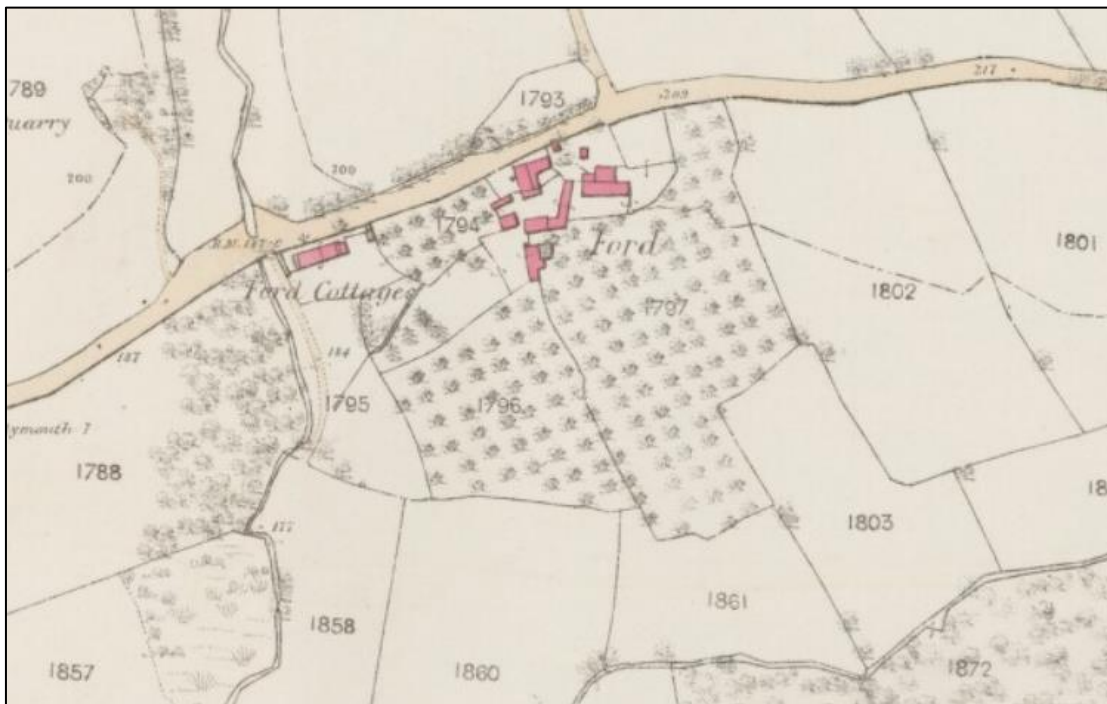




OAKFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation at Ford Farm, Plympton, Devon



*on behalf of
the client*

Report No. 19-07

Project No. 1603

July 2019



OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

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Contents

Summary	
1 Introduction	1
1.1 The site	1
1.2 Archaeological background	1
2. Aims	1
3. Methodology	2
4. Results	2
4.1 The trenches	2
5. Discussion	4
6. Conclusions	4
7. Project Archive	4

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendix 1: Method statement

Appendix 2: Context descriptions by trench

List of illustrations

- Fig. 1 Location of site.
- Fig. 2 Detail from the 1841 Plympton St Mary Tithe map.
- Fig. 3 Detail from the 1854-63 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet CXXIV.8.
- Fig. 4 Detail from the 1895 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map CXXIV.8.
- Fig. 5 Detail from the 1912 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map CXXIV.8.
- Fig. 6 Detail from the 1932 Ordnance Survey Map.
- Fig. 7 Trench plan showing principal features identified.
- Fig. 8 Trenches 1 and 6: plans and section.

List of plates

- Plate 1 General view of Trenches 1, 3 and 5. Looking northeast.
- Plate 2 General view of Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 6. Looking southwest.
- Plate 3 General view of Trench 1 showing Ditch [104]. 1m scale. Looking southwest.
- Plate 4 Section through Ditch [104]. 2m scale. Looking northwest.
- Plate 5 General view of Ditch [104]. 1m scale. Looking southeast.
- Plate 6 General view of Trench 2. 2m scale. Looking southeast.
- Plate 7 Sample Section Trench 2. 1m scale. Looking southwest.
- Plate 8 General view of Trench 3. 2m scale. Looking southeast.
- Plate 9 Sample Section Trench 3. 1m scale. Looking southwest.
- Plate 10 General view of Trench 4. 2m scale. Looking southwest.
- Plate 11 Sample Section Trench 4. 1m scale. Looking northwest.
- Plate 12 General view of Trench 5. 2m scale. Looking southwest.
- Plate 13 Sample Section Trench 5. 1m scale. Looking southeast.
- Plate 14 General view of Trench 6. 2m scale. Looking south.
- Plate 15 Sample Section Trench 6. 1m scale. Looking west.
- Plate 16 Section through hedgebank (605) with Ditch [606] in the foreground. 1m scale. Looking northwest.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Oakford Archaeology on land at Ford Farm, Plympton, Devon (SX 5824 5537) in July 2019. The work comprised the excavation of 6 trenches totalling 140m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide and the monitoring of a further 4 geotechnical pits totalling a further 8m in length. The former were randomly spaced across the footprint of the proposed development and the extant hedge bank.

No archaeological features were found in the area of the proposed southern agricultural building and ménage. The excavations revealed a single linear feature within the footprint of the northern building. Although not shown on 19th century maps its alignment correlates with the existing fieldsystem, suggesting it is a boundary features of post-medieval date. A series of alluvial deposits were also recorded along the southern edge of the proposed development.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for the client and sets out the results of an archaeological trench evaluation undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in July 2019 on land at Ford Farm, Plympton, Devon (SX 5824 5537). The work was commissioned on the advice of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET), to provide information in support of a forthcoming planning application for the construction of four agricultural buildings, a ménage and associated works.

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies 3.64km to the south-east of Plympton on the south side of the A38 Devon Expressway and covers an area of approximately 1.28 hectares. It bridges two fields, the larger eastern field (Field 1) is roughly rectangular, while the smaller western field (Field 2) is irregular in shape. Both are under pasture, and form part of a shallow plain that rises to a low ridge to the north. The site lies between c. 50m and 60m AOD and the underlying geology belongs to the Middle Devonian Slates, which formed approximately 383 to 393 million years ago in the Devonian Period. At the northern edge this gives rise to Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, while the lower lying southern area of the site consists of alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravels.¹

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

The site is located within an area where evidence for prehistoric activity has previously been uncovered. Recent archaeological investigations by AC Archaeology immediately to the south of the A38 at Lee Mill identified the remains of prehistoric settlement activity and a possibly contemporary field system, while work by Oakford Archaeology in 2017 to the west of Lee Mill uncovered the remains of a prehistoric field system and late Saxon enclosure with associated buildings.

The site is likely to have been part of a farmstead since medieval times. The current field system is likely derived from medieval strip-enclosures, the narrow, curving strip-enclosures derived from the enclosure of open-field strips with hedge-banks during the later middle ages or early post-medieval period.²

The Plympton St Mary Tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 2) indicates that the site area formerly consisted of three fields (No. 1110, 1115 and 1117), described in the apportionment as pasture, arable and orchard respectively. No alterations are shown on the 1854-63 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3), the 1895 1st edition (Fig. 4), the 1912 2nd edition Ordnance survey maps (Fig. 5) and the 1932 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). The site remained unchanged until the mid-to-late 20th century when the orchard was removed, and the western field (Field 2) formed.

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

¹ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk>

² <http://map.devon.gov.uk>

and may be used to formulate a programme of further archaeological work either prior to and/or during groundworks.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by Oakford Archaeology (2019), submitted to and approved by DCHET prior to commencement on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

The work comprised the excavation of 6 trenches totalling 140m in length and a further 4 geotechnical pits totalling a further 8m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. They were randomly placed in order to provide a spatial sample across the proposed development areas, specifically including the hedge bank, which will largely be removed for the development. Trench positions were agreed with DCHET prior to commencement on site. The positions of trenches as excavated are shown on Fig.2.

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

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Fig. 8 and context descriptions for the trenches are set out in Appendix 2.

4.1 The trenches

Trench 1 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 8, Plates 3-5)

This trench measured 20m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The only archaeological feature present was an approximately NW-SE aligned linear feature located 1.60m from the north-east end of the trench. It cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.54m below current ground level. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 1, Appendix 2.

Linear feature 104 was aligned approximately NW-SE. This probable ditch was 1.32m wide and 0.41m deep, with roughly straight, gradually breaking sides into a rounded concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill (103), which consisted of a mid-reddish-brown silty clay deposit. This feature was not present in any other trenches.

Trench 2

The trench measured 20m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 2, Appendix 2.

Trench 3

This trench measured 20m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 3, Appendix 2.

Trench 4

This trench measured 20m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 4, Appendix 2.

Trench 5

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m. No archaeological features were present; however, this trench was excavated across the hedge bank that divides the two fields. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 5, Appendix 2.

Trench 6 (Detailed section Fig. 8, Plates 14-16)

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m. No archaeological features were present; however, this trench was excavated across the hedgebank dividing the two fields. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 6, Appendix 2.

Test Pit 7

This trench measured 2m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.54m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 7, Appendix 2.

Test Pit 8

This trench measured 2m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.04m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 8, Appendix 2.

Test Pit 9

This trench measured 2m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 9, Appendix 2.

Test Pit 10

The trench measured 2m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.25m. No archaeological features were present. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 10, Appendix 2.

5. DISCUSSION

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 single archaeological feature is hampered by a lack of pottery, lithics and other dating evidence.

A single shallow ditch was exposed within Trench 1 (104). Broadly aligned NW-SE its alignment correlates with the current fieldsystem. Although not shown on the 19th century historic maps it likely represents either an earlier field boundary or perhaps the remains of a track leading from the higher ground to the north to the stream along the southern edge of the proposed development.

The hedgebank was breached in Trenches 5 and 6. Consisting of a simple homogenous earth bank with shallow flanking ditches no dateable artefacts were recovered, although the boundary is shown on the c.1841 Plympton St Mary Tithe map.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The trench evaluation constitutes a thorough examination of the site, with trenches positioned to provide a comprehensive sampling of the proposed development area. Colluvial deposits (up to 1.64m deep) have been identified across both fields, in particular along the southern boundary where the ground slopes down to the stream. Within Trench 6 this was overlain by alluvial deposits, representing the remains of ancient paleochannels. The removal of these deposits did not reveal any evidence for buried archaeological features or deposits.

Elsewhere, the results have been consistent, with the single ditch located within Trench 1 relating to elements of a post-medieval field system or contemporary trackway. In addition, the work provided two sections through the historic hedgebank separating Fields 1 and 2, consisting of a simple earth bank with shallow flanking ditches, and likely post-medieval in date.

Finally, the lack of pottery assemblage recovered from the site, despite examination of spoil heaps, further indicates that the site is, with the potential exception of the northern area, archaeologically sterile. As a result, it was agreed with the DCHET that no further archaeological site work was necessary.

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

Due to the limited nature of the findings a project archive will not be produced. Details of the investigations, including a copy of this report, have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-360165).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This evaluation was commissioned by the client. The project was managed for Oakford Archaeology by Marc Steinmetzer. The fieldwork was carried out by Marc Steinmetzer and Elisabeth Patkai, the illustrations for the report were prepared by Michael Wootton and Elisabeth Patkai.

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Steinmetzer, MFR 2019. *Archaeological evaluation at Ford Farm, Plympton, Devon*. Written Scheme of Investigation.

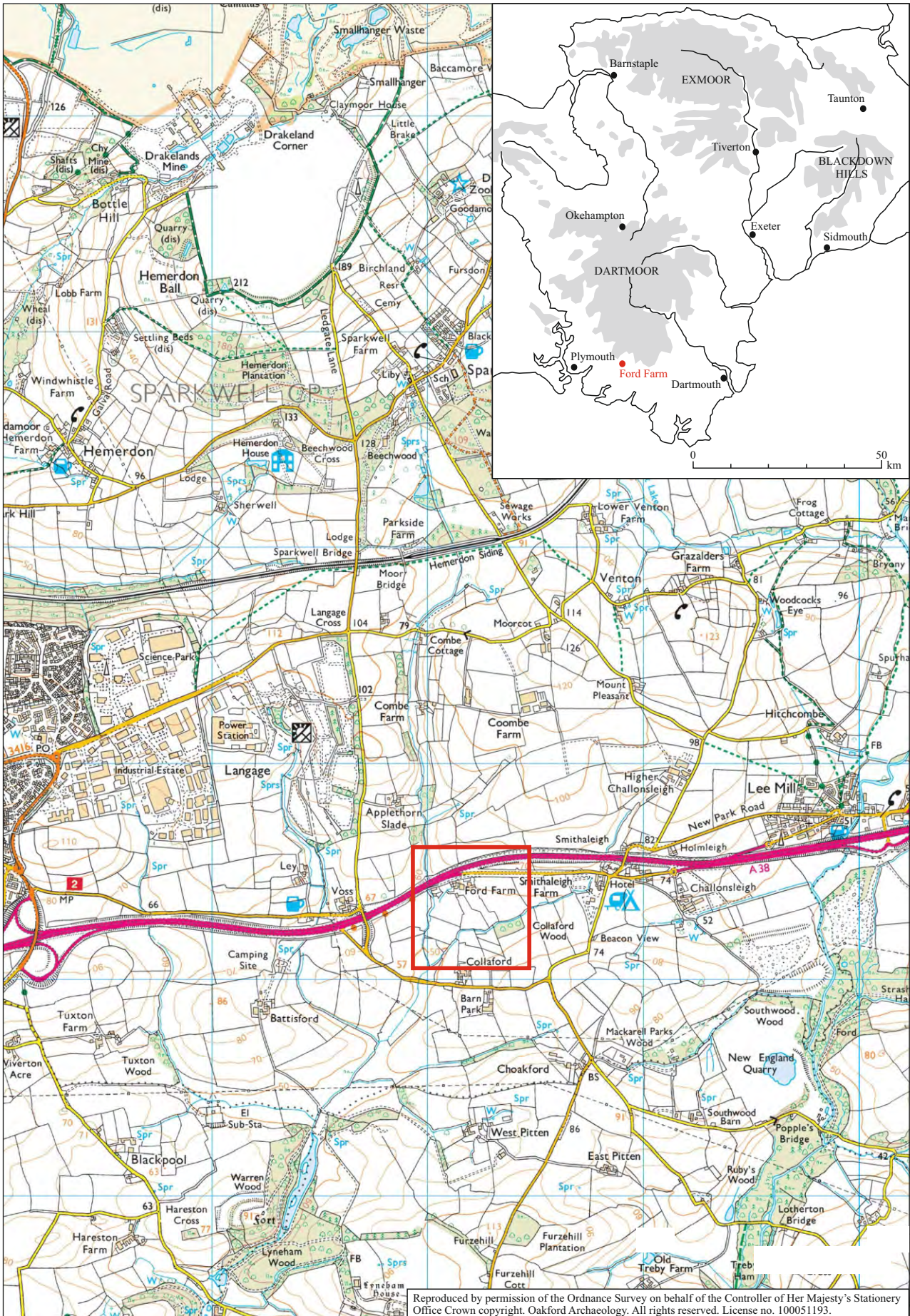


Fig 1. Location of site.



Fig. 2 Detail from the 1841 Plympton St Mary Tithe map.

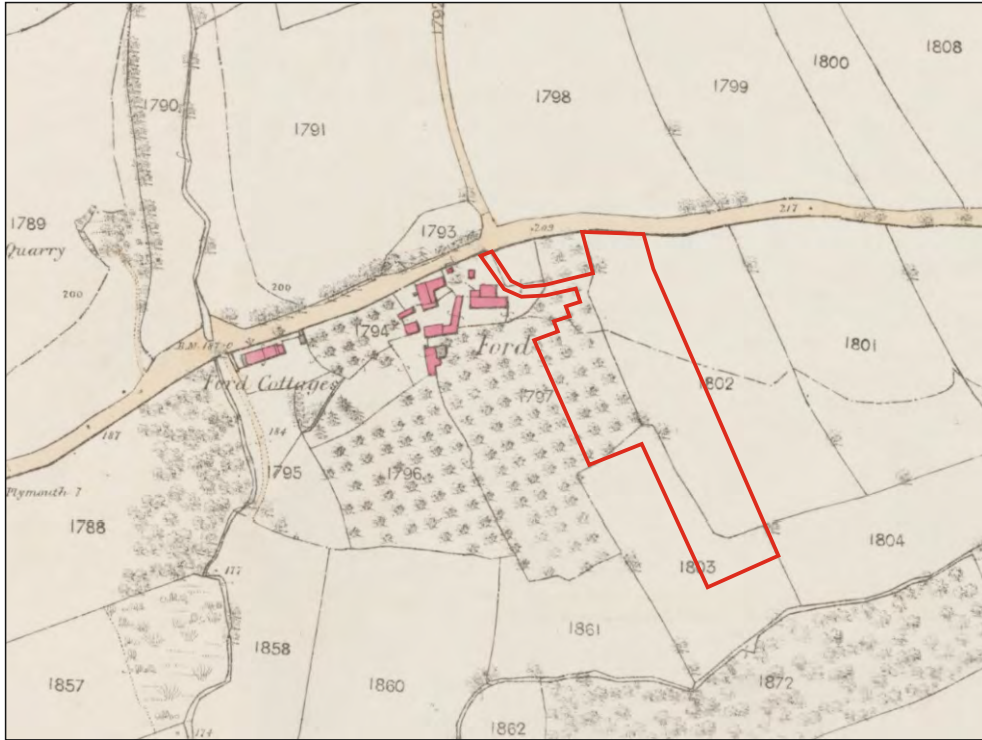


Fig. 3 Detail from the 1854-63 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet CXXIV.8.

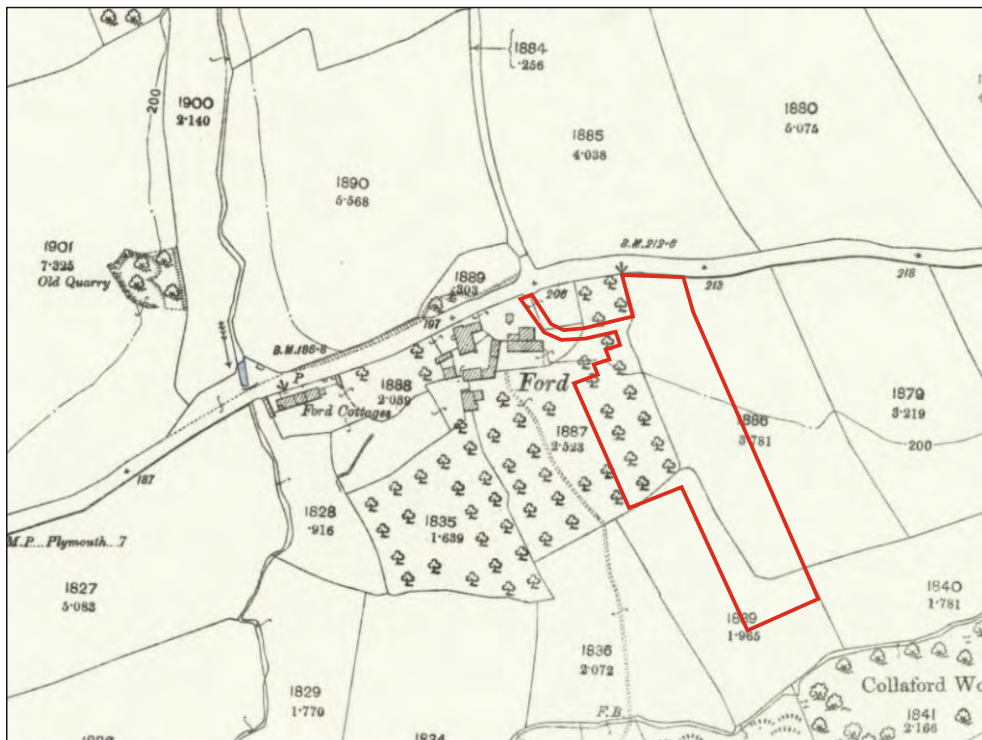


Fig. 4 Detail from the 1895 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map CXXIV.8.

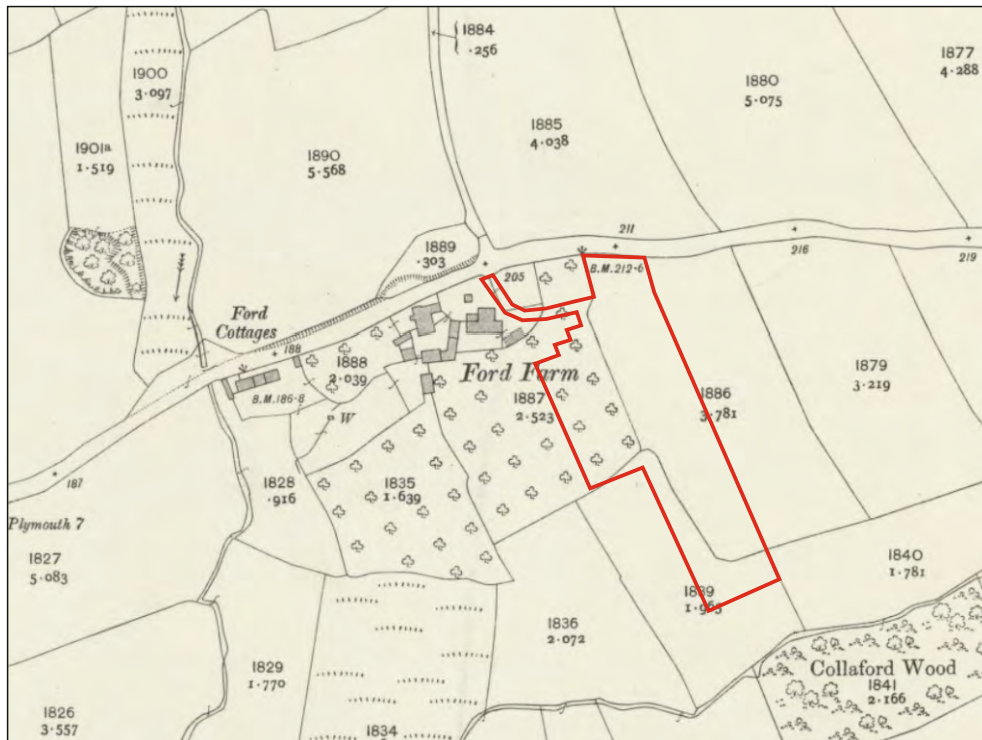


Fig. 5 Detail from the 1912 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet CXXIV.8.

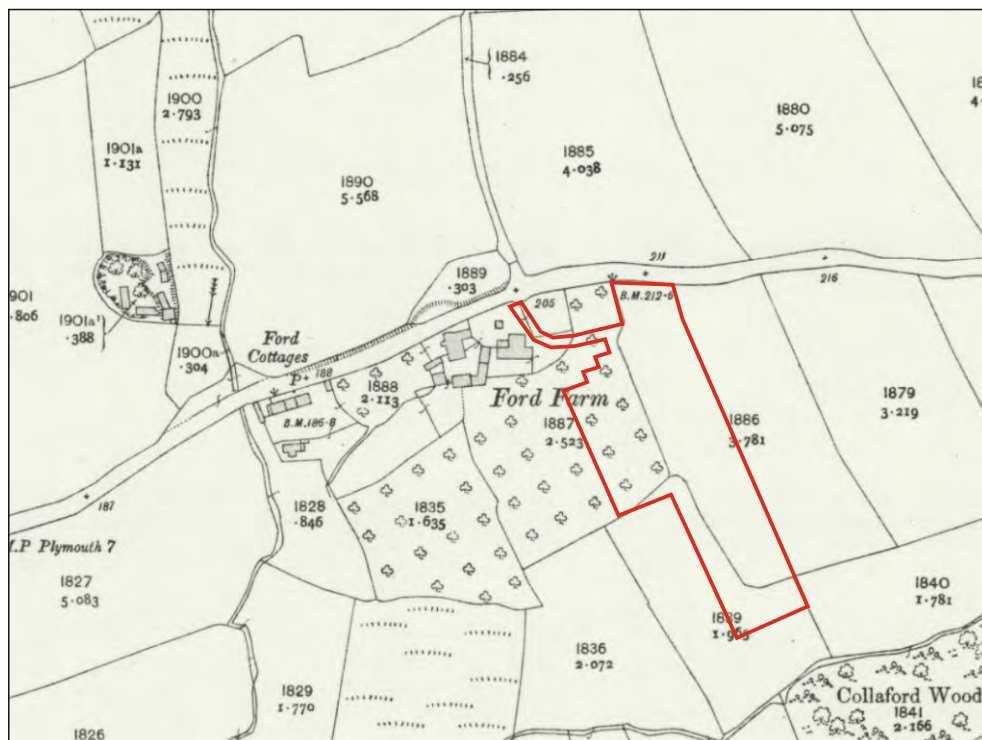


Fig. 6 Detail from the 1932 Ordnance Survey Map.

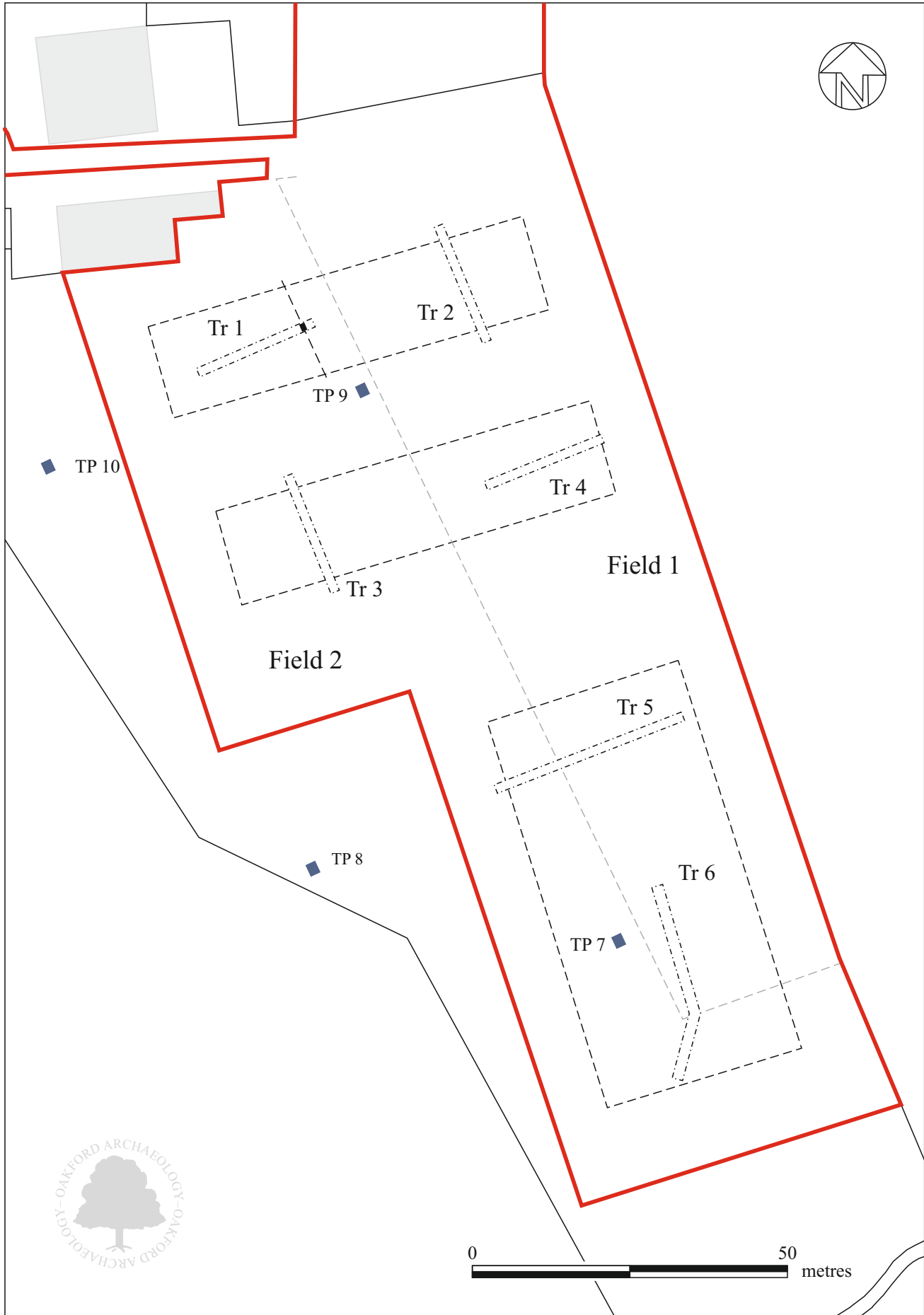
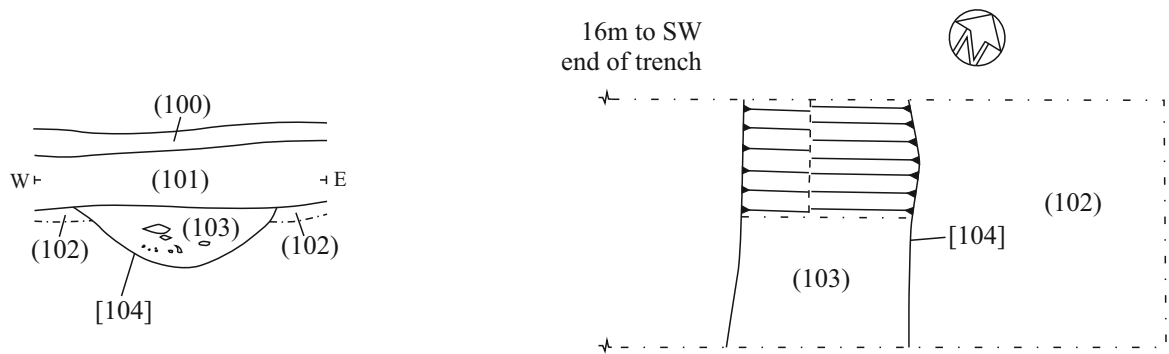


Fig. 7 Trench plan showing principal features identified.

Trench 1



Trench 6

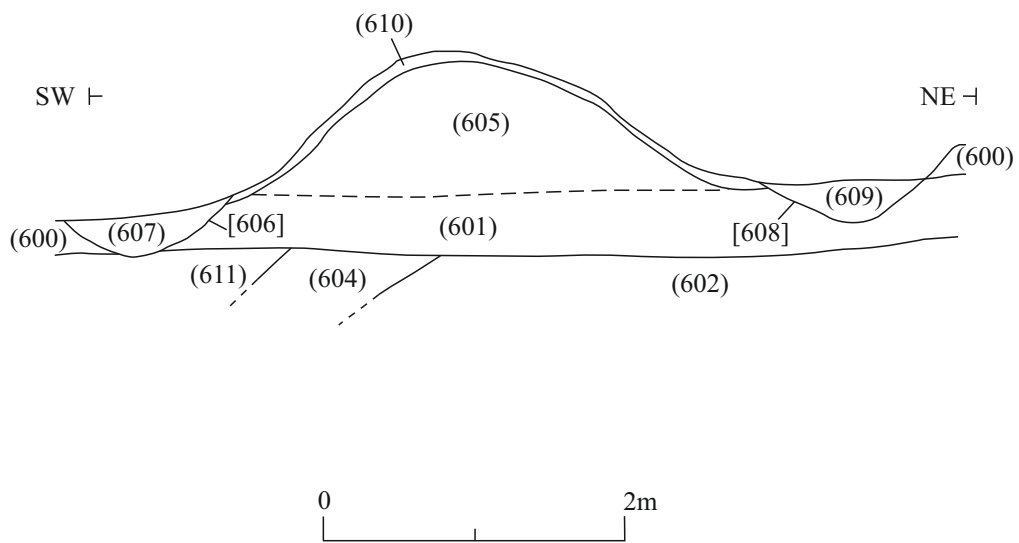


Fig. 8 Trenches 1 and 6: plans and section.



Pl. 1 General view of Trenches 1, 3 and 5. Looking northeast.



Pl. 2 General view of Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 6. Looking southwest.



Pl. 3 General view of Trench 1 showing Ditch [104].
1m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 4 Section through Ditch [104]. 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 5 General view of Ditch [104]. 1m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 6 General view of Trench 2. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 7 Sample Section Trench 2. 1m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 8 General view of Trench 3. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 9 Sample Section Trench 3. 1m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 10 General view of Trench 4. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 11 Sample Section Trench 4. 1m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 12 General view of Trench 5. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 13 Sample Section Trench 5. 1m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 14 General view of Trench 6. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 15 Sample Section Trench 6. 1m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 16 Section through hedgebank (605) with Ditch [606] in the foreground. 1m scale. Looking northwest.

Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological works

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for the client and sets out the methodology to be employed during an archaeological evaluation on land at Ford Farm, Plympton, Devon (SX 5824 5537). This document represents the ‘Written Scheme of Investigation’ for archaeological work required under the grant of planning permission (0719/19/FUL, 3543/18/FUL, 3544/18/FUL, 3545/18/FUL and 3546/18/FUL) for the construction of four agricultural buildings, a ménage and associated works. The work is required by the local planning authority South Hams District Council (SHDC), as advised by the Devon Historic Environment Team (DCHET).
- 1.2 The proposed site is located within an area where evidence for prehistoric activity has previously been uncovered. Recent archaeological investigations by AC Archaeology immediately to the south of the A38 at Lee Mill identified the remains of prehistoric settlement activity and a possibly contemporary field system, while work by Oakford Archaeology in 2017 to the west of Lee Mill uncovered the remains of a prehistoric field system and late Saxon enclosure with associated buildings. The groundworks for the construction of the proposed ménage and agricultural buildings therefore have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with prehistoric and early medieval activity.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site. The results of the evaluation will be used to inform the nature of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation required by the Local Planning Authority as a condition of a planning permission.
- 2.2 OA will inform the DCHET once the trial trenches have been dug and the results are clear to inform the level of mitigation needed before proceeding with the development:

Option 1 – no mitigation required;

Option 2 - monitoring and recording/limited excavation during construction groundworks, if necessary;

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

3. METHOD

Liaison will be established with the client prior to works commencing in order to advise on OA requirements.

- 3.1 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 6 trenches totalling 140m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide (Fig. 1). Trenches have been positioned to provide a spatial sample of the area affected by the development. Localised site constraints (eg. buried services, tree canopies etc.) may result in minor modifications to the trench layout.

- 3.2 Trenches will be CAT scanned prior to excavation. 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 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;
 - where required, one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features;
 - the investigation of features at the edge of excavations will include hand cleaning of the trench sides either side of the feature, for a distance of at least 1m from the feature edge, for the identification and recording of remnant bank deposits or other associated deposits and to record and gain an understanding of the overlying stratigraphy;
 - 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 firmer 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 Historic England Regional Science Advisor, and following the DCHET requirements for environmental sampling as set out in 'A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) published in 2011, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits of potential survive, these will be processed by Allen Environmental Archaeology (AEA) using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1), and outside specialists organised by AEA 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 A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.

- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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 affected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.9 On completion of investigations, trenches will be backfilled with the excavated material and made safe.
- 3.10 The DCHET requires at least two weeks' notice before the start of the project unless otherwise agreed 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 will be agreed with the DCHET 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 Standard OA recording and sampling procedures 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. The retention and discard strategy will be agreed with Plymouth Museum once all the finds have been cleaned. 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 the DCC HER 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:

- written description setting the site and findings in the context of the wider area and a summary of the project's background;
- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the trenches and the distribution of archaeological features within them, as well as copies of any relevant historic maps;
- a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits and features, including in relation to the plot of the geophysical survey, and of the layout (if available) of the remains found in the adjoining field to the north;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
- specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.

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

5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *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 Plymouth Museum (ref. number *pending*). The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to Plymouth Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

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

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 six months of the completion of site work (oakforda1-360165).

5.6 Any amendments to the method or timescale set out above will be agreed in writing with the DCHET before implementation.

6. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

6.1 If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the 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, Tree Protection Areas, 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 Archaeological Evaluation*, 1994, revised 2014, and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 1994, revised 2014), plus *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* 1994, revised 2014). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

8.2 Any variations to this document shall be agreed with the DCHET before they are carried out.

Health & Safety

8.3 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:

Historic and archaeological research: Lucy Browne;

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: AEA, Hayley McParland (HE);
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);
Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol);
Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);
Roman finds: Paul Bidwell;
Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

MFR Steinmetzer
19 June 2019
WSI/OA1603/02

Appendix 2:

Context descriptions by Trench

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.18m	mid to dark brown silty clay	topsoil
101	0.18-0.54m	light to mid yellowish-brown silty clay	subsoil
102	0.54+	light to mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium
103	0.46-0.86m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	fill of ditch [104]
104	0.46-0.86m	NW-SE aligned linear	ditch

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.15m	dark brown black silty clay	topsoil
201	0.15-0.55m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
202	0.55+	mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	0-0.19m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
301	0.19-0.5m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
302	0.5+	mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
400	0-0.12m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
401	0.12-0.6m	mid reddish-brown silty loam	subsoil
402	0.6+	mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium

Table 5: Trench 5

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.2m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
501	0.2-0.65m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
502	0.65+	mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium

Table 6: Trench 6

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
600	0-0.18m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
601	0.18-0.63m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
602	0.63+	mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium
603	0.25m+	E-W aligned linear	palaeochannel
604	0.25m+	mid-to-dark grey gleyed clay	alluvium
605	0-0.9m	mid yellowish-brown silty clay	hedgebank
606	0-0.25m	E-W aligned linear	hedgebank ditch
607	0-0.25m	dark brown silty clay	fill of ditch [606]
608	0-0.25m	E-W aligned linear	hedgebank ditch
609	0-0.25m	dark brown silty clay	fill of ditch [608]
610	0-0.1m	mid-to-dark reddish brown humic soil	hedgebank soil cover
611	0.25m+	light yellowish-grey silty clay	alluvium

Table 7: Test pit 7

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
700	0-0.18m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
701	0.18-0.63m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
702	0.63-1.2m	light yellowish white silty clay	colluvium
703	1.2-1.32m	loose shillet	natural subsoil
704	1.32-1.54m	light yellowish white silty clay	natural subsoil
705	1.54m+	loose shillet	natural subsoil

Table 8: Test pit 8

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
800	0-0.18m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
801	0.18-0.6m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
802	0.6-1.04m	light-to-mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium
803	1.04m+	loose shillet	natural subsoil

Table 9: Test pit 9

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
900	0-0.2m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
901	0.2-0.56m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
902	0.56-1.5m	light-to-mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium
903	1.5m+	loose shillet	natural subsoil

Table 10: Test pit 10

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1000	0-0.18m	dark brown silty clay	topsoil
1001	0.18-0.61m	mid reddish-brown silty clay	subsoil
1002	0.61-2.25m	light-to-mid yellowish-white clay	colluvium
1003	2.25m+	loose shillet	natural subsoil