

ROSE COTTAGE ATHERINGTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
& Archaeological Recording



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The Staff of the North Devon Record Office
The Staff of the West Country Studies Library
The staff of the Devon County Historic Environment Service

1.0 Introduction

Location: Garden of Rose Cottage, Atherington
Parish: Atherington
District: Torrington
County: Devon
NGR: SS5904623108
Oasis ID: southwes1-78014
OS Map copying licence no.: 100044808

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Mr Crocker-White (the Client) to conduct desk-based research and archaeological monitoring and recording in the garden of Rose Cottage, Atherington (Figure 1). The work was originally commissioned to fulfil the archaeological planning condition on the development and was to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI Appendix 2) produced to fulfil a brief from Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (Appendix 1).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in December 2007. Unfortunately, significant delays led to an administrative oversight that meant groundworks were undertaken without archaeological supervision. The whole site was stripped of topsoil and reduced to the formation level, removing any archaeological deposits and features that may have been present. As a result, Section 3.0 of this report focuses on the small area of the site that had not been disturbed (Figure 12). This work was undertaken according to a revised WSI (Appendix 3), in compliance with the stipulations of Kevin Wickham (the Planning Enforcement Officer), of the Planning and Development Services.

The village of Atherington lies in an elevated position some 11 km south of Barnstaple and roughly 2km west of Umberleigh. The proposed development site is situated immediately to the west of Rose Cottage at the junction of the B3227 and the B3217 in the centre of the village of Atherington. To the east is the church of St Mary, a prominent local landmark with extensive views over the Taw Valley. Rose Cottage itself appears to be a 19th century symmetrical construction with a south-facing frontage, although the historic map evidence (see Section 2.0) indicates there has been a building(s) here since the late 18th century. The proposed development site to the west of Rose Cottage is a derelict garden bounded on three sides by walls of mixed stone, brick and block construction and to the south by a hedge.

1.2 Summary

The desk-based investigation demonstrated the site to have been continuously occupied since at least the late 18th century, with several structural and boundary changes taking place during the period 1836-1904. The archaeological investigation of the surviving part of the site identified two linear features. Examination of these suggested they were ditches marking successive property boundaries. Perhaps the most significant conclusion of this work is that the line of the western boundary of the site is medieval in date and has continued in use to the present day. This boundary was defined by ditches until the late 18th or 19th century when the extant wall was constructed.



Figure 1: Regional location.

1.3 Methodology

The desk-based study was undertaken during December 2007 by T. Green with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The necessary research was conducted at the Devon Record Office, the West Country Studies Library and the North Devon Record Office. The Devon County Historic Environment Service was consulted. The site was viewed on Tuesday 18th December 2007.

Archaeological recording was undertaken by B. Morris and L. Bray on the 10th May, 2010 in accordance with IfA guidelines and a revised WSI (Appendix 3). Groundworks had removed any archaeological features or deposits over most of the site before archaeological monitoring began. However, a small area remained relatively undisturbed and this was cleaned and the archaeological features identified excavated by hand and recorded. In addition, the sections exposed by the prior groundworks were examined for features and the topsoil – which had been transported and stored off-site – was thoroughly searched for finds.

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

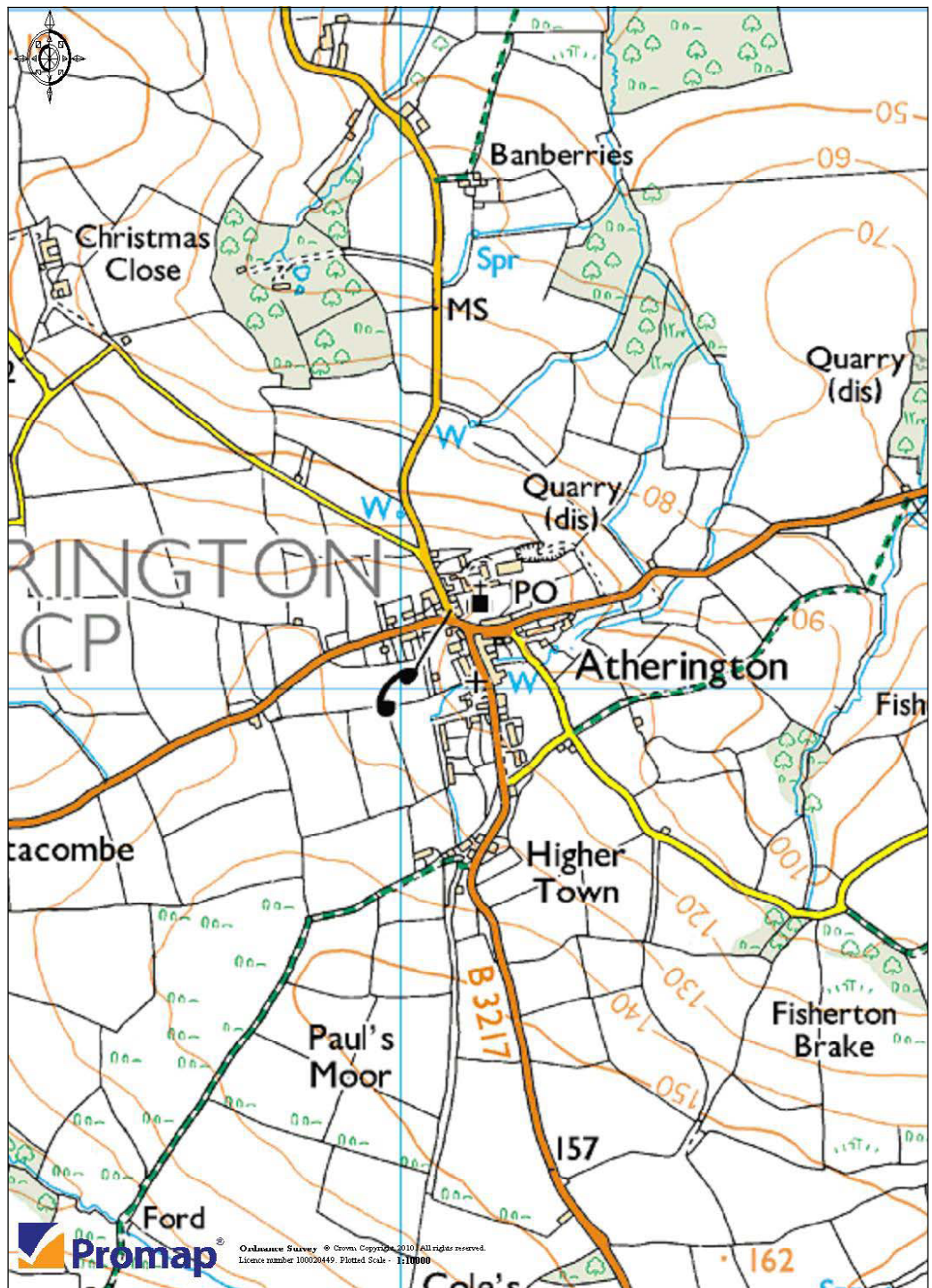


Figure 2: Site location.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Cartographic History

2.1.1 Donn's Map of Devon 1765 (Figure 3)

Donn's map of Devon published in 1765 indicates buildings in a location corresponding to that of Rose Cottage, opposite Atherington church at the crossroads in the centre of the village.



Figure 3: Extract from Benjamin Donn's map of the County of Devon, 1765. Despite the schematic representation of buildings, it can be seen that the location of Rose Cottage (arrowed) was occupied by buildings at this date (WCSL).

2.1.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1804-5 (Figure 4)

Although on these draft maps buildings are often shown nominally and somewhat unreliably, in this instance the village of Atherington is shown in what appears to be reliable detail. In a location corresponding to that of Rose Cottage buildings are shown with an area of garden to the west.

2.1.3 Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' One Inch to the Mile, 1809 (Figure 5)

This is the published version of the Draft (2.1.2). This shows rather more clearly a building in a location corresponding to that of Rose Cottage with a garden to the west.

2.1.4 The Glebe Land Belonging to the Manor of Atherington (Figure 6)

It is apparent from the title apportionment of 1839 that the Rev. James Arthur, Rector of Atherington, not only held 200 acres of glebe, but also held the Manor of Atherington amounting to an additional c.100 acres of land (the Arthur family had bought the advowson from the Bassetts of Umberleigh in 1800 – see Rose 1973). This map, dated to 1836, records the glebe and the manor in which Rose Cottage and its curtilage was included. The map provides an outline of the buildings on the land and shows the extent of the garden to the west.



Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of 1804-5 (the site location is indicated) (WCSL).



Figure 5: Extract from the 'Old Series' Ordnance Survey one-inch map published 1809 (the site location is indicated).



Figure 6: Extract from a 'Field Plan of the Glebe Land Belonging to the Manor of Atherington', dated 1836 (the site location is indicated). (NDRO: 1562 add 6/1)



Figure 7: Extract from the Atherington tithe map of 1840 (the site location is indicated). (DRO)

2.1.5 Atherington Tithe Map 1840 (Figure 7) (see Appendix 5)

The tithe map provides the earliest useful detail. Plot No.3 is identified in the tithe apportionment as 'House, Garden and Yard' belonging to Rev. James Arthur and

occupied by Thomas Brownscombe. From the map it can be seen that the building(s) hitherto indicated only schematically on the corner opposite the church consisted at this date of two tenements. The tenement numbered 3 comprises a large domestic building (colour coded in pink) with a long north-south axis, its frontage jutting into the road which comes in from the north. To the west of the domestic building are two small outbuildings within an irregularly shaped area. This is divided by an irregular dotted line into – presumably – a yard to the east and garden to the west. The angular boundary on the north side of the yard/garden would appear to have been inserted since 1836.

2.1.6 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map at 1:2500 1888 (Figure 8)

It appears from this map that the long building on the corner – in the location corresponding to that of the present Rose Cottage – is not one building but two. During the period 1840-88 changes have occurred to the curtilage. Additional outbuildings have been constructed to the north-east of the building and, perhaps most significantly, the boundary between the curtilage of Rose Cottage and its neighbour to the north has changed. The angular boundary of 1840 has gone, the dotted-line (i.e. impermanent) boundary has been replaced by a straight, solid boundary and the land to its west now appears to belong to the property to the north, now identified as the White Hart Inn.



Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500 (Devonshire sheet 20.16), published 1888 (the site location is indicated). (WCSL)

2.1.7 Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map at 1:2500 1904 (Figure 9)

By this date the footprint of the building on the corner has changed radically, being reduced to a simple quadrilateral with a small extension to the north. It is unclear whether the extant Rose Cottage incorporates some earlier fabric, or whether it was entirely rebuilt at this time. The garden area to the west has been subdivided with a new boundary running obliquely northeast-southwest dividing the area into northern and southern

portions. The southern portion is shown by a ligature to belong to the property which by now must be Rose Cottage as it currently exists.

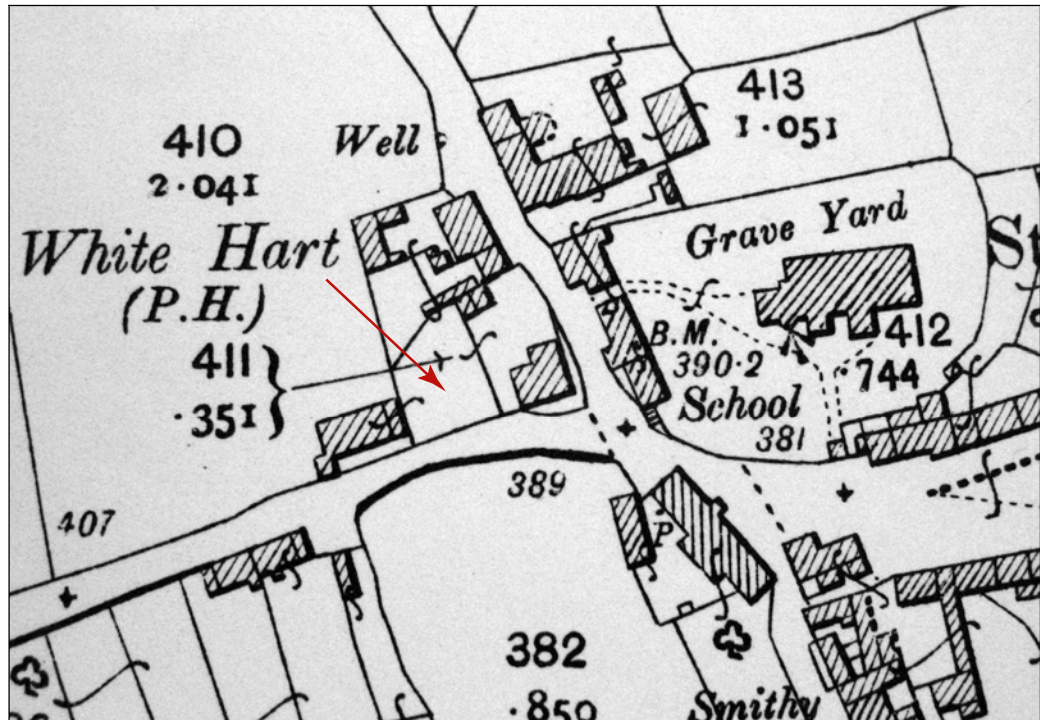


Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500 (Devonshire sheet 20.16) published 1904 (the site location is indicated) (DRO).

2.1.8 RAF Aerial Photograph 1946 (Figure 10)

From the photograph it appears that nothing has changed since 1904.

From current mapping and satellite coverage (Figure 11) it appears that the shape of the garden area has undergone no further change since 1946.

2.2 Devon County Historic Environment Record (HER)

The Devon County HER contains no reference to Rose Cottage or its curtilage. However, its immediate neighbour to the north, formerly the White Hart Inn, is a Grade II listed building and is entered in the HER as Monument No. 35697 (see Appendix 4). Reference to the early maps may suggest some relevance to Rose Cottage and its curtilage.



Figure 10: Aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1946 (the site location is indicated) (courtesy DCHES).



Figure 11: Modern aerial view of the site (Google Maps).

3.0 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

3.1 Overview (Figure 12)

As discussed (1.1) the topsoil on the site had already been stripped and groundworks undertaken before archaeological investigation commenced. As a result, only a small area measuring *c.* 6m by 5m at maximum remained for examination. Two linears (see Figure 12 & Figure 13) were identified within this area and investigated.

The subsoil on the site consisted of a yellow-brown clay-silt containing abundant, poorly-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded fragments of stone which sometimes preserved the original orientation of the underlying bedrock. According to the British Geological Survey (1980), the latter consists of Carboniferous sandstones of the Bude Formation.

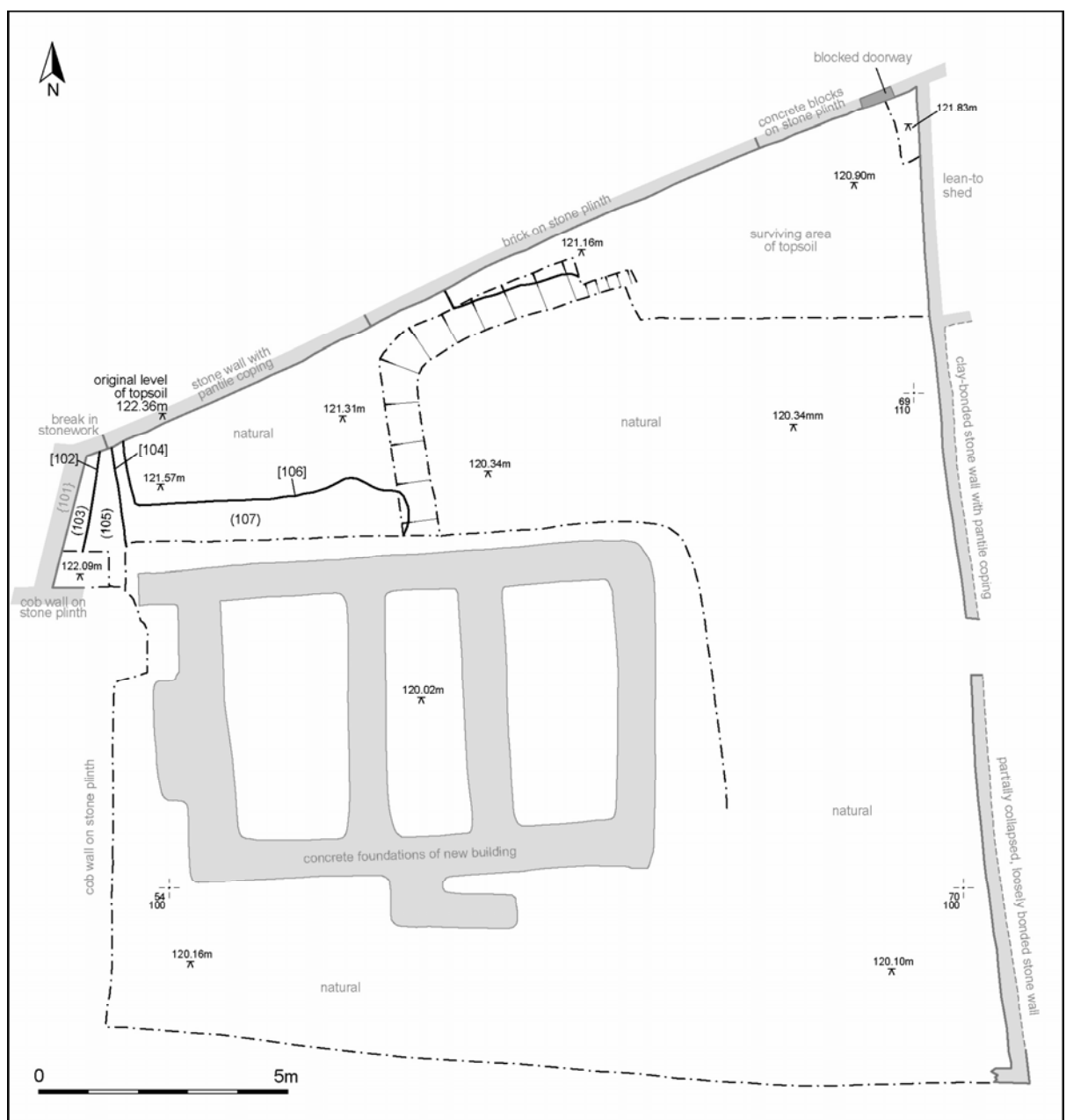


Figure 12: Site plan. (Scale 1:125 at A4)



Figure 13: Pre-excitation view from the east of the two identified linears. (Scale 1m & 2m)

3.2 Excavation

Following cleaning, two linear features were identified in the undisturbed north western corner of the site (Figure 12 & Figure 13). One [106] was orientated approximately east-west and had been truncated longitudinally by the groundworks. It changed direction to a roughly north-south orientation at its western end, although little of this return remained as it was cut by a later linear [104], also aligned approximately north-south.

3.2.1 Linear Feature [106] (Figure 14)

This linear was orientated east-west, except at its western end where it turned and appeared to run north-south. Its east-west segment had been truncated longitudinally by groundworks so that its full width did not survive. The remainder of the feature was 6.5m long and *c.*0.8m wide, with an original width of 1m to 1.2m. As for its surviving profile (Figure 14), the northern side sloped at a *c.*45° angle and it had gently concave base.

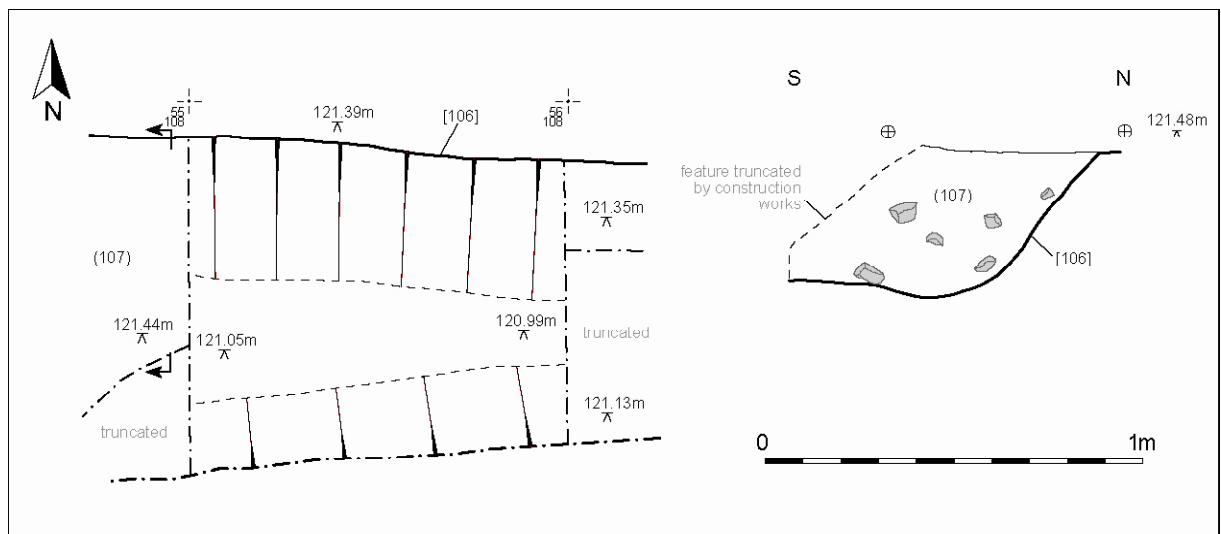


Figure 14: Post-excitation plan of linear feature [106] with east-facing section. (Scale 1:20 at A4)

Feature [106] contained a single fill (107) consisting of a soft, yellowish grey-brown clay-silt containing abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions of 60mm to 100mm size. Excavation of (107) yielded two tiny abraded sherds of North Devon pottery, probably of medieval date.

3.2.2 Linear Features [104] & [108] (Figure 15 & Figure 16)

The surviving section of linear feature [104] ran north-south just inside the north-west corner of the site. It appeared to be a re-cut of an earlier feature, linear [108], and was itself cut by [102], the foundation trench for wall {101}.

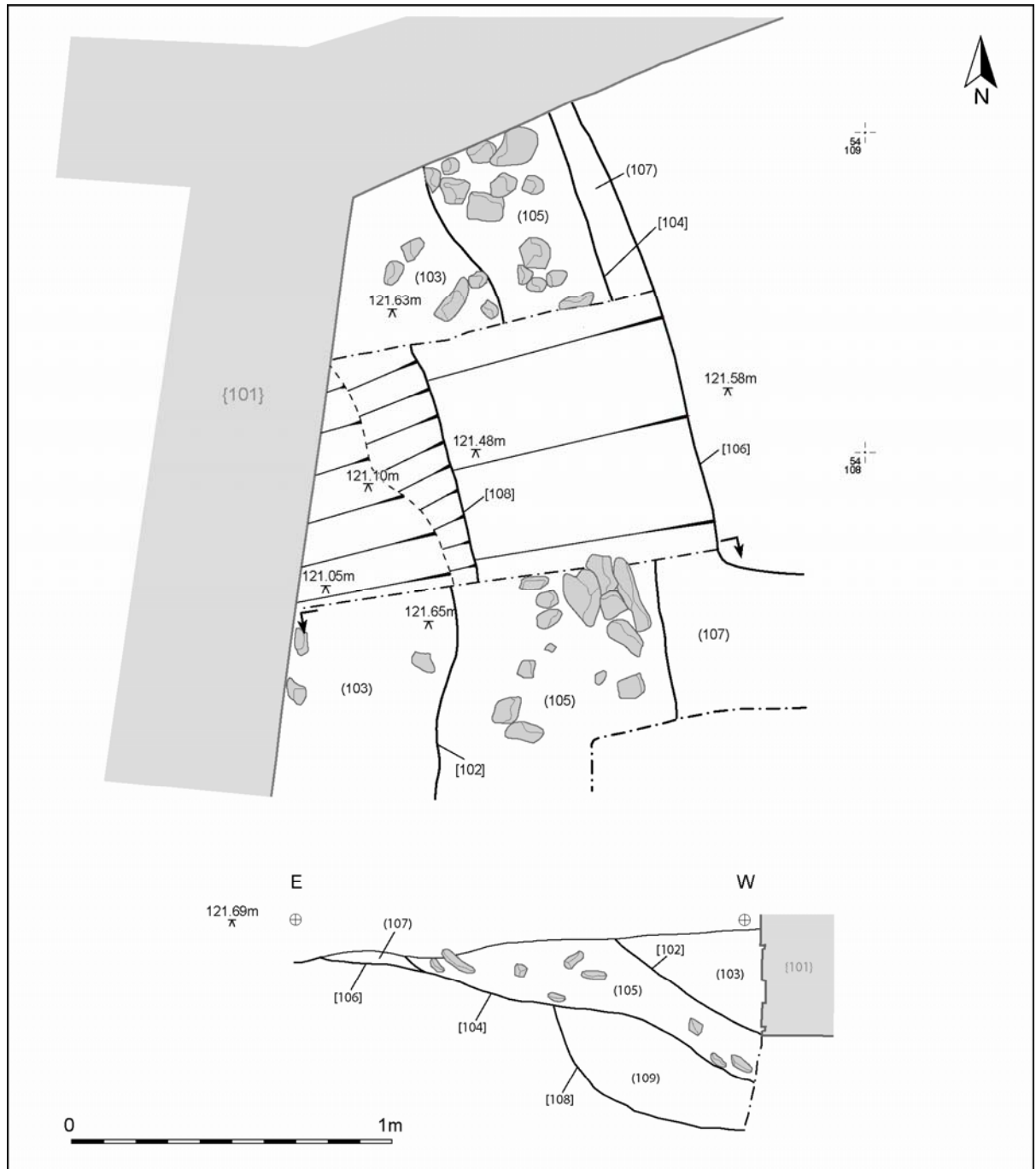


Figure 15: Post-excavation plan of linear features [102], [104] and [108] with north-facing section. (Scale 1:20 at A4)

The earliest feature in this sequence was linear [108], the surviving portion of which suggested a steep-sided profile with a concave base. Its observed width was *c.*0.6m and it was filled by a homogenous soft greyish-brown silt-clay containing rare flecks of charcoal (109). Excavation of (109) yielded 2 sherds of North Devon pottery dating to the medieval and the post-medieval period. No stratigraphic relationship between features [108] and [106] was observed.

Linear [108] was truncated by linear [104], which also cut the north-south orientated return of linear [106]. Linear [104] was also aligned north-south and had a minimum width of *c.*1m. The visible, exposed portion suggested a shallow, gentle profile. Its fill (105) consisted of a heterogeneous soft greyish-brown silt-clay containing abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions up to 200mm in size and occasional fragments of charcoal. Fill (105) also contained nine sherds of North Devon pottery largely dating to the post-medieval period, although one sherd of late 18th or 19th century white refined earthenware with blue transfer print was also present, but this may have been intrusive.

3.2.3 Linear Feature [102] and wall {101} (Figure 15 & Figure 16)

The latest feature in the sequence was linear [102] (Figure 15 & Figure 16), the foundation trench for the wall {101} forming the western boundary of the site. It had a minimum width of *c.*0.5m with a shallow sloping eastern side and a minimum depth of 0.25m. Its fill (103) had a mixed, dirty appearance and consisted of a yellowish-brown mottled clay-silt containing occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions of up to 40mm in size. Excavation of (103) yielded fourteen sherds of North Devon pottery, ranging in date from post-medieval to 19th century, and a single fragment of glass.

Wall {101} was built of roughly-coursed stone rubble with clay bonding.



Figure 16: North-facing section through linear features [102], [104] and [108]. (Scales 0.5m (vertical) & 1m).

3.3 Interpretation

The work undertaken on the site identified two intercutting linear features, the later of which had been re-cut twice.

The earliest feature was linear [106], the surviving portion of which was aligned east-west except at its western end where it turned to the north. Little remained of this return due to truncation by the later linear [104]. Excavation of [106] yielded two small sherds of pottery identified as medieval in date, providing a *terminus post quem* for the infill of the feature. The most likely interpretation of this feature is that it forms a property boundary within a settlement associated with the church, the latter dating to at least the 13th century (Devon HER 1561). In this case, the ditch may mark the rear of a property fronting onto the B3227, although the north-south return at the feature's western end argues against this. A more credible interpretation would be that the east-west portion of the ditch defines the southern boundary of a property fronting onto the north-south aligned B3217 to the west of the church, as generally indicated by the historic map evidence. In this case, the north-south return would mark the rear of the plot. The east-west portion of [106] seems, eventually, to have fallen into disuse as a boundary and silted up. As a consequence, its line is not perpetuated by any later features appearing on the earliest reliable maps that date to the early 19th century (see 2.1 above). In contrast, the line of the north-south return survived as a boundary and appears on a map of 1836 showing land belonging to Atherington Manor (see 2.1.4 & Figure 6) and probably the Old Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1809 (see 2.1.3 & Figure 5).

Linear [108] was orientated north-south on approximately the same line as the return of [106]. No stratigraphic relationship existed between the two but (109), the fill of [108], yielded two sherds of North Devon coarseware, one of which was possibly medieval in date, the other post-medieval. It seems likely that [108] represents a re-cut of the north-south return of [106], probably after the latter section had fallen into disuse, and thus indicates its continued use as a boundary. Linear [108] was in turn re-cut by [104], which extended to the south of [106] and was visible in section where it had been cut by the groundworks. Post-medieval North Devon ware pottery and a single sherd of white refined earthenware with blue transfer print were recovered from (105), the fill of [104], suggesting the latter was infilled over the course of the post-medieval period and into the later 18th century. At this point the boundary of the property shifted slightly to the west and wall {101} was constructed in the foundation cut [102]. The fill of [102] yielded white refined earthenwares and post-medieval North Devon wares. This would indicate a late 18th or 19th century date for the construction of this wall.

4.0 Conclusion

The desk-based assessment was able to demonstrate that the site of Rose Cottage was occupied by buildings from the late 18th century. The building now known as Rose Cottage appears to have undergone radical structural changes during the latter part of the 19th century, and may incorporate some earlier structural evidence. The plot of land adjacent to Rose Cottage appears to have fluctuated in size, with several recorded boundary changes during the period 1836-1904.

The archaeological investigation identified two linear features that probably reflect changing property boundaries on the site from the medieval period onwards. Dating evidence recovered during the excavation suggest that the north-south wall on the western side of the site is the latest incarnation of a boundary that dates to the medieval period.

The earliest feature was an east-west orientated ditch [106] which turned north-south at its western end and was medieval in date. This formed the boundary of the property shown on historic maps fronting onto the north-south road to the west of the church (the B3217). The east-west portion of this boundary eventually fell out of use and silted up, but the north-south return remained in use into the post-medieval period and was re-cut at least twice ([108] and [104]). During the late 18th or 19th century a wall was constructed along the line of the earlier ditches which corresponds to the existing boundary.

5.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

British Geological Survey 1980: *Geological Survey of Great Britain 1980 (England and Wales), 1:50,000 Solid and Drift Sheet 309 (Chulmleigh).*

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

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 1995 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.*

Unpublished Sources:

Devon Record Office (DRO):

Atherington Tithe Apportionment 1839
Atherington Tithe Map, 1840
Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map at 1:2500 1904 (Devonshire Sheet 20.16)

North Devon Record Office (NDRO):

1562 add 6/1: Field Plan of the Glebe Land Belonging to the Manor of Atherington, 1836

West Country Studies Library (WCSL):

Donn's Map of Devon 1765
Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1804-5
Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' One Inch to the Mile, 1809
Ordnance Survey First Edition Map at 1:2500 1888, Devonshire Sheet 20.16

Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES):

Aerial Photograph: Ref: Arch/DC/ND 9563
HER 35697
Rose, I 1973: St Mary's Church, Atherington (Parish File)

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Location: Garden of Rose Cottage

Parish: Atherington

District: North Devon

County: Devon

NGR: SS 59046 23108

Planning Application no: 40964

Proposal: erection of 1 dwelling

Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/DC/ND/9563a

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) with regard to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works.

1.2 In accordance with PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy, and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 12 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 Planning Authority. The development shall be carried at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District 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 The site lies within the historic core of Atherington. It is likely that due to the proximity of the site to the 13th century church as well as to the medieval core of the village, groundworks for the development may expose archaeological deposits associated with the early settlement in Atherington.

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

2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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 to be approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

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 *only* 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 Comprehensive monitoring and recording of groundworks.

All groundworks will be undertaken with the site archaeologist in attendance. Wherever possible topsoil removal/ground reduction 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 to allow the identification of archaeological deposits with minimal disturbance. Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate, record and sample such deposits. Sufficient time will be allowed in the construction programme for the appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of features and deposits.

3.3 Archaeological features will be cleaned and excavated by hand, recorded and fully recorded by context as per the Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994 - revised 2001). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at a minimum scale of 1:20, larger where necessary.

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 excavated to sample 20% of 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.

3.4 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

3.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling 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 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.

3.8 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 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 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 (PPG16). 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 HES. 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 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 Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (1994)*, as amended (2001).

7. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

7.1 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

7.2 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.

7.3 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.

8. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

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22 November 2007

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING WITHIN THE GARDEN OF ROSE COTTAGE, ATHERINGTON, DEVON.

Location: Garden of Rose Cottage, Atherington
District: North Devon
County: Devon
NGR SS 59046 23108
Planning Application No: 40964
Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/DC/ND/9563a

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 Mr Crocker-White (the Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during ground works associated with the development of the garden at Rose Cottage, Torrington Road, Atherington, Devon and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief provided by Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES). The work is being commissioned in line with government planning policy (PPG No. 16 *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990)) and the archaeological condition (number 12) attached to the planning consent, which states 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 Planning Authority. The development shall be carried at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.
- 1.2 The programme of work to be carried out by SWARCH and covered by this WSI consists of:
- 1.21 Desk-based work to establish the context of the site, the historic development and areas of archaeological potential.
- 1.22 The archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks in areas subject to development; during the removal of the existing surfaces, turf and topsoil, the reduction of ground levels, and the excavation of any service trenches and foundations.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies within the historic core of Atherington. It is likely that due to the proximity of the site to the 13th century church as well as to the medieval core of the village, groundworks for the development may expose archaeological deposits associated with the early settlement in Atherington.

3.0 AIMS

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

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 A desktop assessment of the known history and archaeology of the site will be undertaken. This will collate cartographic information held in the North Devon Record Office, the Devon Record Office, and the West Country Studies Library as well as records and photographs held on the Devon Historic Environment Service Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site.
- 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.3.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.4 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) and the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2001).
- 4.4.1 Wherever possible ground works are to be undertaken using a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type machine with a toothless grading bucket to the depth of undisturbed in situ weathered subsoil, to the upper surface of *in situ* archaeological deposits or to a depth that will not be affected by the development (assuming the latter is known) – whichever is highest. Where archaeological deposits are reached at a level above the intended formation or invert level, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist down to the latter, by hand. After natural subsoil has been reached and any archaeological recording necessary has taken place, deeper excavation may be carried out with a toothed bucket.
- 4.4.2 The reduction of ground levels and trenching will be undertaken with the site archaeologist present, unless otherwise agreed with SWARCH and DCHES. Should any potential archaeological deposits be revealed the machining will stop to allow the archaeologist to investigate and record them. Upon removal of existing surfaces the material beneath will be examined by the site archaeologist for the identification of features and soil marks and the recovery of artefacts, before further level-reduction can proceed. Where necessary to clarify features and soil marks the area will be cleaned by hand. The examination will be undertaken before the exposed level is affected by any further construction work and before plant and machinery is driven over it. Any archaeological features discovered will then be cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded to IFA guidelines and as per paragraph 5 below.
- 4.4.3 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

- 4.5 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.

Sufficient time must be allowed for archaeological excavation, sampling, and recording appropriate to the deposits revealed. This may necessitate some delay to development work, although the site archaeologist will attempt to keep delays to a minimum. If complex or extensive archaeological deposits are exposed then DCHES will be consulted as to the appropriate level of further investigation required. However, unless there are exceptional circumstances, excavation will not normally extend beyond the limits (extent and depth) of the ground works required for this development.

- 4.5.1 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. dendrochronological or palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits.

- 4.5.2 In the unlikely event of any human remains being found on this site they will be dealt with in accordance to procedures in published guidance (McKinley and Roberts 1993 (IFA *technical paper no. 13*) and EH/CofE 2005 (*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*). SWARCH will advise the client as to obtaining the necessary Licence from the Ministry of Justice. Where necessary, SWARCH will consult with an appropriate specialist (see attached list).

- 4.5.3 Spoil will be examined and any significant artefacts recovered.

5.0 MITIGATION

- 5.1 The nature of any such further works or variation in the methods and procedures laid out in this WSI will be determined by the results of these investigations and in consultation with the DCHES.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

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

- 6.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate, and B/W, colour and digital photography.
- 6.2 Survey and location of archaeological features.
- 6.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site. Post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- 6.4 Any initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures necessary will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by an appropriate conservation specialist (see attached list), and in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum.
- 6.5 Should palaeoenvironmental or other deposits or material of potential interest be exposed they will be assessed on site by SWARCH staff and where appropriate by an appropriate environmental specialist (see attached list) - with advice as necessary from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor - regarding the potential yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence. Should this assessment prove positive, appropriate sampling procedures would be initiated in line with national guidance (*Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage CFA Guidelines No. 2002/01)*), and further liaison with outside specialists organised, including the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

7.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- 7.1 The project will be managed overall by Colin Humphreys of SWARCH. Fieldwork and recording will be managed by Martin Gillard/Jon Freeman of SWARCH.
- 7.2 The DCHES will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will monitor the project throughout and may wish to inspect the works in progress.

8.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 8.1 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: 2007.135
- 8.2 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. In the event of little or no archaeology being revealed, then, subject to agreement from DCHES, a completed HER entry, with location plan, may suffice in lieu of a full report. Copies will be sent to the County HER and to DCHES within 3 months of close of fieldwork.
- 8.3 If a report is required this would include the following elements as appropriate:
- 8.3.1 The results of the desk based study;
 - 8.3.2 Relevant historic maps, plans and images;
 - 8.3.3 A location plan and overall site plan showing the location of the area subject to the watching brief as well as the distribution of any archaeological features;
 - 8.3.4 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;
 - 8.3.5 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 8.3.6 An assessment of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples together with any recommendations for further analysis;
 - 8.3.7 Any specialist reports commissioned;
 - 8.3.8 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.

- Copies of the report will be submitted to the DCHES and deposited with the County HER, National Monuments Record, and the site archive, within 6 months of the close of fieldwork unless agreed otherwise with the DCHES.
- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 A copy of the report (or HER entry) detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database.

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Conservation

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Curatorial

Tom Cadbury, Keeper of Antiquities. The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Human Bones

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Rowena Gale (wood identification)

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Timber Conservation

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Appendix 3

REVISED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING WITHIN THE GARDEN OF ROSE COTTAGE, ATHERINGTON, DEVON.

Location: Garden of Rose Cottage, Atherington
District: North Devon
County: Devon
NGR SS 59046 23108
Planning Application No: 40964
Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/DC/ND/9563a

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 Mr Crocker-White (the Client), and sets out the methodology for archaeological recording to be undertaken subsequent to ground works associated with the development of the garden at Rose Cottage, Torrington Road, Atherington, Devon and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to the requirements of Kevin Wickham (Enforcement Officer), Planning and Development Services. The work is commissioned in line with government planning policy (PPG No. 16 *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990)) and the archaeological condition (number 12) attached to the planning consent, which states 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 Planning Authority. The development shall be carried at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.

1.2 The programme of work to be carried out by SWARCH and covered by this WSI consists of:

1.2.1 The archaeological recording of the exposed face of excavations, any exposed features and examination of topsoil.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies within the historic core of Atherington. It is likely that due to the proximity of the site to the 13th century church as well as to the medieval core of the village, groundworks for the development may expose archaeological deposits associated with the early settlement in Atherington.

3.0 AIMS

3.2 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1.1 To investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits exposed by the groundworks.

3.1.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site.

4.1.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

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

4.1.3 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.

4.2 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) and the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2001).

4.2.1 The archaeological work will consist of:

- examination of the exposed face of the excavations to record and investigate the possible feature in the northwest corner of the site - visible as a darker area of soil on the left side of the excavations,
- examination of the exposed surface of the stripped area on the north edge of the site for further archaeological features,
- an examination of the topsoil that is stored off-site for the recovery of artefacts associated with the use of the site and the historic settlement at Atherington, and
- the production of an appropriately detailed and illustrated report setting out the results of the fieldwork.

4.2.2 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

4.3 All archaeological deposits exposed will be investigated and recorded.

Sufficient time must be allowed for archaeological excavation, sampling, and recording appropriate to the deposits revealed. This may necessitate some delay to development work, although the site archaeologist will attempt to keep delays to a minimum. If complex or extensive archaeological deposits are exposed then DCHES will be consulted as to the appropriate level of further investigation required. However, unless there are exceptional circumstances, excavation will not normally extend beyond the limits (extent and depth) of the ground works required for this development.

4.3.1 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. dendrochronological or palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits.

- 4.3.2 In the unlikely event of any human remains being found on this site they will be dealt with in accordance to procedures in published guidance (McKinley and Roberts 1993 (IFA *technical paper no. 13*) and EH/CofE 2005 (*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*). SWARCH will advise the client as to obtaining the necessary Licence from the Ministry of Justice. Where necessary, SWARCH will consult with an appropriate specialist (see attached list).

- 4.3.3 Spoil will be examined and any significant artefacts recovered.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

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

- 5.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate, and B/W, colour and digital photography.
- 5.2 Survey and location of archaeological features.
- 5.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site. Post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- 5.4 Any initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures necessary will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by an appropriate conservation specialist (see attached list), and in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum.
- 5.5 Should palaeoenvironmental or other deposits or material of potential interest be exposed they will be assessed on site by SWARCH staff and where appropriate by an appropriate environmental specialist (see attached list) - with advice as necessary from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor - regarding the potential yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence. Should this assessment prove positive, appropriate sampling procedures would be initiated in line with national guidance (*Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage CFA Guidelines No. 2002/01)*), and further liaison with outside specialists organised, including the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 The project will be managed overall by Colin Humphreys of SWARCH. Fieldwork and recording will be managed by Brynmor Morris/Lee Bray of SWARCH.

7.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited in the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under accession number NDDMS: 2007.135
- 7.2 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. In the event of little or no archaeology being revealed, then, subject to agreement from DCHES, a completed HER entry, with location plan, may suffice in lieu of a full report. Copies will be sent to the County HER and to DCHES within 3 months of close of fieldwork.
- 7.3 If a report is required this would include the following elements as appropriate:
- 7.3.1 A summary of the results of the desk based study;
- 7.3.3 A location plan and overall site plan showing the location of the area subject to the recording as well as the distribution of any archaeological features;
- 7.3.4 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;
- 7.3.5 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 7.3.6 An assessment of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples together with any recommendations for further analysis;
- 7.3.7 Any specialist reports commissioned;
- 8.3.8 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.
- Copies of the report will be submitted to the DCHES and deposited with the County HER, National Monuments Record, and the site archive, within 6 months of the close of fieldwork unless agreed otherwise with the DCHES.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 A copy of the report (or HER entry) detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database.

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Dana Challinor (wood identification) Tel: 01869 810150

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Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis) heathertinsley@aol.com

Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis) University of Plymouth

Pottery

John Allen,

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Appendix 4

Devon County Historic Environment Service Record

Monument

35697

INN

NGR: SS59022311

Period: Modern, Post-medieval, XIX, XVIII

Summary

White Hart (formerly listed as White Hart Inn). House, formerly public house. Late C18 or early C19. Rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof with gable end brick stacks. Virtually symmetrical 2-room and central staircase plan, the staircase reversed from normal position and facing the rear. Two storeys. Symmetrical. 3 window range with eyebrow dormers containing small gables over the first floor windows. 2 sashes with margin glazing bars flanking a 2-light casement 2 panes per light. Weathered painted inn signboard with moulded timber surround between 2 right-hand windows. Horned sashes with margin glazing bars flanking plank door. Outshut to rear. C19 internal joinery largely intact, straight principals to 4 trusses

Monument

1561

PARISH CHURCH

NGR: SS59142312

Grade I

Period: Medieval, XI, XV, XVI

Summary

The church existed in the 12th century under the name Winbeleghe. An 1176 document shows that it is held on behalf of Tewkesbury monks at a rent of 20 shillings per annum. Atherington appears as Winbleghe in the close polls (Reichel).

Description

St. Mary. Parish church. 15th to 16th century. Rood loft c.1530-40. 15th century carved bench ends. Medieval glass. Brass monument. Effigies from the ruined Umberleigh chapel in this church.

The church of St. Mary, Atherington, has been estimated to have been built between 1202 and 1272, by the de Willington family. Evidence of its dedication date has not been found, but it appears in the tax roll of 1288-91 and historical records show that in 1272 the de Willington family presented "W. Capellanus" as incumbent to the church of Hadrintone. Perpendicular in style, it comprises a nave, chancel, north aisle of equal extent east with chancel, small southern transept and south porch, an embattled western tower of three stages with a SE stairway; the tower houses a clock and six bells. The north aisle was an extension constructed in 1579 and became known as the "Bassett aisle". Probably the finely carved oak screen and enclosed rood loft were brought from the ruined Umberleigh chapel which was demolished in 1800. The church was restored in 1833, the walls being partly rebuilt. The windows are mainly late Tudor.

Appendix 5

Details from the Atherington Tithe Apportionment 1839.

Owner	Occupier	Number	Description
Rev James Arthur	Robert Mayne	2	House, Garden & Yard
	Thomas Brownscombe	3	House, Garden & Yard
	Zacharias Herman	4	Cottage & Garden
	Edward Galiford	5	Cottage 7 Garden
	Hugh Rattenbury	6	House, Yard, Garden & Orchard
	Himself	64	House & Yard
	Thomas Newman	65	House
	Hannah Parker	112	Houses & Yard

Appendix 6

Finds Assemblage

The ceramic assemblage from Atherington, Rose Cottage was unremarkable. It was dominated by material dating to the 18th century or later, but the earliest sherds were of medieval date, supporting an interpretation of activity on the site starting in that period.

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

Stratified Pottery by Context

Context	Sherds	Wgt (kg)	Notes
103	14	0.138	×2 North Devon coarseware (1500-1800); x3 North Devon coarseware (C18 th); x1 North Devon coarseware (C19 th); x6 white refined earthenware, x2 tile
105	9	0.332	x 8 North Devon coarseware (1500-1700); x1 white refined earthenware
107	2	0.003	x 2 North Devon coarseware (medieval)
109	2	0.014	x 1 North Devon coarseware (1500-1700); x1 North Devon coarseware (medieval)

Table 1: Recovered stratified pottery by context.

Unstratified pottery and other finds

Fabric/description	Sherds	Wgt (kg)
North Devon coarseware (medieval)	3	0.013
North Devon coarseware (1500-1700)	26	0.304
North Devon coarseware (C18 th -C19 th)	36	0.551
North Devon Sgraffito ware (C17 th -C18 th)	1	0.025
White refined earthenwares (post-1720)	105	0.440
Bristol or Staffordshire Yellow Slip ware (C17 th -C18 th)	1	0.001
Mottled ware (C18 th)	1	0.005
English porcelain (C19 th)	16	0.033
Stone ware (C19 th)	2	0.033
Industrial slip wares (C19 th -C20 th)	11	0.046
Red refined earthenwares and flowerpot	54	0.559
Clay pipe (stems)	6	0.033
Tile	2	0.277

Table 2: Recovered unstratified finds and pottery by fabric.