

THE WALRONDS CULLOMPTON DEVON

Monitoring & Recording



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The Walronds, Cullompton

**The Walronds,
Cullompton,
Devon**

**Results of Archaeological Monitoring
& Recording**

For

Cullompton The Walronds Preservation Trust

By



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Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by SWARCH in the gardens and ground floor of the Walronds, Fore Street, Cullompton, Devon. This work was carried out on behalf of The Walronds Preservation Trust during all groundworks associated with the restoration of the building and gardens. In addition to the work undertaken by SWARCH, Keystone Historic Building Consultants monitored the works on the upstanding building; the results of which will be produced elsewhere (Keystone forthcoming).

This monitoring revealed a series of features and deposits relating to the present 17th century house, in addition to a small number of features which hint at the existence of a medieval building/structure having stood under at least part of the present building range, the partial footprint of which may have been re-used/restored to form the rear service room to the southwest. The groundworks also suggest that the main stair is not part of the original build, but dates to immediately after.

Contents

	Page no.
<i>Summary</i>	3
Contents	4
Figures	5
Appendices	5
Acknowledgements	5
1. Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Historical and Archaeological Setting	6
1.3 Topographical and Geological Background	7
1.4 Methodology	7
2. Results of the Monitoring & Recording	10
2.1 Exterior Ground works	10
2.1.1 Site car park & cabins	10
2.1.2 Re-surfaced Driveway & service test pit	10
2.1.3 Service Trench (western end)	13
2.1.4 Service Trench (Eastern end)	13
2.1.5 Walled Garden parking area	18
2.1.6 Additional service trenches within the Walled Garden	19
2.2 Interior Ground works	23
2.2.1 Room 1	24
2.2.2 Room 2	27
2.2.3 Room 3	27
2.2.4 Room 4	27
2.2.5 Room 5	30
2.2.6 Room 6	30
3. Discussion and Conclusions	31
3.1 Exterior Ground works	31
3.2 Interior Ground works	32
3.3 Overall Conclusion	33
4. Bibliography	34

Figures

Coverplate: A painting of Fore Street, Cullompton by George Sydney Shepherd, c.1825	Page no.
Figure 1: Site location.	8
Figure 2: Location of the test pits and provisional deposit model from SWARCH Report 200312.	9
Figure 3: Left – Car park area post-excavation, viewed from north-east.	10
Figure 4: Right – Modern brick structure in car park area, viewed from north.	10
Figure 5: Driveway, post-excavation, viewed from west.	11
Figure 6: Plan of west end of site; showing the car park, driveway, etc.	12
Figure 7: Service trench during excavation within the ‘Big Garden’, viewed from west.	13
Figure 8: Plan of the eastern end of the external works.	14
Figure 9: South facing section of the service trench, at the eastern end of the exposed wall footing.	16
Figure 10: Southeast corner of the wall footing.	17
Figure 11: Buried cobbled surface seen in service trench, viewed from east.	18
Figure 12: Brick structure at north end of footing trench, viewed from south-east.	19
Figure 13: Western-most service in walled garden, viewed from north.	20
Figure 14: The footings of the Main Hall (to the right) and projecting Main Stair (to the left).	21
Figure 15: Shot of the footings the main hall (Room 3) and projecting stack.	22
Figure 16: Plan of the existing ground floor layout with all identified buried features.	23
Figure 17: Plan & section drawings for Room 1.	25
Figure 18: Left – Wall {109}, with flash; Right – without flash; both viewed from west.	26
Figure 19: South-east corner of Room 1 showing [107]; slots A & B; & the cobbled surface.	26
Figure 20: Room 4, post-reduction, viewed from east.	28
Figure 21: Room 4, features; [208], [210] & [212], viewed from south.	28
Figure 22: Room 4, Drain {215}, viewed from east.	28
Figure 23: Plan & section drawings for Room 4.	29
Figure 24: Room 5 post floor reduction, showing cobbled surface, viewed from north-west.	30
Figure 25: Provisional deposit model	31

Appendices

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation	35
Appendix 2: Context List	41
Appendix 3: Concordance of Finds	43
Appendix 4: List of Jpegs	45

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) undertook archaeological monitoring and recording of any intrusive groundworks in the gardens and ground floor at The Walronds, Cullompton, Devon (Figure 1). These groundworks were carried out in association with consolidation and conservation of the historic building and during landscaping and service provision to the property. The impacts of the works upon the standing building's fabric were monitored by John Thorp of Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants (KHBC) and subject to a separate forthcoming report.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up by SWARCH and KHBC in consultation with Stephen Reed of DCHES (Appendix 1).

The monitoring and recording represents the second stage of archaeological works that have taken place at The Walronds, as in 2012 SWARCH undertook a stage of evaluative test pitting to establish potential archaeological deposits and soil depths across the site (see SWARCH Report 200312 and Figure 2).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Setting

The Walronds lies at the centre of the historic market town of Cullompton, in mid-Devon. The building itself dates back to the early 17th century (1605) and is an unusually fine example of an early Jacobean town mansion. The Grade I listed building has already been the subject of a thorough building survey and desk-based assessment (Keystone report K770). The house is particularly well-preserved and includes three original ornamental plaster ceilings, a superior plaster overmantel in the hall (with two more on the first floor), 17th century oak panelling and much other detail.

The four buildings running south along Fore Street from the corner of Tiverton Road (the Manor House, The Walronds and the properties either side of The Walronds) were built or rebuilt in the early 17th century suggesting all had been seriously damaged in the fire. Other major fires occurred in the town in 1682, 1798 and in 1839, with the 1839 fire destroying between 100 and 264 houses (depending on sources) and reaching the White Hart Inn. Although these fires are not recorded as having damaged The Walronds, it is more than possible that one did despite The Walronds and its adjacent buildings still retaining their 17th century features that suggest they avoided damage. Given the proximity of the White Hart Inn and the likelihood of the building immediately south of the Walronds having a thatched roof in 1839 (see cover plate; a painting by George Sydney Shepherd, *c.*1825), it would not be unthinkable that some minor damage occurred during this fire. Between 1891 and *c.*1920 Fredrick followed by Alfred Burrows spent a large amount of money repairing and renovating the property (see Keystone 2012 Report).

The town itself is first mentioned in the will of King Alfred (d. *c.*899), and appears to be laid out either side of Fore Street/High Street in a series of burgage plots. The wider High Street to the north may represent a later extension, as the original market focus probably lay next to the parish church of St. Andrew to the south. St Andrew's Hill to the north-west of the town is crowned by two or three Roman forts, presumably located close to a fording point on the River Culme. Recent excavations on Shortlands Lane just to the south of the Walronds have revealed part of a settlement of Roman date. Excavations to the north, northwest and west have also

uncovered evidence for early medieval and Prehistoric activity (Hood 2010; AC Archaeology *forthcoming*; SWARCH *forthcoming a, forthcoming b*).

The site is located in the centre of Cullompton, and most other archaeological interventions in the town centre have failed to locate evidence for early occupation. However, the work on Shortlands Lane (*c.*50m to the south), and subsequent works outside the town, indicate that important features and material (including Roman, early medieval and medieval remains) could be encountered. As The Walronds garden is the last significant open area left in the town centre, it may also represent one of the last opportunities to investigate the pre-20th century archaeology of the town.

It would certainly be expected that archaeological investigations within The Walronds garden will encounter part of the remains of the medieval leat system of the town (granted in 1346), including a pond, as well evidence of removed boundaries including former narrower burgage plots.

1.3 Topographical and Geological Background

The Walronds sits within the town of Cullompton, which is located on a terrace of the River Culme, below the local eminence of St. Andrew's Hill, and on a level area between the Culme and a tributary to the west. The garden lies at around *c.*65m AOD, and slopes down from Shortlands Lane to the west to the street frontage to the east.

The underlying geology is composed of Exeter Group breccia with sandstones, overlain by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2012).

1.4 Methodology

A series of visits were made to the site at various appropriate stages of the programme of works between October 2012 and December 2013 by Dr. B. Morris, Dr. S. Walls and J. Bampton.

The visits included those to watch the removal of topsoil at the rear of the garden prior to the instatement of a temporary access track, car park and compound; the watching of footings dug for a wall for an inner garden car park area; observation of service trenches dug and investigated both near to the house and within the canopy of a tree under a Tree Protection Order (T.P.O.); and the recording of reduced floor levels across many of the ground floor rooms. The methodology followed IfA guidelines and that outlined in the WSI. A photographic record and written record including standard single context sheets was compiled along with a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20 & 1:200).

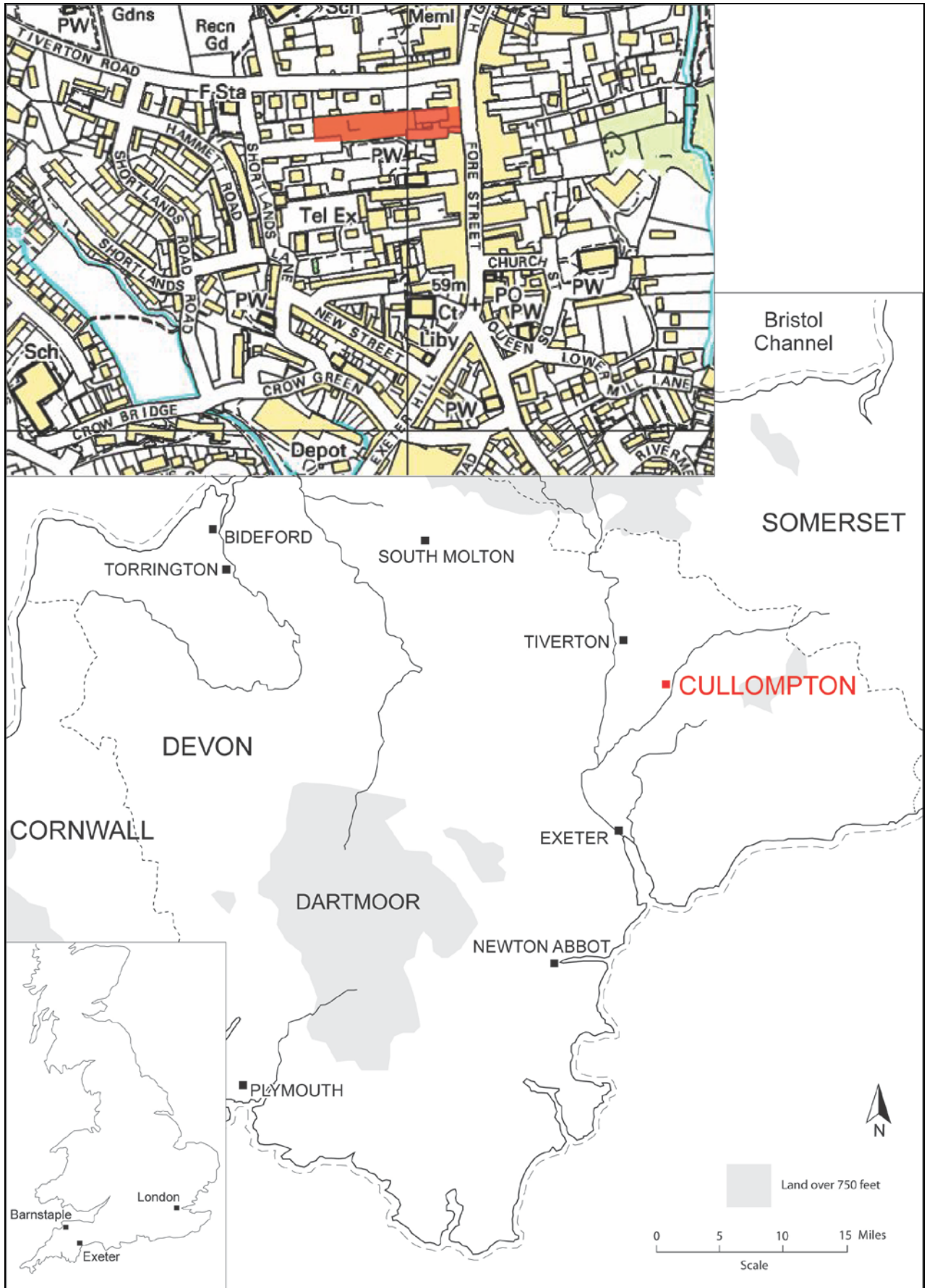


Figure 1: Site location.

The Walronds, Cullompton

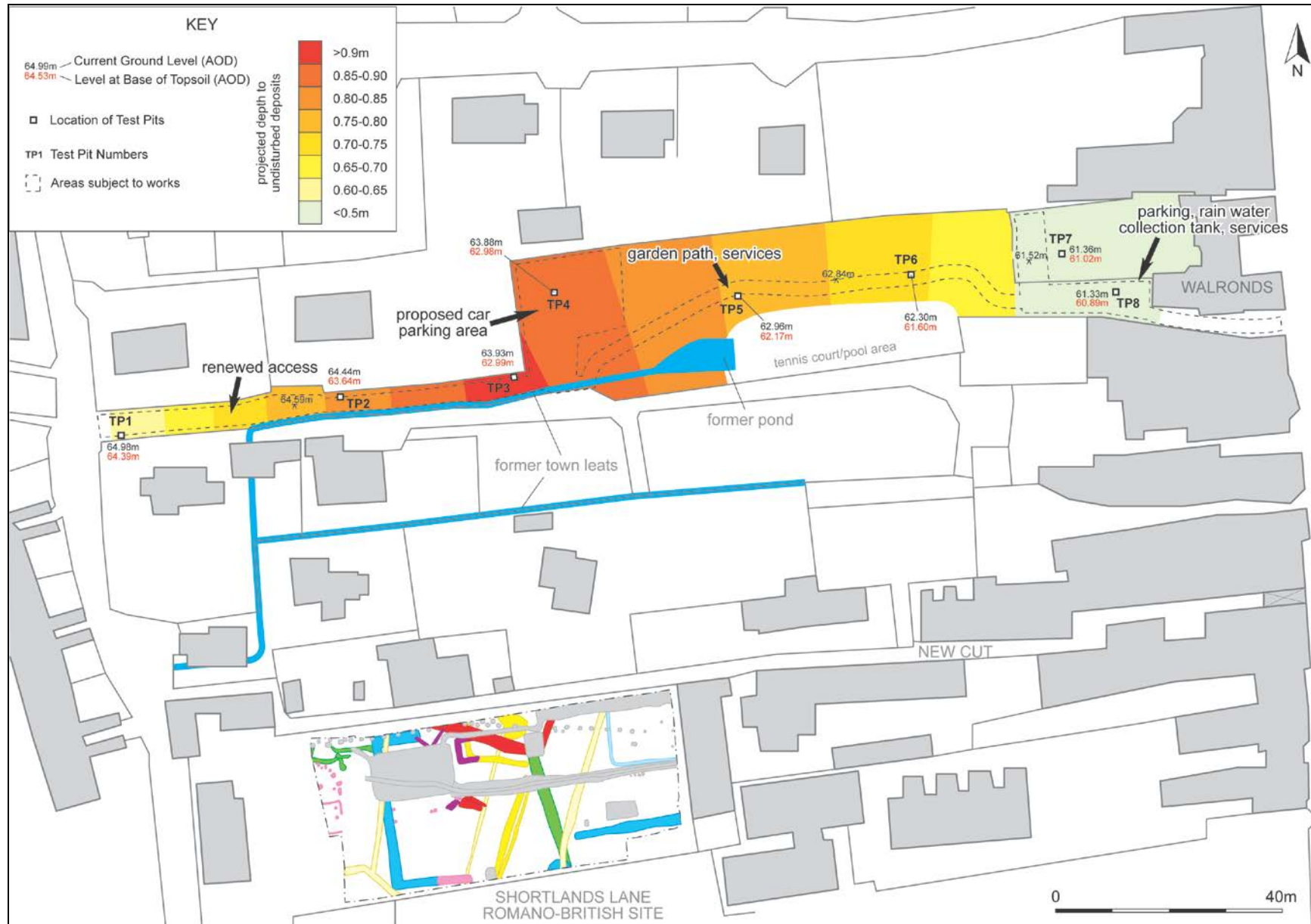


Figure 2: Location of the test pits and provisional deposit model from SWARCH Report 200312, and location of Romano-British site to the south.

2. Results of the Monitoring & Recording

The following describes the work and results of the exterior (Chapter 2.1) and then interior (Chapter 2.2.) ground works subject to archaeological monitoring. For complete details of contexts and finds please refer to Appendices 2 and 3.

2.1 Exterior Ground works

2.1.1 Site car park & cabins

The area of the car park was monitored by Dr. S. Walls on the morning of the 2nd October 2012. An area of approximately 10m by 15m was stripped by a machine fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket in the area to the west of the garden to the Little Walronds (Figure 3).

The machine excavated to a depth of c.0.20-0.24m, solely within the topsoil, which comprised of a soft dark greyish-buff-brown slightly clayey silt loam with occasional chert nodules (up to 80mm dia.) and coal fragments. There were several features exposed within the topsoil relating to 20th century garden features, most notably 7 iron stakes running east-west, which presumably relate to a former fenced division. To the south of this boundary and seemingly built to respect it were the footings of two small red brick structures (Figure 4). These structures were comprised of a single course of un-bonded 20th century machine bricks sunk into the topsoil, the western example measured 1.80m by 1.40m and the eastern example 1m by 1.60m. There was nothing else of note within the topsoil, although a small assemblage of post-medieval finds was recovered; including 17th Century stonewares and a 19th century gun mechanism (see Appendix 3).



Figure 3: Left – Car park area post-excitation, viewed from north-east (no scale).

Figure 4: Right – Modern brick structure in car park area, viewed from north (no scale).

2.1.2 Re-surfaced Driveway & service test pit

The reinstatement of a gravel driveway along the rear access of the site and excavation of a test pit to establish the location of an existing sewage pipe was monitored by J. Bampton on the 15th October 2012. The sewage pipe was to be replaced but its relation to the roots of a Yew tree under condition of a Tree Protection Order (TPO) would first need to be established.

The reinstated drive covered the existing paved driveway, varying between 2.55 and 2.80m across and extended from the entrance adjoining the Little Walronds to the (new) temporary

car park (Figures 5-6). It was excavated to a depth of between 0.18m and 0.20m by a machine fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless grading bucket. It never penetrated beneath the existing disturbed topsoil and hardcore/sand levelling layer of the previous driveway. Occasional modern and post-medieval finds and CBM were encountered, including White Refined Earthen Wares, South Somerset Wares and North Devon Wares (see Appendix 3 for details).

The sewage pipe was located c.1.50m south of the Yew tree (Figure 6). A test pit 1.50m by 0.60m aligned east-west was hand-dug 1.50m south and slightly west (c.0.40m) of the centre of the yew tree. The top of the pipe was located 0.65m below the present ground level. Only topsoil was encountered, although this had a distinct humic/turf layer c. 0.10m deep at the top and a band of concentrated rooting down to a depth of c. 0.55m from the surrounding foliage (mainly the Yew tree). From this test pit largely 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered. The risk to the tree was deemed too great and the test pit was backfilled with a mind to find an alternative solution to undermining the roots (i.e. taking as wide a berth from the yew tree as possible).



Figure 5: Driveway, post-excavation, viewed from west (2m scale).

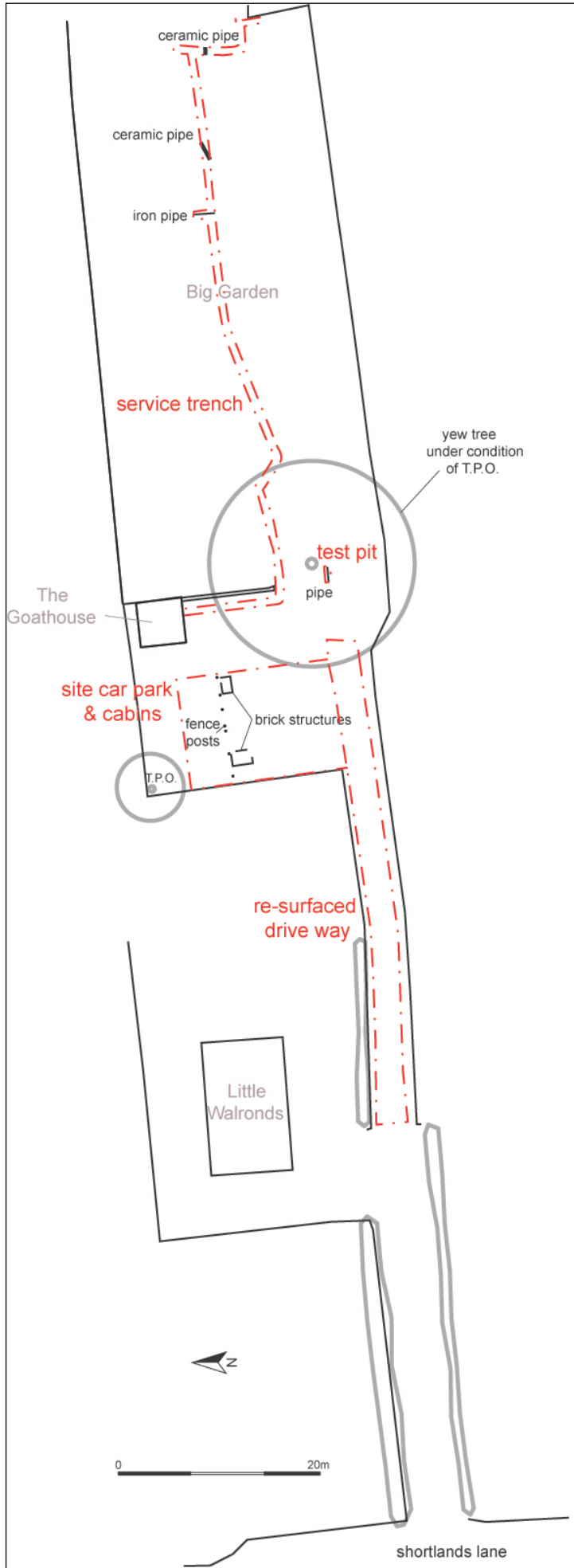


Figure 6: Plan of west end of site; showing the car park, driveway and western end of the service trench.

2.1.3 Service Trench (western end)

In December 2013 the service trench was excavated by a machine fitted with a 0.8m wide toothed bucket along a slightly modified route, set as far away from the yew tree (and the test pit) as possible. These works were intermittently monitored by Dr. S. Walls throughout December. The service trench ran along the south of the house and southwest courtyard (see Section 2.1.4 below) and west across the entire length of the ‘Big Garden’ before turning to the north towards ‘The Goathouse’ in the section of garden containing the works car park and compound.

Although the service trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.75-0.8m this was primarily within topsoil deposits. The natural was however exposed from the edge of the yew tree’s TPO to the eastern limits of the service trench. The only features which were noted in the western end of the service trench were a series of service pipes and their associated trenches (see Figure 6). A small assemblage of largely modern finds was recovered from the topsoil in this area including White Refined Earthwares and a small quantity of post-medieval material including 17th Century Delft Wares (see Appendix 3 for full details).



Figure 7: Service trench during excavation within the ‘Big Garden’, viewed from west (no scale).

2.1.4 Service Trench (Eastern end)

The excavation of an existing service trench in the cobbled ‘carriageway’ on the south side of the building was observed by Dr. S. Walls and J. Bampton on the 11th and 12th of November 2013 (Figures 9 & 21). This was to establish the depth of existing services and reinstate improved services. This trench was excavated by hand and was 0.25-0.30m wide along most of its length, but 0.40m wide at its northern end, which contained a third electrical service pipe. The trench contained three 0.05m dia. electrical service pipes, occurring 0.33m below ground level, one of which diverts north-east from the trench; towards the south door of the house. A single 0.025m blue water pipe occurred 0.55m below ground level, running the length of the trench. The final depth of the trench was 0.55-0.58m below ground level.

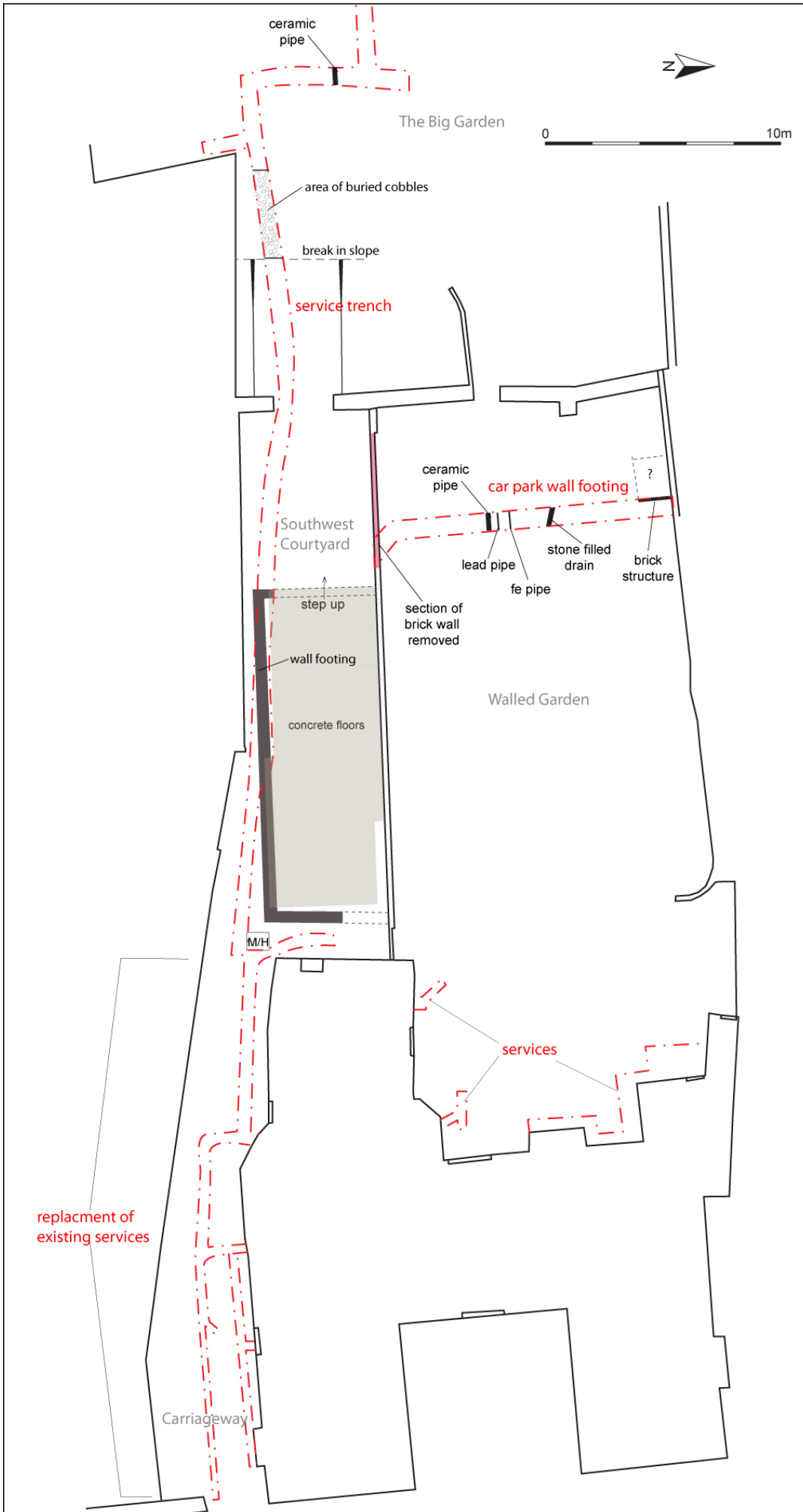


Figure 8: Plan of the eastern end of the external works. The monitored groundworks included the car park wall footing, the eastern part of the service trench and further services in the walled garden.

The trench stratigraphy consisted of cobbles, 0.08-0.12m thick, of varied stones 0.05-0.10m dia., set in a light gingery, friable clay-sand. This overlaid a service trench backfill for the electrical cables. This comprised a deposit of dark grey-brown, friable gritty clay-silt up to 0.34m thick, with moderate medium sub-angular stones (0.25m dia.), frequent small sub-angular stones (up to 0.02m dia.) and very occasional lenses of light red-brown clayey-sand. This overlaid an earlier service trench backfill for the water pipe, up to 0.16m of a mottled dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt and light brown-red, friable clayey-sand with moderate grit. The more sandy red patches in the deposit are probably from the disturbed bedding layer for the cobbles during various phases of cutting for services through the 20th century. No finds or features were encountered in the trench, which had been open at least three times in the latter half of the 20th century.

Subsequent to observing the excavation of these existing services, a new service trench was excavated in December 2013 which crossed the 'Southwest Courtyard' and into the 'Big Garden' (for details on the western end of this trench see above). This trench was excavated by machine to a depth of c.0.8m and c.0.65m wide and revealed a number of archaeological features along its eastern portion.

Within the courtyard to the southwest of the house the service trench extended from an existing manhole cover located just outside of the former service block (see Room 4 below) and extended west and almost immediately bisected the footings of a building (see Figures 8-9). This footing was 0.52m wide and extended for 14.2m, the upper surviving portion (1-2 courses) was constructed from 19th century orange-red bricks, below which was a footing of large blocky sub-angular stones (up to 0.4mx0.52mx0.15m) and a mixture of sub-angular stone rubble, 18th century hand-made bricks (as seen in nearby garden walls) and rare 19th century brick fragments. The wall was bonded with a soft and crumbly creamy white mortar, although there was also some red clay-silt bond within the core of the stone footing.

There were extant concrete floors in this area which appear to have roughly corresponded with these footings, although the slightly lower floor to west (nearest the house) overlay the surviving footings (see Figure 9). There was a higher floor (formerly of 19th century quarry tiles) set to the east of the identified footings, suggesting a possible lean-to or yard against the western end of this building. Following the identification of the footing, part of the concrete floor to the east was removed, revealing a return to the footing, suggesting that there was a passageway between this building and Room 4 (see Figures 8 & 10).



Figure 9: South facing section of the service trench, at the eastern end of the exposed wall footing (visible in section), viewed from south (2m scale).



Figure 10: Southeast corner of the wall footing, following the partial removal of the concrete floor, viewed from west (0.4m scale).

Once the service trench exited the courtyard area there was a noticeable change in the depth of topsoil, rising from c.0.1m to 0.5m quite quickly. The ground level also rises to the east at this point, which emphasises that a degree of landscaping has probably occurred in the area of the courtyards and house. There was only one feature of note within this portion of the service trench, and this occurred within the various layers of topsoil. There was an area of buried cobbling which extended for 3.9m from the break in slope (at its eastern end) to the point at which the garden widens (to the west). The cobbling was comprised of sub-rounded to sub-angular ovoid stone of relatively consistent dimensions (c.0.08-0.12m diameter) set in a gritty grey-brown sandy-silt. It was overlain with topsoil deposits, and itself overlay a further 0.08-0.1m thick deposit of buried topsoil.



Figure 11: Buried cobbled surface seen in service trench, viewed from east (0.4m scale).

2.1.5 Walled Garden parking area

The footings for a new brick wall to screen the parking area near to the house were monitored by Dr. S. Walls on 19th August 2013. The 0.80m wide footing was dug to a depth of 0.85m below the present ground surface (Figures 8, 10 & 11). The topsoil was revealed to be 0.65-0.70m deep and overlaying the natural, which was comprised of a greyish-yellow sandy-silt. No archaeological features were noted, although a number of modern service trenches crossed the area (primarily within the topsoil). Finds from the topsoil included White Refined Earthen ware and three sherds of 18th century South Somerset type wares.

At the northern end of the trench (and abutting the garden wall) were the remains of a brick-built structure, which projected 1.45m out from the extant boundary wall and survived to a maximum height of eight courses of bricks. The bricks were a mixture of un-frogged 18th century and hand-made bricks and were bonded with a soft moist grey-white lime mortar with almost no inclusions. The structure appears to have had a brick flagged floor also, and there were noted traces of coal and coal dust adhering to the former floor surface, perhaps suggesting a coal-shed. The structure had been in-filled with a loose mixture of topsoil and natural sands and was abutted by a thin lens of loose rounded pebbles and slate fragments, which can perhaps be tentatively interpreted as suggesting the presence of a former cobbled

path leading to the structure (presumably from the east) and that it had a slate roof at some point in its life.



Figure 12: Brick structure at north end of footing trench, viewed from south-east (no scale).

2.1.6 Additional service trenches within the Walled Garden

Further service trenches were excavated by hand within the walled garden in December 2013. The location and results of these excavations were recorded by Dr. S. Walls.

The western most of these service trenches was located adjoining ‘Craft Cottage’ (see Room 4 below) and was excavated to a depth of 0.32m revealing a simple stratigraphic sequence. The sequence comprised of a cobbled surface set in a gritty grey-yellow sandy-silt (c.0.09m thick) overlying a deposit of yellow-buff sandy-silt (c.0.22m thick) and containing occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded small stones (up to 0.08m dia.). This overlaid the natural, which comprised a buff-yellow gravelly slightly silty-sand. This small service trench also exposed a small part of the footings of ‘Craft Cottage’ which was constructed from mixed-sized stone rubble (0.25-0.08m dia.), seemingly with an earthen bond (see Figure 13).

A further similarly sized service trench was excavated further to the east, against the service stair (located to the south). This revealed that below the cobbles in this area that the ground had been considerably disturbed by root action (possibly of ivy or wisteria) and that below the cobbles was a c.0.2m deep deposit of dark grey-brown topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil. The footings of the stair were not visible due to the roots.



Figure 13: Western-most service in walled garden, viewed from north (0.4m scale).

A much more substantial service trench was excavated along a large portion of the western face of the Main Hall (Room 3) and the Main Stair. The stratigraphic sequence revealed was solely of topsoil directly overlying the natural, suggesting that the excavated areas were contained within the former construction cuts for the building. It was noted that the topsoil in this trench contained a much larger amount of slate fragments than has been seen elsewhere on the site. The trenches did however reveal several details in the buildings footings which correlate with details noted in the building survey carried out by Keystone (2010 and forthcoming). For example, the Main Stair has been added on at a later (although seemingly almost contemporary) date to the main range, as there is a straight join visible in the build of the Main Hall (Room 3), although this join is slightly ragged in the footings (see Figure 14). The footing to the stair is flush with the build above, and the stone is not as tightly packed as for the build of the main hall, which also has a projecting basal course of regularly sized sub-angular blocky stones. Little of the bond was evident but for the stair it appears to have been a largely soft grey-yellow silt-sand possibly with some lime mortar. The bond for the main hall is also largely unclear, but appears to have been earthen, although there is a very compact yellow-red clay bond to the lowest course of stones, which may indicate that this belongs to an earlier phase (pre-1605) of structure.



Figure 14: The footings of the Main Hall (to the right) and projecting Main Stair (to the left), viewed from west (2m scale).

There also appears to be a change in the build of the footings for the stack to the Main Hall when compared with the adjoining build of the hall, in that those for the stack are set slightly deeper, and there is a much thicker layer of compact orange clay used to level the lowest projecting course (see Figure 15). The build of the stack also includes very nicely faced blocky quoins but with a much more mixed tightly packed coursed rubble infill between. The stack and the hall are of a much better quality build than the later stair.



Figure 15: Shot of the footings the main hall (Room 3) and projecting stack, viewed from north (2m scale).

2.2 Interior Ground works

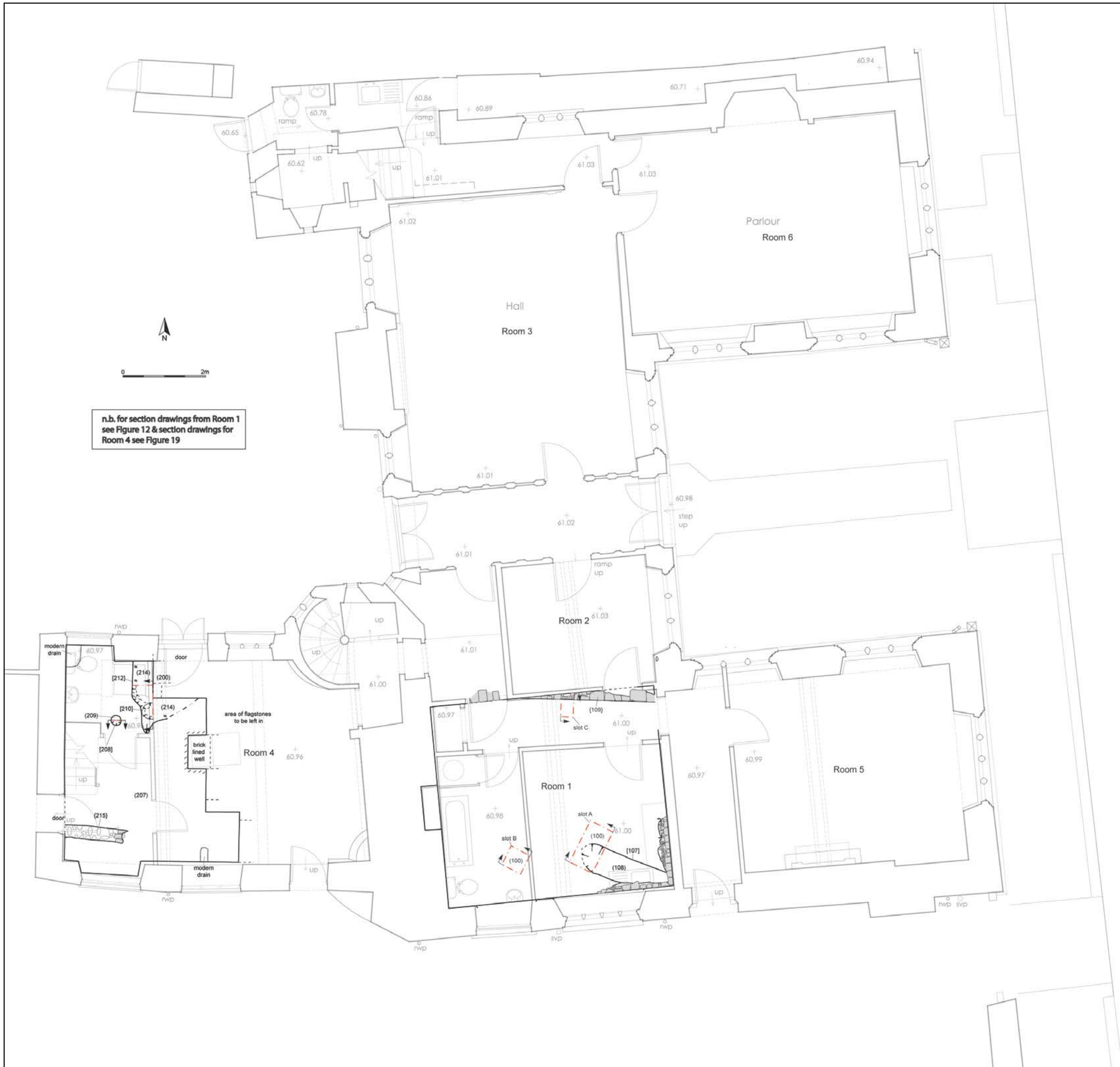


Figure 16: Plan of the existing ground floor layout with all identified buried features.

2.2.1 Room 1

Room 1 constituted a former bathroom, kitchen and hall prior to these phase of renovation. The reduced floor level of Room 1 was observed and recorded on the 30th of November 2012 by J. Bampton. The floor was reduced by 0.36-0.40m and parts of a wall foundation, cobbled floor and a robber trench or drain were revealed beneath the modern floor surfaces and underlying made-ground/demolition layers (Figures 16-19).

Floor reduction in this room revealed 0.18m of concrete and stone rubble hardcore of fragments up to 0.10m (dia.). This overlaid a 0.02m thick layer of grey gritty ash and dust, which overlaid a clean reddish-yellow brown compact clay silt with common sub-angular stones, which overlaid the remnant of a Wall {109} and the remains of a cobbled floor in the south-east corner of the room.

Wall {109}, 3.20m+×0.40m+×0.34m, was a stone wall aligned WNW-ESE with a red-clay bonding which had evidence of burning/firing in places. It was seemingly slightly re-aligned to form the threshold of the north-west entrance into Room 1, which was constructed of the same sized and type of stones and with a clay bond. Wall {109} overlaid a thin (0.04m) layer (101) of yellow-grey sandy-silt a possible remnant of the construction cut backfill, although no construction cut was visible. Wall {109} was abutted by a 0.19m thick demolition/destruction layer (102) of dark grey-black, friable sand-silt with charcoal that covered the entire floor to Room 1. Destruction Layer (102) was overlaid by Demolition Layer (103), 0.07m thick a mid yellow-red, compact sand-silt with moderate charcoal flecks and stones. Demolition Layer (103) was probably largely comprised of re-deposited natural. It was cut by Robber Trench [107], 1.80+×0.65×0.24m, a linear aligned north-west by south-east with a moderate curved north-eastern slope, near vertical south-western slope and a flat base. It ran from the south-east corner of the room and terminated c.2m into the room and contained a single fill (108). This was in turn overlaid by further Demolition/Cleaning Layers (104), similar to Destruction Layer (102); and (105), similar to Demolition Layer (103), respectively and each was 0.06m thick. Layer (106), 0.23+m thick, was a mid brown loose-friable sand-silt with frequent debris inclusions that formed the made-ground for the buried cobbled surface which only survived in the southeast corner of the room.

Finds from Room 1 came from layers (102), (105), (106) and (108). Destruction layer (102) produced 36 sherds of South Somerset wares; twelve (530g) of which equated to two vessels of 16th century South Somerset ware taken from slot C, abutting Wall {109}. Demolition layer (105) produced a single sherd (5g) of a glass vessel. Made-ground (106) produced a variety of debris, but notably an ivory brush and eight sherds (285g) of South Somerset ware. Fill (108) produced rubble including slate; large stones including a worn piece possibly from a floor; and mortar, which arguably constitute the remnants of a robbed out wall.

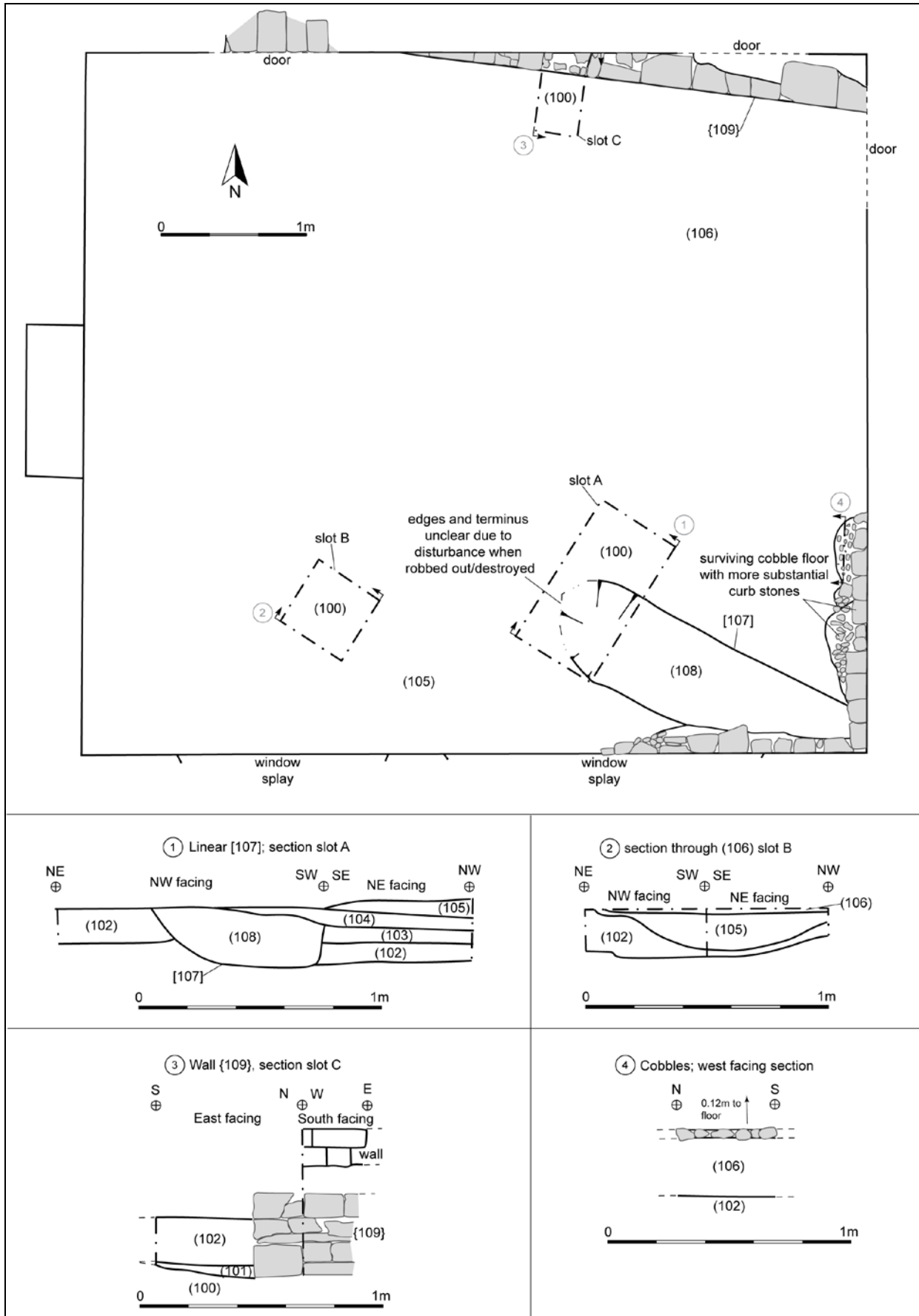


Figure 17: Plan & section drawings for Room 1.



Figure 18: Left – Wall {109}, with flash; Right – without flash; both viewed from west (2m scale).



Figure 19: South-east corner of Room 1 showing [107]; slots A & B; & the cobbled surface, viewed from northwest (2m scale).

2.2.2 Room 2

In November 2012 the concrete floor in Room 2 was removed along with a stony hard-core layer beneath to a similar depth as layer (106) in Room 1; a depth of around 0.20m below the present floor level. No archaeological features were encountered at this depth.

2.2.3 Room 3

The timber floor in Room 3, the hall, was also removed at this time, prior to its renovation. The floor level was not significantly reduced in this room, with the base of the floor joists being at a sufficient depth. The floor joists overlaid a dusty, earthy surface and a new floor was laid directly on the repaired joists. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.

2.2.4 Room 4

On the 13th and 18th of February 2013 J. Bampton observed the reduced floor levels in Room 4. The west half of the floor in Room 4 was reduced by between 0.26 and 0.35m, while the flagstone floor on the east half of the room was left in place. Two modern drains, a buried in-floor cobble drain, two postholes and a pit were revealed (Figures 16 & 20-23).

The majority of the area reduced was made up of six layers. Floor Surface (200), a 0.05m thick light blue-grey flagstone floor, overlaid Bedding Layer (201), 0.02m thick red-yellow, loose sand. This overlaid a 0.04m thick layer of blackish friable silt (202) with frequent charcoal, fine mortar and CBM rubble, which overlaid a 0.04m thick layer of friable clay-silt (203) containing common charcoal. Layer (203) was overlying a Buried Floor (204), a 0.05m thick compact mid-light yellow-red brown, mortar floor, which in turn overlaid a layer of made-ground (205), a 0.15m thick yellow-red brown, friable clay-silt with charcoal flecks and occasional stones that produced a single sherd of 18th century brown salt-glaze stoneware. Made-ground (205) overlaid the Natural (207), a mid yellow-red, compact sand and gravel conglomerate.

Four features were identified at the required formation level; a drain, a pit and two postholes. Drain {215}, 1.50×0.30m, was a built-in cobble floor drain aligned east-west that ran under the southern edge of the door in at the west elevation of the room (an exterior door inserted in the 19th or 20th century). It was set into made ground layer (205). At the north end of the reduced area was Pit [212], 1.75×1.50+×0.22m, this was rectangular in plan with near vertical curved sides and a flat base, although slightly irregular at its southern end where it cut Posthole [210]. The majority of the feature ran under the retained flagstone floor. Pit [212] contained two fills; a 0.19m thick upper fill of mid-brown-grey friable clay silt (214) with moderate charcoal inclusions; and a 0.07m thick basal fill of mid-red friable sandy-clay (213) with occasional charcoal flecks. Neither fill produced any finds. Pit [212] cut the light red-grey friable clay-silt fill (211) of Posthole [210]. Posthole [210] measured 0.35×0.30×0.26m, and was oval in plan with near vertical sides, a curved break of slope and a flat base that cut into the Natural (207). West of Posthole [210] was Posthole [208], 0.24×0.25×0.18m, which was similar in form to [210] and contained a single fill (209), which was identical in composition to (211).



Figure 20: Room 4, post-reduction, viewed from east (1 & 2m scale).



Figure 21: Room 4, features; [208], [210] & [212], viewed from south (1m scale).



Figure 22: Room 4, Drain {215}, viewed from east (1m scale).

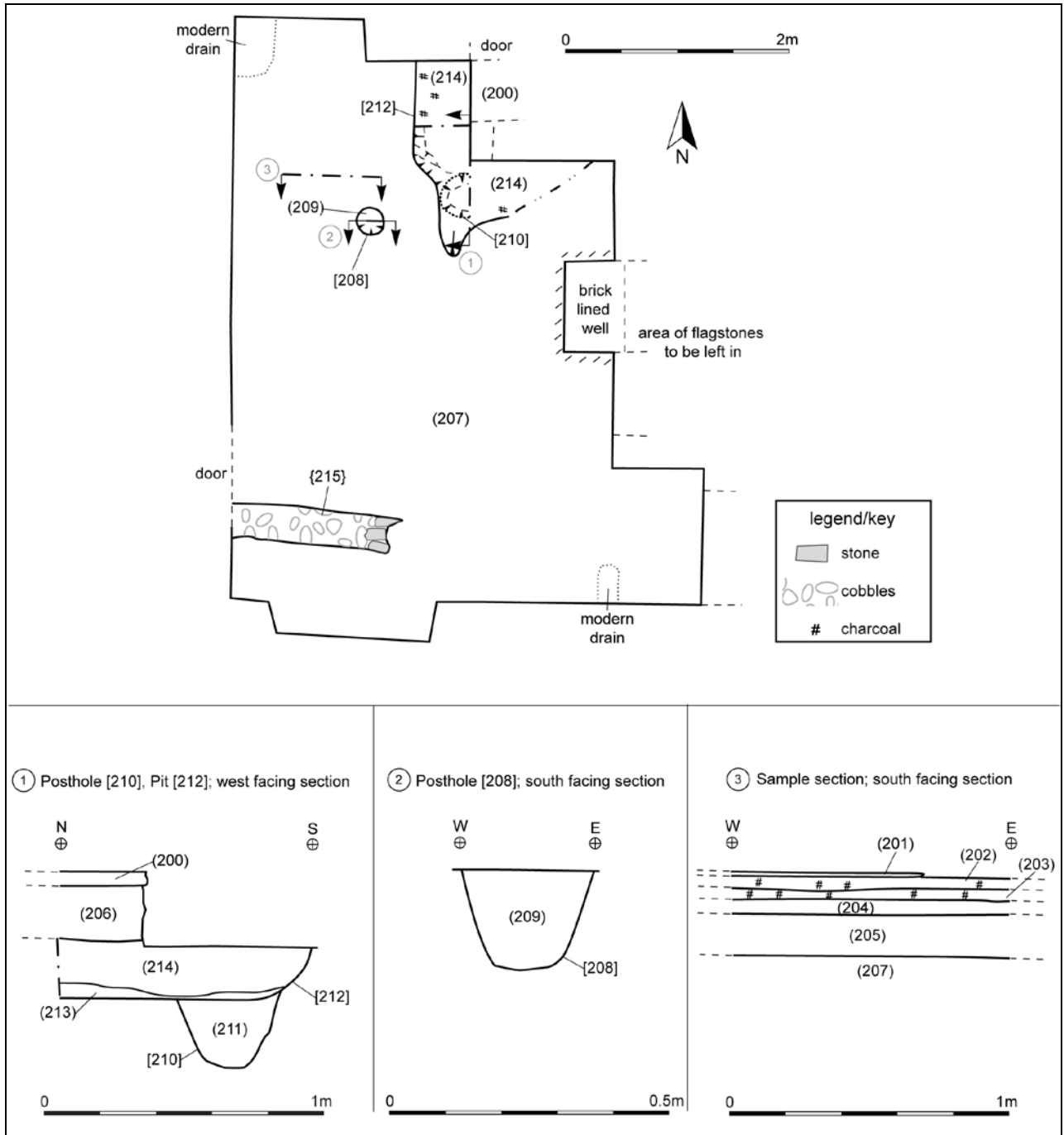


Figure 23: Plan & section drawings for Room 4.

2.2.5 Room 5

In February 2013 the wooden floor in Room 5 had been lowered to the base of the existing floor joists, which were replaced. A layer of largely in-situ cobbles were overlaid by the joists (Figure 24). These were to be left in place and built over in much the same way as to before the ground reduction; joists overlaid with floor boards. This cobbled floor surface was preserved and no other significant archaeological deposits were encountered.



Figure 24: Room 5 post floor reduction, showing cobbled surface, viewed from north-west (1 & 2m scale).

2.2.6 Room 6

As in Room 3, the floor in Room 6, the Parlour, had been removed prior to renovation. The floor joists overlaid a dusty, earthy surface and a new floor was laid on these existing and repaired joists. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.

3. Discussion and Conclusions

3.1 Exterior Ground works

The test pitting stage of work (SWARCH Report 200312) identified the potential for Roman and Medieval activity based on unstratified sherds of pottery found primarily at the west end of the gardens of The Walronds. It also identified a substantial depth (up to *c.*1m) of topsoil in this western area and across much of the garden meaning that it was unlikely for any services or ground works to disturb any surviving archaeological features. The eastern part of the gardens and immediately west of The Walronds itself was shown as having a less substantial depth (*c.*0.44-0.50m) of topsoil, which included rubble and make-up layers and revealed primarily post-medieval activity. The potential for late- and post-medieval deposits in this area being encountered was therefore greater. However, it seems likely landscaping and terracing in the immediate vicinity of the house will have truncated any earlier (i.e. Roman or prehistoric) features.

None of the exterior ground works produced any further Romano-British pottery than that produced during the phase of test pitting (see SWARCH Report 200312). The works in the western portion of the site for the access and temporary car park area at the far west end of the site only had the upper turf and topsoil removed, revealing modern garden features such as the small, shallow brick structures and line of fence posts. The shallow brick structures were most likely related to areas of raised hard-standing, formerly with paving slabs on top, potentially established for bee hives in the 1940s, as the county bee apiarist is known to have lived in the house during the Second World War (see Keystone 2010: 96). The investigation of service trenches in the western portion of the site largely constituted the exposing of existing 20th century services and topsoil deposits, revealing no archaeological features.

The groundworks undertaken to the east in the courtyard and walled garden revealed a number of post-medieval features and structures. Most notable were the footings of the large stone and brick structure exposed in the service trench crossing the southwest courtyard. These footings are likely to relate to the late 19th century renovations (1890-91) during the ownership of Frederic Burrow, who built a large office in this location, which is shown for the first time on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1903, but not depicted on the 1889 1st Edition. The cartographic review included in Keystone's report (2010: 88-91) suggests that the tithe map hints at the former service block (Room 4) as having been longer (on its east-west axis) in 1841 and shortened to its current length by 1889, prior to the Burrow additions. This was not borne out by the archaeological evidence in that although the footings were of a mixed build, containing a mixture of good sub-angular stone, stone rubble, hand-made and machine-made bricks; it was of a consistent build along the entire exposed length, with a similar loose crumbly bond, suggesting a single late 19th century origin. It is possible that modern services and this 1890-91 building wiped out all traces of footings for a longer service building, but it seems more likely that the tithe map is not entirely accurate.

The buried cobbling noted in the garden ended just short of the point at which the garden widens, suggesting that the surviving stone and brick pillar located to the south of the service trench was formerly part of a boundary which extended north (across the service trench), and most likely across the entire garden plot. This would also correspond with a change of build visible in the northern boundary wall. No surviving footing of a wall cut was noted within the service trench, although the western edge of the cobbled surface was seemingly disturbed, presumably during robbing out of the wall. Any footing for a garden wall subdividing the 'Big Garden' would have most likely been solely within the (*c.*0.65m deep) topsoil deposit. There were several large blocky stones recovered from the topsoil in this area (see on edge of trench in Figure 11) which may have been derived from a demolished wall or structure. The 1841 tithe map shows this pillar seemingly forming the northeast corner of a building, at this date,

although this was demolished by time of the OS 1st Edition in 1889. None of the cartographic sources depict the garden as having been sub-divided in this way, although the 1633 map of Cullompton seems to hint at a garden extending from the Walronds to Tiverton Road, and thereby bisecting the two adjacent burgage plots. How plausible that the true layout of the gardens was like this given the medieval origins of the burgage plots is questionable, but the location of the boundary on the 1633 map does seem to roughly correspond with the true location.

The seemingly 18th century small brick built structure identified in the wall footing excavated in the walled garden is also not shown on any cartographic sources. Although the parish tithe map of 1841 does seem to indicate a rectangular building in this location, even though the more detailed town extract of the tithe does not depict this building. Outbuildings to the Walronds are certainly known to have existed, with a stables and Pound House listed in a 1738/9 inventory (Keystone 2010: 2), and the original carriageway entrance to the south of the house suggestive of stables existing in 1605. It appears unlikely however that the small structure revealed in excavation relates to anything quite as grand, and it was certainly being used as a coal shed in its last phase of use (Early 19th century).

Finally the external groundworks also helped to confirm that the Main Stair is of a separate, if similarly dated, build to the Majority of the house (i.e. 1605), as the foundation is markedly different.

3.2 Interior Ground works

During the interior ground works Rooms 2, 3 and 6 revealed no archaeological features after the removal of the existing floor surfaces (timber and/or concrete); Room 5 revealed a cobbled floor had been overlain by the existing timber floor. Room 1 (The Kitchen) and Room 4 (Former Service Building) were the only rooms reduced to a level that exposed archaeological features and deposits.

Wall {109} exposed along the north side of Room 1 was more similarly aligned with the south-west part of the house (Room 4), suggesting a contemporary date with it; and that Room 4 is (at least in its footings) the oldest (pre-1605) part of the present house. Robber Trench [107] in Room 1 does not appear to reflect the likely true position of any wall presumably aligned parallel with Wall {109}. That Robber Trench [107] terminates after a few metres also raises questions over its definite purpose as part of an internal or structural feature, however, its morphology; with a near vertical south slope and gentle north slope; fill containing building material; and its stratigraphic relationships seem to support the hypothesis of it being a wall robber trench.

Wall {109} and potentially a now missing structure from within cut [107] were abutted by Destruction Layer (102) and an initial demolition layer, (103), after a destructive event seemingly involving a fire judging by the amount of charcoal and burnt/heated earth and stone. This destruction occurred prior to the rebuilding and realignment of the house in 1605, when the previous building on the site was removed e.g. robber trench [107] and backfilling and the spread of further demolition layers took place, thereby burying the destructive event layers (in Room 1 at least). The new (c.1605) building used Wall {109} in part as a foundation and was realigned for a threshold to Room 1 and potentially the re-building/re-use of Room 4 to the west. Once constructed a cobbled floor overlying a deposit of Made-ground (106) beneath it (which may have been in place as a working occupation level during construction) were instated. This floor was then overlain in the 20th century with a concrete floor. The cobbled floor was largely disturbed and destroyed by the instatement of this concrete floor, and this may have removed all traces of drains and other features, which could be anticipated in a Kitchen floor. It should be noted that if Room 1 was indeed the historic

kitchen to the property it seems strange that there were no traces of drains cutting into the deposit of made-ground (106), which may suggest that this Room had an alternative function, or more likely is that this deposit of made ground and the cobbled surface reflect a later (probably 18th century) floor which removed all traces of earlier kitchen services.

Room 4 contained patches of buried floor levels (204) and (205), with an in-built drain {215}, these are dated to 18th century by a single sherd of pottery from (205), and were sealed by thin layers (202) and (203) of material which contained common charcoal presumably associated with the use of the room in the 18th-19th century possibly as a kitchen. The laying of the existing flagstone floor above this buried floor is most likely part of the substantial late 19th century renovations by Burrows and later rebuilds of the south end of the main range in the 20th century. The evidence of the possibility of pre-1602 walls still surviving within Room 4 and the working 18th century floor directly overlying the natural in the excavated area suggest that the damage from the 1602 fire was perhaps not so substantial in this room/building.

That is not to say that the unexposed part of the floor does not show signs of the fire or that the destruction layers have been terraced or swept away prior to the instatement of the buried (18th century) floor. It is more than likely that Pit [212] was associated with the c.1605 demolition and rebuild, in that it contains charcoal rich fills and a distinct lens of burnt material. Although Pit [212] seems to be part of the post-destruction demolition and rebuild, why it was so localised is unclear, it can only be assumed that the area may have needed substantial renovation or backfilling after the fire of 1602. That it cuts and seals posthole [210] and that both postholes ([208] and [210]) have distinctive fills from the layers above, i.e. not mixed destruction/demolition deposits, suggests that the postholes had probably gone out of use prior to the destruction event evident within Pit [212]. Therefore, the postholes represent an earlier phase of construction than the buried 18th century floor and cobble drain in Room 4, and probably an earlier phase than that destroyed in 1602.

3.3 Overall Conclusion

There are five broad phases of features identifiable in the archaeological record, although given the nature of the ground works further archaeological deposits are likely to remain in-situ and perhaps include Roman or prehistoric elements to the west of the plot and medieval and post-medieval remains to the east.

The earliest phase identified during the monitoring is represented by two undated postholes uncovered in Room 4, which appear to have gone out of use prior to the 1602 fire. The second and perhaps contemporary phase is represented by wall footing {109} identified in Room 1, this aligns with the walls of Room 4 and represents a building/structure destroyed in the 1602 fire. This structure/building follows the alignments of the burgage plots and is likely of medieval origin. Thirdly, the present house was constructed c.1605, which resulted in the demolition of the majority of any earlier structures and the levelling of floors etc within Room 1. Roughly contemporary to the building of the majority of the present house, but of a notably poorer build quality, was the Main Stair. The fourth phase is represented by 18th century elements with the cobbled floor and drain added to Room 4 and a small brick-built 'shed' added to what became the walled garden, the cobbled floor noted in the service trench may also be from this phase. The final phase is represented by the 1890 Burrow renovations, with the footprint of the extended (but detached?) southwest wing revealed in the service trench. All other features were of 20th century origin.

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Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR BUILDING RECORDING, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION AT LAND IN AND AROUND THE WALRONDS, CULLOMPTON, DEVON

Location: The Walronds, Fore Street, Cullompton
Parish: Cullompton
District: Mid Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 302045.107318
Planning App. no: 10/00521/LBC & 10/00504/FULL
HES ref: Arch/dc/md/16188
Proposal: Listed Building Consent application and full planning application for extensive conservation repair and refurbishment to include: rendering, reroofing, reconstruction of chimneys, window replacement, internal alterations, landscaping including the construction of a new log store, bin store and plant room.
SWARCH Ref: SWARCHCW11
KHBC Ref: K700/2
Date: 13.01.2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and details the proposed scheme and methodology for building recording and archaeological monitoring and excavation at land in and around The Walronds, Cullompton, Devon. It has been drawn up by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) with Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants (KHBC) at the request of Stephen Creighton in collaboration with Marcus Chantrey (the Client) on behalf of The Cullompton The Walronds Preservation Trust, the property owner, with regard to the monitoring and archaeological works to be undertaken prior to the consolidation and conservation of the historic building and landscaping within the garden at the rear. The WSI has been drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed, Archaeology Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service.

Monitoring will take place during the consolidation and conservation of the standing building. The archaeological work (advance of the landscaping and the digging of services) will take place as part of a staged programme (as detailed below).

1.2 This WSI has been prepared with accordance with planning Condition 6 in LBC 10/00521/LBC and Condition 3 in 10/00504/FULL, with explicit reference to the following two elements of planning guidance:

1.2.1 LBC 10/00521/LBC

*"No works to which this consent relates shall commence until the applicant, agent or successor in title has ensured – in accordance with a **written scheme of works** which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority – that an appropriate archive will be produced containing the information contained in the archaeological and historic building assessment and analysis undertaken in support of this application, as well as that generated by the archaeological investigations undertaken by condition on the consent granted for this application. The written scheme of works will include a timetable for the production of the archive.*

Reason: To ensure that an appropriate record is made of newly exposed historic building fabric that may be affected by the development.

1.2.2 10/00504/FULL

*"No development shall take place until the developer/applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a **written scheme of investigation** which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority."

Reason: "To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development"

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Walronds lies at the centre of the historic market town of Cullompton, in East Devon. The building itself dates back to the early 17th century and is an unusually fine example of an early Jacobean town mansion. The Grade I listed building has already been the subject of a thorough building survey and desk-based assessment (Keystone report K770). Built of stone with side wings projecting forward, it is a miniature country mansion rather than the more typical timber-fronted merchant's houses, of which two good contemporary examples remain close by creating a fine section of 17th century streetscape. The house is particularly well-preserved and includes three original ornamental plaster ceilings, a superior plaster overmantel in the hall (with two more on the first floor), 17th century oak panelling and much other detail.

2.1 The town itself is first mentioned in the will of King Alfred (d. c.899) (alongside Axmouth, Axminster, Branscombe and Tiverton), and appears to be laid out either side of Fore Street/High Street in a series of burgage plots. The wider High Street to the north may represent a later extension, as the original market focus probably lay next to the parish church of St. Andrew to the south. St Andrew's Hill to the northwest of the town is crowned by two or three Roman forts, presumably located close to a fording point on the River Culme, and recent excavations on Shortlands Lane have revealed part of a settlement of Roman date. Excavations to the north, northwest and west have also uncovered evidence for early medieval and Prehistoric activity (Hood 2010; AC Archaeology forthcoming; SWARCH forthcoming a, forthcoming b).

2.3 The site is located in the centre of Cullompton, and most other archaeological interventions in the town have failed to locate evidence for early occupation. However, the work on Shortlands Lane, and subsequent works outside the town, indicate that important features and material could be encountered. As The Walronds garden is the last significant open area left in the town centre, it also represents the last opportunity to investigate the pre 20th century archaeology of the town.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To ensure the long-term survival of the results of specialist recording work that took place in support of the LBC application;

- 3.2 To record any historic building fabric exposed during conservation and stabilisation works to the historic fabric of the building within the Grade I historic structure as they take place, to supplement the existing Keystone report on the building;
- 3.3 To monitor any below-ground interventions, both inside the house and in the garden, and undertake the necessary excavation and recording;
- 3.4 To undertake, as far as is possible, test pitting and any area excavations required, as part of a community archaeological excavation, involving members/volunteers of The Cullompton The Walronds Preservation Trust and other interested members of the community;
- 3.5 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate;
- 3.6 To archive the records and artefacts arising from building recording and archaeological monitoring/excavation as appropriate.

4.0 EXCAVATION STRATEGY

- 4.1 Given the probability of encountering significant archaeological remains, the archaeological investigation will proceed in stages, with each stage informing the excavation strategy of the following stage.
- 4.2 STAGE 1: The soil and exposed soil stratigraphy in the flowerbeds and any existing open services etc. will be examined in case diagnostic artefacts were present. This will include an examination of any artefactual material currently held by The Walronds.
- 4.3 STAGE 2: Eight 1×1m test pits will be excavated at key points (relative to the development) within the garden and adjacent to the house, to establish the depth of the topsoil and retrieve artefacts for dating. On the Shortlands Lane site, the Roman settlement was concealed beneath 0.6-1.0m of topsoil, and thus proposed landscaping may not affect the buried archaeology. These test pits will be excavated to the base of the topsoil layers where this could be satisfactorily determined. If feasible (i.e. if sufficient physically capable volunteers can be found), some of this work will be undertaken by supervised volunteers as part of community outreach.
- 4.4 STAGE 3: The data from the test pits will inform the creation of a deposit model, and allow a mitigation strategy to be formulated. Areas of minimal impact can be identified (e.g. the central garden area, or, where the soil depth protects the archaeology), and design proposals can be altered to minimise the below-ground disturbance (e.g. build up levels rather than reducing them). This would restrict the total area subject to further investigation.
- 4.5 STAGE 4: Where full excavation is unavoidable, this will take place according to the guidelines laid out below (see 5.3) in response to a brief issued by DCHES. It is envisaged that this work would take place in collaboration with The Walronds, and would be undertaken using volunteers and/or students supervised by professional archaeologists. There will be no more than 5 volunteers per professional archaeologist.
- 4.6 STAGES 5+: Post-excavation (see below).

5.0 METHOD

- 5.1 Groundworks *within* the historic building will be monitored by personnel from KHBC, up to the point they require active archaeological excavation or interpretation/recording. Personnel from SWARCH will undertake any work thereafter. All groundworks *outside* the historic building will be monitored by personnel from SWARCH. This includes test-pitting, monitoring work and controlled excavation as appropriate in advance of and during landscaping works in the garden at the rear.

5.2 Historic Building Recording:

This work will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practices – English Heritage 2006* and the appropriate *IfA Standards (2001)*.

A descriptive record will be made of the historic fabric of the building affected by the development that will conform to English Heritage Level 2. This record will be based on as detailed a visual, non-intrusive survey of the buildings as allowed for by accessibility, due to health and safety considerations. The bulk of the work – excluding the work in the Parlour – concerns 20th century additions or alterations to the fabric of the building.

Should significant historical and/or architectural elements be identified within the building the MDDC Conservation Officer and the DCC Historic Environment Service will be informed. The owner of the property will ensure that any such exposed elements remain undisturbed until their significance can be determined and allow consideration for their retention *in situ*. Where unforeseen earlier or more diagnostic elements are exposed, EH Level 3 recording will take place and a meeting with the relevant bodies/individuals held to discuss mitigation strategies.

Monitoring Arrangements will be agreed with DCHES and the MDDC Conservation Officer, who will be given reasonable notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and will be kept informed of progress. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the completion of the OASIS submission.

This work will be undertaken by personnel from KHBC.

5.3 Archaeological monitoring and excavation:

5.3.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

5.3.2 Eight 1×1m test pits will be excavated, by hand, at locations throughout the garden (see Figure, below). This will be undertaken, where possible, by volunteers under supervision.

i) the location of the test pits will be recorded in relation to existing boundaries;

ii) the test pits will be excavated in 0.1m spits down to a maximum depth of 1.2m or the base of the topsoil or the top of archaeologically sensitive layers;

iii) all spoil will be checked for finds and recorded by test pit and by spit. Following recording, post-1800 topsoil finds may be discarded;

iv) within RPAs, tree roots above 25mm diameter will *not* be removed;

v) sections will be drawn and test pits backfilled.

This information will be used to draw up a deposit model, in order to inform subsequent development and quantify its archaeological impact.

5.3.3 Depending on the results of the test-pitting, any area excavation *may* be opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the direct control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.

5.3.4 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.

5.3.5 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);

- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features;
- 5.3.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
- 5.3.7 A metal detector will be used to scan for metal artefacts during the excavation.
- 5.3.8 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 5.3.9 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 5.3.10 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation, and after appropriate licences will be obtained.
- 5.3.11 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, must be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 5.3.12 Where possible, and working in collaboration with The Walronds Preservation Trust, volunteers will be used to help excavate and process finds, under the supervision by professional archaeologists. The Walronds Preservation Trust has links with local schools and has its own volunteer group, and will help coordinate this work.
- 5.3.13 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, stakeholders (including DCHES) will be informed and a site meeting called to determine the appropriate mitigation.
- 5.4 The Client will provide SWARCH and KHBC with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 5.5 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn. Volunteers will be issued with high-vis jackets as standard, and safety helmets and safety boots as appropriate.
 - 5.5.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 5.5.2 The professional archaeologists and volunteers will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 5.5.3 SWARCH will issue an assessment and undertake its own site safety induction course for the volunteers.
 - 5.5.4 If the depth of excavations exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 5.6 SWARCH and KHBC shall agree monitoring arrangements with the DCHES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 6.1 This will be based on IfA and English Heritage guidelines and will consist of:
 - 6.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital and black & white photography.
 - 6.1.2 Survey and location of features.
 - 6.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
 - 6.1.4 Reference will be made to the CORS Project (*Currently Occupied Rural Settlement*) methodology for test pitting (see: <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/cors.html>).

Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHES.

- 6.2 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to instigate appropriate sampling procedures and post-excavation assessment and analysis. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon.

7.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 7.1 This project contains three elements of archiving: the pre-commencement specialist building reports generated in support of the LBC (7.2); the building survey and monitoring (5.2), and the archaeological monitoring and recording (5.3).
- 7.2 A considerable number of pre-commencement specialist building reports were generated prior to the LBC application (e.g. specialist plaster/glass/woodwork reports etc.). This material is already held in a digital format and available online at the *Planning Portal* website. These documents will be converted into archive PDF format and uploaded to OASIS under the SWARCH OASIS number by SWARCH personnel.
- 7.3 The archive will also include the material arising from the work of KHBC, i.e. material relating to the preparation of Keystone report K770, a copy of that report, and material relating to the monitoring of the building work [to be supplied by KHBC].
- 7.4 With regard to the building recording work undertaken by KHBC, an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with any field drawings and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum under accession number RAMM: 11/72. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 7.5 With regard to the archaeological work undertaken by SWARCH, an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum under accession number RAMM: 11/72. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 7.6 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the DCHES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

- 7.7 The *archaeological* report (SWARCH) will include the following elements:
- 7.7.1 A report number, date, version number and the OASIS record number;
 - 7.7.2 A copy of this Project Design;
 - 7.7.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 7.7.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 7.7.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 7.7.6 A description of the project's results;
 - 7.7.7 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 7.7.8 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - 7.7.9 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
 - 7.7.10 A plan showing the location of the test pits, service trenching and any area excavation, in relation to the site boundaries;
 - 7.7.11 Plans of each test pit, service trenches (or part of trenches), and any area excavation in which archaeological features are recognised, along with adequate OD spot height information, an appropriate scale, the orientation of trenches in relation to north and with section drawing locations shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - 7.7.12 Section drawings of test pits, service trenches (or parts of trenches), and any area excavation, with OD heights, at appropriate scales and showing the orientation of the drawing. Archaeologically sterile test pits or lengths of service trench will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - 7.7.13 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 7.7.14 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - 7.7.15 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - 7.7.16 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - 7.7.17 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
 - 7.7.18 Should particularly significant archaeological remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered that merit wider dissemination, the publication requirements would be confirmed with DCHES.
- 7.8 The reporting requirement for the *building survey* will be confirmed with DCHES (as per 5.1 of the Brief) and the MDDC Conservation Officer on completion of the site work (see below). As a baseline, an appendix to the existing building survey (KHBC) will be compiled and will include the following elements:
- 7.8.1 A report number, date, version number and the OASIS record number;
 - 7.8.2 A copy of this WSI;
 - 7.8.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 7.8.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 7.8.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 7.8.6 A description of the project's results;
 - 7.8.7 An update on the existing building report (K770) in the light of the monitoring works, with interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 7.8.8 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
 - 7.8.9 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
 - 7.8.10 Photographs showing the building and the significant features referred to in the text. Site photographs will be taken in high-resolution digital formats with a set of archival prints produced by specialist photographic services.
 - 7.8.11 If appropriate, drawings will be produced at suitable scales.
 - 7.8.12 Should particularly significant historic fabric or architectural features be encountered, the requirement for further analysis and dissemination will be discussed with the MDDC Conservation Officer
- 7.9 SWARCH and KHBC will correspond during the writing and production of these reports, to ensure the results of each set of investigations is full contextualised.
- 7.10 On completion, hard copies of these reports will be provided to the Client, the MDDC Conservation Officer (KHBC report only) and DCHES. Digital copies in a suitable format will also be provided.
- 7.11 DCHES will receive each report within three months of completion of fieldwork. This is the responsibility on the individual contractor, and would be dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc., the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The reports will be supplied to the DCHES on the understanding that one copy will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of these reports, one copy each will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the DCHES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 7.12 A copy of these reports detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database. This will be the responsibility of the individual contractor.
- 7.13 Should particularly significant archaeological remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (PPS5). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with DCHES.
- 8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES (BATS)**
- It is the responsibility of KHBC and SWARCH - in consultation with the applicant - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSI's, Habitat Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007), National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 9.0 PERSONNEL**
- 9.1 The building recording will be managed and undertaken by John Thorp (KHBC).

- 9.2 The archaeological work will be managed by Colin Humphreys (SWARCH); the excavation work will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel, supplemented by volunteers where appropriate, and directed by Bryn Morris.
- 9.3 Post-excavation work will be undertaken by KHBC (building recording) and SWARCH (archaeological monitoring). If appropriate, any co-ordination will be undertaken by SWARCH.
- 9.4 Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Telephone: 01769 573555 email: deblt@swarch.net

John Thorp - Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants

3 Colleton Crescent, Exeter, Devon EX2 4DG, Telephone: 01392 259304 email: jrlthorp@aol.com

List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker; 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter, EX4 6LE; Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Richard and Helena Jaeschke; 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD; Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Alison Mills; The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon; The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN; Tel: 01271 346747

Thomas Cadbury; Curator of Antiquities; Royal Albert Memorial Museum Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS; Tel: 01392 665356

Fiona Pitt; Plymouth City Museum, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AJ; Tel: 01752 204766

Geophysical Survey

Substrata; Tel: 07788 627822

GSB Prospection Ltd.; Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW; Tel: 01274 835016

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Human Bones

Louise Lou; Head of Heritage Burial Services, Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 OES; Tel: 01865 263 800

Lithics

Martin Tingle; Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ; Tel: 01548 821038

Metallurgy

Sarah Paynter; Centre for Archaeology, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD

Tel: 02392 856700 sarah.paynter@english-heritage.org.

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Vanessa Straker; English Heritage SW, 29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND; Tel: 0117 9287961

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Dana Challinor (wood identification); Tel: 01869 810150

Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils); juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis); heathertinsley@aol.com

Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis); University of Plymouth

Pottery

John Allen; Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN; Tel: 01392 665918 and thereafter as a consultant

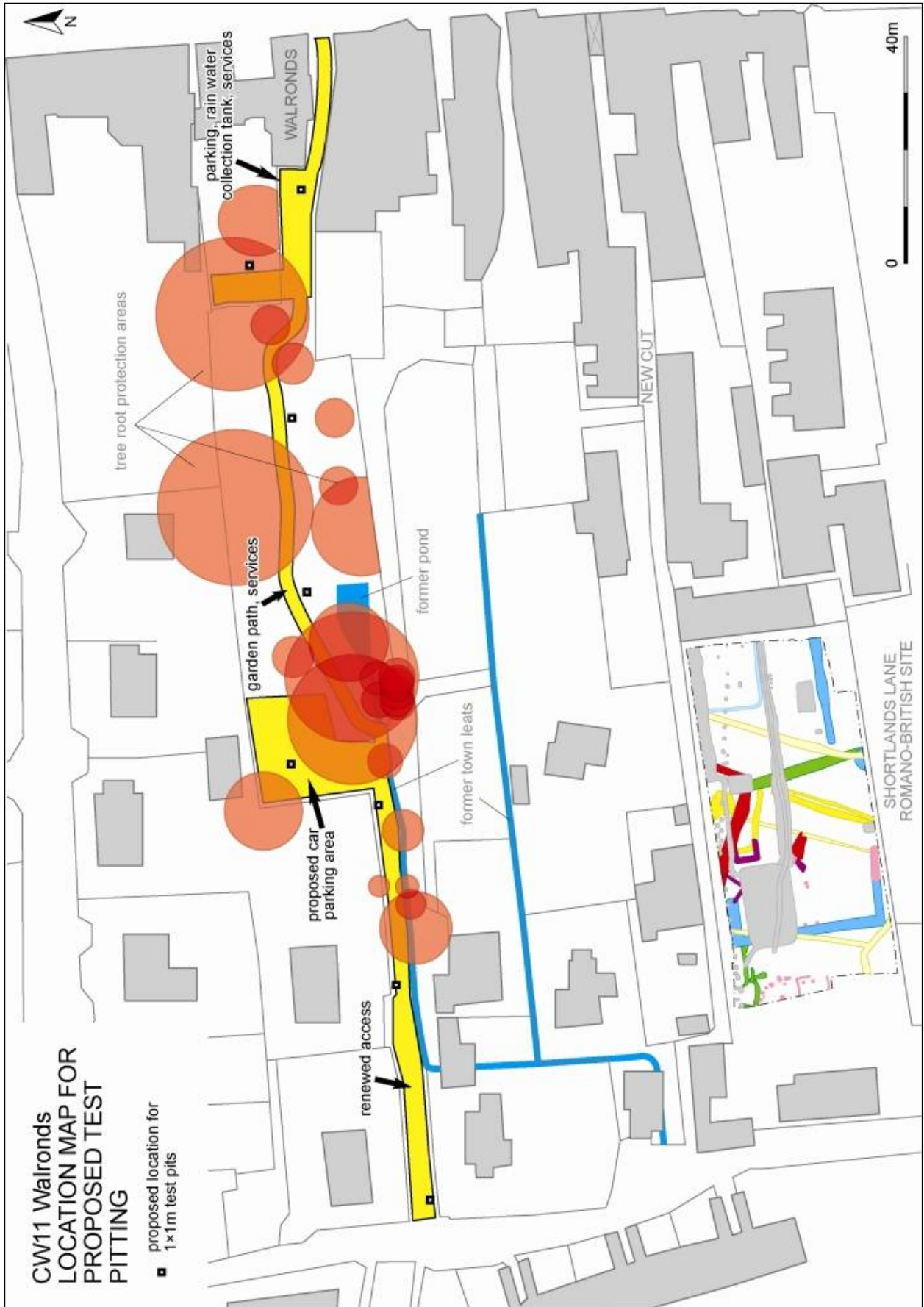
Graham Langman; Exeter, EX1 2UF; Tel: 01392 215900; email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Henrietta Quinnell; 39 Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN; Tel: 01392 433214

Timber Conservation

Liz Goodman; Specialist Services, Conservation Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN

Tel: 0207 8145646 lgoodman@museumoflondon.org



Appendix 2

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
Room 1				
(100)	Natural	Mid yellow-red, compact clay & gravel	Overlain by (101)	-
(101)	Layer	Mid brown-grey, friable sand-silt, occurs at the base of/under Wall {109}, possibly a remnant of the construction cut fill, although the cut itself is not evident	Overlaid (100), Overlain by {109}, (102)	0.04m
(102)	Destruction Layer	Dark grey-black, friable sand-silt & charcoal, layer across entire floor evident in slots A, B & C	Overlaid (101), Abutted {109}, Overlain by (103)	0.19m
(103)	Demolition Layer	Mid yellow-red, compact sand-clay, dirty with moderate charcoal flecks & stones, = redeposited natural	Overlaid (102), Overlain by (104)	0.07m
(104)	Demolition Layer	Same as (102) but with frequent small stones, possible cleaning layer	Overlaid (103), Overlain by (105)	0.06m
(105)	Demolition Layer	Same as (103). Possibly (102) = primary destruction layer & (103)-(105) lenses within the same demolition process, possible cleaning layer? Prior to (106) a seemingly consolidated earth/rubble/debris made-ground that sealed Wall {109} & (102) & was overlain by a cobbled surface (un-numbered)	Overlaid (104), Overlain by (106)	0.06m
(106)	Make-up Layer	Mid brown, loose-friable sand-silt with frequent debris of all-sorts	Overlaid (105), Overlain by cobbles	0.23+m
[107]	Robber Trench	Linear with gentle-steep sides & flattish base, aligned NW-SE, 1.80+m×0.65m. Wall robbed out post-destruction, & demolition left in, roughly aligned with {109}, completely truncated/gone c.2m into room from SE corner. Unlike {109} that follows the new builds course, it would have protruded into the room, therefore it was removed? Did not continue beyond slot through terminus	Cut (100), Contained (108)	0.24m
(108)	Fill of Robber Trench	Fill of [107], Dark blackish-brown, compact (in ground) – loose (when broken) medium-large stones & cobbles in a burnt silty matrix with debris. Cobbles vary from 0.05×0.07m to 0.16×0.22m across	Fill of [107], Overlain by (104)	0.24m
{109}	Wall	Stone wall, aligned WNW-ESE, 3.20+m×0.40+m, red clay bonding burnt black in most places, stones <0.24×0.34×0.14m & realigned & reused in threshold of door in NW corner of Room 1, roughly follows line of extant north wall	Overlaid (101), Abutted by (102), Abutted & Sealed by (106)	0.34m
Room 4				
(200)	Floor Layer	Light white-blue grey, extant flagstone floor, left in east half of Room 4	Overlaid (201)	0.05m
(201)	Bedding Layer	Mid red-yellow, loose sand, bedding layer to (200)	Overlaid (202), (206), Overlain by (200)	0.02m
(202)	Demolition Layer	Spread of demolition/destruction layer. Blackish friable silty layer with frequent charcoal & fine mortar & CBM rubble	Overlaid (203), Overlain by (201)	0.04m
(203)	Destruction Layer	Burnt demolition/destruction layer, friable clay-silt & charcoal	Overlaid (204), Overlain by (202)	0.04m
(204)	Buried Floor Layer	Mid-light yellow-red brown, compact mortar floor layer. Possibly original floor surface prior to destruction/demolition	Overlaid (205), Overlain by (203)	0.05m
(205)	Made Ground 1	Mid yellow-red brown, friable clay-silt with charcoal flecks & occasional stones, an earthy made-ground layer, finds: pottery	Overlaid (207), Overlain by (204)	0.15m
(206)	Made Ground 2	Mid mottled grey & red-brown, friable clay-silt & rubble with frequent charcoal, CBM, mortar & cobble-like stone debris, made-ground for remaining flagstone floor (200)	Overlaid (214), Overlain by (201)	0.20m
(207)	Natural	Mid yellow-red, compact clay & gravel conglomerate with sand, occurs c.0.30m below ground level	Overlaid by (205), Cut by [208][210]	-
[208]	Cut of	Posthole, 0.24m×0.25m, oval, near vertical sides, almost flat/slightly concave base, curved break	Cut (107), Contained (209)	0.18m

The Walronds, Cullompton

	Posthole	of slope, undated			C17)
(209)	Fill of Posthole	Fill of [208], light red-grey, friable clay-silt with occasional sub-rounded stones (<15mm dia) & charcoal flecks, no finds, c.0.50m west of larger Posthole [210]	Fill of [208], overlain by (205)	0.18m	(Pre C17)
[210]	Cut of Posthole	Posthole, 0.35m×0.30+m, oval, near vertical sides, curved break of slope & flat base, undated, larger post supported by [208]? or substantial corner post to smaller [208]?	Cut (207), Contained (211)	0.26m	(Pre C17)
(211)	Fill of Posthole	Fill of [210], light red-grey, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks & sub-angular stones(<15mm dia.), no finds	Fill of [210], Cut by [212]	0.26m	(Pre C17)
[212]	Cut of Pit	Pit, 1.75m×1.50+m, rectangular, near vertical curved sides, flat base with irregular shape at south end by Posthole [210], 2 fills, undated, related to north door threshold? = post demolition construction?	Cut (211), Contained (213)(214)	0.22m	(C17-C19)
(213)	Fill of Pit	Lower fill of [212], mid red friable sandy-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, re-deposited natural, no finds	Fill of [212], Overlain by (214)	0.02-0.07m	(C17-C19)
(214)	Fill of Pit	Upper fill of [212], mid brown-grey, friable clay-silt with moderate charcoal inclusions, no finds	Fill of [212], Overlaid (213), Overlain by (206)	0.19m	(C17-C19)
{215}	Drain	Cobble built in-floor linear drain, c.1.5m×0.30m, generally 3 rectangular cobbles wide but smaller stones used in places, contemporary of (204)?	Overlaid (205), Overlain by (203)	-	C18

n.b. spot dates in brackets are based on historical events likely associated with deposits and relative dating; not by archaeological finds (C17 = 1602-5 fire and rebuilding)

Appendix 3

Finds Concordance

Context			Lithics			Clay Pipes			Animal Bone			Ceramics			CBM			Other				
Context	Block	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Stems	Bowls	Weight kg	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes	Fragments	Weight kg	Notes				
Topsoil strip: Car park			1	0.036	Chert - DISCARDED	2		0.004	DISCARDED	1	0.019	DISCARDED	16	0.072	WRE – x13 DISCARDED, x3 RETAINED = 0.005kg	2	3.628	Brick - DISCARDED	3	0.055	Coal - DISCARDED	
													1	0.001	Bone china- DISCARDED				1	0.006	Burnt Slate- DISCARDED	
														2	0.069	Somerset Pottery 18th century				1	0.001	Bottle Top - DISCARDED
														1	0.003	Somerset Pottery Post Med- DISCARDED				7	0.438	Glass DISCARDED
														1	0.002	Frechen Stoneware Bellamine, highly decorative with fragment of inscription				1	0.008	Nail DISCARDED
														9	0.19	Flowerpot- DISCARDED				1	0.271	Gun mechanism
														1	0.048	"Twisted" green glazed handle				1	0.004	Industrial Clinker DISCARDED
Topsoil strip: Rear Driveway						1		0.004					5	0.045	WRE - DISCARDED	1	0.061	Tile with green glaze	2	0.079	Glass DISCARDED	
													2	0.042	WRE	1	0.192	Brick - DISCARDED				
													6	0.099	Flower pot - DISCARDED	1	0.06	Tile trace of glaze				
													2	0.126	Pan tile -DISCARDED							
													1	0.008	North Devon ware							
													2	0.048	S. Somerset Ware							
Floor reduction		Room 1				3		0.008		2	0.029		8	0.324	7 x S. Somerset, 1 piece has 4 stamps, All one vessel type, 1 x WRE (intrusive) DISCARDED	4	0.215	x4 slate (x3 DISCARDED)				

The Walronds, Cullompton

102	C										12	0.53	C16th S. Somerset type, 7 from one refired vessel and 5 from a type 1A bowl							
102		pre-visit									18	0.611	S. Somerset Ware			12	0.367	slightly fired earth DISCARDED		
105																1	0.005	Glass Possible Early Vessel		
106		near wall 109			4		0.02		6	0.252		8	0.285	S. Somerset Ware including one globular jar	3	0.272	x3 slate	1	0.031	bone/ivory brush
																		1	0.047	Glass
108									1	0.017	DISCARDED							3	0.398	x1 slate DISCARDED, x1 stone floor piece DISCARDED, x1 mortar DISCARDED
205		Room 4										1	0.001	C18, thin, brown salt-glaze stoneware						

Topsoil strip: Courtyard garden				1	0.178	Chert nodule - DISCARDED		1		0.003	DISCARDED	5	0.025	DISCARDED	6	0.056	WRE- DISCARDED	1	0.213	Hand-made brick DISCARDED	3	0.092	Glass DISCARDED
															2	0.014	Flower pot - DISCARDED				1	0.015	Oyster Shell DISCARDED
															3	0.016	C18th S. Somerset type - DISCARDED				1	0.026	Corroded FE lump DISCARDED

Topsoil strip: Service trench				1		0.005	C18th DISCARDED					24	0.373	WRE - DISCARDED	1	0.059	Slate DISCARDED						
												3	0.053	Flowerpot - DISCARDED									
												3	0.014	C18th S. Somerset Ware - DISCARDED									
												2	0.011	C19th White Stoneware - DISCARDED									
												3	0.016	Tin-Glazed (Delft Type) with blue painted decoration									
											1	0.011	15th-16th S. Somerset Ware										
TOTALS				2	0.214			12	0	0.044		15	0.342		123	3.068		17	5.098		32	1.383	

Appendix 4

List of Jpegs contained on CD-Rom to the rear of the report

Photo Number	Description	From	Scale
Visit on 30/11/12			
CW11(01)	SE corner of Room 1. [107] & cobbled floor	W	2m
CW11(02)	Cobbles along south wall	N	2m
CW11(03)	Section through end of [107]	W	1m
CW11(04)	As above	N	1m
CW11(05)	As above	E	1m
CW11(06)	Cobbles along East wall	N	1m
CW11(07)	Test pit through (106)	W	1m
CW11(08)	As above	N	1m
CW11(09)	Slot through {109}	S	1m
CW11(10)	As above	S	1m
CW11(11)	As above	E	1m
CW11(12)	Slots through [107] & (106)	NW	2m
CW11(13)	SE corner of Room 1 post excavation	W	2m
CW11(14)	Cobbles along south wall	N	2m
CW11(15)	North wall of Room 1 showing {109}	S	2m
CW11(16)	Threshold in NW corner reusing stones from {109}	S	1m
CW11(17)	Slot by {109}	E	20% of 2m
CW11(18)	Clean section through cobbles along East wall	W	1m
CW11(19)	Shot along wall {109}	W	2m
CW11(20)	As above	W	2m
CW11(21)	East end of wall {109}	S	2m
CW11(22)	Middle of wall {109}	S	2m
CW11(23)	Shot along proposed robbed out wall cut [107]	N	2m
CW11(24)	SE corner of room post ex along cut [107]	NW	1m
CW11(25)	West wall.	E	1 + 2m
CW11(26)	Slots in west wall	E	1m
CW11(27)	SW corner of room	NE	2m
CW11(28)	Room 1 from SW corner. Includes north wall and NE corner	SW	2m
CW11(29)	South wall of Room 1	N	2m
CW11(30)	SW corner of Room 1	NE	2m
Visit on 13th & 18/2/13			
CW11(31)	Posthole [208] and section mid-floor	S	1m
CW11(32)	Section mid-floor	S	1m
CW11(33)	Floor post-reduction to formation level	E	1+2m
CW11(34)	Drain {215} from above	S	1m
CW11(35)	Drain {215}	E	1m
CW11(36)	Pit [212] pre-ex and posthole [208]	S	1m
CW11(37)	Pit [212] pre-ex and postholes [208] [210], post-excavation	S	1m
CW11(38)	Pit [212] & posthole [210]	W	1m
CW11(39)	Drain {215}	E	1m
CW11(40)	North interior wall	S	2m
CW11(41)	Room 4 from west entrance	W	-
CW11(42)	Room 5 post reduction to cobbles to be left in situ	W	1+2m
Car park topsoil strip			
CW11(43)	Topsoil strip for car park area at rear of garden	NE	-
CW11(44)	Modern drain, machine brick lined rectangular structure	N	-
Visit on the 15/10/12, site access track & service trench beneath T.P.Z.			
CW11(45)	Pre-excavation of rear access track	E	2m
CW11(46)	As above	W	2m
CW11(47)	South end of rear access track post-excavation	W	2m
CW11(48)	Laying of access track	W	2m
CW11(49)	North end of access track post-excavation	W	2m
CW11(50)	Area of Tree Protection Zone (T.P.Z.) with tree subject to Tree Protection Order (T.P.O.) affected by services	W	-
CW11(51)	Test pit to establish services	N	1m
CW11(52)	As above	W	1m
CW11(53)	Test pit & area post investigation	NW	-

The Walronds, Cullompton

Visit on the 19/08/13, wall footing in garden			
CW11(54)	Area prior top works starting	NW	-
CW11(55)	Footings trench and services	N	-
CW11(56)	Brick footing abutting the burgage plot wall	SE	-
CW11(57)	Shot of stone lined drain	E	-
Reducing floors inside, initial visit			
CW11(58)	Room 1, mid reduction of floor level	SW	-
CW11(59)	Wall exposed by reduction in NW corner of Room 1	E	0.5m
CW11(60)	As above	E	0.5m
Visit on the 11/12/13, service trench to east of building			
CW11(61)	Yard area at east end of garden & rear of house	W	-
CW11(62)	As above, but small annex in NW corner of the yard	S	-
CW11(63)	Area subject to service trench/establishing existing services	E	-
CW11(64)	Service trench post-excavation	W	1m
CW11(65)	As above	W	1m
CW11(66)	Section of service trench showing water pipe & electric cables	above	1m
CW11(67)	Section of service trench showing, trench backfills	N	1m
CW11(68)	As above	NW	1m
Service trench continued through gardens			
CW11(69)	Service trench to the east of the Walronds building	E	-
CW11(70)	As above, detailed shot of part outside Room 1	E	0.4m
CW11(71)	As above, by Room 4	W	-
CW11(72)	Foundation of Room 4 seen in service trench	N	0.4m
CW11(73)	As above	N	0.4m
CW11(74)	As above	N	2m
CW11(75)	Service trench outside service stair, significant root disturbance	N	2m
CW11(76)	As above	E	0.4m
CW11(77)	Foundations of stack	W	2m
CW11(78)	As above, detail	W	2m
CW11(79)	As above	S	2m
CW11(80)	As above, detail	N	2m
CW11(81)	As above, showing change of build in footings to north of stack	N	2m
CW11(82)	Change of build south of main stair	W	2m
CW11(83)	Detail of foundations of stair	S	2m
CW11(84)	As above, general shot	S	2m
CW11(85)	As above showing service trench along footings	SW	2m
CW11(86)	Service trench through the southwest courtyard	E	2m
CW11(87)	Section of the above	N	2m
CW11(88)	Section through the wall footing identified in the SW courtyard	S	2m
CW11(89)	Southwest corner of the wall footing of the above	E	0.4m
CW11(90)	As above	N	0.4m
CW11(91)	As above	E	0.4m
CW11(92)	Western end of service trench through the SW courtyard	E	2m
CW11(93)	Southeast corner of wall footing seen in the SW courtyard	W	0.4m
CW11(94)	As above	S	0.4m
CW11(95)	Cobbled surface near the widening of the garden	E	0.4m
CW11(96)	As above	E	0.4m
CW11(97)	Western end of the service trench, where it abuts the 'Goat house'	S	-
CW11(98)	A above	S	-
CW11(99)	North facing section of the above	N	0.4m
CW11(100)	General shot of the service trench running length of the garden	W	-



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