

MOORLAND VIEW EAST STREET NORTH MOLTON DEVON

Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 171201

Moorland View, East Street, North Molton, Devon Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Mike Alvis (the Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. at Moorland View, East Street, North Molton, Devon.

North Molton is a village known for its historical iron mining and the wool industry. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the development site formerly had a building positioned to the front of the plot in 1840, which had been demolished by the later 19th century. The site is located in an area of medieval strip fields.

An area c.6.50m×10m was excavated to reveal four phases of activity: medieval pits, probably for prospecting; a subsequent terracing of the site and the insertion of a cobble floor surface from the 17th-18th centuries; reinstatement of a boundary towards the rear of the historic property and the construction of a building with a fireplace and four associated floor surfaces in the 18th-19th centuries; and finally collapse, demolition and burial of the site in the 19th century.

Floors and features extending beneath the limit of excavation along the western and north-eastern edges of the excavated area will survive to varying degrees.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	MOORLAND VIEW, EAST STREET
PARISH:	NORTH MOLTON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 74024 29762
SWARCH REF:	NMV17
Planning Application No:	58501
OASIS No:	SOUTHWES1-288556

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Mike Alvis (the Client) to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording and related off-site analyses for a site at Moorland View, North Molton, 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

North Molton is a village on the River Mole in North Devon, approximately 15 miles east of Barnstaple, just north of the A361 North Devon Link Road in rolling countryside on the southern fringe of Exmoor. The proposed development lies in a garden, c.183m², on the north-west side of *Moorview* (an end of a terrace), off East Street and opposite the *Miners Arms* public house. It is within 400m east-south-east of All Saints Church at a height of c.175m AOD, approximately two meters above road/pavement level and with a slight slope running down from north to south. The rear of the gardens has views to the south-east towards the River Mole, across the Mole Valley.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy- and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the sandstones of the Pickwell Down Sandstones Formation where they border the slates of the Upcott Slates Formation (BGS 2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

North Molton was a large royal Domesday manor. As well as villagers, smallholders and slaves, the Domesday Book also lists four ironworkers; Westcote lists iron mines in the early 17th century, and copper, manganese, iron and gold mines operated in the parish during the 19th century. Until the 18th 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 from them to Bampfylde family (later Lords Poltimore).

The site and the immediate properties sit within medieval strip fields that may have defined later burgage plots. On the 1840 North Molton Tithe map the site is shown as part of a complete row of terrace housing, although the detail of each property is not clearly shown. Given the continuity in property layout as depicted on the 1804 Surveyor's Draft map, it is probable that a property existed on the site between 1804 and 1840. The property had been removed by the time of the 1888-1889 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition map, from which time the site is depicted as a small field between properties (Appendix 4). Archaeological work in the area has been relatively sparse, although fieldwork to the east, at Oakford Meadows (Bampton 2014) and Back Lane (Webb and Morris 2014), identified medieval and post-medieval field ditches and evidence of smelting/iron production.

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, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and CfA guidelines (CfA 2014; 2015).

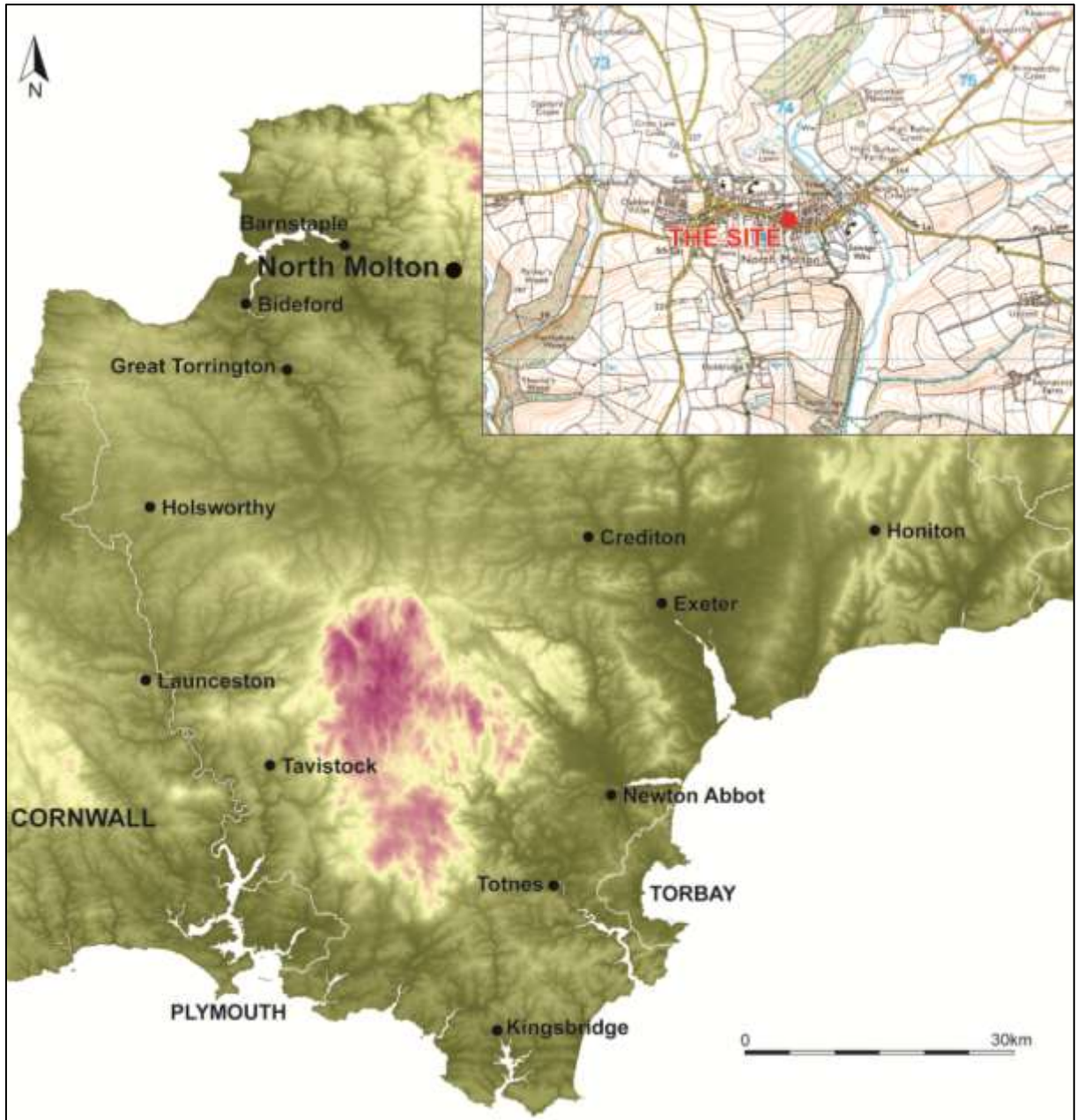


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by SWARCH personnel between the 22nd and 30th of August 2017 in intermittently sunny and wet conditions. An area encompassing the footprint of the proposed development, c.6.50m×10m was excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural or archaeological deposits, whichever were encountered first. Exposed archaeological deposits were hand-excavated in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

At least two phases of cobbled surfaces, remains of a stone built structure, four other archaeological features and multiple archaeological deposits and layers were identified: Seven lengths of stone walls, three defining a room, two possibly defining an associated fireplace, a retaining wall and a possible retaining wall or culvert; four cobbled surfaces, a stone slab surface with cobble inlays; three postholes; one pit; and numerous demolition and made-ground layers. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1, a full finds list in Appendix 2, site drawings in Appendix 3 and supporting photographs in Appendix 5.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site had been being used as a garden containing large apple trees. A drainage channel, running down from the north-east boundary of the site, roughly divided the garden in two, with the western half representing the site. This channel fed into a culvert that ran along the south-west boundary of the site and the limit of excavation and had been partially built with a block built retaining wall beside the garage to Moorland View. The south-west boundary of the site was a stone built retaining wall c.2m high that ran along the pavement to East Street. On the inside of this retaining wall was a silted-up channel that would have directed drainage to the south corner of the site, meeting the southern end of the culvert, afore mentioned. A steep central stone staircase was exploited and removed for access to the site. A man-hole cover associated with drainage from the housing to the north-west and perhaps the north was located approximately near the middle of the area between the limit of excavation and the house on the north-west boundary of the site.

2.3 DEPOSIT MODEL

The dark brown-grey, friable clay-silt loam topsoil, c.0.24m-0.40m thick overlaid the site. Along the southern boundary this topsoil overlaid natural shillet rock and was approximately 0.24m thick. Across most of the site the topsoil overlaid demolition and made-ground layers that overlaid archaeological deposits; and at the north end of the site it was up to 0.40+m thick with Teram between reinstated topsoil layers and buried topsoil layers that overlaid a subsoil, c.0.39m thick. This subsoil overlaid natural, but had been cut away to form a terrace across much of the site on which the archaeological floor surfaces and walls were built.

2.4 RESULTS

2.4.1 COBBLED AND STONE SLAB SURFACES

Four cobbled surfaces, (010), (013), (014) and (036) and a stone slab floor with cobbled inlays (011), with associated drains and possible curb stones were identified during the excavation (Figures 2-9). The earliest of these, (036), was exposed in the north-east corner of the site and may form a

footpath or extend beyond the eastern edge of excavation to form a larger floor surface. It was overlaid by cobble surface (013), which was separated from the more damaged/less consolidated floor surface (014) by a drain and curb stones. (013) was also slightly stepped up from (014), although (014) appeared to have a gentle slope to it, it possibly existed at the same level- and was contemporary with (036). Stone slab floor, (011), was stepped up from (014) and included heat affected stone and cobbled patches in its north-east corner, beside walls associated with a structure. Cobble surface (010) existed within the surviving walls of this structure and at the same level as surfaces (011) and (013).

Cobble surface (010), c.2.80m×1.90m across, was comprised of tightly packed thin cobbles, c.0.08m thick, predominantly aligned east-west, set into a silt-clay matrix/bedding layer (025). It was located within a rectangular structure in the north-west of the excavated area, abutting Walls {004}, {005} and {006}. It overlaid Pit fill (028) and was overlain by a deposit of burnt material, (031), which may have settled into a slight depression/hollow in this floor surface. This was in-turn overlain by demolition layers (021) and (050), which contain the demolition material from Wall {004}.

Stone slab surface (011), c.4m×3m across, was comprised of stone slabs from c.0.12m×0.18m across to 0.62m×0.50m across and c.0.095m thick, in the south-west quarter of the excavated area. These slabs were set into silty bedding/levelling layer, (024) and a thin lime mortar that filled any small gaps between the stones. These bedding layers overlaid the natural. Two patches of cobbles, similar to (010), although laid roughly north-south, were located in the north end of the floor and both on the edges of areas possibly heat affected. Some patterns in the laying of the stones could be discerned: a two stone wide, east-west alignment extending from the east end of the floor and the squared-off and curbed heat affected north-east portion of the floor. (011) was overlain by demolition layers (023)/(051).

Cobble surface (013), c.2.90m×2.90m (c.3.60×3m at its widest points) across, was comprised of less regularly aligned cobbles, c.0.10m thick, possibly radiating out from along its western edge and curving as it sloped gently to the south-east to encourage run-off of surface water. It was located in the north-east quarter of the site. Its cobbles were more varied than those of (010) and (011) and include occasional stones. It was set into a red sandy bedding layer, (042) and overlain by demolition layer (039). It abutted Walls {004}, {005}, {012}, {015} and {040}. (013) At its south end, the cobbles of (013) were set to form a drain, aligned roughly east-west, which would have fed into the culvert defining the south-east boundary of the site and defined by Wall {015}. The south side of this drain included larger curb stones. (013) was cut at its north-end by Postholes [016] and [019].

Cobble surface (014), c.2m×2m across, was comprised of a variety of generally small cobbles aligned roughly north-south and east-west in patches across the surface, 0.10m thick. It was located in the south-east quarter of the site. It was tightly packed in some patches and less well consolidated and perhaps damaged in others. (014) had been truncated at its south end and north end, although appeared to be sloping gently towards the curb stones of (013), which did not overlay a lower floor surface. Where (014) appears to be regularly aligned it forms curbs along its east and west edges, respecting (011) and probably the south-eastern boundary of the site. It was set into the natural and was overlain by demolition layers (023) and (032).

Cobble surface (036), c.4.25m long by 0.87-1.70m wide, was comprised of tightly packed relatively small cobbles, c.0.10m thick, set into the natural within the base of a terrace cut, [156] which had moderate stepped and concave sides and a flat base. It was located in the north-east quarter of the excavated area. The cobbles were mostly arranged irregularly, although were set in places to form drains aligned roughly east-west. (036) was either cut by or respected a drain, [047], at its south end. It was overlaid by (013), which had an in-built drain in the same location. (036) was cut by Postholes [034] and [057].

2.4.2 WALLS

Seven walls, {004}, {005}, {006}, {007}, {012}, {015} and {040} with associated floors were identified during the excavation (Figures 2-9). Walls {004}, {005} and {006} represented the remains of a demolished structure on the site and define a rectangular room, c.1.2m×2.8+m across, in the north-west of the excavated area. Wall {007} represented a wall running south from the demolished rectangular structure, tied into {006}. Wall {012} represented the demolished partial remains of a thick wall that was associated with the rectangular structure and surrounding floors and may have defined a feature associated with a fireplace. Walls {015} and {040} were retaining walls: {015} defined the existing south-east boundary of the site and the drainage culvert running around the southern edge of the site; {040} represented the retaining wall to the terrace of the demolished structure and floor surfaces on the site.

Wall {004} was c.0.50m wide and had dressed internal and external faces, with possible plaster on the internal face. It had a clayey earth bond and was <3.10m long, aligned roughly east-west and formed the north wall of a rectangular room. At its east end, it was tied into Wall {005}. It had no clear construction cut and overlaid made-ground (049) and was overlain by demolition layer (055). It was abutted by cobble floors (013) on its outside and (010) on its inside.

Wall {005} was c.0.50m wide and had dressed internal and external faces, with possible plaster on the internal face. It had a clayey earth bond and was c.1.50m long, aligned roughly north-south and formed the east wall of a rectangular room. At its north end, it was tied into Wall {004} and at its south end it was tied into Wall {006}. It had no clear construction cut and partially overlaid made-ground (049) and was overlain by demolition layer (055). It was abutted by cobble floors (013) on its outside and (010) on its inside.

Wall {006} was c.0.66m with a dressed internal face and a damaged/truncated external face. It had a clayey earth bond and was <1.50m long, aligned roughly east-west and formed the south wall of a rectangular room. At its east end, it was tied into Wall {005} and at its west end it was tied into Wall {007}. It had no clear construction cut and overlaid made-ground (049) and was overlain by demolition layer (055). The south-east corner of the wall had been damaged or truncated. It was abutted by the cobbles of floor (011) on its outside and (010) on its inside.

Wall {007} was c.0.50m wide and only survived partially for a single course of stone for c.0.50m in length. It was aligned roughly north-south and at its north end was tied into Wall {006}. It had no clear construction cut and overlaid natural. It appeared to have been robbed-out. It was abutted by the cobbles of floor (011) on its outside edge and (010) to its north-west.

Wall {012} was c.0.60m wide and was c.1.30m long aligned roughly north-south, situated off of the south-east corner of the demolished rectangular building. It appears to have a slight curve and may have a return along the curb/southern edge of the drain in surface (013); however, it survives poorly and has been truncated and damaged making relationships difficult to discern. On its outside edge it was abutted by cobble surface (013). It had no clear construction cut and overlaid natural and was overlain by demolition layer (039).

Wall {015} was represented by a single course of stone c.0.20m wide and c.2m long, along the south-eastern edge of the excavation. It defined the edge of the excavation and the drainage culvert along this side of the site. At its southern edge it had been damaged by the construction of a garage to Moorland View and reinstated with block work and stone. It allowed for access to the drain by a gap in the same location as Drain [047]. Due to its location on the edge of the excavation and having been disturbed at its southern end by modern disturbance, it was not fully excavated.

Wall {040} was a stone faced retaining wall, approximately one or two stones thick, c.0.22m wide, pressed into and retaining made-ground (041) and the terraced subsoil and natural at the north end

of the site. It ran along the width of the excavated area to varying degrees of survival to a height of c.0.45-0.80m. It overlaid Made-grounds (045) and (038), was abutted by Cobble floor (013) and was overlain by Demolition layer (039).

2.4.3 POSTHOLES

Four postholes, [016], [019], [034] and [057] were identified during the excavation (Figures 2-9). The earliest of these were [034] and [057], both of which seemed to cut or be respected by Cobble floor (036). Their location may also associate them with the demolished structure, possibly relating to their construction. Postholes [016] and [019] were located at the north edge of Cobble floor (013) and aligned with retaining Wall {040} and were probably associated with the establishment of this boundary.

Postholes [016] and [019] were oval in plan with near vertical sides and flat bases, c.0.35m in diameter and c.0.19m deep. They each cut or were respected by Cobble floor (013) and their respective fills were overlain by (039). Each contained fills that contained 17th-19th century finds; (018) and (020) respectively.

Posthole [034] was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It cut- and was located on the west edge of Cobble floor (036) and contained a single fill, (035), which contained post-medieval finds. It was overlain by Made-ground (044).

Posthole [057] was ovoid in plan with vertical sides and a flat, sloped base. It cut- and was located on the west edge of Cobble floor (036) and contained a single fill, (058). It was overlaid by made-ground (045).

2.4.4 PITS

Pits [026] and [029] (Figures 2-9) were located beneath the demolished rectangular structure in the north-west corner of the excavated area. The earliest of these, [029] contained medieval finds, while [026] contained medieval and post-medieval finds. Their presence caused a slump in Cobble floor (010), which had probably been levelled with Made-ground (049) prior to further subsidence. They were probably related to some kind of prospection.

Pit [026], 1.70m×1.25m×0.50m, was sub-rectangular in plan with very steep sides and a flat base. [026] cut pit fill (030) and it contained two fills; (027) and (028), lower and upper respectively that contained medieval and later finds and frequent redeposited natural. Fill (028) was overlain by Made-ground (049).

Pit [029], 1.40m×2.10m×2.4m, was sub-oval in plan with near vertical sides, tapering in to a flat base. It cut the natural and it contained a single fills, (030) of mixed redeposited natural that contained medieval. Fill (030) was cut by [026]. Its relatively clean redeposited natural fill and lack of finds at its base may indicate that it was not used for storage or left open for long.

2.4.5 TERRACES, ROBBER CUTS, DRAINS AND DEMOLITION LAYERS

A number of other archaeological features and deposits along with their associated assets further explain and clarify the archaeological record on the site (Figures 2-9): Terrace [056] represented the early stages of the sites development when the site was originally terraced in an 'L'-shape before retaining wall {040} was instated/extended along the east half of the back of the site; Drain [047] represented continued use of the site and maintained drainage solutions; Layer (022) represented the collapse or demolition of the site; Robber cut [008] represented the demolition of the site; and

Layers (021), (023), (032), (039), (046), (050), (051), (052), (053), (054) and (055), some of which equate to one another, the final demolition and closure of the site.

Robber cut [008] was a linear cut, aligned roughly north-south, c.0.40m wide and only a shallow scrape deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was aligned with Wall {007} and appeared to be the result of the removal of that wall. It contained a single fill, (009), represented by a silty disturbed natural. Other parts of the buried floor layers and/or structure were absent on the west side of this feature. Fill (009) was overlain by Layer (051).

Demolition (021) represents a compact stony and soil layer predominantly filling the demolished rectangular structure and overlaying the Burnt spread (031). It contained frequent fragments of probable wall stone and equated to Demolition layer (050), which was more clearly identifiable as the collapse of a wall, probably {004}. It was overlaid by Demolition layer (051), which in-turn was overlaid by Demolition layer (052) and which together equate to what was identified as Demolition layer (023). These demolition layers, (023), were spreads of finer demolition rubble and debris spread across part of the site. They overlaid the stone slab floor (011) and contained post-medieval finds. The demolition layers represented by (023) equate to the same event, although the layer varies slightly, as demolition layers across the cobble floors (013) and (014). Floor (013) was overlaid predominantly by Demolition layer (046); which also overlaid parts of floor (014) where it amalgamated with Demolition layer (032), identified in the south-west of the site. Layer (046) also partially overlaid (011), where it amalgamated with layer (023). Layer (046) contained post-medieval finds including 19th-20th century pottery. Cobble floor (013) was also overlaid by a demolition or collapse layer, (039), which abutted walls {004} and {040}. In the south-east corner of the site, topsoil directly overlaid these demolition layers; however, in the west and north of the excavated area as the ground sloped up and the soils became deeper, Made-ground deposits (053) and (054) were used to build up and level the site prior to the reinstatement of topsoil.

On the north side of Wall {004} the collapsed or demolished slate roof of the demolished rectangular structure, represented by Layer (022). This overlaid collapse/demolition Layer (039) and was overlaid by the demolition/made-ground Layer (055), which was similar to Layer (054).

Drain [047] was a linear feature, c.0.70m wide, aligned roughly east-west with gentle-moderate slopes and flattish base. It contained a single fill, (048), which contained post-medieval pottery. It cut or was built into cobble floor (036) and was overlain by Made-ground (045) onto which cobble floor (013) was built, however the drain, which would have fed into the culvert that runs along the south-east edge of the site, was retained as a built gutter feature within the cobble floor, (013).

Terrace [056] is the 'L'-shaped cut to terrace the plot at some point, which was both retained by Wall {040} and partially filled by Cobble floor (036). On the west side of the excavated area it ran roughly-east-west and was overlaid by bank material, (041), which was in-turn retained by Wall {040}. Approximately 4m from the west edge of excavation, the terrace cut turned northward at a right angle and ran into the limit of excavation on the east half of the site. In this part of the terrace, Cobble floor (036) was laid in the base of the cut. This floor surface was then overlain by Made-grounds (037), (038) and (044). (037) and (044) were overlain by the extension of Retaining wall {040}, which squared-off the site. (037) and (044) equated to the same layer, although (037) existed north of {040} and (044) existed south of it. (038) was retained by the extension of Wall {040}.

2.5 FINDS

A large number of finds were spread across the site, predominantly from made-ground and demolition layers. The majority of these layers contained 17th-20th century pottery. Three of the four postholes on the site also contained post-medieval pottery as did all of the floor surfaces. An

assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from Pit [029] and medieval to 18th century pottery from Pit [026].

Of the 544 sherds (10332g) of pottery recovered from the site, 107 sherds (1685g) were medieval: ×2 sherds (8g) were retrieved from burnt spread (031); ×1 sherd (5g) was retrieved from Fill (028) of Pit [026] and the rest was retrieved from Fill (030) of Pit [029]. The 104 sherds (1672g) of medieval pottery from Fill (030) predominantly constitute two vessels. The majority of pottery on the site was post-medieval North Devon Gravel Free ware and North Devon Gravel Tempered ware. The buried floor (036) was sealed by material containing 17th-18th century North Devon Scraffito wares, which may provide a *terminus post-quem* for the subsequent floor layers and demolished rectangular structure, which were predominantly sealed by- and contained 18th-20th century pottery and finds.

A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 2.



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

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

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

The archaeological monitoring and recording revealed four broad phases of activity on the site, which may have overlapped:

- Phase 1: Medieval prospection
- Phase 2: Post-medieval terracing and cobble floor
- Phase 3: Post-medieval landscaping, cobble floors and building
- Phase 4: Collapse, demolition and landscaping

3.1.1 PHASE 1

Pit [029], c.2.40m deep, with near vertical sides that tapered to a flat base contained a fill of predominantly redeposited natural mixed with subsoil, which contained the largest assemblage of medieval pottery from the site. Other than the presence of relatively large sherds of pottery the feature was reasonably clean with no discernible deposits or finds at its base indicating that it was probably only open for a short length of time. This evidence means it is unlikely to have been used for storage and may be indicative of its function as a prospection pit; either for water or iron ore.

Pit [026], contained medieval and post-medieval finds including possible late 17th or 18th century Bristol-Staffordshire ware, which may indicate when the site was prepared for a building development and the prospection sealed over. It may also be the approximate date of the prospection phase if the medieval pottery in the two pits were residual.

These pits were overlain by structure ({004}, {005} and {006}), the internal floor of which was made-level to account for slumping of the pit fills. A slight slump was visible during the excavation in Cobble floor (010).

3.1.2 PHASE 2

At some point the site was terraced, perhaps prior to the digging of the prospection pits, although deposits behind the retaining wall contained post-medieval finds. This initial terracing may have facilitated the digging of prospection pits and the retaining wall may have been a later addition during re-landscaping of the site. The terrace cut, [056], did allow for Cobble floor (036) to be laid across the north-east part of the excavated area. This cobble floor was only revealed along the eastern edge of the terrace and may have defined a footpath or working platform. Its stratigraphic sequence and associated finds indicate that it is a probably 17th century surface. Postholes [034] and [057], which were at the same level as Floor (036) were probably associated with the construction of the building in the following phase and subsequently buried when the finished floors were laid.

3.1.3 PHASE 3

Wall {040} extended across the width of the site, aligned east-west, although had been severely truncated along its eastern half prior to excavation. Its west half followed the same alignment of the original terrace, which was then extrapolated across the site and the north side of the wall was infilled. This extension re-shaped the site to form a new rear/northern boundary to the preceding floor surfaces, which abut it. Floor (013) also abutted the structure ({004}, {005} and {006}), which

was set 0.90m south of the retaining wall on the west side of the excavated area. Postholes [016] and [019] were probably associated with this extended boundary/retaining wall.

This phase of cobbled floors and stone slab floors seem contemporary as they each respect- and do not overlay one-another. Stone slab (011) was relatively level and stepped down on its east side to Cobble floor (014). (014) sloped gently to the south-east, towards a culvert/drain along the site boundary and sloped up slightly to a curb/drain on the southern edge of Cobble floor (013). (013) sloped slightly towards the culvert/drain along the east boundary of the site. Specifically, these cobbles are akin to pitching stones, in that they have a more elongated shape as opposed to an evenly rounded river-bed or beach cobble/pebble. However, this is more representative of the local types of stone used in laying 'cobbled' floors.

Floor (011) had did not survive at its north end, where it would meet floor (010), although it did contain patches of cobbles and patches of squared-off curbing, where heat also appeared to have affected the stone, in the north-east of the floor. These sections of the floor most likely lined architectural features that have not survived, such as a fireplace. The prospect of a fireplace shall be discussed further, below.

The rectangular structure defined by Walls {004}, {005}, {006} and perhaps Wall {007} survived less well across its southern end, where Wall {007} had been either fully truncated or robbed out. Where the structure appears to have been fully truncated, Floor (011) appears to have straight edges and these may define demolished architectural features. On the east side of the structure Wall {012} may be associated with the thicker Wall {006} and heat affected stones in (011) to form part of a fireplace. This thick and curved part of wall, {012}, may have incorporated a form of bread-oven or a chimney stack. These absent architectural features may otherwise define thresholds or staircases as they are located between transitions in floor surfaces and Walls {006} and {012} have broader footprints. The dating evidence of the underlying pit, overlying demolition layers and supporting cartographic sources (1804 Surveyor's Draft map, 1840 Tithe map and 1888 OS 1st edition map) indicate that the structure was probably erected by 1804 and had been demolished by 1888.

3.1.4 PHASE 4

Two phases of collapse were evident on the site; a build up of debris, (039) from the failing retaining wall {040} or dumping of waste material behind the structure; and then the deposit of roof slate, (022) that overlaid (039) and would be the expected result of a collapsed slate roof sliding off the building and piling up against it and Wall {040}. These layers contained post-medieval material with (022) containing all 18th-19th century debris. The demolition layers of the walls may have been a further gradual collapse, but the lack of stone from the site may indicate a deliberate demolition in which some stone was removed. Furthermore, the subsequent spread of debris rich layers and made-ground to create a useable, naturally sloped looking garden is indicative of a phase of demolition and landscaping in the late 19th century. The instatement of this natural-looking slope explains why the north end of the archaeology survives, while the south end of the archaeology has been cut away and truncated during the levelling and landscaping of the site.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The monitoring and recording identified medieval activity and multiple phases of post-medieval activity on the site.

The medieval pits associated with the earliest phase on the site are most probably prospection related and indicate that consideration of the mineral resource perhaps superseded expansion of North Molton or the building of more houses. Although the archaeological evidence is non-conclusive on the point; the site potentially adds to the story of North Molton's role in iron production from mining to smelting, given the existence of possible prospection pits found on the site.

The post-medieval development of the site included the terracing of the ground across most of the site, apart from perhaps the north-west quarter of the site and an unknown amount of the north-east quarter of the site. The original terraced area and its associated floor surface, (036), may extend north and east, beneath the limit of excavation, although it may respect or have been truncated by the current site boundary, which has been cut away to form the terrace in which Moorland View and its garage sit. This floor surface was approximately 17th century in date.

The later floor surfaces and structure represented by the walls across the site are all post-medieval; probably 18th-19th century and were buried, having collapsed or been demolished in the 19th century. The structure and floor surfaces will have survived on beyond the western limit of excavation, although services from the adjacent property feed into a man-hole cover in this part of the site and it is probable that any extant remains have been disturbed or truncated to some degree. The small amount of relatively good quality pottery from the site, such as Scraffito ware, may indicate its use as a domestic property rather than any industrial use.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE	
(001)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown-grey friable clay-silt, very dirty with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. (beneath a Teram across much of the garden that was overlaid with c.0.20m of a dark brown-grey friable clay-silt topsoil and turf)	Overlaid {015}{023}{032}{033}{054}	c.0.24m	C20-C21
(002)	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable-soft silt-clay with moderate charcoal flecks and stone fragments	Overlaid (003); Cut by [056]	c.0.39m	-
(003)	<i>Natural</i>	Light (white-ish) yellow-brown, compact clayey shillet stone	Overlain by (002)	Below c.0.20-1.10m+	-
{004}	<i>Wall</i>	Approximately 0.50m wide with internal and external faces; mid red-brown soft-friable silt-clay bond part of a small rectangular room with walls {005}-{007}, 1.20m wide, tied to {005}; part of a room c.1.2m×2.8+m across; 3.10m long aligned east-west	Overlaid (049); Equated to {005}; Overlain by (050)	0.56m	Post-med
{005}	<i>Wall</i>	c.1.20m long, <0.50m wide, aligned north-south; part of rectangular chamber as {004}	Overlaid (003); Equated to {004}{006}; Overlain by (050)	0.56m	Post-med
{006}	<i>Wall</i>	c.1.50m long, c.0.66m wide, aligned east-west; part of rectangular chamber as {004}	Overlaid (003); Equated to {005}; Overlain by (050)	0.17m	Post-med
{007}	<i>Wall</i>	c.0.50m long and wide, aligned north-south; part of rectangular chamber as {004}	Overlaid (003); Equated to {006}; Overlain by (051)	0.14m	Post-med
[008]	<i>Robber cut</i>	Linear, aligned north-south, with {007} an defining possible hearth area to its east, 0.36+m wide	Cut {007}{011}; Contained (009)	0.02	C19
(009)	<i>Fill of Robber cut</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable silty shillet/disturbed natural	Fill of [008]; overlain by (051)	0.02	C19
(010)	<i>Cobble floor</i>	Mid slightly grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt matrix with tightly packed thin cobbles, c.0.15m×0.03m×0.08m, orientated approximates east-west	Overlaid (025); Overlain by (031); Abutted {004}{005}{006}	0.09m	Post-med
(011)	<i>Slab floor</i>	Stone slab floor/paving with a plaster/mortar bond sealing and setting slabs (part of (024)?), area 4+m×3m with a possible fire place in its NE section and an adjacent area defined by cobbles	Overlaid (024); Overlain by (023){051}	0.09m	Post-med
{012}	<i>Wall</i>	Possibly part of fireplace, demolished/robbed out, c.0.56m wide, loose stone rubble wall with possible earth bond, possible slight curve to it to SE of cell structure	Overlaid (003); Overlain by (039)	0.17m	Post-med
(013)	<i>Cobble floor</i>	Angular cobbles (most cobbles like pitching stones), set into red-sandy bedding, area c.3.6m×3m, with a drain in its south end, before it steps down to floor (014)	Abut {004}{005}{040}; Overlaid (042); Overlain by (039)	0.10m	Post-med
(014)	<i>Cobble floor</i>	Slightly smoothed flat top, 0.08-0.10m dia. within a yellow-grey clayey-silt matrix, SE of site, area c.2m×2m	Overlaid (003); Overlain by (023){032}	0.10m	Post-med
{015}	<i>Wall/Culvert</i>	Defined eastern boundary of the site and fed into by drains and floors on the site, stone lined drain; built up with block work beside garage; possibly destroyed and reinstated	Overlaid (003); Overlain by (001){032}	-	-
[016]	<i>Cut of Posthole</i>	Oval, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 0.40m dia., 2 fills, contemporary with (013)? And/or associated with later retaining wall	Cut (013); Contained (017){018}	0.20m	Post-med
(017)	<i>Fill of Posthole</i>	Mid yellow-grey-brown soft clay with shillet	Fill of [016]; Overlain by (018)	0.10m	Post-med
(018)	<i>Fill of Posthole</i>	Mid grey-brown, friable clay silt	Fill of [016]; Overlaid (017); Overlain by (039)	0.10m	Post-med
[019]	<i>Cut of Posthole</i>	Oval, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 0.34m dia., 1 fill, contemporary with (013)? And/or associated with later retaining wall	Cut (013); Contained (020)	0.18m	Post-med
(020)	<i>Fill of Posthole</i>	Mid slightly grey-brown, soft slightly silty clay	Fill of [019]; Overlain by (039)	0.18m	Post-med
(021)	<i>Demolition layer</i>	Equates to (050), between Wall {004} and {006}, compact backfill, dark soil and stone	Overlaid (031); Overlain by (053); Equated to (050)	c.0.40m	C19

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(022)	<i>Demolition layer</i>	Dark Grey brown, friable-loose clay-silt with rubble inclusions including a collapsed slate roof that makes up the majority of this fill	Overlaid (039); Overlain by (055)	0.32m+	C19
(023)	<i>Demolition spread</i>	See descriptions for (051)(052); spread across most of slab floor {011}	Overlaid (011)(014); Overlain by (001) in SE of site; Equated to (051)(052)	0.15-0.30m	C19
(024)	<i>Bedding layer</i>	Mid brown silt, occasional charcoal flecks and angular shillet stone fragments (natural) and roots, bedding layer for slab floor	Overlaid (003); Overlain by (011)	<0.06m	Post-med
(025)	<i>Bedding layer</i>	For floor (010); same as matrix of (010), equates to a single layer	Overlaid (049); Overlain by (010)	0.01m	Post-med
[026]	<i>Cut of Pit</i>	Sub-rectangular, 1.25m x1.70m, very steep sides, concave break of slope and a flat base, two fills	Cut (030); Contained (027)(028)	0.50m	Medieval to Post-med
(027)	<i>Fill of Pit</i>	Light yellow-grey-brown, compact silt-clay with very frequent shillet, redeposited natural	Fill of [026]; Overlain by (028)	0.50m	-
(028)	<i>Fill of Pit</i>	Mid-light yellow-grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with frequent shillet	Fill of [026]; Overlaid (027); Overlain by (049)	0.32m	Medieval to Post-med
[029]	<i>Cut of Pit</i>	Sub- oval, 2.10m x1.40m, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 1 fill	Cut (003); contained (030)	2.40m	Medieval
(030)	<i>Fill of Pit</i>	Mid-light yellow-brown, compact-friable slightly clayey silt with frequent shillet and stones, redeposited natural	Fill of [029]; Cut by [026]	2.40m	Medieval
(031)	<i>Burnt deposit</i>	Burnt lens of black, friable, charcoal rich soil	Overlaid (010); Overlain by (021)	0.02m	Post-med
(032)	<i>Demolition layer</i>	Stony brown demolition layer in south-east corner of site along eastern edge of disturbance	Overlaid (014){015}; Overlain by (001)	c.0.10m+	C19
(033)	<i>Buried soil</i>	Dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt, very dirty with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments, possibly equates to (041)	Overlaid (002)/[056](038); Overlain by (001)	0.18m	Post-med
[034]	<i>Cut of Posthole</i>	Oval, 0.60m dia., steep sides and a concave break of slope and base, 1 fill, possible contemporary of floor (036)	Cut/Abutts (036); Contained (035)	0.28m	Post-med
(035)	<i>Fill of Posthole</i>	Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate shillet fragments and occasional cobbles and a single cobble over it	Fill of [034]; Overlain by (044)	0.28m	Post-med
(036)	<i>Cobble floor</i>	Earliest cobble floor in north-east corner of site, fills a cut made into the natural, 4.25m long x0.85-1.70m+ wide, although a drain appears to be feeding towards the existing culvert, indicating continuity in this boundary/drainage	Overlaid (003); Overlain by (037)(044); Cut by [034]	0.10m	Post-med
(037)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Redeposited natural; light brown-yellow compact shillet and clay with silt	Overlaid (036); Overlain by (038); Equated to (044)	0.17m	Post-med
(038)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate charcoal and stone fragments; redeposited subsoil	Overlaid (037); Overlain by (033)	0.30m+	Post-med
(039)	<i>Demolition layer</i>	Dark grey-brown, firm-friable clay-silt with frequent gravel	Overlaid (013){012}; Abutted {040}; Overlain by (022)	c.0.10-0.31m	C19
{040}	<i>Retaining wall</i>	Stone facing to bank material, forming a retaining wall, c.0.22m thick (one or two stones thick)	Abuts (041); Abutted by (013); Overlaid (037)(044); Overlain by (039)	c.0.45-0.80m	Post-med
(041)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Mid-dark yellow-brown, friable clay-silt, behind retaining wall {040}, possibly equates to (033)	Overlaid (002); Abutted by {040}	c.0.23m	Post-med
(042)	<i>Bedding Layer</i>	Mid red sandy bedding	Overlaid (045); Overlain by (013)	0.02m	Post-med
(043)	<i>Layer</i>	Floor/wall levelling deposit or bond material in the corner where Walls {005}{006} meet and have been partially destroyed/disturbed, adjacent to possible hearth	Overlaid (003); Overlain by {005}{006}	0.03m	Post-med
(044)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Levelling layer, redeposited natural; light brown-yellow compact shillet and clay with silt	Overlaid (035)(036); Overlain by (045); equated to (037)	0.11m	Post-med
(045)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Mid grey-brown, firm silt-clay matrix with occasional red sandy lenses	Overlaid (044)(058); Overlain by (042)	c.0.05m+	Post-med
(046)	<i>Demolition layer</i>	Over (014) and up to retaining wall {040}, soily and mixed equivalent of (023)	Overlaid (014); Overlain by (001) in E of site; Equated to (023)(051)(052)	0.15-0.30m	C19
[047]	<i>Cut of Drain</i>	Linear, c.0.70m wide; either respected by or cutting floor (036), until built over by floor (013), but with a cobbled drain in the same location/built over it	Cut/abutted by (036); Contained (048)	0.10m	Post-med
(048)	<i>Fill of Drain</i>	Dark grey-brown, soft clay-silt, gritty and moist with occasional large stones	Fill of [047]; Overlain by (045)	0.10m	Post-med
(049)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Mid yellow-grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt, levelling slump within pits	Overlaid (028); Overlain by {004}	<0.24m	Post-med
(050)	<i>Demolition</i>	Dark brown, soft silt-clay with common large sub-angular stone = demolition of wall {004}, extends	Overlaid {004}{005}{006}; Overlain by	0.85m	C19

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	<i>layer</i>	c.2m+ to the south across the interior of the room that Wall {004} was once a part of	(051)		
(051)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Demolition/levelling layer; mid grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular stone	Overlaid (050){007}; Overlain by (052); Equated to (023)	0.15m	C19
(052)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Demolition/levelling layer; mid brown-yellow, soft-friable, slightly clay-silt	Overlaid (051); Overlain by (053); Equated to (023)	0.12m	C19
(053)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Demolition/levelling layer; mid grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt	Overlaid (052); Overlain by (054)	0.19m	C19
(054)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Demolition/levelling layer; mid yellow-brown, friable-compact silt-clay, frequent debris	Overlaid (053); Overlain by (001)	0.23m	C19
(055)	<i>Demolition layer</i>	Similar to (050) and (021)	Overlaid (022)(050); Overlain by (001)	c.0.33m	C19
[056]	<i>Cut of terrace</i>	Near vertical cut, 6.50m wide, original an 'L'-shaped cut running north from near the middle of the site with a step near its base with flat bases and sharp concave breaks of slope. The lowest step contained floor (036); retained by Wall {040}	Cut (002); Overlain by (033)(041)	0.15-0.23m	Medieval to Post-med
[057]	<i>Cut of Posthole</i>	Ovoid in plan, vertical sides, flat base, 0.16m diameter, 1 fill	Cut (003); Contained (058)	0.15-0.23m	Post-med
(058)	<i>Fill of Posthole</i>	As (045)	Fill of [057]; Overlain by (045)	0.15-0.23m	Post-med

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APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(001)	Topsoil	10	458	North Devon Gravel Free (NDGF) ware, post-medieval	3	789	Mortar	C19-C20
		9	64	Industrial wares	3	38	Animal bone	
		1	6	Bristol/Staffordshire (BS) ware, treacle glaze	2	58	Pale green glass fragment (frag.)	
					3	16	Clay pipe stem frag.	
					2	41	Fe object	
(002)	Subsoil	22	121	White Refined Earthen (WRE) ware	1	9	Pale blue CBM tile	C19-C20
		5	60	NDGF	2	9	Colourless vessel glass	
		2	44	NDGF	2	6	Clay pipe stem frag.	
					1	6	Undiagnostic slate	
{004}	Wall	8	177	NDGF	1	36	Brick	Post Medieval
		1	2	BS Yellow Slip (YS) ware	4	7	Garden snail shells	
					8	569	'Old English' wine bottle C18th	
					2	139	Animal bone	
{005}/ {006}	Corner of wall	2	41	Staffordshire ware press molded plate, probably late C17	3	1534	Brick	C17-C18
(010)	Cobble surface	1	55	NDGF				Post Medieval
(011)	Slab floor	4	2	WRE	9	46	Plaster/mortar	C19-C20
{012}	Wall	5	33	NDGF				Post Medieval
(013)	Cobble surface	28	215	NDGF	1	7	Plaster	Post Medieval
		2	4	BSYS				
		8	20	WRE				
		3	4	Industrial wares				
(013)	Within drain	4	13	Industrial wares	1	16	CBM	C18-C19
		1	6	NDGF	2	39	Pale green vessel	
		1	<1	Jackfield ware; black, lead glazed earthenware	1	35	Fe object	
(018)	Fill of Posthole	3	64	NDGF	1	3	Clay pipe stem frag.	Post Medieval (C17-C18)
		1	1	North Devon Scraffito/Sgraffito ware (ND sgraf)	1	8	Fe object	
(020)	Fill of Posthole	1	<1	BS treacle glaze	1	4	Clay pipe stem frag.	Late C17-C19
		2	<1	tin glazed ware				
(022)	Slate demolition deposit	19	687	NDGF	2	152	Brick	Post Medieval (C18-C19)
		5	55	Industrial wares	1	82	Pierced slate	
		1	30	BSYS	1	59	Fe object	
					3	156	Mortar	
					1	6	Clay pipe stem frag.	
					1	148	Slate	

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					1	12	Coal	
(023)	Demolition spread	1	143	NDGF bowl rim	1	15	Animal bone	Post Medieval
		2	62	ND sgraf	1	40	Onion bottle neck	
					2	2319	Pieced roof slate	
					4	2395	Brick	
					1	511	Slate with mortar	
(023)	Over (014)/ SE quarter of site	96	1518	North Devon Gravel Tempered (NDGT) ware	2	414	Mortar	Post Medieval
		3	70	Jackfield ware, x1rim	1	249	Brick	
		5	105	ND sgraf	2	21	Animal bone	
		45	370	Industrial wares	12	514	Green vessel sherds inc 1 large onion base	
		2	8	BSYS	2	171	Slate	
					2	27	Fe object	
(024)	Bedding layer				3	148	Slag	-
(025)	Bedding layer	9	89	NDGF	4	23	Green bottle glass, C18th-19th	C18-C19
(027)	Fill of Pit	9	259	NDGF				Post Medieval
(028)	Fill of Pit	98	1504	NDGF	3	33	Animal bone	Medieval-C18
		1	5	Medieval brown glazed cup	6	81	'Old English' wine bottle frag.	
		1	4	ND sgraf	3	9	Clay pipe stem frag.	
		12	67	NDGT	2	14	Fe object	
		1	13	BSYS				
(030)	Fill of Pit	56	1379	Medieval coarseware; possibly 1 vessel	1	9	Fe loop, poss key	Medieval
		45	268	Medieval coarseware; possibly 1 vessel	1	508	Cob	
		3	25	Medieval coarseware	1	36	Slag	
(031)	Burnt spread	2	8	Medieval coarseware rim				Medieval or Later
(035)	Fill of Posthole	3	67	NDGF	1	6	Clay pipe stem frag.	Post Medieval
		1	2	Tin glazed ware				
(036)	Cobble surface	3	29	NDGF				Post Medieval
(037)	Made-ground	5	147	NDGF	2	58	Fe objects	Post Medieval
		1	41	ND sgraf				
		3	21	yellow glaze cup				
(038)	Made-ground	5	53	NDGF	3	17	Clay pipe stem frag.	Post Medieval
					1	70	Fe object	
(039)	Demolition layer	4	197	NDGF	1	9	Fe object	Post Medieval
		1	8	ND sgraf	1	15	Burnt clay pipe stem frag.	
(041)	Made-ground	10	220	NDGF	1	2	Green wine bottle glass	C18-C19+
		1	4	Stoneware	2	100	Slag/clinker	
		4	9	WRE				
		1	3	ND yellow glaze				
(043)	Associated with {005}/ {006} or floor	1	9	NDGF	5	32	Slag	Post Medieval
(044)	Made-ground	31	469	NDGF	3	178	Ridge tile	Post Medieval
		1	6	ND sgraf				
		1	5	BSYS, late				

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(045)	Levelling layer	4	66	NDGF	4	196	Animal bone	Post Medieval
		4	34	ND sgraf	3	19	Clay pipe stem frag.	
		1	1	BSYS	1	18	Bowl (no decoration)	
					2	29	Slag	
(046)	Demolition layer	5	1010	NDGF inc 2 bowl rims	6	7887	Brick	Post Medieval – C19-C20
		2	6	WRE	14	5332	CBM Tile	
		6	365	NDGF	5	383	Mortar/plaster	
		1	11	ND sgraf	1	5	Animal bone	
					3	167	× 2 Neck 'Old English' wine bottle, C18	
					1	3	Clay pipe stem frag.	
					1	178	Roof slate	
			4	312	Plaster			
(048)		5	38	NDGF	6	131	Fe/slag	Post Medieval
Total:		544	10882					

APPENDIX 3: SITE PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS

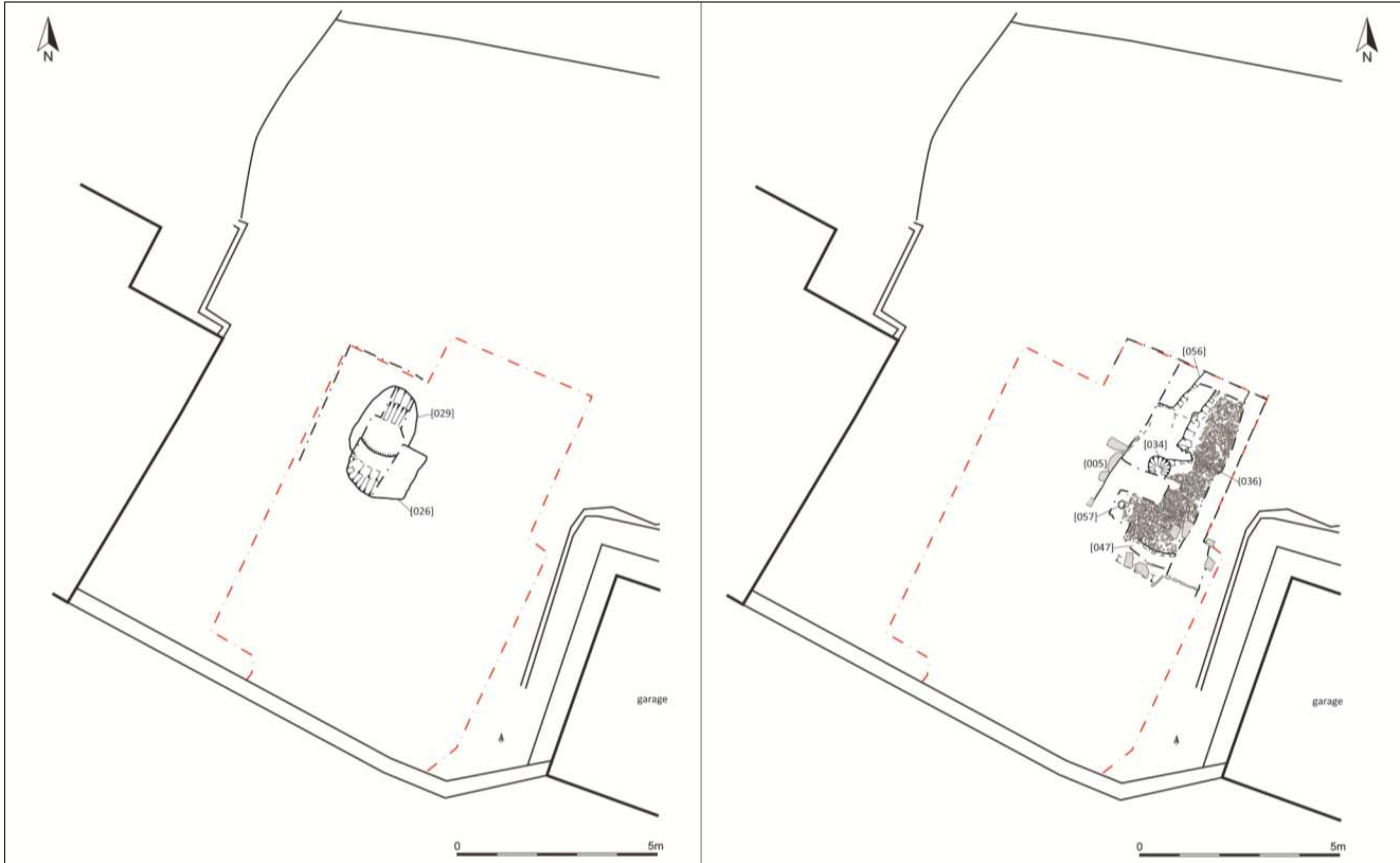


FIGURE 3: SITE PLANS: (LEFT) PHASE 1, MEDIEVAL PITS [026] AND [029]; (RIGHT) PHASE 2, POST-MEDIEVAL FLOOR [036], TERRACE [056] AND POSTHOLES [034] AND [057].



FIGURE 4: SITE PLAN: PHASE 3 POST-MEDIEVAL FLOORS (010), (011), (013) AND (014); POSTHOLES [016] AND [019]; AND WALLS {004}, {005}, {006}, {007} AND {012} OF A STRUCTURE.

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FIGURE 5: UNDERLAY PLAN OF PHASE 1; EXCAVATED SEGMENT THROUGH MEDIEVAL PITS [026] AND [029], BENEATH STRUCTURE AND FLOOR (010); SECTION NUMBERS REFER TO SECTION DRAWINGS BELOW.

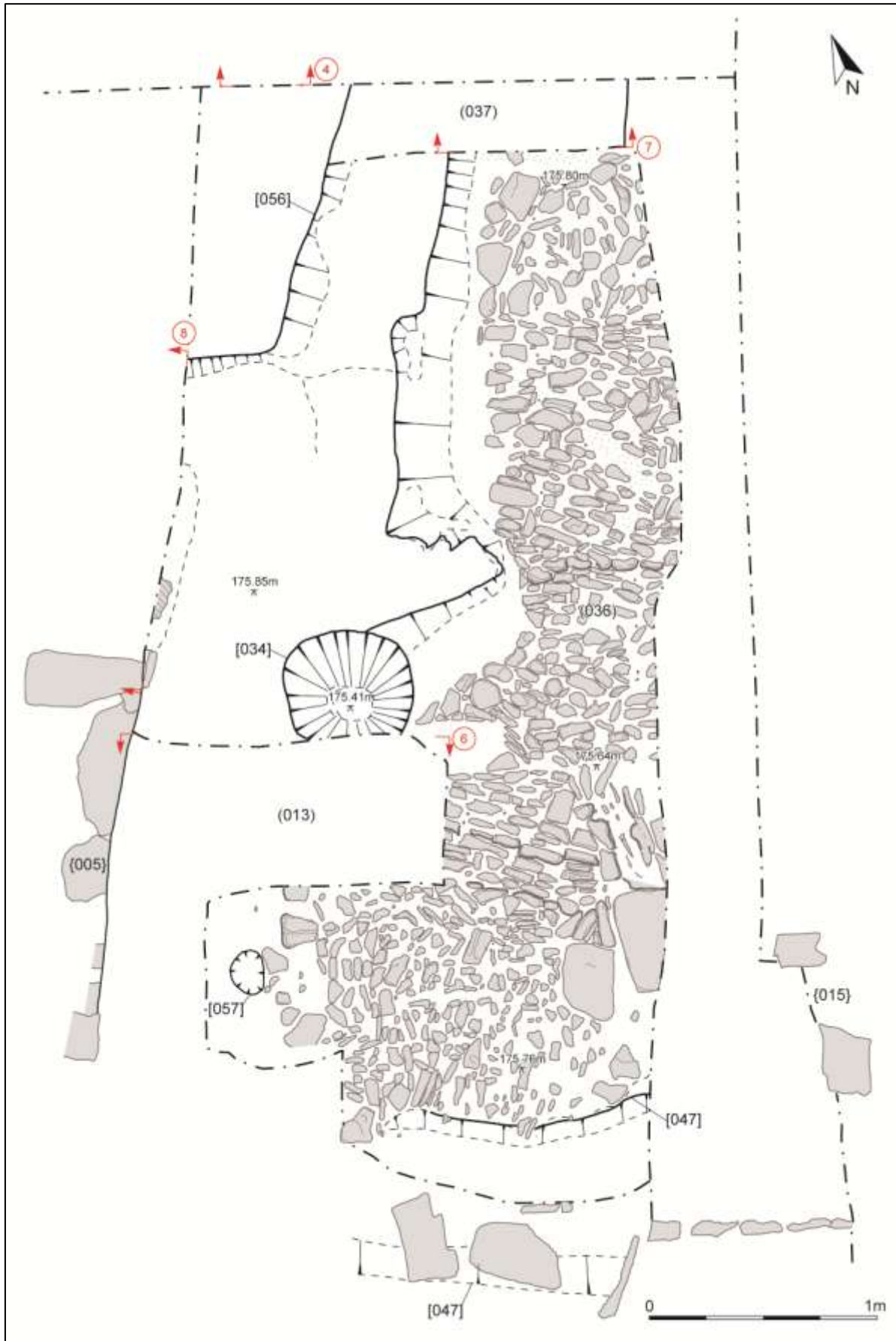


FIGURE 6: PLAN OF PHASE 2 FLOOR (036) AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES; SECTION NUMBERS REFER TO SECTION DRAWINGS BELOW.

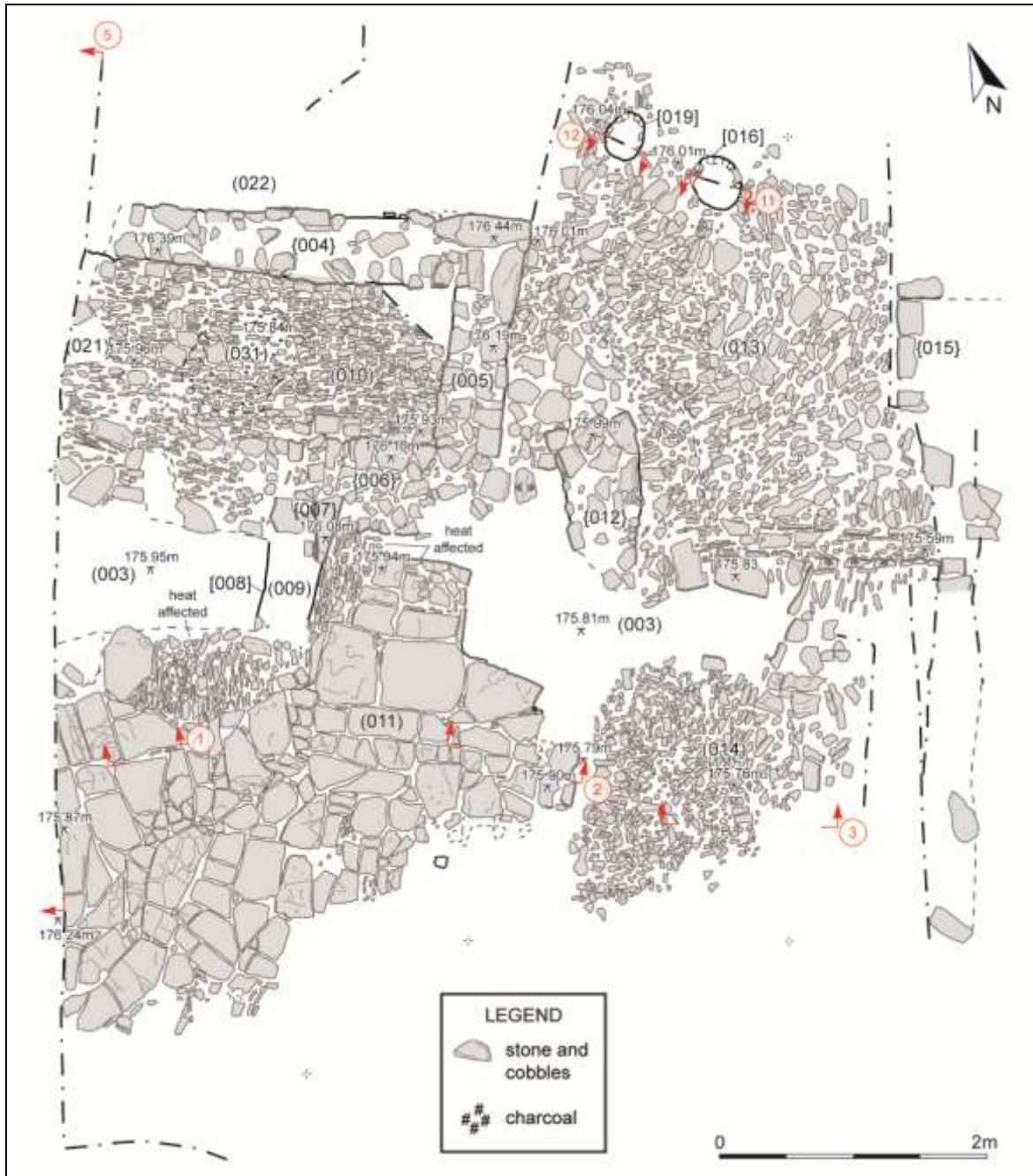


FIGURE 7: PLAN OF PHASE 3 FLOORS, STRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES; SECTION NUMBERS REFER TO SECTION DRAWINGS BELOW.

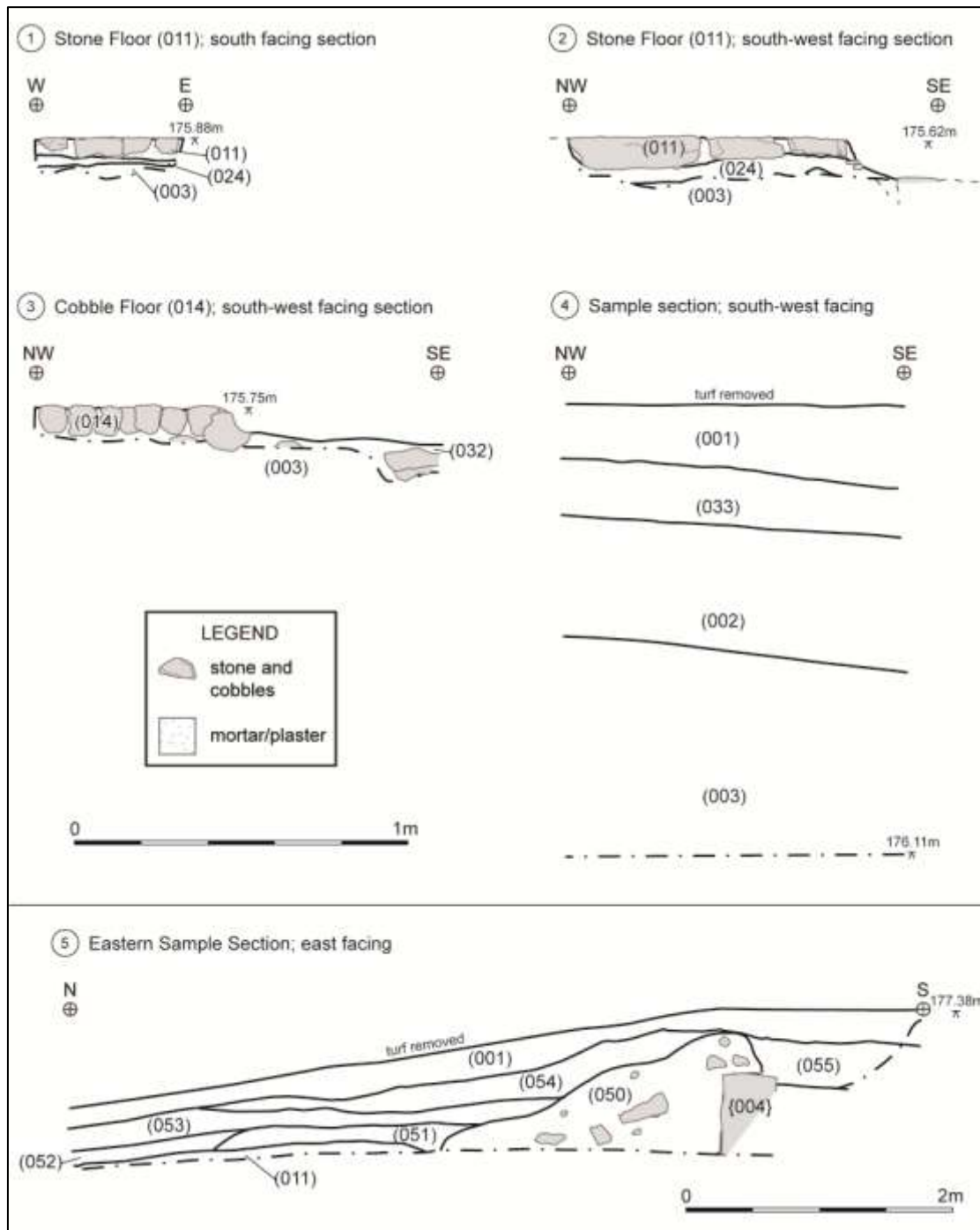


FIGURE 8: SECTION DRAWINGS: FLOORS (011) AND (014); AND SAMPLE SECTIONS ALONG LIMIT OF EXCAVATION.

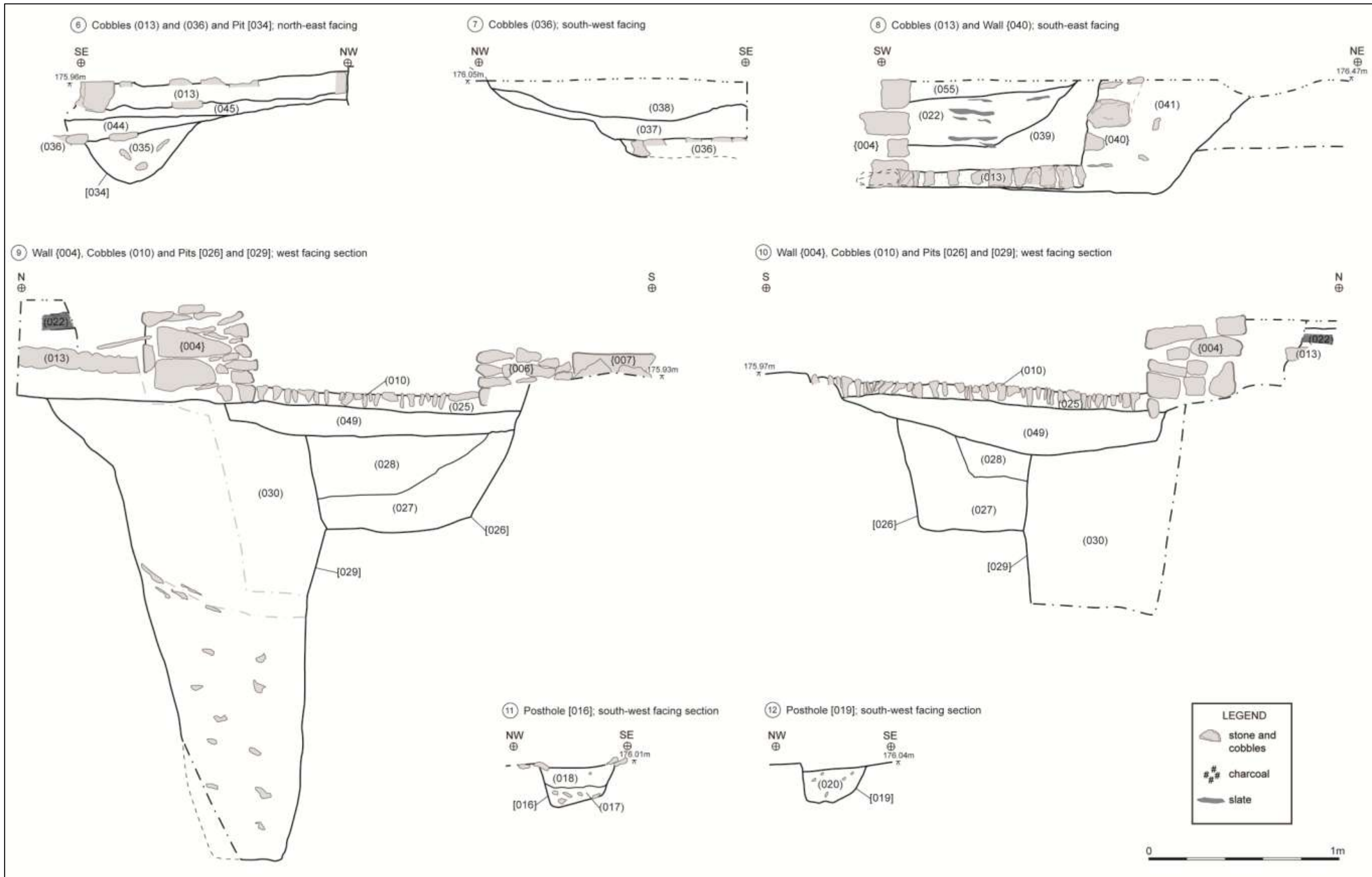


FIGURE 9: SECTION DRAWINGS: FLOORS (010), (013) AND (036); WALLS {004} {006} AND {040}; PITS [026] AND [029]; AND POSTHOLES [016], [019] AND [034].

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES



EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP OF THE SOUTH MOLTON AREA (DRO). APPROXIMATE LOCATION IS INDICATED.



EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 SOUTH MOLTON TITHE MAP (DRO). APPROXIMATE LOCATION IS INDICATED.



EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH, SURVEYED 1888, PUBLISHED 1889 (DRO). APPROXIMATE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



SITE SHOT FROM THE NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



WESTERN HALF OF SITE, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



SECTION, NORTH OF WALL {004}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).



WALL {004}, SOUTH-WEST FACE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



WALL {004}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



WALL {005} AND COBBLE FLOOR (010); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



WALL {005}, NORTH-WEST FACE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



WALLS {004} {005} AND {006}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



SECTION ALONG WESTERN LIMIT OF EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



COBBLE FLOOR (010); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



WALL {004}, COBBLE FLOOR (010) AND PITS [026] AND [029]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



WALL {004}, COBBLE FLOOR (010) AND PITS [026] AND [029]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



WALL {004}, COBBLE FLOOR (010) AND COBBLE FLOOR (013); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



WALL {004}, COBBLE FLOOR (010) AND COBBLE FLOOR (013); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



SOUTH END OF WALL {005}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



SOUTH END OF WALL {006} AND STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



POSSIBLE HEAT AFFECTED PART OF STONE FLOOR (011), ADJACENT TO WALLS {005} AND {006}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).



STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALE).



STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



SOUTH HALF OF SITE, STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



MIDDLE OF SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



MIDDLE OF SITE, NORTH END OF STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



SECTION THROUGH STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



SECTION THROUGH STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M & 1M SCALE).



SECTION THROUGH STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).



COBBLE FLOOR (013); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



SECTION THROUGH COBBLE FLOOR (013), ABUTTING WALLS {004} AND {040}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



COBBLES (014) AND STONE FLOOR (011); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



SECTION THROUGH COBBLE FLOOR (014); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



POSTHOLES [016] AND [019]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION, SOUTH HALF OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION, MIDDLE OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION, NORTH HALF OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION, WEST HALF OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

MOORLAND VIEW, EAST STREET, NORTH MOLTON, DEVON



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION, NORTH END OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



SITE SHOT, MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



AREA OF PITS [026] AND [029], MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



PITS [026] AND [029], MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



PITS [026] AND [029]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



PITS [026] AND [029], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



POSTHOLE [034]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



COBBLE FLOOR (036); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



COBBLE FLOOR (036); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



COBBLE FLOOR (036); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



COBBLE FLOOR (036); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



DRAIN [047]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



SITE SHOT, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



ENTRANCE TO SITE DURING EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTHSOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



ENTRANCE TO SITE DURING EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



ENTRANCE TO SITE DURING EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



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