



Proposed Wind Turbine East Westacott Ashreigney Devon



for Constantine Wind Energy Ltd

CA Project: 880062 CA Report: 16014

January 2016



Proposed Wind Turbine East Westacott Ashreigney Devon

Archaeological Watching Brief

CA Project: 880062 CA Report: 16014













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SUMMARY

Project Name: Proposed Wind Turbine

Location: East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon

NGR: SS 6042 1340

Type: Watching Brief

Date: 2, 11 and 16 Nov 2015

Planning Reference: 1/0567/2014/FUL

Location of Archive: Currently held by Cotswold Archaeology (Cirencester Office)

Site Code: EWA15

In November 2015, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a wind turbine at East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon.

A previous desk-based assessment of the site had concluded that although there were no known heritage assets within the site boundary, there was some potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological remains to be present at the site.

The watching brief identified a single undated ditch.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Constantine Wind Energy Ltd at East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon (centred on NGR: SS 6042 1340; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by Constantine Wind Energy Ltd.
- 1.2 Planning permission for the installation of a single 100kW wind turbine on a 23m tower was granted by Torridge District Council (TDC; the local planning authority), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (planning ref: 1/0567/2014/FUL, Condition 19). The scope of this watching brief was defined subsequently by Ann Marie Dick and Stephen Reed of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET; the archaeological advisors to TDC).
- 1.3 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by TDC acting on the advice of Stephen Reed. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance:*Archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014).

The site

- 1.4 The turbine site lies in a rectangular field bounded by hedgebanks. Riddlecombe Moor Road forms the southern boundary of the field and a tributary of the Mully Brook runs along the northern boundary. The field is currently under improved pasture and is surrounded on all sides by similar fields.
- 1.5 The turbine site lies at approximately 157m above Ordnance Datum, on the top of an east/west ridge that forms the watershed between two unnamed tributaries of the Mully Brook. The field containing the turbine site is fairly level, although the northern part of the field slopes down to the watercourse and a slight hollow runs east/west across the field, marking the line of a gas main.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as alternating bands of Bude Formation sandstone and Crackington Formation mudstone and siltstone, both of which formed in the Carboniferous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2015).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following section is summarised from a previous desk-based heritage assessment of the site (CgMs 2014). This concluded that, although there are no known heritage assets within the site boundary, there was some potential for previously unrecorded below-ground archaeological remains to be present at the site.

Prehistoric (pre AD 43)

- 2.2 The small scale of early prehistoric settlements in this area renders them difficult to identify in the absence of fieldwalking or intrusive fieldwork. It was therefore considered possible that undetected early prehistoric archaeological remains were present at the site.
- 2.3 Two potential Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC) barrows are known at Winkleigh Moor Cross (c. 990m south-west of the proposed turbine site) and two possible Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43) enclosures are recorded at Cowflop Cross (c. 2.5km north-west of the proposed turbine site). The Cowflop Cross enclosures demonstrate that high ground in the area was exploited for settlement during the Iron Age, but the extent of this activity is unknown; it was therefore considered possible that previously-undetected Iron Age remains were present within the turbine site, which also lies on high ground.

Roman (AD 43-AD 410) and early medieval (AD 410-1066)

2.4 There is no recorded evidence of Roman or early medieval activity in the area and it seems likely that in these periods the area saw only low intensity activity, such as grazing.

Medieval (1066-1539)

2.5 The area's current settlement and field pattern was largely established in the medieval period, but the turbine site remained unenclosed common land. Many of the settlements in the area were extant at the time of the Conquest or shortly thereafter, including Riddlecombe, Cottwood and Narracott. Westacott is first documented in 1333; by 1637 it was the largest farm in the parish.

Post-medieval and modern (1540-present)

2.6 The turbine site remained unimproved moorland until being enclosed in 1861.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
 - to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits thus revealed; and
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the project results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks (Fig. 2), comprising the excavation of an access track and crane pad (Trench 1), the turbine area (Trench 2) and cable trenches (Trenches 3 and 4).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1 The natural geological substrate comprised a mix of yellow, orange and grey clays with sandstone inclusions, and was revealed within all four trenches at an average depth of 0.4m below present ground level. The natural was overlain by a silty sand

subsoil averaging 0.1m in thickness, which was sealed in turn by 0.3m of topsoil (Fig. 4).

5.2 The only archaeological feature to be exposed was north-west/south-east-aligned ditch 303 (Trench 3; Fig. 3). This feature cut natural substrate 302 and was overlain by subsoil 301. Ditch 303 was 2.25m wide and 0.55m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from either of its two silty clay fills (304 and 305) and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered from the site.

6. DISCUSSION

The watching brief identified a single undated ditch at the site. This either indicates that, despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see *Archaeological background*, above), the turbine site did not experience an extensive amount of historical activity, or that the remains of any such activity do not extend as far as (or were not exposed by) the development groundworks.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by George Gandham. This report was written by George Gandham. The report illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

8. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 15
 October 2015
- CgMs 2014 Heritage Assessment: Proposed Wind Turbine, East Westacott, Ashreigny,

 Devon
- Cotswold Archaeology 2015 Proposed Wind Turbine, East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon:

 Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill	Context	Description	Width	Depth/
No.	No.		of	interpretation		(m)	thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		topsoil	mid grey-brown silty sand		0.3
1	101	Layer		subsoil	mid brown silty sand		0.1
1	102	Layer		natural	mid yellow, orange and grey clay and sandstone		
2	200	Layer		topsoil	mid grey-brown silty sand		0.3
2	201	Layer		subsoil	mid brown silty sand		0.1
2	202	Layer		natural	mid yellow, orange and grey clay and sandstone		
3	300	Layer		topsoil	mid grey-brown silty sand		0.3
3	301	Layer		subsoil	mid brown silty sand		0.1
3	302	Layer		natural	mid yellow, orange and grey clay and sandstone		
3	303	Cut		ditch	NW/SE-aligned, steep sloping south edge, moderate sloping north edge, concave base	>2.25	0.55
3	304	Fill	303	lower fill of ditch	mid brown silty clay		0.15
3	305	Fill	303	upper fill of ditch	mid yellow-brown silty clay		0.4
4	400	Layer		topsoil	mid grey-brown silty sand		0.3
4	401	Layer		subsoil	mid grey-brown silty sand		0.1
4	402	Layer		natural	Mid yellow orange and grey clay and sandstone		

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project Name	Proposed Wind Turbine, East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon: archaeological watching brief			
Short description	In November 2015, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a wind turbine at East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon.			
	A previous desk-based assessment of the site had concluded that although there were no known heritage assets within the site boundary, there was some potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological remains to be present at the site.			
	The watching brief identified a single undated ditch.			
Project dates	2, 11 and 16 November 2015			
Project type	Watching brief			
Previous work	Desk-based heritage assessment (CgMs 2014)			
Future work	Unknown			
PROJECT LOCATION				
Site Location	East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon			
Study area (M ² /ha)	1 ha			
Site co-ordinates	SS 6042 1340			
PROJECT CREATORS				
Name of organisation	isation Cotswold Archaeology			
Project brief originator	Devon County Council			
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project Manager	Derek Evans			
Project Supervisor	George Gandham			
MONUMENT TYPE	None			
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None			
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content		
Physical	N/A	None		
Paper	The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon	WSI, pro-forma registers, recording forms.		
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Digital photographs, digital survey data		
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Cotswold Archaeology 2015 Proposed Wind Turbine, East Westacott, Ashreigney, Devon: Archaeological Watching Brief CA typescript report 16014			



Andover Office

Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

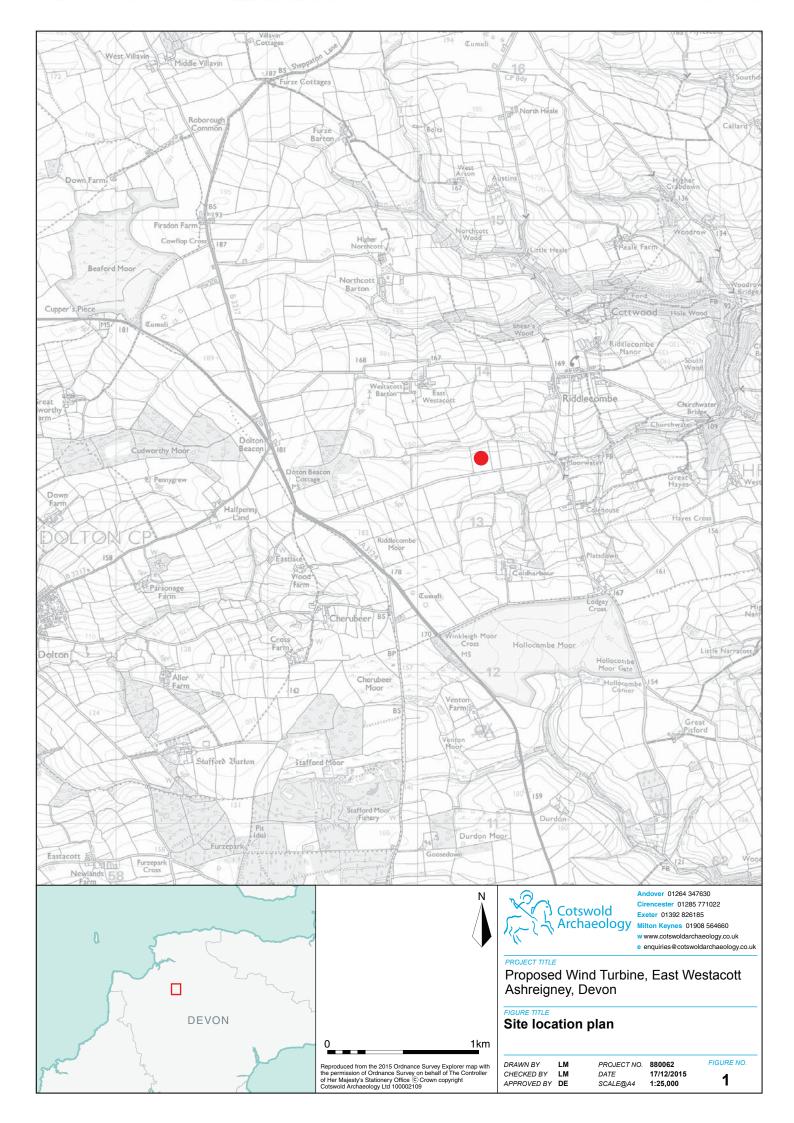
t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South Kiln Farm Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK11 3HA

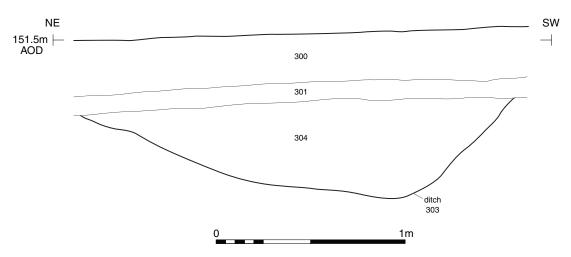
t: 01908 564660







Section AA





North-west facing section of Trench 3



Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01285 771022 Exeter 01392 826185 Milton Keynes 01908 564660 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Proposed Wind Turbine, East Westacott Ashreigney, Devon

Ditch 303, section and photograph

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 LM/LJH
 PROJECT NO.
 880062

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 LM
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 08/01/2016

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 DE
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 1:20

FIGURE NO.

3



Stripping of Trench 1, looking north-west



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www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Proposed Wind Turbine, East Westacott

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FIGURE TITLE Trench 1, photograph

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FIGURE NO.

