LAND AT DUKESFIELD, BOW, DEVON

(NGR SS 72549 01790)

Results of archaeological monitoring and recording

Mid Devon District Council Planning Reference: 16/01645/FULL

> Prepared by: Liz Govier

On behalf of: Mrs Harris

Report No: ACD1385/2/0

Date: March 2017



Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish & District: Bow, Mid Devon	National Grid Reference SS 72549 01790		Number:	
Subject: Land at Dukesfield, Bow, Devon. Results of archaeological monitoring and recording				Photo attached? Plates 1-3
Planning Application no: 16/01645/FULL (Condition 3)		Recipient museum: N/A		
OASIS ID: 249747		Museum Accession no: N/A		
Contractor's reference number/code: ACD1385		Dates fieldwork undertaken: 9 February 2017		

Introduction

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by AC Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling and car port on land at Dukesfield, Bow, Devon (SS 72571 01756).

The site lay at the eastern end of Bow and to the north of the A3072 road (Fig.1). It comprised part of an elongated rectangular plot forming Dukesfield property, with an existing 20th-century house set back from the road to the south. Prior to commencement, the site was occupied by an outbuilding and gardens positioned on partially terraced ground that sloped gradually to the north at 130m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The underlying solid geology consisted of breccia of the Bow Breccia Formation (British Geological Online Viewer).

A series of features consisting of probable former field system boundaries and a possible trackway had been interpreted from aerial photographs taken of the area to the south of the site. These had been considered to indicate the presence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity in this area.

The Bow parish tithe map of 1842 shows the site as to the east of the village at this date, with the plot shown as an open field with no buildings present. The accompanying tithe apportionment of 1843 names the plot (no.170) as it is today, 'Dukes Field', with its use listed as arable.

Description of works

The monitored groundworks consisted of the bulk reduction of soils within the footprint of the new building and surrounding area. This area measured approximately 45m by 18m (Fig. 1 and Plates 1-2).

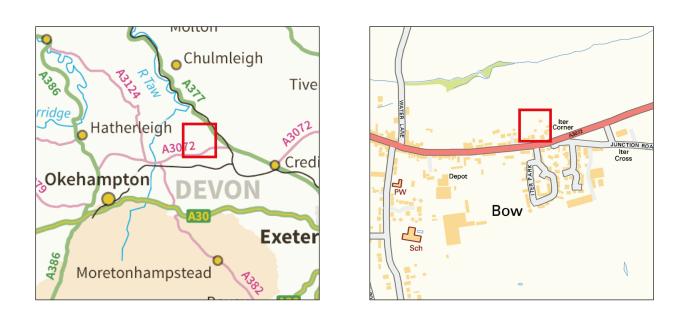
Natural subsoil, which comprised a mid brownish red clayey-silt with flecking and small fragments of Breccia inclusions, was exposed at a depth of between 0.35m to the northwest and 0.60m to the southeast (Plate 3). This was overlain by a mid reddish-brown clayey-loam subsoil with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions. The subsoil was 0.25m thick at the southeast end, 0.35m at the northwest end, and was sealed by 0.35m of topsoil.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed and no finds were recovered.

Discussion

There was no evidence within the area investigated for any pre-modern activity. The recent terracing had removed the topsoil from the northwest end of the area monitored, but this had not extended into the natural subsoil.

Recorder:	Date sent to HER:
Liz Govier, AC Archaeology	March 2017



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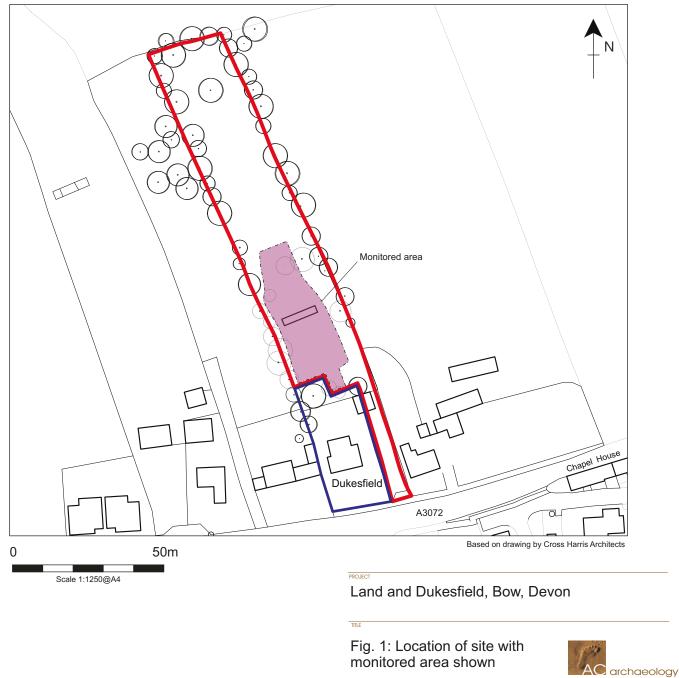




Plate 1: Working view of southeast end of site. looking north-northeast (1m scale)



Plate 2: Working view of northwest end of site looking northwest. (1m scale)



Plate 3: Representative section of overlying soil sequence. View to northeast (1m scale)



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