

ARCHIVE REPORT

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**SEATON PRE-SCHOOL
ELIZABETH ROAD PLAYINGFIELD
SCALWELL LANE
SEATON
DEVON
EX12 2HF**

PLANNING APPLICATION REF. DCC/3065/2010

OCTOBER 2011





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SUMMARY

A watching brief on construction of a new pre-school in Scalwell Lane, Seaton was conducted between November 2010 and February 2011 by Arrowhead Archaeology to fulfil a condition on the planning consent.

A deep layer of plough disturbed soil sealed rare features of later prehistoric date, notably a pair of parallel ditches which might have formed part of one side of an enclosure. The larger ditch was probably recut; dating for both features rests on the assemblage of fresh struck flint, however this is not typologically datable more closely than to late Neolithic – earlier Bronze Age. The lack of other finds suggests that the nucleus of activity associated with this putative enclosure is not very close to hand.

Both ditches extend to the northwest of the sampled area, and at least the smaller ditch extends to its southeast; within the building footprint the larger ditch is partially sealed by the plough disturbed soil, and appears to terminate in this area.



Fig. 1 Position of proposed development area in Seaton. The location plan box refers to figure 2; the green block marked PDA is the footprint of the proposed new pre-school and its grounds (Figs 2 and 3). Based on OS OpenData 1:10000 Streetview mapping: contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2010.

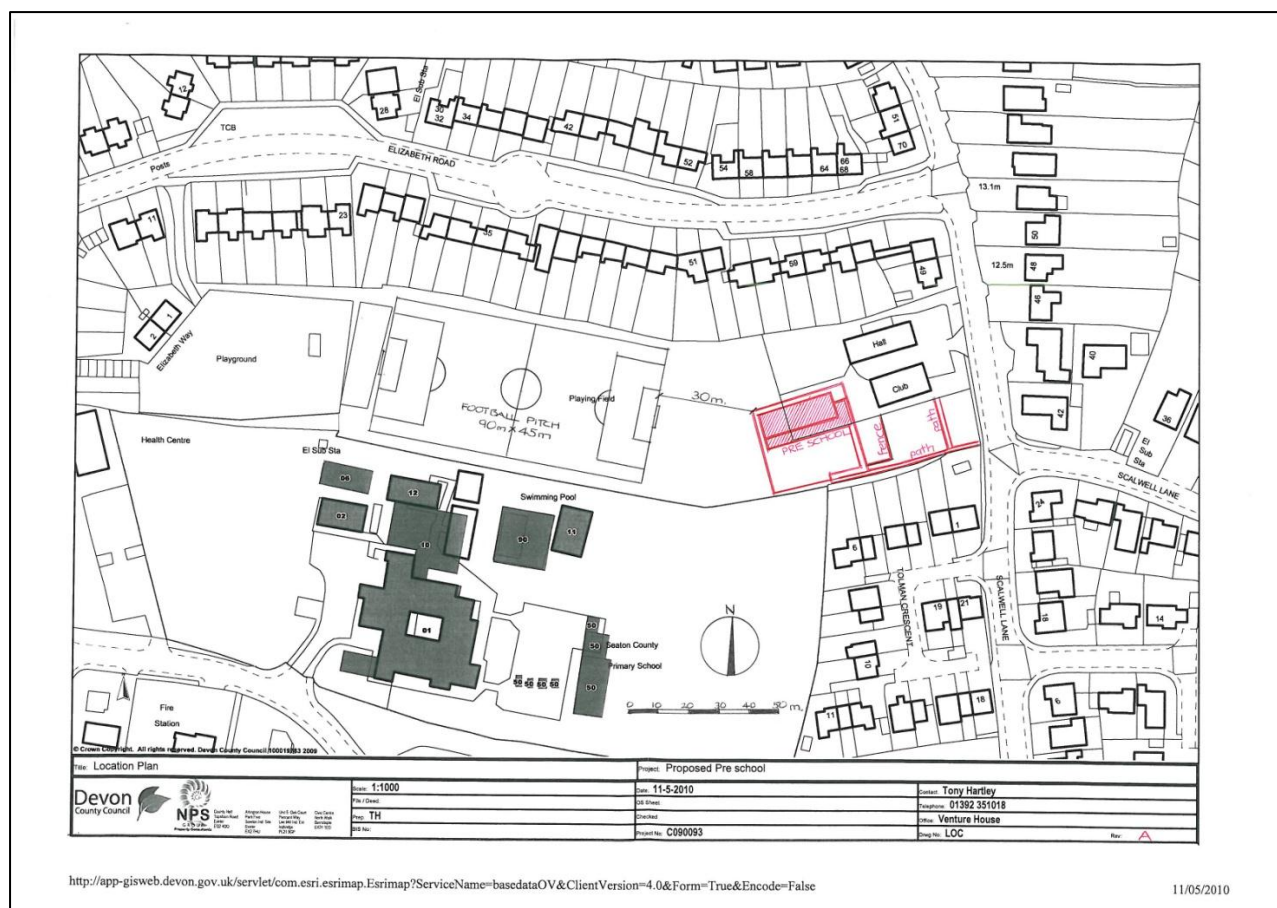


Fig. 2 Location plan showing positions of existing huts, and proposed pre-school and grounds.

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The planning application was for erection of new pre-school on land west of Scalwell Lane, Seaton (East Devon District Council Application No. 10/1088/CM and DCC application ref. DCC/3065/2010). Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken from November 2010 in response to a Condition on the planning consent requiring this, reflecting specialist advice given by Ms Helen Rance of Devon County Council Historic Environment Service to planning officers. The HES role was taken over by Stephen Reed before the start of fieldwork.

The archaeological work was recommended because the proposed development area (PDA) was within an area of archaeological potential, particularly for remains of prehistoric and Roman date.

Arrowhead Archaeology was instructed to undertake the necessary work by Mr Tony Hartley of NPS South West Limited, acting on behalf of the applicant, Devon County Council. Work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Clarke, 2010 which addressed the requirements stipulated in the 'Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording' (Devon HER ref. DCC HES ref: Arch/cm/ed/15524 and 16543, Appendix 1 below); the WSI was approved by Ms Rance of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service.

The site code assigned was AA 125. The finds and archive will be deposited in The Royal Albert Museum in Exeter under accession no. RAMM 145/2010, however until RAMM is able to resume accessioning of material, the archive will be retained by Arrowhead Archaeology. A digital version of this report is submitted to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations under OASIS Id. 'arrowhea1-78764'.

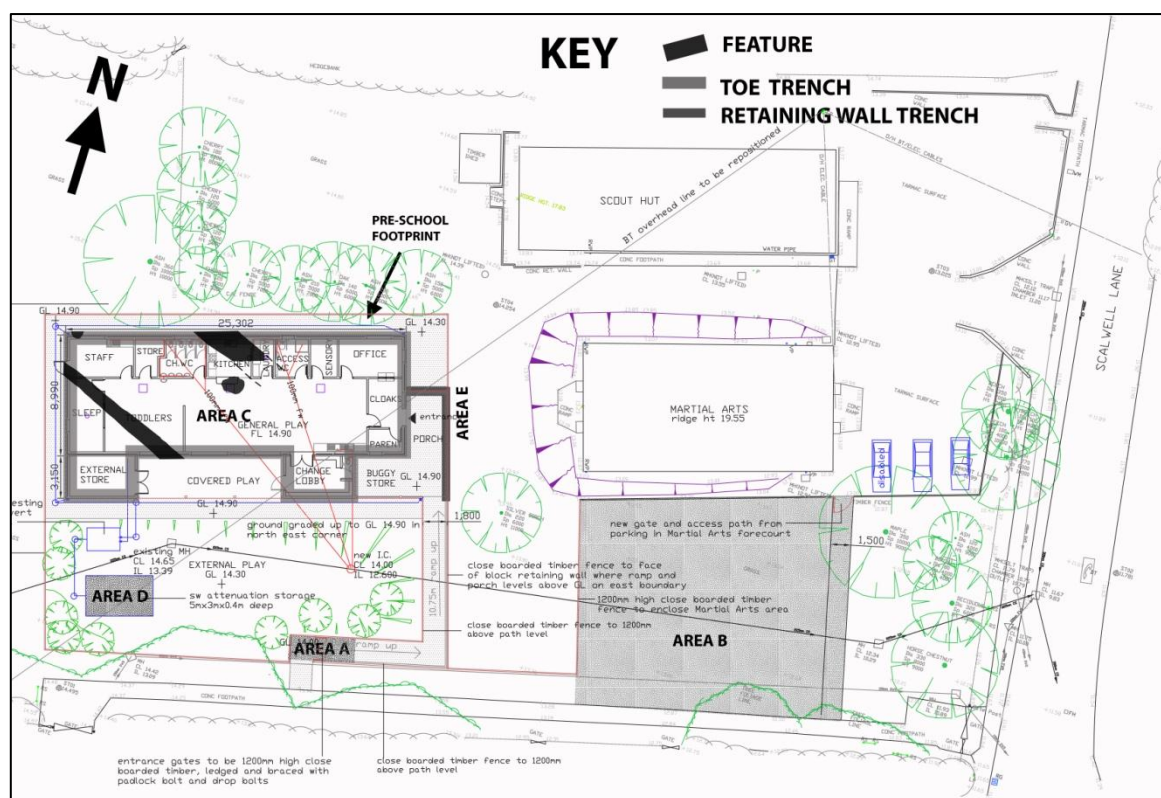


Fig. 3 NPS base plan with observation areas and main archaeological features

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

The sample area lies on land sloping gently from west-east and north-south, falling c. 1 m E-W and 0.3 m N-S m beside the footprint of the new building (Plate 1).

Method of construction

Topsoil removal over a large area including the footprint of the new building (Figs 3-4, Plates 2-3) preceded laying of compound surfaces and further ground reduction in wedge shaped spits of maximum thickness 300 mm where necessary. The latter was principally within the footprint of the new building, and toe trench around it; the toe trench around the new building, extending to 100 mm outside the outer face of the new walls, was for a reinforced concrete foundation whose function was both to support the weight of the new structure, and help anchor it into horizontal position. Anchoring was assisted by a retaining wall at the eastern end of the building (Area E). A plastic membrane was laid over the reduced surfaces prior to laying of type 1 gravel (Plate 9).

Methodological approach to recording

Following and extending the recording strategy outlined in the agreed WSI, groundwork in date sequential order comprised: observation of topsoil removal in the area to the south of the new building footprint; excavation of a trial trench (Area A, see Fig. 3); removal of topsoil to the southeast of the new building (Area B); removal of topsoil over the footprint of the new building and a 2m margin around it (Area C); further reduction of ground level within the area of the new building to the edge of the toe, with ground level reduced in two spits (into natural subsoil in the west, into layer 17 and disturbed topsoil in the east (Figs 2-3, Plate 3); excavation of the toe trench (Fig. 4, Plate 9 etc), this deepened in places to trace ditch F6; excavation of the rainwater harvesting tank (Area D); excavation of the foundation trench for the retaining wall (Area E).

The above included several elements not stated in the WSI, but which provided opportunity for early sampling of deposits expected to be more fully exposed later on (Area A, which was trenched more deeply than necessary for construction purposes alone) or more extensive observation of what was expected at this early stage to be the top of natural subsoil (Area B). In addition, although deeper sampling of the toe trench around the new building was not anticipated, nor observation of the foundation trench Area E, these were included to maximise the opportunity of locating ditch F6 below layer 17.

Initial interpretations from Area A in particular, in which layer 17 was encountered and judged to be natural with superficial plough disturbance, turned out to be incorrect, and it not until ditch F6 became visible that it became apparent that 17 was a nearly sterile deposit sealing Bronze Age features.

LAYERS OVERLYING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES, AND NATURAL SUBSOIL

Topsoil and layer 17

The development area had been in use as a playing field, with turf over topsoil. A map regression was undertaken for the WSI, suggesting that the field (whose shape is retained to the present) was in arable use in 1880; the field to the west is shown as wooded (or orchard) at this time, subdivided and quarried by 1905, and more extensively quarried by 1930. The expectation was therefore for turf over a fairly shallow ploughsoil.

Topsoil comprised a layer of turf over grey sandy clay loam, with a combined thickness of 200 – 260 mm. All topsoil removal was carefully monitored, with finds collected or discarded on site after a summary record, and topsoil heaps were also examined for pre-modern finds. Finds collected during topsoil stripping in Area C (building footprint area) were assigned the code context 2.

Site stratigraphy was initially recorded in the trial trench Area A, and in Area B (Fig. 3), to a maximum depth in Area A of 500 mm. Layer 17 (below) was encountered in Area A at a depth of 200- >500 mm and assumed at this stage to be natural subsoil deposit of stony sandy silt overlying river gravel; rare finds mainly from the 200 - 350 mm below turf were collected as context 1, comprising occasional pieces of worked stone, rare burnt flint, and rare post-medieval pottery, coal and slate. Observations in Area B, where topsoil was removed to 200-260 mm, did not contradict the interpretation that a shallow topsoil directly overlay a subsoil showing traces of plough disturbance; post-medieval material was interpreted as present from manuring activities, and lithic material as being residual from occasional prehistoric landscape exploitation

In Area C (the building footprint), topsoil was removed in a spit generally 250 – 300 mm thick (200 mm minimum, 350 mm maximum) to a slightly stony brickearth (c. 30% stone by volume, rolled, usually to less than 30 mm diameter but rarely larger to 150 mm maximum in a matrix of brown silt / very fine sand) with gravel concentrations in places. In the western part of the area, reduction was into what was subsequently labelled layer 17 (recorded as context 4 during machining, however henceforth always referred to as 17), and in the east onto recent deposits and disturbances probably forming an earlier compound used during construction of the existing huts and containing much modern material including bathroom tile, modern bottle glass etc. Disturbances in the surface of context 17 were hand cleaned and sampled: one of these was an amorphous very irregularly shaped area of brown silty brickearth measuring 2.6 x 0.9 m, clearly defined against the surrounding gravelly brickearth; finds from the fill (assigned context 3), which was 80 mm deep, consisted of a post-medieval sherd, one piece of struck flint, modern +glass, coke and coal. Finds were from the surface of the fill, which filled a fairly flat bottomed hollow in the surface of 17; this appeared not to be cut feature, and in view of occasional disturbance by visible roots, was taken as a probable tree bowl.

This stage of reduction was followed by a further two reduction episodes in the western part of the Area C (Plate 3 etc). After topsoil removal in the footprint area, the reduced level was achieved by machine excavation of spits of underlying soils to a level surface, implemented in two stages. The fall in surface level was such that the spits were of wedge shaped east-west profile, with the thick end of the wedges in the west. In both cases, the maximum spit thickness, in the west, was 300 mm. The eastern end of the first subsoil removal spit tapered to the level reached after topsoil removal, which was the necessary final reduction level; the second subsoil removal spit reduced to nothing midway down the site, where the reduced level from the first spit was the same as the final reduction level inside the building. Reduction spits were always excavated in 2m wide strips, from west to east, the first strip along the northern site boundary (Plate 4 etc.).

In plan, 17 was a generally homogenous area of stony brickearth with patches of stone free greyish brown brickearth as described above (context 3). It had already been concluded that this was a plough disturbed natural deposit, however further machining was undertaken to sample the upper part for finds, and because there remained a slight doubt about whether any of the brickearth patches were fills of cut features, and also to assess the potential of the underlying gravel (context 5/natural) for the presence of lower Palaeolithic material. The deposit contained rare struck flint in the upper 50 mm (labelled context 4), with slate fragments (discarded) also present. The layer had almost completely disappeared at a depth of 450 mm below the original surface, with a maximum recorded depth in the northwest corner of the area of 550 mm, exposing the surface of underlying gravel (context 5).

Context No.	Type	In Cut.	In seg.	Section (S.n)
1	finds from top of 17			
2	upper topsoil			
3	disturbed 17			
4	same as 17			
5	natural gravel			
6	ditch		25	5,6
7	surface finds	6	25	
8	fill	6	25	5,6
9	fill	6	25	5,6
10	machining finds	6	25	
11	segment	16		1
12	segment	16		2
13	fill	16	11	1
14	fill	16	11	1
15	fill	16	12	2
16	ditch		11,12	1,2,3,4
17	lower topsoil			3,4,5
18	fill	16		3
19	fill	16		3
20	fill	16		4
21	fill	16		4
22	same as 20			
23	cut?			4
24	fill	6	25	6
25	segment	6		5,6
26	fill	6	25	6
27	fill	6	25	6
28	fill	6	25	6
29	fill	6	25	6
30	not used			
31	layer			
32	pit?			
33	fill	32		
34	recut		25	6

Context 5 (natural gravel) was a solid layer of rolled stone, mainly flint, usually in range 30-50 mm diameter, but ranging from 10 – 150 mm, in a matrix of greyish brown coarse sand and silt, with stone usually comprising about 80% by volume. However the deposit was extremely variable in places, with brickearth, brickearth with common large pebbles, mixed gravel and sand and slightly sandy gravel (with sand varying from coarse to fine) (Sections 3-6). Generally sandier and stonier than 17. Maximum recorded depth below turf of 950 mm, finds completely absent.

On further assessment following the appearance of ditches 6 and 16, it became obvious that context 17 was not, in fact, natural, though context 5 was. Context 4 was re-designated the code context 17 in segment 25, and in the site record 17 was used to describe this layer subsequently.

The sterility and unusual depth of layer 17 (Section 5 etc on Fig. 5) led to the erroneous conclusion that undisturbed subsoil had been reached at the bottom of the second spit, and it was during the process of inspecting exposed gravels for Pleistocene material that ditch F 6 became visible at the very eastern end of the reduced area in the first reduction strip. Subsequently, ditch F 16 was exposed underneath layer 17 to the west; however initial cleaning and surface sampling to test ditch F6 unfortunately led to the removal of the upper part of F 16 in the western part of the footprint area over the one hour elapsing after initial exposure of ditch F6. The removed fills and profile were recorded by means of a conflated section from reduced level to topsoil in the western site section (Fig. 5) and sampling at its southern end.

Context list

FEATURES CUT INTO NATURAL SUBSOIL

Ditch F6 (Plan Fig 4, Sections 5 and 6 Fig.5)

The surface of ditch F6 became visible at a depth of 640 mm below the surface of turf at the extreme easternmost end of the first machined strip in the second stage of ground reduction to site clearance level. Its presence at this depth was entirely unexpected, since it had been assumed that the overlying layer 17 was disturbed natural gravel. Consequent exploratory machining to a depth of 200 mm to confirm that this was a feature was undertaken, creating a baulk in the south whose surface corresponded to the level of the first stage of ground reduction. In the northern site section (Section 5), the final machined reduction level was between 150 and 200 mm lower than the surface fill of F16. Finds collected during this episode were assigned context numbers 7 (surface finds) and 10 (top 200 mm): both contexts 7 and 10 are mainly, probably entirely, from the same deposit as the main upper fill of the ditch, context 8 (Section 6). The term segment 25 was

subsequently assigned to a 1.3 m length of ditch, representing the maximum available length of ditch with full width between the northern site section and baulk.

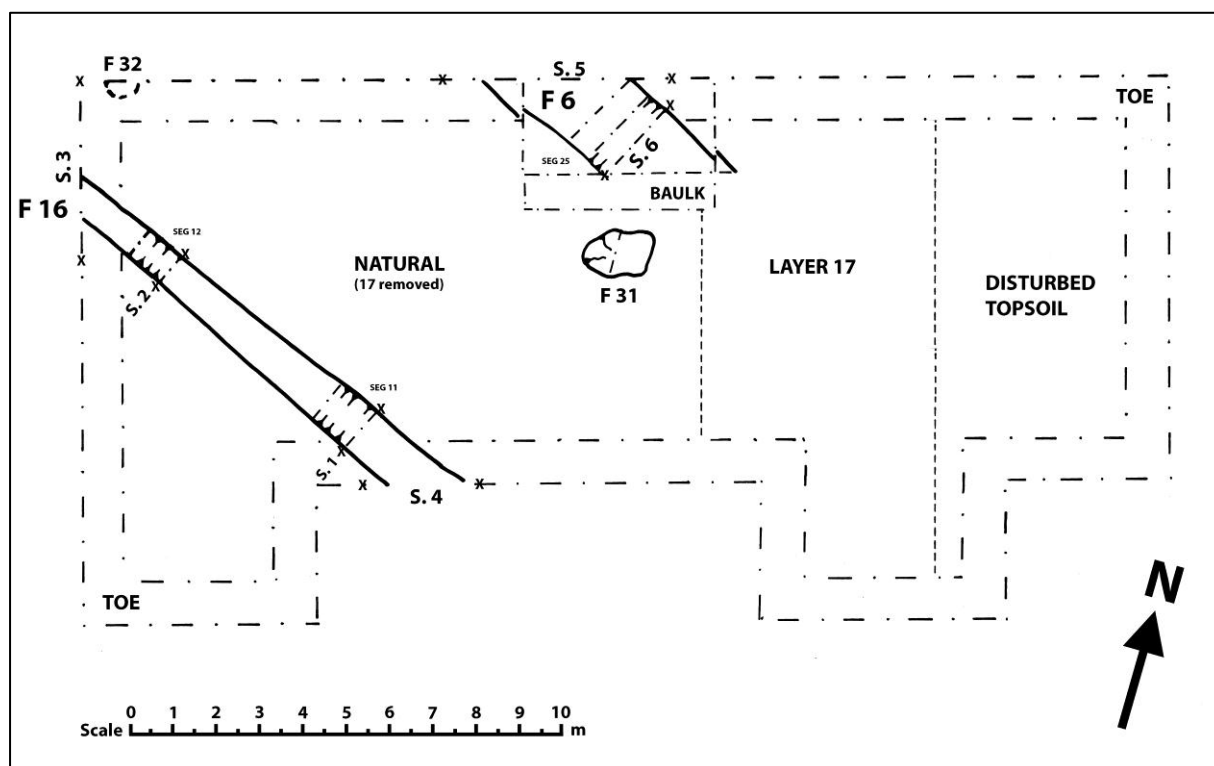


Fig. 4 Detailed site plan. Sections S.1 – S.6 shown in Fig. 5.

The eastern 650 mm of the available ditch was excavated by hand with great difficulty under adverse conditions arising mainly from the hydraulic effect of tidal water from the nearby sea forcing the fresh water table up through the bottom of the excavated segment. Excavation from the top by hand, anticipated in the Brief / WSI as the normal method of sampling, was made exceedingly difficult by the compacted, dense main fill of large stones, exacerbated by the welling up of groundwater and reduced visibility from silt clouding. The writer remains of the opinion that a willingness by HES officers to consider a variation in methodology would have enabled co-operative development of a more satisfactory and productive method of excavation.

The ditch was visible on surface for no more than 4m from the northern edge of the stripped area, running below layer 17 in the east. Its linear extent was not defined, however the toe around the edge of the new building was deeply machined in an attempt to establish the course of the ditch without its being recognised, nor did it appear in the foundation trench for the retaining wall near the north-eastern part of the new building (Fig. 3). It was not located in the toe at the southern end of the new building, where it would anyway have probably crossed the line of parallel ditch F16. It is therefore concluded that the ditch butt-ended within the building footprint area in the 10 m between segment 25 and the southern side of the new building, where it would have been sealed by *in situ* layer 17.

The estimated original surface width of the ditch was 1.94 m, with a depth below the bottom of layer 17 of 1.2 m. As shown in Section 6, the ditch was 1.92 m wide, and 1.12 m deep. The ditch in profile was very steep sided (near vertical in the south), however the steepness of the sides are most likely to result from the very unstable nature of the natural layers into which it was cut, and particularly the fine sandy gravel towards the bottom of the ditch would have had virtually no load bearing capacity and have led to a rapid sheering of the original ditch sides; the profile of the sides of the original ditch was probably considerably shallower than that excavated. From section, the cutting of layers 9 and 28 strongly suggest that the ditch was recut when nearly or entirely full, the recut containing fills 8, 24 and 29, with layers 26, 27, 9 and 28 being surviving fills of the original ditch.

The following descriptions of fills are based on the premise of a recut, with the probable original fills described first: fills are described in stratigraphic order, earliest first. Fills are shown in Section 6 (Fig. 5). The number of worked stone pieces is given as (WS=n).

Original fills

26: Mid grey sandy silt with abundant small pebbles to 5 cm diameter and grit, rare charcoal flecks; clear visual boundary with 24 and 28, merging with 27. Worked stone (WS) = 6 pieces.

27: pale grey clay silt with small fraction of coarse sand, stone almost absent; rare charcoal flecks. Similar to 29. WS = 3.

9: Pale tan sandy silt with common small to medium pebbles; clear boundary with 27. WS = 1.

28: Not recognised during excavation, recorded from section only. Pale greyish tan sandy silt with common small to medium pebbles, sterile, clear boundary with 26. No finds.

Recut fills

29: Pale greyish brown clay silt with small fraction of coarse sand and rare small pebbles with rare charcoal flecks. WS = 1.

24: extremely stony fill in matrix of coarse sand and grit in slightly clayey mid grey silt loam. Similar to 8, but slightly paler and less clayey, and with fairly distinct visual boundary. Solidly packed pebbles to 20 cm diameter, mainly large. Clear visual boundaries with all adjacent contexts. WS = 19.

8: Extremely stony mid greyish brown clay silt with coarse sand. Very abundant pebbles forming solid layer, to 20 cm diameter; rare charcoal flecks, slightly clayier than 24. Fills 24 and 8 almost undiggable on account of stone density and size. Good visual boundaries with all adjacent fills. WS = 9.

7/10: surface and machining finds, almost certainly entirely from 8. WS = 6 / 13 respectively.

Ditch F16

Ditch F 16 is parallel to ditch F6 (Figs 3-4), some 7.5 m to its south. The ditch again showed below layer 17 in the second stage of machine reduction of ground level, and was unfortunately not recognised while the writer was undertaking initial examination of ditch F6 during the hour taken to complete reduction over the remainder of Area C to the final clearance level. The top 380 mm of ditch F16 in the northwest, and top 190 mm of the ditch in the southeast were lost without record except where recorded in Sections 3 and 4. Two 1m segments (nos 12 and 11) were hand excavated. Sampling and recording during the end of the week before and over the weekend was hampered by rain.

Ditch F16 appeared, from the sections at the northwest and southeast limits of its visible extent, to become slightly larger from NW to SE. It estimated original width in the northwest, below the bottom of 17, was 900 mm, with a depth of 600 mm (Section 3, however note that this is slanted across the ditch line); in the southeast (Section 4, also slanted), the surface width was reckoned at 1140 mm, and depth of 650 mm using the level of the bottom as excavated in the adjacent segment 11. In plan after machining the ditch appeared to become narrower from southeast to northwest, and although this is a product of greater loss of fill from deeper machining in the northwest, there appears also to have been an actual slight increase in original width.

On surface the ditch was fairly clearly defined at the machined level (Plates 6-7); occasional pieces of struck flint were present within the stony fill over the entire visible length. The stratigraphy was generally very simple, without any intercutting except in the southeast, and an absence of features adjacent to the ditch.

The ditch contained two principal fills along most of its length, comprising a sandy silt loam, sometimes quite clayey (contexts 18 in NW, 15 in seg. 12, 13 in seg 11, and 20 in the SE); this was sometimes underlain by a fairly thin very stoney layer (19 in the NW and 14 in seg. 11); a tip line of pebbles in seg. 11 suggests that the ditch filled from the northern side. In the SE, the ditch was apparently cut by a pit with a charcoally fill, 21.

In the northwest, fills visible in Section 3 comprised: a greyish brown sandy silty brickearth (18) with rare small to medium pebbles and rare charcoal flecks, sealed by layer 17, and apparently sterile without any finds visible in section. 18 overlay a greyish brown sandy silt clay loam (19) with very abundant pebbles to c. 100mm diameter, and rare charcoal flecks; a single piece of struck flint was present in fill 19 beside the section.

In Seg. 12 (Section 2) the gully had a round U-shaped profile, and contained an homogenous fill, 15. 15 was a greyish brown slightly sandy clay silt, with occasional pebbles, sometimes large to 150 mm diameter, and rare charcoal flecks. WS = 3.

In Seg. 11 (Section 1), gully of rather irregular U-shaped profile, angled more steeply on the southern side. It contained two fills, 13 and 14. 13 was the same as 15 in segment 12, and overlay greyish brown clayey sandy silt (14), siltier than 13 and containing very abundant pebbles generally 70-800 mm in diameter, occasionally larger to 150 mm. A tipline suggest silting from the northern side. Finds were concentrated in the upper part of 13. WS = 14 from 13, WS = 1 from 14.

In the southeast (Section 4, the section was recorded, but the ditch not excavated. The main gully fill in section was 20, a mid greyish brown coarse sandy silt loam; this was overlain by mid grey slightly sandy clay silt with abundant charcoal flecks (21), which was probably the fill of a separate cut (F23) from the top of the gully

fill. F23 extended 150 mm into the stripped area, where it appeared to be flattish bottomed on its north-south axis, with its north end at a shallow gradient. WS = 2 from 20, 1 from 21.

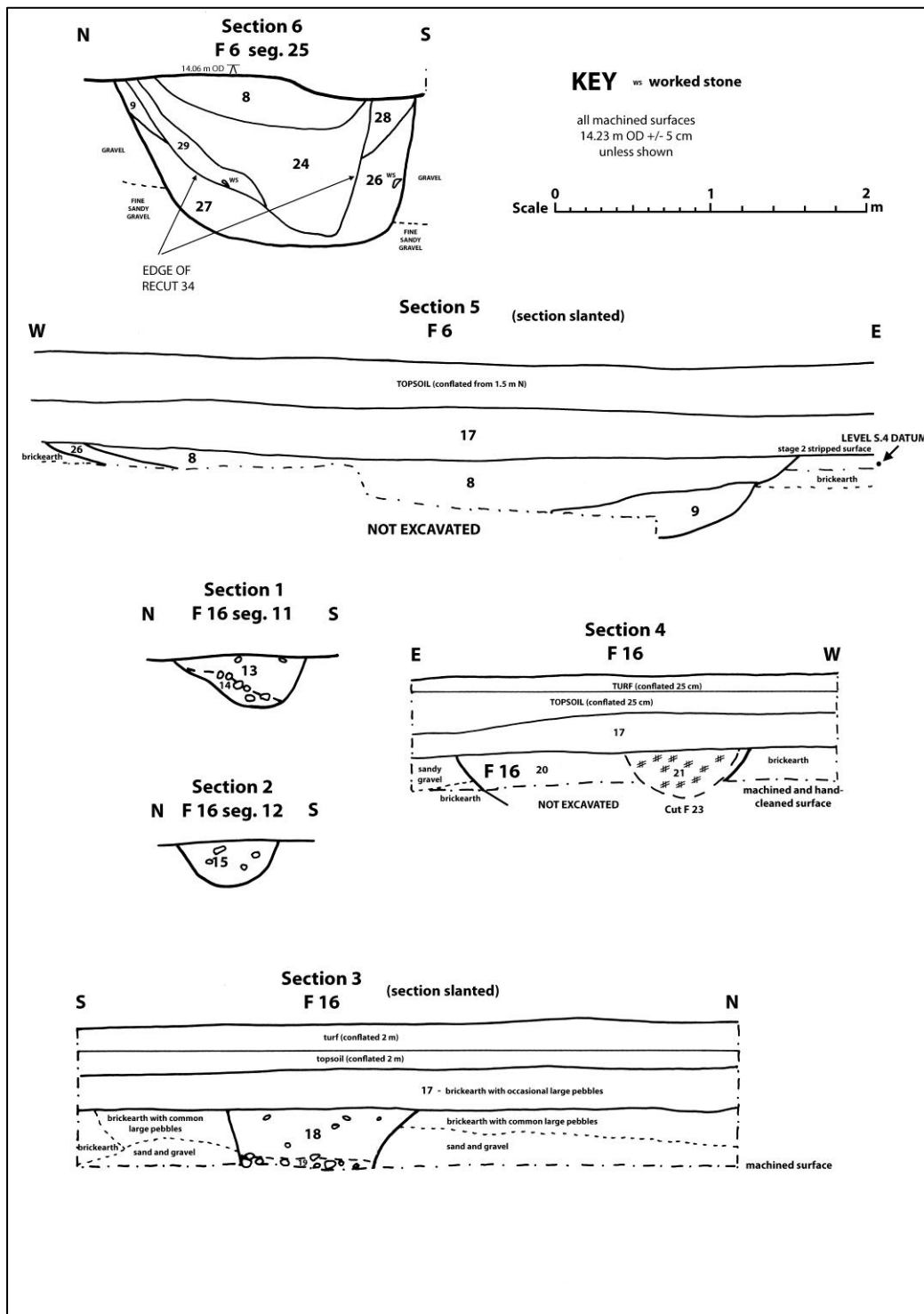


Fig. 5 Sections (see Fig. 4 for positions).

Other features

A probable pit (F32) was visible in section in the northwest corner of Area C (Fig. 4), sealed by layer 4/17. U-shaped profile, 700 mm wide at top, 500 mm deep. Filled by 33, a sandy, gravelly mid grey clay silt. No finds

in section, not observed on level of machined top of nearby ditch F16, and probably a discrete feature not linear. Stratigraphic position below 17 suggests may be contemporary with the ditches, otherwise undated.

To the south of segment 25 (Fig. 4), an irregularly sided patch of pale grey slightly charcoally silt loam (33) was half sectioned, and found to fill a very shallow depression in the top of natural gravel 5. It survived to a depth of less than 50 mm: the top would have been lost during the final stage of ground reduction, and it was not clear whether this was a cut feature or not; there were no finds.

3 FINDS

Modern finds were discarded on site, and are summarised in the stratigraphic report above. Non-modern material was bagged and processed prior to specialist examination.

John Allan kindly commented on the pottery. The lithics recording and initial analysis are by the writer, who is most grateful to Dr Martin Tingle for looking at the material and comments, which are incorporated below.

All non-lithic finds except the medieval sherd from context 3 have been discarded; all worked stone is retained and stored with the archive.

The tables are arranged by cut feature and segments in general stratigraphic order.

3.1 Non-lithic finds (all discarded except medieval sherd from context 3)

Topsoil Context 2: 17 x 20th century ceramic wall tile and pottery

Finds in top of 4/17 Context 1: 5 x late post-medieval sherds, 3 slate, 1 coal

Fills in 4/17 Context 3: 1 x 19th century glass sherd, 1 x medieval jug sherd with greensand inclusions dated 1250-1400; 1 x flint scraper (below).

3.2 Lithic finds (all retained)

An assemblage of 95 pieces of worked stone weighing 2.86 kg was recovered (Table 1), some two thirds of this (58 pieces weighing 1.83 kg) coming from the fills of ditch F6. Ditch F 16 produced 22 pieces; of the remainder, 5 came from topsoil, and 10 from the top of layer 4/17.

The lithic composition of the stratigraphic groups is summarised by quantity and weight in the table below, which also provides further data on individual pieces by context. Although the level of work undertaken to produce the tabulated data has not proved particularly useful, the table is included rather than omitted in order that the interested reader has ready access to the information. Much of the detail is not discussed below, although general comments are supported by the detail presented in the table.

The term cortex is used to denote the naturally weathered surface on the flint, 'patination' where used denotes the colouration of the flaked surfaces. In the following, primary flakes comprise all flakes with over 50% of the dorsal surface corticated; secondary flakes have less than 50% cortex on dorsal surface, and tertiary flakes have no cortex on their dorsal or ventral surfaces, but do have edge cortex, often all down one edge and sometimes at the distal end. Where no cortex at all is present, these are marked in the relevant column of the table as non-cortical.

The raw material is mixed, and includes flint and cherts from the local river gravels, with a small proportion of flint which is more likely to have come from the chalk near Beer Head. The term 'chert' is used below to denote the very coarse grey or brown material characteristic of the upper greensand; otherwise, flinty chert and cherty flint are described as (non-chalk derived) flint for simplicity and to keep them separate from the greensand chert.

All worked stone was in very fresh condition except two rolled pieces: a tertiary flake from 8 and a secondary flake from 4 (both listed last under their respective context no. groups in table). Tools and retouched/utilised flint is fairly evenly distributed across the assemblage, comprising 17% of pieces. Scrapers are dominant in the assemblage, with some composite and informal tools with edge retouch on some flakes. Signs of probable utilisation are present on some pieces, however this has been treated in a rather circumspect manner. The worked stone is almost exclusively flakes, with blade or blade-like pieces being very much the exception. The platforms are generally small without indication of preparation prior to the striking of flakes. Flakes appear usually to be hard hammer struck, and are occasionally burnt.

Little general comment can be made on the lithics. It is a predominantly an unmixed broad flake assemblage in very fresh condition, implying that it was deposited directly within the feature fills rather than being residual. The assemblage is too small to allow assignment of date with any degree of confidence, however: it does not exhibit technological characteristics of early material such as a high blade component and preparation of striking platforms, but the quality of workmanship in the material remains high, and it does not appear to be a late assemblage. The assemblage thus fits into a date range of late Neolithic to earlier Bronze

Age, and the presence of a small amount of greensand chert in the assemblage may indicate a place in the earlier part of this date range.

Group/ context	Seg	Cut	Material	Type	sub-type	non- cortical	Retouch/ utilised	Tool type	No. in group	Group weight (g.)	Weight (g.)	Len. (mm)	Breadth (mm)	L/B ratio	Thick- ness mm
TOPSOIL															
2			cherty flint	blade	tertiary		yes	edge retouched			57.7	96	32	1: 0.33	19
2			gravel flint	flake	tertiary		?				18.5	48	40	1: 0.83	11
2			gravel flint	flake	secondary		?				15.6	42	32	1: 0.76	10
2			flint	flake	secondary		?				13.4	33	39	1: 1.18	9
2			flint	flake	secondary				5	109.7	4.5	32	24	1: 0.75	6
TOP OF LAYER 4/17															
1			flint	shatter	secondary						170				
1			flinty chert	flake?	secondary	y					194	70	98	1: 1.40	28
1			flinty chert	flake	tertiary	y					12.5	33	35	1: 1.06	7
1			flint	flake	tertiary						3.1	27	15	1: 0.56	7
1			flint	burnt flake	tertiary	y					11	36	22	1: 0.61	10
3			gravel flint	flake	tertiary			? Scraper / borer composite			23.5	49	34	1: 0.69	10
4			gravel flint	flake	tertiary						21.4	40	37	1: 0.93	14
4			gravel flint	flake	tertiary						15.5	26	16	1: 0.62	5
4			gravel flint	shatter							7.8				
4			gravel flinty chert	flake	secondary				10	474.1	15.3	49	31	1: 0.63	8
DITCH F 6 (fills of original ditch)															
27	25	6	gravel flint	flake	secondary						8.6	41	27	1: 0.66	7
27	25	6	gravel flint	shatter	tertiary						8.5				
27	25	6	gravel flint	shatter	secondary						14.5				
26	25	6	chalk flint	flake	secondary						47.6	70	42	1: 0.60	22
26	25	6	flint	lump				? chopper			174				
26	25	6	flint	flake	secondary						57.5	62	59	1: 0.95	13
26	25	6	flint	flake	secondary			? double notch			62.8	83	56	1: 0.67	12
26	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary	y					1.8	16	26	1: 1.63	4
26	25	6	flint	flake?	secondary						15.1	35	31	1: 0.89	10
9	25	6	flint	lump	secondary				10	481.4	91				
DITCH F 6 (fills of probable recut)															
29	25	6	gravel flint	flake	primary						38	54	55	1: 1.02	10
24	25	6	flint	flake	primary						43.1	56	46	1: 0.82	15
24	25	6	flint	flake	primary						28.1	32	52	1: 1.63	17
24	25	6	flint	flake	primary						15.8	36	41	1: 1.14	12
24	25	6	flint	flake	primary						5.7	30	27	1: 0.90	7
24	25	6	flint	flake	secondary						17.3	55	34	1: 0.62	6
24	25	6	flint	flake	secondary						41.7	74	22	1: 0.30	21
24	25	6	flint	flake	secondary						44.8	62	63	1: 1.02	18
24	25	6	flint	flake	secondary						19.9	33	39	1: 1.18	13
24	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary		y	end retouch			34.6	58	49	1: 0.84	10
24	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary						30	47	42	1: 0.89	15
24	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary						17.1	46	46	1: 1.00	9
24	25	6	flinty chert	flake	tertiary						10.3	33	33	1: 1.00	6
24	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary		y	point / denticulate			10.6	38	35	1: 0.92	9
24	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary		?	point			26.7	35	29	1: 0.83	22
24	25	6	flint	shatter	tertiary		?				10.4				
24	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary	y					7.7	20	44	1: 2.20	7
24	25	6	flint	shatter	tertiary	y					3.4				
24	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary	y					16.8	45	37	1: 0.82	12
24	25	6	flint	core	tertiary			core			95.2				
8	25	6	gravel flint	flake	tertiary						29.7	63	44	1: 0.70	8
8	25	6	gravel cherty flint	flake	secondary						72.1	57	47	1: 0.82	19
8	25	6	flint	burnt flake	primary						2.3				
8	25	6	gravel chert	lump							330				
8	25	6	gravel flint	flake	tertiary	y	y	side and end scraper			34.4	60	42	1: 0.70	11
8	25	6	gravel flint	flake	tertiary	y					4	25	24	1: 0.96	7
8	25	6	gravel flint	shatter	tertiary						10.9				
8	25	6	gravel flint	shatter	tertiary	y					7.5				
8	25	6	gravel flint	flake	tertiary						6.2	34	22	1: 0.65	6
10	25	6	flint	flake	primary						45.8	49	45	1: 0.92	13
10	25	6	flint	flake	secondary						36.9	59	38	1: 0.64	15
10	25	6	flint	flake	secondary						14.9	33	42	1: 1.27	12
10	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary		?				4.4	44	15	1: 0.34	6
10	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary						11.1	30	43	1: 1.43	10
10	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary		y	edge retouch			7.4	28	22	1: 0.79	10
10	25	6	flint	shatter	tertiary						1.6				
10	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary	y					4.9	25	28	1: 1.12	7
10	25	6	flinty chert	shatter	tertiary	y					6.8				
10	25	6	flint	flake	tertiary	y					2.2	18	22	1: 1.22	6
10	25	6	cherty flint	flake	tertiary	y					2	23	18	1: 0.78	4
10	25	6	greensand chert	flake	tertiary	y					122	67	69	1: 1.03	27
10	25	6	flint	burnt flake	primary						18.7				
7	25	6	gravel flint	shatter	primary						15.8				
7	25	6	gravel flint	flake	primary						7.6	34	22	1: 0.65	5
7	25	6	gravel flint	flake	tertiary						9.6	29	27	1: 0.93	7
7	25	6	gravel flint	flake	tertiary						5.4	34	23	1: 0.68	5
7	25	6	gravel flint	flake	tertiary						3.1	22	26	1: 1.18	5
7	25	6	gravel chert	flake	tertiary				48	1351.1	16.6	36	46	1: 1.28	13
DITCH F 16															
19	16	16	gravel flint	lump	secondary						106				
15	12	16	greensand chert	lump							180				
15	12	16	flint	flake	secondary						12	37	27	1: 0.73	9
15	12	16	flint	shatter	tertiary	y					1.6				
14	11	16	gravel flint	flake	tertiary	y					3.1	31	21	1: 0.68	7
13	11	16	gravel flint	flake	primary						7.7	45	27	1: 0.60	6
13	11	16	gravel flint	flake	secondary						8.1	32	27	1: 0.84	12
13	11	16	gravel flint	flake	secondary	y					1.7	22	20	1: 0.91	4
13	11	16	gravel flint	flake	secondary		y	side scraper			8.8	33	35	1: 1.06	4
13	11	16	gravel flint	core	tertiary	y	y	end scraper (heavily resharpened)			21.48	30	30	1: 1.00	20
13	11	16	gravel flint	flake	tertiary	y					3.8	32	20	1: 0.63	5
13	11	16	gravel flint	flake	tertiary	y					3.6	27	34	1: 1.26	6
13	11	16	gravel flint	flake	tertiary		?				4.1	37	20	1: 0.54	4
13	11	16	gravel flint	shatter	primary		?				4.9	40	19	1: 0.48	7
13	11	16	gravel flint	shatter	primary						5.5				
13	11	16	gravel flint	shatter	tertiary	y					13				
13	11	16	gravel flint	shatter	secondary						17.3				
13	11	16	gravel cherty flint	flake	tertiary						6.6	28	31	1: 1.11	11
13	11	16	gravel cherty flint	flake	tertiary						19.7	32	50	1: 1.56	13
20	16	16	gravel flint	flake	secondary						7	49	19	1: 0.39	6
20	16	16	gravel cherty flint	flake	tertiary						3.1	21	23	1: 1.10	5
21	16	16	gravel flint	flake	tertiary				22	449.18	10.1	34	36	1: 1.06	8
95 No.											2865.5 grams				

Table 1 Details of flint by stratigraphic group and context

Burnt stone

Nine pieces of burnt flint are present, three of which are struck flakes. Burning where apparently present is not in intense heat, with only one piece of white very crazed appearance; most of the pieces described as

burnt are not flint, and burning is in some cases dubious (Table 2). Several of the pieces are of flint of pale blue appearance, and may represent deliberate heating of flint to improve its knapping qualities.

BURNT STONE						
Context	Segment	Feature	Stone	Type	Wt (g)	Comment
2			flint	burnt lump	34.7	white craze
24	25	6	blue stone	tertiary	92.1	not flint, appears burnt
24	25	6	quartzite	tertiary	186	not flint, appears burnt
10	25	6	flint	primary	65.5	bluish
10	25	6	quartzite	tertiary	60	looks burnt
10	25	6	quartzite	tertiary	21.8	looks burnt
7	25	6	flint	primary	20.3	looks burnt
7	25	6	flint	primary	8.3	bluish
13	11	16	flint	tertiary	16.4	pink, uncrazed
Total					505.1	grams

Table 2: Burnt stone

3.3 Bioarchaeological finds

The Written Scheme of Investigation proposed, on the basis of guidance given in *'Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation'* (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage, 2002) on page 23, that 'best practice in watching briefs would allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits'; in a monitoring exercise sampling would be likely to be based on 'judgement' (Table 2, p.19), and would comprise the taking of bulk samples for coarse sieving, and flotation samples as appropriate. Monolith, core and other samples would be taken by the specialist after advice. Dry and waterlogged deposits would be considered for sampling.

In the event, charcoal occurred in very small amounts, present merely as smears which were perceived by the writer to offer no real potential for either dating or identification of plant remains, and there was no imperative to ask the specialist to attend. The ditch fills appeared sterile (i.e. did not appear to contain any macroscopic material likely to be informative on environment or other aspects of the site during silting of the ditches); in view of the perceived lack of potential and very poor dating of the ditches, bulk samples were not taken.

However, six pollen samples were taken from ditch F6 (section 6) in case the dating of the lithics was sufficiently defined to render laboratory work potentially useful, or to make samples available in case of future need by researchers. Since the ditch was recognised as recut, a monolith sample seemed inappropriate to a discontinuous vertical deposition; samples were therefore taken from the centres of each of the main stratigraphic contexts, enabling clear distinction between fills of the original and recut ditches, and providing a snapshot view of episodes during the infilling of both. The poor dating of the ditch led to a decision not to proceed with laboratory work, however the samples are retained in the archive in case of future need (their positions are marked on the field drawing for Section 6).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Ditches F6 and F16 are clearly related features; their parallel configuration strongly suggests contemporaneity, and the rather general dating from the finds does not suggest anything else. However, since the larger ditch, F6 appears to have been recut, ditch F16 might have been in use for only part of this longer period of use.

The lithics assemblage from both ditches is similar, with a relatively high proportion of tools and other retouched material. This is likely to indicate general tool use nearby, indicating habitation as might anyway be inferred from the ditches. The ditches seem most likely to represent an enclosure: the strong possibility that infilling of ditch F 16 in segment 11 occurred from the north suggests the presence of a bank on this side of the ditch, and ditches are most likely to form the northern side of an enclosure. Ditch F6 presumably had a bank: the fills of the probable recut were packed with stone which was often considerably larger than that commonly found the natural river gravels, and this suggests selection of larger stone to include within the bank; this might have had included, speculatively, a dry stone wall beside or atop the bank.

The absence of ditch F6 in the toe or foundation trenches is puzzling, and can only be accounted by the ditch terminating between its visible extent and the edges of the new building – it certainly did not continue in a straight line, and appears not to have turned northwards. An extension of ditch F16 in a straight line would

have missed the Area A trench; an enclosure entranceway is likely to have been present to the immediate southeast of segment 25; a related interruption of ditch F16 might also be present, but not within its visible extent.

Little else can be said. The presence of an enclosure with a relatively high incidence of retouched flint in the ditches suggests domestic occupation; however in view of the rarity or non-existence of contemporary features in the sampled area, the similarity in distribution of retouched material in the two ditches, the scarcity of charcoal in most of the fills and their general sterility, especially the lack of pottery or other finds, areas of intense activity appear not to have been very close by.

There is insufficient information about east Devon or west Dorset in the late Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age to allow much in the way of contextualising the site described above. A search of the Devon HER for Bronze Age sites and finds in east Devon yielded about 200 records, of which over half (105) are barrows, nearly all records representing single barrows with some groups present e.g. 10081 Clyst Honiton and 10804 Farway.

Distribution of sites and finds apart from burials comes from artefact scatters and findspots, cropmark and earthwork evidence, and recent PPG16 work: detailed information about Bronze Age sites in the region comes almost exclusively from the PPG16 interventions, with some detail from previous finds, often found in barrows. Multi period sites with a minor Bronze Age element include Honeyditches in Seaton (ref. 14400), Haye Farm in Clyst Honiton (6055), and BA use of high ground prior to defensive use in the Iron Age and Roman periods, at for example Hembury (1853) and Woodbury (10500) in east Devon, and Pilsdon Penn and Whaddon Hill in west Dorset. There are a large number artefact scatters including lithics, in the Devon HER, assigned a broad date of 'prehistoric' and which might include late Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age material (31 records), however lithics with a clear Bronze Age typology is very poorly represented in the record (macehead 7159, axe-hammer 10562, and barbed and tanged arrowhead 60681). The single record of a barbed and tanged arrowhead in all of east Devon exemplifies the deficiency of the record in east Devon (and west Dorset). Excepting finds in barrows, the east Devon HER has 23 references to Bronze Age metal finds, nearly all axes (including palstaves), but including rapiers (six from Talaton ref. 10310), a hoard undefined in the record available in Colyton (10773), and a spearhead from Combpyne (11424).

A large surface scatter of artefacts including Bronze Age material, and presumably represents fairly long-term and intensive land use in the Bronze Age, is present at Otterton, west of Sidmouth (ref. 10421); this area has produced thousands of lithic artefacts. The site is beside the River Otter, at the edge of the tidal zone, and similarly positioned in this respect to Honeyditches, some 750 m from the site described above, however the record is predominantly late Iron Age and Roman.

Additionally, there are various references to earthworks, and cropmark features from recent aerial as well as earlier survey, which might be Bronze Age in date (e.g. ring ditches west of Colyton 38882-4), a few enclosures (e.g. 38873, 54106). It is clear that the HERs from Devon and Dorset contain an exceedingly small fraction of BA sites and finds in the area. More recent PPG16 driven work in east Devon, however, has created a more detailed record in places. In particular, 627458 in the A13 Honiton – Exeter Improvement Scheme recorded what was termed an MBA farm with field system, and 67498 in Clyst Honiton had what included an enclosure with double interrupted ditch of MBA date. Specifically MBA material has also been recorded in the form of three urns discovered in 1934 in Honiton (10729).

The overall impression is that BA occupation and exploitation of resources in east Devon and west Dorset was probably quite intense throughout the period, however there is very little in the way of concrete data and generally little chronological division within the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods

5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Marrina Neophytou for providing HER data in preparation of the WSI and this report.

Stephen Reed monitored the project for HES and commented on drafts of this report.

Tony Hartley of NPS Southwest is thanked for his instruction and assistance throughout, and Pete Morrish of Devon Contractors Limited is thanked for his co-operation on site. Figures 2 and 3 are based on NPS Southwest drawings.

The geotechnical engineer mentioned was Nick Abrahams of Robson Liddle (met on the Collumpton new library site).

I am grateful to Dr Martin Tingle for looking at the lithics and commenting on my draft report, and to John Allan for his comment on the non-lithic finds.

6 REFERENCES

Clarke, C.P., 2010, 'Written Scheme Of Investigation For Archaeological Monitoring And Recording at Seaton Pre-School, Elizabeth Road Playingfield, Scalwell Lane, Seaton, Devon, EX12 2HF', Arrowhead Archaeology, July 2010.

7 APPENDIX 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BRIEF

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Location: Land at Scalwell Lane
Parish: Seaton
District: East Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 324483.090953
Planning Application no: N/A
Proposal: Proposed Pre School Building
Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/cm/ed/15524

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 Tony Hartley of NPS South West Ltd, with regard to the archaeological works that the HES would advise should be required as a condition of planning consent should this development become the subject of a planning application. This brief has been produced specifically for the above proposed development and may require alteration if this proposed development is revised or amended. 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 Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, the HES advises that any future consent granted, should be conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. The usual wording of a PPG16 archaeological condition is:

'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 This site lies within an area of archaeological potential with regard to the known prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity, the evidence for which has been most notably demonstrated through excavations at the scheduled site of Honeyditches which is located circa 480m to the west of the proposed development area. Groundworks associated with the construction of this development may therefore expose and destroy archaeological or artefactual evidence associated with the known prehistoric and Roman activity in the area.

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted to the HES by Tony Hartley of NPS South West Ltd.

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 proposed development 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 Local 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 Local 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 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. The reporting requirements for the deskbased work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES. 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 under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist 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.

3.3 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will be fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (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.

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.

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 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.

3.6 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 should 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 - 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.

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 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 an 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 Any condition that the HES has recommended should be placed upon this development in the future 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

Helen Rance, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW Tel: 01392 381223 Fax: 01392-383011 E-mail: helen.rance@devon.gov.uk



Plate 1: APD from west, pre-start. CPC, 16 June 2010, ref. 05



Plate 2: From east, topsoil stripped from Area B, Area A in background. Photo CPC, 5 November 2010, ref. day 1_10



Plate 3: Area C, facing NW, western part of reduced area. Topsoil has been removed, ditto first spit of subsoil, and first strip of second subsoil spit (NW corner, by scales). Scale 2m (horizontal), 1 m (vertical). CPC, 11 November 2010, ref. 115801_14.



Plate 4: As Plate 3, facing west. Scale 2m (horizontal), 1 m (vertical). CPC, ref. 115912_16



Plate 5: Area C, Seg. 25 from west, after initial machining to define ditch. Scale 2m (horizontal), 1 m (vertical). CPC, 11 November 2010, ref. 141346_18



Plate 6: Area C, subsoil spit 2 removed to natural over western part of footprint. Ditch F6 / seg 25 centre left, ditch F16 on right parallel with 2m scale. CPC, 11 November 2010, ref. 143652_22



Plate 7: Area C, ditch F16, seg 12 (foreground) and seg 11, facing SE. Scale 2m (horizontal), 1 m (vertical). CPC, 12 November 2010, ref. 122612_31



Plate 8: Area C, initial sampling of ditch F6 in seg. 25, from NW: working shot. Scale 1 m (vert). CPC, 15 November 2011, ref. 111744_13



Plate 9: Area C, building footprint from east, fully reduced, showing most of toe excavated. CPC, 16 November 2011, ref. 082637_19



Plate 10: Area C, ditch F6, Section S.6, from NW. Scale 2m (horizontal), 1 m (vertical). CPC, 18 November 2011, ref. 142346_17