

The Walronds, Cullompton

THE WALRONDS CULLOMPTON DEVON

Test Pit Evaluation



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) undertook an archaeological evaluation in the garden of the Walronds, Cullompton, Devon (Figure 1). This consisted of the hand excavation of eight test pits. These excavations were conducted in collaboration with Stephen Creighton and Marcus Chantrey (the Clients) on behalf of The Cullompton Walronds Preservation Trust, the owners of the property. These works were undertaken prior to the consolidation and conservation of the historic building and to inform any future landscaping and the digging of services within the garden at the rear of the property. The excavations were carried out in accordance with a WSI (Appendix 1) drawn up by SWARCH and Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants (KHBC) in consultation with Stephen Reed, Archaeology Officer, Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES).

The test pits represent the first stage of the archaeological monitoring that will take place at the Walronds during the consolidation and conservation of the standing building (see Appendix 1, Section 4.0). This report presents the results of the initial evaluation including a deposit model that will allow for a mitigation strategy to be formulated and to inform design proposals.

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 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 house, 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.

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, 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*).

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 (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 also represents the last opportunity 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.

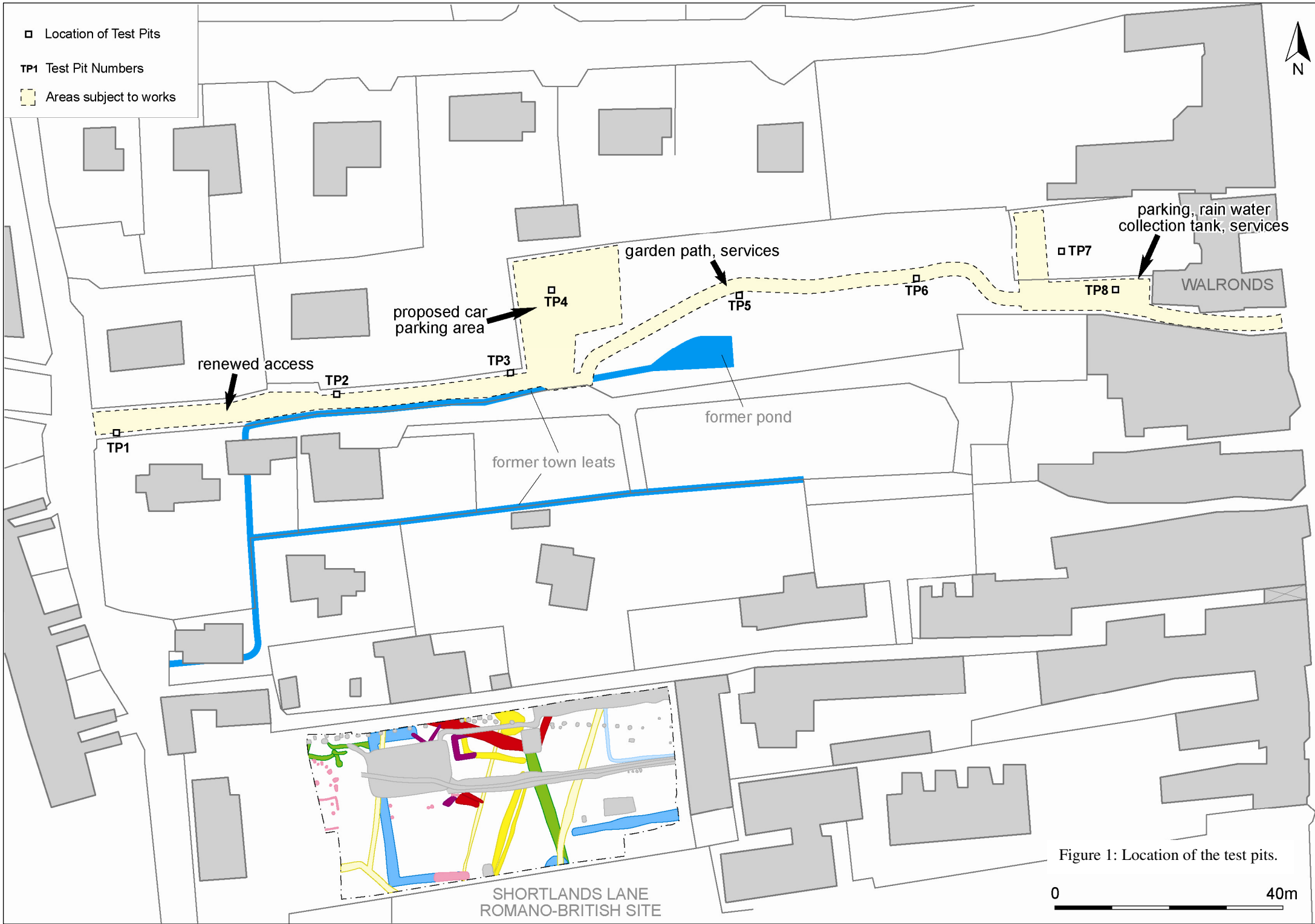
1.3 Topographical and Geological Background

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 c.65m AOD, and slopes from the west down 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

The test pits were excavated by hand between 24th-26th January 2012 by Dr. B. Morris and Dr. S. Walls. A small number of volunteers also participated under professional supervision in the excavations, as well as processing finds and metal detecting the spoil heaps.

The test pits were typically excavated in 0.1m spits, except in instances when clear stratigraphic changes were identified. The methodology was informed by the Currently Occupied Rural Settlements (CORS) Project (University of Cambridge 2011) and followed IfA (2008) guidelines. A photographic record and written record including standard single context sheets was compiled along with a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20 to 1:200).



2.0 Results of the Test Pits

2.1 Summary

The test pits were all excavated in areas likely to be impacted upon by proposed developments. They were also positioned as to avoid known services, although this was not always possible. Each test pit was typically 1×1m, except in those locations where this size of trench was awkward to excavate (such as Test Pit #8, which was 0.92×0.92m, and Test Pit #1, which was 0.85×1.0m in size). All excavations were by hand and to a depth of 0.36-1.25m below the current ground level. The test pits were all excavated to the depth of the natural subsoil, with the exception of Test Pit #2, which was excavated to a depth of 0.95m and the top of a water pipe.

The subsoil exhibited variation from a firm-to-soft mottled greyish-yellow sandy-silt to a soft-to-firm mottled gingery-yellow silty-sand; it also contained rare sub-angular chert nodules (up to 80mm dia.). The natural subsoil in Test Pits #7 and #8 was composed of compact gravel.

2.2 Test Pit #1



Test Pit #1 was positioned on a grass bank which rose steeply to the southern boundary hedge of the shared part of the drive. Test Pit #1 was located 0.88m south of the present concrete access road, and 4.6m east of the stone pillar marking the entrance to the drive. This revealed a stratigraphic sequence of a 0.06-0.30m thick layer of mid purple-brown silt loam (1.1) with occasional roots and rare small sub-angular stones (>70mm) overlying a thin band (0.04m-0.15m) of clean light gingery-brown sandy-silt (1.2). These deposits ((1.1) and (1.2)) most likely represent the construction of the hedge bank (c.1970) to the south of the access road, which was presumably built up from material excavated during the laying out of the current access and services.

Below deposit (1.2) was a 0.1m thick layer of buried topsoil, namely a dark brown silt loam (1.3), which

Figure 2: West-facing section of Test Pit #1 (1m scales).

contained common shrub roots, occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>50mm). Deposit (1.3) overlay a 0.45-0.5m thick deposit of very clean and homogenous grey-brown slightly sandy silt-loam (1.4) which contained rare sub-angular stones (>60mm) and roots, but produced no finds. Below (1.4) a firm deposit of clean slightly mottled greyish-yellow sandy-silt (1.5) was interpreted as the natural subsoil.

2.3 Test Pit #2

Test Pit #2 was positioned in the access drive to the Walronds, located 0.3m south of the northern boundary hedge and 0.95m east of the stone gate post. Test Pit #2 revealed that below the paved surface was a 0.24m thick compact yellow-buff sand (2.1) that had been laid presumably as a foundation for the drive (c.1970), it contained occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>50mm) and lumps of conglomerate/concrete (>85mm). Deposit (2.1) overlay a cut [2.2] with a steeply-sloping slightly curved profile; this was 0.6m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.73m. This feature [2.1] was filled by (2.3) a friable dark grey-brown silt loam containing occasional stones (>65mm); at its base lay a black plastic water pipe running west-south-west to east-north-east. This was reported to be the water pipe leading to former garden water features.

Pipe trench [2.2] cut into a 0.22m thick topsoil deposit of soft mid-brown slightly clayey silt loam (2.4) containing common sub-angular stones (>120mm) and coal fragments. This upper organic topsoil (2.4) overlay a 0.35m thick friable brown silt-loam lower layer of topsoil which contained occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>50mm). Below deposit (2.5) was a fairly clean mottled buff-tinger sandy-silt (2.6), containing common stone (gravel) fragments (>60mm), as well as rare slate and coal fragments. Deposit (2.6) was excavated to depth of 0.14m, but its full extent is unknown, it most likely represents the fill of a feature which extends beyond the limits of Test Pit #2.



Figure 3: South-facing section of Test Pit #2 (1m scales).

2.4 Test Pit #3

Test Pit #3 was located within the area of the former orchard, being positioned along the length of the access drive to the Walronds, against the northern boundary fence of the drive 1.95m to the west of the point at which it widened into the main garden. The upper deposit was 0.20m thick and comprised a soft friable mid greyish-brown slightly clayey silt loam (3.1) with rare sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>40mm). This topsoil deposit was cut by a 0.45m deep steep-sided pipe trench along the southern edge of the test pit. Below the topsoil deposit (3.1) was a 0.03m thick lens of friable and compacted mottled light brown gritty silt loam (3.2), containing common coal and burnt clay fragments. Deposit (3.2) could tentatively be interpreted as a surface, perhaps associated with semi-industrialised activities that occurred within the burgage plots of the Walronds in the 19th/20th centuries.

Below the possible surface (3.2) was a 0.62m thick deposit of homogenous soft friable light buff-brown silt-loam (3.3) with rare charcoal flecks and sub-rounded chert pebble inclusions (>80mm). The basal deposit of this test pit (3.4) was a slightly mottled buff-yellow silty-sand with rare sub-rounded chert pebbles (>60mm) and occasional charcoal flecks pressed into the top. Deposit (3.4) was interpreted as the natural subsoil.



Figure 4: West-facing section of Test Pit #3 (1m scales).

2.5 Test Pit #4

Test Pit #4 was excavated within the former orchard (now a lawn) to the west of the *Little Walronds* plot, it was positioned 4.5m west of the boundary to the *Little Walronds* garden and c.5.6m south from the northern garden wall. The upper deposit within Test Pit #4 was a 0.28m thick soft dark greyish-buff-brown slightly clayey silt loam (4.1) with occasional chert nodules (>80mm) and coal fragments. Deposit (4.1) overlay a 0.62m thick deposit of homogenous fine and soft light brown silt-loam (4.2), with occasional sub-rounded chert pebble inclusions

(80mm). The basal excavated deposit within this test pit was a slightly undulating soft mottled light-brown to gingery sandy-silt (4.3) containing occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded chert nodules and was interpreted as natural subsoil. A total of five sherds of Romano-British greyware were recovered from this test pit.



Figure 5: West-facing section of Test Pit #4 (1m scales).

2.6 Test Pit #5

Test Pit #5 was located to the south of the main garden path, 10m south of the northern boundary and 20m east of the wall which formerly separated the orchard from the rest of garden. The upper deposit (5.1) was a 0.16-0.28m band of mid-to-dark greyish-brown silt loam with common roots and occasional brick and slate fragments. This modern garden soil (5.1) overlay a 0.12m thick deposit of very mixed grey-brown slightly gritty silt loam (5.2) which had frequent lenses and flecks of buff-yellow sand (i.e. redeposited natural). This very mixed deposit (5.2) contained occasional coal, slate and brick fragments, and common large smithy slag (see Appendix 2). Deposit (5.2) overlay a thin band (0.04m thick) of slightly blue-black gritty sandy-silt loam (5.3) and was mostly comprised of common small iron slag and coal fragments. These deposits (5.2) and (5.3) are suggestive of smithy processes having occurred nearby, and/or dumping of such material, most likely during the 19th century.

Underlying (5.3) was a thick deposit (0.42-0.48m) of mixed heterogeneous light grey-brown silty loam (5.4) with common slate fragments and occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded stone (>60mm) inclusions. Below (5.4) was the natural (5.5), a deposit of firm crunchy slightly mottled yellow-buff sandy-silt containing rare sub-rounded chert nodules (>60mm).

2.7 Test Pit #6

Test Pit #6 was located to the east of Test Pit #5, approximately 9.7m south of the northern garden wall (and 0.28m south of the garden path); 14.9m north of the southern boundary and c.16.5m from the walled courtyard garden. Test Pit #6 had a 0.18m thick deposit of soft friable mid-to-dark grey sandy-silt loam (6.1) which contained few inclusions except for occasional small tree roots and rare small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>50mm). Below this garden soil deposit (6.1) was a 0.16m thick layer of homogenous clean soft mid-greyish buff-brown silt loam (6.2) with common small roots and very occasional sub-rounded chert nodules (80-120mm). Deposit (6.2) overlay a clean thick deposit (0.26m) of soft friable mottled orange-brown sandy-silt (6.3) with common bioturbation. This overlay the natural subsoil (6.4) a firm-to-soft mottled orange-buff silty-sand containing rare sub-rounded chert nodules (>80mm).



Figure 6: North-facing section of Test Pit #5 (1m scales).

2.8 Test Pit #7

Test Pit #7 was located within the walled courtyard garden, south-west of the fountain, 0.4m south of the garden path and 1.25m north of the southern wall to this garden. This revealed a 0.22m thick layer of a modern dark-brown slightly clayey silt-loam (7.1) containing common small roots, occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>60mm). A small lens of building debris was noted within this deposit (7.1) in the north-facing section. A service trench, containing a ceramic sewer pipe and iron water pipe was located below this deposit on the northern edge of the test pit. This service trench cut into a 0.24m thick deposit of gritty grey-brown silt loam (7.2) with common small roots and sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (>50mm) and rare larger sub-rounded stones (>140mm). A further ceramic land drain was partially covered by and cut through part of this deposit (7.2) in the south-west corner. Below deposit (7.2) was the natural subsoil (7.3), which within this test-pit was a compact gingery-buff sand with gravel (>70mm).



Figure 7: South-facing section of Test Pit #6 (1m scales).



Figure 8: Post-excitation view of Test Pit #7; viewed from the south, looking north (1m scales).

2.9 Test Pit #8

Test Pit #8 was located in the concrete yard to the south of the walled courtyard garden, 1.4m south of the doorway that provides access between the two areas. This revealed that below the present concrete slab floor and a band of sand and cement used for bedding these tiles was a solid concrete surface (8.1) that was approximately 0.08m thick. This concrete surface overlay a 0.08m thick make-up layer of loose gritty grey-yellow sandy-silt (8.2) containing frequent demolition debris fragments. Beneath this rubble layer (8.2) was a deposit of dark-grey slightly purple moist sandy-silt (8.3) containing common sub-rounded pebbles (>80-120mm), presumably cobbles) and frequent mortar flecks. Deposit (8.3) also filled a 0.13m deep linear cut [8.4] running along the northern limits of the trial pit. This feature had a steep near vertical side and although its full profile was not seen it most likely represents a drain or possible foundation cut. Linear [8.4] cut into the natural subsoil (8.5), which in this location was a mottled gingery sandy-silt with gravel.



Figure 9: Post-excitation view of Test Pit #8, with the linear cut [8.4] visible to the north; viewed from the south, looking north (1m scales).

2.10 Finds Synopsis

A reasonably wide range of material was recovered (see Appendix 2). The usual range of post-medieval pottery and other artefacts were present (e.g. North Devon and South Somerset type wares), together with clay pipes, ceramic building material and so forth.

A very small amount of pottery from further afield was present, with some 17th-18th century plain Delft-type pottery, one sherd from a 17th century Raeren stoneware flagon, and a tiny sherd of Chinese porcelain.

In general, while the absolute volume of material varied across the site, it was of note that every test pit produced broadly comparable material. In addition, that while different

stratigraphical layers were present, 18th or 19th century could be found throughout most profiles. In Test Pits #3-6, the lower levels were generally more homogenous and finds less common.

A single sherd of earlier medieval pottery was retrieved from Test Pit #6. This is the earliest medieval material on the site, and was tiny (2g) and abraded. Test Pits #1, #3, #4 and #5 produced eight sherds of Romano-British greyware broadly comparable with the material from Shortlands Lane; Test Pit #4 produced five of those sherds. The amount of Romano-British material recovered indicates contemporary activity within the general vicinity, but falls short of demonstrating Roman occupation. It is worth bearing in mind, however, that there was no indication of Roman occupation at Shortlands Lane until the topsoil was removed; the same may be true here.

While not retained, in a number of the test pits large sub-rounded chert nodules were encountered, in both the topsoil and subsoil layers. Such nodules proved to be a diagnostic feature of Romano-British deposits at Shortlands Lane.

2.11 Deposit Model

Based on the profiles recorded from the test pits, a provisional deposit model can be compiled (see Figure 10). It should be noted that this projection is based on a restricted amount of raw data, but appears broadly comparable with what was encountered at Shortlands Lane. The greatest thickness of 'topsoil' – that is, the soil layers disturbed by human action and containing artefacts – is to be found in the centre of the site (Test Pits #3 and #4), and the depth of material decreases to the east and west. The area to the rear of the Walronds itself would appear to have been terraced and heavily landscaped in the past, as the soils of this area were shallow and bore little resemblance to those encountered elsewhere.

The depth of the topsoil over most of the area would indicate that, like Shortlands Lane, any archaeological features in the garden are likely to be well-preserved. The shallow and disturbed soils adjacent to the house would indicate any features in this area are likely to be truncated or heavily disturbed.



Figure 10: Provisional deposit model

3.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The excavation of the test pits have identified that there is certainly a background of Roman and limited medieval activity within the immediate vicinity of the Walronds and its associated gardens. The sherd of Romano-British greyware recovered from Trench #1 is of particular note as it is in very good condition given that it was found within the topsoil, especially when compared with the other sherds found in Trenches #3 and #4. That would suggest it has not been part of the topsoil for very long and may well be derived from a Roman feature, and perhaps one encountered during the laying out of the current access roads.

All of the earlier (i.e. Romano-British and medieval) sherds of pottery were unstratified and were found towards the rear of the plot, within the area formerly used as orchard. This area is covered by a substantial deposit of topsoil (up to c.1m in depth) and any surviving features may not be affected in the laying out of services in these areas.

A single probable feature was encountered in Test Pit #2. This appeared to be a rather late (18th century) large infilled pit or perhaps leat and similar features were recorded at Shortlands Lane.

The central part of the site also has a relatively substantial deposit of topsoil (0.77m in Test Pit #5 and 0.7m deep in Test Pit #6 respectively), probably as a result of landscaping for the pond (and tennis court?) in this vicinity. The ground is noticeably lower to the south of Test Pits #5 and #6, which suggests that the depth of topsoil is probably considerably less in this part of the site (approximately 0.3-0.4m).

In contrast, the eastern part of the gardens has a fairly shallow topsoil profile, with 0.5m recorded in Test Pit #7 and 0.44m in Test Pit #8. The majority of the deposits within these areas also contained rubble and make-up layers. Test Pit #8 also provided evidence of the only other definite archaeological feature identified on the site. This post-medieval feature hints at the possibility of surviving remains of post-medieval or perhaps medieval structures in these areas immediately west of the present Walronds range. However, as the finds from these pits were less frequent and generally younger than encountered elsewhere, it seems likely landscaping and terracing in the immediate vicinity of the house will have truncated such features.

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SWARCH forthcoming a: 'Excavations at Shortlands Lane, Cullompton: A Romano-British Settlement', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society.*

SWARCH forthcoming b: 'Excavations at Tiverton Road, Cullompton: A Prehistoric and Romano-British landscape', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society.*

University of Cambridge 2011: 'Currently Occupied Rural Settlements (CORS) Project'
<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/cors.html>

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 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 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).

Bryn Morris - South West Archaeology Ltd

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH

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

gsb@gsbprospection.com

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

vanessa.straker@english-heritage.org.uk

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

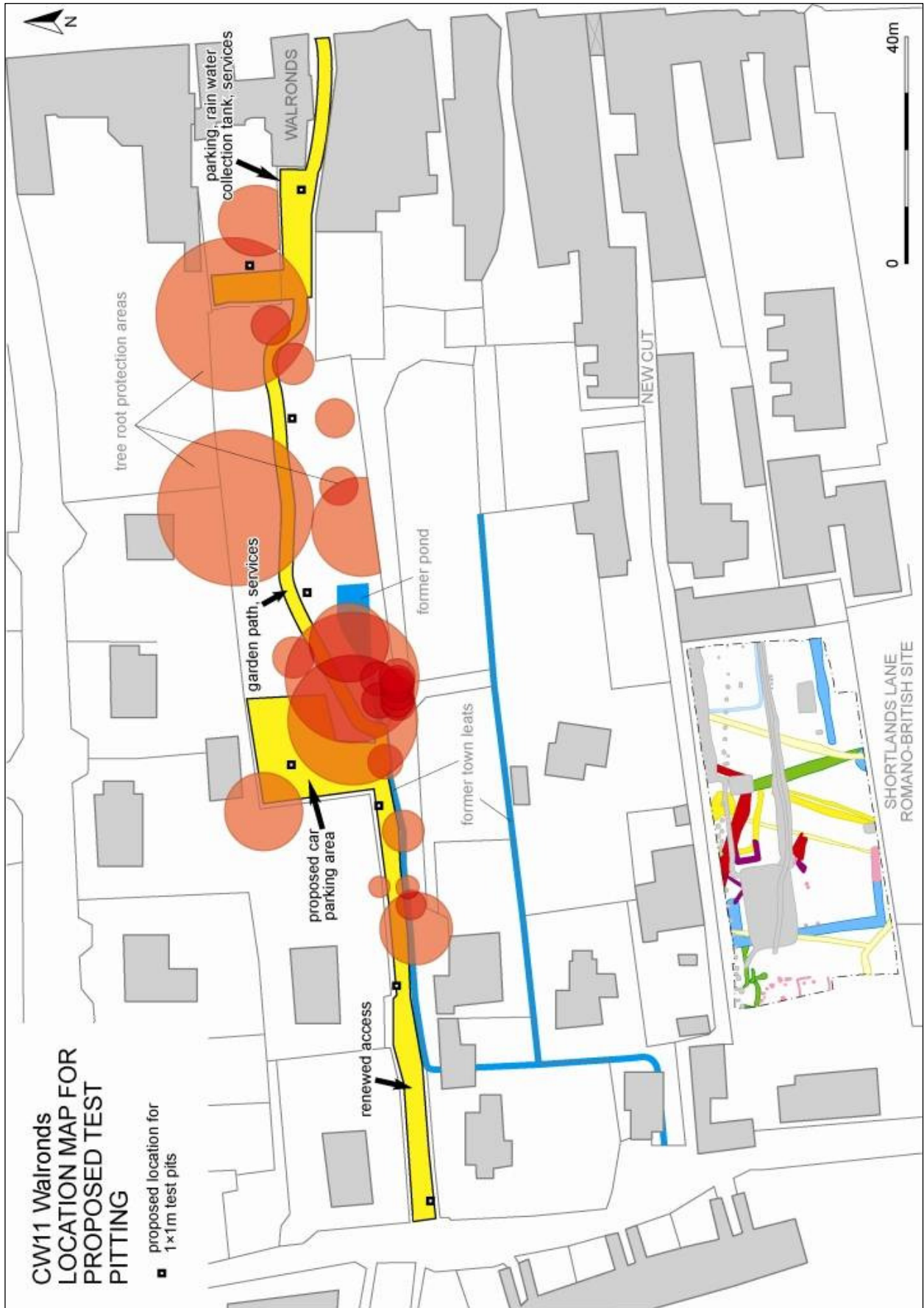
Graham Langman; Exeter, EX1 2UF; Tel: 01392 215900; email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

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



The Walronds, Cullompton

	3	1	2	WRE				8	24	stems late C17								1	28	Fe nail		
	4	3	45	RB greywares				2	22									1	7	flint blade		
	1	1		C18 North Devon GF														1	78	chert core?		
	5	1	39	RB greyware				1	3	heel			3	192				1	37	flint flake chert flake		
5	1	1	11	Delft-type tin-glaze	1	13	brick									1	6	burnt				
		1	8	C18 coarseware																		
		2	19	WRE																		
		9	126	flowerpot																		
	2	4	8	WRE	6	1105	brick						18	1471	1 tap slag			2	17	coal		
		7	292	flowerpot																		
	3	1	68	C19 coarseware							4	55	1 window 2 vessel 1 stopper				2	1	1	5	coal	
	2	27	WRE																			
5	4	2	10	WRE	2	82	brick						30	459			1	50	1	7	coal	
		4	51	C19 coarseware													1	2	burnt			
		18	162	flowerpot																		
	5	2	10	WRE	2	41	pantile	3	9	stems			1	21	clinker	2	38	7	37	1	9	charcoal
		9	197	C19 S Som. coarseware	4	194	brick															
	6	2	50	C18 coarsewares	2	125	brick										10	344		1	8	coal
6	7	1	16	RB greyware rim				4	10	stems			1	64		4	153	2	29	1	203	plaster chert core?
		1	1	Delft-type tin-glazed																1	63	
		4	9	WRE																		
		6	195	eC18 S Som. sgraffito dish																		
6	1	1	4	?medieval North Devon GF																		
		1	1	C18 Notts stoneware																		
		1	9	flowerpot																		
	2	1	1	C18 Notts stoneware																		
		3	1	WRE																		
7		3	11	C18 North Devon GF																		
		5	46	flowerpot																		
	3	3	4	WRE				1	3	stem								1	8	Burnt		
		2	7	flowerpot																		
7		4	2	C12-C13?																		
	1	2	35	flowerpot																		
		3	9	WRE				1	3													
		5	102	Flowerpot																		
8	3	1	1	Chinese porcelain	2	114	pantile															
		1	1	WRE																		
		2	38	C18 coarseware																		
8	1	2	7	WRE	1	489	firebrick															
		2	7	WRE	1	3466	brick				3	28	1 vessel 2 window 1 crown gl.									
		6	3793	firebrick																		
		10	568	FP tiles																		
	3	1	7	C19 stoneware	1	55	landdrain											1	27			
TOTALS		235	2579		81	14037		36	117		30	354		60	2944		40	1577	34	251		

RB – Romano-British; WRE – white refined earthenware, post 1720; GF – gravel-free North Devon pottery; Bris/Staff YS – Bristol or Staffordshire Yellow slipware.

Appendix 3

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

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
CW11 01	East-facing section, test pit 3 with vertical and horizontal scales	E	1m & 1m
CW11 02	East-facing section, test pit 3 with vertical scale	E	1m
CW11 03	Test pit 3, post-excavation	S	1m
CW11 04	South-facing section, test pit 3 with vertical scale	S	1m
CW11 05	South-facing section, test pit 3 with vertical and horizontal scales	S	1m & 1m
CW11 06	Test pit 3, location shot	SE	-
CW11 07	West-facing section, test pit 4 with vertical and horizontal scales	W	1m & 1m
CW11 08	West-facing section, test pit 4 with horizontal scale	W	1m
CW11 09	North-facing section, test pit 4 with vertical and horizontal scales	N	1m & 1m
CW11 10	North-facing section, test pit 4 with horizontal scale	N	1m
CW11 11	Test pit 4, post-excavation	N	1m & 1m
CW11 12	Test pit 4, location shot	SE	-
CW11 13	East-facing section, test pit 5 with vertical and horizontal scales	E	1m & 1m
CW11 14	As above	E	1m & 1m
CW11 15	East-facing section, test pit 5 with horizontal scale	E	1m
CW11 16	North-facing section, test pit 5 with vertical and horizontal scales	N	1m & 1m
CW11 17	North-facing section, test pit 5 with horizontal scale	N	1m
CW11 18	Test pit 5, post-excavation	N	1m & 1m
CW11 19	Test pit 5, location shot	ENE	-
CW11 20	Test pit 5, location shot	WSW	-
CW11 21	Working shot	E	-
CW11 22	South-facing section, test pit 2 with vertical and horizontal scales	S	1m & 1m
CW11 23	South-facing section, test pit 2 with horizontal scale	S	1m
CW11 24	West-facing section, test pit 2 with vertical and horizontal scales	W	1m & 1m
CW11 25	West-facing section, test pit 2 with horizontal scale	W	1m
CW11 26	Test pit 2, post-excavation	W	1m & 1m
CW11 27	Test pit 2, location shot	W	1m & 1m
CW11 28	Test pit 2, location shot	SE	1m & 1m
CW11 29	East-facing section, test pit 6 with vertical and horizontal scales	E	1m & 1m
CW11 30	East-facing section, test pit 6 with vertical scale	E	1m
CW11 31	South-facing section, test pit 6 with vertical and horizontal scales	S	1m & 1m
CW11 32	South-facing section, test pit 6 with horizontal scale	S	1m
CW11 33	Test pit 6, post-excavation	N	1m & 1m
CW11 34	Test pit 6, location shot	NE	-
CW11 35	Test pit 6, location shot	SW	-
CW11 36	West-facing section, test pit 7 with vertical and horizontal scales	W	1m & 1m
CW11 37	West-facing section, test pit 7 with horizontal scale	W	1m
CW11 38	East-facing section, test pit 7 with vertical and horizontal scales	E	1m & 1m
CW11 39	East-facing section, test pit 7 with vertical scale	E	1m
CW11 40	Test pit 7, post-excavation	S	1m & 1m
CW11 41	Test pit 7, location shot	WNW	-
CW11 42	Test pit 7, location shot	ESE	-
CW11 43	North-facing section, test pit 1 with vertical and horizontal scales	N	1m & 1m
CW11 44	As above	N	1m & 1m
CW11 45	North-facing section, test pit 1 with horizontal scale	N	1m
CW11 46	West-facing section, test pit 1 with vertical and horizontal scales	W	1m & 1m
CW11 47	West-facing section, test pit 1 with horizontal scale	W	1m
CW11 48	Test pit 1, post-excavation	N	1m & 1m
CW11 49	Test pit 1, location shot	NE	-
CW11 50	West-facing section, test pit 8 with vertical and horizontal scales	W	1m & 1m
CW11 51	West-facing section, test pit 8 with horizontal scale	W	1m
CW11 52	South-facing section, test pit 8 with vertical and horizontal scales	S	1m & 1m
CW11 53	South-facing section, test pit 8 with horizontal scale	S	1m
CW11 54	Test pit 8, post-excavation	S	1m & 1m
CW11 55	Detail of above	E	1m & 1m
CW11 56	Test pit 8, location shot	SW	-
CW11 57	Test pit 8, location shot	NE	-



The Old Dairy
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