

Land at Heathlands
Old Newton Road
Bovey Tracey
Devon

METAL DETECTING
SURVEY AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

REPORT

June 2020

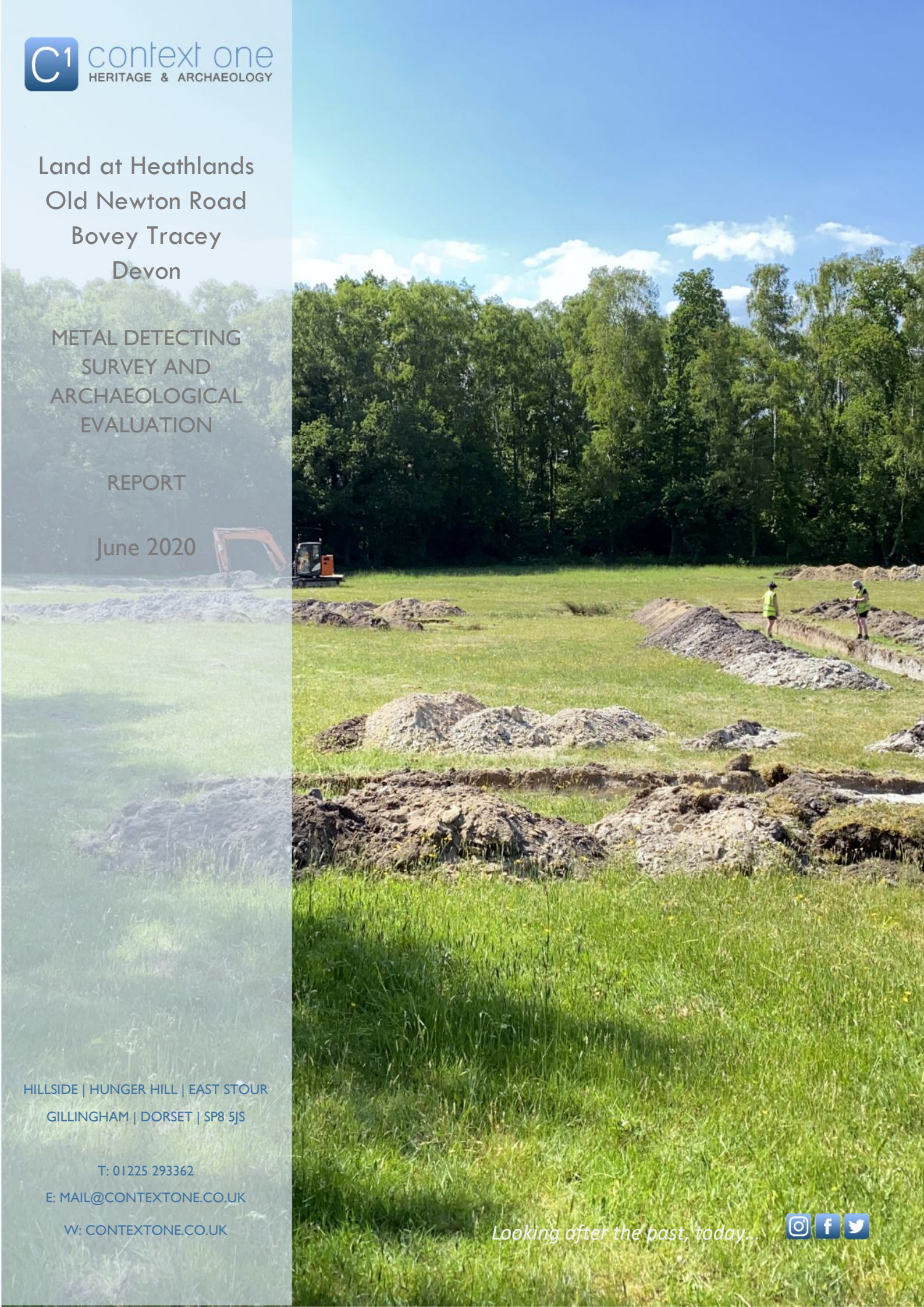
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Looking after the past, today...





Land at Heathlands
Old Newton Road
Bovey Tracey
Devon


for

C1 project code: C1/EVA/20/HBD

**GM Planning on behalf of their client
GM Coachwork Group**

REPORT

Prepared by	Richard McConnell & Cheryl Green
Date	09/06/20

Approved by	Richard McConnell
Signed	
Date	10/06/20

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PROJECT DETAILS

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Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
Historic Environment Record ref.	N/A
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Museum accession code	RAMM: 20/23
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Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out a staged programme of archaeological works to accompany a planning application (planning reference: 19/02541/MAJ) for a development proposal on land at Heathlands, Old Newton Road, Bovey Tracey, Devon (the 'Site'). The first stage of works comprised a Heritage Assessment. This report provides the results of the second and third stages which included a metal detecting survey and trial trenching. The project was commissioned by GM Planning on behalf of their client GM Coachwork.

The Site lies within an area of known archaeological potential, with evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval tin working on Bovey Heath adjacent to the Site including evidence of sand extraction associated with this industry on the Site itself. Suspected evidence of prehistoric activity on Bovey Heath in the form of funerary monuments has also been recorded and the heathland was also the stage for a 1646 Civil War battle, including remains of a defensive earthwork which is protected as a Scheduled Monument (ref: 1002657). The more recent history of the area is dominated by the famous Bovey Tracey pottery industries to the north of the Site and the Moretonhampstead Branch of the South Devon Railway which opened in 1866 and closed in 1959. Historic maps from the early 19th century show the Site as open land, with sand pits depicted from the late 19th century.

The metal detecting survey produced 32 objects including 14 musket balls but only one had been fired. These are likely to be contemporary with the Civil War period but the modest assemblage perhaps point towards game hunting rather than battlefield activity.

Eight trial trenches were excavated across the Site, each measuring 30m long x 1.6m wide, equating to 4% of the proposed impact area. None of the trenches produced archaeological features/deposits. Instead, excavation encountered an undulating geology that accurately reflected the recorded transitional zone between the tin bearing ores on Bovey Heath and the clay and lignite seams upon which the former potteries flourished to the north-west.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out a staged programme of archaeological works to accompany a planning application (planning reference: 19/02541/MAJ) for a development proposal for the construction of an industrial building with access and associated parking on land at Heathlands, Old Newton Road, Bovey Tracey, Devon (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The first stage of works comprised a Heritage Assessment prepared by C1 (McConnell 2020). This report relates to the second and third stages comprising a metal detecting survey and a field evaluation through trial trenching. The survey and evaluation were carried out over three days in May 2020. The project was commissioned by GM Planning on behalf of their client, GM Coachwork.
- 1.2 The programme of works was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Teignbridge District Council (TDC), on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES), to accompany the planning application. In a consultation response from Stephen Reed (Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon HES) to Eve Somerville (Case Officer, TDC) on 26 February 2020, Mr Reed stated:

"The proposed development lies in an area of known archaeological potential, in proximity to and within a landscape containing abundant evidence of medieval or post-medieval tin working, prehistoric activity in the form of funerary monuments to the south on Bovey Heath and in the area thought to be the location of a 1646 Civil War battle. Less than 400m to the south is an earthwork thought to be a Civil War defensive breastwork on Bovey Heath that is protected as a Scheduled Monument (ref: 1002657).

Despite the archaeological potential of the site the planning application does not contain any consideration of the historic environment. As such, the information submitted in support of this application is not sufficient to enable an understanding of the significance of the heritage assets within the application area or of the impact of the proposed development upon these heritage assets.

Given the high potential for survival and significance of below ground archaeological deposits associated with the known prehistoric, Civil War and the tin working industry that operated in this area and the absence of sufficient archaeological information, the Historic Environment Team objects to this application. If further information on the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource is not submitted in support of this application then I would recommend the refusal of the application. This would be in accordance with the Teignbridge Local Plan and paragraphs 189 and 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019).

The additional information required to be provided by the applicant would be the results of:

- i) A desk-based archaeological impact and setting assessment;*
- ii) A metal detecting survey of the site for the identification of artefactual material associated with the Civil War battle, and*
- iii) A programme of intrusive archaeological investigation*

The results of these works will enable the presence and significance of any heritage assets within the proposed development area to be understood as well as the potential impact of the development upon them, and enable an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made by your Authority."

- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works comprised six elements: the production of a Heritage Assessment (completed); the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which set out the project strategy (Green 2020); metal detecting survey; trial trenching; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.4 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 189 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2019).

2. The Site

- 2.1 The Site (centred on SX 81958 76930) is located c. 1.65km due south of the historic core of Bovey Tracey and adjacent to the southern tip of the later post-medieval and modern extension of the town centred on the former potteries. The Site is roughly trapezoidal in shape and covers an area of c. 3.70ha, the perimeter of

which is thickly wooded leaving a modest central ‘glade’ covering c. 1.02ha (**Figure 1**). The north-east and south-west boundaries of the Site front the Old Newton Road and the A382 Newton Road respectively, with access currently through a farm gate off Old Newton Road. The north-west boundary is adjacent to Moorland Park, a modern mobile home estate, and separated by a minor tributary of the River Bovey. The south-east boundary divides the Site from Bovey Heath. Topographically, the Site is situated at the north-western edge of a narrow ridge that rises from c. 31m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-west boundary to 38m aOD at the south-east boundary and then continues to rise towards Bovey Heath reaching a maximum height of 43m aOD on White Hill. The ridge descends to around 27m aOD at the south-eastern edge of Heathfield Industrial Estate before rising again towards the A39 to c. 38m aOD. A weak spur runs off White Hill towards Liverton to the south-west.

- 2.2 The underlying geology includes two separate formations including Southacre Clay And Lignite Member - Clay and Lignite, and Bovey Formation - Sand, silt and clay with and without superficial deposits of Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2020). The soils are characterised as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (CSAIS 2020). The Historic Landscape Characterisation map for the Site shows it as part of the wider heathland which is described as post-medieval rough grazing ground (DCC 2020).
- 2.3 In accordance with the *Specification for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020), a desk-based appraisal is normally carried out in order to place the proposal area into its historic and archaeological context. This involves examining the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) for any known heritage assets on the site or within the environs; investigating historic maps such as Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century and Tithe Plans and their apportionments from the 1830s/40s; and inspecting any historic aerial photographs of the Site that are of a suitable scale. The results of this research formed part of the Heritage Assessment and are summarised below.
- 2.4 The county Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that there are two former sand pits on the south-eastern side of the Site which are recorded as non-designated heritage assets. The pits survive as earthworks in the woodland area. Within a 500m radius there are three designated heritage assets, the Bovey Tracey Conservation Area centred on the former potteries, two Scheduled Monuments (Bovey Tracey Potteries and a Civil War breastwork), along with 27 non-designated assets. A further three designated heritage assets (Listed structures) and 58 non-designated assets are recorded between 500m and 1km.
- 2.5 Two sand pits are recorded on the Site itself (**HER refs. MDV69789, MDV42040**); sand extraction was associated with tin mining from the medieval period through to the 19th century, and the heathland around the Site is pock-marked with small-scale quarries for the extraction of ore. Indeed, a tin mill is recorded on the adjacent Bovey Heath (**HER ref. MDV69788**) together with ?associated leats (**HER ref. MDV8946**), and attributed to the medieval period. Bovey Tracey is noted for its post-medieval and modern pottery production and it is perhaps not surprising that a good proportion of the recorded heritage assets within the environs of the Site relate to this industry. A number of potteries emerged from the mid-18th century and were still being introduced in the late 19th century before their decline in the mid-20th century. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the Bovey Tracey Pottery Company c. 500m north-west of the Site (**HER ref. MDV8963**), although the Devon Tors Pottery (**HER ref. MDV21912**) and another pottery works (**HER ref. MDV21911**) are situated closer to the north-west side of the Site (c. 150-200m distant) along with clay pits relating to these industries. The Moretonhampstead Branch of the South Devon Railway (**HER refs. MDV8967, MDV9120, MDV42034**) ran close to the north-east side of the Site, on the eastern side of Old Newton Road. This line opened in 1866 and overlies much of the old Haytor Granite Tramway (**HER ref. MDV106582**), with associated sidings (**HER ref. MDV56667**) recorded near the present roundabout with Old Newton Road, c. 320m and c. 250m north-west of the Site respectively. The railway line itself closed in 1959 to passenger traffic and was dismantled.
- 2.6 Prehistoric activity is represented by two purported Bronze Age funerary barrows on Bovey Heath between 250m and 350m to the south-east of the Site (**HER refs. MDV13779 & MDV13780**), both within an area of more recent tin working. Bovey Heath is also the stage of a battle during the English Civil War on 9 January 1646 AD. The battles and sieges of the English Civil War (1642-52) between King and Parliament were the last major active military campaigns to be undertaken on English soil. The site of the battle has been marked on historic maps since the late 19th century at Bovey Heath and a linear earthwork there is believed to be part of

the defensive work relating to the skirmish and now designated as a Scheduled Monument (**Historic England List entry 1002657, HER ref. MDV13778**).

- 2.7 Historic map regression analysis shows the Site as open land on the Tithe map of 1841, and on late 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps was depicted as heathland with 'Sand Pit' marked in three locations on the southern and eastern sides. The amorphous plan of the pits perhaps indicates casual extraction more typical of a modest enterprise. The Tithe map shows a lane running along the south-western side of the Site (now the modern A382) and by 1888 a lane also bordered the north-east side (now Old Newton Road), the previous lane having been displaced by the railway line. A similar pattern is shown on the 25" second edition OS map for 1906 with the exception of a gravel pit marked on ground adjacent to the southern corner of the Site. By the time of the 1941 OS map, some housing development can be seen on previously open land a short distance to the north-west of the Site along Newtown Road. Otherwise, the form of the Site and immediate environs has largely remained static since the middle of the 20th century.

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

- 3.1 The principal aims of the programme of archaeological works were to:

- identify, map, and collect any metal artefacts possibly relating to the Civil War battle on Bovey Heath
- identify, investigate, and record all significant buried archaeological deposits encountered;
- determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
- recover environmental information, which might provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate

- 3.2 The research objectives were to:

- determine whether there was any evidence specifically relating to the known prehistoric activity in the near environs;
- recover any evidence specifically relating to the 1646 Civil War battle on Bovey Heath;
- identify any evidence for the medieval to modern tin working industry

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, rev. 2001, 2008, 2014); the *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (Devon County Historic Environment Team, April 2020); guidance on metal detecting surveys within *Our Portable Past: Guidance for Good Practice* (Historic England 2013); and in accordance with *The Historic Environment and Development Practice Note* (2009). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES, but it was not deemed necessary for a representative to visit the Site to monitor archaeological fieldwork. However, at the request of the HES, Mr Phil Newman, a tin industry specialist, was invited to inspect the trenches, and a visit was made on 27 May 2020. C1 are grateful to Mr Newman for visiting on short notice. Monitoring by the HES will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.3 The metal detecting survey was carried out across the open portion of the Site covering an area of c. 1.02ha. The survey was established on a pre-defined grid set at 2m wide traverses. Areas of the site were re-scanned where they showed potential. Detected finds were only removed from the topsoil or excavated spoil (with the exception of a single find that was recovered from deeper layers within Trench 5). The location of all detected material was initially marked with ground flags and the finds bagged with a unique identification

tag. The precise location of each find was logged with an Emlid RTK GPS unit capable of 1-2cm precision. The finds were removed from Site for specialist assessment (see section 6.)

- 4.4 The archaeological evaluation consisted of 8 trenches, each measuring 30m long x 1.6m wide representing 4% of the proposed impact area, and according to a pre-defined trench plan (see **Figure 2**) using Ordnance Survey (OS) co-ordinates with an Emlid Reach RTK GPS unit. In the event, Trench 7 was moved 3m to the east in order to avoid an area that had until the recent dry weather been on wet ground.
- 4.5 A 360-degree tracked machine equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket was used to remove topsoil/overburden under the constant supervision of C1 archaeological staff. Trench 7 was machine excavated to a depth of 1.00m in order to establish the character of the geology. Thereafter machine excavation continued until natural geology was encountered, with minimum depths of between 0.15m and 0.60m and maximum depths of between 0.60m and 0.92m. Spoil was mounded either side of each trench but no less than 1m from the trench edges.
- 4.6 Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts and scanned with a metal detector for the recovery of metal objects.
- 4.7 Once machine work had been completed, the trenches were examined and, where necessary, selective areas were cleaned using hand tools. Core details of each trench were recorded on C1 *pro-forma* evaluation trench forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. This included logging a representative section of the trench to allow an understanding of the stratigraphy. A digital photograph of each trench in plan and representative section was taken in .jpg format. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposits encountered during the evaluation are listed and described in **Appendix 1** and summarised below. In accordance with standard archaeological practice, each deposit recorded during the investigation was given a unique context number and is shown in standard brackets, e.g. (100) with the first digit indicating the trench number. Deposit colours were matched on Site against a Munsell soil colour chart and described against the relevant hue and reference, e.g. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1).
- 5.2 The deposit sequence was similar in all the evaluation trenches (**Figures 3-16**). The topsoil depth was fairly consistent at between 0.20m and 0.25m deep, and comprised a soft sandy loam which was virtually devoid of inclusions. In places the topsoil directly covered the geology, reflecting the undulating character of the natural sand and clay deposits. For example, in Trenches 1, 3 and 6 the underlying geology was seen rising to within 0.15m to 0.20m of the ground surface, before dipping downwards again (**Figures 4, 8 & 13**). However, it was usually the case that the topsoil covered a similar subsoil deposit, although rare basalt pebbles were noted. This subsoil generally measured between 0.20m and 0.30m deep, the exceptions being as follows: Trenches 2 and 4 where it deepened towards the western ends (**Figures 7 & 9**); and Trenches 5, 7 and 8 where it deepened towards the north (**Figures 11, 14 & 15**).
- 5.3 The underlying geology was investigated to a depth of at least 0.20m in every trench, and much deeper (0.60m) in Trench 7 (**Figure 14**), the first trench to be excavated. This predominantly comprised compacted sand interleaved with a light greenish grey sandy clay, with soil percolation forming a crazy paving effect within the trench bases. In places, the sandy clay gave way to a pure clay, particularly towards the northern area of the Site (**Figure 7**). There were also bands of very dark brown soft sandy loam at the base of Trenches 5 and 8; these had the effect of staining the adjacent sand deposits black. A particularly wide band (504) was noted in Trench 5, with small pebbles at the edges suggesting that this was an area of natural pooling (**Figures 11 & 12**). With reeds growing in the vicinity and the extremely soft geology within the base of Trench 5, it is possible that an underground spring runs beneath this part of the Site. This also happens to be the trench from which 1 metal detecting find was recovered from within the natural geology. An identical layer (805) of this very dark brown soft sandy loam was investigated within Trench 8 but was found to lie within a natural

hollow within the sand (Figures 15 & 16). Disturbance from animal burrows and tree roots was noted in the sand deposits within all trenches.

6. The finds

- 6.1 Several modern objects such as plastic and brick fragments were noted in the topsoil but not collected. Finds were limited to those recovered during the metal detecting survey and reported below.

Introduction

- 6.2 ARCHÆOLOGICALsmallFINDS (AsF) was commissioned by Context One Heritage and Archaeology to provide an assessment report for an assemblage of small finds found in the course of archaeological investigations at Land at Heathlands, Old Newton Road, Bovey Tracey, Devon (Context One Project Number C1/EVA/20/HBD). The objects were recovered during the course of a metal detecting survey and archaeological evaluation carried out in May 2020.

Methodology

- 6.3 The objects were examined visually and, where required, with hand lenses (x4, x8 magnification). Basic type identifications such as 'shot' or 'nail' were recorded. Broad period dates attributed to the finds are based on the intrinsic dates of the finds established by comparison to known parallels and typologies. No X-radiographies were available during the assessment. Object identification, measurements, including weight, and detailed descriptions as well as contextual details were entered into an Excel spreadsheet (available in the archive). Recommendations for mineral remains analysis, additional x-raying and conservation treatment (cleaning/ stabilisation/ reconstruction) as well as illustration and deselection have been considered and, where deemed necessary, noted in the spreadsheet.

Quantification, Provenance and Chronological Range

- 6.4 The assemblage considered in this report comprises 32 items, dominated by objects made of lead, with other material groups of copper alloy, aluminium/white metal and iron. The small finds are arranged in groups of functional categories following Crummy (1983, 5– 6); the subsequent discussion will follow this sequence. An overview of the complete range of materials and functional categories is shown in **Table 1**. A summary overview of finds assigned to broad periods is presented in **Table 2**. As can be seen, more than 88% of the assemblage is intrinsically datable, with just under 44% of early post-medieval date, most likely belonging to the Civil War period, and 28% of modern date. Most of the assemblage is relatively well preserved. For the modern objects this is mainly due to their short time of deposition. The lead objects, and in particular the bullets, have suffered only slight surface corrosion.

Material Function	Aluminium/ White metal	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Total
Personal	1		1		2
Transport			1		1
Fitting		2	1		3
Agricultural		2			2
Weaponry				14	14
Metalworking				7	7
Uncertain	2		1		3
Grand Total	3	4	4	21	32

Table 1. Number of objects per functional categories (after Crummy 1983, 5–6) and material

Period Function	16th-17th century	Post-medieval/ Modern	Modern	?	Total
Personal			2		2
Transport			1		1
Fitting		2	1		3
Agricultural			2		2
Weaponry	14				14
Metalworking				7	7
Uncertain			3		3
Grand Total	14	2	9	7	32

Table 2. Number of objects per functional categories (after Crummy 1983, 5–6) and summary period based on intrinsic date

6.5 The Small Finds Assemblage

Objects of dress and personal adornment

The two objects in this category comprise a modern silver-coloured, probably white metal or aluminium, trinket ring with a plastic dress stone and an iron rivet button of a form frequently fitted to modern jeans trousers or jackets.

Objects associated with transport

A “Schrader Balloon Tyre Gauge”, made of white metal-coated iron, would have been used for checking the tyre pressure of early 20th-century cars.

Fasteners and fittings

Three objects were assigned to this category, including an oval copper alloy ring which, based on the triangular wear pattern, might have been a bridle ring. A hollow latch rest of subtriangular outline was also made of the same material. Both objects could range in date from the later post-medieval to modern periods. The third object is a length of modern circular-sectioned iron wire with ends bent at right angles.

Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry

Only two objects fall in this category: a cylindrical white metal-coated copper alloy dog tag with screw top, holding a paper address label listing a telephone number of the format prior to the change of area codes on 16 April 1995. The second item is a modern white metal-coated copper alloy curb bit of a form sometimes referred to as “Tom Thumb” or Western snaffle for a pony or small horse.

Military equipment/weaponry

With 14 individual items, this is the largest category within the assemblage, comprising 13 balls of lead shot and one uneven lump of lead which could possibly be an impacted ball of case shot. Based on a rapid assessment of the bullet weights and their probable association with the Civil War battle of 9 January 1646, the calibres represented by the bullets are likely to include bastard musket, arquebus, caliver, carbine and pistol (Foard 2009, 9). No burred balls were recorded.

Objects and waste material associated with metalworking

The seven objects in this category are all lead and comprise a small long-rectangular ingot while the remainder is made up of amorphous lumps of metal. It is possible that these lumps are spillage or waste associated with the making of lead bullets, but there is no unequivocal evidence like casting sprues or gang chain headers (cf. Schuster 2015, 5) to substantiate this assumption.

Objects of unknown or uncertain function

The purpose of the three objects in this category remains as yet unexplained, but all are of modern date. A thin-walled tube or cylinder fragment and a thin strip fragment were both made of aluminium or white metal. A thin iron strip had “SWIFT” written diagonally across and one end curled back to form a tube.

6.6 Potential of the Assemblage

The assemblage has a limited potential to contribute to aspects of the chronological and functional analysis of the activities carried out at the site, particularly those relating to its Civil War phase. The bullets and the

possible piece of case shot are of local significance as they might provide information towards the location of unit alignments as well as the calibre range of the weapons used during the battle of 1646.

6.7 Archive

The archive should be deposited at a suitable regional repository. A spreadsheet and digital scans of all x-radiographs will be made available online at <https://independent.academia.edu/JoernSchuster>

6.8 Bibliography

Crummy, N., 1983 The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9, Colchester Archaeological Report 2. Colchester Archaeological Trust, Colchester.

Foard, G., 2009 Guidance on recording lead bullets from early modern battlefields, in Heritage Science, University College London, London.

Schuster, J., 2015 King's Gatehouse, Caernarfon Castle. Analysis report on metal small finds. Available online at https://www.academia.edu/36476078/Schuster_J._2015_Kings_Gatehouse_Caernarfon_Castle_Analysis_Report_of_metal_small_finds._AsF_Report_0014.02, AsF Report 0014.02, ARCHÆOLOGICALsmallFINDS, Salisbury

7. Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 While the trial trenching at Heathlands did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits, the metal detecting survey has provided some limited evidence to indicate the use of weaponry on the Site that could be contemporary with the Civil War period in the mid-17th century. A small but mixed assemblage of other metal finds perhaps indicates that the Site has been intermittently used for various activities during the modern period.
- 7.2 The trial trenching clearly demonstrated that the relative flatness of the field belied a much more undulating geology. In all trenches, the deposit sequence matched the character of the Bovey Formation, the recorded geology for much of the Site. In Trenches 1, 3 and 6, this included a cemented sand/gravel deposit directly beneath the topsoil whereas in Trenches 5 and 8, a depth of sands and gravels up to 1m thick overlay a mixed alluvial deposit that had clearly formed as a result of once being on lower and wetter ground. Where this occurred, staining of the adjacent deposits with 'edging' of pebbles are reminiscent of residual marks left from water lapping. The mobility of deposits through water action here might explain how several metal detecting finds found themselves in the deposits below the topsoil. Patches of clay within the sand/gravel deposits, particularly in Trench 2, reflect the transition of the recorded geology towards the Southacre clay and lignite deposits.
- 7.3 The metal detecting survey identified a modest assemblage of 32 metal finds, 14 of which were musket balls, all but one had not been fired and must therefore have been the result of casual loss. These were mostly located on the south western side of the Site on the edge of modern woodland. While they may be contemporary with the Civil War period, it is not possible to determine whether these relate to the battle on Bovey Heath itself. Even if this could be proved, the small quantity of material and the lack of fired ammunition would indicate that the Site was the scene of peripheral and superficial activity. It is perhaps more likely that the musket balls reflect periodic hunting with the woodland fringe being used as cover.
- 7.4 The Site occupies a transitional geology between the tin bearing ores on Bovey Heath and the clay and lignite seams upon which the former potteries flourished. Unfortunately, the juncture of these important geological sequences produced low-grade deposits that were unsuitable for either industry and it is therefore perhaps not surprising that the trial trenches produced no evidence of extraction or working. However, the metal detecting survey has at least provided some evidence of use, the most notable being a small assemblage of musket balls that date to the 17th century.

8. Archive and dissemination

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 199). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.
- 8.3 As no archaeological evidence was encountered, all relevant data has incorporated into the assessment report and the paper/digital archive will be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

Physical archive

- 8.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible. Alternatively, the landowner can choose to keep the assemblage but arrangements must be made to ensure its long-term curation and public accessibility in accordance with NPPF.
- 8.5 Regardless of the destination of the artefact/ecofact assemblage, an ordered archive will be prepared in accordance with prevailing standards for deposition (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and will be formally transferred within three months of final report submission.

Dissemination: report

- 8.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 8.7 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical.

9. Bibliography

- | | |
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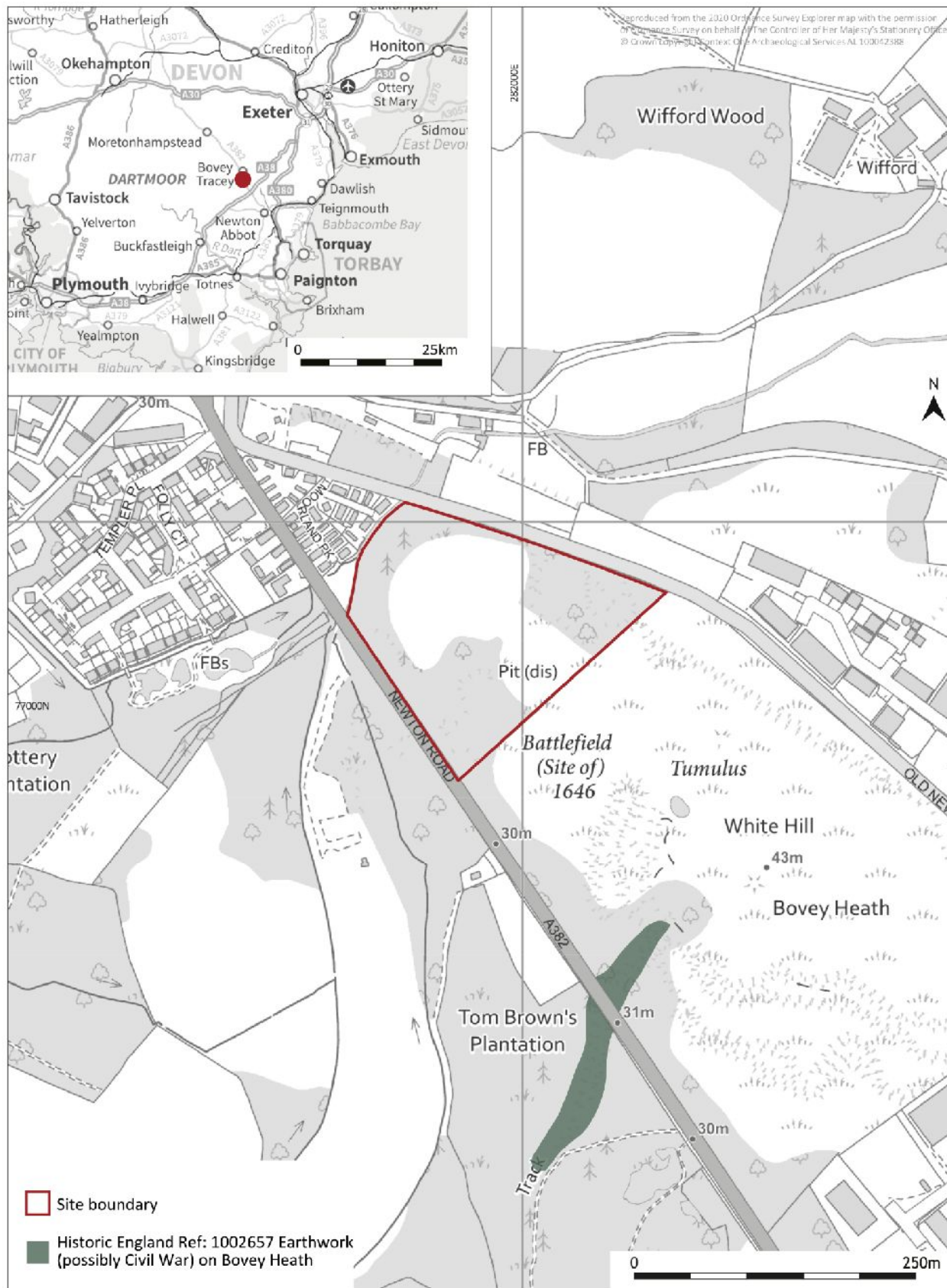


Figure 1. Site setting

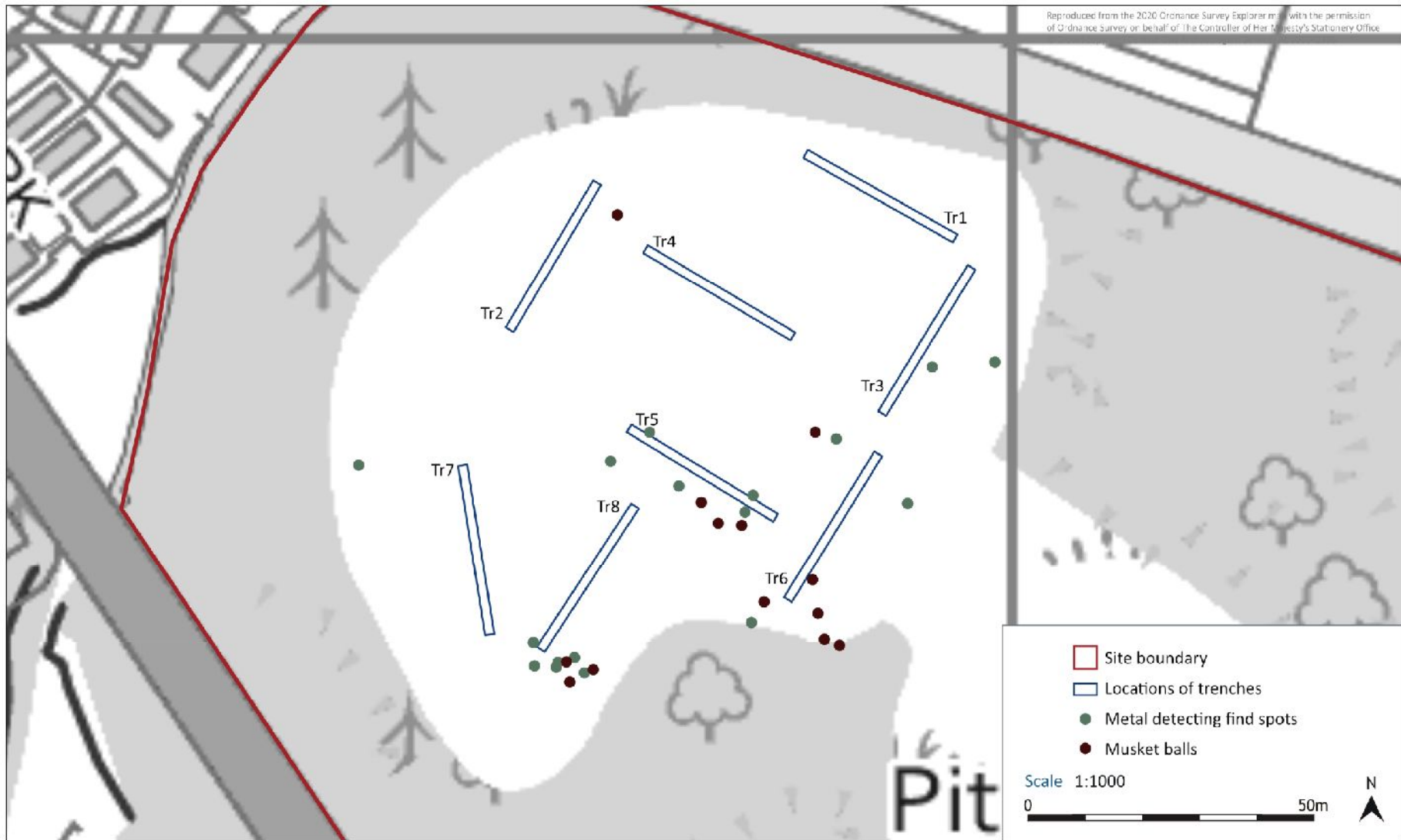


Figure 2. Trench locations with metal detecting find spots



Figure 3. General shot of evaluation trenching (from the NE)



Figure 4. Tr1 showing variations in height of natural geology with tree root activity towards NW (2 x 1m scales, from the SE)



Figure 5. Tr1 profile (1 x 1m scale, from the NE)



Figure 6. Tr1 profile showing tree roots (1 x 1m scale, from the NE)



Figure 7. Tr2 showing alternating bands of sand & clay crossing width (2 x 1m scales, from the SE)



Figure 8. Tr3 showing undulations in geology (2 x 1m scales, from the NE)



Figure 9. Tr4 showing sand geology (2 x 1m scales, from the NW)



Figure 10. Tr4 showing alternating interleaved bands of yellow sand & dark silty soil (1 x 1m scales, from the NE)



Figure 11. Tr5 showing area of dark soily sand with pebbles at edges (2 x 1m scales, from the SW)



Figure 12. Tr5 profile showing interleaving bands of yellow sand & dark soily sand (1 x 1m scale, from the SW)



Figure 13. Tr6 showing undulations in geology (2 x 1m scales, from the SW)



Figure 14. Working shot of Tr7 excavation (from the SW)



Figure 15. Tr8 showing band of dark soily sand (2 x 1m scales, from the SW)



Figure 16. Tr8 profile showing interleaving bands of yellow sand & dark soily sand (1 x 1m scale, from the NW)

Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	LATER THAN	THICKNESS/ DEPTH (m)
Trench 1: 30m x 1.6m						
100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand		101	0.20
101	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	100	102	0.20
102	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	101		
Trench 2: 30m x 1.6m						
200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand	-	201	0.25
201	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	200	202, 203	0.20
202	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	201		
203	Geological	Layer	Natural light greenish grey (Gley 1 7/1) compacted sandy clay	201		
Trench 3: 30m x 1.6m						
300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand		301	0.25
301	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	300	302	0.20
302	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	301		
Trench 4: 30m x 1.6m						
400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand		401	0.25
401	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	400	402	0.20
402	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	401		
Trench 5: 30m x 1.6m						
500	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand		501	0.20
501	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	500	502, 503	0.20
502	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	501, 504		0.30
503	Geological	Layer	Natural light greenish grey (Gley 1 7/1) compacted sandy clay	501	504	0.30
504	Geological	Layer	Natural very dark brown (10YR 2/2) soft sandy loam with occasional basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	503	502	

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	LATER THAN	THICKNESS/ DEPTH (m)
Trench 6: 30m x 1.6m						
600	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand		601	0.20
601	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	600	602	0.20
602	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	601		
Trench 7: 30m x 1.6m						
700	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand		701	0.20
701	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	700	702	0.30
702	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	701	703	0.40
703	Geological	Layer	Natural light greenish grey (Gley 1 7/1) compacted sandy clay	702		
Trench 8: 30m x 1.6m						
800	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) soft sandy silt loam with rare small lumps of clay or cemented sand		801	0.20
801	Unknown	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) soft sandy loam with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	800	802	0.55
802	Geological	Layer	Natural yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compacted sand	801	803	0.40
803	Geological	Layer	Natural light greenish grey (Gley 1 7/1) compacted sandy clay	802		
804	Unknown	Surface	Natural hollow aligned N-S with irregular sides and undulating base	805	802	0.40
805	Unknown	Deposit	Deposit within natural hollow. Very dark grey to black (10YR 3/1 to 2/1) soft loamy sand with rare basalt pebble measuring up to 0.10m	801	804	0.40



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