

# LOWER POOLE BARN NORTH MOLTON NORTH DEVON DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160726



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## Lower Poole Barns, North Molton, North Devon, Devon Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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By P. Webb  
Report Version: V1  
26<sup>th</sup> July 2016

Work undertaken by SWARCH for William Leslie

### SUMMARY

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Mr. William Leslie to undertake a series of evaluation trenches in the area of a proposed housing development at Lower Poole Barns, North Molton in North Devon, Devon. The work was carried out as part of the planning application for the development.*

*The site is located on a steep sloping hill to the south-west edge of the settlement of North Molton, bounded to the north by a farmhouse, to the east and south by fields and to the south-west by Holdridge Lane.*

*The evaluation identified a total of five buried archaeological features, including: one ditch, one gully, two post-holes and one pit/tree-throw. It also identified that much of the northern end of the site had been truncated when a substantial storm drain was put in.*

*Only two of the buried features can be dated, a Post-Medieval historic field boundary gully and a 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pit with evidence of metalworking in the vicinity. The remaining buried features are undated, though do not appear to be of any great antiquity, and may relate to field boundaries not recorded on the historic mapping. Post-holes [311] and [318] may provide evidence of former timber structures, though their presence to either side of a ditch would suggest that they may perhaps have been fence-posts running alongside. The recovery of slag deposits from the site indicates the presence of metalworking in the vicinity, perhaps even on the site. This is not surprising given the history of North Molton, although the location is away from the main known historic activity.*



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## CONTENTS

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<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
1.5 METHODOLOGY	6
<b>2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 INTRODUCTION	8
2.2 RESULTS	9
2.2.1 Trench 1	9
2.2.2 Trench 2	11
2.2.3 Trench 3	13
2.2.4 Trench 4	16
2.2.5 Hedgebanks	18
2.3 FINDS	20
<b>3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1 DISCUSSION	21
3.2 CONCLUSION	21
<b>4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>22</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

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*COVER PLATE: SITE SHOT FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.*

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).	7
FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF TRENCHES.	8
FIGURE 3: TRENCH #1 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M AND 2M SCALES).	9
FIGURE 4: TRENCH #1 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.	10
FIGURE 5: GULLEY [206] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.3M AND 1M SCALES).	11
FIGURE 6: TRENCH #2 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.	12
FIGURE 7: DITCH [315] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).	14
FIGURE 8: NORTH FACING SECTION OF POST-HOLE [311]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.3M SCALE).	14
FIGURE 9: TRENCH #3 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.	15
FIGURE 10: PIT OR TREE-THROW [404] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.3M SCALE).	16
FIGURE 11: TRENCH #4 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.	17
FIGURE 12: NORTH-EAST FACING PROFILE OF HEDGEBANK {504}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).	18
FIGURE 13: HEDGEBANK LOCATIONS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.	19
FIGURE 14: SECTION DRAWINGS AND PLAN FOR TRENCH 7.	19

## LIST OF APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS	23
APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	25

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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WILLIAM LESLIE, THE CLIENT  
STEPHEN REED, DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

## PROJECT CREDITS

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PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
PROJECT OFFICER: PETER WEBB  
FIELD WORK: JOE BAMPTON; PETER WEBB  
REPORT: PETER WEBB  
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>Location:</b>	Lower Poole Barns
<b>Parish:</b>	North Molton
<b>District:</b>	North Devon
<b>County:</b>	Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	273590 129610
<b>SWARCH ref:</b>	NML16

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Lower Poole Barns, Fore Street, North Molton, Devon at the request of William Leslie (the Client) in advance of proposed works relating to a residential development, planning application 50080. This work was undertaken by J. Bampton and P. Webb on 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> July 2016 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2016) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in accordance with ClfA best practice. Two 18m and two 25m evaluation trenches c.1.40m wide were excavated. This work followed on from a desk-based assessment and historic building recording carried out by Wessex Archaeology (Sulikowska 2011).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

North Molton is located on the banks of the River Mole, Devon (see Figure 1). The site is located to the south-west edge of the settlement, bounded to the north by a farmhouse, to the east and south by fields and to the south-west by Holdridge Lane. It is situated on a steep sloping hill at an altitude of c.185m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the slate of the Upcott Slates Formation (BGS 2016).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

North Molton, derived from the Old English meaning '*north settlement on the Mole*' (Watts 2010), is situated in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, and was a large royal Domesday manor. As well as villagers, smallholders and slaves, the Domesday Book also lists four ironworkers (Williams and Martin 2002); Westcote lists iron mines in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and copper, manganese, iron and gold mines operated in the parish during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Until the 18<sup>th</sup> century the village was also an important centre of the woollen industry. The manor was granted to the la Zouche family before 1220, and passed by marriage to the Sanct Maur (Seymour) family, and then to the Bampfylde family (later Lords Poltimore). The Parkers were a notable local family, former monastic tenants of Lilleshall Abbey, then went on to become Lords Boringdon and then Earls Morley (Lysons 1822). The Manor was sold off in parts by Lord Poltimore to his tenants during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A full historical and archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was carried out by Wessex Archaeology (Sulikowska 2011).

#### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within an area characterised as medieval *enclosures based on strip fields* by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), whilst to the north is the *historic settlement* of North Molton. Some of the enclosures immediately west of the site are described as ‘barton fields’, relatively large regular enclosures established between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries with some curving boundaries that may follow earlier, medieval field systems (HLC).

The Devon Historic Environment Record indicates that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a Medieval farmstead known to have been located on the site of Lower Poole Farm. There is evidence for Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of North Molton, standing stones and funerary monuments recorded in the wider landscape.

Lower Poole Barns lies within the south-western outskirts of North Molton and has previously been the subject of desk-based assessment and historic building recording by Wessex Archaeology (2011) and South West Archaeology (2012). This work was carried out prior to, and during, the demolition of three agricultural buildings on the site. Two of the buildings had dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century, but there were no datable details or fixtures of note remaining within the buildings.

#### 1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2016) drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of July 2016. Four evaluation trenches, each 1.4m wide and totalling 86m in length were opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines.

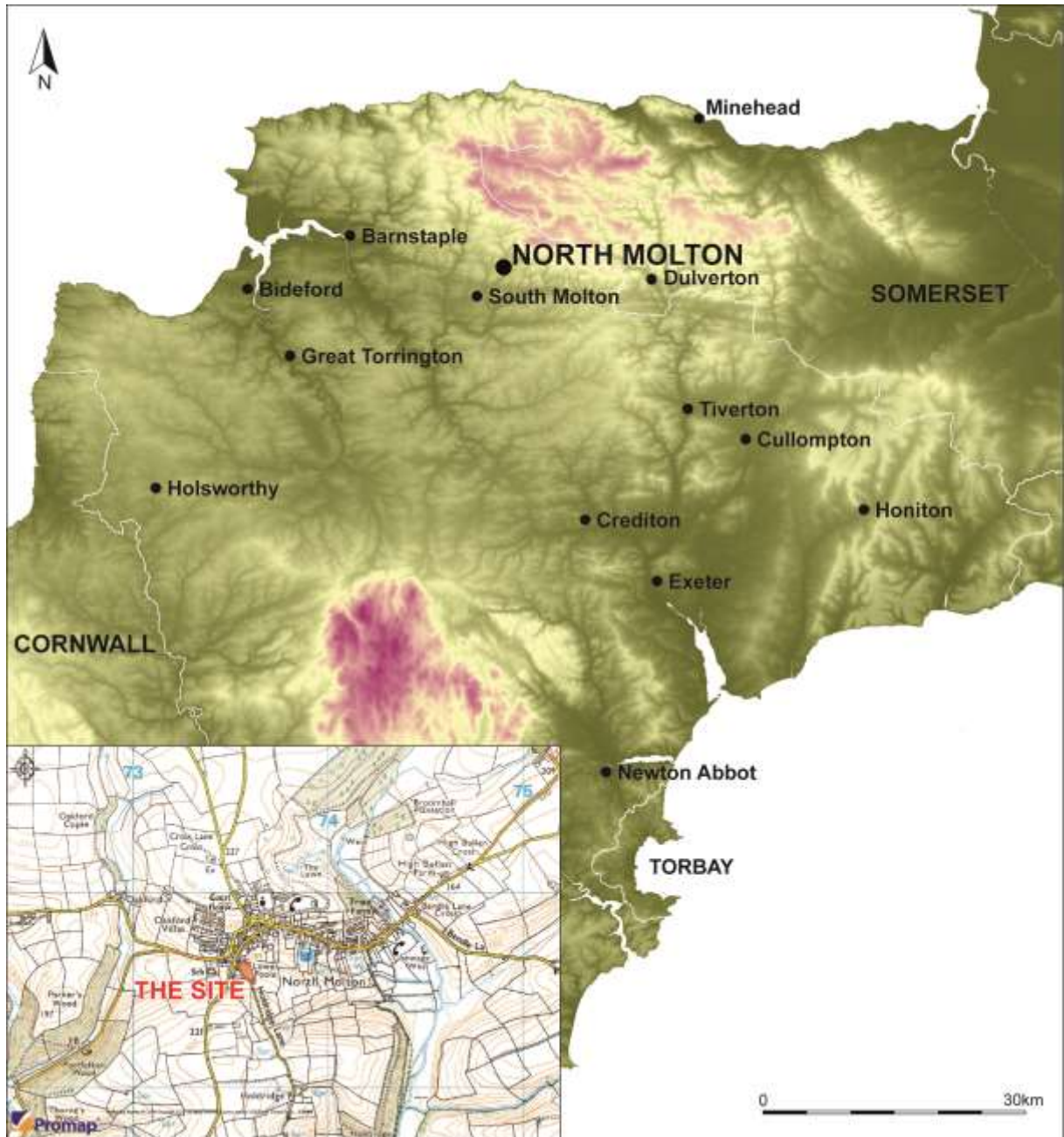


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

## 2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the presence and survival of below ground archaeological deposits and remains and inform on the archaeological potential and or condition of the site.

Four evaluation trenches, each 1.4m wide and totalling 86m in length (2×c.18m, 2×c.25m) were opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket (Figure 2). Access to the southern-most trench necessitated the partial removal of two hedgebanks, which were machined with a toothless grading bucket to a level that allowed the machine to cross. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and appropriate CIFA guidelines.

A total of five archaeological features were identified including: one linear gully, one linear ditch, two post-holes, and a pit. The cut for a modern storm drain had truncated the lower, northern end of the site. Finds recovered from the site included Post-Medieval pottery, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century bottles, brick fragments and metal building materials. A complete finds concordance can be seen in Appendix 1, and a complete set of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 2.

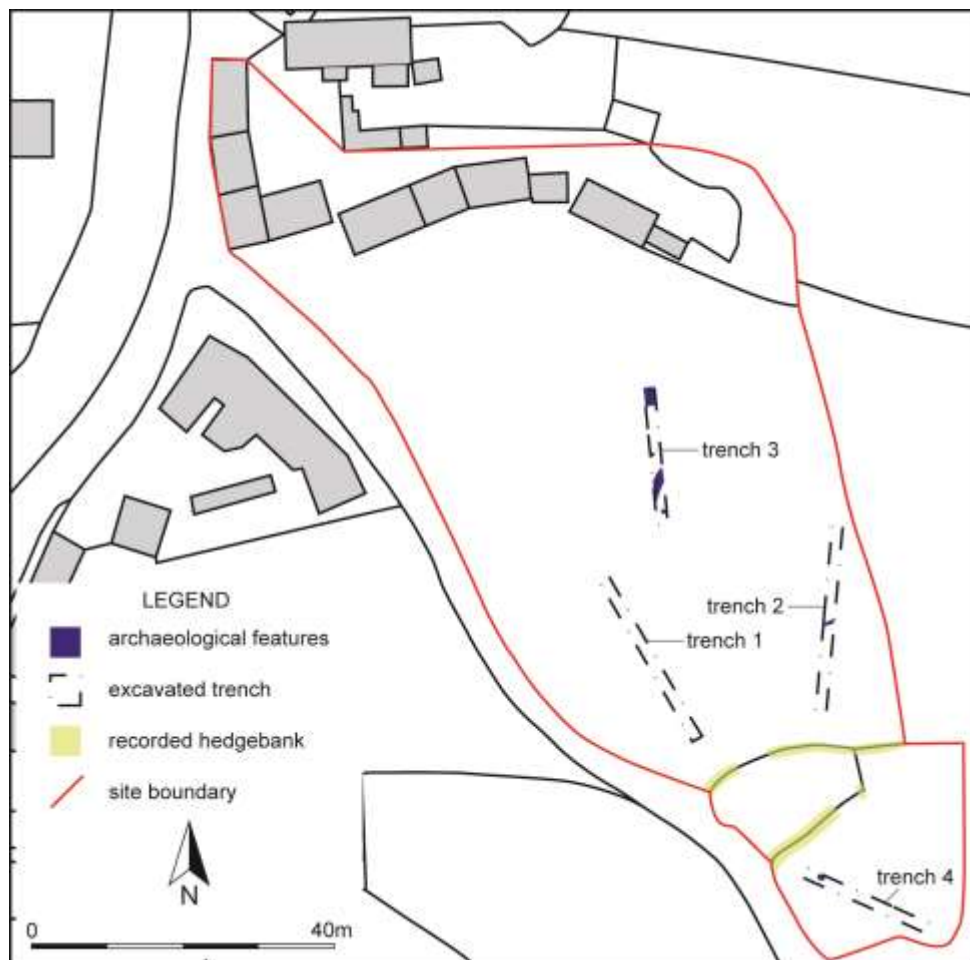


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF TRENCHES.



## 2.2 RESULTS

### 2.2.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1, located centrally, towards the south-west of the main field of the proposal site, measured 24.5m × 1.40m on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment, and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.90m (Figures 3 and 4). It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (100), mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with common shillet inclusions 0.12-0.24m thick. This overlay subsoil (101), mid brown soft-friable silt-clay with occasional shillet inclusions 0.08-0.30m thick; lower subsoil (102), mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional shillet inclusions 0.12-0.46m thick; and the natural (103), mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay with shillet.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench. Finds recovered from topsoil (100) included: 2 sherds (68g) of post-medieval pottery.



FIGURE 3: TRENCH #1 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M AND 2M SCALES).

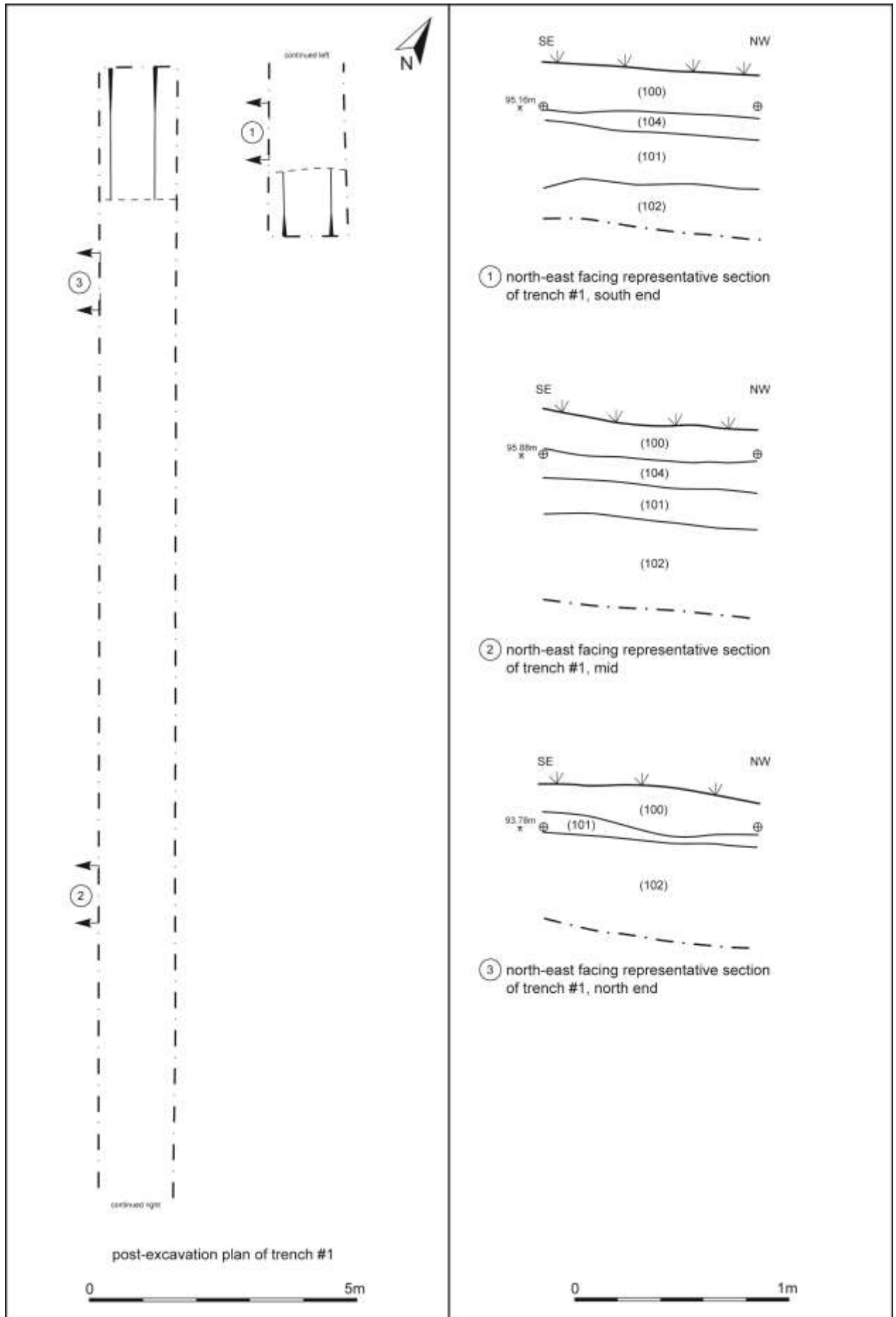


FIGURE 4: TRENCH #1 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.

### 2.2.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2, located to the south-east of the main field of the proposal site, measured 25m × 1.40m on an approximate north to south alignment, and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.80m (Figure 5 and 6). It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (200), mid grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay with common shillet inclusions 0.10m thick. This overlay re-deposited layers (201) and (202), mid brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional shillet inclusions c.0.10-0.25m thick; subsoil (203), mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional shillet inclusions c.0.25m thick; lower subsoil (204), mid-dark brown friable-soft silt-clay 0.18m thick; and the natural (205), mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay with shillet. Finds recovered from these layers included: 1 sherd (54g) of Post-Medieval pottery from topsoil (200) and 1 sherd (9g) of Post-Medieval pottery from subsoil (201).

A single archaeological feature, linear gully [206], was identified to the centre of the trench on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. It measured c.0.40m wide × 0.25m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled by (207), dark brown friable clay-silt. Finds recovered from this feature included: 1 sherd (<1g) of Post-Medieval pottery and 18 fragments (262g) of slag.



FIGURE 5: GULLEY [206] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.3M AND 1M SCALES).

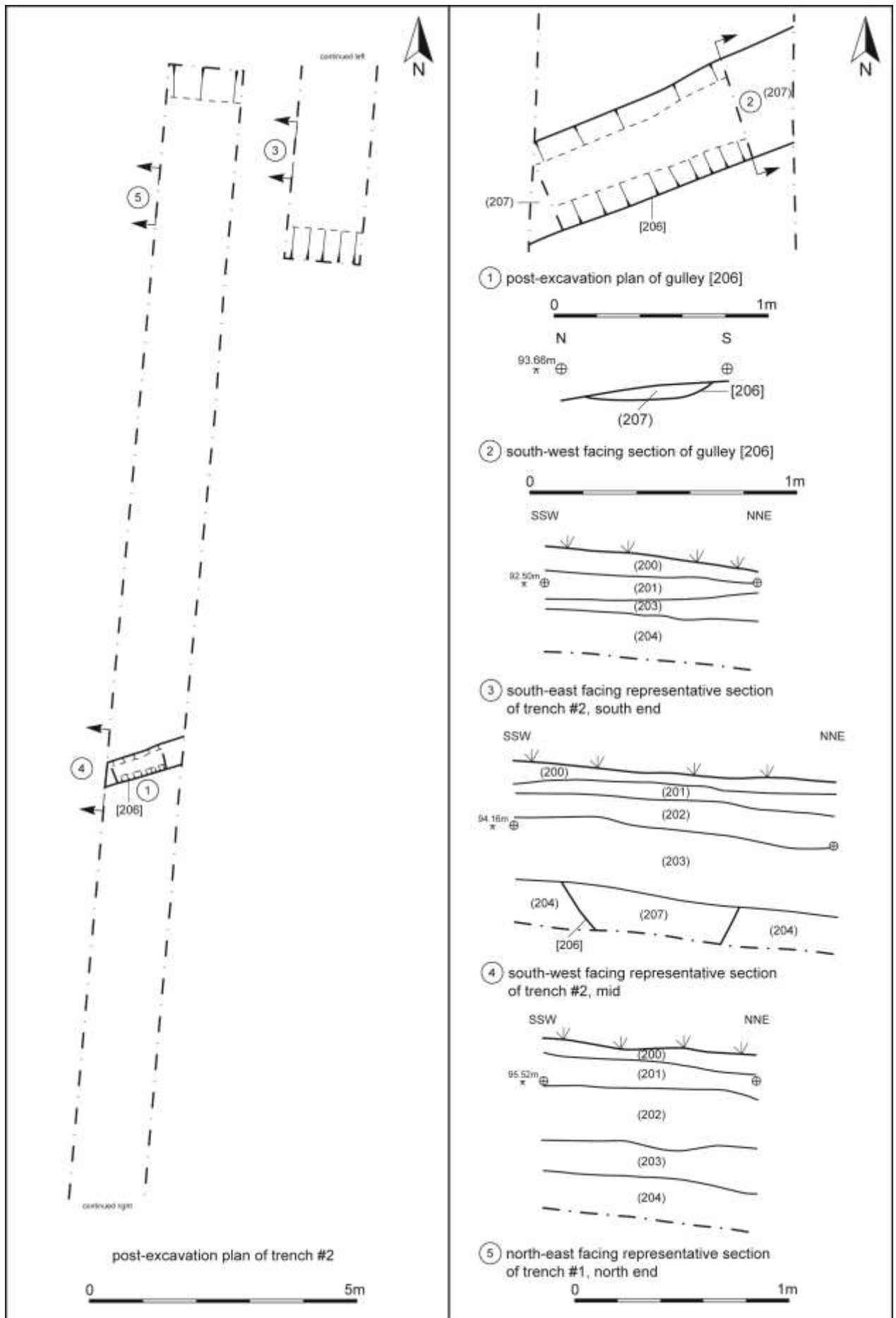


FIGURE 6: TRENCH #2 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.

### 2.2.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3, located centrally towards the northern end of the main field of the proposal site measured 18.3m × 1.40m on an approximate north to south alignment, and was excavated to a depth of up to 1.10m (Figures 7, 8 and 9). It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (300), mid grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay with common shillet inclusions 0.10m thick. This overlay dump layers (301)-(307), (317), mid-dark brown and grey-brown soft-friable silts and clay-silts to a depth of 0.70m; subsoil (308), mid yellow-grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional shillet 0.30m thick; lower subsoil (309), mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with common shillet inclusions 0.20m thick; and the natural (310), mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay with shillet. Finds identified within these layers included: rope, plastic and metalwork of a modern nature which were not retained.

Four archaeological features, ditch [315]; post-holes [311] and [318] and modern drain cut [322] were identified in the trench. Linear ditch [315] was located towards the southern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 1.25m wide × 0.22m deep with moderately sloping sides and flat base and was filled by (316), mid brown soft silt-clay with common shillet inclusions. Finds recovered from this feature included: 10 fragments (498g) of slag.

Post-hole [311] was located at the southern end of Trench #3, sub-circular in plan, measuring c.0.60m diameter × 0.65m deep with near vertical, becoming moderate, sides and flat base. It contained three fills: post-pipe (312), loose grey-brown friable clay-silt; post-packing (313), compacted re-deposited shillet; and (314) mid brown soft clay.

Post-hole [318] was located towards the northern end of Trench #3, sub-circular in plan, measuring c.0.5m diameter × 0.05m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides to a flat base. It contained two fills: post-pipe (319), dark brown soft clay; and post-packing (320), mid brown soft clay.

At the northern end of the trench, drain cut [322] on an approximate east to west alignment, measured 2.50+m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. It contained an upper fill (323), compacted re-deposited natural shillet and had been sealed by layer (324), re-deposited mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay and the topsoil.



FIGURE 7: DITCH [315] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



Figure 8: North facing section of post-hole [311]; viewed from the north (0.3m scale).

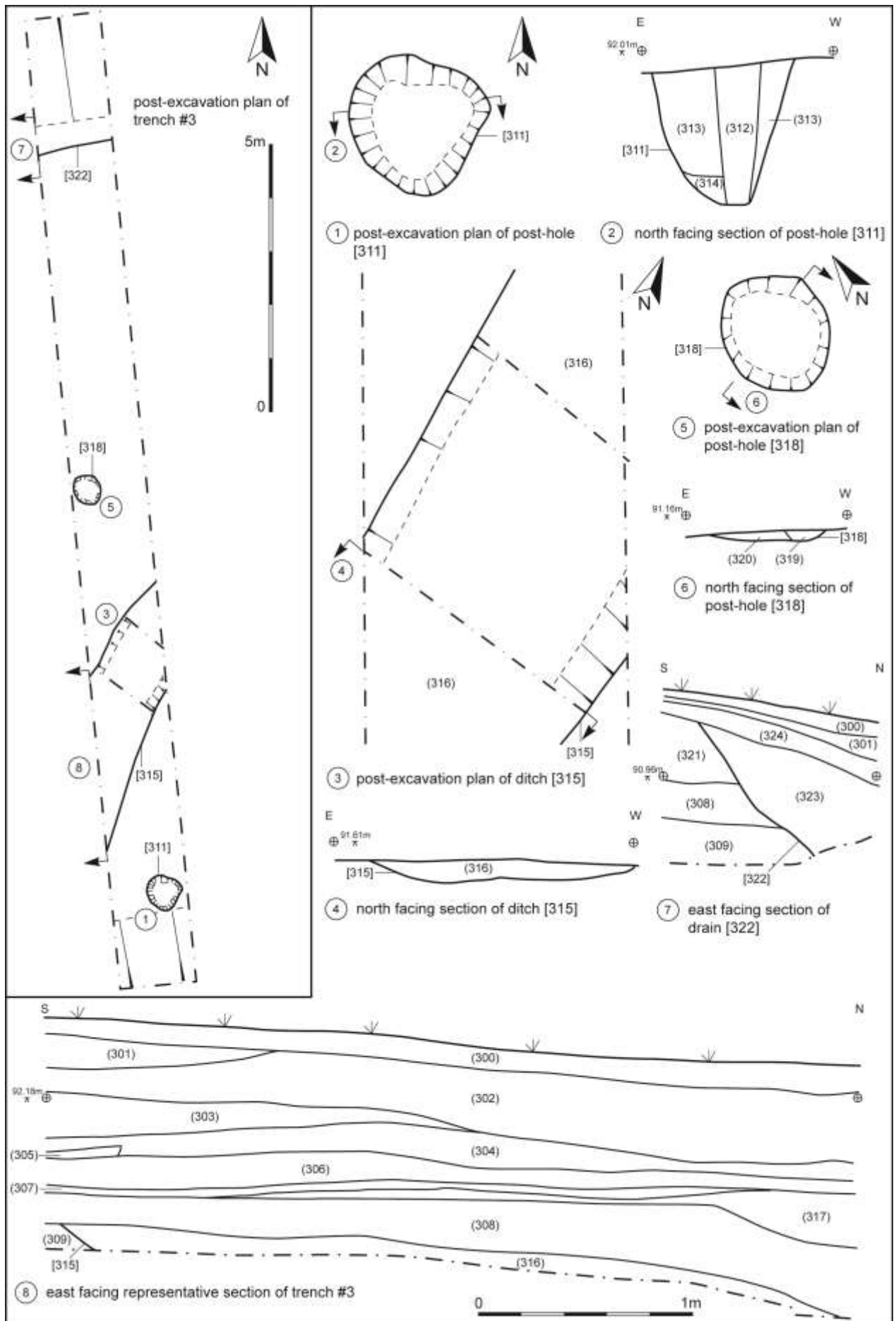


FIGURE 9: TRENCH #3 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.

#### 2.2.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4, located at the southern end of the proposed development area, measured 18m × 1.40m on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment, and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.40m (Figures 10 and 11). It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (400), dark brown-black soft-friable clay-silt 0.10m thick. This overlay a lower topsoil (401), dark grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular shillet 0.40m thick; subsoil (406), mid-dark brown soft-friable silt-clay; lower subsoil (402), yellow-brown soft silt-clay with common shillet inclusions 0.08m thick; and the natural (403), white soft-friable silt-clay with shillet, becoming yellow soft silt-clay to the west.

A single archaeological feature, pit/post hole [404] was located towards the western end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring c.0.80m in diameter × up to 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides and undulating, flat base and contained a single fill (405), dark brown- and yellow-brown friable silt-clay. It had been heavily root affected. Finds recovered from this feature included: 1 sherd (16g) of Post-Medieval pottery and 12 fragments (844g) of slag.



FIGURE 10: PIT OR POST-HOLE [404] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.3M SCALE).



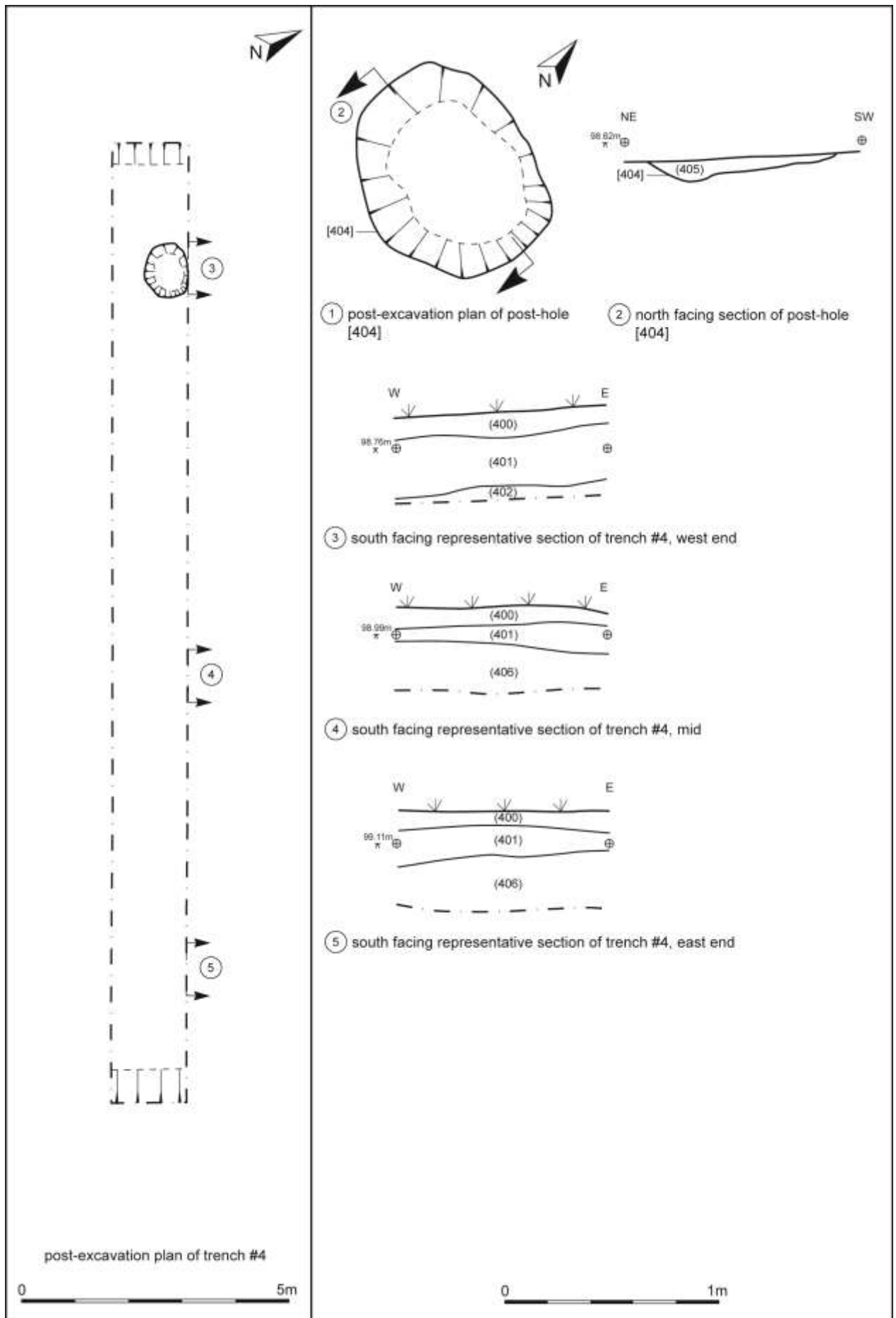


FIGURE 11: TRENCH #4 PLANS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.

### 2.2.5 HEDGEBANKS

Two hedgebanks {501} and {504} were also machined through to provide access to the southern-most field (Figures 12 and 13). Hedgebank {501} was linear, orientated north-east to south-west and measured c.15m × 2.2m wide × 1+m high with moderate to shallow sloping sides and convex top. It was composed of a loose earth bank (503), dark grey-brown silt, overlain by (502) dark grey-brown friable silt. Finds recovered from the make-up of the bank (503) included: 60 sherds (3854g) of Post-Medieval pottery, 31 complete or near complete (8435g) 19th-20th century glass bottles and 13 (4930) metal objects.

Hedgebank {504} was slightly curvilinear, measuring c.27.5m on an approximate east to west alignment × 1.50m wide × 0.55+m high with moderate to steep sloping sides and convex top. It was constructed of (505), loose stone rubble and brick, overlaid by (505), dark grey-brown friable silt. On the northern side of the hedgebank was (507), a dump deposit or collapse of dark grey-brown friable silt. Finds recovered from the make-up of the bank (506) included: 7 sherds (126g) of Post-Medieval pottery, 3 fragments (156g) of glass bottles, 3 fragments (161g) of animal bone, 4 fragments (1483g) of building materials, 1 (6g) clay pipe stem, 2 (310g) metal objects and 2 (536g) shoes.



FIGURE 12: NORTH-EAST FACING PROFILE OF HEDGEBANK {504}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

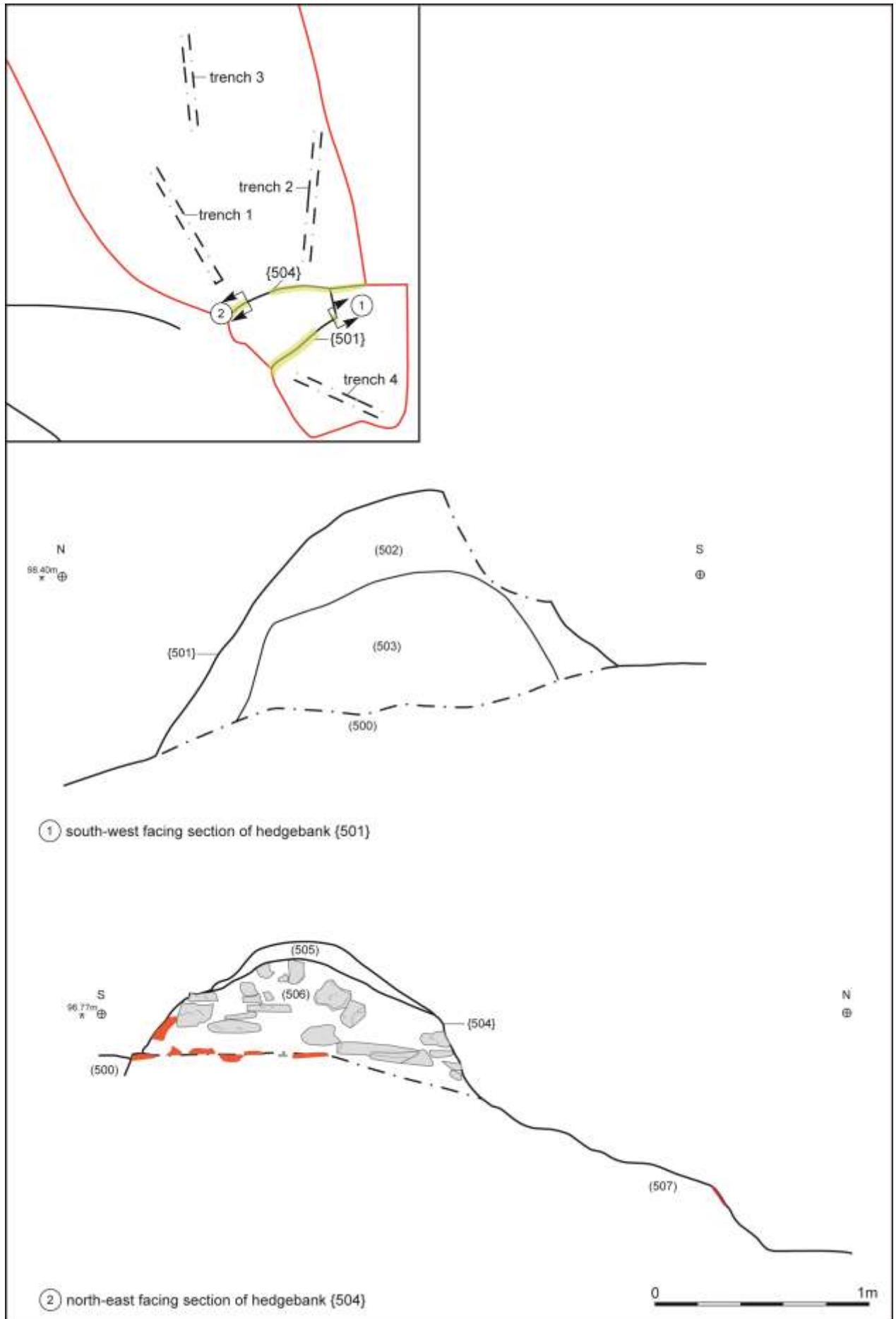


FIGURE 13: HEDGEBANK LOCATIONS AND SECTIONS. ARBITRARY TBM OF 100.00M AOD.

## 2.3 FINDS

A large number of finds were recovered during the excavations, predominantly from archaeological features, though including some from the topsoil and subsoil. The vast majority of the finds, however, were recovered from the make-up of the two hedgebanks. Full details and concordance of the finds can be found in Appendix 2, though a summary is presented here:

Topsoil (100) contained 1 sherd (5g) late 17<sup>th</sup> century Scraffito and 1 sherd (63) North Devon gravel tempered pottery. Topsoil (200) contained 1 sherd (54g) North Devon gravel tempered pottery. Subsoil (201) contained 1 sherd (9g) white refined earthenware. Gulley fill (207) contained 1 sherd (<1g) heavily abraded North Devon coarseware and 18 fragments (262g) of tap slag. Ditch fill (316) contained 9 fragments (453g) of tap slag and 1 fragment (45g) of a possible smithing hearth base. Pit fill (405) contained 1 sherd (16g) of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century North Devon gravel free pottery and 12 fragments (844g) of a possible smithing hearth base. Hedgebank make-up (501) contained a dump of material including 36 complete or near complete (4855g) glass bottles dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, 58 sherds (3830g) of industrial ware pottery, 2 sherds (40g) of Bristol and Staffordshire yellow slipware, and 13 (4930g) metal objects including iron hinges and copper alloy teaspoons. Hedgebank make-up (506) contained 5 sherds (78g) industrial ware pottery, 1 sherd (27g) Bristol and Staffordshire yellow glazed slipware, 1 sherd (27g) North Devon late 17<sup>th</sup> century redware pottery, 3 fragments (156g) of glass, 3 fragments (161g) of animal bone, 4 fragments (1483g) building material, 1 (6g) clay pipe stem, 2 (310g) metal objects, and 2 (536g) shoes.

The bulk of the finds recovered from the make-up of the two hedgebanks represent domestic debris, with medicine bottles dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century including remedies such as 'Omega Oil' said to be 'good for corset pains'. Other bottle types include for Lea and Perrin Worcestershire sauce and Patterson's Camp Coffee. The metalwork similarly indicates a domestic nature, with teaspoons and oil lamp fragments present. The presence of building materials and fittings would indicate that the hedgebanks were constructed after the demolition of Holdridge Cottages, probably in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A relatively large amount of tap slag and possible smithing hearth base fragments were also recovered from the fills of gulley [206], ditch [315], and pit [404] which would strongly indicate that there may have been associated metalworking activity on the site. The presence of Post-Medieval pottery in the fills of some of these features, including 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery in pit fill (405), would indicate that this activity dates to this period.

## 3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

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### 3.1 DISCUSSION

The evaluation identified a total of five buried archaeological features, including: one ditch, one gully, two post-holes and one pit/tree-throw. It also identified that much of the northern end of the site had been truncated when a substantial storm drain was put in.

Only two of the buried features contained dating evidence, gully [206] and pit [404], both being Post-Medieval, and the pit possibly dating to the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds from these features indicate that metalworking activities were occurring on or nearby the site, though none of the artefacts were *in situ* relicts of such industry and could have been dumped in existing open features. Gully [206] corresponds with a field boundary depicted on the 1840s tithe map and may have been in existence at the same time. The majority of the features are undated. Post-holes [311] and [318] may indicate the presence of former structures, though their differing forms would indicate that they are unlikely to be directly related, and their presence to either side of ditch [315] may suggest that they were part of fence lines, the loose fill of post-pipe (312) suggesting that it had only recently been removed. More recently the site can be seen to have been a dumping ground, the northern end of the site containing up to c.0.70m of dump material beneath the topsoil.

Both hedgebanks appear to be Modern in date, the bulk of the finds being recovered from the construction of these, particularly {501} which contained a dump of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass bottles and metalwork. These may post-date the demolition of the buildings of Holdridge Cottages marked between the north and south fields on the historic mapping, the bricks within hedgebank {504} possibly suggesting that the demolition material was used to build the hedgebank. Some of the finds within {501}, including substantial door hinges, are also suggestive of building material.

### 3.2 CONCLUSION

Only two of the buried features can be dated, a Post-Medieval historic field boundary gully and a 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pit with evidence of metalworking in the vicinity. The remaining buried features are undated, though do not appear to be of any great antiquity, and may relate to field boundaries not recorded on the historic mapping. Post-holes [311] and [318] may provide evidence of former timber structures, though their presence to either side of a ditch would suggest that they may perhaps have been fence-posts running alongside. The recovery of slag deposits from the site indicates the presence of metalworking in the vicinity, perhaps even on the site. This is not surprising given the history of North Molton.

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Lower Poole Barns, North Molton, North Devon, Devon

APPENDIX 1: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Context	POTTERY			GLASS			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	1	5	Body sherd. Scraffito, possible 'William Oliver' style – late 17 <sup>th</sup> century							
	1	63	Body sherd. North Devon gravel tempered							
(200)	1	54	Rim sherd. North Devon gravel tempered							
(201)	1	9	Body sherd. White refined earthenware							
(207)	1	<1	Body sherd. North Devon coarseware				18	262	Tap slag	
(316)							9	453	Tap slag	
							1	45	Slag. Possible fragments of smithing hearth base	
(405)	1	16	Body sherd. North Devon gravel free. 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century				12	844	Slag. Possible fragments of smithing hearth base.	
(503)	3	154	Body & rim sherds. Industrial stoneware	19	2043	Complete glass bottles, plain	2	27	Metal. Cu alloy teaspoons	
	8	167	Body & rim sherds. Industrial ware with sponge stencil decoration	1	535	Glass milk bottle	1	39	Metal. Cu alloy lamp base	
	2	35	Body sherds. Industrial ware with relief decoration	2	105	Glass bottles. 'Omega Oil, Its Green. Trademark. Omega Ltd. London	1	977	Metal. Fe pan. Marked '18oz SIDDONS'	
	6	224	Plate fragments. Industrial ware	1	147	Glass bottle. 'The Hambly Syndicate Ltd. Barnstaple'	2	628	Metal. Fe tools	
	38	1727	Industrial wares	2	481	Glass bottle. 'Holbrook & Co.'	1	44	Metal. Fe door knocker	
	1	1507	Stoneware bottle	1	187	Glass bottle. 'Elliman's Embrocation'	1	455	Metal. Fe grate	
	2	40	Bristol & Staffordshire yellow glazed slipware, including with brown marble trails	2	196	Glass bottle. 'A.J.White. London'	3	2211	Metal. Fe hinges	
				1	186	Glass bottle. With '1 tablespoon' and '2 tablespoon' measurements along sides	2	549	Metal. Fe object	
				1	205	Glass bottle. 'Worcestershire Sauce. Lea and Perrin'				
				1	250	Glass bottle. 'Pattersons SS Camp Coffee & Chicory'				
				3	491	Wine bottle fragments				
			2	29	Glass bottle stoppers					
(506)	1	27	Body sherds. Bristol & Staffordshire yellow glazed slipware	3	156	Glass bottle fragments	3	161	Animal bone fragments	
	1	21	Body sherd. North Devon Redware. Late – 17 <sup>th</sup> century?				3	990	CBM. Brick fragments	
	3	43	Body sherds. Industrial wares				1	493	CBM. Concrete fragments	
	2	35	Body & rim sherds. Industrial stonewares				1	6	Clay pipe stem	

Lower Poole Barns, North Molton, North Devon, Devon

			1	169	Metal. Fe object	
			1	141	Metal. Galvanised steel window frame fragments	
			2	536	Shoes (plastic?)	



APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



TRENCH #1 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M AND 2M SCALES).



EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH #1 SHOWING THE SITE STRATIGRAPHY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH #2 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M AND 2M SCALES).



SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH #2 SHOWING THE SITE STRATIGRAPHY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



WEST FACING SECTION OF GULLEY [206]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.3M SCALE).



GULLEY [206] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.3M AND 1M SCALES).



TRENCH #3 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M AND 2M SCALES).



EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH #3, SHOWING DUMP LAYERS WITHIN THE MAIN STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



NORTH FACING SECTION OF POST-HOLE [311], WITH LOOSE FILL OF POST-PIPE REMOVED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.3M SCALE).



POST-HOLE [311] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [315] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF DITCH [315]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



POST-HOLE [318] HALF-SECTIONED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.3M SCALE).



NORTH FACING SECTION OF POST-HOLE [318]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.3M SCALE).



POST-HOLE [318] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.3M SCALE).



EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH #3 SOUTH END, SHOWING CUT [322] FOR MODERN STORM DRAIN; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).





TRENCH #4 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M AND 2M SCALES).



NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH #4, SHOWING THE SHALLOW STRATIGRAPHY AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



PIT/TREE-THROW [404] HALF-SECTIONED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.3M SCALE).



NORTH FACING SECTION OF PIT/TREE-THROW [404]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.3M SCALE).



PIT/TREE-THROW [404] POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH HEDGEBANK {501}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH UPPER PORTION OF HEDGEBANK {504}, SHOWING DUMP/SLIP MATERIAL TO THE NORTH; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



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

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)