LAND AT HAYNE COURT, TIVERTON, DEVON

NGR SS 9610 1410

Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Mid Devon Council Planning Reference: 15/00996/FULL (Condition 3)

Prepared by: Simon Hughes

With a contribution from: Naomi Payne

> On behalf of: Stevens Homes Ltd

> > Document No: ACD1377/2/0

Date: November 2016



# Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Civil Parish &amp; District:</b> Tiverton, Mid Devon District Council	National Grid Reference SS 9610 1410		Number:	
Subject: Land at Hayne Court, Tiverton, Devon: Results of archaeological monitoring and recording Photo attached? Plates 1-3				
Planning Application no: 15/00996/FULL		Recipient museum: N/A		
OASIS ID: 248964		Museum Accession no: N/A		
Contractor's reference number/code: ACD1377		Dates fieldwork undertaken: 13th to 25th October 2016		

#### Introduction

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by AC archaeology during the groundworks associated with the construction of new residential development on land at Hayne Court, Tiverton, Devon (SS 9610 1410).

The development lay at the northern extent of Tiverton, positioned between Bolham lane and an electricity substation to the west and the North Devon Link Road (the current A361) to the north. It comprised a triangular plot of former scrubland that lay at around 87m above Ordnance Datum and sloped down towards the Tiverton town leat, which formed its southeast boundary.

Approximately 500m to the southeast of the site lay Bolham Hill Roman Fort. Initially identified from aerial photographs, excavations carried out during the 1980's confirmed its presence as a single-ditched fort measuring 138m by 106m. Finds recovered including imported Samian pottery and mortaria that suggested a later 1st century AD date for its construction. Earlier activity in the vicinity of the site had been suggested by previously-recorded prehistoric flint scatters, with these located on land to the south of Bolham Hill and on land immediately to the east of the development.

#### Description of works (Fig. 1; Plates 1 and 2)

Monitored groundworks comprised the stripping of the internal road layout and the combined house plot area. This was followed by the excavation of footings trenches. Natural subsoil, which consisted of a mid red sand with gravel inclusions, was exposed at a depth of around 0.45m below existing levels in the northwest portion of the stripped area and within each of the house footings trenches. The natural subsoil was overlain by a mid reddish-brown sandy loam subsoil and a mixed topsoil, which included modern construction debris related to the sites former use as a compound. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed by the groundworks.

#### Finds by Naomi Payne

The only finds recovered from the monitored groundworks were three sherds of pottery from the topsoil. The pottery included two sherds of 18th century Bristol/Staffordshire slip ware and a very small body sherd from a medieval jug.

#### Comments

The results from the archaeological monitoring and recording were negative and with only a limited number of premodern finds recovered, which dated to the medieval and post-medieval period.

Recorder:	Date sent to HER:
Simon Hughes, AC archaeology	November 2016

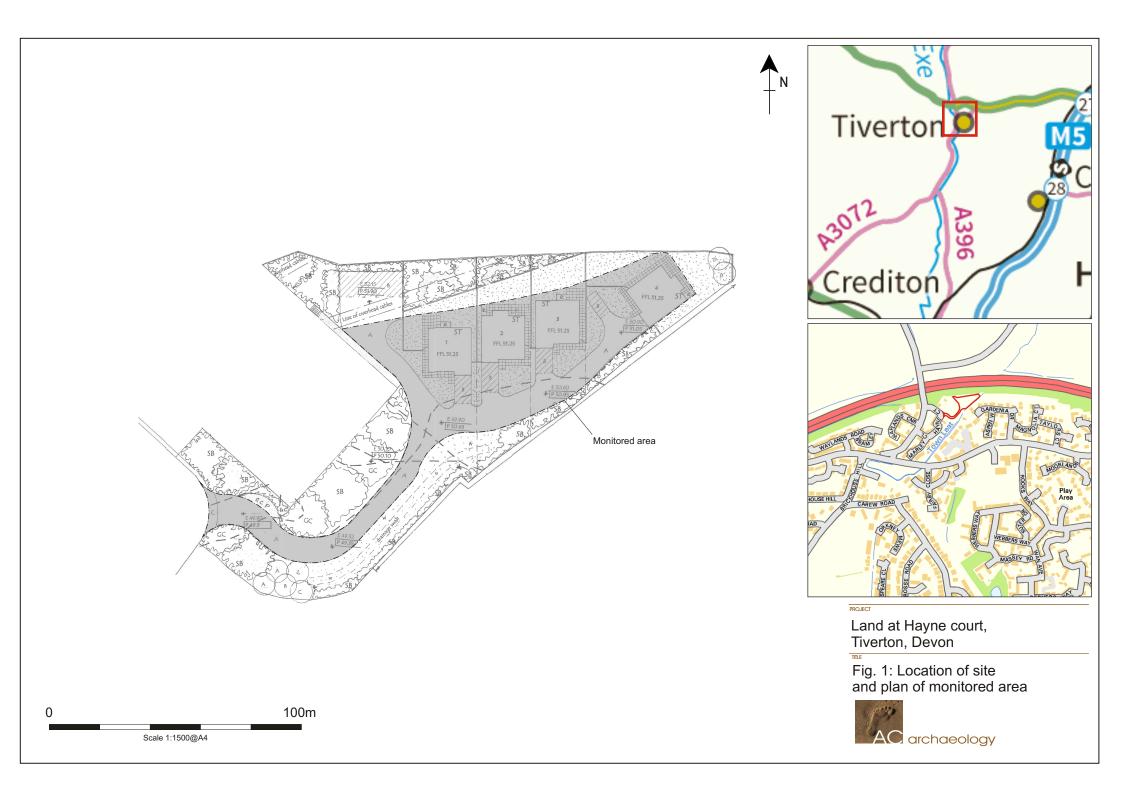




Plate 1: View of site looking west towards electricity substation (scales 2 x 1m)



Plate 2: Showing general view of stripped site, view to northeast (scale 2 x 1m)



Plate 3: Showing representative soil sequence within footings trench (scale 1m)



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