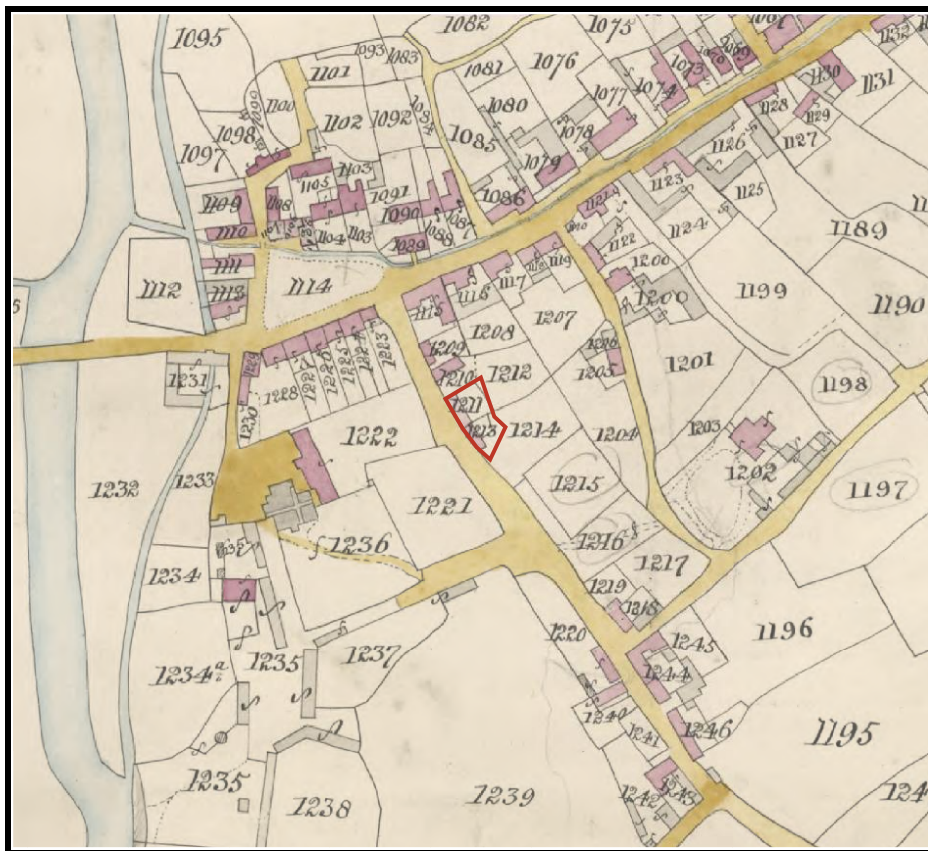




Archaeological evaluation on land at No. 2 Maunders Hill, Otterton, Devon



*on behalf of
the client*

Report No. 22-15

Project No. 1930

May 2022



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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Oakford Archaeology in April 2022 on land at No. 2 Maunders Hill, Otterton, Devon (SY 0808 8517). The work comprised the hand excavation of 3 test pits totalling 4.4m in length, with each test pit 1.2m wide. These provided a spatial sample of the site.

No archaeological features were found in the proposed development area. Excavation revealed a series of modern made ground deposits, the result of the construction of the houses in the immediate post-war period, overlying the original ground surface across the central and eastern part of the site.

Evidence for post-medieval activity consisted of 127 pottery sherds recovered from the topsoil.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of the client and sets out the results of an archaeological trench evaluation undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in April 2022 on land at No. 2 Maunders Hill, Otterton, Devon, Devon (SY 0808 8517). The work was commissioned on the advice of the Devon Historic Environment Team (DCHET) in line with the approach set out in para 128 of the government's national planning policy framework (NPPF), to provide information in support of a forthcoming planning application for the construction of a garage and associated works.

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies on steeply sloping ground on the southern side of Otterton, at a height of between c.14 and 16m AOD. The underlying solid geology belongs to the Helsby Sandstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 242 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period and gives rise to shallow fine loamy- and silty soils.¹

1.2 Historical and archaeological background

Little is known of the development of Otterton in the immediate post-Roman and early Saxon period. The manor of *Otritona* was held by Gytha, Countess of Wessex prior to 1066. During the Norman reorganisation of the land holdings following the Conquest (recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086), and the death of Harold at Hastings, *Otritone* and its land was granted by King William to the Benedictine Abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel in Normandy for providing him with ships, men and prayers for his invasion of England.² The place-name probably derives from the Old English name for the river *Otrin* and *tūn* meaning 'farm or estate by the river Otter'.³

Various described as *Otritronam*, *Otteritune*, *Otryngtone*, *Otreytone*, *Ottryton Monachorum* and *Auterton*, the settlement grew up on the east side of a crossing across the River Otter. In addition to extensive land grants around Otterton, the priory was bestowed the manors of Sidmouth and East Budleigh. Built in the late 11th century for a prior and four monks only the heavily restored tower survives today from the original monastic complex.

Its foundation for four monks by King John is recorded in 1332, although it is likely that the document in fact recorded additional revenue grants and new buildings for the existing monastic community. From the mid-14th century onwards the ongoing wars with France under Edward the III and his successors led to punitive measures against alien religious houses and the monks were forced to pay large sums to the king. The final break occurred in 1414 when the smaller houses were dissolved by Henry V, and the buildings and revenues of the priory granted by the King to the newly founded Syon Abbey.

At the dissolution the manor of Otterton was purchased by Richard Duke, a clerk in the Court of Augmentations and MP for Weymouth, who converted part of the monastic building into a formal house. It remained the main residence of the family until the death of Richard Duke in 1741, when the house and his extensive holdings were inherited by his nephew John Heath. Following John's death without issue in 1775, the house and lands were purchased in 1777 by Denys Rolle, making him the largest landowner in Devon at this period.⁴

¹ www.bgs.co.uk.

² Thorn and Thorn 1985, 11.1.

³ Gover 1932, 593.

⁴ Lysons 1822.

The title survey of Otterton parish took place in 1844 (Fig. 2) showing that the site was owned by Lord Rolle. The map clearly shows the site (plot 1213) occupied by a rectangular house occupying the street frontage and a large garden to the side and rear. This, along with the large orchard (plot 1214) to the east, was occupied by Robert Drake Junior. However, because the property is not named on the 1851 census, it is unclear whether this was the same property occupied by the butcher Robert Drake and his family.

The area was mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1889, when the site was shown in the greatest detail thus far (Fig. 3). It is unclear what provided the impetus but by this period five houses were demolished along Maunders Hill, the former plots remaining empty throughout the early 20th century, as is evidenced by the 1905 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4). The current buildings were built in the immediate post-war period.

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, depth, date and condition/state of survival of any archaeological features and deposits within the footprint of the proposed development. The results of the evaluation will inform the planning process - particularly whether there are any remains present of sufficient significance and state of preservation to affect the principle or layout of the proposed development and may also be used to formulate a programme of further archaeological work either prior to and/or during groundworks to mitigate the impact of the development on any remains present.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by Oakford Archaeology (2022), submitted to and approved by DCHET prior to commencement on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

The work comprised the excavation of three test pits totalling 4.4m in length, with each trench 1.2m wide. They were positioned to provide a spatial sample of the site and their positions were agreed with the DCHET prior to commencement on site. The positions of trenches as excavated are shown on Fig. 4.

All excavation was undertaken by hand down to the level either of the natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned, investigated, and recorded.

The standard OA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets and individual trench recording forms, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed digital photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

4. RESULTS

Relevant context descriptions for the trenches are set out in Appendix 2.

A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of topsoil over redeposited topsoil and subsoil onto natural subsoil was encountered in all areas. The depth of the overlying deposits ranged from 0.4-1.4m.

4.1 The trenches

Trench 1 (Plates 1-4)

This trench measured 2m x 1.2m, was orientated approximately E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 1, Appendix 2.

Trench 2 (Plates 5-6)

The trench measured 1.2m x 1.2m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 2, Appendix 2.

Trench 3 (Plates 7-8)

The trench measured 1.2m x 1.2m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 3, Appendix 2.

5. THE FINDS

by John Allan

This is a relatively small finds assemblage composed entirely of post-medieval material. These are itemised in Appendix 3 and briefly described below.

Three sherds of 18th-19th century South Somerset redware were recovered from the topsoil (100) in Trench 1. In addition, eight sherds of industrial whiteware including transfer print (after 1780), four sherds of redware flowerpot (19th-early 20th century), a single fragment of marmalade jar (c.1900), one clay pipe stem fragment (post-1660) and a fragment of local red brick (19th-early 20th century) were also recovered.

A single sherd of Westerwald stoneware (1690-1730) was recovered from the topsoil (300) in Trench 3. The remainder of the material consisted of a sherd of 17th century rouletted off-white ware, 10 sherds of 18th-19th century South Somerset redware, 24 sherds of industrial whiteware including mocha ware (1800-1830) and transfer print (19th -20th century), three fragments of 18th-19th century clay pipe stem, a glass base from an English Green Bottle (c.1660-1680) and an ink bottle base (1800-1920).

A single sherd of early 18th century Bristol-Staffordshire treacle-glazed ware dating to the early 18th century, five sherds of 18th century South Somerset Redware, a sherd of English Green Bottle Glass (1740-1850) and three fragments of clay pipe stem dating after 1600 were recovered from buried topsoil (302).

The remainder of the material was unstratified and consisted of two sherds of 17th century Westerwald stoneware, 47 sherds of industrial whitewares, stonewares and creamwares dating to the late 18th-19th century, two sherds of 19th century coarseware, two sherds of 19th century Staffordshire whiteware, including a 19th century salt-pressed "for a good girl" willow

patterned mug and 12 sherds of 19th-20th century South Somerset redware. In addition, four fragments of clay pipe stem (18th-19th century) and two clay pipe bowls, including a bowl fragment with wide heel and stem (post-1660) and a bowl with leaf decoration along the mould-line (1800-1820), a single sherd of English green bottle glass (c.1650) and a single 19th-20th century marmalade jar fragment were also recovered.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The trench evaluation constitutes a thorough examination of the site, with test pits positioned to provide a spatial sample of the site. The work has revealed an extensive sequence of redeposited topsoil above the original soil sequence (up to 1.4m thick). Likely the result of landscaping associated with the construction of the current houses in the immediate post-war period, these deposits contained 127 sherds of post-medieval pottery. However, the total removal of this material within Trenches 1, 2 and 3 has failed to reveal any evidence for buried archaeological features or deposits.

In addition, the pottery assemblage recovered from the site is, despite examination of spoil heaps, entirely composed of post-medieval material. This further indicates that the potential for significant archaeological survival is low. As a result, it was agreed with the DCHET that no further archaeological site work was necessary.

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

Due to the limited nature of the findings a project archive will not be produced, although some of the finds, detailed in appendix 3 below, have been archived with the RAMM (reference number 22/15A, accession number 18/2022). A summary of the archaeological investigations has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1- 505449).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This evaluation was commissioned by the client and managed for Oakford Archaeology by Marc Steinmetzer. The fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Martin, Michael Wootton and Marc Steinmetzer; the illustrations for the report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer. The finds processing was undertaken by Marcie Weeks. Thanks are hereby recorded to Stephen Reed (DCHET) and Marrina Neophytou (DCHET) who provided advice throughout the project.

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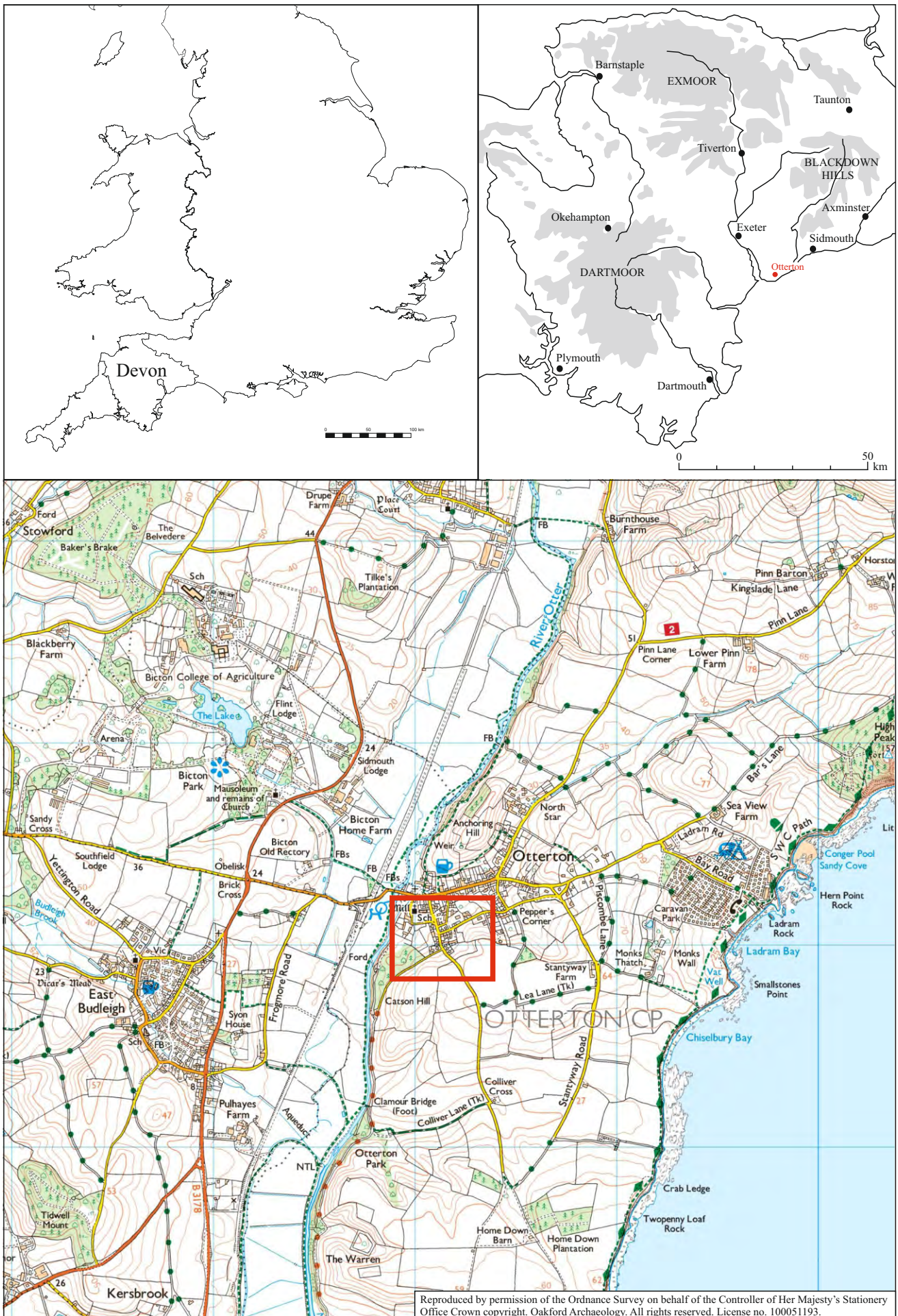


Fig. 1 Location of site.

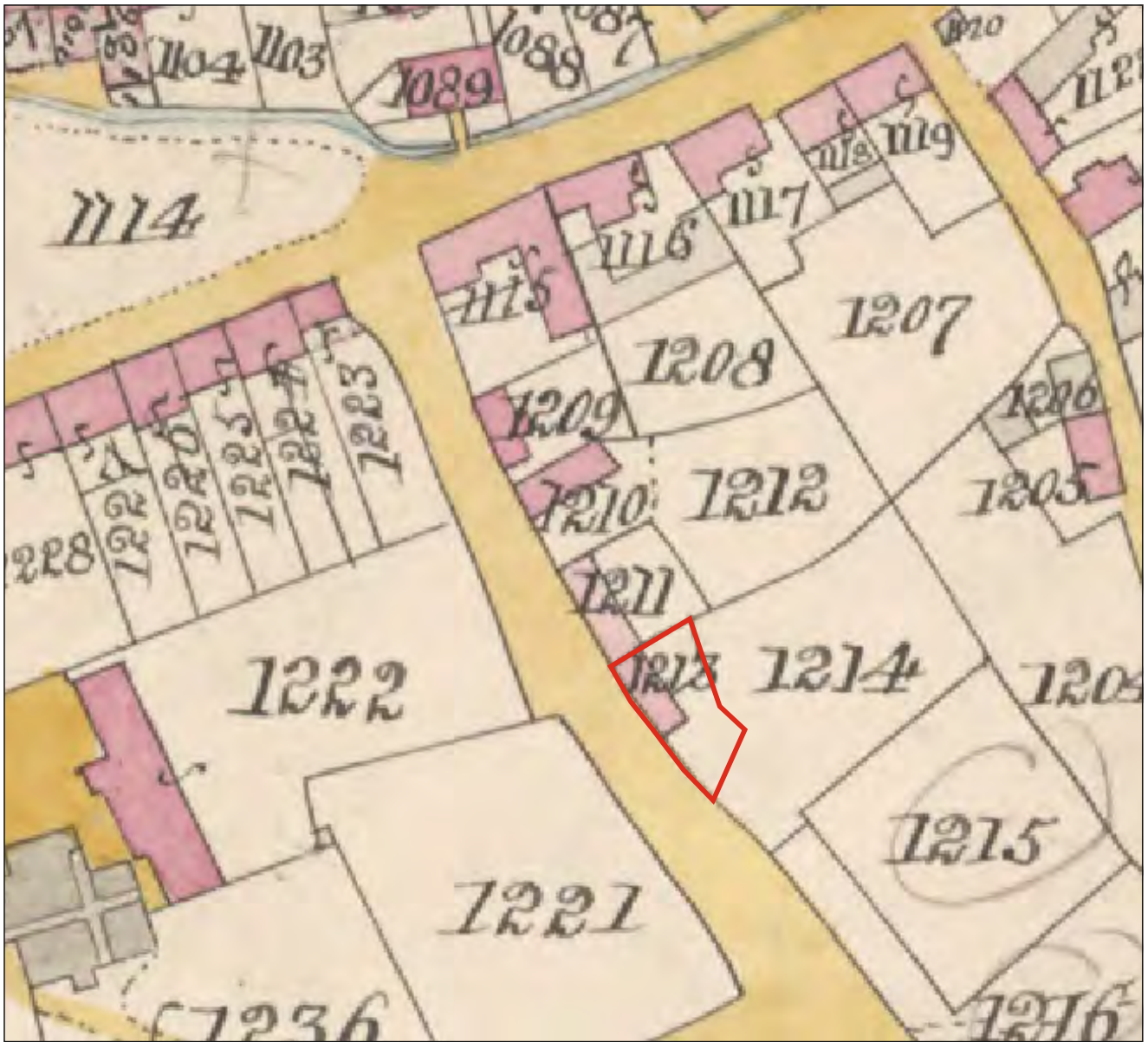


Fig. 2 Detail from the 1844 Otterton Tithe Map.



Fig. 3 Detail from the 1st edition 1889 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XCIV.9.



Fig. 4 Detail from the 2nd Edition 1905 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XCIV.9.

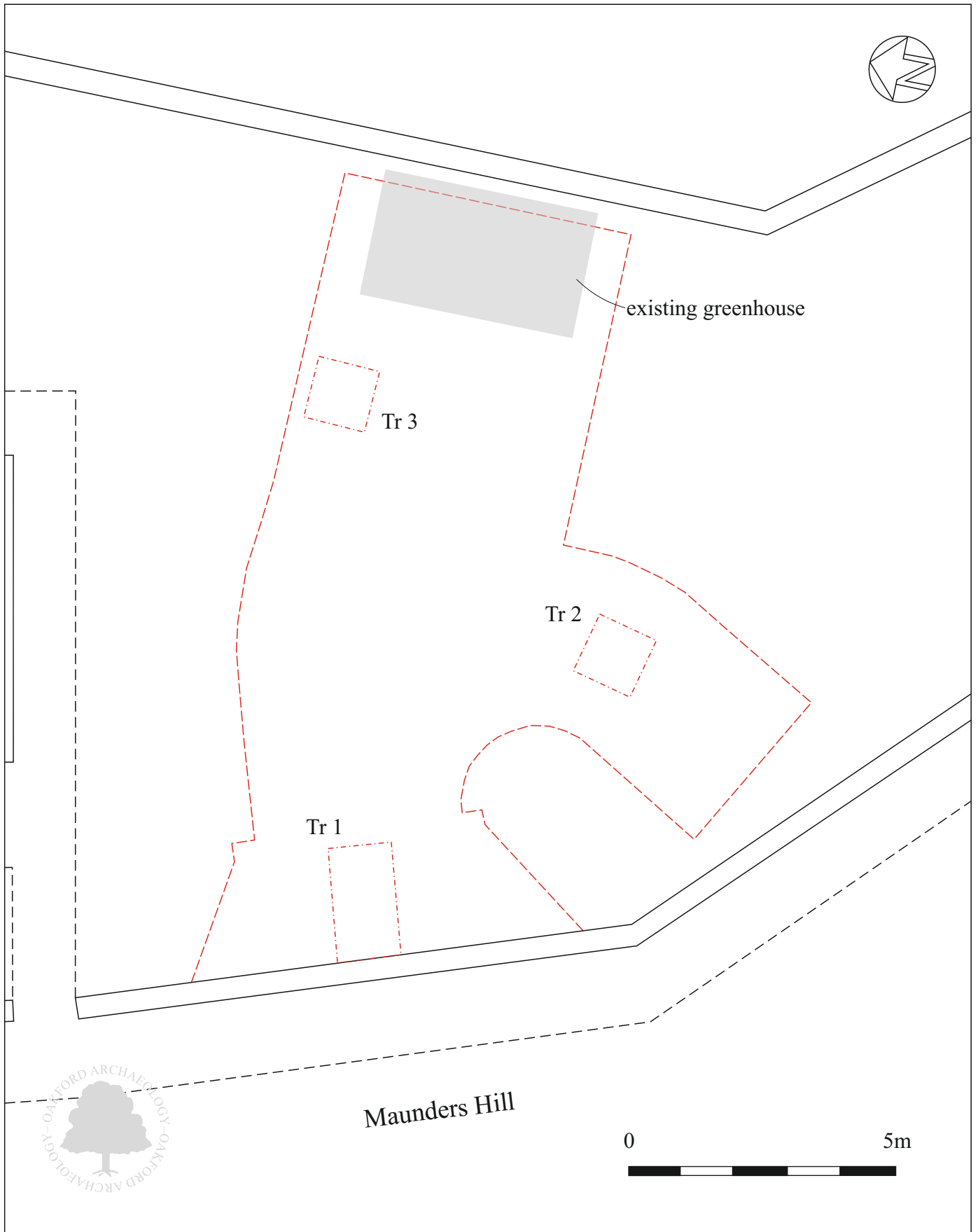


Fig. 4 Plan showing location of trenches (red).



Pl. 1 General view of the proposed site showing Trenches 1-3. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 2 Section through Trench 1 showing depth of topsoil (100) above natural subsoil (101). 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 3 General view of Trench 1 showing foundation of garden wall (102) above natural subsoil (101). 2m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 4 Section through Trench 2 showing depth of soil sequence. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 5 Section through Trench 3 showing depth of soil sequence. 1m scale. Looking east.

Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological works

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for Devon County Council and sets out the methodology to be employed during an archaeological evaluation on land at No. 2 Maunders Hill, Otterton, Devon (SY 0808 8517). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' required in support of a planning application (22/0177/FUL) for the construction of a new garage and associated works. The work is required by East Devon District Council, as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).
- 1.2 The proposed site is located in an area of high archaeological potential on the eastern side of the former medieval Priory. The manor of Otterton was granted to the Benedictine Abbey of Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, by William the Conqueror for providing him with ships, men and prayers for his invasion of England. A Priory was founded at Otterton as a cell of Mont St. Michel, although today only the font survives from the building. Otterton was one of three manors bestowed to this priory, along with Sidmouth and East Budleigh. King Henry V took possession of the priory and its lands in 1415 and granted them to the abbess and convent of Syon. It was held by them until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, at which point it was given to Richard Duke, Esq., whose family had lived in Otterton since the reign of Edward III. The manor was held by the family until 1777 when it was purchased by the Rolle family.

It is possible therefore that the proposed groundworks have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with medieval or later activity in the area.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to identify, excavate and record any in situ archaeological remains affected by the development, by excavating trial trenches and, if necessary, excavate the archaeological remains prior to the start of construction, and to report on the results of the project, as appropriate. The results of the evaluation will be used to inform the planning decision and also the extent and nature of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation required by the Local Planning Authority as a condition of a planning consent.

3. METHOD

- 3.1 The first phase will comprise the hand excavation of 3 trenches totalling 3.6m in length, with each trench 1.2 m wide (see attached plan). Localised site constraints (eg. buried services, tree canopies etc.) may result in minor modifications to the trench layout.

Phase 1 - trial trenching, to identify whether any remains are present on the site, and if so where.

The results of the evaluation will inform the level of mitigation required should planning consent be granted:

Option 1 – no mitigation required

Option 2 - monitoring and recording/limited excavation during construction groundworks, if necessary. Sufficient time will need to be allowed for the completion of any archaeological recording and limited excavation necessary within the construction groundworks. At times this may require a pause in the construction works, but the need for this will be kept to a minimum where possible. Where more substantial delays are envisaged, then a site meeting will be convened as necessary with the DCHET and the client to agree the way forward.

Option 3 - full archaeological excavation of certain areas prior to construction starting, if necessary

The need for, and extent of options 1, 2 & 3 will be reviewed and agreed at a site meeting with the DCHET once the trial trenches have been dug and the results are clear. If required, option 3 will then be carried out and completed before the commencement of construction works, and option 2 during the latter. Should significant archaeological deposits or remains be present in the phase 1 trial trenches, then these will be left in situ and excavated as part of a larger area excavation under option 3.

In addition, there will be a further phase of off-site analysis and reporting work.

The method outlined below applies primarily to the phase 1 trenching work. Should options 2 or 3 be required, then the generic methods and provisions set out in sections 3.3 - 3.10 and 4 - 5 below will apply, and a plan showing proposed areas of excavation and/or monitoring will be submitted to the DCHET for approval prior to such works starting.

- 3.2 Trenches will be hand-excavated until either the top of significant archaeological levels or natural subsoil is reached (whichever is higher). Where archaeological deposits are present the trench will be cleaned and deposits investigated, excavated and recorded.

General project methods

- 3.3 The area subject to option 2 or 3 will be agreed with the DCHET in advance of fieldwork and shown on a plan. Topsoil or overburden across the area(s) to be investigated will be removed using a tracked or wheeled 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, archaeological or significant palaeoenvironmental deposits whichever is

highest in the stratigraphic sequence, at which point machining will cease and investigation will continue by hand to clean the exposed surface.

All archaeological deposits and features will be stratigraphically excavated by hand down to natural subsoil in the following manner, unless agreed otherwise with the DCHET:

- all significant deposits will be excavated and recorded by hand,
- some less significant and more bulky deposits may be carefully removed by machine with a toothless grading bucket, under direct archaeological supervision and with prior agreement of the DCHET,
- fills of cut features will be excavated by hand as follows: -pits (50%), postholes (50 and then 100%), stakeholes (100%), linears (20%, targeted on intersections, terminals or overlaps, etc). Surfaces will be completely excavated within the confines of the trenches or area excavation,
- If excavations reveal a substantial number of repetitive discrete features, such as stake-holes, the DCHET would require that these should be adequately sampled by excavation to understand their character rather than the complete excavation of all such 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 environmental samples and the recovery of artefacts,
- Variations to these may be required, for example to fully recover important finds and material, or to obtain firmer dating evidence, and these will be agreed with the DCHET and then carried out,
- Spoil will also be examined and scanned with a metal detector for the recovery of artefacts.

3.4 Environmental deposits will be assessed on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology or the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits potential survives, these would be processed by Allen Environmental Archaeology (AEA) using the HE Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (HE CfA Guidelines 2002/1) and Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Historic England, second edition, August 2011), and outside specialists (AEA) organised to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.

3.5 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer-term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (specifically 'First Aid for Finds' Watkinson, D and Neal V, (London: Rescue/UKICAS 2001) and CfA 2014 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials') and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.

- 3.6 Should artefacts be exposed that fall within the scope of Treasure Act 1996 and The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner, DCHET, the Devon Finds Liaison Officer, and HE, according to the procedures relating to the legislation. The location of treasure items will be recorded with an EDM (as per 4.1 below), and, 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.
- 3.7 Should any articulated human remains be exposed; these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site subject to the compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with the CIfA ‘Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains’ (Megan Brickley and Jacqueline I McKinley, 2004) and the CIfA Standards for Recording Human Remains (Piers D Mitchell and Megan Brickley, CIfA 2017). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below). The client will be fully briefed and consulted if there is a requirement to submit material for specialist research.
- 3.9 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to work commencing.
- 3.10 The DCHET will be informed of the start of the project and will monitor progress throughout. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the DCHET and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 4.1 The standard OA recording system will be employed, consisting of:
- standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
 - colour digital photography;
 - survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
 - labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the DCHET on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed County HER entry, including a plan showing location of groundworks and of any significant features found. The text entry and plan will be produced in an appropriate electronic format suitable for easy incorporation into the HER and sent to the client and the DCHET within 3 months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.

5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed, further work (options 2 or 3 above) will be required either prior to and/or during construction groundworks. If the main contractor's programme requires that such archaeological work carries straight on from the trench evaluation, the results of all phases of archaeological work will be presented within one summary report within six months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. However, if there is a significant delay (more than six months) between the end of the trench evaluation and the start of subsequent groundworks, an interim summary report will be produced of the results of the phase 1 work. This report, if required, will be prepared within three months of the completion of the phase 1 trenching. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:

:

- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the trenches, excavated areas and the distribution of archaeological features within them, as well as copies of any relevant historic maps;
- a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
- specialist assessments and reports as appropriate, including if necessary (see 5.6 below) an outline of, and timetable for the completion of, any further work required to bring the most important results to wider publication.

5.3 A pdf version of the summary report will be produced and distributed to the Client and the DCHET on completion of sitework within the timescale above. A copy of the report and pdf version will also be deposited with the site archive.

5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (2015) upon completion of the project.

The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital (data images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and digital copies of the primary site records

and images, compiled in accordance with the ADS Guidelines for Depositors (2015).

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) with the permission of the landowner within 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM accession number 18/2022, RAMM ref numbers 22/15). Any artefacts not taken by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum will be offered to the landowner before being discarded. The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

OA will notify the DCHET upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of any material (finds) archive with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

Should no artefacts be recovered or should the Royal Albert Memorial Museum not wish to retain any that are, then, with the agreement of the DCHET, the report submitted to OASIS will form the sole archive for this project.

- 5.5 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigations) database within three months of the completion of site work (oakforda1-505449).
- 5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.
- 5.7 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 (para 141 of the NPPF) any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHET, in consultation with the Client. OA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client and the DCHET. A final draft publication text and figures will be produced within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.
- 5.8 Any amendments to the method or timescale set out above will be agreed in writing with the DCHET before implementation.
6. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES
 - 6.1 If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the

archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the developer and/or site owner - to 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. COPYRIGHT

- 7.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

8. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 8.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, 2014, revised 2020, the Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation, 2014*). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Health & Safety

- 8.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;

Bird remains: Matilda Holmes;

Dating techniques: Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre;

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: AEA;

Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

Fish remains: Hannah Russ, Sheila Hamilton-Dyer;
Human remains: Charlotte Coles, Mandy Kingdom;
Lithic analysis: Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);
Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan;
Metallurgy: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);
Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);
Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum), Imogen Morris;
Plant remains: Lisa Gray;
Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);
Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);
Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

MFR Steinmetzer
18 March 2022
WSI/OA1930/01

Appendix 2:

Context descriptions by Trench

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.4m	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with rare river pebbles and flint fragments	Topsoil
101	0.4m+	Mid pinkish red sand	Natural subsoil
102	0-0.4m	Flint rubble, large river cobbles and mid orange-red brick bonded with light yellowish grey cement	Garden wall foundation

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.3m	Mid to dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil
201	0.3-0.6m	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent lime and charcoal flecks	Redeposited topsoil
202	0.6m-0.8m	Mid reddish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks	Redeposited subsoil
203	0.8-0.9m	Mid brown loam with angular river gravels	?Demolition deposit
204	0.9-1m	Mid reddish brown silty sand	Subsoil
205	1m+	Mid pinkish red sand	Natural subsoil

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	0-0.3m	Mid to dark brown sandy silt	Modern topsoil
301	0.3-0.7m	Mid to dark brownish red clayey sand	Redeposited subsoil/topsoil
302	0.7-1.2m	Mid to dark brown sandy silt	Buried topsoil
303	1.2-1.4m	Mid reddish brown silty sand	Subsoil
304	1.4m+	Mid pinkish red sand	Natural Subsoil

Appendix 3: Finds quantification

Context	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	Weight	Notes
Unstratified			81	811g	8 iron nails of various sizes; 1 sherd English green bottle glass (c.1650); 1 fragment animal bone; 4 fragments of clay pipe stem (18 th -19 th century), 1 clay pipe bowl fragment with wide heel and stem (post-1660); 1 clay pipe bowl with leaf decoration up mould-line (1800-1820); 2 sherds coarsewares (1800s); 2 sherds Westerwald stoneware (c.17 th century); 1 sherd Staffordshire whiteware, scratch blue (mid-18 th century); 1 sherd Staffordshire salt pressed “for a good girl” willow patterned mug (19 th century); 12 sherds redwares including glazed South Somerset redware (19 th -20 th century); 47 sherds various industrial whitewares, stonewares and creamwares including transfer print and a marmalade jar fragment (19 th – 20 th century)
100			19	453g	2 fragments local red brick; 4 sherds redware flower pot (19 th -early 20 th century); 1 clay pipe stem fragment (post-1660); 3 sherds South somerset redware including 1 base and 1 handle, glazed and unglazed (18 th -19 th century); 1 sherd marmalade jar (c.1900); 8 sherds industrial whiteware including transfer print (after 1780).
300			43	554g	2 fragments of animal bone; 1 sherd English green bottle glass base (1660-1680); 1 sherd Westerwald stoneware (1690-1730); 1 sherd rouletted off-white ware (late 17 th century - retained); 1 sherd ink bottle base (1800-1920); 3 fragments clay pipe stems (18 th -19 th century); 10 sherds South Somerset redware including base and rim sherds (18 th -19 th century); 24 sherds industrial whiteware including mocha ware (1800-1830) and transfer print (19 th -20 th century).
302			10	203g	3 sherds clay pipe stems (post-1600); 1 sherd Bristol-Staffordshire treacle brown tankard (1700-1730 - retained); 1 sherd English green bottle glass (1740-1850); 5 sherds South Somerset redware, including 2 plain and 1 with a clearly defined trailed slip (18 th century - retained).
Totals			153	2021g	