



**Rockbeare Court Farm  
Rockbeare  
Devon**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*for*

**Waddeton Park Ltd**


CA Project: 5159  
CA Report: 15001

March 2015

Rockbeare Court Farm  
Rockbeare  
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5159  
CA Report: 15001

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date	14 January 2015
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date	20 April 2015
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date	20 April 2015
issue	02

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Rockbeare Court Farm
<b>Location:</b>	Rockbeare, Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	SY 0233 9541
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	15 – 19 December 2014
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Devon
<b>Accession Number:</b>	RAMM: 14/75
<b>Site Code:</b>	RKB 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2014 at Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon. A total of eleven trenches were excavated.

A re-cut ditch containing seven sherds of Early or Middle Bronze pottery was. The function of the recut ditch remains uncertain.

A Northwest/ Southeast aligned boundary ditch that corresponded with a feature shown on the 1844 tithe map was also recorded, from which medieval pottery was recovered.

Two other undated ditches were also recorded.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Waddeton Park Ltd at Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon (centred on NGR: SY 0233 9541; Fig. 1). In order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site, Stephen Reed Archaeologist for Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET), archaeological advisor to East Devon District Council (EDDC), recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken to accompany a future planning application.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for archaeological evaluation produced by CA (2014) and approved by Stephen Reed, Archaeologist, DCCHET. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Stephen Reed, including a site visit on 17 December 2014.
- The site**
- 1.3 The site encloses an area of approximately 16ha, and comprises five separate pasture fields bounded by mature hedgerows. The site is bounded to the north by London Road (B3174), and agricultural land and related infrastructure on all other sides. The site excludes an area of former clay workings its centre (Fig. 2). The site lies at the top of a low rise at approximately 42m AOD and is generally flat.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Aylesbeare Mudstone Group – Mudstone, Sedimentary Bedrock of the Triassic Period (BGS 2015). Superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits, 6 – Sand and Gravel of the Quaternary Period were mapped as being present in the western part of the site. The natural substrate encountered during evaluation trenching varied, but typically comprised silt or sand clay.

### **Archaeological background**

- 1.5 A Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the site was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2014 (CA 2014b), followed by a geophysical survey (PCG 2014). The results of this assessment and survey are summarised below.
- 1.6 No prehistoric heritage assets or find spots are recorded within the site. A ring ditch and associated enclosure located c. 940m north-east of the site, from which Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery has been recovered, are the only prehistoric sites within the vicinity of the site (CA 2014). Additional assets of this date may have been identified by the geophysical survey, and are discussed below (1.10).
- 1.7 No Roman heritage assets are recorded within the site. The supposed course of the Roman road from Exeter to Charmouth runs immediately north of the northern site boundary, aligned with the present-day B3174 'London Road' (Margary 1967).
- 1.8 No early medieval or medieval heritage assets are recorded within the site. Rockbeare is however recorded in the Domesday Book, noted in association with meadow, pasture and woodland (CA 2014).
- 1.9 No post-medieval heritage assets are recorded within the site. Two areas of ridge and furrow are recorded: c.560m west and c. 260m north of the site. The Rockbeare Parish Tithe Map of 1844 illustrates land to the west of the road to Rockbeare which transects this site as the grounds of Rockbeare Court. To the east is predominantly agricultural land, an area of orchard and the known clay extraction quarry and brickworks. The quarry and brickworks are not illustrated on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1809, suggesting that extraction activities were established here between 1809 and 1844 (*ibid.*).
- 1.10 The site was subject to a geophysical survey. Potential archaeological remains were detected including a possible ring ditch in the central part of the site and further possible ring ditches in eastern part of the site may represent further ring ditches. The majority of the remaining anomalies have been interpreted as illustrating modern activities within the site including the removal of field boundaries, cultivation and backfilling of clay pits. Within the grounds of Rockbeare Manor Court itself (the southwest area of the site), a series of magnetically strong discrete responses were identified could either represent modern ferrous litter or collapsed kilns (PCG 2014).

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.11 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable EDDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### **Methodology**

- 1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 11 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). A number of changes to the trench layout proposed within the WSI (CA 2014a) were made with the approval of Stephen Reed: the size and location of Trenches 1 and 2 were altered slightly due to very wet ground conditions and ecological considerations and Trench 4 was not excavated due to ecological constraints. Trenches 1 and 2 measured 3m in length, Trench 3 measured 10m in length and all other trenches measured 20m in length. All trenches measured 1.6m in width. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.13 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003); two samples were taken and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Royal Albert Memorial Museum under accession number RAMM: 14/75, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 2.2 The natural substrate generally comprised a sandy clay (typically 0.3m below present ground level). This deposit was sealed by subsoil where present (typically 0.1-0.15m in thickness in Trenches 3 and 5-12) or the existing topsoil (typically 0.3m in thickness). In all cases, the archaeological features identified were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by subsoil.
- 2.3 No archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1-3, 5 and 11.

### ***Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)***

- 2.4 Ditch 603 (Fig. 5, Section AA) was identified centrally within Trench 6 on an approximate north-west/south-east alignment and cut into the natural substrate. It measured 2.5m in width, 0.33m in depth and had gently sloped sides and a generally flat base. It contained a primary sandy silt fill 605 which was sealed by a second silty clay fill 604; a single small sherd of broadly medieval pottery was recovered from this fill. The fill was overlain by subsoil 602. The location and alignment of the ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly which was also identified in Trench 8.

### ***Trench 7 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)***

- 2.5 Ditch 703 (Fig. 5, Section BB) lay in the western half of Trench 7 on an approximate north-east/south-west alignment and cut into the natural substrate. It measured 1.55m in width and 0.6m in depth and had steeply sloped sides and a flat base. It contained a primary silty clay fill 704 which was partially sealed on its western side by silty clay fill 705; it is possible this material derived from a bank along the edge of



the ditch, though no *in situ* remains of the bank were identified. No artefactual material was recovered from these fills. Ditch 706 re-cut the earlier ditch and contained silty clay fill 707 from which seven sherds of pottery of either Early or Middle Bronze Age date were recovered. The fill was overlain by subsoil 702. The location and alignment of this ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

### **Trench 8 (Figs 2-3 and 6)**

- 2.6 Ditch 803 lay centrally within Trench 8 on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. It was not excavated as it represented a continuation of Ditch 603. The feature was noted to cut the natural substrate and its fill was overlain by subsoil 802.

### **Trench 9 (Figs 2-3 and 6)**

- 2.7 A tree throw 903 was identified in the eastern half of Trench 9 and corresponded to discrete geophysical anomaly. It was irregular in plan with irregular sides and base and measured a maximum of 0.1m in depth. It contained a single silty charcoal rich fill 904 from which no artefactual material was recovered. Environmental sample <2>, retrieved from this context, contained oak charcoal fragments. No plant macrofossils were recovered. It was noted to cut the natural substrate and its fill was overlain by subsoil 902.
- 2.8 A geological feature located at the south-western extent of the trench corresponded to a discrete geophysical anomaly.

### **Trench 10 (Figs 2-3 and 6)**

- 2.9 Ditch 1003 (Fig. 5, Section CC) lay towards the centre of the trench on an approximate north-west/south-east alignment. It measured 0.82m in depth and 0.33m in width with a v-shaped profile and a pointed base. It contained two silty clay fills, 1007 and 1004, from which no artefactual material was recovered. It was noted to cut the natural substrate and its upper fill was overlain by subsoil 1002.
- 2.10 Ditch 1006 (Fig. 6, Section DD) lay to the south on a north-west/south-east alignment and measured 0.66m in width and 0.14m in depth. It had irregularly sloped sides and an uneven base and contained a single silty clay fill from which no artefactual material was recovered. It was noted to cut the natural substrate and its fill was overlain by subsoil 1002. Section DD represents the true profile of ditch

1006. In the trench section (not illustrated), its relationship to the subsoil was confirmed.

- 2.11 The ditches did not intercut one another. The location and alignment of ditch 1003 approximately corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

#### ***Trench 12 (Figs 2-4 and 7)***

- 2.12 A shallow, irregular tree throw 1203 (Fig. 7, Section EE), was identified at the southern end of Trench 12. It measured 0.71m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.29m in depth with irregular sides and base. It contained silty clay fill 1204 from which no artefactual material was recovered. This was sealed by silty clay fill 1205 from which a single worked flint flake was recovered. Environmental sample <1>, retrieved from this context, contained oak charcoal fragments. No plant macrofossils were recovered. It was noted to cut the natural substrate and its fill was overlain by subsoil 1202.

- 2.13 The location of tree throw 1203 did not correspond to any identified geophysical anomaly. A geological feature in the northern half of the trench correlated with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly.

#### ***The finds***

- 2.14 Finds recovered from evaluation comprised pottery and worked flint.

##### *Pottery: Early prehistoric*

- 2.15 Seven bodysherds of thick-walled pottery (up to 15mm) in a grog-tempered fabric were recovered from fill 707 of ditch 706. Two sherds featured deeply scored decoration in a herringbone pattern. The fabric and firing the basis of fabric and firing characteristics suggest the material is either Early or Middle Bronze Age in date.

##### *Pottery: Medieval*

- 2.16 An unfeatured bodysherd in a sandy coarseware fabric, recorded in fill 604 of ditch 603, is broadly medieval in date.



### *Worked flint*

- 2.17 Fill 1205 of tree throw 1203 produced a regular flint blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The substantial degree of edge damage suggests that it was a residual find.

### ***The palaeoenvironmental evidence***

- 2.18 Two environmental samples (17 litres of soil) were retrieved from two deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 2.19 Sample <1> was recovered from upper fill 1205 of tree throw 1203 and sample <2> from fill 904 of tree throw 903. No plant macrofossils were recorded in either sample. Charcoal was present in low to moderate quantities but was poorly preserved and identified solely as oak (*Quercus*). Oak has a high calorific value so burns efficiently and at high temperatures. Its sole presence within a context is often associated with activities that require high temperatures such as metal working or cremating human remains, though no evidence was recovered for either activity. None of the charcoal material is suitable for radiocarbon dating.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 There was generally good correlation between linear anomalies as identified by the geophysical survey and ditches as identified by the evaluation. The curvilinear geophysical anomalies in Trenches 5 and 12 corresponded to geological features, while that in Trench 5 was land drains. Trenches 1-3 were positioned as close as possible to the line of the supposed Roman road from Exeter to Charmouth immediately to the north of the site. However, the absence of archaeological features from these trenches indicates that if such a road does exist then it is likely to be under the current B3174 London Road.
- 3.2 A Mesolithic or Early Neolithic worked flint flake was recovered from the fill of a tree throw in Trench 12. The flint may be residual in a later feature.



### *Bronze Age*

- 3.3 Ditch 703 is interpreted as being of at least Bronze Age date based on the pottery recovered from the fill of the re-cut and also because it did not align with field boundaries as illustrated on the Tithe Map of 1844 (CA 2014; Fig. 4). The re-cut and the likely presence of a bank on its western side suggest it marked a boundary. It is unclear whether it is associated with the ring ditch and enclosure 940m to the north-east of the site which was interpreted as representing potentially early Middle Bronze Age or Iron Age activity (Exeter Archaeology 2004).

### *Medieval*

- 3.5 A ditch of possible medieval date was identified in Trenches 6 and 8. It probably continued eastwards to the south of Trench 9, corresponding with a long linear geophysical anomaly. This ditch lay on an alignment parallel to the existing field boundary to the south, which followed the top of the natural slope. It is possible that Ditch 603 formed part of series of narrow east/west aligned strip fields. An east/west aligned boundary depicted on the 1844 Tithe Map (CA 2014, Fig. 4) at the eastern extent of the site may have also formed part of such a system.

### *Undated*

- 3.6 The location of the two undated ditches identified in Trench 10 suggests they were unlikely to have formed part of the Medieval boundary recorded within Trenches 6 and 8. It is possible that they were ditches either side of a hedge bank although their differing profile and depth suggests they were unlikely to have been contemporary.

## **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Havard, assisted by Noel Boothroyd and Sikko Van Der Brug. The report was written by Tim Havard, assisted by Noel Boothroyd. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price, the finds report by Jacky Somerville and the palaeoenvironmental report by Sarah Cobain. The archive has been compiled by Tim Havard, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.



## 5. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 13 January 2012
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- Exeter Archaeology 2004 *Archaeological evaluation of the proposed site for East Devon new community*. Exeter Archaeology Report
- Gibson, A. and Woods, A. 1997 *Prehistoric Pottery for the Archaeologist*. London. Leicester University Press.
- Margary, I. D. 1967 *Roman Roads in Britain*
- Pre-Construct Geophysics (PCG) 2014 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey - Land at Rockbeare, Devon*



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay			0.3	
1	101	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid brown-orange sandy clay with frequent irregular rounded pebbles			>0.1	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay			0.3	
2	201	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid brown-orange sandy clay with frequent irregular rounded pebbles			>0.1	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt			0.3	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay with rare irregular sub-rounded stones			0.15	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange-brown liass-like silty clay with moderate sub-rounded irregular stones			>0.1	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt			0.3	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay with rare irregular sub-rounded stones			0.05 -	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange-brown liass-like silty clay with moderate sub-rounded irregular stones			>0.1	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.12	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles and cobbles			0.3	
6	602	Layer		Natural substrate	Orange/red-brown sandy clay with frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles			>0.1	
6	603	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with shallow-sloping sides and generally flat base, running West to East	>1.50	2.5	0.33	
6	604	Fill	603	Second fill of 603	Mid red-brown silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles	>1.50	2.5	0.22	C12-C14
6	605	Fill		First fill of ditch 603	Light grey-brown slightly sandy silt with frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles	>1.50	1.05	0.11	
6	606	Layer		Buried soil	Dark brown silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles			0.28	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey-brown clay silt			0.3	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with rare irregular and sub-rounded pebbles			0.1	
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with moderate irregular sub-rounded pebbles			>0.4	
7	703	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with steep sides and flat base, North to South alignment	>1.5	1.55	0.61	
7	704	Fill	703	First fill of ditch 703	Light brown slightly sandy clay with rare irregular stones	>1.5	0.5	0.16	
7	705	Fill	703	bank collapse/erosion 703	Mid grey-brown silty clay with irregular sub-rounded pebbles	>1.5	0.17	0.05	
7	706	Cut		Re-cut of ditch 703	Linear feature with moderate, irregular sloping sides and uneven concave base	>1.5	1.5	0.36	
7	707	Fill	706	Fill of re-cut 706	Mid to dark grey-brown silty clay with rare irregular stones	>1.5	1.5	0.36	E-MBA
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey-brown clay silt			0.25	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with rare irregular and sub-rounded pebbles			0.2	
8	802	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with moderate irregular sub-rounded pebbles			>0.1	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
8	803	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch cut same as 603				
8	804	Fill	803		Unexcavated single exposed fill of 803, mid brown-grey clay silt				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey silty clay			0.3	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with rare irregular stones			0.15	
9	902	Layer		Natural substrate	Light red-brown clay with rare irregular sub-rounded pebbles			>0.1	
9	903	Cut		Tree-throw	Irregular and undulating feature	0.55	0.26	0.15	
9	904	Fill	903	Single fill of 903	Mid brown clay silt and charcoal (50/50)	0.55	0.26	0.15	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.15	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay with frequent rounded gravel and pebbles			0.3	
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Orange/red-brown sandy clay with frequent rounded gravel and pebbles			>0.1	
10	1003	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with moderate to steep slope, V-shape profile, pointed base, NW to SE aligned	>1.50	0.82	0.33	
10	1004	Fill	1003	Second fill of ditch 1003	Mid to dark grey brown slightly sandy clay with frequent rounded gravel to cobbles	>1.50	0.82	0.2	
10	1005	Fill	1006	Single fill of ditch 1005	Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay with rounded pebbles	>1.70	0.66	0.14	
10	1006	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with moderate sloping sides and concave base, Se to NW aligned	>1.7	0.66	0.14	
10	1007	Fill	1003	First fill of ditch 1003	Mid brown-grey with black marbling, slightly silty clay with frequent rounded gravel and pebbles and frequent manganese? Lumps	>1.50	0.38	0.15	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay with rare cobbles			0.23	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay			0.23	
11	1102	Layer		Natural substrate	Light red-brown and grey brown silty clay with rounded cobbles			>0.1	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay with rare cobbles			0.27	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay			0.27	
12	1202	Layer		Natural substrate	Light red-brown and grey brown silty clay with rounded cobbles			>0.1	
12	1203	Cut		Tree-throw	Ovoid feature with moderate to steep sides and irregular concave base, E to W aligned	0.71	0.5	0.29	
12	1204	Fill	1203	First fill of 1203	Light grey- and orange-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and frequent cobbles	>0.51	0.5	0.1	
12	1205	Fill	1203	Second fill of 1203	Light to mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and frequent cobbles	0.71	0.5	0.19	

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
604	Pottery	1	6	Medieval	
707	Pottery	7	76	Early Prehistoric	
1205	Worked flint	1	4	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	Blade



## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

## Charcoal Identifications

<b>Context number</b>			1205	904
<b>Feature number</b>			1203	903
<b>Sample number (SS)</b>			1	2
<b>Flot volume (ml)</b>			1	75
<b>Sample volume processed (l)</b>			10	7
<b>Soil remaining (l)</b>			0	0
<b>Period</b>			U/D	U/D
<b>Charcoal quantity (&lt;2mm)</b>			++	++++
<b>Charcoal preservation</b>			Poor	Poor
<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>		
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	10	10
<b>Number of Fragments:</b>			10	10

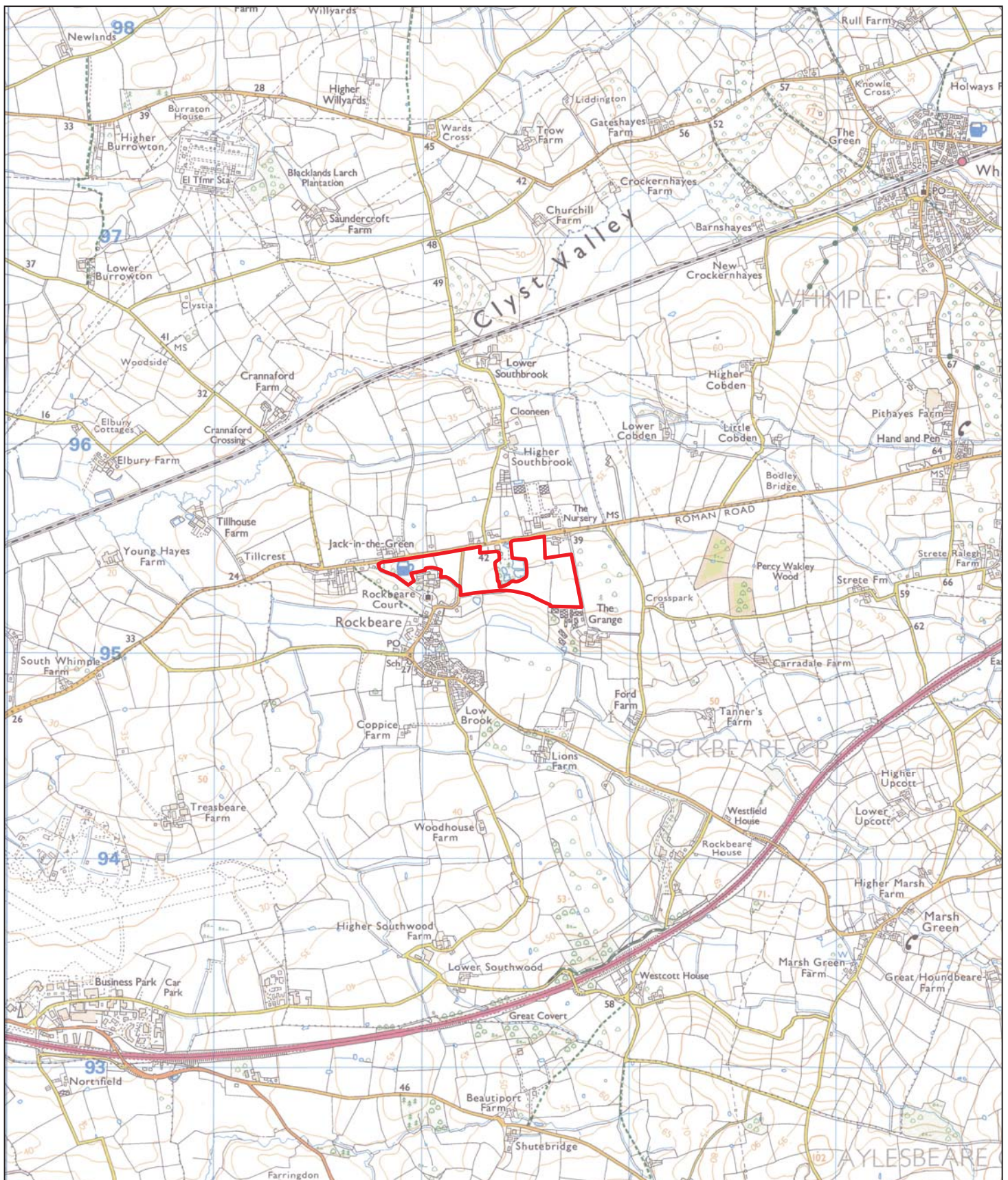
## Key

U/D = undated

+ = 1–4 items' ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2014 at Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon. A total of eleven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A re-cut ditch containing seven sherds of Early or Middle Bronze pottery was. The function of the re-cut ditch remains uncertain.</p> <p>A Northwest/ Southeast aligned boundary ditch that corresponded with a feature shown on the 1844 tithe map was also recorded, from which medieval pottery was recovered.</p> <p>Two other undated ditches were also recorded.</p>	
Project dates	15 – 19 December 2014	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Desk-based Assessment (CA 2014) Geophysical survey (PCG 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon	
Study area	16ha	
Site co-ordinates	SY 0233 9541	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Tim Havard	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum/ RAMM: 14/75	Pottery, flint
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum/ RAMM: 14/75	Context sheets, trench recording sheets, permatrace drawings, photo registers
Digital	Royal Albert Memorial Museum/ RAMM: 14/75	Survey data, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>15001</b>		



0 1km

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**PROJECT TITLE**

Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**

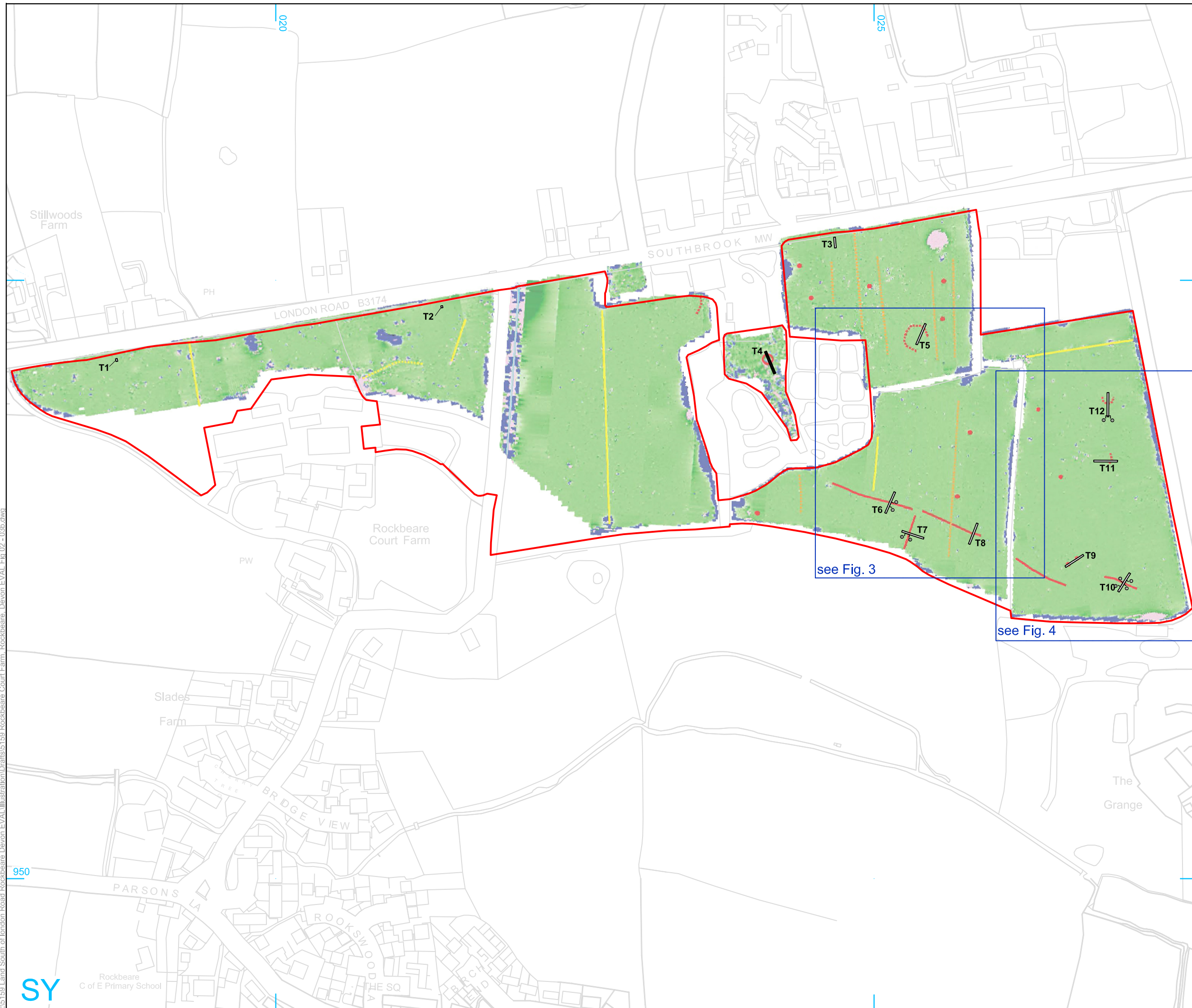
Site location plan

DRAWN BY RP PROJECT NO. 5159  
 CHECKED BY IB DATE 12.01.15  
 APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

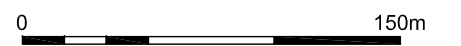




- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- evaluation trench (not excavated)

### Geophysics Key (Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd)

- >10nT Typically modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically resolve magnetically within this range (e.g. ditches/pits). Exceptions include fired material (e.g. tile/pottery, kilns, hearths and other sites subject to intense heat)
- <-10nT Typically modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- Potential ditch
- Recent boundary
- Cultivation
- Service
- EP Electricity pole
- Potential pit



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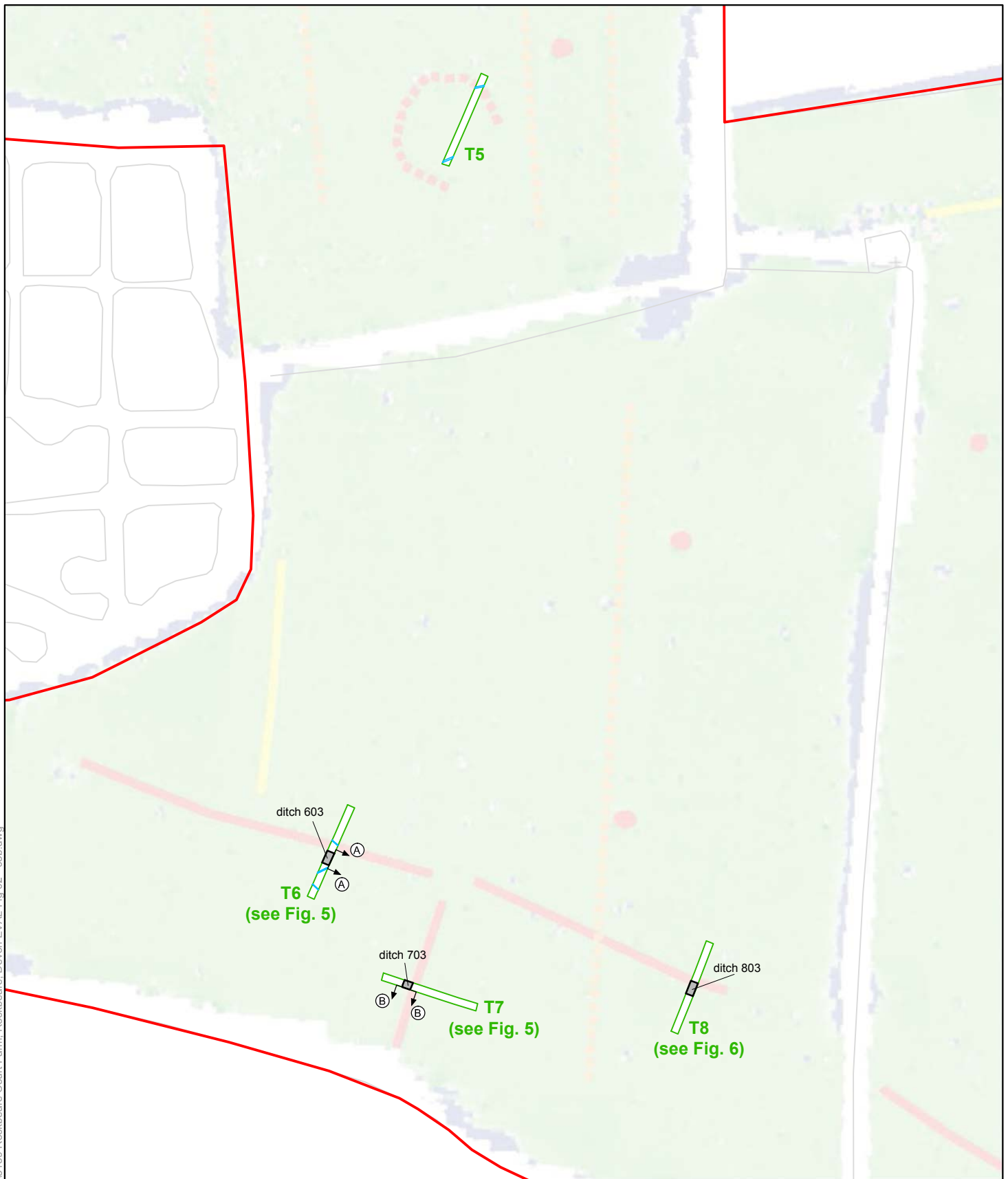
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results

<b>DRAWN BY</b> RP	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 5159	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> IB	<b>DATE</b> 12.01.15	<b>2</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> JB	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:3000	

P:\5159 Land South of London Road Rockbeare Devon EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\5159 Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon EVAL Fig 02 - 03b.dwg

C:\Users\osama\_price\appdata\local\Temp\AcPublish\_6936615159 Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon EVAL Fig 02 - 03b.dwg



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- field drain

**Geophysics Key**  
(Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd)

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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trenches 5 - 8, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	RP	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	5159	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	JB	<b>DATE</b>	16.04.15	<b>3</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	IB	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:1000	



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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- treethrow/treebole

**Geophysics Key**  
(Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd)

>10nT Typically modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)

Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically resolve magnetically within this range (e.g. ditches/pits). Exceptions include fired material (e.g. tile/pottery, kilns, hearths and other sites subject to intense heat)

<-10nT Typically modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)

- Potential ditch
- Recent boundary
- Cultivation
- Service
- EP Electricity pole
- Potential pit



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon

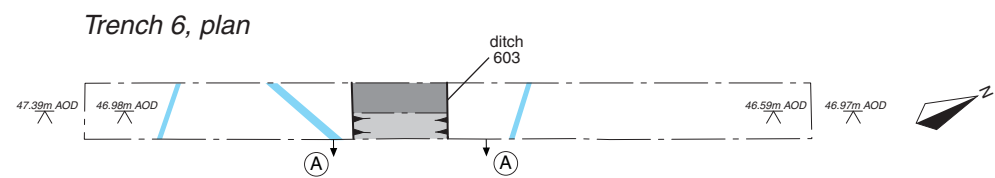
**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Trenches 9 - 12, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results**

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>RP</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>5159</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>JB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>16.04.15</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>IB</b>	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	<b>1:1000</b>	

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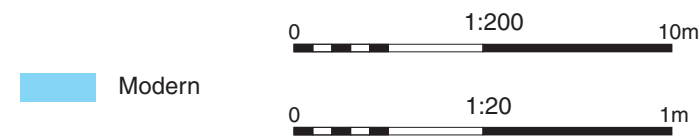
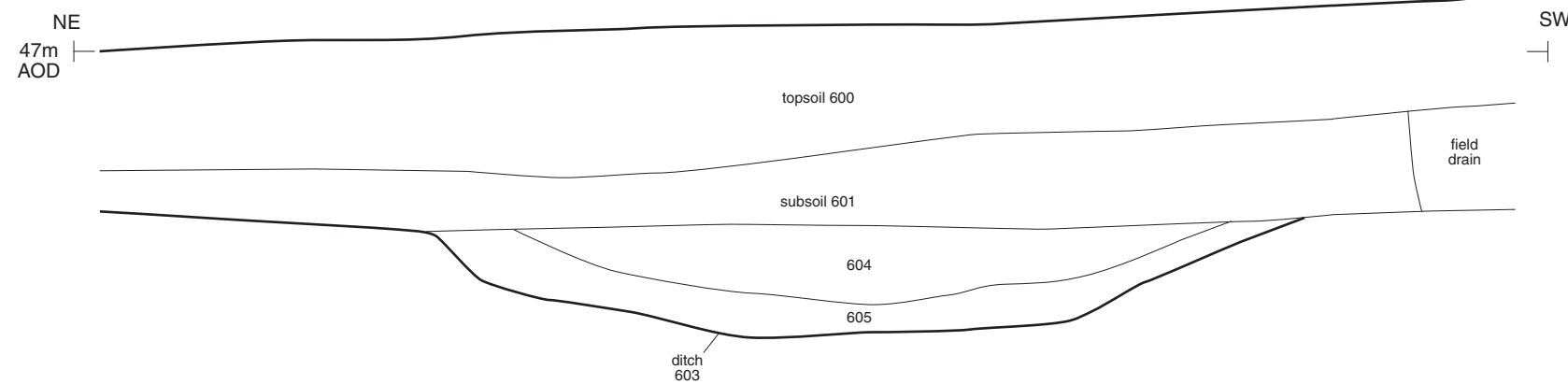






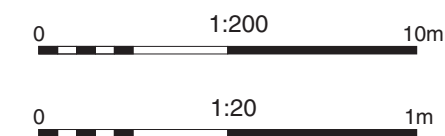
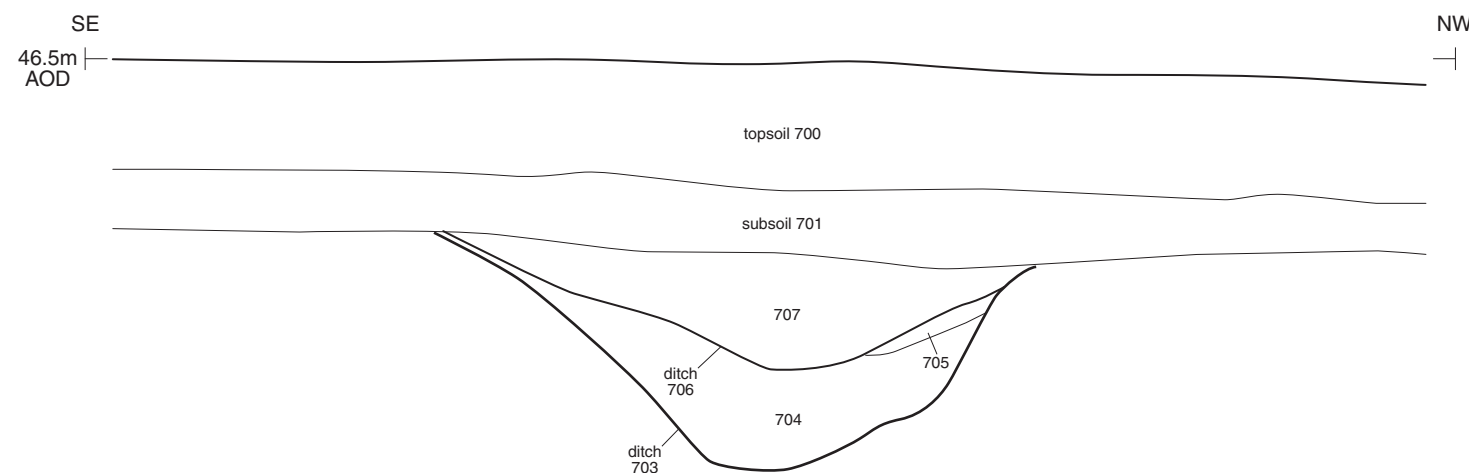
Ditch 603, looking east (scale 1m)

**Trench 6, section AA**



Ditch 703, looking south (scale 1m)

**Trench 7, section BB**



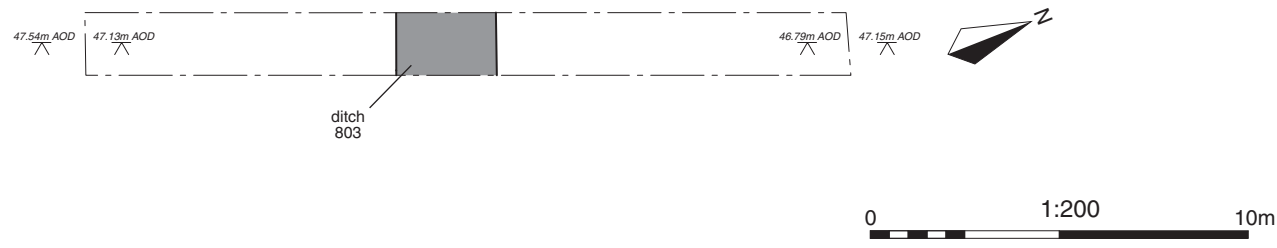
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Rockbears Court Farm, Rockbears,  
 Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trenches 6 & 7; plans, sections and  
 photographs

**DRAWN BY** RP **PROJECT NO.** 5159 **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** JB **DATE** 16.04.15 **5**  
**APPROVED BY** IB **SCALE@A3** 1:200 & 1:20

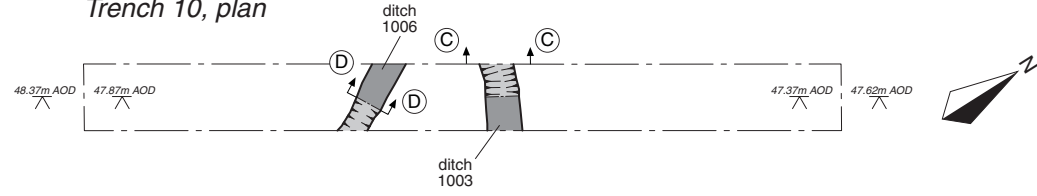
Trench 8, plan



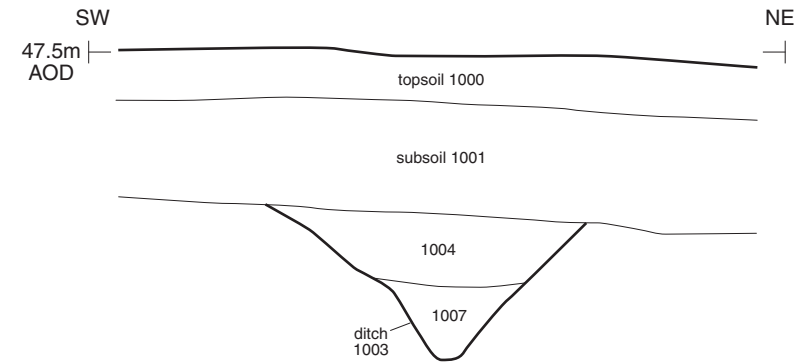
Trench 9, plan



Trench 10, plan

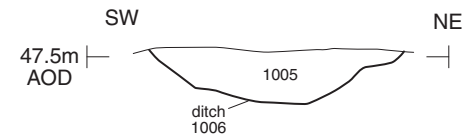


Trench 10, section CC

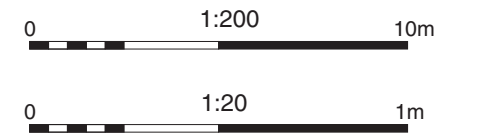


Ditch 1003, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Trench 10, section DD



Ditch 1006, looking north-west (scale 40cm)



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PROJECT TITLE  
 Rockbears Court Farm, Rockbears,  
 Devon

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 8, 9 & 10; plans, sections and  
 photographs**

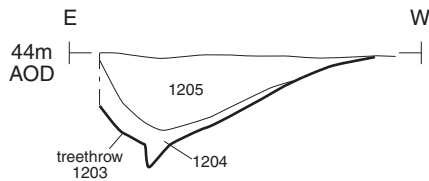
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 CHECKED BY JB DATE 16.04.15  
 APPROVED BY IB SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20 **6**



Trench 12, plan

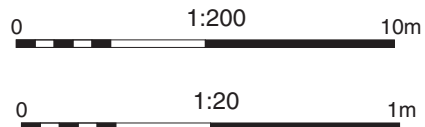


Section EE



Treethrow 1203, looking south (scale 40cm)

geological  
 treethrow



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PROJECT TITLE

Rockbeare Court Farm, Rockbeare, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 12; plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	16.04.15	
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A4	1:200 & 1:20	<b>7</b>