

WAYFORD MANOR, WAYFORD, SOMERSET

Results Archaeological Monitoring



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Wayford Manor, Wayford, Somerset

Wayford Manor, Wayford, Somerset

Results of Archaeological Monitoring

For

Adrian McGowan

By



SWARCH project reference: CWM13
OS Map copying Licence No: 100044808
National Grid Reference: ST40461 06619
Planning Application Ref: 13/02792/LBC
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August 2014

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Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Wayford Manor, Wayford, Somerset during the excavation of pipe trenches for the installation of a biomass boiler system.

The groundworks were situated within the rear courtyard of Wayford Manor, between the Grade I Listed 17th century Manor and Grade II Listed Priest House, which were built on the site of an earlier medieval house.*

The archaeological monitoring identified the remains of a possible wall, potentially relating to the earlier house, the construction cut of the extant well, and a cobbled courtyard surface.

Artefacts recovered during the monitoring comprise several sherds of pottery dating to the 17-19th century, all of which were recovered from topsoil and dump contexts.

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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr Adi McGowan (the Client)

Jonathan Rhind of Jonathan Rhind Architects (the Agent)

Steven Membury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of the Somerset Council Historic Environment Service (SCHES)

1.0 Introduction

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Location: | Wayford Manor |
| Parish: | Wayford |
| County: | Somerset |
| NGR: | ST 40461 06619 |

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of the archaeological monitoring carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Wayford Manor, Wayford, Somerset (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jonathan Rhind of Jonathan Rhind Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Adrian McGowan (the Client) in order to monitor the groundworks undertaken during the installation of a heat main within the rear courtyard between the Manor and the Priest House, and to record any archaeology uncovered. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with Steven Membury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of the Somerset Council Historic Environment Service (SCHES) and in accordance with the Somerset Council Heritage Service Archaeological handbook (2011).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located within the hamlet of Wayford, between the towns of Chard (c.7.5km to the north-west) and Crewkerne (c.4km to the north-east). It is located on the northern hillslope of the valley of the River Axe at a height of c.125m AOD.

It is situated on underlying geology of Upper Greensand Formation of sandstone with superficial deposits of head-clay, silt, sand and gravel, but with chalk formation bedrock further upslope (British Geological Survey 2014).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

A detailed history of Wayford and Wayford Manor are included in the historic building survey (Cox and Thorp 2013), and as such only a summary is provided here:

Wayford did not exist as a manor in its own right in the Domesday survey of 1086, forming part of the manor of Crewkerne, though it emerged as a manor in its own right by the late 11th century. By 1266 Wayford had a church, though this was referred to as a chapel until as late as the 16th century. Wayford Manor is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map as Wayford Farm.

Wayford Manor (Listed Grade I) was rebuilt by Giles Daubeney in c.1600 incorporating fragments of an earlier medieval house. The north wing of the 17th century house remained incomplete, and was finally realised by Sir Ernest George, working for Harold Peto's brother-in-law, Ingham Baker, in c.1900. The south-west wing comprising the conservatory and loggia is contemporary, but on stylistic grounds is attributed to Peto, a former partner in Sir Ernest George's practice.

The house is constructed in Ham stone ashlar and comprises two storeys and an attic under hipped stone slate roofs, and is lit by mullion and transom windows. It is built to an 'E' shaped plan with projecting north-west and south-west gabled wings flanking a centrally-placed projecting two-storey porch, the lower level of which is designed as a triple-arched loggia. The

design of this feature, which is similar to one at Cranborne Manor, Dorset has been attributed to the master mason William Arnold. The south or garden elevation is irregular in plan with a single-storey wing projecting at the south-east corner comprising a conservatory lit by mullion and transom windows, and a triple-arched loggia. These features are similar in plan and detail to those designed by Peto at Seaborough Court, Dorset, Bourton Hall, Warwickshire and Burton Pynsent, Somerset.

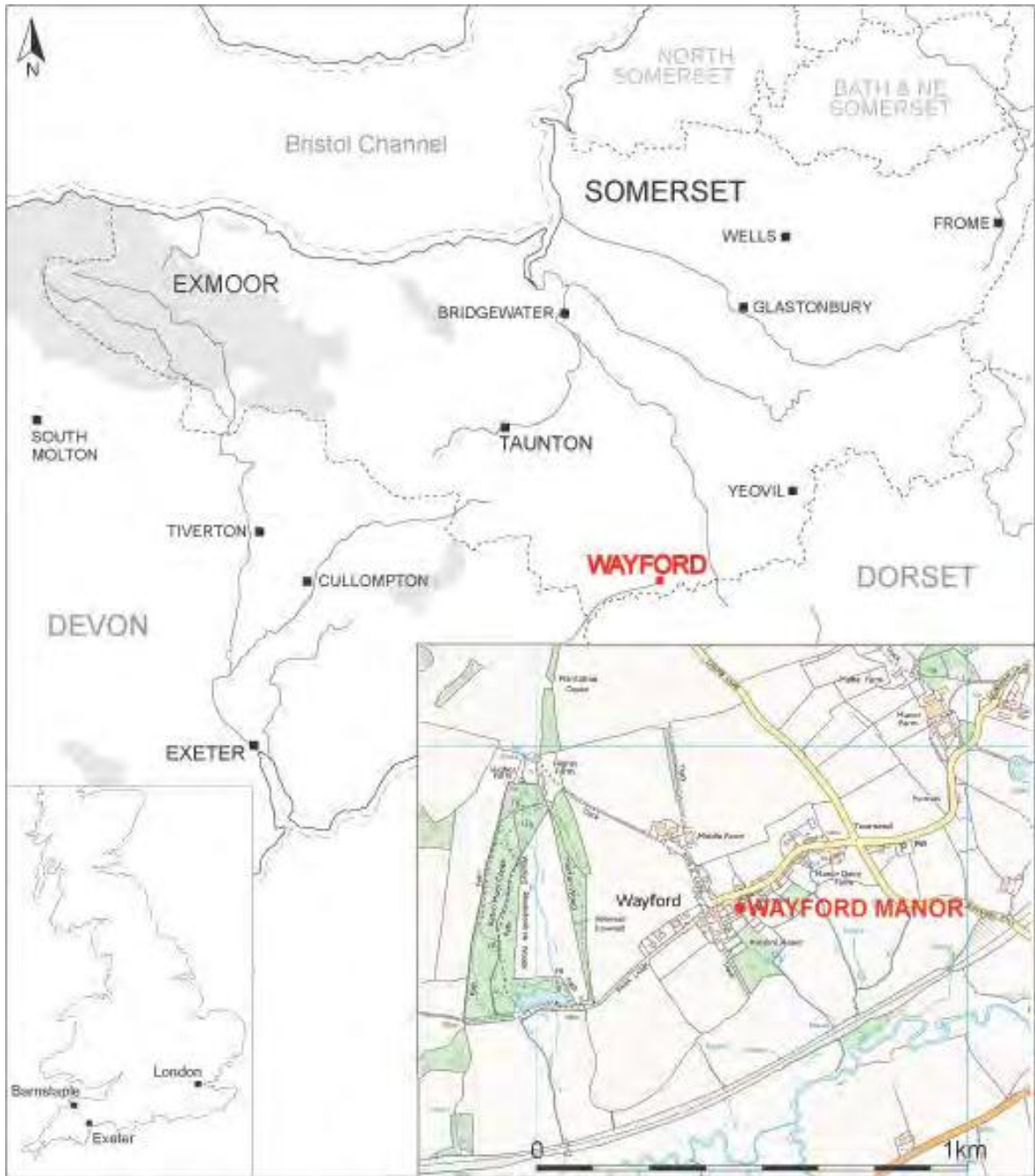


Figure 1: Site location.

2.0 Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 Methodology

The archaeological monitoring comprised the excavation of a trench extending from the north elevation of the south range of buildings (the Priest House), through the service yard, and along the eastern elevation of the north range (Figure 2). Trenches 01 and 02 were excavated by hand (with mattock and spade), whilst Trenches 03 and 04 were excavated by mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.5m wide toothless grading bucket. All trenches were dug to a depth of between 0.7-1m. The groundworks were carried out under the supervision of the site archaeologist (Peter Webb) and archaeological features were hand excavated and recorded in plan and section at relevant scales and by digital photography.

Trenching had also been carried out to the west of the threshing barn (Trench 05) and along the road to the north of the manor (Trench 06) prior to the visit of the site archaeologist, but was recorded in section and by digital photography.

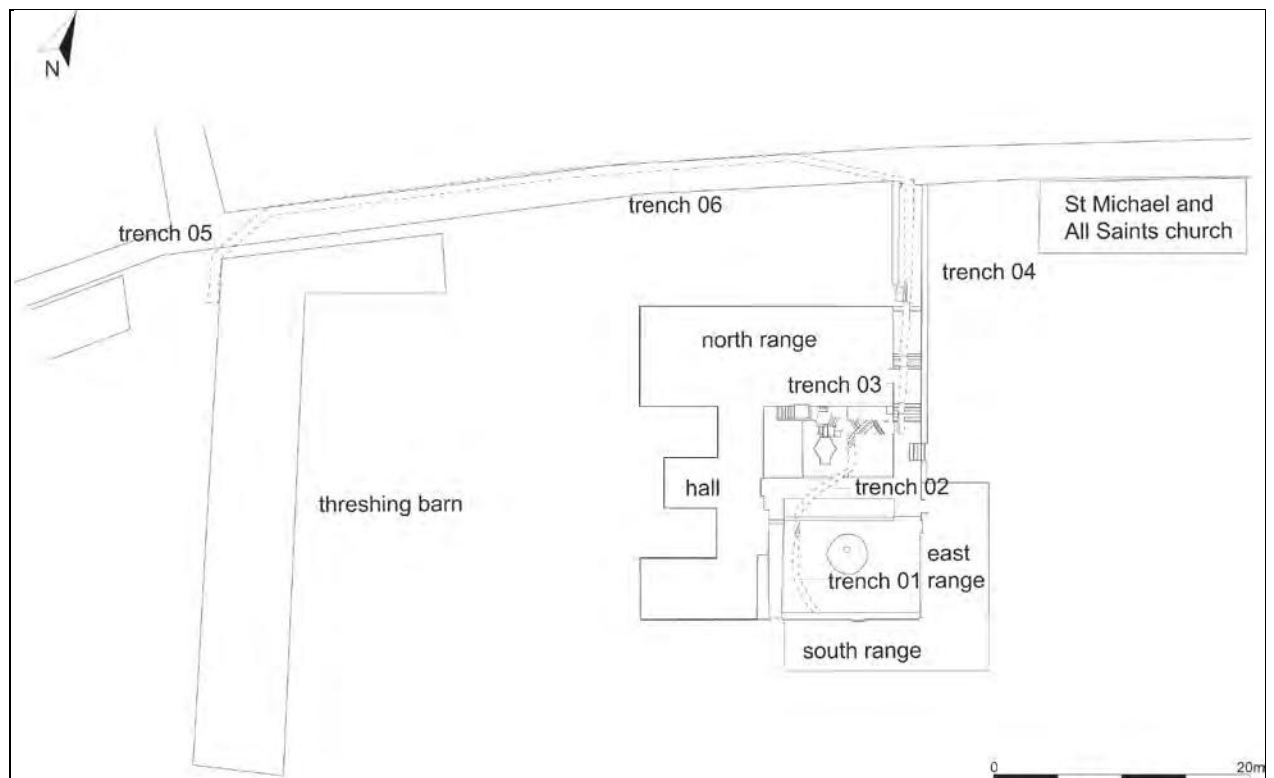


Figure 2: Site plan showing location of trenching.

2.2 Results

2.2.1 Trench 01

Trench 01, located at the southern end of the service yard, orientated north-west to south-east, measured c.7.5m x 0.4m and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. It consisted of dark brown silt loam topsoil (100) c.0.1m thick, overlying a cobbled yard surface {101} and brown sand-clay re-deposited natural. A possible stone wall {106} was also identified (Figure 3).

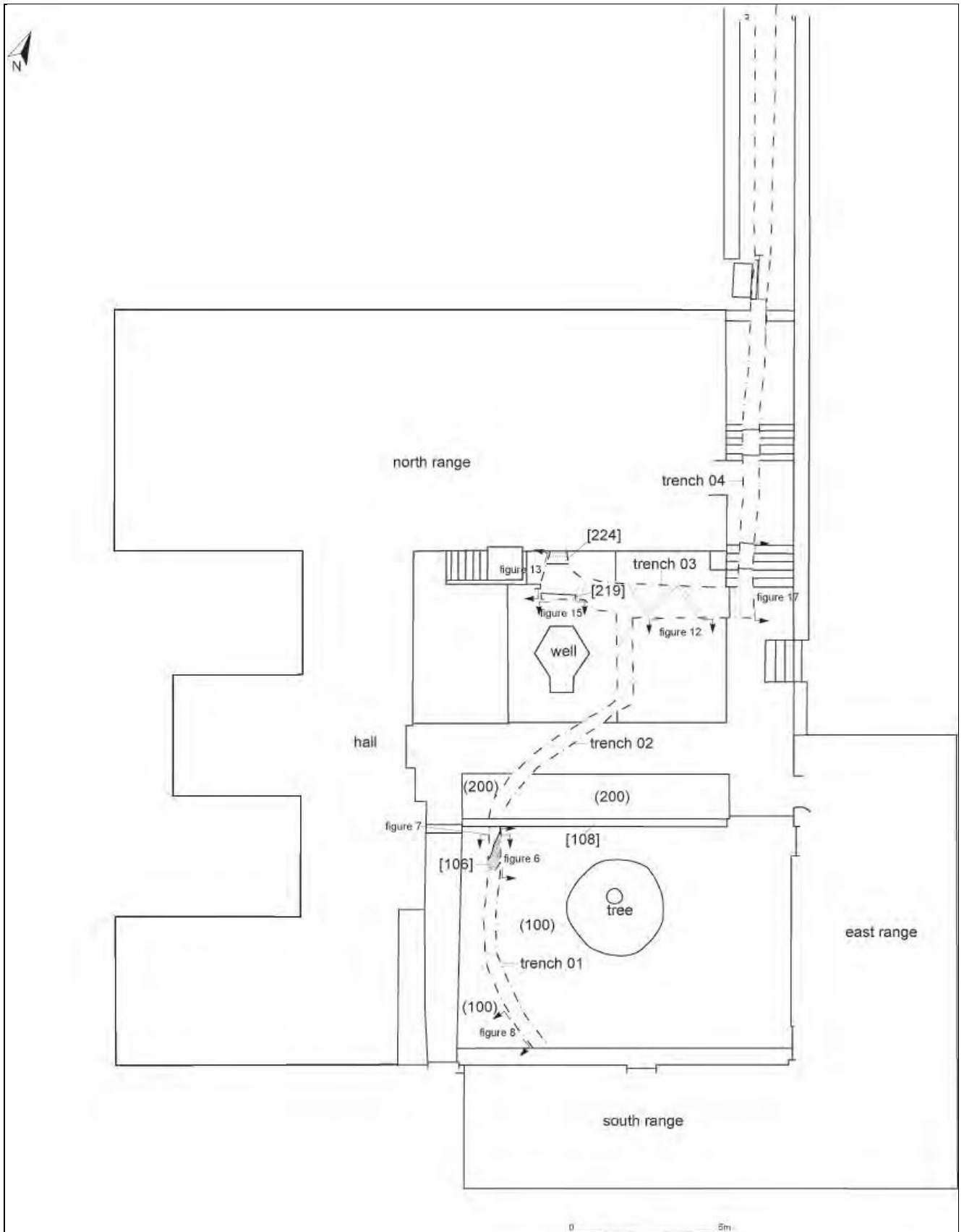


Figure 3: Plan showing detail of trenches 01-03.

Cobbled surface {101} was situated immediately beneath the topsoil and covered the full length, extending beyond the limits, of Trench 01 (Figure 4), and comprised sub-rounded irregular stones

and angular sandstone fragments c.100mm to a depth of c.0.1m (one course) within a matrix of dark brown friable silt loam. Beyond the confines of the trench, evidence of cobbles protruding through the topsoil suggests that the surface covers the entire area occupied by the grass to the south of the extant garden wall [108].



Figure 4: Shot of Trench 01 showing coble surface [101]; looking south (2m scale).

Approximately 0.2m south of garden wall [108], at a depth of c.0.5 was a possible wall [106] (Figures 5-7) comprising a single course of three large angular stone blocks orientated north – south within a matrix of firm-plastic red-brown clay (Figures 5-7). The feature has the appearance of being the remains of a predominantly robbed out wall.

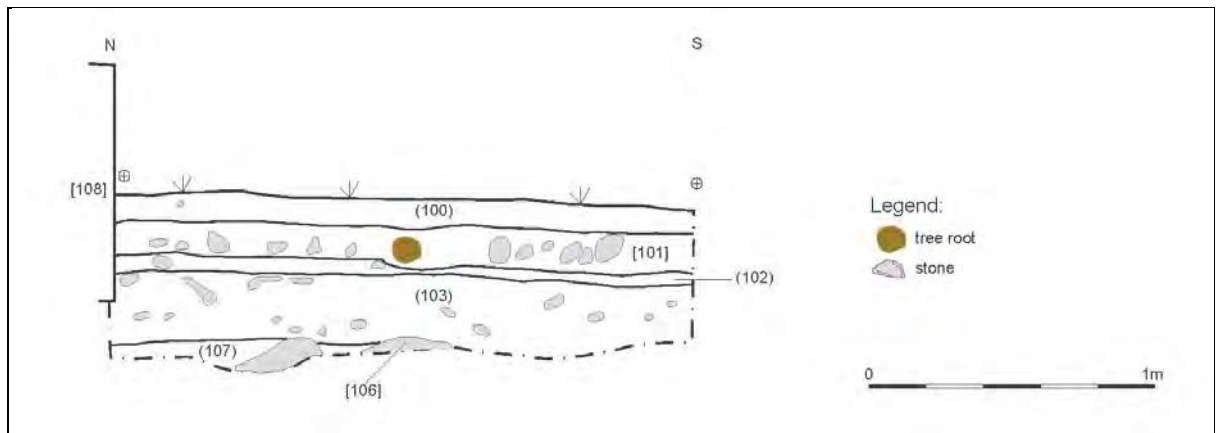


Figure 5: West facing section of Trench 01, north end, showing wall [106].

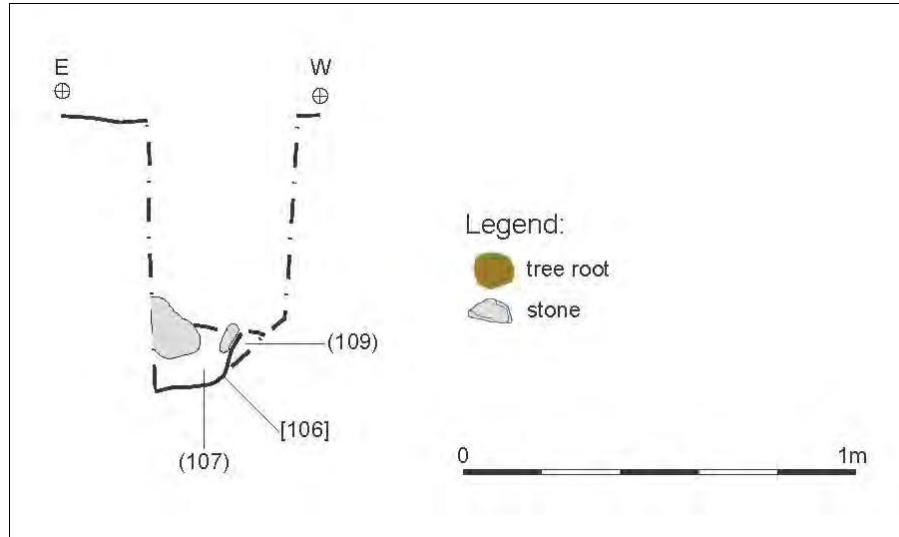


Figure 6: North facing section of cut through wall cut [106].



Figure 7: Shot of Trench 01 showing possible wall [106]; looking north (1m scale).

At the southern end of Trench 01 were a series of dump deposits (Figures 8-9) consisting of grey-brown silt clays (105) and (111) interspersed with deposits of green sand (104) and (110), overlying the re-deposited natural.

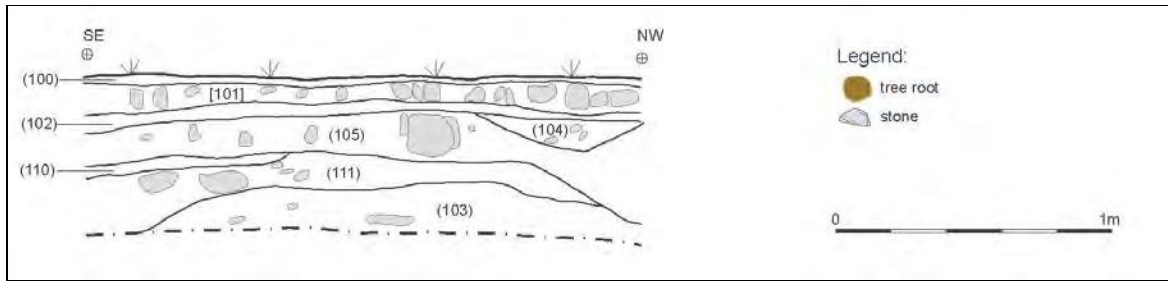


Figure 8: East facing section of Trench 01, showing dump deposits.



Figure 9: East facing section of Trench 01, south end, showing dump deposits; looking south-west (2m scale).

2.2.2 Trench 02

Trench 02, located in the northern half of the service yard and orientated approximately north to south, measured 6m before turning 45° and continuing a further 4m on a south-east to north-west alignment. Trench 02 was 0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of c.0.7m. The southern and northern ends comprised a dark brown friable silt loam topsoil (200) c.0.05m thick overlying cobbled yard surfaces {201} and {215}. These cobbles overlay c.0.1m thick layers of re-deposited natural, an orange-brown sand-clay (202) and (213) (Figure 10). The central portion of the trench comprised areas of rectangular stone paving slabs {109} and {112} and associated bedding layers (212) overlying re-deposited natural (202).

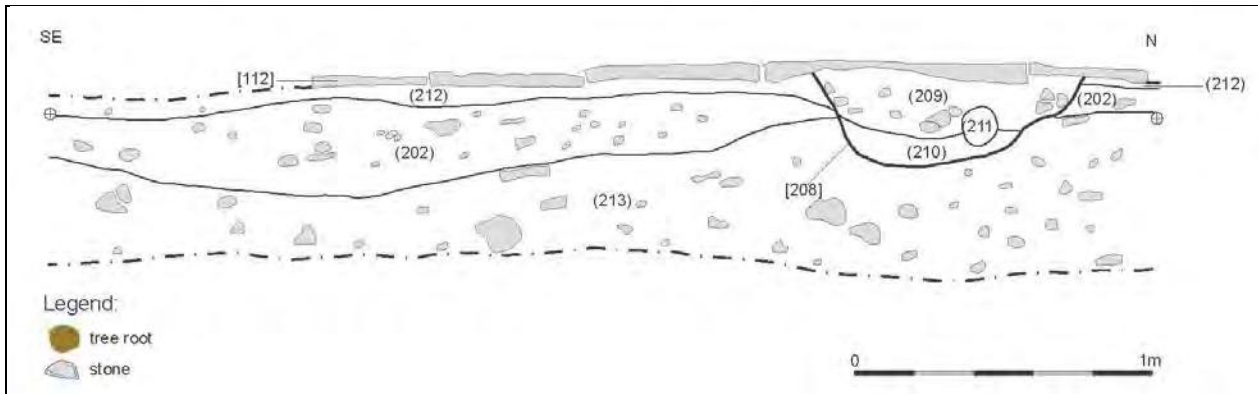


Figure 10: Representative south-east and east facing section of Trench 02.

Cobbled surface {201}, located at the southern end of Trench 02, measured 1.5m north–south and extended beyond the width of the trench. It comprised sub-angular to sub-rounded stone 50-200mm to a depth of c.0.1m within a matrix of dark brown-grey friable silt clay. Cobbled surface {215} (Figure 11) similarly comprises sub-angular to sub-rounded stone 60-150mm to a depth of c.0.1m within a matrix of dark brown silt loam.



Figure 11: Shot of northern end of Trench 02, showing cobble surface {215}; looking north (2m scale).

2.2.3 Trench 03

Trench 03, orientated south-west to north-east along the southern edge of the north range of buildings, measured c.5.5m x c.1m and was excavated to a depth of c.0.9m. The stratigraphy revealed that below the stone paving slab surface {112} at the western end, overlying a bedding deposit (212) and re-deposited natural orange brown clay (213). The eastern end comprised dark

brown silt loam topsoil (214) c.0.05m thick overlying cobbled surface [215], re-deposited natural (213) and dark orange-brown clay with 50% large limestone blocks (239) forming layer immediately above the natural bedrock (Figure 12). The majority of this trench was affected by a series of ceramic drains running at various angles along and across it. However, at the western end, two probable construction cuts, [219] and [224] were identified.

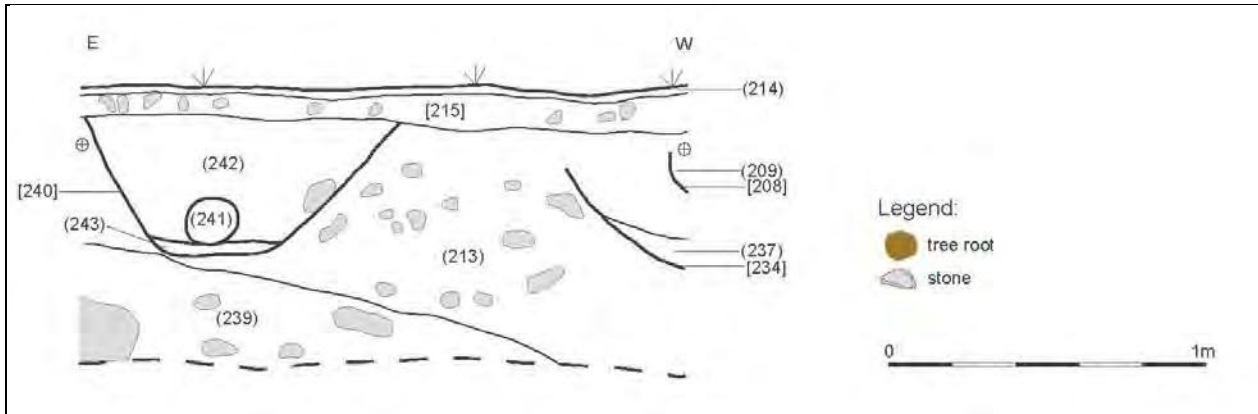


Figure 12: Representative section, north facing, of Trench 03, showing modern disturbance overlying natural (239).

Cut [219] was present in the south-western corner of the trench, orientated north-west to south-east, was a linear feature running c.1.7m into the trench from the western end, x c.0.6m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.9m (Figures 13-16). It had a stepped profile with the upper 0.4m with northern side sloping at c.45° to a flat base 0.2m wide, before dropping with a near vertical edge to the base of the trench. It was filled by loose friable green sand (218) overlain by brown soft silt clay (238) and mixed loose-friable green-white silt-sand with 20% angular – sub-angular stone 100-150mm. This feature is likely to represent the construction cut for the extant well.

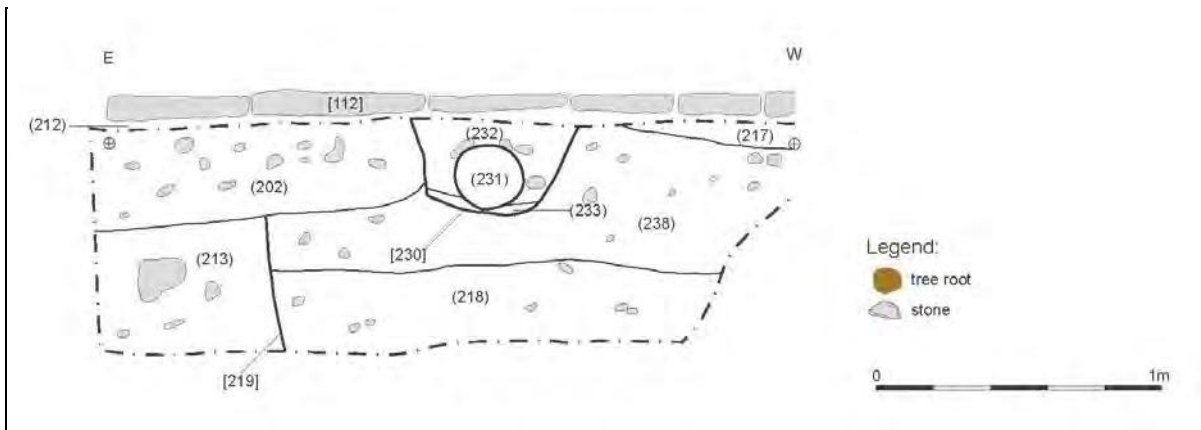


Figure 13: North facing section of Trench 03, showing well construction cut [219].



Figure 14: North facing section of Trench 03 showing construction cut [219]; looking south-east (1m and 2m scales).

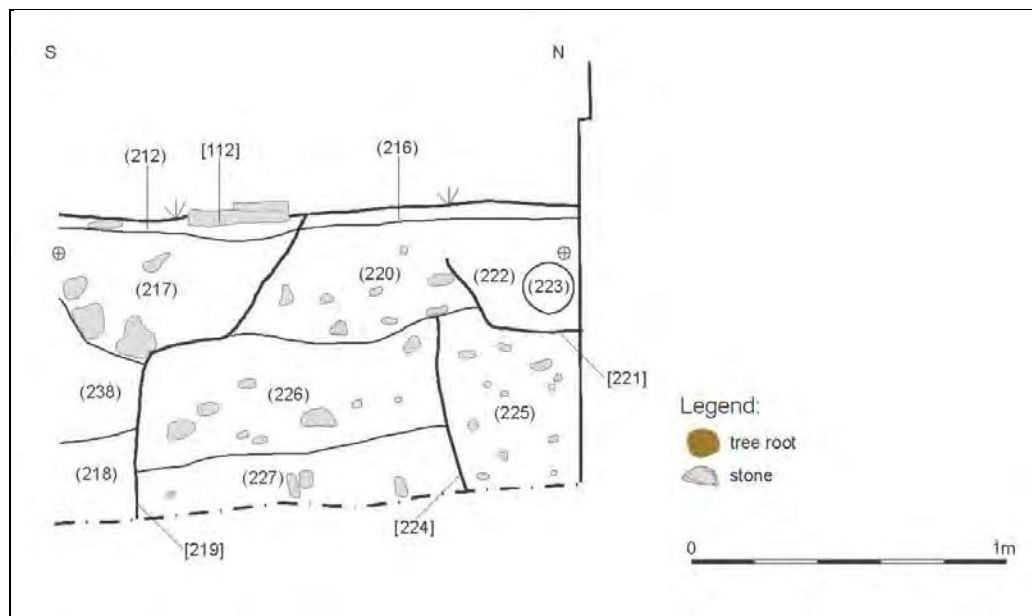


Figure 15: East facing section of Trench 03, showing well construction cut [219] and building construction cut [224].



Figure 16: East facing section of Trench 03, showing possible construction cuts [219] (left) and [224] (right); looking west (1m scale).

Immediately to the south of the north range, along the northern edge of the north-south protrusion of Trench 03, was a second linear cut [224], orientated north-west to south-east measuring c.0.6m+ x 0.5m+ wide and extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m, with a near vertical southern edge. The fill comprised mid brown silt-clay with 20% sub-angular stone 20-50mm (225). This feature is likely to represent the construction cut for the foundations of the extant north range of buildings.

2.2.4 Trench 04

Trench 04, orientated north-west to south-east, measured c.19.5m x 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m, along the eastern side of the north range. The stratigraphy consisted of a continuation of the paving slab surface {109}; overlying bedding deposits (207) and (212); a series of re-deposited layers (246), (250), (251), (252) and (253); and natural (239) (see Figure 17). The entire length of this trench was affected by a series of modern ceramic drains, water pipes (Figure 18) and brickwork manhole chamber (Figure 19).

Wayford Manor, Wayford, Somerset

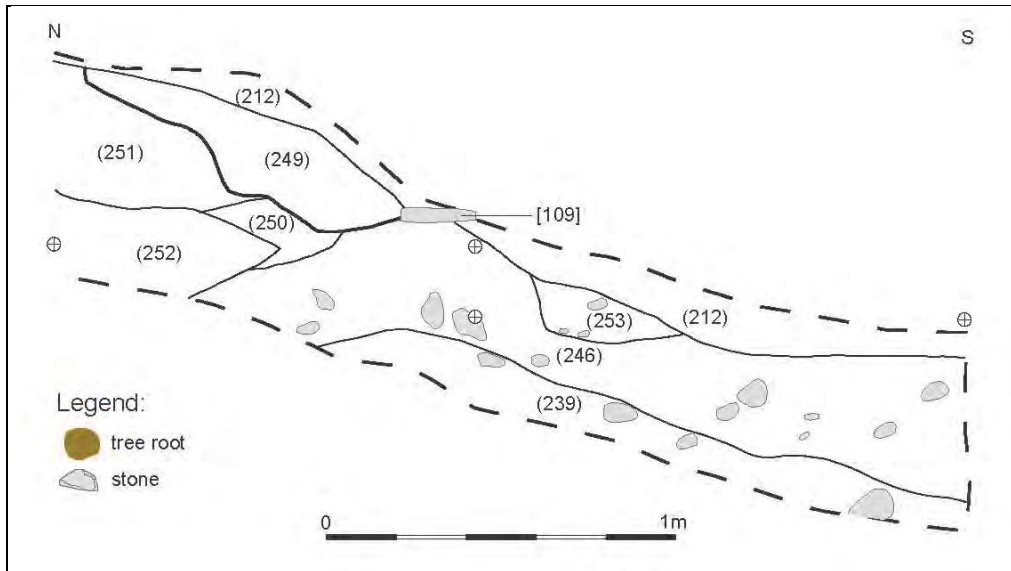


Figure 17: Representative section of Trench 04, showing modern disturbance layers.



Figure 18: West facing section of Trench 04, showing modern water pipe [256]; looking north-east (1m scale).



Figure 19: Shot of Trench 04, showing brick manhole chamber; looking north-west (1m scale).

2.2.5 Trench 05

Trench 05, orientated north-west to south-east for c.5m before turning to run c.5m north – south, measured c.0.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of c.1m. Its fill comprised angular to sub-rounded stone and brick 70-200mm within a matrix of loose yellow-brown sand (Figures 20-21). No archaeological features were identified within the exposed area of this trench.

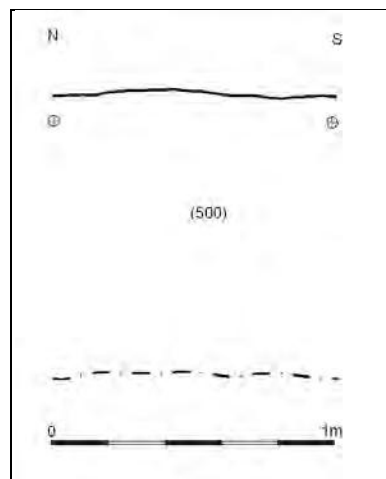


Figure 20: Representative section of Trench 05.



Figure 21: West facing section of Trench 05, showing disturbance layer; looking north (1m and 2m scales).

2.2.6 Trench 06

Trench 06, orientated east to west for c.40m before turning to run c.5m north-west to south-east, measured c.0.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of c.1m. Its fill comprised a series of stone and silt layers (600-603) which form the construction layers for the modern road (Figures 22-23).

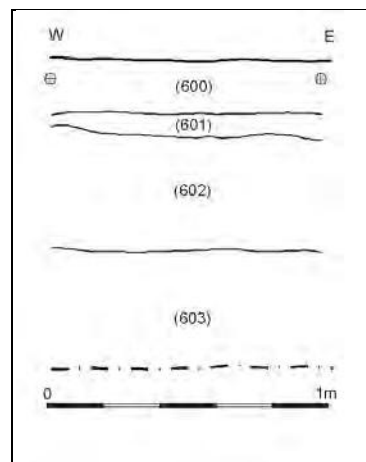


Figure 22: Representative section of Trench 06, showing construction layers of modern road.



Figure 23: South facing section of Trench 06, showing modern road build-up layers; looking north-west.

2.3 Discussion

A substantial proportion of the site, particularly at the northern end, has been disturbed by the installation of 20th century service pipes and associated trenching. However, a number of other features, including surfaces, construction cuts and possible wall features were also identified.

The earliest feature stratigraphically was the remains of a possible wall {106}. This consisted of a line of three substantial stone blocks, with a slightly irregular appearance suggestive of them being the remains of a robbed-out wall, and potentially relating to the original medieval house. However, no dating evidence was recovered from the construction cut, and it may be a later feature relating to the 16th century remodelling of the manor.

The position of cut [219], c.1m north of the well, suggests that it is likely to form the construction cut for the extant well servicing the manor. As with wall {106}, no dateable artefacts were recovered and it is not possible to establish which phase of the manor complex it relates to. Photographic evidence, however, shows that it had been constructed by c.1910 (Cox and Thorp 2013: 24).

The three cobbled surfaces, {101}, {201} and {215}, likely all form the remains of a single cobbled yard truncated by the insertion of the paving slab paths and garden wall, probably in the 20th century. The yard surface is likely to have been laid during the period of the manor site's use as a farm during the 19th century, and it was probably during the creation of this surface that the series of dump deposits, located at the southern end of Trench 01 were added, to create a level base for the surface to site upon.

3.0 Conclusions

3.1 Conclusion

The groundworks were situated within the rear courtyard of Wayford Manor, between the Grade I Listed 17th century Manor and Grade II* Listed Priest House, which were built on the site of an earlier medieval house.

The archaeological monitoring identified the remains of a possible wall, potentially relating to the earlier house, the construction cut of the extant well, and a cobbled courtyard surface relating to the use of the manor site as a farm in the 19th century.

Artefacts recovered during the monitoring comprise several sherds of pottery dating to the 17th-19th century all from topsoil and 19th century dump contexts.

4.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

Somerset County Council. 2013: Somerset County Council Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook

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Report number K830

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5.0 Appendices

5.1 Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT WAYFORD MANOR, WAYFORD, CREWKERNE, SOMERSET, TA18 8QG

Location:Wayford Manor

Parish: Wayford

District: South Somerset

County: Somerset

NGR: ST 40461 06619

Planning Application no: 13/02792/LBC

Proposal: Re-roofing north wing of Manor in Collyweston natural slate. Insertion of Biomass boiler to barn 8, insertion of water treatment plant to barn 10, removal of 3 No. Farm buildings.

Date: 26.02.2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Jonathan Rhind of Jonathan Rhind Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Adi McGowan (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the works relating to the installation of the heat main within the rear courtyard between the Manor and the Priest House; and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Steven Membury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of the Somerset Council Historic Environment Service (SCHES) and in accordance with the Somerset Council Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook (2011).

In accordance with the requirements of the South Somerset Local Plan policies EH3 and ST6; and section 16(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990:

Policy EH3 requires all applications for alteration to listed buildings to be fully justified. It is desirable that the original use of a historic building should continue wherever possible. When changes to a building are likely to arise from a proposed change of use, it will usually be necessary to demonstrate through marketing of the building that there is no potential for the building in its existing use, the reinstatement of its original use, or some other use which demands less alteration.

Subject to the previous provisions of this Part, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State may grant or refuse an application for listed building consent and, if they grant consent, may grant it subject to conditions.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Wayford Manor (listed Grade I) was rebuilt by Giles Daubeney in c1600 incorporating fragments of an earlier medieval house. The north wing of the C17 house remained incomplete, and was finally realised by Sir Ernest George, working for Harold Peto's brother-in-law, Ingham Baker, in c1900. The south-west wing comprising the conservatory and loggia is contemporary, but on stylistic grounds is attributed to Peto, a former partner in Sir Ernest George's practice.

The house is constructed in Ham stone ashlar and comprises two storeys and an attic under hipped stone slate roofs, and is lit by mullion and transom windows. It is built to an 'E' shaped plan with projecting north-west and south-west gabled wings flanking a centrally-placed projecting two-storey porch, the lower level of which is designed as a triple-arched loggia. The design of this feature, which is similar to one at Cranborne Manor, Dorset has been attributed to the master mason William Arnold. The south or garden elevation is irregular in plan with a single-storey wing projecting at the south-east corner comprising a conservatory lit by mullion and transom windows, and a triple-arched loggia. These features are similar in plan and detail to those designed by Peto at Seaborough Court, Dorset, Bourton Hall, Warwickshire and Burton Pynsent, Somerset.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development;

3.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Comprehensive archaeological monitoring and recording (present during all groundworks):

- All groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, **under the supervision and 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. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the *IfA Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994), as amended (2008).
- Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:
- 4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for 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)*.
 - 4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
 - 4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
 - 4.1.4 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 and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
 - 4.1.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and SCHES.
 - 4.1.6 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.
 - 4.1.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
 - 4.1.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
 - 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will 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.
- 4.2 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.3.3 If the depth of trenching 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.
- 4.4 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and SCHES to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 4.5 Monitoring
- 4.5.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES 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.
 - 4.5.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 6.9 below.

4.5.3 SWARCH will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by SCHES and will consist of:

5.1.1 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 photography.

5.1.2 Survey and location of features.

5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.

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

5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum of Somerset.

5.3 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 establish appropriate sampling procedures. 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. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

6.1 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 project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Museum of Somerset. The museum's current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.

6.2 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HES either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.

6.3 If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:

6.3.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;

6.3.2 A copy of this WSI;

6.3.3 A summary of the project's background;

6.3.4 A description and illustration of the site location;

6.3.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;

6.3.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;

6.3.7 A summary of the project's results;

6.3.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

6.3.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

6.3.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;

6.3.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. 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;

- 6.3.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.3.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.3.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.3.15 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 6.3.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 6.3.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.3.18 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;
- 6.3.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.3.20 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.4 SCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, 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 and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the SCHES.
- 6.5 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then SWARCH will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES will be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and SWARCH.
- 6.6 Where excavations reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, then a formal Post-Excavation Report and revised Written Scheme of Investigation may be required. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This document will include the following elements:
 - 6.6.1 A summary of the project and its background;
 - 6.6.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
 - 6.6.3 Research aims and objectives;
 - 6.6.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;
 - 6.6.5 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
 - 6.6.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;
 - 6.6.7 The project team;
 - 6.6.8 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with SCHES;
 - 6.6.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.SCHES will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.
- 6.7 Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see 6.3 above. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental 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 in paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.
- 6.8 Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work:

Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.

This document will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HES. It will include:

- 6.8.1 A summary of the project and its background;
 - 6.8.2 A plan showing the location of the site and plans of the site showing the location of archaeological features, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits exposed;
 - 6.8.3 Research aims and objectives;
 - 6.8.4 Method statements setting out how these aims and objectives are to be achieved;
 - 6.8.5 Details of the tasks to be undertaken;
 - 6.8.6 The results of any specialist assessment work undertaken as part of the production of the formal Assessment and Project Design;
 - 6.8.7 The proposed project team;
 - 6.8.8 The overall timetable for undertaking the tasks as well as setting out monitoring points with the HES;
 - 6.8.9 Details of the journal in which the material is to be published.
- 6.9 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-178394 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

If groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH it is their responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do 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. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

8.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

- 8.1 The project will be directed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

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List of specialists

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Bone

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

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Pollen analysis

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Pottery

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Roman

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5.2 Appendix 2
Context List

| Context | Description | Relationships | Date | |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|---|----------|
| (100) | Topsoil | Dark brown friable silt loam, up to 0.15m thick | Overlies [101] | Modern |
| (101) | Cobbled surface | Rectangular former yard surface covering southern end of site. Visible for c.8m north-south x c.10m east-west. Formed of single layer of sub-rounded stone, flint and brick fragments within a matrix of dark brown loose silt loam, c.0.1m thick | Overlies (102); Overlain by (100) | Post-med |
| (102) | Bedding layer for cobble surface | Greenish grey friable sand with 5% chalk, brick and tile fragment inclusions, c.0.08m thick | Overlies (103), (104) and (105) Overlain by (101) | Post-med |
| [103] | Redeposited layer | Light brown soft sandy clay with 10% sub angular stone c.10mm, c.0.25m thick | Overlies (107); Overlain by (102), (105),(111) | Post-med |
| (104) | Dump deposit | Orange-brown soft gritty sand-clay wit 20% sub-angular stone 20-70mm, c.0.1m thick | Overlies (105); Overlain by (102) | Post-med |
| (105) | Dump deposit | Mid grey-brown friable to soft silt clay wit h30% sub angular stone 50-300m, c.0.1-0.2m thick | Overlies (110), (111); Overlain by (102), (104) | Post-med |
| [106] | Construction cut of wall | Linear wall, exposed to 0.5x0.2mx0.15m deep, aligned north-east – south-west, near vertical sides, flat base | Filled by (107) | - |
| (107) | Fill of construction cut | Firm plastic red clay matrix supporting 80% angular stone blocks c.400-600mm x 0.15m deep | Fill of [106]; Overlain by (103) | - |
| [108] | Garden wall | Linear wall, 9x0.45x0.8m high, aligned east – west | Fill of [205] | Post-med |
| [109] | Paved surface | Series of linear paved areas within courtyard, orientated north – south from south-west corner with dog-leg turning west – east and second return north – south in north-east corner. Limestone paving slabs | Overlies (212) | Post-med |
| (110) | Dump deposit | Green friable sand, c.0.05m thick | Overlies (111); Overlain by (105) | Post-med |
| (111) | Dump deposit | Mid grey-brown friable to soft silt-clay with 30% sub angular stone, c.0.1-0.2m thick | Overlies (103); Overlain by (105), (110) | Post-med |
| (112) | Paved surface | Rectangular paved area, orientated north – south, 5mx3.5m x 0.1m thick. Limestone paving slabs | Overlies (212) | Post-med |
| (200) | Topsoil | Dark brown friable silt loam with 20% sub-angular stone 10-150mm, c.0.04-0.08m thick | Overlies [201] | Modern |
| [201] | Cobbled surface | Rectangular former yard surface covering area to north of wall [108]. Visible for c.1.5m north – south x c.9m east – west. Formed of single layer of sub-angular to sub-rounded stone c.50-200mm within matrix of dark brown-grey friable soft silt clay c.0.1m thick | Overlies (202); Overlain by (200) | Post-med |
| (202) | Redeposited layer | Mixed orange-brown and grey-brown sand-clay with 30% angular to sub-angular stone 30-170mm, c.0.5m thick | Cut by [205]; Overlain by [201] | Post-med |
| (203) | Upper fill of construction cut | Mixed orange and grey-brown sand-clay, c.0.4m thick | Fill of [205] | Post-med |
| (204) | Basal fill of construction cut | Greenish-white slightly clay-sand with 30% angular to sub-angular stone and slate c.100mm, c.0.1m thick | Fill of [205]; Overlain by (203) | Post-med |
| [205] | Construction cut | Linear east – west aligned cut c.9x0.2x0.5m deep with vertical sides ad flat base | Cuts (202); Filled by (203), (204), (108) | Post-med |
| [206] | Drainage gully | Linear east – west orientated drainage gully, measures 9x0.2x0.1m thick. Concrete | Cuts [201] | Modern |
| (207) | Bedding layer for paved surface | Green friable sand c.0.05mthick | Overlies (202); Overlain by [109] | Post-med |
| [208] | Cut for ceramic drain | Linear north-east – south-west cut measuring 2m+ x 0.25m x 0.2m thick. Near vertical southern side, shallow northern side, slightly concave base | Filled by (209), (210), (211) | Modern |
| (209) | Fill for ceramic drain | Mixed mid-dark brown silt clay loam with 3% sub-angular stone 20-60m, 0.2m thick | Fill of [208]; Overlies (210) | Modern |
| (210) | Base layer for ceramic drain | Yellowish white slightly friable concrete, c.0.1m thick | Fill of [208]; Overlain by (209), (211) | Modern |
| (211) | Ceramic drain | Linear north-east – south-west orientated ceramic drain | Fill of [208]; Overlies (210); Overlain by (209) | Modern |

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|-------|--------------------------------------|---|---|----------|
| (212) | Bedding layer for paved surface | Dark brown friable silt clay loam with 3% sub-angular to sub-rounded stone c.10-30m, c.0.05m thick | Overlies (202); Overlain by [112] | Post-med |
| (213) | Redeposited layer | Soft light orange-brown clay with 30% sub-angular stone 60-120mm, c.0.4m thick | Cut by [208]; Overlain by (202) | - |
| (214) | Topsoil | Dark brown friable silt loam, c.0.05m thick | Overlies [215] | Modern |
| [215] | Cobble surface | Rectangular former yard surface orientated north – south, 5.5m x 3.5m x 0.1m thick. Sub angular to sub-rounded stone 60-150m within matrix of dark brown silt loam | Overlies (202); Overlain by (214) | Post-med |
| (216) | Topsoil | Dark brown friable silt loam c.0.1m thick | Overlies (220) | Modern |
| (217) | Upper fill of well cut | Loose, friable mixed green-white silt sand with 30% grey silt and 20% angular to sub-angular stone 100-150mm, c.0.4m thick | Fill of [219]; Overlies (238); Overlain by (212) | - |
| (218) | Fill of well cut | Loose, friable green sand, c.0.2m+ thick | Fill of [219], Overlain by (238) | - |
| [219] | Construction cut for well | Linear cut orientated east – west, 2m+ x 0.25m wide x 1m+deep with vertical northern side with step at 0.4m. Base not reached in excavation | Filled by (217),(218),(238); Cuts (220),(226),(227) | - |
| (220) | Redeposited layer | Dark brown friable silt loam with 20% sub-angular stone 20-70mm, c.0.35m thick | Cut by [221]; Overlies (226); Overlain by (216) | - |
| [221] | Cut for ceramic drain | Linear, east – west orientated cut with 45°inward sloping southern edge with flat base. Measures 0.4m wide x 0.25 deep | Filled by (222),(223); Cuts (225) | Modern |
| (222) | Fill for ceramic drain | Mid-dark brown friable silt loam, c.0.25 thick | Fill of [221]; Overlies (223) | Modern |
| (223) | Fill for ceramic drain | Linear, east – west orientated ceramic drain | Fill of [221]; Overlain by (222) | Modern |
| [224] | Construction cut | Linear, east – west orientated cut extending beyond limits of excavation x 0.45m wide x 0.6m+ deep. Near vertical southern edge – base not reached in excavation | Filled by (225); Cuts (226),(227) | C19-C20 |
| (225) | Fill of [224] | Mid brown slightly sticky clay with 20% sub-angular stone 20-50m, c.0.5m+ thick | Fill of [224]; Overlain by (220) | C19-C20 |
| (226) | Redeposited layer | Mixed mid-dark brown silt-clay with 15% sub-angular stone 50-150mm, c.0.4 thick | Cut by [219],[221]; Overlies (227); Overlain by (220) | Post-med |
| (227) | Redeposited layer | Light brown silt-clay with 10% angular stone 50-150mm, c.0.2m thick | Cut by [219],[224]; Overlain by (226) | Post-med |
| [228] | Wall of north range of buildings | Southern wall of north range of Wayford Manor, orientated east – west, constructed of sandstone/ham stone blocks c.210-320mm x 95-110mm bonded by white compacted lime mortar. Foundation stones larger | Fill of [224] | C19-C20 |
| (229) | Architectural feature on north range | Linear, east – west orientated ‘coving’ at ground level along [228] | Abutts [228] | C19-C20 |
| [230] | Cut for ceramic drain | Linear north – south orientated cut c.0.5m wide extending beyond north and south limits of excavation x c.0.4m deep | Filled by (231),(232),(233) | Modern |
| (231) | Fill for ceramic drain | Linear, north – south orientated ceramic drain | Fill of [230]; Overlies (233); Overlain by (232) | Modern |
| (232) | Fill for ceramic drain | Mixed mid-brown soft silt clay with dark brown silt loam and angular stone 50-100mm, c.0.3m thick | Fill of [230]; Overlies (231); Overlain by (212) | Modern |
| (233) | Fill for ceramic drain | White lime/concrete, c.0.05m thick | Fill of [230]; Overlain by (231),(232) | Modern |
| [234] | Cut for ceramic drain | Linear north-west – south-east orientated cut c.0.7m wide x 1m+long extending beyond limits of excavation, x 0.4m thick. Sides sloping c.35° to flat base | Filled by (235),(236),(237); Cuts (213) | Modern |
| (235) | Fill for ceramic drain | Linear north-west – south-east orientated ceramic drain | Fill of cut [234]; Overlies (237); Overlain by (236) | Modern |
| (236) | Fill for ceramic drain | Mixed mid brown soft silt clay with dark brown silt loam, c.0.3m thick | Fill of cut [234]; Overlies (235) | Modern |
| (237) | Fill for ceramic | White concreted lime mortar, c.0.1m thick | Fill of cut [234]; Overlain by (235),(236) | Modern |

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|-------|------------------------|---|--|--------|
| | drain | | | |
| (238) | Fill of well cut | Mid brown silt-clay with 20% angular stone 20-100mm, c.0.3m thick | Fill of [219]; Overlies (218); Overlain by (217) | - |
| (239) | Natural | Mid-dark soft orange-brown clay with 50% large limestone blocks c.300mm | Overlain by 213) | - |
| [240] | Cut for ceramic drain | Linear north-west –south-east orientated cut extending beyond width of trench, c.1mwide x 0.5m deep with sides sloping at c.45° (west) and 70° (east) with flat base | Filled by (241),(242),(243); Cuts (213) | Modern |
| (241) | Fill of ceramic drain | Linear north-west – south-east ceramic drain | Fill of [240]; Overlies (243); Overlain by (242) | Modern |
| (242) | Fill of ceramic drain | Dark brown friable to soft silt clay with 5% sub-angular stone, c.0.4m thick. | Fill of [240]; Overlies (241),(243); Overlain by (215) | Modern |
| (243) | Fill for ceramic drain | Yellowish white concreted mortar, c.0.05m thick | Fill of [240]; Overlain by (241),(242) | Modern |
| [244] | Cut for ceramic drain | Linear north – south orientated cut extending beyond width of trench 03, and running along west side of trench 04. c.0.9m wide x 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and flat base | Filled by (245),(246),(247),(248); Cuts (239) | Modern |
| (245) | Fill for ceramic drain | Linear north – south orientated ceramic drain | Fill of [244]; Overlies (248); Overlain by (246) | Modern |
| (246) | Fill of ceramic drain | Mixed soft orange brown clay with 40% dark brown silt loam and 5% sub-angular stone c.50mm, c.0.2m thick | Fill of [244]; Overlies (247),(248) | Modern |
| (247) | Fill for ceramic drain | Dark brown silt loam with 40% sub-angular stone 50-100mm, c.0.3m thick | Fill of [244]; Overlain by (246) | Modern |
| (248) | Fill for ceramic drain | Yellow concreted mortar, c.0.2m thick | Fill of [244]; Overlies (247),(248); Overlain by (246) | Modern |
| (249) | Dump deposit | Linear deposit orientated east – west across trench c.0.9m wide x 0.3m deep. Red brick rubble with 20% concrete | Overlies (246),(250),(251) | Modern |
| (250) | Dump deposit | Greyish white friable lime mortar deposit c.0.2m thick | Overlies (246),(252); Overlain by (249),(251) | Modern |
| (251) | Fill of pipe trench | Mid orange-brown soft gritty sand-clay, c.0.4m thick | Cut by [249]; Overlies (250),(252) | Modern |
| (252) | Fill of pipe trench | Gritty soft yellow brown sand-clay, c.0.25m thick | Overlies (246); Overlain by (250),(251) | Modern |
| (252) | Fill of pipe trench | Greenish white friable lime mortar, c.0.1m thick | Overlies (246); Overlain by (212) | Modern |
| (254) | Dump deposit | Yellowish white lime mortar and compacted concrete with 20% friable white lime mortar, c.0.3m thick | Overlies (251),(255); Overlain by (212) | Modern |
| (255) | Dump deposit | Yellowish brown friable gritty sand-clay with 20% angular to sub-angular stone 50-100m, c.0.3m thick | Overlies (251); Overlain by (254),(212) | Modern |
| [256] | Water pipe | Metal pipe c.0.05m thick | Within fill (251) | Modern |
| [257] | Manhole shaft | Red brick rectangular shaft orientated north - south c.1.2m x c.0.8m x 0.6m+ deep | Abutted by (251) | Modern |
| [258] | Paved surface | Linear north – south orientated paved surface c.11m x 0.8m wide. Blue bricks c.220mm x 110mm x 55mm bonded by lime mortar, set in concrete 0.1m thick | Abutted by [260]; Overlies (251) | Modern |
| [259] | Paved surface | Linear north – south orientated paved surface c.11m x 0.8m wide. Blue bricks c.220mm x 110mm x 55mm bonded by lime mortar, set in concrete 0.1m thick | Abutted by [260]; Overlies (251) | Modern |
| [260] | Paved surface | Linear north – south orientated paved surface c.11m x 0.9m wide. Square paving slabs c.450mm x 450mm x 30mm thick | Abutted by [258],[259]; Overlies (251) | Modern |

5.3 Appendix 3

Photograph list

| No. | Description | Date | From | Scale |
|-----|--|----------|------|---------|
| 1 | West facing section trench 05; looking east | 21.07.14 | W | 1+2m |
| 2 | As above | 21.07.14 | W | 1+2m |
| 3 | West facing section trench 05, oblique; looking north-east | 21.07.14 | SW | 1+2m |
| 4 | As above | 21.07.14 | SW | 1+2m |
| 5 | Working shot – trench 01; looking south-west | 21.07.14 | NE | - |
| 6 | View of west wing of manor; looking west | 21.07.14 | E | - |
| 7 | Plan view of cobble surface [101]; looking south | 21.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 8 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 9 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 1+2m |
| 10 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 1+2m |
| 11 | Plan view of possible wall feature [106]; looking east | 21.07.14 | W | 1+2m |
| 12 | As above | 21.07.14 | W | 1+2m |
| 13 | West facing section of trench 01, above [106], oblique | 21.07.14 | SW | 1+2m |
| 14 | As above | 21.07.14 | SW | 1+2m |
| 15 | Plan view of possible wall feature [106] | 21.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 16 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 17 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 18 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 19 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 20 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 21 | East facing section of trench 01 above [106]; looking west | 21.07.14 | E | 1m |
| 22 | As above | 21.07.14 | E | 1m |
| 23 | North facing section of cut through [106]; looking south | 21.07.14 | N | Part 1m |
| 24 | As above | 21.07.14 | N | Part 1m |
| 25 | Post ex plan view of cut through [106]; looking west | 21.07.14 | E | Part 1m |
| 26 | As above | 21.07.14 | E | Part 1m |
| 27 | As above | 21.07.14 | E | Part 1m |
| 28 | As above | 21.07.14 | E | Part 1m |
| 29 | Working shot; excavation trench 02 | 22.07.14 | S | - |
| 30 | As above | 22.07.14 | S | - |
| 31 | South-east facing section trench 02, south end; looking north-west | 22.07.14 | SE | 1+2m |
| 32 | As above | 22.07.14 | SE | 1+2m |
| 33 | As above | 22.07.14 | SE | 1+2m |
| 34 | As above | 22.07.14 | SE | 1+2m |
| 35 | As above | 22.07.14 | SE | 1+2m |
| 36 | As above | 22.07.14 | SE | 1+2m |
| 37 | North facing section of trench 02, south end | 22.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 38 | As above | 22.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 39 | As above | 22.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 40 | As above | 22.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 41 | East facing section of trench 01, south end | 23.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 42 | As above | 23.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 43 | As above | 23.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 44 | As above | 23.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 45 | Post ex plan view of trench 01; looking south | 23.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 46 | As above | 23.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 47 | As above; looking south-east | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 48 | As above | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 49 | As above | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 50 | As above | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 51 | As above | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 52 | As above | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 53 | Post ex plan of trench 01; looking south | 23.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 54 | As above | 23.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 55 | Post ex plan view of trench 01 showing south range | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 56 | As above | 23.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 57 | South facing elevation of wall [108] | 23.07.14 | S | 1m |
| 58 | As above | 23.07.14 | S | 1m |
| 59 | Plan view of cobble surface [215]; looking north | 23.07.14 | S | 1+2m |
| 60 | As above | 23.07.14 | S | 1+2m |
| 61 | As above | 23.07.14 | S | 2m |
| 62 | As above | 23.07.14 | S | 2m |
| 63 | South facing section of trench 06 – oblique; looking north-west | 23.07.14 | SE | - |
| 64 | As above | 23.07.14 | SE | - |
| 65 | Plan view of ceramic drain [208]; looking south-west | 23.07.14 | NE | 1m |

Wayford Manor, Wayford, Somerset

| | | | | |
|-----|--|----------|----|---------|
| 66 | As above | 23.07.14 | NE | 1m |
| 67 | As above; looking north | 23.07.14 | NE | 1m |
| 68 | As above | 23.07.14 | NE | 1m |
| 69 | Sandstone sphere – possible demolition of gatepost – from fill (202) | 23.07.14 | S | Part 1m |
| 70 | As above | 23.07.14 | S | Part 1m |
| 71 | South-east facing section of trench 02, mid – oblique | 23.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 72 | As above | 23.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 73 | South-east facing section of trench 02, mid | 23.07.14 | SE | 1+2 |
| 74 | As above | 23.07.14 | SE | 1+2m |
| 75 | South-east facing section of trench 02, mid - oblique | 23.07.14 | E | 2m |
| 76 | As above | 23.07.14 | E | 2m |
| 77 | South-east facing section of trench 02, mid | 23.07.14 | SE | 2m |
| 78 | As above | 23.07.14 | SE | 2m |
| 79 | Post ex plan view of trench 02; looking south-west | 23.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 80 | As above | 23.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 81 | Trench 02, south end with manor buildings in background | 23.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 82 | As above | 23.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 83 | East facing section of trench 02, north end; looking west | 24.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 84 | As above | 24.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 85 | As above – oblique | 24.07.14 | NE | 1+2m |
| 86 | As above | 24.07.14 | NE | 1+2m |
| 87 | East facing section trench 02, north end; looking west | 24.07.14 | E | 2m |
| 88 | As above | 24.07.14 | E | 2m |
| 89 | As above – oblique | 24.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 90 | As above | 24.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 91 | Post ex plan view of trench 02; looking south-west | 24.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 92 | As above | 24.07.14 | NE | 2m |
| 93 | Post ex plan view of trench 02, north end; looking south | 24.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 94 | As above | 24.07.14 | N | 2m |
| 95 | North-west facing section trench 02, mid – looking south-east | 24.07.14 | NW | 1m |
| 96 | As above | 24.07.14 | NW | 1m |
| 97 | East facing section of trench 03; looking west | 24.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 98 | As above | 24.07.14 | E | 1+2m |
| 99 | Detail of east facing section of trench 03 | 24.07.14 | E | 1m |
| 100 | As above | 24.07.14 | E | 1m |
| 101 | North facing section of trench 03 | 24.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 102 | As above | 24.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 103 | South facing section trench 03, west end | 24.07.14 | S | 1m |
| 106 | As above | 24.07.14 | S | 1m |
| 107 | North facing section trench 03 – oblique | 24.07.14 | NW | 1+2m |
| 108 | As above | 24.07.14 | NW | 1+2m |
| 109 | As above | 24.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 110 | As above | 24.07.14 | NW | 2m |
| 111 | Working shot | 24.07.14 | W | - |
| 112 | As above | 24.07.14 | W | - |
| 113 | Plan view of trench 03 showing natural bedrock | 25.07.14 | W | 1m |
| 114 | As above | 25.07.14 | W | 1m |
| 115 | As above | 25.07.14 | W | 1m |
| 116 | As above | 25.07.14 | NE | 1m |
| 117 | As above | 25.07.14 | NE | 1m |
| 118 | North facing section of trench 03 | 25.07.14 | S | 1+2m |
| 119 | As above | 25.07.14 | S | 1+2m |
| 120 | As above | 25.07.14 | SW | 1+2m |
| 121 | As above | 25.07.14 | SW | 1+2m |
| 122 | North facing section trench 04, south end; looking south | 28.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 123 | As above | 28.07.14 | N | 1m |
| 124 | West facing section trench 04, south end – oblique | 28.07.14 | SW | 1m |
| 125 | As above | 28.07.14 | SW | 1m |
| 126 | West facing section of trench 04 showing [249] | 28.07.14 | SW | 1m |
| 127 | As above | 28.07.14 | SW | 1m |
| 128 | Plan view of trench 04, south end showing ceramic drain [245] | 28.07.14 | SW | - |
| 129 | West facing section trench 04 showing pipe [256] | 28.07.14 | W | 1m |
| 130 | As above | 28.07.14 | W | 1m |
| 131 | As above | 28.07.14 | W | 1m |
| 132 | As above | 28.07.14 | W | 1m |
| 133 | Plan view trench 04 showing manhole [257] | 28.07.14 | SE | 1m |
| 134 | As above | 28.07.14 | SE | 1m |

5.4 Appendix 4
Finds list

| Site: Crewkerne Wayford Manor | | | Site Code: CWM | Sheet No. 1 of 1 | Discards | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|---|------------------|----------|------|--|
| Context | No. | Wgt. | Description/notes | Discard? | Retained | | |
| | | | | | No. | Wgt. | |
| (102) | 2 | 410g | Machine made brick + mortar and cement | Y | | | |
| (102) | 1 | 885g | Tile CBM / concrete tile | Y | | | |
| (105) | 4 | 5g | Earthenware (1x blue transfer print) | | 4 | 5g | |
| (105) | 1 | 6g | 19 th century industrial red-ware handle fragment | | 1 | 6g | |
| (108) | 5 | 126g | Green glass bottle fragments | | 5 | 126g | |
| (108) | 1 | 1g | Plaster | | 1 | 1g | |
| (200) | 3 | <1g | Earthenware (20 th century) | | 3 | <1g | |
| (201) | 1 | 55g | Flower pot | | 1 | 55g | |
| (201) | 1 | 6g | Blue transfer print earthenware | | 1 | 6g | |
| (201) | 1 | 12g | Early 18 th century South Somerset Ware with trailed slip decoration | | 1 | 12g | |
| (202) | 1 | 2g | Blue transfer print earthenware | | 1 | 2g | |



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