



**OAKFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at St
Mary's Church, Ottery St Mary,
Devon**



on behalf of
Ottery St Mary PCC

Report No. 16-07

Project No. 1218

February 2016



OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

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Contents

Summary

1 Introduction	1
1.1 The site	1
1.2 Historical background	1
1.3 Archaeological background	2
2. Aims	3
3. Methodology	3
3.1 Watching Brief	3
3.2 Building survey	3
4. Results	4
4.1 External works	4
4.2 Internal works	4
4.3 Building recording	5
5. Conclusions	6
6. Project Archive	6

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendix 1: Method statement

List of illustrations

- Fig. 1 Location of site.
Fig. 2 Plan showing location of observations with principal features identified (black).
Fig. 3 Plan showing location of exposed medieval foundations.
Fig. 4 Skeleton 110.
Fig. 5 Brick vault 112.
Fig. 6 Detailed stone-for-stone recording of the walls to the east of the North Tower.

List of plates

- Plate 1 General view of the tower foundation. 2m scale. Looking southwest.
Plate 2 Close-up of the tower foundation. 0.5m scale. Looking northwest.
Plate 3 General view of the choir aisle wall and later buttresses showing level of 19th century underpinning (left). 2m scale. Looking south.
Plate 4 Close-up of buttress showing buttress foundation butting-up against choir aisle wall. 0.5m scale. Looking southeast.
Plate 5 Close-up of buttress showing 19th century rebuilding and underpinning. 2m scale. Looking southwest.
Plate 6 General view of choir vestry foundations. 2m scale. Looking east.
Plate 7 Close-up of Skeleton 110 showing surviving coffin imprint. 1m scale. Looking north.
Plate 8 General view of brick vault 112 showing sockets. 2m scale. Looking southeast.

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Oakford Archaeology in the churchyard of St Mary's, Ottery St Mary, Devon (SY 0985 9557), between June and August 2015. The work comprised the monitoring of construction works associated with a new toilet block and associated works.

The groundworks exposed four major phases of facework within the area affected by the development, as well as clarifying the relationship between the tower and the north choir aisle. In addition both the buttresses against the choir aisle wall and the buttress against the western choir vestry wall are later additions.

The groundworks also exposed the remains of a single, probable post-medieval grave in the area immediately to the east of the north tower, as well as a 19th century brick vaulted grave north of the choir vestry.

1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) between June and August 2015. The work was commissioned by Caroe on behalf of the Ottery St Mary Parochial Church Council. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a 'written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Oakford Archaeology (Steinmetzer 2015) in response to a condition attached to the Faculty.

1.1 The site

The site lies along the north side of St Mary's Church, close to the north transept tower and west of the choir vestry, at a height of approximately 63m 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 Historical background

The development lies in the historic core of the town, within an area immediately to the east of the north tower of the collegiate church. 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.¹ 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.² The total population in 1086 would have been about 500 people.³ 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.⁴ In 1334/5 Bishop Grandisson of Exeter purchased the manor and hundred

¹ Hooke 1994.

² Thorn & Thorn 1985.

³ Darby & Finn 1967.

⁴ Hingeston-Randolph 1889.

from the Church of Rouen and subsequently founded a college of secular priests centred on the existing church.⁵ 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 prebendary 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.⁶

The college was dissolved in 1545 and the cloister, chapter house and library were probably demolished soon after. 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 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).⁷ The school was finally demolished in 1883 (Holmes 1963).⁸ The gatehouse, on the south side of the precinct survived into the middle of the 19th century.

1.3 Archaeological background

Very little previous archaeological work has been undertaken at St Mary's and nothing is known of the pre-Grandisson church. Recent work by Jerry Sampson supports the idea that the whole of the existing structure derives from the refounding of the building as a collegiate church by Bishop Grandisson in 1335.

Until recently the only evidence for the medieval pavements of the church has been the row of tiles reset in the retroquire against the back of the reredos, and the seven undated fragments recovered by Exeter Archaeology during works in the graveyard in 2005. The latter were petrologically examined, suggesting a hitherto unknown medieval tile production centre located somewhere in the Otter valley.⁹ A further three types of floor tiles were recovered by Oakford Archaeology during preliminary works to the east of the north tower in 2012. Two were made locally using components from the Triassic rocks of the area while a third type was imported from Normandy probably in the 15th century.¹⁰

A watching brief conducted when the floor of the Dorset aisle was relaid in 2009 exposed evidence for the Grandisson north nave aisle wall and traces of a north porch serving the lay community immediately opposite the existing south porch, but no indication of other structures was encountered.¹¹

⁵ Dalton 1917.

⁶ Cornish 1869, Youings 1955.

⁷ Cornish 1869, Youings 1955.

⁸ Holmes 1963.

⁹ Passmore 2006.

¹⁰ Steinmetzer 2012.

¹¹ Sampson 2009.

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 method statement prepared by OA (Steinmetzer 2015), submitted to and approved by the DAC Archaeology Officer prior to the commencement of work on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

3.1 Watching Brief

The site of the new vestry had previously been excavated by the Victorians during construction of a boiler house. The work to the east of the north tower comprised the machine excavation of an area 7.5m in length, 4.5m wide and approximately 1.7m deep. The works inside the church included the floor reduction in the north choir aisle and the provision of a new doorway. A single burial, which would otherwise have been destroyed by the development were recorded in plan and archaeologically excavated in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence (15-0068) and following consultation with the PCC representative. The positions of the excavations as excavated are shown on Fig.2.

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 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, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed black and white print and colour (digital) photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

3.2 Building survey

Recording of the buildings was undertaken by a historic building specialist in accordance with specifications applicable to Level 3 in the English Heritage 2006 document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practices*. The building recording consisted of:

- A detailed written description of the buildings and more general record of the main building.
- A detailed photographic record of the buildings in colour (digital) format, and basic record of the main building.
- A limited drawn record of the buildings, consisting of annotation of, and additions to, the architect's 'as existing' plans and elevations, to show the locations of any fixtures and fittings, building breaks, blocked openings or architectural detail.

4. RESULTS

The works entailed the monitoring of excavations for the new toilet block and associated drainage works, the reduction of the internal floor level and the creation of a new doorway in the north choir aisle wall.

4.1 External works (Figs. 2-5, pl. 1-8)

A trench measuring 7.5m x 4.5m was excavated over the 19th century boiler house. The trench was excavated to the impact level 1.7m below the current graveyard level. Outside of the footprint of the boiler room natural subsoil (102) was exposed at a depth of 0.8m below current ground level and consisted of yellow sand. The earliest deposit in the sequence related to a charnel soil and comprised mid reddish brown sandy clay (101). This was overlain by a mid-brown sandy clay based topsoil (100).

The natural geology was cut by a single approximately west-east orientated grave. This was the only grave affected by the drainage works and was excavated in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence. The remains of a coffin was identified underneath the skeleton and the presence of a single button, might suggests that the dead had been laid out clothed within the coffin. No earlier archaeological deposits were found below the grave.

Located at the to the south of the tower, Grave 103 measured approximately 1.75m in length and 0.55m in width. This contained a single adult inhumation (skeleton 104). The fill 105 consisted of mid reddish brown sandy clay. The grave was the latest in the sequence, truncating the charnel soil and no finds were recovered from the excavation. Skeleton 104 was in a good state of preservation, and was 76-100% complete. The individual was a mature adult female and was 155.2cm (5 foot 1) in stature. The burial was laid out in an extended and supine position, with the head to the west and the feet to the east, and arms folded over the lower abdomen. Evidence of a coffin survived below the body.

In addition, the drainage to the north and east of the church was subject to a watching brief. Measuring approximately 60m x 0.8m this was excavated to a depth of 0.85m below the graveyard level. The work revealed a homogeneous charnel soil and six west-east orientated graves were identified. The proposed development did not impact on the lower lying burials with the exception of grave 112. Details of this are presented below.

Grave 112, was built of lime washed brick and located to the north of the choir vestry. It measured 2.7m in length and 0.85m in width and contained a single adult inhumation (skeleton 113). The grave was cut into the underlying charnel soil. The Skeleton (113) was in a good state of preservation, and was 76-100% complete. The remains were of an adult. The burial was laid out in an extended and supine position, with the head to the west and the legs to the east. The edges of the brick lined shaft extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The skeleton lay within the remnants of a coffin. The top of the brick lining was removed and the remains left *in situ*.

4.2 Internal works

Groundworks inside the church were limited to the excavation of the existing floor in the area of the north choir aisle, an area approximately 7m long, 1.3m wide and approximately 0.4m deep. Following the removal of the red tile floor and the underlying concrete a section of existing 19th century plain flooring was uncovered. This was exposed over the whole area and incorporated into the new design.

4.3 Building recording

Groundworks for the new single-storey toilet block involved the removal of existing 20th century storage shed, gas meter housing and steel storage container. This allowed the facework fabric to be recorded in detail (Fig. 6, pls. 1-6), although some stretches were covered in lime mortar which didn't allow sufficient detail to be visible.

Four main facework builds were seen on the external elevation.

Main facework builds

Phase I

An area of mixed rubble forming part of the lower elevation of the northern choir aisle wall and the western wall of the choir vestry, consisting largely of roughly squared and rubble Otter conglomerate, with some small beer rubble. Most of the foundations of the choir aisle wall had been cut back in the 19th century to insert the boiler house, while the joint between the two sections had been repointed using a pinkish white lime mortar. This didn't allow clear comparison and analysis between the two sections. On balance the coursing of the west wall of the choir vestry coincides with the north choir aisle wall and may therefore be contemporary. This build dates to the re-building of the church in the mid-14th century.

Phase II

The excavations exposed the foundations of the north tower, measuring approximately 5.3m long, 1m wide and 0.7m thick, and its relationship with the north choir aisle wall. Inspection of the junction showed that the tower is later – a point evident at their foundations. The footing of the north tower are later, with the masonry of the tower butting up to the north wall of the choir aisle. Moreover, at the facework level none of the coursing corresponds to the coursing seen in the choir aisle wall. Composed of Otter conglomerate and rubble bonded with light yellowish white lime mortar the foundation was trench built. The main facework consisted of roughly dressed Otter conglomerate and smaller rubble. All of the elevation was re-pointed using light pinkish white lime mortar with coarse grit, making it impossible to identify areas of primary mortar. The build represents the rebuilding of the church in the mid-14th century.

Phase III

Both the buttresses against the choir aisle wall and the buttress against the choir vestry wall are later additions. Of the two buttresses against the choir aisle wall only the foundations of the western buttress survived. This was composed of a 0.7m high foundation consisting of Otter conglomerate and Beer stone rubble bonded with light yellowish white lime mortar. Above this was a smaller plinth, approximately 0.3m high composed of roughly squared Beer stone, Salcombe stone and Otter conglomerate. The facework of the buttress consisted of a Beer and Salcombe ashlar front, with Otter conglomerate at the rear. Inspection of the junction with the choir aisle wall showed that the buttress is a later addition.

The foundation of the eastern buttress had been removed in the 19th century and subsequently underpinned with bricks, while the choir vestry buttress foundation was covered in mortar making detailed recording impossible. Inspection of the junction with the choir vestry wall foundation showed that the buttress is a later addition.

Phase IV

External air vents of Salcombe stone inserted at the base of the choir aisle wall, as well as underpinning of the eastern buttress (brick) and wall foundations (concrete).

5. CONCLUSIONS

The works exposed the remains of a single individual to the east of the north tower. The human remains, which would otherwise have been destroyed by the development were recorded in plan and archaeologically excavated in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, under a Ministry of Justice licence and following consultation with the PCC representative.

The observations and recording at St Mary's church have provided important and new information about the structural development of the building. It had been assumed that the choir and transepts represent a single phase of construction. Exposure of the foundation of the north tower and facework immediately above suggests that this was subdivided and that they form two phases of construction instead. Subsequently buttresses were added to the choir aisle and choir vestry walls.

6. 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 (oakforda1-228047).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was commissioned by Caroe Architects on behalf of the Ottery St Mary Parochial Church Council. Thanks are due to the Revd Martin Fletcher (DAC), William and Fred Major (MBS) and David Rose (Ottery St Mary PCC). The fieldwork was carried out by the Jonathan Martin and Marc Steinmetzer. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer.

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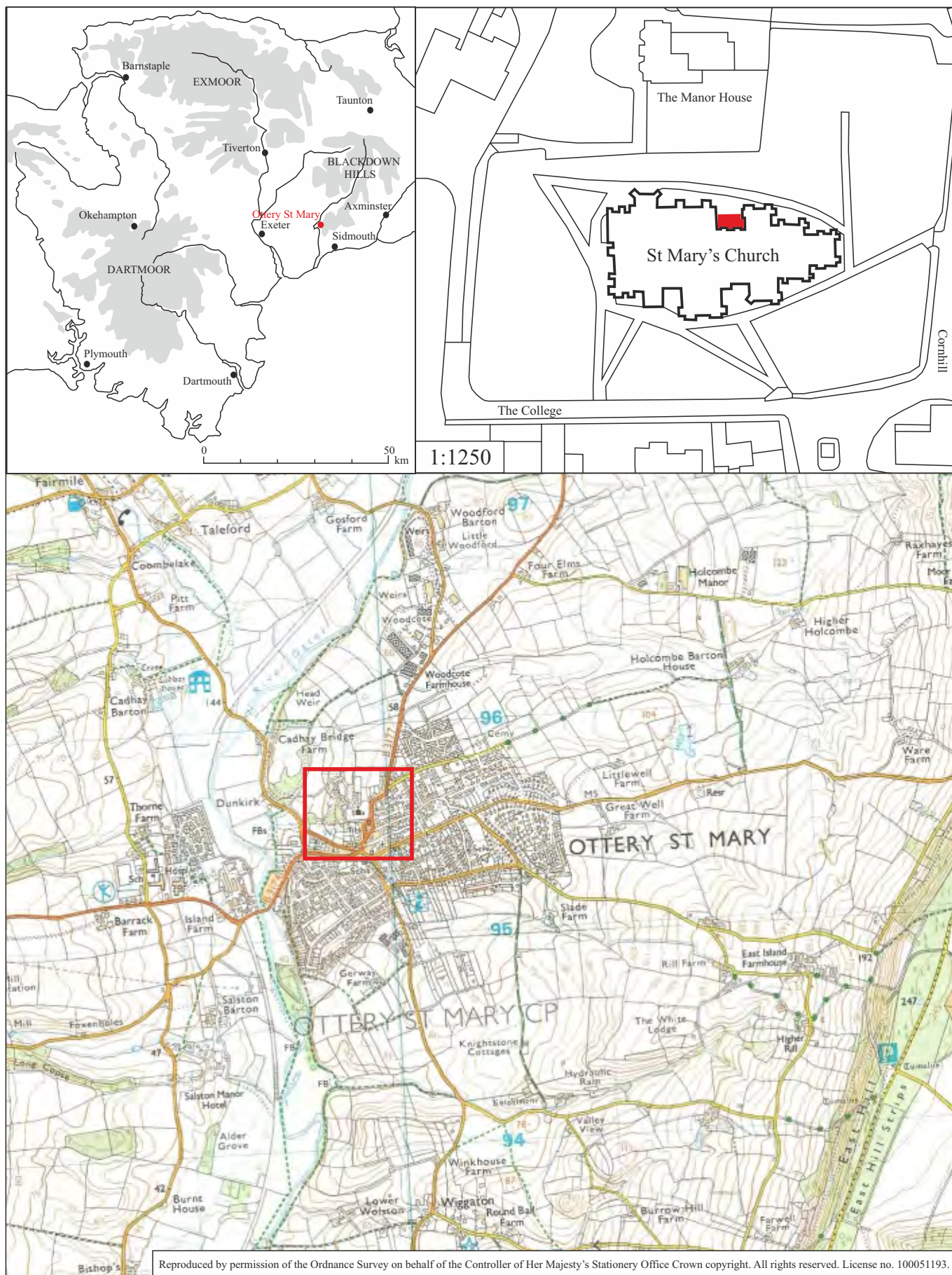


Fig. 1 Location of site

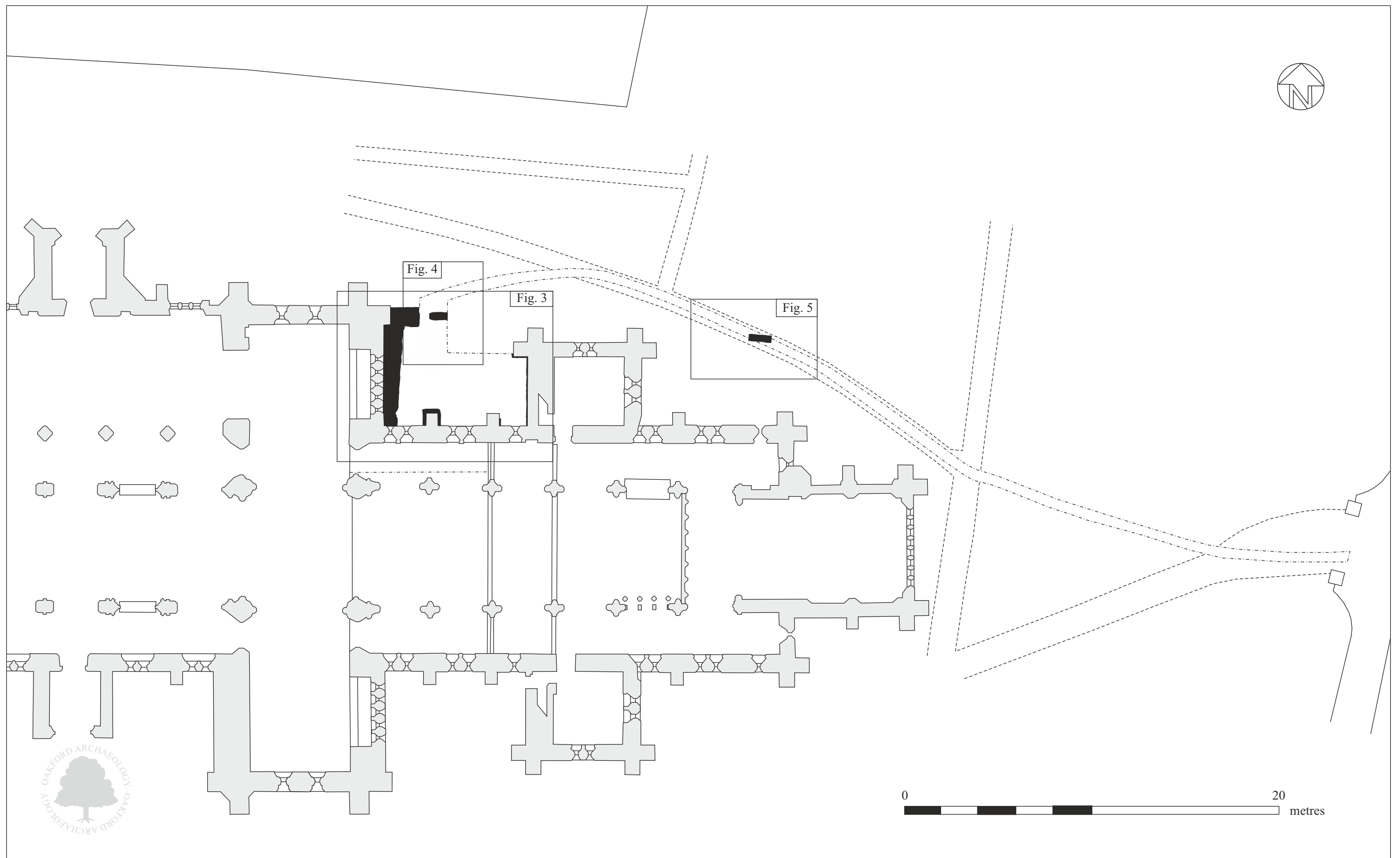


Fig. 2 Plan showing location of observations with principal features identified (black).

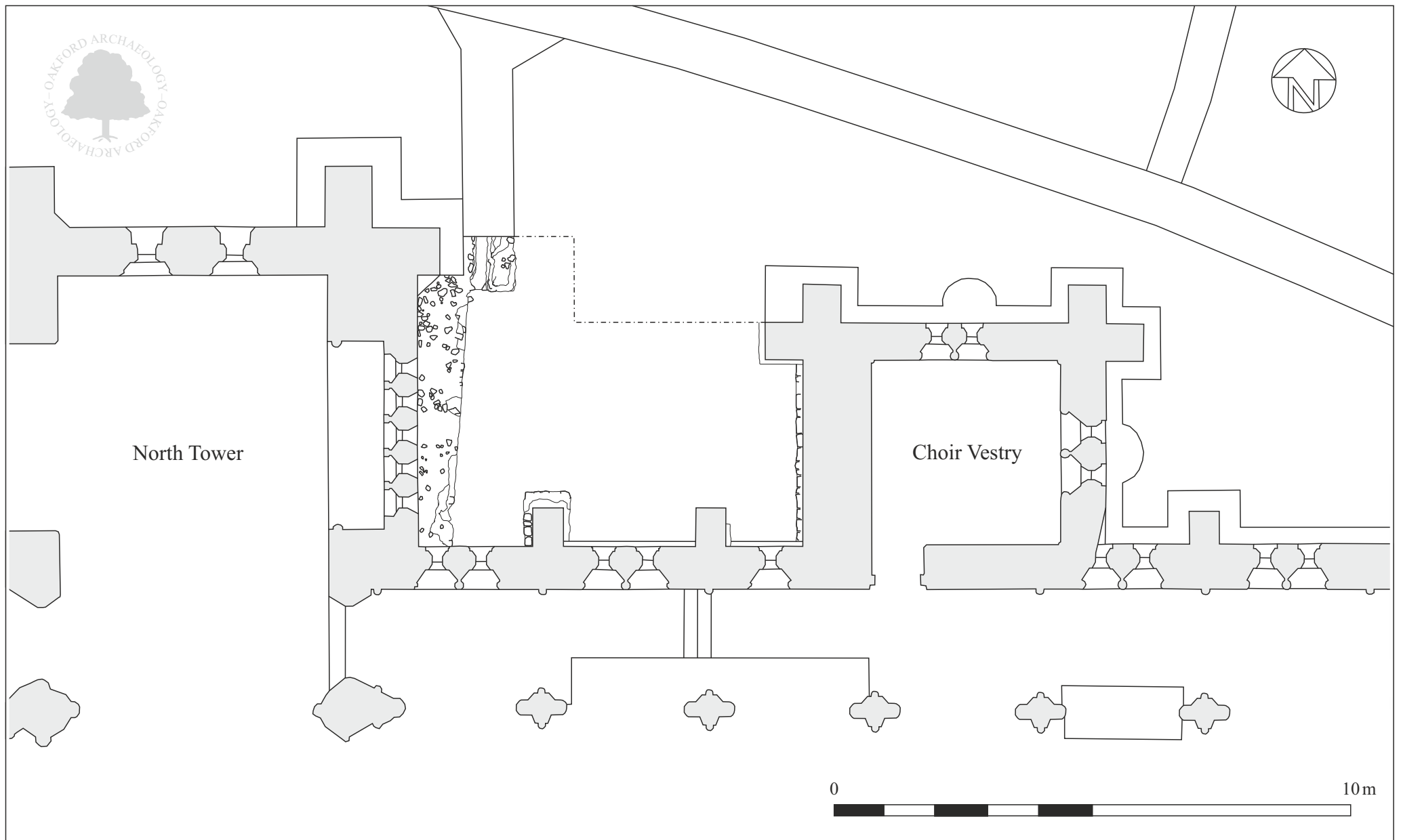
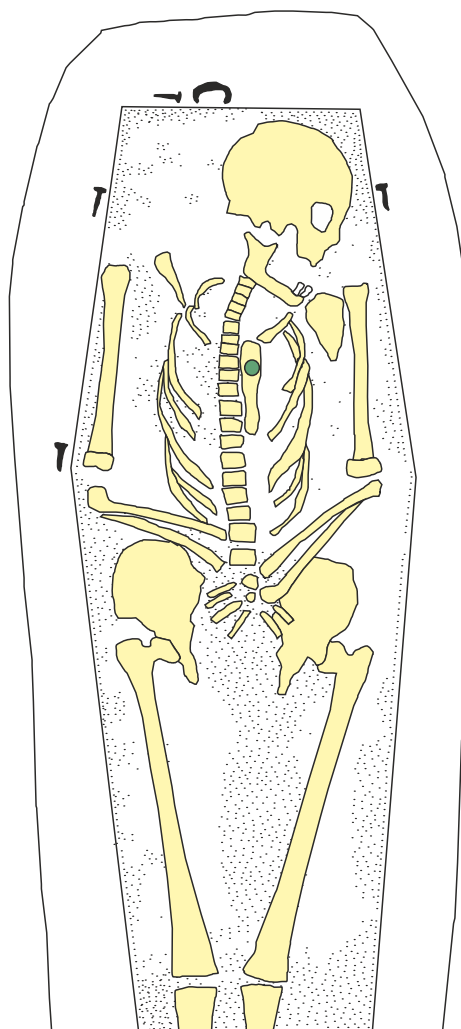


Fig. 3 Plan showing location of exposed medieval foundations.

113



coffin



0 1 metre

Fig. 4 Skeleton 110.

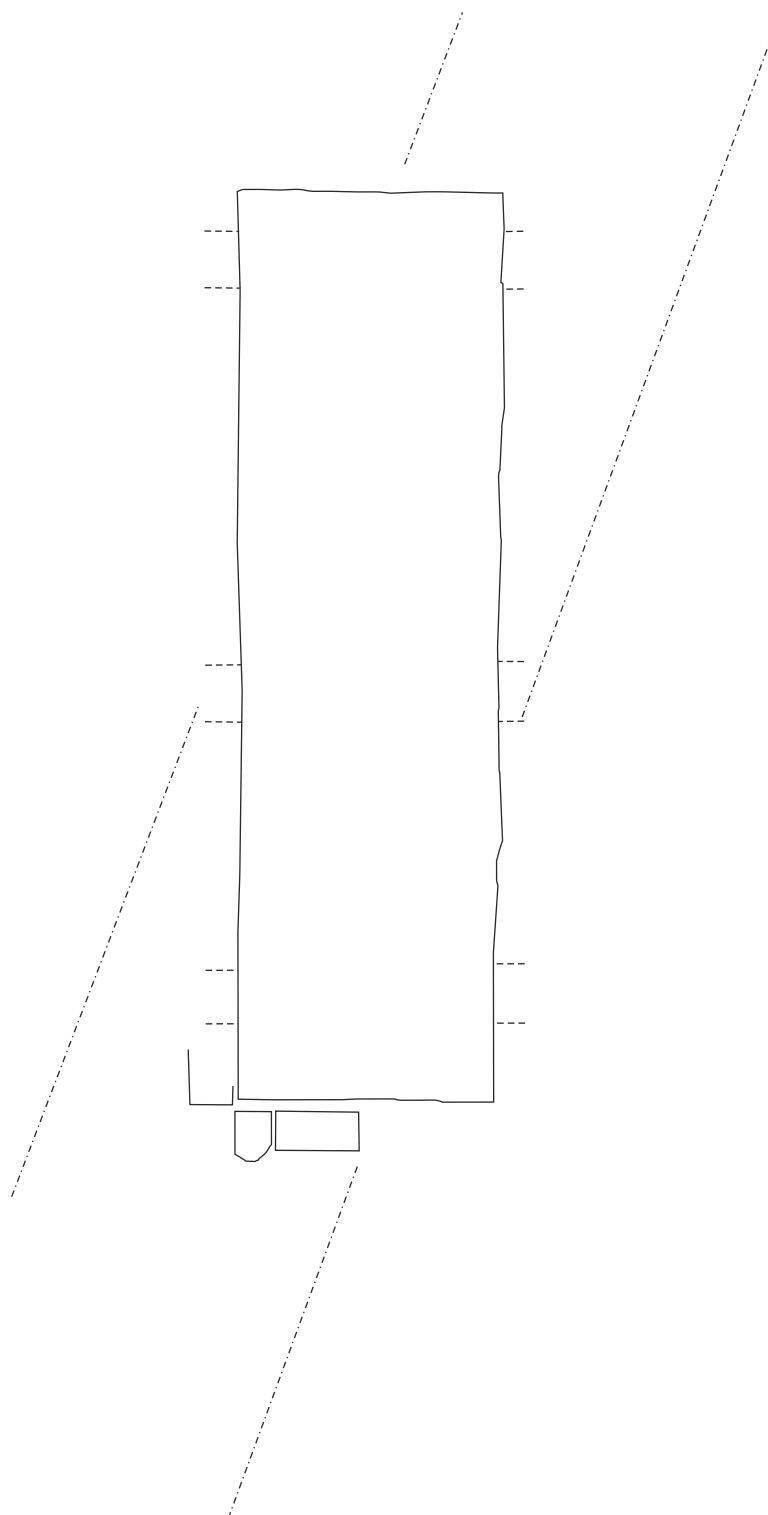


Fig. 5 Brick vault 112.

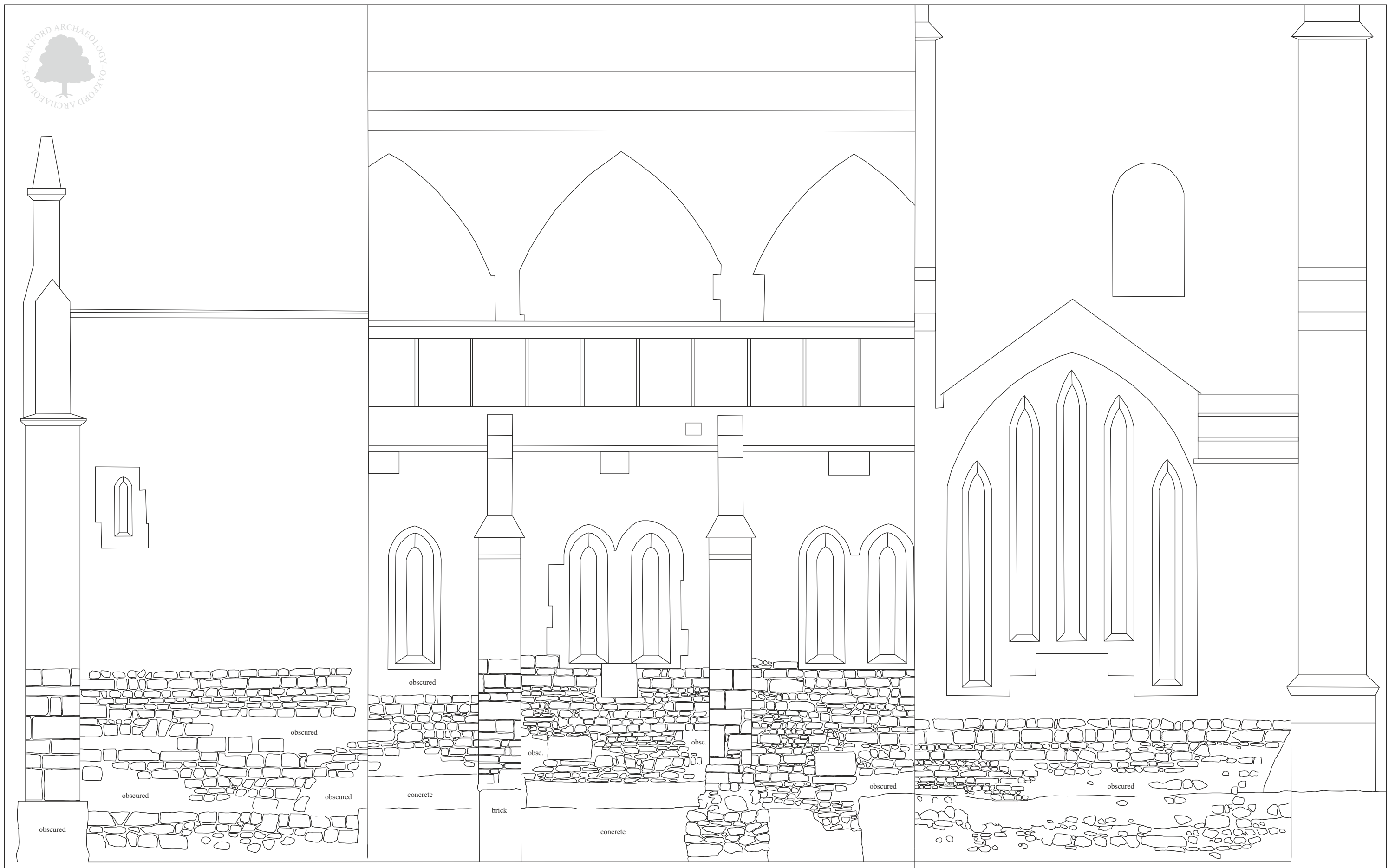


Fig. 6 Detailed stone-for-stone recording of the walls to the east of the North Tower.



Pl. 1 General view of the tower foundation. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 2 Close-up of the tower foundation. 0.5m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 3 General view of the choir aisle wall and later buttresses showing level of 19th century underpinning (left). 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 4 Close-up of buttress showing buttress foundation butting-up against choir aisle wall. 0.5m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 5 Close-up of buttress showing 19th century rebuilding and underpinning. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 6 General view of choir vestry foundations. 2m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 7 Close-up of Skeleton 110 showing surviving coffin imprint. 1m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 8 General view of brick vault 112 showing sockets. 2m scale. Looking southeast.

Appendix 1

Method Statement

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for Ottery St Mary PCC to describe the methodology to be used during an archaeological watching brief at St Mary's, Ottery St Mary, Devon (SX 4568 8611). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work required under DAC Faculty for the grant of planning permission for the construction of a new extension and associated works. The work is required by the Diocese Advisory Committee (DAC), advised by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA).
- 1.2 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential immediately to the east of the north tower. The church is a grade I listed building located on the site of an earlier church with possible 13th century origins, although the current building dates to the 14th century when the collegiate church was founded by Bishop Grandisson. The north aisle, containing a beautiful example of fan vaulting, was added about 1520 by the Marchioness of Dorset. Extensive restoration works were carried out between 1849-50 when the medieval floor levels were substantially altered in the crossing and choir.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the project is to make a record of any exposed architectural or historic building fabric and buried archaeological deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development, and to report on the results of the project, as appropriate. The aim of the archaeological works is to further improve our understanding, to inform the formulation of approaches to repair or change and to inform decision-making during the course of repairs/change, as well as for academic purposes and the archaeological record.

3. METHOD

The DAC 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 caused by 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 material.

In consultation with the contractors the times of churches services (including funerals) will be established in advance. Prior to these services the site will be secured and all work stopped.

- 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 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

- 3.4 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. No artefacts or human skeletal material will be removed from the curtilage of the church without the express permission of the client. When human skeletal material is recovered during the excavation it will be collected and placed in secure storage. The material will be reinterred in the churchyard by a member of the clergy at the close of the project.
- 3.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below). The client will be fully briefed and consulted if there is a requirement to submit material for specialist research.
- 3.9 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to work commencing.
- 3.10 The DAA will be informed of the start of the project, and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the DAC. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the DAA 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 DAA on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed DCC HER entry, including a plan showing location of

groundworks and of any significant features found. The text entry and plan will be produced in an appropriate electronic format suitable for easy incorporation into the HER, and sent to the DCHET within 3 months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.

- 5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed the results of all phases of archaeological work and historic building recording 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 the DAC 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. This will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (deposition currently suspended until 2013- RAMM *ref. number pending*).
- 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, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with DAA, 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 DAA. 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 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 an Associate 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;

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
1 June 2015
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