



OAKFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

**Archaeological monitoring and recording
at Abbey Cottage, Dunkeswell Abbey, Devon**



on behalf of
the client

Report No. 22-35

Project No. 1920

December 2022



OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

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Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology in August 2022 during works at Abbey Cottage, Dunkeswell, Devon (ST 1419 1069). The work comprised the monitoring of groundworks associated with the installation of a new septic tank and soil system within the garden to the rear of the property.

The excavations uncovered the remains of a possible linear feature underneath a series of mixed demolition deposits. These extended across both the main excavations and are likely associated with the demolition of structures or buildings located within the inner court following the Dissolution. These were sealed underneath extensive soils containing a large quantity of medieval and post-medieval artefacts. The medieval floor-tiles in particular have provided an invaluable opportunity to examine the range of tiles employed at Dunkeswell abbey between the 13th and 16th centuries, while the presence of a small number of fine table wares suggests that this was an affluent farmstead throughout the post-medieval period. The relatively small number of later fabrics suggest a marked decline in the agricultural activities and prosperity of the site in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for the client and sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in August 2022 during installation of a new septic tank and associated works at Abbey Cottage, Dunkeswell, Devon (ST 1419 1069). The work was undertaken in response to condition no. 5 of the grant of scheduled monument consent (S00242573) for the installation of a new septic tank and associated works and was required by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, as advised by Historic England (HE).

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) is located within the monastic precinct immediately to the west of the former west range of Dunkeswell Abbey at a height of *c.*156m AOD. The Abbey of Dunkeswell is a Scheduled Monument (SM 1009303) while Abbey Cottage is a Grade II listed building (1166318). Originally part of the 16th century abbey gatehouse, the building was converted to farmhouse following the Dissolution in the late 16th or early 17th century.

The underlying solid geology belongs to the Mercia Mudstone Group a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period, and gives rise to alluvial deposits of clay, silt and sand formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.¹

1.2 General background

The abbey of Dunkeswell lies in a sheltered valley of the Madford River, a tributary of the River Culm in northeast Devon. A daughter house of Forde Abbey in Dorset, it was founded as a Cistercian house in 1201 by William *Briwere* or Brewer,² a major landholder, administrator and judge within the Plantagenet Court. William was already a notable monastic benefactor, having founded Torre Abbey in 1196 as a monastery for Premonstratensian canons and an Augustinian priory in 1201 at Mattisfont in Hampshire. The lands which were granted by Brewer to the Abbey were chiefly located in East Devon, and included the manors of Dunkeswell, Broadhembury and Wolford.³ Shortly before his death William added the manor of Lincombe near Ilfracombe, to his earlier gifts.⁴ William Brewer retired to the Abbey in 1224 and the following year the archbishop of Canterbury and Williams nephew, William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter, visited the abbey, probably for a consecration ceremony. Documentary evidence suggests that William was buried before the high altar on his death in 1226.⁵

By the late 13th century, the abbey had gained substantially in wealth from grants that included land and churches. William's son bequeathed an important property at Buckland Brewer and in 1291 a total of 18 estates are recorded. The year before the abbey had been granted weekly markets and an annual fair at Buckland Brewer and Broadhembury. As well as cultivating surrounding lands the abbey created grange farms on lands in adjacent parishes or estates that were located further away. At the time of the valuation of the church, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, in 1535, the abbeys income was assessed at £295, making it one of the wealthiest monastic communities in Devon.

¹ <http://bgs.ac.uk>

² Brooking Rowe 1877, 159.

³ Robinson 1998, 107.

⁴ *Idem.* 107.

⁵ Brooking Rowe 1877, 160; Weddell 1987, 2.

The standing remains of the abbey conform to the traditional monastic plan in which the church and ranges of two storied buildings are grouped around the central open court of the cloister. To the north fragments of the walls of the abbey church, which are presumed to be early 13th century in origin, have been incorporated into the graveyard of the Victorian church. The abbey church was of cruciform plan, aligned east-west. Sections of the west front are visible in the boundary walls of the graveyard and include the northwest corner of the church as well as a part of the north wall. The position of the north transept is marked by a raised area in the field to the north of the present church. Part of the north wall of the presbytery is visible at the east end of the north wall of the graveyard, while the east wall of the graveyard is on the alignment of the east wall of the presbytery. The dimensions and alignments of these walls indicate that the nave of the abbey church was aisled on its south side.

The cloister stood to the south of the abbey church, with the west range of the cloister surviving as several substantial sections of walling. The limited evidence available suggests that the southwest corner of the nave and the remains of the west range are contemporary. The best-preserved section is the north gable-end which incorporates a large ground floor fireplace and a chimney with an internal dividing wall and external buttress. The adjoining section of the east wall is 13.2m in length, with a further room to the north. The interior of the gable has the chasing of a lean-to roof dating from the post-dissolution period. The south end of the range lies in an orchard and consists of a further section of the east wall, the southern part of which is incorporated into the west wall of a small farm building. A section of the west wall of the range also survives and has at its north end, a short section of wall extending to the west. The retaining wall forming the south side of the orchard includes a section of wall that is located a short distance to the south and parallel with this offset. These two walls indicate that the south end of the west range had an extension to the west. In keeping with the layout characteristic of Cistercian abbeys, the west range extended to the south of the cloister and south range. The ground floor was used, in part, for storage, while the first floor would have included the *dorter* (dormitory) of the lay brothers. The section extending to the west may be the remains of their *reredorter* (toilets).

It is likely that other buildings of Abbey Meadows Farm may incorporate medieval fabric. The remains of the cloister walk can be traced along part of the east wall of the west range. The east wall, which contains the scars of five buttresses, is now incorporated into the decaying boundary of the orchard. The layout of the rooms forming the east range and most of the south range has been revealed as parchmarks in the grass in exceptionally dry summers. The south transept extends about 13m from the abbey church and is about 12m in width. The east range is uniformly of the same width and extends a further 40m south of the transept. Traditionally the ground floor rooms of the east range included the sacristy (vestry) and chapter house, which was usually vaulted. The first floor was occupied by the monk's *dorter* (dormitory). The exact layout of the south range is less clear, although in the cistercian layout it would have included the *frater* (dining hall) and the warming house. To the east of the monk's *dorter* would have been the infirmary and the monk's *reredorter* (toilet).

The abbey church and claustral ranges formed only a small part of the abbey's overall extent. The monastic precinct was a somewhat larger entity, often extending to more than 20ha and containing much of the abbey's immediate agricultural and industrial buildings. At Dunkeswell part of the western line of the precinct is defined by the straight property boundary extending north and south of the gatehouse. This is a rectangular structure consisting of a single wide gate-passage, aligned east-west, and flanked by two small, two

storied dwellings. The southern dwelling was subsequently incorporated into Abbey cottage. The gatehouse is of late 15th or early 16th century date, and its fabric includes all of the observable *in situ* moulded architectural detail (Fig. 2, pls. 1-3) on the site. The ground floor room of the ruined northern dwelling was entered from the gate passage and was furnished with a fireplace and a spiral stair, partly housed in an external multi-angular turret, projecting from the rear, east wall. The outer northwest corner of the gatehouse retains the scar of the precinct wall. In the pasture to the east of the abbey a slight terrace which lies parallel with the river and curves around the northeast of the abbey church may define the western limit of the area liable to flooding and probably represents the line of the precinct to the east.

The precinct would have contained guest lodgings to the west or southwest of the claustral range, while a number of service buildings, such as the brewhouse, the bakehouse, granaries, stables, and probably a smithy, were also located within the abbey precinct. However, the location and form of these buildings varied enormously between abbeys. In addition, the Cistercians were adept at diverting, sometimes over quite considerable distances, streams and rivers to provide water for the claustral range, to power mills and provide water for their fishponds. These are located a short distance to the west of the abbey gatehouse in a small east-west valley that contains a stream flowing east to the Madford. The former ponds are defined by a number of earthworks, including two substantial parallel dams.

Following dissolution of the larger monasteries in 1539 the last abbot and ten monks surrendered the house to the king's visitors. The Abbey and its most valuable lands were sold that same year by the Crown to John Russell, 1st Earl of Bedford. The abbey buildings were subsequently sold to John Haydon for building materials. At the end of the 18th century the Dunkeswell estate came into the ownership of the Simcoe family. They were instrumental in building the present church on the site of the abbey church in 1841-2, which involved the clearance of parts of the ruins and the reuse of the stone.

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the archaeological investigations was to determine the presence, extent, character, and date of any archaeological deposits or features disturbed or removed by the proposed groundworks. This was to be achieved through controlled archaeological excavation, and by recording any archaeological features or deposits exposed during the process; and finally, to record any archaeological features or deposits exposed that would be disturbed or removed by the proposed excavation of the new soil facilities, and to report on the results of the work as appropriate.

3. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by Oakford Archaeology (2022), submitted to and approved by HE prior to commencement on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was

higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

The standard OA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed black and white print and colour (digital) photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

4. RESULTS

4.1 The watching brief (Figs. 4-5, pls. 4-6)

A watching brief was maintained during works associated with the installation of a new septic tank and associated drainage field system. This comprised the excavation of two large areas, Trenches 1 and 2 within the garden to the southeast of Abbey Cottage as well as a new water supply to the northeast (Fig. 4). Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Fig. 5 and context descriptions are set out in Appendix 2.

The excavations for the new septic tank (**Trench 1**) measured approximately 2.1m long, 2m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m. A compact mid red clay (102), interpreted as natural subsoil, was exposed at a depth of 0.6m below current ground level. This was overlain by a 0.15m thick dark brown clayey silt (103) with frequent inclusions of chert rubble. Interpreted as a post-Dissolution demolition deposit this was in turn located underneath a 0.17m thick dark blackish brown silt (101). An extensive layer of post-demolition landscaping this was in turn sealed underneath a 0.28m thick mid yellowish-brown sandy silt (100) topsoil. A total of 51 medieval and post-medieval finds were recovered from this deposit (see 5 below).

Excavations for the drainage field (**Trench 2**) to the east measured c.6m long, 5m wide and 0.6m deep. Natural subsoil, consisting of a mid red clay was exposed at a depth of 0.56m below current ground level. From the limited exposure it appears that the natural subsoil was cut along the eastern edge of the trench by a broadly N-S aligned linear feature (206). This contained a single visible fill consisted of a mid to pale yellowish brown sandy silt (207) with frequent roofing slate fragments and rare inclusions of white lime mortar and has been interpreted as the remains of a possible robber trench. Overlying both the robber trench and the natural subsoil were successive demolition or landscaping deposits (204, 208, 211 and 213). In the northwest corner of the trench former was a 0.11m thick layer of fragmentary bluish grey roofing slate (204), while a discrete deposit of mid reddish-brown clay (213) was located in the northeastern part of the trench. Along the southern edge a mid-brown clayey silt (211) with frequent white lime flecks and chert gravel was overlain by a light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt (208). This was cut by a small circular feature (209). This possible posthole was 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base and a single fill consisting of mid brown clayey silt (210) with chert rubble used as packing stones.

The deposit sequence was overlain by a 0.45m thick dark blackish brown clayey silt (203). Interpreted as a post-demolition landscaping similar to deposit 101 in Trench 1, this was cut in the southeastern corner of the trench by a partly exposed feature (214) with a curving northwestern edge. At least 1.9m wide this possible pit was not full excavated. It contained a

single light greyish brown silty sand (212) fill with frequent chert rubble and white lime mortar inclusions. This was in turn sealed underneath a 0.2m thick mid yellowish-brown silt (200) topsoil. A total of 669 sherds of medieval and post-medieval floor-tile, pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass were recovered from this deposit.

5. THE FINDS

By John Allan and Marcie Weeks

5.1 Introduction

This is an interesting assemblage from an area of land immediately to the west and southwest of the main monastic complex. The condition of the assemblage is variable with sherd sizes ranging from large with reasonably fresh breaks to small and somewhat abraded and a number of diagnostic forms are recognisable. The assemblage is composed almost entirely of medieval and post-medieval finds with some imports. All of the pottery comes from unsealed contexts with evidence of truncation through post-medieval activity. The finds are briefly described below and itemised in Appendix 3.

5.1 Medieval tiles

Until recently the only evidence for the medieval pavements of the church has been the floor tiles from Wolford Chapel, examined in 1995 by Nicholas Mitchell.⁶ The floor-tiles recovered from the latest works are of interest because they provide one of the few opportunities which has arisen so far to examine the range of tiles which might be employed in Dunkeswell Abbey.

Group 1:

Comprised of 15 fragments of inlaid tiles, made of the characteristic salmon pink earthenware, 11 of which were of recognised patterns. Where visible/surviving the backs have been treated with small scoops. All are probably mid-13th century and are 24-26mm thick. Pattern 1.3 may have been formerly glazed since the top surfaces are largely reduced whilst sides and bases are oxidised. Most fragments are badly mixed and fired, some mica inclusions. One example has a small remnant of brown glaze surviving on the side.

- 1.1 Large quatrefoil design cut through full white clay surface (Pl. 7), identical to the example from Wolford Chapel (Mitchell 1995, No.5) Four fragments. Design only associated with Dunkeswell Abbey. Half-width is 98mm, thickness 26mm. Ward-Perkins says '8inch' tile at Cleeve unusual.⁷
- 1.2 Floral pattern, symmetrical through the diagonal axis, identical to the example from Wolford Chapel (Mitchell 1995, No.3). Single fragment, 138mm. Very similar to the published example from Taunton East Street House (Lowe 2003, No.267).
- 1.3 Four, triple-lobed shapes in a double-lined outline, identical to the example from Wolford Chapel (Mitchell 1995, No.8) Three fragments, 202mm wide, 24mm thick. Nearly always oxidised. Only known examples are associated with Dunkeswell.

⁶ Mitchell, 1995.

⁷ *ibid* 1995.

- 1.4 Mounted warrior with lance, possibly representing Saladin at Acre, identical to the published example from Muchelney Church (Lowe 2003, No.521, an alternate of No.520). Single fragment. 144mm wide, 21mm thick.
- 1.5 Foliated cross within a circle identical to the published example from Sherborne Abbey (Emden 1977, No.33) Single fragment. 150x23mm, Wessex-type. none listed outside of Dorset.
- 1.6 Paired birds facing away from the other, identical to the published example from Muchelney church (Lowe 2003, No.156). Single fragment, 133x20-23mm. Described by Mitchell as ‘most numerous of Wolford and Muchelney tiles, it also occurs at Dunkeswell, Clayhidon and Cleeve. Eames catalogue: BM 1974. Wight suggests religious significance (1975, 116).

Group 2:

This consisted of four fragments dating to the mid-13th century, all are inlaid, with small scoops where the backs survive. They are of similar salmon-pink earthenware fabric to Group 1. One example was not confirmed to pattern. 18mm thick.

- 2.1 Floral pattern, symmetrical through the diagonal axis, identical to the example from Wolford Chapel (Mitchell 1995, No.3). Single fragment, 138mm. Very similar to the published example from Taunton East Street House (Lowe 2003, No.267).
- 2.2 Floral pattern, spilling from a diamond-centred saltire, identical to the example from Wolford Chapel (Mitchell 1995, No.9). Single fragment, 130mm. Other examples are thought to be found at Cleeve Abbey, Dunkeswell Abbey and Stoke Sub Hamdon Priory. Reproduced by the Victorians at Broadhembury Church. Very similar to the published example from West Quantoxhead (Lowe 2003, No.182). Mid brown glaze survives on the side.
- 2.3 Saltire within a diamond inside a circle, identical to the published examples found at Sherborne, Milton, Osborne, Holwell, and Glanvilles Wootton. (Emden 1977, No.41) Single fragment. Vary from 134mm-155mm. Previously, none listed outside of Dorset.

Group 3:

Two fragments dating to the late 13th- early 14th centuries with small scoops and brown glaze. They are both inlaid with armorial designs. The basic fabric is the same, but they have been reduction fired and have small, crushed flint inclusions.

- 3.1 Elephant with castle and flowers, identical to the example from Wolford Chapel (Mitchell 1995, No.14). Single fragment, 132mm wide, 23mm thick. Another elephant is carved in the font at Dunkeswell church, described by Pevsner as possibly the earliest known depiction in England; likely c.1200.⁸
- 3.2 Chequered shield (‘chequy sable and argent’) supported on flanking castles for St Barbe of South Brent. Identical to the published examples found at Muchelney (Lowe 2003, No.477). Single fragment. 138mm wide, 23mm thick.

⁸ Mitchell, 1995

Group 4:

Nine fragments of plain unglazed tile, dating to the late 14th- early 16th centuries. Local fabric with crushed flint inclusions, the quantity of which vary greatly among the examples. There are at least two thicknesses; 26mm and 41mm.

5.3 Ceramic building material

A total of 16 pieces of ceramic building material, mainly ridge- and peg tiles, has been recovered from the excavations. The assemblage is dominated by ridgetile, with a total of 13 fragments of 14th-15th century glazed ridgetile recovered. These include a single glazed ridgetile with a peg hole, and one glazed ridgetile with low peaks and slashing, as well as nine fragments of plain ridgetile.

The three peg tile fragments from the site form a small part of the assemblage and are likely to date to the 14th-15th century. However, recent work by OA at Forde Abbey ⁹ suggests that some may be as late as the early-mid 16th century.

5.4 Medieval pottery

A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from the excavations, consisting of a single sherd from an Exeter fabric 40 jug (1250-1350) with a thumbled base, as well as five sherds of Donyatt or Hemyock-type coarseware. These local fabrics include one sherd from a jug handle with slashing (1450-1550) and four sherds of late 15th-16th century jugs, including one strap handled jug. In addition, a single sherd of late 13th-14th century South Somerset jug handle with slashing was also recovered.

By the end of the 15th century Rhenish stonewares were imported to Exeter in large quantities from Raeren and Frechen, and the works recovered a single sherd of late 15th-early 16th century Cologne stoneware, and one sherd of Frechen (1550-1700).

5.5 Post-medieval pottery

The post-medieval pottery assemblage consists of 693 sherds and ranges in date from the 16th-19th century. A number of diagnostic vessel forms are recognisable. Where applicable, fabrics are given their unique code as designated by Allan (1984).

Coarsewares

By far the largest proportion of pottery was composed of coarsewares, represented by 639 sherds, with the assemblage dominated by South Somerset fabrics. The recognisable local fabrics include 561 mid-16th-18th century South Somerset redwares, including eight bucket handles and two black glazed buff sherds, and 7 17th-18th century sherds of South Somerset slipware. In addition, a total of 67 sherds of Donyatt or Hemyock-type pottery were recovered, including two sherds of 16th century Donyatt with geometric compass decoration, a single sherd from a type 7/1 or 7/4 cup, three body sherds of 17th century with copper green glaze, and five sherds with sgraffito decoration.

Imports

At a later date Westerwald material, representing nearly half of Exeter's imports throughout this period (Allan 1984), became a common import to the region. A total of five sherds of

⁹ Weeks in Steinmetzer *et. al. forthcoming*

Westerwald stoneware were recovered including one jug with moulded bosses (1660-1710) and one jug with 'R' decoration (1700-30).

Finally, slip-decorated earthenwares appeared in the 16th and 17th centuries across the Low Countries and northern Germany and were exported in large quantities to England and the South West. A single sherd from a North Holland slipware bowl (1600-1710) was recovered from the excavations.

English wares

Three sherds of 18th century Bristol-Staffordshire trailed slipware, was recovered from the works. These were exported to Exeter from the late 17th century, although their number rapidly increased from c.1720 onwards before going out of use by the early 19th century. In addition, a single sherd of Bristol-Staffordshire treacle brown (1700-1740), one sherd of Bristol-Staffordshire grey stoneware (1710-1730), a single sherd of Staffordshire-Nottinghamshire brown stoneware (1720-1750) with engine wheel decoration and dating to the period 1700-30, and two sherds of 18th century English stoneware were also recovered.

Finally, a surprisingly small number of industrial wares, represented by five sherds and dating to the late 18th or early 19th century, were recovered from the topsoil.

5.6 Miscellaneous

A single small fragment of burnt Hamstone with a simple moulding and two fragments of English Green Bottle Glass (late 17th-18th century) were also recovered. Finally, the clay tobacco pipe assemblage consisted of 35 17th-early 18th century clay pipe stems, including one possible mouthpiece, and two clay pipe bowls (1670-1700).

5.7 Conclusion

With a few exceptions the assemblage is fairly usual for a medieval monastic site and early post-medieval farming establishment. The recovery of a wide variety of floor tiles has provide one of the few opportunities to examine the range of tiles which might be employed in a Cistercian abbey in the medieval period. There is a surprising variety of sources for such a small monastery which mirrors assemblages previously identified at other sites, the assemblage illustrating the way in which locally made inlaid tiles of the 13th and 14th centuries were superseded after about 1400 by plain tiles.

The presence of an increasing number of late medieval and early post-medieval coarsewares within the later landscaping suggests domestic and agricultural occupation in the vicinity of the site from the 16th century onwards. This is likely to be associated with the conversion of the former gatehouse to a farmhouse. As expected, South Somerset fabrics dominate the assemblage throughout the post-medieval period, although the small number of imported Rhenish and Low Country stone- and slipwares reflect Exeter's trade patterns in the 17th century. These are replaced from the early 18th century onwards by English wares, reflecting a decline in trade with the Low Countries. The presence of decorative Staffordshire/Bristol and South Somerset slipwares suggests the continued consumption of fine table wares in the 18th century, while the presence of a small quantity of bottle glass suggests the consumption of wine, as well as cider which is associated with agricultural occupation.

Finally, the small number of industrial sherds suggests a marked decline in the activities and prosperity of the site in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

6. FAUNAL REMAINS

By Hol Wootton

The faunal remains consisted of 47 moderately degraded fragments. Roughly half were identifiable to element and species. Full quantification is included as Appendix 4. Species identified were pig, cow and sheep with frequent chop marks evident among the latter two. Some small measure of cranial bones might be used to suggest small-scale animal husbandry on-site, which, as the farmhouse was in existence as such from the 17th century, might be readily inferred.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring of the groundworks has provided further insight into the extent of the medieval and post-medieval activity on the west side of the former monastic complex.

The remains of a possible linear feature were exposed. Not excavated it is possible that this is either the remains of a robbed wall foundation or an in-filled channel. A series of mixed demolition deposits extended across both main excavations and are likely associated with the demolition of the abbey, and in particular structures or buildings located within the inner court, following the Dissolution. These were in turn sealed underneath extensive soils containing an increasingly large number of 16th-18th domestic fabrics and forms. The site formed part of the garden and farmyard of the converted former gatehouse for the following three centuries and the presence of fine table wares suggests that this was an affluent farmstead throughout this period. The relatively small number of later fabrics suggest a marked decline in the agricultural activities and prosperity of the site in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Finally, despite the limited extent of the excavations a large number of medieval floor-tiles were recovered. These have provided an invaluable opportunity to examine the range of tiles employed in a Cistercian abbey between the 13th and 16th centuries.

8. PROJECT ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive which is currently held at Oakford Archaeology's offices under project number 1920, pending deposition with the ADS. Details of the watching brief, including a pdf copy of the final report will be submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-505350).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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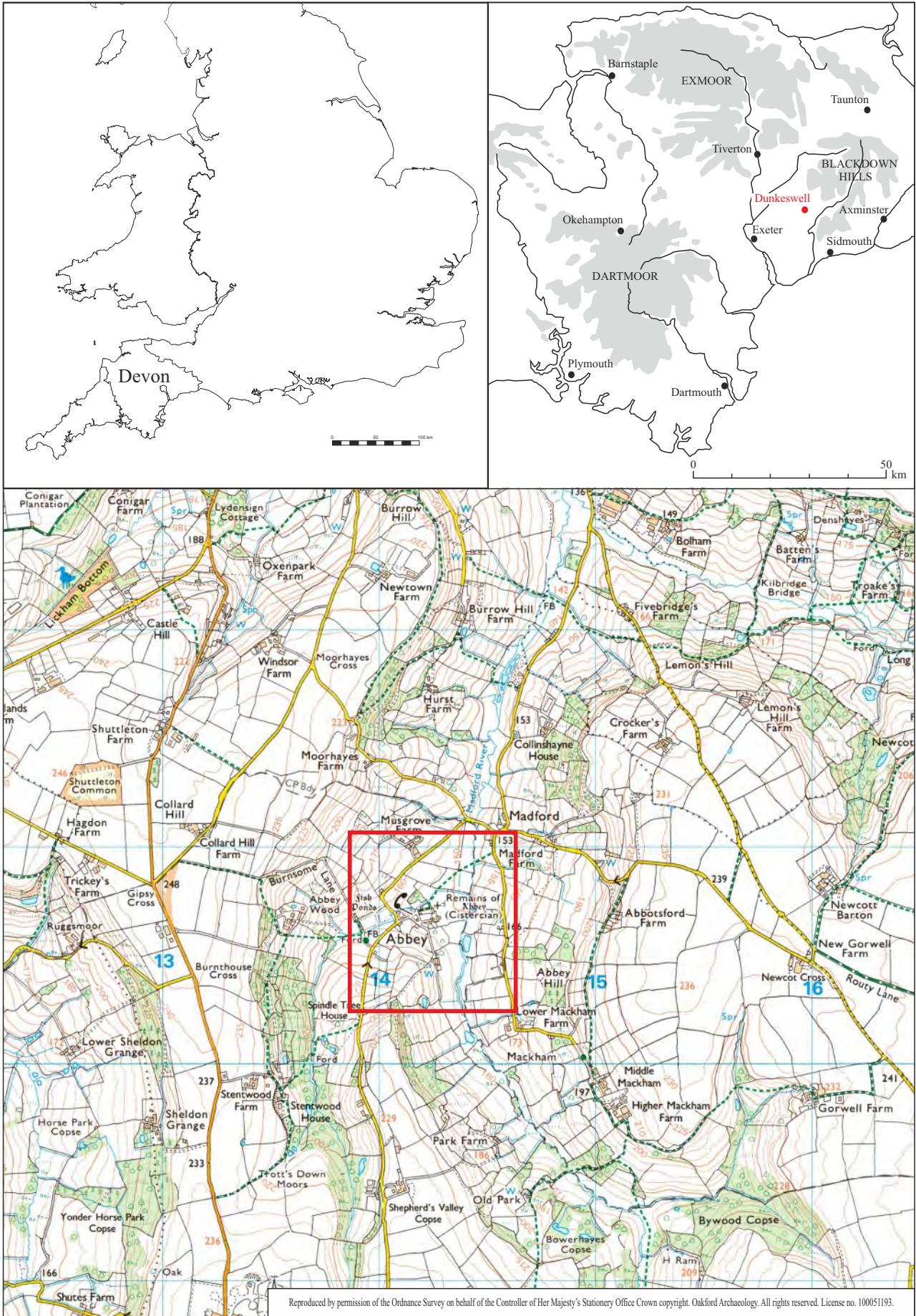


Fig. 1 Location of site



Fig. 2 Detail from the 1783 painting of the gatehouse at Dunkeswell Abbey by Francis Towne.

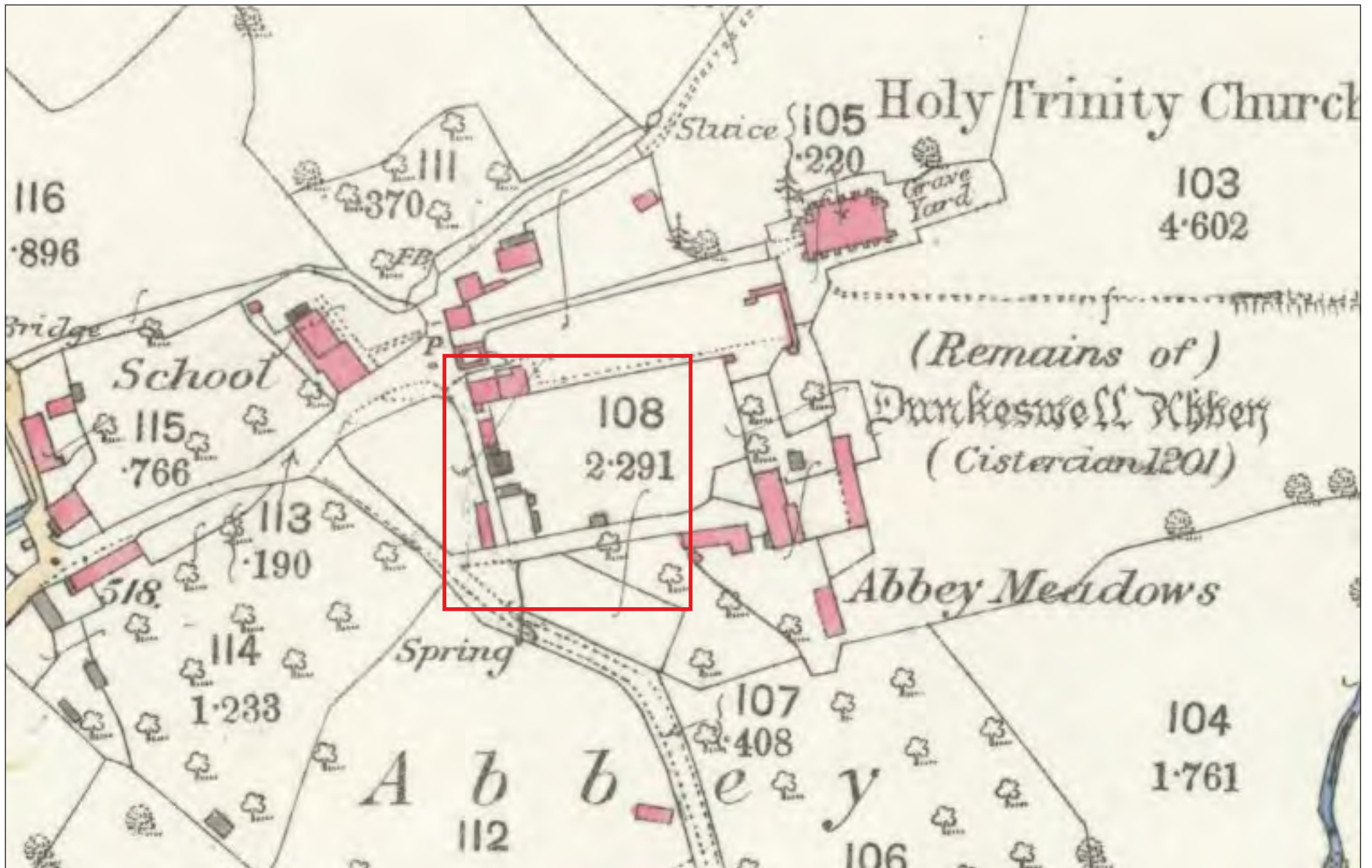


Fig. 3 Detail from the 1st edition 1889 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XLVII.11.

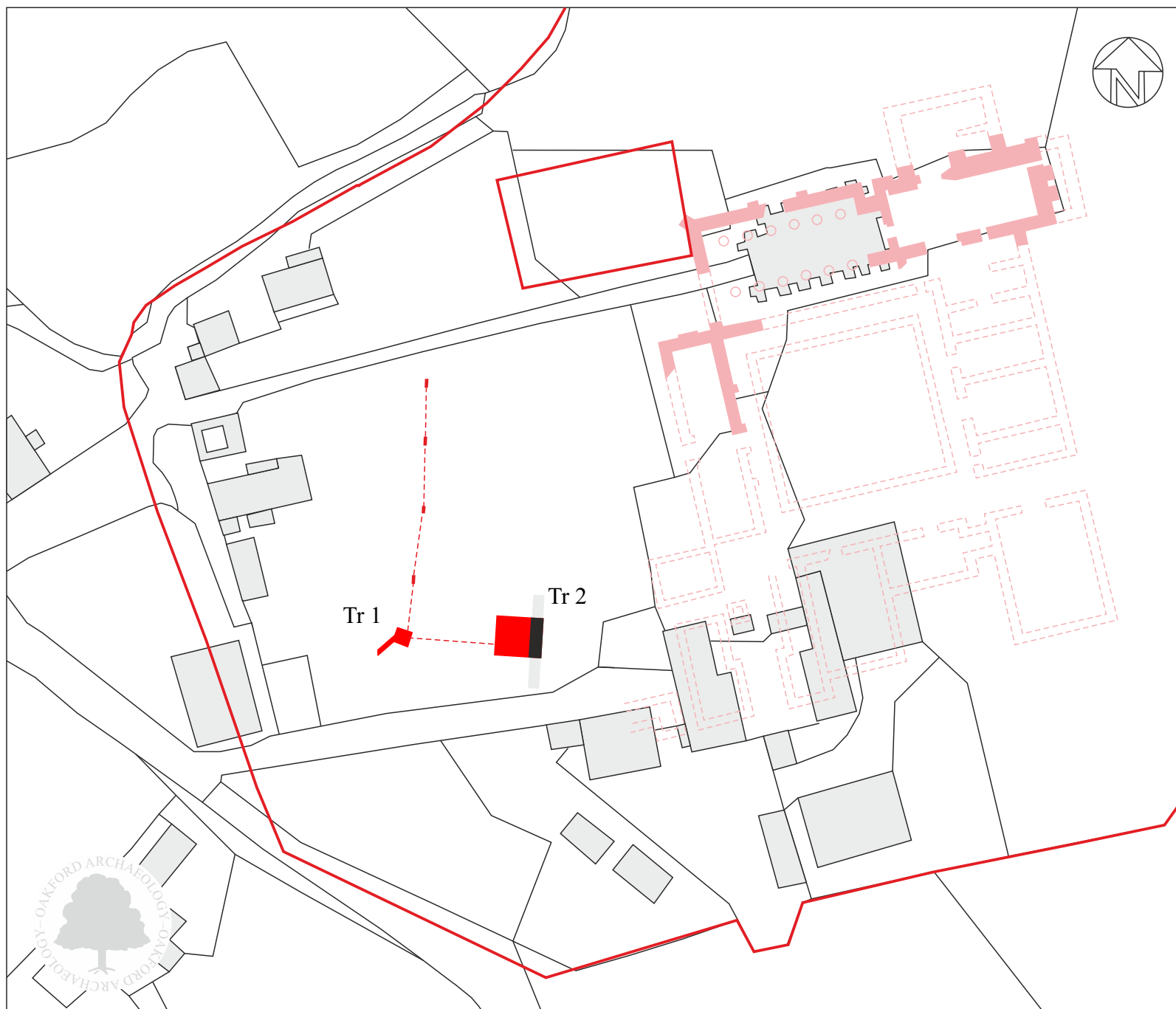


Fig. 4 Plan showing extent of scheduled area, extent of known monastic buildings and location of observations.

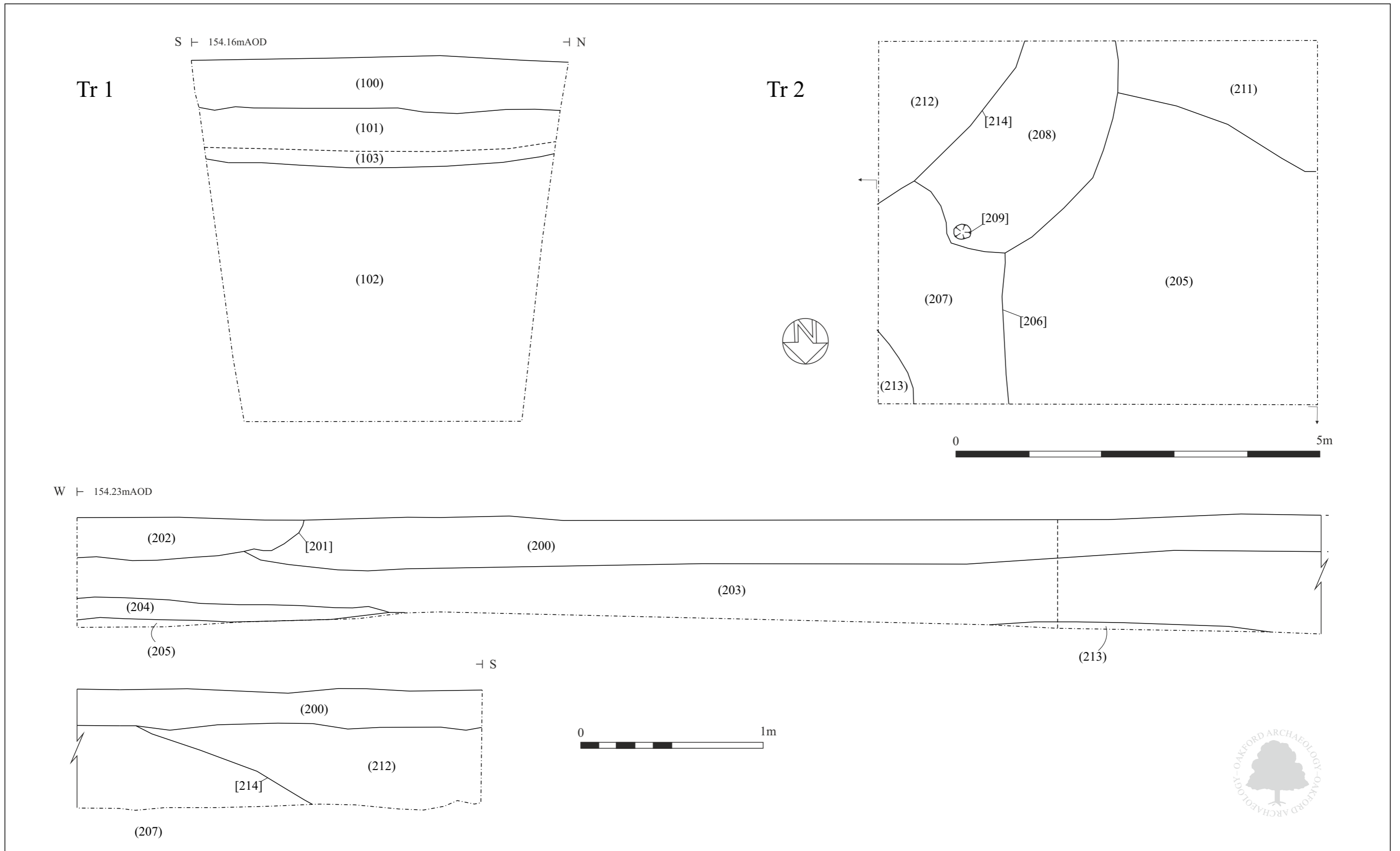


Fig. 5 Trenches 1 and 2: Plan and sections.



Pl. 1 General view of the former monastic gateway with Abbey Cottage on the right. Looking east.



Pl. 2 Close up of the northern jamb of the former monastic gatehouse. Looking east.



Pl. 3 Close-up of the surviving southern jamb of the former monastic gatehouse incorporated within Abbey Cottage. Looking east.



Pl. 4 General view of the new septic tank location (Trench 1). 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 5 Section through the new septic tank trench showing deposit sequence. 2m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 6 General view of the new drainage field (Trench 2) showing depth of deposit sequence above natural subsoil. 1m scales. Looking northwest.



Pl. 7 Two fragments of large quatrefoil design (Group 1 1.1). 10cm scale.

Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological works

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This document has been produced by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for the client and sets out the methodology to be used during monitoring and recording at Abbey Cottage, Dunkeswell Abbey, Devon (ST 1419 1069). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' required under condition no. 5 of the grant of scheduled monument consent (S00242573) for the installation of a new septic tank and associated works (Fig. 1). The work is required by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, as advised by Historic England (HE).
- 1.2 The abbey of Dunkeswell (SM 1009303) lies in a sheltered valley of the Madford River, a tributary of the River Culm in northeast Devon. A daughter house of Forde Abbey in Dorset, it was founded as a Cistercian house in 1201 by William *Briwere* or Brewer, ¹ a major landholder, administrator and judge within the Plantagenet Court. William was already a notable monastic benefactor having founded Torre Abbey in 1196 as a monastery for Premonstratensian canons and an Augustinian priory in 1201 at Mattisfont in Hampshire. The lands which were granted by Brewer to the Abbey were chiefly located in East Devon, and included the manors of Dunkeswell, Broadhembury and Wolford. ² Shortly before his death William added the manor of Lincombe near Ilfracombe, to his earlier gifts. ³ William Brewer retired to the Abbey in 1224 and the following year the archbishop of Canterbury and Williams nephew, William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter, visited the abbey, probably for a consecration ceremony. Documentary evidence suggests that William was buried before the high altar on his death in 1226. ⁴
- 1.3 By the late 13th century the abbey had gained substantially in wealth from grants that included land and churches. William's son bequeathed an important property at Buckland Brewer and in 1291 a total of 18 estates are recorded. The year before the abbey had been granted weekly markets and an annual fair at Buckland Brewer and Broadhembury. As well as cultivating surrounding lands the abbey created grange farms on lands in adjacent parishes or estates that were located further away. At the time of the valuation of the church, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, in 1535, the abbey's income was assessed at £295, making it one of the wealthiest monastic communities in Devon.
- 1.4 The standing remains of the abbey conform to the traditional monastic plan in which the church and ranges of two storied buildings are grouped around the central open court of the cloister. To the north fragments of the walls of the abbey church, which are presumed to be early 13th century in origin, have been incorporated into the graveyard of the Victorian church. The abbey church was of cruciform plan, aligned east-west, and about 56m in length. Sections of the west front are visible in the boundary walls of the graveyard and include the northwest corner of the church as well as a part of the north wall. The width of the nave was 17.2m, while the position of the north transept is marked by a raised area in the field to the north of the present church. Part of the north wall of the presbytery is visible at the east end of the north

¹ Brooking Rowe 1877, 159.

² Robinson 1998, 107.

³ *Idem.* 107.

⁴ Brooking Rowe 1877, 160; Weddell 1987, 2.

wall of the graveyard, while the east wall of the graveyard is on the alignment of the east wall of the presbytery. The dimensions and alignments of these walls indicate that the nave of the abbey church was aisled on its south side.

- 1.5 The cloister stood to the south of the abbey church and had sides of about 28m square. The west range of the cloister is about 42m long and 8.2m wide, surviving as several substantial sections of walling up to 1.3m thick. The limited evidence available suggests that the southwest corner of the nave and the remains of the west range are contemporary. The best preserved section is the north gable-end which incorporates a large ground floor fireplace and a chimney with an internal dividing wall and external buttress. The adjoining section of the east wall is 13.2m in length, with a further room to the north. The interior of the gable has the chasing of a lean-to roof dating from the post-dissolution period. The south end of the range lies in an orchard and consists of a further section of the east wall, the southern part of which is incorporated into the west wall of a small farm building. A section of the west wall of the range also survives and has, at its north end, a short section of wall extending to the west. The retaining wall forming the south side of the orchard includes a section of wall that is located a short distance to the south and parallel with this offset. These two walls indicate that the south end of the west range had an extension to the west. In keeping with the layout characteristic of Cistercian abbeys, the west range extended to the south of the cloister and south range. The ground floor was used, in part, for storage, while the first floor would have included the dorter (dormitory) of the lay brothers. The section extending to the west may be the remains of their reredorter (toilets).
- 1.6 It is likely that other buildings of the Abbey Meadows farm may incorporate medieval fabric. The remains of the cloister walk can be traced along part of the east wall of the west range. It is about 3m in width with the east wall, which contains the scars of five buttresses, now incorporated into the decaying boundary of the orchard. The layout of the rooms forming the east range and most of the south range has been revealed as parchmarks in the grass in exceptionally dry summers. The south transept extends about 13m from the abbey church and is about 12m in width. The east range is uniformly of the same width and extends a further 40m south of the transept. Traditionally the ground floor rooms of the east range included the sacristy (vestry) and chapter house, which was usually vaulted. The first floor was occupied by the monks dorter (dormitory). The exact layout of the south range is less clear, although in the Cistercian layout it would have included the frater (dining hall) and the warming house. To the east of the monks dorter would have been the infirmary and the monk's reredorter.
- 1.7 The abbey church and claustral ranges formed only a small part of the abbey's overall extent. The monastic precinct was a somewhat larger entity, often extending to more than 20ha and containing much of the abbey's immediate agricultural and industrial buildings. At Dunkeswell part of the western line of the precinct is defined by the straight property boundary extending north and south of the gatehouse. This is a rectangular structure consisting of a single wide gate-passage, aligned east-west, and flanked by two small, two storied dwellings. The southern dwelling was subsequently incorporated into Abbey cottage. The gatehouse is of late 15th century date, and its fabric includes all of the observable *in situ* moulded architectural detail on the site. The ground floor room of the ruined northern dwelling was entered from the gate passage and was furnished with a fireplace and a spiral stair, partly housed in an external multi-angular turret, projecting from the rear, east wall. The outer northwest

corner of the gatehouse retains the scar of the precinct wall. In the pasture to the east of the abbey a slight terrace which lies parallel with the river and curves around the northeast of the abbey church may define the western limit of the area liable to flooding and probably represents the line of the precinct to the east.

- 1.8 The precinct would have contained guest lodgings to the west or southwest of the claustral range, while a number of service buildings, such as the brewhouse, the bakehouse, granaries, stables, and probably a smithy, were also located within the abbey precinct. However, the location and form of these buildings varied enormously between abbeys. In addition, the Cistercians were adept at diverting, sometimes over quite considerable distances, streams and rivers to provide water for the claustral range, to power mills and provide water for their fishponds. These are located a short distance to the west of the abbey gatehouse in a small east-west valley that contains a stream flowing east to the Madford. The former ponds are defined by a number of earthworks, including two substantial parallel dams.
- 1.9 Following dissolution of the larger monasteries in 1539 the last abbot and ten monks surrendered the house to the king's visitors. The Abbey and its most valuable lands were sold that same year by the Crown to John Russell, 1st Earl of Bedford. The abbey buildings were subsequently sold to John Haydon for building materials. At the end of the 18th century the Dunkeswell estate came into the ownership of the Simcoe family. They were instrumental in building the present church on the site of the abbey church in 1841-2, which involved the clearance of parts of the ruins and the reuse of the stone. It is possible therefore that the proposed groundworks have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with medieval or later activity in the area.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the project is to investigate and record any buried archaeological deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development, and to report on the results of the project, as appropriate.

3. METHOD

The Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, as advised by HE, has required that a programme of supervision and recording be undertaken during all groundworks, and monitoring will take place on all excavations that are likely to expose archaeological deposits.

- 3.1 Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to the works commencing, in order to obtain details of the works programme and to advise on OA requirements. If a good working relationship is established at the outset any delays caused by archaeological recording can be kept to a minimum. However, localised delays to site operations may be caused and time should be allowed within the main contractor's programme for the adequate investigation and recording of archaeological material.

- 3.2 All machining will be carried out under direct archaeological control, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Machining will proceed in spits and will cease if archaeological deposits are exposed in order to allow those deposits to be investigated, excavated and recorded. This may cause localised delays to the groundworks programme, although every effort will be made to keep any such delays to a minimum. If no such deposits are present then, once natural subsoil has been confirmed, or formation/invert level reached, across the whole of the development area, archaeological monitoring will be terminated. Similarly, if it can be demonstrated that there has been significant modern truncation, then archaeological monitoring will be terminated in these areas.
- 3.3 If archaeological features are present, then hand-excavation will normally comprise:
- The full excavation of all deposits and/or features within the excavations to formation level;
 - Spoil will also be visually examined for the recovery of artefacts during the excavations and scanned by a suitably accredited metal detectorist.

Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeo-environmental samples and the recovery of artefacts.

General project methods

- 3.4 If environmental deposits are encountered during the works, these will be assessed on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology or the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential. The samples will be processed by Allen Environmental Archaeology (AEA) using *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Historic England, second edition, August 2011), and outside specialists organised by AEA to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate. Assessment reports will refer to previous specialist data from the site.
- 3.5 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer-term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (specifically ‘First Aid for Finds’ Watkinson, D and Neal V, (London: Rescue/UKICAS 2001) and CIfA 2014 ‘Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials’) and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.6 Should artefacts be exposed that fall within the scope of Treasure Act 1996 and The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner, Devon County Council, the Devon Finds Liaison Officer, and HE, according to the procedures relating to the legislation. The location of treasure items will be recorded with an EDM (as per 4.1 above), and, where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.7 Should any articulated human remains be exposed; these will be fully excavated and removed from the site subject to the compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be

excavated in accordance with the CIfA 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Megan Brickley and Jacqueline I McKinley, 2004) and the CIfA Standards for Recording Human Remains (Piers D Mitchell and Megan Brickley, CIfA 2017). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.

- 3.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below). The client will be fully briefed and consulted if there is a requirement to submit material for specialist research.
- 3.9 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to work commencing.
- 3.10 HE will be informed of the start of the project and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with HE, and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 4.1 The standard OA recording system will be employed, consisting of:
 - standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
 - colour digital photography;
 - survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
 - labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with HE on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed DCC HER entry, including a plan showing location of groundworks and of any significant features found. The text entry and plan will be produced in an appropriate electronic format suitable for easy incorporation into the HER and sent to HE within 3 months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.
- 5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed the results of all phases of archaeological work will be presented within one summary report within six months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the excavations and the distribution of archaeological features;
- a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits and features;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
- specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.

5.3 A .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client and HE on completion of sitework. A copy of the .pdf version will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (2015) upon completion of the project.

The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital (data images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and digital copies of the primary site records and images, compiled in accordance with the ADS Guidelines for Depositors (2021).

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM 22/40). The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

OA will notify HE upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

5.5 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within three months of the completion of site work (oakforda1- 505350).

5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.

5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, owing to their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with HE, in consultation with the Client. OA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client and HE. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.

6. COPYRIGHT

- 6.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

7. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 7.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 2014, revised 2020, the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, 2014). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Health & Safety

- 7.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

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- Robinson, D. 1998 *The Cistercian Abbeys of Britain: Far from the concourse of men*. English Heritage.
- Steinmetzer, MFR 2010 *Archaeological monitoring and recording at Abbey View Cottage, Dunkeswell Abbey, Devon*. Exeter Archaeology unpubl. client report.
- Weddell, P. 1986 'Devon Religious Houses Survey' in Dunkeswell Abbey. Exeter Archaeol. Unpublished client report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;

Bird remains: Matilda Holmes;

Dating techniques: Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre;

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: AEA;

Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex), Michael Wootton;

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

Fish remains: Hannah Russ, Sheila Hamilton-Dyer;
Human remains: Charlotte Coles, Mandy Kingdom;
Lithic analysis: Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);
Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan, Marcie Weeks;
Metallurgy: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);
Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);
Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum), Imogen Morris;
Plant remains: Lisa Gray;
Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);
Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);
Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

MFR Steinmetzer
15 March 2022
WSI/OA1920/01

Appendix 2:

Context descriptions by Trench

Table 1: Trenches 1 and 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.28m	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Topsoil
101	0.28-0.45m	Dark blackish brown silt greyish white mortar flecks (5%), roofing slate flecks (1%), cbm flecks (1%)	Landscaping deposit
102	0.6m+	Mid red clay	Natural subsoil
103	0.45-0.6m	Dark brown clayey silt chert rubble (10-15%)	Demolition deposit
200	0-0.25m	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Topsoil
201	0-0.2m	Amorphous shallow feature	Possible flower bed
202	0-0.2m	Mid brown clayey silt	Fill of flower bed [201]
203	0.2-0.5m	Dark blackish brown silt greyish white mortar flecks (5%), roofing slate flecks (1%), cbm flecks (1%)	Landscaping deposit
204	0.42-0.56m	Light to mid Bluish grey roofing slate fragments and flecks	Demolition deposit
205	0.56m+	Mid red clay	Natural subsoil
206	0.56m+	Roughly N-S aligned linear feature	Possible robber trench
207	0.56m+	Mid greyish brown sandy silt roofing slate flecks (20%), white lime flecks (2-3%)	Fill of robber trench [206]
208	0.56m+	Light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Demolition deposit
209	0.56-0.76m	Roughly circular feature with steeply breaking sides and concave base	Cut of posthole
210	0.56-0.76m	Mid brown clayey silt with chert rubble (5-10%), white lime flecks (2-3%)	Fill of posthole [209]
211	0.56m+	Mid brown clayey silt with white lime flecks (10%), chert gravel (2-3%)	Demolition deposit
212	0.2+	Light greyish brown silty sand with chert boulders (50%), white lime flecks (20%)	Fill of possible pit [212]
213	0.55m+	Mid reddish brown clay	Demolition deposit
214	0.2m+	Roughly curved feature with gradually breaking sides	Cut of possible pit

Appendix 3:

Finds quantification

Context	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	Weight	Notes
U/S			44	2,402g	6 sherds inlaid floor-tiles (mid-13 th century); 2 sherds inlaid floor-tiles (mid-13 th century); 1 sherd Exeter fabric 40 (1250-1350) with thumbled base; 2 sherds inlaid floor-tiles (late 13 th -14 th century); 1 ridgetile (mid-14 th -15 th century) with low peaks and slashing; 1 sherd plain floor-tile (late 14 th -early 16 th century); 2 sherds early Donyatt sgraffito with geometric compass decoration (16 th century); 3 sherds Donyatt sgraffito (17 th century) including 2 with copper green glaze; 2 sherds South Somerset slipware (17 th -18 th century); 22 sherds South Somerset redwares (17 th -18 th century); 2 clay pipe bowls (1670-1700).
100			51	656g	2 sherd inlaid floor-tile (mid-13 th century); 1 sherd inlaid floor-tile (mid-13 th century); 3 sherds flat tile ?peg tile (?medieval); 1 sherd Cologne stoneware (late 15 th -early 16 th century); 1 sherd Frechen stoneware (1550-1700); 1 sherd Westerwald stoneware (17 th -early 18 th century); 5 sherds South Somerset slipwares (17 th century); 33 sherds plain South Somerset redwares (17 th century); 1 sherd English stoneware (18 th century); 1 sherd English brown stoneware (18 th century); 1 sherd industrial whitewares (after 1780); 1 fragment English Green Bottle Glass (after 1680).
200			669	8.489g	2 sherd inlaid floor-tile (mid-13 th century); 9 sherds inlaid floor-tiles (late 13 th -14 th century); 1 sherd South Somerset (late 13 th -14 th century) jug handle with slashing; 9 sherds plain floor tile (late 14 th -early 16 th century); 3 sherds glazed ridgetile (14 th -15 th century) including 1 with peg hole; 9 sherds plain ridgetile (14 th -15 th century); 3 sherds peg tile (late medieval – see Forde for date?); 1 sherd Donyatt or Hemyock-type (1450-1550) jug handle with slashing; 4 sherd Hemyock-type (late 15 th -16 th century) jugs including 1 strap handled jug; 16 sherds Donyatt (mid-18 th century) bucket handled pot; 2 sherds South Somerset redware (16 th century) jug; 2 sherds Donyatt (16 th century) including 1 cup type 7/1 or 7/4; 29 sherds Donyatt sgraffito and slipwares (early 17 th -early 18 th century) including 1 broad blade, 1 combed, 1 floral and 1 simple line sgraffito, and 1 feathered double slip; 17 sherds Donyatt plain wares (late 17 th -early 18 th century); 506 South Somerset redwares (mid-16 th -mid-18 th century) including 6 bucket handles and 2 black glazed buff sherds; 1 sherd North Holland slipware (1600-1710); 4 sherds Westerwald stoneware (1660-1710) including 1 jug with moulded bosses (1660-1710), 1 jug with 'R' (1700-1730) and 1 tankard base; 3 sherds Bristol-Staffordshire treacle brown (1700-1740); 1 sherd Bristol-Staffordshire grey stoneware (1710-1730); 1 sherd Staffordshire-Nottinghamshire brown stoneware (1720-1750) with engine wheel decoration; 3 sherds Bristol-Staffordshire trailed slipware (18 th century); 4 industrial whitewares (after 1780); 1 fragment burnt Ham stone disc. ; 1 fragment South Devon roofing slate (?medieval); 35 clay pipe stems (17 th -early 18 th century) including 1 possible mouthpiece; 1 cbm fragment; 1 fragment English Green Bottle Glass (after 1680).

Appendix 4:

Faunal quantification

Species	Element	Portion	Side	Alterations	Other
Pig	Humerus	Distal	Right	Dog-gnawed	
Cow	Tibia	Distal	Left		Unfused
Cow	Femur	Femoral head			
Pig	Incisor				
Cow	Mandible	Ramus	Left		
Sheep	Scapula	Proximal			
Sheep	Radius	Distal	Left	Cut-marks	
Sheep	Scapula	Proximal	Left		Unfused
Cow	Radius	Distal	Right	Chop-marks	
Cow	Tibia	Proximal	Right	Chop-marks	Unfused
Cow	Humerus	Distal epiphysis		Chop-marks	
Sheep	Radius	Diaphysis	Right		
Sheep	Radius	Diaphysis	Right	Chop-marks	
Sheep	Tibia	Distal	Left		
Cow	M.tarsal	Proximal	Left		
Sheep	M3				
Cow?	Ulna	Proximal		Dog-gnawed	
Cow?	M2(?)			Broken	
UnID	Fragments	x25			
Lrg Mammal	Rib fragments	x2			
Lrg Mammal	Vert. fragments	x2			