

## South West Region

## DEVON

**East Devon**

1/384 (B.18.F005)

SY 11309850

**FENITON MILL*****Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Mill Development at Feniton Mill, Feniton***

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 12pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The assessment revealed that two medieval chapels, palaeoenvironmental deposits and prehistoric and Roman occupation evidence may have been affected by the proposed development. An archaeological evaluation, building recording and a watching brief were all recommended as an appropriate mitigation strategy. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* BA, MD, PM, PR, RO

1/385 (B.18.F011)

SX 97009200

**M5 JUNCTION 29 AND 30 LINK ROAD*****M5 Junction 29 and 30 Link Road, Devon. Archaeological Appraisal***

Davis, B &amp; Manning, A Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2002, 20pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The study area had been shown to contain relatively little in the way of archaeological remains, beyond a number of possible Roman Roads and a ditch. However, in recent years a number of sites had been found around the study area. One archaeological element, the bridge at Clyst St Mary, was contained in the study area, and a number of Listed Buildings were also scattered throughout. The development was not thought to affect archaeological remains to any significant degree. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD**Exeter**

1/386 (B.18.F012)

SX 94009700

**STOKE CANON BRIDGE*****Stoke Canon Bridge. An Archaeological Assessment***

Brown, S &amp; Matthews, A Exeter : Stewart Brown Associates, 2002, 46pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Stewart Brown Associates

The bridge crossed the flood plain of the River Culm, and consisted of a raised causeway containing three arches, bridging the main river channel. It was evident that the bridge contained some masonry from the 17th century or earlier. The earliest documentary reference to the bridge was in 1296. [Au(abr)]

## South West Region

## North Devon

1/387 (B.18.F010)

SS 58203065

**PROPOSED EXTENSION TO VENN QUARRIES, BISHOP'S TAWTON***Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Extension to Venn Quarries, Bishop's Tawton*

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 14pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

No significant archaeological features, structures or areas of potential were identified within the site area. No sites, structures or areas were identified that required conservation or evaluation. [Au(abr)]

1/388 (B.18.F004)

SS 55933231

**SEVEN BRETHERN BANK, BARNSTAPLE***Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Tarka Tennis Centre, Seven Brethren Bank, Barnstaple*

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 13pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

It was possible that organic deposits were present on the site, although the depth of modern overburden and intended construction methods would make retrieval improbable. There was little other archaeological material on the site. No evaluation was necessary but a monitoring programme was recommended. [Au(abr)]

1/389 (B.18.F006)

SS 56004155

**STOWFORD FARM MEADOWS, BERRY DOWN, COMBE MARTIN***Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development at Stowford Farm Meadows, Berry Down, Combe Martin*

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 22pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The assessment was carried out in advance of the development of a new tourist facility, in view of the known archaeological significance of the site. No deep excavations were likely, but earthmoving and stripping of topsoil was thought to potentially impact upon buried archaeology. Many known archaeological sites lay within the area, most significantly six Scheduled Bronze Age barrows, other barrows, buildings, earthworks and field systems. There was also thought to be potential for the retrieval of palaeoenvironmental remains. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* BA, MD, PM, UD

## South Hams

1/390 (B.18.F003)

SX 51906170

**BICKLEIGH BARRACKS TO WOOLWELL SEWER DIVERSION***Archaeological Assessment of Bickleigh Barracks to Woolwell Sewer Diversion*

Atkins, W Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 10pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

*South West Region*

The earliest interest at the site related to a possible prehistoric field system. Documented settlement dated to the Saxon period. The existing farms in the area appeared to display medieval and early post-medieval origins. Place-name evidence seemed to reinforce this. A section of the Plymouth and Dartmoor tramway was thought to be affected by the development. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, PR

**Teignbridge**

1/391 (B.18.F008)

SX 93887345

**TEIGNMOUTH COMMUNITY COLLEGE*****Archaeological Assessment and Recording of a Rock & Water Garden at Teignmouth Community College***

Dyer, M Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 12pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

This report described the results of an archaeological assessment and recording of a rock and water garden located within the grounds of Teignmouth Community College. The rock and water garden originally formed part of the grounds of Winterbourne, a private house built for the Reverend William Page Richards between 1824 and 1829. It became part of Teignmouth Secondary School in 1919. Although dilapidated, the garden had survived substantially intact. The building of the gymnasium in 1935 removed part of the garden and led to some remodelling of the upper pond. New classrooms had encroached on the southern end. Alterations had been made to the lower bridge and pond. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

**Torridge**

1/392 (B.18.F009)

SS 42412640

**PROPOSED NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL AT ABBOTSHAM*****Archaeological Assessment of Proposed New Primary School at Abbotsham, North Devon***

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 9pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

It was likely that the site area had always been used for agricultural purposes. Although probably church-owned land since the medieval period, there was no evidence to suggest that burials [or buildings] ever extended into the site area. A high proportion of flint artefacts had been retrieved during fieldwalking in the area and there was potential for prehistoric deposits to be encountered during construction work, or for further residual material to be collected. Given the limited depth of proposed ground reduction there was potential for the recovery of archaeological deposits or features. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

**West Devon**

1/393 (B.18.F001)

SX 69009200

**A30 MERRYMEET JUNCTION IMPROVEMENT*****A30 Merrymeet Junction Improvement. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage***

AC archaeology Hindon : AC archaeology, 2002, 22pp, cplour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

*South West Region*

Three archaeological sites and five historic buildings were revealed in the study area. Although three hedgerows may have been affected, it was concluded that in general none of the sites or buildings would provide an insurmountable obstacle to development. A field evaluation was recommended. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/394 (B.18.F002)

SX 42507350

**DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINE*****Devon Great Consols Mine. Archaeological Assessment***

Buck, C Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2003, 13pp, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

The report was a published article summarised from the 2001 desk-based assessment. It covered the setting, geology, historical background and timeline of the Devon Great Consols Mine. [Au(adp)]

1/395 (B.18.F007)

SX 45177899

**PROPOSED WIND TURBINE SITE AT BEECH FARM, HEATHFIELD, LAMERTON*****Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Turbine Site at Beech Farm, Heathfield, Lamerton***

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2002, 8pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

It was likely that the archaeological impact of the construction of the wind turbine (with access tracks and ancillary equipment) would be limited. No features relating to the nearby barrow cemetery were identified within the site area. However, the close proximity of nearby barrows and a flint scatter found within the easternmost field clearly indicated significant levels of prehistoric activity in the vicinity. It was possible that other contemporary evidence of a ritual or domestic nature could be found in the site area in the form of features surviving beneath the topsoil and artefacts. It was recommended that all groundworks should be subject to archaeological monitoring in order to mitigate any possible disturbance to such remains. [Au(adp)]