LAND AT BARTON ORCHARD, TIPTON ST JOHN, DEVON

(NGR SY 0937 9167)

Results of an Archaeological Trench Evaluation

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On behalf of: Paul Humphries Architects Ltd.

Report No: ACD1424/2/0

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Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish & District: Ottery St Mary, East Devon	National Grid Reference SY 0937 9167		Number:	
Subject: Land at Barton Orchard, Tipton St John, Devon: Results of an Archaeological Trench Evaluation Photo attached Plates 1 and 2				
Planning permission no: 15/2753/VAR		Recipient museum: N/A		
OASIS ID: 256671		Museum Accession no: N/A		
Contractor's reference number/code: ACD1424		Dates fieldwork u	nderta	aken: 27-28 July 2016

Introduction

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of 15 dwellings and associated works on land at Barton Orchard, Tipton St John, Devon (SY 0937 9167). The site comprised a rectangular pasture field that was positioned on ground that sloped down to the northwest from 68m to 45m above OD. The underlying solid geology comprised sandstone of the Otter Sandstone Formation.

There were no previously-known heritage assets within or in the vicinity of the application area. The Ottery St Mary parish tithe map of 1840 depicts the site as made up of two plots, while the First-Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map shows the plots as amalgamated into the current arrangement by 1888.

Results

The work comprised the machine-excavation of eight trenches totalling 135m in length, with each trench 15m or 20m long and 2m wide (Fig. 1). Trenches were positioned in the areas to be directly affected by the development.

Natural subsoil, which comprised a mid reddish-brown silty-sand, was exposed at a depth that ranged from 0.5m to 1.36m below existing levels. It was overlain by a mid yellowish-red sandy-silt loam colluvial subsoil and a light greyish-brown silty-loam ploughsoil. A total of four ditches (F103, F105, F203 and F803), a lynchet (F503) and a tree throw (F703) were exposed in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8. The ditches and lynchet are summarised below.

Ditches F103, F105, F203 and F803 measured between 0.6m to 1.0m wide and 0.16m to 0.3m deep, with the orientation of these corresponding with the existing historic field boundaries of the area (see Fig. 1). The only find came from the fill of ditch F105 and comprised of a body sherd of coarse glazed earthenware pottery of 17th to 18th century date.

Lynchet F503 exposed in Trench 5 consisted of a 0.6m high step in the natural subsoil. It was orientated north-south and matched the position of a former field boundary as depicted on the 1840 tithe map.

Comments

The trial trenches exposed a series of agricultural features that are likely to have represented former elements of the existing post-medieval field pattern, with one of these corresponding with a former boundary as depicted on historic mapping.

Recorder:	Date sent to HER:
Elizabeth Govier, AC archaeology	September 2016





Plate 1: General view of the site, looking east



Plate 2: Trench 1, showing ditches F103 and F105, view to northeast (scale 2 x 1m)



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