

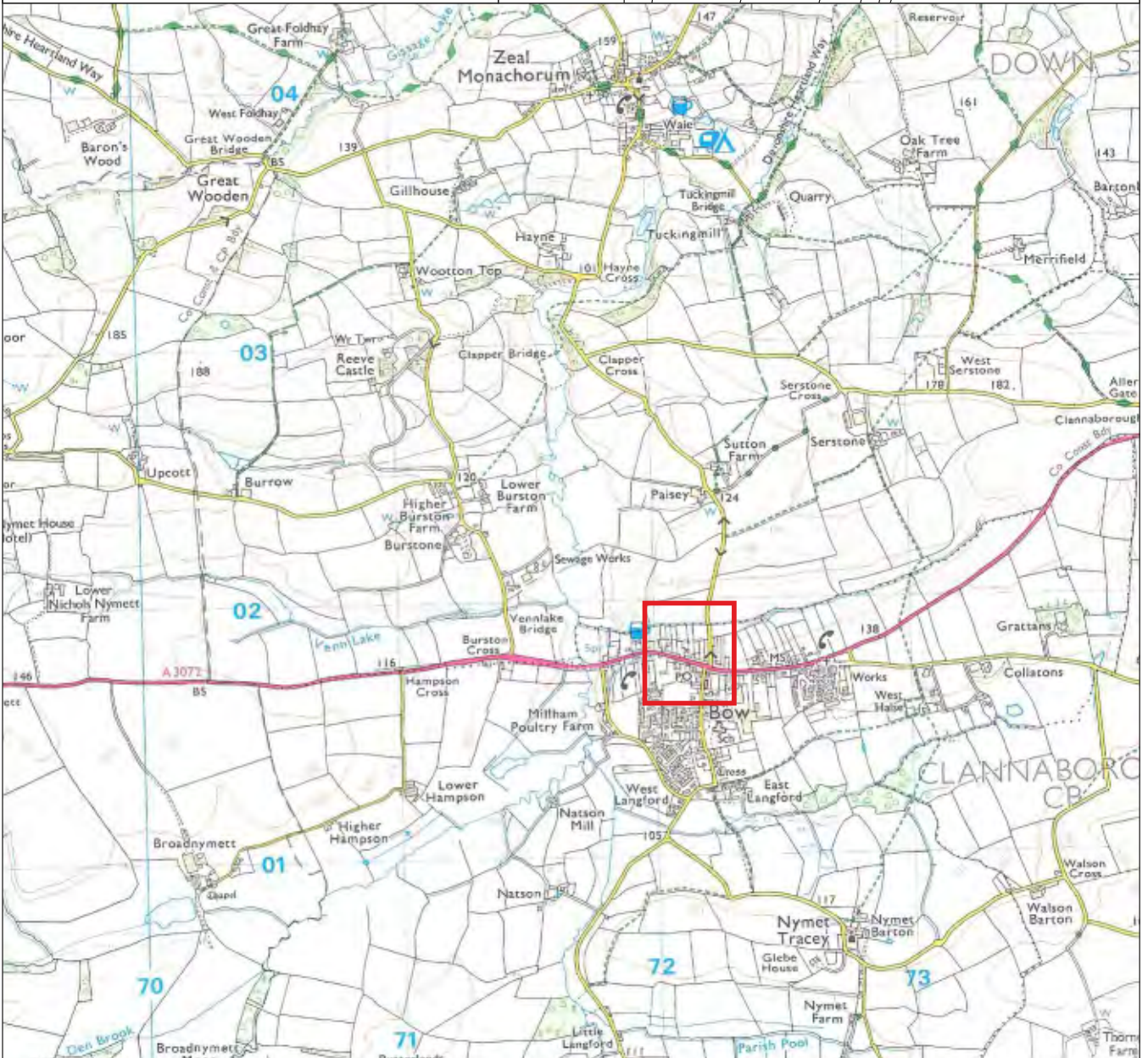
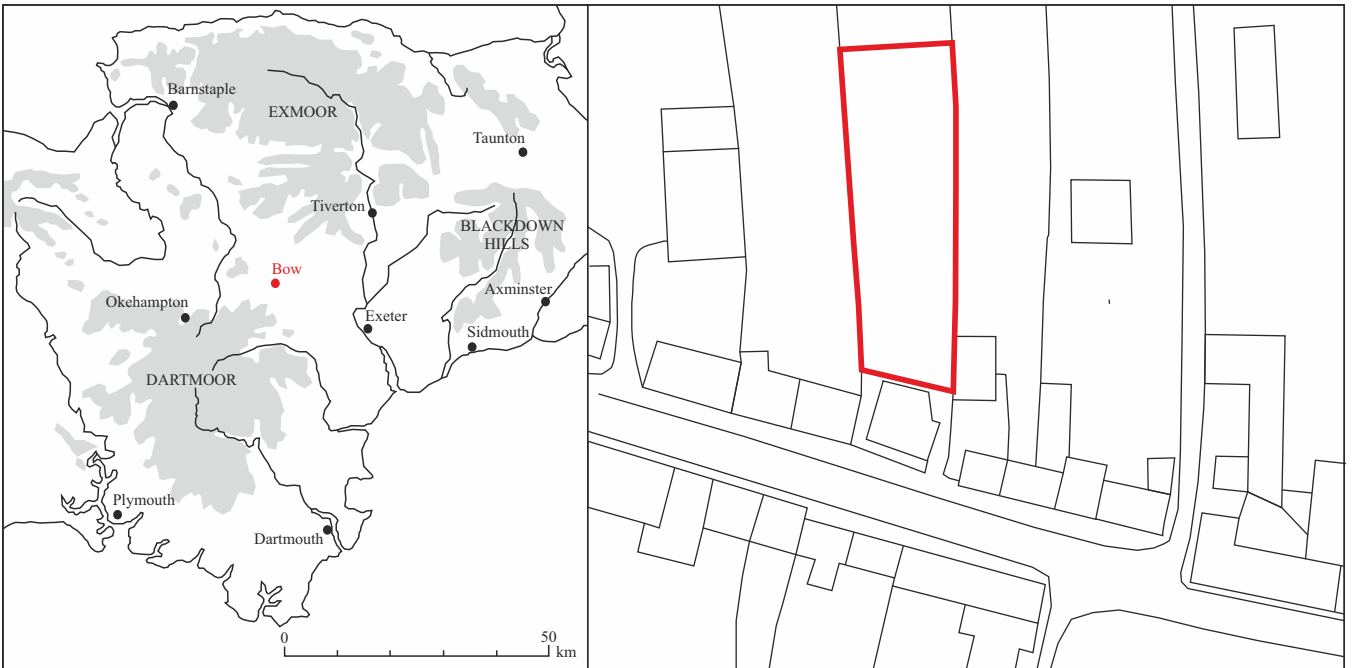
## Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Civil Parish &amp; District:</b> Bow, Mid Devon	<b>National Grid Reference:</b> SS 7216 0177	<b>Number:</b>
<b>Subject:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording on land behind The Old Police house, Bow, Devon.		<b>Photo attached:</b> Y
<b>Planning Application no:</b> 14/01211/FULL	<b>Recipient museum:</b> n/a	
<b>OASIS ID:</b> oakforda1-226324	<b>Museum Accession no:</b> n/a	
<b>Contractor's reference number/code:</b> OA1228	<b>Dates fieldwork undertaken:</b> 01/09/2015	
<p><b>Description of works:</b></p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Oakford Archaeology in September 2015 during work on land behind The Old Police house, Bow, Devon (SY 0225 9070). The site (Fig. 1) lies in an area of archaeological potential at the centre of the medieval core of the historic village of Bow, and in a landscape where there is evidence of prehistoric activity, including ceremonial features such as henge monuments and ring ditches, along with evidence of prehistoric settlements and enclosures. The village of Bow dates to the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century when Henry Tracey was granted the right to hold a weekly market and yearly fair along a major medieval route to Cornwall. It was therefore considered possible that associated remains or deposits of prehistoric and/or medieval date may survive within the footprint of the development.</p> <p>The Bow Tithe Map of 1841 shows a small rectangular building along the eastern edge of the site, but no building on the road frontage. The site was leased by James Bowden, and consisted of a linhay, with a garden at the rear. The site is shown in more detail on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map when the earlier building had been demolished and replaced with two structures on the road frontage. A modern house has occupied the road frontage for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>A watching brief was maintained during works associated with the construction of two dwellings and access road (Fig. 2). The footprint of the development was approximately 40m long and 20m wide, extending to a depth of 0.4-0.5m. These revealed a simple sequence of topsoil and subsoil over natural subsoil extending across the entire site:</p> <p>0 -0.3m mid reddish brown silty clay (topsoil)  0.3-0.5m mid orange brown sandy clay (subsoil)  0.5m+ mid red silty clay (natural subsoil)</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b></p> <p>No deposits, features or dating evidence indicative of archaeological activity was found. The lack of pottery and lithics from the site, despite examination of spoil heaps, further indicates that the site is archaeologically sterile. This is the only report on these works.</p> <p><b>Project archive and OASIS entry</b></p> <p>Due to the limited nature of the findings a project archive will not be produced. A summary of the investigations has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological InterventionS).</p>		

**Recorder:**

MFR Steinmetzer (Oakford Archaeology)

**Date sent to HER:**



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Fig. 1 Location of site.

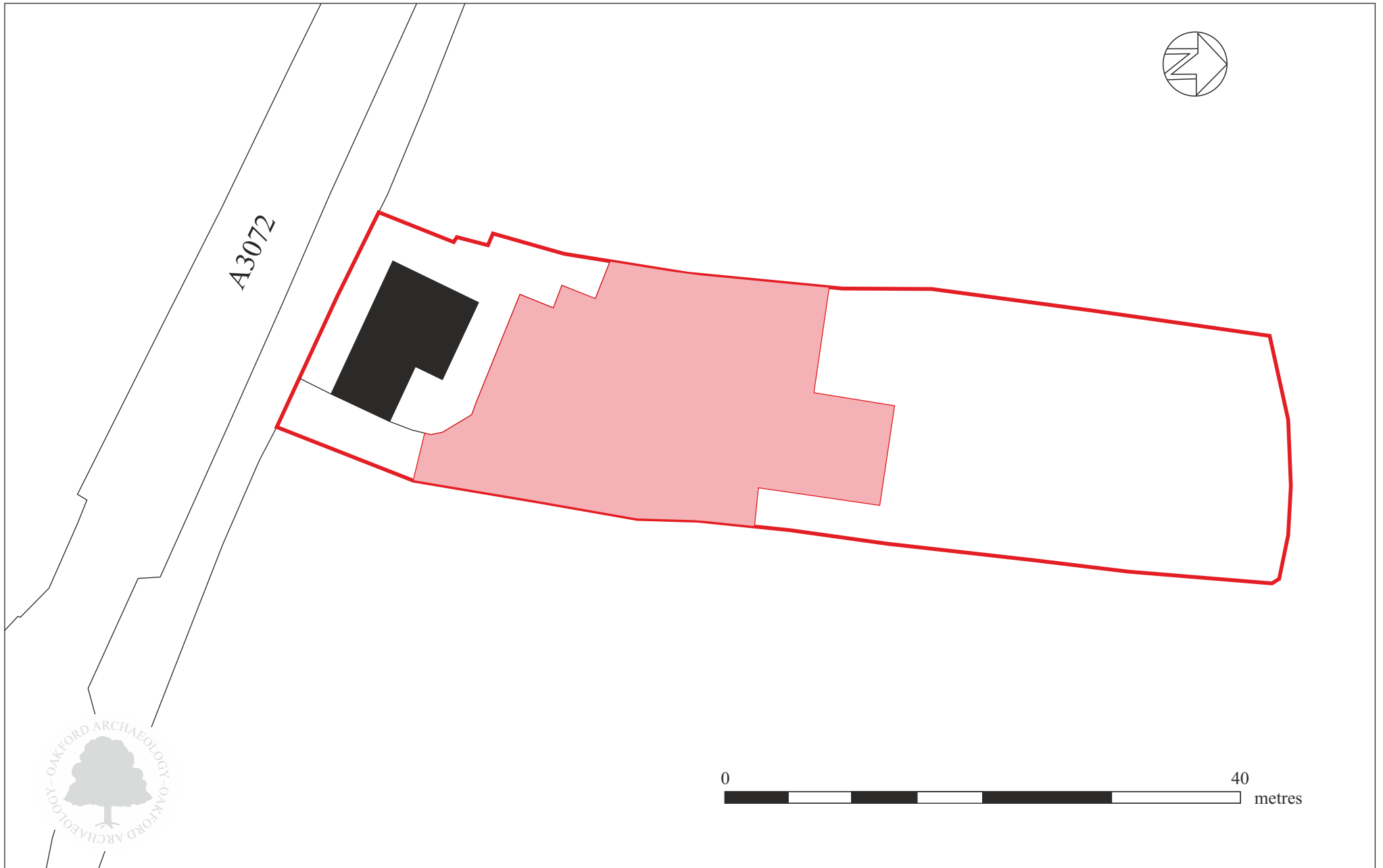


Fig. 2 Plan showing location of observations (pink).



Pl. 1 General view of site showing depth of excavations and exposed subsoil (101). Looking northeast.