three sections, the base of the ditch consisted of a steep-sided, rock-cut slot varying between 0.4m and 0.7m wide and 0.2m and 0.4m deep.

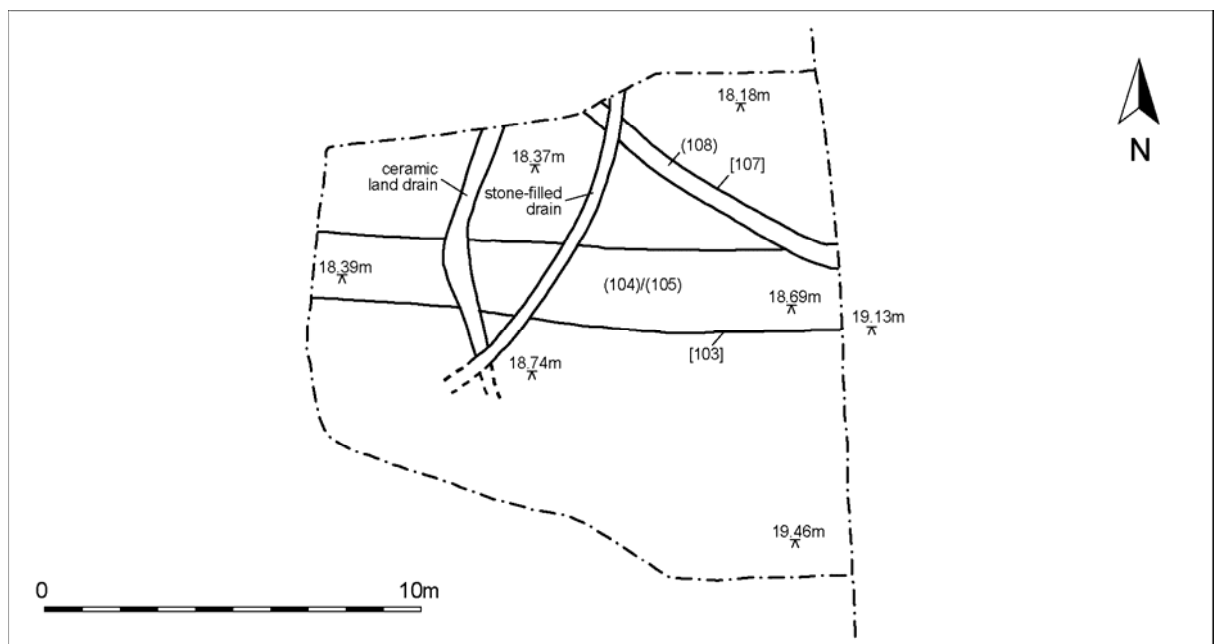


Figure 4: Plan of Area B (scale: 1:200 at A4).

In each section, the slot was filled with a similar material, (106) and (110), which consisted of a pale grey, sometimes mottled, firm clay-silt occasionally containing flecks of charcoal and mortar. This was overlain by a thin lens of pale grey, mottled clay-silt containing occasional inclusions of shale (111), although this material was not laterally extensive as it only occurred in section 1. The next fill in the sequence (104) consisted of a friable, brown clay-silt. This context contained occasional to frequent sub-angular stone inclusions of up to 40mm size, the exact proportion of which varied laterally. A significant number of these were weathered. In sections 1 and 2 a further fill (105) was present which overlay (104) and consisted of a grey clay-silt containing common sub-rounded stone inclusions of less than 20mm size and occasional flecks of charcoal.

Feature [103] cut the natural and was cut by feature [107].

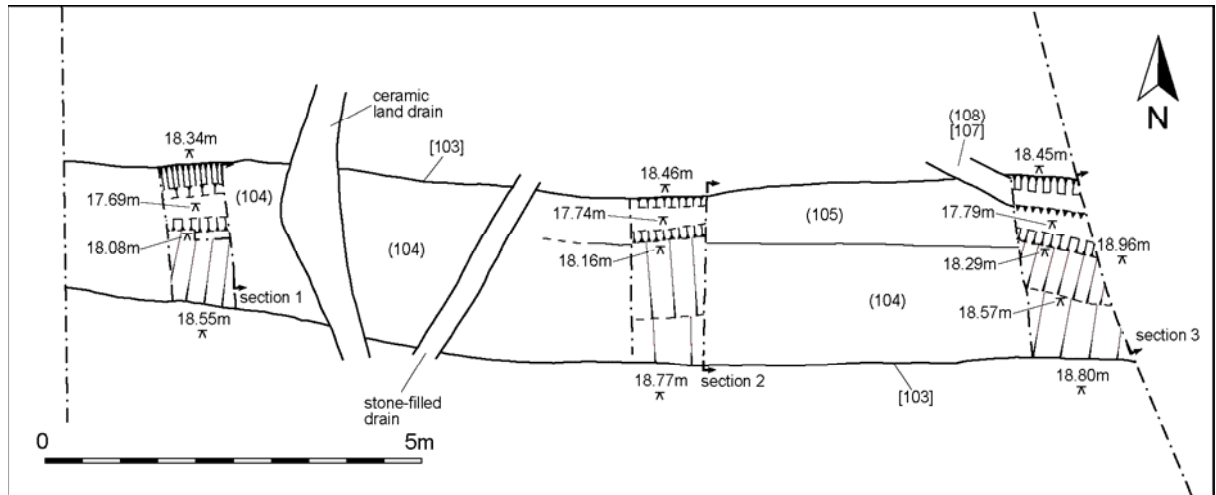


Figure 5: Post-excavation plan of feature [103] (scale: 1:100 at A4).

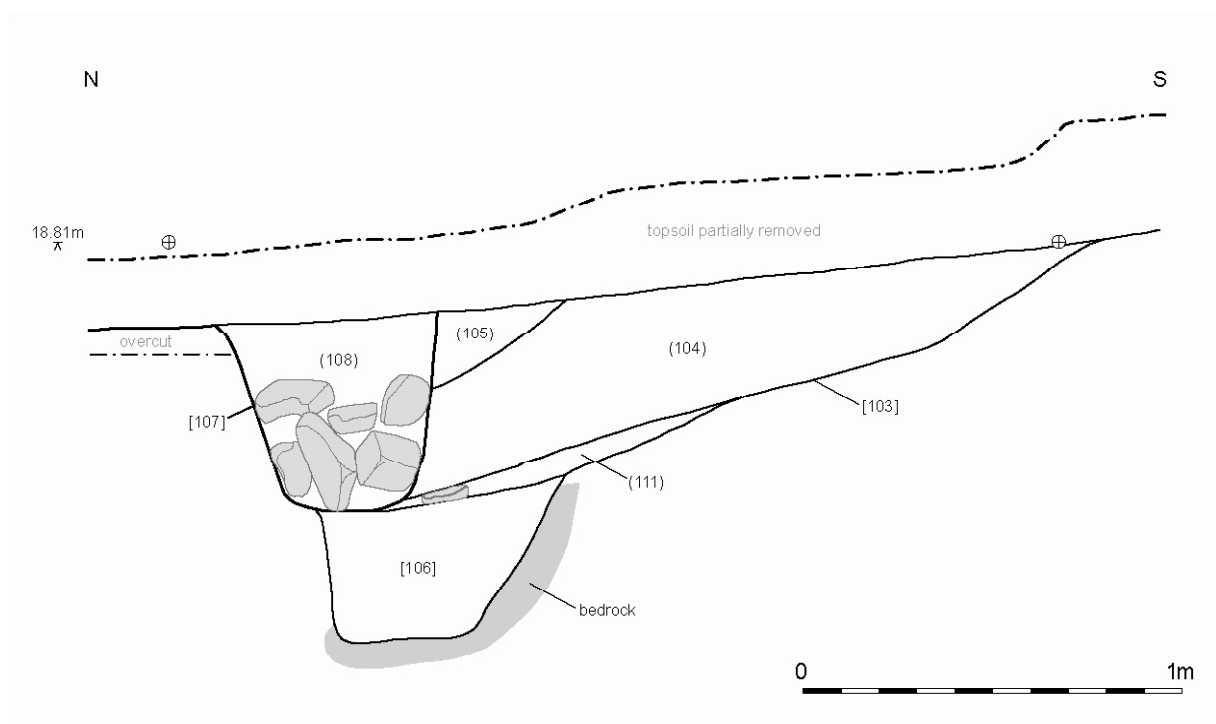


Figure 6: Section 1; west-facing section through feature [103] (scale: 1:20 at A4).

2.3.2 Feature [107] (Fig. 4 & 6)

This linear feature, orientated north-west to south-east, was *c.*0.3m wide, *c.*0.5m deep and survived for a length of *c.*8m. In profile it was steep-sided with a flat base and its fill (108) consisted of packed angular and sub-angular stone blocks of up to 0.35m in size, which appeared placed rather than thrown into the feature. Some of these blocks had mortar adhering to the surfaces, suggesting they derived from a demolished structure.

Feature [107] cut feature [103] and was sealed by the topsoil.

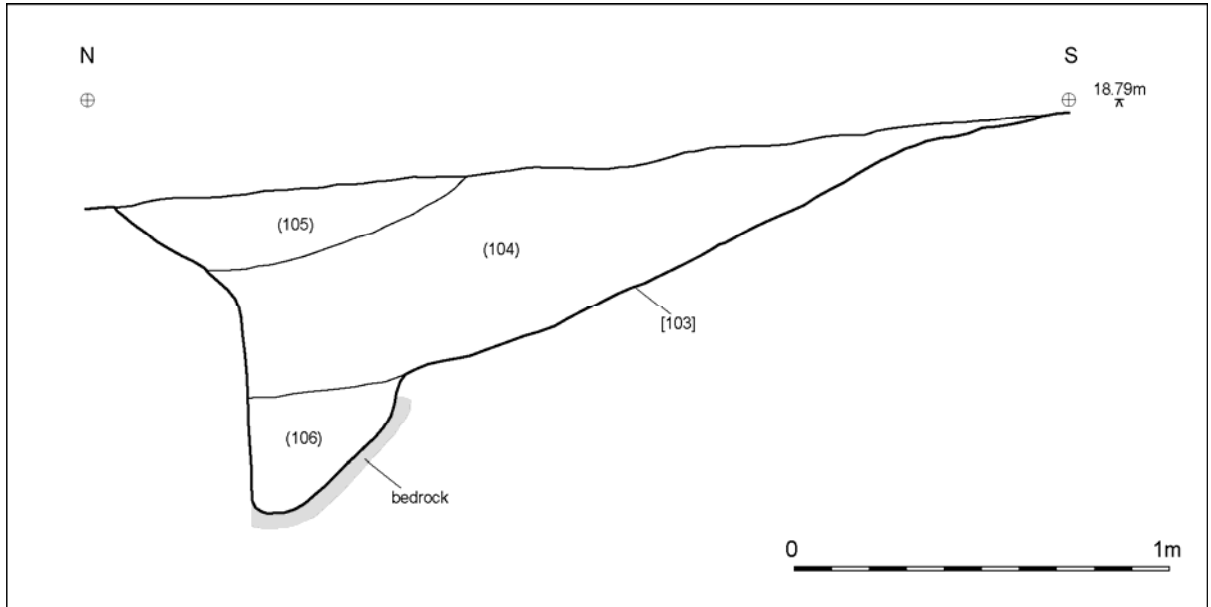


Figure 7: Section 2; west-facing section through feature [103] (scale: 1:20 at A4).

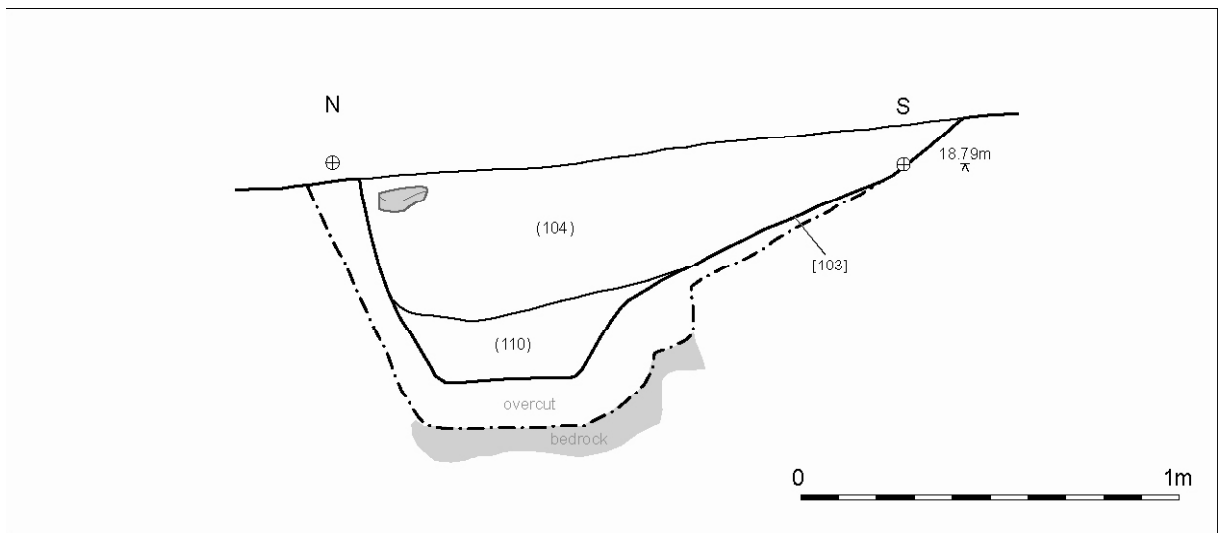


Figure 8: Section 3; west-facing section through feature [103] (scale: 1:20 at A4).

2.3.3 Other Features (Fig. 4)

Two other linear features were also present in Area B, both of which were orientated in a roughly north-to-south direction. The earliest of these was c.0.5m wide and cut feature [103]. It contained a ceramic land drain. This was cut by the second of these linears, which also cut feature [107] and contained packed stones suggesting that it too was a land drain.



Figure 9: West-facing section through feature [103], section 1 (scale at 1m [vertical] & 2m).

2.4 Interpretation

Within the two areas examined, a total of six linear features were identified, two in Area A and four in Area B. Five of these features were identified as relatively recent in date consisting of field drains or service trenches associated with the surrounding properties. The sixth feature ([103] in Area B) was a more substantial ditch orientated east-west which was cut by the other three linear features in Area B.

The earliest detailed map of the area is the tithe map of c. 1840, which shows an east-west field boundary in the same location as [103] (Green 2007). This field boundary had been removed by the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1889. This, combined with the dating of the ceramic assemblage from the fills of the feature, supports the interpretation of a ditch associated with the field boundary. The lowest fills (106) contain pottery which includes sherds of decorated Delft ware and North Devon Plain Yellow Glazed slipware dating to the late 17th and early 18th C. The overlying deposits ((104), (105) and (109)) yielded sherds of creamware vessels dating to between AD 1760 and 1820. This material suggests a *terminus post quem* for the initial fills of [103] in the late 17th or early 18th century with the ditch silting up over the course of the next century. There was no indication of re-cutting and by the time the tithe map was drawn in the mid 19th century the ditch was probably almost completely infilled.

3.0 Conclusion

The archaeological monitoring and recording at Northam, Hanson Park revealed only one archaeological feature of any interest: an east-west trending linear. This is interpreted as a ditch associated with a field boundary shown on the 1840 tithe map, a boundary that had been removed in the later 19th century. Finds in the initial fills of the feature suggest it was probably dug in the late 17th or early 18th century, after which it gradually silted up. By the mid 19th century it was probably not visible on the surface.

4.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

British Geological Survey 1994: *Geological Survey of Great Britain 1980 (England and Wales), 1:50,000 Solid and Drift Sheet E308 (Bude).*

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 1994 (revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*

Unpublished Sources:

Green, T. 2007: *Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Hanson Park, Northam.*
Kentisbury: South West Archaeology.

Laing-Trengove, D. 2007: *Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation at Hanson Park, Northam, Devon.*
Kentisbury: South West Archaeology.

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

Location: Land off Hanson Park, Northam

Parish: Northam

District: Torridge

County: Devon

NGR: SS45182776

Planning Application no: 1/1197/2007/FUL

Proposal: Erection of 14 dwellings with new access road and associated works

Historic Environment Service ref: ARHC.DC.TO.12484

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES), at the request of South West Archaeology, on behalf of Chichester Homes Ltd, with regard to the archaeological works required to inform the determination of an application for planning consent for the above works at Northam.

1.2 The principal objective of the programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will inform as to the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area. This information will inform the planning decision and, should consent be granted, will inform as to the requirement for any further investigations to be undertaken as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. As such, it represents the *first stage* of a programme of archaeological mitigation.

1.3 The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (HLC) indicates that the application site lies in an area of "Medieval enclosures based on strip fields". The northern and western site boundary hedge-banks appear to be those depicted on the 1880s Ordnance Survey mapping and, as such, may represent relicts of the former medieval field system, and may retain archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental information within and beneath their structure.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) holds a record which suggests that the application site may form part of a field recorded on the mid 19th century Tithe Map and Apportionment as "Castle Park".

A field name such as "Castle Park" is often indicative of the former presence of an enclosure of a defensive or agricultural nature, which may be prehistoric or medieval in date. If any such feature should survive as buried archaeological deposits, it would be vulnerable to disturbance by construction groundworks.

1.4 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted in support of this application.

2. METHOD STATEMENT

This document sets out the scope of the works required to determine the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area and will form the basis of the *Method Statement* to be prepared by the archaeological consultant to be approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

3. CONTENT OF PROGRAMME

3.1 Desk-based assessment

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.

Site inspection of the development.

Inspection of any available test pits or geotechnical logs.

Depending upon the results of the above work, and the likely suitability of the proposal site for geophysical survey, consideration shall be given to targeted geophysical investigation of the site.

The results of the assessment must be discussed with the HES and, based on this consultation, may determine the positioning of any evaluative excavations.

If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

3.2 Evaluation of the site

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the results of the above work, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography. These excavations should investigate 5% of the area affected by the proposed development.

3.2.1 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HES and should be excavated by a 360o tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at a minimum scale of 1:20, larger where necessary.

3.2.2 As a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.

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

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

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

3.2.4 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling strategies should be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.

3.2.5 The photographic record shall be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. If digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.2.6 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

3.2.7 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4. MONITORING

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.4 below.

5. REPORTING

5.1 A report shall be prepared collating the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The report shall include plans and reports of all documentary and other research, and of the trenches, features, deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.

The report shall summarise the archaeological potential of the site and the impact upon it of the proposed development. It may in appropriate cases make suggestions as to appropriate mitigation of the archaeological impact of the proposal, but these will be subject to review by the HES, who will make final recommendations to the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependant 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 an interim report will be produced. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.3 On completion of the report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.4 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. **The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.**

5.5 Publication

Should particularly significant 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. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these initial evaluative investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

6. FURTHER WORK

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible to identify what further work, (e.g. further evaluative work to clarify the site stratigraphy, area excavation, etc), if any, is needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

7. PERSONNEL

7.1 A professional archaeological consultant, to be agreed with the HES, shall carry out the programme of works. 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 Method Statement will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.

7.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.

7.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (1994)*, as amended (1999).

8. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

8.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Method Statement.*

8.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. 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.

9. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Ann Marie Dick, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW

Tel: 01392-383405 Fax: 01392-383011 E-mail: ann.dick@devon.gov.uk 19 November 2007

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT HANSON PARK, NORTHAM, DEVON.

Location: Land at Hanson Park, Northam

District: Torridge

County: Devon

NGR SS45182776

Planning Application No: 1/1197/2007/FUL

Erection of 14 detached two storey dwellings together with proposed new access road and associated works

Historic Environment Service ref: 12484

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 David Shepherd of Chichester Homes Ltd, (the Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording and for related off site analysis and reporting required as a condition of planning consent for the above works at Hanson Park, Northam. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes has been agreed in consultation with Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES). In accordance with PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy, and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, planning consent is conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition (2) requires that:

'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the agreed scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (HLC) indicates that the application site lies in an area of "Medieval enclosures based on strip fields". The northern and western site boundary hedge-banks appear to be those depicted on the 1880s Ordnance Survey mapping and, as such, may represent relicts of the former medieval field system, and may retain archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental information within and beneath their structure. Desk-based research carried out by SWARCH supports this and suggests that if any of the early boundaries remain at all, it will be the northern third of the western boundary of the field. There is also a record of a flint scatter to the west of the site, in the vicinity of Orchard Hill indicating potential prehistoric activity in the area.

3. AIMS

3.1 The principal aims of the project are:

3.1.1 To monitor ground works and record any below-ground deposits.

3.1.3 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

3.2 All archaeological deposits that are exposed will be investigated and recorded. In the event of significant *in situ* archaeological remains being encountered it may be considered necessary to halt development and recording work so that discussion can take place regarding preservation of these remains, possible design/engineering alternatives and appropriate levels of archaeological recording.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.2 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.

4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

4.2.3 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.

4.3 All groundworks including service trenching and topsoil stripping will be carried out by machine, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, 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 which will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand.

4.3.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994*

(revised 2001 & 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

- 4.3.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.3.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.
- 4.3.4 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IFA guidelines.
- 4.3.5 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.Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with DCHES. Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required.
- 4.3.6 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.
- 4.3.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.3.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.3.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, must be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.4 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with DCHES who will be given adequate notice of the start of the fieldwork, will monitor the project throughout, and will inspect the works in progress and at the conclusion of each stage of work, as well as examining both the site and primary records before the fieldwork phase can be signed off.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DCHES 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 DCHES.
- 5.2 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.

6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 6.1 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 in the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, under accession number NDDMS: 2007.145.
- 6.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the 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.
- 6.3 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the DCHES on completion of the site work. If little or no archaeological deposits are exposed, the results may be produced as a County Historic Environment Record (HER) entry with location plan and trench plan. More significant archaeological exposures would require the production of a summary illustrated report.
- 6.4 The summary report, if required, will contain the following elements as appropriate:
 - 6.4.1 A report number, the date of report production (dd/mm/yyyy) and version number (if subject to revision) and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.4.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this WSI;

- 6.4.3 A location plan and overall site plan;
- 6.4.4 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;
- 6.4.5 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.4.6 An assessment of significant artefacts, historical and/or architectural features, environmental and scientific samples together with recommendations for further analysis;
- 6.4.7 Any specialist reports commissioned;
- 6.4.8 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.
- 6.5 Should particularly significant 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. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements - including any further analysis that may be necessary - will be confirmed with the DCHES, in consultation with the Client. SWARCH, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client and the DCHES.
- 6.6 DCHES 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. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 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 OASIS record number southwes1-66756.

7.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- 7.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys of SWARCH. Fieldwork and recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel.

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Appendix 1 – List of specialists

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 Thomas Cadbury
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Human Bones

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Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils)

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Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis)

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Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis) University of Plymouth

Pottery

John Allen,

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Henrietta Quinnell

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Timber Conservation

Liz Goodman

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Appendix 3

Concordance of Finds

Context	Clay Pipes					Shell	CBM	Other	Animal Bone	Glass	Pottery			DATE		
	stems	stem/heel	bowl fragments	complete bowls	weight kg						fragments	weight kg	fragments		weight kg	sherds
above 103																
104	3				0.017											
105	1				0.006											
106	1				0.002											
109	1															
110	38	4	4	2	0.170											
unstrat.																
TOTALS	43	4	4	2	0.195		10	8	9	23	548	5.446				

Appendix 4

The Ceramic Assemblage

In general terms, the assemblage from Hanson Park would appear unremarkable. Situated close to one of the centres of medieval, post-medieval and recent pottery production in North Devon, it is not that surprising to encounter a substantial volume of North Devon coarsewares. However, given the restricted scope of the archaeological intervention at Hanson Park, this assemblage may be accorded a slightly greater significance. The presence of a small amount of what could be wasters (North Devon Sgraffito) could hint at a kiln site, but the very restricted number of wasters, and the total absence kiln furniture, makes this unlikely. The presence of a small amount of Delft ware and Chinese Porcelain, and the amount of pottery recovered from the spoil heaps, would indicate the presence of a nearby settlement, and could provide a *terminus post quem* (on this basis, no earlier than post-medieval) for the creation or expansion of settlement at Orchard Hill.

Following recording, most of the unstratified material was discarded. A representative sample was retained for the archive.

Context	Sherds	Wgt.	Notes
Above 103	12	0.097	×1 Bristol/Staffs Yellow Slipware; ×10 PMed North Devon coarsewares; ×1 North Devon Sgraffito.
104	22	0.549	×1 creamware; ×16 PMed North Devon coarsewares; ×1 North Devon Plain Yellow Glazed ware; ×1 North Devon Sgraffito dish (poss. waster); ×1 Bristol/Staffs Yellow Slipware; ×1 Staffs salt-glazed tankard base.
105	9	0.053	×3 creamware; ×2 North Devon Plain Yellow Glazed ware; ×4 PMed North Devon coarsewares.
106	10	0.092	×1 decorated Delft; ×6 PMed North Devon coarsewares; ×3 North Devon Plain Yellow Glazed ware.
109	16	0.190	×1 creamware; ×1 Bristol/Staffs Yellow Slipware; ×13 PMed North Devon coarsewares; North Devon Sgraffito dish rim.
110	2	0.030	×2 PMed North Devon coarsewares.
unstratified	477	4.446	×142 white refined earthenware/C19 English stoneware; ×3 Chinese Porcelain; ×1 decorated Delft; ×1 Frechen Stoneware; ×11 Bristol/Staffs Yellow Slipware; ×19 North Devon late C18-C19 coarsewares; ×13 North Devon Sgraffito [inc. ×3 poss. unglazed wasters, cup and chamber pot rim; dish 1630-1750]; ×3 North Devon Trailed Slipware; ×26 North Devon Plain Yellow Glazed ware [inc. tripod pipkin base]; ×257 PMed North Devon coarsewares [inc. ×1 poss. over-fired sherd]; ×1 unclassified poss. South Somerset yellow-glazed vessel.

Table 1: Recovered pottery by context.