

LAND AT KITWELL STREET UFFCULME MID DEVON DEVON

Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 180502



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Land at Kitwell Street, Uffculme, Mid Devon, Devon Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Philip Brackley (the Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land at Kitwell Street, Uffculme, Devon.

The site is located in the historic core of Uffculme, a settlement with medieval origins. Cartographic evidence records buildings on the site from at least the mid 19th century, with later phases of re-development, including complete site clearance in the late 20th century.

A roughly rectangular area measuring c.30m×24m encompassing the footprints of two proposed house plots was initially stripped of modern overburden, concrete, and tarmac surfaces prior to the excavation of a series of foundation trenches totalling c.41.80m long.

The archaeological and cartographic evidence demonstrated that by the mid 19th century the site had a series of buildings built along the north-eastern edge, some of which appear to have been stone-built. By the late 19th century some demolition and extension of these buildings had occurred, the majority of structures relating to this phase being in brick. By the early 20th century there had been further development and demolition; and by the end of the 20th century the site had been completely cleared and a new series of buildings constructed with associated drainage and ground disturbance.



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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of South West Archaeology Ltd. and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information available at the time of production.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT KITWELL STREET
PARISH:	UFFCULME
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	ST 06954 12725
SWARCH REF:	UKS17
PLANNING APPLICATION No:	17/00463/FUL
DCHET REF:	ARCH/DM/MD/30648A
OASIS No:	SOUTHWES1-285806

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Philip Brackley (the Client) to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording and related off-site analyses for a site at Kitwell Street, Uffculme, Devon, during the proposed development of a dwelling. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Uffculme is a village (former town) on the western side of the River Culm in Mid Devon, just south of the M5 motorway. The development lies within a former builder's yard at the north-eastern side of the village at approximately 85m AOD. The site is outside the boundary of the Uffculme Conservation area but is almost entirely surrounded by it. It has views down Mill Street and into Kitwell Street. St Marys Church lies approximately 60m to the west of the site.

The soils of this area are the deep stoneless reddish fine silty and clayey soils of the Hollington Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the sedimentary conglomerate bedrock of the Chester Formation (BGS 2018).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Uffculme is a medieval settlement recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Offeculum'. It lies in the hundred of Bampton and the deanery of Tiverton (Lysons 1822). The parish church dates to the fourteenth century and has a medieval rood screen. Historically Uffculme was a manufacturing town, exporting serge fabrics to Holland via Tiverton merchants; trade peaking in the mid eighteenth century (Lysons 1822). The Culm Valley railway, opened in 1876, runs to the south of the development site and although closed to passengers in 1963, continued to be used for milk transportation until 1975. There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the immediate vicinity of the development site; St Marys Parish Church is Grade II* listed and is the closest designated heritage asset. The development site lies within the historic core of Uffculme and the mid-19th century Tithe Map shows the site as being occupied with gardens, buildings and orchard (see Appendix 1). The age of these buildings is unknown, but they lie 60 metres from the 14th century parish church and may have origins as part of the medieval or later settlement here. The Ordnance Survey 1880s-90s First Edition map shows further development on Kitwell Street, with a row of buildings forming more of a consistent linear street frontage.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017); the programme of works was drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in accordance with a brief issued by Marrina Neophytou (DCHET) and CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014; 2015).



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by SWARCH personnel over three visits between 9th July 2017 and 11th April 2018. A roughly rectangular area orientated approximately north-east to south-west and measuring c.30m×24m encompassing the footprints of two proposed house plots (plot 1 and plot 2) had been stripped of modern overburden, concrete, and tarmac surfaces prior to the archaeological monitoring. A series of foundation and drainage trenches each 0.60m wide and totalling c.41.80m long were excavated by tracked machine using a toothless grading bucket (where possible) to the depth of formation. Exposed archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines. Plot 1 and the drainage trench were excavated between 9th and 10th July 2017; plot 2 on 11th April 2018.

At least five phases of activity were identified on the site, represented by: one ditch; two pits; and five structures (composed of six walls, one wall robber trench, two possible wall robber trenches, and ten associated floor surfaces). Modern drainage features were also identified. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2; a full finds concordance in Appendix 3; and supporting photographs in Appendix 4.

2.2 RESULTS

2.2.1 DITCH

A single ditch, [106] was identified at the southern end of the site within the drainage (soak-away) trench and likely forms part of a former boundary across the site (Figures 2, 4). It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east and measured 0.80+m wide and 0.45m deep with gentle sloping north-east side and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (107), a grey-yellow-brown clay-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

2.2.2 DRAINS

Four drains, [111], [119], [144], and [151] were located running at various angles across the site (Figures 2-4). Most of these were modern, reflecting the most recent phases of development of the site. The earliest, drain [119] was located towards the northern end of plot 1. It was orientated north-west to south east and measured 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It comprised a central ceramic drain surrounded by red brick construction {139} with an overlying backfill (120), grey-brown silt. This feature had been cut by drain [111]. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Drain [111] was located across the centre of plot 1 site running approximately north-west to south-east. It measured 3.40m wide and 1.20m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and undulating base. It contained three fills: (109), (110), and (112), yellow-brown and grey-brown clay-silts with rubble inclusions, along with two ceramic drains. No finds were recovered from this feature.

At the northern end of plot 1 drain [144] was orientated approximately east to west and measured 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (145), yellow-brown clay-silt and rubble. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Drain [151] was located along the western edge of plot 2 and measured up to 1m wide and 1m deep with vertical sides and concave base on an approximate north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It contained a single fill: (152), mixed deposits of grey-brown and pink-brown silts. No finds were recovered from this feature.

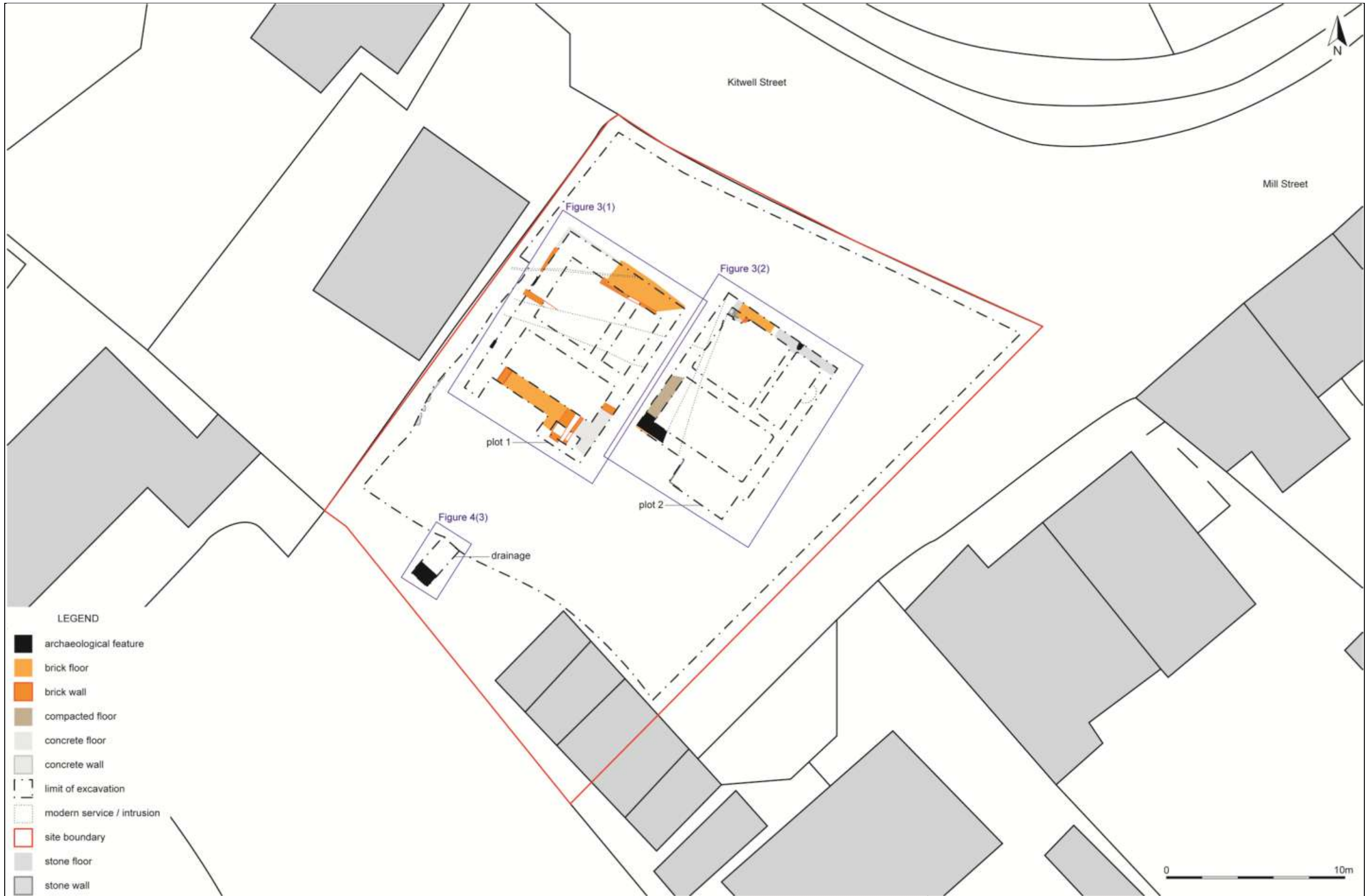


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LIMIT OF EXCAVATION AND FEATURES.

2.2.3 FLOOR SURFACES

Ten floor surfaces, (129), (132), (135), (136), (142), (155), (164), (167), (168), and (172) were identified during the excavation (Figures 2-4). These surfaces formed a combination of internal floors and external yards to a series of structures (S1-S5) reflecting the later historic development of the site and often appeared to be associated with walls (see below). They were constructed of a mix of brick, concrete, and stone; the concrete surfaces commonly replacing earlier brick surfaces.

Floor (129) was located at the south-western end of plot 1 and was exposed for a length of 1.60m, measuring 3.25m wide. It was constructed of red and pinkish bricks 0.10m thick with traces of white lime mortar; and had been set on bedding layer (130), pinkish brown sand-silt and (131), compacted white lime mortar. This formed the internal floor surface of structure S1.

To the east, surface (132) formed a rectangular area orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 2.80+m × 1.25+m and 0.06m thick. It was constructed of a mix of concrete and red brick and likely formed an external yard surface to structures S1 and S2.

Surface (135) was identified in the north-eastern section of plot 1 and appeared to form a rectangular area measuring 1.50+m × 0.20m and 0.10m thick on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. It was constructed of red brick and is likely to have formed an internal floor surface to structure S4. To the north, a rectangular area 3.50+m × 1.40+m on a north-west to south-east orientation of the brick floor had been overlaid by concrete surface (142) and formed a further internal floor to structure S4.

Floor surface (136) was located in the north-eastern corner of plot 1 and was rectangular in plan. It measured 4.50+m × 1.40+m on a north-west to south-east orientation and was constructed of red brick. It formed the internal floor of structure S3.

At the northern end of plot 2, floor surface (155) formed a probable rectangular area measuring 2.10m × 0.80+m on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was constructed of pale red handmade bricks 0.10m thick which had been blackened by either a burning episode or coal storage. This surface is likely to have formed an internal floor to structure S5. To the east, a further floor surface (167), irregular flagstones up to 0.50m in size and 0.08m thick may have replaced floor (155) or may reflect the division of the structure into rooms.

Floor (164) was identified within the section at the southern end of plot 2, extending to the south beyond the limits of excavation. It formed a probable rectangular area orientated north-west to south-east measuring 1+m and was constructed of red brick. This feature is likely to have been an external brick surfaced yard area.

Located towards the southern end of plot 2, surface (172) covered a rectangular area measuring 3.90m × 1.60m on a north-west to south-east orientation and comprised a compacted layer of dark brown-grey silt. It is possible that this layer was a compacted earth yard floor surface, or formed the base layer to a removed yard surface.

2.2.4 PITS

Two pits, [159] and [165] were located towards the north-eastern corner of plot 2 (Figures 2-4). They reflect mixed functions from different phases of the site, [159] associated with structural development; and [165] with later use of the site. The exposed portion of [159] appeared sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.40+m × up to 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep on a north-east to south-west orientation. It had a shallow to moderate upper profile, dropping steeply to a narrow base; and contained a single fill: (160), green-grey sand-silt. Finds recovered from this feature included a single sherd of post-medieval North Devon gravel free pottery.

To the south-east pit [165] was sub-oval in plan on an approximate north-east to south-west orientation. It measured 1.20m × 0.50+m wide with moderate sloping sides and undulating base. It contained a single fill: (166), dark grey-black friable sand-silt-loam, re-deposited topsoil and the remains of a partially articulated animal burial.

2.2.5 WALLS

Eight walls, {126}, {127}, {128}, {137}, {138}, {154}, {156}, and {157} were identified during the excavation (Figures 2-4), many of which were associated with floor surfaces (see above). Wall {126} formed a possible boundary wall separating structure S1 from an external yard area (132). Walls {127} and {128} represented the remains of a demolished structure (S1) on the site and define a rectangular room, c.2+m×4.20m wide, towards the south-west corner of the site, surface (129) forming the floor. Wall {137} formed the south-west corner of a rectangular structure (S3), c.3.50+m × 1.50+m wide, and bounded floor (136) towards the north-east corner of plot 1. Wall {138} represented a wall running approximately north-west to south-east and is likely to have formed the southern wall of a structure (S2) adjacent to S1. Wall {154} formed the western wall of a rectangular structure (S5), c.6.50+m × 1+m along the northern edge of plot 2 and appeared to be associated with floor (155).

Wall {126} was a linear structure located towards the south-east corner of plot 1 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was exposed for a length of 1.80m, measuring 0.40m wide and surviving to a height of 0.55m. The wall was constructed of red brick, and was abutted by floor surface (132). These were both set within possible terrace cut [140] measuring 1.80+m × 1+m and 0.20m deep with vertical sides and flat base.

To the west, wall {127} was exposed on the same north-east to south-west alignment for a length of 1.80m, and measured 0.50m wide, surviving to a height of 0.34m. It was constructed of red brick with off-white lime mortar and was set on a bedding of slates. This wall was abutted by floor surface (129) and formed south-eastern wall of structure S1. To the west, wall {128} was exposed for a length of 0.90m, and measured 0.40m surviving to a height of 0.90m. It was constructed of red brick with white lime mortar over a bedding of slate; and formed the north-western wall of structure S1.

Wall {137} was located towards the northern edge of plot 1. It was predominantly set on a north-west to south-east orientation, turning at its north-western end to run towards the north-east, and was exposed for a length of 3.70m, measuring 0.25m wide and surviving to a height of c.0.50m. The wall was constructed of red brick with an off-white lime mortar. This wall formed the south-western corner of structure S3.

To the north-east of S1, wall {138} was exposed for a length of 0.80m and measured 0.40m wide, surviving to a height of c.0.50m on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was constructed of red brick and was the only surviving part of structure S2, forming its southern wall.

At the north-western corner of plot 2 wall {154} was exposed for a length of 1m, measuring 0.50m wide and surviving to a height of 0.75m. It was constructed of rounded and sub-rounded river cobbles with a pink-buff-brown lime mortar. This wall had been set within construction cut [153], measuring 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate to vertical sloping sides and flat base. Where the wall had not filled the cut, this had been filled with floor bedding layer (158). The feature formed the north-western wall of structure S5.

Wall {156} was located at the southern end of {154} and exposed for a length of 0.40m on a north-east to south-west alignment measuring 0.20m wide and 0.40m high. It was constructed of lightly or un-mortared orange engineering bricks. It abutted wall {157}, exposed for a length of c.0.60m and surviving to a height of c.0.75m on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was constructed of

poured concrete and was set on a plinth of concreted stones. Together these two structures may have formed part of an inspection chamber.

2.2.6 WALL ROBBER TRENCHES

One wall robber trench [170]; and two possible wall robber trenches [117], and [121] were identified across the site (Figures 2-4) and represent the demolition and removal of various phases of structure from the site: [170] the removal of what was probably a boundary wall; [117] the demolition south-western wall of structure S4; and [121] the demolition of the north-eastern wall of structure S1.

Robber trench [170] was located towards the southern end of plot 2 on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was identified for a length of c.2.50m and measured 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (171), mixed brown-grey and yellow-brown silts. It is likely to represent the removal of a former boundary wall to the south-east of structure S2.

Possible wall robber trench [117] was identified towards the north-western corner of plot 1, and measured 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep with steep to near vertical sides and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (118) compacted-friable yellow-brown mortar. The spread of demolition layers makes it difficult to ascertain whether this feature continued across the site, though the position indicates that this feature could represent the base of a robbed-out wall, forming the south-western wall of structure S4.

Possible wall robber trench [121] was located towards the south-western corner of plot 1, and measured 0.40m wide and 0.35m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (122), grey-brown silt. The spread of demolition material across the site makes it unclear as to whether this feature extended further into the excavation, though its dimensions and position would indicate that it is likely to represent a robbed-out wall, forming the north-eastern wall of structure S1.

2.3 FINDS

Only a small number of finds were recovered, predominantly from made-ground or demolition layers; and including pottery; bottle and vessel glass; clay pipe and building material. The majority of these were post-medieval in date.

Of the 46 sherds (2252g) of pottery recovered from the site, 31 sherds (596g) were post-medieval industrial wares, ×10 sherds (235g) retrieved from made-ground (102), the remainder from unstratified contexts. Seven sherds (595g) of North Devon Gravel Free ware were recovered, ×1 sherd (19g) from made-ground (102); one sherd (19g) of yellow glazed gravel free ware was recovered from (102); and one sherd (64g) of Frechen stoneware, and six sherds (978) of modern flower pot were recovered from unstratified contexts.

A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 3.



FIGURE 3: BUILDING PLOT PLANS SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

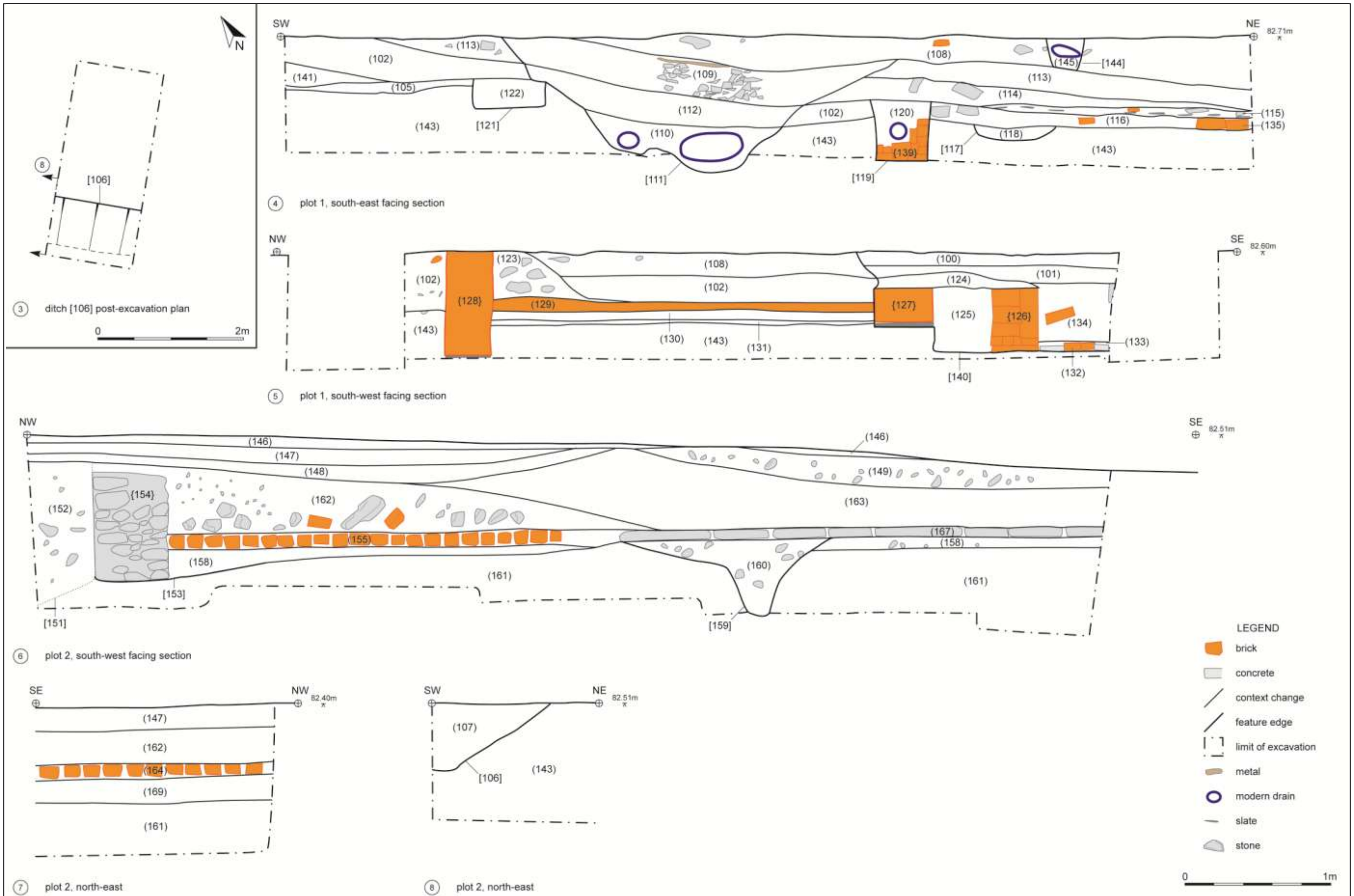


FIGURE 4: SITE PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT OD.

3.0 DISCUSSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

A cursory desk-based assessment indicates the potential for structural remains on the site and the potential for medieval field systems and burgage plots.

The archaeological monitoring and recording revealed five broad phases of activity on the site, some of which may have overlapped and which are reflected in the historic mapping (Figure 5):

- Phase 1: Medieval to post-medieval removed boundary
- Phase 2: Post-medieval-mid 19th century structural remains
- Phase 3: 19th century re-development with structural remains
- Phase 4: early 20th century re-development with structural remains
- Phase 5: late 20th century demolition and re-development

3.1.1 PHASE 1

Ditch [106], whilst undated is likely to form the earliest phase of activity on the site. It does not feature on the historic mapping, though its alignment with, and approximate distance from, the southern boundary of *plot no.2608* on the tithe map suggests that the two were associated.

3.1.2 PHASE 2

By the mid 19th century the historic mapping shows that structures had been built across the north-eastern end of the site, which likely had post-medieval origins. Wall {154} appears to be the only surviving feature of this phase, its stone construction at odds with the brick and concrete construction of all of the other walls encountered. It is likely to have formed an internal wall within the building on the north-western corner of *plot no.2602*, and may have been re-used as part of the later structures in the same position, being part of structure S5.

3.1.3 PHASE 3

The late 19th century mapping of the site indicates that there had been significant re-development, the buildings recorded on the tithe map appearing to have either been removed or extended. Structure S1, formed of walls {127} and {128}, and floor (129), all of brick construction appears as a replacement structure within the plot following the (partial?) demolition of the tithe building within *plot no.2608*, and forms part of a room within the building. The position of possible wall robber cut [121] would suggest that it is likely to have formed the northern wall of this structure. Structure S2, formed by brick wall {138}, was also constructed at this time; whilst structure S3 appears as an extension to the building S5, for which floor surface (155) appears to represent part of the re-development of the structure. At the same time brick floor surface (135) formed part of the re-development of structure S4.

3.1.4 PHASE 4

The early 20th century saw further development of the structures on the site, most notably with the demolition of structure S2; brick floor surface (135) being replaced by concrete surface (142) within structure S4. Part of the brick floor within S5 also appears to have been replaced, stone slab surface (167) being laid over the same bedding layer. Associated with this was pit [159] which cut through the bedding layer but was sealed by the slab floor, perhaps indicating the removal of a structural feature.

The land to the south-east of structure S1 was terraced as part of this phase of re-development, a possible boundary wall {126} being erected, and a mixed concrete and brick yard surface (132) being laid. To the north, a compacted layer (172) may itself be an external earth yard, or be the bedding for a removed yard surface.

3.1.5 PHASE 5

By the late 20th the site had altered significantly, all of the previous buildings and walls being demolished and removed, a boundary wall between *plots no.2602* and *no.2603* century being removed by wall robber trench [170]; the remainder represented by the series of demolition and made-ground layers over which the existing buildings were constructed.

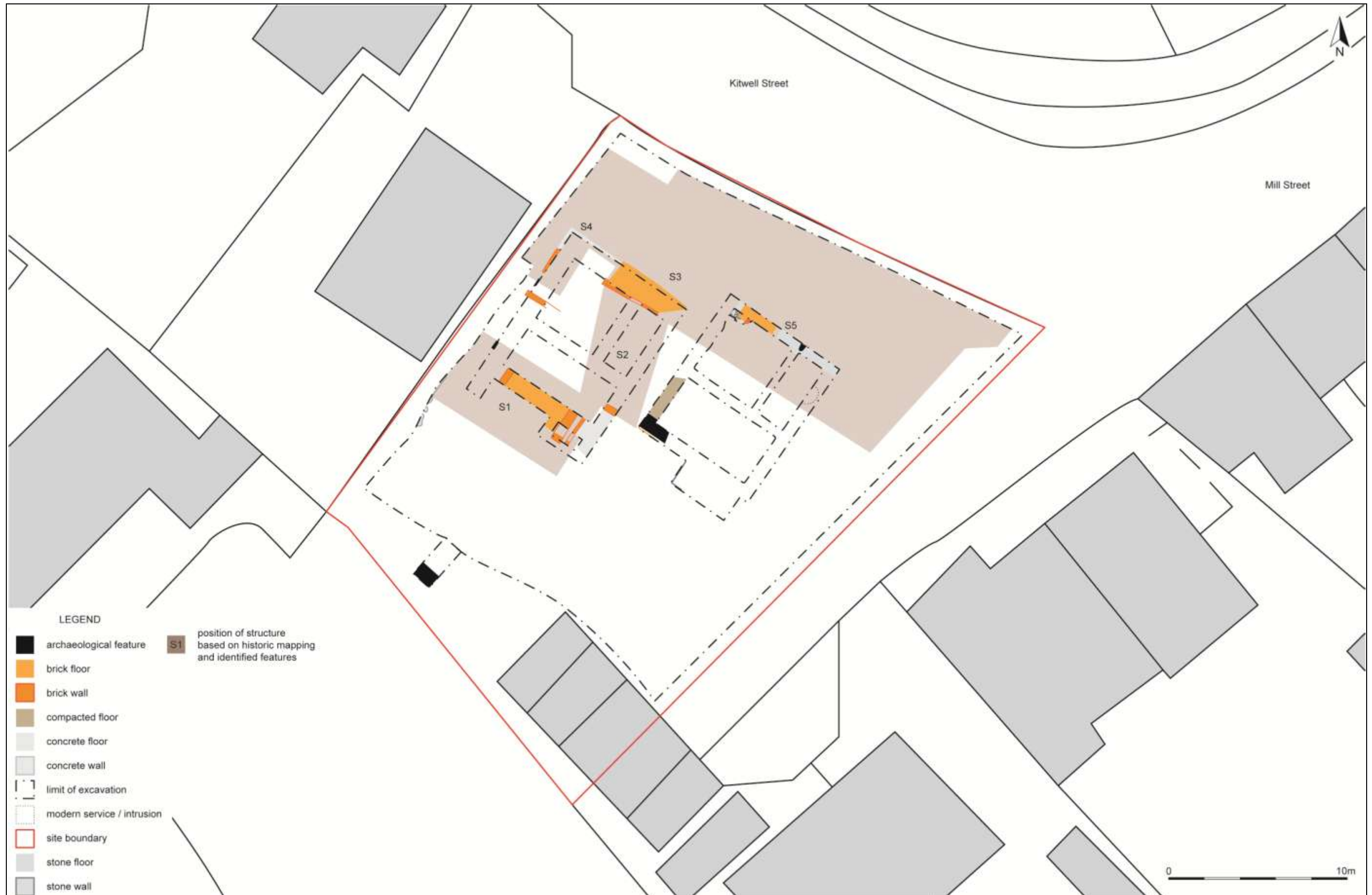


FIGURE 5: SITE PLANS SHOWING IDENTIFIED FEATURES IN RELATION TO STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED ON HISTORIC MAPPING.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The monitoring and recording identified multiple phases of post-medieval and modern structural development on the site.

By the mid 19th century the site had been occupied by a series of buildings along the north-eastern edge, some of which appear to have been stone-built. By the late 19th century the pattern of development saw demolition and extension, the majority of the additions being brick built. By the early 20th century there had been further development and demolition; and by the end of the 20th century the site had been completely cleared and a new series of buildings constructed with associated drainage and ground disturbance.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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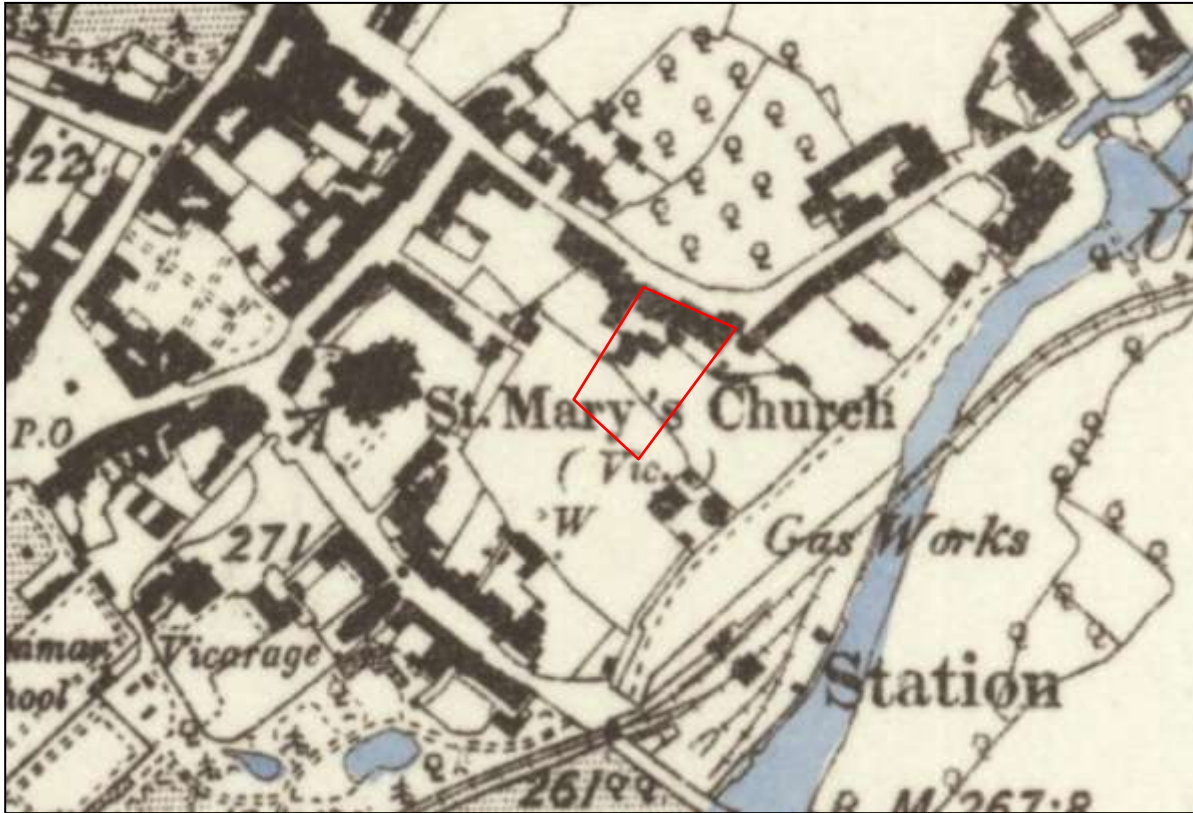
APPENDIX 1: CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES



EXTRACT FROM THE UFFCULME TITHE MAP. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 UFFCULME TITHE APPORTIONMENT.

Number	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name	Cultivation
Town				
2601	Richard Bowerman & George Southey, Trustees of William Veals' Children	William Stradling	Garden	Garden
2603	John Veals Junior	John Hackings & another	Garden	Garden
2604			Five Cottages	Buildings
2608	John Veals	Himself	Garden, Orchard & House	Garden & buildings
Coldharbour				
2602	Philip Stark	Himself & others	Garden & Cottage	Garden & building



EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION MAP OF 1888. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).



EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION MAP OF 1906. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(100)	Layer	Topsoil – dark grey-brown friable silt.	Overlies (102)	c.0.12m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Rubble/demolition – mid grey-brown friable silt with abundant brick and tile rubble with moderate mortar associated with demolition/start of groundworks.	Overlain by (100); overlies (108)	c.0.14m thick	Modern
(102)	Layer	Buried soil – dark brown friable silt with occasional brick and stone rubble.	Overlain by (113); overlies (141)	Up to 0.45m thick	-
[103]	Cut	Linear cut - orientated approximately north-west to south-east across centre of plot 1, associated with modern builders' yard.	Filled by (104); cuts (102)	-	Modern
(104)	Fill	Fill of [103] – path – large sub-angular stone and stone rubble set within a red-brown silt-clay bedding and bond.	Overlain by (101); abutted by (108); fill of [103]	-	Modern
(105)	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow-green slightly clay-silt. Intermittent layer only present towards the south-western end of plot 1.	Overlain by (141); overlies (143)	Up to 0.10m thick	-
[106]	Cut	Boundary ditch – linear ditch orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.80+m wide (beyond limit of excavation) × 0.45m deep with gentle sloping north-east side and slightly concave base.	Filled by (107); cuts (143)	0.45m deep	-
(107)	Fill	Fill of ditch [106] – mid grey-yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with rare sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	Overlain by (100); fill of [106]	0.45m thick	-
(108)	Layer	Dump/demolition layer – mixed yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular stone and occasional brick rubble. Includes modern drain [144].	Overlain by (101); abuts (104)	Up to 0.40m thick	Modern
(109)	Fill	Fill of drain [111] – rubble, mostly tile and brick, within matrix of gritty yellow-brown loose clay-silt. Possible later in-fill of hollow caused by location of drain [111] rather than direct fill of the drain cut itself.	Overlain by (108); overlies (112); fill of [111]	0.22m thick	Modern
(110)	Fill	Fill of drain [111] – mid-dark grey-brown friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone. Includes ceramic drains.	Overlain by (112); fill of [111]	Up to 0.38m thick	Modern
[111]	Cut	Drain – linear cut orientated approximately east to west. Measures 3.40m wide and 1.20m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and undulating concave base.	Filled by (109), (110), (112)	1.20m deep	Modern
(112)	Fill	Fill of drain [111] – mixed mid-dark grey-brown and pink-brown friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (109); overlies (110); fill of [111]	c.0.30m thick	Modern
(113)	Layer	Demolition/dump layer – mixed grey-brown and red-brown friable silt with frequent mortar and rubble inclusions.	Cut by [111]; overlies (114)	c.0.20m thick	Modern
(114)	Layer	Demolition/dump layer – mid grey-brown friable silt with brick and stone fragment	Overlain by (113);	Up to 0.18m	-

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		inclusions.	overlies (115)	thick	
(115)	Layer	Demolition/dump layer – mid grey-brown friable silt with common slate and occasional brick fragments.	Overlain by (114); overlies (116)	c.0.07m thick	-
(116)	Layer	Demolition layer – dark grey friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone and brick fragments. Demolition spread following partial removal of brick floor (135).	Overlain by (115); cut by [119]; abuts (135); overlies (118)	0.15m thick	-
[117]	Cut	Possible pit/linear feature - measures 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep with steep to near vertical sides and slightly concave base. Unclear continuation of feature. May be a steep sided pit or the robbed-out base of a wall, depending on continuation beyond section.	Filled by (118); cuts (143)	0.12m deep	-
(118)	Fill	Fill of [117] – compacted-friable yellow-brown mortar. Possible robbed-out base of wall.	Overlain by (116); fill of [117]	0.12m thick	-
[119]	Cut	Drain – linear cut orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (120); cuts (102), (116)	0.50m deep	-
(120)	Fill	Fill of drain [119] – dark grey-brown friable silt with ceramic drain pipe.	Overlain by (114); overlies {172}; fill of [119]	Up to 0.40m thick	-
[121]	Cut	Possible post-hole/linear feature – measures 0.40m wide and up to 0.35m deep with vertical sides and flat base. Unclear continuation of feature. May be post-hole or linear cut, possibly robbed-out wall?	Filled by (122); cuts (102)	Up to 0.22m deep	-
(122)	Fill	Fill of [121] – mid grey-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (102); fill of [121]	0.22m thick	-
(123)	Layer	Demolition / dump deposit – mixed grey-brown and red-brown friable silt with abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded stone and brick fragments. Possible wall demolition tumble.	Overlain by (102); abuts {128}; overlies (129)	c.0.40m thick	-
(124)	Layer	Possible fire-place residue – black charcoal and soot within dark grey-brown to black friable silt.	Overlain by (139); overlies (125), (126), {127}	0.12m thick	-
(125)	Fill	Backfill of terrace cut [140] – mixed brown-grey and pink friable silt with occasional stone and brick rubble.	Overlain by (124); fill of [140]	0.56m thick	-
{126}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.80m×0.40m wide and surviving to 0.55m high. Constructed of red brick 0.23×0.12m×0.07m.	Abutted by (125), (132); fill of [140]	0.55m high	-
{127}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.80m×0.50m and surviving to 0.34m high. Constructed of red brick with off-white lime mortar over bedding of slate. Forms south-eastern wall of structure S1.	Abutted by (125), (131); cuts (143)	0.34m high	-
{128}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measured	Abutted by (131); cuts	0.90m high	-

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		0.90+m×0.40m and surviving to 0.90m high. Constructed of red brick with white lime mortar. Forms north-western wall of structure S1.	(143)		
(129)	Surface	Floor surface – possible rectangular area orientated north-east to south-east. Measures 1.60+m×3.25m×0.10m thick. Constructed of red brick.	Overlain by (123); overlies (130)	0.10m thick	-
(130)	Layer	Bedding layer for floor surface (129) – light to mid pinkish-red-brown compacted friable silt.	Overlain by (129); overlies (131)	0.08m thick	-
(131)	Layer	Make-up layer for floor surface (129) – compacted white lime mortar.	Overlain by (130); overlies (143)	0.03m thick	-
(132)	Surface	Floor surface – possible rectangular area orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 2.80m×1.25m×0.06m thick. Constructed of mix of red brick and concrete.	Overlain by (133); fill of [140]	0.10m thick	-
(133)	Layer	Surface detritus – dark brown organic material. Likely build up and decomposition of organic material over yard surface (132) and sealed by (134).	Overlain by (134); overlies (132); fill of [140]	0.02m thick	-
(134)	Layer	Demolition layer – mixed grey-brown, red-brown and black friable silt with abundant brick fragments.	Overlain by (101); abuts {126}; overlies (133); fill of [140]	0.50m thick	-
(135)	Surface	Floor surface – remains of possible rectangular area orientated north-east to south-west. Measures c.1.50+m×0.20+m×0.10m thick. Constructed of red brick. Possible external yard surface.	Overlain by (142); abutted by (116); overlies (143)	0.10m thick	-
(136)	Surface	Floor surface – possible rectangular area orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 4.50m×1.40m. Constructed of red brick.	Overlain by (113); abuts {137}	0.10m thick	-
{137}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east, turning at north-western end to run to the north-east. Measures 3.70+m×0.25m thick. Survives to height of c.0.50m. Constructed of red brick with off-white lime mortar.	Abutted by (136); cuts (143)	0.50m high	-
{138}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.80+m×0.40m wide and c.0.25m high. Constructed of red brick.	Abutted by (132); cuts (143)	c.0.25m high	-
{139}	Structure	Construction of drain [119] – red brick 0.17×0.10×0.07 surviving to five courses high forming sides and base for ceramic drain.	Overlain by (120); fill of [119]	Up to 0.34m high	-
[140]	Cut	Terrace/construction cut for wall {126} – linear/rectangular cut orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1+m×1.80+m×0.20m deep with vertical north-west edge and flat base. May be a wide wall cut (2x width of wall) or terrace cut for wall and floor surface.	Filled by (125), {126}, (132), (133), (134); cuts (143)	0.20m deep	-
(141)	Layer	Demolition layer – mid-light grey-brown friable silt with occasional stone and brick rubble.	Overlain by (102); overlies (105)	Up to 0.20m thick	-
(142)	Surface	Floor surface – possible rectangular area orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 3.50+m×1.40+m×c.0.10m thick. Constructed of concrete.	Overlain by (114); overlies (135)	c.0.10m thick	-
(143)	Natural	Natural – banded well sorted sub-angular to rounded pebble gravel within matrix of	Cut by [106], [117];	0.30+m thick	-

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		pale slightly pink mid brown silt-sand; becoming pale grey-yellows silt-sand to the south-east.	same as (161)		
[144]	Cut	Drain – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures c.0.30m wide×0.18m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base. Set within layer (108)	Filled by (147); cuts (108)	0.18m deep	Modern
(145)	Fill	Fill of drain [144] - mixed yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular stone and occasional brick rubble.	Same as (108); fill of [144]	0.18m thick	Modern
(146)	Layer	Made-ground – pink-brown angular and sub-angular stone within pink-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (150); overlies (147), (149)	c.0.07m thick	Modern
(147)	Layer	Surface – tarmac road surface orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Forms continuation of existing road.	Overlain by (146); overlies (148)	c.0.10m thick	Modern
(148)	Layer	Base for tarmac surface (147) – re-deposited natural – dirty pink-brown gravel within dirty pink-brown silt-sand.	Overlain by (147); overlies (313)	Up to 0.10m thick	Modern
(149)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey-brown friable silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (146); overlies (313)	c.0.15m thick	Modern
(150)	Layer	Topsoil and rubble – mixed deposits of dark grey-brown friable clay-silt and rubble.	Overlies (146)	Up to 1m thick	Modern
[151]	Cut	Drain – linear drain orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures up to 1m wide ×1m deep with vertical sides and concave base.	Filled by (152); cuts (312)	1m deep	Modern
(152)	Fill	Fill of drain [151] – mixed deposits of dark grey-brown friable silt and pink/red-brown friable sand-silt.	Overlain by (148); fill of [151]	1m thick	Modern
[153]	Cut	Construction cut – linear cut orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures up to 0.90m wide and 0.10 deep with moderate to vertical sloping sides and flat base.	Filled by {154}, (158); cuts (161)	0.10m deep	-
{154}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Identified for a length of c.1m and measures 0.50m wide, surviving to a height of 0.75m. Constructed of large rounded and sub-rounded cobbles c.0.10-0.20m in size with hard pink-buff-brown mortar with lime inclusions.	Abutted by (158); fill of [153]	0.75m high	-
(155)	Surface	Floor surface – possible rectangular area orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 2.10m×0.80+m wide and 0.10m thick. Constructed of handmade/frogless pale red bricks, the upper surface of which had been blackened by burning or coal storage. Probable internal floor surface.	Overlain by (162); overlies (158)	0.10m thick	-
{156}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Exposed for a length of c.0.40m and measuring 0.20m wide×0.40m high. Constructed of lightly or un-mortared orange engineering bricks. May form part of possible inspection chamber with {157}.	Overlain by (162); overlies (155), {157}	0.40m high	Modern?
{157}	Structure	Wall/possible inspection chamber – linear section of wall orientated approximately	Abutted by {156};	c.0.75m high	Modern?

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		north-west to south-east. Exposed for a length of 0.60m and surviving to a height of c.0.75m. Constructed of poured concrete, with a concreted stone base that extends 0.10m from the section.	abuts {154}		
(158)	Layer	Bedding for surface (155) – mixed mid grey soft sand-silt; buff-grey-brown soft sand-silt with sub-rounded stone inclusions; and grey sand-silt with common decayed charcoal.	Overlain by (155); abuts {154}	0.10-0.20m thick	-
[159]	Cut	Pit – sub-oval feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.40+m×up to 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep with moderate to shallow upper edges and near vertical lower slopes to concave base.	Filled by (160); cuts (158)	0.50m deep	Post-medieval?
(160)	Fill	Fill of pit [159] – pale green-grey firm sand-silt with sub-rounded and rounded pebble inclusions.	Overlain by (167); fill of [159]	Up to 0.50m thick	Post-medieval?
(161)	Natural	Natural - banded well sorted sub-angular to rounded pebble gravel within matrix of pale slightly pink mid brown silt-sand; becoming pale grey-yellows silt-sand to the south-east.	Cut by [153]; same as (143)	0.55+m thick	-
(162)	Layer	Demolition deposit – dirty mid grey-brown firm clay-sand-loam with common brick and pale white-brown mortar inclusions.	Overlain by (163); overlies (155), {156}	Up to 0.45m thick	-
(163)	Layer	Buried soil – dark grey-black friable sand-silt-loam.	Cut by [301]; overlain by (148), (149); overlies (312)	Up to 0.50m thick	-
(164)	Surface	Floor – possible rectangular floor orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1+m long. Only exposed in section. Constructed of red brick. Possible external surface.	Overlain by (162); overlies (169)	0.10m thick	-
[165]	Cut	Animal burial – sub-oval feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.20m×0.50+m with moderate sloping sides and undulating base.	Filled by (166); cuts (163)	-	Modern
(166)	Fill	Fill of [165] – dark grey-black friable sand-silt-loam.	Overlain by (150); fill of [165]	-	Modern
(167)	Surface	Floor – possible replacement floor for (155) – probable rectangular area of irregular stone flags up to 0.50m in size and 0.08m thick. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 3.30+m×0.50+m.	Overlain by (163); overlies (158)	0.08m thick	-
(168)	Surface	Floor – possible rectangular floor orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.70+m×1.50+m. Constructed of stone paving slabs. External floor surface.	Overlain by (162); overlies (173)	c.0.08m thick	Modern?
(169)	Layer	Bedding layer for brick floor (164) – mixed re-deposited natural with dark brown-grey friable silt.	Overlain by (164); overlies (161)	0.15m thick	-
[170]	Cut	Robber trench – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures c.2.50+m×0.80m wide×c.0.30m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (171); cuts (172)	c.0.30m deep	-

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(171)	Fill	Fill of robber trench [170] – mixed dark brown-grey friable silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions; with mid yellow-brown compacted silt.	Overlain by (162); fill of [170]	c.0.30m thick	-
(172)	Surface	Compacted floor surface – possible rectangular area orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 3.90m×1.60m×0.05m thick. Comprises compacted dark brown-grey silt. May be compacted bedding layer for a removed floor rather than the floor itself.	Overlain by (162); overlies (161)	c.0.05m thick	-
(173)	Layer	Bedding layer for paving slab floor (168) – mid pinkish-brown friable sand-silt with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (168); overlies (161)	c.0.10m thick	Modern?

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(102)	1 10	19 235	Gravel Free ware with yellow internal glaze. Industrial wares	1 2 3 6 1	21 72 39 448 29	Bone – animal bone Ceramic building material - pantile Glass - Colourless Glass Vessel Metal - Iron Objects Slag - industrial Waste/clinker	
(160)	1	64	North Devon Gravel Free pottery				
U/S	6 1 21 6	978 64 361 531	Flowerpot Frechen? stoneware Industrial wares North Devon Gravel Free pottery	1 1 3 2 1 2 2 1 1 1	2824 21 367 244 128 4 49 449 11 116	Ceramic building material - floor/fireplace brick, geometric designs Ceramic building material – green glazed fireplace tile Ceramic building material - pantile Ceramic building material – sanitary ware Ceramic building material – ceramic drainpipe Clay pipe stem Glass - 2 layer decorative bowl Glass – colourless bottle. Stamp around base of body – W.H. Grafton & Co. Wellington (mineral water). Glass – fragment of Shiphams meat past jar Glass – brown bottle, base	

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE PLOT 1, NORTH-WEST FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF SERVICE TRENCH [111]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF NORTH-WEST FOUNDATION TRENCH, OBLIQUE, SHOWING SERVICE TRENCH [111]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, MID FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF SERVICE TRENCH [111]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF DRAIN [119]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION OF WALLS {126}, {127}, AND {128}, AND FLOOR (129); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION OF WALLS {126} AND {127}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION OF WALL {128} WITH DEMOLITION RUBBLE TO THE EAST; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF WALL {137} WITH FLOOR (138); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, VIEW ALONG NORTH-EAST FOUNDATION TRENCH SHOWING WALL {137} WITH FLOOR (138); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 1, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF SERVICE TRENCH [144]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 2, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION WALL {154} AND FLOOR SURFACE (155); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 2, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION OF NORTH-WEST FOUNDATION TRENCH, OBLIQUE, SHOWING FLOOR SURFACES (155) AND (167); VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 2, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION OF NORTH-WEST FOUNDATION TRENCH, OBLIQUE, SHOWING FLOOR SURFACES (155) AND (167); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 2, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF NORTH-WEST FOUNDATION TRENCH, OBLIQUE, SHOWING ROBBER CUT [170]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 2, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF FLOOR SURFACE (164); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 2, NORTH-EAST AND SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTIONS SHOWING FLOOR SURFACE (168), OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (PART 2M SCALE).



HOUSE PLOT 2, SITE SHOT SHOWING FOUNDATION TRENCHES AND SOIL LAYER (163); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



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