

Land at Broadoak, Aunk, Clyst Hydon, East Devon.

An archaeological desk-based appraisal and field evaluation.



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An archaeological desk-based appraisal and field evaluation

for

Buddleford Estates

by



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Front cover image: Excavation of trench 4. © Context One Archaeological Services 2011

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Non-Technical Summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological desk-based appraisal and field evaluation relating to land at Broadoak, Aunk, Clyst Hydon, East Devon during April 2011. The project was commissioned and funded by Buddleford Estates.

The request for the archaeological work was made by the Local Planning Authority (East Devon District Council) on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Historic Environment Service (HES), Devon County Council) to support a planning application for the construction of an on-farm anaerobic digester for renewable energy production.

Aunk is recorded in Domesday and is likely to be a pre-Conquest settlement. Evidence of prehistoric settlement in the form of funerary monuments is noted in the Devon Historic Environment Record in the wider landscape.

The archaeological field evaluation revealed previously un-recorded evidence for prehistoric settlement activity on the Site, albeit on a modest scale. This comprised two post holes, a possible post pit and the terminus of a ditch or an elongated pit. However, dating evidence is meagre, relying on just three sherds of pottery to date two of the four features. Nevertheless, on the basis of fabric composition, the sherds have been ascribed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c. 100BC to 650BC) date. The remaining undated features are likely to be contemporary given similar deposit characteristics and stratigraphic relationships.

Charcoal recovered from all four features and a deposit that appears to have accumulated in a natural hollow, will be sent for radiocarbon determination to verify or refute the present dating. The results will be available prior to any further phases of archaeological work in mitigation of the proposed development should planning permission be granted.

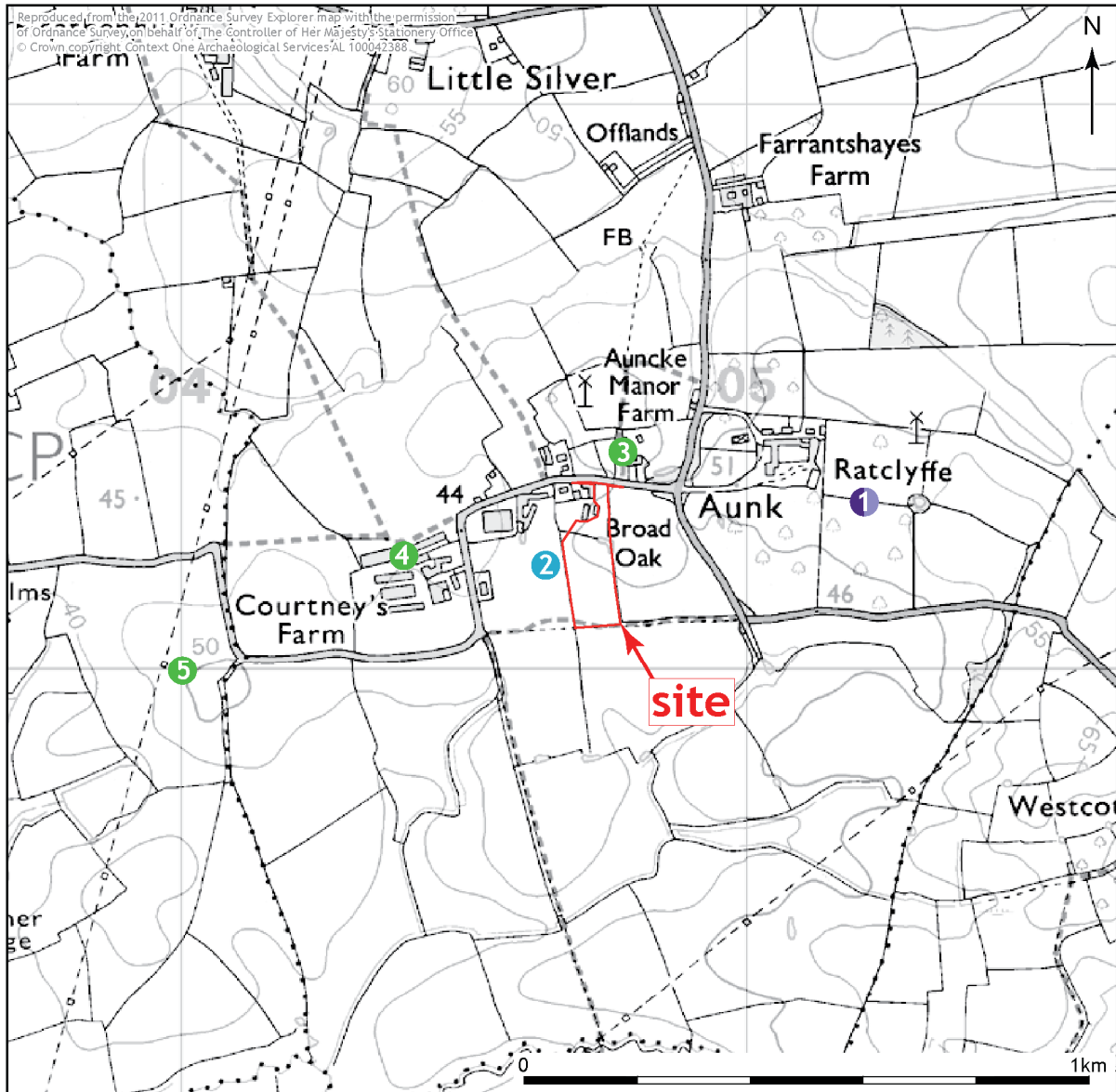
Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from the subsoil in trenches 4 and 5 provide a possibility that a later phase of activity is present in the area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological desk-based appraisal and field evaluation relating to land at Broadoak, Aunk, Clyst Hydon, East Devon (centred on NGR ST 04722 00190) (hereafter referred to as the Site) during April 2011. The project was commissioned and funded by Buddleford Estates.
- 1.2 The request for the archaeological work was made by the Local Planning Authority (East Devon District Council) on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Historic Environment Service (HES), Devon County Council) to support a planning application for the construction of an on-farm anaerobic digester for renewable energy production. In a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation Undertaken in Support of a Planning Application* (dated 28th January 2011), Mr Reed stated:
- “The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential. Aunk is recorded in 1086 in Domesday and is therefore likely to represent a pre-Norman settlement site; below-ground evidence of early the settlement and associated field system may survive across the application area. The extant field system around the settlement contains remnants of the, later, medieval fields that can be seen on the late 19th century OS map. In the wider landscape the HER notes the presence of prehistoric settlement and funerary activity and, given the topographic situation of the application area, the presence of prehistoric activity here cannot be discounted. To the east of the application area a Roman coin, along with two post-medieval coins, was found at Ratclyffe and may indicate the presence of Roman activity in the area.”*
- 1.3 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological work, COAS submitted a *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Land at Broadoak, Clyst Hydon, East Devon* (Milby 2011), which provided a strategy for the investigation. This was submitted to and approved by Mr Reed prior to the commencement of the works.
- 1.4 The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010); and the Local Development Framework Policy on Archaeology.
- 1.5 This report summarises the topographical and geological setting of the Site, and presents the results of the desk-based appraisal and field evaluation.

2. Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The Site is situated in the small hamlet of Aunk, c. 1.8km south-east of Clyst Hydon in the civil parish of Clyst Hydon in East Devon. The nearest town is Cullompton, c. 7.4km to the north-west. The Site is located towards the eastern end of Aunk in a pasture field immediately south of a courtyard setting of farm buildings and c. 150m south-east of Broadoak (**Figure 1**). The Site falls from c.50m-48m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) from north to south and c.50m-48m aOD from east to west.
- 2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (2011), there is no superficial (drift) geology. The underlying solid geology comprises the Aylesbeare Mudstone Group.



1. HER No. 1452/11455 Coin find spot, Found together, practically on the surface. Gallienus - ad 218-268. C3 brass. Constantine - ad 274-337. C3rd brass. Elizabethan sixpenny piece, dated 1583. Charles I (1625-1648) shilling.
2. HER No. 11454 'Aunk' dark age settlement. A pre-conquest estate with a possibly celtic name.
3. HER No. 18044/59615 Great auncke manor and auncke cottage. Late C17, grade ii*.
4. HER No. 64618 Bee bole structure at Courtney's Farm.
5. HER No. 44080 Domesday manor of heppastebe was probably situated adjacent to auncke, at the site now known as Hebstubbs.



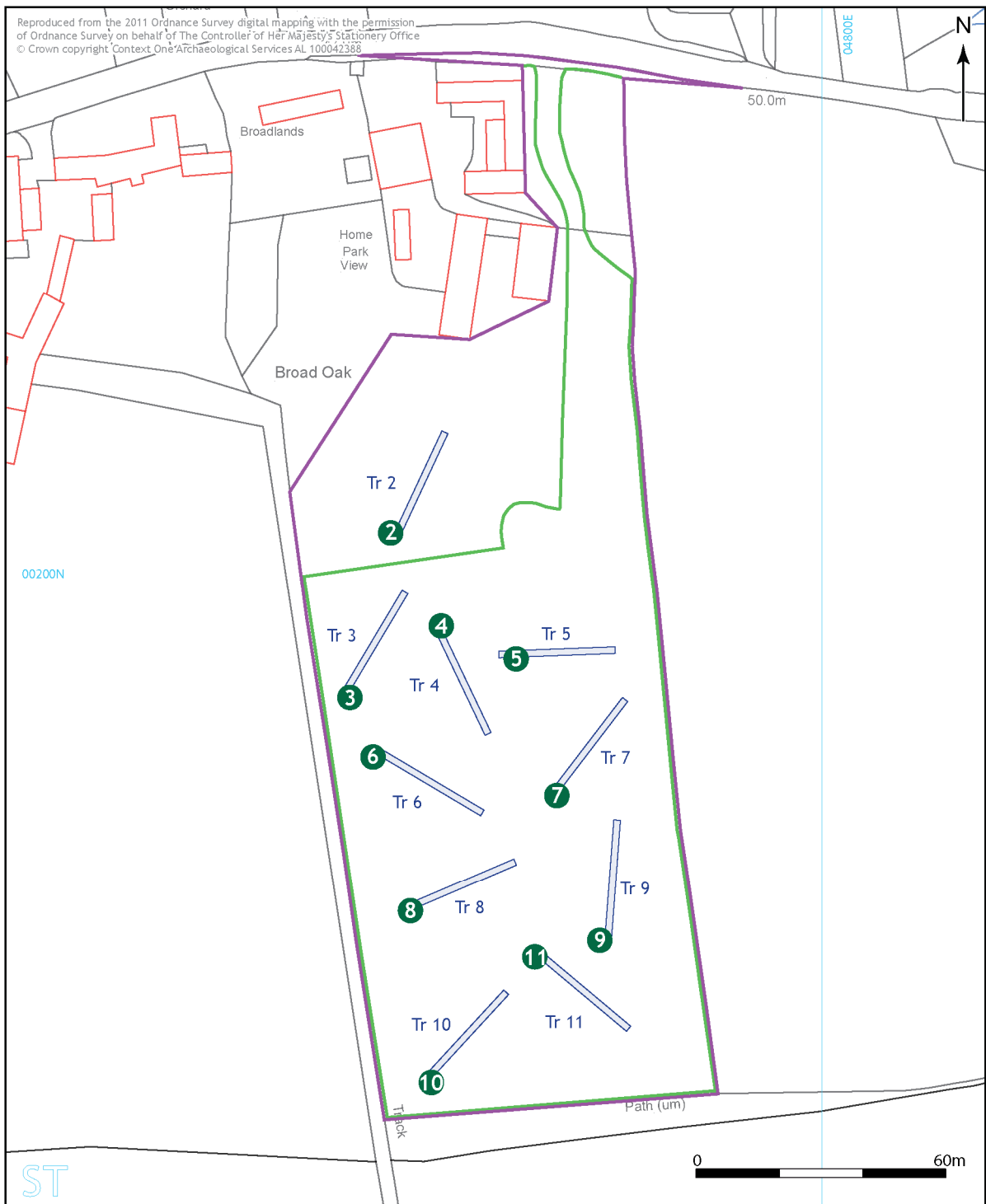
- Roman
- Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval

PROJECT TITLE Land at Broadoak, Clyst Hydon, Devon		
FIGURE TITLE Site setting		
SCALE as shown	PROJECT CODE C1/EVA/11/BCH	FIGURE NO. 1

3. Desk-based appraisal

- 3.1 An archaeological desk-based appraisal was first carried out to place the Site into its historic and archaeological context and to assist the positioning of field evaluation trenches. The appraisal principally involved a trawl of the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) for archaeological events within a 500m radius of the Site; a study of historic maps including the Tithe Map and Apportionment from the 1830s/40s and Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century; and aerial photographs held by the Devon County HES.
- 3.2 The HER comprises 5 entries for archaeological events within 500m of the Site and these span the Roman to post-medieval periods. A brief summary of these records and the location of each event are represented in **Figure 1**. There are no recorded events for the Site itself although it is likely to fall within the bounds of the settlement of Aunk that was recorded at Domesday. The place name 'Aunk' is postulated to have Celtic roots, and if correct, would place the origins of the settlement several centuries earlier, at least.
- 3.3 The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation for the area defines the Site as being on the eastern edge of the purported historic core of Aunk. Much of the Site is described as being part of 'Modern enclosures adapting medieval fields' whilst the northern edge is identified as 'former orchards' that have been lost in the 20th century.
- 3.4 Map regression of historic maps from the first half of the 19th century showed that the Site formed part of a wider agricultural field system as it still does today (**Figure 2**). Indeed, the boundaries of the Site itself have changed little since the early Victorian period and its narrow shape may well reflect a fossilisation of a medieval antecedent. The Tithe map of 1840 represents the Site as comprising three main units annotated as 512, 513 and 516. These are described in the accompanying Tithe Apportionment as 'China Pot Close', 'House Barn Court and Barn', and 'Barton' respectively. These form part of a larger holding owned by 'Lewis Gidley' and tenanted by 'Edward Baker'. China Pot Close was described as 'orchard' and, as such, concurs with both the Historic Landscape Characterisation and map regression analysis which shows this to endure until the late 1950s at least (**Figure 2**). House Court Barton and Barn, shown as plot 513, is collectively described as 'building' in the Tithe Apportionment but actually relates to farm buildings located towards the road. Plot 516 is described as 'pasture' and reflects a similar use today. The dividing boundary between the orchard and pasture field has persisted since the creation of the Tithe Map. With the exception of a pond that first appeared along this boundary from the early 20th century and has recently been in-filled, and another that briefly appears on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map within the orchard, the Site layout has largely remained unaltered in the last 170 years.





	<p>PROJECT TITLE Land at Broadoak, Clyst Hydon, Devon</p>		
	<p>FIGURE TITLE Detailed site setting showing the evaluation trench locations and positions of representative profiles</p>		
	<p>SCALE as shown</p>	<p>PROJECT CODE C1/EVA/11/BCH</p>	<p>FIGURE NO. 3</p>

4. Methodology

4.1 The field evaluation was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* published by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in 1995 (revised 1999). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* issued by the IfA in 1985 (revised 2000), and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1990, revised September 2000), at all times during the course of the investigation. Current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on Site.

4.2 Mr Reed carried out monitoring visits to the Site on 30 March and 4 April 2011.

Field Evaluation

4.3 The field evaluation was carried out over 5 days between 30 March and 5 April 2011 and consisted of 10 machine and hand excavated trenches in the positions proposed in the Written Scheme of Investigation. It was not possible to excavate trench 1 in the narrow strip towards the northern end of the Site due to the presence of rubble spreads, animal burials and thick vegetation. Trenches 2, 5, 9, 10 and 11 measured 28m long x 1.6m wide and trenches 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 measured 30m long x 1.6m wide. All trenches were laid out using a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit pre-configured with coordinates to mark the corners of each trench (**Figure 3**).

4.4 A wheeled JCB machine equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless (grading) bucket was used to remove topsoil and subsoil under the supervision of COAS archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological features, or natural geology in sterile trenches. Selective areas of all trenches were cleaned using hand tools in order to understand the site stratigraphy and aid the identification of archaeological features.

4.5 All deposits were recorded using standard COAS pro-forma recording sheets and a “Harris-Winchester matrix” diagram. Soil colours were recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart. A representative profile of the general deposit sequence in each trench was recorded using standard COAS evaluation trench sheets (see **Figure 3** for profile locations within each trench). Archaeological features were recorded on COAS *pro forma* context sheets with plans drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. A photographic record of the work was prepared and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs of each trench in plan, representative trench sections, archaeological features, and general working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological investigation.

Environmental sampling

4.6 At the request of Mr Reed, bulk soil samples were taken from six deposits with the primary aim of extracting charcoal for radiocarbon dating purposes. This included five samples from all four recognised features in trench 4 and the ‘fill’ of a ?natural scoop in trench 6. Sample sizes varied according to the available deposit quantities and ranged between 10-40 litres. The samples were processed in an environmental flotation tank off-Site with flots collected in a tier of 1mm, 500 μ and 250 μ sieves. These were allowed to air dry before removing any charcoal pieces. The heavy residues were also examined for larger charcoal fragments. Charcoal was recovered from all samples and the largest single piece was taken from each sample as candidates for radiocarbon dating. Nevertheless, samples sizes were still small (the largest weighing only 0.5g), and as such these will be subject to Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) instead of standard radiometric dating. The results will be known prior to the commencement of any further phases of mitigation work.

4.7 Following completion of the evaluation and prior to backfilling, the trenches were re-surveyed with a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit to record the location and altitude of the trenches and archaeological features relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum.

5. Results

5.1 Full details of the deposit sequence and archaeological features for each trench are tabulated in **Appendix 1** and referenced against their unique context/cut number. This section summarises that information. In the following text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1004]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1002).

Soil sequence and geology

5.2 Excavation of all the trenches largely revealed a similar horizontal sequence of deposits. These comprised topsoil/ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology. The topsoil/ploughsoil was between 0.20m to 0.35m thick and was generally a dark yellowish brown silty clay with varying quantities of natural gravel and slate fragments. This deposit was noted as a reddish brown silty clay in trench 2. With the exception of trench 2, which incorporated two distinguishable subsoils, the remainder of the trenches comprised a single subsoil. This was described as a light red silty clay 0.15m to 0.35m thick incorporating similar quantities of gravel and slate fragments that was noted in the topsoil/ploughsoil. Pieces of manganese were recorded in trenches 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Natural geology comprising a red silty clay, also with fragments of gravel and slate, accurately reflected the character of the Aylesbeare mudstone formation that was recorded for the area. This deposit was encountered at a depth of 0.40m-0.70m below the ground surface. The natural mudstone was investigated further by machine at the northern end of trench 2 in order to fully establish the integrity of the deposit.

Sterile trenches

5.3 Excavation of trenches 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were sterile in the sense that no archaeological deposits or remains were encountered.

Archaeological features

5.4 Four features were recorded in trench 4, all towards the northern end and comprised two post holes, a possible post pit and the terminal end of a ditch or elongated pit. A substantial sub-circular post hole or post pit [405] measuring 0.82m long, 0.74m wide and 0.26m deep was cut into the natural mudstone (402) (see **Figure 4, plan 1 and sections 1 and 2, Plate 1**). This had convex sides with a flat base and comprised two separate fills (403) and (404). The upper fill (403) was distinctive for its moderate charcoal flecking and occasional charcoal pieces whilst the lower fill (404) was noted for abundant pebbles and small stones with a general absence towards the centre that may have defined the position of a former post. A single piece of pottery tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was recovered from (403). A bulk soil sample of 20 litres was taken for environmental assessment and potential radiocarbon dating purposes.

5.5 A second post hole was encountered immediately to the south-east [407] and contained a single fill (406) (see **Figure 4, plan 1 and section 3, Plate 2**). Measuring 0.30m in diameter, just 0.06m deep, and with straight sides and a flat base, it also cut the natural mudstone (402). The fill was similar to the upper deposit (403) of the adjacent post hole/post pit. No finds were recovered. A bulk soil sample of 10 litres was taken.

5.6 To the south-west, the terminal end of a ditch or elongated pit [410] was recorded, and this extended beyond the western edge of the trench (see **Figure 4, plan 1 and section 4 and 5, Plate 3**). The feature was orientated north-west to south-east and the visible extent measured 0.74m long, 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep. This incorporated two separate fills with the upper fill (408) slumping into the basal deposit (409). Again, the upper fill was described as having a similar charcoal matrix to both (403) and (406). The lower deposit (409) was found to incorporate moderate quantities of gravelly pebbles re-worked from the natural substrate and an increased level of charcoal pieces and flecking. A single piece of pottery tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was

recovered from (409). Bulk soil samples of 20 litres and 10 litres were taken from (408) and (409) respectively.

- 5.7 A third post hole [412] was recorded against the eastern baulk and partially machine excavated before it was identified (see Figure 4, plan 1 and section 6, Plate 4). Much of the contextual information derived from an examination of the baulk section. This feature was reasonably large with a measured diameter of 0.50m but fairly shallow at only 0.20m deep. Filled with a single deposit (411) that was predominantly characterised by its charcoal flecking/fragments, and similarity to (409), the deposit produced no discernible post 'ghost' or any finds to positively to date it. A bulk soil sample of 10 litres was taken.
- 5.8 Several other 'features' were recorded during the evaluation although these were given a low confidence rating that they were archaeological. This is supported by a re-examination of the site archive. A diffuse deposit exposing areas of natural mudstone, and spread across trench 2, was originally assigned a cut [203] and fill (202) as it was thought to define a feature. However, it was determined after further excavation that this probably represented a natural geological hollow that had left a pock-marked surface in which subsoil had been allowed to accumulate. A similar, but much smaller 'feature', was identified in trench 6 and comprised a ragged scoop [603] with maximum dimensions of 1.30m long and 1.27m wide and 0.10m deep. This was 'filled' with a deposit (602) similar to the subsoil (601) above it with occasional charcoal flecking. Despite this, it is not thought to represent a genuine archaeological feature and no artefacts were recovered although the 'fill' is likely to have derived from settlement activity. A 40 litre bulk sample was taken.



Plate 1. Post hole/pit [405] from NW (20cm scale)



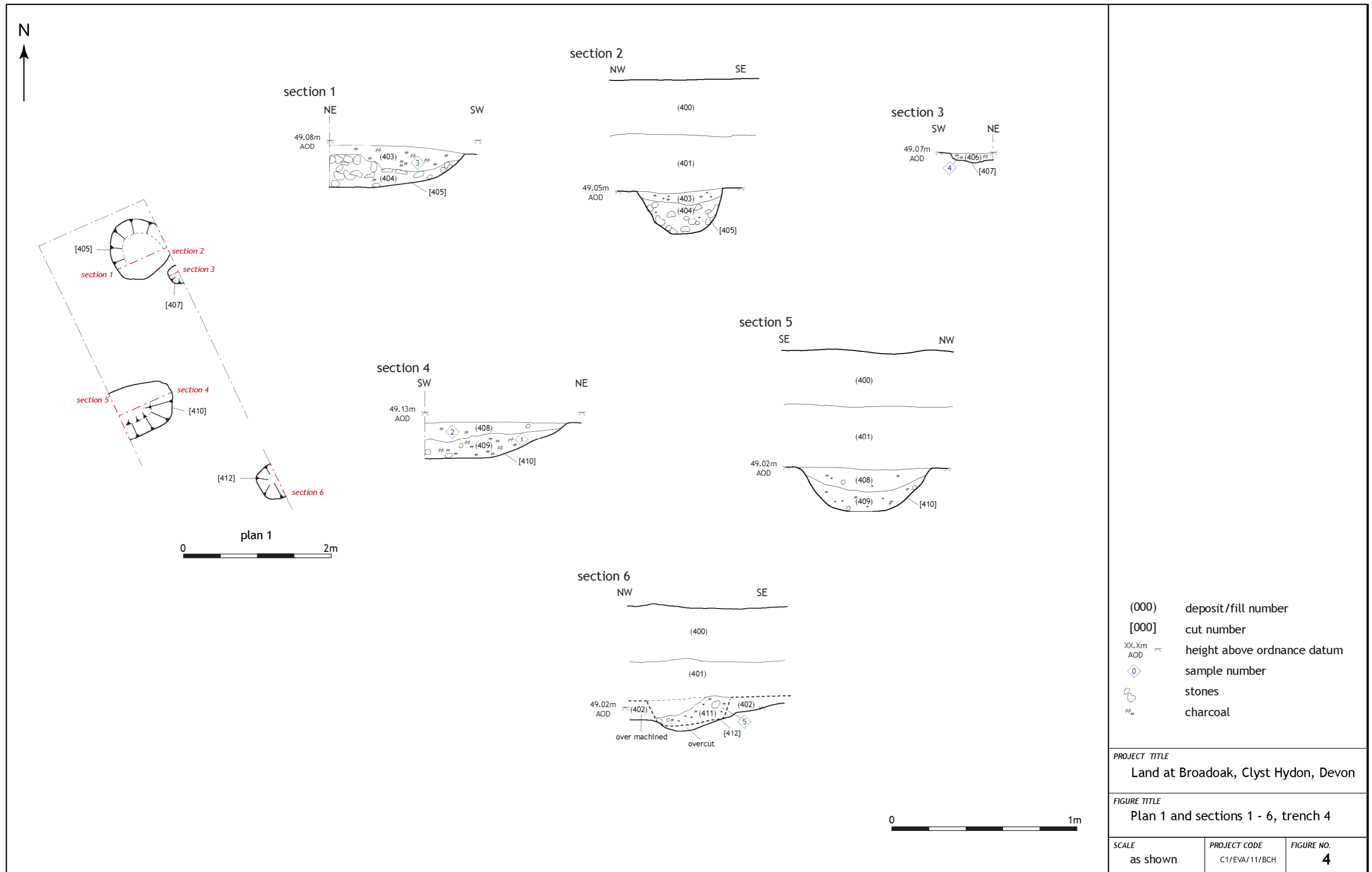
Plate 2. Post hole [407] from SE (20cm scale)



Plate 3. Ditch terminus/pit [410] from SE (20cm scale)



Plate 4. Post hole [412] from SW (20cm scale)



PROJECT TITLE		
Land at Broadoak, Clyst Hydon, Devon		
FIGURE TITLE		
Plan 1 and sections 1 - 6, trench 4		
SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	C1/EVA/11/BCH	4

6. The Finds

6.1 The evaluation produced a modest assemblage of pottery fragments along with a small un-diagnostic flint flake and a fragment of unidentified animal bone. Only the pottery is discussed here.

Ceramics by Rachel Hall

6.2 A total of 18 sherds weighing 147g, were recovered from six contexts from the evaluation (see Table 1). The assemblage ranges in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Post-medieval period. The sherds are all in an abraded condition ranging from fair to poor.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

6.3 A total of 7 sherds were identified as Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, based on fabric only. The fabrics include flint-temper and sandy and the sherds were generally in a poor condition, no diagnostic sherds were recovered. Two sherds are of particular note, recovered from posthole [403] and ditch/pit [410]. These are well finished and may be fragments from fineware vessels. The sherds have similarities with Saxon fabrics, however, due to the size and lack of diagnostic sherds and the fact that no organic inclusions were recorded, they have been dated as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

6.4 The remaining sherds were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers and range from Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British through to the Post-medieval period. They are all abraded body sherds (with the exception of a handled stoneware vessel recovered from topsoil (301)).

6.5 No further recommendations are required for this assemblage.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Date	Number	Weight (g)
3	301	sandy	Medieval	2	5
3	301	sandy	LBA/EIA	1	1
3	301	stoneware	Pmed	1	74
4	400	sandy	Pmed	2	18
4	401	sandy	Pmed	3	6
4	401	flint	LBA/EIA	4	20
4	401	sandy	LIRB	2	17
4	403	sandy	LBA/EIA	1	1
4	409	sandy	LBA/EIA	1	1
5	501	grog tempered	LIRB	1	4
TOTAL				18	147

Table 1. Pottery by trench, context, fabric, date, number and weight (g)

7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 The archaeological field evaluation revealed previously un-recorded evidence for prehistoric settlement activity on the Site, albeit on a modest scale. This comprised two post holes, a possible post pit and the terminus of a ditch or an elongated pit. All the features were encountered within close proximity of each other in trench 4 towards the northern half of the Site. However, dating evidence is meagre and tentative. Only two of the four features are presently dated, relying on just three pottery sherds. Nevertheless, on the basis of fabric composition, all the sherds have been ascribed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c. 100BC to 650BC) date. The remaining undated features are likely to be contemporary given similar deposit characteristics and stratigraphic relationships.

There is no pattern and not enough similarity between the features to suggest a functional relationship and any interpretation at this stage would be both speculative and wide ranging. However, it is quite likely that further features survive elsewhere on the Site and it is perhaps logical to assume that these would be located close by. However, none were found in the adjacent trenches (3 and 5) suggesting perhaps that they are limited to a discreet zone, possibly beyond the northern end of trench 4 where they were found or to the north of trench 5 which was not sampled. Charcoal recovered from all four features and a deposit that appears to have accumulated in a natural hollow, will be sent for radiocarbon determination to verify or refute the present dating. The results will be available prior to any further phases of archaeological work in mitigation of the proposed development should planning permission be granted and the development proceed. Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from the subsoil in trenches 4 and 5 provide a possibility that a later phase of activity is present in the area.

8. Archive

- 8.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 127 digital images in .jpg format, 7 section drawings and 3 plans on stable drawing media, and the written paper record - including 10 evaluation trench sheets, 12 context sheets, graphics register, photographic register, levels register, environmental sample register, groundwork methodology sheet and a day record. The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992) / *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). A request will be made to the Site owner to transfer the title of all artefacts recovered from the field evaluation and any subsequent phases of archaeological work to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in Exeter. The deposition will also include the paper archive.
- 8.2 Copies of this report will be deposited in paper and electronic format with:

Buddleford Estates
 Broadoak
 Clyst Hydon
 Cullompton
 East Devon
 EX15 2HN

Historic Environment Service
 Devon County Council
 Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate
 Matford Offices
 County Hall
 Exeter
 EX2 4QW

9. Acknowledgements

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- Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992** *Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections.* London: Museum and Galleries Commission

Appendix 1: Context Table

Context no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
200	Topsoil	Reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.20m	Above (201).
201	Subsoil	Light red 2.5YR 6/8 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.20m-0.25m	Below (200), Above (202).
202	Subsoil	Red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.25m-0.40m	Below (201), Above (203).
203	Cut	Geologically formed feature, possible solution hollow.	28.00m	1.60m	0.40m-0.60m	Filled with (202), Cuts (204).
204	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/8 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.40m-0.60m	Cut by (203), Below [203].
300	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.20m	Above (301).
301	Subsoil	Light red 2.5YR 6/8 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.20m -0.60m	Below (300), Above (302).
302	Natural	Red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.60m	Below (301).
400	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.30m	Above (401).
401	Subsoil	Red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.30m -0.70m	Below (400), Above (402).
402	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.70m	Below (401).
403	Deposit	Upper fill of posthole, red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with occasional angular to rounded gravels moderate charcoal fragments <0.02m 1%.	0.82m	0.74m	0.14m	Below (401), above (404).
404	Deposit	Lower fill of posthole, red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with occasional angular to rounded gravels moderate charcoal fragments <0.02m 1%.	0.80m	0.70m	0.18m	Below (403), above [405].
405	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub circular with convex sides and a flat base.	0.82m	0.74	0.26m	Filled by (403) and (404).
406	Deposit	Fill of posthole, red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with occasional angular to rounded gravels frequent charcoal fragments <0.02m 1%.	-	0.30m	0.06m	Below (401), fill of (407).
407	Cut	Cut of posthole, circular with straight sides and a flat base	-	0.30m	0.06m	Filled by (406), cuts (402).
408	Deposit	Upper fill of linear, red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with occasional angular to rounded gravels and small occasional charcoal fragments <0.02m 1%.	0.74m	0.70m	0.10m	Below (401), above (409), fill of [410].

Context no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
409	Deposit	Lower fill of linear, red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with occasional angular to rounded gravels and small occasional charcoal fragments <0.02m 1%.	0.72m	0.70m	0.15m	Below (408), fill of [410].
410	Cut	Ditch terminus/elongated pit, north west south east aligned concave with a flat base.	0.74m	0.70m	0.20m	Filled by (408) and (409).
411	Deposit	Fill of posthole, red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with occasional small angular to rounded gravels and small occasional charcoal fragments <0.02m 1%.	-	0.50m	0.20m	Below (401), fill of (412).
412	Cut	Cut of posthole, sub-circular concave sides with a flat base.		0.50m	0.20m	Filled with (411), cuts (402).
500	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.35m	Above (501).
501	Subsoil	Light red 2.5YR 6/8 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m and angular fragments of manganese <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.35m -0.70m	Below (500), above (502).
502	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.70m	Below (502).
600	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.35m	Above (601).
601	Subsoil	Red 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.00m -0.15m	Below (600), Above (602).
602	Deposit	Fill of hollow, red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m and occasional charcoal fragments <0.05m.	1.30m	1.27m	0.10m	Below (601).
603	Cut	Cut of hollow, shallow circular and concave with a sloping base, very diffuse in plan.	1.30m	1.27m	0.10m	Below (601), Cuts (604)
604	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.70m	Below (602).
700	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.30m	Above (701).
701	Subsoil	Brownish yellow 10YR 6/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.30m - 0.50m	Below (700) above (702).
702	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.70m	Below (702).
800	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.35m	Above (801).

Context no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
801	Subsoil	Brownish yellow 10YR 6/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.35m - 0.60m	Below (800) above (802).
802	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m.	30.00m	1.60m	0.60m	Below (802).
900	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.25m	Above (901).
901	Subsoil	Light red 2.5YR 6/8 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m and angular fragments of manganese <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.25m -0.40m	Below (900), above (902).
902	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m and angular fragments of manganese <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.40m - 0.70m	Below (902).
1000	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.35m	Above (1001).
1001	Subsoil	Light red 2.5YR 6/8 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m and angular fragments of manganese <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.35m -0.70m	Below (1000), above (1002).
1002	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m and angular fragments of manganese <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.70m	Below (1002).
1100	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.35m	Above (1101).
1101	Subsoil	Light red 2.5YR 6/8 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.05m, moderate slate fragments <0.05m and angular fragments of manganese <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.35m -0.70m	Below (1101), above 1102).
1102	Natural	Red 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravels <0.04m, moderate slate fragments <0.03m and angular fragments of manganese <0.03m.	28.00m	1.60m	0.70m	Below (1102).

Appendix 2: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation undertaken in Support of a Planning Application

Devon County Council Historic Environment Service: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation Undertaken in Support of a Planning Application

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION

Location: Broadoak (Land At) Clyst Hydon
Parish: Clyst Hydon
District: East Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 304722,100190

Proposal: Development of on-farm anaerobic digester for renewable energy production.

Historic Environment Service ref: ARCH/DMED/17656

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) with regard to the archaeological works to be undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the above site. This brief has been produced specifically for the above scheme and may require alteration if revised or amended in any material way. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.

1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with Policy HE6 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)* (2010), Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology Policy EN8.

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and an appropriate planning decision made by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.4 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential. Aunk is recorded in 1086 in Domesday and is therefore likely to represent a pre-Norman settlement site; below-ground evidence of early the settlement and associated field system may survive across the application area. The extant field system around the settlement contains remnants of the, later, medieval fields that can be seen on the late 19th century OS map. In the wider landscape the HER notes the presence of prehistoric settlement and funerary activity and, given the topographic situation of the application area, the presence of prehistoric activity here cannot be discounted. To the east of the application area a Roman coin, along with two post-medieval coins, was found at Ratclyffe and may indicate the presence of Roman activity in the area.

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined on the attached plan.

2. PROJECT DESIGN

2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to enable the extent, character and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and will form the basis of the Project Design to be prepared by the archaeological consultant. The Project Design will set out the detail and extent of the archaeological works to be undertaken. This will include pre-fieldwork elements (desk-based research), fieldwork, post-excavation specialist analysis and the production of an appropriately detailed and illustrated report.

2.2 The Project Design must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HES *prior* to any archaeological works commencing.

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The archaeological works will include the following elements. However, where it can be demonstrated that there are areas within the area under consideration that will be unaffected by the development of

the site or where development will have no below-ground impact, these areas may be excluded from the geophysical survey and evaluative archaeological excavations.

3.1 *Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Service. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.

Depending upon the results of the above work, and the likely suitability of the proposal site for geophysical survey, consideration shall be given to targeted geophysical investigation of the site. The details and justification of the technique(s) to be employed should be set out in the project design. The HES would advise that the geophysical contractor undertakes a site inspection to determine the suitability of the site for the geophysical technique to be used.

This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing.

The results of the assessment should be discussed with the HES and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of the evaluative excavations.

If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

3.2 *Evaluation of the site*

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography. These excavations should investigate 5% of the area affected by the proposed development.

3.2.1 The Project Design must include a plan showing areas affected by the proposed development and the location of proposed evaluative trenches.

3.2.2 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HES. Trenches should be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

3.2.3 All archaeological features will be investigated and as a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) 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.

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 palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

3.2.4 The full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. This need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

3.2.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.

3.2.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record should be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.2.7 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

3.2.8 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision). 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.

3.2.9 The results of the desk-based work and a copy of the agreed Project Design must be made available to the site director/supervisor to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and that the agreed programme of works is understood and undertaken.

4. MONITORING

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.

4.3 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

5. REPORTING

5.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork and required post-excavation analysis an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined in section 3 above.

The report will include:

- (i) a summary of the project's background;

- (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (iv) include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- (v) a description of the project's results;
- (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (ix) a plan showing the location of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- (x) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These should be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans must show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xi) section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches need not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) site matrices where appropriate;
- (xiii) photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports were undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 The timetable for the production of the report must be set out in the Project Design. The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependant upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.4 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor shall prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependant upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor.

5.5 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in

advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.6 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.

5.7 *Publication*

Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered and the evaluative investigations likely to represent the only level of archaeological work undertaken on this site, 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 the HES. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these *pre-application* evaluative investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

6. FURTHER WORK

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible allow the **Local** Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable planning decision, which may include the recommendation for refusal of consent if the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource was unacceptable. In all other cases, the results will allow the scope and requirement of any further work needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be determined. This further work may take the form of additional pre-application investigations to refine the initial results or a programme of archaeological work undertaken under a PPS5 archaeological condition imposed on any consent granted.

Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

7. PERSONNEL

7.1 The work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological consultant, agreed with the DCHES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a specified Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Project Design will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.

7.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.

7.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (*2008*).

8. CONFLICT WITH STATUTORILY PROTECTED SITES

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any statutorily protected sites 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. SSSI's, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

9. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

9.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. The accession number will be quoted in the Project Design.

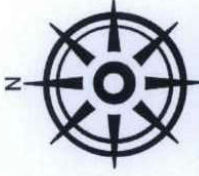
9.2 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Project Design.

9.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

10. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

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Tel: 01392-383303 Email: stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk

28th January 2011



EAST DEVON DISTRICT COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE

- 9 DEC 2010

ACK	CIRC.	SEEN	FILE

20m 40m 60m 80m 100m

rev.	description	date	by

GREENSLADE TAYLOR HUNT

LAND & PLANNING DIVISION
1 HIGH STREET
CHARD SOMERSET
TA20 1GF

TEL: (01460) 238380
FAX: (01460) 62326

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed development of anaerobic digester at Broadoak, Clyst Hydon for Buddleford Estates

DRAWING TITLE

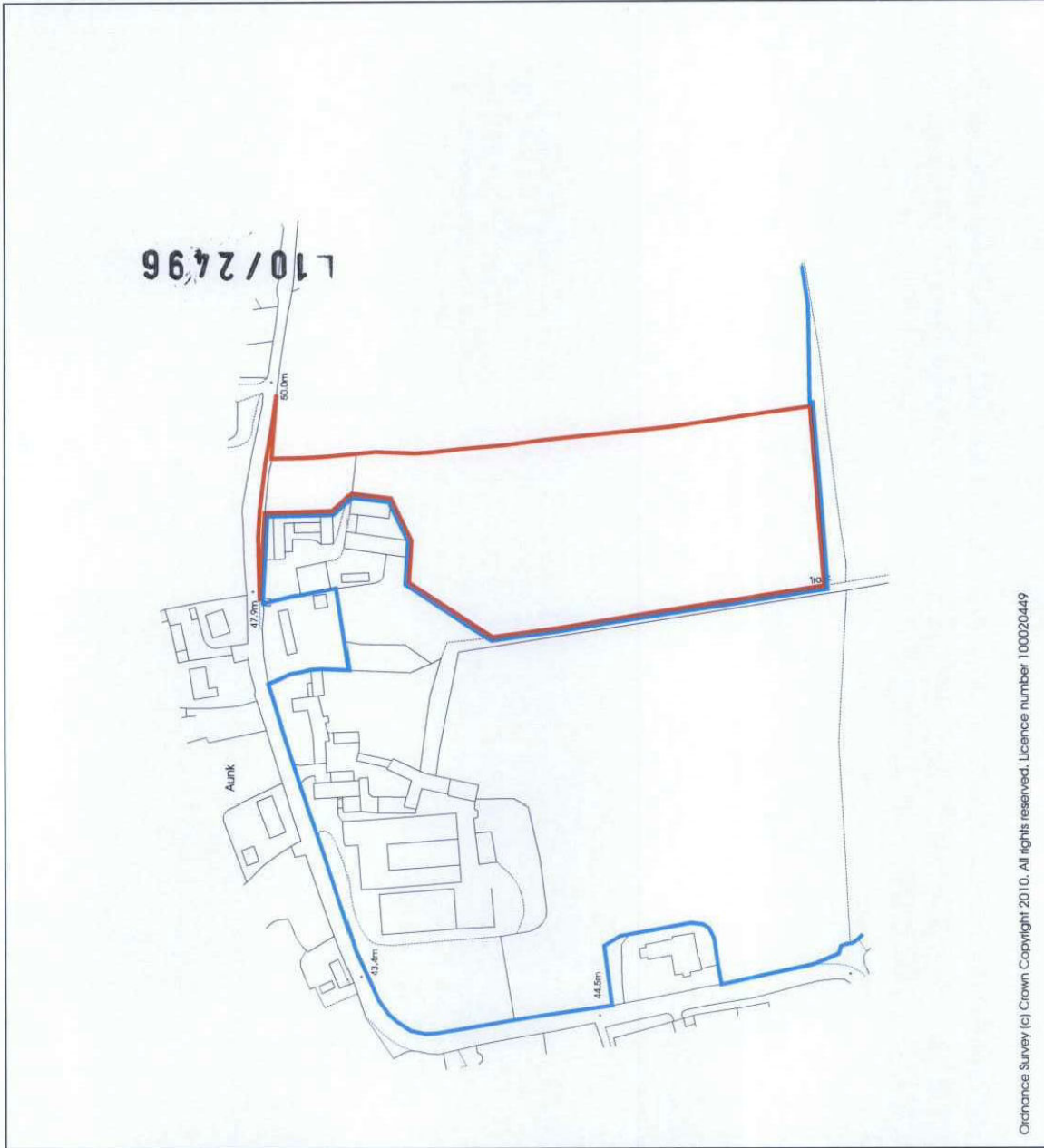
Location Plan

STATUS Planning Application

SCALE 1:2500 **SHEET SIZE** A4

DATE 07 October 2010 **DRAWN** AJP

DWG NO. 1827 - 01 **REVISION**



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