

Dunkeswell Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, East Devon.

An archaeological programme of works: A desk-based appraisal and field evaluation



Dunkeswell Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, East Devon.

An archaeological programme of works: A desk-based appraisal and field evaluation

for

Dunkeswell Parachute Club

by



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COAS reference: C1/EVA/10/PDD

East Devon Planning Application number: 10/0240/FUL

National Grid Reference: centred on NGR ST 13665 07805

Royal Albert Memorial Museum Accession Number: 173/2010

OASIS reference: contexto1-85210

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Report: Stuart Milby

Research: Fay Pegg

Graphics: Tara Fairclough

October 2010

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Non-Technical Summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological field evaluation at Dunkeswell Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, East Devon (centred on NGR ST 13665 07805) between the 28th and 30th of September 2010. The investigation was commissioned and funded by Dunkeswell Parachute Club.

The evaluation was requested by Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES)) in order to discharge Condition 4 of the planning consent relating to a development on the Site, which comprised the removal of a marquee and the construction/siting of three buildings for use as instruction, storage and toilet facilities; also the retention of portacabins and the change of use of land in connection with the parachute club.

The evaluation revealed a series of 10 moderately sized, partially intercutting pits, all of which had been originally cut through both the subsoil and natural soil. Similar pits excavated in the locality in recent years are thought to represent Roman iron-working pits. However, none of the pits excavated for this project could be dated and there was no residual iron-working debris associated with them. Clearly, the pits seem to be related to extraction/quarrying but it is not obvious what material was being extracted with the exception of, perhaps, clay as a building material or for use in pottery production.

1. Introduction

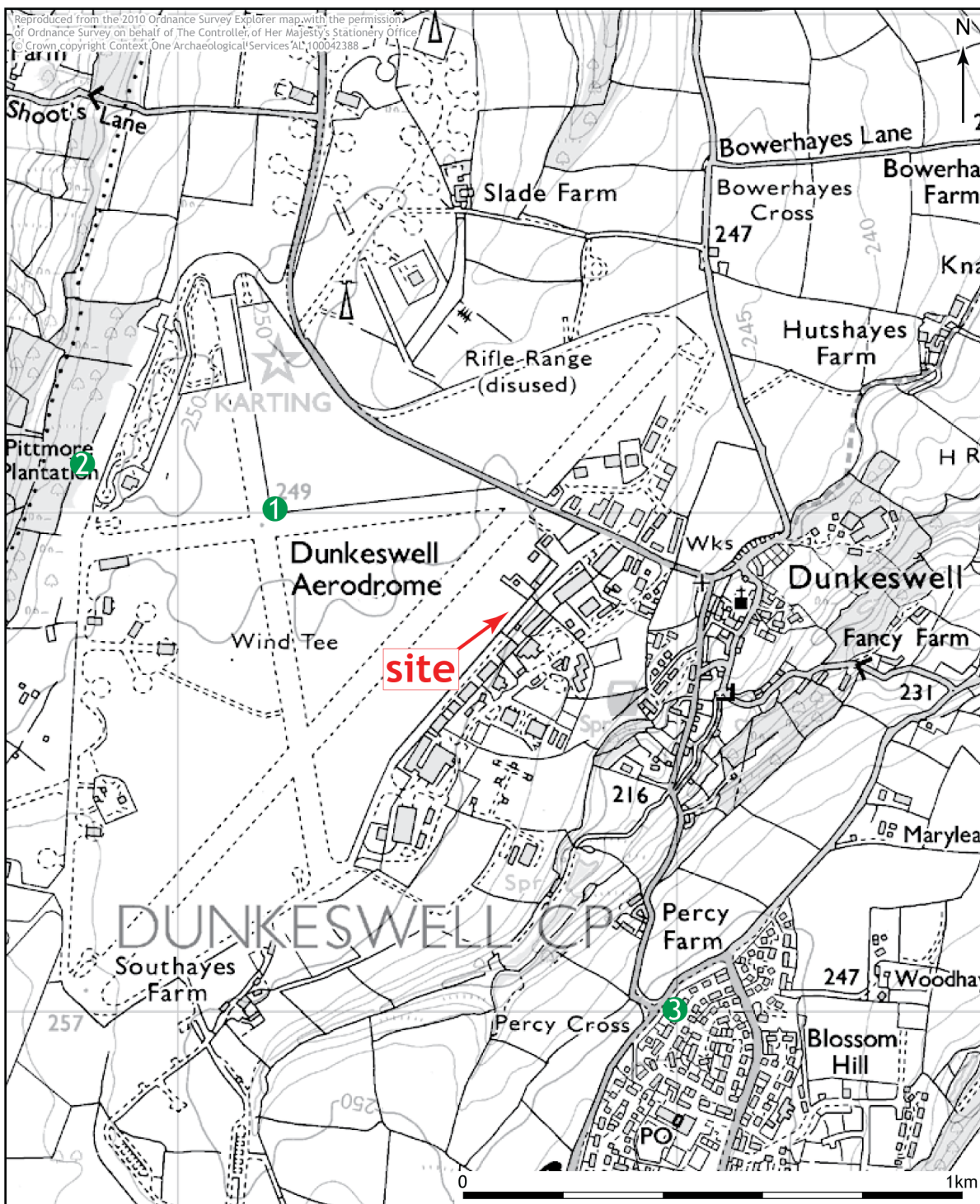
- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological programme of works relating to Dunkeswell Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, East Devon (centred on NGR ST 13665 07805) (hereafter referred to as the Site) during September and October 2010. The work comprised a desk-based appraisal and field evaluation and was commissioned and funded by Dunkeswell Parachute Club.
- 1.2 The programme of works was requested by Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeological Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES)) in order to discharge Condition 4 of the planning consent relating to a development on the Site which comprised the removal of a marquee; the construction/siting of three buildings for use as instruction, storage and toilet facilities; the retention of portacabins; and the change of use of land in connection with the parachute club (East Devon Planning Application number: 10/0240/FUL).
- 1.3 The archaeological work was undertaken following construction of the above buildings. In the original archaeological brief prepared by Mr Reed on 7th July 2010, it is stated that:

“The proposed development lies in an area where infilled pits that may be iron extraction pits are located and indicated by the presence of an iron nodule found in the spoil from previous excavations. These extractive pits date from the early Roman through to the medieval period and groundworks associated with the construction of foundation and drainage/service trenches have the potential therefore to destroy archaeological and artefactual remains in this area.”

- 1.4 At the request of Mr Farrant (Dunkeswell Parachute Club), COAS issued a *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Dunkeswell Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, Dunkeswell Industrial Estate, Dunkeswell, East Devon* (COAS, 2010), which provided a strategy for the archaeological works. This was submitted to and approved by Mr Reed prior to the commencement of the evaluation.
- 1.5 The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (PPG1), General Policy and Principles, 1997* and *Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010). The recommendation also conforms to Policy CO8 of the *Devon Structure Plan* (adopted October 2004) and the Local Development Framework Policy on Archaeology.
- 1.6 This report summarises the topographical, geological and archaeological setting of the site, and presents the results of the programme of works.

2. Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 Dunkeswell is located in the Blackdown Hills, c. 7km to the north-north-west of Honiton in Devon. The Site (centred on NGR ST 13665 07805) is situated on Dunkeswell Airfield, c 360m to the west of Dunkeswell (see **Figure 1**). The Site is defined by a temporary wooden fence, surrounding an area of open ground, immediately adjacent to the main road leading into Dunkeswell Airfield. The Site lies at approximately 250m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology comprises Triassic Mudstones (including Keuper Marl, Dolomitic Conglomerate and Rhaetic) and Lower Cretaceous, Upper Greensand and Gault (British Geological Survey 2010). The soils in this area are characterised by slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), 2010).



- uncertain date
- 1. HER No. 56366 open cast mine
- 2. HER No. 53286 placename evidence
- 3. HER No. 53288 possible location of furnace

PROJECT TITLE		
Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, Dunkeswell, East Devon		
FIGURE TITLE		
Site setting shown relevant archaeological landscape		
SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	C1/EVA/10/PDD	1

3. Desk-based appraisal

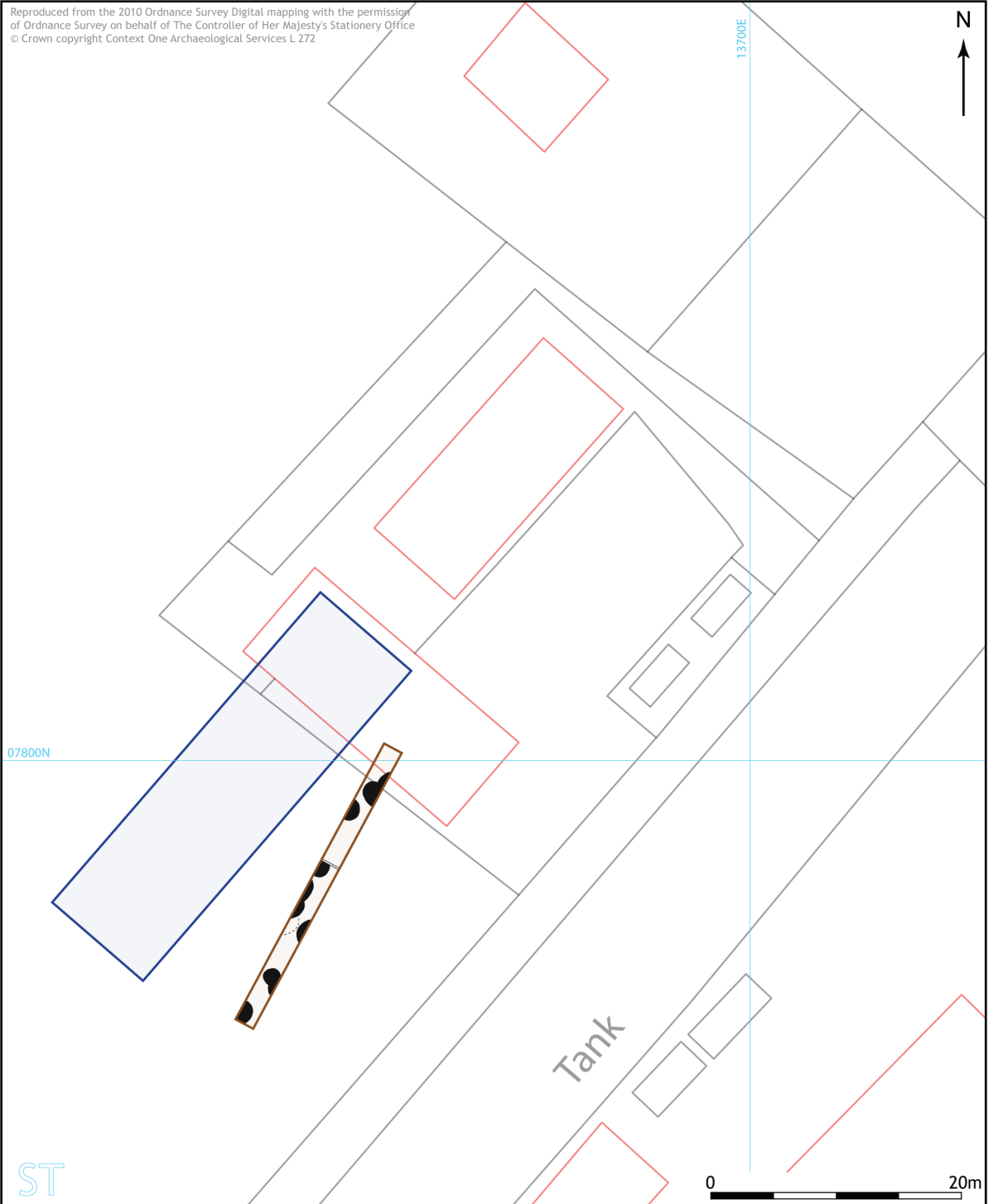
- 3.1 A desk-based appraisal was carried out as part of the programme of works in order to place the Site into its historic and archaeological context. In addition, it was hoped that this study might help characterise any discoveries made during the field evaluation. The work involved a rapid examination 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
Aerial photographs	Devon Historic Environment Service, Devon County Council, Exeter
Relevant archaeological records	Historic Environment Record (HER), Devon County Council, Exeter

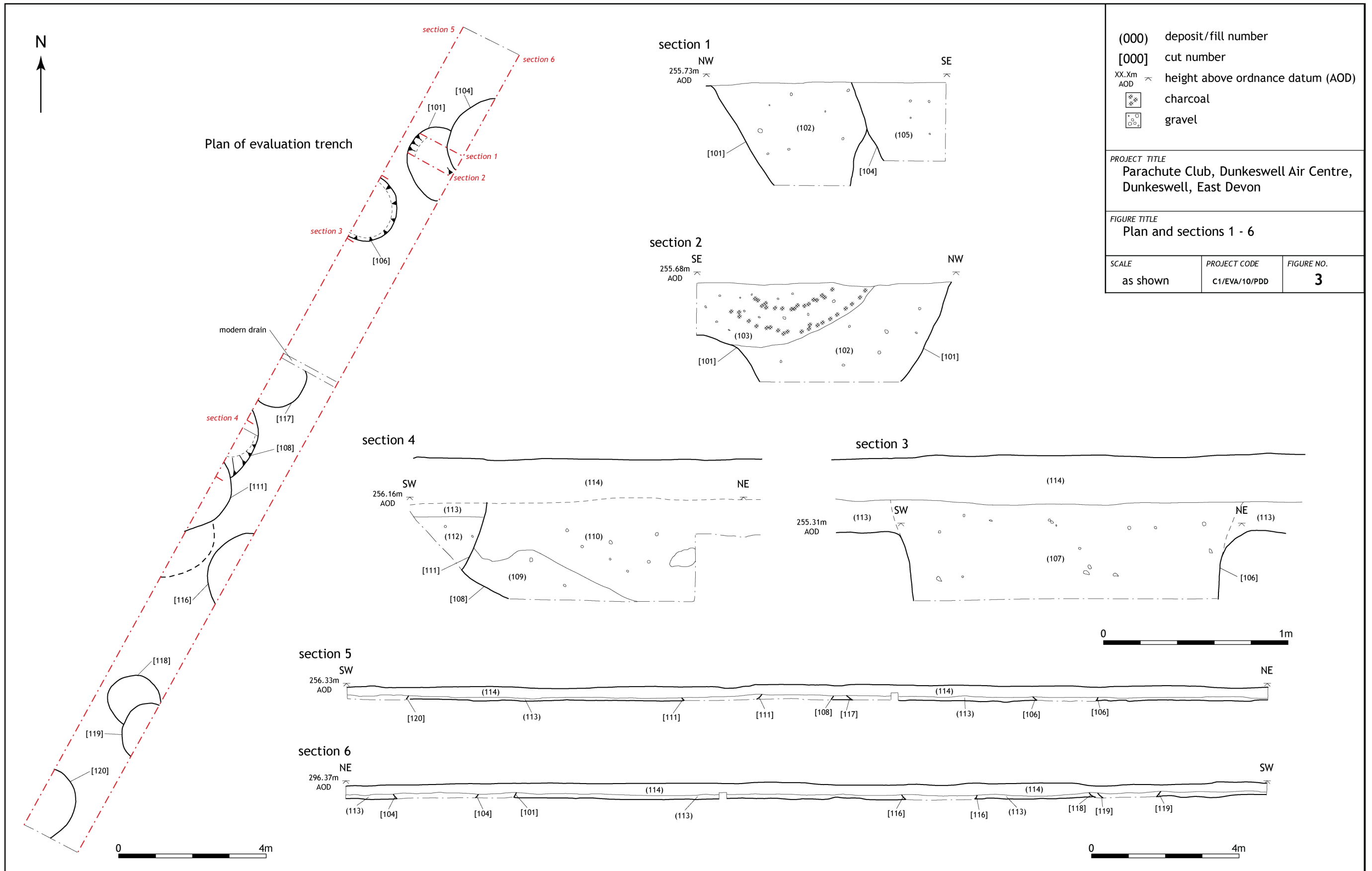
- 3.2 The relevant archaeological records listed within the immediate environs of the Site are presented in **Figure 1**, summarised below and listed as full HER entries in **Appendix 1**. Unfortunately neither the study of the historic maps nor the late 1940s RAF aerial photographs helped to further enhance the historical or archaeological characterisation of the exact location of the Site; only grey surface ‘mottling’ covering the Site area were visible from the aerial photographs, and no alteration of field boundaries within the site area were represented on the historic maps (see **Appendix 2**).
- 3.3 However the HER search of relevant archaeological records did reveal nine events relating to iron extraction within the local area of the Site. Two of the records (53285 and 53286) are placename evidence for local iron-working in the area and refer to a ‘*Pittmore Copse*’ and ‘*Pittmore Plantation*’ (see **Figure 1**, no. 2). The documentary evidence is further supplemented with descriptions of three separate areas of possible iron-working pits seen from the visual study of late 1940s RAF aerial photographs (50037, 50521 and 50522) and the short reference to an iron furnace in the 1980 ‘*Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology*’ (53288; **Figure 1**, no. 3). (The locations of the aerial photograph observations lie to the south-west and south-east of the Site, but just outside the immediate environs of the Site and hence are not presented on **Figure 1**).
- 3.4 Evidence and potential for iron-working in the local area of the Site was also recorded from two separate site visits carried out by the Ordnance Survey (OS) Archaeology Division in 1975 (14489) and Mr Bill Horner (Archaeological Officer, Devon County (HES) in 1994 (53062). The site visit by the OS Archaeology Division noted a strong surface concentration of scoria at Bowerhayes Farm (see north-east corner of **Figure 1** for approximate location) and Mr Horner describes a quantity of exposed iron-bearing greensand north-east of the Site (again, lying just outside the immediate area of the Site depicted in **Figure 1**).
- 3.5 However, perhaps the most convincing evidence for iron-working closest to the Site, are the iron extraction pits recorded by Exeter Museum Archaeology Field Unit in 1995 during excavations at Dunkeswell Airfield (56366, **Figure 1**, 1). According to the archaeological brief for this Site prepared by Mr Reed, the dating of these pits stretch from the early Roman through to the medieval period. The multi-period use of these features strongly suggest that more pits such as these extend across a wider area and perhaps within the boundaries of the Site and the development itself.
- 3.6 In addition to the above a copy of the report: *Blackdown Hills Ironworking Project. Archaeological recording of an iron ore extraction pit, Broadhembury, Devon*: Exeter Archaeology, Report No. 97.38, was made available by Mr Reed. This report details the excavation of a large pit thought to have been utilised for iron ore extraction near Broadhembury, c. 3.5km west-south-west of the Site.

4. Field evaluation 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 The field evaluation consisted of a single trench c. 25m long by c. 1.7m wide (**Figure 2**). The trench location was agreed with the Devon County HES prior to the fieldwork.
- 4.3 Mr Reed carried out a Site monitoring visit on 29th September and was kept informed of the progress throughout the duration of the site work.
- 4.4 The trench location was triangulated using steel measuring tapes and was levelled to Ordnance Datum by means of a TopCon dumpy level and temporary bench mark (TBM). The Site TBM was calibrated using a Magellan GPS unit.
- 4.5 A JCB type wheeled machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket was used to remove topsoil under the supervision of COAS archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features were encountered. The machine and driver were supplied by the Client.
- 4.6 Following machine excavation the trench was cleaned using hand tools in order to understand the site stratigraphy and for the identification of archaeological features.
- 4.7 Sections and plans were recorded on dimensionally stable media at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 (sections). The natural sequence of deposits was recorded using standard COAS *pro-forma* recording sheets. Soil colours were recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart. A photographic record of the work was prepared and involved the use of digital images. The photographic record included shots of the excavated trenches, representative sections, and working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. For archival purposes, the resulting digital images will be printed by a photographic laboratory as 18cm x 13cm prints.
- 4.8 On conclusion of the field evaluation, the trench was backfilled by the Client.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> location of trench new temporary structure location of archaeology 	<p>PROJECT TITLE Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, Dunkeswell, East Devon</p>		
	<p>FIGURE TITLE Detailed site setting</p>		
	<p>SCALE as shown</p>	<p>PROJECT CODE C1/EVA/10/PDD</p>	<p>FIGURE NO. 2</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). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill numbers.

Soil and Ground Conditions

- 5.2 The conditions on Site were poor, with heavy rain and poor light throughout the course of the evaluation.

Soil Sequence and Geology

- 5.3 The trench was excavated to a depth of c 0.40m, at which point archaeology was encountered.
- 5.4 A vertical sequence of sediments was recorded across the Site comprising a very dark brown (10YR 2/1) silty clay topsoil (114), overlying brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty clay subsoil (113), which in turn overlay light red (10R 6/8) silty clay natural (115). Each of these layers contained $\leq 5\%$ gravel inclusions and the horizons between them were diffuse. Subsoil (113) was not extant throughout the whole trench.

Archaeological Features

- 5.5 A total of 10 pits were recorded within the trench; some of these were intercutting and it should be noted that none of them were entirely within the extents of the trench. However, it was not necessary to widen the trench as it was possible to characterise the pits from the areas exposed. Due to their perceived depth and the conditions on Site, none of the pits were excavated to natural, however pits [101], [106] and [108] were augered using a gouge auger to ascertain their maximum depth. Whilst all of the deposits within the pits contained a similar soil matrix, each was heavily mixed, which may explain the differences in colour hue and chroma observed between deposits.

Pits [101], [104], [106] and [108]

- 5.6 All of the excavated pits were observed cutting both the subsoil (113) and the natural (115).
- 5.7 Pit [101] was sub-circular in plan (c 1.5m diameter) and contained at least two distinct deposits; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay (102), which was overlain by very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2), charcoal rich silty clay (103). Deposit (102) was extant throughout pit [101] whilst deposit (103) was only present within the southern half. Pit [101] was excavated to a depth of 0.50m and augered to a maximum depth of 1.40m (see **Plate 1**).
- 5.8 Pit [101] was cut to the north-east by pit [104], which was itself sub-circular in plan (c 2.25m in diameter). Pit [104] was only partially excavated in order to determine its relationship with pit [101]. A single deposit was excavated from pit [104]; darkish yellow brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay (105), which contained approximately 3% gravel inclusions. Pit [104] was excavated to a depth of 0.40m but was not bottomed.
- 5.9 Pit [106] was sub-circular in plan (c 1.75m in diameter) and contained a single deposit; strong brown (7.5YR) silty clay (107). Pit [106] was excavated to a depth of 0.50m and augered to a maximum depth of 1.75m.
- 5.10 Pit [108] was sub-circular in plan (c 2.00m in diameter) and contained at least two deposits; brown (7.5YR 5/2) silty clay (109), which was overlain by light brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay (110). Pit [111] cut Pit [108] to the south and was only partially excavated to ascertain a relationship. Pit [108] was excavated to a depth of 0.50m and augered to a maximum depth of 1.10m.

- Pits [116], [117], [118], [119] and [120]**
5.11 Pits [116] to [120] were recorded in plan but not excavated. It was clear that pit [118] was cut by pit [119] but none of the other pits had a physical relationship to each other.



Plate 1. View of trench showing excavated pits at the northern end and pre-excavated pits toward the south. (View from the south)



Plate 2. View of excavated pits in trench, (View from the north)



Plate 3. North-facing section of pit [101]

6. The Finds

6.1 No finds were observed during the course of the evaluation.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 The evaluation revealed a series of 10 moderately sized, partially intercutting pits, all of which had been originally cut through both the subsoil and natural soil.

7.2 The Site is located within the Blackdown Hills, an area known for iron ore extraction and open cast mining; such sites having been recorded previously at Dunkeswell, Hemyock and North Hill (Reed, 1995). Whilst the lack of finds recovered makes it difficult to securely determine both the nature and date of the pits recorded (the charcoal rich deposit in top of Pit [101] indicating an episode of burning/dumping is far from conclusive that iron working took place on or near to the site). It could be conjectured that the most likely reason for digging such pits would be for the extraction of iron rich material. The overall size and shape of the pits was certainly very similar to those excavated at North Hill (ibid). Another possibility could be that the pits were created during the extraction of the natural clay for use in building material or pottery making. This is less likely given the poor quality of the clay.

8. Archive

8.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 35 digital images in .jpg format, drawn plans and sections on stable drawing film and the written paper record - including context sheets, a COAS pro-forma trench recording sheet and 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, Exeter County Museums Service within 12 months following the submission of this report.

8.2 Copies of the Field Evaluation report will be deposited with:

Mr Jason Farrant	Historic Environment Service
Parachute Club	Devon County Council
Dunkeswell Air Centre	Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate
Dunkeswell Industrial Estate	Matford Offices
Dunkeswell	County Hall
East Devon	Exeter
Devon	EX2 4QW

9. COAS Acknowledgements

9.1 COAS would like to acknowledge the assistance and curatorial advice of Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeologist, Devon County Council) and Ms Marrina Neophytou (Historic Environment

Administration, Devon County Council) for supplying HER information. We would also like to thank Mr Jason Farrant for supplying a mechanical excavator and driver.

10. Bibliography

- | | |
|--|---|
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Appendix 1. Relevant Historic Environment Records within the environs of the Site

Devon Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Service, Devon County Council
 Matford Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road
 Exeter, Devon EX2 4QW



Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail: archaeol@devon.gov.uk
www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

28-Oct-2010

14489

Type: IRON WORKS	OS Map: ST10NW ST 10NW/6/1	Broad Period: Unknown
NGR: ST14730867	Historic Parish: DUNKESWELL	Period: Unknown
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Durkeswell	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

At bowerhayes farm reported to be heaps of cinders indicating nearby iron bloomery. Vis=12/10/1975 (os). Strong surface concentration of scoria visible in the farm track and field entrance. Specific cinder heaps not located in surrounding fields.

Description

At bowerhayes farm reported to be heaps of cinders indicating nearby iron bloomery. Vis=12/10/1975 (os). Strong surface concentration of scoria visible in the farm track and field entrance. Specific cinder heaps not located in surrounding fields. (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division)

Osa=st10nw6. (.)

Hutdhinson, /tda/5(1872)50/iron pits. (.)

Sources

Migrated Record Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Card (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division)

Migrated Record

Migrated Record

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Devon Historic Environment Record

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 Matford Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road
 Exeter, Devon EX2 4QW



Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail: archaeol@devon.gov.uk
www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

28-Oct-2010

50037

Type: OPEN CAST MINE	OS Map: ST10NW ST 10NW/104	Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: ST126-069-	Historic Parish: DUNKESWELL	Period: Medieval, Post Medieval
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Durkeswell	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Possible area of opencast iron workings visible on raf ap's. Field with irregular surface appearance (aph). Vis=22/2/1995 (ea) area of improved pasture with very slight and shallow depressions which could possibly be the remains of iron pits (ea).

Description

Possible area of opencast iron workings visible on raf ap's. Field with irregular surface appearance (aph). Vis=22/2/1995 (ea) area of improved pasture with very slight and shallow depressions which could possibly be the remains of iron pits (ea). ()

Aph=raf/cpe/uk/1974/4295-6/((11/4/1947). ())

Des=exeter archaeology/blackdown hills iron survey/((1995). ())

Sources

.....
 Migrated Record

.....
 Aerial Photograph

.....
 Migrated Record

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Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail: archaeol@devon.gov.uk
www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

28-Oct-2010

50521

Type: OPEN CAST MINE	OS Map: ST10NW ST10NW/112	Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: ST14990685	Historic Parish: DUNKESWELL	Period: Post Medieval
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Durkeswell	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Iron pits visible on raf 1947 ap (aph). Vis=17/2/1995 (ea) pasture field covered with shallow circular depressions 2.5 - 3.7m diameter and up to 0.25m deep. Adjacent fields to east and west show no sign of pits but may have been improved (ea).

Description

Iron pits visible on raf 1947 ap (aph). Vis=17/2/1995 (ea) pasture field covered with shallow circular depressions 2.5 - 3.7m diameter and up to 0.25m deep. Adjacent fields to east and west show no sign of pits but may have been improved (ea). ()

Aph=[raf/cpe/uk/1974/4299/\(11/4/1947\)](#). ()

Des=[exeter archaeology/blackdown hills iron survey/\(1995\)](#). ()

Sources

Migrated Record

Aerial Photograph

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Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail: archaeol@devon.gov.uk
www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

28-Oct-2010

50522

Type: OPEN CAST MINE	OS Map: ST10NE ST 10NE/141	Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: ST15050685	Historic Parish: DUNKESWELL	Period: Medieval, Post Medieval
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Dunkeswell	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Iron pits visible on raf 1947 aps (aph).

Description

Iron pits visible on raf 1947 aps (aph). (APH)

Aph=[raf/cpe/uk/1974/4299/\(11/4/1947\).\(\)](http://raf/cpe/uk/1974/4299/(11/4/1947).())

Sources

Migrated Record

(APH)

Aerial Photograph

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Exeter, Devon EX2 4QW



Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail: archaeol@devon.gov.uk
www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

28-Oct-2010

53062

Type: ORE	OS Map: ST10NW ST10NW/115	Broad Period: Unknown
NGR: ST12650855	Historic Parish: SHELDON	Period: Unknown
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Sheldon	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: Devon HER Term	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Vis=30/9/1994 (horner) pronounced scarp runs below 700 ft contour line off the dunkeswell plateau. Former owners of this land have disturbed much ground in this area, created a pond etc. To the n of the pond, at approx above ngr an excavation has caused slumping of the scarp and a quantity of what appears to be iron-bearing greensand has been exposed (horner).

Description

Vis=30/9/1994 (horner) pronounced scarp runs below 700 ft contour line off the dunkeswell plateau. Former owners of this land have disturbed much ground in this area, created a pond etc. To the n of the pond, at approx above ngr an excavation has caused slumping of the scarp and a quantity of what appears to be iron-bearing greensand has been exposed (horner). ()

Des=horner, b. /(30/9/1994)/as above. ()

Sources

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Most archaeological sites in Devon are on private land. The inclusion of a site in the Historic Environment Record does not imply any right of public access.

Devon Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Service, Devon County Council
Matford Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road
Exeter, Devon EX2 4QW



Tel: 01392 382246 Fax: 01392 383011 e-mail: archaeol@devon.gov.uk
www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology

Monument

28-Oct-2010

53285

Type: OPEN CAST MINE	OS Map: ST10NW ST10NW/117	Broad Period: Unknown
NGR: ST122-076-	Historic Parish: SHELDON	Period: Unknown
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Sheldon	
Evidence: Placename Evidence	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Description

"pittmore copse" marked on os 6" (1968) map. Possibly name associated with nearby ironworkings (os). ()
Des=os 6" (1968). ()

Sources

Migrated Record

Migrated Record

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Monument

28-Oct-2010

53286

Type: OPEN CAST MINE	OS Map: ST10NW ST 10NW/118	Broad Period: Unknown
NGR: ST128-081-	Historic Parish: DUNKESWELL	Period: Unknown
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Dunkswell	
Evidence: Placename Evidence	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Description

"pittmore plantation" marked on os 6" (1968) map. Name possibly associated with nearby ironworkings (os). (.)
 Des=os 6" (1968). (.)

Sources

 Migrated Record

 Migrated Record

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Monument

28-Oct-2010

53288

Type: FURNACE	OS Map: ST10NW ST10NW/120	Broad Period: Unknown
NGR: ST14--07-	Historic Parish: DUNKESWELL	Period: Unknown
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Dunkswell	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Description

Nine flints found (see subsheet) exact provenance unknown other than a note saying "in the field where the site of the iron furnace is, se of dunkswell" (emafu). (Silvester, R. J. 1980)

Des=emafu blackdown hills ironworking survey/ (1994). ()

Sources

Report - Excavation	Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology Report	(Silvester, R. J.)	
Unknown			1980
Migrated Record			

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Monument

28-Oct-2010

56366

Type: OPEN CAST MINE	OS Map: ST10NW ST 10NW/122	Broad Period: Unknown
NGR: ST13200800	Historic Parish: DUNKESWELL	Period: Unknown
Admin Area: Devon	Civil Parish: Dunkswell	
Evidence:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: INDUSTRIAL	District: East Devon District	SMN α:

Summary

Vis=9/3/1995 (emafu) excavations at the airfield have cut across at least three apparently infilled pits. May be iron extraction pits. Find of one iron nodule in the spoil (ea).

Description

Vis=9/3/1995 (emafu) excavations at the airfield have cut across at least three apparently infilled pits. May be iron extraction pits. Find of one iron nodule in the spoil (ea). ()

Des=exeter archaeology/blackdown hills ironworking survey/(1995). ()

Sources

Migrated Record

Migrated Record

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Appendix 2. Desk-Based Appraisal: air photos and historic maps

Photo date	Type	Reference	Comments
1947	Vertical - greyscale images x 2	4296 CPE/UK 1974 11 APR 47. F20//MULTI(4)16400 58 sqdn 4297 CPE/UK 1974 11 APR 47. F20//MULTI(4)16400 58 sqdn	High altitude image showing slight grey striations but no discernible pits

Map date	Type	Reference	Comments
1841	Tithe map and Apportionment	Devon Record Office	Map in poor condition, but location of Site appears to have been previously used as 'meadow' and owned and managed by 'Samuel Farrant'. Just to the south is the large area of land that was 'formerly Common' and owned by a Mrs E. P. Simcoe
1889	Ordnance Survey: 1 st edition, 25"		Greyscale map. Site within field
1904	Ordnance Survey: 2 nd edition, 25"		Greyscale map. Layout as 1889
1963-4	Ordnance Survey: 1:2500,		Greyscale map. Site within 'Disused Airfield'

Appendix 3. Devon Historic Environment Service: Brief for a Staged Programme of Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation

Devon County Council Historic Environment Service: Brief for a Staged Programme of Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation

BRIEF FOR A STAGED PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND MITIGATION

Location: Parachute Club Dunkeswell Air Centre Dunkeswell Industrial Estate
Parish: Dunkeswell
District: East Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 313665,107805

Planning Application no: 10/0240/FUL

Proposal: Removal of marquee and construction/siting of three buildings for use as instruction, storage and toilet facilities, retention of portacabins and change of use of land in connection with parachute club

Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/ed/16137

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 required as a condition of planning consent for the above work. 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 PPS5 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 4 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 Planning 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 proposed development lies in an area where infilled pits that may be iron extraction pits are located and indicated by the presence of an iron nodule found in the spoil from previous excavations. These extractive pits date from the early Roman through to the medieval period and groundworks associated with the construction of foundation and drainage/service trenches have the potential therefore to destroy archaeological and artefactual remains in this area.

1.4 The development has already been erected and there has been some terracing of the extant ground to create a level area for new building. This work has been undertaken in breach of Condition 4 without any archaeological works being undertaken. In order to determine whether any archaeological remains associated with the known iron extractive industry have been affected by the development a single trench will be excavated parallel to and on the south-east side of the new building - see attached image.

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted in support of this application.

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 that may have been affected by the construction work already

undertaken within the application area and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) to be prepared by the archaeological consultant.

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 Local Planning Authority *prior* to any archaeological works commencing on site.

3. CONTENT OF PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

3.1 *Fieldwork*

3.1.1 A single trench, 25m long and between 1.7m and 2m wide, will be excavated to the south-east and parallel to the new building. This trench will investigate the presence and survival of archaeological features in the vicinity of the development and whether any features present may have extended into the area affected by the terracing for the new building.

3.1.2 The trench 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.

3.1.3 Should archaeological remains be exposed it is anticipated that their presence and extent only will be recorded with minimal excavation being undertaken to determine their extent and form. However, should archaeological deposits be exposed that may be negatively affected by their exposure there may be a requirement to excavate any such feature or deposit. In this case 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 drawing shall be drawn at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

3.1.4 The base of the trench will be cleaned by hand and at least one long face of the trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 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 *Desk-based assessment*

Should archaeological deposits be exposed then the programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and

Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER.

If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

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 5.6 below.

5. REPORTING

5.1 An appropriately detailed and illustrated report will be produced by the archaeological contractor. The report will include the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined in section 3 above. The report shall include plans and reports of all documentary and other research, and of the trenches, features, deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. The report will also include an overall plan showing the boundaries of the site, the location of the trenches and any other areas subject to archaeological investigation in relation to those boundaries, as well as all exposed archaeological features and deposits.

5.4 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 an interim report will be produced. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.5 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 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, 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 initial investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

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 specified Member of the Institute for 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 work shall be carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

7. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS

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 other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted 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. SSSI's, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

8. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

8.1 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.*

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

8.3 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.

9. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

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7th July 2010



Dunkeswell Parachute Club, Dunkeswell Air Centre, East Devon - An Archaeological Field Evaluation