

A proposed buried power cable for Denbrook Wind Farm, North Tawton, Devon

NGR SS65260124 - SS68920002

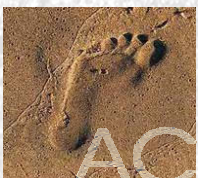
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment

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archaeology

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Summary

An archaeology and cultural heritage assessment for a proposed buried cable route between Week (SS65260124) and Denbrook wind farm (SS68920002), North Tawton, Devon, was undertaken by AC archaeology between March and April 2009. The proposed cable extends over a distance of approximately 4.5km through mainly agricultural land. It crosses an area that is rich in archaeological remains, which includes numerous prehistoric barrows, ring ditches and enclosures. Also present is one of the most significant Roman military sites in south west England that includes two forts, two marching camps and a road. A number of these sites are protected as scheduled monuments. Other sites within the route corridor include evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlements and field systems, as well as numerous standing historic buildings and structures, many of which are listed buildings.

This assessment sets out the possible impacts of the scheme on known and potential archaeological remains and proposes a programme of mitigation to help minimise the overall effects of construction on these.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological and cultural heritage assessment for a proposed new buried electricity cable between Week and the site of Denbrook Wind Farm, North Tawton, Devon (NGR SS65260124 to SS68920002). It has been prepared by AC archaeology on behalf of Western Power Distribution Ltd. The location of the cable route is shown on Fig. 1.
- 1.2 The proposed route of the power cable is approximately 4.5km long and is located to the south of North Tawton, crossing through mainly agricultural land. It commences on the western side of North Tawton cheese factory (Fig. 2), approximately 0.5km south of Week. From here, it follows a southeasterly direction along the course of a footpath for 1.1km, at which point the route intersects with the junction between the River Taw, the B3215 and the A3072 roads at Newland Cross. It then follows the southern flank of the A3072 for 0.8km towards de Bathe Cross where it crosses over the A3124 road. From this point, the route follows a southerly course towards the former railway station for 0.2km, before turning to the east for 0.2km and returning to a southerly direction for a further 0.14km. The final stretch of the route follows an easterly course along the northern flank of the railway line for 2km where it terminates at the proposed site of Denbrook Wind Farm.
- 1.3 From the route's commencement at North Tawton cheese factory, towards Newland Cross, it closely follows the 125m contour line. From here, the ground rises to around 150m at de Bathe Cross, from which point the ground gently undulates around this level along the final stretch of the route, before dropping down to 125m at its termination point. The underlying geology of the area comprises Permian Bow Conglomerates with overlying alluvial clay and river terraces deposits (British Geological Survey 1969).
- 1.4 The principal objectives of the assessment have been:
 - To identify known sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance within a 500m study area either side of the proposed cable route;
 - To determine the status and importance of heritage resources present in the study area, and;
 - To advise on further archaeological potential and factors that may affect the proposed works.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The study has comprised a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance* (IFA 2001), of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource along the proposed route of the power cable.
- 2.2 The scope of the study has included archaeological sites and finds (including Scheduled Monuments), historic buildings (including Listed Buildings), historic landscape features (including Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields etc.), historic hedgerows, or other locally-designated features, or areas, of cultural heritage importance.
- 2.3 The following data services have been examined:
- Archaeological data, historic building information and aerial photographs held by Devon County Council's Historic Environment Record (DCHER);
 - Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) map;
 - Historical cartographic and documentary information held by Devon Record Office (DRO) and the Westcountry Studies Library, both in Exeter;
 - Aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record Air Photograph Library, Swindon;
 - English Heritage website Listed Buildings online, and;
 - Other published or unpublished information.

3. LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

- 3.1 Relevant protection, guidance and policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of archaeological sites and other aspects of cultural heritage are summarised as follows;

3.2 National

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These criteria comprise period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. There is also a presumption against developments which have a significant impact on the integrity of the setting of scheduled monuments. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Ancient Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of National Heritage.

Planning guidance for archaeology

General policy and advice for best practice in the management of archaeological remains under development plan and control systems has been set out in the Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG 16, November 1990 (D.O.E 1990), relevant extracts of which follow:

A6: Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain

irreplaceable information about our past and potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure, and tourism.

A13: If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From the archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second best option.

Planning guidance for the historic environment

Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (D.O.E 1994) provides general policy and advice for the best practice in the management of Listed Buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens under development plan and control systems. This Guidance Note is intended to encompass all previous legislation concerning Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields.

Listed buildings/structures

Buildings of national, regional, or local historical and architectural importance are protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.

Hedgerows

Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, section 97 of the *Environment Act 1995*. The scheme has come into effect as of 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow which is defined, at that date, as being of historical or ecological importance requires grant of consent by the local planning authority prior to removal.

3.3 Local Authority plan policies

Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the West Devon Borough Local Plan Review (2005):

Policy BE3: Listed Buildings

The Council has a duty to have special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Development proposals involving the extension, alteration or change of use of a listed building or any part of its curtilage will only be permitted if there is no unacceptably adverse impact on:

- The character of the building in terms of scale design and materials;
- The historic form of the buildings;
- Features of special architectural or historic importance; or
- The setting of a listed building.

Policy BE4: Features and artefacts of local importance

In considering applications for development, the Local Planning Authority will not permit the unnecessary removal of local features of quality or craftsmanship. Where appropriate, planning permission for development will be conditional on their retention.

Policy BE7: Archaeology

Development, which can reasonably be expected to cause damage or have a significant adverse impact on archaeological remains of national importance, will not be permitted.

Policy BE8: Sites of local importance

Development which can reasonably be expected to damage archaeological remains of local importance, including sites recorded on the County Sites and Monument Record, will only be permitted where the importance of the development outweighs the intrinsic importance of the remains. Where the development is proposed which may affect a site of local importance an evaluation will be required to determine the effect of the proposal on the archaeological value of the site.

Policy BE9: Sites of local importance

Where the archaeological significance of a site is unclear but where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that archaeological remains are present, applications for development that may disturb hidden remains will not be determined until an assessment or evaluation of the archaeological importance of the site and the likely impact of the development prior has been made.

Policy BE10: Sites of local importance

If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains, or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be imposed to secure the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains and their removal or preservation if justified before development begins.

4. GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The area of North Tawton forms part of a rich and diverse archaeological landscape, the understanding of which has been greatly enhanced following a programme of intensive aerial reconnaissance carried out during the 1970s and 1980s (St Joseph 1977; Silvester 1978; Griffith 1984).
- 4.2 The landscape is likely to have been exploited from the Neolithic period (c. 4000 BC) onwards, which would have seen the clearance of much of its woodland for the grazing of livestock and the growing of crops. While evidence of Neolithic occupation is sparse, there are, nonetheless, several lithic artefacts of this date recorded within the study area.
- 4.3 Throughout the Bronze Age period (c. 2500 - 600 BC), the landscape would have continued to have been exploited and was marked by a shift towards land enclosure for both pasture and arable use, as well as the construction of ritual monuments, such as barrows. This exploitation of the landscape would have continued throughout the Iron Age period (c. 600 BC - 50 AD). Evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area is particularly well represented and includes numerous barrows, ring ditches and enclosures.
- 4.4 The Roman period (c. 50 – 420 AD) within the North Tawton area was marked by a complex of 1st century AD military works that form one of the most important sites of Roman occupation and campaigning within the southwest. Evidence for this includes two marching camps, two phases of one large fort, a smaller fort and several sections of road.
- 4.5 The place name of Tawton suggests that during the Saxon period, sometime around 750 - 800 AD, a settlement had been established here, although there are no recorded sites of Saxon date within the study area. From the early medieval period onwards, however, many of the settlement sites and land-use patterns that are recorded within the area would have become more formally established and interconnected with a network of minor roads and trackways. The woollen industry was of particular importance to North Tawton, evidence of which, including a mill site and associated buildings, is present within the area.

4.6 Previous archaeological work

Previous archaeological investigations within the study area include evaluations and watching briefs carried out at The Barton (Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit 1993; Reed 2002; Passmore 2004; Whiteaway 2003), Newland Mill (Passmore 2003), Denbrook wind farm (AC archaeology 2006) and the North Tawton to Whiddon Down underground cable and associated substation (Cottrell 2004; Cottrell & Crisp 2004).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

5.1 A total of 71 archaeological sites has been identified from data held by the DCHER and from documentary research as lying within the 500m corridor either side of the proposed cable route (Fig. 2, Appendix 1).

5.2 Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity within the route corridor is well represented and comprises 26 sites. These are represented by 10 find spots (A3, A4, A8, A19, A20, A30, A31, A35, A43 and A54), eight ring ditches (A15, A22, A27, A33, A38, A50, A51 and A55), three enclosures (A32, A37 and A61), two barrows (A12 and A23 – Plate 1), a palaeochannel (A17), the place name 'Nimet' (A47) and a track (A62). The distribution of prehistoric sites show a general concentration within the western half of the route, with a dense cluster occurring alongside the River Taw.

Whilst most sites lie beyond the immediate vicinity of the proposed cable route, sites A20, A22, A37 and A54 are located within 100m. Given the density and nature of prehistoric activity within the area, there is a high potential for the existence of further, hitherto unrecorded sites, particularly within the valley of the River Taw.

5.3 Roman

There are a total of 14 sites of Roman date within the route corridor. These comprise four sections of road (A21, A59, A60 and A63), three find spots (A16, A39 and A45), two forts (A44 and A46), two marching camps (A25 and A49), one building (A42), one pit (A48) and one track (A41). The distribution of Roman sites show a similar pattern to that of prehistoric sites, in that they also show a concentration within the western half of the route and, in particular, alongside the River Taw.

While most sites lie beyond the immediate vicinity of the proposed cable route, the site of marching camp A49 is, however, likely to be directly impacted upon by the scheme, while sites A21, A37 and A39 are present within 100m of the route. There is also a high potential for the existence of further, hitherto unrecorded sites, particularly within the valley of the River Taw.

5.4 Medieval

There are a total of four sites of medieval date recorded within the route corridor, comprising two settlement sites (A1 and A7), the site of a manor house (A53) and a farmstead (A57), all of which lie some distance from the proposed cable route.

While few sites of medieval date have been identified from within the study area, there is potential for the existence of further, unrecorded sites, in particular, agricultural related features such as former field boundaries and drainage systems.

5.5 Post-medieval

There are three sites of this date, comprising a ditch (A5), field boundary (A40) and farmland associated with the homestead, or Barton, of Croke Burnell (A67). While sites A5 and A67 both lie some distance from the proposed cable route, field boundary A40 will be directly impacted upon by the scheme.

While there is limited evidence of post-medieval activity within the study area, there is potential for the existence of further unrecorded sites, in particular, agricultural related features such as former field boundaries and drainage systems.

5.6 Modern

There are a total of 10 sites of this date recorded within the route corridor. These comprise two field boundaries (A24 and A28), a farmstead (A2), a hedgebank (A36), the site of a linhay (A56), a signal post (A58), settlement site (A64), a field system (A65), a cottage (A66), and the London & South Western Railway (A69). These are distributed along the route corridor and mostly lie beyond the immediate vicinity of the proposed cable, other than railway line (A69), to the immediate south of the route, as well as A36 and A58 which are also close by.

5.7 Multi-period

There is one multi period site (A34) which comprises ditches, gullies, postholes, a pit and a former field boundary. These range in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval period and lie beyond the immediate vicinity of the cable route.

5.8 Undated

There are a total of 13 sites of uncertain date within the route corridor. These comprise two enclosures (A9 and A13), two find spots (A18 and A29), a trackway (A6), a ditch (A10), a posthole (A11), a cross (A14), a linear feature (A26), the site of a rabbit warren (A52), a possible earthwork (A68) and two cropmarks (A70 and A71). Sites of uncertain date show a concentration within the western half of the route and mostly lie beyond the immediate vicinity of the proposed cable route. However, sites A10, A11, A69, A70 and A71 all lie in close proximity to the route.

6. HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES RECORD

6.1 A total of 14 buildings and structures has been identified from data held by the DCHER and from documentary research as lying within the 500m corridor either side of the proposed cable route (Fig. 2, Appendix 1).

6.2 Medieval

There are three structures of this date recorded, comprising a grade II listed stone cross at South Week (B2), Newland Bridge (B10 - Plate 2) and the remains of a chapel (B13) at de Bathe Farm. While sites B2 and B13 lie some distance from the proposed route, the site of Newland Bridge (B10) will, however, be crossed by the scheme, the superficial fabric of which may be disturbed during groundwork operations.

6.3 Post-medieval

There are a total of seven structures of this date, five of which are assigned grade II listed status, including, a 19th century warehouse for a former woollen mill (B3), a late 17th century house (B4), Taw Bridge (B5), Newland Mill of late 18th-20th century date (B8) and an associated 19th century former mill house (B9 – Plate 3). The remaining sites include The Barton (B7), which has grade II* listed status, two Type 1 lincays (B1) and a Type S2 linhay (B6).

The Barton (Plate 4) and Newland Mill (Plate 5) both lie within the immediate vicinity of the proposed route and, as such, associated ancillary features or structures may be disturbed during groundwork operations.

6.4 Modern

A total of three structures is recorded, including, a well in the grounds of Bathe House (B11), a 19th century grade II listed railway station building (B12) and a mill leat serving Newland Mill (B14). The proposed route cuts across the course of the mill leat at Newland Mill (Plate 6), the fabric of which may be disturbed during groundwork operations.

7 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

7.1 There are 18 sites or structures (excluding findspots, features previously excavated and placenames) within the route corridor that are or within scheduled monuments, as summarised in Table 1 below:

Scheduled Monument No.	Site No.	Site type	Date	Description
27316	B2	Cross	Medieval	South Week stone cross
10384	A25	Marching camp	Roman	Corner of a military camp to the west of main camp A49
	A26	Linear cropmark	Unknown	A double ditched linear feature, a possible field boundary
	A28	Field boundary	Modern	A former 19th century field boundary
	A32	Enclosure	Prehistoric	A small Bronze Age enclosure to the north of marching camp A49
	A33	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	A Bronze Age double ditched enclosure
	A37	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Rectilinear enclosure visible as a cropmark
	A38	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	A Bronze Age double ring ditch of c. 38m diameter
	A41	Track	Roman	Track Identified during works for a gas mains replacement
	A42	Building	Roman	Possible Roman building visible as cropmark
	A44	Fort	Roman	Complex cropmark evidence of a multi phase fort
	A46	Fort	Roman	The fort of Nemetostatio
	A49	Marching camp	Roman	A rectangular military camp covering around seven hectares
	A50	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	A possible Bronze Age double ring ditch
	A70	Cropmark feature	Unknown	Curving feature, possibly incomplete feature
	A71	Cropmark	Unknown	Linear features
	B11	Well	Modern	A well in the grounds of Bathe House
32228	A23	Barrows	Prehistoric	Two Bronze Age bowl barrows with a diameter of c. 38m

Table 1: Summary of Scheduled Monuments

7.2 The proposed cable route directly impinges upon Scheduled Monument 10384 which covers an area that stretches from the River Taw eastwards towards de Bathe Cross (Fig. 1). While most sites within this scheduled area lie beyond the vicinity of the proposed route, the site of marching camp A49 is likely to be impacted upon. It is also possible that sites A70 and A71 will be affected (see Fig. 10).

7.3 The high proportion of scheduled monuments within the route corridor, and their concentration along the River Taw, serve to demonstrate the important and sensitive nature of this landscape.

8. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HLC)

8.1 From the route's commencement at North Tawton cheese factory, southwards towards The Barton, the landscape is mapped as comprising sections of post-medieval '*Barton fields*', '*rough ground with earlier fields*', '*post medieval enclosures*' and '*medieval enclosures based on strip fields*'. From The Barton, towards the railway line, the route crosses through an area of '*Barton fields*', from which point and towards the termination of the route, the route is mapped as comprising '*post medieval enclosures*', within which are two small pockets of '*rough ground*'.

8.2 As part of the present landscape, a number of changes are evident. From the cheese factory, southwards towards The Barton, the section of '*Barton fields*' have been retained, although the mix of '*rough ground with earlier fields*', '*post medieval enclosures*' and '*medieval enclosures based on*

strip fields have been remodelled into *'modern enclosures adapting post medieval fields'*. From The Barton, towards the railway line and the termination of the route, the area of *'Barton fields'* have been retained, although the area of *'post medieval enclosures'* and *'rough ground'* have been incorporated into *'modern enclosures adapting post-medieval fields'*.

9. HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

- 9.1 Cartographic evidence and documents relating to both fieldnames and the land-use history along the proposed cable route were consulted for this assessment. Copies of relevant historic maps are included as Figs. 3 – 8).
- 9.2 While the proposed route of the cable lies wholly within the historic Devon parish of North Tawton, the corridor itself also impinges upon South Tawton. For about half its length, the proposed cable extends along the north side of the Exeter to Okehampton railway line (A69), and not far north of the line of the Roman road (A63), which denotes the parish boundary between North and South Tawton.
- 9.3 A recent published history of North Tawton (Baker 2002) and an earlier journal article (Williams 1954) both provide useful information about features along the cable route, and these have been used, along with the cartographic and fieldname evidence, to offer the following observations, beginning at the route's northwest end.
- 9.4 A plain low granite cross (B2) survived in 1954 and is plotted on Ordnance survey maps on the Bondleigh road at South Week. The woollen mill and warehouse (B3) beside the river was established in about 1750 and enlarged to factory proportions in 1845; it closed in 1930 and has since been put to various uses.
- 9.5 North Tawton cheese factory close to the power cable's terminus is not shown on late 19th century maps. There was a farmstead at South Wick in 1844 (A2), and the site of a settlement of 'Weeke' existed here in 1275 (A1).
- 9.6 The site of another cross (A14), somewhere between South Week and Newland, is suggested by a cluster of fieldnames incorporating the name 'Rood'. Newland, where the 1760s turnpike road crosses the Taw, has a 15th-century bridge (B10) which was widened in the 18th century and again in 1910.
- 9.7 Cottle (or Cottles) Mill, depicted on Donn's map of 1765 (Fig. 3), was first recorded as a fulling mill in 1558, and in 1814 was rebuilt as a four storey corn and flour mill, as Newland Corn Mill (B8), incorporating a mill leat (B14) and a mill house (B9). Cottles Barton (B7), to the north, is an Elizabethan manor house of some architectural distinction which was built in 1567 and restored in 1866. Bathe is the site of another early manor (A53) which was first recorded in the 13th century, the grounds of which also incorporate the remains of a medieval chapel (B13). The field pattern in this area seems to be ancient and is dictated by the Roman road (A63) and parish boundary to the south, the river, and the pattern of lanes leading to the farmsteads. Coney Park, a rabbit warren (A52), lies immediately to the north of Bathe on the proposed cable route.
- 9.8 Beyond Bathe, the proposed cable route skirts the site of North Tawton railway station (B12) and then follows the course of the railway line (A69) which was opened in 1865.
- 9.9 The eastern end of the power cable corridor impinges on the farmland of two further homesteads or Bartons, Halse (A57) and Crooke Burnell (A67), the latter having a series of early estate maps dated to 1765-1770 (DRO Z17/3/42). These show that the field pattern in the mid 18th century differed little from that shown on the tithe map (Figs. 5 and 6)

9.10 The route corridor also crosses moorland and waste in both North and South Tawton parishes (Itton Moor and/or Crook Burnell Common), portions of which had by the 19th century been enclosed for rough grazing.

10. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

10.1 A cover search of the National Monuments Record Air Photograph Library of English Heritage resulted in a total list of 127 prints; 93 obliques and 34 verticals. All oblique images were examined, as well as 27 vertical air photographs. Seven vertical images were missing: Ordnance Survey sortie OS/96562, dated May 1996. The cover list is included as Appendix 2.

10.2 Part of the study area has already been subject to a detailed air photographic transcription by RCHME and others. This focused on the Roman military complex of successive forts, temporary camps and probable prehistoric features east of the River Taw, south of North Tawton (Griffith 1984; Silvester 1978; Welfare and Swan, 1995, 54-5, Figure 46). All air photographs were examined and, where appropriate, features were sketch plotted onto a 1:25000 base map.

10.3 The majority of the archaeological features examined were visible on oblique photographs taken by F.M. Griffith of Devon County Council and are already recorded on the Devon HER. Apart from the major Roman complex, many of the features are of probable prehistoric date and include ring ditches and ditched enclosures. These indicate a landscape of great archaeological potential for the prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

10.4 Four further possible features, which were not already separately recorded in the Devon HER, were identified. South of Halse Farm, on RAF vertical air photographs RAF/3G/TUD/UK/138, prints 5269 and 5293-4, there are indications of a possible double ditched track aligned approximately north-south with faint indications of a further linear running westwards for a distance of 50m (A62 on Fig. 2; centre NGR SS674002). This is located approximately 250m southwest of A61, a triple ditched enclosure of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date and may be part of an associated field system.

10.5 Three ring ditches, two recorded in the Devon HER but omitted from the published RCHM(E) transcription (ibid.), have been sketch plotted onto that plan, which is reproduced here as Fig. 10. Two examples can be identified with a group of ring ditches and low mounds identified by geophysical and topographic survey (site A23). A third ring ditch is plotted at SS66050085, close to a modern field boundary 300m north of The Barton and is visible on oblique air photograph SS6600/54 (A27). Two incomplete features, one curving, the other linear, were noted immediately south of the main road (A70, A71).

10.6 The complex of cropmarks of prehistoric and probable prehistoric date in the vicinity of the cable route, coupled with the Roman name of the fort and settlement at North Tawton as recorded in the Ravenna Cosmography; *Nemetostatio*, all point to a major pre-Roman and Romano-British period ritual landscape (Griffith 1985; Rivet and Smith 1979; Stevens 1976). This is one of the few areas in England where a significant number of place names survive that incorporate a memory of the term 'nemeton'; a sacred area, often wooded and covering a large area. North Tawton lies towards the southwest corner of such an area where 'nymet' and 'nymph' place names survive (Stevens 1976). As a consequence, any groundworks in such an area may be expected to have a high potential for the disturbance of archaeological deposits. Quite what form these deposits may take is more difficult to quantify given the paucity of data on these sacred sites in England. Formalised foci of ritual and deposition may be dispersed and may frequently refer to natural features such as trees and streams. It is also possible that earlier monuments such as round barrows may continue to retain a ritual and religious significance. In other parts of southern England, an association between

small rectilinear enclosures and later Iron Age and Romano-British ritual activity has been noted (Corney 1989, 1990). In this context, two small undated square enclosures with south facing entrances visible as cropmarks just to the west of the proposed cable trench (outside of study area), centred at SS648009, may be of significance.

- 10.7** The proximity of the cable route to the known Roman military sites and presumed subsequent Romano-British civil settlement will also be of importance. The line will pass close to the presumed southern side of Camp 1 (Welfare and Swan 1995) as well as other undated cropmarks.

11. SITE INSPECTION

- 11.1** A walkover survey along the proposed cable route was carried out during April 2009 to establish the presence of unrecorded archaeological features along the route, to review the locations of previously recorded features that may be affected by construction and to consider the general archaeological potential of the area. Land-use patterns, topography and boundary types were also recorded (Fig. 9). This information is presented in Table 2 below.
- 11.2** The site inspection has shown that the majority of plots crossed by the scheme comprise grass pasture bounded by hedgebank boundaries. The current field patterns observed as part of this inspection appear to have remained largely unchanged from those shown on the historic maps.
- 11.3** Two additional surface features were identified during the site inspection. These include a former field boundary (A40) within Plot 8, depicted on an Ordnance Surveyor's drawing of 1806-7 (Fig. 4) but removed by the time of the 1847 tithe map (Fig. 6) and a slight circular earthwork (A68) within Plot 15.

Plot No.	Description
1	The plot contains the electricity station at the commencement of the route, to the immediate west of North Tawton cheese factory. The ground slopes gently down to the east and consists of grass pasture. The plot is bounded by a hedgebank (H1) to the southeast which has previously been breached and repaired with a bank and hedge at the proposed cable crossing point.
2	A large arable field with a newly established crop, sloping gently to moderately down to the east and south from the northeast corner of the plot. The plot is bounded by a double ditched hedgebank (H2) to the southeast. No surface evidence for sites A6, A10 or A11 was identified during the inspection.
3	A large arable field with a newly established crop, sloping gently down to the east. The upstanding remains of two barrows (A23) were just about visible to the northeast of the route, although there was no similar evidence for sites A12, A20 and A22. The plot is bounded by a hedgebank (H3) with a gate access onto the A3072 at the proposed cable crossing point.
4	A large field of grass pasture which slopes gently down to the south (Plate 7). Newland Mill (B8) is located to the west. Access into the plot at the western crossing point is via a wide open driveway, while to the east is a prominent hedgebank (H4) with an overgrown gate entrance at the proposed cable crossing point. Surface evidence of prehistoric or Roman earthworks within the Scheduled Monument area was not identified during the inspection.
5	A field of grass pasture with a level ridge along the course of the route that slopes moderately down to the south. It is bounded by a prominent hedgebank (H5) to the east. Surface evidence of prehistoric or Roman earthworks within the Scheduled Monument area was not identified during the inspection.
6	A field of grass pasture with a level ridge along the course of the route that slopes gently down to the south. The plot is bounded by a hedgebank (H6) and road to the east. Surface evidence of prehistoric or Roman earthworks within the Scheduled Monument area and the site of rabbit warren (A52) were not identified during the inspection.
7	A field of grass pasture which is clipped by the route within its south western corner. The plot is bounded by a hedgebank and road to the west (H7) and a prominent hedgebank (H8) to the south. The ground slopes gently down to the south and west.
8	A field of grass pasture which slopes moderately down from the northwest and southeast towards the centre of the field, forming a prominent northeast to southwest aligned channel. The upstanding remains of a north to south aligned former field boundary (A40) were clearly visible and will be truncated by the proposed route (Plate 8). Plots 8 and 9 are divided by a wire fence boundary not depicted on existing maps.
9	A small field of grass pasture which slopes gently down to the southwest. The plot is bounded by a prominent tree lined earth bank with ditch and additional hedge (H10) to the south.
10	A field of grass pasture that is mostly level along the proposed route, though with a shallow east to west aligned channel to the north of the plot. The plot is bounded by a hedgebank (H11) to the east.
11	A large field of grass pasture that slopes moderately down from the southern boundary towards the north, before rising steeply upwards to create a prominent east to west aligned channel. Plots 11 and 12 are divided by a wire fence

	boundary not depicted on existing maps.
12	A field of grass pasture which is mostly level, though sloping gently down from the west and east to form a shallow north to south aligned channel across the centre of the plot. The plot is bounded by a hedgebank and ditch (H13) to the east. Surface evidence for the site of the double ditched track (A62) was not identified during the inspection.
13	A large field of grass pasture which slopes gently down to the south. A shallow north to south aligned channel cuts centrally across the plot. The plot is bounded by a prominent hedgebank and ditch (H14) to the east.
14	A field of grass pasture which contains a small wooded area to the southwest. The ground slopes gently down to the south and is bounded by a ditched, tree-lined bank (H15) to the east.
15	A field of grass pasture which slopes gently down to the south and is bounded by a fenced trackway to the east. A slight circular mound (A68) was visible within the southwest corner of the plot and within the course of the route.
16	A field of grass pasture which slopes gently down to the south. Plots 16 and 17 are divided by a wire fence boundary not depicted on existing maps.
17	A field of grass pasture which slopes gently down to the south and southeast and which is bounded by a prominent double ditched hedgebank (H18) to the east.
18	A field of grass pasture which slopes gently down to the south, with gentle undulations along the course of the route. The plot is bounded to the south by a hedgebank (H19) flanked on its north side by a steep sided stream.
19	The terminal plot for the proposed wind farm electricity substation. The plot comprises grass pasture with gently north-facing sloping ground.

Table 2: Descriptions of plots crossed by the route

12. HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT BOUNDARIES

- 12.1** The proposed route impinges upon a total of 19 field boundaries, 15 of which were recorded during the site inspection as comprising hedgebank boundaries. Of these, boundaries H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H10, H11 and H14 are all shown to have existed at the time of the 1847 tithe map (Figs. 5 and 6), while boundaries H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7 and H8 are also depicted on an Ordnance Survey Surveyor's drawing dated to 1806-7 (Fig. 4).

13. STATEMENT OF IMPACT

- 13.1** The proposed route crosses through an area which forms part of a rich archaeological landscape that is dominated by evidence of both prehistoric and Roman activity. The area also contains numerous sites of medieval, post-medieval and modern date, including several extant historic buildings and structures, as well as those sites identified from documentary sources.

- 13.2** The criteria for assessing the archaeological or historical importance of sites, as set out below, is based on the statutory and non statutory legislation summarised in section 3 of this report. Table 2 lists all archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures which may be impacted upon by the scheme, and also includes a site by site assessment of importance, as per below:

- **Statutory** Demonstrates national importance, which is recognised by legal designation (i.e. scheduling or listing);
- **National** Demonstrates connections with British archaeology and the historic environment. (Well preserved monuments of National significance will be recognised by statutory designation, see above);
- **Regional** Demonstrates connections with the archaeology and historic environment of South West England;
- **County** Demonstrates connections with the archaeology and historic environment of Devon, and;
- **Local** Demonstrates connections with the archaeology and historic environment of the West Devon region.

- 13.6** Based on the density and importance of archaeological and historical sites recorded here, there is a strong likelihood that hitherto unrecorded sites will be exposed during groundwork operations. The area of highest potential is within the scheduled area alongside the River Taw.

Site No	Site type	Status	Period	Description	Importance	Impact
A6	Track		Unknown	A possible trackway from South Week farm	Local	Possibility that components may be disturbed during construction
A10	Ditch		Unknown	A shallow east-west aligned ditch	Local	Possibility of disturbance during construction
A11	Posthole		Unknown	A sub-circular posthole	Local	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A12	Ring ditch		Prehistoric	A possible Bronze Age barrow	Regional	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A17	Palaeo-channel		Prehistoric	Palaeochannel that runs south towards Newland Cross	Local	Possibility of disturbance during construction
A19	Flint & pottery		Prehistoric	An assemblage of 14 flints and 2 pottery sherds	County	Possibility of disturbance to associated deposits or other finds during construction
A20	Flint		Prehistoric	An assemblage of Bronze Age flints	County	Possibility of disturbance to associated deposits or other finds during construction
A21	Road		Roman	A section of Roman road on the south side of Newland Cross	Regional	Possibility that components may be disturbed during construction
A22	Ring ditch		Prehistoric	Four faint ring ditches	Regional	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A23	Barrow	SM32228	Prehistoric	Two Bronze Age barrows	Statutory	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A36	Hedgebank		Modern	A hedgebank which was removed in 1993 at The Barton	Local	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A37	Enclosure	SM10384	Prehistoric	A rectilinear enclosure	Statutory	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A38	Ring ditch	SM10384	Prehistoric	A double ring ditch	Statutory	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A40	Field boundary		Post medieval	A north to south aligned former field boundary	Local	Definite disturbance of components during construction
A49	Marching camp	SM10384	Roman	Part of a military marching camp	Statutory	Strong possibility of disturbance during construction.
A52	Rabbit warren		Unknown	The site of a rabbit warren	Local	Possibility that components may be disturbed during construction
A53	Building		Medieval	The site of Bathe manor house, first mentioned in 1281	County	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A54	Axe		Prehistoric	A fragment of Neolithic stone axe	Local	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A58	Signal post		Modern	The site of a signal post	Local	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
A68	Mound		Unknown	A circular earthwork, possible natural feature	Unknown	Possibility of disturbance during construction
A70	Curving feature	SM10384	Unknown	Cropmark, possible incomplete feature	Statutory	Possibility of disturbance during construction
A71	Linear feature	SM10384	Unknown	Cropmark, discontinuous linear features	Statutory	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
B7	Building	Grade II*	Post-medieval	An Elizabethan mansion restored in 1866	Statutory	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
B8	Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Newland Mill complex of late 18th century date	Statutory	Possibility that components may be disturbed during construction
B9	Building	Grade II	Post medieval	A former mill house dated to around 1814	Statutory	Possibility of disturbance of associated features during construction
B10	Bridge		Medieval	Newland Bridge, said to date in part from the end of the 15th century	County	Possibility of disturbance during construction
B14	Leat		Modern	A mill leat serving Newland Mill	Local	Strong possibility of disturbance during construction

Table 3: Archaeological and historic sites potentially impacted upon by the scheme

14. PROPOSED MITIGATION

- 14.1** As noted above, the area within the Scheduled Monument will require careful consideration, beginning with consultation with English Heritage (EH) at an early stage. Consent for intrusive works here will normally require agreement about working methods and general site management proposals, as well as specific archaeological mitigation works. In order to avoid delay and additional expense during the construction project it will be important that all managers and operatives are fully aware of the implications of the archaeological issues attached to the scheme.
- 14.2** Within the scheduled monument detailed archaeological mitigation will be agreed with EH, assuming consent is granted, but it is likely to include the archaeological excavation along certain sections of the easement and trench in advance of cable laying operations. Geophysical survey may also be considered, notably in sections of the route where magnetic disturbance is minimal (i.e. away from road verges and wire fences). As a minimum, archaeological monitoring will be undertaken in those areas not covered by advanced investigations, with the proviso that mechanical excavation may be interrupted while archaeological deposits are investigated. A detailed method statement for these works, for approval by EH, will be produced in consultation with Devon County Council's Historic Environment Service (DCHES). Suitable time allowance should therefore be made in the construction programme to allow for the completion of advanced archaeological works, as well as those carried out during the excavation of the easement and trench.
- 14.3** Mitigation measures for the remainder of the route will be agreed with DCHES. As a minimum this will involve monitoring of ground disturbance, including any initial topsoil stripping, followed by the investigation and recording of any relevant archaeological remains. As with the scheduled monument above, this might involve advance trial trenching in archaeologically significant areas (e.g. sites A17, A20). This would allow time to undertake any more detailed investigations which might be required prior to cable laying. In the case of site A17 (palaeochannel) associated deposits might also require sampling for further analysis. Detailed method statements will again be produced for all these works.
- 14.5** In the case of all the above works, preparation of an overall summary report and archive would normally be required, including arrangements for depositing the latter (including artefacts) at a relevant museum. In the light of the significance of any discoveries made during the works EH and DCHES may also make recommendations for further dissemination of the results, through publication in some form.

15. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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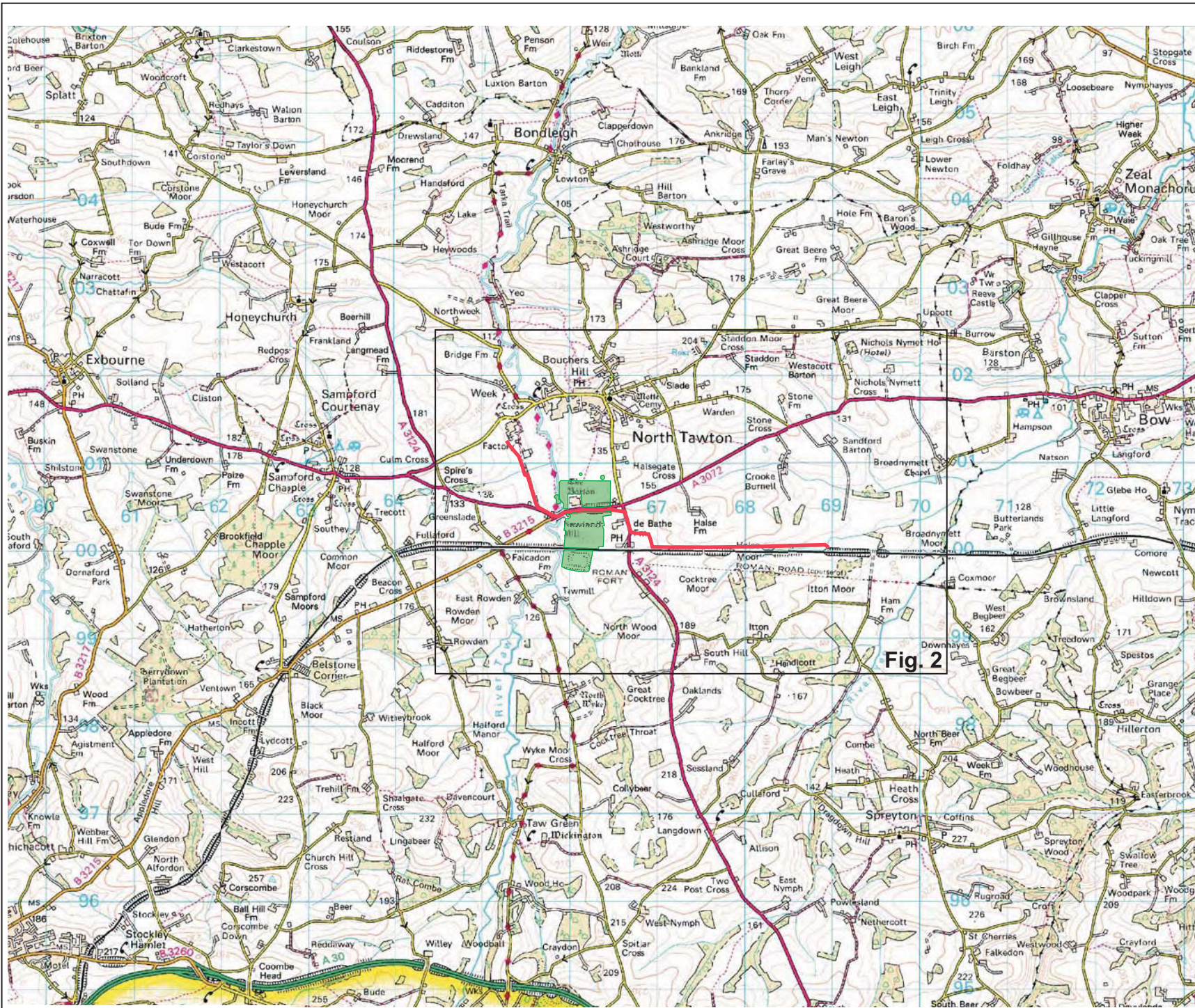
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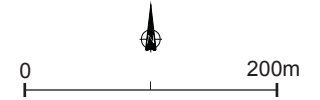
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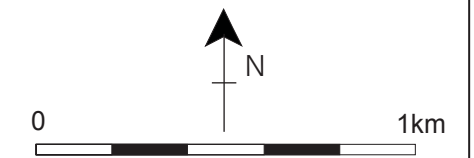
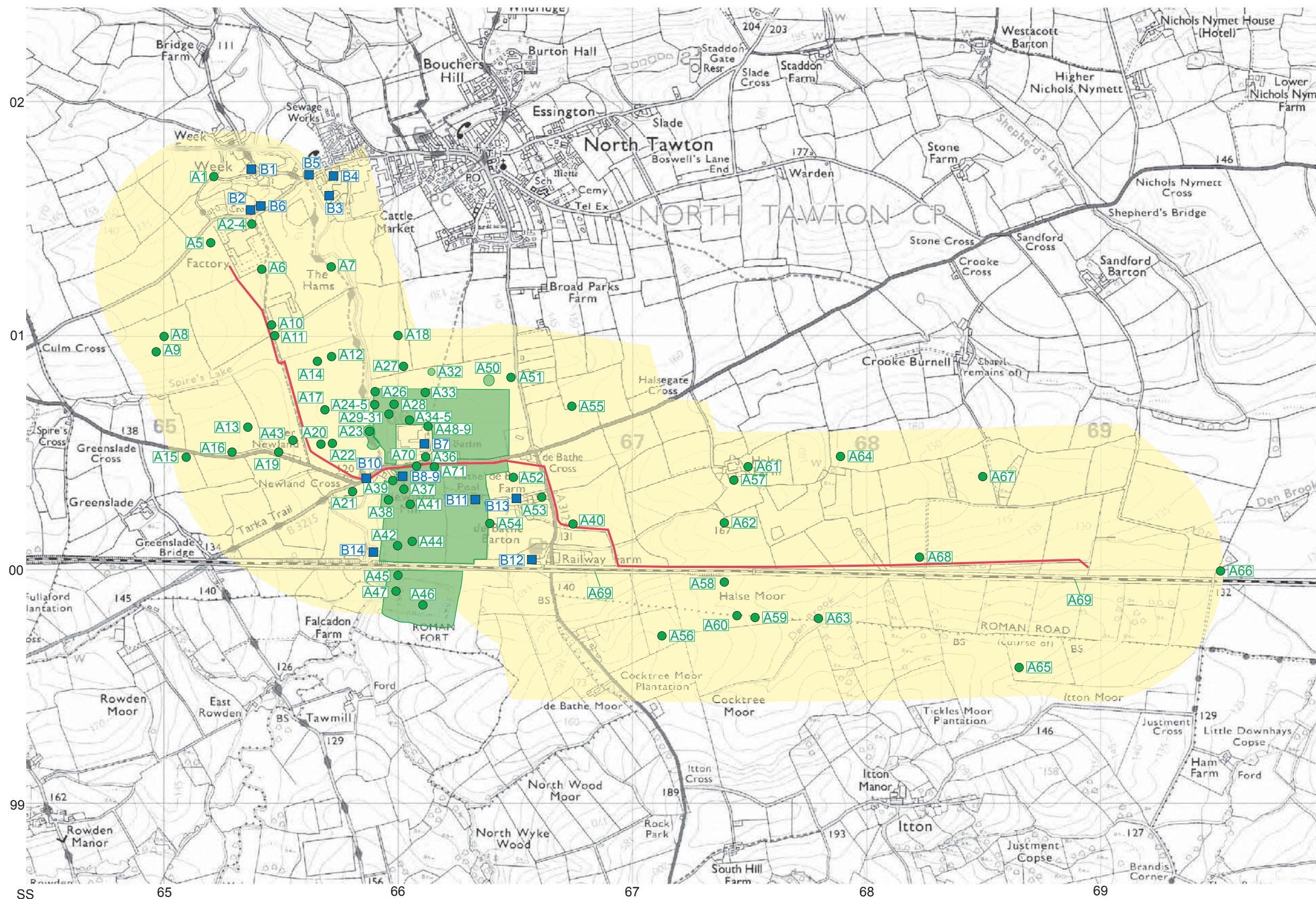
- Proposed cable route
- Scheduled monument

Fig. 2

PROJECT
Denbrook proposed buried cable route

TITLE
Fig. 1: Site Location

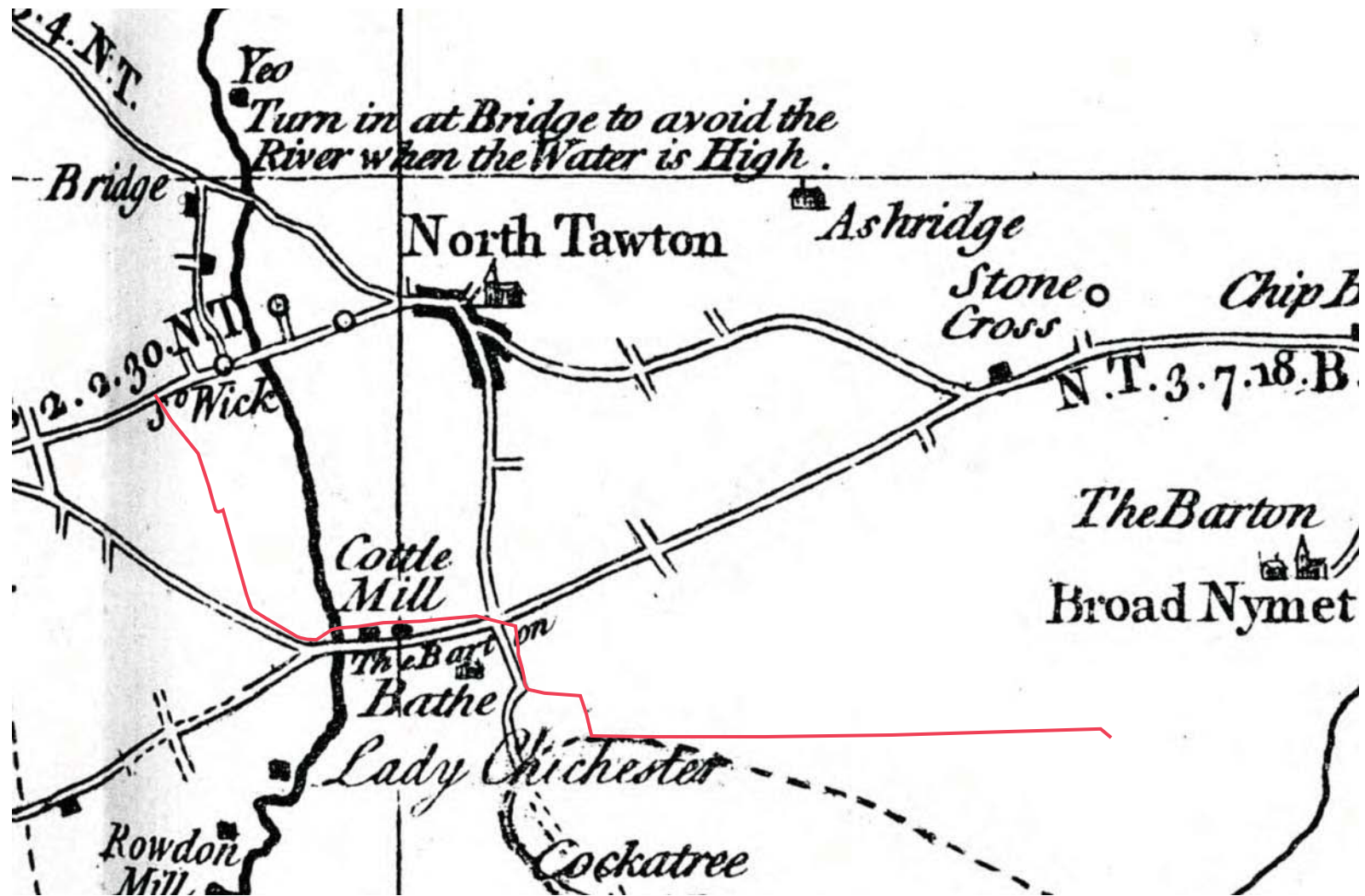




- Proposed cable route
- Study area
- Archaeological site
- Listed/historic structure
- Scheduled monument

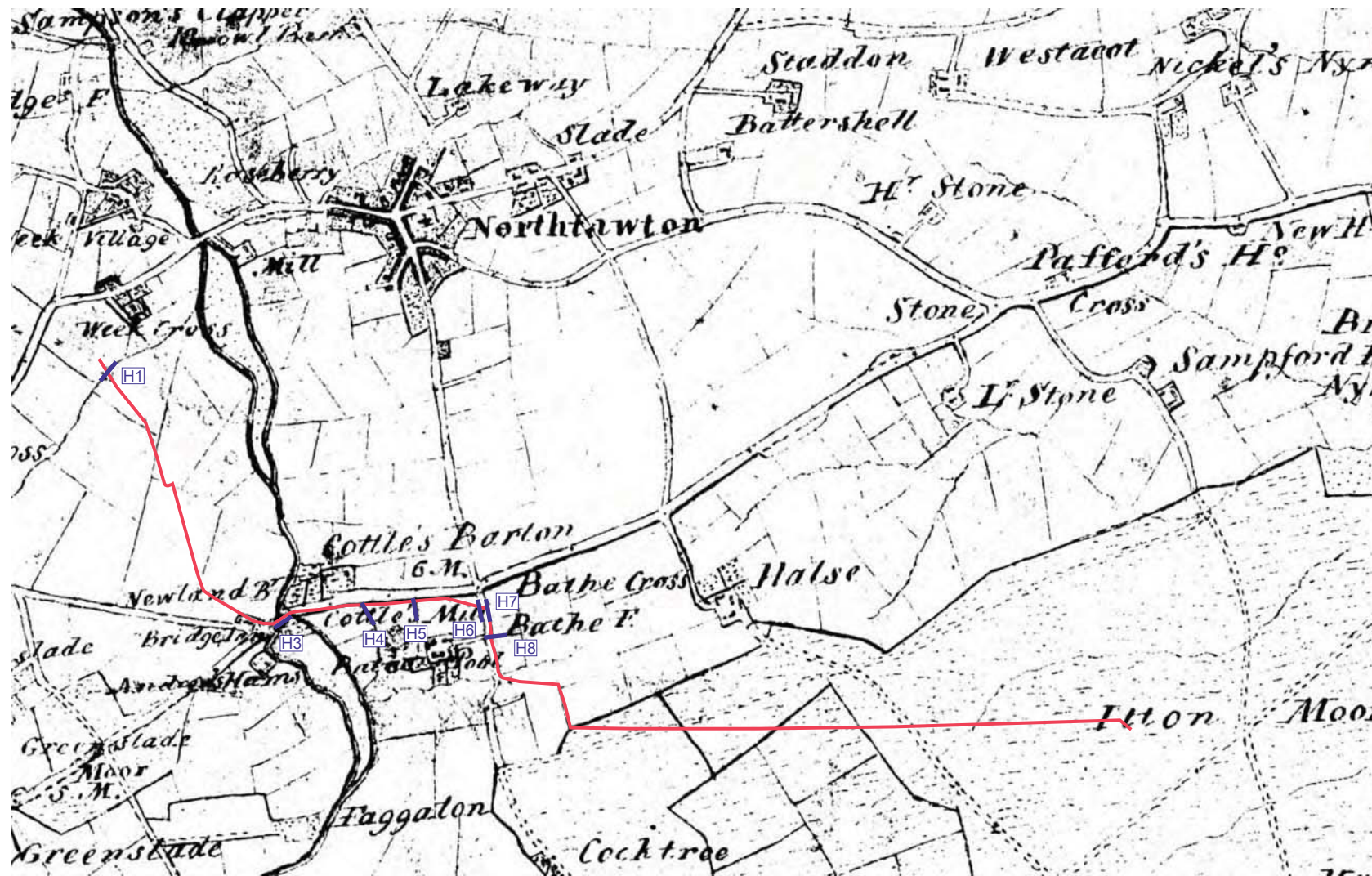
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Fig. 2:
Location of recorded and additional archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures within the study area



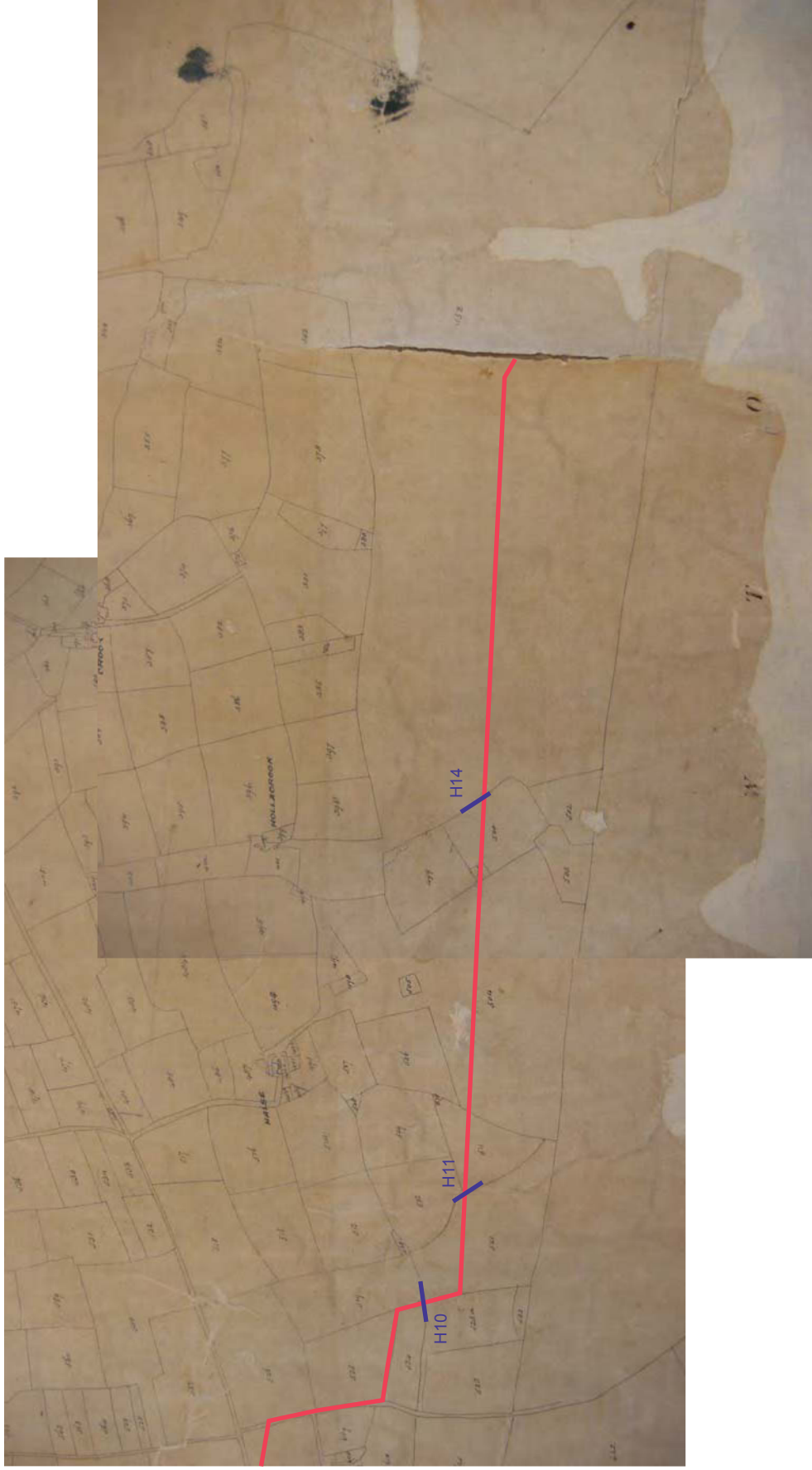
PROJECT
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TITLE
 Fig. 3:
 Extract from Benjamin Donn's
 Map of Devon, 1765



PROJECT
Denbrook proposed buried cable route

TITLE
Fig. 4:
Extract from the Ordnance Survey
two-inch Surveyors' drawing,
1806-7 (with surviving historic
boundaries shown)



PROJECT

Denbrook proposed buried cable route

TITLE

Fig. 6: Extract from North Tawton tithe map, 1847 (eastern section, with surviving historic boundaries shown)

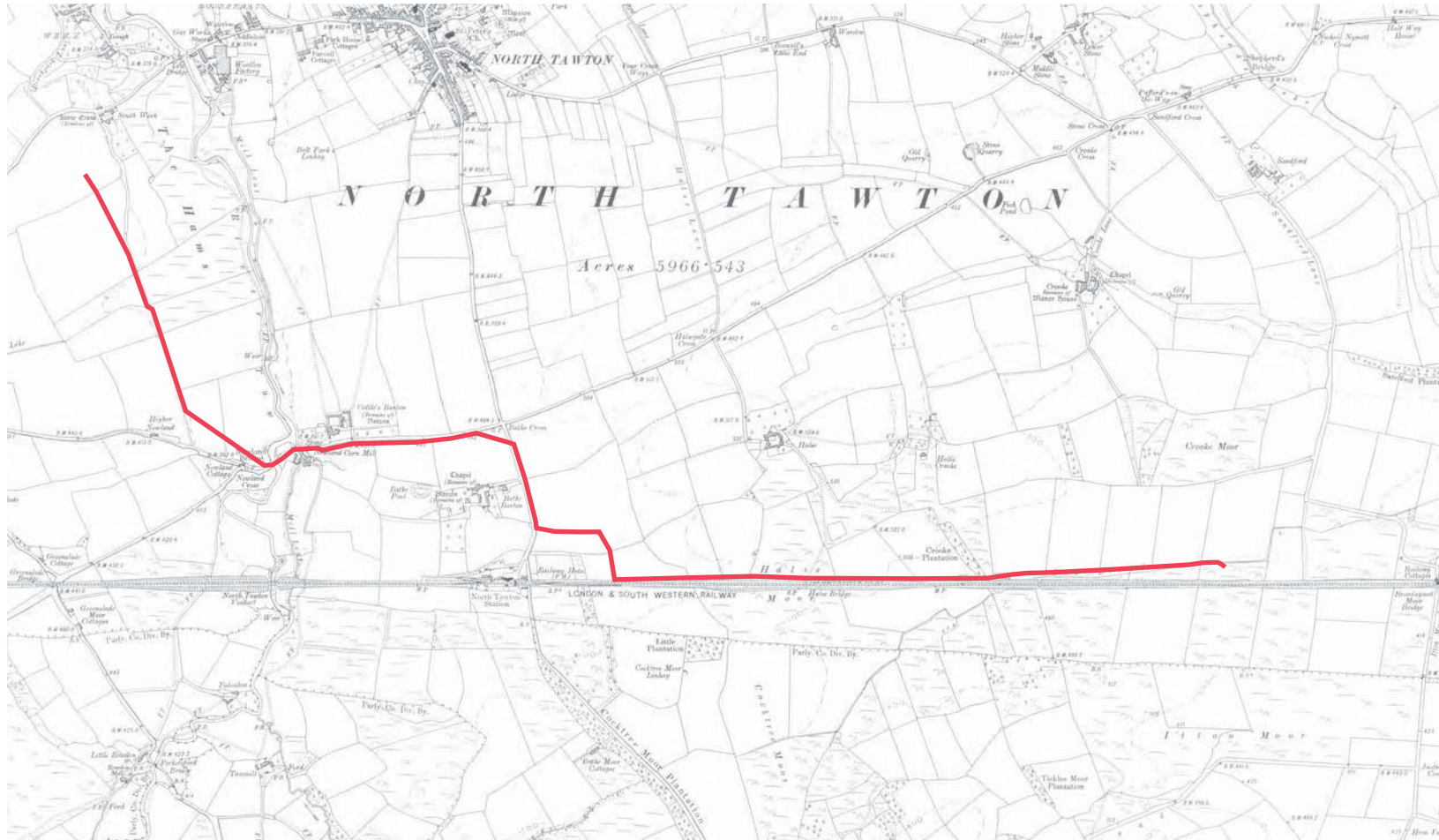


AC archaeology



PROJECT
 Denbrook proposed buried
 cable route

TITLE
 Fig. 7:
 Extract from the 1891 first edition
 Ordnance Survey six-inch map,
 published 1891

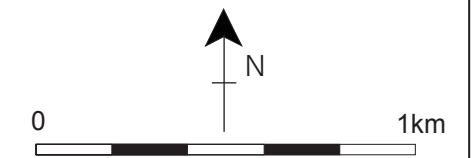
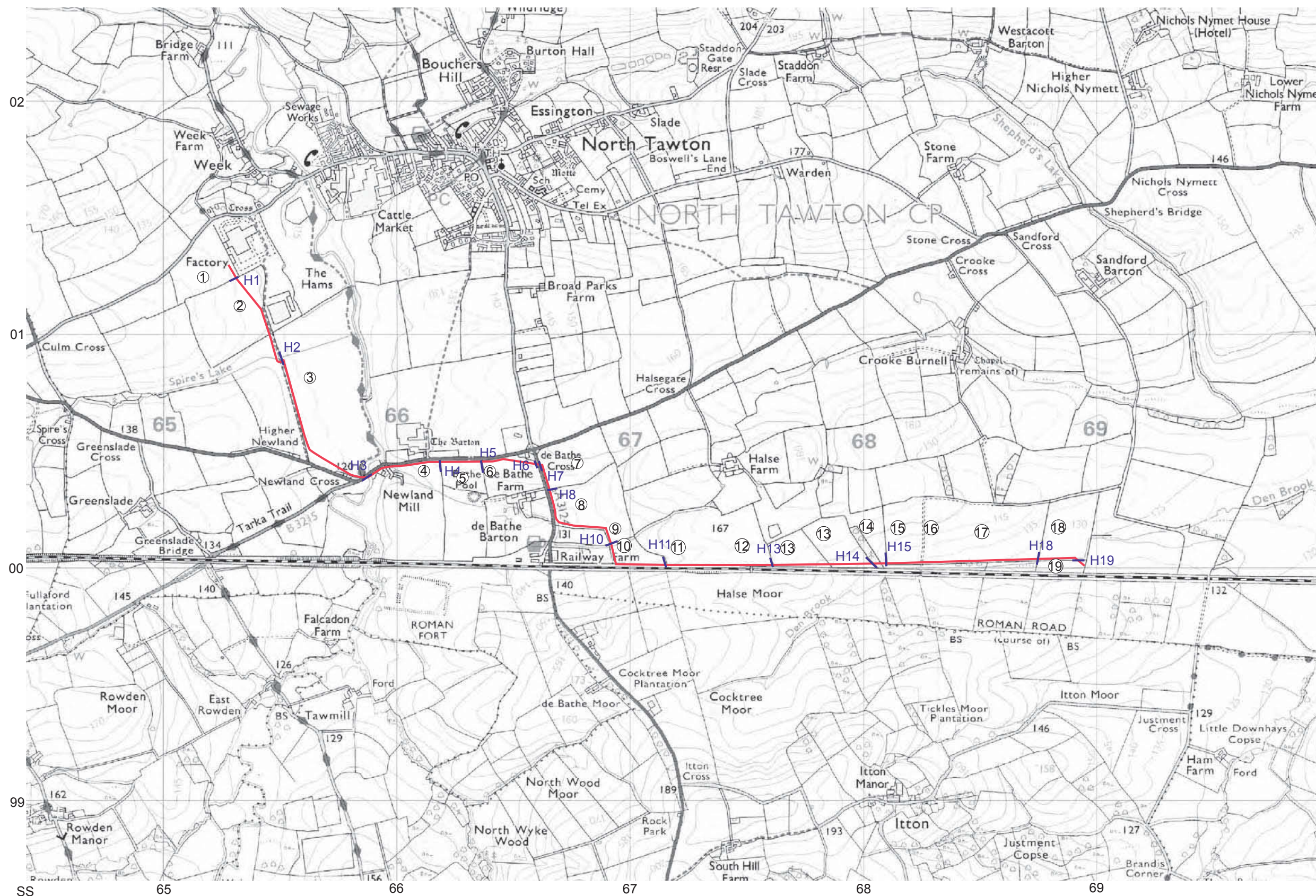


PROJECT

Denbrook proposed buried
cable route

TITLE

Fig. 8:
Extract from the 1905 second
edition Ordnance Survey six-inch
map, published 1905

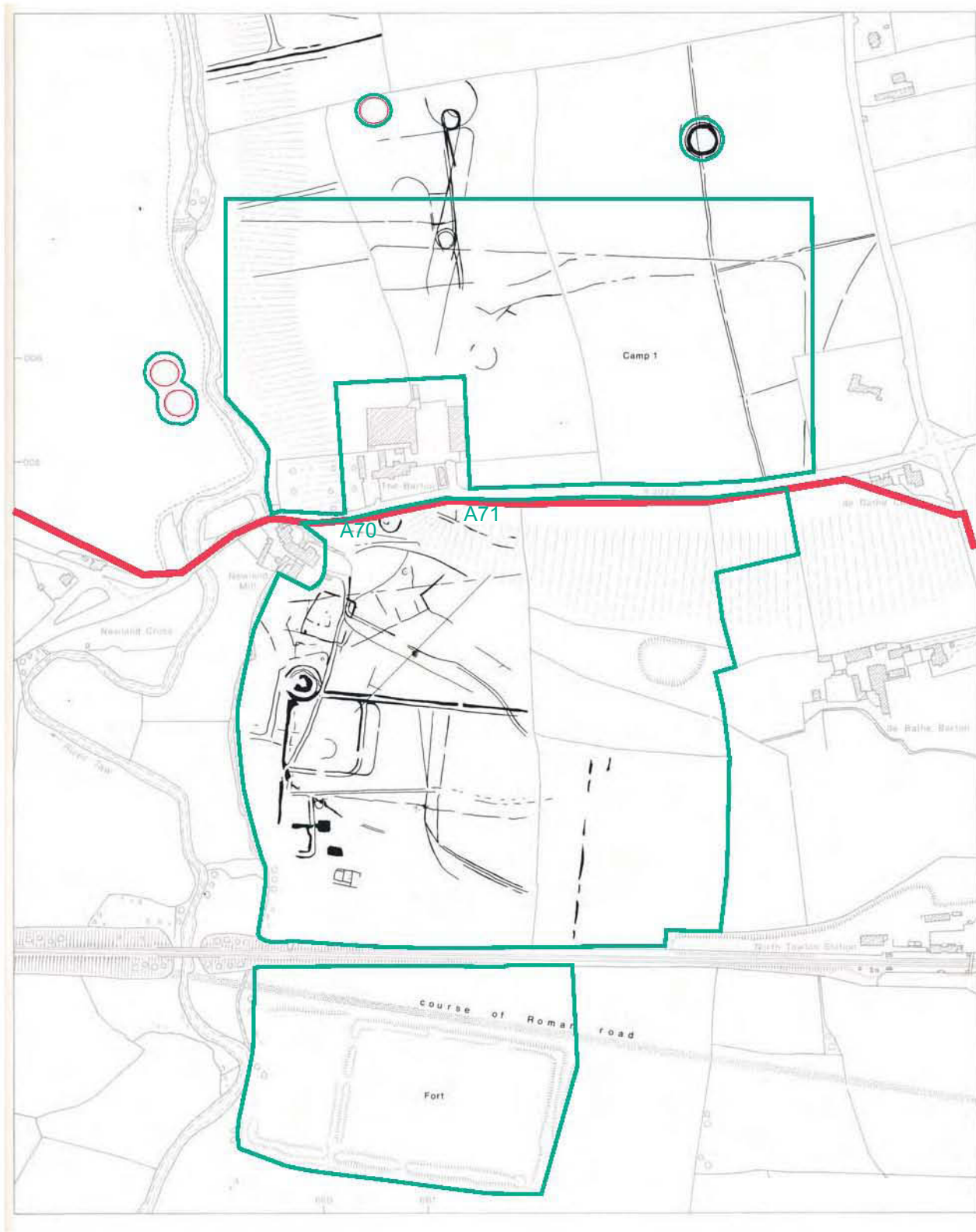


- Proposed cable route
- ① Plot number
- H1 Historic hedgerow

PROJECT
Denbrook proposed buried cable route

TITLE
Fig. 9:
Location of plot numbers and field boundaries





- Cable route
- Scheduled areas

0 200m



PROJECT

Denbrook proposed buried cable route

TITLE

Fig. 10: RCHM(E) plot of cropmarks (from Welfare and Swan 1995) with the addition of three ring ditches omitted from the published plan (shown in red) and scheduled areas (green)



Plate 1: Area of scheduled Bronze Age barrows A23, Plot 3. View to north



Plate 2: Newland Bridge, B10. View to west



Plate 3: Newland Mill house, B9, with Newland Mill, B8, in background. View to south



Plate 4: The Barton, B7. View to northwest



Plate 5: Newland Mill, B8. View to southwest



Plate 6: Newland Mill leat, B14. View to northwest.



Plate 7: Plot 4 within scheduled area, with Newland Mill, B8, and The Barton, B7, in background. View to west



Plate 8: Former field boundary, A40, Plot 8. View to south

Appendix 1: Summary of archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures

Archaeological sites								
SITE NO.	HER REF	NGR	PARISH	SITE TYPE	PERIOD	FORM	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
A1	64518	SS652017	North Tawton	Settlement	Medieval	-	The common place-name of 'weeke' was recorded in 1275 although the origins of this settlement are obscure but its position near the ford on the River Taw would suggest an early date.	
A2	66731	SS65380149	North Tawton	Farmstead	Modern	-	Site of 'south week' farmstead shown as a range of buildings around a rectangular yard on OS 25" (1880) map. A further building is shown on the north side of the road at SS65360151.	
A3	1056	SS654015	North Tawton	Axe	Prehistoric	Find	Neolithic stone axe at South Week Farm.	
A4	1057	SS654015	North Tawton	Axe	Prehistoric	Find	Stone axe at South Week Farm (length 184mm, width 76mm, thickness 44.5mm).	
A5	68447	SS652014	North Tawton	Ditch	Post medieval	Sub surface feature	A stone packed linear ditch containing two sherds of medieval pottery.	
A6	62391	SS65420129	North Tawton	Track	Unknown	Extant	A possible site of a former trackway from South Week Farm, indicated by recently planted gap in hedgebank.	
A7	16061	SS657013	North Tawton	Settlement	Medieval	Documentary	Possible site of Greatweek, alias Hamstonwick, a medieval settlement.	
A8	62389	SS65-01-	North Tawton	Flint	Prehistoric	Find	6 pieces of flint, some of which had been struck.	
A9	1081	SS64950095	North Tawton	Enclosure	Unknown	Cropmark	Small 50m square enclosure shown as a cropmark on OS air photograph.	
A10	71286	SS65440105	North Tawton	Ditch	Unknown	Sub surface feature	A shallow ditch, east-west aligned, with a width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.28m.	
A11	71287	SS65450102	North Tawton	Posthole	Unknown	Sub surface feature	A sub circular posthole measuring 0.38m by 0.32m, with abrupt edges and a concave base, and a depth of 0.18m.	
A12	55368	SS65620093	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A pale, circular feature showing on pasture in the 1946 RAF APs. A possible Bronze Age funerary feature.	
A13	16793	SS65350060	North Tawton	Enclosure	Unknown	Cropmark	A small squarish single ditch enclosure, the sides measuring 20-25m. An entrance apparently on the south eastern side.	
A14	-	SS656009	North Tawton	Cross	Unknown	Documentary	Site of a cross somewhere between South Week and Newland, as suggested by a cluster of fieldnames incorporating the name 'Rood'.	
A15	41116	SS651005	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A ring ditch (12-15m diameter) first recorded by aerial reconnaissance in 1988.	
A16	70283	SS65310051	North Tawton	Pot	Roman	Find	Roman pottery collected from field ditches in the area of Roman works. Five sherds of samian ware indicates a likely military assemblage.	
A17	60338	SS657007	North Tawton	Palaeo-Channel	Prehistoric	Sub surface feature	Putative palaeochannel that runs south from the Hams to Newland.	
A18	12036	SS6601	North	Spindle	Unknown	Find	A shale spindle whorl.	

Appendix 1: Summary of archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures

			Tawton	Whorl				
A19	71289	SS655005	North Tawton	Flint & pottery	Prehistoric	Find	An assemblage of 14 fragments of worked flint and chert and two pottery sherds recovered during an archaeological evaluation.	
A20	55370	SS657005	North Tawton	Flint	Prehistoric	Find	An assemblage of 78 Bronze Age flints recovered during fieldwalking, topographic survey and geophysical survey.	
A21	4526	SS65780035	North Tawton	Road	Roman	Sub surface feature	A Roman road on the south side of Newland Cross. A linear pitched stone foundation was found during construction of the new road which follows the course of the Roman road.	
A22	55369	SS658005	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Sub surface feature	4 faint ring ditches of 5-6m diameter set close to two barrows, identified during geophysical survey.	
A23	41117	SS65850056	North Tawton	Barrow	Prehistoric	Extant	Two Bronze Age bowl barrows survive as oval mounds with a diameter of c.30m and a height of c.0.8m.	SM32228
A24	70559	SS659007	North Tawton	Field boundary	Modern	Sub surface feature	A post medieval boundary ditch 1m wide by 0.34m deep.	
A25	70556	SS65920073	North Tawton	Marching camp	Roman	Cropmark	Northwest corner of a second Roman military camp visible to the west of the main marching camp 4525 on aerial photographs.	SM10384
A26	70558	SS65950076	North Tawton	Linear feature	Unknown	Cropmark	Double linear feature visible to the northwest of the main marching camp on aerial photographs. A possible field boundary shown on the 1847 tithe map.	Within SM10384
A27	-	SS66050085	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A prehistoric ring ditch 300m north of The Barton, identified on aerial photographs.	
A28	70557	SS6603600732	North Tawton	Field boundary	Modern	Cropmark	Site of a former field boundary shown on the 19th century map to the north of The Barton.	Within SM10384
A29	73057	SS6596500675	North Tawton	Musket ball	Unknown	Find	A lead musket ball.	
A30	73058	SS6596500675	North Tawton	Flake	Prehistoric	Find	A small flint flake.	
A31	70560	SS659007	North Tawton	Flint	Prehistoric	Find	Seven struck flint flakes recovered from within the Roman marching camp, 4525.	
A32	17626	SS66120081	North Tawton	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A small enclosure or large single ring ditch to the north of Roman marching camp 4525.	SM10384
A33	14517	SS6610400740	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A double ditched prehistoric enclosure cut by Roman marching camp with two associated circular features.	Within SM10384
A34	66163	SS66060062	North Tawton	Field boundary	Multi-period	Sub surface feature	A former field boundary with additional ditches, gullies, a pit and postholes to the north of The Barton.	
A35	66162	SS66060062	North Tawton	Flint	Prehistoric	Find	An assemblage of 35 lithic artefacts found during an archaeological evaluation.	
A36	67179	SS66120047	North Tawton	Hedgebank	Modern	Extant	A hedgebank which was removed in 1993 to improve visibility from the road at North Tawton Barton.	
A37	55836	SS66010034	North Tawton	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A rectilinear enclosure of either prehistoric or Roman date.	

Appendix 1: Summary of archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures

A38	29192	SS65950030	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A double ring ditch of c.38m diameter, apparently cut by Roman fort.	Within SM10384
A39	12035	SS65970038	North Tawton	Coin	Roman	Find	A Roman coin.	
A40	-	SS66780020	North Tawton	Field boundary	Post medieval	Extant	A north to south aligned former field boundary visible as an earthwork and which appears on the OS 1806-7 map, but removed by the time of the 1844 tithe map.	
A41	67181	SS66020027	North Tawton	Track	Roman	Sub surface feature	A track with a pronounced camber excavated with sherds of Roman pottery and a fragment of worked basalt.	
A42	55835	SS66010008	North Tawton	Building	Roman	Cropmark	A possible Roman building with 3 rooms and a corridor, visible as a cropmark.	
A43	62390	SS65-00-	North Tawton	Flint	Prehistoric	Find	12 pieces of flint, including 2 scrapers, 1 burin, 1 complete blade and 1 broken blade.	
A44	29193	SS661001	North Tawton	Fort	Roman	Cropmark	Complex cropmark evidence of a multiphase Roman fort.	SM10384
A45	6843	SX660999	North Tawton	Building fragment	Roman	Find	Includes a box of Roman masonry and part of two querns.	
A46	6841	SX66079988	North Tawton	Fort	Roman	Earthwork	The Roman fort of Nemetostatio measuring 220m long by 165m wide with an earthen bank, a ditch and annexe.	SM10384
A47	21137	SX660998	North Tawton	Place-name	Prehistoric	Documentary	Place name Nemetostatio given to the Roman fort incorporates the Celtic element 'Nimet', suggesting this was the site of a sanctuary or grove in the Iron Age.	
A48	71119	SS66150064	North Tawton	Pit	Roman	Sub surface feature	A row of five Roman pits located to the north of The Barton in North Tawton.	
A49	4525	SS6625000658	North Tawton	Marching camp	Roman	Cropmark	Part of a rectangular temporary Roman military camp visible on the River Taw near North Tawton to the north of the Roman road and covering about 7 hectares.	SM10384
A50	14518	SS66350076	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A possible Bronze Age double ring ditch cropmark or a Roman signalling tower.	Within SM10384
A51	17218	SS665008	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A single ring ditch outside of Roman camp 4525 at North Tawton, visible on air photographs.	
A52	-	SS665004	North Tawton	Rabbit warren	Unknown	Documentary	The site of a rabbit warren of Coney Park.	
A53	1050	SS666003	North Tawton	Manor house	Medieval	Documentary	Bathe manor house, first mentioned in 1281.	
A54	60756	SS66640026	North Tawton	Axe	Prehistoric	Find	A fragment of Neolithic stone axe.	
A55	29057	SS66750070	North Tawton	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A small ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date.	
A56	67923	SX67149972	North Tawton	Linhay	Modern	Documentary	Site of 'cocktree moor linhay' shown on OS 25" (1880s) map as a small rectangular building.	
A57	15659	SS67440043	North Tawton	Farmstead	Medieval	Documentary	A farmstead identified as part of a Domesday estate.	
A58	36416	SX67489998	North	Signal post	Modern	Documentary	A signal post shown on OS 6" (1906) map, though not	

Appendix 1: Summary of archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures

			Tawton				visible on 6" (1964) map.	
A59	6863	SX675997	North Tawton	Road	Roman	Earthwork	A Roman road east of North Tawton fort, visible as a low, flat topped bank 3.5m wide for a distance of 3.5 miles east of North Tawton Viaduct.	
A60	6864	SX675997	North Tawton-South Tawton	Road	Roman	-	Roman road on line of the parish boundary between North and South Tawton.	
A61	29056	SS67620040	North Tawton	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Cropmark	Farmstead enclosure of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date, measuring 100m by 100m.	
A62	-	SS674002	North Tawton	Track	Prehistoric	Cropmark	A double ditched track aligned north-south with a further linear running westwards for 50m. Possibly of prehistoric date which may be associated with enclosure 29056.	
A63	55523	SX678998	North Tawton	Road	Roman	Sub surface feature	Exposed metalling of a Roman road visible in section in the banks of Den Brook.	
A64	66745	SS67920048	North Tawton	Settlement	Modern	Documentary	A settlement site of 'Holla Crook' shown on OS 25" (1880) map.	
A65	21094	SX687996	North Tawton	Field system	Modern	Documentary	Enclosure award (1864) for Itton Moor.	
A66	67929	SX69509997	North Tawton	Cottage	Modern	Documentary	Site of railway cottages shown on OS 25" (1880's) map as a row of five adjoining cottages to the north of the railway line.	
A67	-	SX6850000400	North Tawton	Farmland	Post medieval	Documentary	The farmland of a homestead or barton of Crooke Burnell, the estate of which was mapped in 1765-1770. Crooke Burnell is the likely location of a former manor first mentioned at Domesday.	
A68	-	SS68220002	North Tawton	Mound	Unknown	Extant	A slight circular earthwork c.5m diameter, probably a natural feature.	
A69	17542 (22602)	SS66550001	North Tawton	Railway	Modern	Extant	The Devon and Cornwall Railway, later the London & South Western Railway, reached North Tawton in 1865.	
A70	-	SS66060045	North Tawton	Curving feature	Unknown	Cropmark	Curving feature, possibly part of ring ditch or associated with features north of A3072.	Within SM10384
A71	-	SS66110046	North Tawton	Linear feature	Unknown	Cropmark	Double linear feature recorded on RCHME plot	Within SM10384

Appendix 1: Summary of archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures

Historic buildings/structures									
SITE NO.	HER REF.	NGR	PARISH	TYPE	STATUS			DATE	DESCRIPTION
					LB REF.	GRADE	SM NO.		
B1	4523	SS654017	North Tawton	Linhay				Medieval	Two Type 1 linhays, with timber posts with beams running from back to front.
B2	1055	SS6534401502	North Tawton	Cross	92961	II	27316	Medieval	South Week cross on south side of the road between North Tawton and Sampford Courtenay, 300 metres southwest of Bridge Cross and 30 metres north of a cheese factory. It is also known as Week Barn Cross.
B3	-	SS6571401607	North Tawton	Building	92988	II		Post medieval	Warehouse to a former woollen mill, dated to 1845 with later C19 extensions.
B4	-	SS6571101740	North Tawton	Building	92994	II		Post medieval	House of later C17 date with C18 and C19 alterations and additions. Consists of rendered cob walls and a gable ended slate roof with C19 decorative ridge tiles.
B5	-	SS6562601677	North Tawton	Bridge	92995	II		Post medieval	Taw Bridge, of C17 date and widened in C20.
B6	4524	SS654015	North Tawton	Linhay				Post medieval	South Week. Linhay of Type S2, with stone orthostats.
B7	1051	SS6606200499	North Tawton	Building	92945	II*		Post medieval	The Barton, formerly Cottle's Barton, a stone built Elizabethan mansion built in 1567 and somewhat restored in 1866.
B8	19698	SS65970042	North Tawton	Building	92956	II		Post medieval	Newland Mill comprising mill complex and residential buildings of late 18-20th century date.
B9	-	SS6596200430	North Tawton	Building	92957	II		Post medieval	A former mill house dating to around 1814, with mid C19 additions. Contemporary with mill (B9).
B10	17539	SS65880037	North Tawton	Bridge				Medieval	Newland Bridge, the arches of which date from the end of the 15th century. The bridge was widened in the 18th century and in 1910.
B11	1049	SS66330032	North Tawton	Well			10384	Modern	A well in the grounds of Bathe House.
B12	-	SS6659800025	North Tawton	Station	92960	II		Modern	Station building and station-master's house, now disused.
B13	12033	SS66500030	North Tawton	Chapel				Medieval	Remains of a chapel which has been reduced to a single storey, constructed of cob and stone.
B14	67180	SS65910020	North Tawton	Leat				Modern	A mill leat serving Newland Mill.

Appendix 2: List of consulted aerial photographs held by the NMR

Vertical aerial photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	First frame	Last frame	Total frames per line	First frame	Last frame	Date	Scale 1:	Film details
						(centre point)	(centre point)			(in inches)
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/138	233	V	5268	5272	5	SX 664 995	SX 694 997	11 APR 1946	10600	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/138	233	V	5291	5296	6	SS 655 010	SS 693 013	11 APR 1946	10600	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1995	587	FP	1185	1188	4	SS 693 004	SS 671 002	13 APR 1947	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1995	587	FP	1270	1273	4	SS 666 002	SS 682 012	13 APR 1947	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1995	587	FS	2269	2270	2	SS 652 013	SS 658 017	13 APR 1947	9800	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
OS/69063	9479	V	70	70	1	SS 704 011	SS 704 011	06 APR 1969	7500	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0
OS/69063	9479	V	136	137	2	SX 692 999	SX 686 999	06 APR 1969	7500	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0
OS/98436	15302	V	6712	6712	1	SX 691 998	SX 691 998	08 AUG 1998	8800	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0
OS/96562	20823	V	116	117	2	SS 662 018	SS 655 018	07 MAY 1996	8200	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0
OS/96562	20823	V	171	177	7	SS 696 006	SS 655 006	07 MAY 1996	8200	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0

APPENDIX 2: List of consulted aerial photographs held by the NMR

Oblique aerial photographs

Photo	Film and frame	Original	Date	Film type		Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
SS 6401 / 3	DAP 6296 / 09A	KJ	05 MAY 1988	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 649016
SS 6401 / 4	DAP 6296 / 10	KJ	05 MAY 1988	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 649016
SS 6401 / 17	DAP 6795 / 05	QB	09 MAR 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 649016
SS 6500 / 2	DAP 3527 / 12	BE	06 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 659008
SS 6500 / 3	DAP 3535 / 04	BN	07 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 659003
SS 6500 / 4	DAP 3535 / 04A	BN	07 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 659003
SS 6500 / 16	DAP 6771 / 01	OC	12 JUL 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 658005
SS 6500 / 17	DAP 6771 / 02	OC	12 JUL 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 658005
SS 6500 / 18	DAP 6771 / 03	OC	12 JUL 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 658005
SS 6500 / 21	DAP 6795 / 01	QB	09 MAR 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 659005
SS 6500 / 22	DAP 6795 / 02	QB	09 MAR 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 658005
SS 6501 / 1	DAP 3518 / 02	AV	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 651017
SS 6501 / 2	DAP 3518 / 03	AV	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 651017
SS 6501 / 3	DAP 3518 / 03A	AV	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 651017
SS 6501 / 4	DAP 6296 / 11	KJ	05 MAY 1988	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 651017
SS 6501 / 5	DAP 6691 / 08	LH	20 FEB 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 651018
SS 6501 / 6	DAP 6691 / 09	LH	20 FEB 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 651018
SS 6501 / 10	NMR 15886 / 03		17 FEB 1998	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 657015
SS 6600 / 1	CAP 8277 / 70	SEE PRINTS	26 JUN 1955	Black& white	Unknown	SS 668001
SS 6600 / 2	DAP 9324 / 2	AF	27 JUN 1984	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 662006
SS 6600 / 3	DAP 9324 / 3	AF	27 JUN 1984	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 662006
SS 6600 / 4	DAP 9324 / 4	AF	27 JUN 1984	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661003
SS 6600 / 5	DAP 3517 / 07A	AU	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661005
SS 6600 / 6	DAP 3517 / 08	AU	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661005
SS 6600 / 7	DAP 3517 / 09	AU	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661005
SS 6600 / 8	DAP 3517 / 10	AU	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661005
SS 6600 / 9	DAP 3517 / 10A	AU	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661005
SS 6600 / 10	DAP 3574 / 01	DD	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 11	DAP 3574 / 02	DD	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002

SS 6600 / 12	DAP 3574 / 03	DD	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 13	DAP 3574 / 04	DD	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 660005
SS 6600 / 14	DAP 3574 / 04A	DD	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 15	DAP 3573 / 06	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 16	DAP 3573 / 07	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 17	DAP 3573 / 08	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 18	DAP 3573 / 08A	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 19	DAP 3573 / 09	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 20	DAP 3573 / 10	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 21	DAP 3573 / 11	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 22	DAP 3573 / 12	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 23	DAP 3573 / 13	DC	23 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 24	DAP 3527 / 07	BE	06 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 660002
SS 6600 / 25	DAP 3527 / 08	BE	06 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 660002
SS 6600 / 26	DAP 3535 / 03	BN	07 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 662009
SS 6600 / 27	DAP 3722 / 03	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 28	DAP 3722 / 04	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 29	DAP 3722 / 05	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 30	DAP 3722 / 06	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 31	DAP 3722 / 06A	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 32	DAP 3722 / 07	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 33	DAP 3722 / 08	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 34	DAP 3722 / 09	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 35	DAP 3722 / 09A	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 36	DAP 3722 / 10	DG	26 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 37	DAP 5500 / 05	FH	23 JUL 1985	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664007
SS 6600 / 38	DAP 5500 / 05A	FH	23 JUL 1985	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664007
SS 6600 / 39	DAP 6296 / 01	KJ	05 MAY 1988	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 667007
SS 6600 / 40	DAP 6296 / 02	KJ	05 MAY 1988	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 667007
SS 6600 / 41	DAP 6691 / 01	LH	20 FEB 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661003
SS 6600 / 42	DAP 6691 / 02	LH	20 FEB 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661003
SS 6600 / 43	DAP 6691 / 04	LH	20 FEB 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661003
SS 6600 / 44	DAP 6697 / 10	LN	15 MAR 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661003

SS 6600 / 45	DAP 6697 / 11	LN	15 MAR 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661003
SS 6600 / 46	DAP 6697 / 12	LN	15 MAR 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661003
SS 6600 / 47	DAP 6702 / 14	LS	07 JUN 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 662002
SS 6600 / 48	DAP 6702 / 13	LS	07 JUN 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 662002
SS 6600 / 49	DAP 6781 / 03	OQ	18 JUL 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664000
SS 6600 / 50	DAP 6781 / 04	OQ	18 JUL 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664000
SS 6600 / 51	DAP 6781 / 05	OQ	18 JUL 1989	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 665000
SS 6600 / 52	DAP 3553 / 04	CG	16 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 660003
SS 6600 / 53	DAP 3553 / 05	CG	16 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 660007
SS 6600 / 54	DAP 5654 / 09	IY	17 JUL 1987	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661008
SS 6600 / 55	DAP 5654 / 10	IY	17 JUL 1987	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 663007
SS 6600 / 56	DAP 3517 / 12	AU	03 JUL 1984	Black& white	35 mm	SS 660006
SS 6600 / 57	DAP 11949 / 15	TP	01 AUG 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 660002
SS 6600 / 58	DAP 11950 / 01	TQ	01 AUG 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661001
SS 6600 / 59	DAP 11950 / 02	TQ	01 AUG 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661001
SS 6600 / 60	DAP 6868 / 11	RD	31 MAY 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661001
SS 6600 / 61	DAP 6868 / 12	RD	31 MAY 1990	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 661002
SS 6600 / 62	DAP 13458 / 01	UN	03 JUN 1991	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664007
SS 6600 / 63	DAP 13458 / 02	UN	03 JUN 1991	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664007
SS 6600 / 64	DAP 13458 / 03	UN	03 JUN 1991	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664007
SS 6600 / 65	DAP 13458 / 04	UN	03 JUN 1991	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 664007
SS 6600 / 66	DAP 13458 / 05	UN	03 JUN 1991	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 663007
SS 6600 / 67	DAP 13458 / 06	UN	03 JUN 1991	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 663008
SS 6600 / 68	DAP 14407 / 23	VC	19 JUN 1992	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661007
SS 6600 / 69	DAP 14407 / 24	VC	19 JUN 1992	Black& white	35 mm	SS 661007
SS 6700 / 1	DAP 8468 / 10	SEE PRINTS	27 JUN 1984	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 676004
SS 6700 / 2	DAP 8468 / 11	SEE PRINTS	27 JUN 1984	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 676004
SS 6700 / 3	DAP 8468 / 12	SEE PRINTS	27 JUN 1984	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SS 676004
SS 6900 / 1	CAP 8132 / 20	SEE PRINTS	05 JUL 1953	Black& white	Unknown	SS 691001
SX 6699 / 4	CAP 8277 / 72	SEE PRINTS	26 JUN 1955	Black& white	Unknown	SX 668998
SX 6799 / 1	CAP 8277 / 75	SEE PRINTS	26 JUN 1955	Black& white	Unknown	SX 672997

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