Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish: Dawlish	National Grid Reference centred on NGR SX 97830 80040 to SX 97680 79130	Number: (Leave blank)		
Subject: Programme of archaeological works during groundworks associa with the construction of the new Exe Estuary Trail between Eastdon and Dawlish Warren, Devon.			Plan/Photo attached? Y Plate 1. Profile 1(south-west facing)	
Planning Application no: 08/00938/DCR3			Plate 2. Profile 4 (south facing) Plate 3: General site conditions (northern end of scheme)	
OASIS no: contexto1-110236			Plate 4. General site conditions stripping site compound (southern end of scheme)	
Description of works.		Refe	rence.	Date.
Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with the construction of the Exe Estuary Trail Scheme between Eastdon and Dawlish Warren, Devon (see Figure 1). The project was commissioned and funded by Parsons Brinckerhoff and Devon County Council.		ARCH/CM/TE 11022		of site visit(s) 03/05/11, 12/06/11, 16/05/11 & 23/06/11
Where it was necessary to reduce ground for development purposes, a 360 degree tracked excavator, fitted with a 1.60m grading bucket was used to remove topsoil. Apart from within the compound area, parts of the scheme to the west of the existing road were built up to the required level. Where it was necessary to reduce ground outside of the compound, reduction never exceeded 25mm (grass removal). It was agreed with the Devon HES that it would not be of archaeological value to observe this work, hence the spread of profiles recorded across the scheme.				
A total of 4 profiles were recorded along the length of the scheme; Profile 1 in the compound area and Profiles 2-4 in the salt water inlet area.				
Profile 1 (Figure 1) consisted of a simple horizontal sequence of sediments comprising light greyish brown silt/clay topsoil (100), c. 0.20m thick, overlying yellowish grey silt/gravel subsoil (101), c. 0.20m (min) thick (Plate 1). A large amount of modern disturbance and bioturbation (including a large tree bowl and several root systems) was noted within the compound area.				
Profiles 2 (test pit 1) & 3 (test pit 2) me extended to a depth exceeding 2m (Figure in each test pit was the same and comp silt/clay and gravel overlain by c. 0.50m co unstable and unsafe nature of the ground possible to enter either of the test measurements. Both pits filled with water in	1). The deposit sequence prised numerous bands of of harbour silt. Due to the d in this area, it was not pits to take accurate			
Profile 4 was recorded at the most northe inlet immediately to the east of the exis Plate 2). This area was excavated to ac designed to support the new cycle sche sequence of sediments was recorded in greyish brown silt (400) $c.0.40$ m thick, silt/gravel (401) $c. 0.50$ m thick. The wat $c.0.65$ m.	ting wall/road (Figure 1 , ccept a series of gabions eme. A simple horizontal profile 4 comprising dark overlying reddish brown			
No archaeological features/deposits were of the watching brief and no archaeological				



Plate 1. Profile 1(south-west facing)



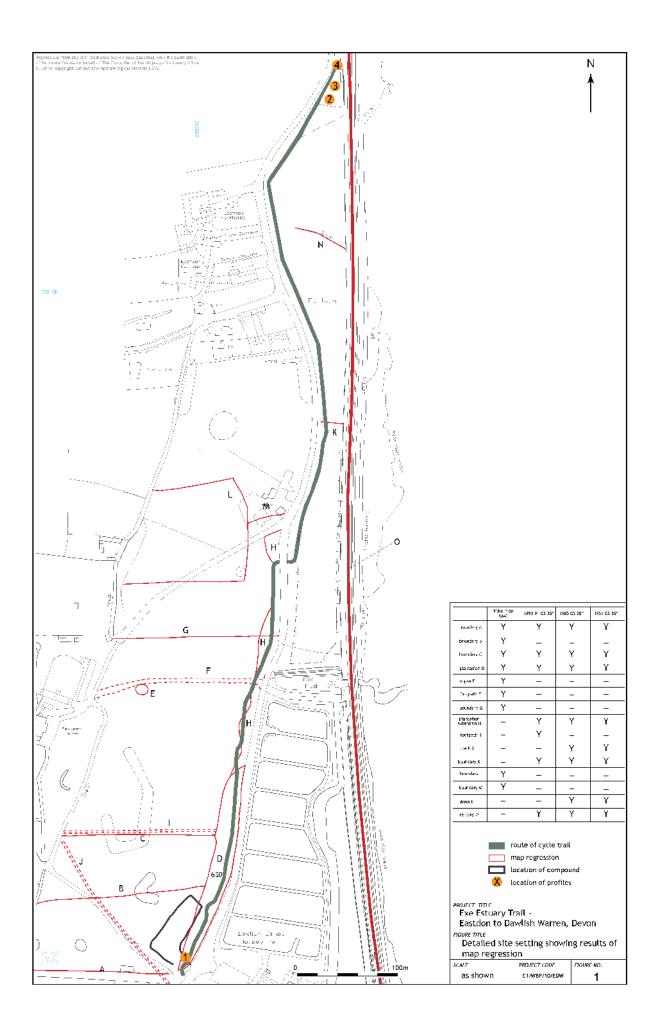
Plate 2. Profile 4 (south facing)



Plate 3: General site conditions (northern end of scheme)



Plate 4. General site conditions stripping site compound (southern end of scheme)



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