



Bedford Square, Tavistock Abbey Place Tavistock, Devon

Archaeological Supervision and Monitoring



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BS11 9HU

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Document compiled by Emily Troake
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kier Utility & Rail Services to carry out an archaeological supervision and monitor during the groundworks relating to the repair of a burst water main along the line of Plymouth Road, within Bedford Square, Tavistock Abbey Place, Tavistock, Devon PL19 8BB (NGR 248161 74365). The area to be excavated lay within the Scheduled Monument Boundary of Tavistock Abbey (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) ref. 1020401) and also within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000105). Due to the urgency of the required repairs, and with the agreement of Historic England, the works were carried out under a Class 5 Consent of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994.

The monitored works comprised of the excavation of a single pit measuring 1.70m by 1.02m in order to reach the burst pipe and mend it. The depth of the pit measured 1.02m below the current ground level and encountered no archaeological features, deposits or archaeological materials. The lowest deposit encountered may represent the levelling of the area prior to the construction of Plymouth Road. However, the absence of any masonry or mortar inclusions within it, suggest that it is unlikely to be associated with the structural remains of the Abbey.

The archaeological supervision and monitoring were undertaken on 9 March 2020.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Kier Utility & Rail Services, for commissioning the archaeological supervision and monitoring, in particular Grace Burdge. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Helen Woodhouse, who monitored the project for Historic England and Bill Horner of Devon County Council, who monitored the project for the local authority, as well as to Kier Utility & Rail Services for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Emily Troake. The report was compiled by Emily Troake and edited by Bill Moffat, with graphics prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Bill Moffat.



Bedford Square, Tavistock Abbey Place Tavistock, Devon

Archaeological Supervision and Monitoring

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kier Utility & Rail Services ('the client') to undertake an archaeological supervision and monitoring during repairs being made to a water main at Bedford Square, Tavistock Abbey Place, Tavistock, Devon PL19 8BB. The works to be monitored are centred on NGR 248161 74365 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological supervision and monitoring were carried out as part of urgent repairs to a burst water main along the line of Plymouth Road. The area to be excavated lay within the Scheduled Monument Boundary of Tavistock Abbey (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) ref. 1020401) and also within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000105).
- 1.1.3 Due to the urgency of the required repairs, and with the agreement of Historic England, the works were carried out under a Class 5 Consent of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological supervision and monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and was approved by Historic England and the County Archaeologist for Devon County Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological supervision and monitoring were undertaken on 9 March 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the archaeological supervision and monitoring, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The archaeological supervision and monitoring were located immediately to the south of the churchyard of St Eustachius, in Plymouth Road where it joins Bedford Square and Abbey Place. Existing ground levels were at approximately 80 m above Ordnance Datum and fall away to the southwest.
- 1.3.2 The underlying geology is mapped as alluvium from the River Tavy, overlying Basaltic Lava and Basaltic Tuff of the Milton Abbot formation (British Geological Survey online viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Site lies within Tavistock Abbey (Scheduled Monument ref. 1020401). The existing water main appears to have burst in the approximate junction of the Abbey Church and its cloister, where they lie buried beneath the current churchyard and Plymouth Road. While the extrapolated southern edge of the Abbey Church lies a little to the north of the road, there remains the possibility that the works may intersect with or reveal elements of the cloister and/or other structural elements of the abbey.

2.1.2 The area is also located within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS), the 19th century industrial landscape to which Tavistock is considered the gateway. The archaeological significance of the site therefore extends well into the 19th century.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

2.2.1 Tavistock Abbey was sited in the centre of the town on the north side of the River Tavy, on the south west edge of Dartmoor. It was of the Benedictine Order and it and its precinct were in use from AD 974 until 1539. The abbey buildings were mainly built in the local basalt, and Dartmoor granites in later periods. It consisted of a traditional monastic plan: abbey church and ancillary buildings grouped around a central cloister. The location and dimensions of the church have been reasonably well established and it seems to lie north of the Site and within the modern churchyard and parts of Bedford Square. The cloisters extend from it to the Bedford Hotel, within which their southern range still survives. The standing remains of the corner of the abbey church and cloister survive in St Eustachius' graveyard (Historic England, List Entry, 2001).

2.2.2 There is therefore high potential for the discovery of deposits associated with the abbey and its precinct, including structural elements of the cloister itself.

2.2.3 The immediate area around Bedford Square contains many fine 19th-century buildings including the Cornmarket, Guildhall, Town Hall, Fitzford church, Bedford Hotel and Tavistock Bank. These are all examples of 19th century urban town planning, as is the present configuration of roads and open space. It is likely that the works will encounter at least remnants of 18th and 19th-century road surfaces beneath the modern A386 and may reveal other remains relating to the World Heritage Site and its outstanding universal value (OUV).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological supervision and monitoring, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and as defined in the *ClfA Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the



archaeological supervision and monitoring itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and

- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

In addition, given the Site's location within the a WHS and SM, the works aim to:

- ensure that the excavation does not impact on any remains where this can be avoided;
- ensure there is no collateral damage during the works; and
- provide a clear record of the exposed areas of archaeological or other remains to inform this and future work in this area.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the archaeological supervision and monitoring, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area and to constrain work to previously disturbed areas of ground to limit the impact on the significance of the monument;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the archaeological supervision and monitoring.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. The excavations proceeded in spits using a mini digger equipped with a toothless bucket under constant supervision and instruction from the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until the water main was reached, where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition.



- 4.2.2 Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Recording

- 4.2.3 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.4 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of the water main. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Historic England along with Devon County Council Historic Environment Team monitored the archaeological supervision and monitoring. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and Historic England.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following summary details the results of the archaeological supervision and monitoring on the groundworks which were carried out on 9 March. The monitored excavation measured 1.70 m in length, 1.02 m wide and 1.02 m in depth and was situated in the A386 to the south of Tavistock Parish Church (**Plate 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence

- 5.2.1 The excavated area was covered in 0.08 m of tarmac road surface 101 which overlay 0.17 m of modern levelling aggregate 102. This sealed 103, a 0.33 m thick layer of road bedding composed of large flint and stone inclusions and sand. This in turn sealed 106, a layer over 0.44 m thick, of made ground. It consisted of mid grey sandy silt with occasional large fragments of volcanic rubble measuring >0.44 m (**Figure 2; Plates 2 and 3**). None of the exposed stone appeared to be worked. This was not excavated.



5.2.2 The water main trench 104 cut through (106) and was sealed by (103). It contained (105), a single deliberate backfill of mid grey sand and gravel mix which surrounded the water main and measured >0.44m in thickness.

5.2.3 No natural deposits were reached during the excavation. No archaeological features were identified during the works.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were encountered during the monitoring of the works.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the monitored area and accordingly no samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 The bulk of the deposits revealed were clearly part of the modern arrangement of road and public utilities. Below these was layer 106. This could not be dated, but it may represent the levelling of the area prior to the construction of Plymouth Road. The absence of any masonry or mortar inclusions within it, suggest that it is unlikely to represent part of the Abbey, or its demolition.

8.1.2 The monitoring may be considered successful, in that it ensured - and has recorded – that no damage was sustained to pre-modern elements of the monument.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the archaeological supervision and monitoring is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code PLYBX.2020.4. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A4 graphics;



9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist for Devon County Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., 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 such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index

Trench No 1		Length 1.70 m	Width 1.02 m	Depth 1.02 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Tarmac		0.0 - 0.08
102		Bedding	Aggregate on which tarmac was laid.	0.08 - 0.25
103		Made ground	Large flint and stone inclusions with sand. 20th century road bedding	0.25 - 0.58
104	105	Cut	Straight edge cut, near vertical side for water main pipe trench. only revealed NW side and base underwater.	>1.70 x >0.80
105	104	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey sand and gravel mix. Modern backfill over service	0.58 +
106		Made ground	Mid grey sandy silt with large inclusions of volcanic stone. 19th century ballast	0.58 +
No archaeology. No natural reached				



Appendix 2: OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-396718

Project details

Project name	Bedford Square, Tavistock Abbey Place, Tavistock, Devon
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kier Utility and Rail Services to carry out an archaeological supervision and monitor during the groundworks relating to the repair of a burst water main along the line of Plymouth Road, within Bedford Square, Tavistock Abbey Place, Tavistock, Devon PL19 8BB (NGR 248161 74365). The area to be excavated lay within the Scheduled Monument Boundary of Tavistock Abbey (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) ref. 1020401) and also within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000105). Due to the urgency of the required repairs, and with the agreement of Historic England, the works were carried out under a Class 5 Consent of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994. The monitored works comprised of the excavation of a single pit measuring 1.70m by 1.02m in order to reach the burst pipe and mend it. The depth of the pit measured 1.02m below the current ground level and encountered no archaeological features, deposits or archaeological materials. The lowest deposit encountered may represent the levelling of the area prior to the construction of Plymouth Road. However, the absence of any masonry or mortar inclusions within it, suggest that it is unlikely to be associated with the structural remains of the Abbey. The archaeological supervision and monitoring were undertaken on 9 March 2020.</p>
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2020 End: 09-03-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	232480 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	PLYBX.2020.4 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Class 5 Consent (Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DEVON WEST DEVON TAVISTOCK Bedford Square, Tavistock Abbey Place, Tavistock
Postcode	PL19 8BB



Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates SX 48161 74365 50.548687771926 -4.143464862739 50 32 55 N 004 08 36 W
Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Historic England
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager Bill Moffat
Project supervisor Emily Troake
Type of sponsor/funding body Water Authority/Company

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Plymouth City Museum
Digital Archive ID PLYBX.2020.4
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Plymouth City Museum
Paper Archive ID PLYBX.2020.4
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary"


Project bibliography 1

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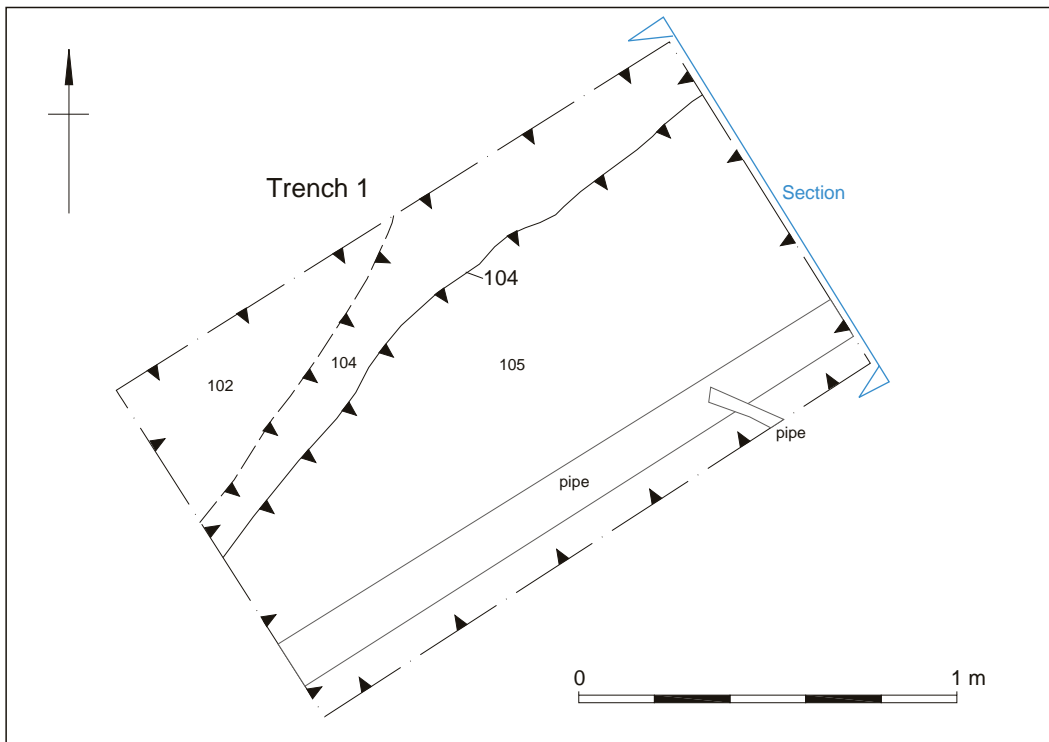
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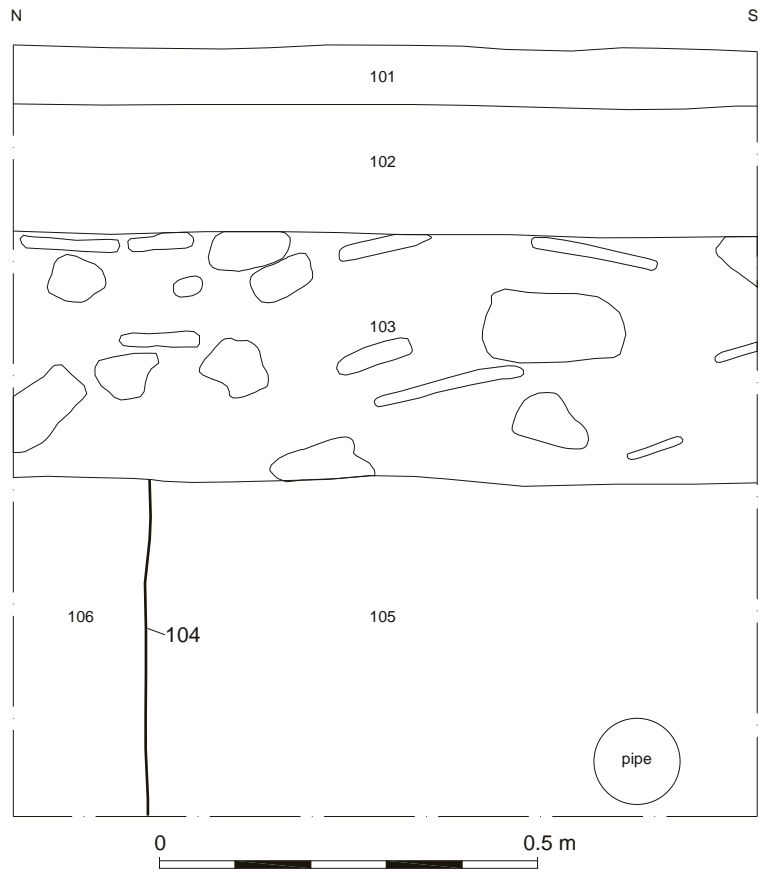
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Site location plan


Figure 1



Plan



North-west facing representative section

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Detailed plan of excavation with north-west facing representative section

Figure 2



Plate 1: Location working shot of excavation



Plate 2: North-west facing section (1 x 1 m)



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Plate 3: South-west facing section (1 x 1 m)

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