

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT 2 ROCK VIEW, DEVON CONSULS, GULWORTHY, DEVON.

Location: 2 Rock View, Devon Consuls, Gulworthy,
Parish: Gulworthy
District: West Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 242683,73528
Planning Application no: 00728/2010
Proposal: Householder application for erection of extension to house plant room
DCHES ref: ARCH/DM/ED/16943
Date: 08.02.2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Kate Royston (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken at 2 Rock View, Devon Consuls, Gulworthy Devon and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (Stephen Reed 18.08.2011).
- 1.2 In accordance with PPS5 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010), 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, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing 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.

Reason: To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development will have an impact upon the setting of a listed building and lies in an area of archaeological significance within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. Drawing 20804 submitted in support of this application show that it is proposed to "shape ground into shallow terraces" on the north side of the dwellings - these groundworks too have the potential to expose archaeological and artefactual evidence.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:
- 3.1.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits uncovered by groundworks;
 - 3.1.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.2 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.2.3 If the depth of any trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.

4.3 Desk-based assessment

The desk-based work will only be undertaken if archaeological features or deposits are exposed by these works. However, SWARCH has been supplied a copy of the archaeological appraisal undertaken by Robert Waterhouse.

If any desk-based work is required this will comprise of 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.

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.

4.4 Monitoring and Recording

Topsoil stripping and all groundworks across the site will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and 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. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

4.4.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*;

4.4.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts;

4.4.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory;

4.4.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- 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.

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

4.4.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;

4.4.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits;

4.4.7 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. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002);

4.4.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation;

4.4.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will 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 will be taken to protect the finds from theft;

4.4.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HES and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate mitigation.

- 4.5 If it becomes apparent that the ground affected by these works is archaeologically sterile then there will be no requirement to monitor the entire scope of the works after consultation with the HES.
- 4.6 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with DCHES who will be informed of the start of the fieldwork, will monitor the project throughout and may wish to inspect the works in progress. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report. SWARCH will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DCHES and will consist of:
- 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
- 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
- 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHES.

6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Plymouth City Museum under accession number 2012.10. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 6.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) 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 will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. 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.
- 6.3 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the DCHES on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the DCHES either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.
- 6.4 If a report is produced, this will include the following elements:
- 6.4.1 A report number, the date of report production and version number (if subject to revision) and the OASIS record number;
- 6.4.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this WSI;
- 6.4.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 6.4.4 The methodology of all works undertaken;
- 6.4.5 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 6.4.6 A description of the project's results;
- 6.4.7 In interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.4.8 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- 6.4.9 A plan showing the groundworks, the location of the areas subject to the archaeological work and the exposed features and deposits in relation to nearby property boundaries;
- 6.4.10 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognized along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.4.11 Section drawings of trench faces showing exposed deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west.

- 6.4.12 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 6.4.13 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - 6.4.14 Consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - 6.4.15 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - 6.4.16 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- 6.5 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then SWARCH shall prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. 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 the HES must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and SWARCH.
- 6.6 DCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on 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.
- 6.7 Should particularly significant features, below-ground remains or finds 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 DCHES.
- 6.8 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database under record number southwes1-118728.

7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

SWARCH - in consultation with the applicant or agent - will ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

7.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the excavation work will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel. Relevant staff of DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

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Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

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11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service

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Richard and Helena Jaeschke

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Curatorial

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Alison Mills
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Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel
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Animal Wendy Howard
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Lithics

Martin Tingle
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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor
Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk
Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk
Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell
39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214
Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology
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