

Land adjacent to South Molton Hospital, Widgery Drive, South Molton, North Devon.

An archaeological programme of works: desk-based appraisal and field
evaluation



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South Molton, North Devon

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evaluation

for

Redworth Construction Ltd and C. S. Williams Ltd

by



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Non-Technical Summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out a programme of archaeological work comprising a desk-based appraisal, two stages of field evaluation and a watching brief (monitoring and recording) on land adjacent to South Molton Hospital, Widgery Drive, South Molton, North Devon (centred on NGR SS 71240 25810).

The work was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Devon County Council, on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES)) as a condition of granting planning permission for the erection of a care home and formation of vehicular and pedestrian accesses, with associated site works and landscaping (Planning Reference: 48593).

During the programme of archaeological works a total of seven archaeological features were observed and recorded; these comprised 3 ditches, a wall and an uncharacterised linear revealed during the phase 1 evaluation and 2 ditches during the watching brief.

Although the Site lies in close proximity to the historic core of South Molton, only the undated linear feature seen in Trench 4 has the potential to pre-date the post-medieval period. All of the other features recorded are clearly much later in date, being post-medieval or modern.

1. Introduction

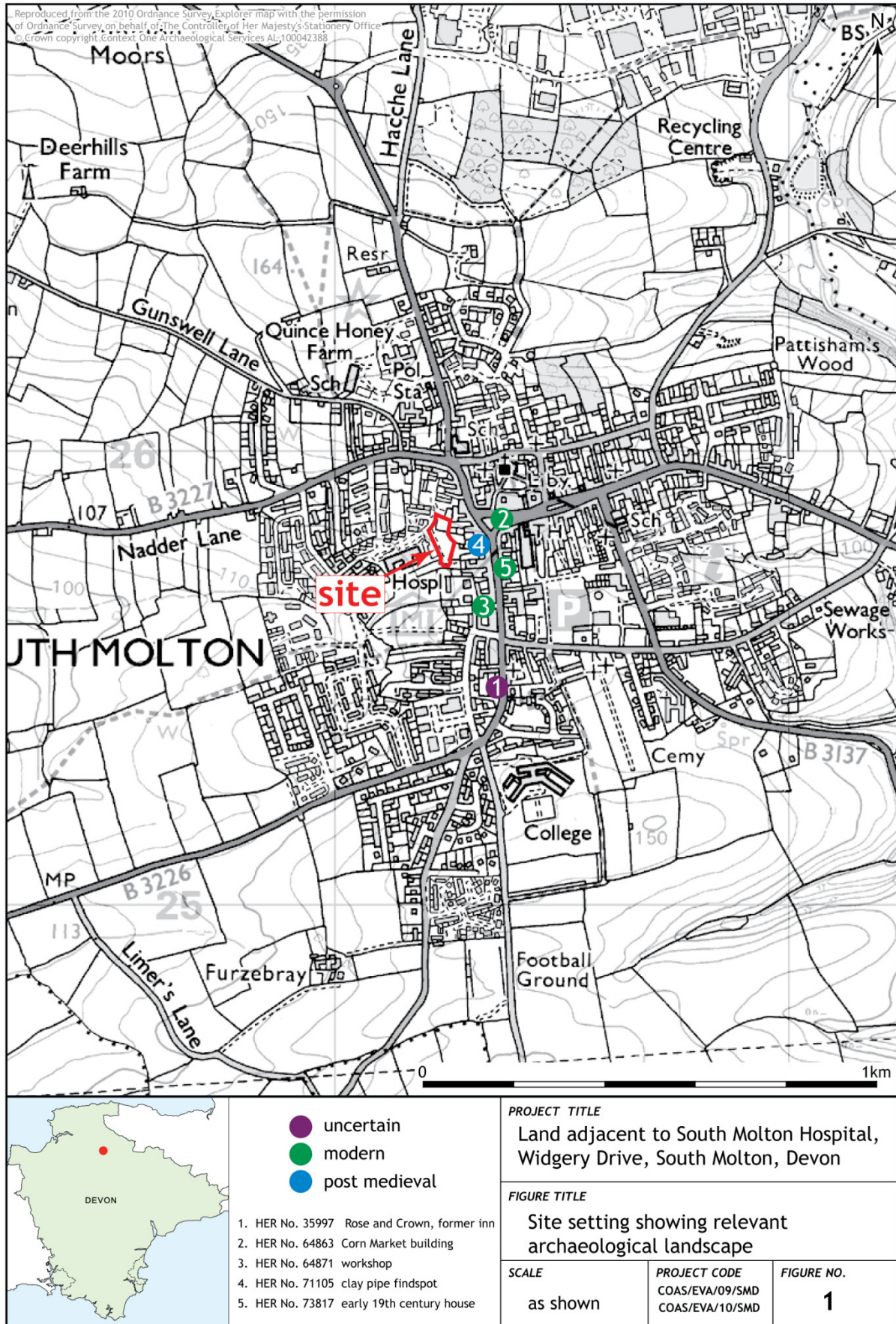
- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out a programme of archaeological work comprising a desk-based appraisal, two stages of field evaluation and a watching brief (monitoring and recording) on land adjacent to South Molton Hospital, Widgery Drive, South Molton, North Devon (centred on NGR SS 71240 25810) (hereafter referred to as the Site).
- 1.2 The first phase of field evaluation took place on 24 November 2009 and was concentrated on the area within the footprint of the proposed new building; the second phase of evaluation took place on 4 August 2010 and was concentrated on the areas outside of the footprint of the proposed new building. A programme of monitoring and recording (watching brief) was carried out during groundworks relating to the eradication of Japanese Knotweed, which involved ground reduction of certain areas of the Site. The first phase of evaluation was commissioned and funded by Redworth Construction Ltd. The second phase of evaluation and the watching brief was commissioned and funded by C.S. Williams Ltd.
- 1.3 The work was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), North Devon District Council, on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES)) as a condition of granting planning permission for the erection of a care home and formation of vehicular and pedestrian accesses, with associated site works and landscaping (Planning Reference: 48593).
- 1.4 The request was made as the Site lies on the edge of the historic core of South Molton. In a brief prepared by Ms Helen Rance (Archaeological Officer, Devon County HES) it states that:

“The proposed development site lies on the western edge of the historic core of South Molton and in an area identified by previous archaeological work as being occupied by strip fields or burgage plots established in the medieval period. While many of these boundaries have been removed or enveloped by the expansion of the modern town, the surviving property boundaries do reflect the earlier, medieval, field layout in this area.”
- 1.5 At the request of Ms Sue Carden (Senior Quantity Surveyor, Redworth Construction), COAS issued a *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Land adjacent to South Molton Hospital, Widgery Drive, South Molton, Devon* (COAS, 2009), which provided a strategy for the first phase of archaeological works (Phase 1 evaluation). This was submitted to and approved by Mr Reed on 18 November 2009.
- 1.6 The evaluation was monitored by Mr Reed with a Site visit on 24th November 2009, and by Ms Rance who visited the site during the second phase on 4th August 2010.
- 1.7 Following the completion of the Phase 1 evaluation, the Site was sold and the construction contract was taken over by C.S. Williams Ltd. At the request of Mr Alan Brice (Commercial Manager, C.S. Williams Ltd) COAS issued a *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Programme of Works incorporating an Archaeological Watching Brief and an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Land adjacent to South Molton Hospital, Widgery Drive, South Molton, Devon* (COAS, 2010), which provided a strategy for the second first phase of archaeological works (Phase 2 evaluation and watching brief (monitoring and recording)). This was submitted to and approved by Ms Ann Dick on 28 July 2010.
- 1.8 The request for the first phase of 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 Policy CO8 of the *Devon Structure Plan* (adopted October 2004) and the Local Development Framework Policy on Archaeology.

- 1.9 The request for the second phase of archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (PPG1), General Policy and Principles, 1997, Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) and the Local Development Framework Policy on Archaeology.
- 1.10 This report summarises the topographical, geological and archaeological setting of the site, and presents the results of the programme of works.

2. Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The Site (centred on NGR SS 71240 25810) is situated on the western edge of the historic core of the town of South Molton, North Devon, which lies on the southern side of Exmoor, c 4.5km south-west of North Molton and c 5km north-west of Bishop's Nympton (**Figure 1**). The Site lies c. 60m north-east of South Molton Hospital on gently sloping ground, at a height of c. 135m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-western end of the Site, lowering to c. 130.5m aOD in the eastern corner. According to the British Geological Survey (2001) the underlying geology consists of Upper Carboniferous deposits of Upper Westphalian (including 'Pennant Measures'), Lower Westphalian (mainly 'Productive Coal Measures') and Namurian ('Millstone Grit Series') formations. The soils in this area are characterised by freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), 2010).



3. Desk-Based Appraisal

- 3.1 A desk-based appraisal was carried out prior to on-site archaeological works, in order to place the Site into its historic and archaeological context. In addition, it was hoped that this study might help characterise any discoveries made during the course of the archaeological works. The appraisal involved a rapid examination of records held by Devon County Council as part of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) (referred to below by a unique numeric identifier in brackets; for full list of records see **Appendix 2**). The appraisal also examined aerial photographs and historic maps (see table in **Appendix 1**).
- 3.2 Despite being situated at the western edge of the medieval historic core of South Molton, there are no records in the HER indicating activity pre-dating the medieval period in the immediate environs of the Site.
- 3.3 A post-medieval inn (formerly the Rose & Crown) lies c.180m to the south-east of the Site at No.6 South Street (**35997**). Dating to c. AD1794 the inn is constructed from stone and cob and remained a public house until the late 1960's. The building is currently used as a centre for complimentary medicine.
- 3.4 Three modern (c. 19th century) buildings are recorded on the HER within c. 200m of the Site; these comprise a Corn Market (**64863**), which was built in AD1809 and subsequently converted to a Post Office in AD1888; a brick built, 3 storey workshop constructed in AD 1892 by Moor and Sons Coach Building works; and an early 19th century house at No.11 South Street.
- 3.5 Following excavation of a test pit during an archaeological watching brief to the rear of No.5 Queen Street, Exeter Archaeology recovered several fragments of post-medieval clay pipe (**71105**) and other post-medieval finds (including roofing slate, lime-based mortar, animal bone and oyster shell).
- 3.6 Two noteworthy events lie outside the immediate environs of the Site. The first is an early medieval monastic site in the Parish of Bishop Nympton, c.1.4km to the south-west of the Site and the second a medieval farmstead c. 3km to the west of South Molton; the site is referred to as 'ravenyton' in the tax roll for AD1302 (**15762**).
- 3.7 The earliest detailed mapping to illustrate the Site is the South Molton tithe map of 1839 (**Plate 1**). The map shows that the boundaries defining the Site were all but in existence by that date, with the exception of the northern quarter and extreme southern end of the site; the northern end divided between meadow and common (immediately to the north); the southern end divided into two separate parcels of land. The apportionment accompanying the tithe map describes field 1361 as meadow belonging to Samuel Pearse. The most southerly of the two parcels of land to the south (1364) is listed on the tithe apportionment as a garden belonging to Ann Hitchcock; the parcel of land immediately to the north of this is not listed on the tithe apportionment.
- 3.8 Other than a north-north-east south-south-west aligned field boundary just to the east of Site centre (see 1889 Ordinance Survey (OS) Map; **Plate 2**), the field boundaries demarcating the Site remain the same until at least 1968 (**Plates 3 and 4**); by which point the additional north-north-east south-south-west boundary was no longer represented.
- 3.9 RAF aerial photographs from the late 1940s for the Site were also examined and these comprised high altitude vertical, monochrome images. A detailed description of the Site as noted from these photos can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

036
871

1069
3-776

Unicorn Hotel

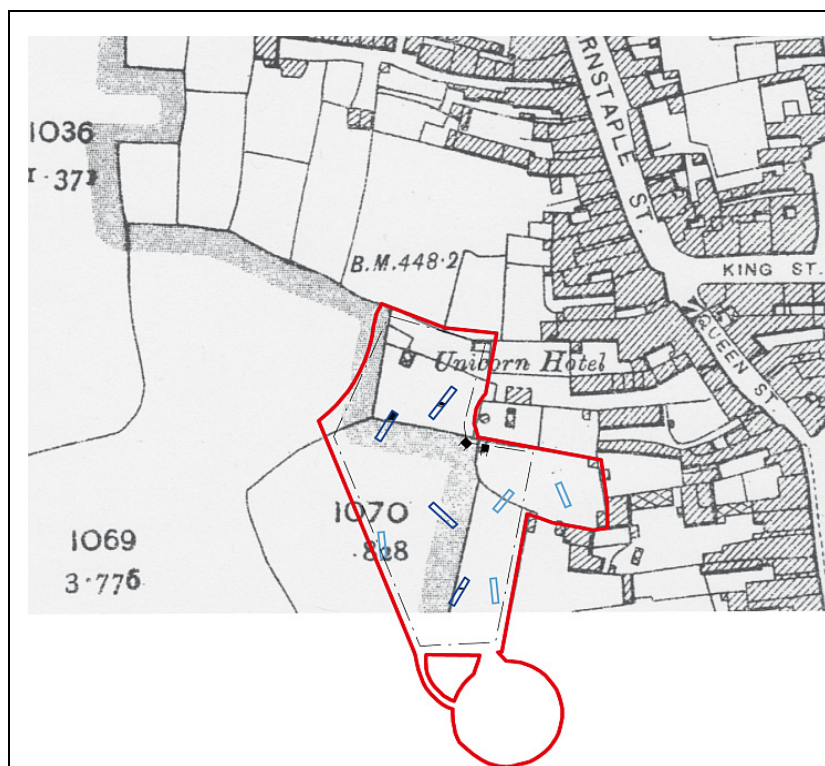
1070
828

STAPLE ST

KINGS ST

QUEENS ST

Plate 2. Showing ditch locations compared to boundaries on 1889 1st edition OS map



mapping not available

Plate 3. Showing ditch locations compared to boundaries on 1904 map

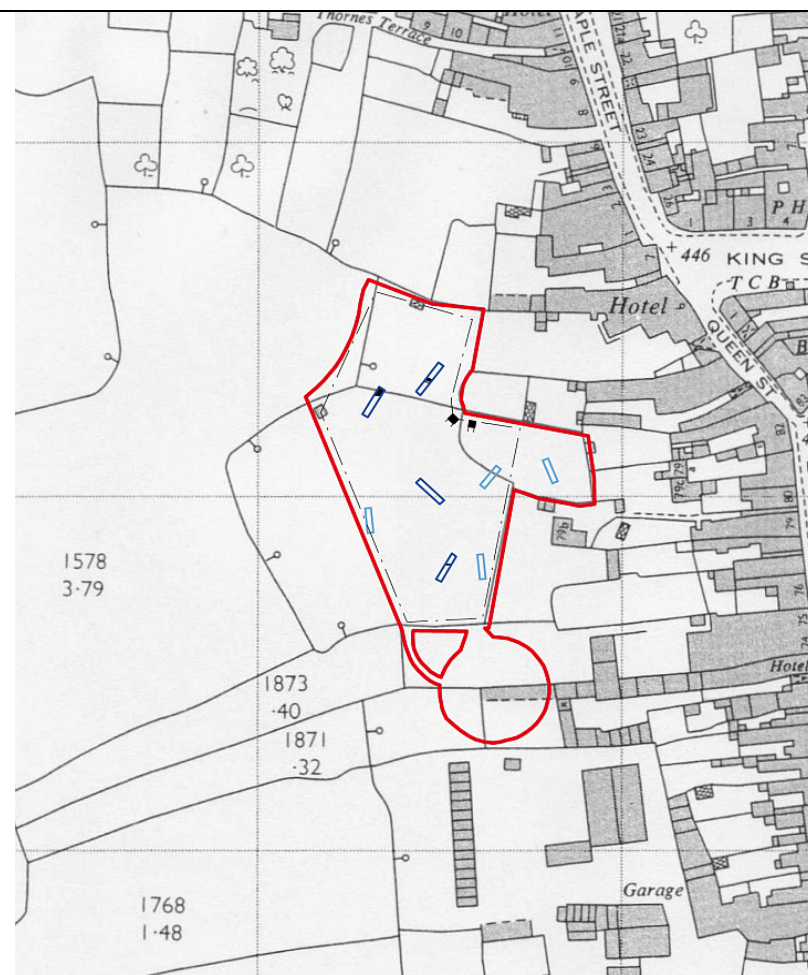


Plate 4. Showing ditch locations compared to boundaries on 1968 map

4. Methodology

4.1 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* published by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in 1994 (revised 2008) and with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* issued by the IfA (1994, rev. 2000). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* issued by the IfA in 1985 (revised 2008), and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1990, revised 2008), at all times during the course of the investigation. Current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on site.

4.2 For both phases of evaluation the trench locations were agreed with the Devon County HES prior to excavation and in consideration of the results of the desk-based research and the location of the proposed development (see **Figure 2**).

Evaluation - Phase 1

4.3 Phase 1 of the evaluation sampled c. 5% of the proposed new building footprint and comprised four 9m x 1.6m machine excavated trenches. These were located using a base line, which was surveyed in using a Leica GPS System500. Each trench was scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to machine excavation.

4.4 A wheeled JCB-type machine equipped with a 1.6m toothless grading bucket was used to remove topsoil under the supervision of COAS archaeological staff. Within each trench machine excavation continued until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was encountered.

4.5 Following machine excavation trenches were cleaned using hand tools in order to understand the site stratigraphy and for the identification of archaeological features.

4.6 A GPS survey of all features identified was undertaken using a Leica GPS System500. Readings were taken at the corner of each trench to accurately record their location, shape and altitude relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. The location and altitude of archaeological remains and excavated sections was also recorded as part of the GPS survey.

4.7 On conclusion of this phase of evaluation all trenches were backfilled.

Evaluation - Phase 2

4.8 Phase 2 of the evaluation sampled c. 5% of the area outside of the proposed new building footprint and comprised four 7m x 1.6m machine excavated trenches. These were located using a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit. Each trench was scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to machine excavation.

4.9 A 6 tonne tracked machine equipped with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil under the supervision of COAS archaeological staff. Within each trench machine excavation continued until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was encountered.

4.10 Following machine excavation trenches were cleaned using hand tools in order to understand the site stratigraphy and for the identification of archaeological features.

4.11 A GPS survey of the excavated trenches was undertaken using a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit. Readings were taken at the corner of each trench to accurately record their location, shape and altitude relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. The location and altitude of archaeological remains and excavated sections was also recorded as part of the GPS survey.

4.12 On conclusion of this phase of evaluation all trenches were backfilled.

Watching Brief (Archaeological Monitoring and Recording)

- 4.13 The northern end of the Site was subject to a programme of Japanese Knotweed eradication comprising the reduction and removal of any area of ground containing the plant; ground reduction was required to a point not less than 0.5m below the depth of the last observed portion of Knotweed root.
- 4.14 A 6 tonne tracked machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil and further reduce the level of the ground where necessary. All machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of COAS archaeological staff.
- 4.15 A GPS survey of all features identified was undertaken using a using a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit to accurately record the features location, shape and altitude relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. The location and altitude of archaeological remains and excavated sections was also recorded as part of the GPS survey.

On Site Recording (evaluation and watching brief)

- 4.16 Sections and plans were recorded on dimensionally stable media at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 (sections). The natural sequence of deposits was recorded using standard COAS *pro-forma* recording sheets. Soil colours were recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart.
- 4.17 A photographic record of the work was prepared and involved the use of digital images. The photographic record included shots of the excavated trenches, representative sections, and working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. For archival purposes, the resulting digital images will be printed by a photographic laboratory as 18cm x 13cm prints.
- 4.18 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. Specialist reports of the artefact assemblage were compiled using both descriptive and tabular formats (**Section 7.**). 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*. Discussions as to the disposal of any artefactual material will be held with the Curator of Archaeology at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are listed below. 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.

Evaluation - Phase 1 (November 2009) Soil Sequence and Geology

Trench 1

- 5.2 A simple horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded in Trench 1 comprising a very dark grey (2.5YR 3/1) friable, silty clay topsoil (100), which contained 10% small angular stone and brick inclusions. This overlay an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3), firm, silty clay subsoil (101), which contained 10% small angular stone inclusions. Underlying the subsoil was a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4), firm, clay natural soil (104).

Trench 2

- 5.3 A simple horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded in Trench 2 comprising a dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4), friable, silty clay topsoil (200) containing 10% large angular stone inclusions, slate, metal and brick rubble, charcoal, coal and ash, overlying a reddish black (2.5YR 2.5/1), compacted, silty clay subsoil (202). Underlying the subsoil was a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4), compact, clay natural soil (204), which contained 10% small angular mudstone and gravel inclusions.

Trench 3

- 5.4 A simple horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded in Trench 3 comprising a very dark grey (10YR 3/1), compact clay topsoil (300) containing occasional angular clay chunks <0.10m, overlying a grey (10YR 6/1), compacted clay subsoil (301). Underlying the subsoil was a dark yellowy brown (10YR 4/6), compacted clay natural soil (302).

Trench 4

- 5.5 A simple horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded in Trench 4 comprising a grey (10YR 4/1) compact clay topsoil (400) overlying a light grey (10YR 5/1), firm, sandy, clay subsoil (401), which in turn overlay a grey (10YR 5/1) compact clay natural soil.

Archaeological Features

Trench 1

- 5.6 A partially exposed east-west aligned ditch [103]/(102) with a flat base and convex sides was recorded at the north-east end of Trench 1. Due to the conditions on site (including the rapid inundation of groundwater), the ditch was machine excavated. Ditch [103] was c. 1.6m wide and 0.65m deep; the section of ditch exposed ran obliquely through Trench 1 for c. 2.7m.
- 5.7 Ditch [103]/(102) contained one deposit; an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3), firm, silty clay (102), which contained 30% angular mudstone inclusions.

Trench 2

- 5.8 An east-west aligned ditch [203]/(201) with a flat base and convex sides was recorded at the south-western end of Trench 2 (see **Plate 5 & Figure 3**). The ditch was a maximum of 1.5m wide, 0.4m deep and was extant throughout the trench.
- 5.9 Ditch [203] contained a single deposit; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3), firm, silty clay (201), which contained 5% small angular stone inclusions and was overlain by subsoil (202).
- 5.10 A small dry stone wall (205) constructed of random uncoursed stones was recorded at the base of ditch [203]/(201). Wall (205) was overlain by deposit (201) and it is likely that it was built to retain the side of the ditch [203].
- 5.11 Following natural silting, a cleaning cut [208] was made into deposit (201) and directly above wall (205). Some of the stone from wall (205) had been removed but the majority was left in-situ; either as deliberate backfilling or as an episode of slumping (deposit (209)) having been initially deposited on the edge of the cleaning cut [208]. Deposit (209), a reddish grey (2.5YR 5/1) silty clay containing 5% small angular stone inclusions, was very poorly sorted and quite random in its makeup.
- 5.12 Following natural deposition of subsoil (202), another ditch [207] was cut on the same alignment as ditch [203] and cleaning cut [208]. The cut of ditch [207] did not extend below the level of the disturbed stones recorded in deposit (209) and its southern edge was not visible within the trench.
- 5.13 Ditch [207] contained a single fill; a dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2), firm, silty clay (206) with 15% large angular stone inclusions, and fragments of brick and slate.

Trench 3

- 5.14 No archaeological features/deposits were observed or recorded in Trench 3.

Trench 4

- 5.15 A small linear feature [403], filled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), compacted clay (402) was recorded in Trench 4. Feature [403]/(402) was at least 2.00m in length, 0.45m wide and a maximum of 0.12m deep.

Evaluation - Phase 2 (August 2010)**Soil Sequence and Geology****Trench A-C**

- 5.16 A simple horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded in Trenches A-C comprising a black (10YR 2/1), soft, humic silt, sand and gravel topsoil (600)/(700)/(800), overlying a grey (10YR 5/1), compacted, clay natural soil (601)/(701)/(801).

Trench D

- 5.17 A simple horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded in Trench D comprising a grey (10YR 5/1), compacted silt, sand, gravel topsoil (500), overlying a yellowish red (5YR 5/6), compacted silty, sandy clay colluviums (501), which themselves overlay a yellowish red (5YR 4/6), silty, sandy clay natural soil (502).

Archaeological Features

- 5.18 No archaeological features/deposits were observed or recorded in any of the trenches excavated.

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (August 2010)

- 5.19 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) was carried out during groundworks relating to the removal of large areas of Japanese knotweed, over three days between the 20th and 24th August 2010.

Archaeological Methodology

- 5.20 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *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.
- 5.21 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.

Soil Sequence and Geology

- 5.22 A simple vertical sequence of sediments was recorded across the areas of the Site subject to monitoring and recording comprising; a black (10YR 2/1), soft, silty clay topsoil (1000), which contained frequent angular, rounded gravels and overlay a grey (10YR 5/1), compacted, clay natural soil (1005).

Archaeological Features

- 5.23 Most of the northern half of the site was reduced by c. 2.00m as part of the Japanese knotweed eradication programme. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this area, other than those recorded during the first phase evaluation.
- 5.24 Two ditches (ditch [1002]/(1001) and ditch [1004]/(1003)) (Figure 2) were observed c. 40m to the south of the northern boundary of the Site.
- 5.25 Ditch [1002]/(1001) was aligned roughly north south and was approximately 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single deposit; dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft, silty clay (1001) with occasional to moderate rounded gravel inclusions. The profile of the ditch was shallow with concave sides and a sloping, irregular base, and its shape in plan was slightly curvilinear; its direction curved towards the west, where the site had been previously truncated.
- 5.26 Ditch [1004]/(1003) was aligned north-east south-west and was approximately 2.00m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained a single deposit; dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm, silty clay (1003) with frequent rounded gravel inclusions and occasional slate fragments. The profile of the ditch was shallow with concave sides and a sloping, irregular base, and its shape in plan was linear.

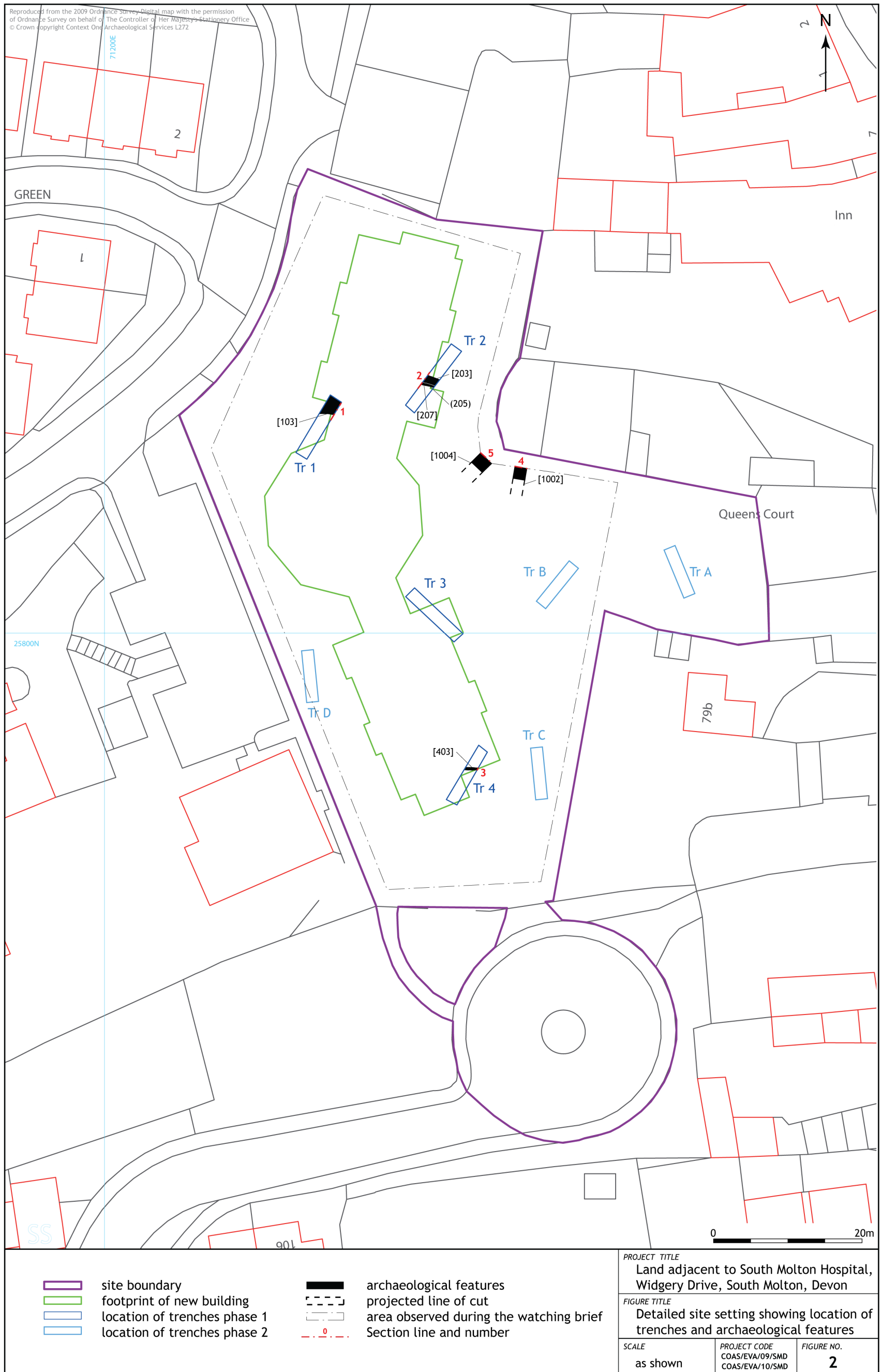
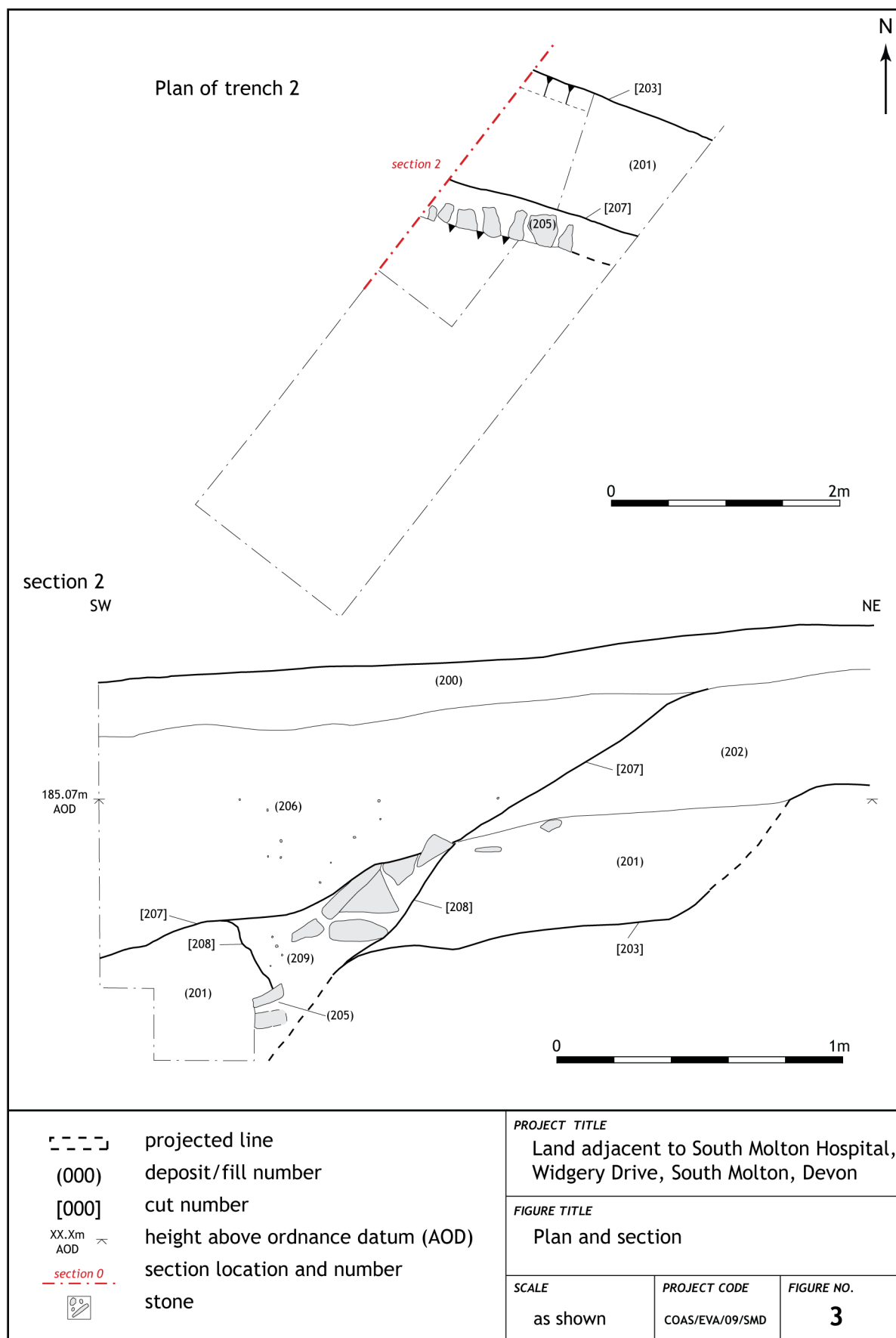




Plate 5. Section through ditch [203] and re-cut [207]



6. The Finds

- 6.1 With the exception of metalwork, the finds recovered from the evaluation were washed and, where necessary, will be marked with an accession number issued by North Devon and District Museums service. 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 are also presented as tabular data (Tables 1 & 2). A request will be made to the site owner to transfer the title of all finds to the above Museum

Pottery assessment by Cai Mason

- 6.2 A total of 25 pottery sherds weighing 577g were recovered. The pottery is relatively unabraded and has a mean sherd weight of 23.08g. All of the pottery is post-medieval or modern.
- 6.3 This small assemblage is dominated by North Devon gravel-tempered ware. This ware was produced in potteries around Barnstable and Bideford from the early 17th century onwards. Although the North Devon industry had passed its heyday by the mid 19th century, production is known to have continued at some sites until the beginning of the 20th century. Given that the Site is situated only 10 miles to the south-west of Barnstable, the preponderance of this pottery in the assemblage is unsurprising. In addition to local markets, North Devon gravel-tempered ware was widely traded along the English and Welsh coasts. A significant quantity was also exported to Ireland and the American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 6.4 The remainder of the assemblage comprises Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware, redware, English stoneware and mass produced whitewares.

Glass

- 6.5 A total of five free blown glass wine bottle shards (53g) were collected from contexts (102) and (206). Although all the shards are relatively small and therefore difficult to date closely, they all appear to be derived from 'onion' or 'mallet' type bottles common in the later 17th and early 18th centuries.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.6 Three clay tobacco pipe stems (4g) were recovered from contexts (201) and (206). Although pipe stems are difficult to closely date, these all have relatively small diameters; a feature more commonly seen in 18th or 19th century pipes. The stems from context (206) are glazed. Glazed pipes are not particularly common and although some are known to have been produced in late 18th century (Pearse 2007), the majority were manufactured the 19th century.

Discussion

- 6.7 This small assemblage serves to provide a broad date for a number of contexts. Although some of the finds have a date range that spans the 17th and 18th centuries, the assemblage as a whole is more typical of one deposited in the early 19th century.

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt (g)	Comments	Date range
102	Refined whiteware	1	3		1770 +
102	North Devon gravel-tempered	2	34	1 bowl rim	1600 - 1900
102	Transfer printed whiteware	1	6	Blue willow pattern	1770 +
102	Redware	1	1		1650 +
201	North Devon gravel-tempered	1	3		1600 - 1900
206	North Devon gravel-tempered	6	234	2 jar rims, 1 base	1600 - 1900

206	English stoneware	1	25	Brown salt glazed	1690 - 1900
206	Whiteware	3	22	Blue painted decoration	1770 +
206	Redware	1	3		1650 +
800	North Devon gravel-tempered	1	17	1?jar rim	1600 - 1900
1001	North Devon gravel-tempered	2	125	1 rim	1600 - 1900
1008	North Devon gravel-tempered	3	39		1600 - 1900
1008	Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware	2	65		1650 - 1800

Table 1: Pottery quantified by context

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments	Date range
102	Dark green glass wine bottle sherds	3	51	2 base sherds	1650 - 1800
206	Dark green glass wine bottle sherds	2	2	1 base sherd	1650 - 1800
201	Clay tobacco pipe stem	1	2		1650 - 1900
206	Clay tobacco pipe stems	1	2	Grey glazed	1750 - 1900

Table 2: Other finds quantified by context

Bibliography

Pearse, J., 2007 *Living in Victorian London: The Clay Pipe Evidence*. Museum of London Specialist Services. London

Vince, A., 2004 *Correlation of the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) Series with other classifications*. AVAC Report 2004/77. Bristol

Environmental Assessment

Introduction

- 6.8 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with the Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) (Section 5), however, no deposits were identified that required sampling.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 A total of seven archaeological features were observed and recorded during this programme of archaeological works; these comprised 5 ditches, a wall and an uncharacterised linear.
- 7.2 The first three ditches were revealed during the first phase of evaluation works within trenches 1, 2 and 4. It would appear that the ditches recorded in trenches 1 and 2 are one and the same and that they correspond with a field boundary shown on the South Molton Tithe Map and subsequent OS maps, as late as 1968. Finds included within the deposits of this ditch indicate that it went out of use at some point in the 19th century; probably superseded by a wall, the remains of which were noted immediately to the north. The section of ditch recorded in trench 2 had at some point a small retaining wall built into it. This had subsequently gone out of use and become buried when the ditch had silted up. It was also clear that within this section at least, the ditch had been cleaned out and at a later date, had been re-cut.
- 7.3 A small, shallow linear feature was recorded within trench 4. Given that this does not correspond with any field boundaries shown on the historic maps and taking into account the compacted nature of the liners' fill, it is most probable that it is an earlier feature such as a small field boundary.

However, as it contained no finds and did not demonstrate a physical relationship with any other features on Site, it must remain undated.

- 7.4 Subsequently whilst monitoring and recording groundworks relating to the eradication of Japanese knotweed, two further ditches were recorded. Neither ditch was present on any of the historic mapping and both contained only one relatively loose, humic deposit indicating that they have both filled up quite recently; indeed the most westerly of the ditches [1004]/(1003) contained 19th century pottery and domestic waste and was still present off site in the form of a hedgerow.
- 7.5 The Site lies in close proximity to the historic core of South Molton, which has its origins in the medieval period. However, whilst it is possible that the small linear feature observed in Trench 4 of the first phase evaluation represents an early (?medieval) field boundary, all of the other features are clearly much later in date, being Post-medieval or modern.

8. Archive

- 8.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 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. The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001) / *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 The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter within 12 months following the submission of this report.
- 8.2 Copies of the Field Evaluation report will be deposited with:

C S Williams Ltd
Venture Way
Priorswood
Taunton
Somerset
TA2 8DG

Historic Environment Service
Devon County Council
Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate
Matford Offices
County Hall
Exeter
EX2 4QW

9. COAS Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Sue Carden (Senior Quantity Surveyor, Redworth Construction Limited) and C S Williams Ltd for their kind assistance throughout the course of the investigation. Also, Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council) and Ms Helen Rance (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council HES) for curatorial advice. We would also like to acknowledge the help of Marrina Neophytou (Historic Environment Administration/Technical Support, Devon Historic Environment Service) for supplying HER material and the staff at the West Country Studies Library and the Devon Record Office in Exeter for their assistance in locating historic maps. K & J Plant Ltd carried out the machine excavation of the evaluation trenches in both phases in the employ of COAS. They were also employed by C S Williams to carry out the machining of the area of Japanese knotweed during the watching brief phase.

10. Bibliography

- | | |
|---|--|
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Appendix 1. Desk-Based Appraisal: air photos and historic maps

Photo date	Type	Reference	Comments
1946	Vertical - greyscale images x 2	3048106G.UK 1420.15 APRIL APR 46.F.20"/540SQDN 13/58 & 3049106G.UK 1420.15 APRIL APR 46.F.20"/540SQDN 13/59	High altitude image showing Site covering parts of three land parcels of varying size and shape and encompassing two hedged boundaries running roughly west to east. The central part of the site is clearly part of an open field laid to pasture; the northern section appears to show areas of ?dumping, perhaps refuse/rubble; the southern part appears to enclose ?garden areas or ?allotments. Stereoscopic examination did not enhance characterization of the Site.

Map date	Type	Reference	Comments
1839	Tithe map and Apportionment	Devon Record Office	Part colourised drawing showing Site covering parts of three land parcels of varying size and shape and encompassing two boundaries running roughly west to east. The largest unit occupying the central section of the Site is annotated as '1361', described as 'meadow' and both owned and managed by 'Samuel Pearse'
1889	Ordnance Survey: 1 st edition, 25"	Sheet no. 22.5	Greyscale map. Site covering parts of four land parcels of varying size and shape and encompassing three boundaries; two running roughly west to east and one aligned roughly northeast to southwest
1904	Ordnance Survey: 2 nd edition, 25"	Sheet no. 22.5	Greyscale map. Layout as 1889
1968	Ordnance Survey: 1:2500,	Sheet 557025 & 557125	Greyscale map. Layout as 1889 & 1904 but not longer depicting northeast to southwest boundary

Appendix 2. Relevant archaeological events within the environs of the Site held by Devon Historic Environment Record

Devon Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Service, Devon County Council
Matford Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road
Exeter, Devon EX2 4QW

Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail: archaeol@devon.gov.uk

www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology



Monument

09-Nov-2009

35997 South Molton, Rose and Crown

Type: INN	OS Map: SS72NW SS72NW/104	Broad Period: Post Medieval
NGR: SS71372578	Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON	Period: Post Medieval, XVIII
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: South Molton	
Evidence: Extant Building	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: COMMERCIAL	District: North Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Former inn dating to at least 1794. Cob and stone construction with smoke-blackened trusses. Fine medieval interior.

Description

Rose and Crown has fine medieval interior. In 1900 it consisted of stables, brewhouses, outhouses, cellars and courtyard. It remained a public house until the late 1960s and is now a centre for complementary medicine (South Molton & District Archive Local History Society 2000)

Rose and Crown inn dates from at least 1794 when a deed described it as 'a public inn or victualing house' called the Rose and Crown. A plan on the deed shows ground floor with outbuildings at rear. Front range is part cob, part stone rubble, with rebuilt front wall (c 19). Trusses are smoke-blackened. (Laithwaite, M. 1989)

6 South Street, South Molton. At one time Rose and Crown inn according to directories of 1850-1939. Front range part of a cross passage 'longhouse'. Three stud-panel screens, two jetties interesting green stencil on plaster/gesso on north screen. Rear wall much rebuilt but appears to have lateral stack. Roof - three trusses visible at first floor - some jointed crucks. Rear range in two phases, much altered. Rear with late c19 floor and end stack. Barn in yard and range of outbuildings not yet surveyed. Surveyed by South Molton Archive members and also seen by Peter Child. The south end of the building is now in separate ownership. (Unknown 1989)

Sources

Monograph	South Molton Heritage Trail	(South Molton & District Archive Local History Society)	2000	19
Worksheet		(Laithwaite, M.)	1989	
Worksheet	South Molton Archive	(Unknown)	1989	

Printed: 09/11/2009 09:51:07

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Disclaimer

Please note that this information has been compiled from a number of different sources. It is provided for information only and must not be relied on for legal or planning related work without further reference to the Historic Environment Service. The information may be freely used for private or commercial research but the source must be acknowledged.

Most archaeological sites in Devon are on private land. The inclusion of a site in the Historic Environment Record does not imply any right of public access.

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Matford Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road
Exeter, Devon EX2 4QW



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www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

09-Nov2009

64863 South Molton, Corn Market	Listed Building		
Type: MARKET BUILDING	OS Map: SS72NW SS72NW/187	Broad Period: Modern	
NGR: SS71372585	Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON	Period: Modern, XIX	
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: South Molton		
Evidence: Extant Building	Listed Building Grade: Grade II		
Class: Devon HER Term	District: North Devon District	SMN α	

Summary

Built in 1809 as a Corn Market but converted to a Post Office in 1888.

Description

The 'old market house' was built next to the market place in 1810 with the upper floor supported by pillars + arches which were bricked in when the building was converted to a Post Office in 1888. (South Molton & District Archive Local History Society 2000)

Built in 1809 as a Corn Market but converted to a Post Office in 1888. 2 storeys red brick. Hipped slated roof. 3 round-headed sashes to front elevation, 5 to side elevation. Wide central round-headed doorcase and dentilled entablature. Spandrels decorated with oak and ivy leaves, crowns, rams and mitres. Plain stringcourse. Inscription: "Post Office. John Galliford Esq. Mayor 1888". (Department of Environment 1970)

Sources

Monograph	South Molton Heritage Trail	(South Molton & District Archive Local History Society)	2000	8-9
List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest	Historic Houses Register	(Department of Environment)	1970	
	South Molton			

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www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

09-Nov2009

64871

Type: WORKSHOP	OS Map: SS72NW SS72NW/194	Broad Period: Modern
NGR: SS71342566	Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON	Period: Modern, XIX, XX
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: South Molton	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: North Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

A workshop was built at 'moors yard' by 'moor + sons coachbuilding works' in 1892 following a fire in 1891. The brick built three storey building originally had a clock in the circular window at the front. The top floor was used to store + season timber + the first floor was a carpenters workshop with final construction carried out on the ground floor (south molton + district archive local history society).

Description

A workshop was built at 'moors yard' by 'moor + sons coachbuilding works' in 1892 following a fire in 1891. The brick built three storey building originally had a clock in the circular window at the front. The top floor was used to store + season timber + the first floor was a carpenters workshop with final construction carried out on the ground floor (south molton + district archive local history society). (South Molton & District Archive Local History Society)

Des=south molton + district archive local history society/south molton heritage trail/(2000)20/booklet in pf. ()

Sources

Migrated Record

(South Molton & District
Archive Local History
Society)

Migrated Record

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www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

06-Nov-2009

71105

Type: CLAY PIPE	OS Map: SS72NW	Broad Period: Post Medieval
NGR: SS71322580	Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON	Period: Post Medieval
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: South Molton	
Evidence: Find	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: Devon HER Term	District: North Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Fragments of post medieval clay pipe recovered from the rear of 5 Queen Street, South Molton

Description

Fragments of post medieval clay pipe were recovered by Exeter Archaeology from a test pit to the rear of 5 Queen Street, South Molton in 2004. Fragments of post medieval roofing slate, lime-based mortar, animal bone & oyster shell were also recovered. The property lies within a medieval burgh plot fronting onto the 12C/13C market place but no medieval features or artefacts were identified. (Best, J. 2004)

Events

Name: Excavation of three test pits on the site of a new car parking area at 5 Queen Street, South Molton
Type: Watching Brief Max Date: 25 November 2004 Min Date:
Exeter Archaeology Category: Date Range Qualifier:

Sources

Report - Watching Brief Exeter Archaeology Report (Best, J.) Project 5223
Excavation of three test pits on the site of a new car parking area at 5 Queen Street, South Molton 2004

Find

Object Type: PIPE (SMOKING) Material: CLAY
Find Period: Post Medieval
Object Type: ROOF SLATE Material: SLATE
Find Period: Post Medieval

Relationships

Associated with MARKET BUILDING 64863

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www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology



Monument

06-Nov-2009

73817 South Molton, 11 South Street		Listed Building
Type: HOUSE	OS Map: SS72NW	Broad Period: Modern
NGR: SS7137825740	Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON	Period: XIX
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: South Molton	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade: Grade II	
Class: DOMESTIC	District: North Devon District	SMN α

Summary

11 South Street in South Molton an early 19th century house

Description

11 South Street in South Molton on the east side of the street. Early 19th century house. Two storeys rendered. Slate roof with two dormers. Moulded eaves cornice. Four sashes with verticals only, including 3-light bay to first floor. Doorcase with pilasters, curved pediment, panelled reveals and rectangular fanlight. (Department of Environment 1986)

No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were exposed during rebuilding to the east of this house. (Stead, P. M. 2007)

Events

Name: Southley Road Veterinary Surgery, South Molton		
Type: Watching Brief	Max Date: 10 July 2007	Min Date: 10 July 2007
Exeter Archaeology	Category:	Date Range Qualifier: Throughout

Sources

List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest	Historic Houses Register	(Department of Environment)	
South Molton			1986
Report - Watching Brief	Exeter Archaeology Report	(Stead, P. M.)	Project 5951
Watching Brief at Southley Road Veterinary Surgery, South Molton			2007

Printed: 06/11/2009 12:00:39

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Appendix 3. Devon Historic Environment Service: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation

Devon County Council Historic Environment Service: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Location: Land adjacent to South Molton Hospital, Widgery Drive
Parish: South Molton
District: North Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 271241.125810

Planning Application no: 48593

Proposal: Erection of Care Home & Formation of Vehicular & Pedestrian Accesses with Associated Site Works & Landscaping

Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/nd/14928

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES), at the request of Mr Leicester Featherstone of Burritt Holland Ltd, with regard to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works.

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. This condition requires that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant 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 approved by the Local Planning Authority.' The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood, these investigations therefore represent the *first stage* of a programme of archaeological mitigation. The information gained will enable the requirement for any further investigations to be determined and - if required - the scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological work undertaken in mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource, see section 6 below.

1.4 The proposed development site lies on the western edge of the historic core of South Molton and in an area identified by previous archaeological work as being occupied by strip fields or burgage plots established in the medieval period. While many of these boundaries have been removed or enveloped by the expansion of the modern town, the surviving property boundaries do reflect the earlier, medieval, field layout in this area. Groundworks for any development in this area may expose archaeological deposits or artefacts associated with the medieval settlement as well as post-medieval expansion of South Molton.

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

2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to record the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) to be prepared by the archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority *prior* to any development commencing on site.

3. CONTENT OF PROGRAMME

3.1 *Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.

The results of the assessment should be discussed with the HES and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of the evaluative excavations.

If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

3.2 *Evaluation of the site*

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography. These excavations should investigate 5% of the area affected by the proposed development.

3.2.1 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HES. Trenches should be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawing shall be drawn at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

3.2.2 All archaeological features should be investigated and as a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above percentage 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

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

3.2.3 The full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. This need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

3.2.4 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will 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.

3.2.5 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.

3.2.6 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.

3.2.7 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, must be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must 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 5.4 below.

5. REPORTING

5.1 Upon completion of this stage of fieldwork the archaeological contractor will supply the HES with a *statement of impact* of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource that contains sufficient detail to allow the HES to determine the scope of further archaeological work that may be required.

If the evaluative investigations represent the only archaeological works undertaken the results will be presented to the HES in an appropriately illustrated and detailed formal report. If subsequent archaeological mitigation work is undertaken the results of both stages of work (evaluation and mitigation) will be presented in a full, illustrated report.

The full report - if required - will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined in section 4 above. The report shall include plans and reports of all documentary and other research, and of the trenches, features, deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. The report will also include an overall plan showing the boundaries of the site, the location of the evaluative trenches and any other areas subject to archaeological investigation in relation to those boundaries and all exposed archaeological features and deposits.

In both cases the report shall demonstrate the archaeological potential of the site and the impact upon it of the proposed development. The report may in appropriate cases make suggestions as to appropriate mitigation of the archaeological impact of the proposal, but these will be subject to review by the HES, who will make final recommendations to the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependant 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 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 County Historic Environment Service 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 Historic Environment Record.

5.4 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. **The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.**

5.5 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. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these initial evaluative investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

6. FURTHER WORK

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible to identify what further work, (e.g. further evaluative work to clarify the site stratigraphy, area excavation, etc), if any, is needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The broad scope of any further work(s) that may be required will be detailed within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

7. PERSONNEL

7.1 The work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological consultant, agreed with the DCHES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a specified Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. 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.

7.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.

7.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

8. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

8.1 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.*

8.2 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

8.3 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.

8.4 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.

9. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Helen Rance, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW
Tel: 01392-381223 Fax: 01392-383011 E-mail: helen.rance@devon.gov.uk

14/08/09