



**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
Grandisson Court, Ottery St Mary,
Devon**



on behalf of
Mr Richard Lethbridge

Report No. 15-05

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OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Oakford Archaeology on land at Grandisson Court, Ottery St Mary, Devon (SY 0984 9552), in October 2015 during the redevelopment of the site.

A number of medieval buildings, part of the collegiate school and later King's School, existed within the boundaries of the site from the 14th century. All of these had been removed by 1883 and replaced by a house in the 1920's.

During the development late 19th century robber trenches associated with the south range of the King's School were uncovered. Immediately to the west the remains of a large pit were exposed. The infilling was dated to the late 16th-early 17th century. This is significant as they represent the first excavated evidence of the medieval school buildings.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Richard Lethbridge and sets out the results of archaeological monitoring and recording by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in October 2015 on land at Grandisson Court, Ottery St Mary, Devon (SY 0984 9552). The work was commissioned on the advice of the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHET).

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies to the south of the parish church of St Mary. It consists of a large square plot, formerly the site of the medieval school and later King's School until 1883. The site lies at c. 50m AOD. The underlying solid geology consists of upper sandstone laid down in the Triassic period, and weathering to sand near the surface (BGS Sheet 326)

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

The development lies in the historic core of the town, within an area formerly occupied by the school attached to the collegiate church. It is located within the rear of one of the burgage plots aligned on No 25 Fore Street. The earliest documentary reference to Ottery St Mary is in c. 963 when King Edgar granted two *cassati* (i.e. about 2 hides, or 240 acres) of land called *Othery* to his *minister* Wulfhelm (Hooke 1994). This seems to have comprised mainly the area of the town and lands to the east. In 1061 Edward the Confessor granted land at Ottery to the Cathedral Church of St Mary at Rouen in northern France. On balance it seems likely that there was a pre-Conquest church at Ottery, but its status is uncertain. Ottery St Mary was also the centre of a Saxon administrative hundred, and these often coincided with ecclesiastical centres. The manor in 1068 was said to consist of 25 hides (Thorn & Thorn 1985). The total population in 1086 would have been about 500 people (Darby & Finn 1967). There is no mention of a church in the Domesday Book, but there are 12th-century references to vicars at Ottery St Mary. It can be assumed that a church existed there in the 12th/13th centuries, probably located on or near any earlier ecclesiastical site, and most likely within the area of the present parish church.

The first direct documentary reference to the Church of St Mary in Ottery St Mary is in 1259 when a dedication was undertaken by Bishop Bronescombe, which may well have been for a new chapel or altar (Hingeston-Randolph 1889). In 1334/5 Bishop Grandisson of Exeter purchased the manor and hundred from the Church of Rouen and subsequently founded a college of secular priests centred on the existing church (Fig. 2, Dalton 1917). The licence for

the new foundation was granted in 1335, and in 1337 the new officers for the college were appointed.

There were 40 members in all of the new collegiate church with the four principal officers being the warden, minister, precentor and sacristan. Four prebendial canons were also attached to the church; there were eight choral vicars, eight secondary clerks and eight choirboys. Of the remaining staff, seven were clergy with special responsibility, such as the priest for parishioners, and the final one was the master of grammar. The college was endowed with the manor and hundred, and the tithes of the whole parish (Cornish 1869, Youings 1955).

The college was dissolved in 1545 and although the king gave away most of the endowments of the church to courtiers he made provisions for the establishment of the *Kynges Newe Grammer Schole of Seynt Marie Oterey* on the site of the earlier school. He granted the Church, and part of the adjacent buildings of the collegiate church including the Vicarage, Secondaries, Choristers and School buildings, to the church corporation, composed of four inhabitants of Ottery St Mary, which became responsible for paying a yearly income of £10 to the schoolmaster (Cornish 1869, Youings 1955). Although the school originally provided free education by the late 17th century this was no longer the case (Holmes 1963).

The school building was largely rebuilt with the help of John Haydon following a fire which destroyed a large part of the upper town, including the grammar school, in June 1587. Further fires occurred in Ottery in 1604, 1716, 1767 and 1866. None of these affected the school although the ‘Great Fire’ of 1767 burnt down the market house which was then located immediately to the east of the school (Holmes 1963).

The site is shown for the first time in Thomas Boutflowers 1774 map of Ottery St Mary (Fig. 3). Thomas was a surveyor and had circumnavigated the world between 1764 and 1766 with commodore Byron in HMS Dolphin, sketching among other things Saunders Island to the north of West Falklands.

Nothing much is known of the head masters of the school prior to the 18th century. John Coleridge was vicar of Ottery and master of the grammar school from 1760-81, and his son Samuel Taylor Coleridge received his earliest schooling here (Holmes 1963). A watercolour, 18th century in date by an unknown artist, shows the north wall of the Chorister’s hospice, which was located immediately to the east of the school, and a small doorway which provided access to the playground and the school building behind (Fig. 4). The man depicted in the foreground about to mount the pony is John Coleridge.

Nothing much is known about the school and its development until the early 19th century. In 1824 the Revd. Sidney Cornish became head master, resigning in 1863. The only surviving plan of the School and Secondaries House was produced at this time showing in great detail the layout of the school buildings (Fig. 5).

A 19th century painting shows the playground with the School House in the background (Fig. 6). The building is clearly late medieval with 2 2-light square headed windows with hood-mould flanking a large fireplace and a small doorway providing access to the interior. A photograph taken in 1880 (Fig. 7) shows the same elevation.

By 1845 the Tithe Map (Fig. 8) shows the large L-shaped structure of the Secondaries and School House, with several extensions at the rear. The site is occupied by the Revd. Cornish

and owned by the Ottery Church Corporation and described in the apportionment as School House and Offices.

Although untouched by the ‘Great Fire’ of 1866, which destroyed more than a hundred house, the school building was suffering from neglect and was finally sold in 1883 to the Vicar, the Revd. W. H. Metcalfe for £640. By 1886 (Fig. 9) the medieval buildings had been completely demolished and the site is shown as a formal garden belonging to the Vicarage on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

By the 1920’s Grandisson Court House had been built on the site. The eastern boundary, which still stands today, may well incorporate parts of the earlier medieval Chorister’s Hospice.

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the archaeological work were to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits and historic building remains that were present on site and impacted upon by the development, and to disseminate the results of the investigation by appropriate reporting.

3. METHODOLOGY

The work was undertaken in accordance with a 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 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

The excavations for the new extension entailed the demolition of the existing extension and the removal of the footings. The new foundations measured 35m in length by 0.7m wide and entailed excavation to a maximum depth of 1m below existing ground level. The area was located to the east and south of the existing house.

Natural subsoil (105) was exposed at a depth of 0.6m below current ground level. The earliest deposit in the sequence related to an early buried soil and comprised mid reddish brown silty clay (101/104). The former soil was overlain by a mid-brown silty clay based deposit (109) containing slate and limestone fragments and cut by robber trench 102 and pit 106.

Robbing activity 102 (Fig. 10-11, Pls. 1-6) lay at a distance of approximately 2.5m to the south and east of the house. It was exposed over an area measuring approximately 7m by 4.5m and consisted of a roughly E-W robber trench and shallower robbing of internal floors. This was filled by a homogeneous mid reddish brown silty clay (103) containing large amounts of lime mortar, lime mortar with plain lime wash, waterworn pebbles, slate

fragments, clam and oyster shells, limestone and Otter conglomerate fragments and late 18th – 19th century brick fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Within the footprint of the former extension very little survived. A small area of demolition material (115) consisting of light yellow lime mortar survived either side of a later foundation (Pl. 6).

Pit 106 (Fig. 10-11, Pl. 7) lay to the west of robbing 102 and was located approximately 1m from the rear of the house. It was exposed over an area measuring approximately 3m by 2.1m, in which only part of the face of the pit was revealed, indicating a steep-sided profile. The pit was excavated to a depth of 2m below current ground level although the base was not exposed.

The basal fill (113) comprised slate fragments within a mid-grey silty clay matrix. 12 sherds of late 16th – 17th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. This was overlain by a sequence of clay based fills (111-112) which contained frequent limestone rubble, lime mortar and charcoal. The upper surviving fills (107-108, 110) comprised mid-reddish brown silty clays with frequent lime mortar, lime mortar with plain lime wash, waterworn pebbles, slate fragments, clam and oyster shells, limestone fragments and cbm fragments, suggestive of deliberate infilling. In addition deposit 107 contained pottery and glass dating to the 18th century.

Sealing all features and deposits outside the footprint of the previous extension was a 0.2-0.5m thick layer of mid to dark brown silty clay (100), interpreted as an imported early 20th century topsoil.

A thorough inspection of the eastern boundary wall was undertaken during the works and areas of original medieval fabric and later additions identified (Pl. 8). The remains of a blocked doorway were identified, while the southern section of the wall had been largely rebuilt and subsequently heightened. Unfortunately the building break identified coincided with the location of a modern drain. It should be noted however that no robbing activity was identified to the north of the drain, suggesting that the building never extended north but returned on the line of the modern truncation.

5. THE FINDS

by John Allan

5.1 Introduction

This is a small assemblage composed of late medieval and post-medieval finds. The sherds are largely in a good condition, although some of the material is abraded. The jugs shown in Plates 9 - 11 are examples of complete vessels from which the sherds were recovered on site. The finds are briefly described below and itemised in Appendix 2.

5.2 Post-medieval pottery

This assemblage comprises 16 sherds weighing 257g. The finds recovered from pit fill 113 consisted of a single sherd from a Frechen stoneware drinking jug dating to the late 16th century, a single sherd from a South Somerset type 1a bowl possibly from Hemyock with a 16th - early 17th century date, a single sherd of purple splash glazed maiolica either from a Moorling type jug from Antwerp with an early 16th century date or a Lambeth delft ware vessel with an early 17th century date (Pls. 9-11), and nine sherds of South Somerset plain

ware including 1 tankard, 2 jars and 1 bowl with a 16th – 17th century date. Two sherds of Staffordshire white earthenware dating to c. 1750 were recovered from the upmost fill (107) inn pit 106.

Finally, two sherds of South Somerset Donyatt type slipware with green glaze and dating to the 18th century were unstratified.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

The development exposed the robbed-out remains of the School House and the remains of a single pit. The distribution and interpretation of archaeological features identified during the evaluation is shown on Figs. 10 and 12.

6.2 Post-medieval activity

The remains of a roughly E-W aligned robber trench [102] was uncovered. This seems to represent the rear wall of the medieval collegiate and later King's School. This was built some time after the establishment of a collegiate church for secular priests by Bishop Grandisson in 1335. It remained in use throughout the next two hundred years and following the dissolution of the college in 1545 was re-established by Henry VIII as a grammar school. It was finally sold in 1883 and the buildings were demolished shortly after. The robber trench and demolition deposit covering the internal space of the school building are likely to date to this period.

The large pit is likely to have been located within an ancillary building shown on the mid-19th century plan of the school and may have served as a latrine. It was not fully excavated but the fills identified would suggest that the later stages of infilling denoted by the fills represent a period of deliberate backfilling dating to the late 16th or 17th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The excavations have provided a significant exposure of elements of the collegiate and later King's School. Although substantial features, a full understanding of the date, profile, extent, and inter-relationships is hampered by a number of factors, notably the extensive truncation caused by the 19th century demolition construction of the current house in the 1920's, which has resulted in only parts of features and deposits surviving.

Nevertheless, the investigations have provided a useful level of information regarding the extent and scale of the school building in this area, and an indication of the general level of survival of archaeological deposits. In addition to providing the first exposures of the school house, thereby allowing a refinement of its position to be made, the identification of a large pit infilled in the late 16th – 17th century represents new information.

8. PROJECT ARCHIVE

A project archive will not be produced. A summary of the archaeological investigations has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-227528).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was commissioned by Richard Lethbridge. It was administered for Oakford Archaeology by Marc Steinmetzer. It was monitored for Devon County Council by the DCHET Archaeologist, Stephen Reed. The fieldwork was carried out by Marc Steinmetzer, the desk-based research and the illustrations for the report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer.

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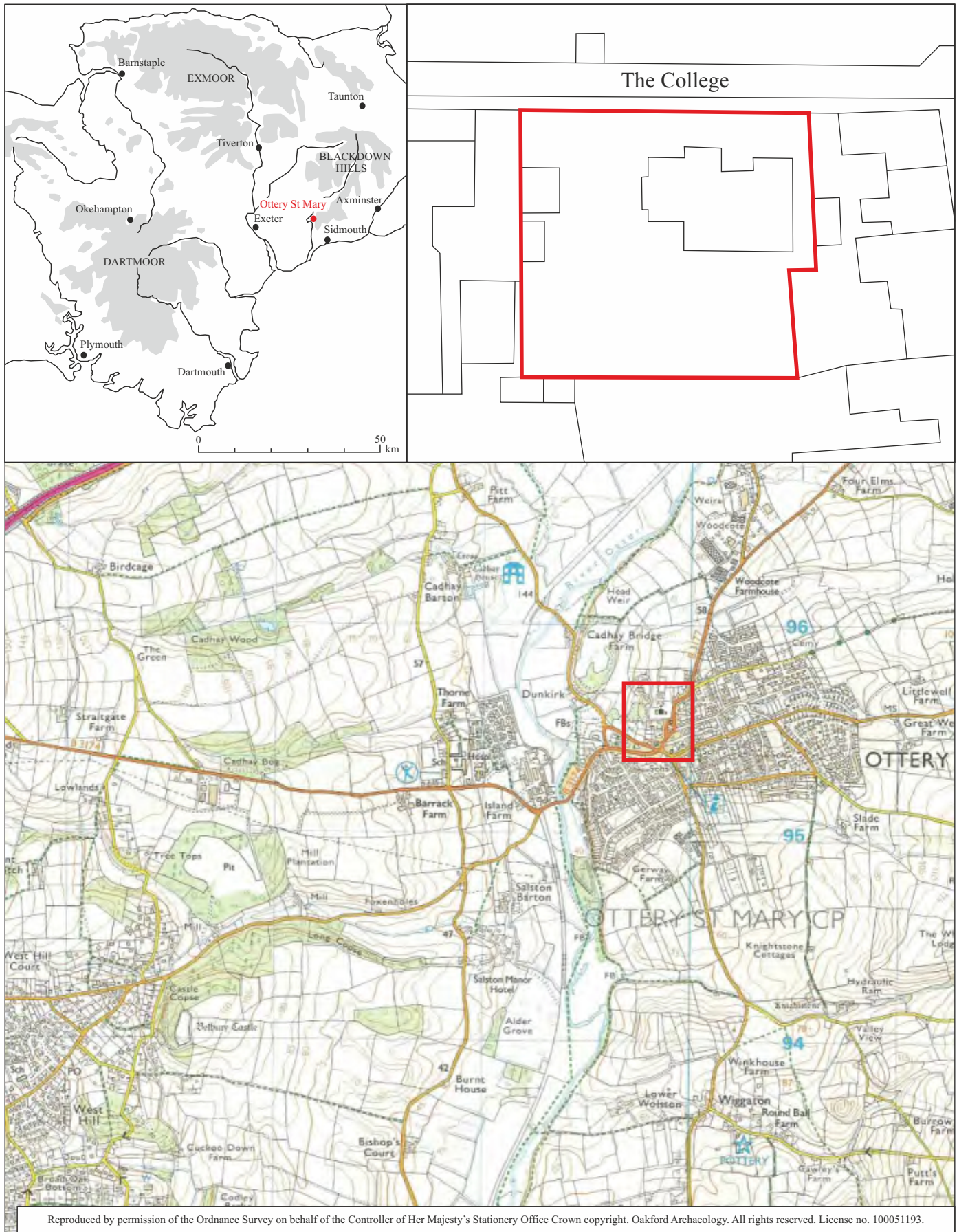


Fig. 1 Location of site.

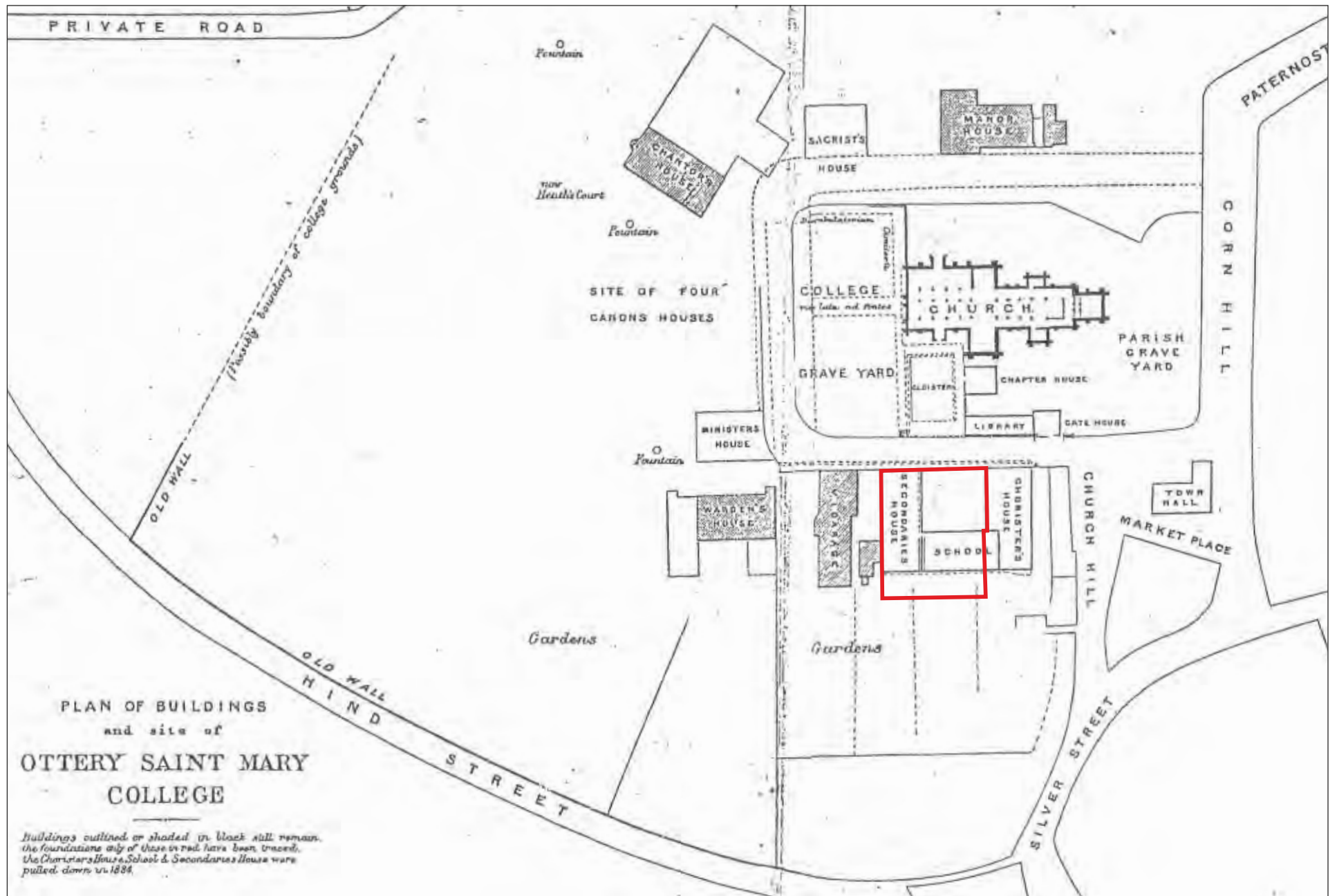


Fig. 2 Plan showing location of site and suggested reconstruction of medieval Collegiate Church (reproduced from Dalton 1917).

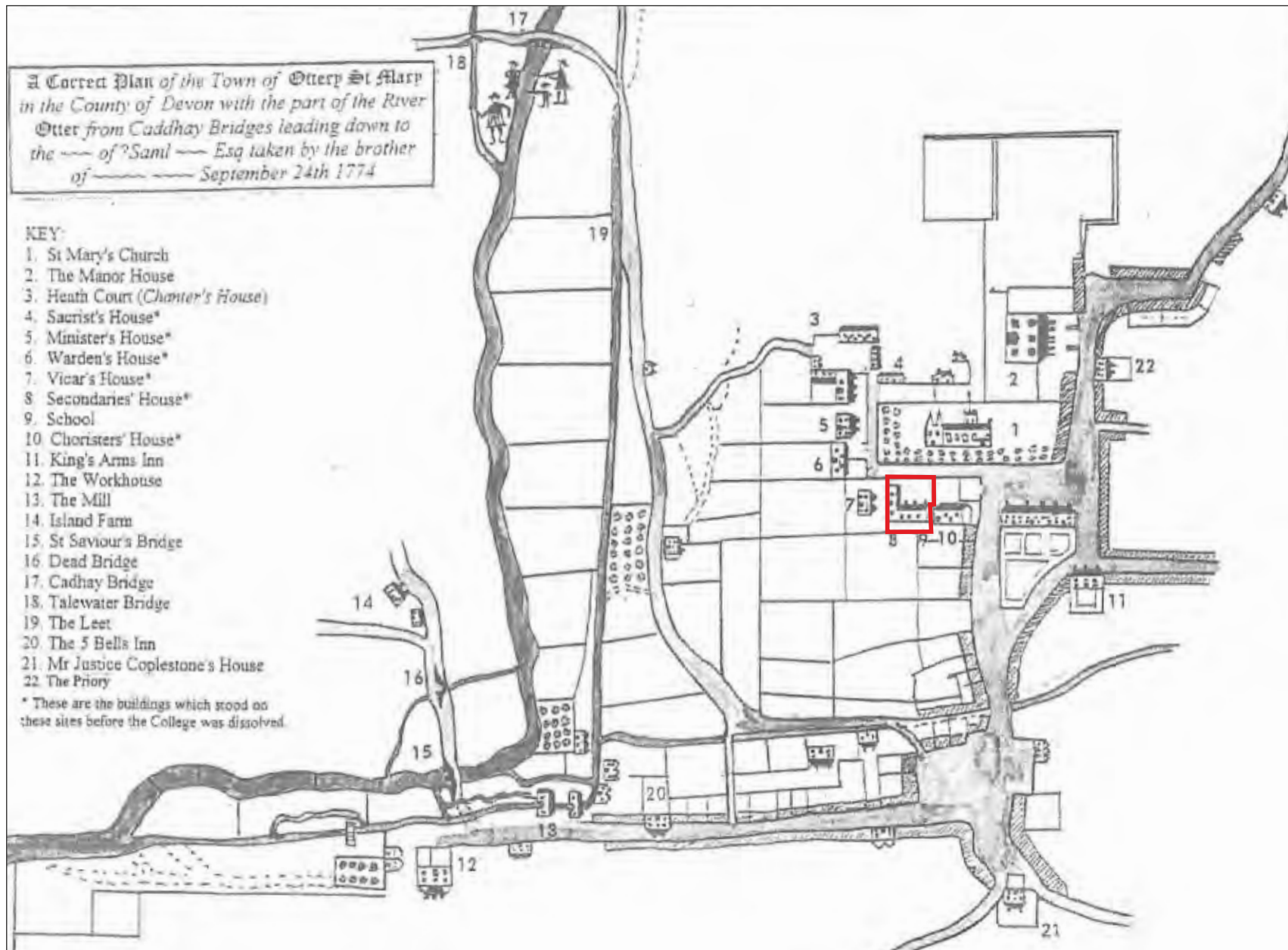


Fig. 3 Detail from Thomas Boutflowers 1774 map of Ottery St Mary showing location of site.

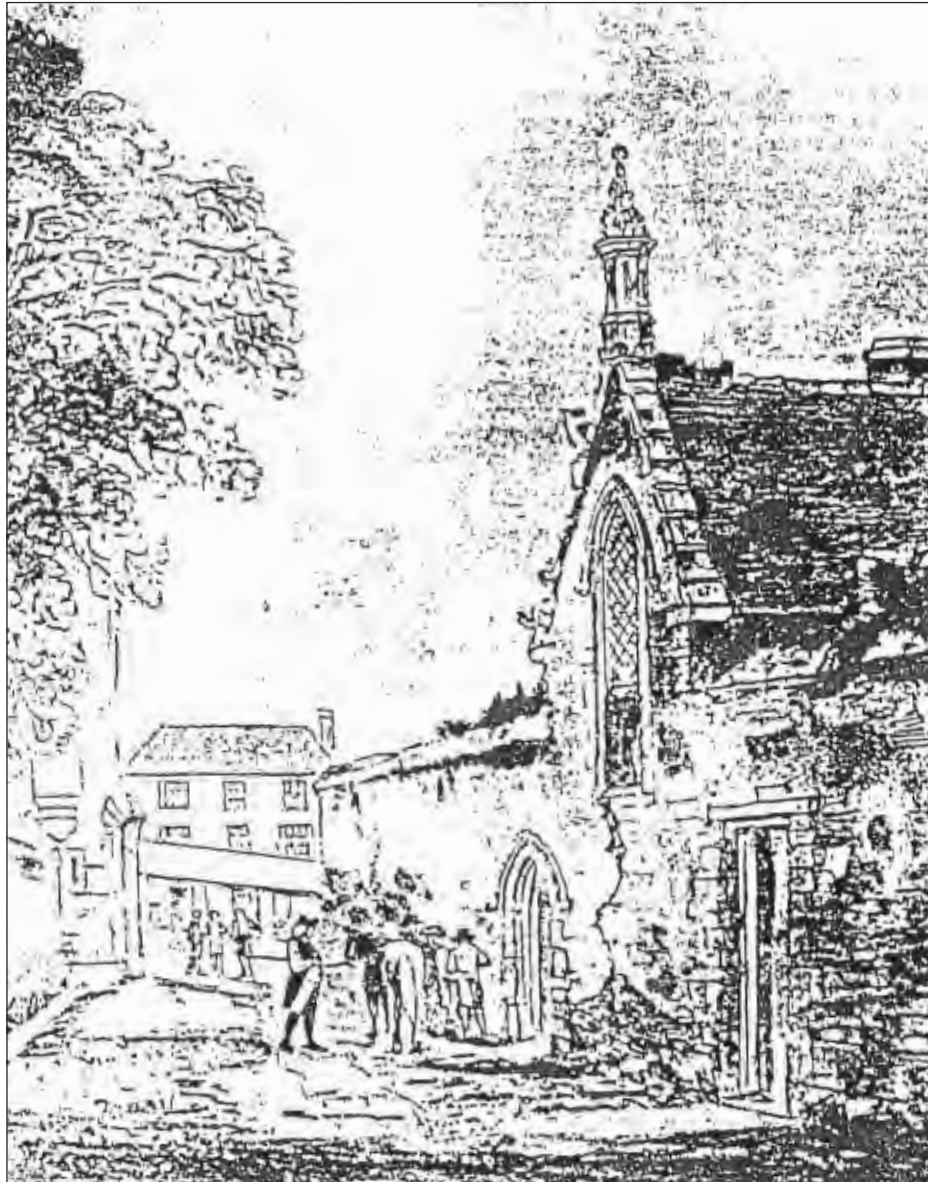


Fig. 4 18th century watercolour showing the Chorister's Hospice with small square headed doorway to school yard on the right (reproduced from Dalton 1917).



Fig. 5 19th century plan of King's School and Vicarage.



Fig. 6 19th century painting of The Old School House with the play ground in the foreground. (Holmes 1963).



Fig. 7 1880 photograph of The Old School House (Gosling 2004).



Fig. 8 Detail from the 1845 Ottery St Mary Tithe map.

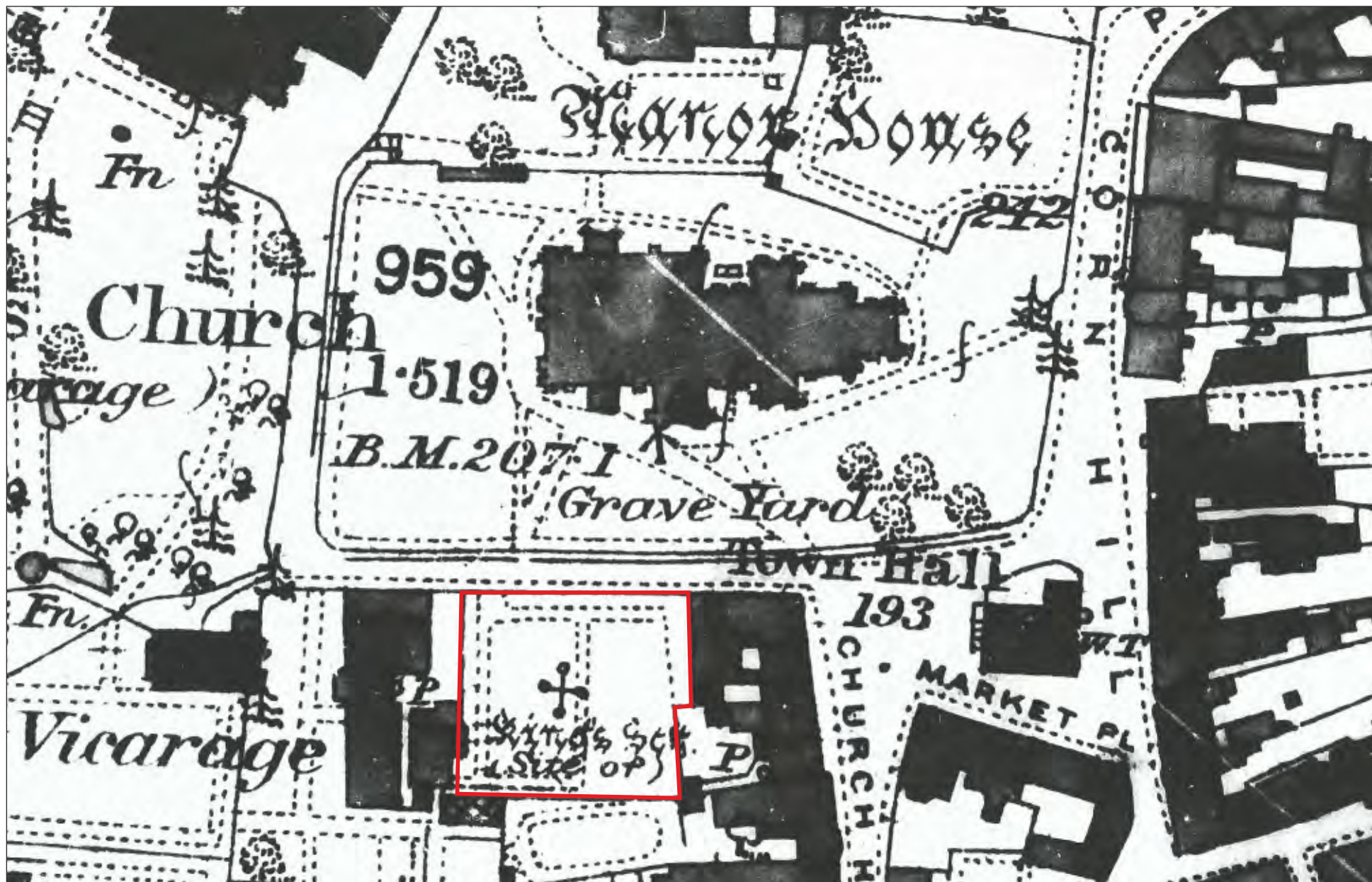


Fig. 9 Detail from the 1886 1st edition Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet LXX.12.

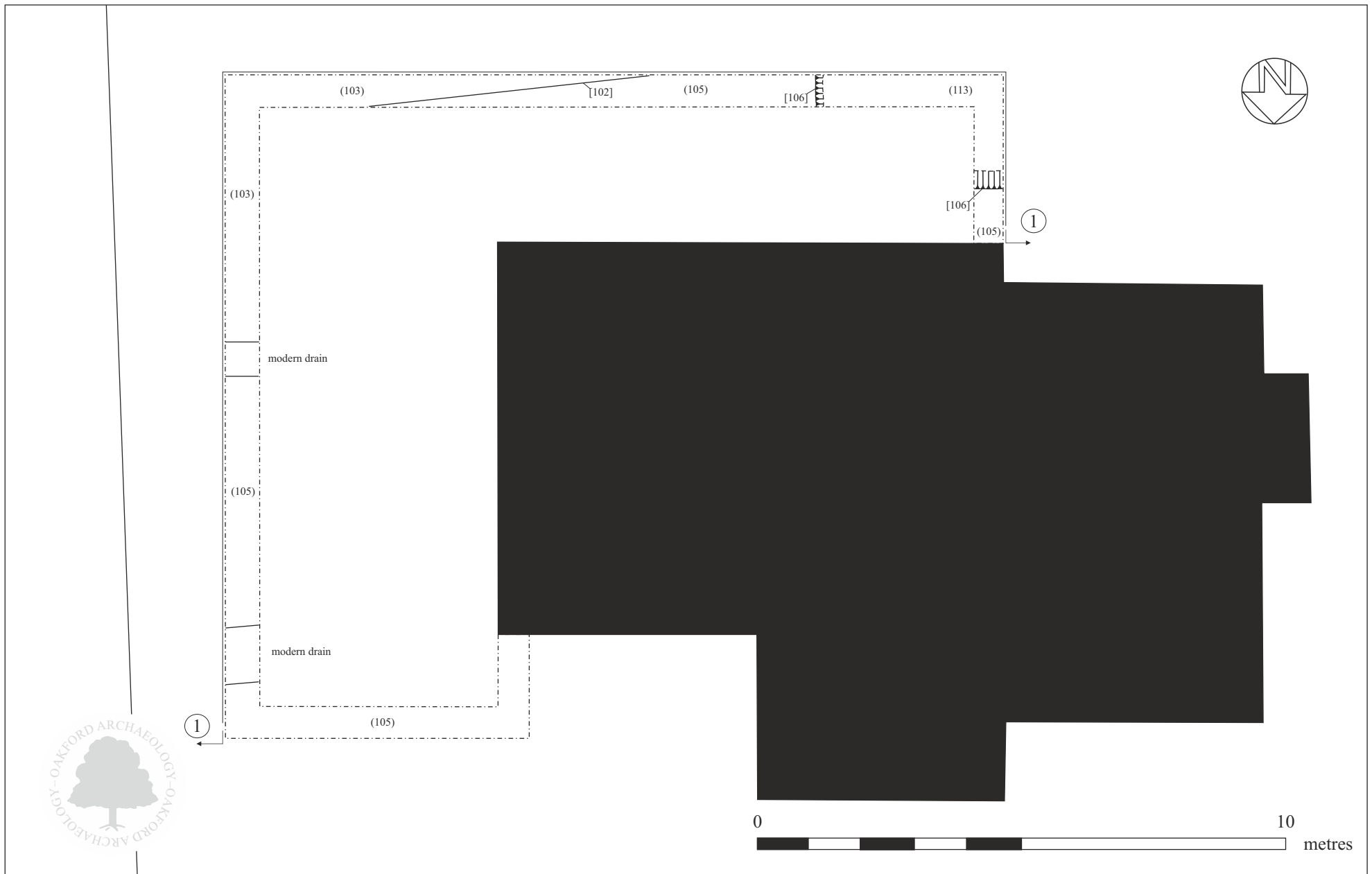


Fig. 10 Plan showing location of observations showing principal features identified.

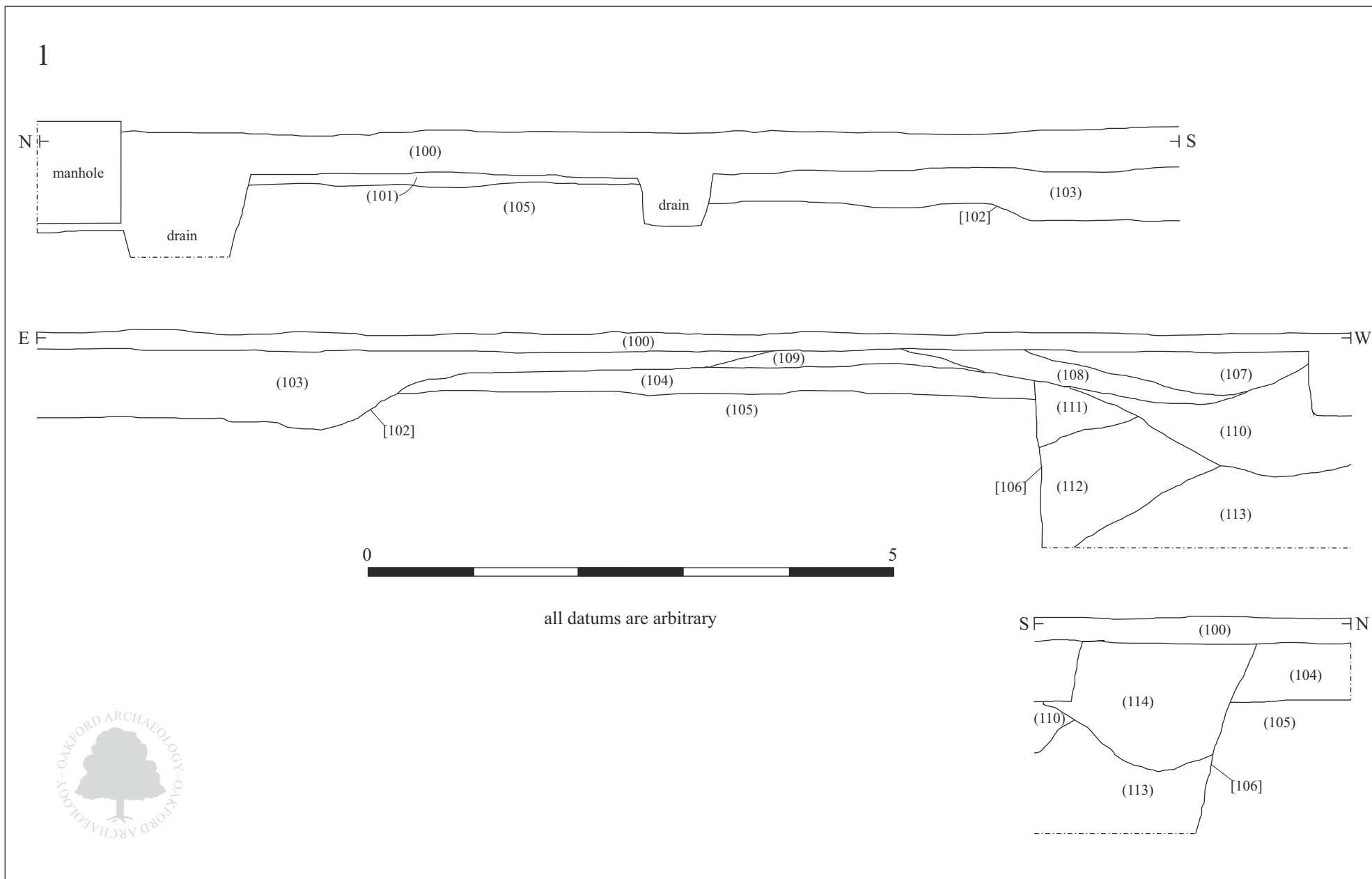


Fig. 11 Section through 19th century robber trench [102] and late medieval pit [106].

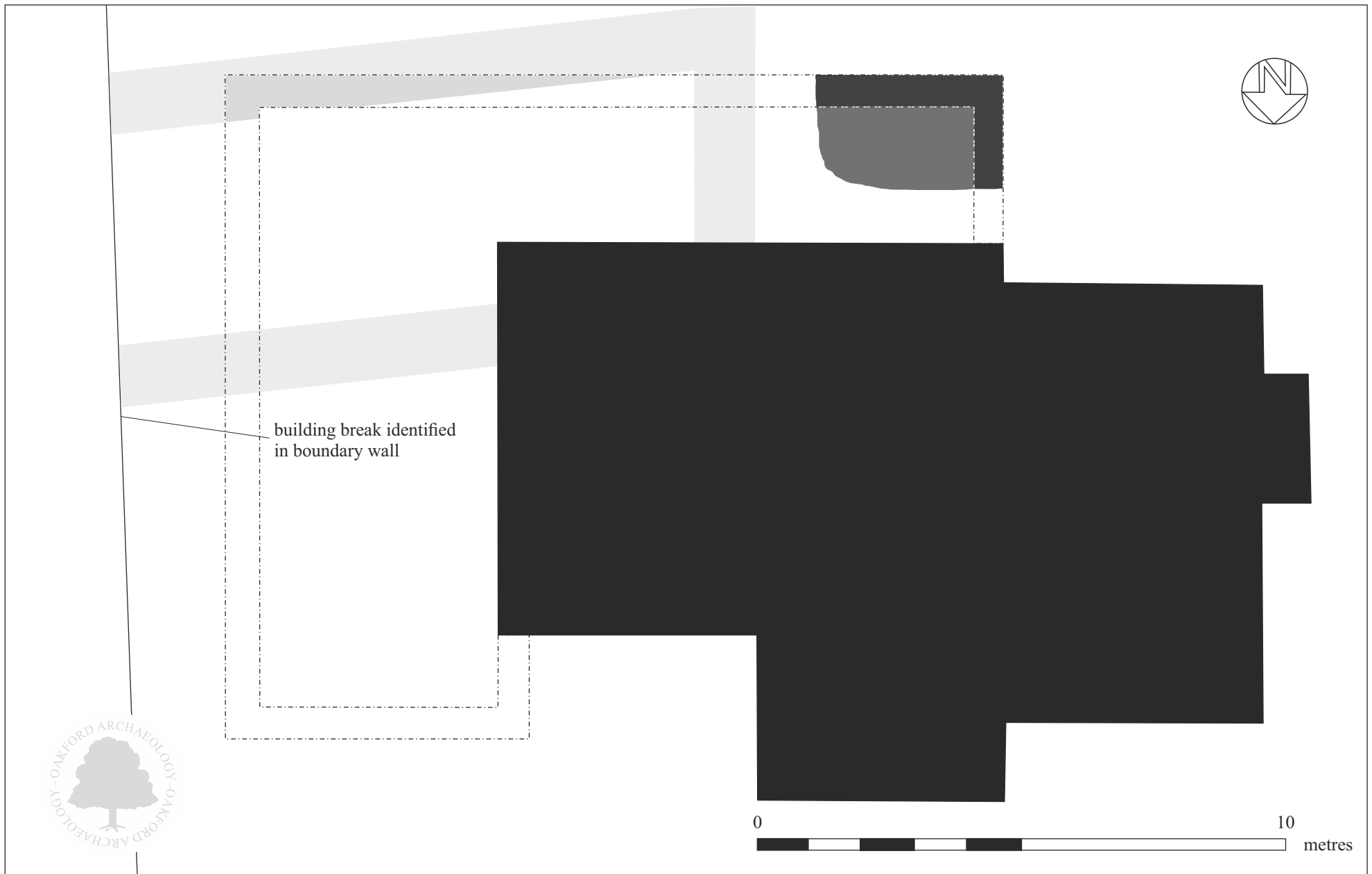


Fig. 12 Plan showing location of observations with late medieval pit (black) and wall (grey) and suggested location of the Old School House.



Pl. 1 General view of excavations. 1m scales. Looking south.



Pl. 2 General view of east section showing extent of 19th century robbing [102]. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 3 General view of south section showing extent of 19th century robbing [102]. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 4 Close-up of 19th century robbing [102]. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 5 Close-up of 19th century robbing [102]. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 6 Close-up showing small areas of demolition deposit (115) surviving either side of modern wall. 2m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 7 General view of pit [106]. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 8 General view of eastern boundary wall showing blocked doorway (left) and area of rebuilding (right). 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 9-11

(a) Tin-glazed ware 'Malling' type jug with manganese decoration 1501-1633; (b) tin glazed earthenware jug (1501-1700); (c) lead glazed earthenware jug (1560-1575).

Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological works

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for Mr Richard Lethbridge to describe the methodology to be used during an archaeological watching brief at Grandisson Court, Ottery St Mary Devon (SY 0984 9552). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work required under the grant of planning permission (15/0426/FUL) for the construction of two storey side extension and single storey rear extension. The work is 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 to the south of the parish church of St Mary and on the site of the King's School.

The Church of St Mary was purchased in 1334 by Bishop Grandisson from the Church of Rouen and subsequently founded a college of secular priests centred on the existing church. The licence for the new foundation was granted in 1335, and in 1337 the new officers for the college were appointed. It was designed to serve a college of 40 priests, clerks and choristers, and was originally provided with a cloister, chapter house, library and gatehouse to the south, as well as houses and a school for its community.

The college was dissolved in 1545 and Henry VIII granted the administration of the Church, and some of the adjacent buildings of the collegiate church, to four local governors. The remaining collegiate buildings became redundant, and the cloisters, chapter house and library, all sited to the south of the nave, were demolished relatively quickly.

However, he also provided for a schoolmaster to "instruct the youth of the parish in the Kynges Newe Grammar Scole of Seynt Marie Oterey". The school remained in the former college buildings until the 1880's when it moved to The Priory.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the project is to investigate and record any buried archaeological deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development, and to report on the results of the project, as appropriate.

3. METHOD

DCHET has required that a watching brief be undertaken during groundworks, and monitoring will take place on all excavations that are likely to expose archaeological deposits.

- 3.1 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.

- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 If archaeological features are present, then hand-excavation will normally comprise:
- The full excavation of all features and structures to formation level;
 - Spoil will also be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeo-environmental samples and the recovery of artefacts.

General project methods

- 3.4 Environmental deposits will be assessed on site, on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology 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 would 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.
- 3.5 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 A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.6 Should artefacts 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 according to the procedures relating to the Act. 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 Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). 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).
- 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 DCHET will be informed of the start of the project, and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with 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 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 DCHET within 3 months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.
- 5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed the results of the 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 groundworks and the distribution of archaeological features;
 - 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 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 Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 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 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (*ref. number 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 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*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 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;
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
4 June 2015
WSI/OA1266/01

Appendix 2:

Finds Quantification

Context	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	weight	Notes
107	106	18th century	3		2 sherds Staffordshire white earthenware 1750; 1 sherd 18th century beer bottle 1740-50.
113	106	1 16th - 17th century	12		1 sherd Frechen stoneware drinking jug 1 16th century; 1 sherd South Somerset type 1a bowl (Hemyock?) 16th-e 17th century; 1 sherd purple splash glazed maiolica either Moorling type jug (Antwerp) e 16th century or Lambeth delft e 17th century; 9 sherds South Somerset plain ware incl. 1 tankard, 2 jars and 1 bowl.
unstrat.			9		1 pan tile 1 18th-19th century; 4 fragments of local brick 1 18th-19th century; 1 fragment of window glass 1 18th century; 2 sherds South Somerset Donyatt type slipware green glaze 18th century; 1 clay pipe fragment 18th century.