

# 20 NORTH STREET ASHBURTON DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



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

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

Report No.: 100601  
Date: 01.06.2010  
Authors: L. Bray

# 20 North Street, Ashburton

## Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

*For*

Mr S. Anderson

*on behalf of*

Mrs C. Lewis

*By*



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**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys

**Project Officer:** Lee Bray

**Fieldwork:** Lee Bray; Brynmor Morris

**Post-Excavation Co-ordinator:** Lee Bray

**Report:** Lee Bray

**Report Editing:** Deb Laing-Trengove; Bryn Morris

**Graphics:** Lee Bray; Bryn Morris

**Finds Processing:** Bryn Morris; Phil Tonkin

July 2010

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Contents	Page No.
List of Illustrations	4
List of Tables	4
List of Appendices	4
Acknowledgements	4
1.0 Non-Technical Summary	5
2.0 Introduction	6
2.1 Background	6
2.2 Methodology	6
3.0 Results	9
3.1 Overview	9
3.2 Test Pit #1	9
3.3 Test Pit #2	12
3.4 Interpretation	14
3.4.1 Phase 1	14
3.4.2 Phase 2	15
3.4.3 Phase 3	15
3.4.4 Phase 4	15
4.0 Conclusion	16
5.0 Bibliography and References	17

## List of Illustrations

Coverplate: North-east facing section of test pit #1.

Figure 1: Regional location.	7
Figure 2: Location of 20 North Street in Ashburton and site plan.	8
Figure 3: Stratigraphical matrix for test pit #1.	9
Figure 4: Post-excavation plan and sections of test pit #1.	10
Figure 5: Test pit #1 under excavation, showing contexts (102), (103) and (109).	11
Figure 6: Post-excavation plan and sections of test pit #2.	13
Figure 7: Test pit #2 under excavation, showing the partially excavated mortar floor (205).	14
Figure 8: 1840 Tithe map. 20 North Street Ashburton.	18

## List of Tables

Table 1: Equivalent contexts in test pits #1 and #2.	14
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## List of Appendices

Appendix 1: DNPACHS Brief	18
Appendix 2: Method Statement	19
Appendix 3: Concordance of Finds	22
Appendix 4: Context List	23
Appendix 5: List of Jpegs on CDRom	24

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Mrs Carole Lewis

Mr Steve Anderson

The Staff of the Dartmoor National Park Authority Cultural Heritage Service

## 1.0 Non-Technical Summary

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The archaeological evaluation of 20 North Street, Ashburton, involved the excavation of two 1m test pits within the footprint of a proposed development in the garden at the rear of the property. This work was undertaken to determine the character and degree of survival of any archaeological features and deposits. Both test pits encountered a similar sequence of deposits which enabled the following sequence of events to be identified.

The earliest activity was represented by two postholes and a probable pit cut into the natural substrate. The precise character of this activity was unclear, but the abundance of slate fragments within the fill of the pit suggests roofing work on the site dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The date of the postholes is not known; they could be contemporary with the pit or significantly earlier.

The next event was the cutting of a terrace into the hill slope to the north-east in order to create a level area. A cobbled surface was then laid, that probably formed the interior floor of a structure. The pottery recovered suggests this construction should be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it is likely that the cobbled surface belongs to the structures shown in this area on the tithe map. These structures continued in use throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the cobbling eventually being overlaid with a mortar floor, perhaps suggesting a change in use. A layer of rubble overlying the floors contained modern building materials such as roofing felt and electrical flex, implying that the structures had survived and been adapted and repaired well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century before being demolished.

Following demolition, the rubble was used to raise the ground level and the area was converted to use as a garden. It has continued to be used for this purpose, following at least one alteration, until the present day.

## 2.0 Introduction

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**Location:** 20 North Street  
**Parish:** Ashburton  
**District:** Dartmoor National Park  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SX755699  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808  
**Oasis ID:** southwes1-78909

### 2.1 Background

This report describes a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. within the garden of the property at 20 North Street, Ashburton (Figure 2), in advance of a planning application for the construction of a single dwelling. The work was commissioned by Mr S. Anderson (the Agent) for Mrs C. Lewis (the Client) at the request of Dartmoor National Park Authority. Cartographic evidence suggested that 20 North Street and its garden, in common with adjacent properties, formed a medieval burgage plot within which buildings had stood during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Accordingly, it was deemed necessary to undertake an archaeological evaluation to determine the degree of survival of archaeological remains in order to inform any subsequent planning application. The evaluation was undertaken according to a method statement (Appendix 2) designed in accordance with government planning policy (PPS 5 Policy HE6), the Devon Structure Plan and the Dartmoor National Park Local Plan.

### 2.2 Methodology

Two test pits – #1 and #2 – were excavated to the level of the natural substrate and recorded (Figure 2). The ground on which the garden of 20 North Street is situated slopes from north-east to south-west, although in the area of the proposed development a concrete platform had been constructed, suggesting a terrace had been cut into the slope. The concrete restricted the area available to evaluation, and the test pits were located in flower beds at the south-western end of the proposed development area. Test pit #1 was located adjacent to the north-western boundary wall, and test pit #2 was located adjacent to the current footpath.

For both test pits a photographic record, a drawn record at a scale of 1:20 and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled. All excavation was carried out by hand. The work was carried out by B. Morris and L. Bray on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

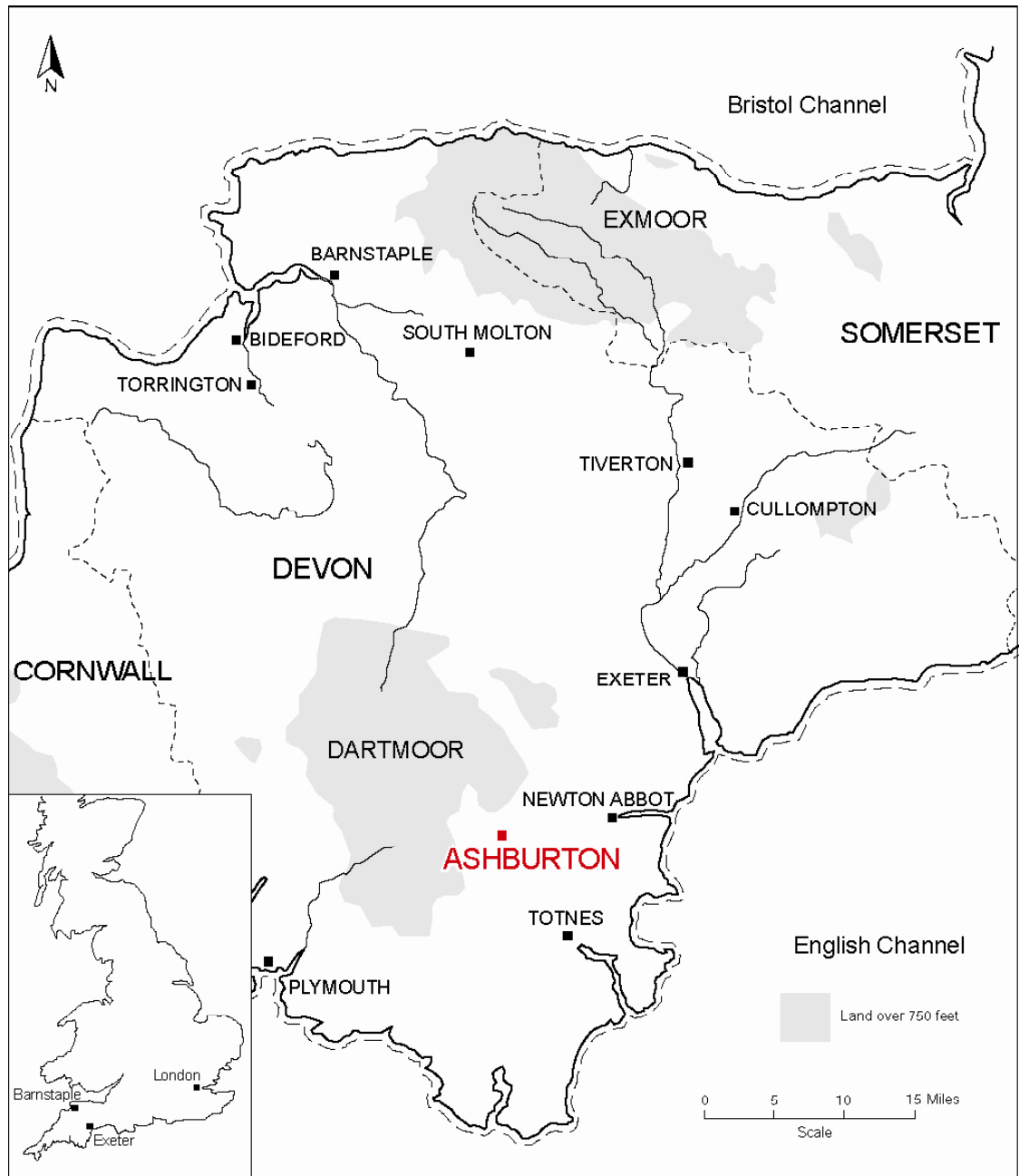


Figure 1: Regional location.

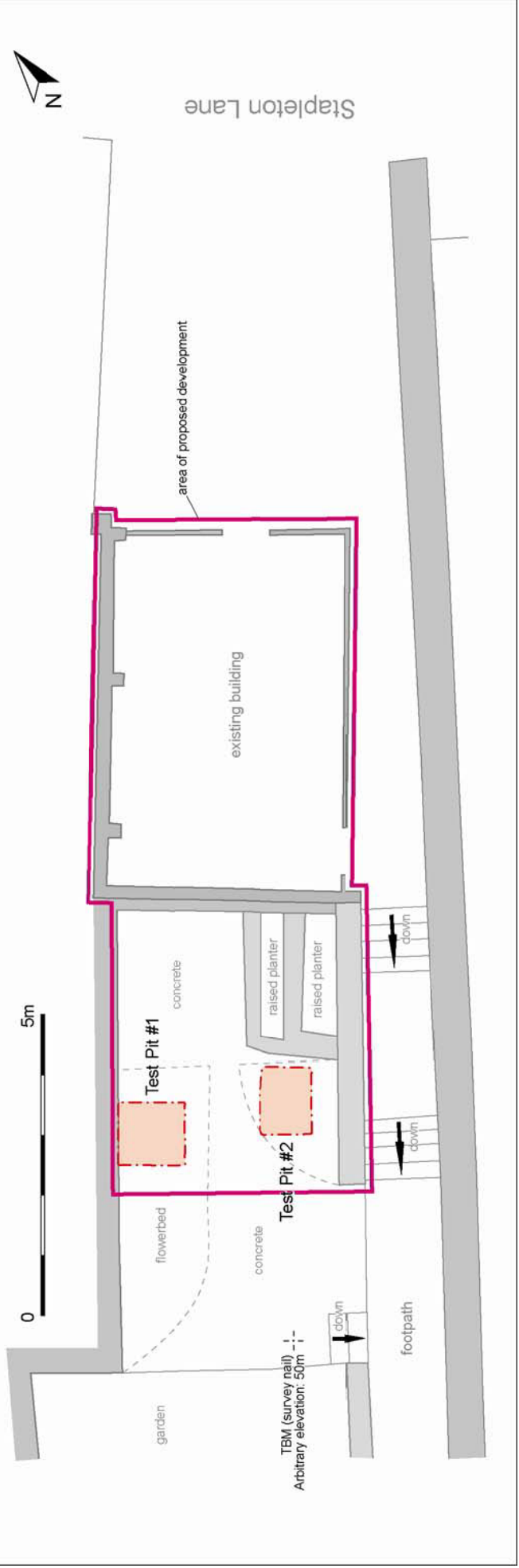
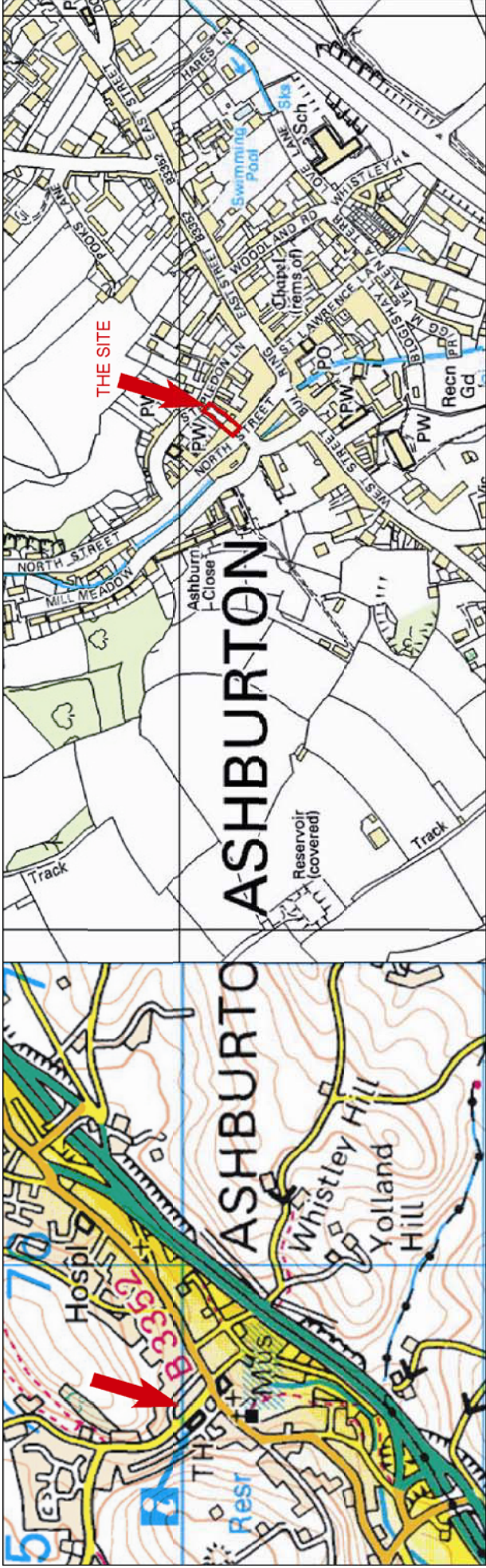


Figure 2: Location of 20 North Street in Ashburton (Promap) and site plan (scale 1:100 @ A4).



## 3.0 Results

### 3.1 Overview

The garden of 20 North Street sloped fairly steeply towards the south-west and had clearly been terraced.

The topsoil consisted of a friable, dark brown garden loam containing frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions averaging 30mm in size. In test pit #1 this constituted the only topsoil layer, but in test pit #2 a lower layer was present, consisting of a greyish-brown clay-silt. This was firmer than the upper layer, but still friable and contained frequent sub-angular to angular stone inclusions averaging up to 30mm in size, but including some up to 150mm, especially towards the base of the deposit.

The subsoil on the site consisted of a buff-brown to pale grey slightly clayey silt with a somewhat gritty texture, containing patches of iron staining. This became increasingly stony with depth. According to the British Geological Survey (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience>), the site is situated on superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel, although the underlying bedrock is the Devonian Foxley Tuff Formation.

### 3.2 Test Pit #1 (Figures 2-5)

Test pit #1 was dug against the north-western boundary wall of the property, at the western end of the area of the proposed development (Figure 2). It revealed a series of deposits, features and structures with a fairly complex stratigraphy.

Largely due to later disturbance (see below), and the consequent disruption or removal of stratigraphic relationships, the earliest features and deposits of test pit #1 are divided into three stratigraphically contemporary sequences (

Figure 3). The first consists of circular cut [112] (Figure 4: post excavation plan) which was 0.22m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with a symmetrical, concave profile. It was filled with a buff-brown clay-silt containing fragments and flecks of mortar and occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions of *c.*30mm average diameter. The fill also contained a single large stone inclusion measuring 150mm in size which may be a packing stone, supporting an interpretation of [112] as the base of a posthole.

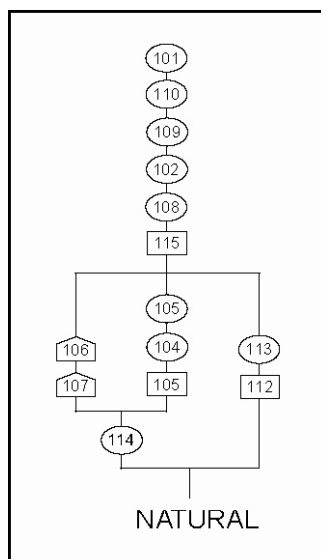


Figure 3: Stratigraphical matrix for test pit #1.

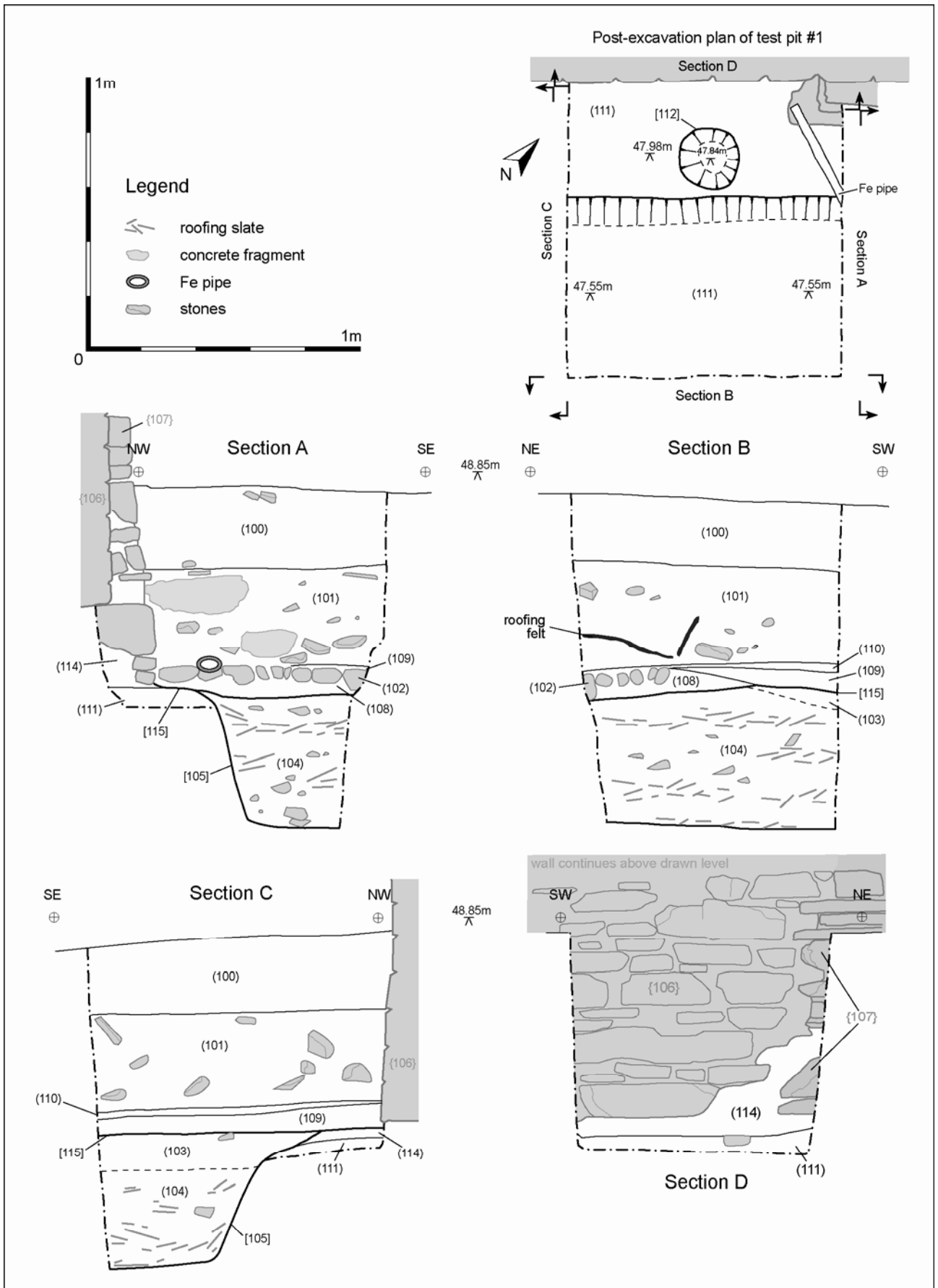


Figure 4: Post-excitation plan and sections of test pit #1 (Scale: 1:20 @ A4).

The first deposit in the second sequence was (114) (Figure 4: sections A, C and D), a mixed, grey clay-silt containing common flecks and fragments of mortar, inclusions of slate and small, sub-rounded stones. This was cut by [105], a probable pit. The precise morphology of this feature was unknown as only one edge was uncovered, the remainder extending beyond the limits of the test pit. The exposed edge was straight, with excavation showing the sides to be near-vertical with a flat base. It was 0.42m deep. Two fills were present in [105] (Figure 4: sections C and D), the lowest of which was (104), a mid buff-brown clay-silt with a gritty texture, which contained abundant inclusions of broken roof slates in well-defined lenses, as well as occasional mortar fragments and common sub-angular stone inclusions ranging between 80 and 150mm in size on average. Finds from this context included a clay pipe bowl of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date and a sherd of South Devon coarseware, also dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The upper fill (103) was a firm dark grey clay-silt containing common fragments of roof slate and occasional sub-angular stones averaging 50mm to 80mm in diameter. This context was present only in the south-western half of the test pit and was probably composed of disturbed material derived from (104). Finds from (103) included 2 sherds of pottery dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but also a sherd of white refined earthenware, one of industrial slipware and a glass bottle neck all dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The third sequence consisted of the north-western boundary wall of the property in which two builds were apparent (Figure 4: section D). The first of these was {107} which rested on (114) (Figure 4: section A) and consisted of roughly coursed stone rubble bonded with white mortar. Next was wall {106}, which was constructed of coursed, partially dressed stone rubble bonded with white mortar. It abutted the ragged western end of {107}, but on a slightly different alignment.

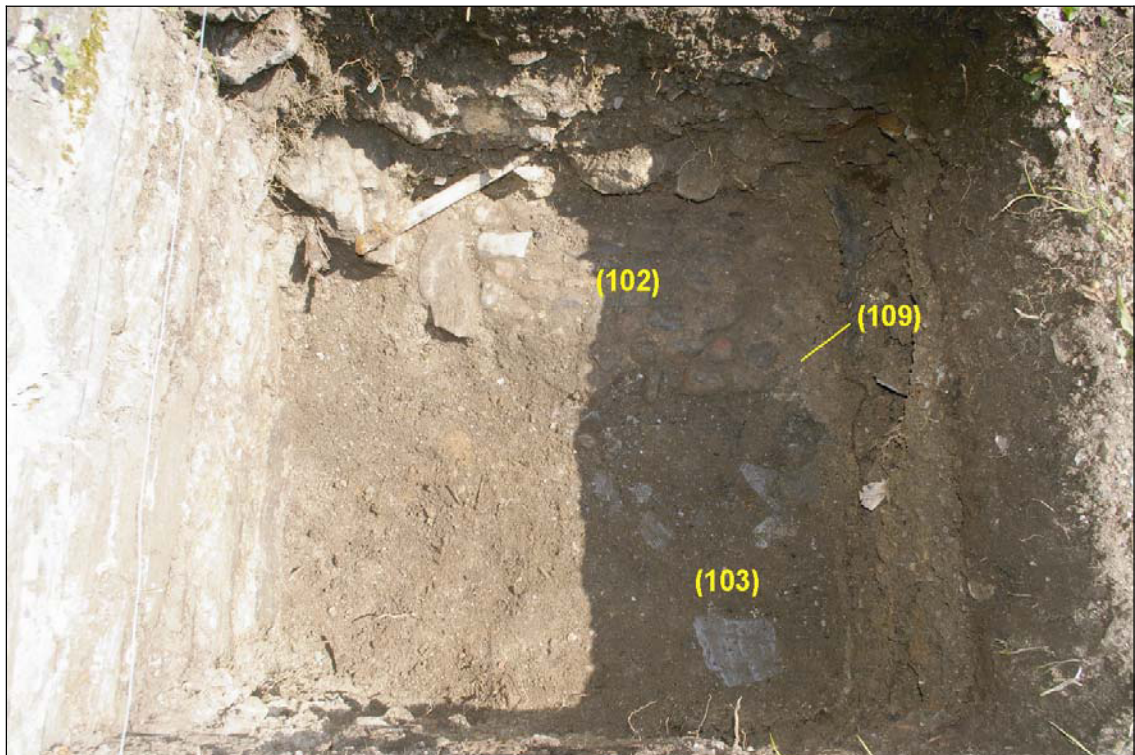


Figure 5: Test pit #1 under excavation, showing contexts (102), (103) and (109).

Later in the stratigraphic sequence a cobbled surface was laid ((108) and (102)) (Figure 5) abutting {107}, suggesting contemporaneous use (Figure 4: sections A and B). In comparison with this, wall {107} (and indeed {106}) had very shallow foundations (Figure 4: sections A and C). It is probable that a major cut [115] occurred before the cobbles were laid, being a terrace cut into the hill side in order to provide a level area for building. Such a cut would have

removed a significant amount of material from the south-eastern side of the walls, explaining why their foundations were so shallow and accounting for the truncation of the earlier posthole [112]. Layer (114) may originally have been a more significant deposit, but it had been largely removed by [115] and survived only beneath {106} and {107}.

As discussed, the next event in the sequence was the laying of a cobbled surface ( Figure 3, Figure 4: sections A and B, and Figure 5), consisting of two elements. The first (108) was a layer, up to 80mm thick, consisting of a compact, slightly clayey silt which was dirty, mixed, grey-brown colour and contained frequent mortar flecks and frequent to abundant sub-angular stone inclusions averaging 50mm to 80mm in size. Occasional slate and rare coal fragments were also recovered. This was laid directly on the base of posited cut [115], probably deliberately as a bed for the cobblestones which constituted the next context (102). Context (102) comprised of a layer of cobblestones, up to 70mm thick, consisting of sub-rounded pebbles with an average size of 50 to 80mm. (102) did not extend across the entire test pit, but was restricted to the north-eastern half. It was not clear whether this break marked the original limit of this surface or if it had been partly removed.

Traces of a mortar surface (109) directly overlying the cobbles constitute the next event ( Figure 3, Figure 4: sections B and C, and Figure 5), although the former was not well-developed in test pit #1 and was present only in patches along the south-eastern side. It consisted of a layer of mortar up to 50mm thick which was very soft where it was not underlain by cobbles. Overlying (109) was (110), a thin layer *c.*40mm thick of cindery material containing coal fragments which probably represents a layer of debris that built up on the mortar surface during its use.

This was followed by a layer of building rubble (101) ( Figure 3 Figure 4) up to 0.4m thick consisting of friable mortar dust and fragments containing abundant sub-rounded fragments of stone, breeze block, industrial ceramic sheeting and roof felt. Context (101) was sealed beneath a layer of garden soil up to 0.3m thick.

### 3.3 Test Pit #2 (Figures 2, 6 & 7)

Test pit #2 was situated at the south-western end of the development area adjacent to its south-eastern edge (Figure 2). While it shared several elements in common with test pit #1, the stratigraphic sequence was much less complicated.

The earliest feature was [208], a sub-rectangular cut in the natural with a length of *c.*0.2m, a width of *c.*0.15m and a maximum depth of *c.*40mm (Figure 6). It was filled by (209), a grey silt-clay containing abundant comminuted fragments of grey slate and frequent fragments of mortar. As with [112] in test pit #1, [208] probably represents the truncated base of a posthole, and it seems highly likely a significant horizontal cut [210], analogous to [115] in test pit #1, took place in this area.

The next event in the sequence was the laying of a cobbled surface consisting of two elements. The first was a compacted layer of gritty clay-silt (207) which was grey-brown in colour and contained frequent inclusions mostly of sub-rounded stone, but also, occasionally, of coal. Patches of gritty cindery material were also present. A layer of cobbling (206) was set into this material (Figure 7), consisting of sub-rounded stones of between 80mm and 100mm diameter on average, but ranging up to 300mm at maximum. Incorporated in this surface was a line of bricks running from north-east to south-west, parallel to the long axis of the burgrave plot. This included at least one brick of probable mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date and may have formed the footings of a wall one brick wide – perhaps an internal partition wall – or a drain. Towards the north-eastern end of the exposed area the cobbling had a rougher appearance, using stones of differing sizes and more irregular shapes. To the south-west the cobbling was more regular with

a 'coursed' appearance using better sorted stones. Two clay pipe stems were recovered from (206).

The cobbled surface was overlain by a layer of mortar (205) (Figure 6 Figure 7) averaging *c.*20mm thick. This was fairly soft and crumbly in texture and is analogous with (109) in test pit #1. Context (205) yielded two sherds of pottery: one of ironstone china, and another of white refined earthenware with blue transfer print decoration, both dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

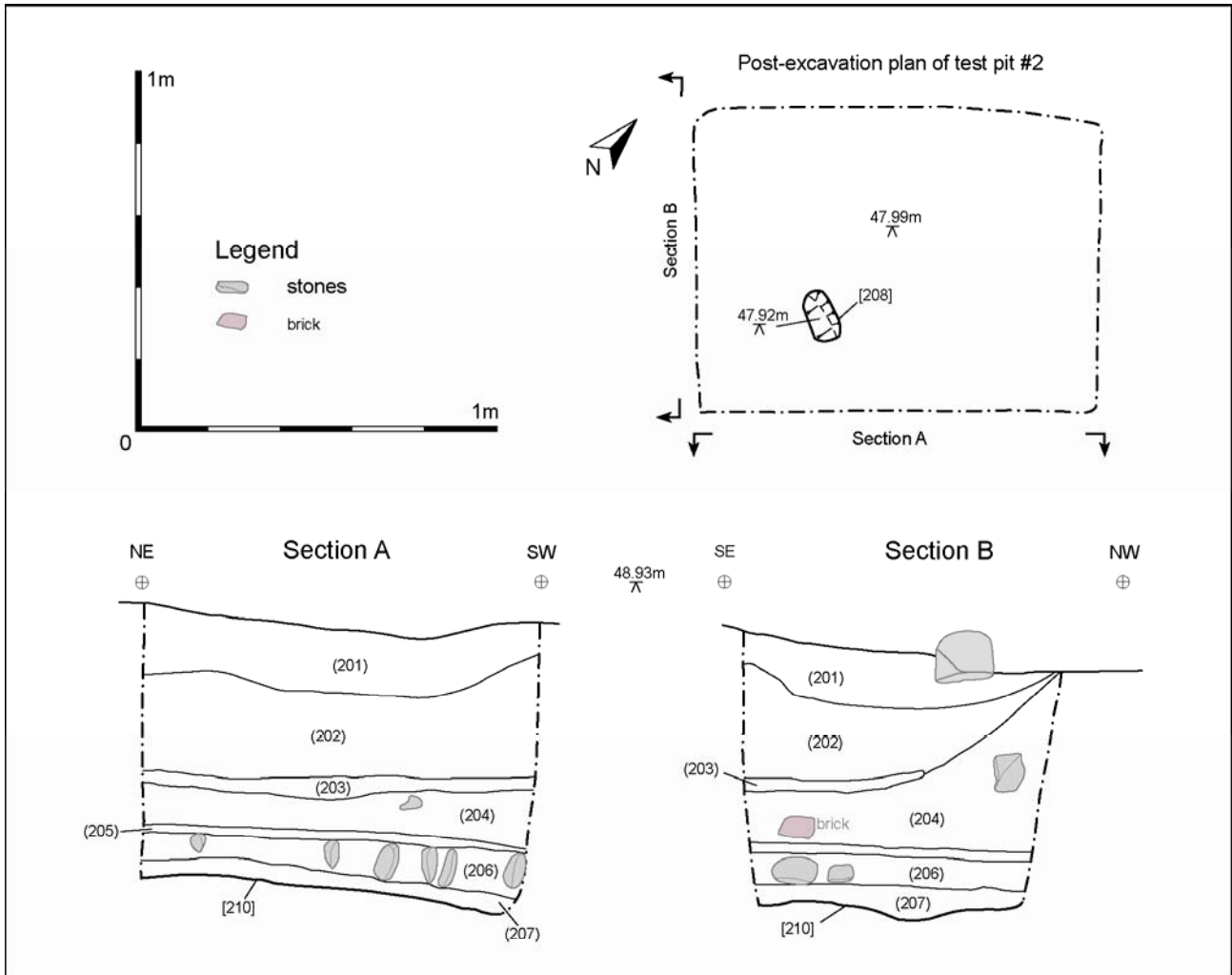


Figure 6: Post-excavation plan and sections of test pit #2 (scale: 1:20 @ A4).

Overlying (205) was loose heterogeneous layer (204), consisting of a matrix with a texture that varied from sandy to gritty and contained a high proportion of mortar fragments (Figure 6). Also present were abundant inclusions of a range of material including bricks, stone, glass, electrical flex and corroded ironwork all of which suggested a deposit of modern rubble. The thickness of (204) was *c.*0.2m in the south-east and increased sharply towards the north-west to *c.*0.5m.

The rubble was sealed by a concrete surface (203) between 50mm and 70mm in thickness which had a soft and crumbly texture in places (Figure 6). This surface was overlain by *c.*0.4m of topsoil in the south-east, the thickness of which decreased to nothing at the north-western edge of the test pit where the rubble of (204) lay directly beneath the modern concrete.

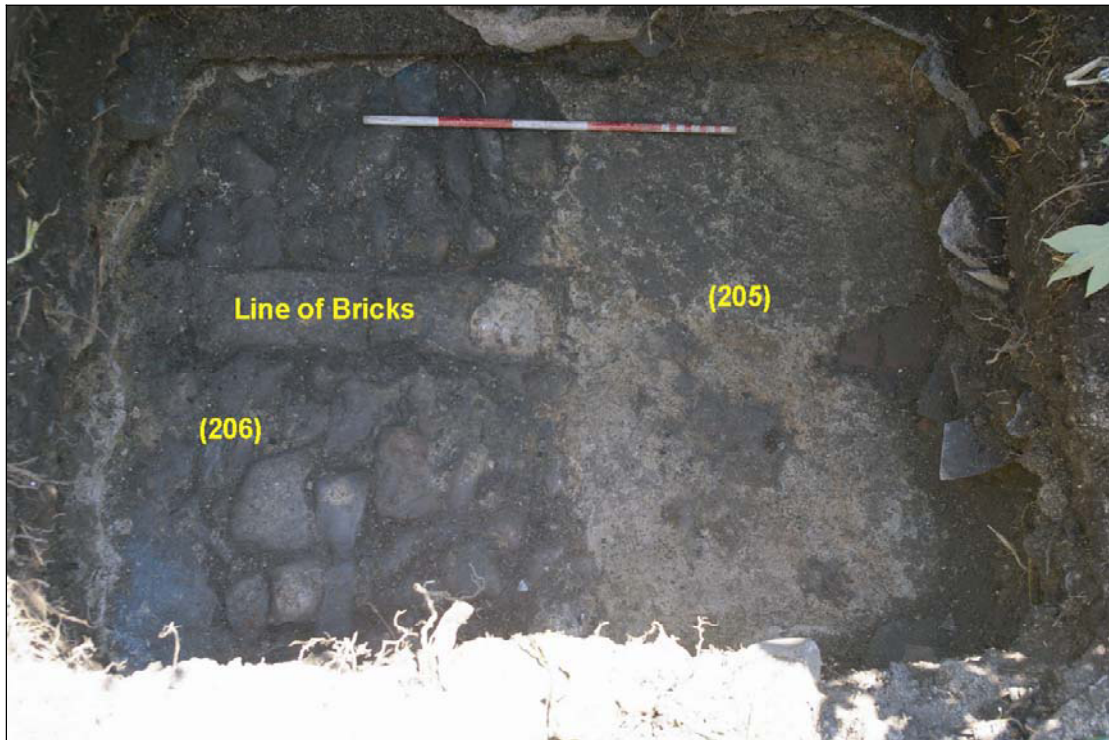


Figure 7: Test pit #2 under excavation, showing the partially excavated mortar floor (205) and the cobbled surface (206). The line of bricks integrated into the latter is clearly apparent (scale: 0.5m).

### 3.4 Interpretation (Figures 3-7)

The stratigraphic sequences uncovered by test pits #1 and #2 were very similar and closer inspection indicates that many of the contexts occur in both pits. This is summarized in Table 1.

Test Pit #1	Test Pit #2 Equivalent	Description
(102)	(206)	Cobbled surface.
(108)	(207)	Bedding material for cobbled surface.
(109)	(205)	Mortar surface.
(101)	(204)	Modern rubble.
[115]	[210]	Horizontal cut.

Table 1: Equivalent contexts in test pits #1 and #2.

The similarity of the stratigraphic sequences in the two test pits, and the contexts which appear in both, enables a coherent sequence of events to be reconstructed that affected the whole western end of the area of the proposed development. This can be divided into five broad phases of activity;

#### 3.4.1 Phase 1

The first period of activity on the site is the most problematic to interpret as it is represented by several disparate features and deposits which are difficult to relate to each other due to a lack of clear stratigraphic relationships. Several truncated features cut into the natural substrate constitute the first contexts assigned to this phase and include the two truncated postholes, [112] and [208], and the larger feature [105]. The postholes could suggest the presence of structures in this area but little else can be said with certainty. Context (104), the fill of feature [105], contained abundant fragments of roofing slate and mortar suggesting this context is best interpreted as a rubbish pit containing waste from roofing work on a nearby structure.

The two builds of the north-western boundary wall of the property, {106} and {107}, can also be assigned to Phase 1, although the lack of stratigraphic relationships makes the reliability of this difficult to ascertain.

Little dating evidence was recovered from this phase. The only securely dated feature was [105], the fill of which yielded ceramics of providing a *terminus post quem* in the 18<sup>th</sup> century for the roofing work discussed above. The degree of contemporaneity with the other Phase 1 features is unknown.

#### 3.4.2 Phase 2

The start of Phase 2 is marked by a horizontal cut, [115] and [210], which removed sufficient material to truncate the features and deposits of Phase 1 and make the foundations of {106} and {107} appear very shallow. This cut is present in both test pits and was most likely undertaken to create a level terrace in the sloping ground. This terrace was occupied by a cobbled surface (108), (102), (206) and (207) which, according to its stratigraphic relationship, was part of the same structure as the already standing {107}. It is probable this was an interior surface as (205) incorporated a row of bricks which are possibly the footings for a wall, partition or drain.

Ceramic evidence from (206) gives a *terminus post quem* in the 19<sup>th</sup> century for the cobbled surface, which would tie in with the likely date of one of the incorporated bricks (of an extruded type dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century). It is probable that the Phase 2 evidence is derived from one of the structures shown on the tithe map in this part of the property and is perhaps an outbuilding of some kind.

#### 3.4.3 Phase 3

The contexts assigned to this phase include the mortar layers (109) and (205) that were laid on top of the Phase 2 cobbled surfaces. Such a surface is most likely to have been laid down over an interior floor, and may indicate a change in use. Context (110), lying directly above (109), consisted of a thin deposit of cindery material rich in coal fragments, perhaps indicating the structure was used as a coal store at this time.

The two sherds of pottery from (205) suggest a *terminus post quem* in the 19<sup>th</sup> century for the creation of the mortar floors.

#### 3.4.4 Phase 4

The first deposit in this phase consisted of a loose mass of rubble, (101) and (204), containing a range of building materials, including brick, concrete, mortar, glass, roofing felt and electrical flex. The character of this material suggests it is demolition rubble, probably derived from the Phase 2 and 3 structures that stood in this area. That being the case, these buildings must have stood well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and had been altered using modern building materials. An alternative explanation may be that (101) and (204) are derived from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of the modern extension on the back of no. 20.

In either case, the rubble was deposited in the garden and was used to raise the current ground level. The purpose of this was probably to create a garden similar to that present currently, as represented by the concrete surface (203) encountered in test pit #2. The absence of a similar floor in test pit #1 perhaps suggests this area was always used as a flower bed. The area has continued in use as a garden, although some alterations led to the burial of (203). The presence of electrical flex and roofing felt indicates a later 20<sup>th</sup> century date for this phase.

## 4.0 Conclusion

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The aim of the evaluation at 20 North Street was to assess the character and degree of survival of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development, and this was achieved through the excavation of two test pits at the western end of the area. A sequence of deposits was encountered in both test pits that demonstrated elements from a structure depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (2.1) survived in this area. This structure undoubtedly incorporated elements of the standing property boundaries and was originally floored with a layer of cobbles, succeeded by a mortar floor. It appears to have survived in some form into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but was ultimately demolished, the rubble being used to raise the ground level in order to create the extant garden (as of June 2010).

The 19<sup>th</sup> century structure(s) were built into a terrace which was cut back into the slope of the hill. This terracing truncated a number of features, including postholes and a possible pit. The later feature was filled with debris from slate roofing work, which suggests some activity in this area during and prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although the precise nature of this is uncertain.

The survival and condition of 19<sup>th</sup> century and later archaeological remains is reasonably good, the cobbled surface being particularly well-preserved in test pit #2. In addition, although truncated by terracing, several earlier features also survived. The survival of other, similar features seems likely, particularly to the south-west where the terracing is likely to have been less extreme.



## 5.0 Bibliography and References

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### Published Sources:

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

### Unpublished or Restricted References:

British Geological Survey data: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience> [accessed 24.06.10].

Appendix 1

Brief issued by Dartmoor National Park Authority Cultural Heritage Service

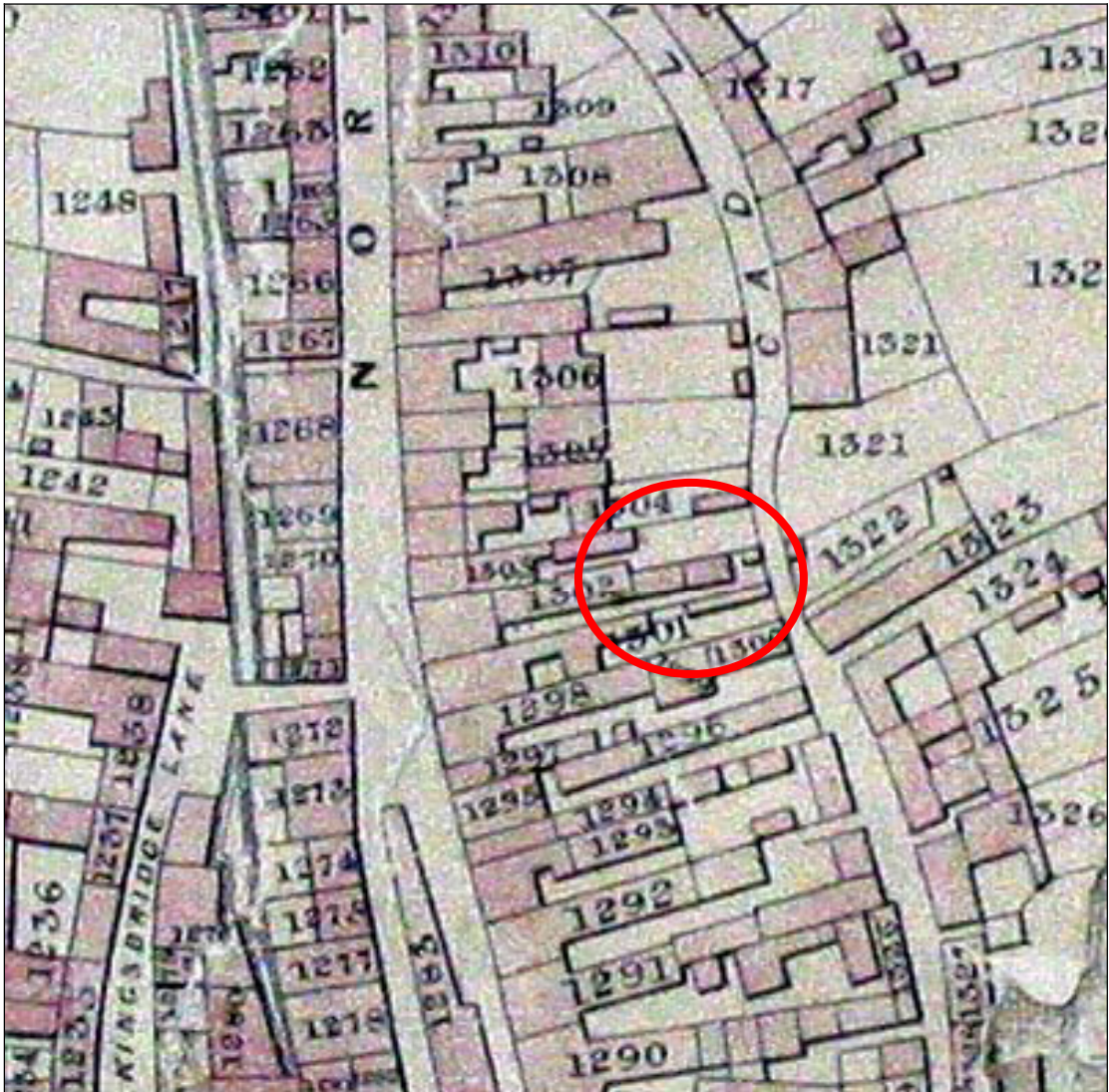


Figure 8: 1840 Tithe map. 20 North Street Ashburton.

Location of site highlighted above by the red circle.

The Tithe map shows the existence of former buildings in the vicinity of the development that may potentially survive as buried archaeological deposits and features. Therefore we would ask that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken.

Andy Crabb 10 May 2010.

## Appendix 2

### METHOD STATEMENT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT 20 NORTH STREET, ASHBURTON, DEVON.

**Location:** 20 North Street  
**Parish:** Ashburton  
**District:** Dartmoor National Park  
**County:** Devon  
**Proposal:** Conversion/extension of existing building - Pre planning

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a method statement which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Steve Anderson (the Agent) on behalf of Carole Lewis (the Client). It sets out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken prior to potential development works at 20 North Street, Ashburton and for related off site analysis and reporting. The method system and the schedule of work it proposes is commissioned in line with government planning policy (PPS 5 Policy HE6), the Devon Structure Plan and the Dartmoor National Park Local Plan.
- 1.2 The programme of work to be carried out by SWARCH and covered by this method statement consists of archaeological test pits in the area subject to development.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site is understood to have formerly contained buildings, now removed, and groundworks in the area covered by the proposed new building, extending beyond the footprint of the existing building, may uncover archaeological remains relating to former occupation and activity on the site.

#### 3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 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 uncovered within two test pits.
- 3.1.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.2 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site.
- 4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.2.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.3 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001 & 2008).
- 4.4 Two 1 metre square test pits will be opened in the area to the rear of the existing property. This will be excavated by hand by the site archaeologist, to the proposed depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.
- 4.4.1 Spoil will be examined and any artefacts recovered.
- 4.4.2 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, digging will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate, record and sample such deposits. The examination will be undertaken before the exposed level is affected by any construction work and sufficient time should be allowed prior to implementation of the construction programme to allow the site archaeologist to undertake these investigations. Any archaeological features discovered will then be cleaned, excavated by hand by the archaeologist and recorded to IfA guidelines.
- 4.4.3 If complex or extraordinary archaeological deposits are exposed then the need for further mitigation will be agreed in consultation with the DNPA and the client.
- 4.4.4 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Treatment of disarticulated human remains will follow guidance as set out in *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (2005, English Heritage and The Church of England). If any burials are encountered all works must stop immediately and will only proceed in consultation with DNPA. If removal is deemed necessary this will be carried out according to IFA guidelines and after acquisition of the requisite licences.
- 4.4.5 Bulk samples will be obtained where appropriate. Any excavation and sampling will be completed in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001 & 2008) and the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2001).
- 4.4.6 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.
- 4.5 Any variation in the methods laid out in this method statement will be agreed in advance in writing by the DNPA.

#### 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- All features identified will be recorded. Archaeological recording will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DNPA 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 digital photography.
- 5.2 Survey and location of 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 Should suitable deposits be exposed then consideration should be made for scientific assessment/analysis/dating techniques that could be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon.
- 5.5 If archaeological features are exposed recording levels will be agreed in consultation with DNPA but as a minimum:  
5.5.1 Features within the test pits will be fully excavated  
Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with DNPA.

## **6.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

- 6.1 The project will be managed overall by Colin Humphreys. Fieldwork and recording will be managed by Dr Brynmor Morris/Dr Lee Bray.
- 6.2 The DNPA will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will monitor the project throughout and may wish to inspect the works in progress.

## **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 project. The archive will be produced to the relevant archive standards. This will include the photographic record. If digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record the archive medium required will be agreed with the museum; if prints are required then these will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium. The archive and finds will be deposited in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in Exeter upon publication of the site, or, if this is not required, upon production of the summary report or County HER entry under accession number 134/2010. Conditions for the deposition of the archive will be agreed with the Museum.
- 7.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the DNPA. 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. Any significant finds resulting from the excavation will be deposited under the above accession number.
- 7.3 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the DNPA on completion of the site work. In the event of little or no archaeology being revealed, then a completed HER entry, with location plan, will suffice in lieu of a full report. Copies will be sent to the Client and DNPA within 3 months of close of fieldwork.
- 7.4 If a report is required this would include the following elements as appropriate:
- 7.4.1 Relevant historic maps, plans and images;
  - 7.4.2 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;
  - 7.4.3 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;
  - 7.4.4 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
  - 7.4.5 An assessment of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples together with any recommendations for further analysis;
  - 7.4.6 Any specialist reports commissioned;
  - 7.4.7 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.
- Copies of the report will be submitted to the DNPA and the site archive deposited within 6 months of the close of fieldwork unless agreed otherwise with the DNPA.
- 7.5 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 no. southwes1-78909.
- 7.6 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 DNPA, 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 DNPA.

Deb Laing-Trengove  
South West Archaeology Limited  
The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH  
Telephone: 01769 573555 Email [deblt@swarch.net](mailto: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](mailto:exeter.arch@exeter.gov.uk)

#### **Conservation**

*Richard & 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**

*Ross Dean*: South West Archaeology Limited.

*GSB Prospection Ltd*: Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW Tel: +44 (0)1274 835016, [gsb@gsbprospection.com](mailto: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, martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk

**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.uk

*Dana Challinor* (wood identification): Lavender Cottage, Little Lane, Aynho, Oxfordshire OX17 3BJ, Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

*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*: 9 Thornton Hill, Exeter EX4 4NN, 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

### Concordance of Finds

Context	Pottery		Clay Pipe		Animal Bone		Other material	
	sherds	wgt. (kg)	notes	frags.	wgt. (kg)	frags.	wgt. (kg)	notes
100	4	0.041	x2 white refined earthenware x2 ironstone china					
103	4	0.013	x1 C19 industrial slipware x1 white refined earthenware x1 C18 Toines-type c/w x1 C18 Bris/Staff Yellow s/w			1	0.039	C19 glass bottle neck
104	1	0.015	x1 C18 South Devon c/w	2	0.013	3	0.026	x2 roof slates (0.316kg) x1 oyster shell (0.009kg)
204						1	0.034	Ashburton glass milk bottle
205	2	0.004	x1 white refined earthenware x1 ironstone china			1	0.014	Cu alloy window fitting
206				2	0.002			
207						1	0.001	

## Appendix 4

### Context List

Context	Description	Depth
<b>TP#1</b>		
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i> Friable, dark brown garden loam. Contains frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions up to 30mm in size. Garden soil. Overlies (101). Same as (201).	0.3m
(101)	<i>Layer</i> Loose and friable mortar dust and fragments containing abundant sub-rounded fragments of stone, breeze block, industrial ceramic sheeting and roof felt. Demolition debris. Overlies (110), overlain by (100). Same as (204).	0.4m
(102)	<i>Layer</i> Cobbling, sub-rounded pebbles with an average size of 50 to 80mm. Cobbled floor of C19 structure. Overlies (108), overlain by (109). Same as (206).	0.07m
(103)	<i>Fill</i> Upper fill of pit [105]. Firm dark grey clay-silt containing common fragments of roof slate and occasional sub-angular stones averaging 50mm to 80mm in diameter. Probably composed of disturbed material derived from (104). Overlies (104), sealed by (108).	0.15m
(104)	<i>Fill</i> Lower fill of pit [105]. Mid buff-brown clay-silt with a gritty texture. Contains abundant inclusions of broken roof slates in well-defined lenses, as well as occasional mortar fragments and common sub-angular stone inclusions ranging between 80 and 150mm in size on average. Roofing waste in pit. Overlain by (103).	0.42m
[105]	<i>Cut</i> Probable pit, partially exposed. Visible edge was straight, near-vertical sides and flat base. Cuts (114).	0.42m
{106}	<i>Structure</i> Coursed, partially dressed stone rubble wall bonded with white mortar. Abutts the ragged western end of {107}.	-
{107}	<i>Structure</i> Roughly coursed stone rubble wall bonded with white mortar. Abutted by {106}& (102).	-
(108)	<i>Layer</i> Compact, slightly clayey silt. Dirty, mixed, grey-brown colour. Contains frequent mortar flecks and frequent to abundant sub-angular stone inclusions averaging 50mm to 80mm in size, occasional slate and rare coal fragments. Bedding for (102). Overlain by (102), overlies (104).	0.08m
(109)	<i>Layer</i> Mortar surface overlying (102). Floor. Overlies (102), overlain by (110).	0.02m
(110)	<i>Layer</i> Cindery lens containing coal fragments. Coalhouse waste buildup? Overlies (109), overlain by (101).	0.04m
(111)	<i>Natural</i> Buff-brown to pale grey slightly clayey silt with a somewhat gritty texture, containing patches of iron staining. Increasingly stony with depth. Alluvium or colluvium.	-
[112]	<i>Cut</i> Truncated posthole 0.22m in diameter with a symmetrical, concave profile. Filled by (113).	0.12m
(113)	<i>Fill</i> Fill of [112]. Buff-brown clay-silt containing fragments and flecks of mortar and occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions of c.30mm average diameter. Also, a single large stone inclusion measuring 150mm in size.	0.12m
(114)	<i>Layer</i> Mixed, grey clay-silt containing common flecks and fragments of mortar, inclusions of slate and small, sub-rounded stones. Remnant soil. Cut by [105] & [115].	0.05m
[115]	<i>Cut</i> Terrace cut into the hillside of unknown depth and extent. Same as [210].	?
<b>TP#2</b>		
(201)	<i>Layer</i> Friable, dark brown garden loam containing frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions averaging 30mm in size. Garden soil. Overlies (202). Same as (100).	0.18m
(202)	<i>Layer</i> Greyish-brown clay-silt. Contains frequent sub-angular to angular stone inclusions averaging up to 30mm in size, but including some up to 150mm. Lower part of garden soil. Overlies (203), overlain by (201).	0.26m
(203)	<i>Layer</i> Concrete surface. Soft and crumbly texture in places. Overlies (202), overlain by (204).	0.05-0.07m
(204)	<i>Layer</i> Sandy to gritty matrix, contains abundant mortar fragments, bricks, stone, glass, electrical flex and corroded ironwork. Modern rubble. Overlies (205), overlain by (203). Same as (101).	0.2-0.5m
(205)	<i>Layer</i> Mortar surface. Fairly soft and crumbly in texture. Overlies (206), overlain by (204). Same as (109).	0.02m

(206)	<i>Layer</i>	Cobbling, sub-rounded stones of between 80mm and 100mm diameter on average, but ranging up to 300mm at maximum. Integral line of worn bricks running from north-east to south-west, parallel to the long axis of the burgage plot (probable partition wall footing or drain). Cobbled floor of C19 structure. Overlies (207), overlain by (205).	0.1m
(207)	<i>Layer</i>	Compacted layer of grey-brown gritty clay-silt. Contains frequent inclusions mostly of sub-rounded stone, but also occasional coal. Patches of gritty cindery material were also present. Bedding for (206). Seals [208], overlain by (206).	0.04m
[208]	<i>Cut</i>	Truncated posthole. Sub-rectangular c.0.2×c.0.15m.	0.04m
(209)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [208]. Grey silt-clay containing abundant comminuted fragments of grey slate and frequent fragments of mortar. Sealed by (207).	0.04m
[210]	<i>Cut</i>	Terrace cut into the hillside of unknown depth and extent. Same as [115]	?



## Appendix 5

### List of Jpegs contained on CDRom

<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Scale</b>
1a	Pre-excavation shot of site, from SW.	SW	-
1b	As above.	SW	-
1c	As above.	SW	-
1d	As above, from SE	SE	-
2	Test pit #1: during excavation, cobbled surface (102) and top of pit [105].	SW	-
3	Test pit #1: during excavation, detail of cobbled surface (102).	SW	0.5m
4	Test pit #2: during excavation, cobbled surface (206) and mortar floor (205).	NW	0.5m
5	Test pit #1: during excavation, showing top of pit [105] and fill (104).	SW	0.5m
6	Test pit #2: during excavation, cobbled surface (206) fully exposed.	NW	0.5m
7	As above.	NW	0.5m
8	Test pit #1: SW-facing section.	SW	1&0.5m
9	Test pit #1: NE-facing section.	NE	1&0.5m
10	Test pit #1: post-excavation, vertical.	SW	0.5m
11	Test pit #1: posthole [112], post-excavation.	SE	0.5m
12	Test pit #2: post-excavation, vertical.	NW	0.5m
13	Test pit #2: NE-facing section.	NE	0.5m
14	Test pit #2: SE-facing section.	SE	0.5m
15	Test pit #2: SW-facing section.	SW	0.5m
16	Test pit #2: NW-facing section.	NW	0.5m