



Land adjacent to Exeter Airport Exeter, Devon

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Document Ref.: 255520.01
Application Number: TBC
February 2022



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2022, all rights reserved

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales number 287786, and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB.

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title Land adjacent to Exeter Airport
Document subtitle Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
Document reference 255520.01

Client name Paragon Building Consultancy Ltd
Address The Harlequin Building
65 Southwark Street
London
SE1 0HR

On behalf of OXW Catalina UK Ltd
Address PO Box 25
Regency Court
Gategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 3AP

National grid reference 300864, 93448
Statutory designations n/a
Planning authority East Devon District Council
Planning reference TBC

Project management by Naomi Brennan
Site visit and research Megan Donovan
Document compiled by Naomi Brennan
Graphics by Naomi Brennan

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	25/10/2021	N Brennan	
2	15/02/2021	N Brennan	



Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background.....	1
1.2 The Site	1
1.3 Development proposals	1
1.4 Scope of document.....	2
1.5 Aims	2
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Designated heritage assets	2
2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002).....	3
2.4 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	3
2.5 National Planning Policy Framework.....	3
2.6 Local planning policy	4
3 METHODOLOGY	4
3.1 Introduction.....	4
3.2 Study Area.....	5
3.3 Sources	5
3.4 Site visit	5
3.5 Significance	5
3.6 Setting assessment	6
3.7 Assumptions and limitations.....	7
3.8 Copyright	7
4 BASELINE RESOURCE	7
4.1 Introduction.....	7
4.2 Designated heritage assets	7
4.3 Locally listed heritage assets	8
4.4 Previous studies	8
4.5 Archaeological and historical context.....	9
4.6 Historic Landscape Character.....	12
4.7 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts	12
5 SETTING	12
5.1 Introduction.....	12
5.2 Treasbeare Farmhouse	13
5.3 Non-designated military structures.....	14
6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS	15
6.1 Introduction.....	15
6.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource.....	15
6.3 Statement of potential impact.....	16
7 CONCLUSIONS	17
7.1 General.....	17
7.2 Recommendations.....	18
REFERENCES	19
Bibliography.....	19
Historic Environment Records.....	20
Cartographic and documentary sources.....	20



Online resources.....	21
APPENDICES	22
Appendix 1: Terminology	22
Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework	23
Appendix 3: Gazetteer	28
Figures	
Figure 1	Site, Study Area and recorded historic environment (Prehistoric to 19th century)
Figure 2	Site, Study Area and recorded historic environment (Modern)
Figure 3	Detailed inset maps
Figure 4	Site, Study Area and archaeological events
Figure 5	Historic maps
Figure 6	Historic maps
Figure 7	Identified features within and adjacent to the Site
Plates	
Plate 1	View northwards from the central part of the Site
Plate 2	Path and construction compound within the southern part of the Site, view to the north-east
Plate 3	View of stream along eastern boundary
Plate 4	Pumphouse on southern boundary
Plate 5	Pillbox at south-eastern corner, view from the south
Plate 6	Possible structural remains at eastern boundary
Plate 7	Overgrown structure at western boundary
Plate 8	Structure on eastern boundary
Plate 9	'Q' Unit Plinth to the east of the Site
Plate 10	Pump house and reservoir to the north of the Site
Plate 11	View westwards from the southern part of the Site
Plate 12	View to the north towards Treasbeare Farmhouse
Front cover	View south-eastwards across the Site



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Paragon Building Consultancy Ltd on behalf of OXW Catalina UK Ltd to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land adjacent to Exeter Airport, Exeter, EX5 2BD, centred on National Grid Reference 300864, 93448. This study is intended to inform a potential planning application for light industrial / commercial development within the site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of development on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has established that there is a limited archaeological interest within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to Second World War structures and a possible post-medieval animal pound.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the archaeologist advisor for East Devon District Council.

The proposed development is unlikely to result in any adverse impacts to the settings of any designated or non-designated heritage assets adjacent to or within the wider landscape surrounding the site.

The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development site is of limited significance. Although development of the site would alter its character, this would not constitute an appreciable loss to the wider historic environment resource.

A risk of UXO within the site has been identified therefore monitoring for UXO or a more detailed UXO survey may therefore be necessary in conjunction with any archaeological work. The possibility of radium associated with any aircraft debris should also be kept in mind. There are no records of serious aircraft crashes occurring at RAF Exeter and as such the likely discovery of anything covered by the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986* is considered to be low.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Paragon Building Consultancy Ltd on behalf of OXW Catalina UK Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Charlie Bruinvels in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Devon County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.



Land adjacent to Exeter Airport Exeter, Devon

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Paragon Building Consultancy Ltd on behalf of OXW Catalina UK Ltd (the Client), to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land adjacent to Exeter Airport, Exeter, EX5 2BD (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 300864, 93448.

1.1.2 This study will inform a planning application for potential development within the Site, to be submitted to East Devon District Council.

1.1.3 The site lies within the aerodrome safeguarding area and is employment allocation site.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 7.64 ha located immediately south of Exeter Airport and around 4 km east of the outskirts of Exeter. The Site is bounded to the south by a road, to the west by a car park and to the east by agricultural land. Further commercial and light industrial units lie across the road to the south, bounded by the A30.

1.2.2 The Site is currently under arable cultivation and consists of a single field (**Plate 1**), enclosed by mature hedgerows with the exception of the northern boundary which is marked by a fence. A tarmacked path within the southern part of the Site also provides access to the offices and car park to the west (**Plate 2**). A drainage ditch flanks the south and eastern boundaries of the Site (**Plate 3**). During the site visit a construction compound was observed within the southern part of the Site, this appeared to be being used for spoil storage (**Plate 2**). A disused pump house also lies at the southern boundary (**Plate 4**).

1.2.3 At the south-eastern corner of the Site at the edge of the road is situated a brick pillbox (**Plate 5**), another possible example lies on the western boundary (**Plate 6**) and another structure in the north-eastern corner (**Plate 7**). Some concrete and brick remains were observed during the site visit near the eastern boundary (**Plate 8**).

1.2.4 The Site slopes from around 27 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-east corner to around 33 m aOD in the north-west.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as the Aylesbeare Mudstone Group (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer). Superficial deposits of head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) are mapped across the eastern part of the Site.

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 Finalised development proposals were unavailable at the time of writing. It is understood that the development will be multi-unit light industrial / commercial use.



1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.5 Aims

1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 A designated heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:



'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)

2.3.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)*. The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.4 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

2.4.1 All military aircraft crash sites in the United Kingdom, its territorial waters, or British aircraft in international waters, are controlled sites under the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986*. It is an offence under this act to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any items at such sites, unless the Ministry of Defence (MOD) has issued a licence authorising such activity.

2.4.2 Given the known history of the Site as part of a former Second World War airfield, the possibility exists that military aircraft crash sites may be present. As a consequence, the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986* may be directly relevant to the development proposals.

2.5 National Planning Policy Framework

2.5.1 The current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

2.5.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.5.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;



- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.5.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.5.5 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource¹.

2.6 Local planning policy

2.6.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of East Devon District Council, which adopted the *East Devon Local Plan 2013 to 2031* in January 2016. A new local plan is currently being prepared to replace this in due course. The policies within this reaffirm the requirement to preserve and enhance the historic environment where possible and that applicant should submit an assessment of any assets which may be affected and their significance. Where the need for the development outweighs the damage to locally important archaeological sites, preservation by record will be required.

2.6.2 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.6.3 Further guidance is given in the *East Devon Heritage Strategy (2019-2031)*. This includes information on the historic environment of the area, along with the social, economic and environmental benefits arising from heritage.

2.6.4 East Devon District Council also maintains a local list of heritage assets which can be viewed via their website.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020).

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>



3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;
- The Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
- Relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (e.g. Grove and Croft 2012);
- National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Devon Heritage Centre and available via Know Your Place; and
- Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Devon Heritage Centre and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on 14 October 2021. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.4.3 A key objective of the Site visit was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of heritage assets (see **Section 3.6**).

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives

not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Historic England in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008). Within the guidance, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate differing 'values'.

3.5.3 These values are broadly analogous to the 'interests' defined by NPPF, which are used within this report, as per *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2019). These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5.4 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2* (2015).

3.6 Setting assessment

3.6.1 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.'

3.6.2 The setting assessment was guided by *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (Historic England 2017), which advocates a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the effects of development:

- Step 1 of the approach is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected'



- Step 2 requires assessment of ‘the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated’
- Step 3 is to ‘assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it’
- Step 4 is to explore ways to ‘maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm’
- Step 5 is to ‘make and document the decision and monitor outcomes’

3.6.3 For the purposes of this assessment, only Steps 1-4 of the process have been followed. Step 5 was not included as part of this assessment, as this is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority.

3.7 Assumptions and limitations

3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.7.2 The records held by the DHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.8 Copyright

3.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1-3**. Recorded archaeological investigations are depicted on **Figure 4**.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

- 4.2.2 A single Grade II Listed Building lies just over 500 m to the north of the Site. Treasbeare Farmhouse (NHLE 1141434) is thought to date from the 16th century with major early 17th century renovations, however, Treasbeare is documented from the 10th century.
- 4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.
- 4.2.4 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Locally listed heritage assets

- 4.3.1 There are no locally listed assets in the vicinity of the Site.

4.4 Previous studies

Site

- 4.4.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment. However, a ground investigation survey was carried out in relation to the proposed development of the Site (Paragon Building Consultancy Limited 2021). This comprised 12 boreholes and 9 trial pits. This confirmed the geology as reported by the British Geological Survey with Head deposits encountered between 0.30 m and 1.5 m below ground level (bgl) in the northern part of the Site. Made ground was identified in two of the trial pits and one of the boreholes, in the southern part of the Site (0.35-0.50 m bgl) and near the western boundary (0.4-1.3m bgl). Made ground was not recorded in other trial pits in these areas suggesting the deposits are localised. Brick and concrete suggest that the deposits relate to modern features or activities, although they do not correspond to any mapped structures (see **Section 4.5**).

Study Area

- 4.4.2 A number of archaeological surveys and investigations have taken place within the Study Area, details of those considered of most relevance to the Site are detailed below.
- 4.4.3 The section of the A30 which lies some 200 m to the south of the Site was constructed in the 1990s as part of the A30 Honiton to Exeter to Improvement Scheme. In conjunction with this work fieldwalking, geophysical survey (DHER EDV6447) and archaeological investigations was conducted along areas of the route (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 1999). While none of the principal archaeological sites found lay within the Study Area, a large amount of findspots are recorded in relation to a watching brief conducted during the construction (DHER MDV60965-60994). The date of these finds spans the prehistoric to the modern era.
- 4.4.4 Desk-based assessments have been carried out in relation to Exeter airport including a survey of the civil and Second World War (WWII) airport (DHER EDV4774), which includes areas within the Site and to the east.
- 4.4.5 Fieldwork in relation to development of a parcel of land south of the Site on the other side of the road included fieldwalking, monitoring of geotechnical pits (DHER EDV5859), geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (DHER EDV5549). A single curving ditch which contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was located during the evaluation (DHER MDV130602) and a few lithic artefacts were found unstratified during the evaluation and fieldwalking.
- 4.4.6 Further fieldwork to the south-west in two areas did not locate any archaeological features or indications of archaeological activity (DHER EDV5140 and EDV5973).
-



- 4.4.7 Geophysical survey east of the Site in relation to a convertor station site located features related to WWII military activity, previously documented in the HER (DHER EDV6981). Later evaluation identified two ditches and a pit, these were undated but their stratigraphic position suggested that they were post-medieval or modern in date (DHER EDV7326; MDV115288).
- 4.4.8 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.
- 4.4.9 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 4**.

4.5 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.5.1 The following section summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.5.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, DHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1–4**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.5.3 There is currently little recorded prehistoric activity within the Study Area; two findspots comprising a struck flint to the south and a Bronze Age axe head near the eastern boundary (DHER MDV60994; MDV65337) have been recorded and south of the Site a curvilinear feature of potential prehistoric date has been located (DHER MDV130602).
- 4.5.4 In the wider area, the A30 Honiton to Exeter to Improvement Scheme located an Iron Age settlement within a ditched enclosure at Blackhorse some 3 km to the west of the Site (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 1999). Some Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity has also been identified at Hayes Farm just to the north-west of the Study Area (Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1996).

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.5.5 Despite a known Roman road north of the Study Area along the line of London Road (B3174) there is little known activity in the Study Area. Residual Roman pottery was located during the excavation of farm some 675 m to the south-west of the Site, although the features located were exclusively 18th-19th century date (DHER MDV44049).

Saxon and medieval (AD 410–1500)

- 4.5.6 While there is little confirmed activity from the Saxon or medieval periods in the Study Area, a number of features have been posited as potentially having earlier origins. These include Wares Farm to the south of the Site (DHER MDV10307, MDV38403) which is thought to have been in existence by 1452.
- 4.5.7 A possible deer park also lies to the south-east, based on place name and documentary evidence, through the full extent and extant location of this is unclear (DHER MDV38400).
- 4.5.8 Rockbeare to the north-west, Brightson to the west (no longer extant, lay near Clyst Honiton) and Farrington and Aylesbeare to the south are all recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey

suggesting likely earlier origins. Clyst Honiton is documented from the 12th century (Mills 2013, 245).

Post-medieval and 19th century (AD 1500–1900)

- 4.5.9 Much of the Study Area is likely to have been agricultural at this time with sparse settlement focused on scattered farmsteads. Features recorded in the HER largely relate to agricultural features or small-scale quarrying; itself likely to be related to the extraction of marl to improve the soil.
- 4.5.10 At the time of the 1839 tithe survey (**Figure 5, Map A**), the Site comprises sections of six land parcels, the majority of which are under pasture at this time. The owner is the Bishop of Exeter, a major landowner in the parish, and the occupier for all the plots is Abraham Smith. While the majority of field names relate to their size, land parcel 288, which includes the south-eastern part of the Site and the associated area of woodland (plot 290) bear the name 'Pound Moor'. This suggests that they were at some time the location of an animal pound; pounds were used to confine stray or illegally livestock as well as enabling legally-kept animals to be rounded up at certain times of the year from areas of common grazing. A pond is depicted within the central part of the Site and an access track at the eastern boundary within the northern part of the Site. An oval area fringed with trees lies just to the west of the Site, this could be the location of a former pond. Both this area and the pond depicted within the Site may also be linked to localised quarrying.
- 4.5.11 There have been few changes by the time of the First Edition (1889) Ordnance Survey map, however a track has been established along the line of the southern part of the eastern Site boundary (**Figure 5, Map B**). The area to the west of the Site is also confirmed as a former marl pit and hachuring around the pond within the Site does suggest that this was also formerly a marl pit.

Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 4.5.12 At the beginning of the 20th century the Site and surrounding area were still agricultural land (**Figure 5, Map C**), however in 1937 Exeter Airport was opened as a civilian airfield. When war broke in 1939, the airfield was requisitioned by the Air ministry and became a sub-base of the National Air Communications (Brewer 1998). As part of its military use the airfield was modernised and expanded to include much of the Site (DHER MDV48842). RAF Exeter was an active fighter station and suffering several heavy bombing raids during the course of the war. Heavy damage in particular occurred during raids on the airfield in April and May 1941 and possible bomb craters have been identified south-west, south and south-east of the Site (DHER MDV112979) (Entec 2008). By October 1946, RAF Exeter had closed and was transferred to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, by January 1947 operating once more as Exeter Airport. The airport was still under lease from the Ministry of Defence and the Reserve Flying School and then the Civilian Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit were based at the airport from the 1950s until 1971 (Exeter Airport 1982). Devon County Council took over the ownership in 1973 and the airport has since passed to a commercial group.
- 4.5.13 An aerial photograph from 1946 depicts the wartime military activity within the Site (**Figure 5, Map D, Figure 7**). This suggests that some stripping may have occurred across the northern part of the Site, as this appears to be bare earth in this picture. However, it should be noted that there was no conclusive evidence for differences in the soil profile highlighted by the ground investigation report (Paragon Building Consultancy Limited 2021). Two groups of buildings are also visible within the Site (DHER MDV78587, MDV78588), adjacent to the area of woodland, another group of buildings lies to the north of the Site (DHER MDV78585). Those to the west of the woodland and north of the Site have been identified as Small Arms Ammunition Stores (SAA), while those to the east of the woodland comprise

three anti-aircraft unit hubs. SAA buildings were stores for ammunition for machine guns and ground defence weapons. Two anti-aircraft batteries have been identified north of the Site (DHER MDV71797, MDV71806) which were likely supplied and supported by the buildings within the Site. The anti-aircraft batteries would have been crucial for defending the airport approach from enemy bombers.

- 4.5.14 In addition to those structures visible on the aerial image, further military structures have been identified in the vicinity of the Site (**Figure 7**). Just outside the southern boundary of the Site the location of defensive posts for a roadblock is recorded (DHER MDV78181) and by the south-eastern corner of the Site a polygonal brick-built pillbox is situated. While the defensive posts could not be identified during the site visit, the pillbox is still extant (DHER MDV52063) along with the concrete posts of another roadblock (DHER MDV78183) (**Plate 5**). A further pillbox is recorded at the western edge of the Site (DHER MDV55674); a structure was observed in this position but it is currently so overgrown that further identification was not possible (**Plate 7**). The Defence of Britain archive suggests that this too is a polygonal brick-built example². Another building lies at the eastern boundary, recorded in the HER as the remains of a transformer plinth for a WWII electricity sub-station (DHER MDV78586) (**Plate 8**). A number of other defensive structures are recorded in the vicinity of the Site, some of which still survive today including a 'Q' Unit Plinth, of unknown exact function, and a pump house and reservoir (DHER MDV78207, MDV55684, MDV78388) (**Plates 9 and 10**). To the south-west of the Site a sergeant mess, accommodation block, oil shed, bathhouse and latrines (DHER MDV78212, MDV78616, MDV78620, MDV78623, MDV78624) were situated; the mess building is still extant within the current industrial complex which occupies this area. To the east of the Site Dispersed Site 2 (DHER MDV48846), now an industrial and commercial estate, contained a number military structures; most of these have been demolished but one of the mess buildings is still intact (DHER MDV78391).
- 4.5.15 Following the German invasion of France on 10 May 1940 and the subsequent withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force during later May and June 1940, General Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander-in-Chief Home Forces prepared plans to defend the United Kingdom against a full-scale German invasion. With a large but mainly static and weakly equipped force at his disposal, Ironside decided to complement his few truly mobile units with a system of static defence.
- 4.5.16 Ironside's plan was to deploy a thin screen of infantry along the invasion coast, forming a 'coastal crust' intended to disrupt enemy landings long enough to allow the arrival of local reinforcements. If the enemy succeeded in breaking out from the coast, a network of Command, Corps and Divisional stop-lines and defended localities extending deep inland would delay and channel the enemy advance. As a strategically important asset, a Class I station (airfields within 20 miles of a port that may be used by German paratroopers who would capture the airfield in preparation for troop carrying aircraft), Exeter airport was equipped with a series of defensive measures aimed at protecting the airfield and slowing the advance of any enemy invasion.
- 4.5.17 Many of the military structures can be seen on the 1969 edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 6, Map E**), including the four SAA stores west and south-west of the woodland, the substation, the two pillboxes on the boundaries and the defensive posts along the road. Only one of the anti-aircraft unit hubs is present by this time; a structure shown immediately south-west of this may be another pillbox or defensive position. Some possible structural

² <https://doi.org/10.5284/1000327>

remains were observed in this area (**Plate 6**). An additional pillbox is noted within the Site along the access track to the SAA complex. A pump house is also shown at the southern boundary by the Site entrance (**Plate 4**). Another track is shown from the airport apron west of the Site suggesting that this area was still part of the airport complex, though it is unclear whether the buildings were in use by this time. The western boundary of the Site is established at this time, but the northern boundary is not fully established until 1988 (not illustrated).

- 4.5.18 By 1991 (**Figure 6, Map F**) all of the buildings within the Site appear to have been demolished, with the exception of the pump house and other structures on the Site perimeter. The site visit confirmed that these were all still extant with the exception of the defensive posts at the midpoint southern boundary (**Figure 7**), which may be concealed in the hedgerow, and the possible pillbox adjacent the position of the anti-aircraft hub buildings. The latter would lie just outside the Site boundary within an area of dense vegetation. It is on this map edition that Site becomes a single field and the wooded area is removed. No traces of the former buildings within the Site were apparent from the site visit or aerial and LiDAR imagery.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.6.1 The Site is identified as lying within an area of post-medieval enclosure. While presently agricultural land, the character of the immediate area is light industrial due to the presence of the airport to the north and industrial units to the west and south. During the 20th century much of the Site was part of the military activity associated with the airport.
- 4.6.2 Map regression evidence indicates that only the southern boundary and parts of the eastern boundary accord with the field pattern present on the 1839 tithe map (**Figure 5, Map A**), with the rest reflecting later boundaries and reorganisation of the landscape. Mature hedgerows in these areas may fulfil the criteria for being considered historically *Important* as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002), and could therefore be subject to statutory protection.

4.7 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

- 4.7.1 Military activity within the Site, particularly the complex of SAA stores and the anti-aircraft hub buildings may have truncated and destroyed evidence of early activity in their immediate footprint. Modern deposits identified during ground investigation works (Paragon Building Consultancy Limited 2021) also suggests that there may have been some disturbance or activity outside the identified building locations. A 1946 aerial image (**Figure 5, Map D**) does suggest some more wide-ranging stripping may have occurred in the northern part of the Site, however this could not be clearly identified in the ground investigation results. Some limited damage to buried archaeological features may also have occurred from ploughing within the Site.

5 SETTING

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section presents an assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to the settings of heritage assets, carried out in accordance with the methodology detailed in **Section 3.6**.
- 5.1.2 The site visit confirmed that the character of the landscape to the south and west is dominated by industrial and ancillary buildings associated with the airport (**front cover**,



Plate 11) with a further industrial estate visible to the east (**Plate 2**). Longer distance views and a more agricultural landscape lies to the north, though the runway also lies within this view (**Plate 12**). Within these views Treasbeare Farmhouse (NHLE 1141434) can be seen.

- 5.1.3 With no specific development proposals at this stage a detailed impact assessment is not possible. Instead the significance of assets which may be sensitive to development within the Site and the contribution to this significance of setting will be explored.
- 5.1.4 With the exception of Treasbeare Farmhouse no other designated heritage assets were identified as potentially sensitive assets, either due to intervisibility, historical associations or other factors.
- 5.1.5 The site visit has confirmed a number of non-designated WWII structures lie within or in the immediate vicinity of the Site. These buildings and the interrelationship between these features may be sensitive to changes within the Site.

5.2 Treasbeare Farmhouse

The asset and its setting

- 5.2.1 Treasbeare Farmhouse (NHLE 1141434) is a Grade II listed building located some 580 m to the north of the Site (**Plate 12**). The farm is documented from the 10th century but the current farmhouse originated in the 16th century and incorporates major early 17th century renovations. The farmhouse lies at the south-western edge of the farm complex with the main barns, yards and outbuildings to the north-east. While this general arrangement is still present today the majority of the farm buildings appear to be modern. Although the entrance to the farm and farmhouse is from the north-west, the southern elevation forms one of the principal elevations with a glass-roofed veranda. This part of the house is thought to date to the mid-19th century with the older house, which faced west, behind.
- 5.2.2 The house is principally listed for its architectural value which includes 16th and 17th century fabric and internal period details. It also has a documented history from the 10th century and an association with Exeter Cathedral.
- 5.2.3 During WWII Treasbeare Farm became a battle headquarters for co-ordinating the airfield defences with a number of structures built within a defended perimeter (DHER MDV78139). A pump house and reservoir from this time can be seen to the east of the current farm complex (DHER MDV55684, MDV78388) (**Plate 10**). The farmhouse therefore also has an important historical association with the airfield and its wartime history.

Contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset

- 5.2.4 The farm itself is situated on a relatively isolated low hill, which gives it a prominent appearance in the landscape.
- 5.2.5 Agricultural land immediately surrounding the complex as well as the wider agricultural landscape is a legible feature of the origin and function of the asset, which is strengthened as it is still a working farm.
- 5.2.6 The addition of the 19th century frontage and veranda at the southern elevation indicates that the wide-ranging views in this direction were an important aspect of its setting. The character of views in this direction has however subsequently altered with the construction of the airport and the establishment of a number of industrial parks just north of the A30.



- 5.2.7 Views to the airfield field and a number of surviving military structures does however inform our understanding of the later history of the Site as a battle headquarters.

Potential impacts of development within the Site

- 5.2.8 Light industrial / commercial development within the Site would not alter the immediate agricultural setting of the farmhouse or introduce a noticeable change in its views to the south as similar units lie to the east and west. The association between the farmhouse and the airfield will not be affected. The more substantial building complexes which related to the airfield defences, co-ordinated by the battle headquarters, are no longer extant however there is an opportunity to better reveal some of the still extant structures along the perimeter of the Site (see section below for further discussion). This can contribute to our understanding and perception of the network of defensive elements controlled from the farm complex.

5.3 Non-designated military structures

The asset and its setting

- 5.3.1 Four former military structures are known to be extant within or adjacent to the boundaries of the Site comprising two pillboxes, a transformer plinth and a defensive post (**Plates 5, 7 and 8, Figure 7**). Remains of a further post and pillbox (**Plate 6**) may also be present but this could not be confirmed during the site visit. These are the remains of a wider complex of structures which existed within the Site and were part of a larger defensive network of features around the military airfield.

- 5.3.2 Pillboxes are perhaps one of the most ubiquitous and recognisable defensive structures associated with the anti-invasion measures during WWII. While many were constructed to set designs and fabric, others followed a more unique plan and used whatever construction materials were to hand. What is known of the two pillboxes suggests that they were fairly standard types and as such their significance is primarily derived from their historical interest. They also have some architectural value as a distinctive and evocative feature relating to the WWII era. The defensive post and transformer plinth are more unusual survivors from this period but again their significance is primarily derived from their historical value. Although some pillboxes and other WWII defensive structures are listed these are only a selection and those which have particular historical importance through association with important events or figures, are of a rare type, have original fittings or have substantial group value (Historic England 2018). Those in the vicinity of the Site are likely to be of local significance only, despite having some group value.

Contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset

- 5.3.3 The defensive function of these assets means that their position is integral to understanding their purpose and history, however other elements of their surroundings are incidental and do not contribute to their significance.
- 5.3.4 At the southern boundary of the Site, the pillbox and defensive posts relate to the defence of the road and as such views to the east and west along the road are crucial to understanding these structures. The pillbox on the western boundary could not be clearly seen to establish the direction of the loopholes however it seems likely that its position was designed to protect the airport perimeter and as such its relationship and views to the airfield are elements of its setting which will contribute to the significance of the asset.
- 5.3.5 The transformer plinth at the eastern boundary its likely to have been related to the building complexes within the Site and also potentially to the anti-aircraft batteries to the north. The loss of these buildings does reduce the contribution made by setting to the significance of

the asset, though the visual association with the airfield does contribute in a minor way to its significance.

- 5.3.6 While there is group value in these features as they formed part of the network of structures around the airfield, intervisibility between the buildings was not a part of their design and does not meaningfully contribute to their significance.

Potential impacts of development within the Site

- 5.3.7 Development within the Site would provide an opportunity to clear the vegetation around these structures. This would help preserve and stabilise the structures from damage caused by pervasive vegetation. Such clearance would also enable the structures to be recorded.
- 5.3.8 Any development should aim to preserve the key visual associations identified for each of the structures.
- 5.3.9 If demolition of any of these structures was required, then this would represent substantial harm to a non-designated heritage asset and mitigation would be required. There would also be a modest impact on the remaining structures as their group value would be reduced.

6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to impacts.

6.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

- 6.2.1 There is currently limited evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the Site; the potential for archaeological features from these periods is therefore considered to be low. Although a possible prehistoric feature was located to the south of the Site, there was little indications of any widespread activity in this area.
- 6.2.2 It is most likely that the Site was in the wider rural hinterland of the known Saxon and medieval settlements and potential for remains from these periods is also considered to be low and if present to be most likely comprise agricultural features of limited archaeological importance.
- 6.2.3 During the post-medieval period the Site was agricultural land, most probably pasture and may have been the location of an animal pound (**Figure 7**). The Site continued as agricultural land during the 19th century and included a marl pit. Remains from these periods, which could comprise field boundaries and evidence for the pound would have some minor local archaeological interest.
- 6.2.4 The Site formed part of RAF Exeter and aerial images and cartographic sources have identified a number of buildings and structures within and immediately adjacent to the Site, which form part of a network of defensive measures associated with the airfield (**Figure 7**). These features have considerable local historical interest. Nevertheless, limited remains are likely to survive within the main area of the Site as the structures appear to have been demolished in the late 20th century and the foundations of these buildings, if they survive, would have more limited value. Extant structures are present along the perimeter of the Site comprising pillboxes, a transformer plinth and defensive posts which retain some local historical interest.



6.3 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

- 6.3.1 No designated heritage assets would be affected by the implementation of the proposed development, either through direct physical impacts or by changes in their setting which would have an impact on their significance.

Non-designated built heritage

- 6.3.2 A number of extant structures lie around the perimeter of the Site which date to its military use. Development within the Site has the potential both to have a positive impact and negative impact on them.
- 6.3.3 A positive benefit on these structures may be achieved by clearing back vegetation and stabilising them, this would also provide an opportunity for recording them.
- 6.3.4 Any demolition of the structures would result in substantial harm to the asset itself and some harm to the other related structures. This harm would need to be mitigated through a programme of building recording. A negative impact could also occur as a result to a change in their setting which impacts on their significance, however due to the purpose of these structures they have clearly defined key views which are unlikely to be affected by development within the Site.

Archaeological remains

- 6.3.5 Construction works within the Site have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.
- 6.3.6 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.
- 6.3.7 Due to the nature of the development proposals shallow foundations and ground floor slabs are most likely to be adopted, although these require shallower groundworks than conventional footing truncation and removal of any archaeological remains present could still occur. Archaeological remains may be also exposed and damaged during stripping for access and parking areas and during the groundworks for associated services.
- 6.3.8 The ground investigation report (Paragon Building Consultancy Limited 2021) suggested some localised modern made ground or activity in the southern part of the Site and near the western boundary. It is unclear at this time whether these deposits have any archaeological significance. If these deposits are found to have little or no value shallow impacts in these areas may avoid impacting any buried archaeological remains which lie beneath.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.9 The development proposals would result in a change to the HLC, which currently comprises post-medieval enclosure re-organised in the 19th and 20th century. This is considered to be of limited significance and its loss would not constitute an appreciable loss to the wider historic environment resource. There are sections of the external boundaries of the Site along the south and eastern boundaries which may be considered historically *Important* as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002) (**Figure 7**).



7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 7.1.2 A previous unexploded ordnance (UXO) assessment report (Entec 2008) has concluded that there is a risk of UXO within the Site based on the SAA stores and anti-aircraft hub buildings within the Site, along with the possibility of UXO from enemy action; possible bomb craters have been identified to the south-west, south and south-east of the Site. A site specific UXO survey has been undertaken which identified a number of targets but noted that the data in the central area of the Site was 'very noisy' and that a watching brief should take place during intrusive works in this area (Brimstone Site Investigation 2021).
- 7.1.3 The wider area report (Entec 2008) also raises the possibility of aviation accidents which may have resulted in debris within the Site, this may include the risk of both UXO and also radiation as radium paint was used on instrument dials. The report found no records of serious aircraft crashes occurring at RAF Exeter and as such the likely discovery of anything covered by the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986* is considered to be low.

Designated heritage assets

- 7.1.4 No designated heritage assets would be affected by the implementation of the proposed development, either through direct physical impacts or by changes in their setting which would have an impact on their significance.

Non-designated built heritage

- 7.1.5 Four former WWII military structures are known to be extant within or adjacent to the boundaries of the Site comprising two pillboxes, a transformer plinth and a defensive post. Remains of a further post and pillbox may also be present but this could not be confirmed. These are the remains of a wider complex of structures which existed within the Site and were part of a larger defensive network of features around the military airfield. These features are of local historical value. Demolition of any of these structures would result in a permanent loss of the asset itself and a negative impact on the overall group value of the assets. Any demolition would require migration through building recording. In general, development within the main area of the Site is unlikely to result in changes to the setting of these assets which would affect their significance.

Archaeological remains

- 7.1.6 This assessment has established that there is a limited archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to WWI structures and a possible post-medieval animal pound. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 7.1.7 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.



Historic Landscape Character

- 7.1.8 Development within the Site would result in a change to the HLC which comprises post-medieval enclosure re-organised in the 19th and 20th century. This is considered to be of limited significance. There are sections of the external boundaries of the Site along the south and eastern boundaries which may be considered historically *Important* as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002).

7.2 Recommendations

- 7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional investigations may be required by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.
- 7.2.2 In the first instance a geophysical survey would enable a better understanding of potential archaeological features across the Site. The results from this would inform the need for and scope of any subsequent trial trench evaluation. Such survey could be undertaken prior to more detailed development proposals, to help inform the design once areas of likely construction impacts have been identified.
- 7.2.3 Where former military structures lie within the ownership of the Site there is an opportunity to better understand and conserve them through a programme of vegetation clearance and management and potential building recording. Any of these assets which is to be demolished would require full recording. Given their local significance a Level 2 building record of photography and description as per *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016) would be suitable.
- 7.2.4 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



REFERENCES

Bibliography

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>.
- Brewer, J 1998. *Airfield Focus 39: Exeter*. Peterborough: G M S Enterprises
- Brimstone Site Investigation 2021. *Non-Intrusive UXO Survey Report: Exeter Airport, Exeter*. Unpublished client report, ref. 20210505-NIREP-PARA18
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (revised 2020). *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>
- Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1996. *Hayes Farm, Clyst Honiton, Nr Exeter, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished client report, ref. 96368
- East Devon District Council 2016. *East Devon Local Plan 2013 to 2031*. Available at: <https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/1772841/local-plan-final-adopted-plan-2016.pdf>
- East Devon District Council 2019. *East Devon Heritage Strategy (2019-2031)*. Available at: <https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/3413423/final-heritage-strategy-2019-2031.pdf>
- English Heritage 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>
- Entec 2008. *Explosive Ordnance Threat Assessment of Exeter Airport*. Unpublished report
- Exeter Airport 1982. *Exeter Airport Handbook*. Wallington: Home Publishing Company
- Fitzpatrick, A P, Butterworth, C A and Grove, J 1999. *Prehistoric and Roman Sites in East Devon: The A30 Honiton to Exeter Improvement DBFO, 1996-9, Volume 1: Prehistoric Sites*. Wessex Archaeology Report No. 16
- Grove, J and Croft, B 2012 *The Archaeology of South West England, South West Archaeological Research Framework*. Available at: https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/downloads/swarf/swarf_strat.pdf
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended 2002). Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1997/1160/contents/made>
- Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953*. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1953/49/pdfs/ukpga_19530049_en.pdf
- Historic England 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>
-



- Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>
- Historic England 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3*. Available at: <http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>
- Historic England 2018. *Military Sites Post-1500 Scheduling Selection Guide*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dssg-military-post1500/>
- Historic England 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/>
- Mills, A D 2013. *A Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2021. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf
- National Heritage Act 1983*. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47/contents>
- Paragon Building Consultancy Limited 2021. *Phase 2 Ground Investigation Report: Exeter Airpark, Exeter Airport, Exeter, Devon, EX5 2BH*. Unpublished report ref. 21.0159/CB/LSG
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1973/33>
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents>
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972*. Available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

Historic Environment Records

Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER)

Cartographic and documentary sources

1765 Benjamin Donn's Map of the County of Devon

1839 Clyst Honiton Tithe Map and Apportionment (DHC ref. DEX/4/a/TM/ClystHoniton)

1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1:2,500)

1905 Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1:2,500)



1946 aerial photograph³

1967 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1968 aerial photograph (DHC ref. 5805M/O/3)

1969 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1988 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1991 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

Online resources

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - British Geological Survey online viewer

<https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=devon> – Know Your Place Devon

www.domesdaymap.co.uk – Domesday survey information

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> - information on designated assets

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk> - documentary resources

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk> - documentary resources

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/> - data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> - The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain

All URLs Accessed on October 2021

³ Viewable on <https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=devon>



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Early Post-glacial	9500–8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Mesolithic	8500–4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	19th century	AD 1800–1899
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953</i> <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 194	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 195	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 197	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 199	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
Para. 200	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional ⁶⁸ . ⁶⁸ Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 201	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 202	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 203	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 205	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible ⁶⁹ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. ⁶⁹ Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
Para. 206	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
Para. 207	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
Para. 208	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.



Local Planning Policy

East Devon Local Plan 2013 to 2031 (January 2016)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Strategy 49	The Historic Environment	The physical and cultural heritage of the district, including archaeological assets and historic landscape character, will be conserved and enhanced and the contribution that historic places make to the economic and social well-being of the population will be recognised, evaluated and promoted. We will work with our partners and local communities to produce or update conservation area appraisals and conservation area management plans.
EN6	Nationally and Locally Important Archaeological Sites	Development that would harm nationally important archaeological remains or their settings, whether scheduled or not, including milestones and parish stones, will not be permitted. Development that would harm locally important archaeological remains or their settings will only be permitted where the need for the development outweighs the damage to the archaeological interest of the site and its setting. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ in the case of nationally and locally important remains. Preservation of locally important remains by record will be required where the need for the development outweighs the need to preserve the remains in situ.
EN7	Proposals Affecting Sites which may potentially be of Archaeological Importance	When considering development proposals which affect sites that are considered to potentially have remains of archaeological importance, the District Council will not grant planning permission until an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field assessment has been undertaken.
EN8	Significance of Heritage Assets and their Setting	When considering development proposals the significance of any heritage assets and their settings, should first be established by the applicant through a proportionate but systematic assessment following East Devon District Council guidance notes for 'Assessment of Significance' (and the English Heritage guidance "The Setting Of Heritage Assets"), or any replacement guidance, sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset. This policy applies to both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including any identified on the East Devon local list.
EN9	Development Affecting a Designated Heritage Asset	The Council will not grant permission for developments involving substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site. b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation. c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible. d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional. Where total or partial loss of a heritage asset is to be permitted the Council may require that: e) A scheme for the phased demolition and redevelopment of the site providing for its management and treatment in the interim is submitted to and approved by the Council. A copy of a signed contract for the construction work must be deposited with the local planning authority before demolition commences. f) Where practicable the heritage asset is dismantled and rebuilt or removed to a site previously approved. g) Important features of the heritage asset are salvaged and re-used.



East Devon Local Plan 2013 to 2031 (January 2016)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
		<p>h) There is an opportunity for the appearance, plan and particular features of the heritage asset to be measured and recorded.</p> <p>i) Provision is made for archaeological investigation by qualified persons and excavation of the site where appropriate.</p> <p>Where a development proposal would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Favourable consideration will be given for new development within the setting of heritage assets that enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset, subject to compliance with other development plan policies and material considerations.</p>
EN10	Conservation Areas	<p>Proposals for development, including alterations, extensions and changes of use, or the display of advertisements within a Conservation Area, or outside the area, but which would affect its setting or views in or out of the area, will only be permitted where it would preserve or enhance the appearance and character of the area. Favourable consideration will be given to proposals for new development within conservation areas that enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset, subject to compliance with other development plan policies and material considerations. Loss of a building or other structure that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy EN9.</p>



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
1141434	MDV86763	Treasbeare Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	300763	94158
	MDV10300	MANOR in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Medieval	300830	94200
	MDV10306	LINHAY in the Parish of Farringdon		Post-medieval	300600	92400
	MDV10307	LINHAY in the Parish of Aylesbeare, Clyst Honiton, Farringdon		Medieval	300800	93000
	MDV18267	WINDMILL in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Medieval	300900	94400
	MDV38398	SETTLEMENT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Medieval	300120	93080
	MDV38399	BRICKWORKS in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300070	93170
	MDV38400	Deer Park Copse		Medieval	301133	92947
	MDV38403	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Farringdon		Medieval	300720	93000
	MDV38708	ROAD in the Parish of Rockbeare		Medieval	301970	93420
	MDV38946	MARL PIT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	300490	94270
	MDV38947	MARL PIT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	300520	93120
	MDV38948	MARL PIT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	300740	93390
	MDV39329	PILLBOX in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	300000	94100
	MDV39331	PILLBOX in the Parish of Rockbeare		Modern	302000	93400
	MDV44049	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Farringdon		Romano-British	300100	93000
	MDV44050	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Farringdon		Post-medieval	300100	93000
	MDV48842	Exeter Airfield (Military)		Modern	300085	93759
	MDV48844	Barbed-Wire Entanglements associated with Treasbeare Farm Battle Headquarters		Modern	300807	94297
	MDV48845	MILITARY BUILDING in the Parish of Rockbeare		Unknown	301810	94100
	MDV48846	Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 2		Modern	301364	93392
	MDV48847	Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 4		Modern	301674	93309
	MDV48848	Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 7		Modern	301119	92939
	MDV52060	Probable Airstrip Marker, Exeter Airport		Modern	299915	93519
	MDV52061	MILITARY EARTHWORKS in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	299860	93130



NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV52062	Defence Post "B", Exeter Airfield Outer Defences		Modern	300343	93140
	MDV52063	Pillbox, Exeter Airfield Outer Defences		Modern	300913	93257
	MDV55674	Defence Post 10, Exeter Airfield Outer Defences		Modern	300739	93501
	MDV55675	Defence Post 13, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300980	93510
	MDV55676	Possible Pillbox, East of RAF Exeter		Modern	301817	94111
	MDV55677	Transformer Station, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300450	94210
	MDV55678	Defence Post 27, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300040	94040
	MDV55684	Pump House, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Accommodation		Modern	300986	94389
	MDV55686	Exeter Airport (Civil)		Modern	299900	93525
	MDV55688	Exeter Airport Terminal Building		Modern	300112	93365
	MDV55689	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Medieval	299750	93750
	MDV56268	Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 8		Modern	302056	93266
	MDV56271	Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 5		Modern	301987	93553
	MDV57808	Group of Barrack and Service Huts, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300593	94221
	MDV57809	Earthwork Trenches South of Exeter Airport		Modern	299935	93108
	MDV57810	Fighter Pen Defended Wall, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300260	94020
	MDV57811	Fighter Pen Defended Walls, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300580	93940
	MDV59081	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Farringdon		Medieval	300373	92401
	MDV60965	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	299710	93190
	MDV60966	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	299710	93190
	MDV60967	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	299710	93190
	MDV60968	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	299710	93190
	MDV60969	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	299710	93190
	MDV60970	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	299720	93180
	MDV60971	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	299720	93180
	MDV60972	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	299790	93170
	MDV60973	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	299750	93180
	MDV60974	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	299750	93180
	MDV60975	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	299750	93180
	MDV60976	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	299750	93180



NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV60977	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	299750	93180
	MDV60978	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300140	93210
	MDV60979	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300140	93210
	MDV60980	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300140	93210
	MDV60981	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300140	93210
	MDV60982	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300140	93210
	MDV60983	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300240	93090
	MDV60984	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300240	93090
	MDV60985	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300240	93090
	MDV60986	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300240	93090
	MDV60987	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300240	93090
	MDV60988	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300240	93090
	MDV60989	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300440	93040
	MDV60990	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300520	93040
	MDV60991	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300520	93040
	MDV60992	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Unknown	300690	93040
	MDV60993	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300810	93070
	MDV60994	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Aylesbeare		Prehistoric	300940	93050
	MDV65337	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Prehistoric	300950	93380
	MDV65384	CROPMARK in the Parish of Aylesbeare		Post-medieval	301250	92750
	MDV66607	MARL PIT in the Parish of Aylesbeare		Post-medieval	301600	92670
	MDV66611	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Aylesbeare		Medieval	301290	92720
	MDV66633	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Farringdon		Post-medieval	300650	92400
	MDV67117	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Medieval	300760	94270
	MDV67118	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Post-medieval	300150	94230
	MDV67467	PILLBOX in the Parish of Clyst Honiton		Modern	300470	94430
	MDV71797	Exeter, Site 2 AA Battery		Modern	300900	93600
	MDV71798	Exeter, Site 3 AA Battery		Modern	300500	92800
	MDV71804	Exeter, Site 8 AA Battery		Modern	300400	94200
	MDV71805	Exeter, Site [A] AA Battery		Modern	300400	94300



NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV71806	Exeter, Site [B] AA Battery		Modern	300800	93600
	MDV71808	Exeter, Site [D] AA Battery		Modern	300600	94400
	MDV78139	Treasbeare Farm Battle Headquarters		Modern	300799	94280
	MDV78164	Standard Beam Approach Beacon, Exeter Airfield		Modern	301300	93910
	MDV78165	Electrical Sub-Station, Exeter Airport		Modern	300163	93312
	MDV78166	Main Stores, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300207	93385
	MDV78168	Main Workshops, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300256	93390
	MDV78169	Technical Latrine, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300250	93380
	MDV78172	Motor Transport Sheds, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300317	93385
	MDV78173	Lubricant and Inflammable Store, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300200	93350
	MDV78175	Gas Clothing Store, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300232	93352
	MDV78176	Gas Defence Centre, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300266	93354
	MDV78177	Hinaidi Aeroplane Shed, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300406	93360
	MDV78178	Defence Post "C", Exeter Airfield		Modern	300249	93548
	MDV78179	Pump House, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Sites		Modern	300770	93289
	MDV78181	Roadblock Posts, Exeter Airfield Inner Defences		Modern	300780	93270
	MDV78183	Roadblock, Exeter Airfield Outer Defences		Modern	300910	93250
	MDV78186	Gas Chamber, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300519	93402
	MDV78189	Cloud Height Projector Plinth, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300520	93412
	MDV78207	"Q" Unit Plinth, Exeter Airfield		Modern	301162	93603
	MDV78209	Lecture Room, Photographic Workshops and Church, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300500	93303
	MDV78211	Bakery and Grocery, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300537	93299
	MDV78212	Sergeants' Mess, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300564	93296
	MDV78220	Civilian Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300095	93276
	MDV78349	Type A1 Aircraft Shed, Exeter Airfield		Modern	299961	94176
	MDV78356	Flight Latrine Block, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300087	94047
	MDV78357	Ammunition Store, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300066	94095
	MDV78359	Sewage Works, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300191	94004
	MDV78360	Ammunition Store, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300184	94101



NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV78361	Machine Gun Test Building, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300272	93936
	MDV78363	Machine Gun Range, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300260	93965
	MDV78368	Refuse Dump, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300200	93970
	MDV78369	Fighter Pens, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300342	94148
	MDV78371	Fighter Pen, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300277	94031
	MDV78372	Fighter Pen, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300480	94161
	MDV78374	Fighter Pen, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300573	93944
	MDV78376	Fighter Pen Defended Wall, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300290	94110
	MDV78378	Flight Office "AK", Exeter Airfield		Modern	300341	94244
	MDV78379	Latrines and Drying Room, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300330	94232
	MDV78380	Radar Workshop, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300379	94229
	MDV78381	Flight Offices, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300563	94035
	MDV78382	Sleeping Shelter, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300506	94199
	MDV78383	Sleeping Shelter, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300618	93971
	MDV78385	Sleeping Shelter, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300278	94209
	MDV78386	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300713	94163
	MDV78388	Reservoir, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Accommodation		Modern	300965	94413
	MDV78389	Unidentified Structure, Exeter Airfield		Unknown	300698	93965
	MDV78390	Over Blister Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300279	94185
	MDV78391	Mess Building, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 2		Modern	301328	93335
	MDV78392	Ration Store, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 2		Modern	301295	93305
	MDV78393	Ablutions Block, Winkleigh Airfield Dispersed Site 2		Modern	301315	93378
	MDV78394	Airmen's Institute, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 2		Modern	301284	93413
	MDV78395	Ration Store, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 2		Modern	301284	93440
	MDV78396	Romney Huts, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 2		Modern	301268	93374
	MDV78397	Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301410	93465
	MDV78414	Gym, Cinema and Church, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 7		Modern	301210	92954
	MDV78416	Recreation Ground, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 7		Modern	301437	93114
	MDV78485	Searchlight Batteries 'Ack 2' at Bridge Copse, Spain Farm		Modern	301540	92590
	MDV78486	Searchlight Battery 'Ack 3/Sugar 3', Treasbear Farm		Modern	300870	94420



NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV78525	Searchlight Canopy Site A3, Beautiport		Modern	301700	92900
	MDV78535	Workshop and Stores, Fair Oak Farm		Modern	300258	93159
	MDV78538	Air Ministry Workshop, Fair Oak Farm		Modern	300214	93151
	MDV78570	Flight Office, Winkleigh Airfield		Modern	300086	94059
	MDV78571	Over Blister Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300077	94006
	MDV78572	Technical Workshop, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300396	94211
	MDV78573	Over Blister Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300376	94110
	MDV78574	Sleeping Shelter, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300271	94078
	MDV78575	Technical Workshop, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300377	93989
	MDV78576	Technical Workshop, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300384	94007
	MDV78577	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300724	94161
	MDV78578	Latrine, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300590	94192
	MDV78579	Fighter Pen, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300533	94094
	MDV78580	Over Blister Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300496	94012
	MDV78581	Dispersal Store Hut, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300630	93988
	MDV78582	Over Blister Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300666	93995
	MDV78583	Over Blister Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300754	94008
	MDV78584	Contact Floodlights, Exeter Airfield		Modern	301395	93940
	MDV78585	Small Arms Ammunition Stores, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300993	93684
	MDV78586	Transformer Plinth, Exeter Airfield		Modern	301037	93590
	MDV78587	Three Anti-Aircraft Unit Huts, Exeter Airfield		Modern	301019	93522
	MDV78588	Four Small Arms Ammunitions Stores, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300923	93495
	MDV78590	Stand-By Set House, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300506	93345
	MDV78591	Two Transformer Plinths, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300514	93345
	MDV78592	Air Ministry Offices, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300300	93343
	MDV78593	Camouflage Stores, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300324	93341
	MDV78594	Pump House, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300229	93374
	MDV78595	Transformer Plinth, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300201	93331
	MDV78596	Civilian Hangar, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300169	93385
	MDV78597	Technical Latrines, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300170	93370



NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV78598	Link Trainer, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300171	93348
	MDV78599	Duty Watch Office, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300134	93423
	MDV78600	Compass Platform, Exeter Airfield		Modern	299897	93251
	MDV78601	Defence Post 18, Exeter Airfield		Modern	300928	94255
	MDV78603	Guard House and Fire Party, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300148	93221
	MDV78604	Barrack Huts, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300315	93280
	MDV78605	Tailor's, Shoemaker's and Barber's Shop, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300337	93287
	MDV78606	Hunt Recognition Trainer and Lecture Room, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300311	93250
	MDV78607	Doctor's and Dentist's Surgery, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300321	93215
	MDV78608	Officers' Quarters, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300340	93250
	MDV78609	Ambulance Garage and Mortuary, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300372	93252
	MDV78610	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300378	93267
	MDV78611	Fire Tender House, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300395	93302
	MDV78612	Decontamination Proof Clothing Store, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300434	93265
	MDV78613	Decontamination Building, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300429	93300
	MDV78614	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300514	93231
	MDV78615	Camouflage Store, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300562	93148
	MDV78616	Oil Shed, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300599	93229
	MDV78620	Sergeants' Bath House, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300586	93232
	MDV78623	Sergeants' Quarters, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300663	93249
	MDV78624	Ablutions and Latrines, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300661	93225
	MDV78625	Warrant Officers' Quarters, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300592	93157
	MDV78626	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300682	93166
	MDV78627	Sergeants' Bath House, Exeter Airfield Site "B"		Modern	300730	93185
	MDV78636	Picket Post, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site		Modern	301375	93300
	MDV78637	Officers' Mess, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site		Modern	301441	93308
	MDV78639	Latrines and Ablutions, Exeter Airfield Site 2		Modern	301384	93340
	MDV78640	Picket Post, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301363	93414



NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV78642	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301356	93505
	MDV78643	Compressor House, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301352	93478
	MDV78644	Latrine Block and Drying Room, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301374	93477
	MDV78646	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301412	93480
	MDV78647	Barrack Hut, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301460	93480
	MDV78648	Airmen's Latrine and Drying Room, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301496	93474
	MDV78649	Airmen's Barrack Block, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 3		Modern	301524	93478
	MDV78651	Sergeants' Quarters, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 4		Modern	301602	93293
	MDV78664	Four Barrack Huts, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 4		Modern	301687	93308
	MDV78665	Four Latrine Blocks and Drying Rooms, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 4		Modern	301668	93303
	MDV78666	Picket Post, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 4		Modern	301569	93293
	MDV78668	Four Barrack Huts, Exeter Airfield Dispersed Site 5		Modern	301918	93570
	MDV103759	Service Trench, Exeter Airport, Clyst Honiton		Modern	300608	93927
	MDV105682	Exeter Airport War Memorial		Modern	300144	93293
	MDV108534	Parkland and Gardens at Farringdon House		Post-medieval	301644	91813
	MDV109174	Runway 'A', Exeter Airport		Modern	299971	93838
	MDV109181	Perimeter Road, Exeter Airport		Modern	299921	94036
	MDV112898	Possible Orchard Banks at Spain Farm		Post-medieval	300632	92437
	MDV112902	Extraction Pit to the Northwest of Spain Farm		Post-medieval	300449	92634
	MDV112903	Earthwork Banks at Coney Meed, Farringdon		Post-medieval	300368	92954
	MDV112904	Orchard Banks at Wares Farm, Farringdon		Post-medieval	300767	92858
	MDV112907	Orchard Banks at Bridge Copse		Post-medieval	301278	92666
	MDV112979	Possible Bomb Craters, West of Higher Southwood Farm		Modern	301338	93227
	MDV112980	Possible Military Structure, Exeter Airport		Modern	301236	93288
	MDV112981	Possible Military Structure to the Northwest of Southwood Cross		Modern	301888	93532
	MDV112982	Possible Former Extraction Pit, Northwest of Higher Southwood Farm		Post-medieval	301409	93682



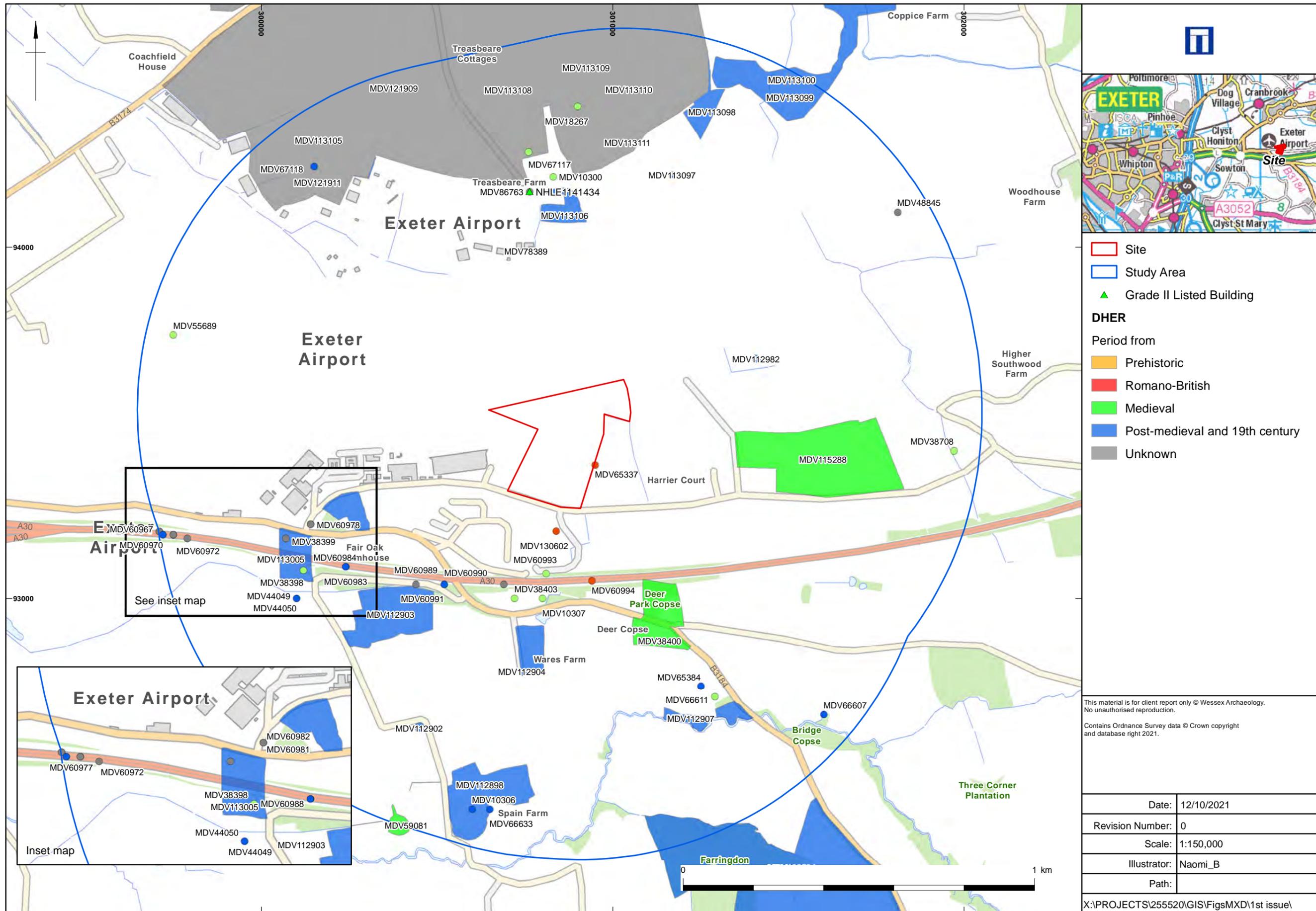
NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
	MDV112985	Military Structure to the Northwest of Higher Southwood Farm		Modern	301876	93818
	MDV113000	Possible Military Structure, Exeter Airport		Modern	301195	93492
	MDV113001	Probable Bomb Craters, South of Exeter Airport		Modern	300288	92969
	MDV113005	Orchard Banks at Fair Oak Farm		Post-medieval	300159	93174
	MDV113008	Possible Bomb Crater, Northeast of Spain Farm		Modern	300843	92703
	MDV113097	Possible Extraction Pit East of Treasbeare Farm		Post-medieval	301169	94206
	MDV113098	Orchard Banks, Northeast of Treasbeare Farm		Post-medieval	301248	94437
	MDV113099	Catch Meadow, West of Coppice Farm		Post-medieval	301549	94552
	MDV113100	Possible Cropmark, West of Coppice Farm		Post-medieval	301504	94477
	MDV113105	Orchard Banks, South of Cranbrook		Post-medieval	300163	94399
	MDV113106	Orchard Banks at Treasbeare Farm		Post-medieval	300858	94110
	MDV113108	Extractive Pit North of Treasbeare Farm		Post-medieval	300702	94446
	MDV113109	Extraction Pit Northeast of Treasbeare Farm		Post-medieval	300925	94511
	MDV113110	Extraction Pit Northeast of Treasbeare Farm		Post-medieval	301048	94449
	MDV113111	Extraction Pit Northeast of Treasbeare Farm		Post-medieval	301040	94301
	MDV115288	Archaeological Features, Rockbeare		Post-medieval	301599	93396
	MDV121909	Archaeological Features, land around Blue Hayes Farm and Treasbear Farm, Cranbrook		Unknown	300249	94732
	MDV121911	Waterslade Farm, west of Treasbeare Farm, Cranbrook		Post-medieval	300160	94186
	MDV130602	Ditch on land at Exeter Airport Business Park		Prehistoric	300838	93190

Archaeological investigations

HER No.	Name	Type	Easting	Northing
EDV4774	Historic Airport Survey, Exeter Airport	Desk based assessment	300085	93769
EDV4887	Assessment Two Areas of Highway to the East of Exeter	Desk based assessment	298547	94000
EDV5140	Evaluation Excavation at Silverdown Office Park, Fair Oak Close, Clyst Honiton	Evaluation	300576	93100
EDV5549	Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Exeter Airport	Evaluation	300922	93151
EDV5623	Dendrochronological Research in Devon, Phase II	Dendrochronological survey	297838	99862
EDV5859	Fieldwalking and Monitoring, Land at Exeter Airport Business Park	Systematic fieldwalking survey	300921	93151

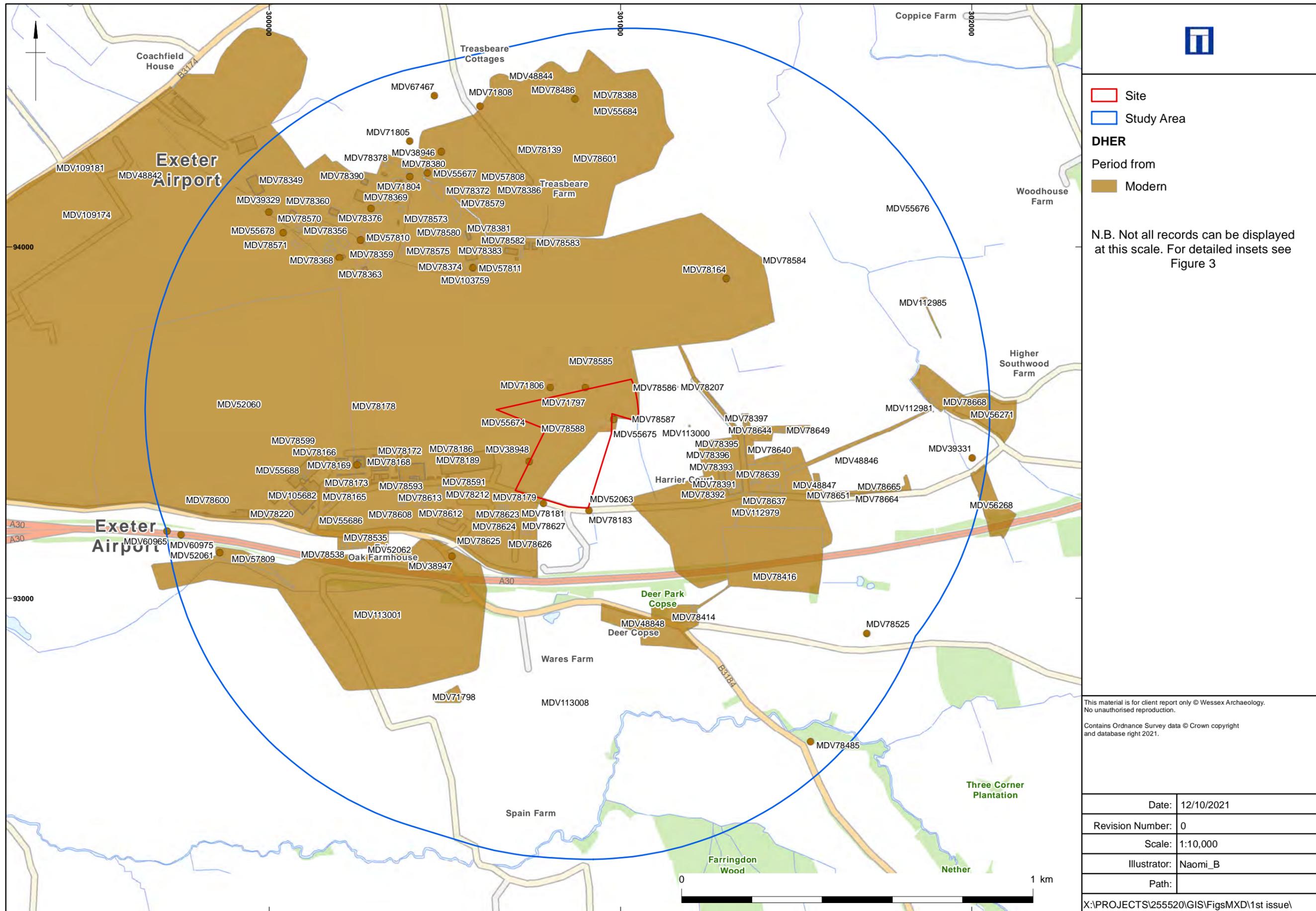


HER No.	Name	Type	Easting	Northing
EDV5895	Historic Building Recording at the Fire Behaviour Training Centre, Exeter Airport	Building survey	300304	94144
EDV5973	Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation of Proposed Borrow Pit at Northfield, Fair oak	Trial trench	300383	92962
EDV6125	Results of Building Recording and Watching Brief, New Heli-Pad, Exeter Airport	Building survey; watching brief	300588	93956
EDV6277	Magnetometer Survey of Proposed Skypark Development, Exeter Airport	Magnetometry survey	299492	93959
EDV6447	Geophysical Survey for A30 Honiton to Exeter Improvement Scheme	Geophysical survey	304401	95215
EDV6562	Photographic Record of Historic Runways at Exeter Airport	Photographic survey	299481	93988
EDV6741	Monitoring and recording, B3184 Exeter Airport Access Road, Clyst Hydon, East Devon	Watching brief	299686	93244
EDV6981	Geophysical Survey, FABlink, Exeter,	Geophysical survey	301598	93397
EDV7326	Evaluation: FAB Link Converter Station Site, East of Harrier Court, Exeter	Trial trench	301600	93395
EDV7516	Evaluation: Land around Treasbeare, Southbrook and Bluehayes: Cranbrook Extension	Trial trench	301579	95435
EDV8668	Building Recording: McBains Business Units, Exeter Airport, Clyst Honiton	Building survey	301253	93410



Site, Study Area and recorded historic environment (Prehistoric to 19th century)

Figure 1



- Site
- Study Area

DHER

- Period from
- Modern

N.B. Not all records can be displayed at this scale. For detailed insets see Figure 3

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.

Date:	12/10/2021
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:10,000
Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	

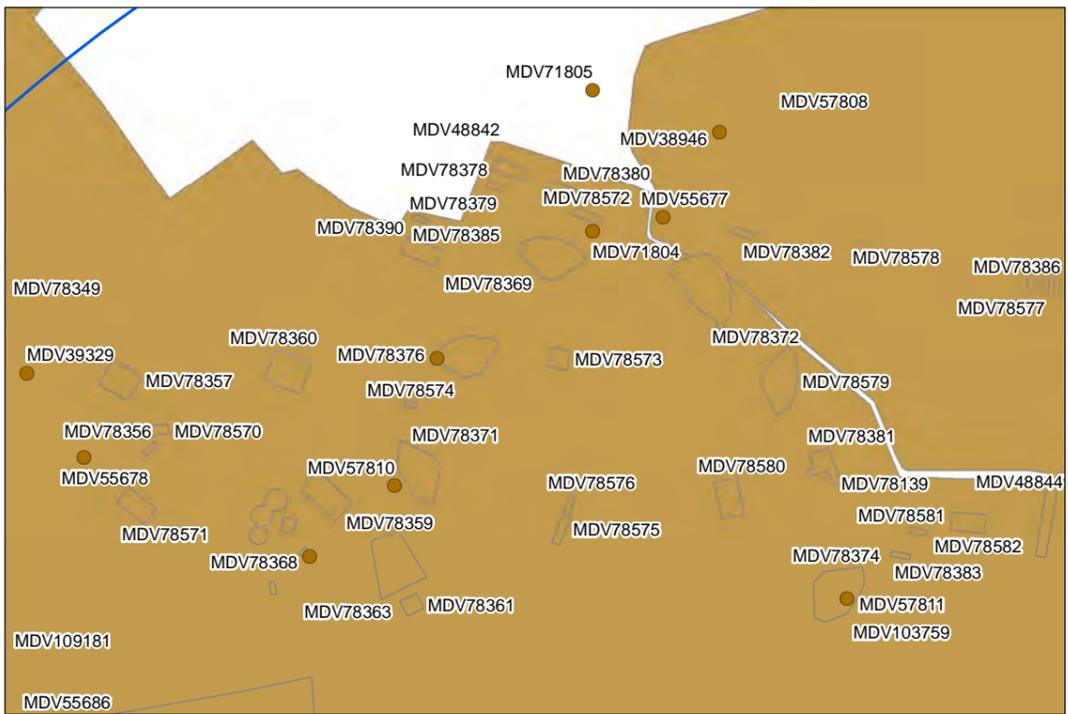
X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\Figs\MXD\1st issue\

Site, Study Area and recorded historic environment (Modern)

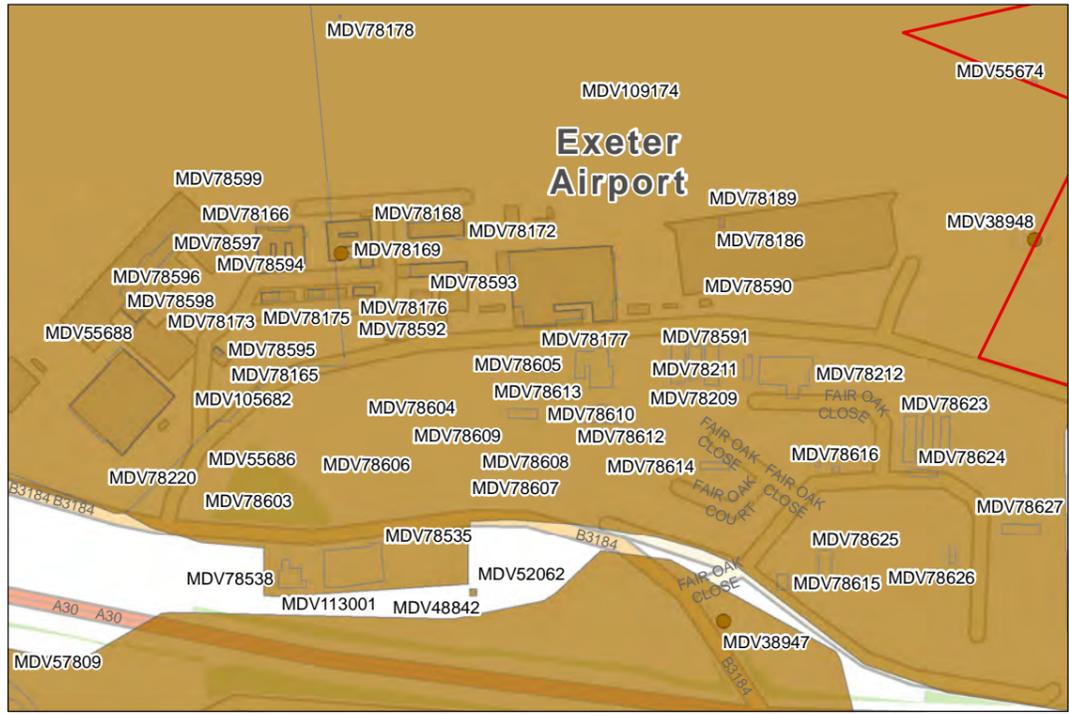
Figure 2



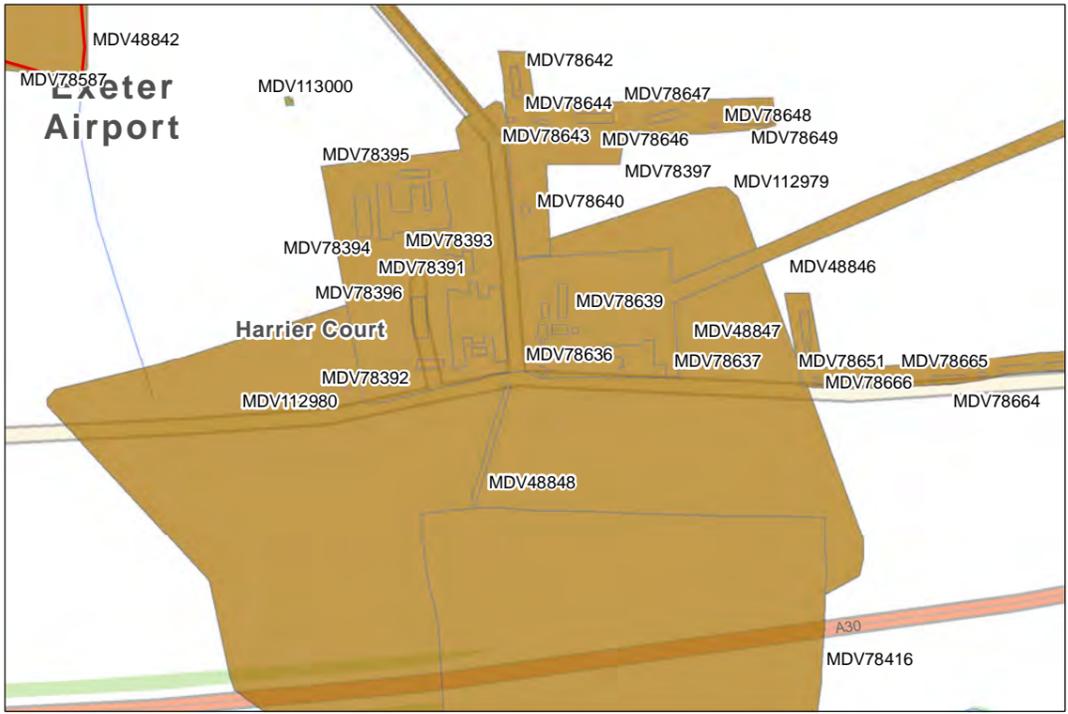
A) Location plan for detailed insets



B) Inset 1



C) Inset 2



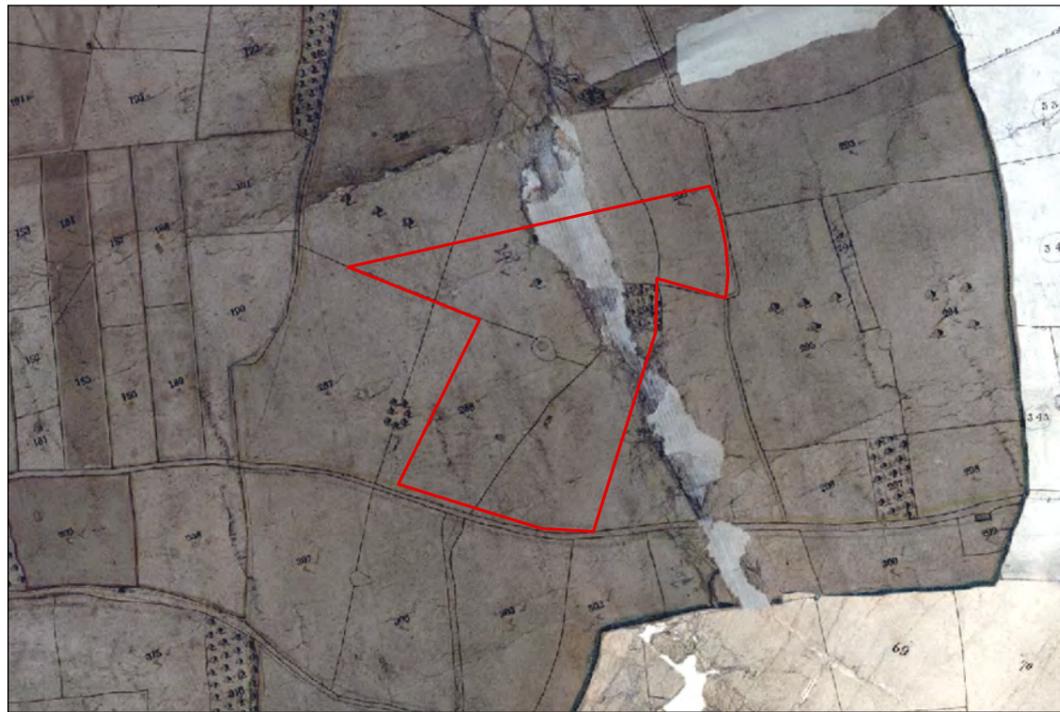
D) Inset 3



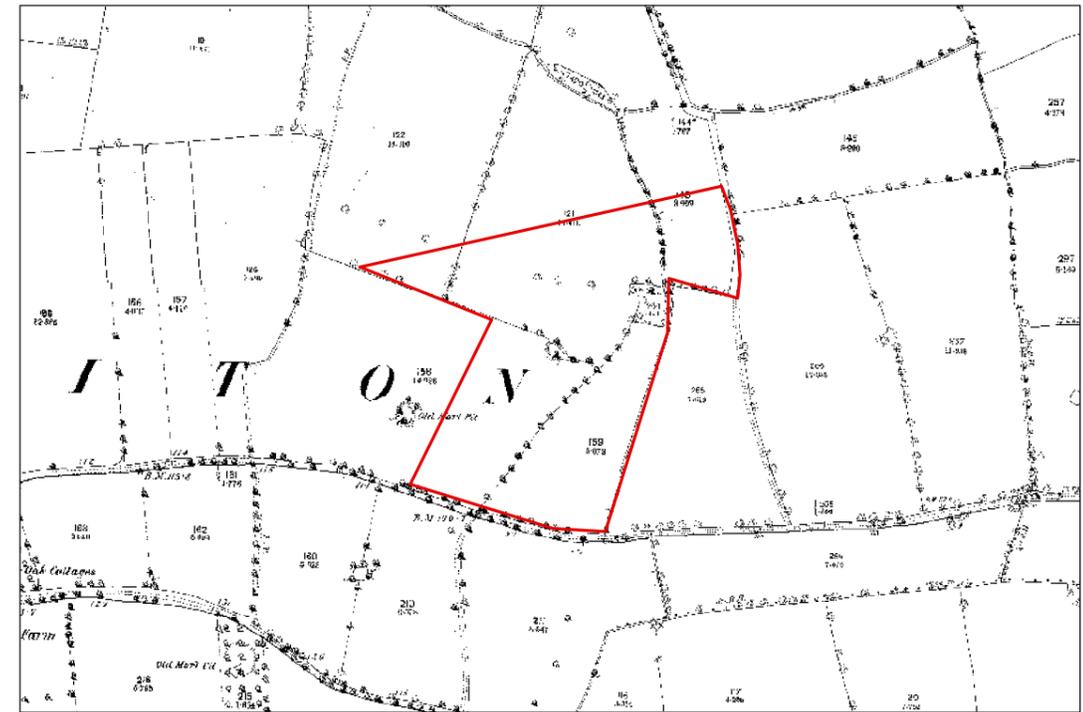
□ Site
□ Study Area
□ Modern
DDP
 DHER
 Period from



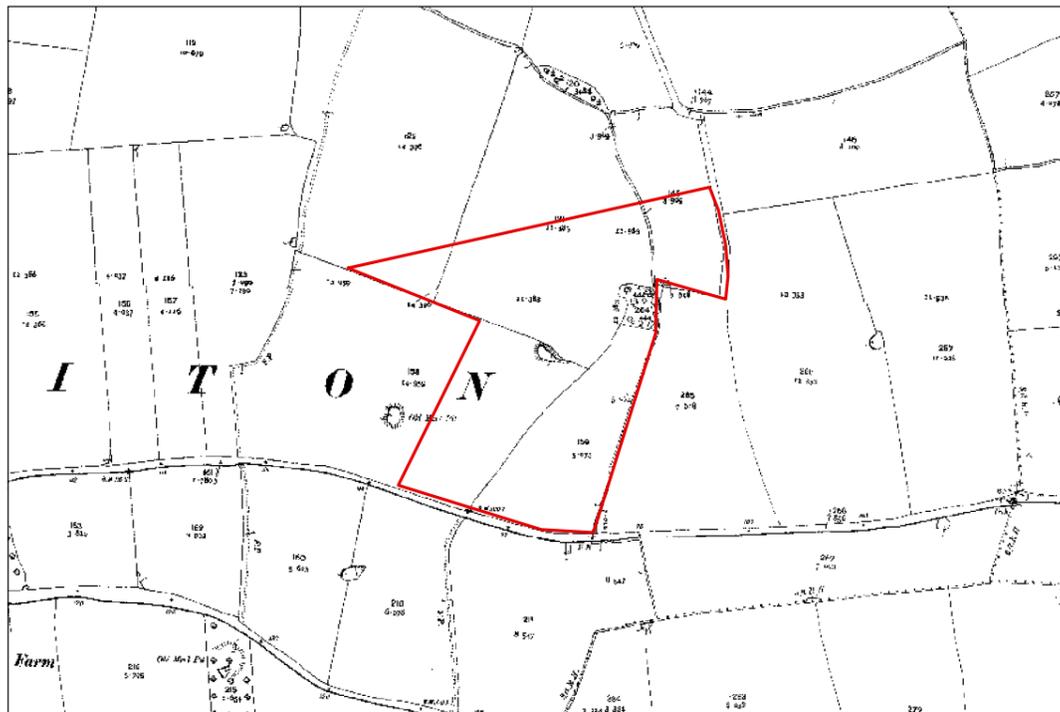
Date:	12/10/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25,000	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\FigsMXD\1st issue\		



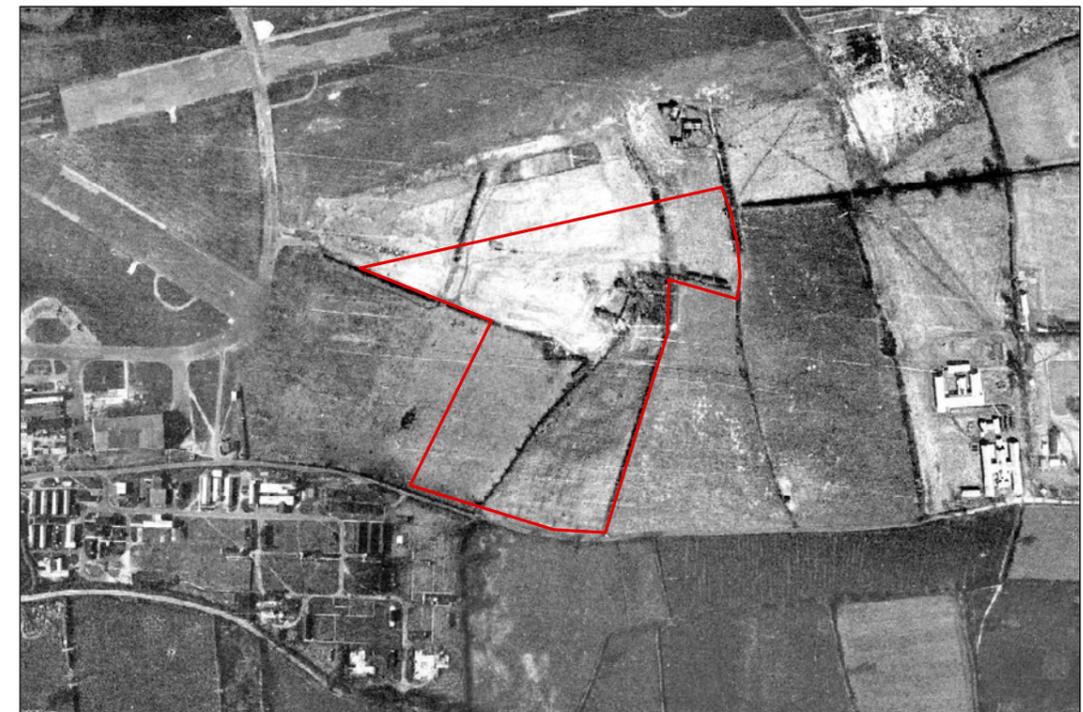
A) 1839 Clyst Honiton Tithe Map



B) 1889 edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map



C) 1905 edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map



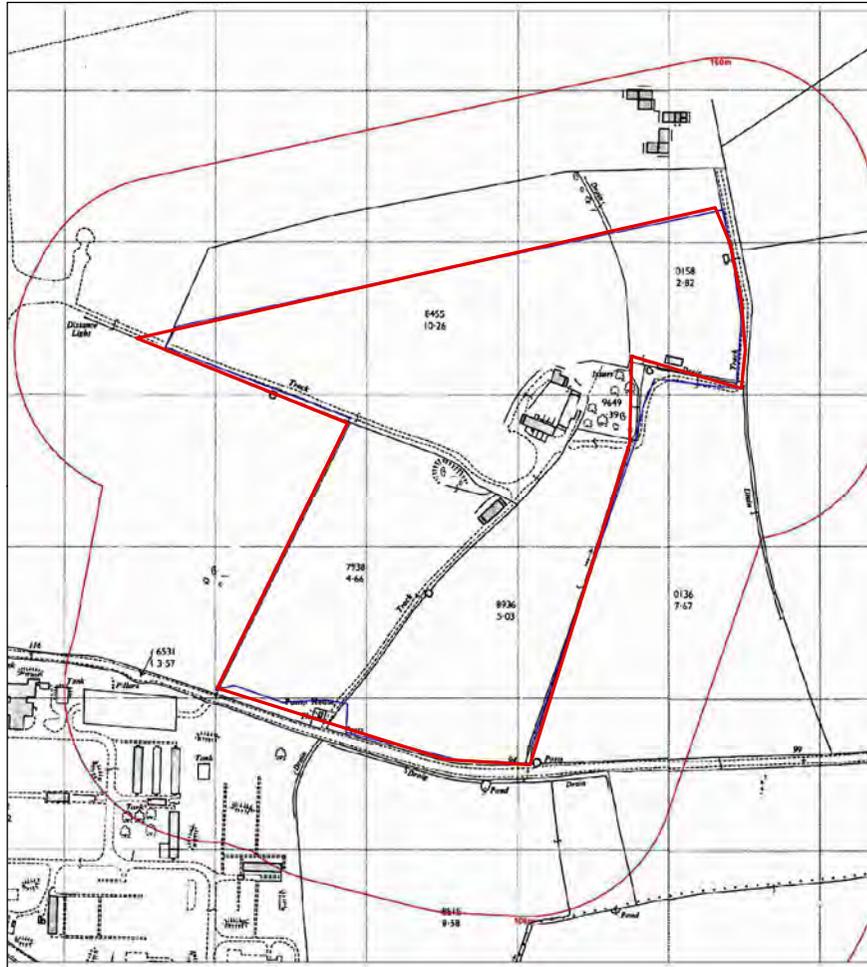
D) 1946 aerial photograph



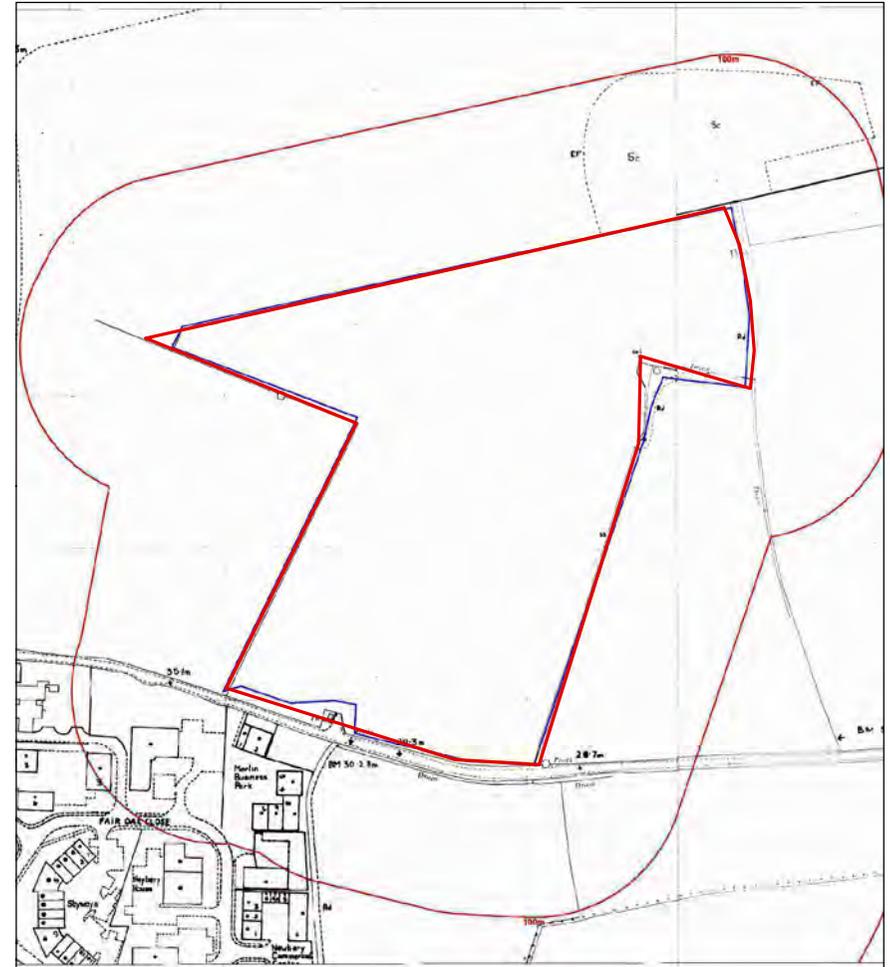
Site (approx.)

Reproduced from the 1889 and 1905 Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps
 Tithe maps and 1946 aerial photograph reproduced from Know Your Place.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	18/10/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:7,500	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\FigsMXD\1st issue\		



E) 1969 edition 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey



F) 1991 edition 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey

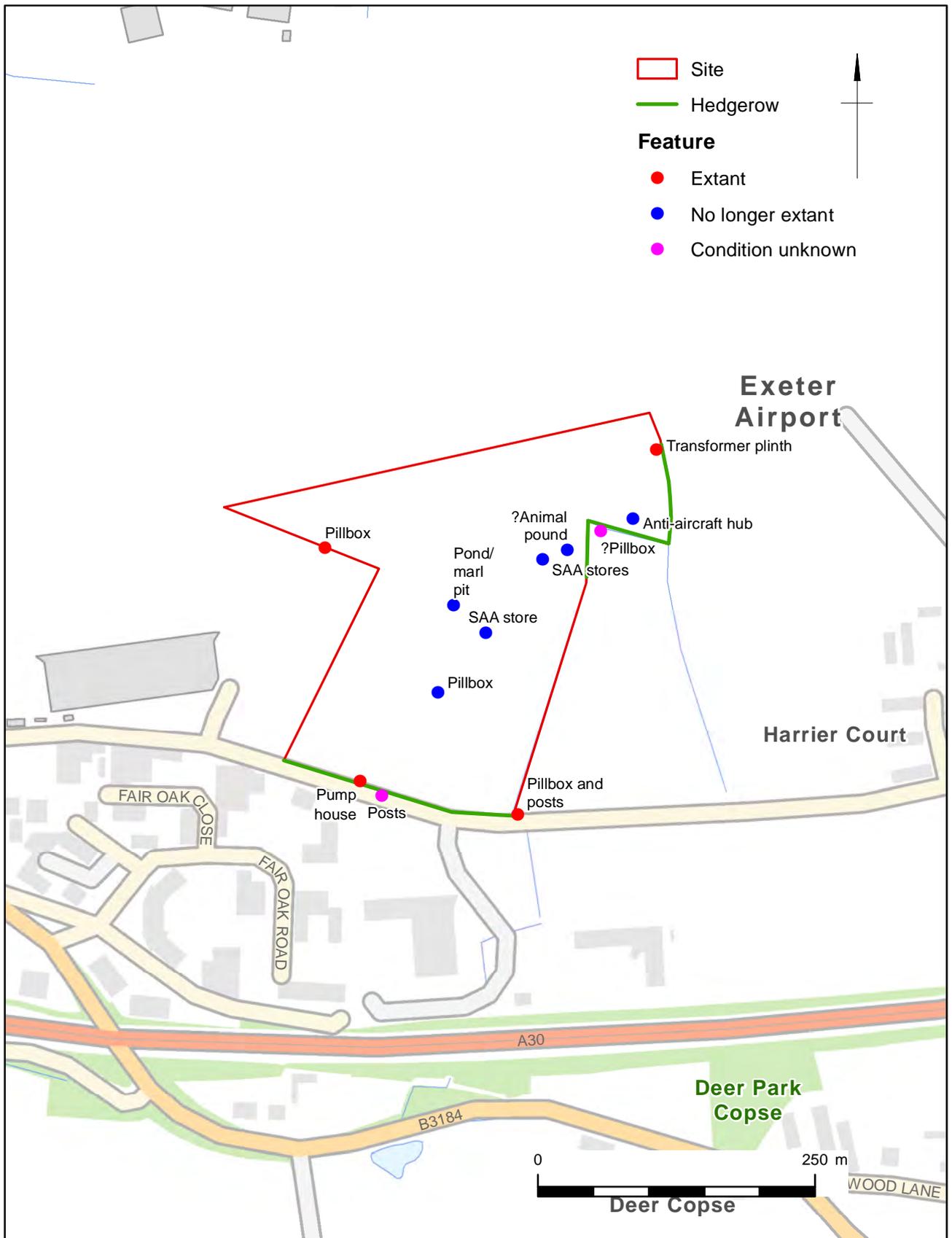


Site (approx.)

Historic mapping provided by client © Crown copyright and database right Ordnance Survey.
Reference number 100035207

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	25/10/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:5,000 at A4	Illustrator:	NB
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\FigsMXD\1st issue		



	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.		
	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	19/10/2021	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	1:5,000	Illustrator: Naomi_B
Path: X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\FigsMXD\1st issue\			

Identified features within and adjacent to the Site

Figure 7



Plate 1) View northwards from the central part of the Site



Plate 2) Path and construction compound within the southern part of the Site, view to the north-east



Plate 3) View of stream along eastern boundary



Plate 4) Pumphouse on southern boundary

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date:	18/10/2021	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
		Path:	X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\FigsMXD\1st issue\		



Plate 5) Pillbox at south-eastern corner, view from the south



Plate 6) Possible structural remains at eastern boundary



Plate 7) Overgrown structure at western boundary



Plate 8) Structure on eastern boundary



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	19/10/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\FigsMXD\1st issue\		



Plate 9) 'Q' Unit Plinth to the east of the Site



Plate 10) Pump house and reservoir to the north of the Site (zoomed in view)



Plate 11) View westwards from the southern part of the Site



Plate 12) View to the north towards Treasbare Farmhouse



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	19/10/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	Naomi_B
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\255520\GIS\FigsMXD\1st issue\		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559