

# Land to the east of 'Castle Dene', Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon.

An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Assessment Report



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Devon.

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for

Mr and Mrs T Barton

by



Brickfield Offices, Maperton, Wincanton, Somerset. BA9 8EG.  
T: 01963 824696  
F: 07092 259858  
E: mail@contextone.co.uk  
W: www.contextone.co.uk

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**COAS Team:**

**Project Director:** Richard McConnell

**Fieldwork Manager:** Stuart Milby

**Fieldwork:** Peter Fairclough, Lorraine Higbee, Cai Mason, Stuart Milby, Fay Pegg and Andrew Tizzard

**Post-Excavation Co-Ordinator:** Fay Pegg

**Report:** Dr Cheryl Allum with revisions by Chris Place, Stuart Milby and Richard McConnell

**Specialist Finds Reports:** Pottery - Lorraine Mephram (Wessex Archaeology Finds Service); Slag - Phil Andrews (Wessex Archaeology Finds Service); Archaeobotanical Assessment - Ays Vaughan-Williams; Pollen analysis - Dr Rob Scaife; Watching Brief finds - COAS

**Research:** Dr Cheryl Allum

**Graphics:** Tara Fairclough and Elizabeth Gardner

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**Front cover image:** Southern area of Site showing building and overlying medieval deposit and clay bank/earthwork, from the east.  
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## Non-Technical Summary

*Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Excavation on land to the east of 'Castle Dene', Culmstock Road, Hemyock, (centred on NGR ST 13528 13375) between the 26<sup>th</sup> of September and the 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2007. This was followed by an Archaeological Watching Brief over two days between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of May 2008. The investigation was commissioned and funded by the Site owners, Mr and Mrs T. Barton.*

*The excavation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (Mid Devon District Council) on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Historic Environment Service (HES), Devon County Council), as a condition of granting planning permission to erect a dwelling and garage. The excavation formed the second stage of an archaeological programme of works in mitigation of the proposed development which commenced with an archaeological field evaluation carried out by Southwest Archaeology in 2005. The watching brief formed the third stage of the programme of archaeological works and was conducted during pre-development groundworks of the Site.*

*The majority of the archaeological features and deposits recorded during the course of the excavations were dated by pottery to a narrow time frame between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The exception to this was a possible yard surface above the natural sediments pre-dating the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century AD, which most of the features and deposits either cut into or overlay. However, within this time scale a clearly defined sequence of events was observed. At the southern end of the Site was a possible ?cob walled building with a possible ancillary structure to the north. A spread of rubble to the west may represent the demolished remains of these buildings or a nearby structure. Although a direct relationship could not be established, the structural remains may have been associated with three possibly contemporary east to west aligned ditches to the north, perhaps dug for drainage. A large pit cut the southern edge of the southern ditch, and all three ditches and the pit were backfilled during the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and sealed by a compact surface possibly belonging to a farmyard. It is tentatively suggested that all these features were perhaps associated with a small medieval farmstead.*

*The next identifiable phase of activity involved the deposition of a clay bank/earthwork and the construction of a metalled surface to the north. The earlier building was sealed by a dark, wet layer of humic material, possibly derived from a rubbish deposit and containing a large quantity of iron slag. This material may have come from the vicinity of the castle or an area of nearby iron-working activity which might have formed part of a wider local industry. This dark layer, dated to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, was sealed soon after its deposition by a thick layer of red clay forming an east to west aligned bank/earthwork at the southern end of the Site. It is possible that both layers were associated with the construction of Hemyock Castle c. 50m to the south, following the granting of a license to crenellate in 1380-1. The clay may have been the upcast from the castle moat, although another explanation is possible, and was perhaps used to create an outer earthwork. This may have been too small for defensive purposes but perhaps provided a visual barrier between the castle and the metalled surface to the north that is thought to be a road. The metalled surface appears to have followed the line of the clay bank/earthwork, sealing the earlier surface, pit and ditches, and was associated with a drainage gully on the northern side. On the basis of the pottery and the known date of the castle, it seems likely that this re-development occurred between 1380 and c. 1400 although it is possible that there may have been an earlier phase to the castle.*

*The results of the Watching Brief reveal that by the post-medieval period a road had been constructed within the southern side of the medieval clay bank/earthwork. The remains comprised a drainage ditch cutting the clay bank, a metalled surface and a kerb. Also, to the north of the kerb was an 18<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall cutting the clay bank. The road may represent the re-positioning of the supposed medieval road, perhaps following the events of the English Civil War (1642-1651) during which time Hemyock Castle was held by the Parliamentarians and besieged and slighted by the Royalists in 1642. However, the castle had certainly lost its' status by 1566 when a survey showed an apple garden within the castle. The section of road recorded during the Watching Brief went out of use sometime during the post-medieval period.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Excavation on land to the east of 'Castle Dene', Culmstock Road, Hemyock, (centred on NGR ST 13528 13375) (hereafter referred to as the Site) between the 26<sup>th</sup> of September and the 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2007. This was followed by an Archaeological Watching Brief over two days between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of May 2008. COAS was commissioned by the Site owners, Mr and Mrs T. Barton, to undertake the this work up to the assessment report stage only.
- 1.2 The excavation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (Mid Devon District Council) on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Historic Environment Service (HES), Devon County Council), as a condition of granting planning permission to erect a dwelling and garage (planning ref. 07/01072/Ful; Archaeology ref. Arch/DC/MD/8452). The excavation formed the second stage of an archaeological programme of works in mitigation of the proposed development which commenced with an archaeological field evaluation carried out by Southwest Archaeology in 2005. The watching brief formed the third stage of the programme of archaeological works and was conducted during pre-development groundworks on the Site.
- 1.3 The excavation was monitored by Mr Reed, with seven site visits between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October and the 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2007. The programme of environmental sampling was advised by Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, English Heritage) during a Site visit on the 18<sup>th</sup> of October 2007.
- 1.4 At the request of Mr Reed, COAS issued a Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Excavation: Land to the east of 'Castle Dene', Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon (COAS September 2007), which provided a strategy for the archaeological works. This was submitted to and approved by Mr Reed prior to the commencement of the excavation.
- 1.5 The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (PPG1)*, *General Policy and Principles, 1997*, and *Planning Policy Guidance: Note 16 (PPG16)*, issued by the DoE in 1990. The recommendation also conforms to County Structure and Local Plans.
- 1.6 This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological setting of the site, and presents the results of the Excavation and Watching Brief.

## 2. Definitions and Objectives of an Excavation and Watching Brief

- 2.1 An Archaeological Excavation is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA)(formerly the Institute for Field Archaeologists) as:

*"...a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design." (IfA rev.1999)*

- 2.2 The purpose of an Archaeological Excavation is similarly defined by the IfA and is;

*"...to examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource, to analyse and interpret the results, and disseminate them." (IfA rev.1999)*

2.3 An Archaeological Watching Brief is defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) as:

*“...a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.” (IfA rev.1999)*

2.4 The purpose of a Watching Brief is also defined by the IfA as:

*“To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.*

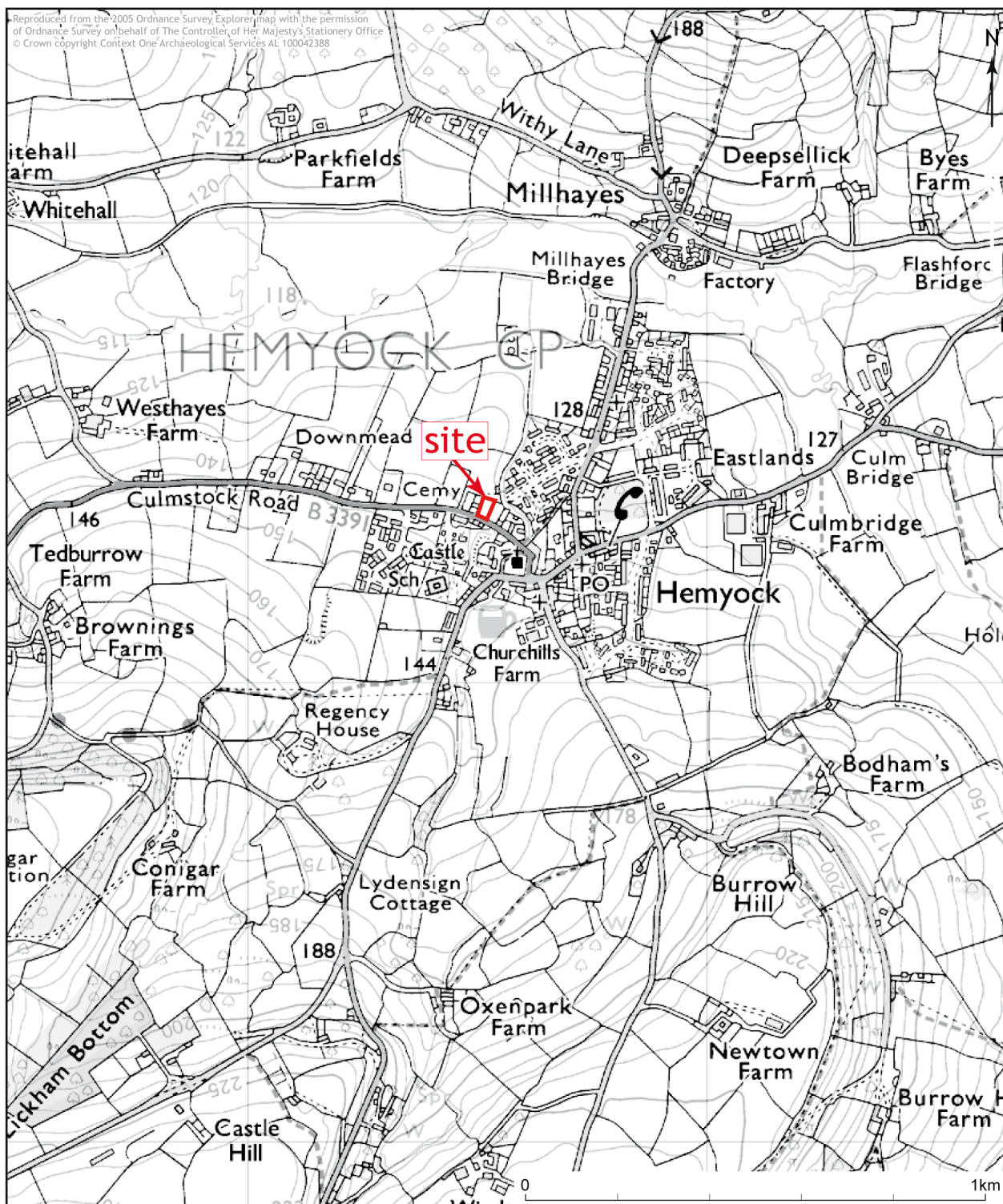
*To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the Watching Brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.” (IfA rev. 1999)*

2.5 The results of a Watching Brief are used to:

- produce a record of the location, nature and date of any archaeological remains encountered on the site;
- add to the knowledge about the previous history of activity on the current site and its surroundings; and
- provide information to influence planning decisions in the area.

### 3. Site Location, Topography and Geology

3.1 Hemyock is situated in the eastern part of Devon within the Blackdown Hills, close to the Somerset border. The Site (centred on NGR ST 13528 13375) lies on the eastern fringe of the historic village and c. 50m north of Hemyock Castle. The Site occupies roughly level terrain, c. 135m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). However, at the southern end of the Site the ground rises to 136m aOD forming an east to west orientated earthwork. During the course of a recent evaluation this was identified as a medieval bank/ earthwork composed of clay (Southwest Archaeology 2005). According to the British Geological Survey (2001), the underlying geology comprises Triassic mudstones (including Keuper Marl, Dolomitic Conglomerate and Rhaetic), with superficial deposits of river gravels on the site of the village. To the south is the Upper Greensand capped by clay with flints. The soils in this area are characterised by slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with slightly impeded drainage (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), 2009).



## PROJECT TITLE

Land to the east of 'Castle Dene',  
Culmstock Road, Hemyock, Devon

## FIGURE TITLE

Site setting

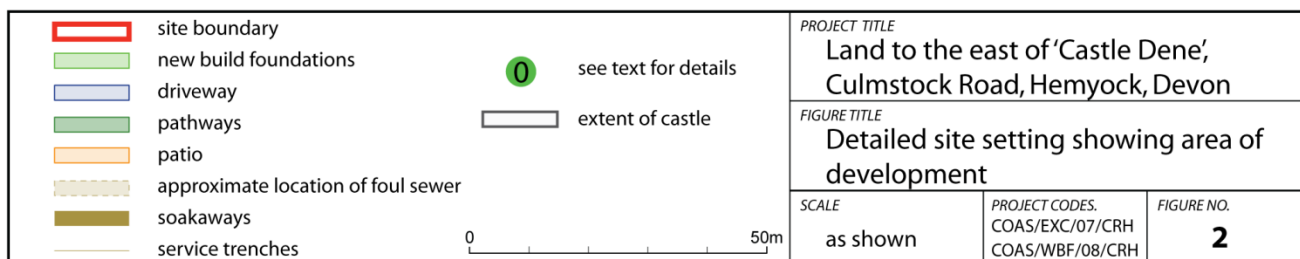
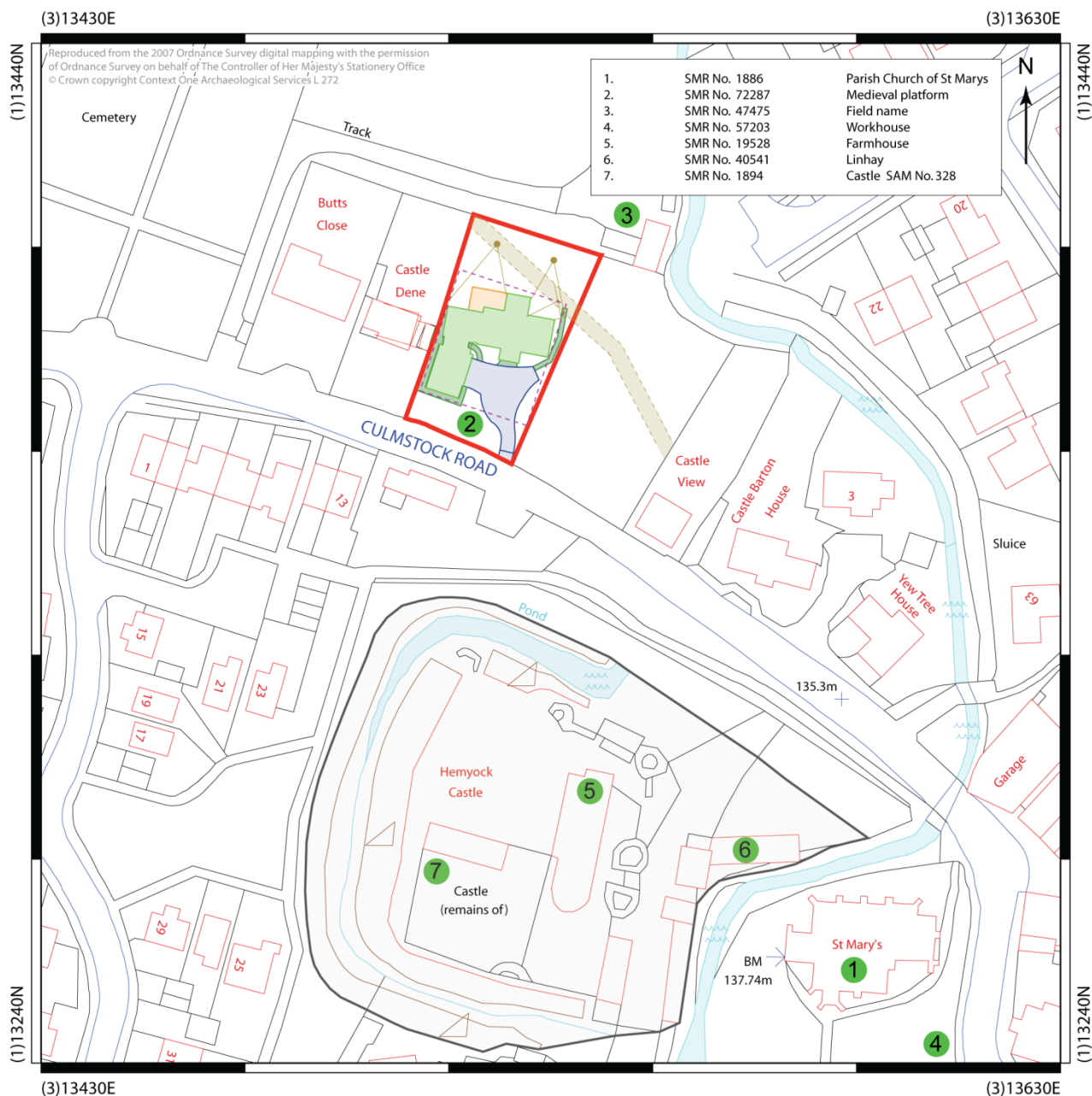
## SCALE

as shown

PROJECT CODES:  
COAS/EXC/07/CRH  
COAS/WBF/08/CRH

## FIGURE NO.

1



## 4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The archaeological background for the Site has largely been drawn from secondary sources. This comprised a data search of archaeological records held by Devon Council as part of the County Historic Environment Record (HER; referred to below with the prefix 'HER' followed by a unique numeric identifier) and other published and unpublished secondary sources, including 'An Archaeological Survey of Hemyock' (Blaylock, Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit, 1989), a field evaluation report of the Site (Southwest Archaeology 2005) and 'The Market Square, Hemyock, Devon' (Berry 2004). The principal items and areas of interest are discussed below.

### Anglo-Saxon (AD450 - AD1066)

- 4.2 The settlement of Hemyock is pre-Norman (Berry 2004, 2), and was the chief manor (HER 19529) of Hemyock Hundred (Morris 1985, 1:8).

### Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)

- 4.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD 1086, Hemyock (*Hamihoc*) Hundred was a royal demesne. On the basis of place-name evidence, it has been suggested that the original settlement was centred around one or more stream crossing points within the proximity of the northern boundary of the Site (Berry 2004, 2).

- 4.4 Most of the available information regarding the medieval settlement has been derived from Hemyock Castle (HER 1894), a Grade II Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 328 Devon) located c. 50m to the south of the Site (see Figure 2). The fortified house or quadrangular castle dates to 1380-1, when Sir William de Asthorpe was granted a licence to crenellate. Limited excavation and survey was conducted by Exeter Museum Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) in 1989, with further work in 1991. No evidence was found to indicate earlier occupation of the castle site, although it was stressed that excavation had not taken place on undisturbed deposits within the castle grounds (Blaylock 1989, 1). It was concluded that following the 1380-1 license, the curtain walls, cylindrical towers and gatehouse were constructed, and that the present house (Castle House) (HER 19528) within the castle enclosure has a late medieval 15<sup>th</sup> century core (Blaylock 1989, 4-10). The moat, which survives on three sides of the enclosure, is probably contemporary with the fortifications although an earlier moat may have existed (*ibid.*, 11).

- 4.5 An archaeological evaluation (HER 72287) was conducted within the southern area of the Site (see Figure 2) in 2005 (Southwest Archaeology). Two evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate the irregular platform or mound close to the southern boundary on Culmstock Road. The earthwork was found to be composed of very clean red clay, thought to have been deposited between the 11<sup>th</sup>/ 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century and the 14<sup>th</sup>/ 15<sup>th</sup> century, and overlay a buried soil horizon thought to date to the 11<sup>th</sup>/ 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century and containing ferrous slag and charcoal, particularly concentrated towards the south. The Excavation produced a slightly narrower date range for these layers between the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The clay was thought to be either upcast from the castle moat or a stockpile of clay for the production of pottery or for building structures (such as kilns) for the pottery or iron industry. The latter was thought to be more likely, given the evidence for iron working to the south of the Site or to the south south-east where the earthwork is more pronounced.

- 4.6 The evaluation concluded that the Site was shown to have considerable archaeological potential with good survival of significant medieval deposits. The spread of medieval pottery, iron tap slag and charcoal suggested this was an important site of industrial use in the smelting and working of iron from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. This may have been associated solely with the building and provision of Hemyock Castle or part of the greater Blackdown Hills iron industry, both of

which are evidenced in the Hemyock area. Isolated examples of large lumps of vesicular iron slag have been noted as walling for the castle, and this material is commonly found in the Castle grounds (Blaylock 1989, 2). Further evidence for large-scale iron working in Hemyock consists of a spread of slag-based industrial waste recorded during a recent excavation (**HER 71156**) c.180m south of the Site at the former Halls Engineering Works, Market Square (EMAFU 2005). The slag may have been imported to the site to fill an extensive depression, however initial examination of the slag confirmed that it represented iron working and included fragments of furnace which could be of Saxon date (EMAFU 2005). The iron working activity at Hemyock may be part of a wider local industry. The Blackdown Hills iron working project suggests iron working during the Romano-British and Saxon periods, involving the extraction of iron ores from the underlying greensands and processing by smelting and forging (Griffith and Weddel 1996).

- 4.7 The church of St Mary's (**HER 1186**) is located c. 140m to the south-east of the Site (see **Figure 2**). Although the church was rebuilt in 1847, elements of the fabric date back to the Norman period.

#### **Post-Medieval to modern (AD1547 - present)**

- 4.8 The Grade II Listed Castle House (**HER 19528**), within the castle walls but not included in the Scheduling, is primarily of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date incorporating large quantities of re-used material from the castle (Blaylock 1989, 4-10). However, the earliest surviving features in the house probably date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*). During the English Civil War, Hemyock Castle was garrisoned by Parliamentarians and used to house Royalist prisoners before it was besieged in 1644 and subsequently slighted. The Castle was bought by the Sheppard family in 1983 after years of neglect and a period of restoration was embarked upon, this included the limited excavations and survey undertaken by EMAFU in 1989.
- 4.9 Almost immediately to the north-east of the Site is a field recorded as 'bell garden' (**HER 47475**) on the 1843 tithe map and apportionment (see **Figure 2**). Towards the centre of the field there is a raised area with a remnant hedge bank on it.
- 4.10 A 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century Linhay barn and stable range (**HER 40541**) associated with Hemyock Castle, stood immediately north-west of St Mary's church. In the south-east corner of the churchyard was the parish workhouse (**HER 57203**) which later became a school and meeting house before its demolition in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5. Methodology**

### **Archaeological Methodology**

- 5.1 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) in 1995 (revised 1999). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* issued by the IfA in 1985 (revised 2000), and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1990, revised September 2000) at all times during the course of the investigation. Current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on Site.
- 5.2 The Archaeological Officer at Devon County Council Historic Environment Service was kept fully informed of the fieldwork schedule.
- 5.3 The area of excavation was surveyed using tape measurements taken from known geo-referenced points. All archaeological deposits were levelled to Ordnance Datum by means of a

temporary benchmark transferred from a Benchmark on the north-west side of St Mary's Church with a value of 137.73m aOD.

- 5.4 A 360° excavator with a toothless grading bucket was used to remove topsoil/ploughsoil and subsoil until either archaeologically significant deposits or natural sediments were encountered. All deposits and archaeological features were sampled by manual excavation. Excavation was undertaken with a view that any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be worthy of preservation *in situ* would not have been damaged. During the course of the Watching Brief, a qualified archaeologist was present on Site to monitor all major groundworks relating to the development for the purpose of identifying and recording any archaeological features/deposits present.
- 5.5 All deposits and archaeological features were sampled by manual excavation to establish stratigraphic relationships, recover sufficient artefacts to establish 'absolute' dates, determine feature/deposit morphology and character and to recover economic and palaeoenvironmental indicators. Features and deposits were recorded on dimensionally stable media at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 (sections) including representative sections and plans of the trenches. All features/deposits were recorded using standard COAS pro-forma recording sheets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a "Harris-Winchester matrix" diagram. Soil colours were recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart. A photographic record of the work was prepared and involved the use of monochrome and digital images. The photographic record included shots of the excavated area, individual features and working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 5.6 Artefacts collected from archaeological features/deposits were bagged using a combination of site code and context numbers. All finds from the Site were retained for processing in preparation for further analysis and archiving. Soil sample retention and recovery of palaeoenvironmental materials was confined to dateable and undisturbed 'primary' deposits of visually demonstrable palaeoenvironmental potential, a method defined in *English Heritage: Environmental Archaeology Guidelines 2002*. Two column samples were also taken from evaluation trench 1 at the southern end of the Site to a depth of 0.50m for the recovery of pollen remains. Specialist reports of the artefact assemblage and assessments of the archaeobotanical and pollen were compiled using both descriptive and tabular formats (see section 7). Discussions as to the disposal of any artefactual material will be held with the Curator of The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

## 6. Results

### The Excavation

6.1 The weather varied between overcast with occasional sunny intervals to very wet with localised flooding on the Site.

6.2 The deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are listed and described in **Appendix 1**. In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1004]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1002). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill numbers. The majority of the deposits and features recorded during the Excavation are depicted on an overall site plan (**Figure 3**), while individual plans and sections mentioned in the following section can be found on **Figure 4** (sections 1-4 and plans 1-6) and/or **Figure 5** (sections 5-15 and plan 7). A north to south profile section across the site combining the results of the features/deposits recorded during the excavation and watching brief are presented in **Figure 5 (Section 5)**.

### Soil Sequence and Geology

6.3 The modern topsoil (100) comprised friable silt clay measuring between 0.15m and 0.30m thick above a silty clay (105)=(106) containing a small quantity of residual iron slag and measuring up to 0.25m thick; at the southern extent this overlapped a layer of soft brown silt clay (101)=(125) measuring up to 0.20m thick (see **section 5**). These layers sealed the archaeological deposits and features, which overlay or were cut into further archaeological layers and/or the natural deposits beneath. The latter comprised river gravels and sands (151) or clay (176), although the slightly silty and 'dirty' nature of the gravels suggested these may have been re-deposited.

### Archaeological Deposits and Features

6.4 In the south-eastern part of the Site, the deposits described above overlaid a layer of reddish brown firm to soft clay, numbered variously as (102) and (103) (see **Figure 3**; **sections 5, 10 and 15**). The clay thickened towards the south-east to a maximum depth of 1.00m in the south-western corner, tapering off towards the north and north-west (see **Plate 1**). This was identified as the medieval clay bank/earthwork recorded during the evaluation.

6.5 Sealed beneath the clay bank/earthwork was a layer of dark grey to greyish brown soft clay silt (104) with occasional patches of re-deposited natural clay, measuring between 0.25m and 0.30m thick (see **Figure 3**; **sections 5 and 15**; **Plate 1**). This context was noted as being very wet during excavation and retained impressions of leaves; however, the only organic material recovered was in the form of carbonised plant remains and thus there was no evidence to indicate that it had been permanently waterlogged. This layer, dated by pottery to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, contained frequent charcoal, iron nails, and most of the iron working slag (two hundred pieces) recovered during the excavation (see **Section 7**). This layer continued as layer (113) (see **plans 2 and 3**; **sections 3, 4 and 10**), which also yielded a pottery sherd of the same date and a small quantity of slag. This silt deposit was seen to extend beyond the clay bank/earthwork to a maximum of c. 10m, becoming thinner towards the north. Layer (104) was subject to environmental sampling (see **section 7**).

6.6 Beneath layer (104) was an extensive deposit (121) of dark yellowish brown firm to soft sandy clay with a moderate quantity of medium angular stones; definable patches of gravel and stone within the clay matrix were noted in the south-west corner of the Site. This layer was observed across the Site and, unless stated otherwise, the archaeological features or deposits recorded during the course of the excavation either overlay or were cut into this layer. This poorly sorted soil was thought to represent a possible surface, perhaps an exterior yard, with the patches within it gravel representing 'repairs'; the evidence, however, is not unequivocal.

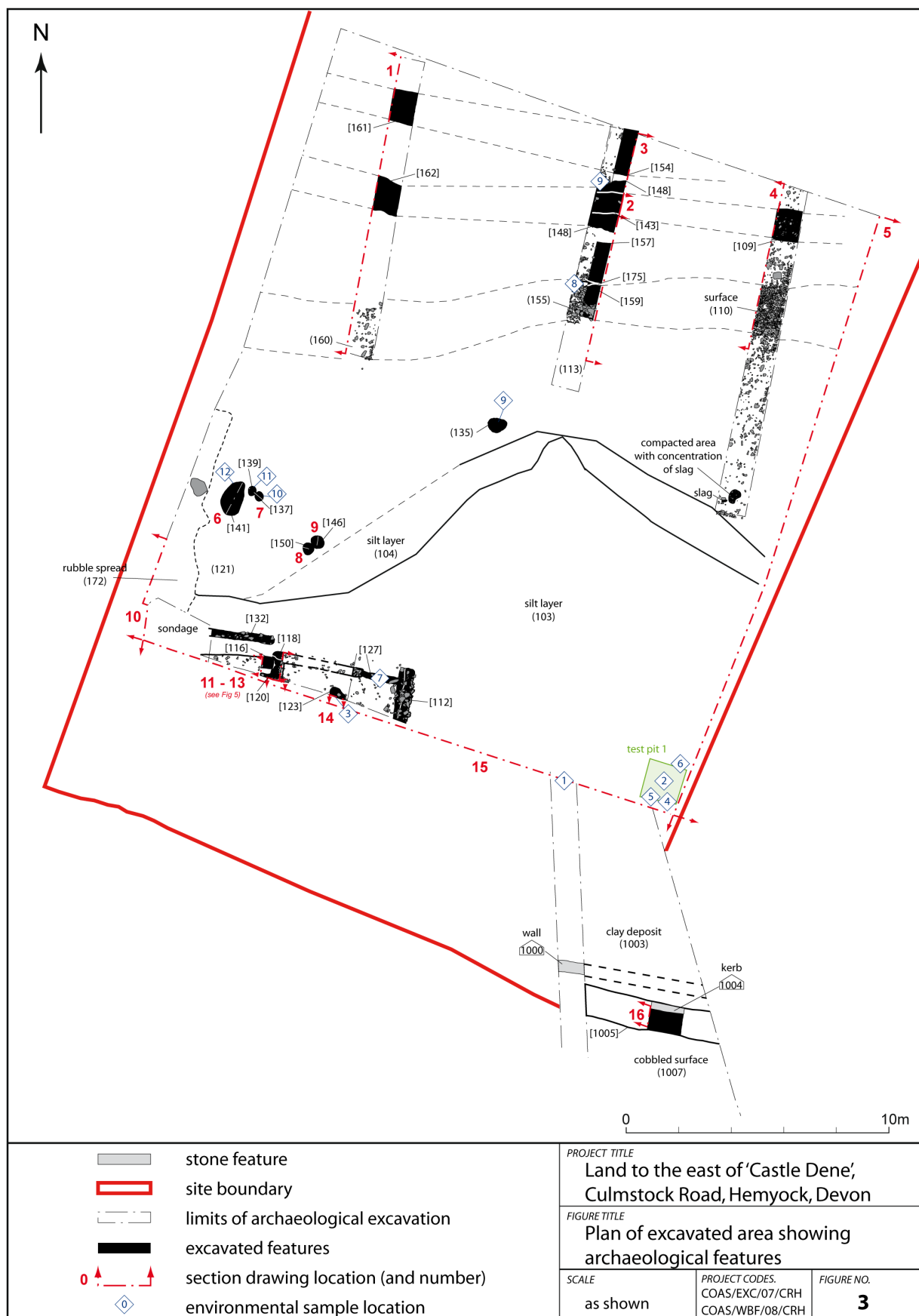
- 6.7 Partially sealed beneath medieval deposit (104)(113) was a metalled trackway (110)(155)(?160); an (?)associated (?)drainage ditch [109][143][164] was located to the north. Both features were oriented east-west. The metalled trackway (see **Plate 2**), which comprised compact, small to large chert fragments, appeared to respect the alignment of the ditch to the north and the bank/earthwork to the south (see **Figure 3 & Figure 4, plan 3**) and was partially overlain by silt layer (113) (**Figure 4, section 4 and 5**). The metalled surface slightly overlapped deposit (114) to the north (see **section 4**), which consisted of firm sandy clay with moderate small to medium chert fragments. This was perhaps the deliberate fill of a natural hollow, deposited to create a level surface for the trackway. The metalled surface continued to the west as (155) (see **Figure 3; plan 2; section 3**), also partially overlain by medieval layer (113), and contained 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery. A similar metalled surface (160) was recorded to the west of (155) at the same stratigraphic horizon (see **section 1**) within a shallow cut [163] or possibly a hollow in the underlying surface.
- 6.8 Several deposits were recorded on the surface of the metalled trackway. A shallow infilling (169) of dark greyish brown silty clay filled a hollow in the surface of (110) (see **section 5**). An approximately 1.00m diameter layer (134) was observed above (155) comprising very dark brown silt with 90% charcoal. This was probably the fire base of a single fire as it was only 0.03m deep. A further possible fire base (135) measured c. 0.65m diameter (**Figure 3**) and 0.05m deep; it was also dark brown in colour, and contained 70-90% charcoal. Two episodes of burning were demonstrated at this second location, with the charcoal from the first fire having been cleared away, covered by a thin layer of soil and a second layer of charcoal left *in situ*. The low heat-effect to the margins indicated a non-industrial domestic/ agricultural association. No artefacts were recovered from either (134) or (135) and the only dating evidence comes from their stratigraphic position below (105)(106) and above (155). A posthole [171] (170) was recorded in the narrow gap between ditch [148] and metalled surface (155), sealed by (106). While of indeterminate purpose and date, the posthole was probably associated with the track, perhaps for a gatepost.
- 6.9 The possible drainage ditch [109][143][162] appears to be a re-cut of an earlier feature (see below) and, given that these features were excavated in three separate sections, there is a level of uncertainty as to how each section links with the next. In Section 4, the ditch manifested itself as a single cut [109](108) (**Figure 4, section 4**) with a rounded profile. This does not appear in Section 5, to the east, so presumably terminates before here or changes alignment to the north. To the west, Section 3 recorded a V-profile ditch [143](142), with a similar ditch, [164](165)(166), observed in Section 1. A single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery was recovered from each of fills (108) and (142). The ditches fell from west to east indicating the likely direction of drainage.

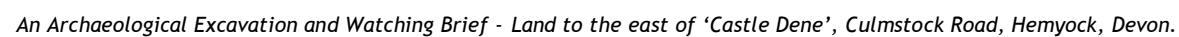


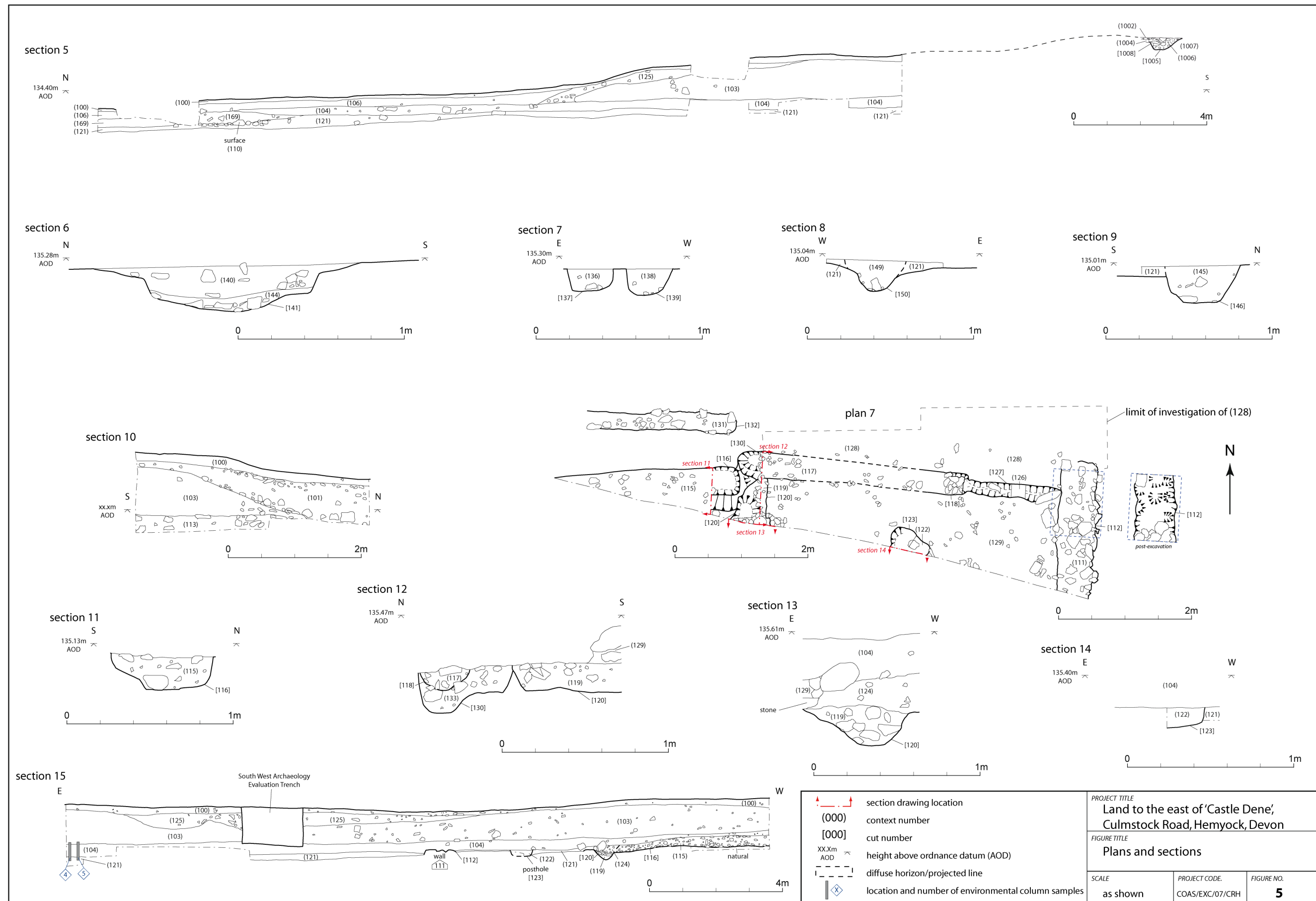
**Plate 1.** Clay bank/earthwork (102)(103) overlying medieval layer (104)  
(View from north; main scale 0.5m divisions)



**Plate 2.** Metallised surface (110) = (155), from the east-north-east  
(Foreground scale 0.5m divisions; rear scale 0.2m divisions)







- 6.10 Directly beneath the medieval metallised surface was a small ditch [159] (see **Figure 3; plan 5; section 3**) measuring 1.00m wide and 0.27m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. This feature was cut within the secondary fill of an earlier pit [175] (see below). The fill (158) consisted of brown firm silty sand with numerous stacked medium to large chert blocks. An earlier surface (152) was recorded, overlapped slightly by the medieval metallised surface (155) and at a slightly lower horizon (see **plan 2; sections 1 and 3**). This comprised compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chert fragments and charcoal flecks. Measuring 4.20m long, 1.00m+ wide and 0.07m deep, this surface extended beyond the northern edge of the metallised surface and into the northern bulk.
- 6.11 Surface (152) partially sealed three earlier ditches - also orientated from east to west - and a pit. The northernmost ditch [154] measured 1.70m wide and 0.52m deep (see **Figure 3; plan 2; section 3**). The fill (153) yielded 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and comprised light yellowish brown compact sandy silty clay with occasional medium to large angular chert. This appeared to continue to the west as [161](168), measuring 2.00m wide but only 0.17m deep (see **Figure 3; plan 1; section 1**). Immediately to the south was a further ditch [148] overlapped by surface (152), measuring 1.90m wide and 0.47m deep with slightly convex sides and a rounded base (see **Figure 3; plan 2; section 3**). The fill (147) yielded 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and comprised dark brown compact clayey silt with frequent angular small to medium chert fragments and frequent charcoal flecks. This had been recut by ditch [142]. Ditch [148] continued to the west as ditch [162](167), albeit of smaller dimensions. Ditch [148] did not extend to the east section (i.e. Plan 3) and presumably terminates before this point. The alignment of ditch [154][161] would most likely take this feature beyond the north edge of the excavated area covered by Plan 3.
- 6.12 The southernmost ditch [157] sealed by surface (152), measured 1.50m wide and 0.25m deep with convex sides and a flat base (see **Figure 3; plan 2; section 3**). The fill (156) consisted of dark greyish brown compact silty clay with chert fragments and charcoal flecks. A large pit [175] cut the southern edge of this ditch (see **Figure 3; plan 2; section 3; Plate 4**), the northern edge of which was overlain by surface (152). This was a sub-circular feature measuring 2.35m wide and 0.69m deep with irregular concave sides and a pointed base, although it was only partially excavated. The primary fill (174) was grey clay containing occasional chert blocks and charcoal, while the secondary fill (173) was of greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small chert fragments.
- 6.13 In the south-western corner of the Site, beneath the medieval deposit (104), structural remains were recorded that probably represent the truncated remains of a building (see **Figure 3; plan 7; sections 11-15**). Although this was predominantly robbed, the plan was clearly visible from a combination of robber trenches, some structural remains, surfaces and construction cuts. The construction cuts for all the structural remains were cut directly into (121), the possible yard surface described above.



**Plate 3.** Ditch [148] re-cut by ditch [143], from the west  
(Main scale 0.5m divisions)



**Plate 4.** Pit [175] cutting ditch [157], from the north  
(Main scale 50cm divisions)

- 6.14 The building comprised the northern edge of a room which extended into the southern baulk (see **Plate 5**). The surface (129) consisted of dark brown compact silty clay with very frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small fragments of chert, rare CBM? flecks and frequent small pieces of iron slag. This surface measured 0.10m deep and was probably a beaten earth surface (see **Figure 3; Plan 7**). The eastern wall (111) was aligned from north to south, measured 0.40m wide, and consisted of two courses of random uncoursed chert within construction cut [112] (see **Figure 3; Plan 7**). The matrix was of natural clay and gravel/ sand from which 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and slag was recovered. The north wall (117) was very similar and survived to a height of between one to three courses within construction cut [118], above wall foundations (133) which comprised 90% chert fragments in a clayey silt matrix within construction cut [130] (see **Figure 3; Plan 7; section 12**). The west wall (119) was visible in the baulk, and was of the same construction with only one to two random courses remaining within the construction cut [120] (see **Figure 3; Plan 7; section 12**). One small section of the construction cut [120] was filled with material (124) which may be remnants of collapsed ?cob walling comprising silty clay with frequent small to medium fragments of chert (see **section 13**). A robber trench [116] (115) was recorded from east to west continuing westwards from wall (117) (see **Figure 3; Plan 7; section 11**).



**Plate 5.** Remains of a building at the southern end of the Site, from the north  
Left ranging rod is aligned along west edge of wall [111] (Main scale 50cm divisions)

- 6.15 In addition to the walls was a posthole [123], sub-circular with concave sides and a flat base, with the fill (122) comprising very dark greyish brown soft clayey silt containing charcoal flecks and slag (see **Plan 7; section 14**). This may have been the posthole for a secondary roof support for the building. The posthole cut the floor surface (129). At the same level as these surfaces was a possible beamslot or drainage gully [127] aligned east to west and measuring 0.22m wide and 0.08m deep, 1.40m long and filled with (126), a sandy silty clay containing small pieces of chert, frequent charcoal flecks and two large pieces of chert (see **Figure 3; Plan 7**). Pottery

dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD was also recovered from this layer. This could mark the threshold/ entrance into the northern wall of the building.

- 6.16 To the north of this room was a further surface (128) similar in character to (129), consisting of yellowish brown compact sandy clay with frequent angular small to medium chert, rare CBM? flecks and occasional charcoal (see **Figure 5; Plan 7**). Pottery dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and slag was also recovered from this layer. This appears to have been a surface butting against the walls (117) and (111) of the building. Also to the north of the building was a wall (131) of two courses in poorly built random chert rubble, within construction cut [132] (see **Figure 3; Plan 7**). This wall was aligned from east to west and was parallel to the building, suggesting it may have belonged to an ancillary structure to the main building.
- 6.17 To the north of this wall, surface (128) was cut by four postholes and one pit (see **Figure 3; Plan 7**). These comprised adjacent postholes [137] (136) and [139] (138) which were of the same shape and dimensions and probably contemporary (see **section 7**). Immediately to the west of these postholes was an elongated pit [141], measuring 1.60m long, 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep (see **section 6**). The primary fill (144) was 0.10m thick and comprised dark yellowish brown clay with frequent chert fragments and charcoal flecks, overlain by (140) consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay with chert fragments and charcoal flecks. Two further postholes [146] (145) and [150] (149) were recorded to the east, the latter being smaller than the former and both containing evidence of chert stone post-packing material (see **sections 8 and 9**). Pottery dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD was also recovered from (145).
- 6.18 Finally, a rubble spread (172) of small, angular chert fragments in a brown silty clay matrix was recorded along the western edge of the southern area of the Site (**Figure 3**), beneath the medieval clay bank/earthwork (103) and above (121). The full extent of this deposit was not recorded as it was not contained within the excavated area, but it may be associated with the building to the southeast or, potentially, additional structures to the west or south. This layer yielded a relatively large (33 sherds) collection of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and slag.

#### **The Watching Brief**

##### **Soil Sequence and Geology**

- 6.19 A deep layer of topsoil (1002), containing 19<sup>th</sup> century bottles and ceramics was observed at the southern end of the Site bordering Culmstock Road, forming a bank between the Site and the road. This was directly above a layer of reddish brown clay (1003) with occasional medium to large angular chert fragments. This was identified as the earthwork (102) and (103) recorded during the course of the excavation. Layer (1002) was observed sloping to the south. It is possible that the layer thinned in this direction however, the slope may have also been due to the natural contour of the land. Whilst the full depth of the deposit was not established, frequent medium to large chert fragments were observed to the south, which may have stabilised the bank.

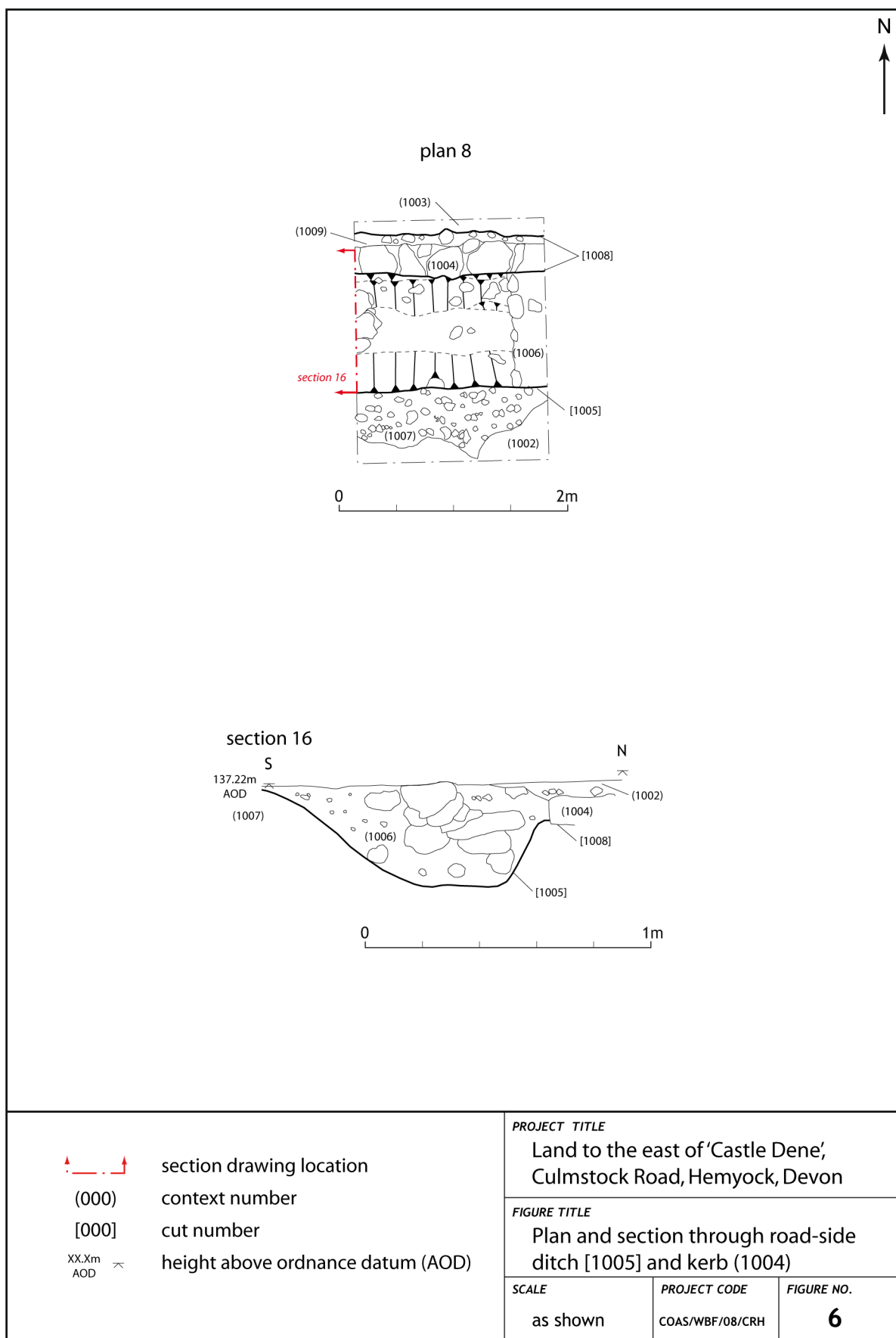
6.20

### Archaeological Features

At the southern end of the Site were a number of features that appear to have been associated with the earlier road slightly to the north of the present Culmstock Road (see **Figure 3**). These features were all parallel to each other and aligned approximately east to west, indicating they were broadly contemporary. A drainage ditch [1005] cut the clay bank (1003). On the northern side of the ditch was a row of kerb stones (1004) within cut [1008] and backfilled with (1009) (see **Plate 6 & Figure 6**). On the southern side of the ditch, directly above the clay bank (1003), was a metallised surface (1007) comprising flat chert fragments embedded into compact clay, possibly re-used from the clay bank. The metallised surface showed evidence of considerable wear. Finally, to the north of the kerb stones (1004) was a boundary wall (1000) [1001] dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, cutting the clay bank (1003). The wall measured 0.45m wide and >0.25m deep, was constructed of random uncoursed chert, and contained a sherd of white glazed 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The drainage ditch [1005] was backfilled with (1006), a compact homogenous post-medieval silty clay containing frequent small to large chert fragments. This fill also covered the kerb (1004) and overlapped the metallised surface (1007).



**Plate 6.** Drainage ditch [1005] and kerb (1004), from the east  
(Main scale 50cm divisions)



## 7. The Finds

- 7.1 With the exception of metalwork, the finds recovered from the excavation were washed and, where necessary, will be marked with an accession number issued by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter. The finds were separated into artefact types and quantified by context number, quantity and weight in grams. Bulk finds such as post-medieval and modern brick, tile and slate were noted but not collected. The finds are discussed separately below and, where appropriate, presented as tabular data. A request will be made to the site owner to transfer the title of all finds to the above Museum.

### Excavation

#### Pottery Assessment

By Lorraine Mepham (Wessex Archaeology Finds Service)

#### Introduction

- 7.2 The pottery assemblage comprises 99 sherds (1257g), and three pieces of fired clay (18g); only the pottery is discussed here. With the exception of nine post-medieval sherds, the whole assemblage is medieval.

- 7.3 The condition of the medieval assemblage is fair to poor; sherds are relatively small and abraded. Context groups are mixed, with few refitting sherds. Mean sherd weight for the medieval assemblage is 6.7g. The pottery is quantified by context in **Table 1**.

#### The Assemblage

- 7.4 With the exception of one sherd, the whole medieval assemblage comprises sherds in coarseware fabrics containing quartz sand and a varying frequency of prominent flint/chert inclusions, with occasional limestone. There are 13 rim sherds, of which one is certainly from a jar (rubble spread 172) and one certainly from a dish (buried silt 104); the remainder could be examples of either form. One body sherd carries curvilinear combed decoration, and one sherd is internally glazed (both from rubble spread 172).

- 7.5 These mixed-temper coarsewares form part of a tradition identified over a wide area of north Dorset, south Somerset and north Devon between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. They form a significant part of the published assemblages from Taunton, for example (e.g. Pearson 1984; Burrow 1988), and the town has been postulated as one potential source of these wares. Due to their longevity, the coarsewares are not closely datable, but as a general guide, softer, thicker-walled fabrics are indicative of a Late Saxon date range (10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century). Their absence from the current site suggests a date range here of 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century, although a date relatively early within this range seems most likely.

- 7.6 One sherd, found unstratified, is clearly later in date - this is a rim sherd from an internally glazed vessel in a fine sandy ware, with an applied, thumbled strip around the rim. This is of 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### Post-Medieval

- 7.7 Nine sherds from topsoil context 100 are post-medieval, comprising one coarse redware and eight modern stonewares.

## Discussion

- 7.8 The medieval coarsewares occurred in 12 separate stratified contexts on the Site. The largest groups were encountered fairly high within the stratigraphic sequence - 33 sherds from rubble spread 172, and 40 sherds from silt 104. No other context yielded more than three sherds. Four sherds came from two contexts within the 'house' (slot 126 and layer/surface 128), and two from the 'track' (metalled surface 155). The sherds show no visual distinction through the sequence, and in any case, their small size and high levels of abrasion suggest that the level of redeposition on the Site is quite high.

## References

Burrow, C., 1988, 'Pottery report' in Burrow, I. (ed.), 'Excavations at 5-8 Fore Street, Taunton, 1979', Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc. 132, 114-31

Pearson, T., 1984, 'Medieval and post-medieval ceramics' in Leach, P., The Archaeology of Taunton, Gloucester: Western Archaeol. Trust. Monog. 8, 142-4; microfiche

Table 1. All pottery by context

Context no.	Ware Type	No.	Wt	Comments	Date range
100	stoneware	8	658		modern
100	redware	1	9		post-med
104	flint/chert tempered ware	40	244	5 rims (1 dish)	medieval
108	coarse sandy ware	1	39		medieval
111	flint/chert tempered ware	2	13	base	medieval
113	flint/chert tempered ware	1	1		medieval
126	flint/chert tempered ware	1	2		medieval
128	flint/chert tempered ware	3	13		medieval
142	flint/chert tempered ware	1	12		medieval
145	flint/chert tempered ware	2	14	1 rim	medieval
147	flint/chert tempered ware	2	10	rim: bowl/dish?	medieval
153	coarse sandy ware	1	6		medieval
155	flint/chert tempered ware	2	15		medieval
172	flint/chert tempered ware	33	190	6 rims (1 jar); curvilinear combing; 1 internal glaze	medieval
unstrat	fine sandy	1	31	applied strip on rim; glazed	late med
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1257</b>		

## Assessment of ironworking debris

### Phil Andrews, Wessex Archaeology Finds Service

- 7.9 Approximately 16kg of ironworking debris was recovered from the site, along with a single slag 'brick'. The breakdown of the debris by context is given in **Table 2**. Some non-slag material (255g of stone and 11g of fired clay) is not included here.
- 7.10 Virtually all of the ironworking debris represents iron smelting slag, with 15,238g from medieval contexts and 709g from subsoil, the latter likely to be residual. All of this material is broken into relatively small pieces, but many fragments have a 'ropey' flow structure on the upper surface, characteristic of smelting. The vast majority of the slag (12,720g) derives from a single context (104), a buried soil thought to date to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.11 Hemyock lies within the Blackdown Hills, an important source of iron since at least as early as the Roman period, and thus the small quantity of evidence for medieval iron smelting in this location is not surprising. Recent excavations undertaken nearby in Hemyock by Exeter

Archaeology recorded large quantities of medieval smelting slag as well as possible furnace remains (Jerry Austin pers. comm.).

7.12 In addition to the medieval debris there are a few very small pieces of glassy material, probably blast furnace slag (33g) which, if correctly identified, must be intrusive in the contexts in which it was found (contexts 104, 142 and 172). A single small slag brick (145 x 85 x 55mm) came from topsoil and is likely to have been imported from further afield, possibly south Wales. Such slag bricks or blocks, often produced from the waste from copper smelting, were used extensively in the West Country where a particularly resistant brick was required, for example in wall cappings.

7.13 No further work is recommended on the ironworking debris. The information presented in this report could be incorporated into any publication report prepared for the site.

**Table 2.** Iron working debris quantified by context

Context	Weight (g)	Comments	Context description
100		slag brick (not weighed)	topsoil
104	156	sample 2; smelting slag	medieval buried soil
104	328	sample 1; smelting slag	medieval buried soil
104	12,211	smelting slag	medieval buried soil
104	25	blast furnace slag	medieval buried soil
105	709	smelting slag	subsoil
108	129	smelting slag	medieval ditch 109
111	49	smelting slag	medieval wall
113	279	smelting slag	buried soil
122	65	smelting slag	medieval posthole 123
128	91	smelting slag	medieval surface
128	56	smelting slag	medieval surface
142	2	blast furnace slag	medieval ditch 143
145	25	smelting slag	medieval posthole 146
172	1849	smelting slag	medieval rubble spread
172	6	blast furnace slag	medieval rubble spread
	<b>15,980</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	

### Environmental sample methodology

7.14 Bulk soil samples totaling 180 litres were collected from key ‘dated’ deposits to retrieve potential environmental information. On the advice of Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, English Heritage) during a site visit on the 18<sup>th</sup> of October 2007, additional bulk soil samples totalling 60 litres were taken from 5cm horizontal ‘spits’ through context 104 (see 7.20 & plate 1). All the samples were wet-sieved in a flotation tank using a tier of 250 and 500 micron sieves to collect the flots, and a 500 micron mesh to collect the heavy residues. These were allowed to air dry and bagged. The residues were scanned for bone, artefacts and heavy archaeobotanical material before being discarded. The macrofossils were subject to specialist assessment (see report below).

7.15 **Note:** it was not possible to process a number of bulk soil samples (97 litres in total) tabulated below due to a fault with the pens used for sample labelling which resulted in their illegibility:

Sample	Context	Type	Litres	Date*	Finds
3	(122)	Posthole	10	Med	No pot
8	(134)	Burnt area	30	Med	No pot
9	(135)	Burnt area	20	Med	No finds
10	(136)	Posthole	2	Med	No finds
11	(138)	Posthole	10	Med	No finds
12	(140)	Pit	20	Med	No finds
13	(145)	Posthole	5	Med	Med pot (x2)

\*dated stratigraphically

### Archaeobotanical Assessment By Alys Vaughan-Williams

#### Introduction

7.16 This report summarises the findings arising out of the archaeobotanical assessment undertaken following an archaeological excavation on land to the east of ‘Castle Dene’, Culmstock Road, Hemyock (CRH 07). The excavation uncovered features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Bulk samples were taken from two medieval features, one of which was associated with a medieval deposit. The aim of this report was to ascertain the concentration and preservation of archaeobotanical material from the Site and to evaluate their potential for establishing: (1) the function of the contexts; (2) economy and diet; (3) spatial and temporal variation; and (4) the local environment.

#### Methods

7.17 The flots were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. Identifications were made with reference to the author’s modern seed reference collection, and Cappers et al (2006), Anderberg (1994) and Berggren (1981). Recommendations for further analysis were based on the diversity, concentration and standard of preservation of the material. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are summarised in Table 3.

#### Results

##### Medieval Layers

7.18 Seven bulk samples were taken from layer 104, a buried medieval deposit. Five of these were taken as spits to look for beetles, of which there were none. All of the assemblages provided dense, well preserved material, although the diversity of taxa was low to moderate. Grains of oat (*Avena*) and large seeds from the grass family (*Poaceae*) were frequent to abundant in all of these samples. Weed seeds such as docks (*Rumex*), mayweed (*Tripleurospermum*), plantain (*Plantago*) and sedges (*Cyperaceae*) were occasional in all of the samples. One fragment of a

fruit stone belonging to the plum family (*Rosaceae*) was also preserved along with occasional capsules of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*).

- 7.19 One bulk sample was taken from layer (126). A small well-preserved assemblage was recovered with occasional seeds of oat / grass. Charcoal was present at an occasional to frequent level in all the samples (see Table 3).

#### Interpretation and Discussion

- 7.20 The samples taken from context 104 are discussed as one, as the results were broadly identical. Grass seeds, namely oat, dominated the assemblages. The lack of chaff means that they cannot be positively identified as domesticated oat as opposed to wild oat seeds. Oat was a common cultivar during the medieval period however, and several of the weed seed taxa may be indicative of arable land although identification to species via analysis is needed to confirm this. The seeds were well-preserved and have a high potential to provide insight into the background and purpose of the assemblage. Comparison with contemporary sites in the local, regional and national area would also contribute to the general knowledge of these site types.

Table 3. Archaeobotanical Assessment

Sample	Context	Depth	Feature	Period	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Content Chd	Wood Chd	Details
1	104	-	Layer	Medieval	40	25	+++++	O	<i>Avena</i> , Poaceae, <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> capsule, Cyperaceae, <i>Rumex</i>
2	104	-	Layer	Medieval	40	50	+++++	F	<i>Avena</i> , Poaceae, <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Prunus</i> shell, <i>Plantago</i>
6	104	0-5cm	Layer	Medieval	10	26	+++++	O	<i>Avena</i> , <i>Rumex</i>
6	104	5-10cm	Layer	Medieval	10	60	+++++	O	<i>Avena</i> , Poaceae, <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Tripleurospermum</i>
6	104	10-15cm	Layer	Medieval	10	32	+++++	F	<i>Avena</i> , Poaceae, <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> capsule, <i>Raphanus</i> , <i>Tripleurospermum</i>
6	104	15-20cm	Layer	Medieval	10	38	+++++	O	<i>Avena</i> , Poaceae, <i>Rumex</i>
6	104	20-30cm	Layer	Medieval	10	50	+++++	O	<i>Avena</i> , Poaceae, <i>Rumex</i>
7	126	-	Fill	Medieval	10	2	+	O	<i>Avena</i> / Poaceae

Table key:

* = <10	- = Absent	Chd = charred
** = 10-25	O = Occasional	Des. = desiccated
*** = 26-50	F = Frequent	
**** = 51-100	A = Abundant	
***** = >100		

## References

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Stace, C. 1997 New Flora of the British Isles (2nd ed.), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

## Pollen assessment of column samples <4> and <5>

By Dr Rob Scaife

### Introduction

- 7.21 Column samples <4> and <5> were taken from the south-eastern corner of the southern limit of the excavation (see **figure 5, section 15**). Each sample examined was 1cm thick and 1ml volume samples were used for assessment. The assessment was carried out to ascertain if sub-fossil pollen and spores were present in these medieval sediments and if so, to determine the broad taxonomic range present and potential for full pollen analysis. If present, pollen analysis would enable reconstruction of the past vegetation and environment associated with the castle site and its' near environs. Column <4> was sampled at 10cm, 15cm, 20cm, 30cm and 35cm, and column <5> at 10cm, 20cm, 30cm and 40cm. Pollen has been recovered, but preservation is extremely poor with strong evidence of differential preservation in favour of more robust types. This report presents the data from this analysis.

### Stratigraphy

- 7.22 The stratigraphy of columns <4> and <5> was examined during sub-sampling for pollen assessment. Colours were described using a standard Munsell colour chart.

#### Column <4>

Depth cm

- 0 - 7 Red clay. Homogeneous and massive/densely packed. 10YR 5/8
- 7 - 25 Dark grey/brown silty soil. Very humic with some crumb structure. 10 YR 3/2.
- 25 - 28 Lens of red clay as above (10YR 5/8).
- 28 - 37 Dark grey/brown silty soil as above.
- 37 - 38 Transition/mixed horizon.
- 38 - 50 Buff/pale yellow silt and clay. Homogeneous, no structure. 10YR 6/4.

#### Column <5>

Depth cm

- 0- 9 Red clay. Homogeneous and stiff/packed. 10YR 5/8 (104)
- 9 - 44 Very Dark grey/brown humic soil/sediment with some crumb structure. Occasional charcoal fragments. 10YR 3/2 (104)

44 - 50 Buff/pale yellow silt and clay. Homogeneous, no structure. 10YR 6/4 (121)

- 7.23 Both columns were taken in close proximity to each other and, as might be expected, the stratigraphy is broadly similar. Column <4> differs slightly in having a lens of the red clay which is similar to the upper clay of the medieval bank. This sealed what appears to have been a wet soil which is of substantial thickness. It is this humic horizon which has been analysed for pollen.

#### **Pollen procedures**

- 7.24 Columns <4> and <5> taken from test pit 1 were described and sub-sampled for pollen assessment in the laboratory. Samples of 1ml were processed using standard techniques for the extraction of the sub-fossil pollen and spores (Moore and Webb 1978; Moore *et al.* 1992). Micromesh sieving (10u) was also used to aid with removal of the clay fraction in these sediments. A pollen (assessment) sum of 100 grains (tp) plus spores were counted for each of the samples analysed. Preliminary pollen diagrams have been plotted using Tilia and Tilia Graph (Tables 4 and 5). Pollen percentages have been calculated as a percentage of total pollen and spores as a percentage of total pollen plus spores. Taxonomy, in general, follows that of Moore and Webb (1978) and Moore *et al.* (1991) modified according to Bennett *et al.* (1994) for pollen types and Stace (1992) for plant descriptions. These procedures were carried out in the Palaeoecology Laboratory of the Department of Geography, University of Southampton.

#### **The Pollen Data**

- 7.25 Both column profiles were examined. These were taken in close proximity to each other and as such, the stratigraphy and palynological results are broadly similar. Overall, the pollen is sparse with strong evidence for differential preservation in favour of more robust pollen types such as Lactucoideae (dandelion types) and spores of ferns. Herbs are dominant with only very small numbers of trees and shrubs. Absolute pollen numbers were, with average values in the order of a few thousand grains per/ml. This is on the limits of easily obtaining sufficient pollen to enable pollen diagrams to be constructed. Two pollen diagrams have, however, been drawn (Tables 4 & 5). The profiles are broadly homogeneous throughout and local pollen zones have not been delimited.

#### **Column <4> (Table 4)**

- 7.26 Absolute pollen numbers were calculated at between 4,700 grain/ml at 10cm and 14,400 grains/ml at 30cm. Herbs are dominated by Lactucoideae (dandelion types; to 56%) with Poaceae (grasses; to 36%). There is a substantial peak of cereal pollen at 30cm (20%). Other taxa include *Sinapis* type (charlocks; to 8%), *Chenopodiaceae* (goosefoots and oraches; 6% in the upper levels), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and sporadic occurrences of other taxa. There are very few tree and shrub pollen with only occasional occurrences of *Quercus* (oak), degraded *Tilia* (lime), *Alnus* (alder) and possibly *Salix* (willow). Spores of *Pteropsida* become more important in the upper levels. These include monolete forms (*Dryopteris* type; to 42%) with *Pteridium aquilinum* (bracken; to 11%). Small numbers of *Polypodium* (polypody) and *Sphagnum* (bog moss) are present.

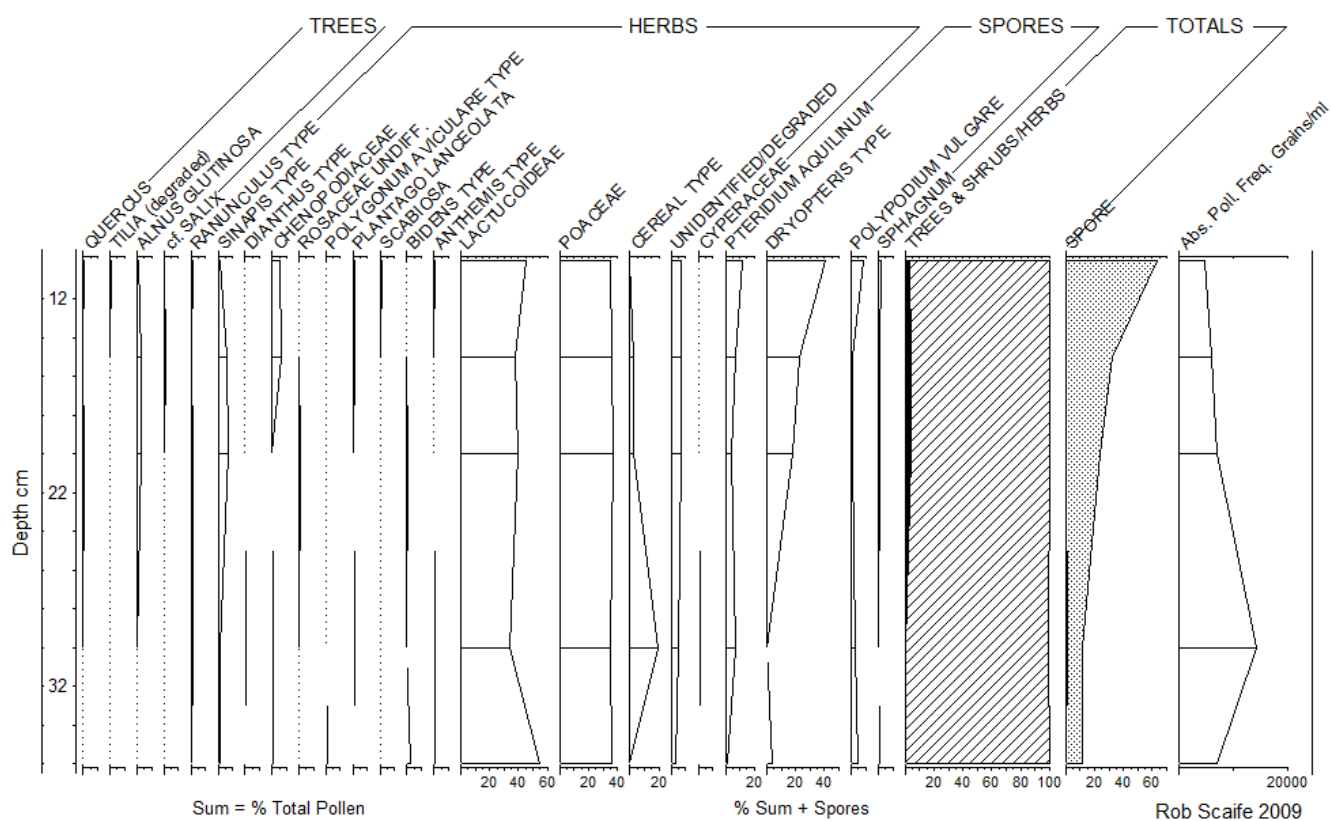


Table 4. Column <4>

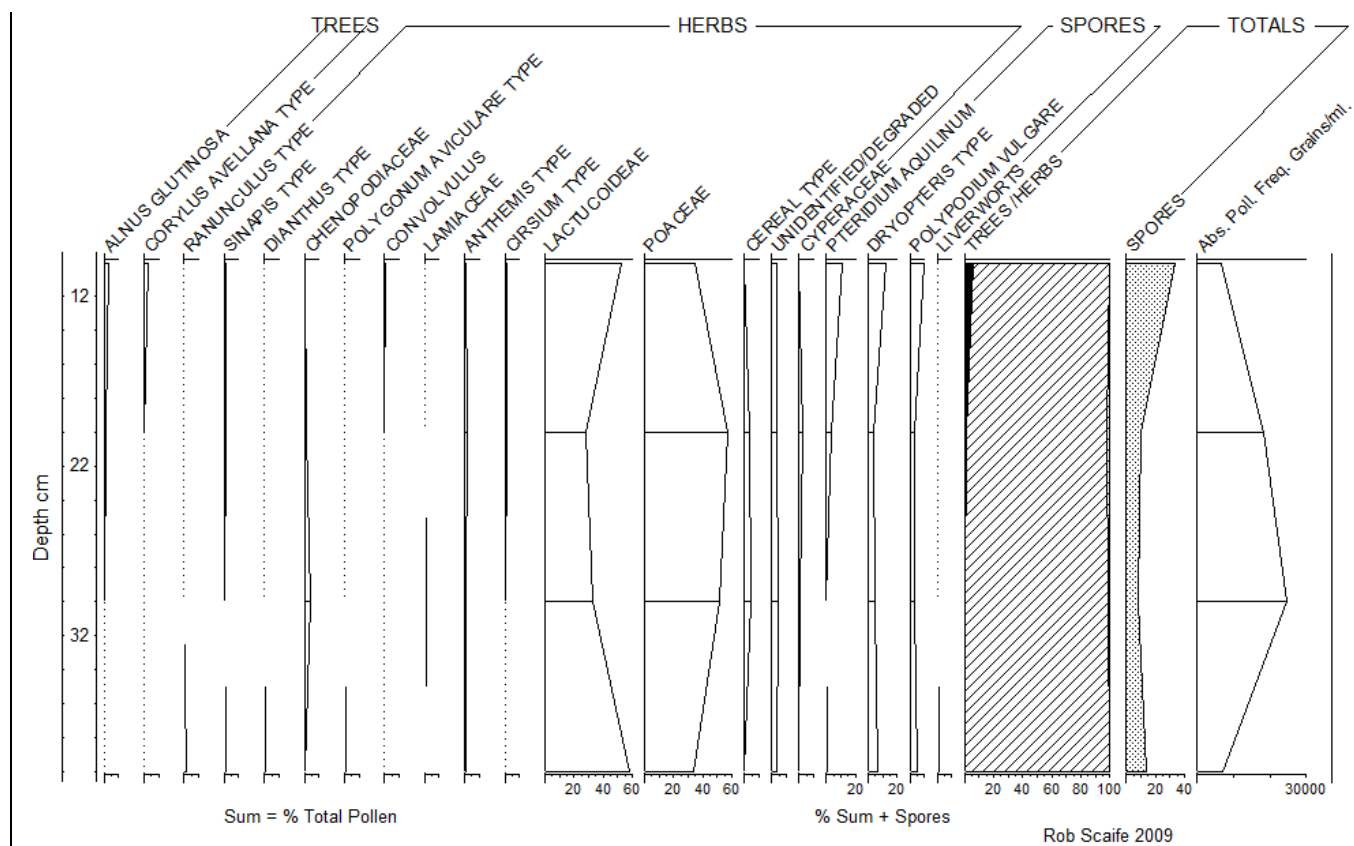


Table 5. Column 5

**Column <5> (Table 5)**

- 7.27 This sequence mostly replicated column <4> described. Absolute pollen frequencies were calculated at between ca. 6,700 grains/ml at 10cm to ca. 24,700 grains/ml at 30cm. Poaceae and Lactucoeae are especially important with other taxa including cereal pollen throughout and very few trees and shrubs. The only differences are the absence of a peak of cereal pollen as seen in monolith <4> at 30cm, and fewer monolete, *Dryopteris* type spores. There are occasional herb types in column <5> which are not present in column <4>.

**Discussion; the vegetation and environment**

- 7.28 It is unfortunate that the pollen is so poorly preserved in this profile because of the potential of the Site for studying the medieval land use and environment of the nearby castle. The humic horizon analysed appears to have been a wet soil which allowed the build of humic material and sediment. Microscopic examination of the plant residues show that these were very humified, such as might occur in a compost heap. This is doubtless also responsible for the deterioration of the pollen. The taphonomy is, however, complex. Whilst most of the pollen recovered is of strong walled grains including Lactucoeae (dandelion types), *Sinapis* type (charlocks) and large cereal pollen grains and spores, there are also substantial numbers of thinner walled Poaceae (grasses). These latter might be expected to disappear rapidly in such poor preserving conditions. It is probable that there was a differential build up of the former whilst the latter were being destroyed. When the soil/land surface was sealed by the stiff clays, this effectively halted the breakdown and, more recently incorporated pollen was preserved along with the more abundant stronger and older pollen. If this is taken into account, some basic conclusions can be drawn from the study. It is also likely that the pollen catchment will have been very small such that only the vegetation of the local area will be represented.
- 7.29 There is very little tree and shrubs pollen present, and if woodland (or near site trees) was of any importance locally, this would have been represented in the pollen. Thus a locally open habitat is suggested. Occasional oak (*Quercus*), hazel (*Corylus*) and alder (*Alnus*) pollen are not of significance and are from extra regional sources. A degraded lime (*Tilia*) in monolith <4> is probably residual in the soil from a much earlier period. Willow (*Salix*) is poorly represented in pollen spectra and a single questionable record from profile <4> may come from on/near the Site, especially if as suspected the soils were very wet.
- 7.30 The dominance of grass pollen (Poaceae) in both profiles and the abundance of dandelion types (Lactucoeae), albeit over represented, demonstrate the importance of grassland, probably pasture on and near the Site. Cereal pollen (especially at 30cm in column <4>) and weeds of waste and disturbed ground (*Sinapis* type, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Chenopodiaceae*) are more enigmatic. These clearly demonstrate cultivation and local use of cereals. However, it is possible that the pollen and associated weeds could come from cultivation on or near the Site or from secondary sources such as crop processing releasing pollen trapped in the ears of grain (Robinson and Hubbard 1977) or from pollen within domestic waste. The latter may include pollen which had become incorporated into human and animal faeces, waste food, floor coverings etc. Night soil disposed of on the Site would almost certainly contribute to the humic content and the pollen. Presence of faecal waste is often substantiated by presence of intestinal parasite eggs (*Trichuris* and *Ascaris* especially). These were not, however, found here, possibly due to the poor preserving conditions. *Chenopodiaceae* in both profiles (esp. the upper levels of <4>) may be an indication of nitrogen rich soils associated with animals.

### Summary and Conclusions

- 7.31 The following principal points have been made in this study.
- 7.32 Pollen has been analysed from 2 column profiles (4> and <5>) to appraise pollen content and potential for reconstructing the medieval environment of Hemyock.
- 7.33 The stratigraphy in both column sections contains a thick humic soil which was sealed by a stiff clay. This soil was probably formed in a very damp environment which promoted the build up of humic material and sediment.
- 7.34 Pollen is, unfortunately, poorly preserved. Absolute pollen numbers are also generally small and there is strong evidence for differential preservation in favour of the more robust pollen types (typically Lactucoideae/dandelion types). This has resulted in skewed pollen data.
- 7.35 It is suggested that where less robust pollen types (e.g. grasses) are present, these were deposited immediately prior to burial under the very stiff, overlying clays (upthrow from digging of the castle ditch?).
- 7.36 These contemporaneous pollen taxa show that the on-site and local habitat was grassland, possibly pasture. Pollen remaining in the soil for longer periods due to resilience (dandelion types) are also indicative of past grassland.
- 7.37 Cereal pollen and pollen of weeds of disturbed ground and arable habitats are also present. These imply local arable cultivation. This may be the case but the possibility that these arable elements come from secondary sources has also been suggested; that is, pollen liberated from cereal processing (in mills) or coming from domestic waste dumped on the Site.
- 7.38 The local environment was open and agricultural. It has been suggested that even though pollen preservation is poor, if local woodland or nearby trees were growing, these would be represented in the pollen spectra. This is not the case.

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### Watching Brief

#### Finds

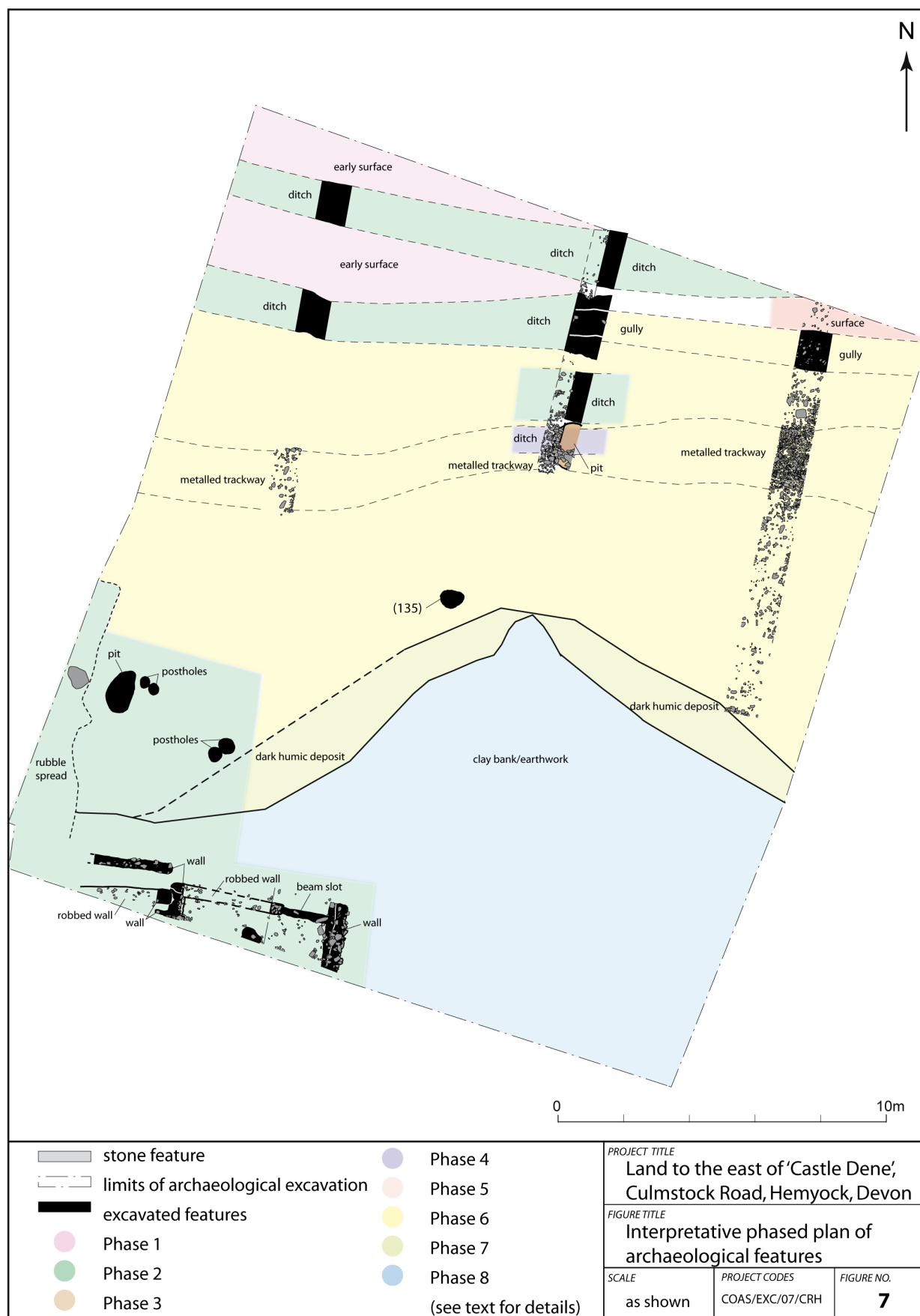
- 7.39 A total of 8 artefacts were recovered from the Watching Brief comprising 5 sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenware pottery (269g) and 3 fragments of slag (1,341g). These finds were all collected from (1006), the fill of a post-medieval roadside ditch. The pottery sherds were all relatively unabraded and probably derived from jugs or storage vessels. The small amount of iron smelting slag is likely to have originally derived from a medieval context, but was

probably disturbed during the deliberate backfilling of the roadside ditch [1005] in the post-medieval period. A small amount of animal bone was noted within ditch fill (1006) but was not collected. Although this was the only bone seen on Site, it is likely that it derived from modern intrusion.

## 8. Discussion and Conclusions

### Discussion

- 8.1 The modern topsoil and two further relatively recent horizons overlay a substantial bank/earthwork. The clay bank/earthwork (Phase 7) was an homogenous, clean deposit of clay which thickened towards the south-eastern corner of the Site to a maximum depth of 1.00m (see **Figure 7**). Although no dating evidence was retrieved during the course of the Excavation, this is the same clay bank/earthwork identified during a recent field evaluation (Southwest Archaeology), which was dated stratigraphically to between the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries and the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This clay bank/earthwork directly overlay a dark grey to greyish brown soft clay silt (Phase 6) containing pottery dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, and also contained frequent charcoal, iron nails and a large quantity of slag (see **Figure 7**). This silt is the dark charcoal and slag rich medieval layer identified during the course of the evaluation, containing pottery dated to the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries and possibly as late as the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.2 The dark silt layer was subject to environmental sampling which revealed a predominance of seeds from the grass family in the assemblage, in particular oat, a common cultivar during the medieval period, with several possible weed seed taxa that may be indicative of arable cultivation. Assessment of two column samples confirmed that this layer formed in very damp environmental conditions which promoted the build-up of humic material and sediment. Microscopic examination of the plant residues were indicative of conditions such as those found in a compost heap. Although the pollen data was skewed due to poor preservation, it was concluded that the on-site and local habitat prior to the deposition of the clay bank/earthwork, was grassland and possibly pasture, with indications of grassland prior to this. Arable habitats and disturbed ground was also implied by cereal and weed pollen, although these may have come from secondary sources such as a nearby mill. Indeed, a survey of 1566 mentions a corn mill, although no clues are given as to its location (Berry 2004, 3). Although further analysis of the archaeobotanical remains has been recommended, the subsequent pollen analysis indicated that the overall environmental picture would probably remain unaltered. Also, the sampled layer was re-deposited and while it is likely that the material was derived from the Site environs this is not proven therefore further environmental analysis was deemed unnecessary.



- 8.3 The environmental evidence demonstrated that the clay bank was deposited shortly after the deposition of the silt. It is possible that the clay was the upcast from the cutting of the moat for Hemyock Castle c. 50m to the south. There is no evidence for a castle prior to 1380, when the license to crenellate was granted, which correlates with the broad date range for the clay bank/earthwork. This would suggest a date of between 1380 and c. 1400 for the cutting of the moat and the deposition of the bank. It can be surmised that the clay was deposited to create an outer bank for the castle, although it is not substantial enough to have formed a defensive barrier. It could equally have been a convenient place to dump the upcast, creating a visual barrier between the metalled lane to the north, which appears to have been contemporary, and the castle to the south. The silt layer may have been deposited as a make-up layer to the clay bank, or as with the clay a convenient place to deposit waste material, and was perhaps derived from rubbish/ compost. During the recent field evaluation undertaken by Southwest Archaeology the quantity of slag and charcoal in the silt layer was thought to relate to nearby ironworking. However, no features have been recorded to support the existence of such an industry on the Site. This would suggest that the silt was introduced from elsewhere, possibly from the vicinity of the castle where large lumps of vesicular iron slag have been recorded (Blaylock 1989, 2), although a large spread of slag-based industrial waste was also recorded during a recent excavation c.180m south of the Site at the former Halls Engineering Works, Market Square (EMAFU 2005).
- 8.4 Sealed or partially sealed beneath the supposed late 14<sup>th</sup> century silt was a metalled trackway and associated drainage gully (Phase 6), both orientated from east to west and both dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (see **Figure 7**). The metalled trackway appeared to respect the alignment of the gully to the north and the bank/earthwork to the south, suggesting that these features were contemporary although they appear as phases 6-8 on **Figure 7**. There was evidence that part of the trackway was constructed within a cut, perhaps to level the ground, and one example of a possible make-up layer perhaps deposited (possibly within an earlier ditch) to create a level surface. The small drainage gully sloped from west to east, with evidence of re-cutting in one section indicating maintenance and therefore prolonged use. A posthole was recorded on the northern side of the trackway which was perhaps for a gatepost associated with the trackway. There was evidence of two non-industrial domestic/ agricultural fires following the abandonment of the trackway.
- 8.5 To the north of the drainage gully was an earlier surface (Phase 5) which extended beyond the northern limits of the Site. Directly beneath the medieval metalled surface was an earlier, small, east to west orientated ditch (Phase 4) within the secondary fill of an earlier pit (Phase 3) (see **Figure 7**). The surface also partially sealed the large pit (see **Figure 7**) and the three east to west orientated ditches (see **Figure 7**), one of which was re-cut by the drainage gully associated with the later trackway. The northern and the middle ditches were dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, while no dateable material was recovered from the southern ditch. However, the fills of all three ditches were identical and the ditches were located at the same stratigraphic horizon (Phase 2).
- 8.6 In the south-western corner of the Site, beneath the medieval silt deposit, structural remains were recorded possibly representing the northern edge of a building (Phase 2), dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, which extended into the southern bulk (see **Figure 7**). This comprised a possible beaten earth surface and a posthole which was believed to be a secondary roof support for the building. At the same horizon as the surface was a beamslot which may represent a threshold/ entrance in the northern wall of the building. Remains of the predominantly robbed eastern, northern and western walls consisted of two to three courses of random uncoursed chert within a matrix of clay and gravel/sand. Remnants of possible collapsed ?cob walling

suggest the walls were perhaps the low walls of a ?cob building. This was a poorly built low-status building possibly belonging to a cottage.

8.7 To the north of the building was a further possible surface, also dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, which butted against the building (Phase 2). In addition, to the north of the building was a parallel wall of two courses in poorly built random chert rubble, suggesting it may have belonged to an ancillary structure (see **Figure 7**). To the north of this wall, the surface was cut by four postholes and one pit (see **Figure 7**), with one posthole dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The postholes may represent roof supports to an open-sided ancillary structure or additional timber supports for the roof of a walled structure, evidence for which no longer exists. A rubble spread (Phase 2) of small and angular chert fragments was recorded along the western edge of the southern area of the Site (see **Figure 7**), beneath the medieval clay bank/earthwork, also dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. This may have been the rubble from a nearby demolished building.

8.8 Finally, most of the archaeological deposits and features recorded during the course of the Excavation either overlay or cut into what appeared to be a surface (Phase 1). Consisting of dark yellowish brown firm to soft sandy clay with a moderate quantity of medium angular chert stones, there was evidence of some patching up of this layer in the south-western corner with gravel, stone and clay, indicating this was perhaps a yard. This layer directly overlay the natural deposits.

#### **Conclusion**

8.9 The majority of the archaeological features and deposits recorded during the course of the excavations were dated by pottery to a narrow time frame between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The exception to this was a possible yard surface (Phase 1) above the natural sediments pre-dating the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century AD, which most of the features and deposits either cut into or overlay. However, within this time scale a clearly defined sequence of events was observed. At the southern end of the Site was a possible ?cob walled building with a possible ancillary structure to the north (Phase 2). A spread of rubble to the west may represent the demolished remains of these buildings or a nearby structure. Although a direct relationship could not be established, the structural remains may have been associated with three possibly contemporary east to west aligned (?drainage) ditches to the north (Phase 2). A large pit (Phase 3) cut the southern edge of the southern ditch, which was cut by a small ditch (Phase 4). All four ditches and the pit were backfilled during the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and sealed by a compact surface (Phase 5) possibly belonging to a farmyard. It is tentatively suggested that all these features were perhaps associated with a small medieval farmstead.

8.10 The next identifiable phase of activity involved the construction of a metalled surface (Phase 6) and the deposition of a dark humic layer (Phase 7) below a clay bank/earthwork (Phase 8) to the south. The earlier Phase 2 building was sealed by a dark, wet layer of humic material (Phase 7), possibly derived from a rubbish deposit and containing a large quantity of iron slag. This material may have come from the vicinity of the castle or an area of nearby iron-working activity which might have formed part of a wider local industry. This dark layer, dated to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, was sealed soon after its deposition by a thick layer of red clay (Phase 8) forming an east to west aligned bank/earthwork at the southern end of the Site. It is possible that both layers were associated with the construction of Hemyock Castle c. 50m to the south, following the granting of a license to crenellate in 1380-1. The clay may have been the upcast from the castle moat, although another explanation is possible, and was perhaps used to create an outer earthwork. This may have been too small for defensive purposes but perhaps provided a visual barrier between the castle and the metalled surface to the north that is thought to be a road. The metalled surface (Phase 6) appears to have followed the line of

the clay bank/earthwork, sealing the earlier surface, pit and ditches, and was associated with a drainage gully on the northern side. On the basis of the pottery and the known date of the castle, it seems likely that this re-development occurred between 1380 and c. 1400 although it is possible that there may have been an earlier phase to the castle.

- 8.11 The results of the Watching Brief reveal that by the post-medieval period a road had been constructed within the southern side of the medieval clay bank/earthwork. The remains comprised a drainage ditch cutting the clay bank, a metalled surface and a kerb. Also, to the north of the kerb was an 18<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall cutting the clay bank. The road may represent the re-positioning of the supposed medieval road, perhaps following the events of the English Civil War (1642-1651) during which time Hemyock Castle was held by the Parliamentarians and besieged and slighted by the Royalists in 1642 (Higham, in Blaylock 1989, 25). However, the castle had certainly lost its status by 1566 when a survey showed an apple garden within the castle (Berry 2004, 2). The section of road recorded during the Watching Brief went out of use sometime during the post-medieval period.

## 9. Research potential and recommendations for further work

### **Pottery by Lorraine Mephram (Wessex Archaeology Finds Service)**

- 9.1 Given the small size of the assemblage, and the limitations of the chronological evidence outlined above (7.2-7.8), no further analysis or publication is proposed for this material.

### **Iron working debris by Phil Andrews (Wessex Archaeology Finds Service)**

- 9.2 No further work is recommended on the ironworking debris. The information presented in this report could be incorporated into any publication report prepared for the site.

### **Additional note on the Iron working debris by COAS**

- 9.3 Following e-mail discussions with Phil Andrews and a subsequent post-excavation meeting with Stephen Reed, it has been suggested the small quantity of possible blast furnace material is submitted to Gill Julleff at Exeter University for confirmation.

### **Archaeobotanical remains by Alys Vaughan-Williams**

- 9.4 It is recommended that the samples taken from context 104 are taken to analysis. The assemblage from (126) was minimal and no further interpretation would be possible from analysis.

### **Pollen by Dr Rob Scaife**

- 9.5 Obtaining even basic assessment counts of 100 pollen grains per sample level was difficult. If pollen counts were extended to typically 400-500 grains per level this would not overcome the problems of poor pollen preservation and the pollen data which is badly skewed in favour of the most resilient taxa. Whilst some additional plant taxa may be recorded, the overall environmental picture would probably remain the same. Thus, further pollen analysis is not recommended. This is unfortunate given the proximity of Hemyock castle and what could have produced interesting information on the medieval habitat.

### **Publication: comments from Val Maxfield (editor, Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological & Natural History Society)**

- 9.6 An earlier draft of this report was sent to Val Maxfield in July 2009 and was subsequently forwarded to a referee for comment. The work has been deemed of sufficient significance to merit publication in the annual proceedings but in '...a fairly summary form...' (Email correspondence from Val Maxfield to Fay Pegg (COAS) on 27/10/09). It is further suggested that publication should focus on the following important issues:

- ‘Evidence for a medieval farm/cottage which is not in a Dartmoor/Exmoor setting;
- Further evidence for iron smelting/working to add to the existing evidence of this in the Blackdowns;
- Side-effect of castle-building - upcast of its moat adding to the topography of the immediate surroundings;
- Pollen study permitting, a fairly limited comment (ie poor pollen preservation) on the medieval environment of the area;
- 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery excavated in a living Devon village.’

## 10. Archive

10.1 The Site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of monochrome photographs and digital images in .jpg format, drawn plans and sections on stable drawing film and the written paper record - including context sheets, COAS pro-forma profile log sheets and various registers. Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum within 12 months following the submission of this report. The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3)/ *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990)/ *Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992)/ *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with Royal Albert Memorial Museum within 12 months following the submission of this report.

10.2 Copies of the Watching Brief report will be deposited with:

**Mr and Mrs T. Barton**  
Bailey Lodge  
Culmstock Road  
Hemyock  
Cullompton  
Devon  
EX15 3RJ

**County Archaeological Service**  
Environment Directorate  
Devon County Council  
Matford Offices  
County Hall  
Topsham Road  
Exeter  
Devon  
EX2 4QW

## 11. COAS Acknowledgements

11.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Mr and Mrs T. Barton for their assistance during the course of the investigation; G. A. Doble and P. J. Palfrey for mechanical stripping of the Site; and Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Historic Environment Service, Devon County Council (HES)) for curatorial advice.

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## Appendix 1. Context summary

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
100	MOD	Layer	<b>Topsoil.</b> Dark yellowish brown. (10YR 3/4) silty clay with occasional (<10%) sub-angular chert.	-	-	0.15 - 0.30m	Above (101) & (106)
101	U	Layer	<b>Soil build up against bank/earthwork.</b> Mid yellowish brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay with moderate angular chert fragments.	22.00m+	4.00 -8.00m	0.18 - 1.00m	Same as (125); below (100); above (102) = (103)
102	MED	Layer	<b>Bank/Earthwork.</b> Same as (103).	22.00m+	4.00 - 10.00m+	1.00m	Below (101) = (125); above (104)
103	MED	Layer	<b>Bank/Earthwork.</b> Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) soft to firm clay. Observed extending to south beyond trench.	22.00m+	4.00 - 10.00m+	1.00m	Below (101) = (125); above (104)
104	MED	Layer	<b>Buried silt.</b> Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) - dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft clayey silt with very occasional small - medium angular chert fragments. Frequent charcoal flecks, occasional patches red clay and rare plant remains.	22.00m+	2.00 - 19.50m	0.25 - 0.30m	Below (102) = (103) ; above (121)
105	U	Layer	<b>Layer.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty clay with moderate medium size angular chert and slag. Possible remains of subsoil (106).	-	-	-	Below (100); above (125)
106	U	Layer	<b>Layer.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty clay with moderate medium size angular Chert fragments. Same as (105).	22.00m+	14.00m+	0.25m	Below (100); above (101) = (125), (160) & (108)
107	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	MED	Fill	<b>Ditch fill.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty clay with occasional angular stones, charcoal flecks and slag.	22.00m+	1.10m	0.25m	Below (106); above [109]
109	MED	Cut	<b>Ditch.</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides and a sloping base. Respects alignment of metallated surface (110). Continuation of [143] & [162].	22.00m+	1.10m	0.25m	Below (108); above (114)
110	MED	Layer	<b>Metallated Surface.</b> Surface made up of small - large angular fragments of chert aligned E-W. It appears to	22.00m+	2.00m	0.20m	Same as (155) & (160); below (113); above (114)

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
			respect the alignment of linear (109). Stones spread over (151) to south & (114) to north.				
111	MED	Structure	<b>Wall.</b> External robbed out east wall aligned S-N of building constructed from irregular shaped pieces of chert (size range H 0.07xL 0.06xD 0.06m to H 0.22xL 0.18xD 0.10m) with matrix made from a mixture of clay (103) & natural (151). 1 - 2 partial courses remaining in places. Only northern extent of building visible, south extent into baulk.	2.00m+	0.40m	0.20m+	See also (117) [118], (119), [120], (122) [123], (1260 [127], (128) (129). Below (104); above [112]
112	MED	Cut	<b>Construction cut for wall.</b> Shallow linear cut for external wall aligned S-N of building. Concave irregular shaped sides and base.	2.00m+	0.54m	0.05-0.08m	Below (111); above (121)
113	MED	Layer	<b>Buried silt.</b> Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft friable sandy clay with moderate small - medium angular chert with occasional - moderate charcoal flecks and slag fragments.	1.00m +	1.30m+	u/k	Same as (104); above (114) & (110)
114	U	Layer	<b>Fill of natural hollow.</b> Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm sandy clay with moderate small - medium angular chert. Frequent manganese staining/iron panning.	1.00m+	3.00m+	0.33m	Below [109], [110] & [113]; above (151)
115	MED	Fill	<b>Fill of robbed wall cut.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) compact clayey silt with frequent fragments of angular pieces of small - medium chert.	2.6m+	0.68m	0.20m	Below (104); above (124)
116	MED	Cut	<b>Cut of robber trench.</b> Aligned W-E straight sided foundation cut with flat base. Full extent of feature not seen.	2.6m+	0.68m	0.20m	Below (115); above (121)
117	MED	Structure	<b>Wall.</b> W-E aligned north wall of building constructed from irregular shaped pieces of chert (size range H 0.07xL 0.10xD 0.09m to H 0.13xL 0.18xD 0.09m) with bonding a mix of clay (103) & natural (151). 1-3 random courses remaining. Partially robbed.	3.4m	0.34m	0.13m	Below (104); above [118]; butted by (119)
118	MED	Cut	<b>Construction cut for wall.</b> North wall foundation cut for wall (117) aligned E-W. Straight sided with flat base.	3.5m	0.34m	0.13m	Below (117); above (133)
119	MED	Structure	<b>Wall.</b> N-S aligned west wall of building constructed from	0.50m+	0.40m	0.24m	Below (124); above [120]

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
			irregular shaped pieces of chert (size range H 0.10xL 0.09xD 0.07m to H 0.14xL 0.19xD 0.20m). 1-2 random courses remaining. Partially robbed. Full extent of feature not seen.				
120	MED	Cut	<b>Construction cut for wall.</b> N-S aligned foundation cut for wall (119). Straight sided with flat base.	0.50m+	0.40m	0.24m	Below (119); above (121)
121	MED?	Layer	<b>Buried subsoil.</b> Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm - soft sandy clay with moderate medium angular stones.	22.00m+	20.00m+	u/k	Above (176)
122	MED	Fill	<b>Fill of posthole.</b> Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) soft clayey silt with fine grit & very occasional medium angular chert with moderate charcoal flecks.	0.60m	0.30m	0.08m	Below (104); above [123]
123	MED	Cut	<b>Posthole.</b> Sub-circular, aligned E-W with concave sides (?) and flat base. Truncated.	0.60m	0.30m	0.08m	Below (122); above (128) & (129)
124	MED	Fill	<b>Fill of construction cut [120].</b> Brown (7.5YR 4/4) compact silty clay with frequent small to moderate fragments of chert. Seen only in section.	u/k	0.60m	0.24m	Below (104); above (119)
125	U	Layer	<b>Soil build up against bank/earthwork.</b> Mid yellowish brown (7.5YR 4/4) soft silty clay with occasional small - medium angular chert. Frequent fine roots. Seen in section only.	10.50m	u/k	0.50m	Same as (101); below (106); above (102) = (103)
126	MED	Fill	<b>Backfill of beam slot.</b> Dark brown (10YR 3/3) firm sandy silty clay.	1.40m	0.22m	0.08m	Below (104); above (127)
127	MED	Cut	<b>Possible beamslot.</b> E-W aligned slot/ gully with concave sides and flat base.	1.40m	0.22m	0.08m	Below (126); above (121)
128	MED	Layer	<b>Surface of building.</b> Dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact silty clay with very frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small fragments of chert, rare CBM (?) flecks and frequent small pieces of iron slag.	5.40m	1.60m	0.10m	Below (104); above (121)
129	MED	Layer	<b>Surface of building.</b> Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) compact sandy clay with frequent angular small to medium chert,	1.20m+	4.40m	0.10m	Below (104); above (121)

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
			rare CBM (?) flecks and occasional charcoal.				
130	MED	Cut	<b>Construction cut.</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides and a flat base.	3.40m	0.55m	0.24m	Below (133); above (121)
131	MED	Structure	<b>Wall.</b> Aligned E-W, constructed of irregular chert pieces (size range H 0.07m X L 0.09m x D 0.10m to H 0.14m x L 0.20m X D 0.12m). Bonding material mix of natural (103) and subsoil (121). Two random courses remaining.	2.30m	0.24m	u/k	Below (104); above [132]
132	MED	Cut	<b>Construction cut.</b> Aligned E-W.	2.30m	0.24m	u/k	Below (131); above (121)
133	MED	Structure	<b>Wall foundation.</b> Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) with very frequent (90%) small angular fragments of chert.	3.50m	0.34m	0.13m	Below (118); above [130]
134	MED	Layer	<b>Fire base?</b> Approximately circular deposit of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) compact silt with very frequent (>80%) charcoal flecks & small angular pieces of chert.	1.00m	1.00m	c. 0.03m	Below (105); above (155)
135	MED	Layer	<b>Fire base?</b> Approximately circular deposit of very dark brown (10YR 3/4) to black (10YR 2/1) firm silt with very frequent charcoal (70-100%).	0.65m	0.64m	0.05m	Below (105)
136	MED	Fill	<b>Posthole.</b> Dark greyish brown (100YR 4/2) soft silty clay with very occasional small angular chert and occasional charcoal/ CBM flecks.	-	0.25m	0.16m	Below (104); above [137]
137	MED	Cut	<b>Posthole.</b> Circular with straight sides and flat base.	-	0.25m	0.16m	Below (136); above (128)
138	MED	Fill	<b>Posthole.</b> Dark greyish brown (100YR 4/2) soft silty clay with very occasional small angular chert and occasional charcoal flecks.	-	0.28m	0.18m	Below (104); above [139]
139	MED	Cut	<b>Posthole.</b> Circular with straight sides and flat base.	-	0.28m	0.18m	Below (138); above (128)
140	MED	Fill	<b>Pit fill.</b> Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft silty clay with moderate medium angular chert, occasional charcoal flecks and re-deposited clay (103). Slightly ashy consistency.	1.60m	0.70m	0.20m	Below (104); above (144)

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
141	MED	Cut	<b>Pit.</b> Aligned N-S, elongated with concave sides & sloping base.	1.60m	0.70m	0.28m	Below (144); above (128).
142	MED	Fill	<b>Ditch fill.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty clay with occasional small - medium angular chert & frequent charcoal flecks and slag.	22.00m+	0.85m	0.14m	Below (106); above [143]
143	MED	Cut	<b>Ditch.</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides and a flat base, slopes slightly west to east. Continuation of [109] and [162].	22.00m+	0.85m	0.14m	Below (142); above (147)
144	MED	Fill	<b>Pit fill.</b> Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) firm clay with frequent medium angular chert and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.95m	0.70m	0.10m	Below (140); above [141]
145	MED	Fill	<b>Posthole.</b> Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay with moderate medium angular chert & occasional charcoal flecks/CBM. Chert may represent post-packing against sides of posthole.	0.45m	0.35m	0.23m	Below (104); above [146]
146	MED	Cut	<b>Posthole.</b> Aligned N-S with concave sides & a flat base.	0.45m	0.35m	0.23m	Below (145); above (128)
147	MED	Fill	<b>Ditch fill.</b> Dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact clayey silt with frequent angular small to medium chert and frequent charcoal flecks.	22.00m	1.90m	0.47m	Below (143); above [148]
148	MED	Cut	<b>Ditch.</b> Aligned W-E with slightly convex sides & a rounded base.	22.00m	1.90m	0.47m	Below (147); above (121)
149	MED	Fill	<b>Posthole fill.</b> Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft silty clay with occasional large angular chert and occasional charcoal flecks and CBM.	-	0.40m	0.18m	Below (104); above (150)
150	MED	Cut	<b>Posthole.</b> Circular with concave sides & sloping base.	-	0.40m	0.18m	Below (149); above (121)
151	U	Layer	<b>Natural.</b> Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) compact sands & gravels. Slightly silty & 'dirty' therefore possibly re-deposited	1.00m+	1.05m	0.08m	-
152	MED	Layer	<b>Layer.</b> Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) compact clayey silt	4.20m	1.00m+	0.07m	Below (113); above (153)

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
			with frequent small-medium angular chert with numerous charcoal flecks.				
153	MED	Fill	<b>Ditch fill.</b> Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) compact sandy silty clay with occasional medium to large angular chert (<0.18m).	22.00m+	1.70m	0.52m	Below (152); above [154]
154	MED	Cut	<b>Ditch cut.</b> Aligned E-W with convex sides & a sloping base.	22.00m+	1.70m	0.52m	Below (153); above (121)
155	MED	Layer	<b>Metalled surface.</b> Compact surface aligned E-W made of small-large chert fragments.	22.00m+	2.00m	0.18m	Below (134) & (113); above (158)
156	MED	Fill	<b>Ditch/gully fill.</b> Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) compact silty clay with occasional angular pieces chert (<0.20m) & rare charcoal flecks.	0.50m+	1.50m	0.25m	Below (152); above [157]
157	MED	Cut	<b>Ditch.</b> Aligned E-W with convex sides & flat base.	0.50m+	1.50m	0.25m	Below (156); above (121)
158	MED	Fill	<b>Fill of cut.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) firm silty sand with numerous stacked medium to large chert blocks.	1.00m+	1.00m	0.27m	Below (155); above [159]
159	MED	Cut	<b>Cut.</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides & a flat base.	1.00m+	1.00m	0.27m	Below (158); above (121)
160	MED?	Layer	<b>Metalled surface.</b> Compact surface made of small-large angular fragments of chert. Aligned E-W. It appears to respect alignment of bank and linear [162].	22.00m+	2.00m	0.17m	Below (106); above [163]
161	U	Cut	<b>Ditch.</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides & base.	22.00m+	2.00m	0.17m	Below (168); above (121)
162	MED	Cut	<b>Ditch.</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides and a rounded base. Continuation of [109] & [143].	22.00m+	1.30m	0.40m	Below (167); above (121)
163	MED	Cut	<b>Cut for metalled surface [160].</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides & sloping base.	22.00m+	2.00m	0.17m	Below (160); above (121)
164	MED	Cut	<b>Gully.</b> Aligned E-W with concave sides & sloping base.	1.00m+	0.60m	0.30m	Below (166); above (167)
165	MED	Fill	<b>Upper fill of gully.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) compact silty clay	1.00m+	0.60m	0.30m	Below (106); above (166)

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
			with occasional small-medium angular stones & charcoal flecks.				
166	MED	Fill	<b>Primary fill of gully.</b> Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compact silty clay with occasional small stones.	1.00m+	0.60m	0.10m	Below (165); above [164]
167	MED	Fill	<b>Ditch fill.</b> Dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact clayey silt with occasional small-medium angular chert & charcoal flecks.	1.00m+	1.30m	0.40m	Below [164]; above [162]
168	U	Fill	<b>Ditch fill.</b> Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) firm silty clay with medium angular chert.	1.00m+	1.30m	0.25m	Below (106); above [161]
169	MED	Layer	<b>Layer.</b> Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm silty clay with occasional medium angular chert.	u/k	6.00m	0.35m	Below (104); above (110)
170	MED	Fill	<b>Posthole fill.</b> Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) firm sandy silt with rare angular Chert <7cm & occasional charcoal.	-	0.20m	0.18m	Below (106); above [171]
171	MED	Cut	<b>Posthole.</b> Circular with straight sides & pointed base.-	-	0.20m	0.18m	Below (170); above (152)
172	MED	Layer	<b>Spread of rubble.</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) firm silty clay with frequent small to large angular chert. Full extent undetermined.	7.90m	1.80m+	u/k	Below (103); above (121)
173	MED	Fill	<b>Pit fill.</b> Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) compact silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks & occasional small angular chert.	1.40m+	2.35m	0.55m	Below (159); above (174)
174	MED	Fill	<b>Pit fill.</b> Grey (10YR 5/1) compact clay with frequent angular small-large chert with occasional charcoal flecks. Water logged.	0.80m+	0.57m	0.14m	Below (173); above [175]
175	MED	Cut	<b>Pit.</b> Sub-circular W-E aligned with irregular concave sides and pointed base. East extent not excavated.	0.80m+	0.57m	0.69m	Below (174); above (156)
176	U	Layer	<b>Natural.</b> Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay.	-	-	-	Below (121)
1000	PM	Structure	<b>Wall.</b> Aligned east to west parallel to road, of random uncoursed chert. Contained small sherd of white glazed ware of 18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	0.77m+	0.45m	0.25m+	Below (1002); above [1001]

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	Relationship
1001	PM	Cut	<b>Construction cut for wall (1000).</b> Aligned east to west.	0.77m+	0.45m	0.25m+	Below (1000); above (1003)
1002	PM to MOD	Layer	<b>Topsoil.</b> Fine silty soft clay with sand, containing frequent small to medium angular to sub-rounded stones, flecks of charcoal and 19 <sup>th</sup> century bottles and ceramics.	-	-	-	Above (1000) & (1006)
1003	MED	Layer	<b>Bank/Earthwork.</b> Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay containing occasional medium to large angular chert.	-	-	-	Below (1007), [1005] and [1001]
1004	PM?	Structure	<b>Kerb stones.</b> Chert stones set in clayey silt.	5.00m+	<0.30m	0.20m	Below (1009); above [1008]
1005	PM?	Cut	<b>Roadside ditch.</b> Aligned east to west with concave sides and a flat base.	5.00m+	1.00m	0.36m	Below [1008]; above (1003)
1006	PM	Fill	<b>Fill of roadside ditch.</b> Compact, homogenous silty clay containing frequent small to large pieces of chert, slag, 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> pottery and animal bone.	5.00m+	1.00m	0.36m	Below (1002); above (1009) & (1007)
1007	PM?	Layer	<b>Metalled road surface.</b> Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) compact clay with frequent small to medium flat chert fragments embedded in surface. Metalling is highly eroded.	-	-	-	Below (1006); above (1003)
1008	PM?	Cut	<b>Construction cut for kerb stones.</b> Aligned east to west.	5.00m+	0.12m	0.20m	Below (1004); above [1005]
1009	PM?	Fill	<b>Backfill of construction cut for kerb stones.</b>	5.00m+	0.12m	0.20m	Below (1006); above (1004)

## Appendix 2. Archaeological brief

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Location: Land at NGR 313528 113375 (East of Castle Dene), Culmstock Road

Parish: Hemyock

District: Mid Devon

County: Devon

NGR: 313532.113377

Planning Application no: 04/02191/OUT & 07/01072/Full

Proposal: erection of dwelling and garage

Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/md/8452

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES), at the request of Mr Peter Smith of Peter Smith Design Service Ltd. Planning applications 04/02191/OUT and 07/01072/Full have been submitted to Mid Devon District Council District Council for the erection of dwelling and garage at the above site.

1.2 In accordance with PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy, and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 8 of 04/02191/OUT requires:

*'No development shall take place on site until the applicant and/or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'*

Reason

*'In order that the impact of the development on the historic environment is understood and mitigation has been arranged.'*

and condition 11 of application 07/01072/Full and requires that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant and/or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and/or developer and approved by the Planning Authority.' The development shall be carried out at all times in accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason

*'To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development'*

1.3 The works set out in this Brief and to be set out in detail in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* represents the mitigation for the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. The principal objective of the programme shall be to investigate, excavate and record any archaeological deposits in the areas affected by the proposed development. This work shall be undertaken in *advance* of any construction works.

1.4 The proposal site is located to the east of the Castle Dene, Hemyock. An archaeological evaluation undertaken of this site has undoubtedly demonstrated the presence of archaeological deposits within the application area and footprint of the proposed development. These deposits largely date to between the 11th and 15th centuries (South West Archaeology report 050702) and probably relate to settlement and industrial activity around Hemyock Castle. Artefacts recovered suggest that industrial metallurgical activity - smelting or smithing - was being undertaken nearby or on the proposed development site. A buried medieval soil, sealed beneath a dump of clean clay was also exposed and is likely to contain important palaeoenvironmental information on past land-use and man's impact upon it. Construction of the dwelling, garage, driveway and service runs will have a negative impact on the below-ground archaeological deposits.

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

## 2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

This document sets out the scope of the works required to appropriately investigate, record and sample archaeological features and deposits within the area affected by the development, and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* to be prepared by the archaeological consultant to be approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority prior to works commencing on site.

## 3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

- 3.1 The area subject to excavation will be agreed with the HES in advance of fieldwork and will be defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the archaeological consultant undertaking the fieldwork.
- 3.2 Topsoil or overburden in areas affected by the proposed development will be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - under the direct control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.
- 3.3 Where archaeological deposits are exposed machining will cease in that area and excavations continue by hand to clean the exposed surface. Archaeological features will be excavated by hand (unless exposed features are of a substantial nature and in agreement with the HES) and recorded as per the *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (1995)*, as amended (1999).
- 3.4 Where archaeological features are exposed, as a minimum:
  - small discrete features will be fully excavated
  - larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated)
  - long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature
  - should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. The full depth of archaeological deposits will be excavated.Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the HES.
- 3.5 The evaluative works exposed a medieval buried soil and is therefore likely that this and further deposits will be exposed and will contain palaeoenvironmental information, in which case appropriate sampling strategies should be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.
- 3.6 Topsoil should be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.7 Artefacts should be labelled and bagged on site.
- 3.8 All features shall be recorded in plan and section at a minimum scale of 1:20, larger where necessary.
- 3.9 The photographic record shall be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. If digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.
- 3.10 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 3.11 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

## 4. MONITORING

- 4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.

## 5. REPORTING

- 5.1 An illustrated full report on the investigation shall be prepared collating the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The report shall include plans of the trenches or areas of excavation and location of features in relation to the site boundary and the British National Grid, as well as details of trench stratigraphy, section and plan drawings. The report will also describe features, description of deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.
- 5.2 The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.
- 5.3 It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.4 On completion of the report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the HES in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 5.5 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work.
- 5.6 *Publication*  
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 HES.

## 6. PERSONNEL

- 6.1 A professional archaeological consultant, to be agreed with the HES, shall carry out the programme of works. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a person of similar standing. The Written Scheme of Investigation will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.
- 6.2 All staff, including subcontractors, must be fully briefed and aware of the archaeological work required under the brief and written scheme of investigation, and must understand the aims and methodologies of the project.
- 6.3 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.
- 6.4 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (1995)*, as amended (1999).
- 6.5 The archaeological consultant shall give the HES two weeks notice of commencement of works and shall be responsible for agreeing monitoring arrangements. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

## 7. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

- 7.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- 7.2 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2<sup>nd</sup> edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 7.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 7.4 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form submitted.

## 8. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW  
 Tel: 01392-383303 Fax: 01392-383011 E-mail: [stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk](mailto:stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk)  
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