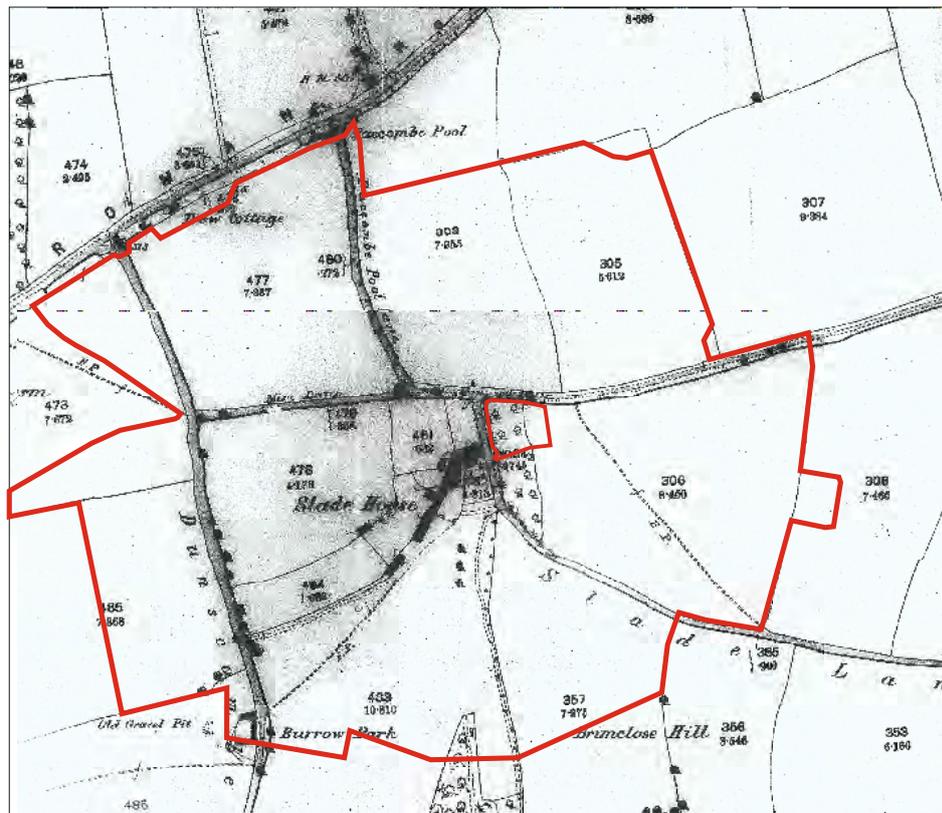




OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological evaluation at Slade House Farm, Branscombe, Devon



on behalf of
The Donkey Sanctuary

Report No. 15-01

Project No. 1243

May 2015



OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Oakford Archaeology on land at Slade House Farm, Branscombe, Devon (SX 1602 8927), during March 2015. The work comprised the excavation of 6 trenches totalling 88m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide..

No archaeological features were found in the proposed development area. Excavation revealed the remains of two tree-throws, while a series of modern made ground deposits, in part overlying the original ground surface, were recorded across the central part of the site.

Evidence for prehistoric activity was restricted to 17 worked flints recovered from the topsoil.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for The Donkey Sanctuary and sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in March 2015 on land at Slade House Farm, Branscombe, Devon (SX 1602 8927). The work was commissioned by The Robinson White Partnership on behalf of The Donkey Sanctuary on the advice of the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES), to provide information in support of a forthcoming planning application for new buildings, footpaths, road widening and construction of a roundabout.

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies on the boundary between the parishes of Salcombe Regis and Branscombe and covers an area of approximately 13.5 hectares. The site lies between c. 138m and 165m AOD and the underlying geology belongs to the Upper Greensand Formation, fine grained sandstone formed approximately 113-93 million years ago in the Cretaceous period, and gives rise to deposits of clay and flint (BGS 1995).

1.2 Archaeological background

The site lies in an area where only limited archaeological fieldwork has been previously undertaken, although the landscape in the immediate vicinity of the Donkey Sanctuary has yielded a significant amount of artefactual material indicative of intensive Neolithic activity, as well as later prehistoric and Romano-British activity.

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, depth and date of archaeological features and deposits within the footprints of the proposed development. The results of the evaluation (this document) will inform the planning process and may be used to formulate a programme of further archaeological work either prior to and/or during groundworks.

3. METHODOLOGY

The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief provided by the DCHET Archaeology Officer (Reed 2015) and a subsequent project design prepared by Oakford Archaeology (2015), submitted to and approved by DCHET prior to commencement on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

The work comprised the excavation of 6 trenches totalling 88m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. They were positioned to provide a spatial sample of the site and the trench positions were agreed with DCHET prior to commencement on site. The positions of trenches as excavated are shown on Fig.5.

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, 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

A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of topsoil onto natural subsoil was encountered in all areas. The depth of the overlying deposits was on average 0.2-0.4m.

4.1 The trenches

Trench 1 (Fig. 5, Plates 1-4)

This trench measured 10m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately N-S and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.2m. The only archaeological features present was an irregular feature located towards the centre of the trench (102). This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.2m. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 1, Appendix 2.

Feature 102 was a possible tree throw, with gradually breaking sides and an irregular base. It was approximately 1m wide and 0.45m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill (103). This consisted of a light greyish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5, Plates 5-8)

The trench measured 20m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately E-W, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m. The only archaeological feature present was a tree throw located towards the eastern end of the trench (202). This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.25m. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 2, Appendix 2.

Feature 202 was a possible tree throw, with gradually breaking sides and an irregular base. It was approximately 2.2m long and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill (203). This consisted of a mid reddish brown silty clay deposit identical to the overlying topsoil.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5, Plates 9-12)

This trench measured 10m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m. No archaeological features were present. At the northern end of the trench modern made ground material (301) had been deposited directly on top of the original ground surface. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 3, Appendix 2.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5, Plates 13-14)

The trench measured 8m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m. No archaeological features or artefacts were present. Modern activity extended throughout the trench. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 4, Appendix 2.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5, Plates 15-17)

This trench measured 20m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 5, Appendix 2.

Trench 6 (Fig. 5, Plates 18-19)

This trench measured 20m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately N-S and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 6, Appendix 2.

5. THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

This is a small assemblage mainly composed of prehistoric worked flint from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. The finds are briefly described below and further details may be found in Appendix 3.

5.2 Worked flint

by Rebecca Devaney

A total of 17 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the topsoil of five trenches during the evaluation at Slade House Farm. The flint was catalogued according to a standard typology. Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded.

Flint Category	TR 1	TR 2	TR 3	TR 5	TR 6	Total
Flake	4		3		2	9
Blade-like flake		2		1	1	4
Irregular waste					1	1
Rejuvenation flake				1		1
End and side scraper			1			1
Side scraper					1	1
Total	4	2	4	2	5	17

Table 1. Summary of worked flint by type and trench

The small amount of debitage mainly comprises secondary removals that still retain areas of dorsal cortex and imply that they have been taken from minimally worked cores, suggesting that the primary core reduction was taking place on site. The thin and abraded cortex suggests that the material is gravel derived flint from the immediate area, either from readily available surface or beach deposits. The rejuvenation flake is a fairly large removal, interpreted as

being aimed at removing an overhanging platform and a quartz inclusion from the core. Post-depositional damage was seen on all the debitage and indicates disturbance, such as ploughing, prior to excavation. Although the assemblage was recovered from topsoil it remains uncorticated which implies the flint has not been exposed to weathering conditions.

The scrapers are fairly crude and minimally worked. The end and side scraper is quite small and, as is often the case, was made on a plunging flake. It has direct retouch to the distal end and sides. The side scraper had direct retouch to the right lateral edge. Although the scrapers are not chronologically diagnostic, their rather crude and somewhat expedient nature may imply a later prehistoric date for the material (Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age).

The small assemblage size and the lack of diagnostic tool types mean that the flint cannot be accurately dated.

5.3 Post-medieval finds

The finds from this period include three fragment of 19th-century bottle glass. The pottery, totalling 2 sherds, consisted of a single sherd of 19th century coarseware and a single sherd of 19th century blue-and-white transferware.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation constituted a thorough examination of the site. Made ground deposits (up to 1.3m deep) have been confirmed across the proposed restaurant area. The total removal of the modern made ground within trench 3 exposed the original ground surface, although the removal of this deposit failed to reveal any evidence for buried archaeological features. Made ground deposits were also encountered in trench 4. The excavation of both trenches was severely restricted by modern services and a thorough examination of the area to the north of the trenches was not possible.

On balance evidence from trenches 3 and 4 would suggest that this area has been heavily truncated by modern activity, but that original ground is likely to survive in some areas at least within the footprint of the proposed restaurant.

Elsewhere, the results have been very consistent, with undated tree throws exposed in trenches 1 and 2. No evidence for archaeological features was recovered from trenches 5 and 6.

The pottery and lithics assemblage recovered from the site is minimal, despite examination of spoil heaps. This further indicates that the potential for significant archaeological survival is low.

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

Due to the limited nature of the findings a project archive will not be produced.. A summary of the archaeological investigations has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-208897).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was commissioned by The Robinson White Partnership on behalf of the Donkey Sanctuary. It was administered for the client by Nick Brissenden (The Robinson White Partnership) and Grant Elliot (Lacey Hickie & Caley Ltd), and for Oakford Archaeology by Marc Steinmetzer. The fieldwork was carried out by Marc Steinmetzer; the illustrations for the report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer. Thanks are hereby recorded to the staff of the Devon Heritage Centre. The finds analysis was undertaken by Rebecca Devaney. Thanks also to Stephen Reed (DCHET) who provided advice for the project and to Marina Neophytou who provided HER details.

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Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological works

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for The Robinson White Partnership Ltd to describe the methodology to be used during an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Slade House Farm, Branscombe, Devon (SY 1602 8927). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work required by East Devon District Council (EDDC), as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential. The landscape in the immediate vicinity of the Donkey Sanctuary has yielded a significant amount of artefactual material indicative of intensive Neolithic activity, as well as later prehistoric and Romano-British activity. It is likely therefore that the proposed groundworks have the potential to expose archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with this activity.

2. AIMS

2.1 The principal aims of the project are to establish the presence or absence, character, depth, extent and date of archaeological deposits within the site and to excavate and record them as necessary prior to and during the development; and to report the results of the project as appropriate.

3. METHOD

Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to the works commencing, in order to obtain details of the works programme and to advise on OA requirements.

3.1 6 trenches, measuring 110m long and 1.6m wide will be excavated across the site (Fig. 1).

This will inform the level of mitigation required before proceeding with the development:

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 requirement 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 2 and 3 will be reviewed and agreed at a site meeting with the DCHET, once the trial trenches have been excavated and the results are evident. If required, option 3 will then be carried out and completed before the commencement of construction works, and option 2 will be undertaken 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 3.4 - 3.7, 3.9-10, and 4 - 6 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 commencing.

- 3.2 Trenches will be opened using a tracked or wheeled machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Excavation will continue until either the top of significant archaeological levels or natural subsoil is reached (whichever is higher), at which point machining will cease and investigation will continue by hand. Where archaeological deposits are present the trench will be cleaned and deposits investigated, excavated and recorded.
- 3.3 The DCHET has provided guidance on the scope of the archaeological excavation requirements to apply both to the trial trenches where no remains of archaeological significance are exposed, and to option 3. All archaeological deposits 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;
 - substantial structural remains will be left in situ, except where they may obscure other significant deposits or remains;
 - fills of cut features will be excavated by hand as follows:-pits (50%), postholes (50 and then 100%), stakeholes (100%), wells (to be determined on site depending on depth and site conditions), linears (20%, targeted on interrelationships, terminals, etc). Variations to these may be required, for example to fully recover important finds and material, or to obtain secure dating evidence, and these will be agreed with the DCHET and then carried out.

Watching Brief

- 3.4 The evaluation will cover previously undisturbed areas that will be affected by the scheme and may lead to further archaeological work in those areas, but a programme of monitoring and recording is required across the rest of the development regardless of the results of the evaluation.

- 3.5 Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to the works commencing, in order to obtain details of the works programme and to advise on OA requirements. If a good working relationship is established at the outset, any delays resulting from archaeological recording can be kept to a minimum. However, localised delays to site operations may be caused and time should be allowed within the main contractor's programme for the adequate investigation and recording of archaeological deposits.
- 3.6 All machining will be carried out under direct archaeological control, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Machining will proceed in spits, and will cease if archaeological deposits are exposed in order to allow those deposits to be investigated, excavated and recorded. This may cause localised delays to the groundworks programme, although every effort will be made to keep any such delays to a minimum. If no such deposits are present then, once natural subsoil has been confirmed, or formation/invert level reached, across the whole of the development area, archaeological monitoring will be terminated. Similarly, if it can be demonstrated that there has been significant modern truncation, then archaeological monitoring will be terminated in these areas.
- 3.7 If archaeological features are present, then hand-excavation will normally comprise:
- The full excavation of small discrete features;
 - half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features;
 - the excavation of long linear features to sample up to 10% of their length - with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps.
 - Spoil will also be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

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 palaeo-environmental samples and the recovery of artefacts.

General project methods

- 3.8 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 excavation.
- 3.9 As appropriate, the environmental deposits will be assessed on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology and/or the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits potential survive, these will be processed by AC Archaeology using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1), and

outside specialists (AEA) organised to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.

- 3.10 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by Alison Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.11 On completion of investigations, trenches will be backfilled with the excavated material and made safe. Sections of trench containing remains will be left open pending extension as part of option 3, if there is little or no time delay before starting the latter.
- 3.12 Should any 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 in accordance with Ministry of Justice guidelines. If required, the necessary license will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.13 Should items be exposed that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. 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.
- 3.14 The DCHET will be informed of the start of the project, and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority and will wish to inspect the works in progress. Any amendments to the trenching plan or to any subsequent excavation plan will be agreed with them prior to implementation and completion. 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:
 - (i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
 - (ii) colour digital photography;
 - (iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;

(iv) 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 DCHET on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed DCHET 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 DCHET within 3 months of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.
- 5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed 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. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:
- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the trenches and the distribution of archaeological features within them;
 - 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 and features;
 - a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
 - specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.
- 5.3 One bound and illustrated hard colour copy and a .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client and DCHET on completion of sitework. 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 *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) 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.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within six months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (*ref. pending*). The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to the RAMM and if not required will be disposed of by OA

OA will notify DCHET upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the RAMM.

- 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.
- 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, owing to 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 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. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.

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 applicant or agent - 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 Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, 1994, revised 2008, and *Standards and Guidance*

for an Archaeological Watching Brief, 1994, revised 2008), plus Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 1994, revised 2008). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the 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;

Dating techniques: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ;

Building specialist: Richard Parker;

Illustrator: Sarnia Blackmore;

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: Vanessa Straker (English Heritage);

Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);

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

Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology), Charlotte Coles;

Lithic analysis: Dr. 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: Julie Jones (Bristol);

Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);

Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);

Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

MFR Steinmetzer
12 March 2015
WSI/OA1243/02

Appendix 2:

Context description by Trench

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.2m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
101	0.2m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil
102	0.2-0.65m	Irregular	Tree throw
103	0.2-0.65m	Light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of tree throw [202]

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.25m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
201	0.25m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil
202	0.25-0.4m	Irregular	Tree throw
203	0.25-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of tree throw [202]

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
301	0-0.35m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Modern topsoil
302	0.35-0.85m	Mixed orange brown silty clay and rubble	Modern made ground
305	0.85-1.1m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Original topsoil
306	1.1m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
401	0-0.25m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
402	0.25m+	Mid yellowish brown clay and rubble	Modern made ground

Table 5: Trench 5

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
501	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 6: Trench 6

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
501	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Appendix 3:

Finds Quantification

Context	Flint Category	Flint	Flake	Cortex	Broken	Burnt	Post-depositional damage	Comment
100		*	*		*		Slight	Patinated dark grey flint, Siret break
								Dark grey flint, natural
		*	*				Slight	Dark grey flint
		*	*				Slight	Dark grey flint, small removal, side trimming
		*	*	*	*	*		Dark grey flint, fairly heavily burnt
200	blade-like flake	*	*				Moderate	Patinated dark grey flint, distal trimming, possible gloss and usewear on right lateral edge
								Dark grey flint, natural
	blade-like flake	*	*				Moderate	Patinated dark grey flint, side trimming
300	end and side scraper	*					Slight	Dark grey flint, fairly small, plunging flake, direct retouch to distal end and sides
		*	*				Slight	Dark grey flint, small flake
		*	*				Heavy	Dark grey flint, distal trimming
		*	*				Moderate	Dark grey flint, thick flake, side trimming,, step termination
								Dark grey flint, 2 large nodules, metallic scratches suggests plough struck
500	blade-like flake	*					Moderate	Patinated dark grey flint, distal trimming
	Rejuvenation flake core face/edge	*					Moderate	Patinated dark grey flint, large removal, coarse grained with inclusions, possibly aimed at removing overhanging platform and inclusion
								Dark grey flint, no obvious signs of working

Context	Flint Category	Flint	Flake	Cortex	Broken	Burnt	Post-depositional damage	Comment
600	Blade-like flake	*	*		*		Moderate	Dark grey flint, side trimming, proximal break, gravel flint
		*	*				Moderate	Dark grey flint, cortical platform, gravel flint, hard hammer struck
	Side scraper	*					Moderate	Dark grey flint, crude, direct retouch to right lateral edge, lipped butt
		*	*				Moderate	Dark grey flint, very thick and chunky, side trimming, gravel flint, hard hammer struck
	Irregular waste	*					Moderate	Dark grey flint
Total	21	17	12	1	3	1	16	



Fig. 1 Location of site.

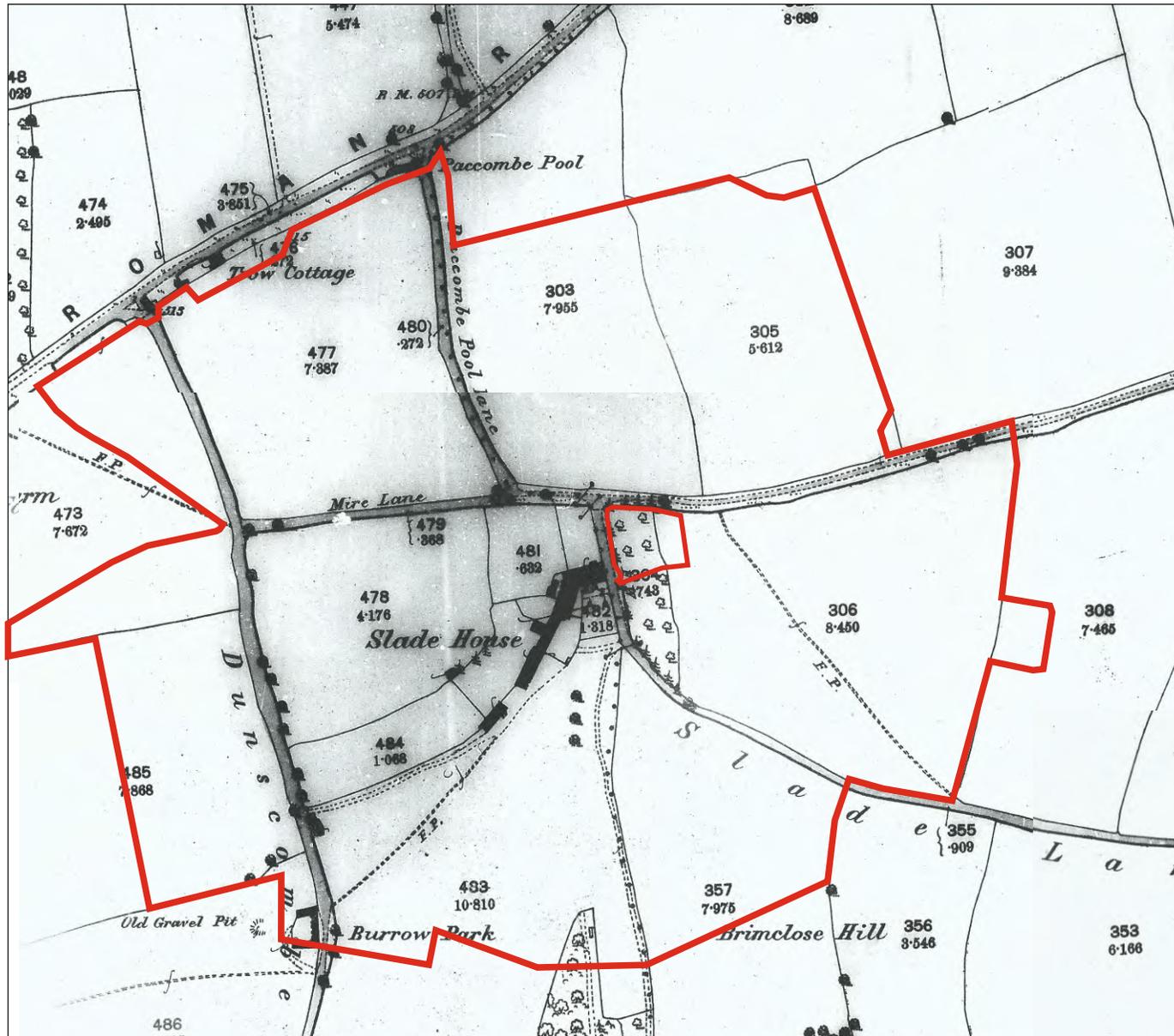


Fig. 3 Detail from the 1st edition 1889 Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet LXXXVI. 16.



Fig. 4 Detail from the 2nd edition 1906 Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet LXXXVI.NE.

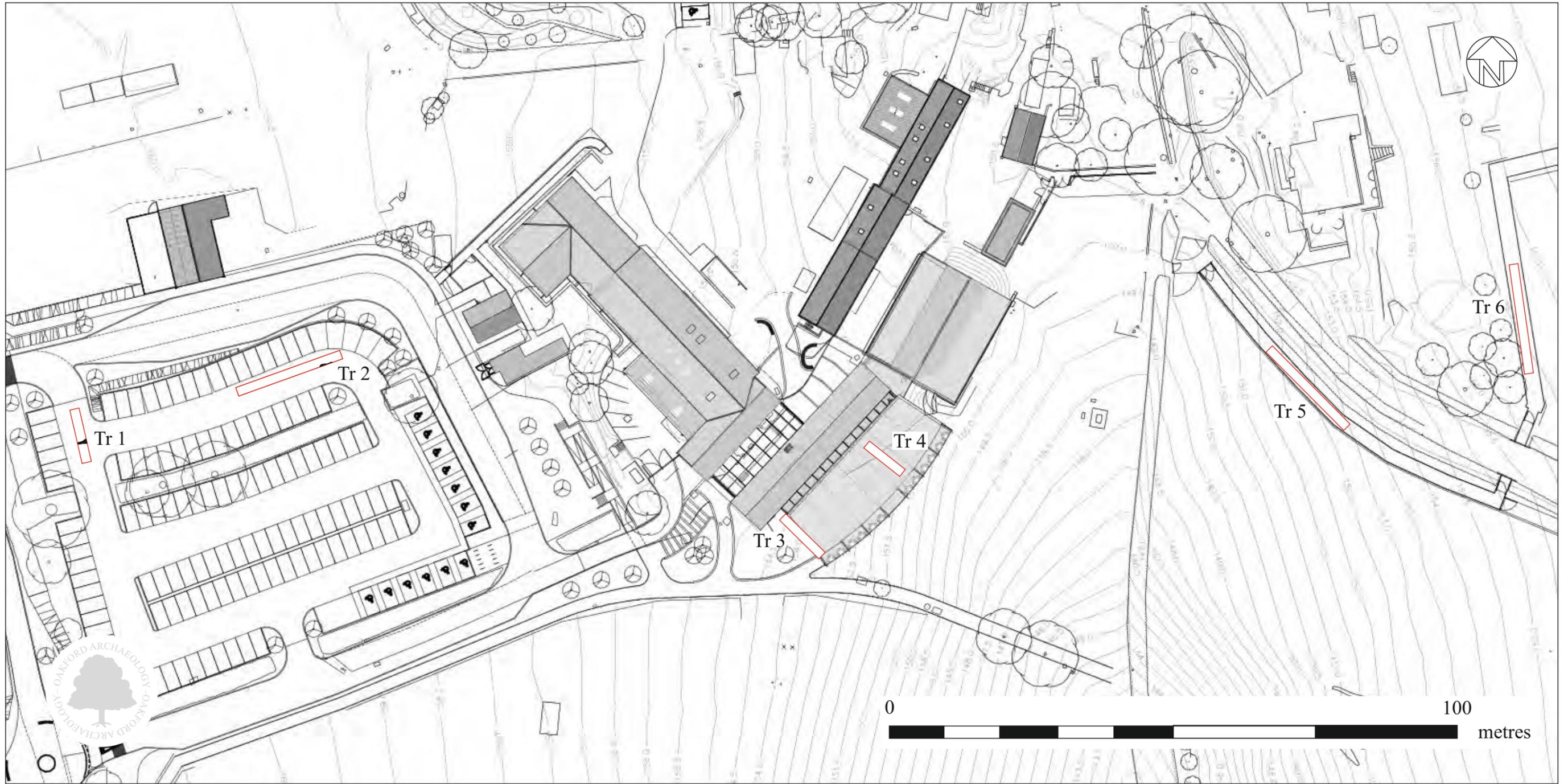


Fig. 5 Plan of site showing location of trenches with principal features identified (black).



Pl. 1 General view of trench 1. Looking northeast.



Pl. 2 General view of trench 1. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 3 Section through tree throw [102]. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 4 General view of tree throw [102]. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 5 General view of trench 2. Looking northwest.



Pl. 6 General view of trench 2. 2m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 7 Sample section trench 2. 0.5m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 8 Section through tree throw [202]. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 9 General view of trench 3 showing depth of made ground (102) at north end. Looking north.



Pl. 10 General view of trench 3. 1m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 11 Sample section trench 3 showing depth of modern made ground (302) above original topsoil (303). 1m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 12 Sample section trench 3 showing modern topsoil (300) above original topsoil (303). 1m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 13 General view of trench 4. 1m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 14 Sample section trench 4 showing depth of modern made ground (401). 1m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 15 General view of trench 5 with trenches 3 and 4 in the background. Looking northwest.



Pl. 16 General view of trench 5. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 17 Sample section trench 5. 1m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 18 General view of trench 6. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 19 Sample section trench 6. 1m scale. Looking southeast.