



making sense of heritage

Seabrook Orchards Phase 2, Topsham Road Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Mitigation Works Report



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August 2015



**Seabrook Orchards Phase 2, Topsham Road
Exeter, Devon**

Archaeological Mitigation Works Report

Prepared for:

Exeter Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd
The Old Deanery
The Cloisters
Exeter
EX1 1HS

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk


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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Exeter Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd to undertake archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and evaluation works at Seabrook Orchards, Topsham Road, Exeter, Devon, centred on National Grid Reference 295450 089625. The works took place between the 20th and the 31st of July 2015.

This document reports on the results of an archaeological strip, map and record excavation (Area 3) and five evaluation trenches excavated across the Site. Area 3 contained two ditches and a gully which appear to relate to a prehistoric field system. The area contained a number of natural features that seem to have been caused by bioturbation and root action.

The five archaeological evaluation trenches, designed to confirm whether or not there were significant archaeological remains within areas previously defined within the Environmental Impact Assessment as of moderate or low potential, located two ditches and a post hole. One v-shaped ditch was undated. The second ditch, which appeared associated with the post-hole, was modern in date and was likely to be a former field boundary.



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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Grange Architects, and in particular Heather Peters, who acting on behalf of the Exeter Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd commissioned the work. We would like to thank Andy Pye of Exeter City Council for his expert advice and assistance throughout the project.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Flaherty, Susan Clelland, Steve Winterton, Pete Capps and Rachel Williams. The plant operation was undertaken by Steven Wardrop and Brian Sutton of Ready Power. This report was written by Simon Flaherty, with finds analysis undertaken by Matt Leivers (pottery and flint) and Lorraine Mephram (all other finds). The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah F Wyles. The illustrations were produced by Will Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Exeter Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd (the client) to carry out a combination of archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and evaluation works at Seabrook Orchards, Topsham Rd, Exeter, Devon (Figure 1), hereafter “the Site” (centred on NGR 295450 089625).
- 1.1.2 The site was subject to an extensive programme of assessment and evaluation trenching by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS; JMHS 2008a-d), and following the findings of this work, a staged programme of archaeological work was required under condition 16 on the outline planning permission (Exeter City Council (ECC) 11.1291/01) to excavate and record the remains identified by the earlier evaluation, and to locate and record any other remains not previously identified, prior to destruction by the development.
- 1.1.3 Phase 2 of the development of Seabrook Orchards comprises the construction of a new school to serve the needs of the new community that will occupy the Seabrook Orchard development.
- 1.1.4 The strip, map and sample excavation was conducted over an area of highest archaeological potential identified by the JMHS evaluation (see Figure 1). This was complimented by a programme of trial trenching to confirm whether there were any other significant remains present within areas of moderate potential, or within areas that were not surveyed or evaluated in 2008.
- 1.1.5 The mitigation works took place between the 20th and 31st of July 2015.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The entire Site, an area of approximately 2.13ha, is located to the south-east of Exeter, west of the M5 and northeast of Topsham Road, (Figure 1). It is currently occupied by agricultural land and forms the second phase in a larger development site extending to the north and west. It is situated in the shallow valley of a brook draining into the Exe just west of its confluence with the River Clyst. It occupies a south-west facing position at elevations of between 9m and 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology for the Site consists of Permian New Red Sandstone overlain by Pleistocene deposits of the fourth terrace of the River Exe. Both these formations generate gravelly sandy soils at the surface.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous work

- 2.1.1 This document follows from successive programmes of heritage survey, geophysics, evaluation trenching, fieldwalking and excavation. These have been extensively described in their respective reports (JMHS 2008a-d). Details therein are repeated here only in summary.
- 2.1.2 Gradiometer survey identified a number of anomalies that were thought to be associated with archaeological activity, and archaeological evaluation trenches (comprising 90 trenches, each measuring approximately 30m in length) then tested these results. This was undertaken prior to the determination of the outline planning application, and showed the presence of flint scatters within the ploughsoil, in close correspondence with buried features. Consequently, a programme of fieldwalking also took place.

2.2 Designated assets

- 2.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the site.

2.3 Prehistory

- 2.3.1 The area between the Rivers Exe and Clyst was densely occupied during prehistory. Although there are ephemeral traces of Mesolithic activity, most of the remains span the 4000 year period between the beginning of the Neolithic and the end of the Iron Age.
- 2.3.2 Site works retrieved evidence for considerable Bronze Age occupation consisting of enclosures, domestic, agricultural and ritual activity, including ring ditches – often associated with human burials. This fits within the broader local Bronze Age landscape model of farmsteads and field systems, occasional larger enclosures and isolated cemeteries, and may be considered not only of local, but of regional importance.
- 2.3.3 Investigations in advance of Phase 1 of the development (WA 2015) revealed evidence for Late Bronze Age and Mid-Late Iron Age settlement in the area closest to Topsham Road, comprising a series of ring ditches indicating the location of former roundhouses, within a complex of small enclosures, together with associated pits, post-holes and other evidence for settlement activity. The results of this investigation are currently going through post-excavation assessment, but initial indications suggest there are multiple phases of activity at this site.

2.4 The Roman period

- 2.4.1 Roman material is similarly widespread, although concentrations of activity appear along Topsham Road. This, the south-western boundary of the site, lies along the line of the Roman road between the legionary fortress at Exeter – which would later develop into the civitas capital of *Isca Dumnoniourum* – and the military base and port at Topsham.
- 2.4.2 The previous site works retrieved no Roman evidence whatsoever.

2.5 Medieval and post-medieval

- 2.5.1 The late Saxon and medieval landscape appears to have been principally agricultural and by the post-medieval period was supporting small estates and farmsteads.
- 2.5.2 Site works exposed a buried ploughsoil across most of the site. This appeared to relate to post-inclosure cultivation and was sealed beneath modern ploughsoil by the early 19th



century. Former field boundaries, probably mostly belonging to this period, were identified by the geophysical survey and previous evaluation trenching.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The objective of the mitigation works was to establish within the constraints of the agreed methodology, the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of any surviving remains which may be affected by the proposed works. If present, these were fully excavated and recorded where were to be impacted by the development. The results and any finds were then conserved, analysed, reported and archived as appropriate.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the CIFA's Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIFA 2014b) and Standards and guidance: Archaeological excavation (CIFA 2014a), except where they are superseded by statements made below

3.2.2 An area of high archaeological potential was identified within the Site (Area 3, Figure 1 & 2), which measured approximately 55m; this was subject to a strip map and sample excavation with a total area of 890m². During the course the excavation this area was slightly enlarged to test for further archaeological potential and had a total area of 1006m². This was supplemented by a total of 5 machine-excavated trial trenches (Figure 1) that measured between 30 and 36m in length and 1.8m wide. They were designed to confirm whether or not there were significant remains within the areas of moderate or unknown potential defined within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) accompanying the planning application.

3.2.3 Area 3 and evaluation trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, and were conducted under constant archaeological supervision. The topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to allow for effective reinstatement after the works were completed.

3.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to allow for effective reinstatement after the works were completed.

3.2.5 All potential features and deposits of potential archaeological origin were partially excavated to ascertain their nature and function and were fully recorded using WA's pro forma record sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique number.

3.2.6 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using a digital camera with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. A full graphic record was maintained. The site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans.

3.2.7 Site survey was carried out using 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.



- 3.2.8 All environmental sampling was undertaken in accordance with WA's Guidelines for Environmental sampling along with policies outlined in the ClfA's Standard and Guidance documents and Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) (English Heritage 2011).
- 3.2.9 All archaeological fieldwork was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Andy Pye (ECC PPMH).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the results of the archaeological strip, map and sample and evaluation. The results of the evaluation component of the mitigation should be read in conjunction with the trench table summaries in Appendix 1. Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained within the site archive.

4.2 Overburden deposits

- 4.2.1 The natural stratigraphy of the site varied slightly over the Site (Plate 1). There was a mid grey brown silty sand topsoil that varied in thickness between 0.2m and 0.4m. This sealed a slightly varying sub soil that changed between light red brown to a mid grey brown sandy silt. The natural Permian New Red Sandstone was encountered at a depth of between 0.3 and 0.7m below ground level (bgl).

4.3 Area 3

- 4.3.1 Area 3 (Figure 2) contained two ditches (80000 and 80001, Plate 2 & 3) that were aligned in a north east to south west direction. There was a gap of 1.55m between the ditches within the centre of Area 3, suggesting an entrance within a field system. Ditch 80000 extended for c.18m within the Site while Ditch 80001 for c.16m. They varied between 0.9m and 1.3m in width and had a depth between 0.28m and 0.41m
- 4.3.2 Ditch 80000 contained a single piece of abraded undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, together with two pieces of struck flint that are broadly dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Ditch 80001 contained nine pieces of worked flint in total including a scraper; again this assemblage dated from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age. As the latest archaeological evidence is Bronze Age it would suggest a Bronze Age date for the features.
- 4.3.3 At the northern end of Area 3 gully 80002 (Plate 4) was aligned in a north west to south east direction. It was very shallow (0.09m) and segmented, although this segmentation appeared to be the result of truncation rather than the result of real termini. At its north west end it continued outside of the limit of excavation however at its south eastern end it appeared to be truncated by a number of natural features cause by rooting and bioturbation (50050). Gully 80002 contained two pieces of struck flint which may tentatively suggest an Early Neolithic date for the feature, however these may have been residual.
- 4.3.4 Area 3 contained a number of irregularly shaped (in both plan and profile) features (50000, 50010, 50012, 50016, 50018, 50020, 50022, 50024, 50026, 50028, 50050, 50051, 50052, 50053, 50055) all of which appeared to be derived from natural processes and/or the result of bioturbation and root action. The features varied greatly in size and depth (i.e. between 0.34m to 2.3m in length and 0.18m to 0.43m in depth), and contained very sterile non-archaeological fills. All were devoid of any archaeological material, with the exception of 50051 which contained struck flint and pottery, the flint maybe earlier Neolithic while the



pottery on fabric grounds alone may have been Middle Neolithic in date. However these were likely to have been deposited through root action and are not considered as dating evidence for the feature.

4.4 Evaluation Trenches

4.4.1 Three features were identified within the evaluation trenches (Figure 1). These comprised two ditches, 12904 (Plate 5) & 13204 (Plate 6 and 7), and a post-hole 12906 (Plate 5) within Trenches 129 and 132. Trenches 128 (Plate 8), 130 and 131 were empty and did not contain any archaeological features.

4.4.2 Ditch 13204 was aligned in a north west to south west direction within the trench; it had a v-shaped profile and was 1.5m wide and 0.93m deep. Trench 132 was L shaped and as the ditch did not continue into the other arm of the trench must have either terminated within the intervening area or turned in a more westerly direction. The ditch contained a single very small abraded fragment of pottery, possibly either Late Neolithic Grooved Ware or part of an Early Bronze Age food vessel. This fragment was located in the uppermost portion of the secondary fill (13207) and may therefore be residual.

4.4.3 Ditch 12904 was aligned in an east to west direction, and measured 1.65m wide with a relatively shallow depth of just 0.2m. It contained fragments of modern pottery, glass and ceramic building material (CBM), and was clearly the remnants of a modern field boundary. This ditch slightly truncated post-hole 12906, which contained the surviving end of part of a wooden post, and was therefore also clearly modern in origin; the post was not retained.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered, some from evaluation trenches and some from Area 3 (strip, map and sample). These range in date from prehistoric to modern. Quantities by material type and by context are given in Table 1.

Table 1: All finds by context

Context	Worked Flint (no.)	Pottery (no./wt. g)	Other Finds
12905		1/1	1 CBM; 1 slate; 2 iron; 2 clay pipe; 1 glass
13207		1/3	
50003	1		
50004	1	1/1	
50032	3		
50033	5		
50047	2		
50051	2	1/3	
50063	2		3 burnt flint
Total	16	4/8	

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Four sherds were recovered, of which three are prehistoric and the fourth modern. One (from 50051) is in a thin, slightly laminar fabric with large poorly sorted flint temper. The outer surface is absent; there is an angle preserved on the inner surface. On fabric grounds alone, this sherd may be Middle Neolithic (Peterborough Ware).

- 5.2.2 A second sherd (from ditch 13204) comes from the rim of a vessel decorated with twisted cord arranged in zones (possibly triangles) on the outer surface, and in horizontal lines on the bevel. The fabric is fine, laminar, and contains some sand and clay. Too little survives to tell if this sherd is of Late Neolithic date (Grooved Ware) or Early Bronze Age date (Food Vessel).
- 5.2.3 The third prehistoric sherd (from context 50004, grp 80000) is entirely featureless, and cannot be dated (other than probably being prehistoric).
- 5.2.4 One modern sherd (transfer-printed whiteware) was recovered from ditch 12904.

5.3 Worked Flint

- 5.3.1 Sixteen pieces of worked flint were recovered; 15 are flakes and blades, one a scraper.
- 5.3.2 Three types of flint are present. One is a dark brown flint which grades to a paler brown with light speckles. This material tends to have a thick pale buff cortex and seems to have come directly from a chalk source. Technology is hard hammer and products appear to have been primarily flake-based. This component is likely to be later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age (debitage in contexts 50004 (grp 80000), 50032 (grp 80001), 50063 (grp 80001); scraper in 50033 (grp 8001)).
- 5.3.3 The second raw material is similar in colour and appearance, but has a thin very worn and pocked cortex typical of flint from a gravel source. Technology is hard hammer and products are crude flakes. This component is likely to be Bronze Age (debitage in 50033 (grp 8001)).
- 5.3.4 The third raw material is paler, and has more frequent large pale speckles. It is present only as a series of blade and bladelet fragments in contexts 50003 (grp 8000), 50047 (grp 8002) and 50051. This component may be earlier Neolithic.
- 5.3.5 Overall the assemblage is small, and likely to simply represent vestigial prehistoric activity incorporated in later and/or natural features.

5.4 Other Finds

- 5.4.1 Other finds comprise three pieces of burnt, unworked flint (undated), one piece of ceramic building material (post-medieval brick), two pieces of clay tobacco pipe stem (post-medieval), one piece of vessel glass (modern bottle/jar), two iron nails (undated) and one piece of roofing slate (probably post-medieval). Most of these finds came from ditch 12904.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A series of two bulk samples was taken from prehistoric boundary ditch group 80000 and Bronze Age boundary ditch group 80001 in Area 3. It was hoped that these samples would add to the environmental results from Area 1 and 2 on the site. These samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant



and wood charcoal remains recorded in Table 2. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

- 6.2.2 The flots were relatively small with 25% roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. The charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 A moderate quantity of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recovered from prehistoric ditch group 80000. No charred plant remains were recovered from Bronze Age ditch group 80001.
- 6.2.4 These assemblages may be from features further away from the areas of settlement activity reflected in some of the assemblages from features in Areas 1 and 2.

6.3 Wood Charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 2. Small quantities of charcoal greater than 2 mm were noted within both samples from boundary ditch groups 80000 and 80001.

6.4 Further potential

Charred plant remains

- 6.4.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblage from boundary ditch group 80000 will not add any further information on the nature of the settlement and the local environment to that potentially obtainable from the charred plant remain assemblages within Areas 1 and 2. No further work is proposed on these samples.

Wood charcoal

- 6.4.2 There is no potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide detailed information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site due to the small quantity of material recovered. No further work is proposed on these samples.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The mitigation works revealed a limited quantity of archaeological features within Area 3 of the Site comprising of two ditches (80000 and 80001) and a gully (80002) were encountered. The ditches are dated to the Bronze Age while the gully was dated to the Early Neolithic, however they may be later and the finds might be residual. The ditches and gully most likely represent the remnants of a prehistoric field system. The area seems likely to have been on the periphery of any settlement activity within the area. A number of natural features were encountered within Area 3 and these were the result of bioturbation and root action.
- 7.1.2 The results of Area 3's strip map and sample were complemented by the five archaeological evaluation trenches. Trenches 132 contained a single ditch, 13204, that was undated and Trench 129 contained a modern ditch (12904) and post-hole (12906) and relating to modern field boundaries. Trenches 128, 130 and 131 did not produce any archaeological material.
- 7.1.3 On the basis of the results, no further work is proposed for this project, other than a summary note in the annual round up of projects in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*. In the fullness of time, should an overarching collated publication relating to the archaeology of the entire Seabrooks Orchard development be produced, reference to the results of this project will be incorporated into such.



8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (RAMM). The museum is not currently accepting archives but has issued a reference number (RAMM: 15/39), which has been used on all archive elements throughout the project.

8.2 Archive contents

8.2.1 The complete site archive includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and digital data. Quantities of physical archive can be summarised as follows

- 1 small box artefacts
- 1 document case of site records

8.2.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury.

8.3 Archive deposition

Physical archive

8.3.1 The Museum may choose not to accept either the finds or the hard-copy primary records from the project archive, in the event that the project is considered to have yielded little or nothing of archaeological significance. If this is the case, then primary records and/or finds will be discarded.

8.3.2 If any part of the physical archive is to be retained for ultimate deposition with the Museum, it will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011).

Digital archive

8.3.3 The HET does not require the preparation of a digital archive for deposition with the ADS for projects that yield little or no artefactual or archaeological deposits. This information will be held by the HER in the form of the report on the results of the fieldwork submitted by the archaeological contractor and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report.

8.3.4 If the HET requires that digital data should be deposited with the ADS, then these will be prepared following the current ADS guidelines for the preparation of digital data for deposition.

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved.

8.4.2 If hard-copy primary records are ultimately transferred to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, then the Museum will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

8.4.3 If digital data are transferred to the ADS, a similar licence will be granted according to the standard terms and conditions of the ADS.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench tables

Trench 128	Dimensions :	33.6m x 1.8m x 0.53m	Ground surface	18.10m aOD
	Coords (NGR):	295440.00, 89694.57; 295471.77, 89683.26		
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
12801	Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty sand with sparse to moderate inclusions of cobbles and gravel sandstone, poorly sorted and moderately compacted and somewhat diffuse with 12802. Strat: Seals 12802		0-0.20m bgl
12802	Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand with sparse to moderate (7%) inclusions of cobbles <60mm and gravel <10mm sub rounded and poorly sorted. Moderately to well compacted, clear undulating horizon with 12803. Strat: sealed by 12801, seals 12803		0.20-0.37mbgl
12803	Natural	Light red brown silty sand with abundant fine gravel 2-6mm and sparse medium gravel, subrounded, poorly sorted compact. Strat: sealed by 12802		0.37m+ bgl

Trench 129	Dimensions :	32m x 1.8m x 0.5m	Ground surface	16.80m aOD
	Coords (NGR):	295430.72, 89670.95; 295457.83, 89653.67		
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
12901	Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty sand with sparse to moderate inclusions of cobbles and gravels. They were poorly sorted and compacted. It had a diffuse horizon with 12302. Strat: Seals 12902		0-0.20m bgl
12902	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse to moderate (5-7%) cobble and gravel inclusions poorly sorted. The layer is compacted and has a diffuse horizon with 12903. Strat: sealed by 12901, seals 12903		0.20-0.30m bgl
12903	Natural	Light red brown silty sand with abundant fine gravels 2-6mm and sub rounded sparse medium gravels sub rounded poorly sorted very compact Strat: sealed by 4302, seals 4307, cut by 12906		0.30m+ bgl
12904	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch running in an E-W direction. It has an irregular vase with straight shallow sides and was 1.65m wide. It truncates post-hole 12906. The ditch is modern in date. Strat: cuts 12907, filled by 12905		0.20m deep
12905	Secondary Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with sandstone inclusions sparse to common, sub rounded, poorly sorted boulders to cobbles. Heavily bioturbated horizon with the natural. Fill created by erosion of feature sides and waterborne deposits. Strat: fill of 12905, seal by 12902		0.20m thick
12906	Cut	Post-hole that still retained the post. Most likely associated with ditch 12904. It had straight steep sides and most likely would have been circular in plan. Strat: cuts 12903, filled by 12907		0.16m deep
12907	Deliberate Backfill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with rare sub rounded sandstone cobbles, which were poorly sorted. Also contained a large amount of wood suggesting the post had rooted insitu. The sandy silt had washed in as the post rotted, which means the fill is partially a secondary fill as well. Strat: cut by 12904, fill of 12906		0.19m thick



Trench 130	Dimensions :	35.5m x 1.8m x 0.75m	Ground surface	14.47m aOD
	Coords (NGR):	295397.14, 89651.91; 295403.48, 89630.41		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
13001	Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse to moderate, poorly sorted inclusions of cobble and gravel sized sandstone. Clear horizon with 13002.	0-0.30m bgl	
		Strat: Seals 13002		
13002	Subsoil	Light reddish brown sandy silt with rare sub rounded stones (1%). Very clean layer that has a clear horizon with 13003	0.30-0.60m bgl	
		Strat: sealed by 13001, seals 13003		
13003	Natural	Light red brown sandy silt with abundant fine gravel 2-6mm and sparse medium gravels, sub rounded, poorly sorted components. Very compact layer.	0.60m + bgl	
		Strat: sealed by 13002		

Trench 131	Dimensions :	31m x 1.8m x 0.65m	Ground surface	13.11m aOD
	Coords (NGR):	295397.96, 89601.21; 295424.71, 89584.25		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
13101	Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid grey brown silty sand with poorly, sub rounded, sparse to moderate sandstone cobbles, <60mm. Fairly compacted layer. It has a diffuse horizon with 13102.	0-0.20m bgl	
		Strat: Seals 13102		
13102	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with poorly sorted, sub rounded, sparse to moderate (7%) sandstone cobbles. Clear undulating horizon with 13103.	0.20-0.40m bgl	
		Strat: sealed by 13101, seals 13103		
13103	Natural	Light reddish brown sandy. It contained abundant fine gravels, 2-6mm and sparse sub rounded cobbles <60mm, that were poorly sorted. Very compact layer.	0.40m+ bgl	
		Strat: sealed by 13102		



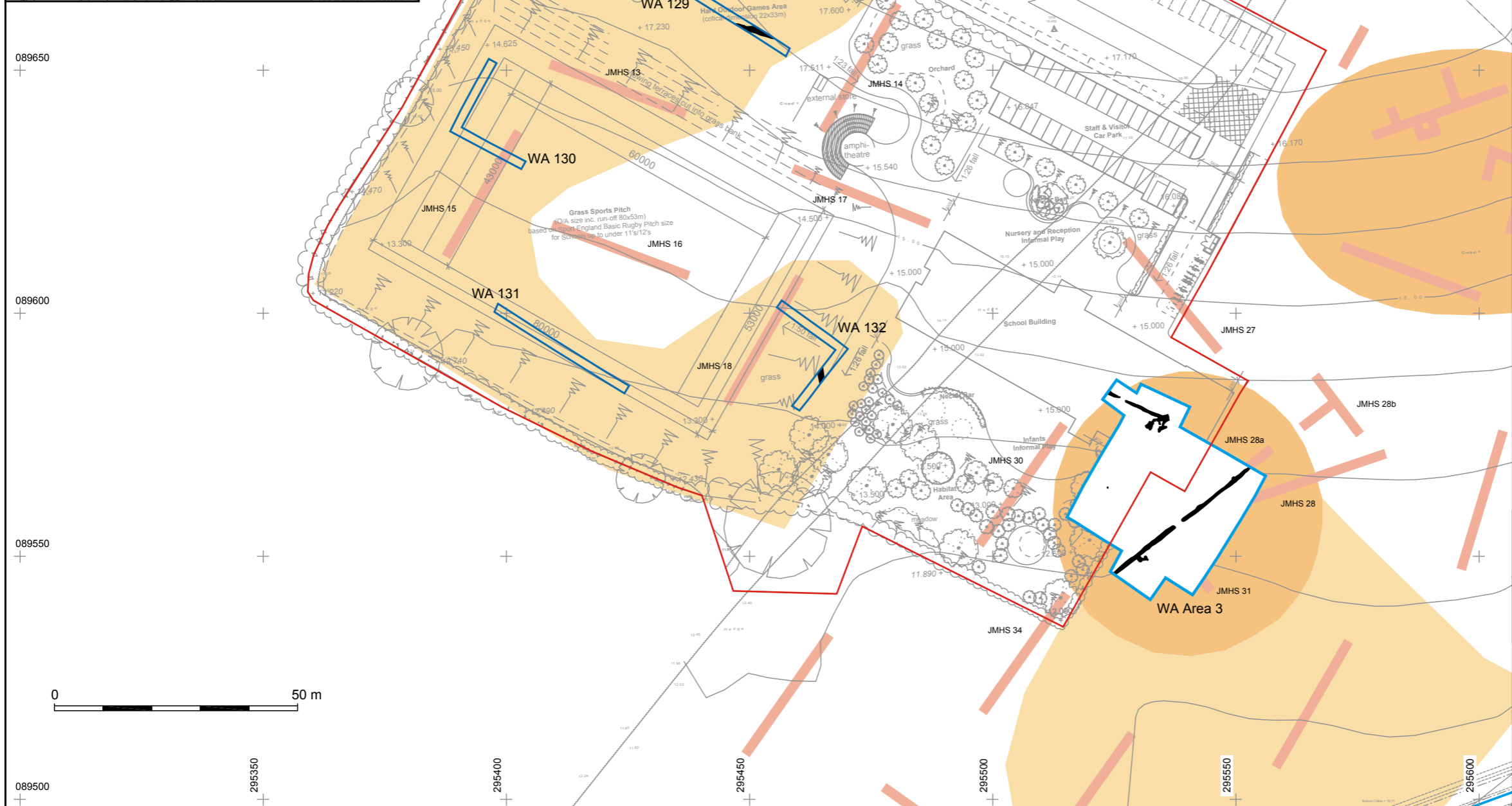
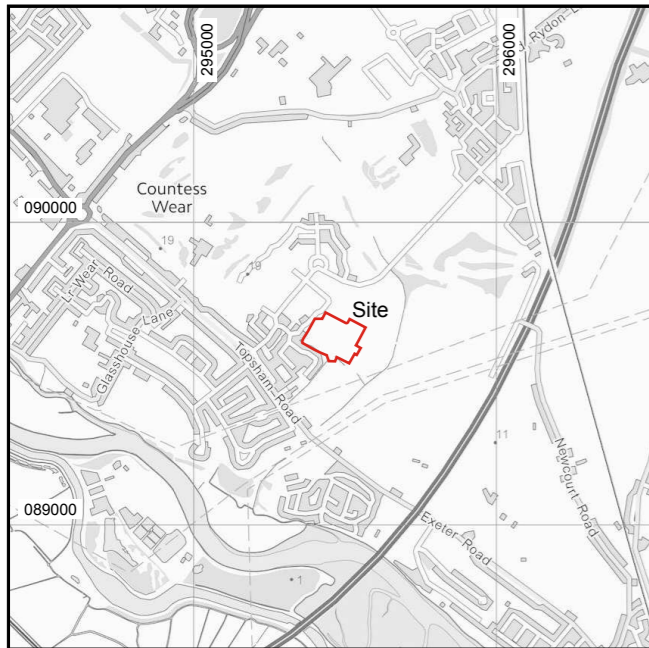
Trench 132	Dimensions :	34m x 1.8m x 0.70m	Ground surface	13.68m aOD
	Coords (NGR):	295456.09, 89601.89; 295459.43, 89580.48		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
13201	Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse to moderate cobble inclusions, <60mm. The layer was compact and had a diffuse horizon with 12602. Strat: Seals 13202	0-0.40m bgl	
13202	Subsoil	Light grey brown sandy silt with rare to sparse (2%) sub rounded cobbles <10mm. very well compacted layer with clear horizon with 12603. Strat: sealed by 13201, seals 13207	0.40-0.60m bgl	
13203	Natural	Light reddish brown sandy silt with abundant fine gravels (2-6mm), very poorly sorted. Well compacted layer. Strat: cut by 13204	0.40-0.60m bgl	
13204	Cut	Cut of ditch running in a NW-SE direction. It has a concave base with straight steep sides. It was not visible within the other part of the L shaped trench. It was 1.5m wide. V shaped. Strat: cuts 13203, filled by 13205, 13206, 13206	0.93m deep	
13205	Primary Fill	Mid to light bluish grey fine silty sand with rare, small (< 5mm) rounded stones. Firm layer and a clear horizon. Primary infilling material mixed with water lain deposits. Strat: fill of 13204, sealed by 13206	0.24m thick	
13206	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with small (<10mm) rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Moderately firm and a diffuse horizon. Fill caused by waterborne materials being washed in from the features northern edge. Strat: fill of 13204, seals 13206, sealed by 13207	0.20m thick	
13207	Secondary Fill	Light yellowish brown sand with occasional sub rounded to sub angular stones (<100mm). Moderately firm fill with a diffuse horizon. Fill formed by windblown and waterborne material gradually silting up the ditch. Strat: fill of 13204, seals 13206, sealed by 13202	0.55m thick	



10.2 Appendix 2: Environmental data

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Area 3											
<i>Prehistoric Boundary Ditch Group 80000</i>											
50002	50003	114	8	15	25	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	3/3 ml	-
<i>Bronze Age Boundary Ditch Group 80001</i>											
50030	50033	115	9	15	25	-	-	-	-	2/3 ml	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5



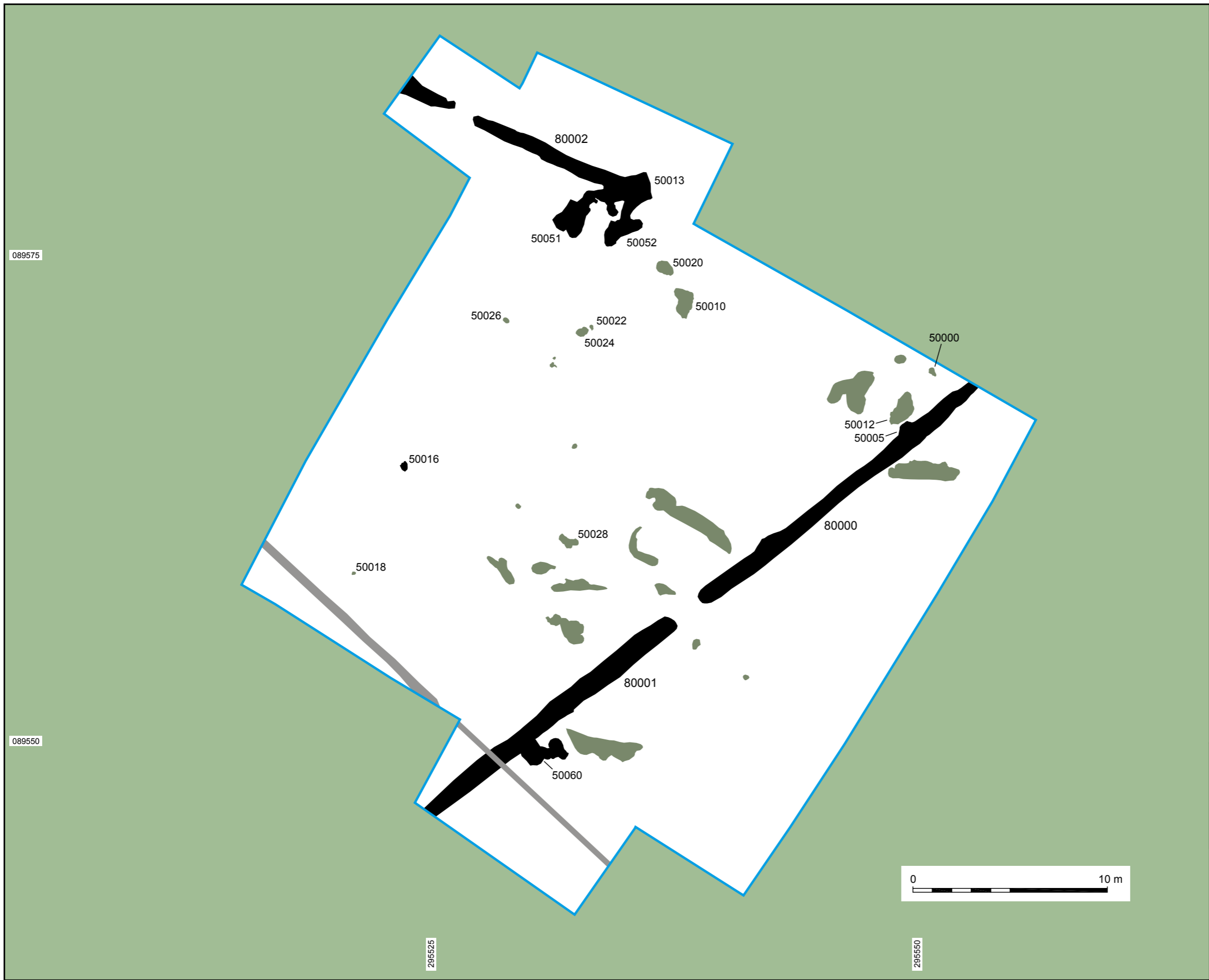
- Phase 2 Site Boundary
- Area of High Archaeological Potential
- Area of Medium Archaeological Potential
- Mitigation Area
- Evaluation Trench
- Previous Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology

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Scale:	1:1000 @ A3
Illustrator:	KMN/KJF/RP/WAF
Path:	X:\Projects\106351\Graphics_Office\ \Rep figs\Mitigation\2015_08_18

Mitigation area and further evaluation trenches

Figure 1



- Mitigation Area
- Archaeology
- Modern disturbance
- Natural feature

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Plate 1: East facing representative section of Trench 132

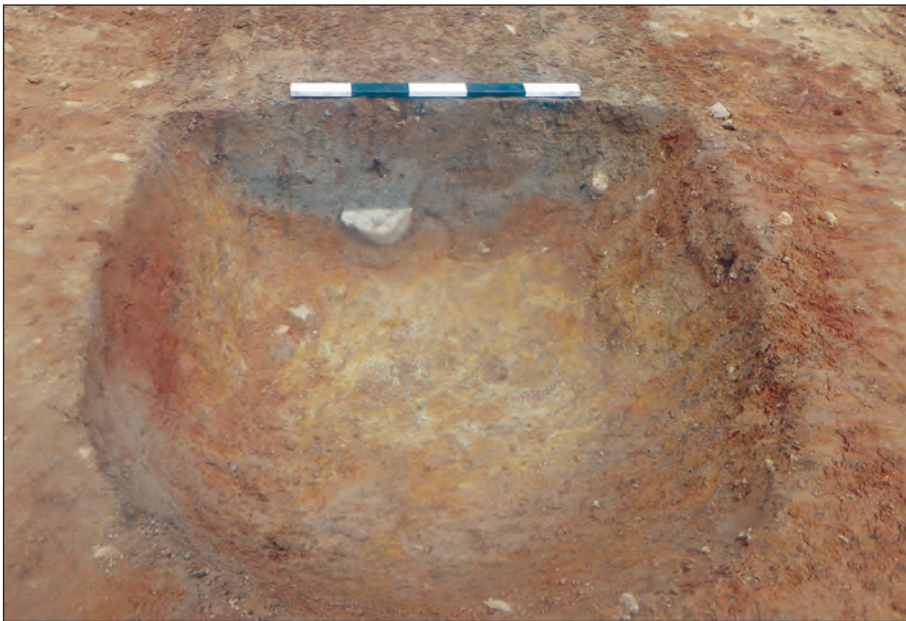


Plate 2: South west facing section of ditch terminus 80000


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Plate 3: Oblique view of ditch 80001. View from the east.

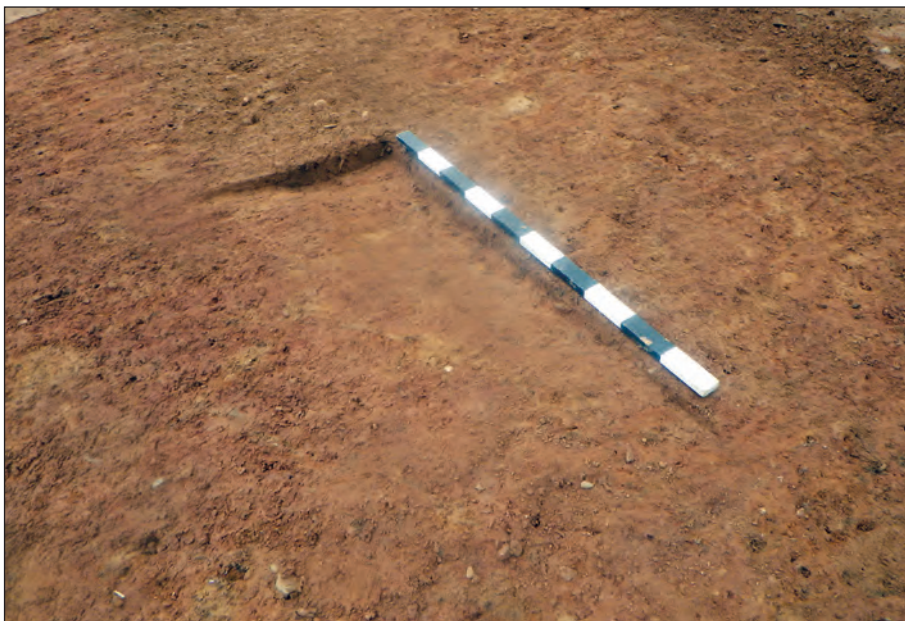


Plate 4: Oblique view of gully 80002. View from the south east


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Plate 5: West facing section of ditch 12904 and posthole 12906

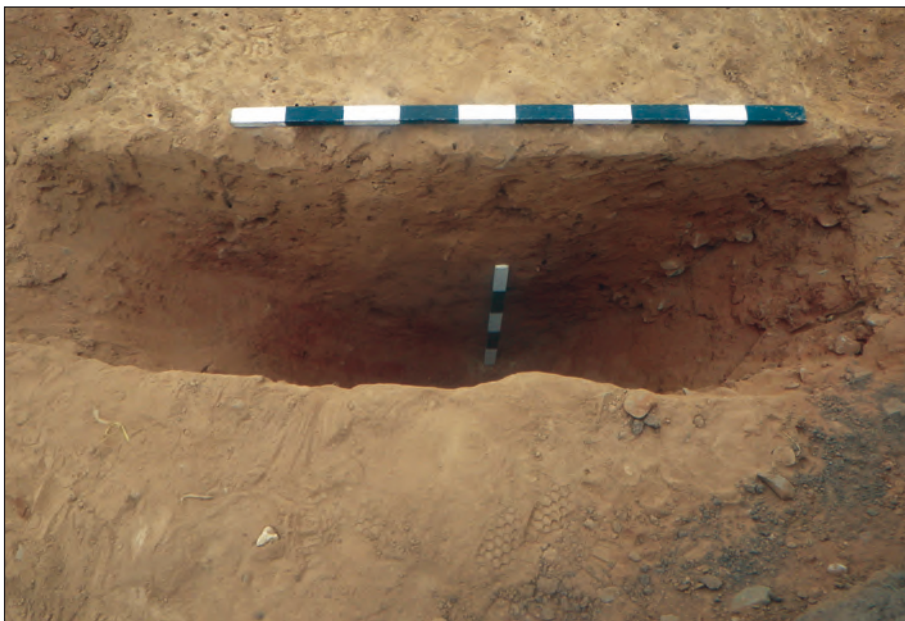


Plate 6: South east facing section of ditch 13204


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Plate 7: View from the south of Trench 132

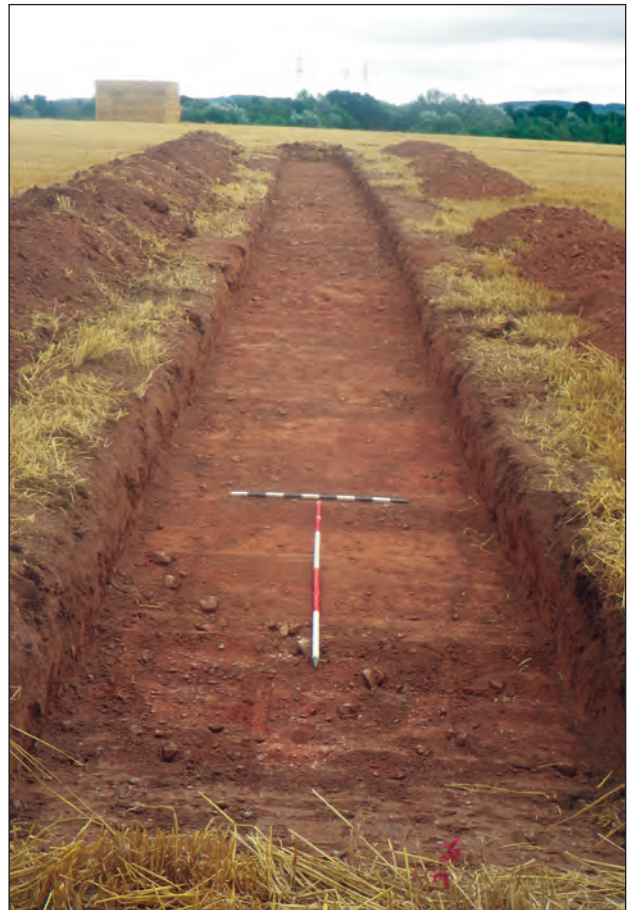



Plate 8: View from the north west of Trench 128

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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