

# HIGHER HUNNACOTT LANDKEY NORTH DEVON DEVON

Results of Limited Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 171009



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# Higher Hunnacott, Landkey, North Devon, Devon

## Results of Limited Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Recording

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By P. Webb  
Report Version: FINAL  
8<sup>th</sup> September 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Matt Steart  
of Woodward-Smith Architects (The Agent)

### SUMMARY

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Matthew Steart of Woodward-Smith Architects (the Agent) to undertake limited historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks carried out as part of a residential development on land at Higher Hunnacott, Landkey, Devon.*

*The site is located to the south-east of Landkey, south of the old Barnstaple to Exeter road, 5km south-east of Barnstaple; towards the base of a shallow north facing valley slope at an altitude of between c.45m and 50m AOD.*

*The historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording identified a number of features reflecting the history and development of Higher Hunnacott. The earliest activity is undated, reflecting the historic division of the site, and may be post-medieval or earlier in date.*

*The vast majority of the site was covered by evidence of post-medieval activity, largely 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, but with possible earlier origins. This comprised the construction of three ranges of buildings to an existing structure; subsequently developed and altered throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century; these structures largely demolished to be replaced by new buildings, some of which survived into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.*



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	HIGHER HUNNACOTT, LANDKEY
<b>PARISH:</b>	LANDKEY
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 60293 30408
<b>PLANNING NO.:</b>	63102
<b>DCHET REFERENCE NO.:</b>	ARCH/DM/TND/30974A
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	LHH17

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Matthew Steart of Woodward-Smith Architects (the Agent) to undertake limited historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks carried out as part of a residential development on land at Higher Hunnacott, Landkey, Devon. The works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017) drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by, and in consultation with, Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Higher Hunnacott is located to the south-east of Landkey, south of the old Barnstaple to Exeter road, 5km south-east of Barnstaple; towards the base of a shallow north facing valley slope at an altitude of between c.45m and 50m AOD (see Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstone and siltstone of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2017).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The settlement at Hunnacott (personal name ‘Huna’ + Saxon ‘Cote’ meaning ‘house’) is first recorded as ‘Honnecotte’ in 1330 (Gover *et al* 1932) and the site is shown from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to have contained at least two buildings, one of which is described as ‘houses and yard’ in the 1845 Tithe Apportionment. The age of these buildings is unknown but they could be of some antiquity and may lie on the site of even earlier structures, given the likely early medieval origins of the settlement. The mid-20<sup>th</sup> century aerial photographs of the site show buildings that had fallen into disrepair and at that time appear to be roofless. Local tradition states the thatched buildings burnt down during the Second World War, and that the owners lived in a converted railway carriage until relatively recently. By the later 20<sup>th</sup> century most of the derelict buildings had been demolished.

### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The historic fieldscape in this area is characterised by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as post-medieval *Orchard*.

No archaeological work has been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site, though desk-based and geophysical survey work has been carried out further afield: on land north of Landkey (EDV7212); and at Venn Quarry (EDV4492) to the south-west. Landkey and Swimbridge Newland are Conservation Areas with numerous 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century listed buildings. The Devon Historic

Environment Record identifies several post-medieval monuments, including: the Grade II Listed 18<sup>th</sup> century Franklands Cottage (List 1107682) to the immediate south of the site; and several quarries to the east and south

## 1.5 METHODOLOGY

The limited historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2017) drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by, and in consultation with, Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET); and conforms to English Heritage and Cifa standards and guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures (Cifa 2014a).

The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in accordance with the Cifa Standard and *Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014b) and according to the WSI drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by, and in consultation with, Stephen Reed (DCHET). The methodology is detailed in the WSI.

The works took place between 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2017. The site had previously been stripped to formation level and two areas of foundation trenches and an area of service trenching excavated. Exposed archaeological deposits were recorded by photograph and scale drawing in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines.

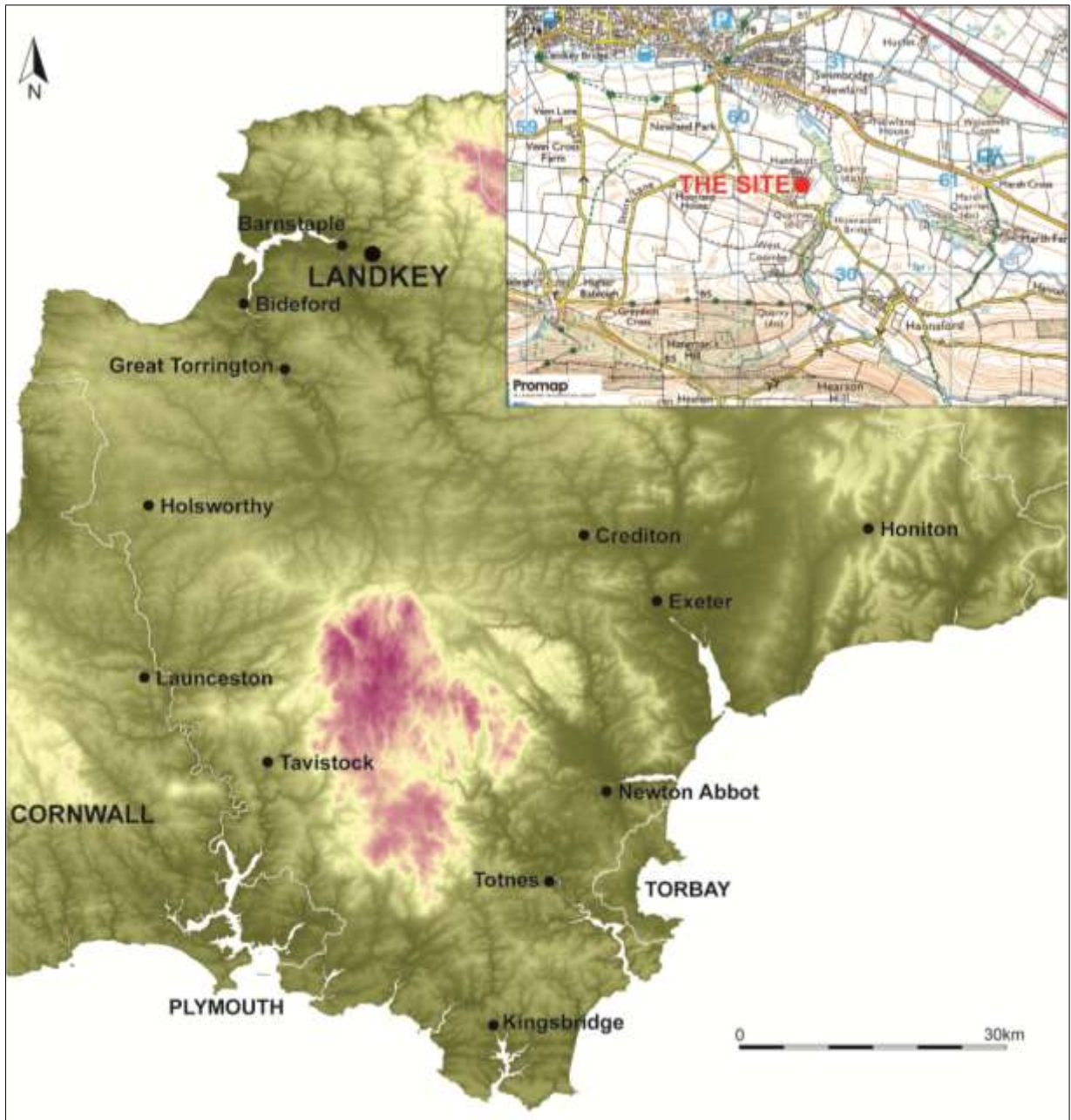


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 RESULTS OF LIMITED HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The historic building remains at Higher Hunnacott Farm consist of: the infilled footprint of one building (B1); the upstanding remains of five structures (B2-B6); and assorted upstanding wall remains (W1-W5) on the site of a historic farmstead which had formerly burned down. The building recording identified four main phases of construction dating to at least the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

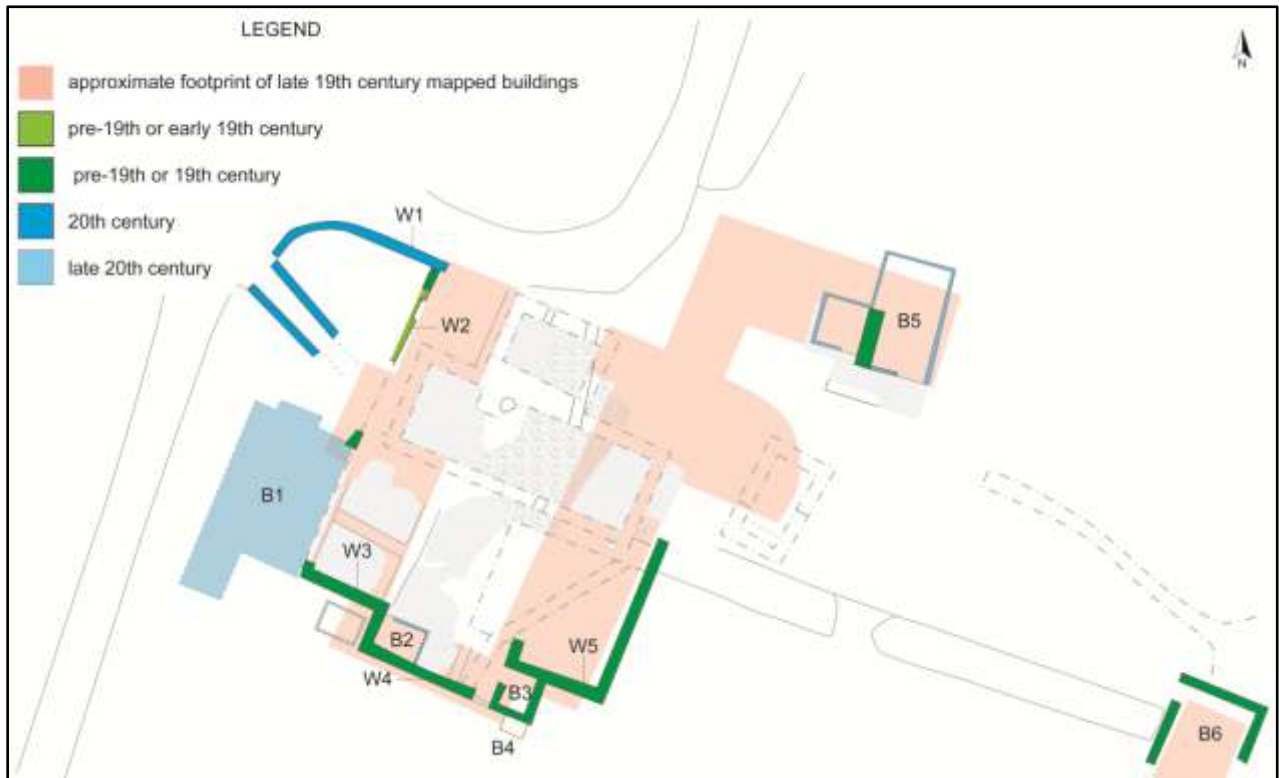


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND WALLS DESCRIBED.

#### 2.1.1 BUILDING 1 (B1)

Building 1 (Figure 2) comprises the outline footprint of a loosely 'L'-shaped structure on a north-east to south-west alignment at the south-western corner of the site. Only the east end of the northern wall was visible, of rubble stone construction with traces of earth bond, measuring c.0.70m high and 0.60m wide. No other upstanding remains were identified, the entire footprint having been infilled with demolition rubble, including burnt material. No cartographic evidence of a structure at this location exists until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century; and this is likely to represent the final phase of permanent dwellings on the site, the burnt nature of some of the demolition infill indicating that it was perhaps the building believed to have burnt down in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 2.1.2 BUILDING 2 (B2)

Building 2 (Figures 2, 3) comprises a single cell rectangular outbuilding abutting Wall 4 on a north-east to south-west orientation towards the south-western corner of the site. Its north- and south-eastern walls are constructed of mortar bonded concrete blockwork; the north- and south-western walls formed by the roughly dressed stone Wall 4 (see below). The structure has a slightly pitched corrugated tin roof; concrete floor; single door opening at the western end of the north-east elevation; and single window opening to the centre of the south-east elevation. The interior walls

have been whitewashed. The building is late 20<sup>th</sup> century in date and appears to have been used as a store.



FIGURE 3: BUILDING 2 NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

### 2.1.3 BUILDING 3 (B3)

Building 3 (Figure 2, 4) comprises a single cell square structure mid-way along the southern site boundary on a north-west to south-east orientation. It is constructed of irregular angular dressed stone with loose earth bond, with cob above c.1m. There is evidence of repairs and blocking having been made to the structure with stone having been bonded by concrete mortar. A single door opening is visible to the centre of the western wall; a blocked opening at the south-east end of the southern wall suggesting a second door. The building is in a poor state of repair, the eastern wall having mostly collapsed, and no roof covering surviving. The location of this structure suggests that it may form the eastern end of a southern range of buildings recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping.

### 2.1.4 BUILDING 4 (B4)

Building 4 (Figure 2) comprises a small single cell modern rectangular lean-to structure abutting the southern face of Wall 4. It is formed of a timber frame with corrugated metal elevations and roof covering, and is heavily overgrown. The structure is likely 20<sup>th</sup> century in date and appears to have been used for outside storage.





FIGURE 4: BUILDING 3 NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

#### 2.1.5 BUILDING 5 (B5)

Building 5 (Figures 2, 5) comprises a two cell 'L'-shaped structure towards the northern end of the site on a north-east to south-west orientation. It is predominantly constructed of rendered concrete blockwork; the central dividing wall between the two cells being an earlier phase of dressed angular stone. The structure has a double level pitched corrugated tin roof covering (the eastern cell being to a greater height). The western, smaller, cell appears as a later addition to the eastern cell. Two door openings are visible within the structure: a single opening at the eastern end of the south elevation of the western cell, with timber plank door; and a double door opening with timber door at the east end of the south elevation of the eastern cell. Five window openings are visible in the structure, towards the centre of each elevation of the east cell (the southern being blocked); and single window opening in the north elevation of the west cell. The structure appears to have been used for storage. The earliest phase of this building, the central dividing wall between the two cells, is all that remains of the various phases of 19<sup>th</sup> century construction; the remainder of the building having been re-built in two phases during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 2.1.6 BUILDING 6 (B6)

Building 6 (Figures 2, 6) comprises a single cell rectangular structure located in the south-east corner of the site on a north-east to south-west orientation. It is constructed of dressed angular stone and brick with concrete mortar; with a pitched corrugated tin roof. A single door opening is visible at the northern end of the north-west elevation. The building is in a very poor state of repair, the roof having largely collapsed, and is heavily overgrown. The structure appears 19<sup>th</sup> century in date with later repairs and is likely to have been used as a barn/outbuilding.



FIGURE 5: BUILDING 5 SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 6: BUILDING 6 NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

#### 2.1.7 WALL 1 (W1)

Wall 1 (Figure 2) is a slightly curvilinear roughly dressed rubble stone with earth bond standing to c.1.15m high on a north-west to south-east orientation, turning to the south-west at its western end.



The wall forms the western and north-western garden wall to the site. It is heavily overgrown and abuts the northern end of Wall 2.

#### 2.1.8 WALL 2 (W2)

Wall 2 (Figures 2, 7) is a roughly dressed linear stone wall with loose earth bond on a north-east to south-west orientation standing up to c.1m high. It is abutted at its northern end by Wall 1. Two distinct sections are visible along this wall, the southern section being constructed of more homogenous and larger dressed stone blocks, with large stone quoins; indicating two phases of construction to this wall. The location of this wall corresponds with the western elevation of a range of buildings visible on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping; the construction of the walls suggesting that a northern cell was constructed as a separate phase adding to an earlier structure; the southern end of the wall being lost during the construction/demolition of Building 1.



FIGURE 7: WALL 2 SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, NORTHERN END, SHOWING TWO ABUTTING PHASES OF WALL CONSTRUCTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).

#### 2.1.9 WALL 3 (W3)

Wall 3 (Figures 2, 8) is a roughly dressed linear stone wall with loose earth bond on a north-west to south-east alignment. It stands to c.1.5m high and currently forms part of the southern boundary to the site. The wall appears 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, historic mapping indicating that it forms the southern wall of the western range of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings identified in part as Wall 2.

#### 2.1.10 WALL 4 (W4)

Wall 4 (Figures 2, 9) comprises an 'L'-shaped section of predominantly roughly dressed stone wall with coarse earth bond on a north-west to south-east alignment, returning at its western end to the north-east. It stands to c.2.5m high and has been largely whitewashed. There are traces of a north-east to south-west aligned wall having been removed from towards the eastern end of the wall, to

the east of which the upper portion of Wall 4 can be seen to be of cob construction. Brick repairs have been made to the eastern end of the wall, where it forms an opening against the west wall of B3. The north-west return and western end of the main length of wall form the south- and north-western walls of Building 2, being abutted by the 20<sup>th</sup> century walls of the structure. The wall currently forms part of the southern boundary to the site, though historic mapping indicates that it formed the southern and western walls of a range of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, of which Building 3 forms the eastern end; the remaining wall having been largely demolished in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



FIGURE 8: WALL 3 NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, WESTERN END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).





FIGURE 9: WALL 4 NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, EAST END, SHOWING SCARRING OF REMOVED WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

#### 2.1.11 WALL 5 (W5)

Wall 5 (Figures 2, 10) comprises a 'J'-shaped section of roughly dressed stone wall on a north-west to south-east alignment, turning at its eastern end to run to the north-east. It stands to c.1.20m high and currently forms part of the southern boundary of the site; the historic mapping suggesting that it may formerly have been part of the southern and eastern walls of an eastern range of buildings recorded during the 19<sup>th</sup> century; the remaining walls having been demolished during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



FIGURE 10: WALL 5 NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

### 3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring and recording comprised the area of the footprint of the new house (Area 01), garage (Area 02) and associated service trenching (Area 03). This represents an irregular area covering approximately 54m × between 9m and 23m at its widest point (Figure 10). The archaeological recording took place between 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2017; the site having previously been stripped to formation level (a depth of up to 0.70m); two areas of foundation trenches (Areas 01 and 02), and a drainage trench (Area 03) excavated. Exposed archaeological deposits were recorded by photograph and scale drawing in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines.

A total of 27 features were identified, including: two cobble surfaces; seven concrete surfaces; one drain; five upstanding walls; two wall robber cuts; four walls scars; one well; and five miscellaneous features. A total of 28 levelling deposits were also identified, covering five main phases of deposition. The finds suggest that these features and deposits all represent post-medieval to modern domestic activity on the site. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 1; a complete concordance of finds in Appendix 2; and supporting photographs in Appendix 3.

#### 3.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site contained an upper stratigraphy of: topsoil (100)/(200)/(300), dark grey-brown soft silt-clay c.0.15-0.25m thick; overlying levelling layers (101)/(102), yellow-brown soft-friable silt-clay. These layers had been largely removed prior to the site visit, and overlay the archaeological features, which themselves overlay and cut into the natural (116)/(121)/(205)/(301), a yellow-grey soft clay and or bedrock.



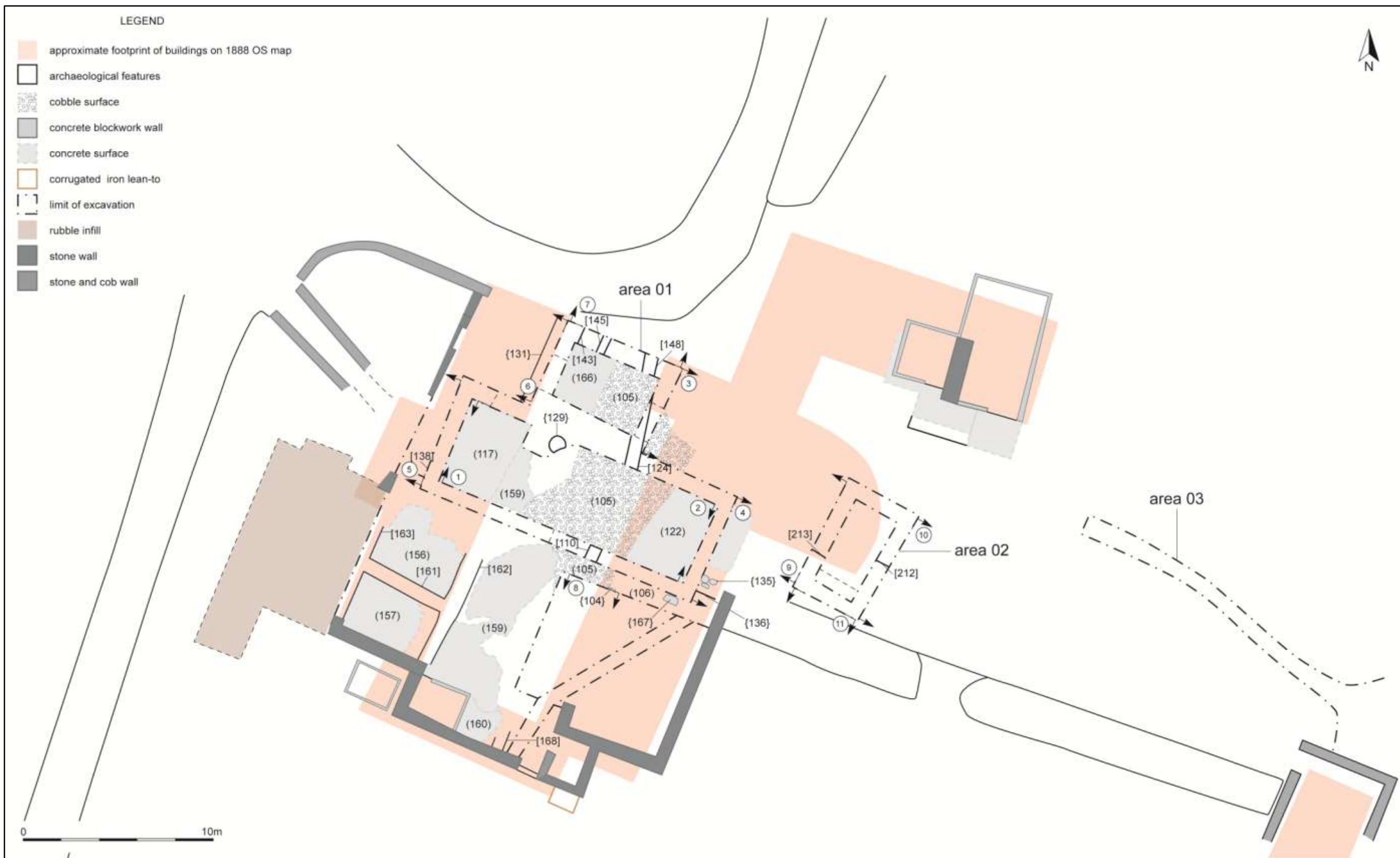


FIGURE 11: SITE PLAN.

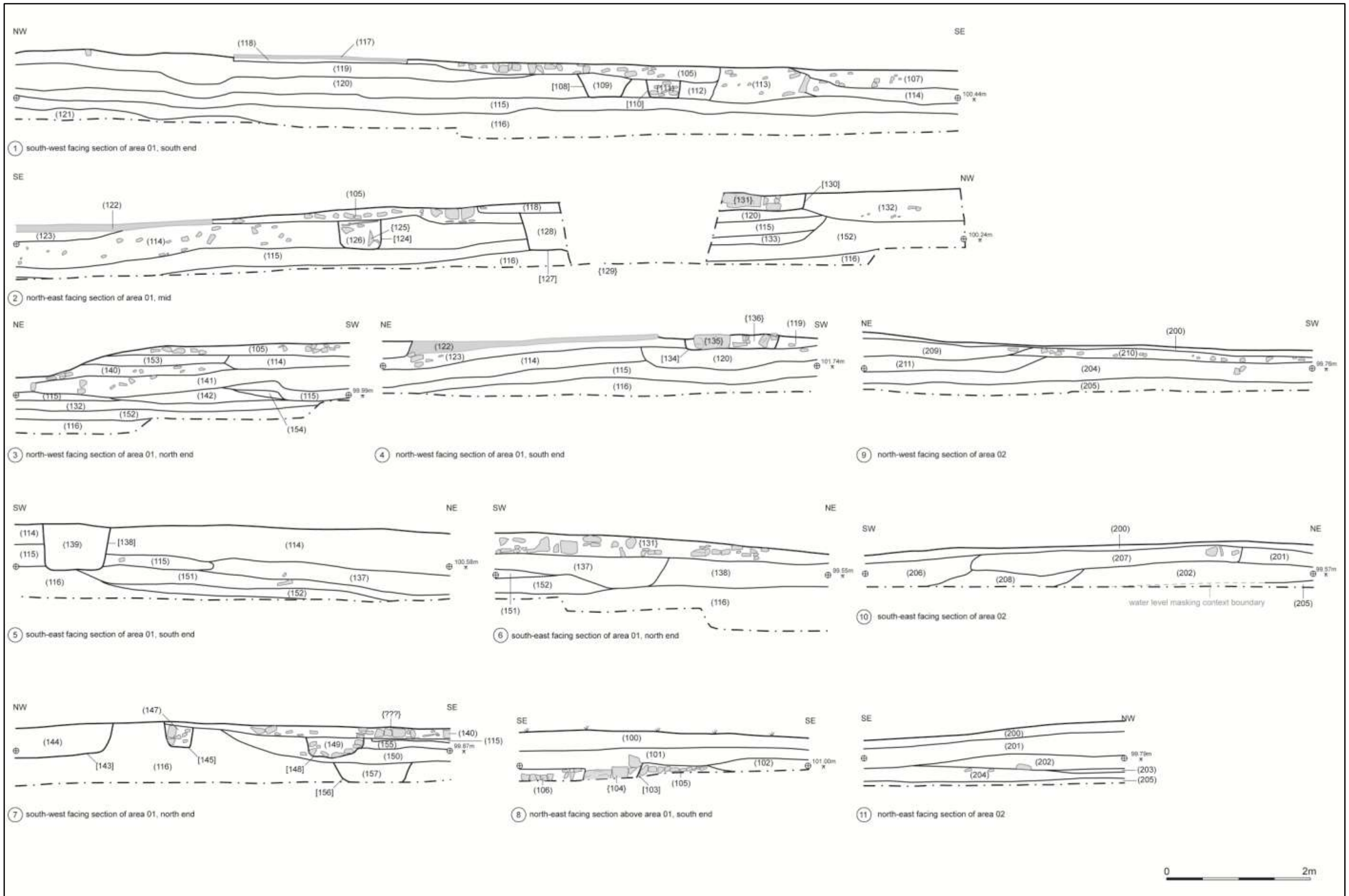


FIGURE 12: SITE SECTIONS. TBM HEIGHTS BASED ON AN ARBITRARY HEIGHT OF C.100.00M AOD.



### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES (AREA 01)

#### 3.3.1 COBBLE SURFACES

A total of two cobble surfaces: (105), (106) were identified during the excavations (Figures 11, 12). The largest of these, (105), encompassed an area measuring c.8+m × 3.5m wide and 0.10m thick across the centre of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. This layer comprised tightly packed shaped cobbles situated above an earth and clay packing layer, (153). These cobbles abutted the west face of wall {104} and likely formed an outside yard surface. Finds recovered from this layer included two sherds (87g) of post-medieval pottery.

To the east of wall {104} a second cobble surface, (106) was visible surviving beneath the south-eastern limit of excavation. This area of cobbles measured 0.90+m wide × up to 0.18m thick and comprised tightly packed shaped stone cobbles within an earth-clay packing layer. The position of these cobbles suggests that they formed an interior surface within the confines of walls {104} and {167}.

#### 3.3.2 CONCRETE SURFACES

A series concrete surfaces: (117), (122), (156), (157), (159), (160), (166) were identified during the excavations (Figures 11, 12). The largest of these, (117) was situated to the western end of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment and measuring c.5m × 5m, overlying a clay-silt bedding layer (118). This formed part of a sequence of further concrete surfaces, (156), (157), which together ran the length of the site, c.8m × 5m, on the same alignment. These surfaces were divided by a series of north-west to south-east aligned robbed out walls and likely formed the interior floor surfaces of rooms within a single structure.

Concrete surface (122), located to the east of cobble surface (105) was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring c.5m × 4m, and sat on a clay-silt bedding layer (123). The position of this surface indicates that it may have formed an internal floor surface within a range of buildings.

Concrete surface (159) followed the same alignment as, and to the east of (156) and (157), measuring up to c.14m × 4m. It had a slightly more coarse appearance to the other surfaces, and may have formed an external yard surface.

Concrete surface (160) was a roughly square area measuring c.2m × 2m located towards the centre of the south-western limit of excavation. It appeared to form the continuation of the floor surface within Building B2, and was slightly raised from surface (159) to the north, suggesting that it may have formed an interior floor surface of a mostly demolished range of buildings.

Concrete surface (166), located at the northern end of Area 01 was roughly square, measuring 3m × 2.40m and may have formed an external yard surface which is likely to have continued to the south as surface (159).

#### 3.3.3 DRAINS

A single drain was identified running approximately north to south across the site, visible in three sections as cuts: [108], [124], and [148] (Figures 11, 12). It measured approximately 11+m long × 0.74m wide and up to 0.40m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base. It was constructed of angular slate-stone sides with slate capping {125}, with soft grey-loam-clay infill (126); though had largely been demolished and backfilled with soft mid grey-brown clay-silt. Finds recovered from the infill of the drain included one sherd (46g) of post-medieval pottery.

### 3.3.4 LEVELLING DEPOSITS

Aside from the uppermost levelling deposits (101) and (102) recorded within the upper stratigraphy of the site, five main episodes of site levelling could be identified (Figure 12). Initial deposits of re-deposited natural, (133), (150), (151), (152), (154), (155) up to 0.24m thick; were sealed by spreads of disturbed soil (115), brown-grey silt-clays up to 0.30m thick; further levelling deposits (112), (113), (114), (119), (120), (132), (137), (141), (142), re-deposited natural up to 0.50m thick; a second disturbed soil layer (140), brown soft silt-clay 0.15m thick; and a final levelling layer (153), yellow clay 0.18m thick which formed the northern end of the bedding layer for cobble surface (105).

### 3.3.5 STRUCTURAL FEATURES

A large number of structural features were identified across the site, including: walls, {104}, {131}, {135}, {136}, {167}; wall robber cuts, [110], [145]; and wall scars [161], [162], [163], [168] (Figures 11, 12). Situated towards the south-east corner of the site, extending to the south of the excavated area was linear wall {104}, visible for a length of c.0.40m on a north-east to south-west alignment and measuring 0.20m wide, surviving to a height of 0.15m. It was constructed of dressed stone blocks with a clay/earth bond. The position of this wall and its limited size suggest that it may have formed an internal building division.

Linear wall {131}, located towards the north-western corner of the site was north-east to south-west aligned, visible for a length of c.6m, measuring 0.35m wide and surviving to a height of 0.20m, with a possible abutting return at its southern end running to the south-east for a surviving length of 0.80m. It was constructed of partially dressed large angular blocks with rubble infill and earth bond. The position of the wall and nature of its construction suggest that it may have formed an exterior wall of a moderately substantial structure.

Mid-way along the eastern edge of Area 01, wall {135}, orientated north-west to south-east, was visible in section measuring 0.65m wide and surviving to a height of 0.20m. It was constructed of partially dressed angular stone blocks.

This was abutted by wall {136} on the same alignment, measuring 0.60m wide and surviving to a height of 0.20m. It was constructed of angular stone blocks and may have formed the removed remains of a boundary wall.

Wall {167}, located to the south-east of Area 01 was situated on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment, surviving for a length of c.1m. It measured c.0.60m wide and was constructed of an angular stone block. This wall may have formed an internal division of a former structure.

Wall robber cut [110], located towards the south-east corner of Area 01 measured 0.44m wide × 0.22m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It appeared to be aligned north-east to south-west and contained a single fill: (111), compacted yellow-brown re-deposited clay. Wall robber cut [145], located centrally at the northern end of Area 01, was a linear feature visible in section on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment, and measured 0.38m wide × 0.28m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained the remains of an angular rubble stone wall {146}, with backfill (147), grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.

Wall scar [161] was located towards the south-western corner of the site, measuring c.4.5m long on a north-west to south-east orientation × c.0.80m wide between concrete surfaces (156) and (157). At its south-eastern end it connected with wall scar [162], orientated north-east to south-west and measuring c.8m × c.1.20m wide; and to the north-west by wall scar [163], orientated north-east to south-west c.8m × 0.40+m wide. These wall scars are likely to form the trace remains of the outline of a former structure: [162] and [163] forming the outer wall; [161] an internal division. To the east of these, a further wall scar [168] could be identified on W4, continuing on the ground on an

approximate north-east to south-west alignment, measuring c.0.60m wide. This is likely to have formed a division of the south range of structures.

### 3.3.6 WELL

A single well, {129} was identified towards the centre of the site, to the east of cobble surface (105) (Figure 11). It was circular in plan, measuring c.1m in diameter and 6m deep. It was constructed of angular stone blocks, the internal faces having been dressed, laid with no bond; and had been capped by large slate slabs. The well appeared to have run dry, and had not been infilled, though possible cut [127] was visible in the section above which had been filled with re-deposited clay (128).

### 3.3.7 MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES AND DEPOSITS

Due to the nature of the recording event, several features and deposits of an indiscriminate nature were also identified, the absence of a monitoring event for the foundation trenches meaning they were only recorded within the sections, their form in plan being undetermined (Figures 11, 12). Feature [138], located towards the south-west corner of Area 01, measured 0.90m wide × 0.64m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (139), mottled yellow-brown gritty silt-clay; and may be a wall robber cut.

Feature [143], located at the north-west corner of Area 01 measured 1.30m north-west to south-east × 0.42m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (144), light-mid brown clay-silt.

Feature [164], located at the north-east corner of Area 01, measured 1.10m north-west to south-east × 0.25+m deep with steep sides. It contained a single fill: (165), blue-grey-yellow firm stony clay.

## 3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES (AREA 02)

### 3.4.1 LEVELLING DEPOSITS

Area 02 contained a series of levelling deposits (Figures 11, 12) overlying natural bedrock (205): disturbed natural (204), grey-brown soft clay up to 0.24m thick; overlain by (202), (203), re-deposited natural up to 0.20m thick; further re-deposited natural layers (206), (207) up to 0.36m thick; (201) grey-brown clay-silts up to 0.34m thick; re-deposited natural (211) up to c.0.20m thick; and disturbed soil (210), brown clay-silt 0.15m thick.

### 3.4.2 MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES AND DEPOSITS

A total of two miscellaneous features were identified: [212], [213]. Feature [212] was located towards the northern end of the area, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation (Figures 11, 12). It measured 3+m north-east to south-west and 0.25+m deep with a moderate sloping southern side. It contained a single fill: (208), brown clay-silt; and had been sealed by re-deposited layers (206), (207).

To the south, feature [213] measured 2.40m north-east to south-west extending beyond the southern limit of excavation, and 0.22m deep with moderate sloping northern side and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (209), brown clay-silt 0.22m thick.

## 3.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES (AREA 03)

No features were identified within Area 03, the visible stratigraphy comprising topsoil (300) overlying the natural; though the trench was heavily flooded at the time of recording and features may have been masked.

### 3.6 FINDS

Due to the nature of the works, only a small number of stratified finds were recovered from the site; the majority recovered post-excavation from the disturbed working surface of the excavations. The finds were predominantly post-medieval ceramics, though a small quantity of glass bottles, a clay pipe stem and a coin were also recovered

#### 3.6.1 STRATIFIED FINDS

A small amount of stratified material was recovered from the site. This included three sherds (130g) of local North Devon coarsewares, including bowl and jug fragments, dating to the post-medieval period (c.1540 onwards). Of these, two sherds were recovered from cobble surface (105) and one from the infill of drain [125].

#### 3.6.2 UN-STRATIFIED FINDS

The vast majority of the material recovered, however, came from unstratified contexts. The pottery was again predominantly local North Devon coarsewares (585g of a total of 685g) dating to the post-medieval period. This includes examples of later post-medieval North Devon sgraffito, Bristol and Staffordshire wares, industrial stonewares and white refined earthenware. A total of seven post-medieval square/rectangular glass bottles (974g) were also recovered; along with six fragments (312g) of pantile; one fragment (7g) of clay pipe stem; and one 1915 George V penny.

#### 3.6.3 DISCUSSION

The artefacts solely indicate post-medieval activity of a domestic nature, corresponding with the evidence indicated by the archaeological features.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

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### 4.1 DISCUSSION

The site revealed a range of features largely relating to the development of a series of domestic structures, including: cobble and concrete surfaces; upstanding and removed walls; and a series of levelling layers/deposits. These represent multiple phases of activity. Whilst few of these features and layers could be dated, unstratified pottery recovered from across the site suggests that it was all post-medieval to modern.

The location and suggested alignment of the earliest feature, miscellaneous feature [164], suggest a boundary ditch or wall robber trench acting as a land division of the site. It is unclear how long this pre-dated the subsequent features by, nor how long lasting this potential division was; though it appears to have been sealed by an episode of landscaping and levelling resulting from the construction of the main phase of buildings.

The structures on the site, represented by both the buried and upstanding remains, reflect the history and development of the site largely pre-dating the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. An initial stone-built structure stood at the western boundary of the site (the southern end of Wall 2); being developed as part of three ranges of rectangular stone and cob structures as recorded on the 1845 Landkey tithe map: B3; W2, W3, W4, and W5; {104},{131}, and [162]; wall {104} and scar [161] showing internal room divisions; two small rectangular outbuildings also being situated to the west, B5 and B6. By the final phase the buildings can be seen to have had a mix of cobbled (106) and concrete (117), (156), (157) floors; a central courtyard area between the ranges similarly having a mix of cobbled (105) and concrete (159) floors; the cobble floors likely pre-dating the concrete. This courtyard also contained a well, constructed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which may have been short-lived having run dry, having not being recorded on the historic mapping. During the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the buildings were further developed: a porch being constructed on the west elevation of the west range, removing part of W2; a small outbuilding added to the north-west corner of the east range; an extension to the north-east of the east range, and the significant growth of B5; alterations not identified in the archaeological remains.

During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century there was significant alteration to the site, largely building demolition, including: the southern range, W4 being retained as a boundary wall; the extension to the east range, represented by the levelling and disturbance layers within Area 02; and the porch to the west range, the footprint reverting to a simple rectangular structure. By the late 20<sup>th</sup> century the remaining two building ranges had been demolished, structure B1 replacing them as the main dwelling; B5 also having been largely demolished and replaced by a concrete blockwork structure, only the central wall surviving from its previous incarnation; and a new concrete blockwork structure B2 constructed within the footprint of the southern range. B1 itself was only a short-lived structure, having burnt down and been demolished by the early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### 4.2 CONCLUSION

The historic building and archaeological recording identified a number of features reflecting the history and development of Higher Hunnacott. The earliest activity is undated, reflecting the historic division of the site, and may be post-medieval or earlier in date. The vast majority of the site is covered by post-medieval activity, largely 19<sup>th</sup> century but with possible earlier origins. This comprised the construction of three ranges of buildings to the addition of an existing structure; subsequently developed and altered throughout the century, into the 20<sup>th</sup> century; these structures largely demolished to be replaced by new buildings, some of which survived into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Extent (m)	Spot date
<b>Area 01</b>					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil - Dark, slightly grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlies (101)	0.15-0.28m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Possible levelling layer - mid yellow-brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (100); Overlies (102)	0.14-0.24m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(102)	Layer	Possible levelling layer - light yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with iron fragments.	Overlain by (101); Overlies (105)	0.20m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[103]	Cut	Wall foundation cut - linear cut orientated approximately north-east to south-west, with a return orientated north-west to south-east. Only visible in section, measures 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and flat base.	Filled by {104}; Cuts (113)	0.20m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
{104}	Structure	Wall - linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west, with a return orientated north-west to south-east. Only visible in section. Measures 0.80m wide x 0.20m high. Constructed of dressed stone blocks with a clay/earth bond and infill of light yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Abutted by (105), (106)	0.20m high	Post-medieval / Modern
(105)	Surface	Cobble surface - likely yard surface orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 8+m x 3.5m wide x 0.10m thick. Comprises sub-angular to sub-rounded stone cobbles up to 0.10m within dark brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (102); Abuts {104}; Overlies (153)	0.10m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(106)	Surface	Cobble surface - possible interior floor surface defined by wall {104}. Surviving area only visible in section. Area measures 0.90m wide x 0.18m thick. Cobbles comprise sub-rounded to sub-angular stone c.0.10m within mid-dark brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (101); Abuts {104}	0.18m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(107)	Layer	Bedding/levelling layer for concrete surface (107) - mid brown soft-friable silt-clay with frequent sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (122); Overlies (113)	0.25m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[108]	Cut	Drain cut - linear drain cut orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west measures 11+m x 0.74m wide x 0.36m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (109); Cuts (120); Same as [124]	0.36m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
(109)	Fill	Fill of drain cut [108] - mid grey-brown soft clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone, the remains of a robbed out drain.	Overlain by (105); Fill of [108]	0.36m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[110]	Cut	Possible wall robber cut - linear cut orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Only visible in section. Measures 0.44m wide x 0.24m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (111); Cuts (112)	0.24m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
(111)	Fill	Fill of cut [110] - compacted mid yellow-brown clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (105); Fill of [110]	0.24m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(112)	Layer	Re-deposited natural - mid-light brown compacted clay with blue-grey clay mottles.	Cut by [110]; Overlies (113)	0.24m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(113)	Layer	Re-deposited natural - mid brown friable-soft slightly silt-clay mottled with firm blue-grey and yellow clay with occasional sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (107), (112); Overlies (114)	up to 0.50m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(114)	Layer	Re-deposited natural - mottled blue-grey and yellow firm clay.	Overlain by (113); Overlies (115)	0.12-0.24m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(115)	Layer	Possible levelling layer/infill of terracing episode - mid brown-grey soft slightly silt-clay with common sub-angular stone. May have formed a surface level during earliest phases of buildings.	Overlain by (114), (120); Overlies (116)	0.10-0.26m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(116)	Layer	Natural - mid-dark yellow stony bedrock with yellow clay.	Overlain by (115); Overlies (121)	-	-
(117)	Layer	Concrete floor surface - concrete.	Overlies (118)	0.04m thick	Post-medieval /



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					Modern
(118)	Layer	Bedding/levelling layer for concrete surface (117) - mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with frequent grit inclusions.	Overlain by (117); Overlies (119)	up to 0.04m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(119)	Layer	Made-ground - mid brown compacted gritty silt-clay.	Overlain by (105), (118); Overlies (120)	0.04-0.22m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(120)	Layer	Re-deposited natural - mid grey-brown compacted clay with occasional small sub-rectangular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (119); Overlies (115)	0.20-0.30m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(121)	Layer	Natural - banded mid yellow-grey soft slightly sandy and gritty clay.	Overlain by (116)	-	-
(122)	Layer	Concrete floor surface - concrete.	Overlies (123)	0.08m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(123)	Layer	Bedding layer for concrete surface (122) - dark brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (122); Overlies (105)	Up to 0.08m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[124]	Cut	Drain cut - linear drain cut orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures 11+m x 0.60m wide x 0.40m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (125), (126); Cuts (114); Same as [108]	0.40m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
{125}	Structure	Drain within cut [124] - stone construction of linear drain comprising slate-stone sides with slate capping.	Filled by (126); Fill of [124]	0.40m high	Post-medieval / Modern
(126)	Fill	Infill of drain {125} - mid grey soft loam-clay.	Fill of {125}	up to 0.40m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[127]	Cut	Cut for well capping - only identified in section. Measures 0.58m wide x 0.50m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (128); Cuts {129}	0.50m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
(128)	Fill	Fill of well capping - mid yellow-brown firm clay - re-deposited natural.	Overlain by (118); Fill of [127]	0.50m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
{129}	Structure	Well - circular structure measuring 1m in diameter x 6m deep. Constructed of angular stone, internal face dressed. No bond. Well is completely dry.	Cut by [127]; Cuts (116)	6m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
[130]	Cut	Wall cut - linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 6+m x 0.35m wide x 0.20m deep with return to south-east 0.8+m long, with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {131}; Cuts (132)	0.20m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
{131}	Structure	Wall - linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west, with a return to the south-east. Measures 0.80+m long x 0.20m high. Constructed of large angular partially dressed stone with some rubble infill, with possible earth bond.	Fill of [130]	0.20m high	Post-medieval / Modern
(132)	Layer	Made ground - mid brown soft silt-clay.	Cut by [130]; Overlies (120)	0.44m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(133)	Layer	Made ground - mid yellow-brown compacted silt-clay.	Overlain by (115); Overlies (152)	0.10m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[134]	Cut	Wall cut - linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.30m wide x 0.20m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {135}, {136}; Cuts (120)	0.20m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
{135}	Structure	Wall - linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.65m wide x 0.20m high. Constructed of partially dressed angular stone blocks.	Fill of [134]	0.20m high	Post-medieval / Modern
{136}	Structure	Wall - linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.60m wide x 0.20m high. Constructed of angular rubble stone blocks with mid-dark brown soft-friable clay silt and mid yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt. Probably removed boundary wall.	Abuts {135}; Fill of [134]	0.20m high	Post-medieval / Modern
(137)	Layer	Possible made ground/buried surface - mid grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (115); Overlies (151)	0.20-0.30m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[138]	Cut	Possible wall robber cut - linear cut measuring 0.90m wide x 0.64m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. Only visible in section.	Filled by (139); Cuts (114)	0.64m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
(139)	Fill	Fill of cut [138] - mottled yellow-brown soft-friable gritty silt-clay with blue-grey and yellow clay.	Fill of [138]	0.64m thick	Post-medieval /

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					Modern
(140)	Layer	Possible made ground/buried surface - mid brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (153); Overlies (141)	0.15m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(141)	Layer	Re-deposited natural made ground - mottled yellow-brown and blue-grey firm clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (140); Overlies (115)	0.30m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(142)	Layer	Truncated layer/deposit - light grey-brown soft gritty clay.	Overlain by (154); Overlies (132)	Up to 0.20m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[143]	Cut	Cut feature - possible linear feature only seen in section. Measures 1.30m wide x 0.42m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base. Possible boundary ditch or wall robber cut.	Filled by (144); Cuts (116)	0.42m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
(144)	Fill	Fill of [143] - light-mid slightly yellow-brown friable clay-silt.	Fill of [143]	0.42m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[145]	Cut	Wall cut - possible linear cut only seen in section, but appears to have north-east to south-west orientation. Measures 0.38m wide x 0.28m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (146), (147); Cuts (116)	0.28m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
{146}	Structure	Wall within [145] - possible linear wall with suggested north-east to south-west alignment. Measures 0.38m wide x 0.28m high. Constructed of angular rubble stone wall, mostly robbed.	Overlain by (147); Fill of [145]	up to 0.28m high	Post-medieval / Modern
(147)	Fill	Fill of cut [145] - mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay. Backfill of demolished wall cut.	Overlain by (140); Overlies (146); Fill of [145]	up to 0.28m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[148]	Cut	Drain cut - linear cut orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures 11+m x 0.80m wide x 0.36m deep with near vertical sides and slightly concave base.	Filled by (149); Cuts (150); Same as [108], [124]	0.36m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
(149)	Fill	Fill of drain cut [148] - mid brown soft-friable clay-silt. More stony to sides and base suggest a possible former build now heavily disturbed.	Overlain by (140); Fill of [148]; Same as (109)	0.36m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(150)	Layer	Made ground - dark brown soft-friable clay-silt mixed with yellow-brown firm clay.	Overlain by (155); Overlies (157)	up to 0.30m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(151)	Layer	Layer - pale yellow-brown firm-soft clay.	Overlain by (137); Overlies (152)	0.10-0.24m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(152)	Layer	Layer - pale yellow-grey-brown soft clay.	Overlain by (151); Overlies (116)	0.12m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(153)	Layer	Bedding layer for cobble surface (105), north end - mid brown-yellow friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (105); Overlies (140)	0.14m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(154)	Layer	Made ground - light yellow-brown firm clay.	Overlain by (115); Overlies (142)	up to 0.08m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(155)	Layer	Re-deposited natural made ground - mid yellow-brown firm clay.	Overlain by (115); Overlies (150)	0.10m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(156)	Layer	Concrete floor surface - concrete. Roughly rectangular area measuring 3.6m north-east to south-west x 5m wide.	Abuts [161], [163]	-	Post-medieval / Modern
(157)	Layer	Concrete floor surface - concrete. Roughly rectangular area measuring 3m north-east to south-west x 5m wide.	Abuts [161], [163]	-	Post-medieval / Modern
158	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(159)	Layer	Concrete floor surface - concrete. Roughly rectangular area measuring up to 14m north-east to south-west x 4m wide.	Abuts [161]	-	Post-medieval / Modern
(160)	Layer	Concrete floor surface - concrete. Square area measuring 2m x 2m.	-	-	Post-medieval / Modern
[161]	Cut	Removed wall scar - orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 4.6m x 0.80m wide.	Abutted by (156), (157), (159)	-	Post-medieval / Modern

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[162]	Cut	Removed wall scar - orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 8m x 1.2m wide.	Abutted by (156), (157), (159)	-	Post-medieval / Modern
[163]	Cut	Removed wall scar - orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 8m x 0.40+m wide.	Abutted by (156), (157)	-	Post-medieval / Modern
[164]	Cut	Possible linear cut - orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.10m wide x 0.25+m deep with steep sides. Not fully excavated. Possible former boundary feature - wall robber cut or ditch.	Filled by (165); Cuts (116)	0.25+m deep	Post-medieval / Modern
(165)	Fill	Fill of [164] - mid blue-grey-yellow firm stony clay.	Overlain by (150); Fill of [164]	0.25+m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(166)	Layer	Concrete floor surface - concrete. Roughly rectangular area measuring 3m north-east to south-west x 2.8m wide.	-	-	Post-medieval / Modern
{167}	Structure	Wall - linear wall fragment orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Survives for a length of c.1m x 0.60m wide. Constructed of single angular stone block, appears dressed. Potential evidence of cut machined away in foundation trench.	Overlain by (107); Overlies (114)	0.20m high	Post-medieval / Modern
[168]	Cut	Removed wall scar - orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.4m x 0.6m wide.	Abutted by (160)	-	Post-medieval / Modern
<b>Area 02</b>					
(200)	Layer	Topsoil - mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular stone.	Overlies (201), (209)	0.22m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Possible made ground layer - mid grey-brown soft-friable gritty clay-silt, becomes more mottled with yellow-grey brown to west.	Overlain by (200); Overlies (202)	0.22-0.34m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(202)	Layer	Possible re-deposited natural - mid-light yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (201); Overlies (203)	0.20m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(203)	Layer	Possible re-deposited natural - mid yellow firm clay.	Overlain by (202); Overlies (204)	0.05m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(204)	Layer	Possible made ground/re-deposited natural/disturbed natural - mid grey-brown soft clay.	Overlain by (203), (211); Overlies (205)	0.18-0.24m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(205)	Layer	Natural - mid brown-yellow firm clay and bedrock.	Overlain by (202), (204)	-	-
(206)	Layer	Re-deposited natural made ground - mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (200); Overlies (207)	0.36m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(207)	Layer	Re-deposited natural - mixed yellow and blue-grey firm-soft clay.	Overlain by (206); Overlies (208)	0.24m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(208)	Fill	Fill of [212] - mid-dark brown soft-friable clay-silt. Full extent masked by water level.	Overlain by (207); Fill of [212]	0.22m thick	-
(209)	Fill	Fill of [213] - mid-dark brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (200); Fill of [213]	0.22m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(210)	Layer	Made ground - mid brown friable slightly clay-silt.	Cut by [213]; Overlies (211)	0.15m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
(211)	Layer	Re-deposited natural - mid yellow-brown friable-soft gritty clay.	Overlain by (210); Overlies (204)	up to 0.20m thick	Post-medieval / Modern
[212]	Cut	Cut of possible linear feature orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 3+m wide x 0.25m deep with moderate sloping sides. Possible terrace cut for removal of structure.	Filled by (208); Cuts (202)	0.25m deep	-

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[213]	Cut	Cut of possible linear feature orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 2.4m wide x 0.22m deep with moderate sloping northern side and slightly concave base.	Filled by (209); Cuts (210)	0.22m deep	-
<b>Area 03</b>					
(300)	Layer	Topsoil - Dark, slightly grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlies (301)	up to 0.25m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Natural - Mid yellow-grey soft clay.	Overlain by (300)	-	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			CLAY PIPES			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(105)		2	87	Late ND GF, x1 bowl rim							
(126)		1	46	Late ND GF, jug							
U/S		7	56	WRE	1	7	Clay pipe stem	7	974	Glass – colourless bottles, all square/ rectangular	
		1	8	Industrial ware – BTP, ISOLAT-				6	312	Pantile	
		17	585	Late ND GF, x3 bowl rims, x1 jar rim, x1 base				1	9	Coin - George V one penny, 1915	
		2	16	Sgraffito							
		1	20	BSYS base							



APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



GENERAL SITE SHOT, SHOWING BACKFILL RUBBLE WITHIN BUILDING 1 (BEHIND AND BENEATH SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



BUILDING 1, DETAIL OF WALL CONSTRUCTION WITH ABUTTING BURNT RUBBLE BACKFILL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





BUILDING 2 EXTERNAL SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION (EAST WALL); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



BUILDING 2 INTERNAL NORTH-EAST ELEVATION (SOUTH WALL, WALL 4); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).





(LEFT): BUILDING 2 INTERNAL SOUTH-EAST FACING ELEVATION (WEST WALL, WALL 4); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).  
(RIGHT): BUILDING 3 INTERNAL NORTH-EAST FACING ELEVATION (SOUTH WALL); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



BUILDING 3 INTERNAL SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION (NORTH WALL, WALL 5); VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





BUILDING 3 INTERNAL NORTH-WEST ELEVATION (EAST WALL); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



BUILDING 4 EXTERNAL NORTH-WEST ELEVATION (WEST WALL); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).





BUILDING 5 EXTERNAL NORTH-WEST ELEVATION (WEST WALL); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



BUILDING 5 EXTERNAL NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST ELEVATIONS (NORTH & WEST WALLS); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).





BUILDING 5 EXTERNAL SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION (EAST WALL); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



BUILDING 6 DETAIL OF REPAIRS TO NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





WALL 2 SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



WALL 2 SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).





WALL 3, DETAIL OF JOIN WITH WALL 4; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



WALL 4 DETAIL OF BRICK REPAIRS AT EASTERN END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).





WALL 5 DETAIL OF NORTHERN RETURN AT WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



WALL 5 NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF NORTH RETURN AT EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING



GENERAL SITE SHOT, AREA 01; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



GENERAL SITE SHOT, AREA 01 WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





GENERAL SITE SHOT, AREA 01; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF OVERLYING DEPOSITS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 SOUTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 SOUTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01, SOUTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01, SOUTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 SOUTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, EAST; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 SOUTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 SOUTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 SOUTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 SOUTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, EAST END, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION EAST END, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, WEST END, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, DRAIN {125} NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, DETAIL OF WELL {129}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



AREA 01 MIDDLE FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 SOUTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 SOUTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 SOUTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 SOUTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 NORTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 NORTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 SOUTH-WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 NORTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 NORTH-EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 NORTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 01 NORTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, WALL CUT [145] SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 01 NORTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





GENERAL SITE SHOT, AREA 02; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



GENERAL SITE SHOT, AREA 02 SHOWING DEPTH OF GROUND WATER; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





AREA 02 SOUTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 02 EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 02 EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



AREA 02 WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





AREA 02 WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



AREA 02 NORTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





AREA 03, SHOWING LEVEL OF GROUND WATER/FLOODING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





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