



**OAKFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Archaeological evaluation at Brookfield Farm,  
Farway, Devon**



*on behalf of*  
**The Donkey Sanctuary**

**Report No. 15-02**

**Project No. 1246**

**June 2015**



# OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

44 Hazel Road,  
Wonford  
Exeter,  
Devon  
EX2 6HN  
tel: 07834 591406  
e-mail: [info@oakfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oakfordarch.co.uk)  
web: [www.oakfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oakfordarch.co.uk)

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AUTHOR

MFR Steinmetzer

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

Rebecca Devaney

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## Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Oakford Archaeology on land at Brookfield Farm, Farway, Devon (SY 1704 9796), during April 2015. The work comprised the excavation of 24 trenches totalling 360m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide.*

*Excavation revealed a single ditch of probable post-medieval date. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.*

*Evidence for earlier activity was confined to two trenches at the southern end of the site where two ditches of possible prehistoric date were exposed. These were however undated.*

*Further evidence for prehistoric activity was restricted to seven pieces of worked flint and 10 pieces of burnt unworked flint 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 April 2015 on land at Brookfield Farm, Farway, Devon (SY 1704 9796). 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 veterinary and isolation buildings.

### 1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies on top of a ridge at the northern boundary of the parish of Farway and covers an area of approximately 17.5 hectares. The site lies between c. 237m and 254m 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 400m north of a concentration of more than 100 prehistoric barrows, ring cairns and other funerary monuments, in an area where only limited archaeological fieldwork has been previously undertaken.

A number of these barrows were excavated in the 19th century, and the Farway Barrow Complex is described by A. M. Jones and H. Quinnell (Jones and Quinnell 2008) as 'one of the most significant and well-preserved non-moorland barrow complexes in south-west Britain, comprising a dense concentration of more than one hundred barrows and monuments set in a roughly triangular upland plateau, some 9 kilometres east-west by 10 kilometres north-south. Most of the barrows are found in three principal clusters around Gittisham Hill, Farway Hill and Brown Down. The barrow complex contains a range of sites including earthen barrows, simple cairns, ring cairns and mounds surrounded by stone settings. This diversity is reflected in the range of artefacts and deposits placed in the barrows and in the ways in which human remains were interred. Radiocarbon dating from nine samples ranged between 2210BC and 1660BC indicating that the barrow complex was used for several centuries with different areas of the cemetery appearing to be contemporary with one another'.

## 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 24 trenches totalling 360m 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. After completion of trenches 1-19, and following further consultation with the AONB, it was decided to move the position of five field shelters (Tr 15-19) and trenches 20-24 were excavated in the revised locations. 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 0.3-0.4m.

### 4.1 The trenches

#### **Trench 1** (Fig. 5, Plates 1-2)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 1, Appendix 2.

#### **Trench 2** (Fig. 5, Plate 3)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 2, Appendix 2.

**Trench 3** (Figs. 5-6, Plates 4-6)

This trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The only archaeological features present was a NW-SE aligned linear located at the southern end of the trench (302). This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.3m. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 3, Appendix 2.

Feature 302 was a possible ditch, with gradually breaking sides and a flat base. It was approximately 2.1m wide and 0.52m deep. No finds were recovered from its fills. These consisted of a mid-reddish brown silty clay (304) above mid grey silty clay (303).

**Trench 4** (Fig. 5, Plate 7)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 4, Appendix 2.

**Trench 5** (Fig. 5, Plate 8)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 5, Appendix 2.

**Trench 6** (Fig. 5, Plate 9)

The trench measured 25m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately N-S, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 6, Appendix 2.

**Trench 7** (Fig. 5, Plate 10)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 7, Appendix 2.

**Trench 8** (Fig. 5, Plate 11)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 8, Appendix 2.

**Trench 10** (Fig. 5, Plate 12)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 9, Appendix 2.

**Trench 11** (Fig. 5, Plates 13-14)

The trench measured 10m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 10, Appendix 2.

**Trench 12** (Figs. 5-6, Plates 15-17)

This trench measured 25m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The only archaeological features present was a NE-SW aligned linear located towards the centre of the trench (1202). This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.3m. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 11, Appendix 2.

Feature 1202 was a possible ditch, with gently breaking sides and a concave base. It was approximately 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill (1203). This consisted of a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit.

**Trench 13** (Fig. 5, Plate 18)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 12, Appendix 2.

**Trench 14** (Fig. 5, Plate 19)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 13, Appendix 2.

**Trench 15** (Fig. 5, Plate 21)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 14, Appendix 2.

**Trench 16** (Fig. 5, Plate 22)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 15, Appendix 2.

**Trench 17** (Fig. 5, Plate 23)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 16, Appendix 2.

**Trench 18** (Fig. 5, Plate 22)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 17, Appendix 2.

**Trench 19** (Figs. 5-6, Plates 23-25)

This trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The only archaeological features present was a NE-SW aligned linear located towards the centre of the trench (1902). This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.3m. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 18, Appendix 2.

Feature 1902 was a possible ditch, with gently breaking sides and a concave base. It was approximately 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill (1903). This consisted of a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit.

**Trench 20** (Fig. 5, Plate 26)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 19, Appendix 2.



**Trench 21** (Fig. 5, Plate 27)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 20, Appendix 2.

**Trench 22** (Fig. 5, Plate 28)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 21, Appendix 2.

**Trench 23** (Fig. 5, Plate 29)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 22, Appendix 2.

**Trench 24** (Fig. 5, Plate 30)

The trench measured 15m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were present. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 23, Appendix 2.

## 5. THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

This is a small assemblage mainly composed of prehistoric worked flint from the topsoil. 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 seven pieces of worked flint and 10 pieces of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the topsoil of eight trenches during the evaluation at Brookfield Farm. The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard typology. Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded. In addition burnt unworked flint was quantified by count and weight.

<b>Flint Category</b>	<b>TR2</b>	<b>TR6</b>	<b>TR7</b>	<b>TR 11</b>	<b>TR 12</b>	<b>TR 13</b>	<b>TR 14</b>	<b>TR 16</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flake		2			2	1	1		<b>6</b>
Blade-like flake	1								<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>7</b>
<i>Burnt unworked</i>		3	1	1		4		1	<b>10</b>
<i>Weight (g)</i>		49	23	7		64		58	<b>201</b>

Table 1. Summary of flint by type and trench

The worked flint is limited to a small amount of unretouched debitage. Generally the flakes have been removed from minimally worked cores and still retain portions of dorsal cortex. The assemblage exhibits varying degrees of post-depositional damage, but mostly remains uncorticated. This suggests a degree of physical disturbance before excavation, such as

ploughing, but the material has not been exposed to weathering conditions. The small number of pieces and the lack of diagnostic types mean that the flint cannot be dated.

The burnt unworked flint (10 pieces) is naturally fractured flint that has been exposed to high temperatures. The results range from a reddish discolouration and a lenticular appearance on lightly affected pieces to a crazed, cracked and fractured surface with a pale grey discolouration on more heavily affected pieces. Burnt unworked flint may derive from hearths or have been used as pot boilers. Alternatively it may be the accidental result of fires at some point in the past.

The unstratified nature and small assemblage size limits further analysis, however, the presence of worked flint suggests some prehistoric activity at the site.

### **5.3 Post-medieval finds**

The finds from this period include two sherds of 19th century blue-and-white transferware.

## **6. DISCUSSION (Fig. 5)**

The evidence for archaeological activity within the site is somewhat limited, both in terms of the number and the variety of features identified. Furthermore, the interpretation and dating of the exposed features is hampered by a general lack of pottery, lithics and other dating evidence from secure contexts.

### **6.1 Post-medieval activity**

A broadly E-W aligned probable post-medieval agricultural ditch was identified in the northern field. This was broadly perpendicular to the existing boundaries of the field, although no field boundary is shown in this approximate position on the historic mapping (Figs. 2-4).

### **6.2 Possible prehistoric activity**

Evidence for early activity within the site is limited to two features, ditch 1202 (trench 12) and ditch 1902 (trench 19). In contrast to ditch 302, they correlate poorly with the alignments of existing banks, and the sides of the ditches were markedly more weathered and eroded. The ditches also appeared to have suffered from a greater degree of truncation than ditch 302. Although no dating evidence was found, the general character of the ditches is not inconsistent with boundary features of prehistoric date.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

The trench evaluation constitutes a thorough examination of the site, with trenches positioned to provide a comprehensive sample of all areas affected by the proposed development.

To the north trenching exposed a feature relating to elements of a post-medieval field system. The alignment of the ditch exposed suggests that this boundary represents, at least in part, a former sub-division of the present field.

Two ditches in the southern part of the site provides the only potential evidence for early, possibly prehistoric activity. This interpretation however is far from secure, being based solely on marked differences in the characteristics of the ditches in comparison with the ditch exposed in the northern field; it is not supported by any dating evidence.

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.

## 8. 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 (oakforda1-211195).

## 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 the staff of the Devon Heritage Centre. The lithics 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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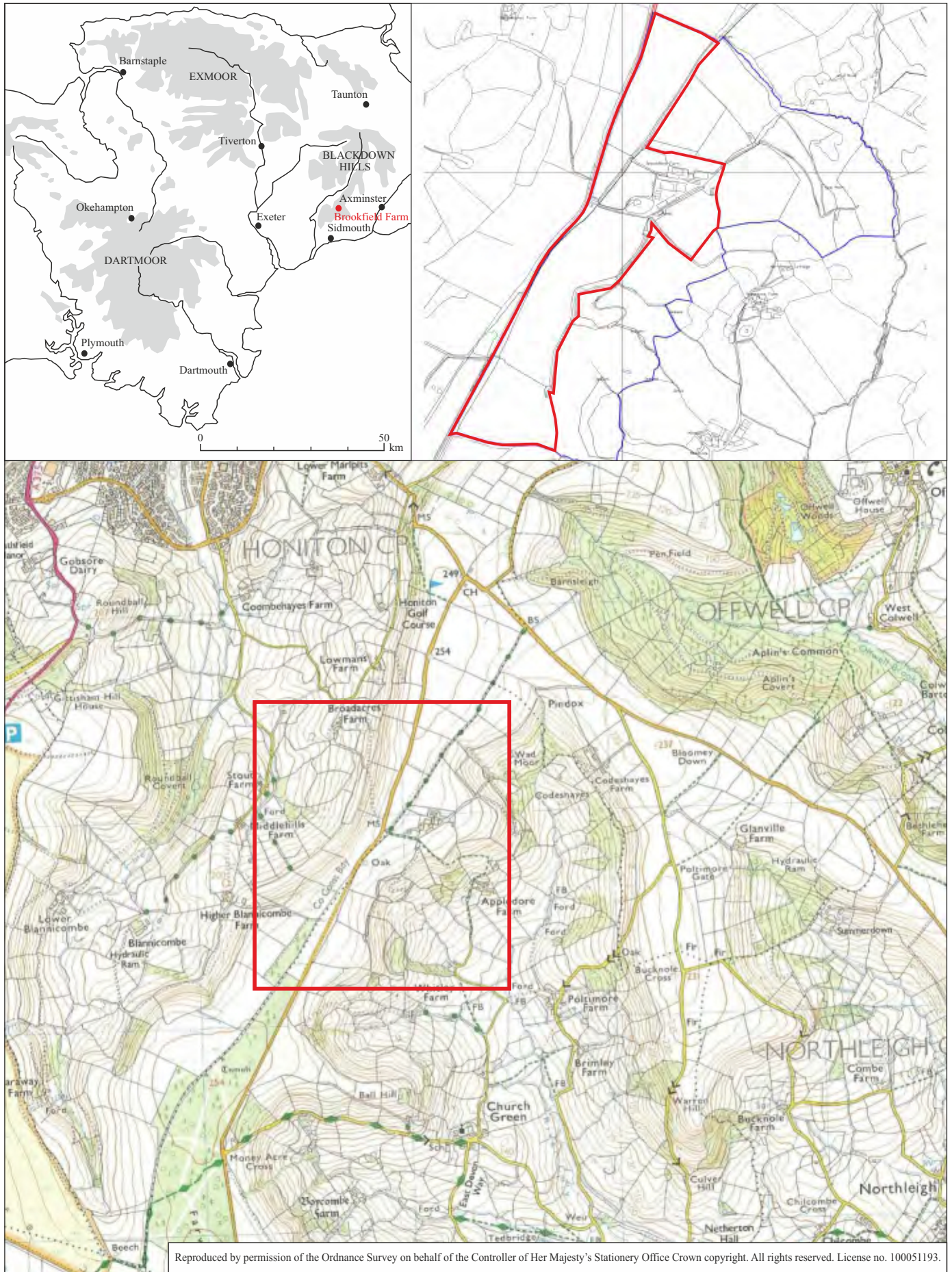


Fig. 1 Location of site.



Fig. 2 Detail from the 1840 Farway Tithe map.

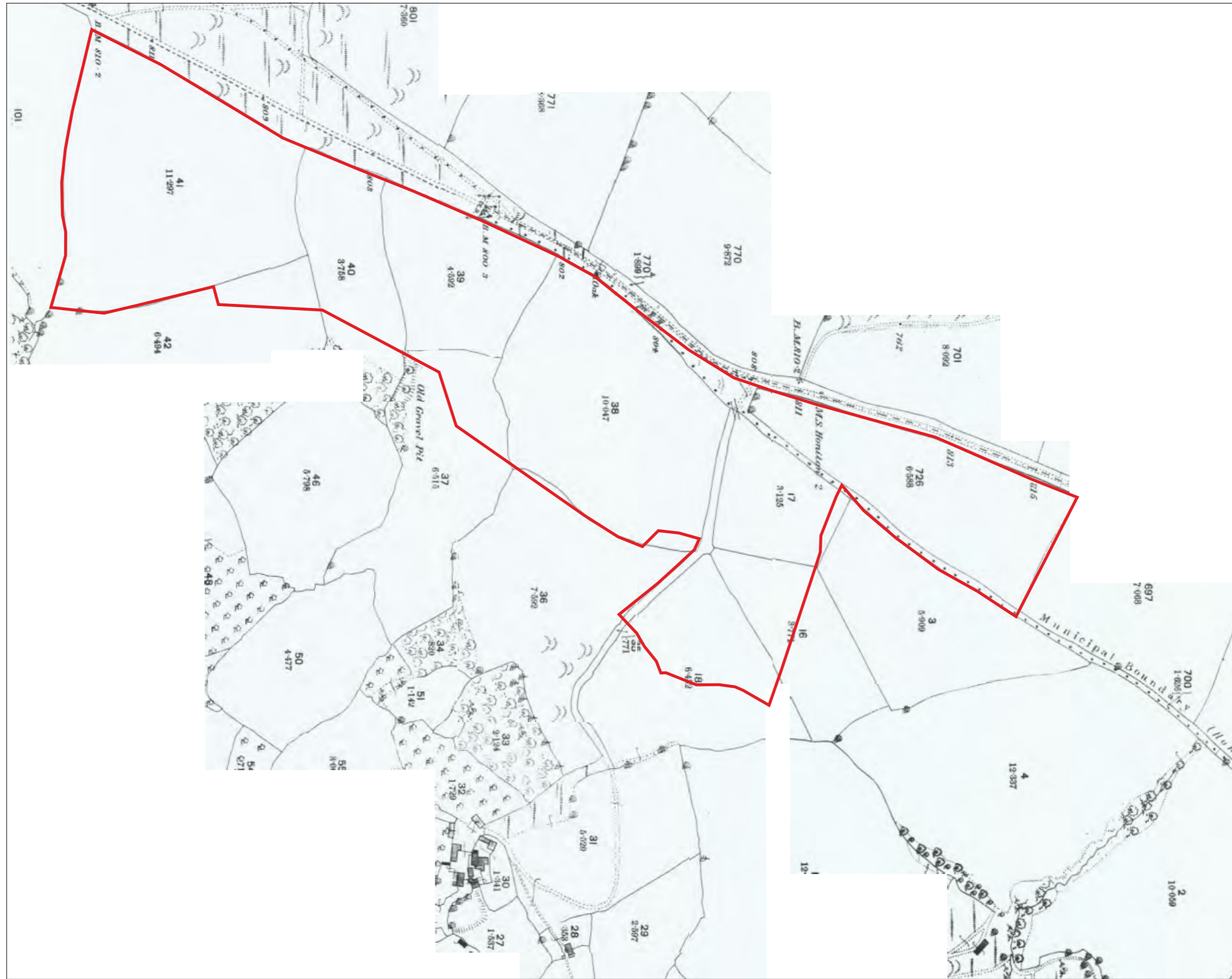


Fig. 3 Detail from the 1st ed 1890 Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet LXX.8.

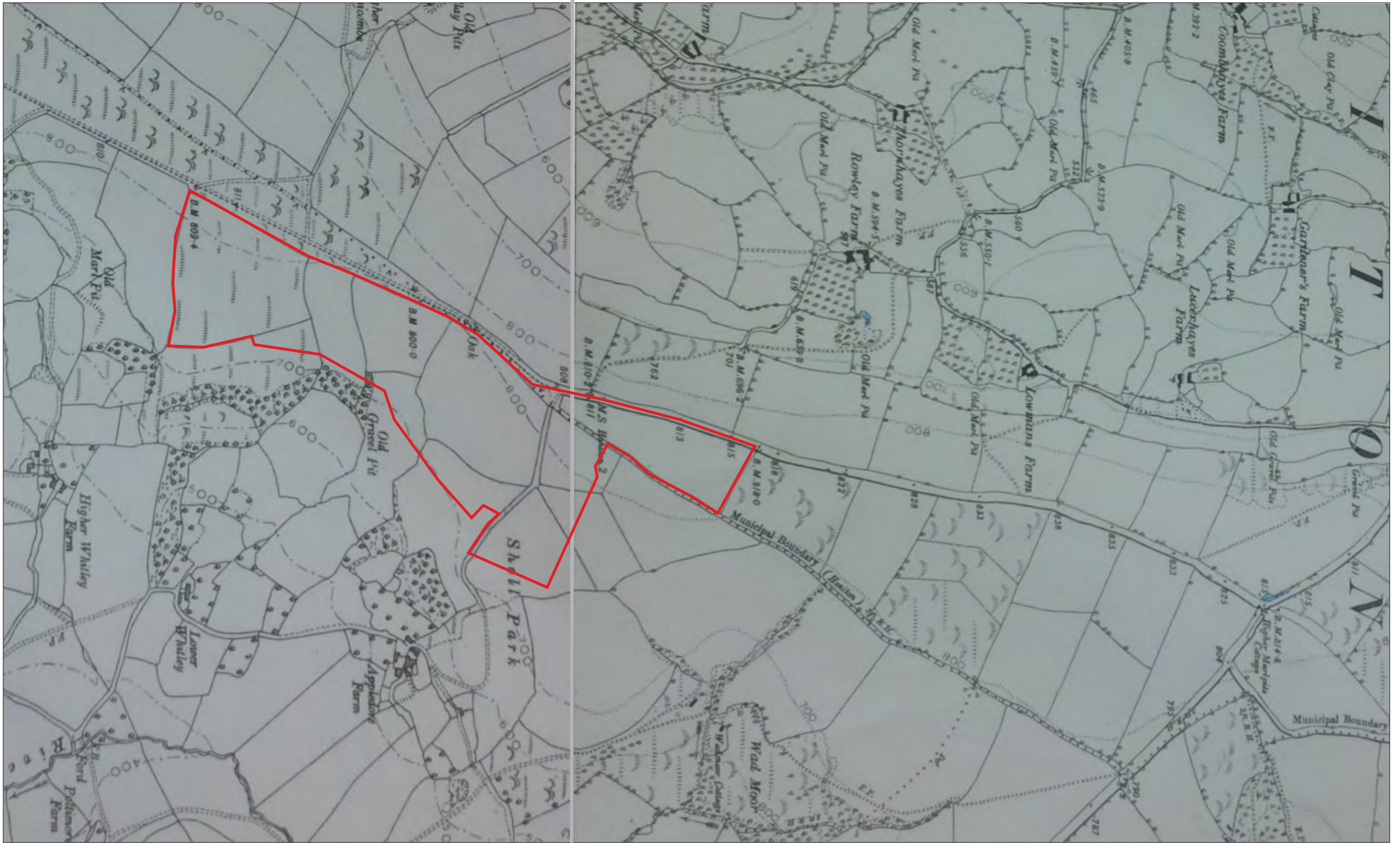


Fig. 4 Details from the 2nd ed 1906 Ordnance Survey Devonshire Sheet map LXX. NE.

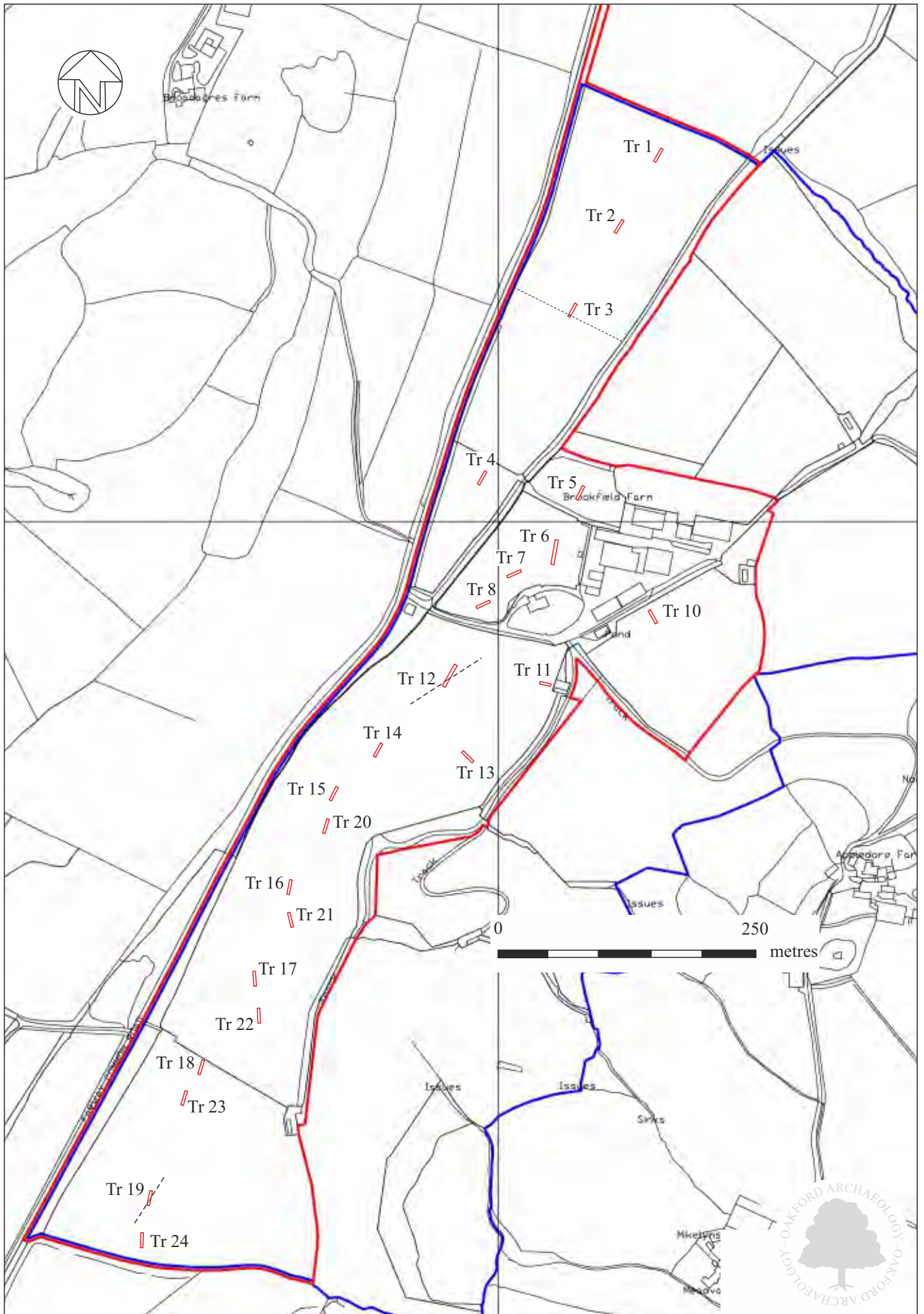
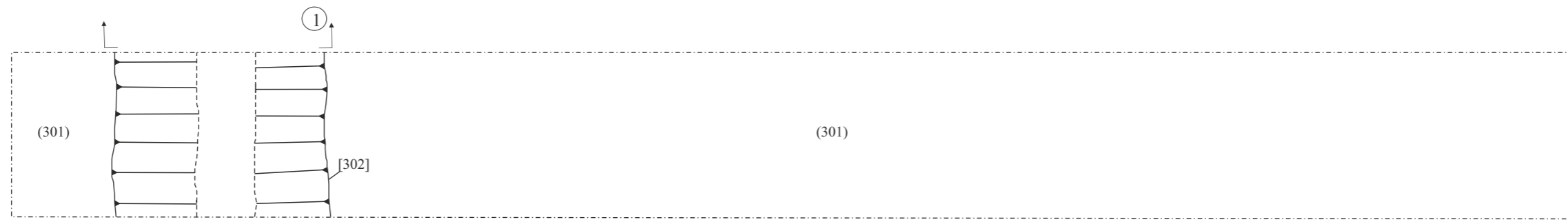


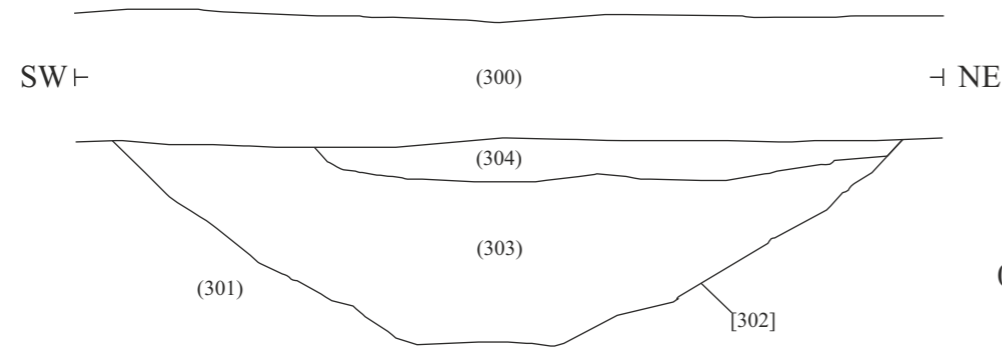
Fig. 5 Site plan showing trenches (red) and locations of observations (black).



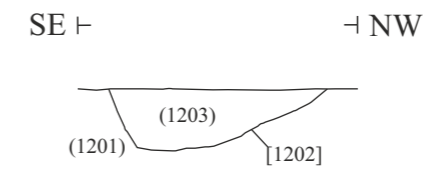
Trench 3



1



2



Trench 12

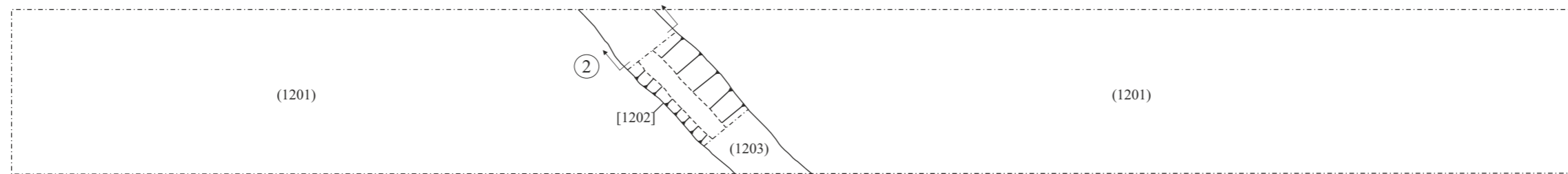
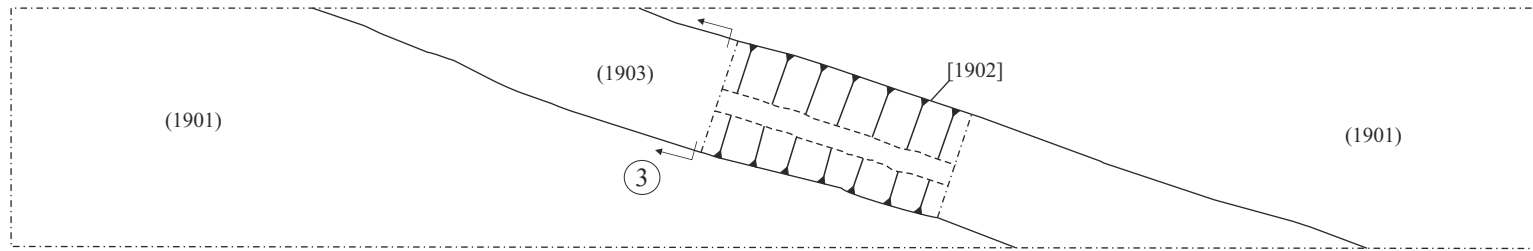


Fig. 6 Plans and sections Trenches 3 and 12.

# Trench 19



3

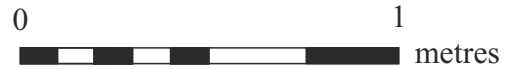
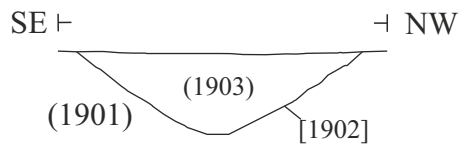


Fig. 7 Plan and section Trench 19.



Pl. 1 General view of trenches 1-4. Looking south.



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



Pl. 3 General view of trench 2. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 4 General view of trench 3 with ditch [302] in foreground. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 5 Section through ditch [302]. 1m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 6 General view of ditch [302] showing field boundary in background. 1m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 7 General view of trench 4. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 8 General view of trench 5. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 9 General view of trench 6. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 10 General view of trench 7. 2m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 11 General view of trench 8. 2m scale. Looking northeast.





Pl. 12 General view of trench 10. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 13 General view of trenches 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Looking southwest.



Pl. 14 General view of trench 11. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 15 General view of trench 12 with ditch [1202] in middle background. 2m scale. looking northeast.



Pl. 16 Section through ditch [1202]. 0.5m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 17 General view of ditch [1202]. 0.5m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 18 General view of trench 13. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 19 General view of trench 15. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 20 General view of trench 16. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 21 General view of trench 17. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 22 General view of trench 18. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 23 General view of trench 19 with ditch [1902] in middle background. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 24 Section through ditch [1902]. 0.5m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 25 General view of ditch [1902]. 0.5m scale.  
Looking southwest.



Pl. 26 General view of trench 20. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 27 General view of trench 21. 2m scale. Looking southeast.





Pl. 28 General view of trench 22. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 29 General view of trench 23. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 30 General view of trench 24. 2m scale. Looking southeast.

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 Brookfield Farm, Farway, Devon (SY 1704 9796). 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. Brookfield Farm lies in a prominent position in the landscape on a ridge where a concentration of prehistoric funerary monuments (a barrow cemetery) is recorded some 400m to the south. This barrow cemetery has been described as “One of the most significant and well-preserved non-moorland barrow complexes in south-west Britain, comprising a dense concentration of more than one hundred barrows and monuments set in a roughly triangular upland plateau, some 9 kilometres east-west by 10 kilometres north-south.” 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 19 trenches, measuring 300m 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.
- 3.4 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.

- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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.
- 3.10 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

## Appendix 2:

### Context description by Trench

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
101	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
201	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
301	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil
302	0.3-0.82m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
303	0.4-0.82m	mid grey silty clay	Fill of ditch [302]
304	0.3-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [302]

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
400	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
401	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

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
600	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
601	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 7: Trench 7

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
700	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
701	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 8: Trench 8

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
800	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
801	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 9: Trench 10

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1000	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1001	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 10: Trench 11

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1100	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1101	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 11: Trench 12

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1200	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1201	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil
1202	0.3-0.46m	SW-NE aligned linear	Cut of ditch
1203	0.3-0.46m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [302]

Table 12: Trench 13

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1300	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1301	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 13: Trench 14

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1400	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1401	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 14: Trench 15

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1500	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1501	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 15: Trench 16

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1600	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1601	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 16: Trench 17

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1700	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1701	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 17: Trench 18

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1800	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1802	0.4m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 18: Trench 19

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1900	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
1901	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil
1902	0.3-0.52m	SW-NE aligned linear	Cut of ditch
1903	0.3-0.52m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [302]

Table 19: Trench 20

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2000	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
2001	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 20: Trench 21

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2100	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
2101	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 21: Trench 22

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2200	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
2201	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 22: Trench 23

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2300	0-0.3m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
2301	0.3m+	Mid orange yellow clay and flint	Natural subsoil

Table 23: Trench 24

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2400	0-0.4m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Topsoil
2401	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
200	blade-like flake	*	*				Moderate	Grey flint
600	flake	*	*				Moderate	Grey flint, lenticulated
	flake	*	*				Slight	Grey flint, chunky, secondary removal, possibly chalk flint
	unworked	*		*		Lightly burnt		Grey flint
	unworked	*		*		Lightly burnt		Grey flint
	unworked	*		*		Lightly burnt		Grey flint
700	unworked	*				Lightly burnt		Grey flint
1100	unworked	*				Lightly burnt		Grey flint
1200	flake	*	*				Fresh	Grey flint, possible flake, slightly irregular
	flake	*	*			Lightly burnt	Fresh	Grey flint, possible flake
1300	flake	*	*				Slight	Grey flint, distal trimming, gravel flint
	unworked	*		*		Lightly burnt		Grey flint
	unworked	*		*		Lightly burnt		Grey flint
	unworked	*		*		Lightly burnt		Grey flint
	unworked	*		*		Lightly burnt		Grey flint
1400	flake	*	*				Fresh	Grey flint, chunky, cortical platform, gravel flint, limited dorsal working, possibly naturally struck
1600	unworked	*				Lightly burnt		Grey flint, natural
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	