# **Devon County Council Historic Environment Record**

Civil Parish & District: Cullompton, Mid Devon	National Grid Reference: ST 02243 07715		Number:
Subject: Court Farm, Cullompton, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation		uation	Photo attached: Plates 1 – 4
Planning Application No: 21/00637/FULL (Previous applications 19/01967/FULL and 20/00537/FULL)		Recipient Museum: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter	
OASIS ID: iscaarch2-503467		Museum Accession No: RAMM: 21/37	
Contractor's reference number/code: P01-0017		Dates fieldwork ui 16 – 17 February 2	

## **Description of Works:**

#### Introduction (Figs. 1 and 2)

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ISCA Archaeology at the site of a proposed new residential dwelling at Court Farm, Cullompton, Devon. A total of three trenches were excavated. The works were commissioned by Robinson Jary Architecture, on behalf of Maggie Harris.

## Archaeological Background

The proposed site is located to the north-east of Cullompton, and approximately 350m to the east of two Roman military forts on St Andrew's Hill (MDV29189). Prehistoric, Roman, and medieval assets are recorded within the vicinity. A potential Roman road, extending east of the established forts, is speculated to be within the vicinity of the site. The projected line would run east/west and be situated directly to the north of the site.

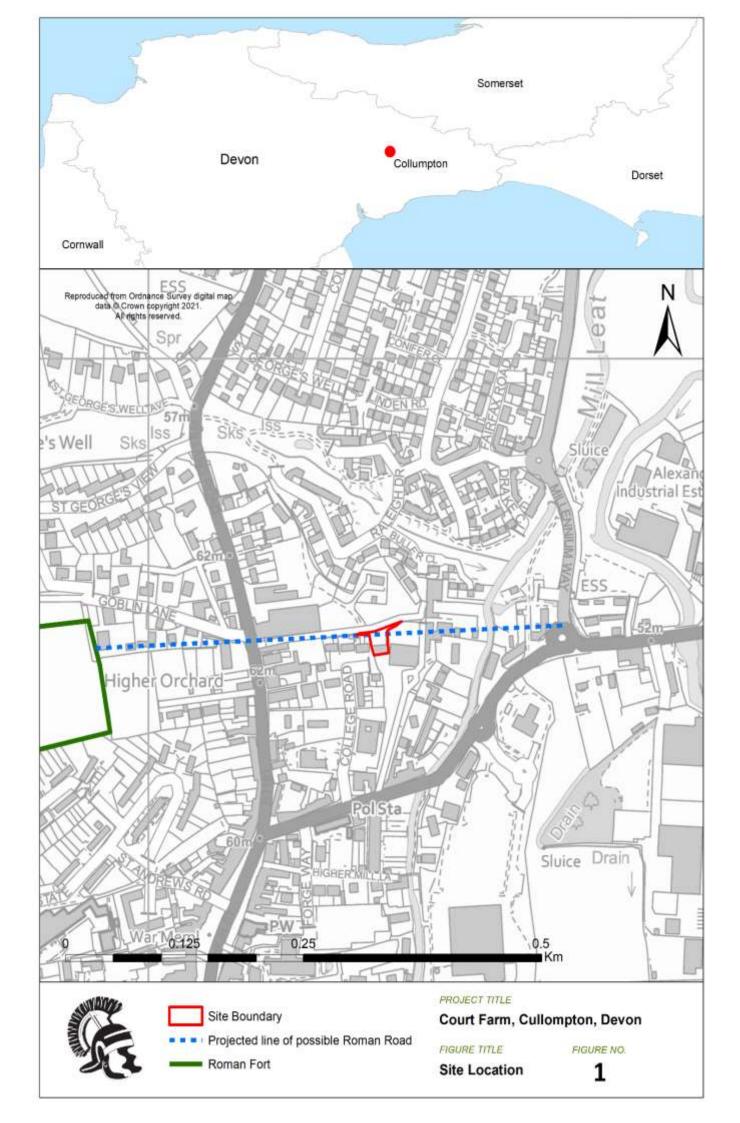
#### Results and Comment (Fig. 2 and Plates 1-4)

The proposed site is located within the grounds of Court Farm, Cullompton, Devon and is accessed via an unclassified road leading off the southern extent of Willand Road (B3181) in the north-east area of Cullompton. The site consists of an area measuring approximately 20m by 15m (300m²), with scrubland to the north, and the concrete slab of a demolished barn to the south.

The three trenches (measuring 15.5m, 15m and 10.55m) were all excavated to the underlying sand and gravel geology. To the south, the site had been truncated, with the natural substrate directly overlain by bedding for the concrete floor slab of the former barn. To the north of the site, the natural substrate was sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of mid-brown silty clay. This layer likely represents an early buried soil horizon and was only visible to the north. Cutting through the earlier soil horizon was a partially exposed pit to the north-west. This pit measured 2.4m long and at least 0.7m wide containing a large quantity of brick and slate fragments. To the north-east, a small, square, brick structure was uncovered. The bricks forming this structure measured 235 x 110 x 73mm and were laid over a mortared, rubble footing. The structure appears to have been robbed in the north-west corner. Sealing the earlier buried soil horizon, the brick filled pit, and the brick structure was a 0.28m thick layer of black ash, clinker, modern rubbish and bricks. This in turn was sealed by a 0.42m thick layer of mixed topsoil, rubbish, bricks, and concrete.

The brick structure is of a post-medieval date and may have been a small outbuilding, although its full extent was not revealed. No archaeological features or deposits that may have been associated with a possible Roman road in this location were noted during the evaluation. The potential road may be located beyond the boundary of the development site, should it exist. No pre-modern finds were exposed.

Recorder:	ate sent to HER:	
Simon Sworn, ISCA Archaeology	21/02/22	



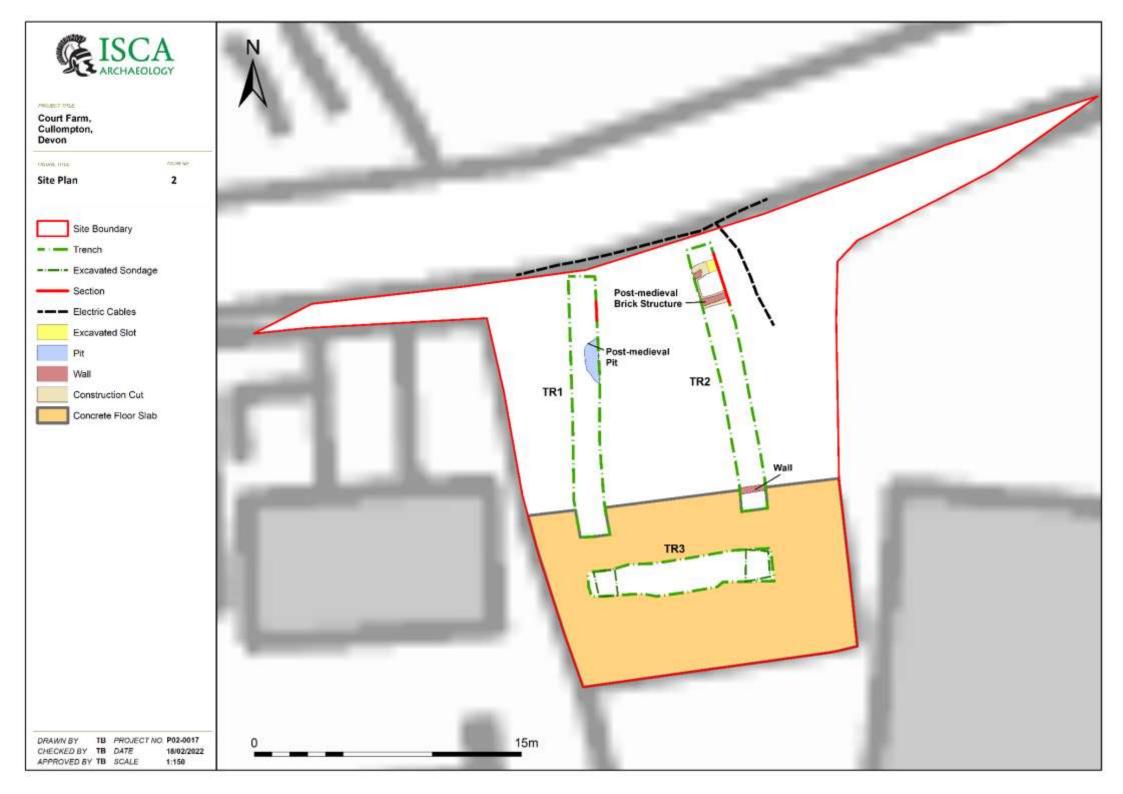




Plate 1: General view of site prior to works. View to the north-west.



Plate 2: Trench 1, general view of overlying deposits to the north Scale at 1m. View to the south-east.



Plate 3: Trench 2, with brick structure in foreground. Scales at 2x1m. View to the south.



Plate 4: General view of Trench 3. Scales at 2x1m. View to east.

