

**THE PARISH HALL
EAST WORLINGTON
NORTH DEVON
DEVON**

Written Scheme of Investigation



South West Archaeology Ltd WSI no.WVH18WSlv1



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Parish Hall, East Worlington, Devon Written Scheme of Investigation

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Checked by Faye Balmond MCIfA
19th November 2018

Produced by SWARCH for East Worlington Parish Hall Committee (the Client)

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by South West Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of East Worlington Parish Hall Committee (the Clients). It has been drawn up in consultation with Devon County Council Historic Environment Team, and details the archaeological mitigation strategy and methodology to be employed for proposed works at the Parish Hall, East Worlington, Devon.

The proposed development involves the demolition of the existing foyer and construction of a new, larger foyer on the west elevation of the village hall. The village hall was originally constructed as a barn in the 17th century and is protected as a designated heritage asset. The proposed development will involve some ground disturbance and this work may expose archaeological artefactual deposits associated with the historic barn and the early settlement at East Worlington.



November 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SITE NAME: PARISH HALL
PARISH: EAST WORLINGTON
DISTRICT: NORTH DEVON
COUNTY: DEVON
NGR: SS 77466 13689
PLANNING REFERENCE: 64819
OASIS NUMBER: SOUTHWES1-334253
MUSEUM ACCESSION NUMBER: 24.2018A

1.1. PROJECT SCOPE

This document is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Parish Hall, East Worlington, Devon. It has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) on behalf of East Worlington Parish Hall Committee (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the proposed development, and for related off-site analyses and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHE).

1.2. PLANNING CONTEXT

The proposed works consist of a replacement porch at the village hall. This is required in order to provide improved facilities including accessible WC and storage. The new space will be defined by the original barn opening and the oak portal frame will be restored to accommodate the new doorway into the hall, replacing the modern 'Georgian glazed' fire doors. The new structure will use sympathetic elevational materials including lime render, stone, exposed oak, hardwood windows and natural slate roofing to complement the existing hall building.

1.3. PLANNING CONDITION(S)

In accordance with paragraph 199 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2018), and the *Local Development Framework Policy* on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 3 of application 64819 states:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure, in accordance with Policy ENV14 of the North Devon Local Plan and paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development.

1.4. PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT¹

- 1.4.1. Social benefit can arise through learning and development, and community strength and local identity can be enhanced through contact with the historic environment.
- 1.4.2. Social benefit also arises from the net contribution to human knowledge (the *research dividend*) made by investigative works.

¹ CfA 2015: *Professional Archaeology: a guide for clients*.

- 1.4.3. Economic benefit can arise from the regeneration of historic places, leading to the revitalisation of communities and neighbourhoods. Archaeology can make a meaningful contribution to place-making, which in turn enhances the image of a place and makes it a more desirable place in which to live.
- 1.4.4. Economic benefit can also arise from beneficial publicity, particularly through outreach, but also via public appreciation of due corporate diligence and care for the historic environment.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

East Worlington Parish Hall has been used as a community hall for over a century, previously having been a barn within the curtilage of the former Rectory. The Parish Hall is Grade II Listed. The building was subject to a desk-based assessment and historic building recording, carried out by SWARCH in 2013²; this report concluded that the history of the Parish Hall is relatively well documented, including detailed information on the alterations carried out in the 20th century. The building survey notes features of the agricultural building and repairs that were not included in the Listing description.

East Worlington, in the Parish of the same name, lies in the historic hundred of Witheridge and Deanery of Chumleigh. The parish was amalgamated with its sister parish, that of West Worlington, in 1885, for administrative reasons. Worlington was a Domesday Manor, although it is not clear which of East or West Worlington were the original settlement.

2.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The village of East Worlington lies on south facing land above the Little Dart River. The Parish Hall stands at a height of approximately 140m AOD. The soils here are the well drained, fine loamy soils over rock of the Neath Association³. These overlie the sedimentary sandstone of the Bude Formation⁴.

2.3. SITE LOCATION

The Parish Hall lies towards the south of East Worlington, on the lane which runs to West Worlington and bordering the west end of the courtyard of East Worlington House, which was formerly the rectory; the church lying a few metres north-east.

² Green, T. & Laing-Trengove, D. 2013: *The Parish Hall, East Worlington, Devon: Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Historic Building Survey*; SWARCH No. 130215.

³ Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

⁴ British Geological Survey 2018: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> .



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

3.0 HEALTH & SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

3.1. SWARCH H&S POLICIES

SWARCH is committed to the highest standards of health and safety awareness. Works will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and other relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice. All SWARCH field staff hold current CSCS safety cards and EFAW or FAW qualifications. Specific RAMS and RA have been produced for this site, and will be taken onto site with any SWARCH personnel.

3.2. SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY MEASURES

- 3.2.1. The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 3.2.2. The Client will provide details of all and any known buried services likely to be encountered, and provide specific guidance on how works should be undertaken around those services.
- 3.2.3. These health and safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery, deep excavations or open water.
- 3.2.4. Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear. Additional PPE (gloves, glasses) will be worn as required.

- 3.2.5. If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres a dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken to determine the stability of the excavation. If necessary, trench sides will be shored or stepped to enable archaeologists to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench/features. It may become necessary to install measures to pump out groundwater to facilitate safe working. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the Client.

3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

- 3.3.1. SWARCH is committed to the laws, regulations, and other policy mechanisms concerning environmental issues and sustainability. These issues include air and water pollution, solid waste management, biodiversity, ecosystem management, maintenance of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources, wildlife and endangered species, energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste.
- 3.3.2. As a provider of archaeological services, SWARCH, its employees and subcontractors have a responsibility for the protection of archaeological heritage. In line with the ClfA *Environmental Protection Policy* para.1, SWARCH recognises that its responsibilities to the built heritage extend to the environment more generally, and that archaeological activities have the potential to affect the environment⁵.
- 3.3.3. SWARCH will adhere to the environmental policies of the Client, and, if applicable, will take steps to minimise environmental damage or pollution arising from archaeological fieldwork.

4.0 PROJECT AIMS AND TIMETABLE

4.1. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 4.1.1. Undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the proposed work; and
- 4.1.2. Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.2. TIMETABLE

Subject to the approval and deposition of this WSI, monitoring works are likely to commence during December 2018 or the first half of 2019, subject to appointment of contractors by East Worlington Village Hall Committee, and will be undertaken according to the development.

5.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

5.1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1.1. This project has the potential to feed into one of the research aims as outlined in the regional archaeological frameworks document: SWARF⁶, The specific research aim from SWARF relevant to this project is:
- 5.1.2. Research Aim 33 – Widen the understanding of the origins of villages.

⁵ ClfA 2016: *Policy Statements*.

⁶ Webster, C.J. (ed.) 2007: *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework; Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Somerset County Council.

PARISH HALL, EAST WORLINGTON, DEVON

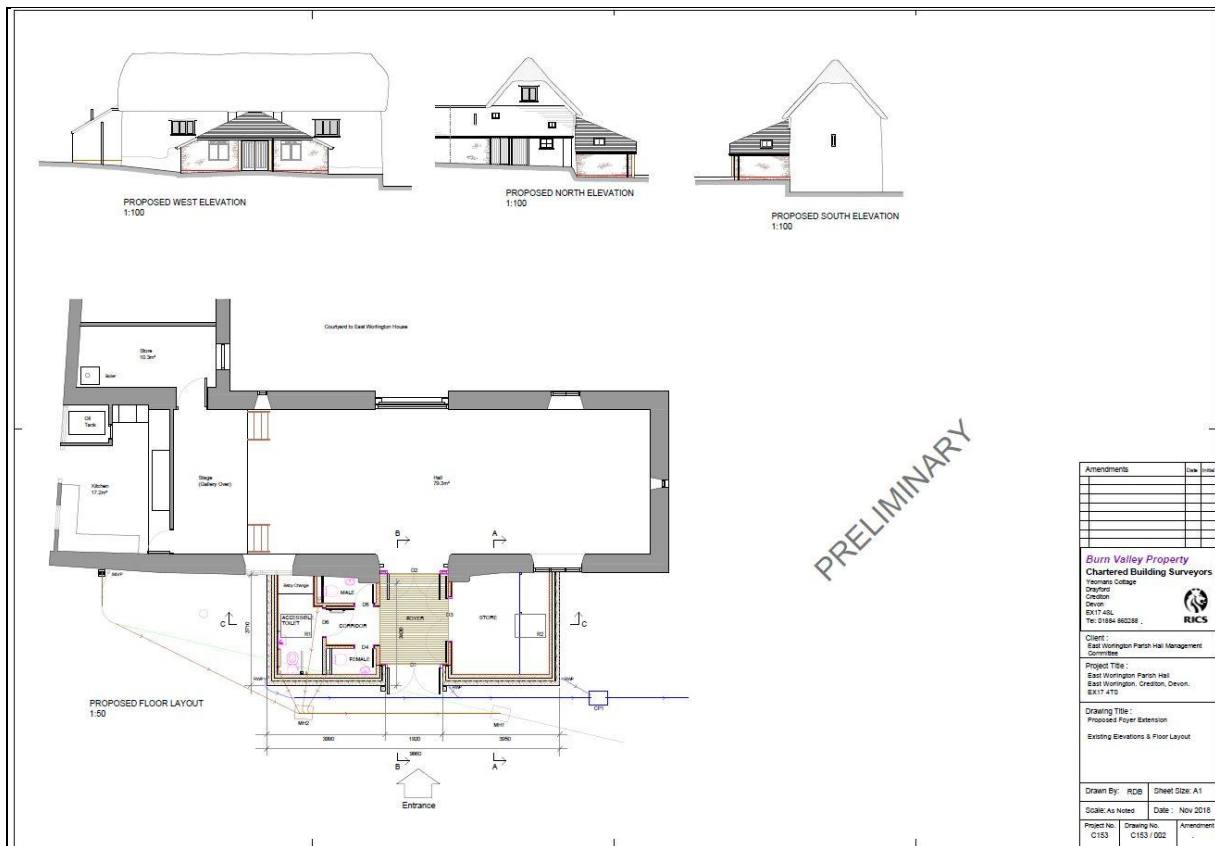


FIGURE 2: PROPOSED WORKS (PLAN SUPPLIED BY CLIENT)

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

The proposed development involves the demolition of the existing foyer and construction of a new, larger foyer on the west elevation of the village hall. The village hall was originally constructed as a barn in the 17th century and is protected as a designated heritage asset. The proposed development will involve some ground disturbance and this work may expose archaeological artefactual deposits associated with the historic barn and the early settlement at East Worlington.

6.2. METHODOLOGY

- 6.2.1. The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services, groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 6.2.2. Groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist**, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.
- 6.2.3. All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out stratigraphically, by hand and recorded according to ClfA guidelines and best practice.
- 6.2.4. Where archaeological features are exposed, then as a minimum:
 - i) Small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) Larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) Long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

- 6.2.5. Should the above proportions not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeo-environmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with DCCHET.
- 6.2.6. Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 6.2.7. Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and DCCHET.
- 6.2.8. If articulated human remains are revealed, these will be left in-situ, covered and protected, and the Coroner notified. Removal will take place in line with the appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. A MoJ licence will be obtained prior to removal.
- 6.2.9. Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or Prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6.3. SAMPLING STRATEGY

- 6.3.1. Where suitable deposits are exposed then samples will be collected in preparation for scientific assessment/analysis/dating. Sampling will be undertaken in line with the relevant guidance⁷. It is envisaged that samples will either consist of bulk soil samples [sampling 100% or 40 litres, in labelled 5 litre plastic sample tubs] or vertical sediment columns [monolith tins].
- 6.3.2. Suitable deposits are taken to include contexts where sampling will recover material for dating or palaeo-economic evidence (e.g. sealed pits, basal deposits), or waterlogged/well-preserved sediments with potential for palaeo-environmental remains. In this instance pollen, diatom and peat analyses are likely to be most relevant.
- 6.3.3. Where preserved organics are encountered (e.g. leather shoes), the appropriate specialist will be contacted for guidance. In lieu of guidance, the artefact/ecofact will be placed to a sealed labelled container with sediments from their place of discovery and immediately transferred to a cool dark location. Prior to works starting onsite, SWARCH will investigate local facilities that can provide emergency storage, prior to delivery to conservators for long-term preservation.
- 6.3.4. Bulk samples will be stored in sealed containers until off-site processing by SWARCH personnel. The flot will be separated and the residue examined for small artefacts/ecofacts/hammerscale. The residue will be disposed of appropriately, and the flot/remnant forwarded for specialist analysis.
- 6.3.5. Monolith samples will be stored under controlled conditions before delivery to the appropriate specialist.
- 6.3.6. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants, and the regional Historic England Science Advisor, can be called upon during the works as necessary.

6.4. RECORDING

- 6.4.1. Standardised single recording sheets will be employed.
- 6.4.2. Survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 will be prepared, as appropriate to the size and/or significance of archaeological features.
- 6.4.3. A photographic record of the excavation and will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological and architectural detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale.
- 6.4.4. Survey and location of features (metal finds to sub-metre accuracy).

⁷ English Heritage 2011: *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

- 6.4.5. All stratified finds, except when clearly modern, will be retained, bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 material may be discarded on site, but a representative sample will be retained.
- 6.4.6. Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts; a metal detector may be used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.
- 6.4.7. All retained artefacts will be processed (washed, identified, weighed, counted) and assessed for their stratigraphic and research potential.
- 6.4.8. Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with DCCHET.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1.1. SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with DCCHET and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made
- 7.1.2. If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the Client and DCCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 7.1.3. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 7.1.4. SWARCH will notify DCCHET upon the completion of each stage of fieldwork.

8.0 REPORTING

8.1. REPORTING STRATEGY

- 8.1.1. Copies of the report(s) detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference southwes1-334253 within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, longer as dictated by specialist reporting, etc. The type of report produced will be agreed with DCCHET in light of the results.

8.2. POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

- 8.2.1. Where works reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, it may be appropriate to produce a post-excavation assessment and revise this WSI. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This decision would be taken in collaboration with DCCHET. If a post-excavation assessment is undertaken, it would include the following elements:
 - 8.2.2. A summary of the project and its background;
 - 8.2.3. A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeo-environmental deposits;
 - 8.2.4. Research aims and objectives;
 - 8.2.5. A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will/have be/en achieved;
 - 8.2.6. Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
 - 8.2.7. The results of specialist assessment reports;
 - 8.2.8. The project team;
 - 8.2.9. The overall timetable, including monitoring points with DCCHET; and
 - 8.2.10. Detail of the journal/article in which the material will be published.
 - 8.2.11. DCCHET will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, allowing for delays in the preparation of specialist reports.

8.3. ARCHIVE REPORT

- 8.3.1. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:
 - 8.3.2. A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 8.3.3. A summary of the project background;
 - 8.3.4. A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 8.3.5. A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;

- 8.3.6. Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 8.3.7. A summary of the results;
- 8.3.8. An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 8.3.9. A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 8.3.10. A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 8.3.11. Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 8.3.12. A description of any remains and deposits identified, including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 8.3.13. Analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 8.3.14. Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 8.3.15. A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 8.3.16. Site matrices where appropriate;
- 8.3.17. Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the caption;
- 8.3.18. A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 8.3.19. Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 8.3.20. DCCHE will receive the report within six months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results, etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with DCCHE.

8.4. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 8.4.1. It is not anticipated that the results of this phase of works excavation work will merit wider dissemination. However, if significant remains are recorded, Prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval remains would be noted in the relevant journal (*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, *Britannia*, and *Medieval Archaeology*). A synopsis of the work, with a focus on the significant archaeological remains and finds at an appropriate level of detail, would appear in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*.
- 8.4.2. A short popular publication may also be prepared, for dissemination by the Client to the local community.

8.5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 8.5.1. If appropriate, a supervised open day will be considered if the results of the work prove to be of exceptional local interest. However, access and parking are not suitable for a public event.
- 8.5.2. Where there is a local interest, SWARCH personnel routinely give evening talks to local historical and/or archaeological societies. SWARCH will approach appropriate groups local to the site to determine if there is any interest.

9.0 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1. On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidelines⁸.
- 9.1.2. The archive will consist of two elements, the material archive and the digital archive.

⁸ Historic England 2015: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.

- 9.1.3. SWARCH will, on behalf of the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND) obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 9.1.4. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 9.1.5. The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards and selection strategies of the MBND, and in a timely fashion. Should SWARCH be unable to attain a selection strategy from the Museum, specialists will be consulted to achieve an appropriate strategy in line with best practice.
- 9.1.6. The material archive will be retained by the MBND under the accession number 24.2018a.
- 9.1.7. If the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the MBND decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or record offices. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 9.1.8. The digital archive, including copies of all relevant documentation relating to the project and digital copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in compliance with their standards and requirements and according to Historic England guidance⁹ for digital photography.
- 9.1.9. SWARCH will notify DCCHET of the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the MBND, and the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS.
- 9.1.10. There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report, subject to the approval of DCCHET.
- 9.1.11. The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

10.0 PERSONNEL

10.1. SWARCH PERSONNEL

- 10.1.1. The project will be managed by Samuel Walls BA MA PhD MCifA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 10 years of experience in the commercial sector).
- 10.1.2. The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience, or supervised by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience: Samuel Walls BA MA PhD MifA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 10 years commercial experience); Joe Bampton BA MA (10 years commercial experience); Peter Webb BA MA² (12 years commercial experience).
- 10.1.3. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be obtained.

10.2. SPECIALISTS

Bone	Hayley Foster MA
Building Recording	Richard Parker
Conservation	Alison Hopper-Bishop BSc
	Laura Ratcliffe BSc
Curatorial	Thomas Cadbury MA
	Alison Mills
	Fiona Pitt
Environmental Sample Processing	SWARCH personnel
	Geoflo
Lithics	Martin Tingle

⁹ Historic England 2015: *Digital Image capture and File Storage: guidelines for best practice*.

Medieval Pottery	Peter Webb MA
Metal & Leatherwork	John Allan
Mills & Hydroelectric Plants	Quita Mould MA
Plant Macro-Fossils	Martin Watts
Pollen Analysis	Julie Jones
Post Medieval Pottery	Ralph Fyfe PhD
	Graham Langman
	Bryn Morris PhD
Prehistoric Pottery	Henrietta Quinnell
	Imogen Wood PhD
Roman Pottery	Alex Croom
	Imogen Wood PhD
Somerset Pottery	Alejandra Gutierrez PhD
Wood Identification	Dana Challinor PhD

10.3. TRAINING AND CPD

- 10.3.1. Where appropriate, SWARCH will seek to provide training opportunities to SWARCH personnel during the archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation process. Training would be undertaken in order to enhance recording and recovery, and maximise the research gain.
- 10.3.2. SWARCH training plans (PDP) and CPD logs will be updated during the project, as appropriate to need and demand.
- 10.3.3. It is envisaged that artefact awareness and recognition, specific archaeological features (e.g. red hills), and environmental sampling procedures, are likely to receive further training.

11.0 INSURANCES AND QUALITY CONTROL

- 11.1.1. SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £5 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million.
- 11.1.2. SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA).
- 11.1.3. SWARCH is committed to the highest standard of professional ethics and technical standards, and adheres to CifA and Historic England guidelines in the conduct of our work.
- 11.1.4. The work undertaken will be carried out by professional archaeologists overseen by supervisors of ACifA-level competence. The works and products will be overseen and checked by professional archaeologists with MCifA-level competence.

12.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS

- 12.1.1. Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park

PARISH HALL, EAST WORLINGTON, DEVON

Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

01769 573555

01872 223164

Email: mail@swarch.net