Exe Estuary Trail, Exton to River Clyst, Devon

A Programme of Archaeological Works: desk-based research and monitoring and recording during development groundworks

context one
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

Exe Estuary Trail, Exton to River Clyst, Devon

A Programme of Archaeological Works: desk-based research and monitoring and recording during development groundworks
for

Parsons Brinckerhoff on behalf of Devon County Council

By

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COAS Project Reference: COAS/WBF/10/ERC

National Grid Reference: between SX 97920 86950 and SX 97570 87580

Devon County Council Planning Reference: 07/3208/CM

Royal Albert Memorial Museum Accession Number: 138/2010

OASIS ID: contexto1-85055

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October 2010

Front cover image: Looking south west towards the mouth of the Exe Estuary. © Context One Archaeological Services 2010

Contents

Appendices

Illustrations

Tables

Plates

Non-Technical Summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological programme of works during groundworks for the Exe Estuary Trail Scheme between Exton (NGR SX 97920 86950), and the mouth of the River Clyst (SX 97570 87580) in East Devon over five days between the 20th of July and the 1st of September 2010. This comprised desk-based research of the Site and archaeological monitoring and recording of development groundworks. The investigation was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) and funded by Devon County Council.

The archaeological work was requested by the Local Planning Authority (Devon County Council) on the advice of Mr Bill Horner (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council) as a condition of granting planning permission for the construction of the Exe Estuary Exton to River Clyst Cycle/Walkway (planning reference: 07/3208/CM).

The archaeological work has recovered evidence for a medieval pattern of land division which survived until the mid-nineteenth century. Artefacts recovered from the topsoil suggest that the extensive arable fields of that time were manured and that there was wild game shooting.

A wall associated with a branching of the railway at the north end of the embankment represents the remains of a service line to the Odam's Manure Factory which was a significant local feature from the end of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

There is no evidence that the construction of the cycle trail will adversely affect archaeological deposits.

1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological programme of works during groundworks for the Exe Estuary Trail Scheme between Exton (NGR SX 97920 86950), and the mouth of the River Clyst (SX 97570 87580) in East Devon (hereafter referred to as the Site) over five days between the 20th of July and the 1st of September 2010. This comprised desk-based research of the Site and archaeological monitoring and recording of development groundworks. The investigation was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) and funded by Devon County Council.

1.2 The archaeological work was requested by the Local Planning Authority (Devon County Council) on the advice of Mr Bill Horner (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council) as a condition of granting planning permission for the construction of the Exe Estuary Trail: Exton to River Clyst Cycle/Walkway (planning reference: 07/3208/CM).

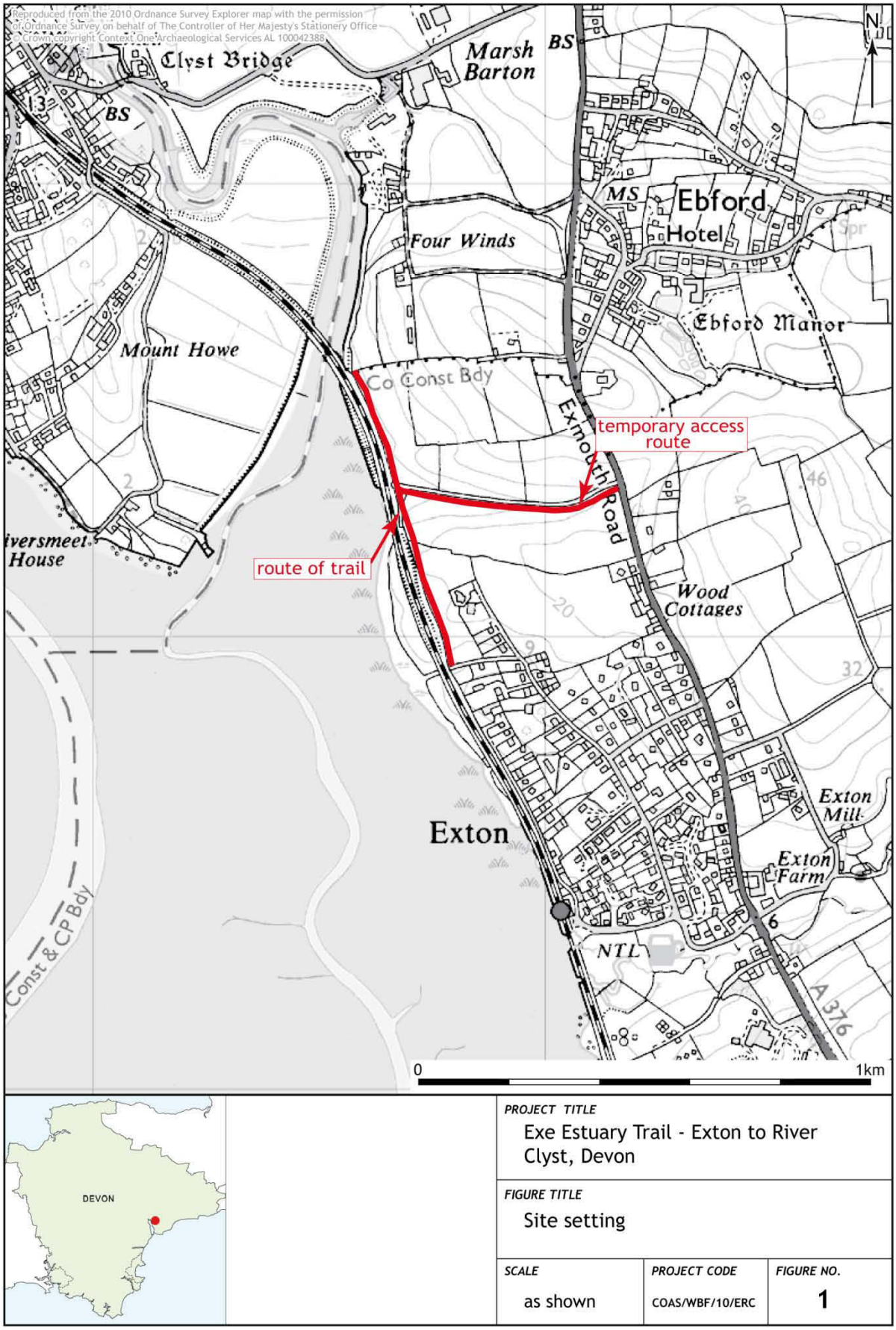
1.3 At the request of Mr Horner, COAS issued a *Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Watching Brief: Exe Estuary Trail, Exton to River Clyst, Devon* (COAS July 2010), which provided a strategy for the archaeological works. This was submitted to and approved by Mr Horner prior to the commencement of the works.

1.4 The requirement for the archaeological work followed advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 1* (PPG1), *General Policy and Principles, 1997* and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the DoE in 1990. The recommendation also conforms to County Structure and Local Plans.

1.5 This report summarises the results of the archaeological programme of works.

2. Site Location, Topography and Geology

2.1 The Site (between NGR SX 97920 86950 & SX 97570 87580) is situated between the village of Exton and the mouth of the River Clyst, 3.36km west of Woodbury, 3.16km east of Exminster and 6.06km south-east of Exeter in the County of Devon (**Figure 1**). The route of the cycle/walkway ranges from 4-18m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). According to the British Geological Survey (2010), the underlying geology consists of Dawlish Sandstone Formation and Exmouth Mudstone and Sandstone Formation (mudstone). The soils in this area are characterised by freely draining, slightly acid sandy soils, and loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), 2010).


Reproduced from the 2010 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright Context One Archaeological Services AL 100042388
Clyst Bridge
Marsh Barton
BS
Ebford
Hotel
MS
Four Winds
Ebford Manor
Mount Howe
Co Const Bdy
Exmouth Road
temporary access route
route of trail
Wood Cottages
Exton
Exton Mill
Exton Farm
NTL
A376
Const & CP Bdy
0
1km
N
DEVON
PROJECT TITLE
Exe Estuary Trail - Exton to River Clyst, Devon
FIGURE TITLE
Site setting
SCALE
as shown
PROJECT CODE
COAS/WBF/10/ERC
FIGURE NO.
1

3. Desk-based research

3.1 A summary of the appraisal research is presented in **Figures 1-3** with supplementary notes below. **Figure 1** represents the locations of relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) events in the environs of the Site which are colour coded according to chronological period, and accompanied by a short description. **Figure 2** represents a detailed map of the Site with composite information taken from the historic maps studied for this project to provide a pattern of development over time. This illustration also includes the locations of any HER events within the immediate vicinity of the Site. **Figure 3** shows the distribution of topsoil finds recovered by metal detecting and during the archaeological monitoring.

3.2 Desk-based research was carried out prior to archaeological monitoring of development groundworks in order to place the Site into its historic and archaeological context. In addition, it was hoped that this study might help characterise any discoveries made during the observation of development groundworks. The work involved a rapid examination of the following sources:

Data type	Repository
Historic maps: 1840s Tithe map & Apportionment	Devon Record Office, Exeter
Historic maps: C19 & C20 Ordnance Survey maps	Devon Record Office, Exeter; West Country Studies Library, Exeter
RAF Air Photographs	1946, 1947.
Relevant archaeological records	Historic Environment Record (HER), Devon County Council, Exeter

Table 1. Documentary sources

3.3 The apportionments of 1842, in conjunction with the tithe map, show that most of the land north and south of Hampstead Lane was given over to arable use at that time. The land to the south was bounded in narrow strips, suggesting a relict Medieval landscape. Here, Marl Pits, suggest that the lime required liming and field names including "Marsh" and "Slade" testify to wet ground on either side of the lane.

3.4 All the land to the south of the Lane and large fields to the north of it were owned by Lord Rolle, 1st Baronet of Stevenstone, who died without issue in 1842. He owned extensive tracts of land in East Devon, much of leased out and sublet. Most of the land north of the lane was divided between two landowners, B. W. Lee, who occupied and farmed the land to the East, and S.Barnes who leased out his land.

3.5 The railway had reached Exmouth by 1858, and may have opened as part of the Exeter and Crediton Railway in 1851. From 1862/3 it was leased to the London and South West Railway.

3.6 By 1890 many of the old field boundaries had been removed, a pattern which developed throughout the first half of the twentieth century. A "Manure Works" was serviced by a line ca. 400m north of the relict branch (Figure 2) and by 1905 it is marked as "Odams Manure and Chemical Factory". The factory area is marked as Odam's Wharf in 1955.

3.7 A fragment of late C1-C2 fibula was found by metal detector in a field *c.*6m east of the Site in 1997 (HER 184).

3.8 Five Roman coins were found in fields *c.*250m east of the Site during 1955-6, one sestertius of Antoninus Pius, one of Ant. Aurelius, Adupondius of Faustina II and two ases (second century) (HER 139).

4. Methodology

Construction Methodology

4.1 Topsoil removal and all groundworks across the Site were undertaken by a 360 tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless grading bucket with the site archaeologist in attendance.

Archaeological Methodology

4.2 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* published by the Institute of Field 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.

4.3 A walk-over was conducted along the planned area of the temporary access and cycle route (**Plate 1**).

4.4 Metal detecting was carried out along the route prior (**Plate 2**) to and after the stripping of topsoil (**Plate 3**).

4.5 The site archaeologist maintained a photographic and written record of geological and archaeological information whilst observing the groundwork.

4.6 A photographic record of the work was prepared and involved the use of digital images. The photographic record included shots of the excavated area and working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. Consideration was also given to the possibility of publication.

4.7 Artefacts collected from the topsoil were bagged using a combination of site code and context numbers. All finds from the Site were retained for processing in preparation for further analysis and archiving. The artefact assemblage is listed in tabular format (see section **6**). Discussions as to the deposition of the artefactual material will be held with the Curator of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

5. Results

Soil Sequence and Geology

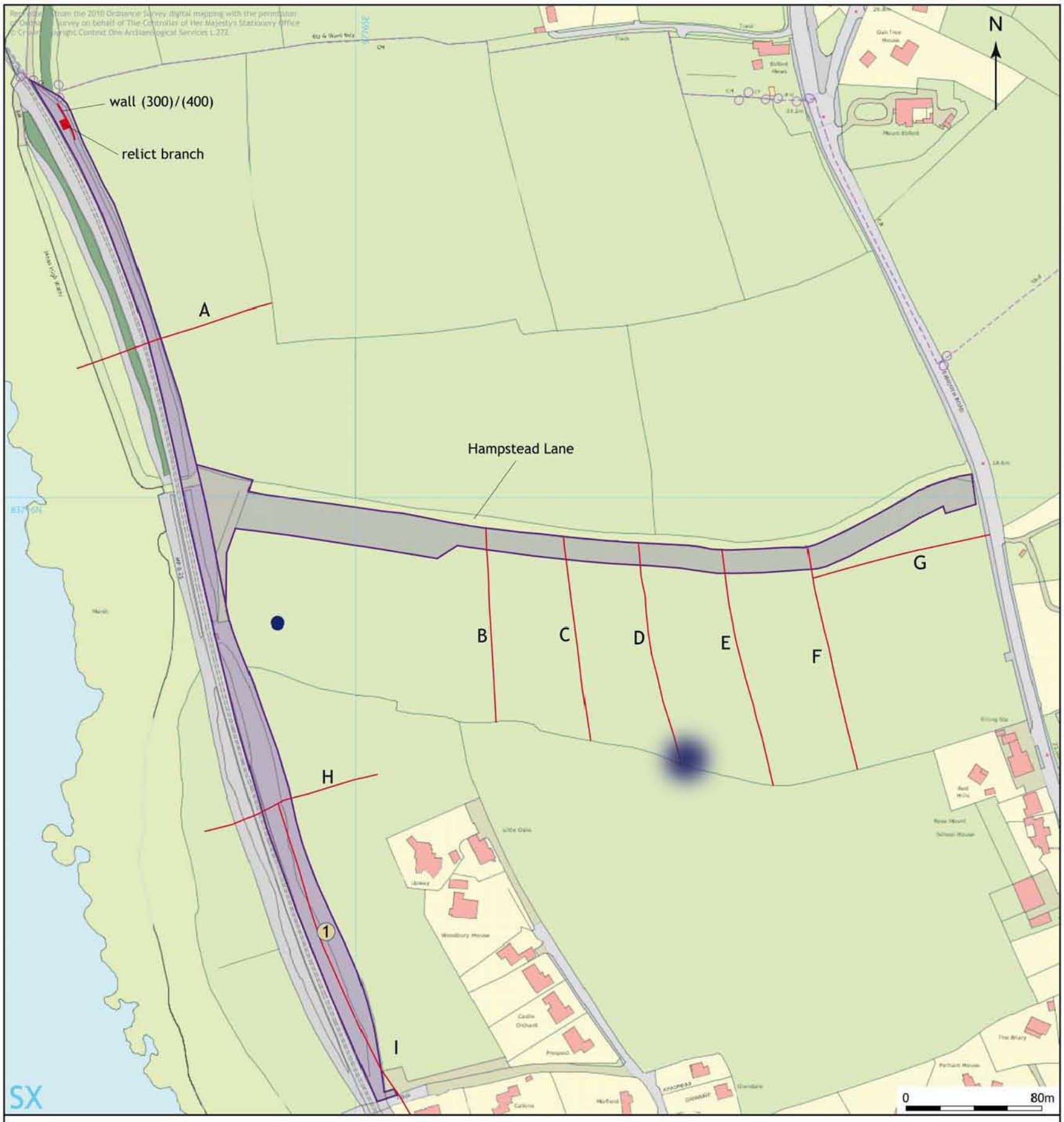
5.1 The soil along the temporary access road, broadly following the Hampstead Lane, is yellowish reddish brown sandy silt including moderate gravelly to medium and large stones. It becomes distinctly red as it approaches the estuary, reflecting the underlying Triassic Dawlish Sandstone.

Archaeological Features

5.2 No visible archaeological remains or significant deposits were exposed in any of the areas where topsoil/ploughsoil was stripped, although the work rendered a substantial wall (300) sufficiently accessible for recording (**Plate 6**).

5.3 The exposed wall is situated at the north end of an embankment where the railway traces a line along the east side of the Exe estuary. It is approximately 10m in length, 0.5m wide and 1m high, comprising roughly hewn, cuboid, limestone blocks with dimensions ranging from 0.24m x 0.30m x 0.26m to 0.38 x 0.40 x 0.30m (**Plate 6**). At the point where the surviving railway line arcs north-west, towards Topsham, the wall turns almost due north.

5.4 An assemblage of 98 artefacts (see section **6.**) was recovered from spoil heaps and the topsoil throughout the easement. Given the level of disturbance it is likely that a proportion of the artefact assemblage has been moved from its original place of deposition.

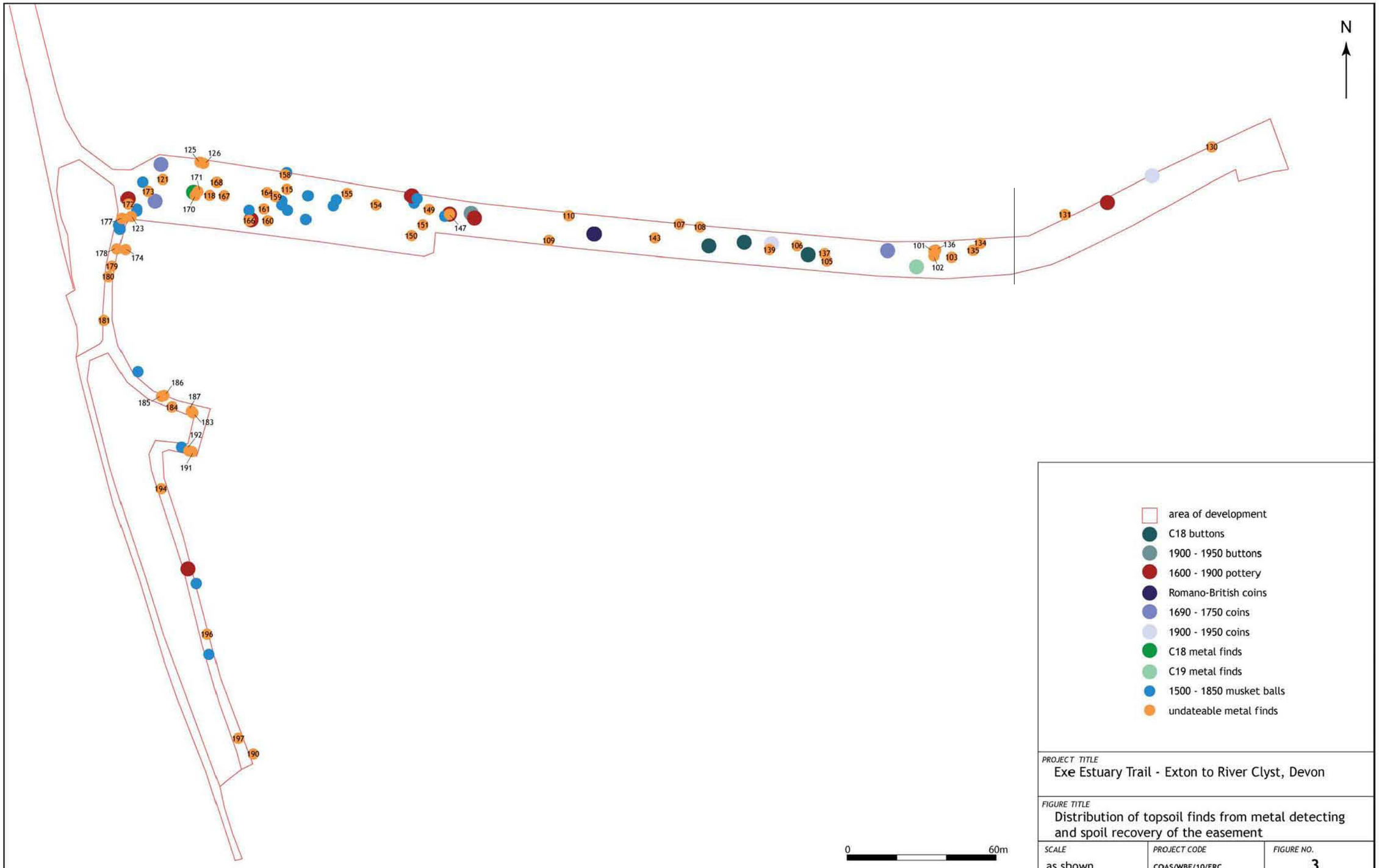


Present/absence of former landscape features identified through map and photo regression analysis

	1809 1" OS	1841 tithe	1890 25" OS	1905 25" OS	1936 25" OS	1946/47 aerial photographs
Hampstead Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
relict branch	N/A	N/A	Y	-	-	-
field boundary A	Unknown	Y	-	-	-	-
field boundary B	Unknown	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
field boundary C	Unknown	Y	-	-	-	-
field boundary D	Unknown	Y	-	-	-	-
field boundary E	Unknown	Y	Y	-	-	-
field boundary F	Unknown	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
field boundary G	Unknown	Y	Y	Y	-	-
field boundary H	Unknown	Y	-	-	-	-
field boundary I	Unknown	Y	-	-	-	-

- Location of late C1-C2 fibula brooch
- Approximate location of five C2 Roman coins
- Area of development
- Former field boundaries within development zone
- X — Boundary reference in table
- (X) — profile location

PROJECT TITLE: Exe Estuary Trail - Exton to River Clyst		
FIGURE TITLE: Composite map showing the results of map and photo regression		
SCALE: as shown	PROJECT CODE: COAS/WBF/10/ERC	FIGURE NO.: 2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area of development
C18 buttons
1900 - 1950 buttons
1600 - 1900 pottery
Romano-British coins
1690 - 1750 coins
1900 - 1950 coins
C18 metal finds
C19 metal finds
1500 - 1850 musket balls
undateable metal finds
0
60m
PROJECT TITLE
Exe Estuary Trail - Exton to River Clyst, Devon
FIGURE TITLE
Distribution of topsoil finds from metal detecting and spoil recovery of the easement
SCALE
as shown
PROJECT CODE
COAS/WBF/10/ERC
FIGURE NO.
3

Plate 1. Hampstead Lane prior to groundwork for the cycle trail

Plate 2. Metal detecting prior to topsoil stripping

Plate 3. Metal detecting following topsoil stripping

Plate 4. Looking north as the trail hardcore is laid

Plate 5. Looking south along the embankment

Plate 6. Wall (context 300) at the north end of embankment

6. The Finds

Metal detector finds/topsoil finds – see Figure 3

6.1 With the exception of metalwork, the finds recovered from the archaeological programme of works were washed and, where necessary, will be marked with an accession number issued by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum. The finds collected are presented and assessed in tabular format below (**Table 2).** A request will be made to the site owner to transfer the title of all finds to the above Museum.

SF	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION
100	Brass	A barrel-tap key with oval-bow handle and lozenge-shaped socketed bit. 19th century
101	Copper alloy	A General Service military button, die-formed; three-piece with separate fitted shank; circular; hollow; convex front; flat back; crimped joint; looped wire shank missing; royal arms.
102	Copper alloy	Coin. No detail visible and slightly bent.
103	Lead	Conical bullet
104	Copper alloy	George I farthing
105	Brass	Flat button. 'Treble Standard Gilt' backmark. All gilt worn away. Late 19th century.
106	Copper alloy	Flat button, shank missing. Gilt still present in patches on front.
107	Bronze	Undiagnostic bronze object. Appears to be distorted.
108	Lead	Musket ball
109	Copper alloy	Coin with no detail visible; doubled over probably by a tractor/plough.
110	Copper alloy	A cast two-piece copper-alloy button; separate simple looped embedded copper-alloy wire shank missing; circular; biconvex; undecorated
111	Lead	Musket Ball
112	Lead	Musket Ball
113	Lead	Musket Ball
114	Lead	Musket Ball
115	Copper alloy	Coin. No detail visible.
116	Lead	Musket Ball
117	Lead	Musket Ball
118	Brass alloy	A cast two-piece tombac button with separate embedded copper-alloy wire shank; circular; flat front with radiused edge; concave back with central boss for shank; two concentric circles with hatching between. (Same as SF 155).
119	Silver	William III sixpence (late 17th/early 18th century). Formed into a slight S-shape, probably as a love token.
120	Lead	Musket Ball
121	Copper alloy	Coin. No detail visible
122	Lead	Musket Ball

123	Lead	Dress weight
124	Copper alloy	George I farthing
125	Copper alloy	Double loop rectangular buckle
126	Silver	Walking Stick Tip
127	Pottery	Pottery sherd C.19th glazed earthen ware. (14g.)
128	Lead	Musket Ball
129	Lead	Musket Ball
130	Copper alloy	A die-stamped two-piece copper-alloy button with separate brazed/soldered shank; circular; flat; simple looped wire shank; undecorated.
131	Lead	Lead object
132	Copper alloy	George V halfpenny
133	Pottery	Post-medieval red earthenware with reduced outer surface. Green glaze and shallow grooved decoration. (15g.)
134	Copper alloy	A two-piece flat circular copper-alloy button with separate soldered simple looped wire shank (bent out of shape).
135	Lead	Dress weight
136	Lead	Pistol shot
137	Copper alloy	Unidentified object. Bent strip of copper alloy.
138	Copper alloy	"Dandy" Button. 18th century. Waves and dots decoration around outer rim.
139	Copper alloy	A die-formed copper-alloy button; circular; hollow; convex front. Missing shank.
140	Copper alloy	George V Farthing
141	Copper alloy	A die-formed three-piece sheet copper-alloy button with separate soldered wire shank; hollow; mushroom-shaped head; undecorated; crimped joint; simple looped shank. Circa late 18th century
142	Copper alloy	"Dandy" Button. 18th century. No decoration visible.
143	Copper alloy	Spoon handle
144	Copper alloy	Roman Coin Sesterti C1 – C2
145	Pottery	Pottery sherd C19 decorated slip ware. (3g.)
146	Copper alloy	A die-formed copper-alloy naval officers uniform button; circular; hollow; convex front; crowned anchor on a grained field within a rope border; with separate embedded copper-alloy wire shank. 1901-1952. Small amount of gilt still remaining on front.
147	Copper alloy	Flat but slightly distorted button with separate embedded copper-alloy wire shank; circular.
148	Pottery	Post-medieval red earthenware sherd (17g) with light grey slip and small flecks of yellow glaze remaining.
149	VOID	VOID
150	Lead	Lead Bullet
151	Lead	Lead weight
152	Pottery	Pottery North Devon gravel tempered coarse ware 16 – 18th century in date. (43g)
153	Lead	Musket Ball
154	Copper alloy	Coin. No decoration visible.
155	Copper alloy	A cast two-piece tombac button with separate embedded copper-alloy wire shank; circular; flat front with radiused edge; concave back with central boss for shank; two concentric circles with hatching between. (Same as SF 118)
156	Lead	Musket Ball
157	Lead	Musket Ball
158	Copper alloy	Coin. No decoration visible.
159	Tin	Thimble – distorted. Hatching decoration.
160	Copper alloy	Fragment of Watering Can rose
161	Copper alloy	Coin. No details visible.
162	Lead	Musket Ball
163	Lead	Musket Ball
164	Lead alloy	Mis-shaped coin
165	Pottery	Pottery sherd Glazed C. 18th- 19th (5g)
166	Copper alloy	Coin. No decoration visible.
167	Copper alloy	A die-stamped two-piece copper-alloy button with missing soldered shank; oval; flat; undecorated.
168	Iron	Shrapnel
169	Copper	Chape of a two-piece shoe buckle. C. 18th century.
170	Lead	Musket Ball
171	Brass alloy	A cast two-piece white-metal button, with missing shank; circular; flat front and back.

172	Copper alloy	Coin. No detail visible.
173	Copper alloy	Drawer pull
174	Copper alloy	Coin. No detail visible.
175	Lead	Musket Ball
176	Lead	Musket Ball
177	Lead	Token
178	Copper alloy	Coin. No detail visible.
179	Lead	Object
180	VOID	VOID
181	Lead	Bullet
182	Lead	Musket Ball
183	Copper alloy	A die-cast two-piece copper-alloy button with separate brazed/ soldered shank; circular; flat.
184	Bronzed	Toothed Wheel/cog. 10mm in diameter.
185	Copper alloy	A plain four-hole utility button
186	Copper alloy	A plain four-hole utility button
187	Lead alloy	Small drawer knob
188	Lead	Musket Ball
189	Lead	Musket Ball
190	Copper alloy	Social club or pub token. Writing not clear.
191	Copper alloy	A die-stamped two-piece copper-alloy button with separate brazed/soldered shank; circular; flat; simple looped wire shank; undecorated.
192	Lead	Object
193	Lead	Musket Ball
194	Copper alloy	A die-stamped two-piece copper-alloy button with separate brazed/soldered shank; circular; flat; simple looped wire shank; undecorated; brass-plated front.
195	Pottery	Pottery sherd North Devon gravel tempered coarse ware 16 – 18th century in date. (95g.)
196	Copper alloy	A die-cast two-piece copper-alloy button with separate brazed/soldered shank; circular; flat; inner rim on back.
197	Copper alloy	Head of a plain pin, possibly from a hair pin

Table 2. The finds tabulated by special finds number

7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording and metal detecting has added a little of substance to existing records. The handful of post-medieval pottery sherds and other broken objects may best be explained as products of manuring, consistent with the extensive arable use recorded in the Apportionments. The very thin scatter of coins of widely varying date suggests casual loss.

7.2 Two military buttons may relate to bullets found along the trail route but there is no compelling evidence for this.

7.3 The relative profusion of musket balls would support a planned shooting, probably of game. The marked concentration at the west end of Hampstead Lane and the embankment area immediately to its south might imply planned activity, although in peaceful times the Lane itself would appear to be an unsuitable target. This might suggest loss prior to use. Neither the recorded land use nor the field names offer any evidence for the keeping of game along the route.

7.4 The wall (300) at the north end of the embankment may be securely linked to the branch of the railway line serving the Odams Manure factory.

7.5 The results of the investigation provide no evidence that significant archaeology would be adversely affected by the cycle trail or by continuing use of the temporary access route.

8. Archive

8.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of digital images in .jpg format and the written paper record – including various registers. The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3)/ *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990)/ *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 the Royal Albert Memorial Museum within 12 months following the submission of this report.

8.2 Copies of the archaeological report will be deposited with:

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

9. COAS Acknowledgements

9.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Mr Paul Couttie (Principle Engineer, PB) and Mark Fouache (Site Manager, South-West Highways) for their kind assistance throughout the course of the investigation, and Mr Bill Horner (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council), for curatorial advice. COAS would also like to thank Colin Hart, Colin Hancock, Nigel Tucker, Stuart Connon and Dave Kerr (East Devon Metal Detecting Club) for their hard work, skill and diligence in undertaking the metal detecting survey. The assistance, advice and expertise of Danielle Wootton (Finds Liaison Officer, Devon) during the duration of the survey are also gratefully acknowledged.

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wikipedia.org/wiki/ *London_and_South_Western_Railway*

Historic maps

Map date	Type	Reference
1809	Ordnance Survey First Series 1:63360	
1842	Woodbury Tithe Map	Devon Record Office
1890	Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25”	Sheet 92.4
1905	Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25”	Sheet 92.4
1905	Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25”	Sheet 92.8
1936	OS Revision 25 inch,	Sheet 92.8
1936	OS Revision 25 inch,	Sheet 92.4

Aerial Photographs - Vertical

AP date	Reference	Source
1946	3165 106G/U.K.1412:13 APR46:F20”//540 SQDN	Devon Record Office
1947	2313 C.P.E./U.K./1995.13:APR.47’F.20//MULTI 4.16,400:58 SQDN	Devon Record Office

Appendix 1. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Location: Exton to River Clyst
Parish: Woodbury
District: East Devon
County: Devon
NGR: SX97928695 to SX97578758
Planning Application no: 07/3208/CM
Proposal: Construction of NCN2 Exe Estuary Exton to River Clyst Cycle/Walkway
Historic Environment Service ref: ARCH/CM/ED 12634

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES), at the request of Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB), with regards to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works (Condition 14 of Consent dated 7th May 2008). This brief has been produced specifically for the above planning application and may require alteration if this application is revised, amended or resubmitted. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.

1.2 In accordance with PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy, and the County Structure Plan Policy Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:

> *'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Authority.'*

The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development.

1.4 The proposal involves groundworks that may expose archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence. Appraisal of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates, in outline, the following sites of archaeological interest along or adjacent to the proposal:

- Palaeoenvironmental potential of Exe floodplain.
- Field boundaries of potential historic interest.
- Finds of coins and other artefacts of Roman date on land north of Exton.

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined in PB plans TUE80783_EO8G (A1).

2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to record the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) to be prepared by the archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the County Planning Authority (LPA).

2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the County Planning Authority *prior* to any development commencing on site.

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.1 *Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include desk-based research to allow the historic and archaeological context of the site to be fully understood. This work will, as a minimum, consist of:

- Examination of material currently held in the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record, County Hall, Exeter – to also include examination of the HER and any other relevant sources of information.
- Examination of cartographic, printed and documentary sources available in the Devon Record Office, Great Moor House, Bittern Road, Sowton, Exeter.
- Site inspection of the development.
- Walkover metal detector survey of corridor north of Exton.
- Inspection of any available test pits or geotechnical logs.
- This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

3.2 *Monitoring and recording.*

Topsoil removal and all groundworks across the site will be undertaken by a 360o tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket with the site archaeologist in attendance to the depth of formation, the surface of *in* situ subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

The site archaeologist's attendance on site will be determined by archaeological potential along the route and the nature of the proposed groundworks. Following desk-based assessment, the site archaeologist, the HES and a representative of the client will walk the proposal route and define areas to be intermittently or continuously monitored.

3.3 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will be fully recorded by context as per the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching brief* (1994 - revised 2001). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1: 50. All scale drawing shall be drawn at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

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 excavated to sample 20% of their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.

Should the above % 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.

3.4 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

3.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling 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.

3.6 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HES and the client/applicant to determine the appropriate mitigation.

3.7 The photographic record shall be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

4. MONITORING

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, 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.

5. REPORTING

5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HES either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.

5.2 The report shall be prepared collating the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The report shall include the results of the desk-based work, along with plans of exposed archaeological features, including their location, description of deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.3 The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent 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 an interim report will be produced.

5.4 On completion of the 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 a digital version of the report may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.5 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.**

5.6 *Publication*

Should particularly significant archaeological remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (PPG16). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.

6. PERSONNEL

6.1 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 Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Written Scheme of Investigation will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.

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

6.3 The works hall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching brief (1994),* as amended *(2008).*

7. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

7.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Written Scheme of Investigation*, and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.

7.2 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.

7.3 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

7.4 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form submitted.

8. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

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