

## Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Civil Parish:</b> Hartland	<b>National Grid Reference</b> SS 23292 24795	<b>Number:</b> (Leave blank)
<b>Subject:</b> Ambleside, Stoke, Hartland, Bideford, Devon: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		<b>Plan/Photo attached?</b> YES
<b>Planning Application no:</b> 1/0617/2018/FUL	<b>Recipient museum:</b> No archive	
<b>OASIS ID:</b> contexto1-333390	<b>Museum Accession no:</b> N/A	
<b>Contractor's reference code:</b> C1/AMR/18/ABD	<b>Dates fieldwork undertaken:</b> 15/01/20, 19/03/20 & 12/05/20	
<p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <p>Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording as a condition of granting planning permission for the construction of a dwelling at Ambleside (<b>Figure 1</b>). The project was commissioned by the site owner, Mrs Maria Bremridge. The monitoring programme was requested by the Local Planning Authority, Torridge District Council on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service. In a reply to a consultation response, Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon County Council stated on 6 July 2018:</p> <p>“The proposed development site lies in an area of archaeological potential with a sub-circular cropmark indicating a possible prehistoric enclosure adjacent to the site. Further cropmarks are recorded in the vicinity but are of uncertain function and date. Also, the adjacent field named Great Church Plantation on modern mapping is documented as Great Churchyard on the 1830s-40s tithe apportionment. There are no known burials in close vicinity but the field may be related to the former Hartland Abbey.”</p> <p>The project commenced with a desk-based appraisal of archaeological and historical data recorded within a 500m radius of the Site which showed the environs to be within the monastic and manorial landscape of Hartland Abbey and the Manor of Stoke. Possible prehistoric activity was also identified within proximity of the Site. The desk-based appraisal formed part of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairclough 2018) which set out the project strategy and this was approved by Stephen Reed on 4 December 2018.</p> <p><b>Results:</b></p> <p>The works comprised the removal of an existing dwelling before ground reduction of the impact area to a depth of 0.20m (<b>Figure 2</b>) and the machine excavation of the foundation trenches to between 0.50m and 0.80m deep (<b>Figures 3 &amp; 4</b>).</p> <p>Three profiles were logged during the monitoring of groundworks which showed a similar deposit sequence (<b>Figure 1</b>). This comprised a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam (100) and (200) with frequent sub-angular sandstone fragments, measuring between 0.20m and 0.30m deep. This overlay a light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) silt loam subsoil (201) and (300) containing frequent sub-angular sandstone (0.05m-0.20m) measuring between 0.20m and 0.30m deep, which in turn covered a olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) silt loam lower subsoil (301) with frequent sub-angular sandstone (&lt;0.05m), and 0.50m deep. Below this subsoil was a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt natural (302) with small sandstone &lt;0.05m.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring did not encounter any archaeological features or deposits and no finds were observed or collected. It is possible that any archaeological remains that may have previously existed on the Site have been lost as a result of historic landscaping relating to the construction of the previous modern dwelling.</p>		
<b>Recorder:</b> Tara Fairclough, Context One Heritage and Archaeology		<b>Date sent to HER:</b> 18/06/20

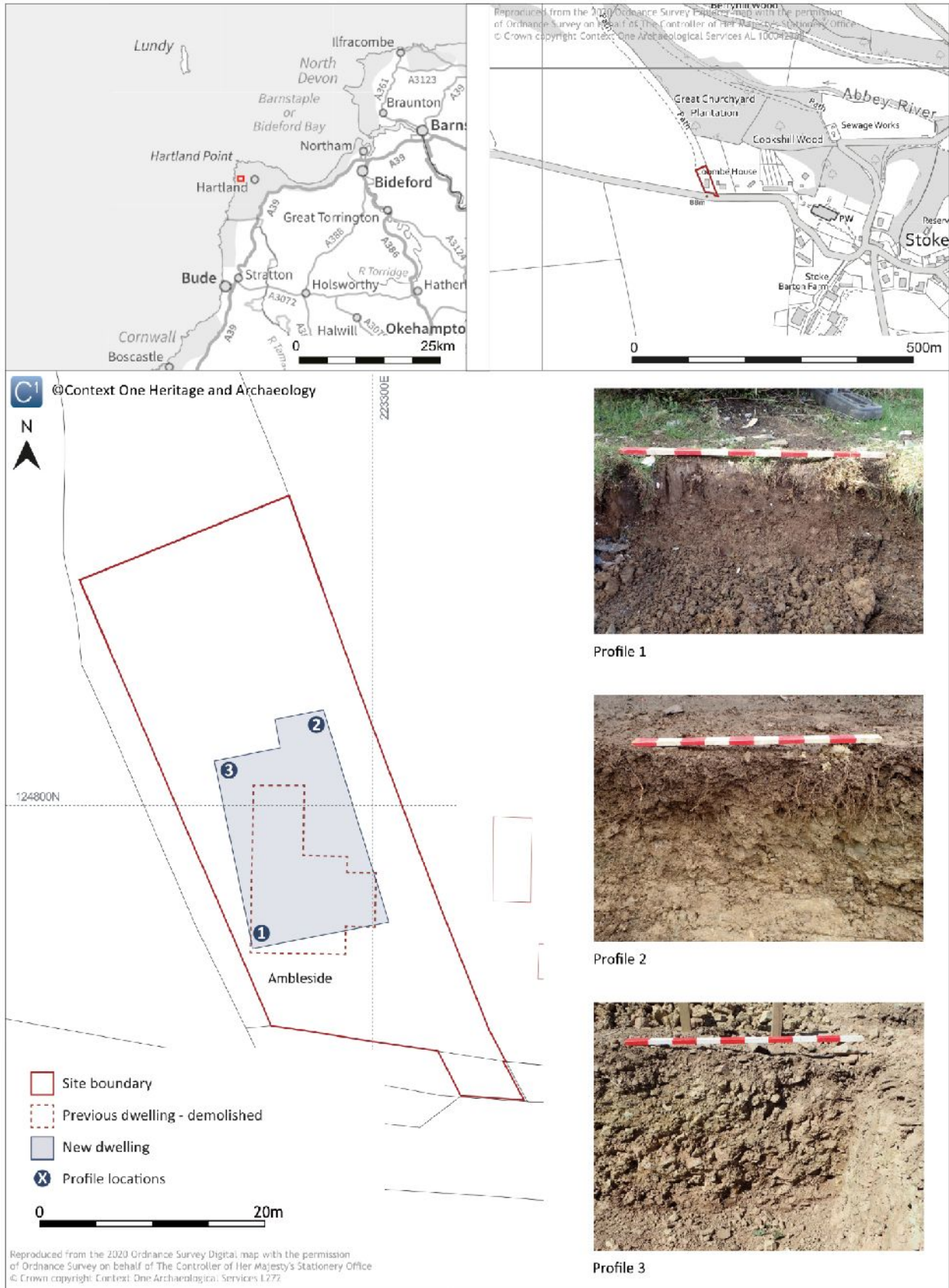


Figure 1. Site setting



Figure 2. General shot across Site prior to ground reduction (facing NE)



Figure 3. Foundation trenches (facing SSE)



Figure 4. Foundation trenches (facing N; 1m scale)

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