

LAND OFF BARTON ROAD PARKHAM TORRIDGE DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 171020

Land off Barton Road, Parkham, Devon Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Chris Wilson of Wilson Architecture & Planning
on behalf of M & J Lang Developments Ltd.

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. for land off Barton Road, Parkham, Devon. This work was undertaken to investigate geophysical anomalies identified in an earlier survey and inform the future use of the site.

The site comprises the central part of the field to the west of St James' Church, Parkham. The four trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies, and determined that most related to archaeological features. These included a post-medieval ditch forming part of a platform; a holloway that went out of use in the 19th century and that was infilled after 2000; and a relict field bank partly reinstated at the same time. The ditches of a small sub-rectangular enclosure were also sampled, but failed to produce any dating evidence.

The sub-rectangular enclosure is clearly of some significance. Located at the highest point in the immediate area, it is possible it is of Prehistoric or Romano-British date, perhaps associated with the cropmarks in the field to the west. Alternatively, it could be a historic mowhay, like the field shown on the 1840 tithe map to the south-west. However, the 1840 name of this field – Pound Meadow – would indicate the most likely explanation is that it was a medieval or post-medieval pound/pinfold used for impounding stray animals. Such monuments are not uncommon, but lack diagnostic features and have rarely been investigated archaeologically.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND OFF BARTON ROAD
PARISH:	PARKHAM
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 38780 21480
SWARCH REF:	PLB17
Planning Application No:	PRE-PLANNING
OASIS No:	SOUTHWES1-288822

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Chris Wilson of Wilson Architecture and Planning (the Agent) on behalf of M & J Lang Developments Ltd. (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation and related off-site analyses for a site at Barton Road, Parkham, Devon, in advance of any proposed development. This work was informed by a desk-based assessment with geophysical survey (Bampton & Boyd 2017) and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Parkham is located c.2.8km inland of the rugged north coast, on a hill spur above a deeply-incised tributary of the River Yeo. The site consists of a relatively flat field located between Barton Road and Chapel Road, immediately to the west of the church of St James and its churchyard, at a height of approximately 150m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over rock of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the sedimentary mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Holsworthy Group (BGS 2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Parkham is a village and parish in the Hundred of Shebbear and the Deanery of Hartland (Lysons 1822). Parkham is listed as *Percheham* in 1086, the name derived from the OE *pearroc(a) hām(m)*, meaning *paddock homestead* or a *farmholding with small enclosures* (Gover *et al.* 1931). The Devon HER lists relatively few heritage assets in the immediate area – the church to the east (MDV182); Barton Farm to the south (MDV11688); a smithy; the Bell Inn (MDV99301); a quarry north-west of the site (MDV34764). The site lies within a block of fields identified as *medieval enclosures based on strip fields* by the Devon HLC.

A desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and heritage impact assessment was carried out by SWARCH in 2017 (Bampton & Boyd 2017). The geophysical survey identified a series of geophysical anomalies in the field, an undated sub-rectangular enclosure, some possible pits (located just beyond the site boundary), and a historic field boundary.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation 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 ClfA guidelines.

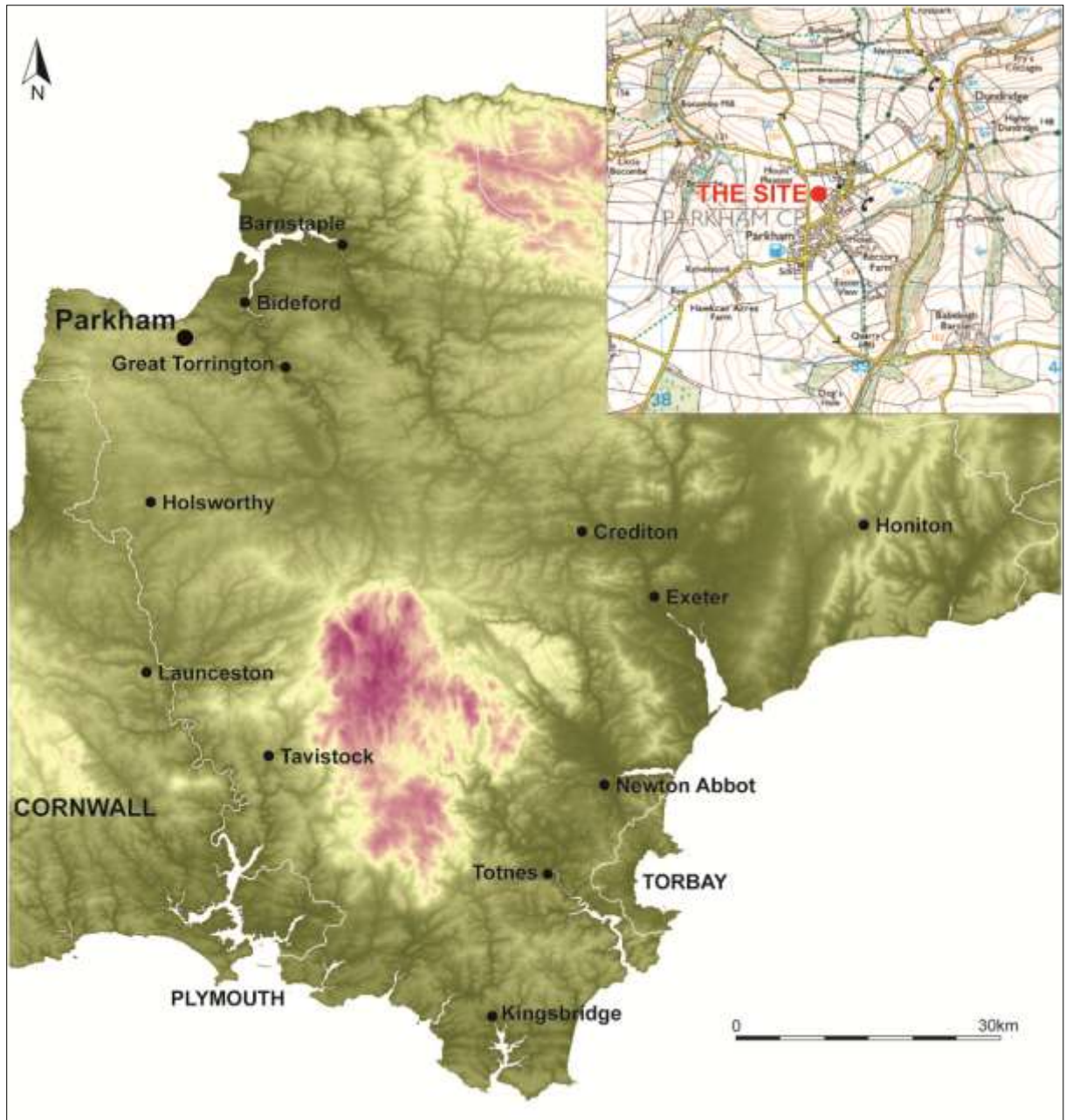


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This evaluation was undertaken to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified by the preceding gradiometer survey (Bampton & Boyd 2017), in order to test the validity of that survey and obtain information on the character, preservation, date and significance of those features.

The evaluation was carried out by J. Bampton between the 30th of June and the 3rd of July 2017 in intermittently wet conditions. A tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket opened 3×30m trenches and 1×10m trench (100m in total). The trenches were located to target the geophysical anomalies identified, and were opened to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural. Exposed archaeological deposits were hand-excavated in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

Six archaeological features were located and excavated: four ditches, a holloway and an extant bank. Two of the ditches belonged to the undated sub-rectangular enclosure; the others were associated with historic features. A single sherd of residual medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of a holloway that had been backfilled during the 19th and 20th centuries. Wide, but ephemeral variation in the subsoil and natural are likely to be associated with ridge and furrow ploughing. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1, a full finds list in Appendix 2, and supporting photographs in Appendix 3.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The proposed site occupies the central section of a larger field bounded by tall Devon hedgebanks, a stone wall, and modern fencing and hedges. The field is relatively flat, and was under pasture at the time of the inspection. Beyond the western boundary of the site the fields begin to fall away towards a tributary to the River Yeo. A visible relict hedgebank crosses the middle of the site east-west. A modern timber-framed stable is located south of the gateway in the western hedgebank, having been moved here from a location north-east of the gateway.

2.3 DEPOSIT MODEL

The friable mid grey-brown sand-silt loam topsoil on the site was 0.25-0.30m thick. This overlaid a friable mid yellow-brown sand-silt loam subsoil with frequent angular stones that varied between 0.04m and 0.20m thick. The natural across the site consisted of a compact reddish mid yellow-brown very stony clay. The topsoil across the platform next to the western gateway (Trench 4) was relatively thick (0.29m), overlying a thin (0.04m) and intermittent band of subsoil; the subsoil had presumably been partly or fully removed during the creation of the platform. The topsoil above the earthwork bank crossing the site (Trench 3) was only 0.15m thick, having been re-laid across and adjacent to the bank. On the north side of the bank, the ground had been levelled up with redeposited natural and mixed soil layers that filled and overlaid a possible relict hollow-way.

2.4 EVALUATION TRENCHES

2.4.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was located towards the southern part of the site targeting a positive linear anomaly and the interior of the possible sub-rectangular enclosure. Ditch [103] corresponded to the geophysical anomaly; ditch [108] ran parallel to ditch [103] and probably forms part of the same enclosure. These ditches are undated. Ephemeral bands of disturbed or differentially-weathered natural c.3-4m across

probably equate to agricultural (ridge and furrow) geophysical anomalies identified across the site. 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.



FIGURE 2: DITCH [103]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 3: DITCH [108]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

Ditch [103] (see Figure 2, 7 and 8) was located at the southern end of the trench. It was orientated east-west and was 1.73m wide and 0.51m deep; it had an asymmetric profile, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained four fills (104), (105), (107) and (107), all of which consisted of a mixture of redeposited natural, silt loams and stones. There were no finds. Ditch [108] (see Figure 3, 7 and 8) was located to the north of and parallel to Ditch [103]. It was 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep, with short, steep sides and a broad gently-concave base. It contained a single fill (109); there were no finds.

2.4.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was located towards the middle of the site, targeting a positive linear anomaly and an adjacent negative linear anomaly. Ditch [203] corresponded with the positive linear anomaly; a feature corresponding to the negative anomaly was not identified, though a compacted area of natural was observed at the proximate location of the anomaly. 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Ditch [203] (see Figure 4, 7 and 8) was located near the middle of the trench. This ditch was orientated east-west and was 1.82m wide and 0.60m deep; it had steep sides and a gently-concave base. It contained five fills (204), (205), (206), (207) and (208). Fill (206) consisted of a thin layer of charcoal-rich material. Fill (205) contained x4 fragments (<1g) from an animal tooth; there were no other finds.



FIGURE 4: DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

2.4.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was located in the north-east part of the site and targeted a visible earthwork bank, a broad linear anomaly indicative of disturbed ground, and a weak positive linear anomaly. The material that comprised bank (310) appears to be modern in origin, and the disturbed ground adjacent masks an associated holloway [304]. The holloway has been infilled with material brought to the site and dumped after 2000. A feature corresponding with the weak positive anomaly was not observed. 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Bank (310) was orientated east-west and was 4.75m wide and up to 0.65m high. It consisted of a single mixed deposit of stony natural and subsoil that appears to have weathered down and/or been partly demolished; it sealed made ground (306), indicating these deposits are close contemporaries. The subsoil beneath the bank had been compacted. Bank (310) contained modern bottle glass, machine-made brick fragments and ceramic pipe and tile.

Holloway [304] (see Figure 5, 7 and 9) was located parallel to, and south of, bank (310). It was orientated east-west and was 5.70m wide and 0.57m deep; it had moderately-sloping sides and a board gently-concave or flat base. It contained three fills, (307), (308) and (309), and these included layers of redeposited natural and demolished bank material. The finds from these fills included post-medieval NDGF, 19th-20th century industrial wares and WRE, clinker, coal, glass, brick, clay pipe stem and a single sherd (<1g) of abraded North Devon medieval coarseware. It was sealed by made ground (305) and (306), consisting of material containing modern finds.



FIGURE 5: HOLLOW-WAY [304]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

2.4.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was located in the north-west part of the site and targeted a positive linear anomaly with associated negative response, indicative of a ditch and bank feature. Ditch [403] equated to the positive anomaly. The northern end of the trench had been disturbed/compacted due to the proximity of the western gateway. 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered from topsoil (400).

Ditch [403] (see Figure 6, 7 and 9) was located in the middle of the trench. This ditch orientated east-west and was 1.62m wide and 0.46m deep; it had steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, (404) and (406), which contained 6 sherds (57g) of post-medieval NDGF and 1 sherd (<1g) of post-medieval NDGT pottery.



FIGURE 6: DITCH [403]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

2.5 FINDS

Relatively few stratified finds were recovered from this site; almost all the finds were post-medieval in date and many came from modern deposits in Trenches 3 and 4. The finds from the topsoil were post-medieval and 19th-20th century in date; the subsoil produced no finds. The only sherd of medieval pottery came from the lowest fill of holloway [304], and the level of abrasion would suggest it was residual. The only find from the ditches of the probable enclosure (ditches [103] and [203]) was a fragmented animal tooth (possibly deer). With the exception of the animal tooth, all finds were discarded after record.

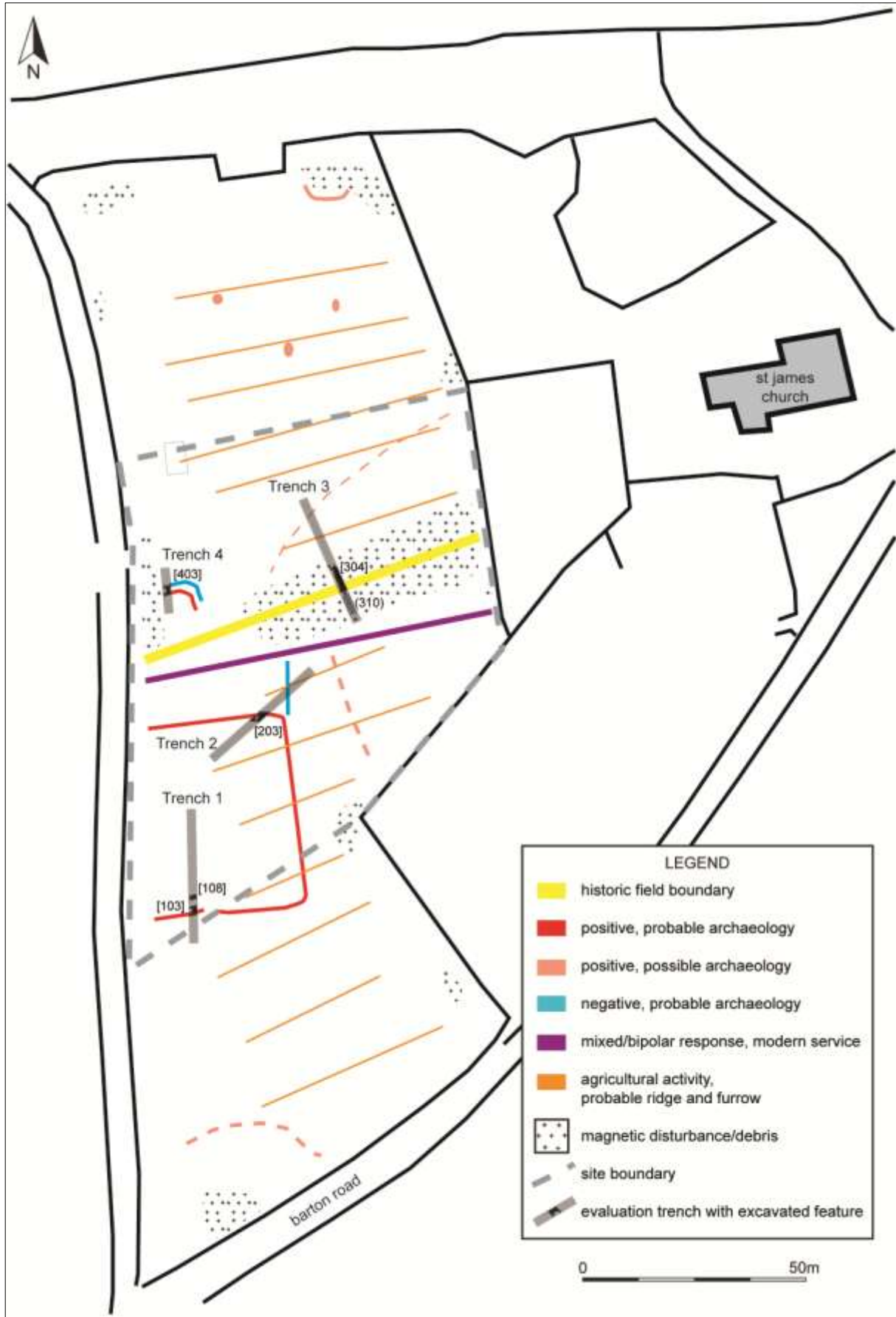
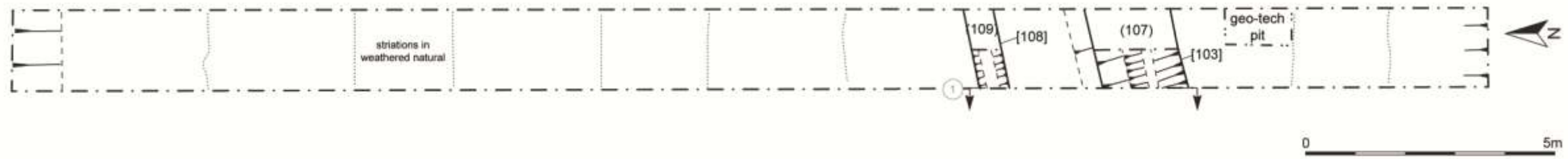
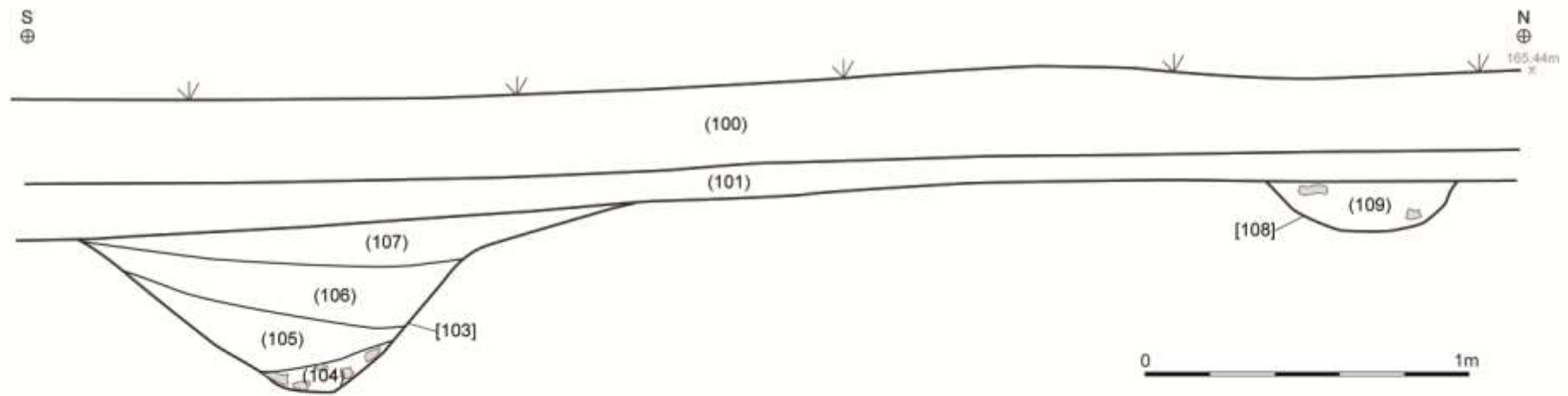


FIGURE 7: LOCATED TRENCH PLAN SHOWING EXCAVATED FEATURES AND ORIGINAL INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.

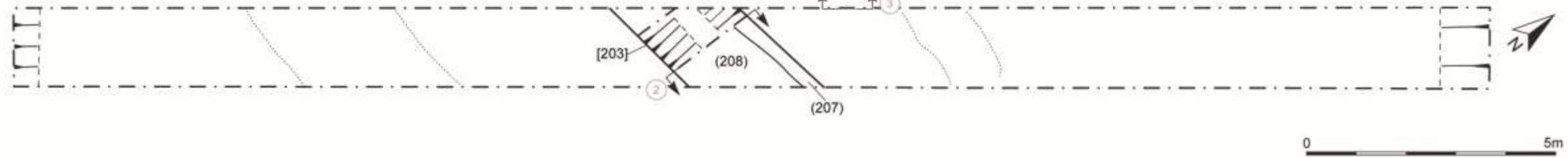
Trench 1; plan



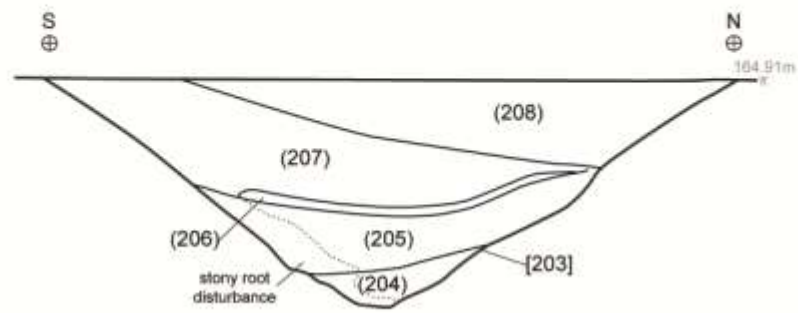
① Ditches [103] and [108]; east facing section



Trench 2; plan



② Ditch [203]; east facing section



③ Trench 2 Sample Section; south-east facing

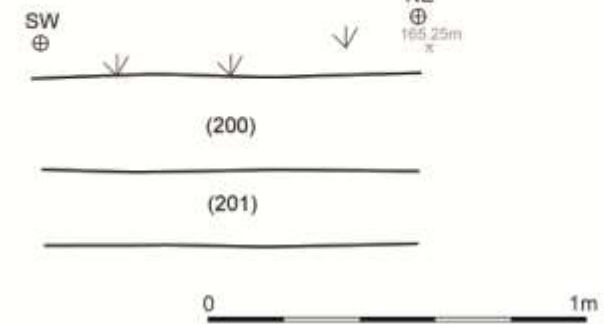
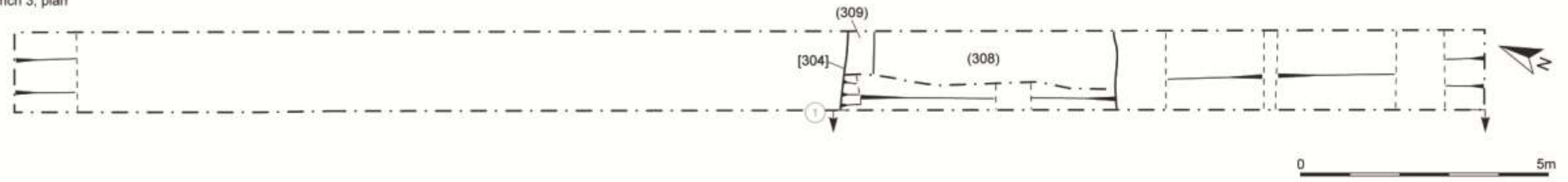
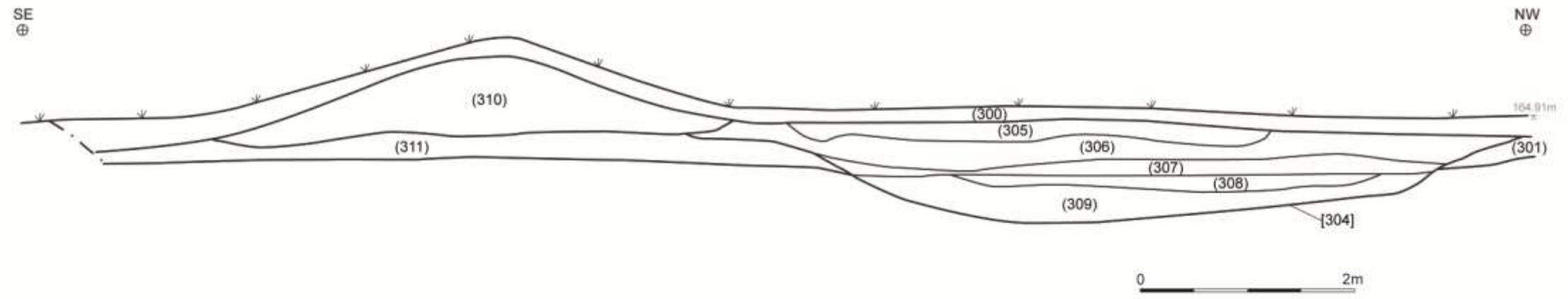


FIGURE 8: TRENCH PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS; TRENCHES 1 AND 2.

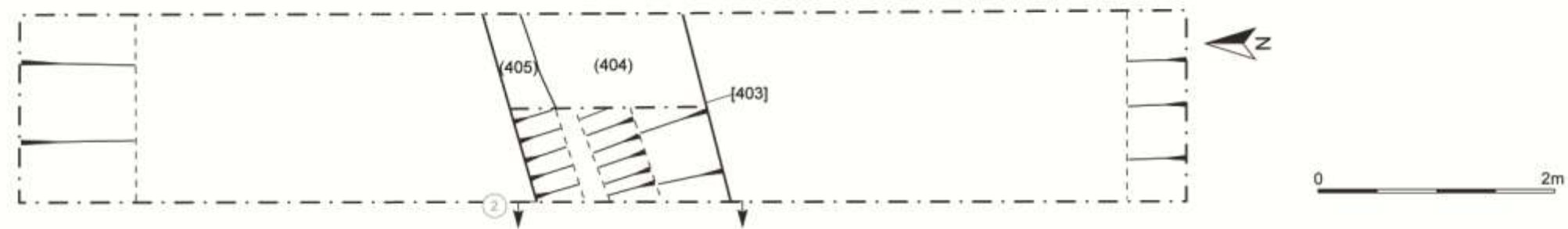
Trench 3; plan



① Hollow-way [304] and Bank (310); north-east facing section



Trench 4; plan



② Ditch [403]; east facing section

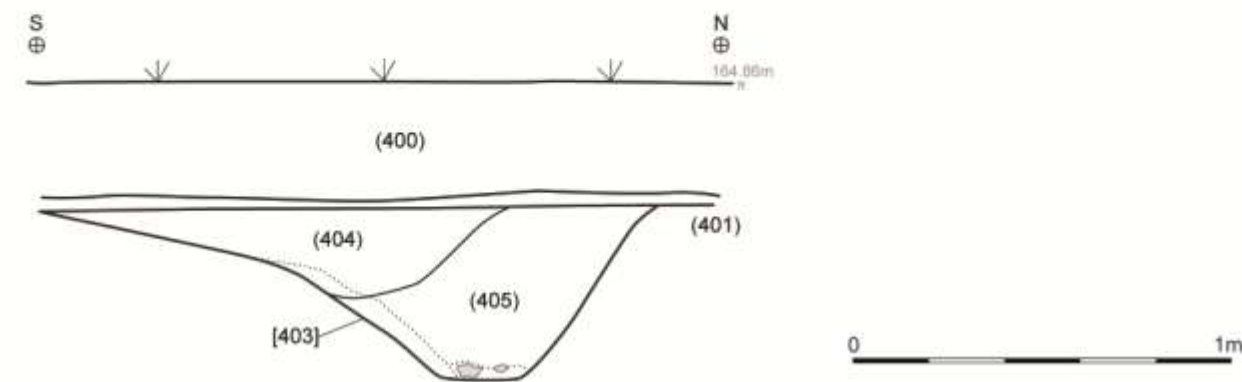


FIGURE 9: TRENCH PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS; TRENCHES 3 AND 4.

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

The results of this evaluation validate the geophysical survey, as most of the geophysical anomalies identified were shown to correspond with archaeological features (see Figure 7); the anomalies that could not be identified may correlate with areas of shallow ground disturbance or disturbed/compacted natural.

Ditches [103] and [203], and associated ditch [108], define two sides of the sub-rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. No datable artefacts were recovered during the evaluation, and although the charcoal-rich layer (206) was bulk-sampled, the charcoal was so comminuted it was irrecoverable. No internal features were identified, but as the soils are relatively shallow, ephemeral features could already have been lost.

It is certainly possible that the enclosure is of some antiquity. One would, however, expect the ditches of an Iron Age or Romano-British domestic enclosure to be more substantial and less sterile, and for interior features to be present. Its position within the landscape should be considered, for although the topography is fairly subdued the enclosure is located at the highest point on this hill spur. That being the case, it might possibly be a short-lived Roman military feature (signal station) or perhaps a Romano-Celtic shrine. There are significant issues with both identifications – the lack of structural evidence and votive finds argues against a shrine, and its morphology and small size against a signal station – and both are predicated on it being a single monument standing in isolation. Cropmarks visible in the adjoining field (Figure 11) could imply it actually forms part of a larger complex, the most significant elements of which could lie outside the site.

The profile of the ditches and character of their fills is not diagnostic, but they are not dissimilar to those of the historic field ditch excavated. Post-medieval boundaries are often (and diagnostically) double-ditched, and Ditch [103] does have a flanking Ditch [108]. A small field (no.444) shown on the tithe map to the south-west is described in the apportionment as a *Mowhay* (i.e. stack/rick yard), and it is possible the enclosure was a second mowhay. Mowhays are, however, usually found in close proximity to a farmstead, and this might suggest the cropmarks in the field to the west are those of a farmstead lost pre-1800.

However, the principal evidence regarding the character and origin of the enclosure is its name. The field containing the enclosure is recorded in the tithe apportionment as *Pound Meadow*, forming part of Town Barton and owned by Lord Rolle as parcel of the Manor of Parkham. Pounds or pinfolds were where stray livestock was kept until claimed by the owner, released on the payment of a fine which was owed to the manorial lord. Many manors and settlements featured a pound, usually associated with open common land. Given the location of this enclosure it is tempting to assume it would relate *not* to the former extensive open pastures on Melbury Hill, but the former open strip fields associated with Parkham village, suggesting a medieval or late medieval origin for the feature. Such an interpretation might explain the apparent lack of finds and internal features, but relatively few pounds have been subject to archaeological investigation. There need not be anything diagnostic about the form or character of such an enclosure, and most known examples are still upstanding.

Ditch [403] defines the outer edge of a small platform c.15m across. A structure, probably a small field barn, is shown here on both the 1st and the 2nd edition OS maps and the platform is likely to be associated with that structure. The dating evidence from ditch [403] would suggest the platform is post-medieval in date. Bank (310) is a modern reinstatement of a relict hedgebank. Recent aerial photographs indicate this bank, and the adjacent holloway, were created or infilled since 2000. The holloway leads across the field in the direction of the church, and may have been a footpath.

3.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation validated the results of the geophysical survey and demonstrated the identified anomalies survive as buried features. The sub-rectangular enclosure remains undated, but its use does not appear to be domestic or industrial; it might be of some antiquity, but could equally be a medieval or post-medieval mowhay or pound. The holloway leads to the church but went out of use in the 19th century, and the surviving earthwork was infilled after 2000.



FIGURE 10: DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA. THIS IS A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE (TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE) OF ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LIDAR SURVEY DATA [CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)].



FIGURE 11: 2010 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING CROPMARKS IN THE ADJACENT FIELD. THE UNDATED ENCLOSURE IS SHOWN; THE MODERN MADE GROUND IS VISIBLE TO THE NORTH-EAST (©2017 DIGITAL GLOBE).

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LAND OFF BARTON ROAD, PARKHAM, DEVON

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
TRENCH 1					
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid grey-brown, friable sandy-silt.	Overlaid (101)	0.26m	-
(101)	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt loam with frequent natural small-medium angular stone; shallower to north of ditch [103].	Overlaid (107)(109); Overlain by (100)	0.08-0.18m	-
(102)	<i>Natural</i>	Mid reddish-yellow brown (orange), compact weathered stone and clay.	Cut by [103][108]	Below c.0.34-0.44m	-
[103]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i>	Linear, 1.73m wide, aligned east-west, steep sides, sharp concave break of slope to a flat base with a loose stony and rooty north edge, 4 fills, no finds.	Cut (102); Contained (104)(105)(106)(107)	0.51m	-
(104)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Mid yellow-brown, friable and compact stony silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [103]; Overlain by (105)	0.08m	-
(105)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Mid orange-brown, friable sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium angular stone.	Fill of [103]; Overlaid (104); Overlain by (106)	0.18m	-
(106)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	As (107) with frequent angular stones as in the Natural.	Fill of [103]; Overlaid (105); Overlain by (107)	0.19m	-
(107)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Dark mottled (orange) reddish-yellow brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent pieces of redeposited Natural	Fill of [103]; Overlaid (106); Overlain by (101)	0.13m	-
[108]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i>	Linear, aligned east-west, very steep concave sides with a flat base, 1 fill, no finds.	Cut (202); Contained (109)	0.16m	-
(109)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Light yellow-grey, friable clay-silt loam with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small angular stones.	Fill of [108]; Overlain by (101)	0.16m	-
TRENCH 2					
(200)	<i>Topsoil</i>	As (100).	Overlaid (201)	0.25m	-
(201)	<i>Subsoil</i>	As (101).	Overlaid (208); Overlain by (200)	0.20m	-
(202)	<i>Natural</i>	As (102).	Cut by [203]	Below c.0.45m	-
[203]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i>	Linear, 1.82m wide, aligned east-west, very steep sides, sharp concave break of slope to a concave base, 5 fills, no finds.	Cut (202); Contained (204)(205)(206)(207)(208)	0.60m	-
(204)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Mid-light yellow-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and stones from the natural.	Fill of [203]; Overlain by (205)	0.09m	-
(205)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Mid yellow-brown, soft-friable sandy-silt loam with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (204); Overlain by (206)	0.16m	-
(206)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Blackish-grey charcoal layer, Sample no.1 (6 litres), charcoal too comminuted to recover.	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (205); Overlain by (207)	0.03m	-
(207)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Dark red-yellow (orange) grey, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent angular stones.	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (206); Overlain by (208)	0.26m	-
(208)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Dark brown-grey, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and redeposited natural clay.	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (207); Overlain by (201)	0.22m	-
TRENCH 3					
(300)	<i>Topsoil</i>	As (100).	Overlaid (305)(310)	0.15-0.30m	-
(301)	<i>Subsoil</i>	As (101).	Overlaid (302); Cut by [304]; Equated to (311)	0.20m	-
(302)	<i>Natural</i>	As (102).	Overlaid by (301)(311)	Below c.0.35-0.44m	-
303	<i>void</i>	<i>void</i>	<i>void</i>	<i>void</i>	<i>void</i>
[304]	<i>Cut of</i>	Linear, c.5.70m wide, aligned east-west, gentle-moderate concave south slope and a moderate north	Cut (301)(311); Contained	0.57m	Post-

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	<i>Hollow-way</i>	slope leading to a long gently sloping north side of the base to a flat base, 3 fills, modern and post-medieval finds.	(307)(308)(309)		medieval to C20
(305)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Mid brown-red (orange), compact clay and stone with moderate debris including plastic, equates to redeposited natural used to infill a holloway, occurred since 2000, modern and post-medieval finds including plastic (not recovered).	Overlaid (306); Overlain by (310)	0.18m	C20
(306)	<i>Made-ground</i>	Mid-dark grey-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent small-medium stones and occasional charcoal flecks and large stones, part of same levelling process as (305), modern and post-medieval finds, including plastic (not retained).	Overlaid (307); Overlaid by (305)	0.25m	C20
(307)	<i>Fill of Hollow-way</i>	As (309), with orange speckles and similar to the subsoil but with less stone inclusions, modern and post-medieval finds.	Fill of [304]; Overlaid (308); Overlain by (306)	0.17m	Post-medieval
(308)	<i>Fill of Hollow-way</i>	Mottled light yellow-brown, compact-friable clay-silt and redeposited natural, modern and post-medieval finds.	Fill of [304]; Overlaid (309); Overlain by (307)	0.15m	C19-C20
(309)	<i>Fill of Hollow-way</i>	Mid yellow-brown, soft-friable clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal flecks, modern and post-medieval finds.	Fill of [304]; Overlain by (308)	0.35m	C19-C20
(310)	<i>Bank material</i>	Mottled dark-brown grey, firm-friable clay-silt with redeposited natural and frequent medium-large angular stone. Equates to a modern bank reinstated post-demolition of the old boundary bank. C.4.75m wide.	Overlaid (306); Overlain by (300)	0.65m	C20
(311)	<i>2nd Subsoil</i>	Mid (orange) red-yellow brown, compact clay-silt, equated to (301) but compacted beneath the bank.	Cut by [304]; Overlaid (302)	0.20m	-
TRENCH 4					
(400)	<i>Topsoil</i>	As (100).	Overlaid (404)	0.29m	-
(401)	<i>Subsoil</i>	As (101), but intermittent and as a very stony horizon to the natural. Essentially removed during platform construction.	Overlaid (402); Cut by [403]	<0.04m	-
(402)	<i>Natural</i>	As (102).	Cut by [403]	Below c.0.33m	-
[403]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i>	Linear, 1.62m wide, aligned east-west, gentle curving to steep south slope and very steep north slope with a sharp break to a flat base and a stony root disturbed south side, 2 fills, post-medieval and modern finds.	Cut (401); Contained (404)(405)	0.46m	C19
(404)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt loam with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small angular stones.	Fill of [403]; Overlaid (405); Overlain by (400)	0.22m	C19
(405)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Mid yellow-brown, firm clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, moderate angular stone and redeposited natural, possible back-filled bank material.	Fill of [403]; Overlain by (404)	0.46m	C19

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APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frag.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	Trench 1 Topsoil	12	65	Industrial wares; including x5 sherds of White Refined Earthenware(WRE)	4	25	CBM	Post-medieval to modern
		8	225	Post-medieval North Devon Gravel Tempered wares (NDGT)	1	6	Slate (possible roof slate)	
		3	15	Post-medieval North Devon Gravel Free wares (NDGF)				
(200)	Trench 2 Topsoil	9	37	WRE	2	7	Modern vessel glass, xpale blue, x1 clear	Post-medieval to modern
		4	135	Post-medieval NDGT, x2 rim sherds				
		1	14	Post-medieval NDGF				
(205)	Ditch Fill				4	<1	Animal bone, deer or small larger animal tooth	Undated
(300)	Trench 3 Topsoil	4	9	WRE	1	2	Coal/anthracite	Post-medieval to modern
		2	12	Post-medieval NDGT				
		1	4	Post-medieval NDGF				
(307)	Hollow-way Fill	1	7	Post-medieval NDGF				Post-medieval
(308)	Hollow-way Fill	1	4	C19-C20 Industrial ware	4	33	Brick, probably hand-made, but broken pieces	C19-C20
					1	<1	Clay pipe stem	
					3	3	Clinker and anthracite coal	
(309)	Hollow-way Fill	7	105	WRE, x2 with Blue Transfer Print (BTP)	1	6	Slate fragment with red gloss paint on one side	C19-C20
		1	9	Stoneware	1	<1	Green vessel glass	
		3	60	Post-medieval NDGF, x1 rim sherd	3	141	Brick	
		1	<1	Medieval coarseware, abraded scrap	8	16	Clay pipe stem, some quite thin	
					1	<1	Clinker	
					2	82	Roof slate, x1 pierced	
					1	30	Modern green wine bottle fragment	
(310)	Bank material				2	810	Brick, machine made	C20
					3	233	Ceramic pipe (e.g. sewer pipe)	
					1	183	Black glazed roof tile	
					1	87	Undiagnostic slate	
(400)	Trench 4 Topsoil	4	16	WRE	1	15	Undiagnostic slate	C19-C20
(404)	Ditch Fill	4	36	Post-medieval NDGF	2	4	Clay pipe stem	C19
		1	<1	Post-medieval NDGT	1	10	Undiagnostic slate	
(405)	Ditch Fill	2	21	Post-medieval NDGF, jug and cup				C19
		69	776		49	1706		

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



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



DITCH [108]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



DITCHES [103] AND [108] VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M AND 2M SCALE).



DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



SAMPLE SECTION IN TRENCH 2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M AND 2M SCALE).



BANK (310); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



HOLLOWAY [304]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



HOLLOWAY [304]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



HOLLOWAY [304]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



THE BANK, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHURCH WITH THE SCALE ON THE LINE OF THE INSIDE EDGE OF THE BURIED HOLLOWAY; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M AND 2M SCALE).



TRENCH 4 AND PLATFORM WITH WOODEN STABLES AND WESTERN SITE ENTRANCE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



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