

STANBOROUGH FARM HALWELL DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
&
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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Stanborough Farm, Halwell, Devon

**Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
&
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**

For

Mr Robert Reeve

By



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National Grid Reference: SX77205226
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December 2010

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording took place on land at Stanborough Farm, Halwell, South Hams, Devon, in advance of the construction of a new complex of agricultural buildings. An area c.80×70m was stripped of topsoil, revealing two small undated pits, a linear spread of quartz gravel, four small burnt patches and two substantial linear features. The two linear features crossed the site north-west to south-east, and probably represent an early field boundary cut by a later holloway. Neither feature could be dated, but they probably predate the current historic fieldscape and could therefore relate to the Prehistoric and early medieval monuments in and around Stanborough Camp.

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The Staff of the West Country Studies Library
The Staff of the Devon Historic Environment Service

1.0 Introduction

Location: Stanborough Farm
Parish: Halwell
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX77205226
OS Map copying Licence No: 100044808
Oasis ID: southwes1-75551

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Stanborough Farm, Halwell, Devon, in April 2010. The work was commissioned by Robert Reeve (the Client) in order to fulfil an archaeological planning condition imposed by the South Hams Local Planning Authority. This work was undertaken to investigate and record any archaeological features and deposits affected by the construction a new complex of agricultural buildings.

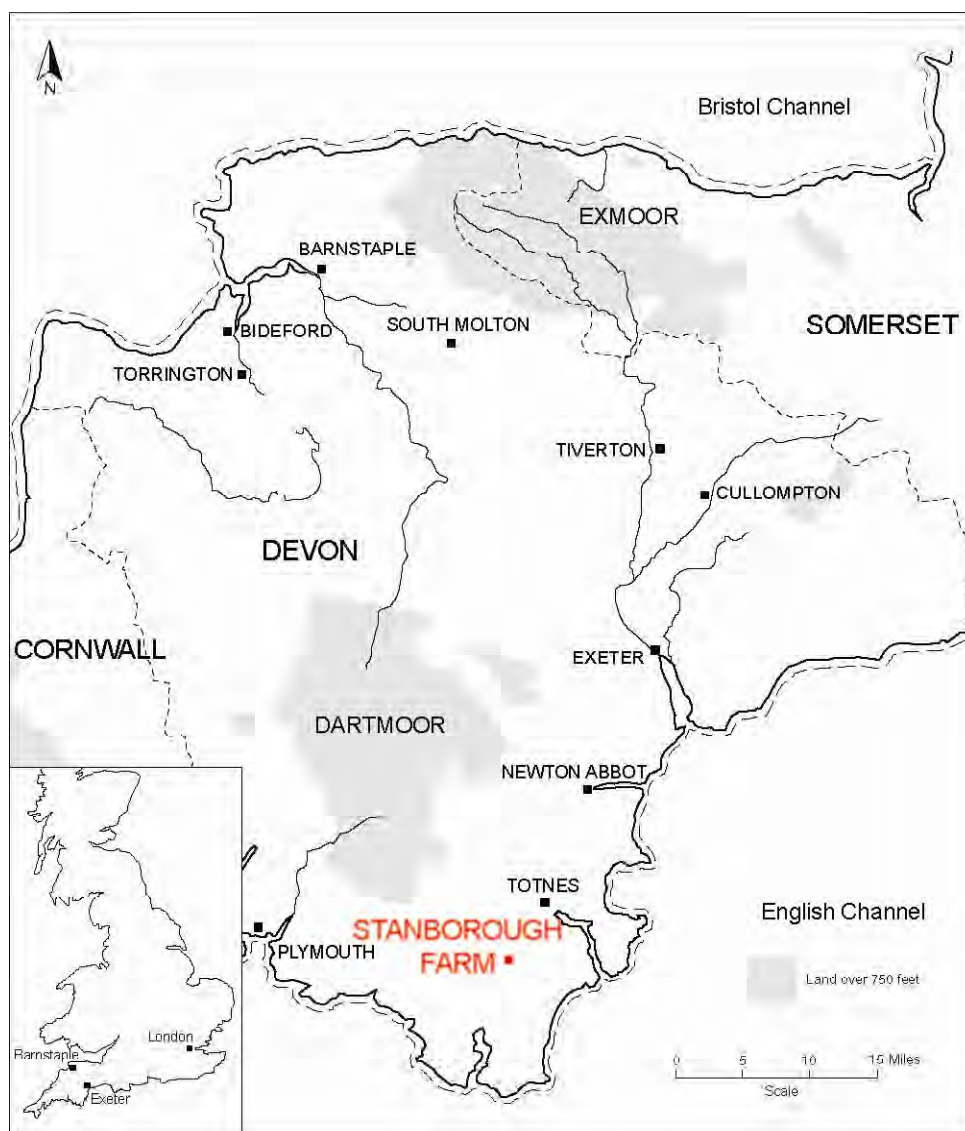


Figure 1: Regional Location.

1.2 Background

The area in question is a greenfield site lying on or about the 190m contour to the south-east of Stanborough House/farm in the historic parish of Halwell, now in the civil parish of Halwell and Moreleigh. The site lies close to a minor road which branches off the A381 and leads to Moreleigh. No previous archaeological work has taken place at Stanborough Farm. The area of the development is c.250m from the scheduled *Ritson Barrows* barrow cemetery, and c.600m north-west of the Iron Age hillfort of Stanborough Camp itself. It has been suggested that this ringwork may represent the Saxon *burh* of Halwell that preceded that at Totnes. These archaeological sites are all protected Scheduled Monuments (see Appendix 3), and represent the greatest concentration of known upstanding Prehistoric monuments in the South Hams. This being the case, a programme of archaeological monitoring was considered essential.

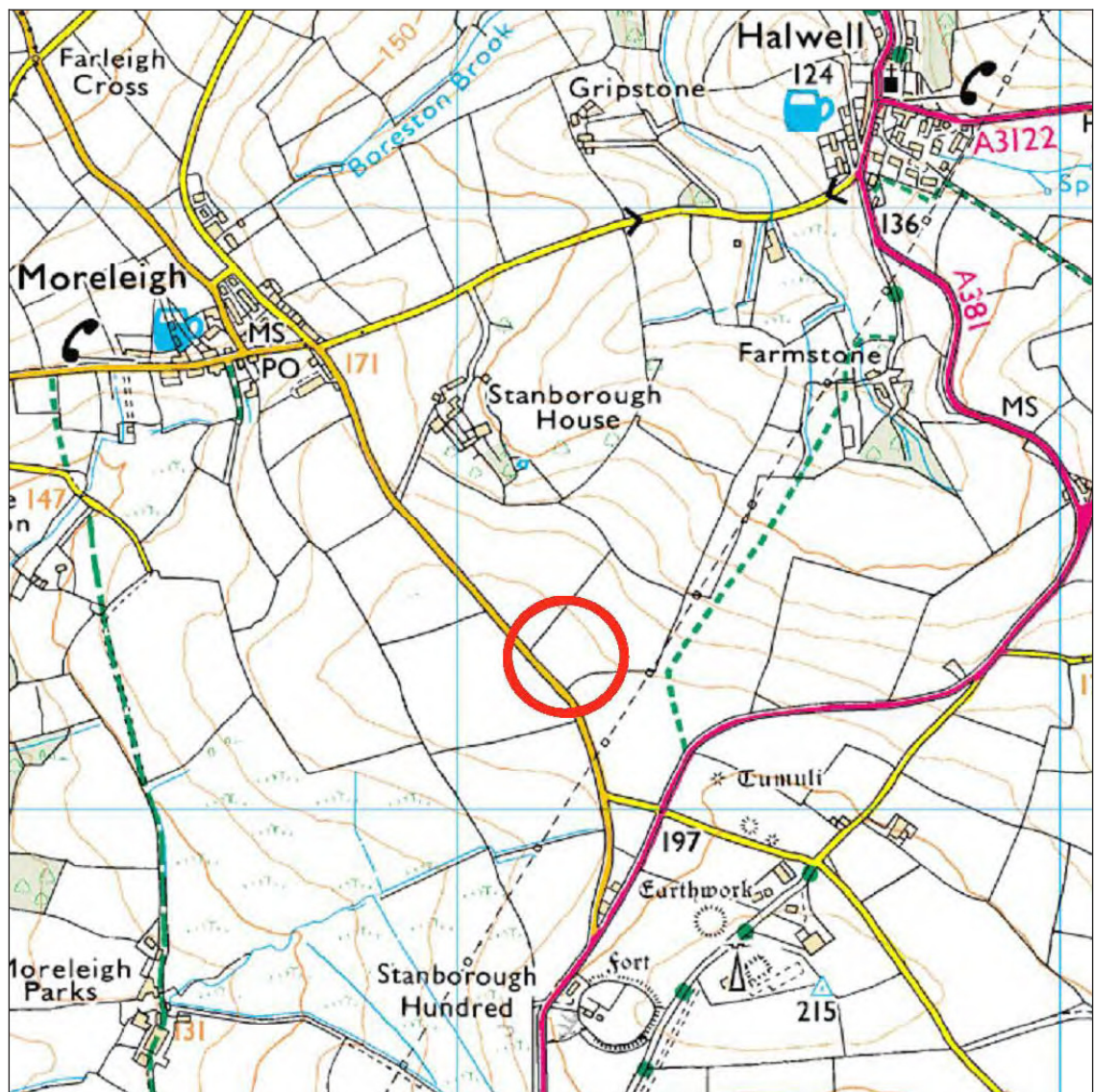


Figure 2: Location map. The site is indicated.

1.3 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is fairly level, being located on a gentle north-west facing slope south of Halwell, just above the 190m contour. The underlying geology consists of Lower Devonian mudstones,

siltstones and sandstones of the Dartmouth Group (British Geological Survey 2004). The soils of this area are the predominantly well-drained, fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.4 Methodology

The desk-based assessment and archaeological investigations were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with DCHES (see Appendix 2).

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the archaeology at Stanborough Farm in its historical and archaeological context. This assessment was based on the cartographic material held at the Devon Record Office and the West Country Studies Library as well as an examination of records and aerial photographs held by DCHES. This work was carried out by T. Green with reference to the guidelines laid out by the IfA (2008).

The area subject to archaeological monitoring was approximately 80x70m, and was stripped of topsoil by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Two small features and two larger linear features were exposed and investigated. This work was conducted in April 2010 and was directed by B. Morris.

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

2.0 Results of the Cartographic Analysis

2.1 The Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' Map

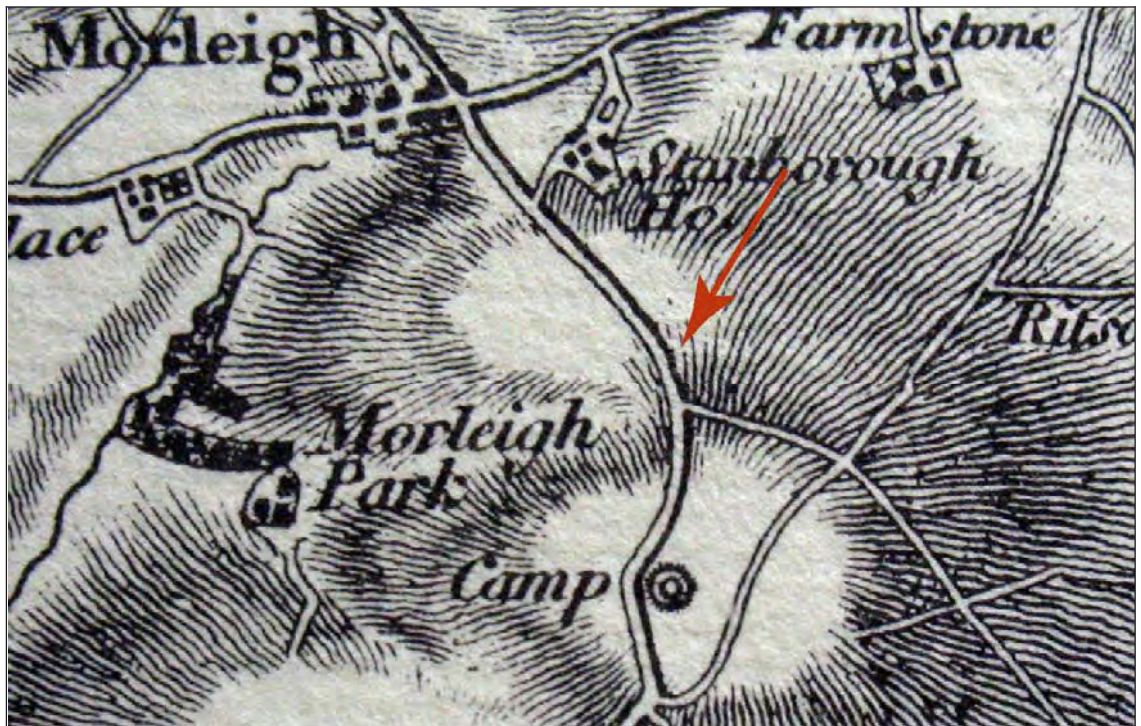


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' map at one inch to the mile, published 1809. The approximate location of the site is indicated (WCSL).

2.2 The Greenwood Map of Devon



Figure 4: Extract from the Greenwood map of Devon published 1820. The approximate location of the site is indicated (WCSL).

2.3 The Tithe Map

The early large-scale maps show Stanborough House but little else (see above). The earliest map to provide reliable detail of the landscape is the Halwell tithe map of 1840 (Figure 5). The proposed development site lies within the field numbered 745 on the map. This is identified in the accompanying tithe apportionment (1839) as 'Yellow Park'. Field 745 was owned by Ann Symons of Stanborough House, but was occupied by William Hyne who farmed 'Part of Stanborough Farm'. The straight boundary dividing field 745 from 744 (to the west, and also called 'Yellow Park') is suggestive of the late enclosure of an area that may at an earlier date have been open grazing land. Conversely, the curving boundaries to the north and the presence of long, narrow fields, some of whose boundaries 'dog-leg', may well represent the vestiges of a medieval arable landscape. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation lists these as 'Barton Fields' and modern adaptations of post-medieval fields.

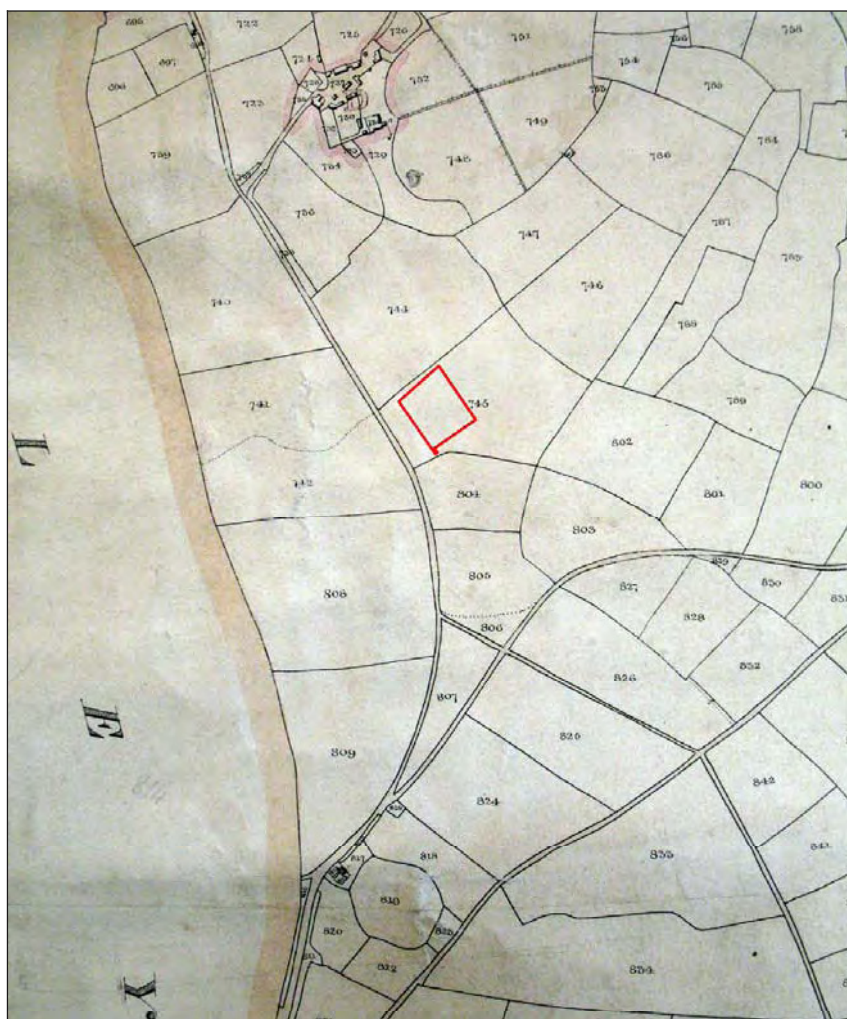


Figure 5: Extract from the Halwell tithe map of 1840. The area of the development is indicated (DRO).

2.4 Ordnance Survey First Edition map

Figure 6 represents an extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500 published 1889, and Figure 7 shows the Second Edition map at 1:2500 published 1905. Both maps indicate no significant change occurred during the second half of the 19th century.

It is suggested (Appendix A: Devon HER 46664) that the term ‘Slapton Runs’ applied on these maps to the collection of fields to the west of the road, may indicate this land was used at an earlier date as (summer) grazing by the settlement of Slapton on the coast (a distance of c.9km).

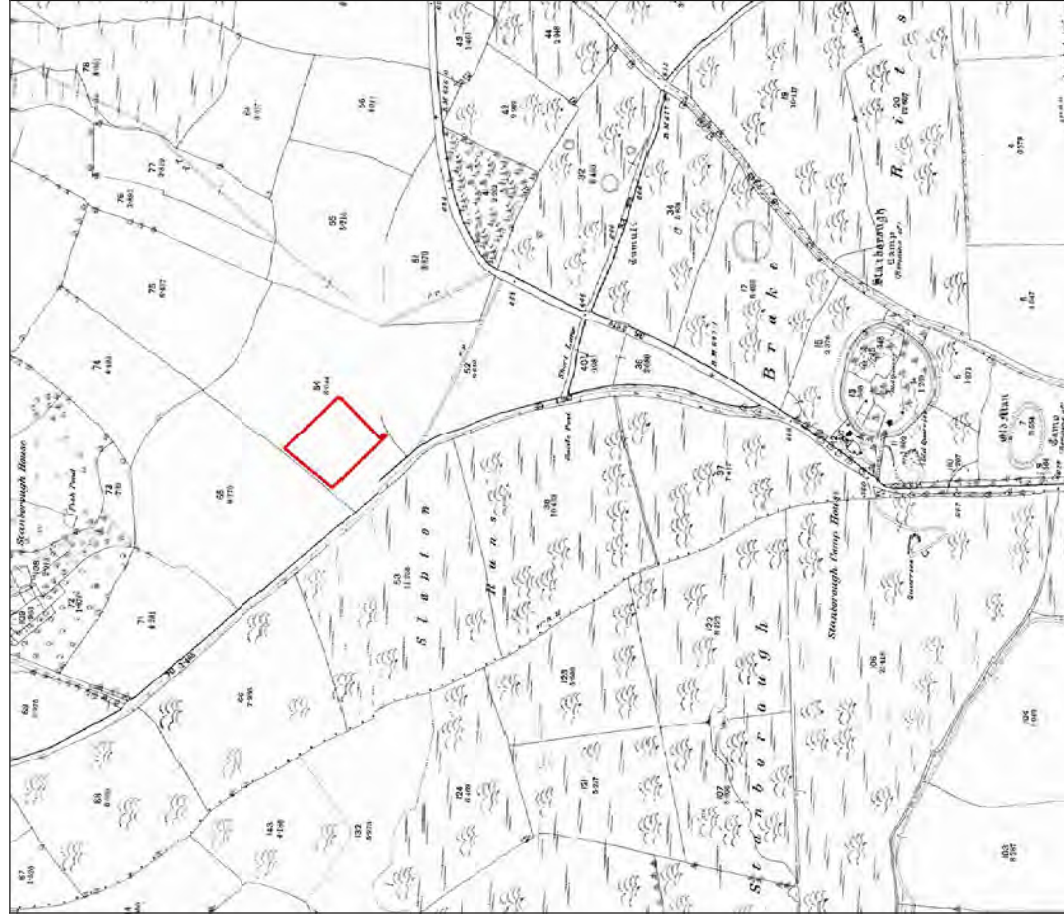


Figure 6 [LEFT]: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500 published 1889. The area of the development is indicated.

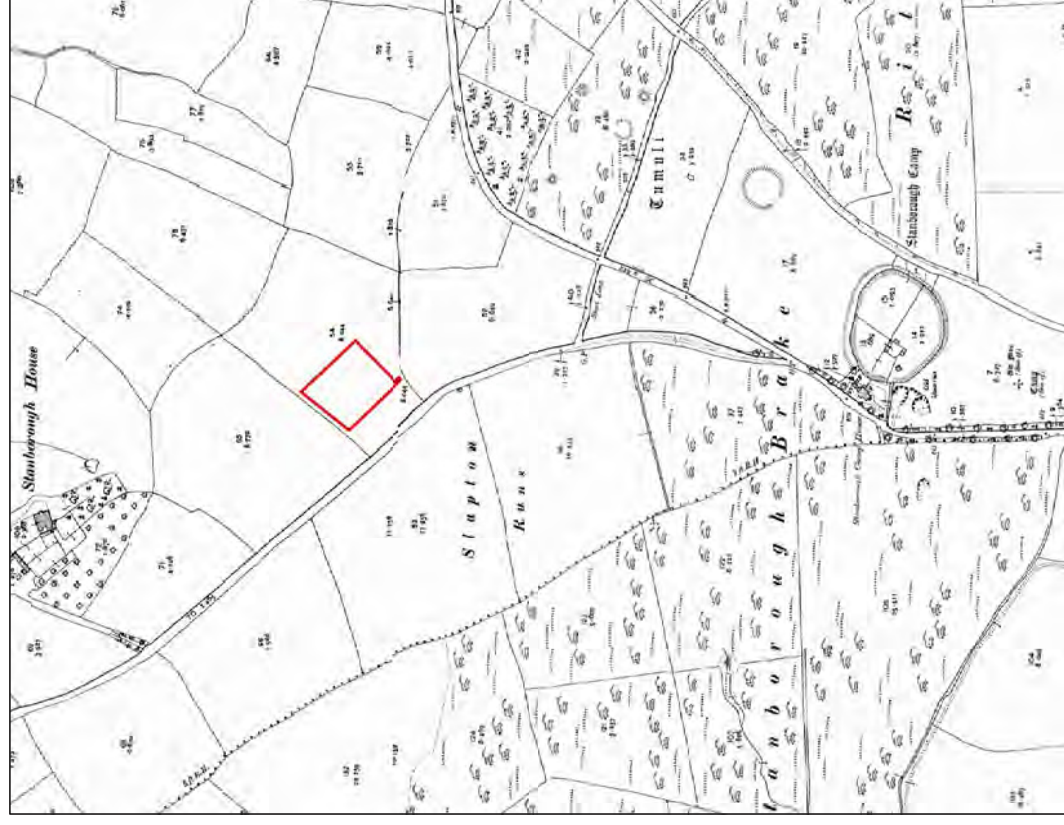


Figure 7 [RIGHT]: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500 published 1905. The area of the development is indicated.

2.5 Aerial Photography

Aerial coverage in the 1940s (Figure 8) and recent aerial views (e.g. Google Maps) indicate no further change apart from the removal of a field boundary to the south.



Figure 8: Aerial photograph taken December 1946. The area of the development is indicated (English Heritage (NMR) RAF).

2.6 Historic Environment Record

While the Devon County Historic Record (HER) indicates no known monuments either standing or buried in the immediate vicinity, it is evident from the large number of records to the south-east, mostly representing Prehistoric earthworks and including Stanborough Camp (Appendix 3: HER 7622), that this area was subject to considerable human use in prehistory.

2.7 Conclusion

The site lies in a prominent landscape position in an area which attracted much attention and use in the Prehistoric period. During the medieval period this area was probably held as common grazing, perhaps by the coastal community of Slapton, although occasional arable use in the medieval period cannot be ruled out. The enclosure of this area may not have taken place until the 18th or early 19th century, but since the mid 19th century there has been little or no change.

3.0 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

3.1 Summary

The total area of the site was stripped by a tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Once the topsoil had been removed a total of five features were revealed. All of these features are discussed here individually and are illustrated in plan and section where appropriate (see Figure 14 and Figure 15).

The topsoil consisted of a friable, mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, which contained common small stones and some angular quartz fragments. This was 0.3m deep but noticeably shallower to the west/uphill (0.2-0.25m). The subsoil proved to be a heterogeneous mid-brown/gingery clayey-silt, in which regularly-spaced ploughmarks could be seen running down the slope at 1.8m intervals; the field was still ridged for potatoes, and given the shallow topsoil it is probable plough damage has been significant. Towards the top of the site a number of large ($c.1 \times 0.6 \times 0.6$ m), sub-angular rocks were uncovered. These appeared to be natural as no sockets were observed. In addition to the features described below, the monitored area also contained three successive recent water pipes that crossed the site north-west to south-east.

3.2 Linear Features [101] and [104]

The most substantial features encountered were two linear ditches, [101] and [104], which ran east-south-east to west-north-west across the site (see Figure 12 and Figure 14). The smaller ditch [101] had a shallow, gentle profile with a flat base, 1.2m wide and up to $c.0.42$ m deep at its least truncated point. It contained two fills, a lower soft, dark grey clay-silt (103) which was up to 0.07m deep, and an upper friable, grey-brown clay silt (102) which was up to 0.38m thick and contained abundant small stones (30mm diameter) with occasional larger stones (up to 100mm diameter). This feature had been re-cut along most of its length by feature [104].

The subsequent and larger ditch [104] had a maximum width of $c.3$ m and a maximum depth of $c.0.42$ m (see Figure 9, Figure 14 and Figure 15). The sides of [104] for the most part sloped gently to a flat base up to $c.1.5$ m wide. This feature had up to three fills, although the basal fill, consisting of a stony layer of loose sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (107) was very patchy and not found along its entire length (see Figure 14 and Figure 15). This lowest fill provided the only stratified find from the site; a tiny scrap of burnt clay. The middle fill (106) of the ditch was a reddish-brown clayey-silt, while the upper fill was of a very similar composition but contained a much higher proportion of poorly-sorted, angular to sub-angular stones ranging between 30mm and 100mm, as well as occasional small charcoal fragments.

[104] almost completely truncated [101]. Towards the western edge of the field the two features did diverge, but this was also the most severely truncated part of the site and the two features only survived to a maximum depth of $c.0.1$ m.

3.3 Other Features: (108), [109] and [113]

To the north of these two linear features were two small cut features [109] and [113]. Feature [109] appears to have been a post-hole or small pit (see Figure 10); it was 0.3m in diameter and 0.15m deep with a concave profile. It contained a single mid-greyish brown silty fill (110), which contained some larger stones up to 60mm in size.

Feature [113] was much more irregular shape and measured 0.6×0.32 m by 0.1m deep (see Figure 11). The cut had very steep sides with a predominantly flat base. It had a single, dark grey clayey-silt fill (114) which contained common, small, sub-angular and angular stones of up to 30mm in diameter. This feature probably represents root disturbance.

The only other feature of note was a small spread of compact sub-angular quartz and stones set in a shallow linear depression (see Figure 13). The spread measured $c.3.2 \times 0.8\text{m}$ and was up to 0.05m thick. The majority of the stones measured between 30-60mm, although a few were up to 100mm in diameter. This shallow spread *might* represent the remains of a surface but may equally represent a natural accumulation below the plough-zone.



Figure 9: Section 3 through linears [101] and [104], viewed from the south-east (scale 2m & 0.5m).



Figure 10: Feature [109], viewed from the north (scale 0.5m).



Figure 11: Feature [113] fully excavated, viewed from the west (scale 0.5m).

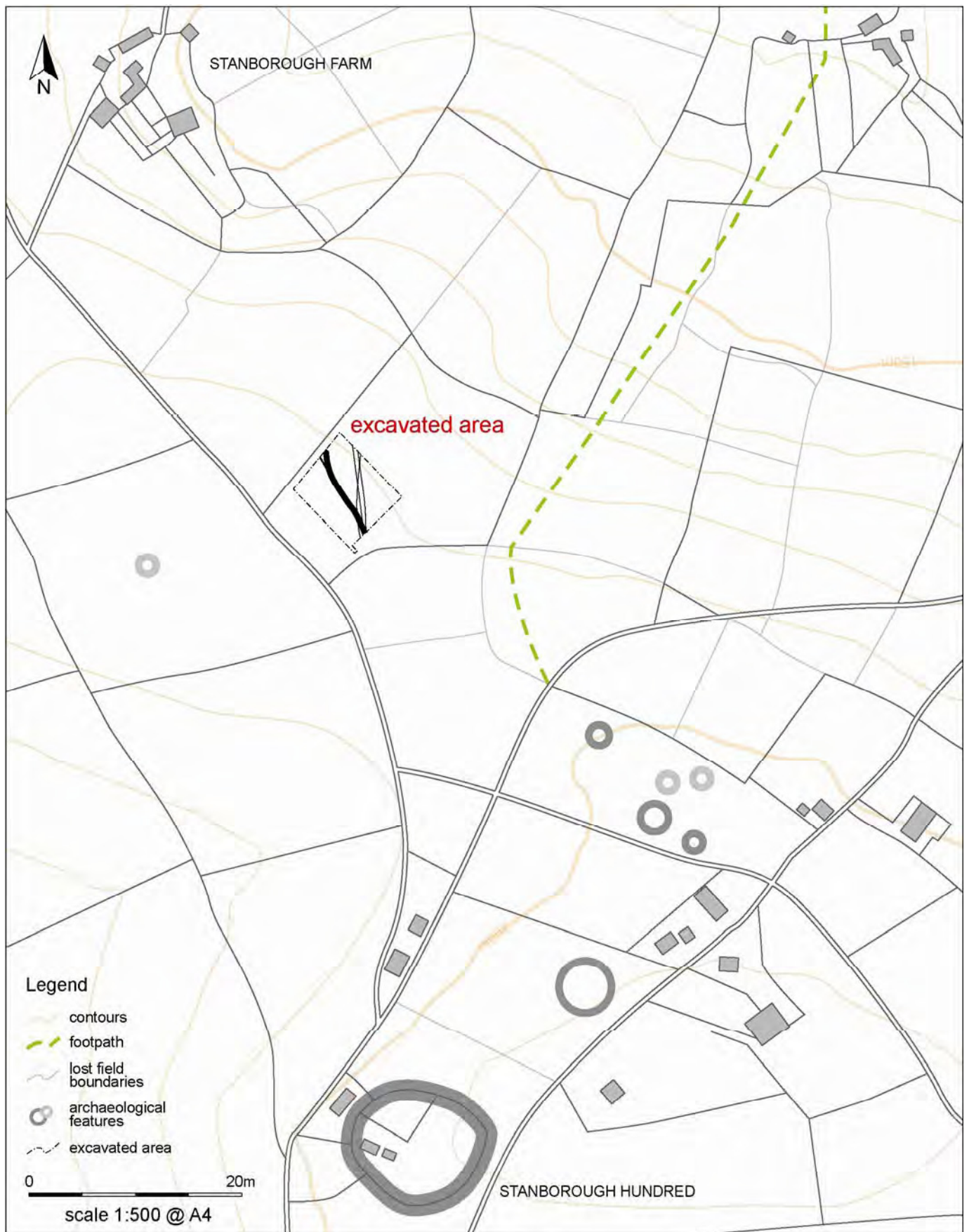


Figure 12: Location of the excavation in relation to the surrounding area.



Figure 13: Stony spread (108) prior to removal, viewed from the north-east (2m scale).

3.4 Burnt Patches

In the south-eastern corner of the site, four small (less than *c.*0.2m in diameter) areas of the natural subsoil appeared to have been subject to heating, with some associated comminuted charcoal. These features were very ephemeral and heavily truncated and little further could be determined.

3.5 Finds Synopsis

A small amount of unstratified material was recovered from the topsoil. This assemblage comprised: ×3 clay pigeon fragments (sample only); ×3 Fe objects (×1 picture hanger, ×2 nails); ×4 glass fragments (19th-20th century bottle glass); 33 sherds of pottery (×3 post medieval Totnes-type ware; ×5 18th century; ×25 19th-20th refined earthenware/bone china/porcelain); and ×4 flint (including a fine ?early Neolithic scraper). Only a very small amount of stratified material was found – a tiny scrap of burnt clay from context (107) and a single flint core fragment from the top of context (105).

3.6 Interpretation

The smaller features on the site are undated and undatable. While heavily truncated and again undated, it seems most probable that linear feature [101] represents a field boundary of some antiquity. The cartographic evidence provides no clear indication that this boundary formed part of the historic landscape. At some later date – but perhaps while a living hedge still marked the line of [101] – linear feature [104] developed. Given its size and profile, together with the presence of a discontinuous spread of stony material/gravel at its base, it seems most probable that this represents an early holloway or packhorse trail across the hillside. Prior to (relatively) recent enclosure and the definition of formal roads, elevated areas of common grazing would have formed zones of movement through which tracks would have formed and fallen out of use as local conditions dictated. A number of roads can still be seen to converge on the site of Stanborough Camp, and the present course of the A381 clearly cuts across the grain of the historic fieldscape. Given the observed orientation of feature [104], it is possible that it is a historic track related to the use of the land by the occupants of Stanborough Farm – and it does *appear* to head for a gateway in the hedgebank to the south-east – but it clearly could be an early track related to the Prehistoric or early medieval use of Stanborough Camp.

The small assemblage of stratified and unstratified finds suggests this land was never intensively used. The very small amount of pre-19th century pottery indicates that historically it has only been manured on an infrequent basis, suggesting it has largely been used for grazing. The presence of some worked flint indicates some local activity during the Prehistoric period, but that is only to be expected given the proximity of Stanborough Camp and the adjacent Bronze Age monuments.

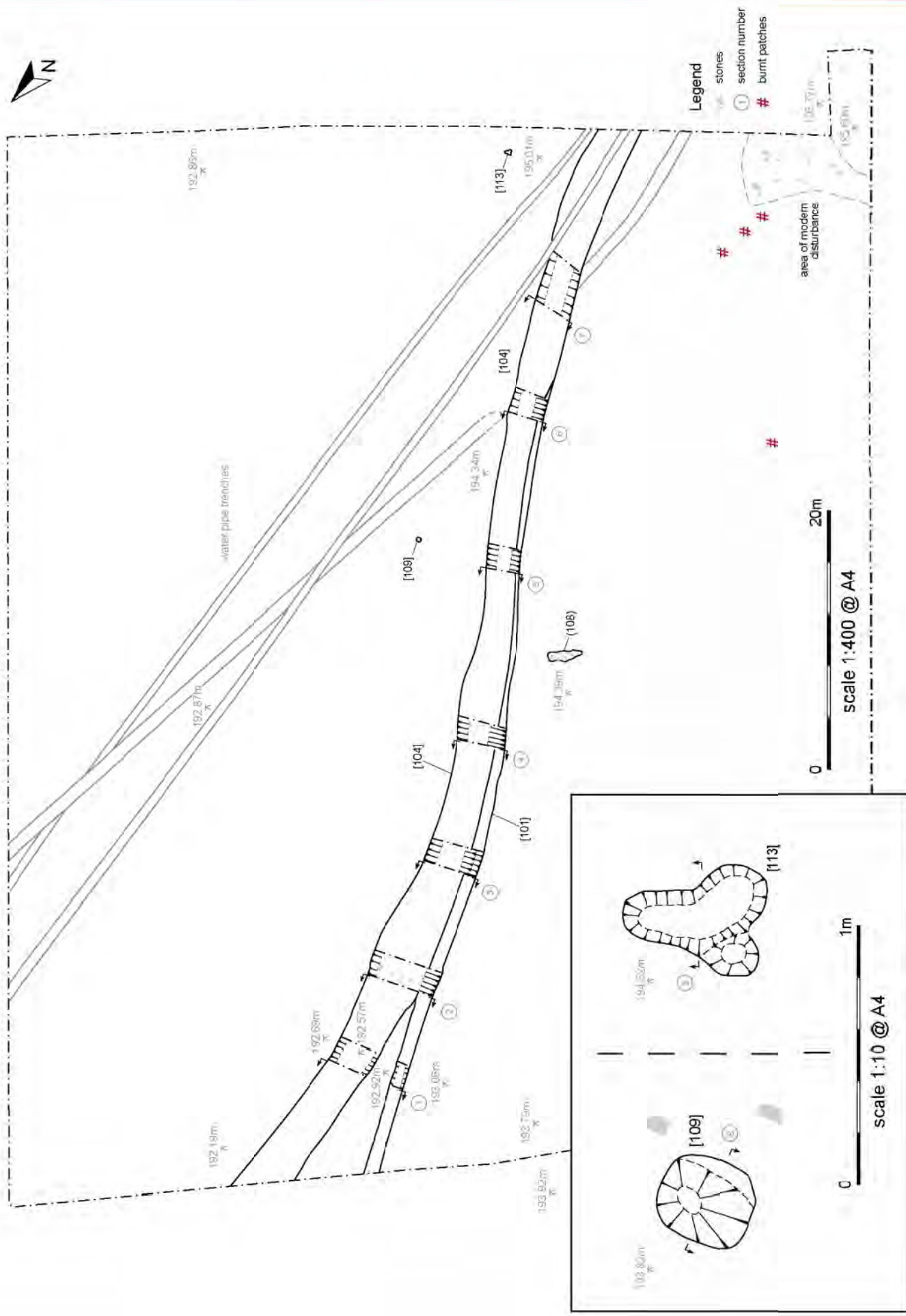


Figure 14: Plan of the excavated area, see Figure 15 for section drawings of the features.

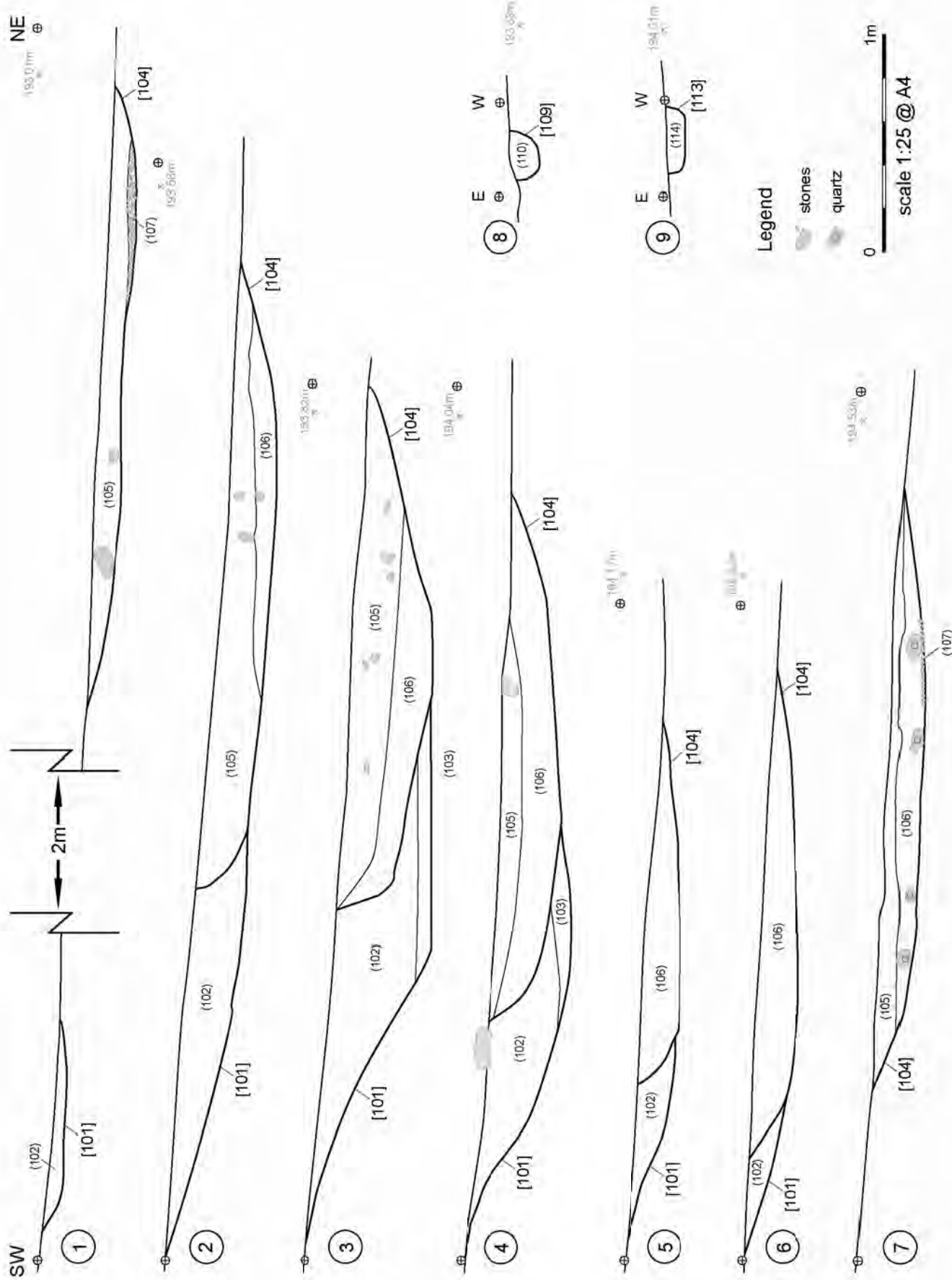


Figure 15: Section drawings: south-east facing sections of linear features [101] and [104]; north-facing sections of features [109] and [113].

4.0 Conclusion

The cartographic analysis has demonstrated that, despite some field boundary removal and rationalisation to the north-east, the historic landscape has seen little change in the last 170 years, with most of that change occurring since the 1940s. Prior to this, the field in question was probably enclosed relatively recently (17th-18th century?), having previously been used for common grazing, perhaps by the coastal community at Slapton. No features could be identified that corresponded to the archaeological features identified.

Despite the large and important archaeological landscape between Stanborough Farm and Stanborough Camp, the excavations revealed only limited archaeological remains; this may partly be the result of recent ploughing.

Two small undated pits, a shallow linear spread of quartz stones, four burnt patches and two larger linear features were uncovered. Linear feature [101] is a relict field boundary, and [104] was probably a holloway following the line of that boundary. As they do not readily conform to the current historic pattern of roads and fields, it seems likely they predate that layout and may therefore be contemporary with the Prehistoric or early medieval use of Stanborough Camp and adjacent monuments.

5.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

British Geological Survey 2004: E350 Torquay 1:50,000 scale S&D geological map.

Institute for Archaeologists 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. Harpenden: Soil Survey of England and Wales.

Unpublished and Restricted Sources:

Devon Record Office:

Halwell tithe map 1840

Halwell tithe apportionment 1839

Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500, 1905

West Country Studies Library:

Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' one inch map, 1809

The Brothers Greenwood map of Devon, 1820

Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500, 1889

Devon County Historic Environment Service:

HER 7622, 7626, 7639, 33767, 44702, 46664

Aerial photograph: CPE/UK 10 Dec 46 F/20//Multi(4) 58 Sqdn: 4080

Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation [accessed October 2010]

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environment/historic_environment/landscapes/landscape_characterisation.htm

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Location: Stanborough Farm, Moreleigh, Totnes, TQ9 7JQ
Parish: Halwell
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX77205226
Planning Application no: 22/1674/08/F
Proposal: Erection of general purpose agricultural building
Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/sh/13802

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, with regard to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works. This brief has been produced specifically for the above planning application and may require alteration if this application is revised, amended or resubmitted. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.
- 1.2 In accordance with PPS5 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that: *'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Authority.'* The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development.
- 1.4 This area of the proposed development is only approximately 250 meters from the Scheduled Monument of Ritson Barrows barrow cemetery, as well as being close to the ringwork and motte northeast of Stanborough Camp (also a Scheduled Monument) and Stanborough Camp Iron Age hillfort itself (again, a Scheduled Monument). Given the nationally important archaeology in the area, and the topography of the site, there is potential for archaeological features or deposits to be disturbed in the groundworks for this development.
- 1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted in support of this application.

2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

- 2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to record the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) to be prepared by the archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority *prior* to any development commencing on site.

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

- 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. 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 *Monitoring and recording.*
Topsoil removal and all groundworks across the site will be undertaken by a 360o tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the direct 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.
- 3.3 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will be fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawing shall be drawn at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.
- 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 and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits 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.
- 3.4 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will 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.
- 3.6 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HES and the client/applicant to determine the appropriate mitigation.
- 3.7 The photographic record should be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, 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.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, 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 Code of Practice (2nd Revision). 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 HES 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.
- 4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.
- 5. REPORTING**
- 5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HES either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.
- 5.2 The report shall be prepared collating the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The report shall include the results of the desk-based work, along with plans of exposed archaeological features, including their location, description of 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. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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 a digital version of the report may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 *Publication*
Should particularly significant archaeological 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 (PPS5). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.
- 6. PERSONNEL**
- 6.1 The work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological consultant, agreed with the DCHES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a specified Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Written Scheme of Investigation will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.
- 6.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.
- 6.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994)*, as amended (2008).
- 7. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS**
It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent – to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does 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. SSSI's, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 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 Written Scheme of Investigation*, and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.
- 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.
- 8.3 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 8.4 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form submitted.
- 9. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS**
Graham Tait, Archaeologist, Historic Environment Service, Devon County Council, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter, EX2 4QW Tel: 01392 382214 Fax: 01392 383011 E-mail: graham.tait@devon.gov.uk

9th April 2010

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT STANBOROUGH FARM, MORELEIGH, TOTNES, DEVON.

Location: Stanborough Farm, Moreleigh, Totnes, TQ9 7JQ
Parish: Halwell
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX77205226
Planning Application no: 22/1674/08/F
Proposal: Erection of general purpose agricultural building
Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/sh/13802

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and details the proposed scheme and methodology for archaeological monitoring required as a condition of planning consent for the above work at Stanborough Farm, Moreleigh, Totnes, Devon. It has been drawn up by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request Robert Reeve (the Client). The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes was designed in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) and conforms to a brief supplied by DCHES (Graham Tait, 09.04.10).
- 1.2 The work is commissioned in accordance with PPS5 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:
'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which as been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Authority.' The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The area of the proposed development is only approximately 250 meters from the Scheduled Monument of Ritson Barrows barrow cemetery, as well as being close to the ringwork and motte north east of Stanborough Camp (also a Scheduled Monument) and Stanborough Camp Iron Age hillfort itself (again, a Scheduled Monument). Given the nationally important archaeology in the area, and the topography of the site, there is potential for archaeological features or deposits to be disturbed in the groundworks for this development.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:
- 3.1.1 Establish the historic context and development of the site.
- 3.1.2 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits in areas affected by groundworks associated with the proposed development.
- 3.1.3 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 Monitoring and recording:
The topsoil from the areas covering the footprint of the proposed building will be stripped under archaeological supervision. 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.

- 4.2.1 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)*.
- 4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.2.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology, although this need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.
- 4.2.4 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
- 4.2.5 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 sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features;
- 4.2.6 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 DCHES.
- 4.2.7 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.
- 4.2.8 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.2.9 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.
- 4.2.10 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.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
 - 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the DCHES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the DCHES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 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 and black & white 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 with the Plymouth City Museum under accession number AR.2010.10. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.

- 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 DCHES. 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 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority. Copies of the report will be provided to the DCHES as well as the Client. If few or no archaeological deposits are exposed then, with advance agreement with the DCHES, the submission of a short HER entry will be acceptable.

- 6.4 The report will include the following elements:

- 6.4.1 A report number, date, version number 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 including the boundaries of the site and the location of all exposed archaeological features and deposits;
- 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 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 DCHES 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 DCHES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.

- 6.6 Should particularly significant features, below-ground remains or finds 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.

- 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 southwes1-75551.

7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS

SWARCH will consult with the applicant to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and will 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.

8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the excavation work will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel directed by Brynmor Morris. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as

appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

South West Archaeology Ltd

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH

Telephone: 01769 573555 email: deblt@swarch.net

List of specialists

Building recording

Robert Waterhouse, 13 Mill Meadow, Ashburton TQ13 7RN Tel: 01364 652963

Richard Parker, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN, Tel: 01392 665521, exeter.arch@exeter.gov.uk

Conservation

Richard and Helena Jaeschke, 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD, Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Alison Mills, The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN, Tel: 01271 346747

Thomas Cadbury, Curator of Antiquities, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS, Tel: 01392 665356

Fiona Pitt, Plymouth City Museum, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AJ Tel: 01752 204766

Geophysical Survey

Substrata, Tel: 07788 627822, GSB Prospection Ltd. Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW, Tel: 01274 835016, gsb@gsbprospection.com

Human Bones

Louise Lou , Head of Heritage Burial Services, Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 OES, Tel: 01865 263 800

Lithics

Martin Tingle, Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ Tel: 01548 821038

Metallurgy

Sarah Paynter, Centre for Archaeology, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD, Tel: 02392 856700, sarah.paynter@english-heritage.org.

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Vanessa Straker, English Heritage SW, 29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND, Tel: 0117 9287961, vanessa.straker@english-heritage.org

Dana Challinor (wood identification), Tel: 01869 810150

Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils) juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis) heathertinsley@aol.com

Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis) University of Plymouth

Pottery

John Allen, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN Tel: 01392 665918

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

Timber Conservation

Liz Goodman, Specialist Services, Conservation Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN, Tel: 0207 8145646, lgoodman@museumoflondon.org.uk

Appendix 3

HER Entries for Stanborough

Stanborough Camp Scheduled Monument

District: South Hams District

Class: DEFENCE

Type: HILLFORT

NGR: SX7727651665

Historic Parish: HALWELL

OS Map: SX75SE

Civil Parish: Halwell and Moreleigh

Broad Period: Prehistoric

Period: Iron Age, Medieval, Saxon

SM No: 33746

Summary

Stanborough Camp a univallate sub-circular Iron Age hillfort includes an earlier bowl barrow.

Described circa 1630 as "an old fort now no better than a heap of stones called by the name of Stanborough from whence the Hundred hath name" (Risdon, T. 1811).

Description:

- Small simple but strong earthwork classed as a simple defensive enclosure gave the name to the old Hundred now Coleridge and Stanborough. Holds a large farmhouse and yard, the house probably standing on the original chief entry, therefore in great danger of being mutilated. Our local correspondent could see no signs of 'Old Man' the site of a standing stone nor of a second camp which should be within 100 yards of the present surviving monument. (Ancient Monuments 1923).
- 'Stene' may have been Stanborough Camp. Visited on 10th December 1977 when the roughly circular earthwork was under grass. It has a well-preserved rampart and outer ditch. Either Stanborough or Halwell may have been the 'Burh' before it was moved to Totnes. Iron Age or early Christian. (Grinsell, L. V. 1970)
- Stanborough became, after Diptford, the meeting-place of the Hundred Court. (Reichel, O. J. 1913).
- Oval-shaped and complete. Rampart with entrances in north and east sides. Extra rampart on south side. Height of rampart:- inner side 18 feet, outer side 20 feet - 30 feet. Plan in manuscript (Woollcombe 1842).
- The bank on each side of the entrance on the western side has been mutilated slightly and is below average height. From there to the southern corner the bank averages 6.0 meters in width and 1.5 meters in height. No trace of outer ditch on the west side probably due to quarrying. From the south round to the north the ditch gradually deepens and the bank has been stone revetted in recent times. On the southeast side a modern break occurs of 5.0 meters (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1953).
- Interior under grass except for western quadrant which contains stables and other farm buildings. Bank is suffering erosion in parts and some of the stone revetment has been displaced. There is a proposal to site a farm bungalow in field to south of Stanborough Camp (Timms, S. C. 1978).
- Possible site of Halwell Saxon burh, mentioned in the Burghal Hidage of circa 900 AD (Hill, D. 1969).
- A watching brief was maintained during emergency repairs to a gas pipe running across the site. No disturbance to archaeological deposits was apparent (Robinson, R. + Griffith, F. M. 1989).
- Stanborough Camp Iron Age hillfort and bowl barrow. This monument includes a slight univallate hillfort of sub-circular plan and an earlier bowl barrow on a level hilltop with wide local views to the south and west. The ramparts are covered with large mature beech trees, which make the site a landmark for many miles around. The fort is roughly oval, enclosing about 2 acres and has maximum dimensions across the visible earthworks of 145 metres from east to west by 130 meters from north to south. The rampart is 6 meters wide, rising between 1.5 meters and 2 meters from the interior and falling about 3 meters to the ditch. The ditch varies between 8 meters wide on the south side and 12 meters on the north and is an average of 1.5 meters deep. Traces of a counterscarp bank in the garden on the west side are 7 meters wide and 0.7 meters high. The ground falls away steeply to the west, where an entrance climbs abruptly up into the fort, with the rampart falling in height to about 1 meter on either side. On the east side, a later narrow entrance has been blocked

with a stone faced bank. These are both later entrances however, the original entrance being on the s side where a causeway crosses the ditch. The ramparts vary considerably in their profile and areas of rebuilding are evident in places, especially on the south and east sides. A stretch of bank in the southeast quadrant has been rebuilt about 2 meters inside the original outer face. The fort's interior is virtually level. There is a possibility that this hillfort represents the site of the Anglo Saxon burh of Healghwille. It is known to have been the meeting place of the Hundred of Stanborough. A large bowl barrow with a central stone chamber was enclosed by the later hillfort and remains of it survive to the southeast of the hillfort's centre. The barrow appears as a low mound 17 meters in diameter and up to 0.1 meters high. It has an encircling quarry ditch about 3 meters wide which is 0.1 meters deep on the south side but is not visible to the north. The 20th century agricultural buildings, associated fences and track surfaces occupying the site are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included (Department of Environment 2001).

- Stanborough Camp is a stone camp on very high ground with a ditch outside the vallum. An Iron Age castle but mutilated. Within the enclosure was once a large cairn, and near it are tumuli and the site of a menhir called the 'Old Man' now destroyed (Wall, J. C. 1906).

HER 46664

District: South Hams District
 Class: Devon HER Term
 Type: FIELD NAME
 NGR: SX77--52—
 Historic Parish: MORLEIGH
 OS Map: SX75SE
 Civil Parish: Halwell and Moreleigh
 Broad Period: Unknown
 Period: Unknown

Description:

The fields between Stanborough and Morleigh are known as 'Slapton Runs' and, since Slapton is 6 miles away on the coast, suggests the movement of livestock to upland pastures (Slater) (Slater, T. R. /TDA/123(1991)65/ *Controlling the South Hams: the Anglo-Saxon burh at Halwell*).

HER 7639

Evidence: Cropmark (Soilmark)
 District: South Hams District
 Class: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
 Type: BARROW
 NGR: SX77005221
 Historic Parish: HALWELL
 OS Map: SX75SE
 Civil Parish: Halwell and Moreleigh
 Broad Period: Prehistoric
 Period: Unknown

Description:

Ploughed out barrow showing as soil mark north-east of Stanborough Brake. Under pasture, not visible (Grinsell) (Grinsell, L. V. /PDAS/41(1983)37).

HER 33767

Evidence: Cropmark
 District: South Hams District
 Class: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY
 Type: BARROW
 NGR: SX77435204
 Historic Parish: HALWELL
 OS Map: SX75SE

Civil Parish: Halwell and Moreleigh

Broad Period: Prehistoric

Period: Unknown

Description:

'Another barrow, lately dug for stones yielded an urn, which was broken and scattered immediately' (Hawkins and Worth). Measurements given are 20m in diameter and 0.3m in height (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division). Unclear whether this barrow lies within scheduled area. One of three scheduled barrows sometimes referred to as 'Ritson' barrows, all ploughed down to 0.7- 0.9m. They lie 370m (approximately) to the north-east of Stanborough Camp. Barrow situated north-west corner of field. One of a group of 9 barrows recorded in this field in 1989.

HER 44702

District: South Hams District

Class: Devon HER Term

Type: ORGANIC DEPOSIT

NGR: SX774-518-

Historic Parish: HALWELL

OS Map: SX75SE

Civil Parish: Halwell and Moreleigh

Broad Period: Prehistoric

Period: Unknown

Description:

Pipeline corridor passed within 10m of the prehistoric ringwork. A spread of charred grain covering an area of 0.40 sq. m. was located within the corridor at a depth of 0.25m. The spread was not associated with any feature. Preliminary examination has revealed a combination of arable and wetland weed species in addition to barley and oats (Reed and Turton).

Reed, S. J. and Turton, S. D. 1991: *Archaeological recording on the SWW Crabadon Cross to Stanborough water pipeline*. EMAFU report 91.34.

HER 7626

Evidence: Cropmark

District: South Hams District

Class: RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Type: BARROW

NGR: SX77545201

Historic Parish: HALWELL

OS Map: SX75SE

Civil Parish: Halwell and Moreleigh

Broad Period: Prehistoric

Period: Unknown

SM No: 33767

Description:

One of a group of barrows north east of Stanborough Camp. Sometimes referred to as 'Ritson earthworks', all ploughed down to 0.7-0.9m. Barrow d is a depression for a pond. There are definite indications of two more small barrows between a and b. They are presumably the two low mounds e, sx77455200 and f sx77485205 e is 9.0m in diameter and 0.3m high and f is slightly elongated, average diameter 11.0m and 0.4m high. Both are ploughed down and cannot be certainly identified as barrows (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division). One of a group of 9 barrows recorded in this field in 1989.

Appendix 4

Context List

Context	Description
(100)	Topsoil
[101]	Linear cut, 1.2m wide, up to 0.42m deep running NW-SE. Contains (102) and (103). Cut by [104].
(102)	Upper fill of [101], friable grey-brown clay-silt. Overlies (103), cut by [104].
(103)	Lower fill of [101], soft dark grey humic clay. Overlain by (102).
[104]	Linear cut, 2.4-3m wide, up to 0.42m deep running NW-SE. Contains (105), (106), and (107); cuts [101].
(105)	Upper fill of [104] friable stony reddish-brown clay-silt. Overlies (106).
(106)	Middle fill of [104] firm reddish-brown clay-silt. Overlies (107), overlain by (105).
(107)	Lower fill of [104] stony basal layer – possible surface? Overlain by (106).
(108)	Spread of quartz stones in slight linear depression, 3.2×0.8m.
[109]	Posthole cut, 0.3m diameter, 0.15m deep. Contains (110).
(110)	Fill of [109], mid greyish-brown silt.
111	Not used
112	Not used
[113]	Irregular cut, 0.6m by 0.3m and 0.1m deep, possibly roots. Contains (114).
(114)	Fill of [113] dark-grey clay-silt
(115)	Natural subsoil

Appendix 5

Finds concordance

	FLINT			OTHER			POTTERY		
context	frags.	wgt. gram	notes	frags.	wgt. gram	notes	sherds	wgt. gram	notes
(100)	4	42	×1 scraper ×1 core frag. ×2 broken flake	3 3 4	114 18 34	×2 Fe nails ×1 picture hanger ×3 clay pigeon Bottle glass	33	216	×17 C19 white-refined earthenware ×4 C19 English porcelain/bone china ×2 C19 stoneware ×2 C19 earthenware ×4 C18th earthenware ×1 C18 Bris/Staff Yellow slipware ×3 post-med Totnes-type ware
(105)	1	27	×1 flint core						
(107)				1	1	Burnt clay			

Appendix 6

Flint Report by *Martin Tingle*

Five pieces of worked flint were recovered, four of which were the fragmentary remains of flint working. The other piece is an unusually thin and well made scraper with three blade scars on its dorsal surface. It is unpatinated and appears to have been made from chalk-derived flint. Although scrapers appear throughout prehistory, an example such as this would not be out of place in an Early Neolithic or possibly late Mesolithic assemblage.

Location	Find	Weight (gram)	Comment
Unstratified	Broken flake	8	
Unstratified	Broken flake	10	
Unstratified	Core fragment	11	
Unstratified	Scraper	13	?early Neolithic
(105)	Core fragment	27	



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