

# LAND AT BATTENS FARM

HALBERTON

MID DEVON

DEVON

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180929



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## LAND AT BATTENS FARM, HALBERTON, DEVON RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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DRAFT: 29<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2018  
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WORK UNDERTAKEN BY SWARCH FOR DEVON COUNTY

### SUMMARY

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*This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Battens Farm, Halberton, Devon. The excavation of two soak-away trenches was monitored in a field with proven potential for Romano-British archaeology based on geophysical survey, field-walking and metal detecting.*

*The archaeological monitoring and recording validated the results of an earlier geophysical survey. It confirmed the presence of a probable Romano-British ditch, although severely truncated by ploughing.*

*Additional Romano-British and later finds were recovered from the topsoil across the site, including iron slag and Romano-British pottery. The location of these finds further corroborated and added to the already extensive non-intrusive surveys conducted across the site, indicating the presence of Romano-British enclosures and structures.*

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## CONTENTS

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<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
1.5 METHODOLOGY	6
<b>2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 INTRODUCTION	8
2.2 RESULTS	8
2.3 FINDS	9
2.4 ARCHIVE	9
<b>3.0 DISCUSSION</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 DISCUSSION	10
<b>4.0 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY &amp; REFERENCES</b>	<b>12</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

*COVER PLATE: EXTRACT FROM THE 1802 CULLOMPTON SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (DHC).*

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	7
FIGURE 2: SITE DRAWINGS; DITCH [104] SECTIONS AND PLANS, SAMPLE SECTION FOR SOAK-AWAY 2 AND SECTION OF BANK <109>.	13
FIGURE 3: SOAK-AWAY FINDSPOT AND FEATURE LOCATIONS OVER GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA	14
FIGURE 4: SOAK-AWAY AND FEATURE LOCATIONS OVER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION.	15
FIGURE 5: SOAK-AWAY 1 EXCAVATED TO THE DEPTH OF IN-SITU/WEATHERED NATURAL; FROM THE EAST.	18
FIGURE 6: SOAK-AWAY 1 EXCAVATED TO THE DEPTH OF IN-SITU/WEATHERED NATURAL AND THE SITE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.	19
FIGURE 7: EXCAVATED SEGMENT THROUGH BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).	20
FIGURE 8: BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).	20
FIGURE 9: BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).	21
FIGURE 10: BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).	21
FIGURE 11: DITCH [104]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).	22
FIGURE 12: DITCH [104] AND SOAK-AWAY 1 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).	22
FIGURE 13: DITCH [104], WITH THE FEATURE MARKED; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).	23
FIGURE 14: SOAK-AWAY 2, MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).	23
FIGURE 15: SOAK-AWAY 2 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).	24
FIGURE 16: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 HALBERTON TITHE MAP.	25
FIGURE 17: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1 <sup>ST</sup> EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SHEET DEVON XLVI.2, SURVEYED 1888.	25
FIGURE 18: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2 <sup>ND</sup> EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SHEET DEVON XLVI.2, SURVEYED 1903.	25
FIGURE 19: DISTRIBUTION MAP OF COIN FINDS AND OTHER FINDS AT BATTENS FARM.	26
FIGURE 20: FINDS OF ROMAN TILE FROM FIELD-WALKING, 2012-2015.	28
FIGURE 21: FINDS OF ROMAN TESSERAEE FROM FIELD-WALKING, 2012-2015.	29
FIGURE 22: FINDS OF ROMAN SLATE FROM FIELD-WALKING, 2012-2015.	30

## LIST OF APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: SITE ILLUSTRATIONS INCLUDING FEATURE PLANS AND SECTIONS AND LOCATIONS	13
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	16
APPENDIX 3: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS	17
APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	18
APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	25
APPENDIX 6: FIELD-WALKING AND METAL DETECTING FINDS DISTRIBUTION MAPS	25

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DEVON HIGHWAYS  
JOHN HILL (EAST DEVON METAL DETECTING CLUB)  
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## PROJECT CREDITS

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GRAPHICS: JOE BAMPTON

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND AT BATTENS FARM
<b>PARISH:</b>	HALBERTON
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 02351 13396
<b>PLANNING NO.</b>	N/A
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	SPB18

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land south at Battens Farm, Halberton, Devon (Figure 1). This work was requested by Devon County Historic Environment Team and Devon Highways in response to groundworks associated with drainage works by Devon Highways on a possible Romano-British site identified through field-walking and metal detecting. This monitoring and recording may validate the results of a geophysical survey (Dean and Edwards 2018); and determine the age, preservation and character of any archaeological features or deposits identified during the groundworks.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located c.1km south-west of the centre of Sampford Peverell, c.235m west of Battens Farm and c.90m east of the Grand Western Canal; at the western edge of a large field on a gentle south-east facing slope at a height of c.90m AOD.

The soils in the area are the reddish fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging of the Whimple 3 Association (SSEW 1983). In the areas subject to monitoring these soils overly breccia of the Halberton Breccia Formation, although mudstone of the Aylesbeare Mudstone Group underlies much of the rest of the same field (BGS 2018).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in the north-east of the parish of Halberton, near the parish border with Sampford Peverell, in the hundred of Halberton and deanery of Tiverton (Lysons 1822). Both Halberton and Sampford Peverell were relatively large Domesday Manors: Halberton (*Alsbretone/Halsbretone*) having 68 households with two mills and being worth £27.50; and Sampford Peverell (*Sanforde*) having 34 households and being worth £10 in 1086. Both manors were held by Brictric before the conquest and were held by Gotshelm from the king and Roger of Bully, respectively in 1086 (Morris 1992). The place-names are derived from a personal name and the Old English *tūn* meaning 'farm' for Halberton; and the Old English *Sand* and *ford* meaning 'sandy ford' under possession of the Peverell family for Sampford Peverell (Watts 2004). The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) records Battens Farm (MDV119293) as having been largely rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the farmhouse has likely 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> or earlier origins (Richardson *pers. comm.*).

Cartographic evidence (see Appendix 5) shows that in c.1840 Batten Farm was owned by a Henry Cook Sr. with the majority of the farms land being owned by either Robert Chichester or Mr Cook and his sons, who occupy the plots. Parcels of land across the farm are owned and occupied by other parties with what is a single field today being divided across six plots; plots 2164 and 2166

belonging to a William Brice, 2168 an Ambrose Batter and others and the remaining plots by Robert Chichester or the Cook family. The field names of these plots are generally prosaic, e.g. *Lane Close* for plot 2163. Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping shows that there was a removal of field boundaries over time, although some of the divisions across the field containing the site survived into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At some point between 1840 and 1888 the drive-way to Battens Farm along the north boundary of the site shifted from kinking northwards, to kinking south.

#### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

In 2004 John Hill, found several Roman coins as a result of metal detecting in this area and he asked the *Sampford Peverell History Society* to field-walk the land at Battens Farm and found flint tools including blades and possible awls (MDV71451). Following further metal detecting finds including further Roman coins and brooches, the Tiverton Archaeology Group was asked to organise field walking across the site (2012-2015) which revealed tile, tesserae and slate associated with a probable Romano-British structure. A large amount of slag at the south end of the site and in the field to the south is indicative of industrial processing (Bill Horner (Devon Country Council) and John Hill (East Devon Metal Detecting Club), personal communication, Sept.2018). A geophysical survey has conducted across the site and across the adjacent fields to the west and the south (Dean and Edwards 2018), which identified anomalies associated with probable historic field boundaries and prehistoric enclosures, structures and field systems (possibly Iron Age/Romano-British). The site is located within an area characterised as post-medieval and as medieval enclosures based on strip fields on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): *'This area was probably first enclosed with hedge-banks during the later middle ages. The curving form of the hedge-banks suggests that earlier it may have been farmed as open strip-fields'*.

#### 1.5 METHODOLOGY

This phase of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with best practice and line with the appropriate ClfA guidance on archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment (ClfA 2014; 2015). The results of this work will provide data on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of the potential buried archaeology resource.

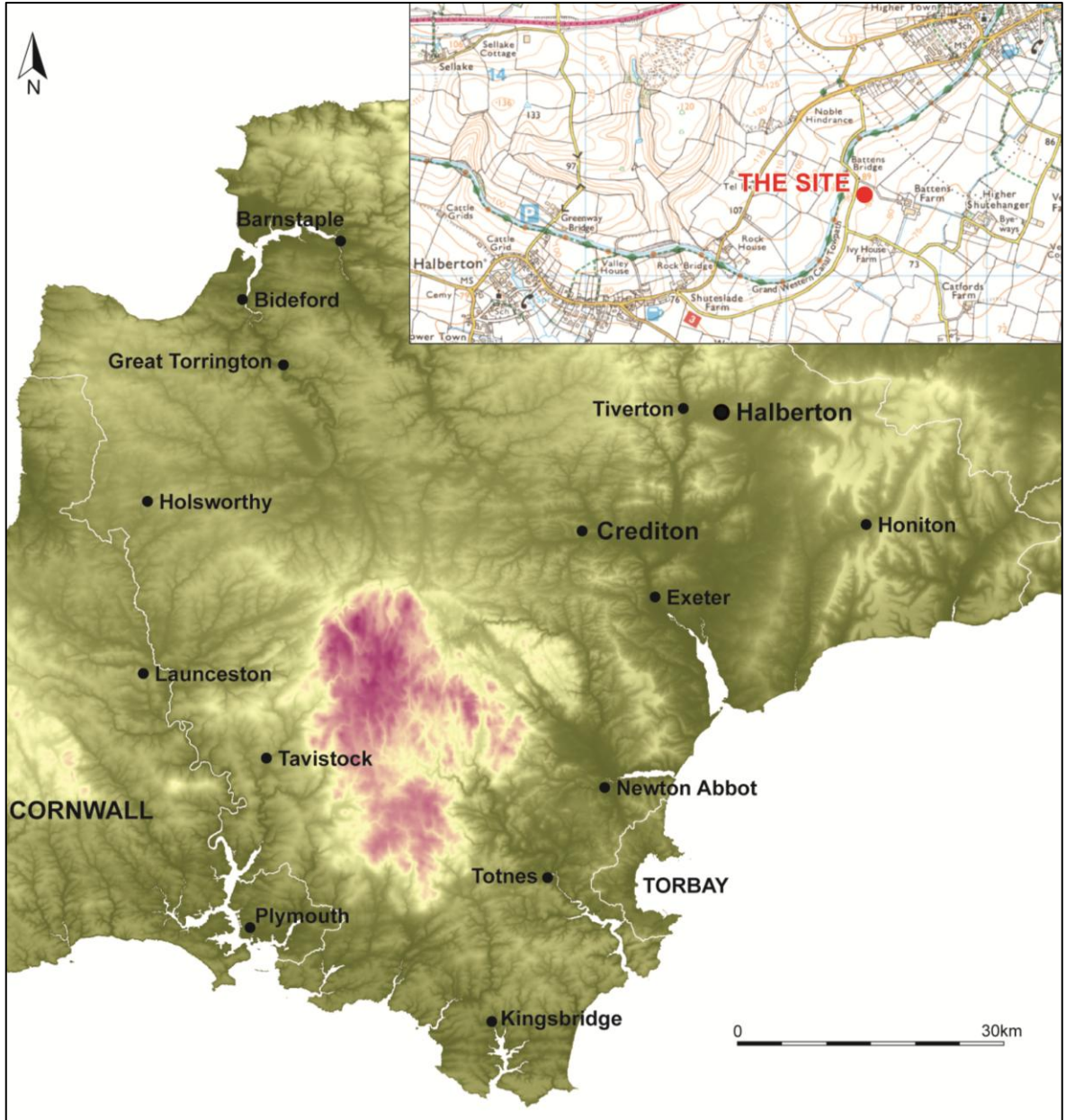


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to alleviate or mitigate flood risk on the road adjacent to the site two soak-away trenches were excavated on the site by *Devon Highways* under archaeological supervision by *SWARCH* personnel; one soak-away approximately 3m×20m, another approximately 2.2m×2.4m and each up to c.1.8m in depth; their locations are shown in Figure 2 (Appendix 1).

The soak-away at the north end of the site had c.0.34m of topsoil and plough soil that overlaid a relict plough soil c.0.12m thick. The soak-away approximately halfway along the western boundary of the site was nearer a slight dip in the topography and had slightly deeper top-/plough soil, c.0.40m, which also overlaid c.0.12m of a relict plough soil. This lower plough soil overlaid the natural, which was a light yellow-orange brown, firm gritty silt-clay with gravel and very occasional medium sub-rounded stones (breccia).

### 2.2 RESULTS

The monitoring and recording revealed a single archaeological feature: a very shallow, undated ditch aligned approximately north-north-east by south-south-west that equated to a weak intermittent anomaly identified on the previous geophysical survey (Dean and Edwards 2018). It is most likely associated with a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure or field system. The ditch produced no finds but finds recovered from the topsoil across the site corroborate the already extensive evidence from previous phases of field-walking and metal detecting. Soak-away and feature plans and sections can be found in Appendix 1; a complete context list can be found in Appendix 2; supporting photographs can be found in Appendix 4.

#### 2.2.1 SOAK-AWAY 1

Soak-away 1 was roughly rectangular in plan, c.3m×20m in length, aligned approximately east-west with a 0.90m wide excavated segment through the western boundary of the site/field at its west end, leading to the adjacent road. The topsoil was 0.18m deep above 0.17m of a plough soil above a second plough soil 0.10m deep. The second plough soil, (102), overlaid Ditch [104], which equated to anomaly group 28 on the geophysical survey (Dean and Edwards 2018). A section was also excavated through the field's western boundary, Bank <109>.

Ditch [104] (Figure 2; Appendix 1) aligned north-north-east by south-south-west; was <0.50m wide and 0.08m deep with gentle sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (105), which contained no finds. This feature became extremely ephemeral towards its north-north-east end.

Approximately 0.90m of Bank <109> was excavated. It was built-up from deposits of re-deposited natural, (108) and a mixture of re-deposited subsoils and other sediments, (107) and overlaid with a layer of topsoil, (106). It was subject to extensive bioturbation and may have had trees or hedges along it at some point in the past. It contained animal bone and post-medieval pottery fragments.

#### 2.2.2 SOAK-AWAY 2

Soak-away 2 was approximately square in plan, c.2.20m×2.40m across and located approximately half way along and against the western boundary of the site. It contained no archaeological features. However, the relatively small area excavated did produce more substantial topsoil finds than those of soak-away 1, which is ostensibly in keeping with the findings of the earlier field-walking and metal detecting activities, with finds more concentrated in this area.



## 2.3 FINDS

In contrast to the large amount of finds recovered from field-walking of the site between 2012 and 2015, the excavations resulted in only a small assemblage of additional finds being recovered. However, this is perhaps to be expected given the small scale of the excavations and that the works were intentionally located in an area (the north-east corner) which had proved the least fruitful during field-walking (see Appendices 1 and 6).

A total of six sherds (191g) of pottery were recovered from topsoil the site; ×3 sherds of Romano-British pottery and ×3 sherds of post-medieval pottery. The largest piece of post-medieval pottery was recovered from bank material (107) (part of boundary Bank <109>); one of the pieces of Romano-British pottery was recovered from soak-away 2; the other pieces of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the south-west corner of the site near to the site entrance (findspots A, B and C; see Appendix 1). A sample of iron tap slag and ceramic building material (CBM) indicative of tile and possible Roman brick was also recovered from the topsoil across the site. In general these finds were more prevalent in the south half of the site, in areas identified as having more archaeological potential and as the locations of possible structures in by field-walking and geophysical survey. Slag became more prevalent towards the south of the site and the adjacent field to the south of the site contained a frequent amount of surface slag, indicative of a relatively large scale industrial process occurring at or near the site.

Comparable Romano-British greywares to that found at findspot location C on the site (see Appendix 3) have been recovered by SWARCH at Cullompton (Morris 2012; 2014). This is a regional pottery type that predominantly dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, but can be found through the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Of approximately 37 Roman coin finds recovered from the site (John Hill, personal correspondence; see Appendix 6) 15 are from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and 16 from the 4<sup>th</sup> century with six 2<sup>nd</sup> century coins. This indicates that there may have been some longevity to the site; however the predominant phase is ostensibly quite late; perhaps the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century.

The only archaeological feature on site, Ditch [104], produced no finds.

A complete finds concordance can be found in Appendix 3.

## 2.4 ARCHIVE

The finds have been deposited with the rest of the assemblage which is currently held by the Tiverton Archaeological Group (TAG).

A digital copy of this report will be uploaded onto OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations).

## 3.0 DISCUSSION

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### 3.1 DISCUSSION

The soak-away trenches were located and sized to avoid potentially significant archaeological features as identified in an earlier geophysical survey (Dean and Edwards 2018). Despite this, enough information was gleaned to pass some judgement on the condition of the archaeological resource and validity of the earlier geophysical survey.

The single identified archaeological feature, Ditch [104], was an ephemeral linear feature that barely survived at its north end. It equated to a weak positive anomaly identified by Dean and Edwards (2018), which did not appear to survive beyond a short length south of the soak-away on the geophysical survey; however an ephemeral response can be discerned that runs north-north-west and turns at its north end to run west-north-west. Given that the anomaly that Ditch [104] equates to does not continue to the south of a more substantial anomaly (Anomaly Group 29), it is presumably contemporary with it. It is most likely Romano-British based on the substantial presence of Romano-British material culture recovered across the site and probable contemporary enclosures identified by Dean and Edwards (2018) (see Appendix 1). However, there are a number of medieval curving boundaries in the surrounding area, as testified by the HLC, and those near to the canal have been rectified to some extent: it is not impossible that these linear features are associated with medieval activity at the site.

Ditch [104] survives, although ephemerally which indicates the probable validity of- and confidence in the geophysical survey results (Dean and Edwards 2018). It seems probably that any features identified in the survey will survive in a reasonable condition despite ploughing and that, other than small discrete features beyond the resolution of the survey, there are probably not any or many features present on the site that the survey failed to identify.

Relatively few finds were recovered from the site; and none from the only archaeological feature on the site. However, topsoil finds of tesserae, CBM including a possible Roman brick fragment and tile, and probable Romano-British pottery including a greyware corroborate the interpretation of extensive field-walking conducted across the site from 2012; that the site may include Romano-British structures and enclosures. Iron tap slag recovered from the topsoil also indicates an industrial function to the site. The latest Roman coin recovered from the site by metal detectorist (John Hill) is that of the emperor Magnentius, dated 350-353 (see Appendix 6), indicating that the site may have declined from about this period in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

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The archaeological monitoring and recording validated the results of the geophysical survey (Dean and Edwards 2018) and indicated that the results are trustworthy. This geophysical survey identified probable Roman-British enclosures with possible structures. The monitoring and recording confirmed the presence of a probable Romano-British ditch, although severely truncated.

Additional Romano-British and later finds were recovered from the topsoil across the site and their distribution and character further corroborate and add to the already extensive non-intrusive surveys conducted across the site.

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### British Library (BL):

Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft map 1802

### Devon Heritage Centre (DHC):

1840 Halberton Tithe map and apportionment  
 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Devon XLVI.2, surveyed 1888, published 1889  
 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Devon XLVI.2, surveyed 1903, published 1904

### Personal Correspondence (John Hill; Tiverton Archaeological Group; Bill Horner):

Table of- and distribution map of Roman coins recovered from the site  
 Distribution map of tesserae recovered at the site during field-walking, 2012-2015  
 Distribution map of tile recovered at the site during field-walking, 2012-2015  
 Distribution map of slate recovered at the site during field-walking, 2012-2015

APPENDIX 1: SITE ILLUSTRATIONS INCLUDING FEATURE PLANS AND SECTIONS AND LOCATIONS

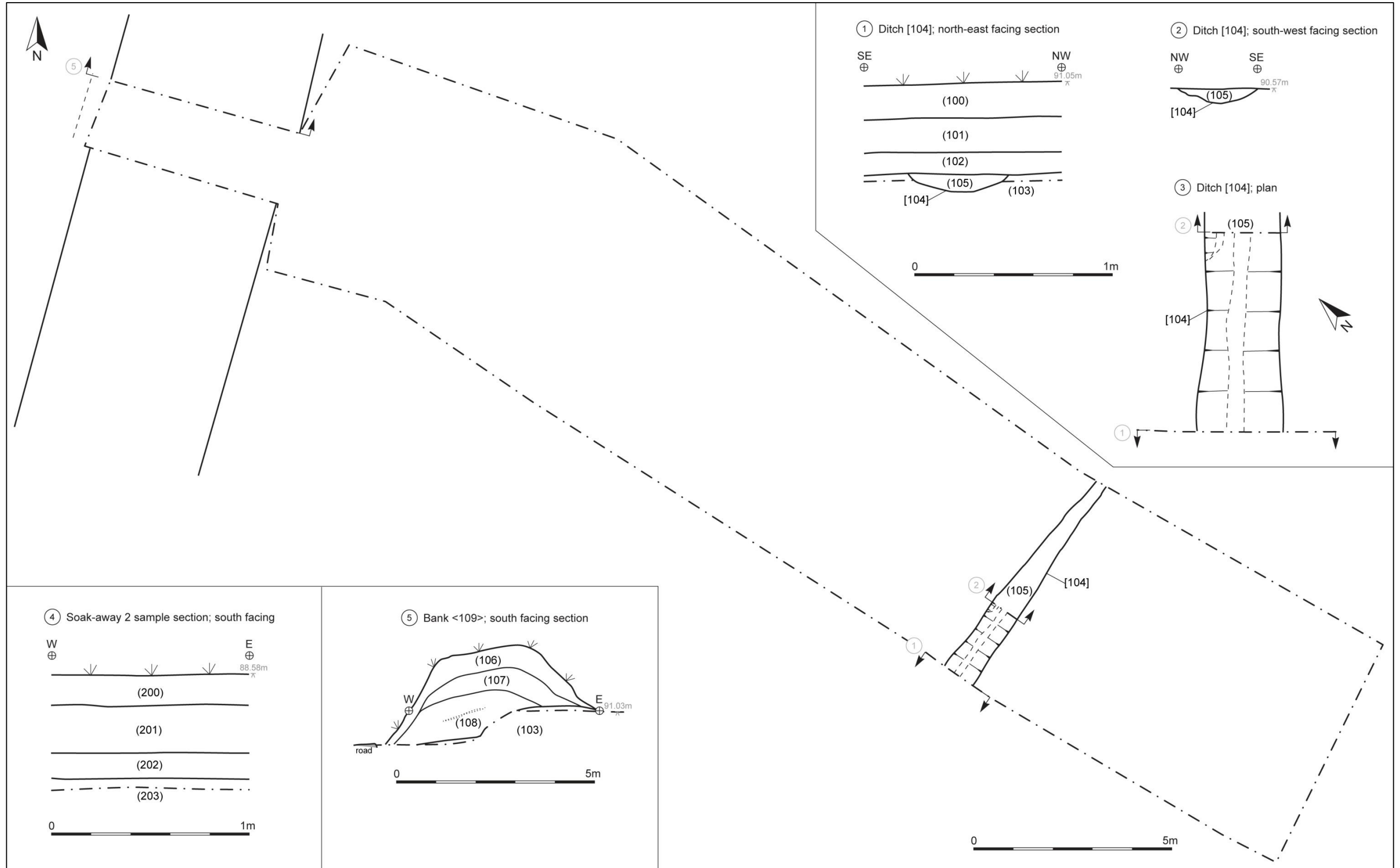


FIGURE 2: SITE DRAWINGS; DITCH [104] SECTIONS AND PLANS, SAMPLE SECTION FOR SOAK-AWAY 2 AND SECTION OF BANK <109>.



FIGURE 3: SOAK-AWAY FINDSPOT AND FEATURE LOCATIONS OVER GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
(SOURCE BASE MAP/GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: SUBSTRATA (DEAN AND EDWARDS 2018))

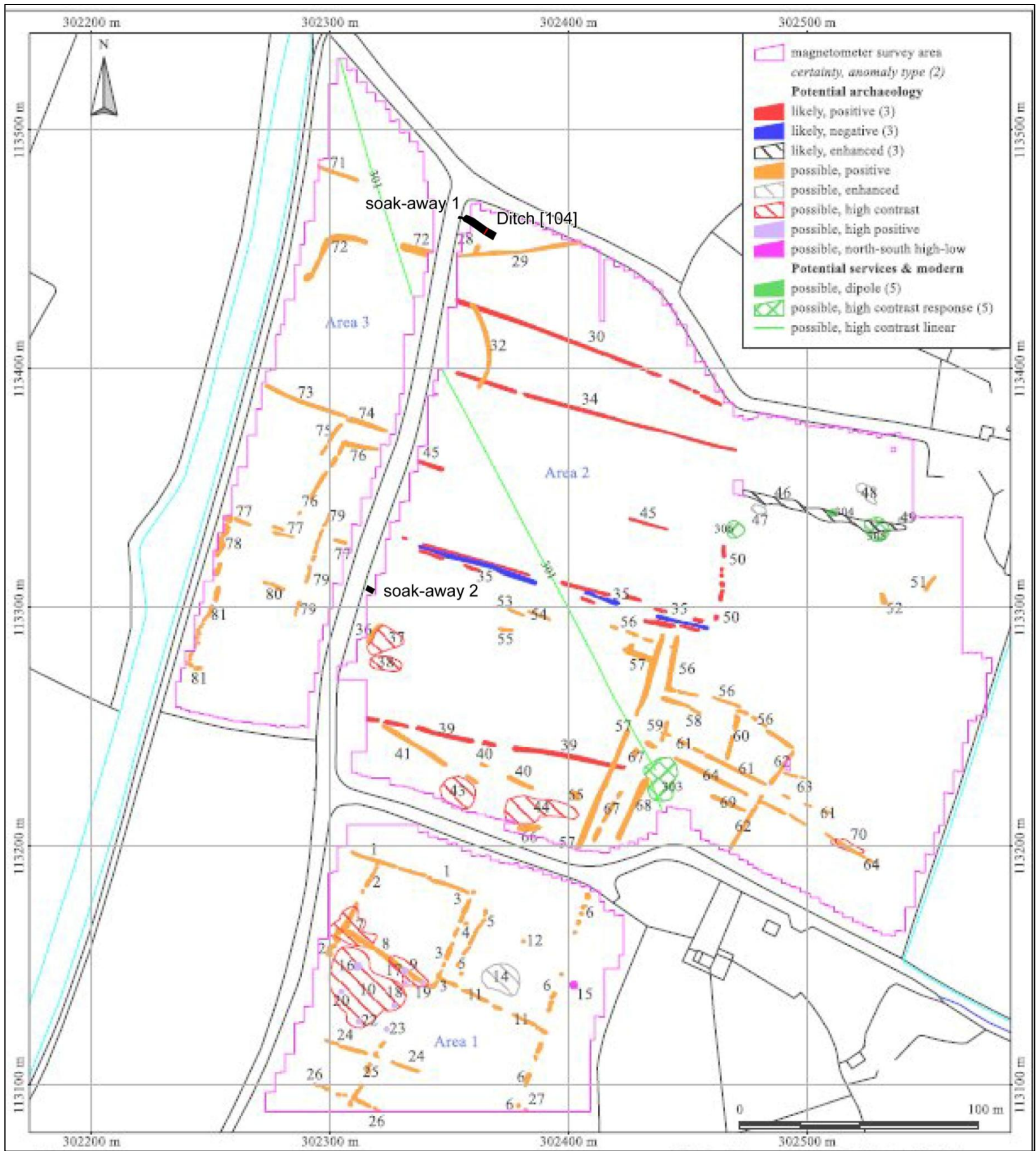


FIGURE 4: SOAK-AWAY AND FEATURE LOCATIONS OVER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION (SOURCE BASE MAP/GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: SUBSTRATA (DEAN AND EDWARDS 2018)).

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description		Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
<b>Soak-away 1</b>					
(100)	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt, active layer	Overlaid (101)	c.0.18m	Modern
(101)	Subsoil	Plough soil; mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt	Overlaid (102); Overlain by (100)	c.0.17m	-
(102)	Subsoil	Relict plough soil; mid-light orange-brown, soft-friable clay-silt	Overlaid (105); Overlain by (101)	c.0.10m	-
(103)	Natural	Light yellow-orange-brown, firm gritty silt-clay with gravel and very occasional medium sub-rounded stones: breccia	Cut by [104]	Below c.0.45m	-
[104]	Cut of ditch	Linear, aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, gentle concave profile, 1 fill <0.50m wide; 3m length exposed of which the northern most meter was extremely ephemeral	Cut (103); Contained (105)	<0.08m	-
(105)	Fill of ditch	Mid orange-brown, soft-friable clay-silt (similar to (102) and (103)), Sample 1 = 10L (c.33% of the feature)	Dill of [104]; Overlain by (102)	<0.08m	-
(106)	Topsoil (bank)	Dark grey-brown, friable-loose clay-silt, very humic rich	Overlaid (107); Contiguous with (100)	c.0.25m	Modern
(107)	Made-ground (bank material)	Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with sever root disturbance and bioturbation, equates to a mixture of the two subsoils with lots of root inclusions	Overlaid (108); Overlain by (106)	c.0.28m	Post-Medieval
(108)	Made-ground (bank material)	Redeposited natural and subsoil (102); a mid-light orange-brown, firm silt-clay with possible tip-lines and bioturbation	Oevlaid (103); Overlain by (107)	<c.0.51m	-
<109>	Boundary bank	Group number for component parts of the bank that forms the west boundary of the site (aligned north-south), which had a section, 0.90m wide, excavated through its north end	Consists of (106), (107), (108)	c.1.10m	-
<b>Soak-away 2</b>					
(200)	Topsoil	As (100)	Overlaid (201)	0.15m	Modern
(201)	Subsoil	As (101)	Overlaid (202); Overlain by (200)	0.24m	-
(202)	Subsoil	As (102)	Overlaid (203); Overlain by (201)	0.13m	-
(203)	Natural	As (103)	Overlain by (202)	Below c.0.52m	-



APPENDIX 3: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

CONTEXT	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	No.	WEIGHT (g)	DESCRIPTION	No.	WEIGHT (g)	DESCRIPTION	
(100)				1	<1	Rodent vertebrae	C20
				1	28	Tile (possibly Roman)	
				1	<1	Metal rivet fragment	
				2	8	Possible tesserae, small pieces, possible detail fragments of stone	
				1	5	Plastic 12 gauge shotgun cartridge, corroded end	
				1	3	Struck flint flake (platform and bulb), very slight patternation	
(107)	1	117	Rim, North Devon Gravel Free/South Somerset type fabric, post-medieval	1	38	Colourless glass bottle stopper, broken	C20
(108)				5	82	Animal bone, possible cow scapula	-
(200)	1	18	Jug/strap handle, gravel free/South Somerset style fabric, early post-medieval				-
	1	6	Crude Romano-British pottery sherd	1	137	Roman brick fragment (or thick floor/hypocaust tile)	
				1	26	Probable tesserae piece	
				1	27	Iron tap slag	
Topsoil Find spot A	1	4	Post-medieval redware, tin glaze	1	23	Animal tooth, possible deer	-
				2	37	CBM or tile (possibly Roman)	
				3	86	Possible tesserae pieces	
				1	11	Pebble flint with cortex	
				1	196	Iron tap slag	
Topsoil Find spot B	1	21	Romano-British rim sherd, rough fabric/condition				-
Topsoil Find spot C	1	25	Pottery base, probable Romano-British greyware	2	189	Iron tap slag	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>191</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>906</b>		

N.B. The finds have been deposited with the Tiverton Archaeological Group, so that they can be consolidated with the other finds from the site.

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



FIGURE 5: SOAK-AWAY 1 EXCAVATED TO THE DEPTH OF IN-SITU/WEATHERED NATURAL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M AND 2M SCALE).



SOAK-AWAY 1 EXCAVATED TO THE DEPTH OF IN-SITU/WEATHERED NATURAL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M AND 2M SCALE).



FIGURE 6: SOAK-AWAY 1 EXCAVATED TO THE DEPTH OF IN-SITU/WEATHERED NATURAL AND THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M AND 2M SCALE).



FIGURE 7: EXCAVATED SEGMENT THROUGH BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 8: BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 9: BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 10: BANK <109>; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 11: DITCH [104]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 12: DITCH [104] AND SOAK-AWAY 1 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 13: DITCH [104], WITH THE FEATURE MARKED; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 14: SOAK-AWAY 2, MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 15: SOAK-AWAY 2 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES



FIGURE 16: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 HALBERTON TITHE MAP (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SOAK-AWAYS ARE INDICATED.

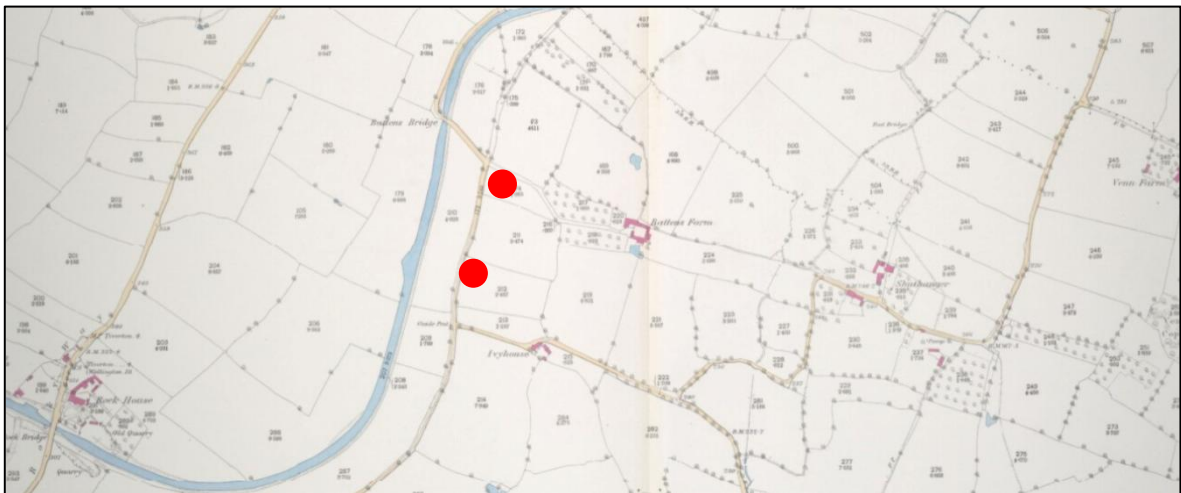


FIGURE 17: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SHEET DEVON XLVI.2, SURVEYED 1888, PUBLISHED 1889 (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SOAK-AWAYS ARE INDICATED.

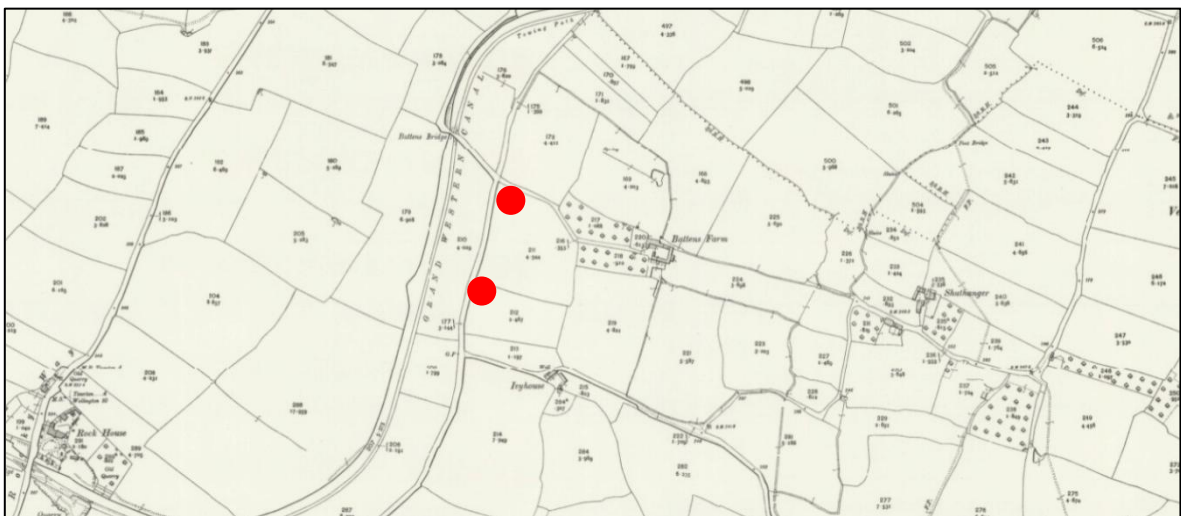


FIGURE 18: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, SHEET DEVON XLVI.2, SURVEYED 1903, PUBLISHED 1904 (DHC); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SOAK-AWAYS ARE INDICATED.

APPENDIX 6: FIELD-WALKING AND METAL DETECTING FINDS DISTRIBUTION MAPS



FIGURE 19: DISTRIBUTION MAP OF COIN FINDS AND OTHER FINDS AT BATTENS FARM; SEE BELOW FOR CORRESPONDING TABLE (SOURCE: JOHN HILL).

RECORD OF ROMAN COINS			
RULER	MINT	DATE	METAL
1 Septimus Severus	Rome	198-200	Silver Denarius
2 Valerian II	Gaul	256-258	Silver Radiate
3 Postumus	Rome	259-268	Silver Radiate
4 Victorinus	Not Clear	269-271	Copper Radiate
5 Tetricus I	Rome	271-274	Copper Radiate
6 Antoninus Plus	Rome	138-161	Copper Radiate
7 Postumus	Gallic	259-268	Silver Radiate
8 Valentinian	Not Clear	364-378	Copper Radiate
9 Constantine II	Not Clear	330-335	Copper Radiate
10 Constantine	Rome	330-335	Copper Radiate
11 Constantine I	Treveri	307-308	Copper Radiate
12 Claudius II	Not Clear	275-285	Copper Radiate
13 Magnentius	Amiens	350-353	Copper Nummus
14 Constantine	Trier	330-335	Copper Nummus
15 Constantine	Not Clear	324-330	Copper Nummus
16 Constantine I	Not Clear	318-324	Copper Nummus
17 Constantine	Aries	330-335	Copper Nummus
18 Constantine II	Not Clear	324-330	Copper Nummus
19 Unclear Emperor	Not Clear	260-275	Copper Radiate
20 Crispus	Not Clear	318-324	Copper Nummus
21 Commodus	Rome	184-185	Copper Sestertius
22 Roman Brooch			
23 Constantine I	Lyon	313-314	Copper Nummus
24 Tetricus II	Not Clear	272-274	Copper Radiate
25 Unclear Emperor	Not Clear	275-402	Copper Radiate
26 Hadrian	Rome	117-138	Copper Sestertius
27 Unclear Emperor	Not Clear	190-260	Silver Denarius
28 Tetricus II	Not Clear	275-285	Copper Radiate
29 Allectus	London	293-296	Copper Radiate
30 Roman Brooch	Colchester	40-60	
31 Constantine	Not Clear	330-335	Copper Nummus
32 Constantine	Not Clear	318-324	Copper Nummus
33 Constantine	Not Clear	330-335	Copper Nummus
34 Marcus Aurelius	Rome	177-179	Copper Sestertius
35 Claudius II	Rome	270-271	Copper Radiate
36 Claudius II	Rome	268-270	Copper Radiate
37 Unclear Emperor	Not Clear	260-275	Copper Radiate
38 Claudius II	Rome	268-270	Copper Radiate
39 Constantine I	Trier	324-328	Copper Nummus
40 Key	Colchester	43-402	Copper Alloy
41 UNCLEAR EMPEROR	NOT CLEAR	330-402	Nummi
42 RING KEY			
43 RING			
44 SPOON			

TABLE OF COIN FINDS AND OTHER FINDS AT BATTENS FARM; SEE ABOVE FOR CORRESPONDING DISTRIBUTION MAP (SOURCE: JOHN HILL).

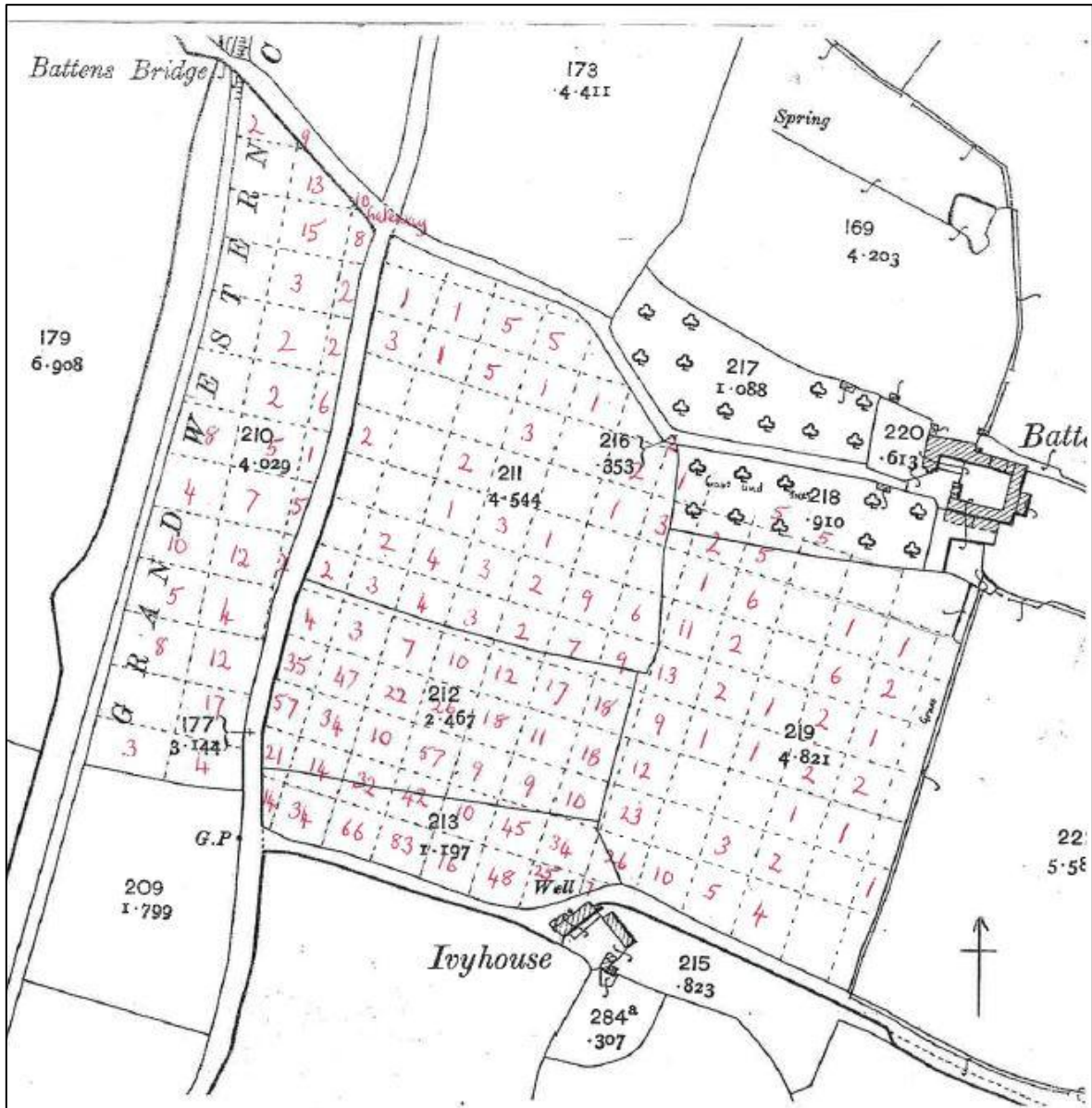


FIGURE 20: FINDS OF ROMAN TILE FROM FIELD-WALKING, 2012-2015 (SOURCE: TIVERTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP).

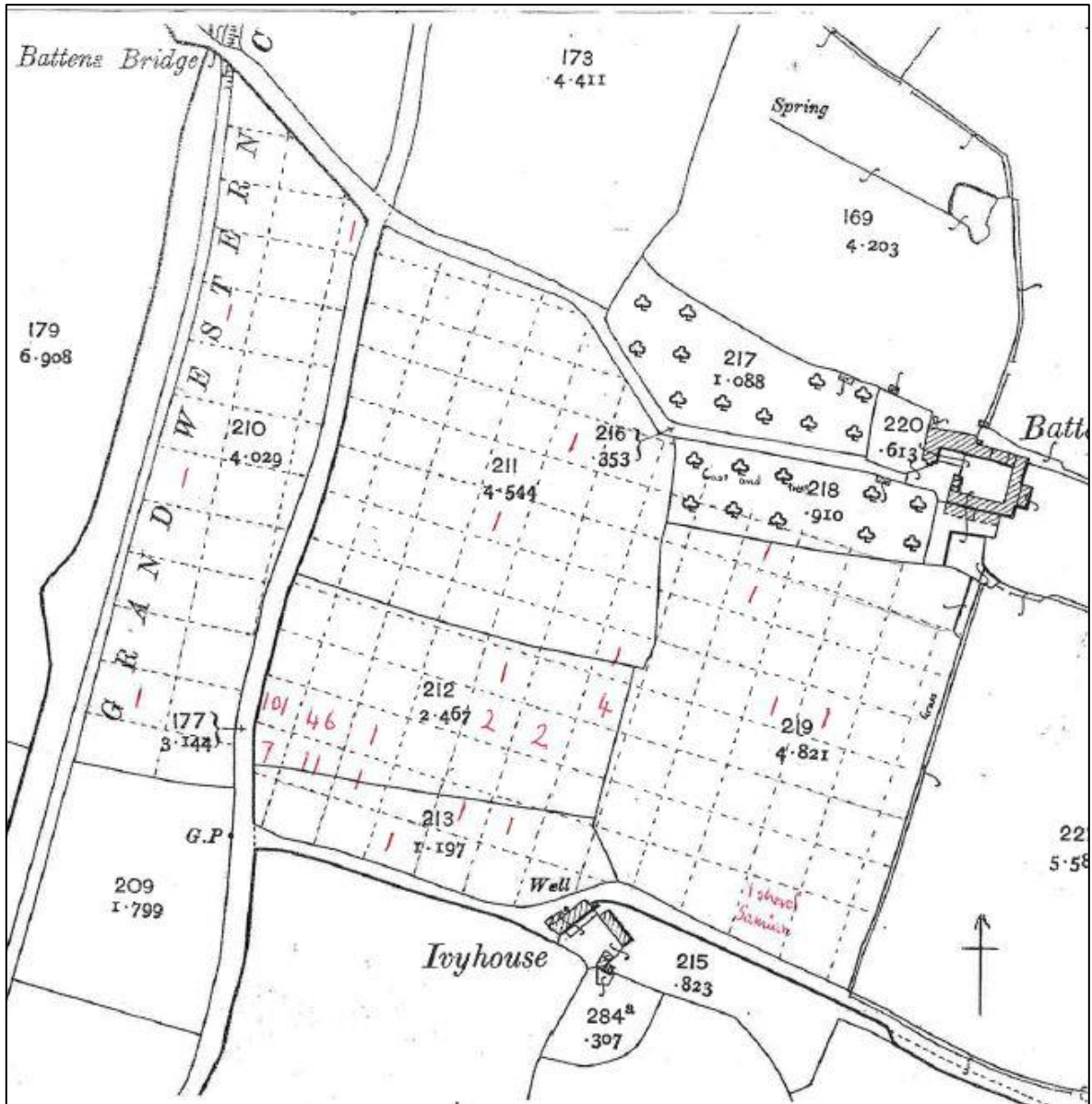


FIGURE 21: FINDS OF ROMAN TESSERAE FROM FIELD-WALKING, 2012-2015 (SOURCE: TIVERTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP).

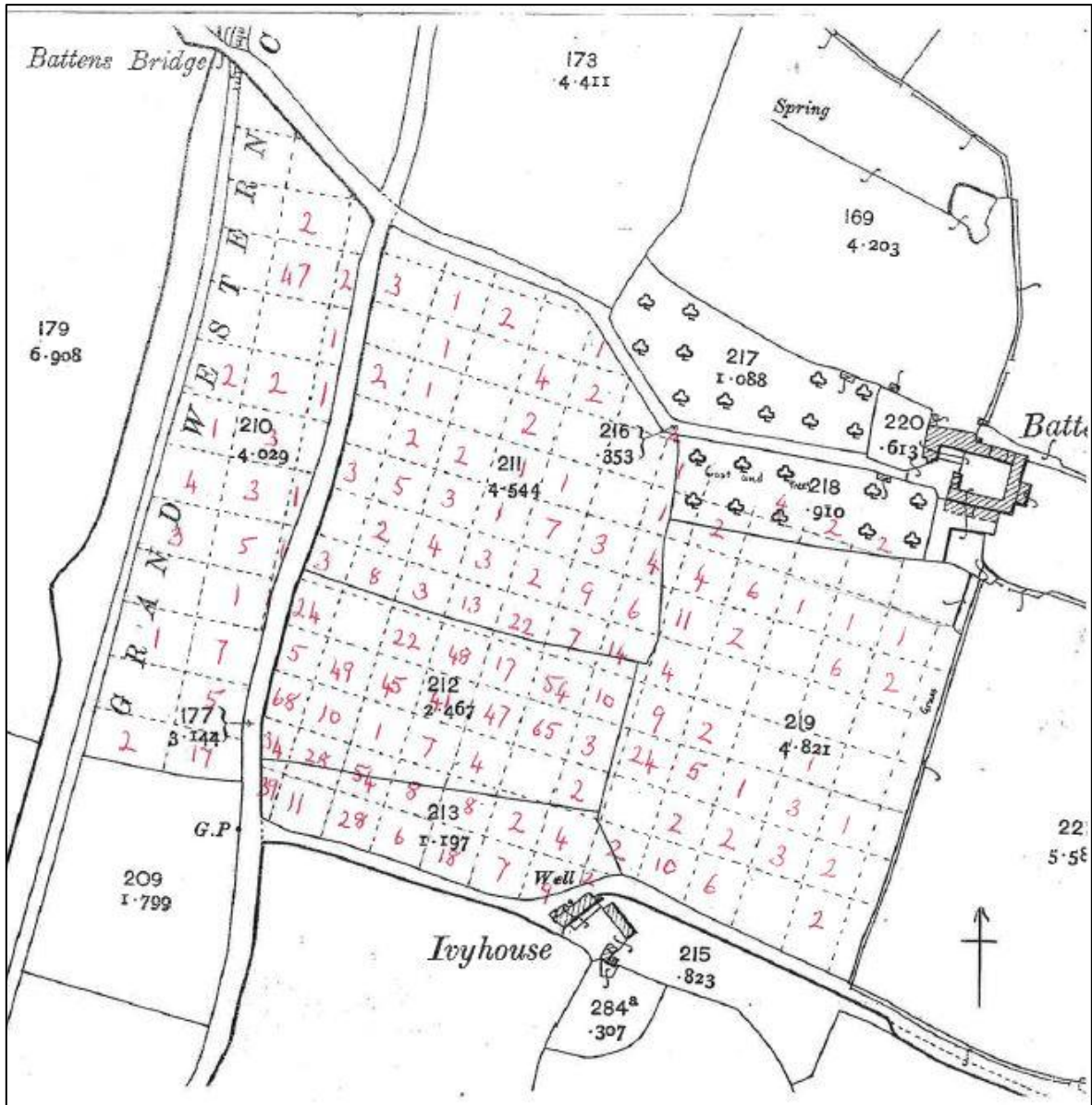


FIGURE 22: FINDS OF ROMAN SLATE FROM FIELD-WALKING, 2012-2015 (SOURCE: TIVERTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP).



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