



Exeter Science Park,
Exeter, Devon
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Report





**Exeter Science Park,
Exeter,
Devon**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

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PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR	NGR 297500, 093400		

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* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

Exeter Science Park, Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	v
Acknowledgements.....	vi
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 The Site, Location and Geology	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Recent Archaeological Work	2
2.3 Results of Previous Fieldwork	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
3.1 Aims and Objectives.....	3
4 METHODOLOGY	4
4.1 Fieldwork	4
4.2 Health and Safety.....	5
4.3 Recording.....	5
4.4 Monitoring.....	5
4.5 Finds and Environmental Sampling.....	5
5 RESULTS	6
5.1 Introduction.....	6
5.2 Area 1	6
5.3 Area 2.....	7
5.4 Area 3.....	8
6 FINDS	8
7 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS	8
7.1 Environmental samples	8
8 CONCLUSIONS	8
9 FURTHER WORK	8
10 ARCHIVE.....	9
10.1 Preparation of Archive	9
11 REFERENCES	9
APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES.....	11
APPENDIX 2: OASIS RECORD FORM	13
Exeter Science Park, Exeter, Devon - Wessex Archaeology.....	13

**Exeter Science Park,
Exeter, Devon**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Site and trench location plan
Figure 2: Information from the 1837 Tithe Map with evaluation trenches
Figure 3: Selected plates and sections
- Plate 1:** North-east facing section of ditch 105
Plate 2: General view of Trench 2, ditches 207 and 205 in foreground
Plate 3: East facing section of ditch 205
Plate 4: General view of Trench 3
Plate 5: South facing representative section of Trench 4
- Front cover:** General view of Trench 1

Exeter Science Park, Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff acting on behalf of Devon County Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Exeter Science Park situated on the eastern outskirts of Exeter at the junction of the M5 and the A30, centred on NGR 297500 93340.

Outline planning permission for the Exeter Science Park was granted in March 2010 and was conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken to inform a later detailed planning application.

A geophysical survey has been undertaken within the site which identified a number of anomalies that may be of archaeological origin. In addition a metal detector survey was also carried out which recovered a range of metal objects including coins, tokens, personal items and fixtures and fittings. On the basis of the results of these surveys, the County Archaeologist at Devon County Council required an archaeological trial trench evaluation to 'ground truth' the results of the earlier surveys.

Four archaeological evaluation trenches were machine excavated in Areas 1 and 2. Three field ditches were recorded in Area 1, two of which corresponded with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey in Trench 2 and with field boundaries recorded on the 1837-9 Tithe Map. A small undated ditch was recorded within Trench 1.

The archaeological features confirm a continuation of the broad pattern of post-medieval field systems recorded during the evaluation in 2008 and accords with the 19th century cartographic evidence for the site.

The fieldwork was undertaken between the 11th and the 12th of September 2012.

**Exeter Science Park,
Exeter, Devon**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Parsons Brinkerhoff (the 'Agent') on behalf of Devon County Council (the 'Client') Wessex Archaeology is grateful for the assistance of Gemma Cookson in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Spence Excavation Limited who supplied the plant used during the project.

The advice of Bill Horner, Devon County Archaeologist is also gratefully acknowledged.

The evaluation was undertaken by John Powell and Daryl Freer. The report was compiled by John Powell with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds). The Illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.

Exeter Science Park, Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Parsons Brinkerhoff (the 'Agent') on behalf of Devon County Council (the 'Client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Exeter Science Park situated on the eastern outskirts of Exeter at the junction of the M5 and the A30, and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 297500 93340, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Outline planning permission for the Exeter Science Park was granted in March 2010 (09/1107/MOUT). This consent is conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken to inform later detailed planning decisions within the Site.

1.1.3 A recent geophysical survey within the development area identified a number of anomalies that may be of archaeological origin (Wessex Archaeology 2011a). In addition a metal detector survey recovered a range of metal objects including coins, tokens, personal items and fixtures and fittings (Wessex Archaeology 2011b).

1.1.4 In order to assess the archaeological potential of the Site the County Archaeologist at Devon County Council required that a number of the geophysical anomalies were targeted by an archaeological evaluation prior to construction. The evaluation comprised the proposed excavation of seven trial trenches within 3 areas of the Site. Due to the location of a compound associated with the current A30 road scheme, it was not possible to excavate the intended evaluation trenches within Area 3.

1.1.5 A Project Design (WA 2012b) setting out the methodology for the field evaluation was prepared in accordance with standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (MoRPHE), (English Heritage, 2006). It was submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist at DCC.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises agricultural land close to Junction 29 of the M5 and the A30 on the eastern edge of Exeter in Devon. The Site is defined by hedgerows and/or narrow lanes and includes the site of the demolished early 20th century Redhayes House with elements of its parkland surviving in pasture fields to the west of the Site. (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site lies on Bridgnorth Soils overlying Dawlish Sandstone. From the southern boundary of the Site the landform slopes gently up from approximately 20m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) towards Blackhorse

Lane, a right-of-way crossing the Site from east to west at 45m aOD. To the north of Blackhorse Lane the landform starts to slope gently down towards Tith Barn Lane which runs along the northern boundary of the Site at approximately 25m aOD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site and the surrounding area has been covered in detail in a number of previous studies. An outline is provided below.

2.1.2 Isolated finds of flint implements and limited amounts of prehistoric pottery have been recorded during fieldwalking at a number of locations in the vicinity of the Site, and particularly during the watching brief associated with the construction of the new A30, which indicate a background level of prehistoric activity within the Site.

2.1.3 Iron Age settlement activity, initially indicated by cropmark evidence, has been recorded to the south of Blackhorse Lane on the line of the new A30, east of the Site, where an enclosed Iron Age farmstead was recorded. The settlement occupied a low ridge overlooking the River Clyst and comprised a rectilinear enclosure surrounding a round house and a number of four-post structures. Within fields to the north of Blackhorse Lane, an Iron Age decorated stud has been found by metal detectorists, further strengthening the evidence for Iron Age activity within the immediate vicinity.

2.1.4 The course of the Roman road from Dorchester to Exeter is thought to follow the approximate line of the old A30, passing through, or in close proximity to the Site. A second east-west aligned Roman routeway may also be preserved in the line of Blackhorse Lane.

2.2 Recent Archaeological Work

2.2.1 Recent investigations carried out in association with the development of the Exeter Science Park and the planned upgrading of the adjacent motorway junction include:

- East of Exeter Major Scheme Bid M5 Junction 29 and Old A30 Exeter Devon. Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment. Wessex Archaeology report 63771 (2007).
- East of Exeter, M5, Devon. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Wessex Archaeology report 69451.03 (2008);
- Redhayes Estate, Exeter, Devon – Building and Landscape Survey. Wessex Archaeology report 73562.01 (2010a);
- Haul Road and Associated Works for Redhayes Access Bridge Adjacent to Junction 29 of the M5, Exeter – Archaeological Watching Brief. Wessex Archaeology report WA 73563 (2010b);
- Exeter Science Park (North) Metal Detector Survey. Wessex Archaeology report WA 73566.03 (2010c); and
- Exeter Science Park (North and South) Geophysical Survey Report. Wessex Archaeology report WA 73566.02 (2010d)

- Exeter Science Park (South) Metal Detector Survey Report. Wessex Archaeology report WA 73567.02 (2010e)

2.3 Results of Previous Fieldwork

- 2.3.1 In 2007 an area of the parkland to the south of Blackhorse Lane was assessed to establish the likely impacts resulting from the provision of a new junction link road. A series of WebTAG assessments, an archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2007), a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2007) and a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2008) were undertaken.
- 2.3.2 Together these surveys identified numerous field ditches and hedged land boundaries dating to the post-medieval period, the majority of which corresponded to features on historic maps of the area, dating to between 1801 and 1889. Several smaller undated field boundaries were also recorded and an abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered. Evidence of land division and slight remodelling of the Site, prior to and during the imparkment in the late 19th century is still evident both as extant earthworks and buried features within the parkland.
- 2.3.3 The results of the recent geophysical surveys to the north of Blackhorse Lane and within the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2010d) also positively identified north-south aligned linear anomalies likely to be part of a previous field system of possible medieval date. Within the ESP site to the north of Blackhorse Lane a metal detector survey (Wessex Archaeology 2010c) collected approximately 400 metal objects, only 200 of which could be positively identified. The main categories of finds included buttons, coin weights and coins of broadly post-medieval date, but with a few medieval items.
- 2.3.4 To the south of Blackhorse Lane and partially within the Site the results of an additional metal detector survey (Wessex Archaeology 2010e) recorded a density of finds per hectare only slightly lower than that in the areas of previous surveys to the north of the lane. However the number of significant finds recovered within the Site, such as coins, was six times lower than to the north of Blackhorse Lane. In addition to this within the Site ten times fewer buttons were recovered in comparison to the areas to the north of Blackhorse Lane.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2012) and submitted to Devon County Council for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (IfA 2008),
- 3.1.2 The general aims of the trial trench evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (IfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.1.2 A total of seven trial trenches measuring 20m x 2m, were proposed and their locations agreed with the Client and the County Archaeologist of DCC. A number were targeted on anomalies identified from the geophysical survey results (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.3 Due to the location of a compound within Area 3, associated to the current A30 road scheme, it was not possible to excavate the intended evaluation trenches within this area.
- 4.1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation of a four trial trenches measuring approximately 20m by 1.6m at the base (the layout of which is shown on **Figure 1**).
- 4.1.5 The trenches were excavated using a wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil was stored separately from subsoil and any other arisings. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts.
- 4.1.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the Principal Archaeologist at DCC were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated by Wessex Archaeology and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.2 Health and Safety

- 4.2.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.
- 4.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections, these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and this information is included on both plans and sections. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 4.3.2 A photographic record was kept utilising digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.
- 4.3.3 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 4.3.4 A unique site code **73569** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist at DCC was informed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. Due to the small scale and limited archaeology a monitoring meeting was not required by DCC.

4.5 Finds and Environmental Sampling

- 4.5.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental Specialists and where appropriate the English Heritage Scientific Advisor.
- 4.5.2 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines "*Conservation Guideline No 2*" and the Museums and Galleries Commissions "*Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991)" excepting where superseded by statements made below.

- 4.5.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 4.5.4 Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling were used for the sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.2 The archaeological evaluation provided evidence for human activity principally dating to the post-medieval period within the Site. Archaeological features were present from approximately 0.50m below ground level (bgl) and were limited to ditch/field boundaries. The features accorded well with both geophysical anomalies and field boundaries recorded on historic mapping of the Site.

5.2 Area 1

Trench 1

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was located towards the northern edge of Area 1 and was targeted on a possible archaeological anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**).
- 5.2.2 The soil sequence recorded within Trench 1 comprised approximately 0.33m of dark grey brown, sandy loam topsoil sealing a thin deposit (up to 0.05m thick) of red builders' stone lying on a geotextile membrane. This layer of made ground is thought to represent a recent compound or an area of hard standing, which had subsequently been removed and the topsoil then reinstated over the area. The presence of a modern soakaway within the edge and base of Trench 1 supports this interpretation. Below the made ground a light grey brown clay sand subsoil (up to 0.57m BGL) was present above the underling mid red natural sand.
- 5.2.3 A single narrow linear ditch (**105**) was recorded cut into the natural sand towards the north-western end of Trench 1 (**Plate 1**). Ditch **105** was aligned broadly north-east to south-west and had a shallow u-shaped profile and measured 0.67m wide and up to 0.26m deep. The ditch was filled by a single loosely compacted mid grey brown, clay sandy primary fill. No finds were recovered.

Trench 2

- 5.2.4 Trench 2 was located towards the centre of Area 1 and was targeted on a series of linear trends identified in the geophysical survey (**Figure 1** and **Plate 2**).
- 5.2.5 A mixed layer of mid-brown, silty sand topsoil and made ground was present up to 0.27m BGL, below which a mid grey brown, silty sand with common

charcoal and brick was recorded up to 0.43m BGL. Underlying the topsoil and made ground deposits, a grey brown silty sand subsoil (up to 0.53m BGL) was recorded. The underlying natural orange red clay sand was present from 0.53m BGL into which archaeological features were cut.

- 5.2.6 Two parallel linear ditches were recorded towards the south-eastern end of Trench 2 (**Plate 2**). Both ditches were aligned broadly east to west and are thought to form part of the same post-medieval field boundary. Ditch **205** (**Plate 3**) was aligned broadly east to west, with a shallow concave profile and measured 1.6m by 0.87m and up to 0.15m deep. The ditch contained a single secondary fill from which a sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered (see below, **Find**s).
- 5.2.7 Approximately 2m to the south of ditch **205**, ditch **207** had a wide concave profile with a flat base and was filled by a mid brown silty sand secondary fill. The ditch measured 1.6m by 2.36m and was up to 0.38m deep. Two small sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of the ditch (see below, **Find**s). Ditches **205** and **207** correspond well with the results of the geophysical survey and with field boundaries recorded on the Tithe Map of 1837-9.

5.3 Area 2

Trench 3

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was located towards the northern boundary of Area 2 and was targeted on a probable archaeological feature and a number of trends recorded during the geophysical survey (**Figure 1** and **Plate 4**).
- 5.3.2 The soil sequence recorded in Trench 3 comprised a dark grey, silty sand layer of mixed made ground and topsoil which contained modern building rubble (up to 0.30m BGL). Below the topsoil was a mid reddish brown, silty sand subsoil (up to 0.55m BGL), which overlay the underlying natural sand.
- 5.3.3 No archaeological features were recorded within Trench 3.

Trench 4

- 5.3.4 Trench 4 was located in the central area of Area 2 and was targeted on a possible archaeological response recorded during the geophysical survey (**Figure 1** and **Plate 5**).
- 5.3.5 The soil profile recorded in Trench 4 showed a degree of recent disturbance in the upper 0.25m of the overburden. A mixed layer of made ground and topsoil, comprising a very compact dark grey silty sand was recorded to a depth of 0.25m BGL. Concrete, stone and brick rubble was noted within the deposit. Below **401**, a mid-reddish brown silty sand subsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.70m BGL and overlay a reddish brown natural sand.
- 5.3.6 In the central area of the trench an area of yellowish grey, clay sand was recorded. This deposit was in broadly the same area as the geophysical anomaly but on excavation was considered to be geological rather than archaeological in nature.

5.4 Area 3

- 5.4.1 No archaeological trial trenches were excavated within Area 3 due to the presence of a construction compound, associated with the current M5 and A30 roadworks (**Figure 1**). In consultation with the County Archaeologist at DCC, it was agreed that the intended trenches could not be excavated.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, comprising three small sherds of pottery, all from Trench 2.
- 6.1.2 One sherd of white saltglaze from ditch **205** (fill **206**) can be dated to the early 18th century. Of the two sherds from ditch **207** (fill **208**), a sherd of glazed coarse redware cannot be dated more closely within the post-medieval period, but a sherd of creamware dates to the later 18th or early 19th century. These finds have not been retained.

7 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

7.1 Environmental samples

- 7.1.1 No deposits or features that were suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The archaeological trial trench evaluation has achieved the aims of the project set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2012).
- 8.1.2 Archaeological features recorded in Area 1, follow the broad pattern of post-medieval enclosures recorded during the evaluation in 2008 (WA 2008) and from features mapped during the geophysical survey (WA 2010c) undertaken across the Site.
- 8.1.3 Both ditches recorded within Trench 2 were of post-medieval date and correspond well with the cartographic evidence and the results of the geophysical survey. The two ditches probably formed part of the same boundary and date to the early 1800's.
- 8.1.4 The undated ditch excavated in Trench 1 possibly corresponds with a linear trend, identified approximately 40m to the north-east during the geophysical survey. It is unclear how this feature relates to the post-medieval enclosures recorded to the south. Ditch **105** may relate to a smaller enclosure or an earlier phase of activity.

9 FURTHER WORK

- 9.1.1 The County Archaeologist at DCC will need to be consulted to determine if further work in Area 3 is required.
- 9.1.2 Given the results of the evaluation in Area 1 and 2, and the earlier fieldwork undertaken immediately to the west of the Site in 2008 (WA 2008) further

evaluation in Area 3 is unlikely to identify significant archaeological remains, although a continuation of the post-medieval boundary features is likely.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Preparation of Archive

- 10.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the relevant standards set out in 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **73569**. In due course the complete archive will be deposited the relevant museum.
- 10.1.2 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of the client report 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 the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification
- 10.1.3 The project information will be deposited within the Devon Historic Environment Record maintained by DCC where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.
- 10.1.4 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

11 REFERENCES

- English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, English Heritage
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*
- Institute for Archaeologists, *Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
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- Wessex Archaeology. May 2010a. Redhayes Estate, Exeter, Devon – Building and Landscape Survey. Ref 73562.01

Wessex Archaeology, November 2010b. Haul Road and Associated works for Redhayes Access Bridge adjacent to Junction 29 of the M5, Exeter, Devon. Archaeological Watching Brief Report. Ref 73563.03

Wessex Archaeology. October 2010c. Exeter Science Park Drive (North), Exeter Devon – Geophysical Survey Reports. Ref 73566.03

Wessex Archaeology. November 2010d. Exeter Science Park (North) Exeter, Devon – Metal Detector Survey Report. Ref 73566.02

Wessex Archaeology. October 2010e. Exeter Science Park Drive (South), Exeter Devon – Geophysical Survey Reports. Ref 73567.01

Wessex Archaeology. November 2010f. Exeter Science Park (South) Exeter, Devon – Metal Detector Survey Report. Ref 73567.02

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

NB Depths are recorded below ground level (**bgl**) unless otherwise stated.

TRENCH 1			Type: Evaluation	Machine and hand excavated
Dimensions: 20.5m x 1.6m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 38.98m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 297298.68 N 93425.55				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil: Dark Grey-brown, sandy-loam. Fairly loose and friable compaction. Weeds and grass roots visible in top 0.05m. Recently re-laid.		0 – 0.33m
102	Layer	Made Ground: Light Red, sandy-clay, abundant small to medium (≤ 50 mm) stone. Fairly thin layer of stone laid above geo-membrane, probably a recent compound relating to road construction.		0.33 – 0.38m
103	Layer	Subsoil: Light grey-brown, clay-sand, moderately compact with moderate stone inclusions (tabular sandstone and quartzite pebbles ≤ 80 mm in length).		0.38 – 0.57m
104	Layer	Natural: Mid orange-red with yellow-brown patches. Clay-sand (very low clay content). Occasional concentrations of tabular sandstone.		0.57m+
105	Cut	Ditch: Small u-shaped linear ditch, probably a small field ditch or drainage ditch. Filled by a single Primary Fill 106 .		0.50 – 0.76m
106	Fill	Primary Fill: Mid grey-brown, clay-sand. Naturally derived primary fill of small ditch result of erosion from the edges of the cut feature.		0.26m deep

TRENCH 2			Type: Evaluation	Machine and hand excavated
Dimensions: 20m x 1.6m		Max. depth: 0.58m	Ground level: 37.94m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 297292.02 N 93392.60				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
201	Layer	Made Ground/Topsoil: Mid brown with mid red-brown patches, silty-sand. Fairly loose compaction. Mixture of topsoil, re-deposited natural and building rubble, thought to be recently re-laid.		0 – 0.27m
202	Layer	Made Ground/Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, silty-sand with common pieces of charcoal. Firm and well compacted. Possibly base of the original topsoil?		0.27 – 0.43m
203	Layer	Subsoil: Pale brown, silty-sand with occasional tabular sandstone, ≤ 30 mm thick.		0.43m – 0.53m
204	Layer	Natural: Mid-red, silty-sand with rare concentrations of tabular sandstone.		0.53m+
205	Cut	Ditch: Shallow concave linear ditch. May have been the remains of a hedgerow alongside boundary ditch 207 to the south. Accords well with geo-physical anomaly and boundary on the 1839 tithe map.		0.53 – 0.68m
206	Fill	Secondary Fill: Mid brown, silty-sand with lenses of red-brown sand. Single fill of ditch 205 . Pottery recovered from the fill.		0.15m
207	Cut	Ditch: Cut of E-W, wide, shallow, linear ditch. Broadly parallel to ditch/hedgerow 205 . Accords well with geo-physical anomaly and boundary on the 1839 tithe map.		0.51 – 0.89m
208	Fill	Secondary Fill: Mid brown, silty-sand with mid red-brown lenses.		0.38m

		Mixture of eroded subsoil and re-deposited natural. Fill of 207 .	deep
TRENCH 3		Type: Evaluation	Machine and hand excavated
Dimensions: 20m x 1.6m		Max. depth: 0.63m	Ground level: 38.47m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 297396.64 N 93489.75			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Layer	Made Ground/Topsoil: Dark grey, silty-sand with moderate building rubble (brick, concrete, stone and coal). Very hard and compact, appeared to have been compacted by a bulldozer.	0 – 0.30m
302	Layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown, silty-sand with rare tabular sandstone inclusions.	0.30m – 0.55m
303	Layer	Natural: Mid reddish-brown, silty-sand with rare tabular sandstone inclusions ≤0.25m in length. Fairly loose with occasional areas of pale yellow-brown sand.	0.55m+

TRENCH 4		Type: Evaluation	Machine and hand excavated
Dimensions: 20m x 1.6m		Max. depth: 0.83m	Ground level: 38.16m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 297385.20 N 93472.06			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Layer	Made Ground/Topsoil: Dark grey, silty-sand with building rubble including concrete, brick, stone, glass and coal. Very hard and compact, evidently this layer had been tracked in by bulldozer.	0 – 0.25m
402	Layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown, silty-sand with rare tabular sandstone ≤0.35m in length. Fairly loose compaction.	0.25 – 0.7m
403	Layer	Natural: Mid reddish-brown, silty-sand with occasional concentrations of tabular sandstone and rare bioturbation.	0.7 – 0.83m+

APPENDIX 2: OASIS RECORD FORM

Exeter Science Park, Exeter, Devon - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-135666

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	16 October 2012

Completed sections in current version

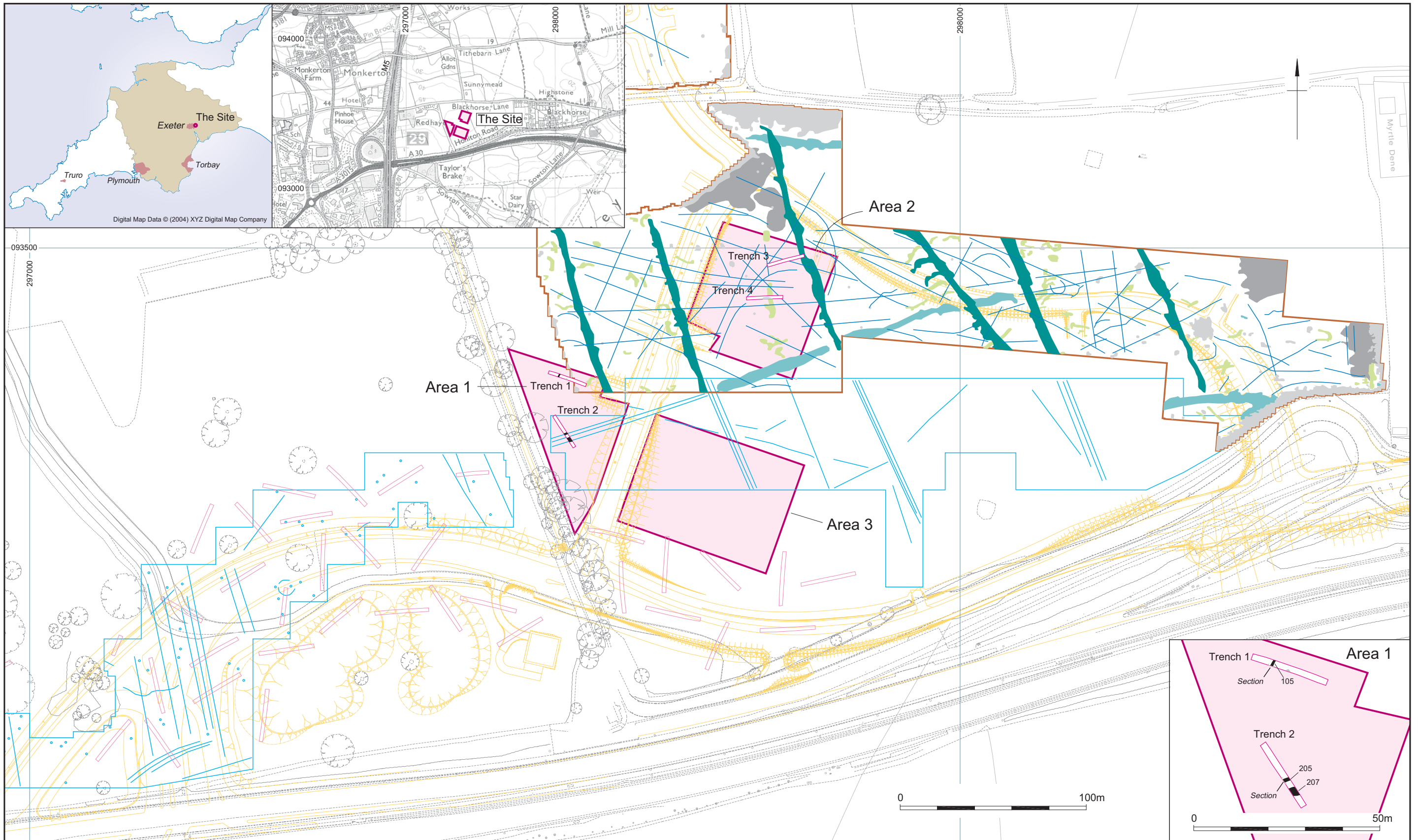
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename



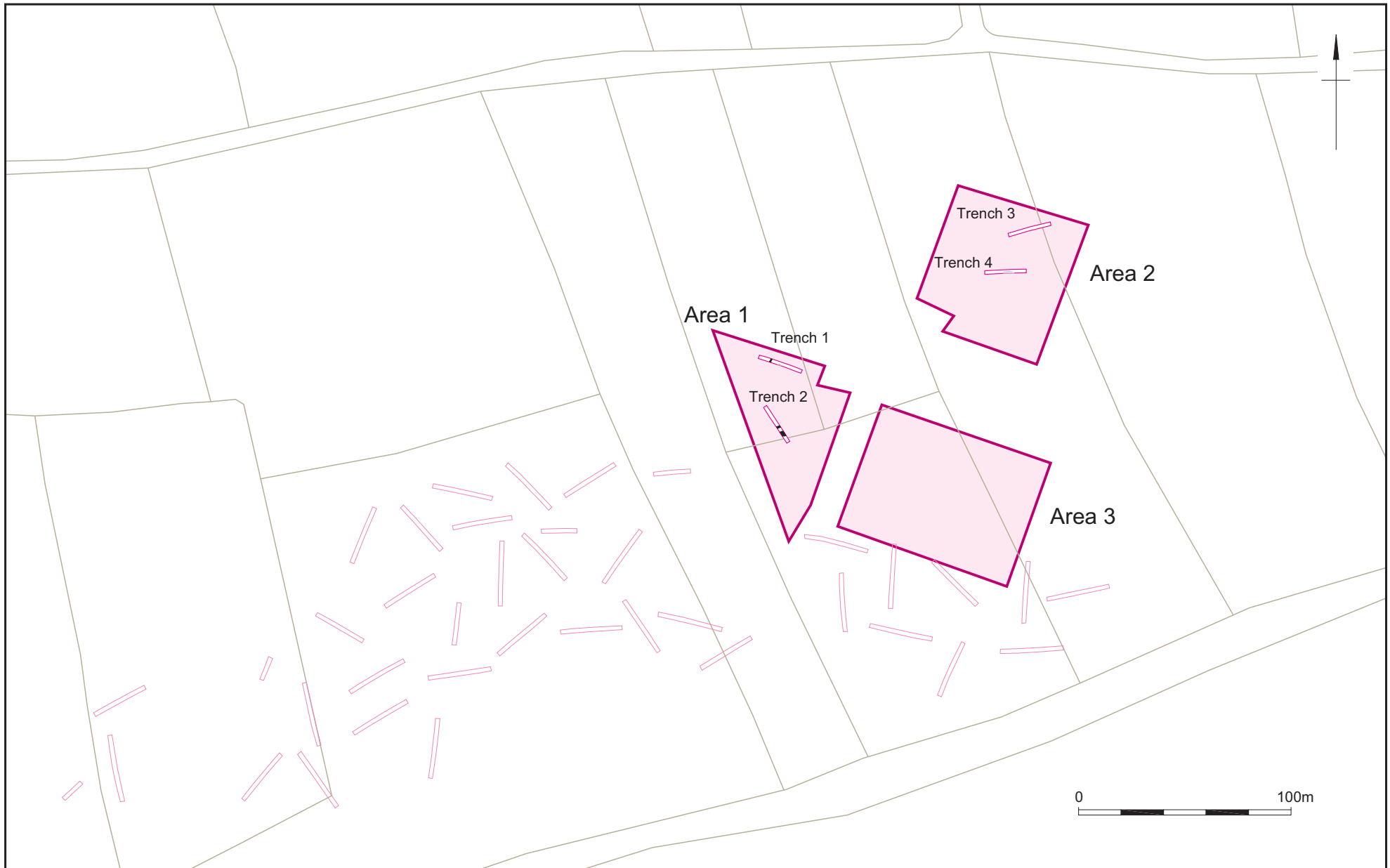
- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Development area | Evaluation trench | Geophysical survey area | Ferrous |
| Client survey data | Archaeology | Archaeological feature | Increased magnetic response |
| Proposed works | Modern disturbance | Probable archaeology | Superficial geology |
| J29 Geophysical survey | | Possible archaeology | Modern service |
| J29 Evaluation trench | | Trend | |

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Date:	21/09/12	Revision Number:	2
Scale:	1:2000, inset @ 1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	RG/LJC/SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\73569\I.D. .O.\Report figs\TT Eval\12_09_21\73569_TT eval.dwg		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



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- J29 Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeology
- Modern disturbance
- Geology

Date:	21/09/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\73569\D.. O..\Report figs\TT Eval\12_09_21\73569_TT eval.dwg		

Information from the 1837 Tithe Map with evaluation trenches

Figure 2



Plate 1: North-east facing section of ditch 105. (Scales 1x1m & 0.5m)

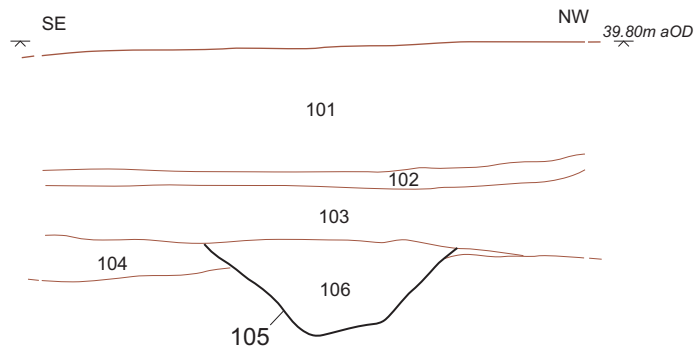


Plate 4: General view of Trench 3. (Scales 1x2m & 1m)



Plate 2: General view of Trench 2; ditches 207 and 205 in foreground.



Plate 3: East facing section of ditch 205. (Scale 1x1m)

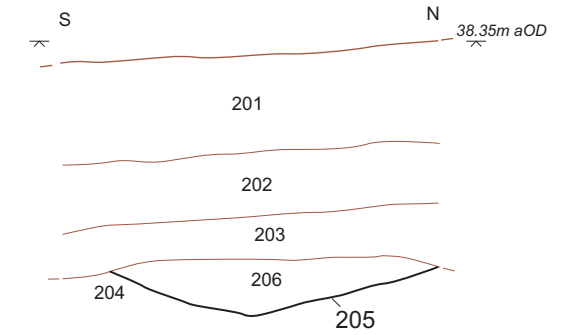


Plate 5: South facing representative section of Trench 4. (Scale 1x1m)



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