Cotswold Archaeology

Bradley Barton
Newton Abbot
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Persimmon Homes South West

CA Project: 880342
CA Report: 18420

August 2018

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Bradley Barton
Newton Abbot
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 880342
CA Report: 18420

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	30 August 2018	Paul Clarke	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Derek Evans
B	8 October 2018	Paul Clarke	Derek Evans	Curator review	Revisions to paras 6.2 & 6.3 and Fig. 6, in line with Curator comments	

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon
Location:	Ogwell Mill Road, Newton Abbot, Devon
NGR:	284378 071444
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	30 July–1 August 2018
Planning Reference:	18/00012/MAJ
Location of Archive:	N/A
Site Code:	BBN18

In July and August 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon. A total of 11 trenches was excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded four scattered undated ditches, as well as five late post-medieval/modern ditches associated with a known former road. There were no archaeological remains clearly contemporary with a Neolithic/Bronze Age barrow which partially enters into the north-eastern extent of the evaluation site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July and August 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon (centred at NGR: 284378 071444; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken for Persimmon Homes South West.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application made to Teignbridge District Council (ref: 18/00012/MAJ) for residential development of the site, together with assorted infrastructure and other works. The scope of the evaluation was defined in discussions with Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET; the archaeological advisors to Teignbridge District Council).

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Stephen Reed. The evaluation was also in line with *Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Devon County Council 2017), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

1.4 The evaluation fieldwork was monitored by Stephen Reed, including a site visit on 31 July 2018.

The site

1.5 The evaluation site lies at the south-western fringes of Newton Abbot. Ogwell Mill Road runs along the site's eastern boundary; Emblett Road runs adjacent to the site's northern boundary.

1.6 The site measures *c*. 2.95ha in extent. It currently comprises two pasture fields associated with a farm which lies to the immediate south. The site slopes downwards from *c*. 71m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in its north-western part to *c*. 53m aOD at its eastern extent.

1.7 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped primarily as Gurrington Formation slate, lava and tuff, which formed during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods. There are also outcrops of Southwest England Minor Intrusive Suite microgabbro, which formed during the Devonian and Permian periods. No superficial deposits are recorded at the site (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The evaluation site has been the previous subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2017) and a geophysical survey (SUMO Geophysics 2018). The following text is summarised briefly from these sources, which should be referred to for a full background.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

2.2 The upstanding remains of a Neolithic/Bronze Age barrow partially enter into the north-eastern extent of the evaluation site. This feature survives as a slight earthwork. The earthwork remains of further barrows have been noted *c*. 350m and *c*. 900m west of the evaluation site.

2.3 Berry's Wood Hillfort, a Scheduled Monument dating to the Iron Age, lies *c*. 180m south-east of the evaluation site.

2.4 Evidence of a prehistoric field system has been recorded *c.* 775m south of the evaluation site.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

2.5 No evidence of Roman activity has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the evaluation site.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)

2.6 No evidence of activity in these periods has been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the evaluation site, although Castle Dyke, the Scheduled remains of a motte and bailey castle, lie *c.* 455m north-east of the site.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1801–present)

2.7 The Highweek Tithe Map (1842) depicts the evaluation site as parts of three larger arable fields. Ogwell Mill Road is shown on a different alignment to its present route, with the thoroughfare running through the eastern part of the site.

2.8 By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1889), Ogwell Mill Road had been realigned and the site layout was much as it is today.

Geophysical survey

2.9 The geophysical survey of the evaluation site recorded no anomalies of definite archaeological interest, although a curving linear anomaly running through the northern part of the site was considered to be of possible archaeological origin. It was considered possible that this feature may relate to a former field boundary, although no corresponding boundary is visible on historic mapping.

2.10 A series of weak linear and circular trends in the eastern part of the site were of uncertain origin. It was considered that they may have been a result of chance alignments of ferrous spikes/debris within the topsoil; however, they lie to the immediate south of the known barrow within the site and, as such, an archaeological origin could not be ruled out entirely.

2.11 Linear/rectilinear anomalies in the north-central and south-western parts of the site correspond to former field boundaries depicted on 19th century cartographic sources. Further anomalies in the south-western part of the site were also considered to potentially relate to former field boundaries or other agricultural activity, although their exact origin was unclear.

2.12 Parallel linear anomalies in the eastern part of the site correspond to the former route of Ogwell Mill Road, as depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide further information about the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable Teignbridge District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any

archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the proposed development, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 11 trenches (Fig. 2). The trenches were 1.8m in width and between 15m and 30m in length. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and provide a representative sample of the site.

4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and were surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 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*. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. The OASIS entry will include an uploaded copy of this report.

4.5 As no significant archaeological features were identified during the evaluation, no project archive will be prepared. The results of the fieldwork will be held by DCCHET in the form of this report and the OASIS entry.

5. RESULTS

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A.

5.2 The natural substrate was exposed in all trenches and comprised pale grey-yellow clay. It generally lay 0.2m–0.35m below the present ground level (bpgl), although it was exposed at a depth of 0.7m bpgl at the southern end of T2, where it filled a hollow. The natural substrate was generally covered by 0.3m–0.52m of silty clay subsoil, although the subsoil was sometimes intermittent within individual trenches. It was also absent from T4, T5 and T8, which lay at the crests of slopes. The trenches were sealed by the modern topsoil.

5.3 Where archaeological features were observed, these were generally cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. The only exception was ditch 1105 (T11), which was cut through subsoil layer 1101.

5.4 Five trenches (T3, T4, T5, T9 and T10) contained no archaeological features or deposits and are not discussed further. The remainder of the trenches are discussed in more detail below.

Trench 1

5.5 T1 (Fig. 3, Section AA) ran down a topographical slope. Its north-eastern end featured a subsoil/colluvium deposit (101) of up to 0.4m in thickness towards the base of the slope.

Trench 2

5.6 North-west/south-east oriented ditch 203 (Fig. 4, Section BB) was located in the south-western end of T2. This ditch was 2.94m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained three undated fills (204–206).

Trench 6

5.7 North-west/south-east oriented ditch 603 (Fig. 5, Section CC) was 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single undated fill (602).

Trench 7

5.8 North-west/south-east oriented ditch 703 terminated within T7 (Fig. 6, Section DD). This ditch was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep, with a single undated fill (704).

5.9 North-west/south-east oriented ditch 705 (Fig. 6, Section EE) was 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep, with a single undated fill (706).

Trench 8

5.10 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 802 was 3.5m wide and 0.4m deep, with two fills (803 and 804). A late post-medieval/modern iron nail was retrieved from fill 803.

5.11 East/west aligned ditch 805 was located to the immediate north of ditch 802. Ditch 805 was 4.1m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (805), from which an iron nail and modern pottery were retrieved.

Trench 11

5.12 North-east/south-west oriented ditch 1103 (Fig. 7, Section FF) was 0.68m wide and 0.21m deep, with a single undated fill (1104).

5.13 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1107 was 2.3m wide and 0.21m deep, with two fills (1108 and 1109). A modern iron object was retrieved from fill 1109. This ditch was also partially backfilled by subsoil deposit 1101, which was subsequently cut by north-east/south-west oriented ditch 1105. Ditch 1105 was 0.86m wide and 0.36m deep, with a single undated fill (1106).

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 The evaluation recorded four scattered undated ditches (T2, T6 and T7), as well as five late post-medieval/modern ditches associated with a known former road (T8 and T11). There were no archaeological remains clearly contemporary with the Neolithic/Bronze Age barrow which partially enters into the north-eastern extent of the evaluation site (see *Archaeological background*, above).

6.2 There was a variable correspondence between the evaluation results and those from the previous geophysical survey (SUMO 2018). Most of the ditches recorded by the evaluation had been detected by the survey. Most of the geophysical

anomalies were, however, found to have been the result of changes in the geology or topography (e.g. in T7, where a band of shillet was on the broad line of a geophysical anomaly).

Modern (AD 1800 to present)

6.3 Ditches 802, 805 (T8), 1103, 1105 and 1107 (T11) correlated broadly with the former route of Ogwell Mill Road, as depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map. Late post-medieval/modern artefacts were recovered from some of these ditches. These features presumably represent roadside ditches, although the relationship between ditches 802 and 805 (which were immediately adjacent to each other) and the road is uncertain. No trace of a former road surface survived. Ditches 1103 and 1105/1107 were separated by 5.7m, indicating the width of the road at this point.

6.4 Ditches 703 and 705 (T7) align with a geophysical anomaly identified as a former field boundary depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map. It is possible that these features represent shallow ditches to either side of a hedgerow, although there was no surviving evidence for a bank between them.

Undated

6.5 Although ditches 203 (T2) and 603 (T6) do not correspond to former field boundaries visible on 19th century cartographic sources, they are on the same broad alignment as the extant field system and may therefore represent former boundary/drainage/agricultural features within that system.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1 The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by Paul Clarke, assisted by George Gandham and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Paul Clarke. The report illustrations were prepared by Tom Brown. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

8. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html Accessed 20 July 2018

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 *Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* CA Report **17551**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Investigation.*

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

SUMO Geophysics 2018 *Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon: Geophysical Survey Report* SUMO Report **12546**

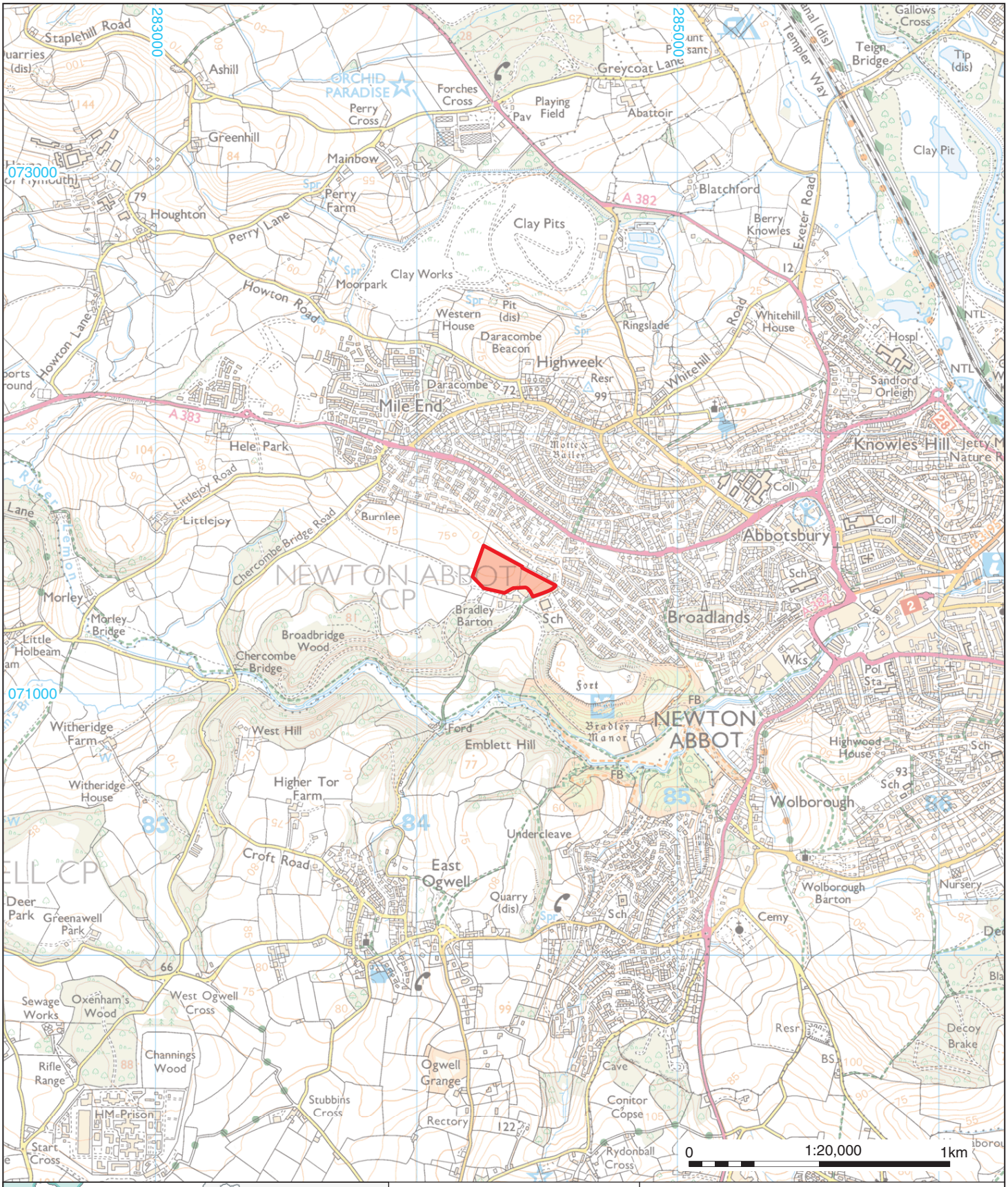
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shillet	30	1.6	0.35
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent shillet inclusions. Located at NE end of trench	6.5	1.6	0.4
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey shillet with grey and orangey brown clayey sand patches	30	1.6	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shillet	30	1.6	0.4
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional shillet	4	1.6	0.47
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey shillet with common grey clay patches	30	1.6	
2	203	Cut		Ditch/lynchet	NW/SE linear with moderate/concave sides and irregular base	1.6+	2.94	0.32
2	204	Fill	203	Primary fill	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent shillet	1.6+	1.4	0.04
2	205	Fill	203	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with frequent shillet	1.6+	1	0.28
2	206	Fill	203	Tertiary fill	Mid brownish orange clayey silt with occasional shillet	1.6+	0.66	0.22
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown clayey silt with common shillet	30	1.6	0.34
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown clayey silt with abundant shillet. Located at S end of trench	10	1.6	0.15
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey shillet with intrusive topsoil/subsoil	30	1.6	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown clayey silt with common shillet	30	1.6	0.39
4	401	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey shillet with intrusive topsoil/subsoil and patches of light brownish grey clay	30	1.6	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown clayey silt with common shillet	15	1.6	0.33
5	501	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey shillet with a large patch of light brownish grey clay	15	1.6	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown clayey silt with common shillet	30	1.6	0.25
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown clayey silt with abundant shillet. Located at N end of trench	22	1.6	0.1
6	602	Fill	603	Secondary fill	Mid brown clayey silt with common shillet	1.81+	0.62	0.15
6	603	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE linear with moderate/straight sides and concave base	1.81+	0.62	0.15
6	604	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey shillet with intrusive topsoil/subsoil	30	1.6	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shillet	30	1.6	0.23
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light brownish grey sandy silt with rare shillet	30	1.6	0.26
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Bluish grey and brownish yellow clay with frequent patches of grey shillet	30	1.6	
7	703	Cut		Ditch terminus	NW/SE linear with concave/steep sides and flat base. Terminates in NW with rounded corners	1.3+	0.4	0.12
7	704	Fill	703	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent shillet	1.3+	0.4	0.12
7	705	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE linear with concave/moderate sides and flat base	1.6+	0.35	0.1

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
7	706	Fill	705	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional shillet	1.6+	0.35	0.1
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shillet	15	1.6	0.3
8	801	Layer		Natural substrate	Light grey, yellow and orangey brown clay and sand, and grey shillet patches	15	1.6	
8	802	Cut		Trackway	W/E linear with straight/shallow N side and straight/steep S side, and with base stepped towards the S	1.6+	3.5	0.4
8	803	Fill	802	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with abundant shillet	1.6+	1.5	0.25
8	804	Fill	802	Tertiary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common shillet	1.6+	3.5	0.2
8	805	Cut		Trackway	W/E linear with straight/shallow N side and straight/steep S side, and with base stepped towards the S	1.6+	4.1	0.25
8	806	Fill	805	Tertiary fill	Compacted mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shillet	1.6+	4.1	0.25
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	15	1.6	0.24
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand	15	1.6	0.2
9	902	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey and yellow clay with patches of grey shillet. Change in geology in centre of trench	15	1.6	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	30	1.6	0.3
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand	30	1.6	0.14
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Grey, yellowish and orangey brown clay, with patches of grey shillet	30	1.6	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shillet	15	1.6	0.3
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown sandy silt with rare shillet	15	1.6	0.2
11	1102	Layer		Natural substrate	Bluish grey and yellowish brown clay with patches of grey shillet	15	1.6	
11	1103	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear with concave/moderate sides and flat base	1.6+	0.68	0.21
11	1104	Fill	1103	Secondary fill	Mid brown clayey silt with frequent shillet	1.6+	0.68	0.21
11	1105	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear with concave/steep sides and flat base	1.6+	0.86	0.36
11	1106	Fill	1105	Secondary fill	Mid grey clayey silt with frequent shillet	1.6+	0.86	0.36
11	1107	Cut		Trackway	NE/SW linear with straight/shallow S side and steep N side, and flat base	1.6+	2.3	0.21
11	1108	Fill	1107	Primary fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare shillet	1.6+	0.5	0.07
11	1109	Fill	1107	Secondary fill	Mid pinkish and yellowish brown silty clay with rare shillet and occasional mortar flecks	1.6+	1.8	0.21

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon	
Short description	In July and August 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon. A total of 11 trenches was excavated within the site. The evaluation recorded four scattered undated ditches, as well as five late post-medieval/modern ditches associated with a known former road. There were no archaeological remains clearly contemporary with a Neolithic/Bronze Age barrow which partially enters into the north-eastern extent of the evaluation site.	
Project dates	30 July–1 August 2018	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (CA 2017) Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2018)	
Future work	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Ogwell Mill Road, Newton Abbot, Devon	
Study area (m^2/ha)	*c*. 2.95ha	
Site co-ordinates	284378 071444	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Paul Clarke	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive**	**Content**
Physical	N/A	N/A
Paper	N/A	N/A
Digital	N/A	N/A
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2018 *Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **18420**		



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PROJECT TITLE

Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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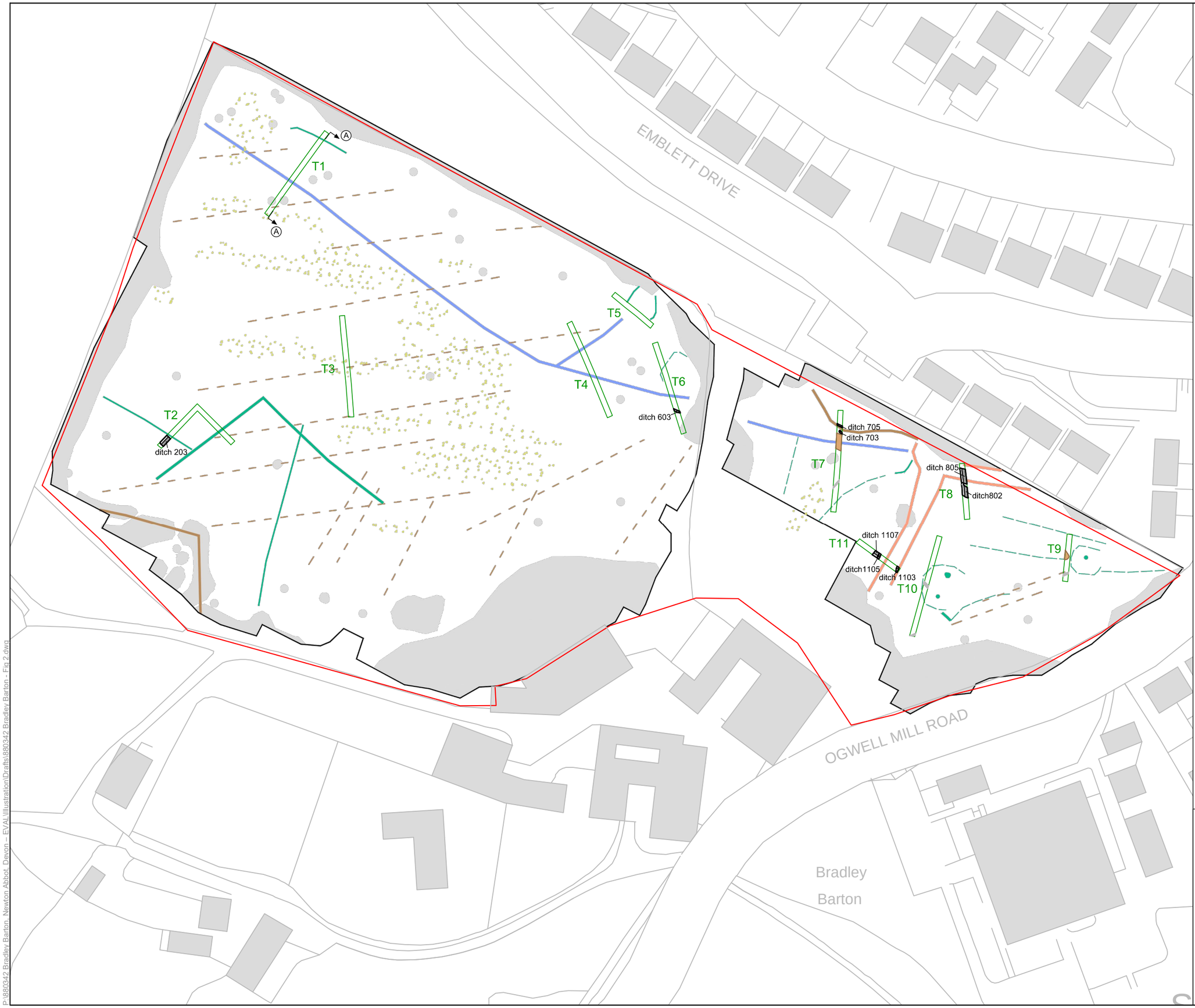

N

- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- excavated intervention
- cut feature
- natural variation
- modern

- Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Former field boundary (corroborated)
- Former road (corroborated)
- Agriculture (plough)
- Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
- Ferrous

0 50m

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

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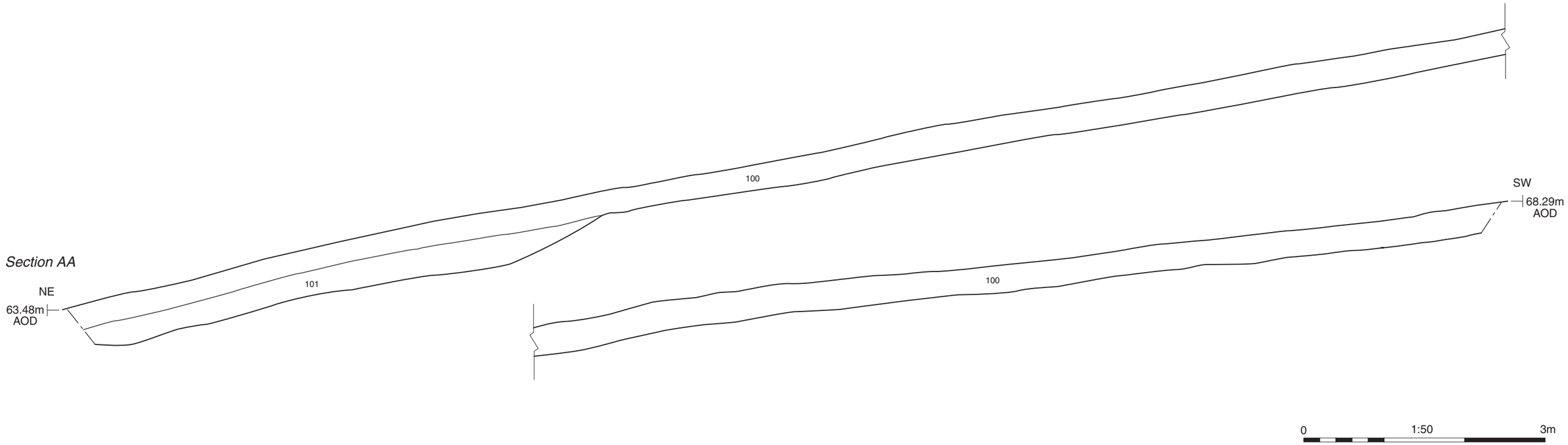

Colluvium 101, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 1 overview, looking south-west (1m scales)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: plan, section and photographs

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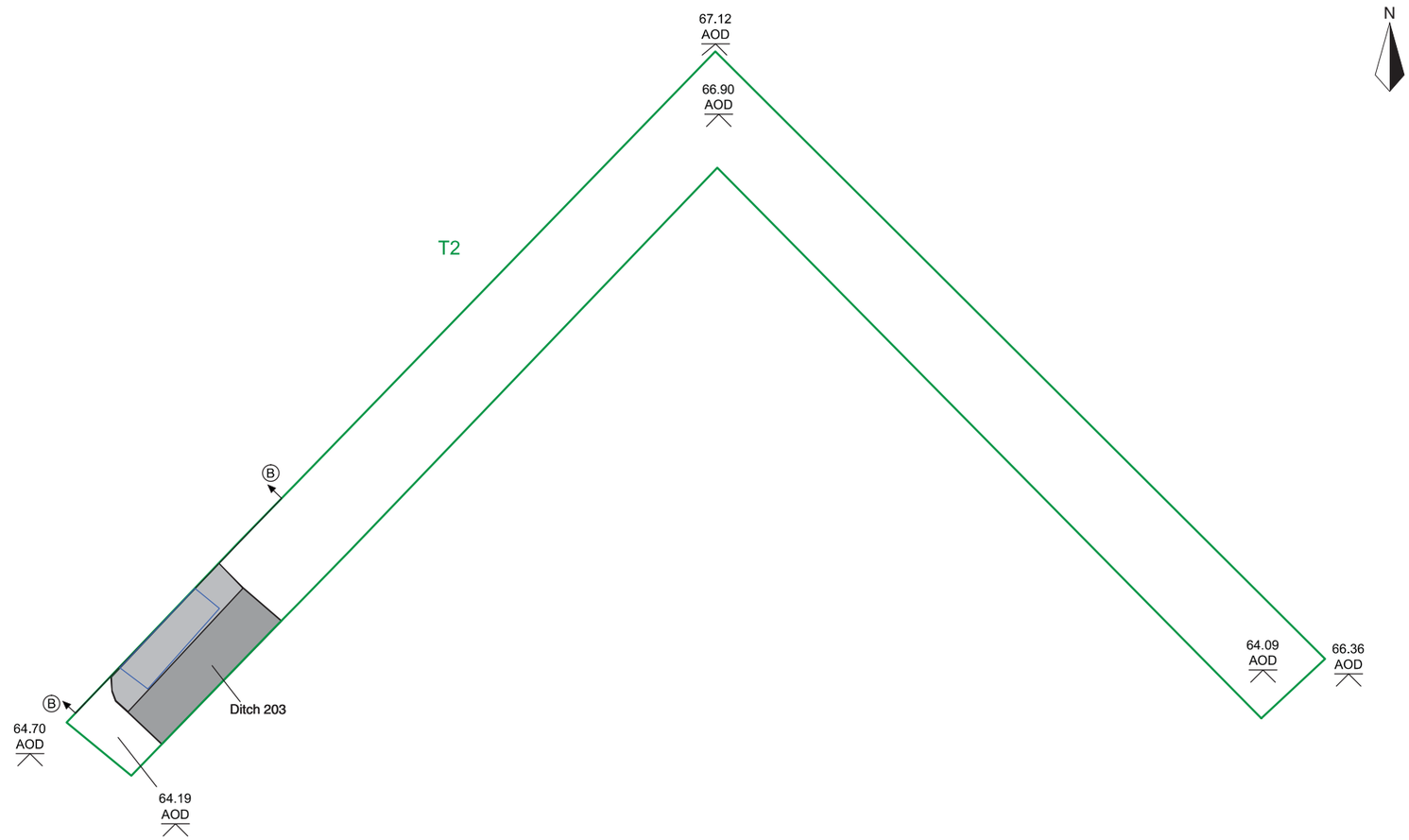
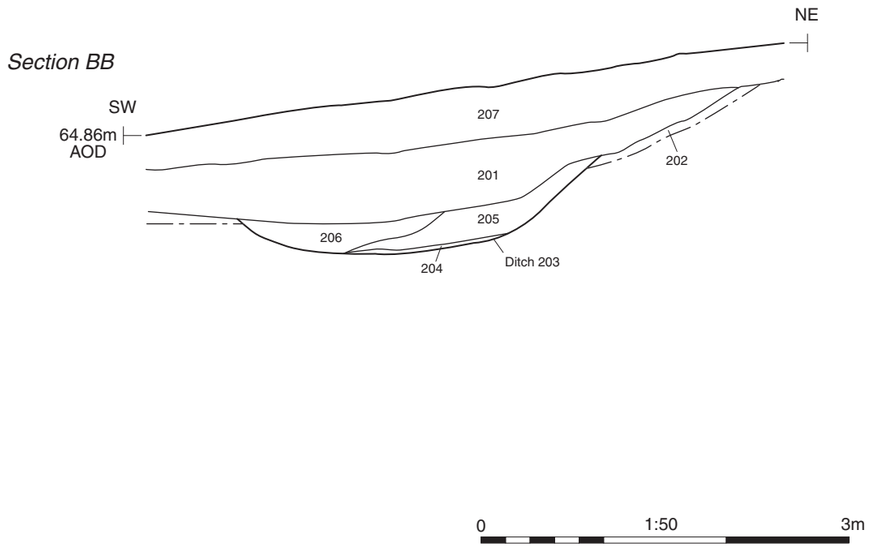
Ditch 203, looking north-west (1m scale)

Trench 2 overview, looking north-east (1m scales)

Trench 2 overview, looking north-west (1m scales)





evaluation trench

cut feature

excavated intervention

break of slope

A A section location

00.0m AOD benchmark

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PROJECT TITLE

Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: plan, section and photographs

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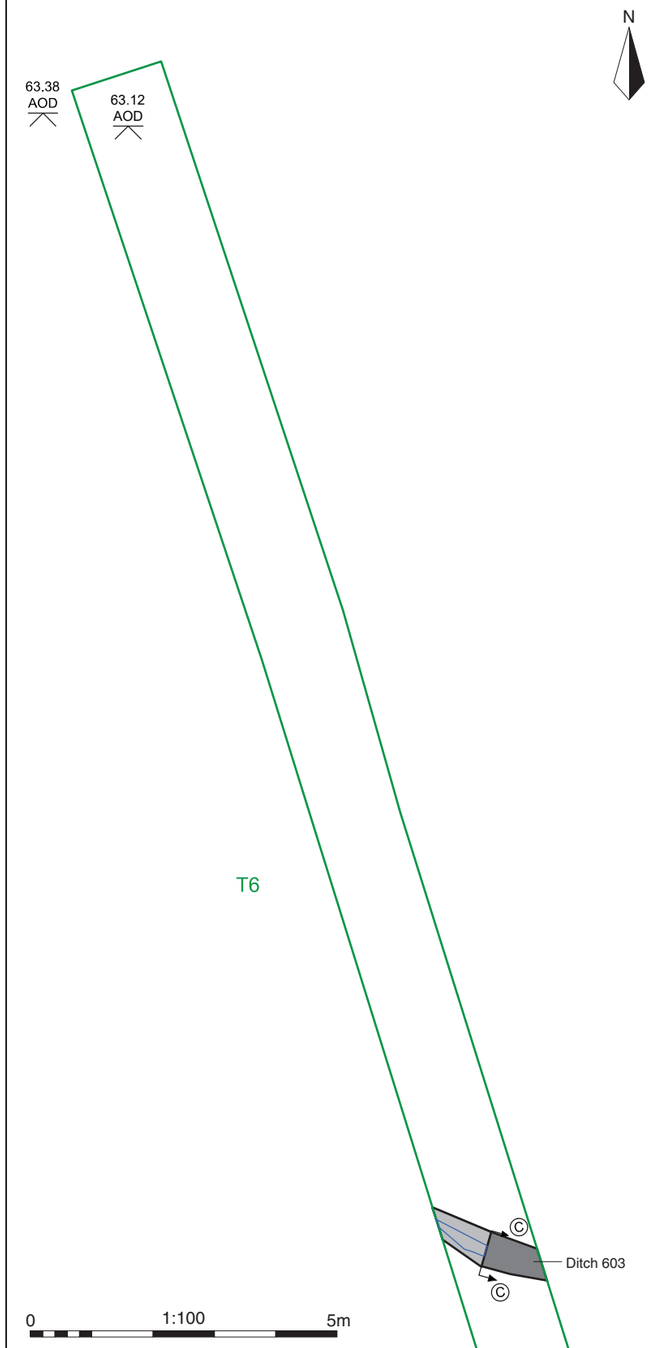
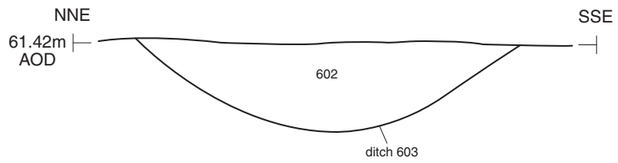


Trench 6 overview, looking north-west (1m scales)

Ditch 603, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

Section CC



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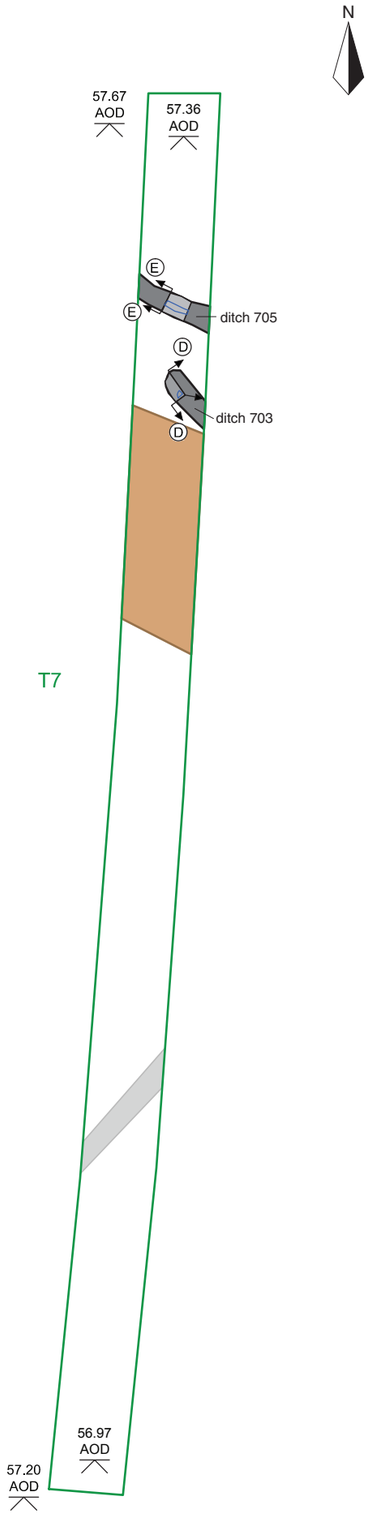
PROJECT TITLE

Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	**TB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**880342**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16.08.18**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**DE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:10 & 1:100**	



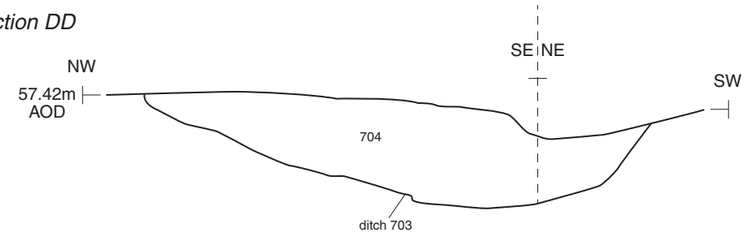
Ditch terminus 703, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

Ditch 705, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

Trench 7 overview, looking south (1m scales)

- evaluation trench
- excavated intervention
- cut feature
- natural variation
- modern
- break of slope
- section location (A A)
- benchmark (00.0m AOD)

Section DD



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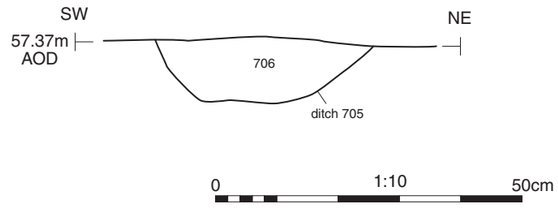

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PROJECT TITLE
Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	880342	FIGURE NO.
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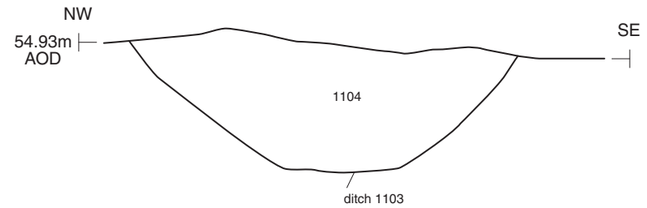
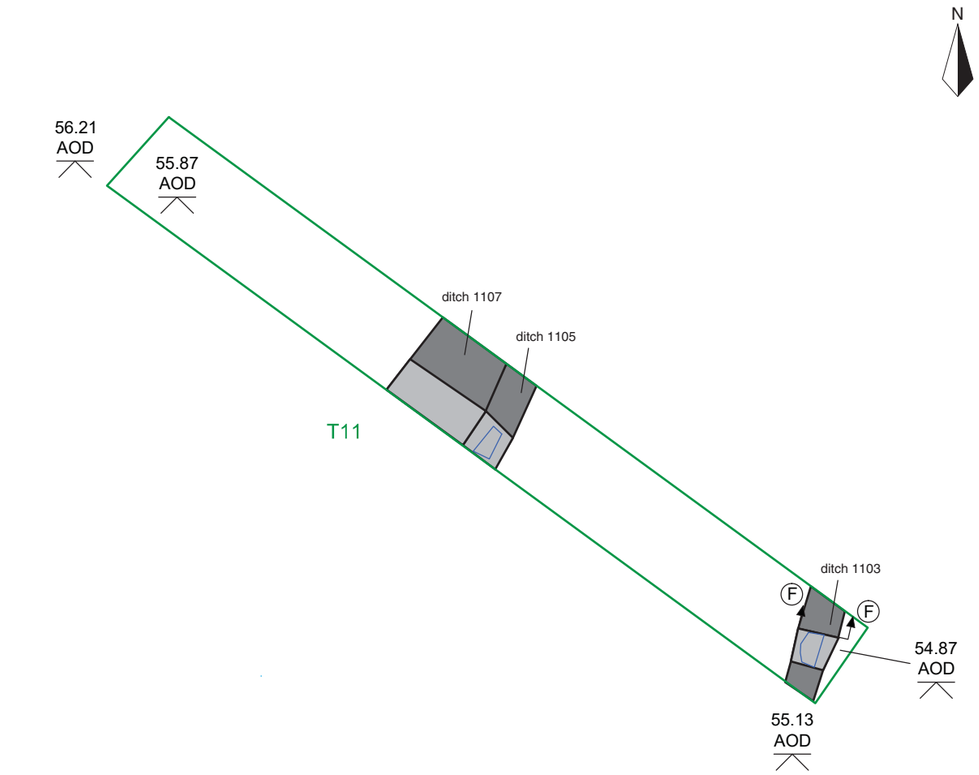
Section FF



0 1:10 50cm



0 1:100 5m

Ditch 1103, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

Trench 11 overview, looking north-west (1m scales)

evaluation trench

excavated intervention

cut feature

break of slope

A A section location

00.0m AOD benchmark

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PROJECT TITLE

Bradley Barton, Newton Abbot, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 11: plan, section and photographs

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