

Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish & District: Broadclyst, East Devon	National Grid Reference SS 97844 00213	Number:
Subject: Archaeological monitoring and recording at Haglis Cottage, Killerton, Broadclyst, Devon during installation of a biomass heating system		Photo attached? YES
Planning Application no: 15/0736/FUL	Recipient museum: N/A	
OASIS ID: southwes1-277096	Museum Accession no: N/A	
Contractor's reference number/code: BHC17	Dates fieldwork undertaken: 3 rd and 4 th April 2017	
<p>Description of works.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at the request of Paul Baker, Building Surveyor for the National Trust (The Client), at Haglis Cottage, Killerton, Broadclyst, Devon (Figure 1) during the installation of pipes for a biomass heating system. This work was undertaken by J. Bampton on 6th May 2017 in accordance with a Project Design drawn up in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.</p> <p>Haglis Cottage is part of the Killerton Estate, located in the parish of Broadclyst and Hundred of Cliston. The current Killerton House was built in 1778, with gardens created by John Veitch in the 1770s. Haglis Cottage dates to c.1800 and was originally built as the home of the head gardener to the Killerton Estate. It is Grade II Listed cob cottage, built in the gothic style. A sub-rectangular triple ditched enclosure is located immediately east of the site; within a possible larger enclosure that appears to run into/across the site, is visible as a cropmark on aerial- and satellite imagery.</p> <p>A trench c.62m long, 0.25m wide and 0.60m deep was excavated from tanks south-east of Haglis Cottage, eastward across the orchard garden east of the cottage. A 0.07m diameter modern service pipe and a 0.05m diameter modern water pipe were located in the west half of the trench. The site stratigraphy consisted of Topsoil (100), a dark grey-brown friable clay-silt, 0.30-0.35m deep. The Topsoil (100) directly overlaid Natural (101), a light red-brown firm clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones. The east end of the trench, which was up-slope was shallower and the natural became a more solid rock. The west end of the trench, on the edge of the property's driveway had a thin layer of tarmac/gravel partially overlaid by turf (see Figures 1-5).</p> <p>No significant archaeological features or deposits were present.</p> <p>All finds were recovered from Topsoil (100) and subsequently discarded. The finds consisted of: x19 sherds (146g) of white refined earthenware, many with blue transfer print decoration; x9 sherds (152g) of flowerpot; x8 sherds (297g) of 19th-20th century stoneware, mostly from a single jar; x2 sherds (18g) of 19th century industrial redwares; x1 sherd (1g) of bone china; x1 fragment (8g) of animal bone; x4 fragments (211g) of glass, including a blue bottle neck, clear panel- and bottle glass and a clear glass thick handle-like fragment; x2 fragments (41g) of CBM; x1 fragment (52g) of tile; and x1 fragment (35g) of undiagnostic slate.</p>		
<p>A plan as well as any other relevant drawings must be attached showing the location and extent of site, areas investigated and features exposed.</p>		
Recorder: J. Bampton	Date sent to HER: 05/04/2017	

Please email completed form to: archaeol@devon.gov.uk or post to County Archaeology Service, Environment Directorate, Matford Lane Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter EX2 4QW. Information recorded on this form will be added to the Historic Environment Record, and made available to all researchers.

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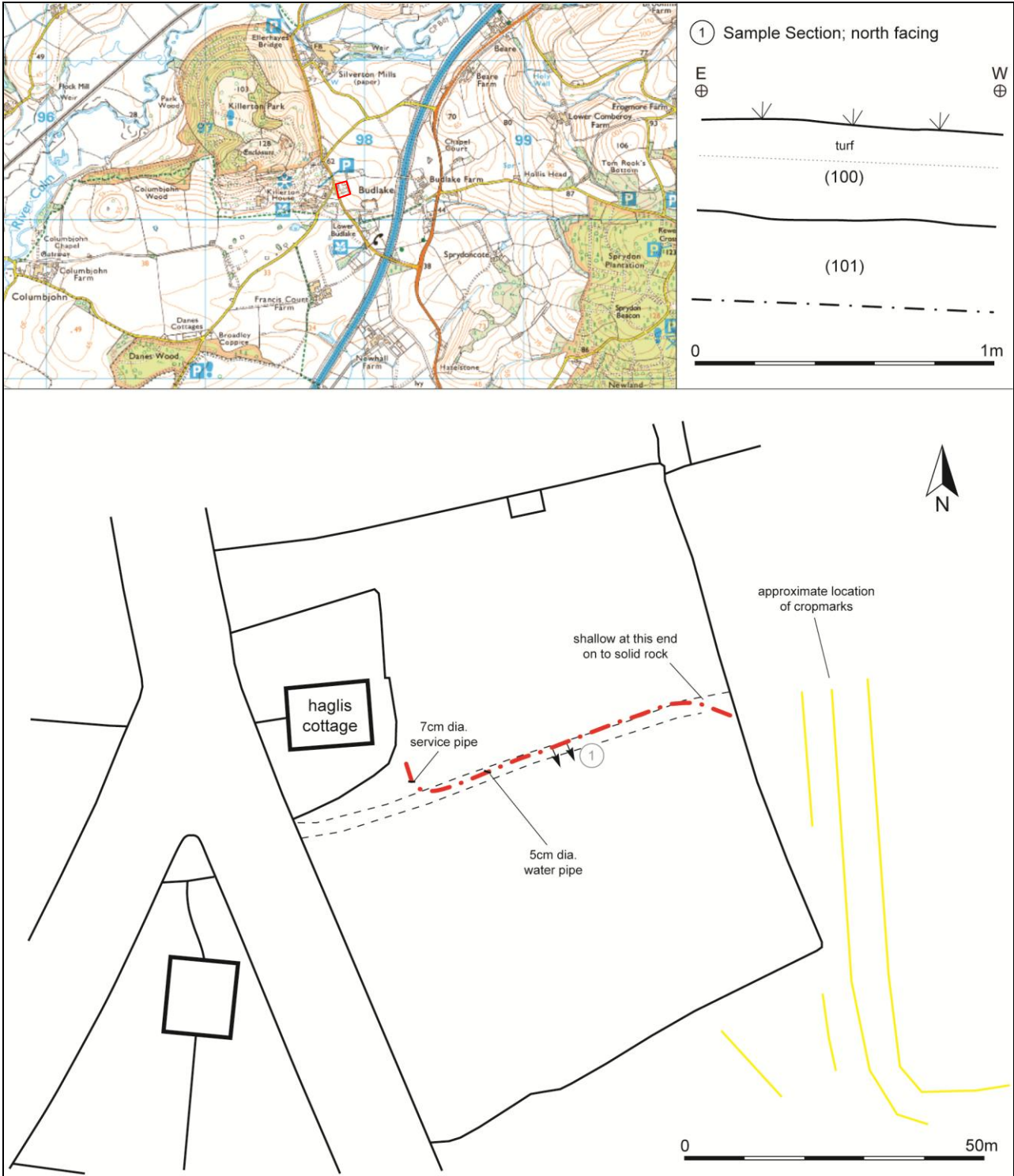


Figure 1: Location of Haglis Cottage and pipe trench and sample section.



Figure 2: Tanks and west end of the pipe trench; viewed from the north (1m scale).



(left) Figure 3: Pipe trench; viewed from the west (1m scale).



(right) Figure 4: Pipe trench; viewed from the east (1m scale).



Figure 5: Sample section; viewed from the north (1m scale).