

# Land South of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton, Devon

An archaeological field evaluation



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# Land South of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton, Devon

## An Archaeological Field Evaluation

for

Challice Architects Ltd

by



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**National Grid Reference:** centred on NGR SY 23605 90780

**Planning Application ref.:** 11/1118/OUT

**Royal Albert Memorial Museum Reference Number:** RAMM: 11/31

**Devon County Council HES Reference:** ARCH/DM/ED/18162

**OASIS ref.:** contexto 1-107240

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August 2011

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**Front cover image:** Evaluation Trench 4 view from the north-west. © Context One Archaeological Services 2011

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## Non-Technical Summary

*Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological programme of works on an area of land to the South of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton, Devon (centred on NGR SY 23605 90780) (hereafter referred to as the Site). The programme of works was commissioned Challice Architects Ltd.*

*The requirement for the archaeological works was made by the Local Planning Authority (East Devon District Council) on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES)) in support of a planning application for the construction of 5no. dwellings and associated works (outline permission with details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale reserved).*

*A Prehistoric and Roman settlement site is recorded within 100m to the north of the Site however, the field evaluation revealed only a single modern boundary ditch. No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the course of the fieldwork.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological programme of works relating to an area of land to the South of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton, Devon (centred on NGR SY 23605 90780) (hereafter referred to as the Site). The programme was commissioned by Challice Architects Ltd.
- 1.2 The requirement for the archaeological works was made by the Local Planning Authority (East Devon District Council) on the advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES)) in support of a planning application for the construction of 5 no. dwellings and associated works (outline permission with details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale reserved).
- 1.3 In a brief for an archaeological field evaluation undertaken in support of a planning application, dated 11<sup>th</sup> July 2011 Mr Reed states that:

*“The proposed development involves the creation of five new dwellings within a previously undeveloped, greenfield part of Seaton. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential where previous archaeological work has identified a prehistoric and Roman settlement site some 85m to the north at Honeyditches - which is protected as a scheduled monument (ref: 1017819). Examination of the 1940s aerial photographs of the site show the application area to lie within or over a cropmark that could represent a prehistoric or Romano-British settlement or enclosure and therefore there is a high probability for the survival of archaeological and artefactual material within this application area.”*

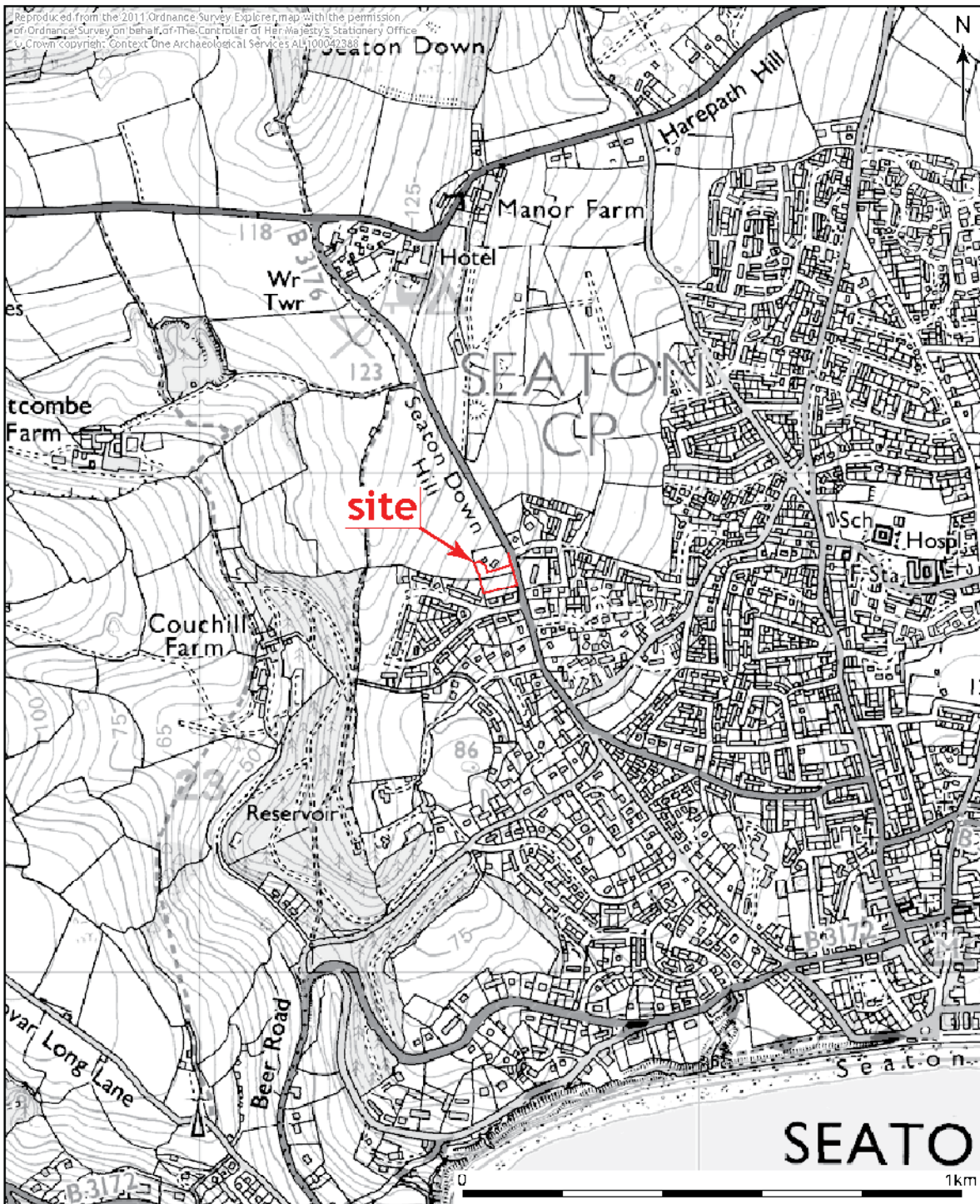
- 1.4 Prior to the commencement of the works, COAS submitted a *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Land South of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton, Devon* (Milby 2011), which provided a strategy for the investigation. This was submitted to and approved by Mr Graham Tait (Archaeologist Devon County HES), on behalf of Mr Reed, prior to the commencement of the works.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 This report summarises the topographical, geological and archaeological/historical setting of the Site, and presents the results of this stage of the programme of works.

## 2. Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The Site is situated within the garden of Bramble Hill (**Figure 1**). The eastern boundary of the Site is defined by a hedge, which lines the main road, Seaton Down Hill. The gardens of Bramble Hill slope downhill towards the south and east, and contain a small terrace, which separates the gardens into northern and southern partitions (**Figure 2**). The maximum depth of terracing between the northern and southern gardens was c. 1.24m. The highest measured point in the northern garden (west end of Trench 1) was c.82.08m above Ordinance Datum (aOD) whilst the lowest measured point in the southern garden (east end of Trench 5) was c.76.28m aOD. The terrace is supported by an east-west aligned retaining wall.
- 2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (2011), there is no superficial (drift) geology. The underlying solid geology comprises the Branscombe Mudstone Formation.

### 3. Desk-based Research

- 3.1 Prior to undertaking fieldwork, the grey literature reports relating to previous archaeological work in the immediate environs were consulted; these included *'Trial Excavations at Honey Ditches and the Nature of the Roman Occupation at Seaton'* by N. Holbrook (Proceedings of The Devon Archaeological Society Vol. 45 1987 pages 59 - 74) and *'An Archaeological Evaluation at Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton'* by S J Simpson (Exeter Archaeology report 90.14).
- 3.2 Previous archaeological investigations (most notably those carried out by Pollard & Miles in 1969 and by Holbrook in 1987) have revealed 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman remains to the north-east of the Site (Holbrook, 1987), whilst less than 100m to the north of the Site, at Honeyditches, lies the remains of a prehistoric and Roman settlement (Scheduled Ancient Monument ref: 1017819).
- 3.3 A series of cropmarks were observed in the 1946 aerial photographic survey in the field immediately to the south-west of the Site and these have been interpreted as a field system and large enclosure ditch (Simpson, 1990).
- 3.4 In 1990 an archaeological field evaluation was carried out in the south-east corner of the Site; this comprised two machine excavated trenches measuring c.15m x 1.6m. The evaluation revealed no archaeological features/deposits and only a small number of prehistoric lithic artefacts were recovered (Simpson, 1990).



<b>PROJECT TITLE</b> Land South of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton, Devon		
<b>FIGURE TITLE</b> Site setting		
<b>SCALE</b> as shown	<b>PROJECT CODE</b> C1/EVA/11/BHS	<b>FIGURE NO.</b> 1

## 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 Devon County HES were notified prior to commencement of groundworks and were kept informed of progress during works.

### Field Evaluation

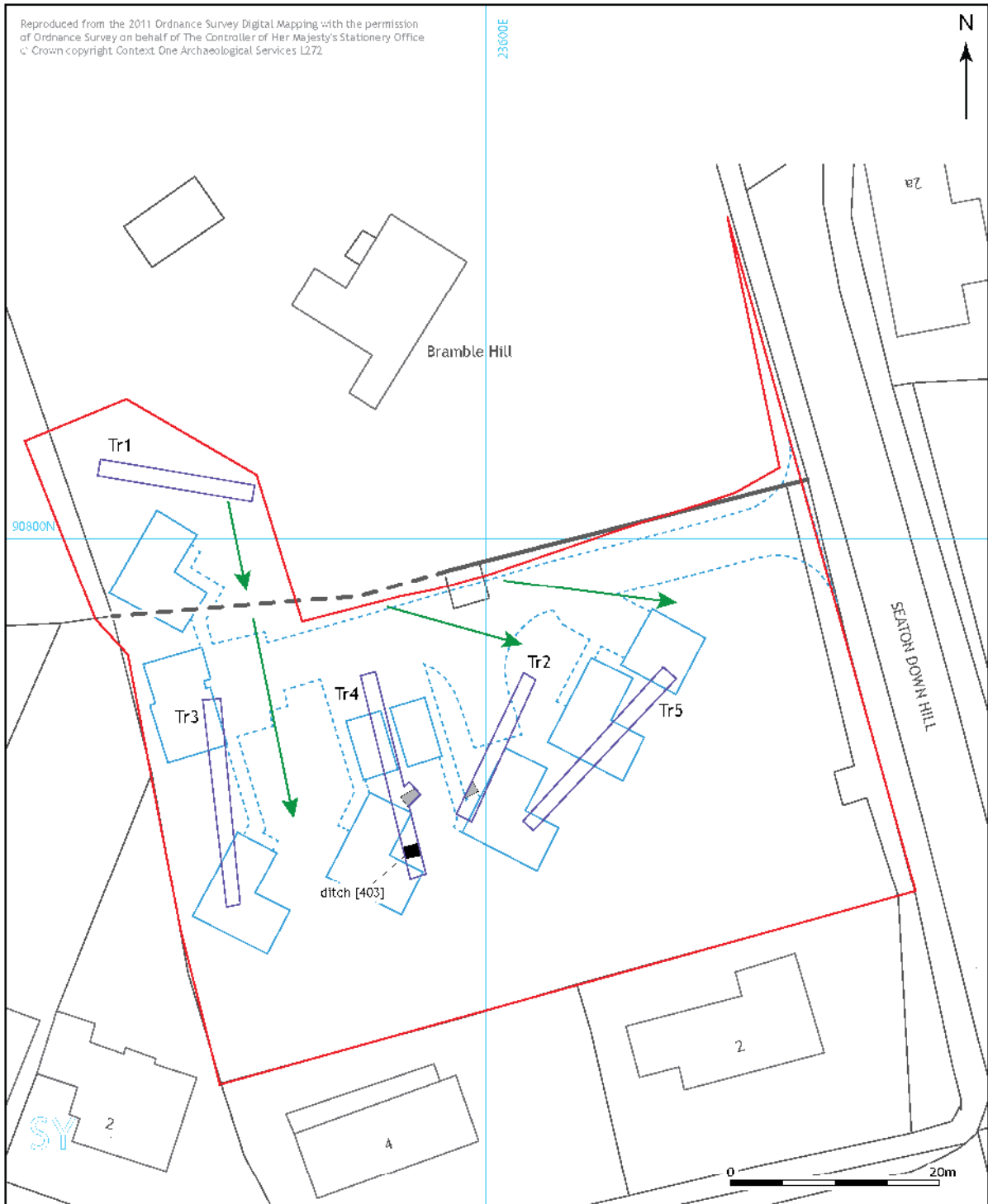
4.3 The field evaluation was carried out over two days between 29 of July and 01 August 2011 and consisted of five machine and hand excavated trenches in the positions represented in **Figure 2**. Trenches 1 and 2 measured 15m x 1.60m, whilst Trenches 3, 4 and 5 measured 20m x 1.60m. Each trench was laid out using a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit pre-configured with co-ordinates to mark the corners of each trench. In order to fully characterise a possible feature within Trench 4, an area measuring c. 1m<sup>2</sup> was excavated on the north-eastern edge of the trench.

4.4 A tracked 360<sup>0</sup> 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. 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. 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.

4.6 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.





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> site boundary</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid blue; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> proposed locations of new buildings</li> <li><span style="border: 1px dashed blue; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> proposed locations of footpaths and driveways</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid purple; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> location of evaluation trenches</li> <li><span style="background-color: grey; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> location of previous machine excavated interventions</li> <li><span style="color: green; font-size: 1.2em;">➔</span> direction of slope</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> retaining wall</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> garden wall</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROJECT TITLE</b></p> <p>Land South of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton, Devon</p>		
	<p><b>FIGURE TITLE</b></p> <p>Detailed site setting showing location of evaluation trenches</p>		
	<p><b>SCALE</b></p> <p>as shown</p>	<p><b>PROJECT CODE</b></p> <p>C1/EVA/11/BHS</p>	<p><b>FIGURE NO.</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>

## 5. Results

- 5.1 In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1004]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1002). Trench locations are indicated on **Figure 2**.

### Soil and Ground Conditions

- 5.2 The conditions on Site were good, with slightly overcast skies allowing for good light. The general Site conditions and machine excavated trenches are shown in **Plates 1-6**.

### Soil Sequence and Geology - Trenches 2-5 (Plates 2-5)

- 5.3 A horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded across the site comprising c.0.20m weak red (10R 5/3) silt/clay/sand topsoil (200), (300), (400), (500), overlying light red 10R 7/6 clay natural (201), (301), (404), (502). Subsoil was only observed within Trenches 4 and 5 and comprised c.0.10m pale red (10R 6/3) clay (401), (501).

### Soil Sequence and Geology - Trench 1 (Plate 1)

- 5.4 A horizontal sequence of sediments was recorded throughout Trench 1 and comprised c.0.20m brown (7.5YR 5/2) silt/clay/sand topsoil (100), overlying reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) clay natural.

### Archaeology

- 5.5 A shallow, north-east, south-west aligned boundary ditch [403], (402) was observed and recorded in Trench 4, the dimensions of which measured c.1.30m wide by c.0.20m deep (max) (**Plate 7**).
- 5.6 Two areas of modern intervention comprising machine excavated backfill were observed and noted; one in Trench 4, one in Trench 2. These interventions probably relate to recent landscaping events within the garden. The locations of both are indicated on **Figure 2**.
- 5.7 No archaeological artefacts were recovered from any of the trenches.



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south-east



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking south-west



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking north



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking north-west



Plate 5: Trench 1 looking north



Plate 6: General shot of Site (southern garden) looking south-east (downhill)



Plate 7: Section through boundary ditch [403]

## 6. Discussion and Conclusions

- 6.1 Despite the proximity of the Site to a number of well documented Roman and Prehistoric archaeological events, only a single ditch was observed during the field evaluation. The ditch was clearly part of the modern of boundary shown on the plan used by Holbrook to demonstrate areas of archaeological investigation and the cropmark of the enclosure ditch at Churston Rise (Holbrook, 1987) (Appendix 1, p15). As such the ditch is of little archaeological interest.
- 6.2 It should be noted that the lack of archaeological features or artefacts may in part be due to the location of the Site on the side of a hill; natural soil erosion leading to truncation of the site prior to it being developed. The terrace will have compounded this and may also account for the differences in colour and composition of the topsoil between Trench 1 and Trenches 4-5.

## 7. Archive

- 7.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 37 digital images in .jpg format, 1 section drawing and 1 plan on stable drawing media, and the written paper record - including 5 evaluation trench sheets, 2 context sheets, a graphics register, photographic register, levels register, 1 groundwork methodology sheets 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). Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with Somerset County Museums Service within 12 months following the submission of this report.
- 7.2 Copies of this report will be deposited in paper and electronic format with:

**Mr O Salter**  
Challice Architects Ltd  
2 Vicarage Road  
Sidmouth  
Devon  
EX10 8TS

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

## 8. Acknowledgements

- 8.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Mr Olive Salter (Challice Architects Ltd) for his kind assistance throughout the course of this investigation, Mr Graham Tait (Archaeologist, Devon County HES) and Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeologist, Devon County HES) for curatorial advice.

## 9. Bibliography

- |   |  |
|---|--|
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| <b>English Heritage, 1991</b>                               | <i>Management of Archaeological Projects 2.</i> London: English Heritage               |

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## Appendix 1: 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:** Land South Of Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton  
**Parish:** Seaton  
**District:** East Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** 323605,90780

**Proposal:** Construction of 5no. dwellings and associated works (outline permission with details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale reserved).

**Historic Environment Service ref:** ARCH/DWED/18162

#### 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 this scheme is 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.

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 involves the creation of five new dwellings within a previously undeveloped, greenfield part of Seaton. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential where previous archaeological work has identified a prehistoric and Roman settlement site some 85m to the north at Honeyditches - which is protected as a scheduled monument (ref: 1017819). Examination of the 1940s aerial photographs of the site show the application area to lie within or over a cropmark that could represent a prehistoric or Romano-British settlement or enclosure and therefore there is a high probability for the survival of archaeological and artefactual material within this application 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. Previous archaeological investigation has been undertaken of the eastern part of the site was undertaken in June 1990 by Exeter

Archaeology (report ref: 90.14). No archaeological features were found in this part of the site, see attached plan for location of cropmark and trenches, however the present application has a larger 'footprint' and extends into an area where a cropmark appears to enter the site.

### 3.1 Desk-based assessment

The programme of work shall include an examination of the relevant published information on the site - 'Trial Excavations at Honey Ditches and the Nature of the Roman Occupation at Seaton' by N. Holbrook (Proceedings of The Devon Archaeological Society Vol. 45 1987 pages 59 - 74 ) and 'An Archaeological Evaluation at Bramble Hill, Seaton Down Hill, Seaton' by S J Simpson (Exeter Archaeology report 90.14).

There is no requirement at this stage for any examination of primary sources.

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

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 five trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area - see attached plan for approximate locations.

3.2.1 Exact 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.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.4 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*.



3.2.5 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 BW 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.

3.2.6 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.

3.2.7 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.

3.2.8 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 and exposed archaeological features and deposits 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. SSSIs, 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 Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, to obtain a reference number in order to agree future conditions for deposition of the site archive. The reference number must be quoted in the Written Scheme of Investigation and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.

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

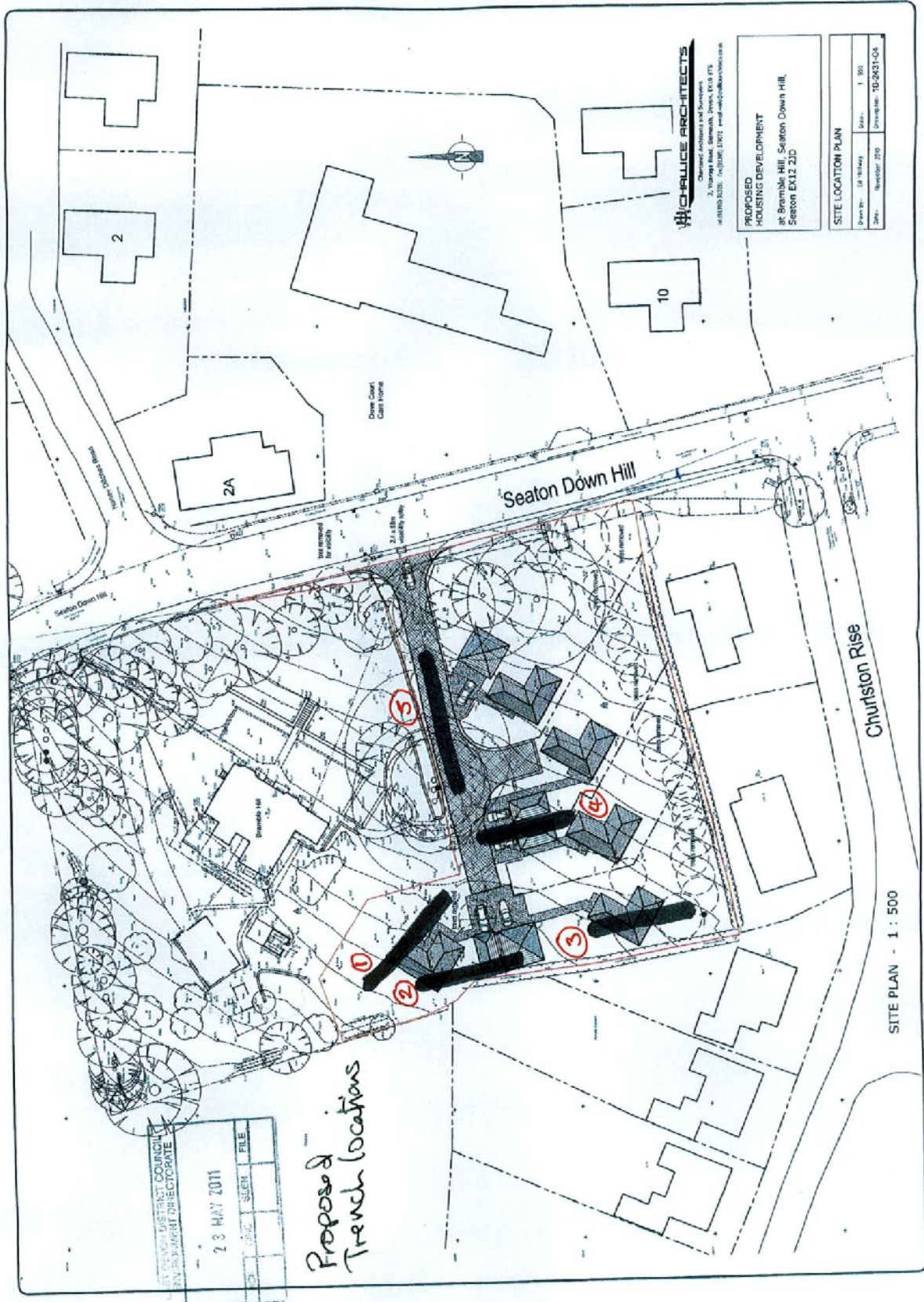
9.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for 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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11th July 2011



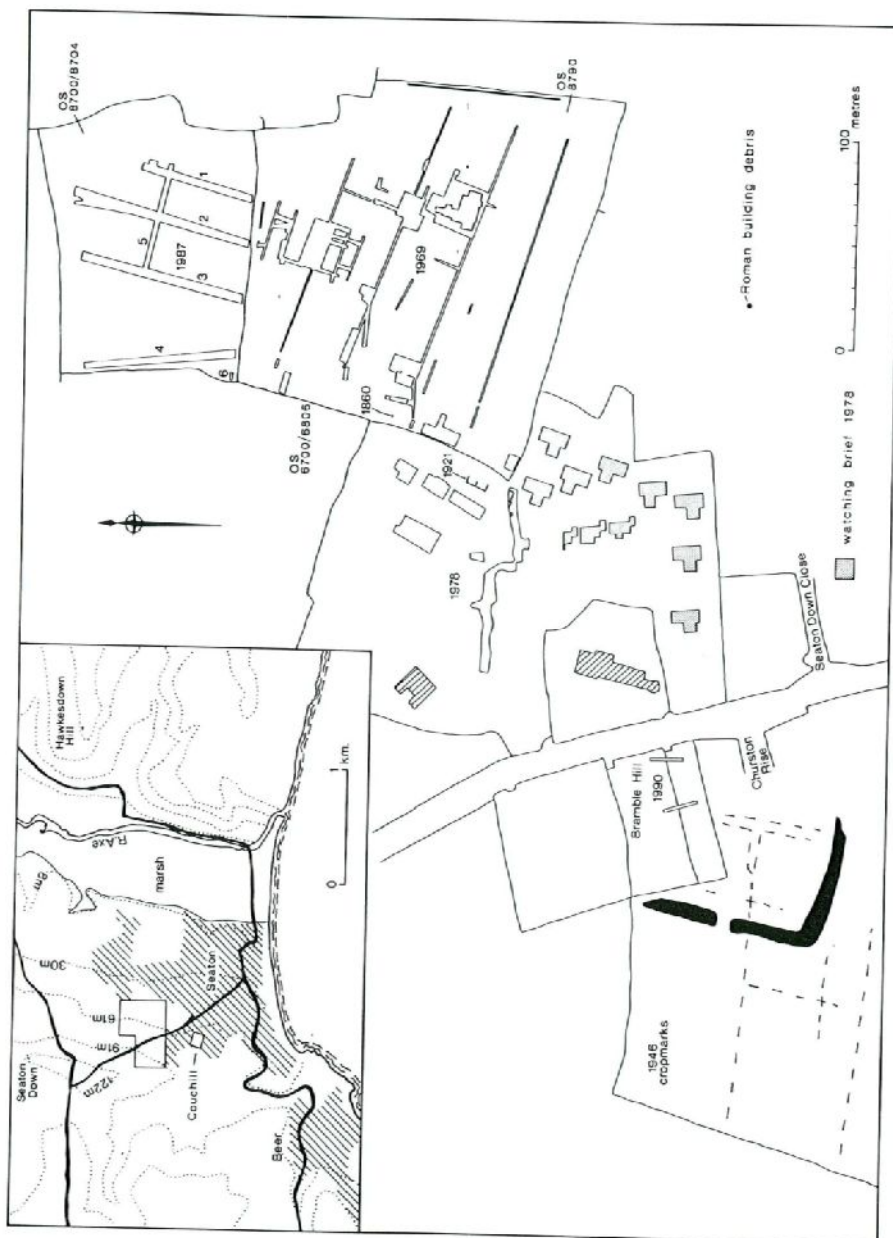


Fig. 1 The position of the building plot in relation to the presumed enclosure cropmark and the Honeyditches site.

