

WYATT HOUSE KILLERTON BROADCLYST DEVON

Results of an Earthwork Survey and Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 190102



www.swarch.net Tel. 01769 573555

Wyatt House, Killerton, Broadclyst, Devon

Results of an Earthwork Survey and Archaeological Evaluation

By J. Bampton
Report Version Final
2nd January 2019

Work undertaken by SWARCH for the National Trust

Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological earthwork survey and evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Columbjohn Wood, Killerton Park, Broadclyst, Devon. Previous work undertaken by SWARCH had identified a large hollow on the top of the hill in Columbjohn Wood and tentatively identified it as the site of the lost Wyatt House, designed, partly constructed and then demolished in the later 1770s.

The evaluation was fully validated by the discovery of wall foundations that closely correlate with the 1775 plans of James Wyatt. The thick exterior wall foundations of the west elevation and a robber trench corresponding with the apsidal north portico were identified, as were the internal walls of the basement level corridor and billiard room. The significance of the Wyatt House site is considerably enhanced by the rarity of unfinished great houses. Standing buildings are relatively numerous, and destroyed or demolished examples are also fairly common. However, there are relatively few unfinished examples, of which only a handful have ever been investigated. Given that this site is well-preserved and not under threat, it may be a candidate for Scheduling. In addition, as part of the narrative of life at Killerton, it could play an important role in the visitor experience.



January 2019

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NATIONAL TRUST, KILLERTON ESTATE:

FIONA HAILSTONE (LON PROJECT OFFICER); CLARE HARNELL (ACADEMY RANGER)

VOLUNTEERS EARTHWORK SURVEY:

BARRY WYNN; DEREK JOHNS; DAVID JOHNS; DAVID MASHEDER; MIKE COLLINS; PETER WRIGHT; KATIE SELLECK; JASON JACKSON; ROB BATTERSHILL; JENNY BATTERSHILL; KEITH MCEWAN

VOLUNTEERS EXCAVATION:

BARRY WYNN, DEREK JOHNS; DAVID JOHNS; SARAH JOHNS; DAVID MASHEDER; LANCE HOSEGOOD; PETER FARMER; DAPHNE PLEACE; KATIE SELLECK; JASON JACKSON; ROB BATTERSHILL; JENNY BATTERSHILL; SUE EAKERS

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR BRYN MORRIS

FIELDWORK: JOSEPH BAMPTON, FAYE BALMOND

REPORT: JOSEPH BAMPTON

EDITING: DR BRYN MORRIS; NATALIE BOYD

GRAPHICS: JOSEPH BAMPTON

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: COLUMBJOHN WOOD, KILLERTON PARK
PARISH: BROADCLYST
COUNTY: DEVON
NGR: SX 96807 00259
SWARCH REF: BKW17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a community earthwork survey and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) in conjunction with the National Trust (NT) Killerton estate. The fieldwork focused on a large, sub-rectangular earthwork in Columbjohn Wood at Killerton, Broadclyst in Devon (Figure 1) that had been noted during works associated with the repair of two Scheduled deer park pales (Wapshott & Whitlock 2016; Wapshott & Webb 2016). This earthwork was suspected to be the site of the lost house commissioned by Sir Thomas Acland in the 1770s and designed by the noted architect James Wyatt. The earthwork survey, evaluation and related off-site analyses were commissioned by Fiona Hailstone (Senior Project Coordinator at Killerton) of the NT (the Client). The work was carried out in accordance with best practice and CiFA guidelines, and involved a number of NT volunteers.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Killerton House, located c.7 miles north-east of Exeter, is surrounded by an ornamental park with gardens covering an area of c.11ha. The park is laid out around a steep hill that rises from a height of c.20m to c.128m AOD. The highest point of the hill sports a Scheduled Iron Age hillfort (*Dolbury*) and a stand of ornamental trees (*The Clump*). To the west of the hillfort is Columbjohn Wood, which covers a descending ridge. The Wyatt House is located on the top of this ridge at a height of c.75m AOD.

The local soils of this area are the well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils over sandstone and deeply-weathered rock of the Bromsgrove and Trusham associations (SSEW 1983). The geology within the park is relatively complex: the lower slopes of the park are characterised by the soft mudstones and sandstones of Bussell's Member, with the more dramatic scenery of Dolbury and Columbjohn ridge characterised by hard intrusive basalt and lamprophyre rocks within the Thorveton Sandstone Formation (BGS 2018).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Killerton estate is located in the parish of Broadclyst and the Hundred of Cliston. It is first documented in 1242, the closest Domesday manor being *Colum*, later *Columbjohn*. Killerton is derived from the Old English *Cwyld+ingtun* meaning the 'estate held by Cwyld'. Killerton House was originally built c.1570 by Edward Drewe, described as 'a mansion for his own residence', although it may have been built as a deerpark lodge. Drewe sold the property to John Acland of Columbjohn in 1602, perhaps as a dower house for his widowed mother (unverified). The Aclands kept their primary residence at Columbjohn until Hugh Acland moved the family across to Killerton in 1680, when he made alterations and additions to the house and its associated gardens. The Acland family donated Killerton to the National Trust, the current owners, in 1944.

The layout of the estate developed over time. The most obvious works were carried out for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (7th Baronet) by Nathaniel Richmond in association with the estate bailiff John Veitch in the 1770s. During the second half of the 18th century Sir Thomas Acland instructed

the architect James Wyatt to begin works on a grand new residence located on the top of the ridge north-west of the House, but works were discontinued c.1777, probably due to the spiralling costs, after which the original house was repaired and augmented. Surviving correspondences and records of accounts provide some insight to the construction of the Wyatt House, and plans of the Wyatt House are held by the RIBA. During the 19th century, changes were made to the appearance and layout of the park, but while new features were created, earlier features were usually adapted rather than effaced. One of the more dramatic 19th century changes saw the deer park shifted from the western side of Dolbury to its eastern side, and a new chapel, school, stable block, gardens and wooded pleasure grounds were laid out.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the park estate: the early 19th century ice house (SAM1017191) (also Grade II Listed), Dolbury hillfort (SAM101792), and two sections of deer park pale (SAM1017193). Many of the estate buildings are Listed, including the Grade I Chapel of the Holy Evangelists (1098332), the Grade II* House (1000694/1098331) and Bear's Hut (1170706); and the Grade II Acland Memorial Cross (1333625), stable block (1170665), Park Lodge (1333624) with gates (1170668), South Lodge (1098290), and the walls and gate piers of the chapel (1170685). The Devon County and National Trust HERs list numerous undesignated heritage assets within the park, such as the cropmark enclosure to the south-west (MNA107624). The park and house have been the subject of a number of management plans (e.g. Rutherford 2014; LUC 2012) but archaeological fieldwork has been relatively sparse. The hillfort was the subject of a measured survey in 1990, with further assessment of the house and grounds in 2002 (Parker 2002). Archaeological monitoring in advance of a new cricket pavilion in 2014 produced a handful of Bronze Age pottery sherds (Morris 2014). To the east, behind Lower Budlake, there are the cropmarks of a substantial triple-ditched enclosure (possibly Roman military).

Previous reports by SWARCH (Wapshott & Whitlock 2016; Wapshott & Webb 2016; Morris 2016) explored the phased development of the deer park. Analysis of LiDAR-derived imagery for the park (see Appendix 3) revealed a complex historic landscape associated with the house and its grounds: the hillfort on Dolbury appears to be multi-phase and by analogy with comparable sites may have phases from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age. South-east of the House, near the Post Office, are the earthworks of a shrunken medieval village, as well as a possible moat associated with Francis Court Farm. The northern edge of Dolbury Hill appears to be lined with numerous small quarries of unknown date.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was conducted in accordance with best practice and CiFA guidelines (CiFA 2014; 2015). The fieldwork was designed to investigate the large sub-rectangular earthwork in Columbjohn Wood and determine whether it was indeed the site of the lost Wyatt House. The work was also intended to assess the condition of the monument and the extent of any surviving structures or deposits. The work was undertaken by SWARCH personnel (Faye Balmond (earthwork survey) and Joe Bampton (excavation)) who supervised and monitored the work of NT volunteers. The results of this work will inform future management of the site, and generate further research questions to better disseminate the story of the site and engage the public.

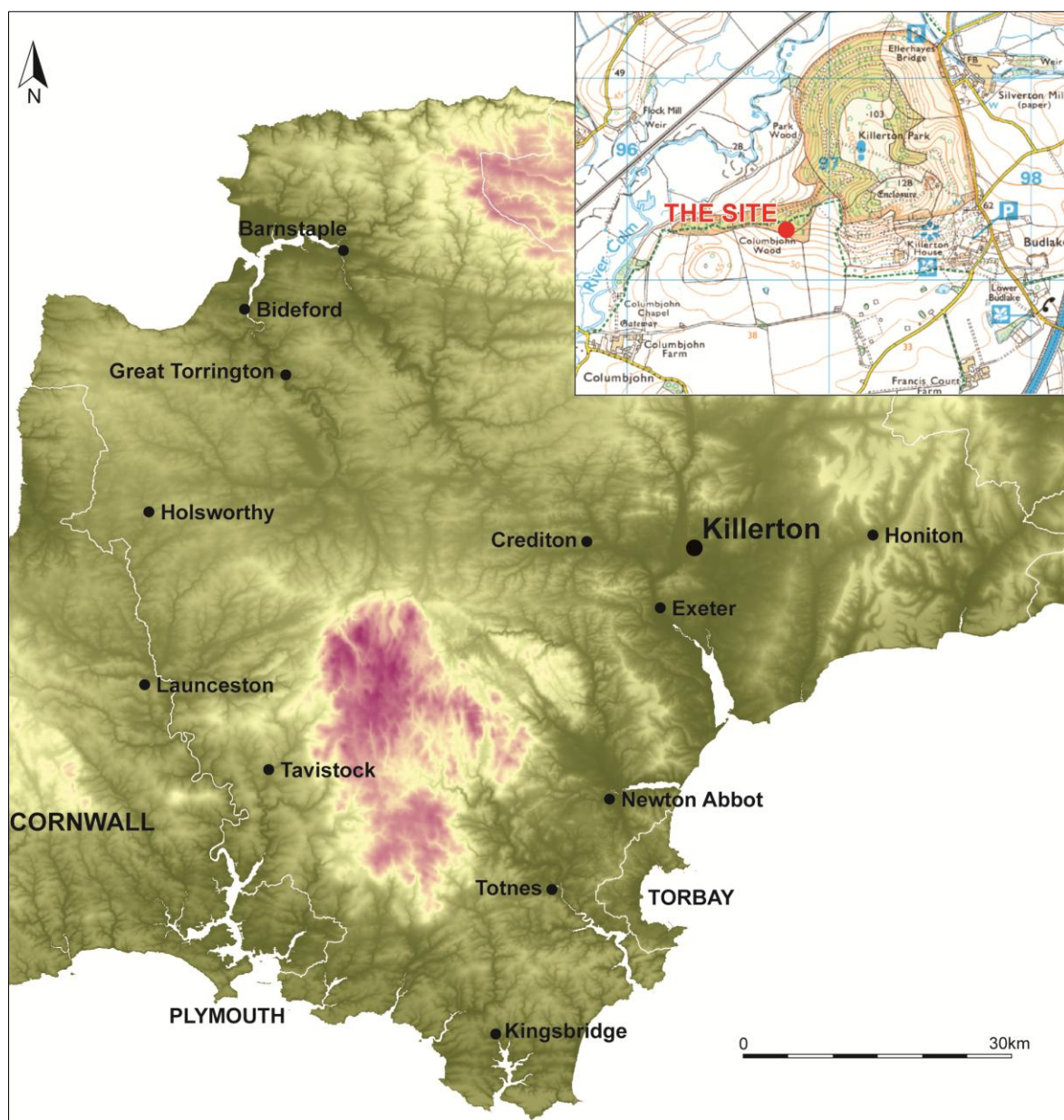


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This investigation forms part of the implementation phase of a ten-year management plan within an agreed *Higher Level Environmental (HLS) Stewardship Agreement*. The subject of this report is the investigation of an earthwork noted on LiDAR-derived imagery (see Appendix 3) and identified as the site of a house commissioned and partly built in 1775-1777, dubbed herein the *Wyatt House* after the architect. The work was undertaken with public engagement and involvement in mind, providing opportunities for volunteers to work on the site, and also for visitors to Killerton to see and interact with the archaeology.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION AND EARTHWORK SURVEY

Faye Balmond (SWARCH), Fiona Hailstone (NT) and volunteers undertook a plane-table earthwork survey of the site on the 26th-28th of June 2017. This traditional form of survey was supplemented by the use of a Leica TS10 total station. A hachure plan of the site was subsequently drawn up (Figure 2) and used to inform the positioning of trenches.

The site consists of a sub-rectangular quarry-like depression c.50m×27m across associated with three smaller depressions to the east. The site had been heavily overgrown with laurel; this was removed prior to the survey. The depression has variably steep sides, with a slight step to the western side, and a relatively flat and level base. It is cut into the slope to the north and east, and defined by a massive artificial bank to the south and west; this drops down to a stone-faced field boundary. To the north-west the depression features a slight bank that conceals the interior from the causal view, and at the north-west corner there is a worn probable access track. On its eastern side, the earthwork is pockmarked by a large badger sett of 21 holes.

The base of the depression is littered with discrete linear and oval piles of stone and brick rubble that were presumed to define parts of a demolished structure. Immediately to the north, a raised arc of stone rubble was identified, assumed to correspond with a semi-circular portico shown on the original drawings.

2.3 EVALUATION TRENCHING

Based on the results of the earthwork survey, two areas were selected for further investigation: the arc of stone rubble to the north of the earthwork, and the western edge of the earthwork where the sides of the depression were less steep and featured a clear break of slope. Two short evaluation trenches, 15.6m in total length and 1m wide, were hand excavated by SWARCH personnel working with volunteers.

The two trenches exposed the stone and brick foundations of a large building that conforms to the size, shape and layout of the Wyatt House. Trench #1 contained the stone rubble base of the substantial external wall, together with the internal brick walls of the basement. In Trench #2 the robbed-out foundation cut for the apsidal portico were exposed. Detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1 and the photographic archive in Appendix 5.

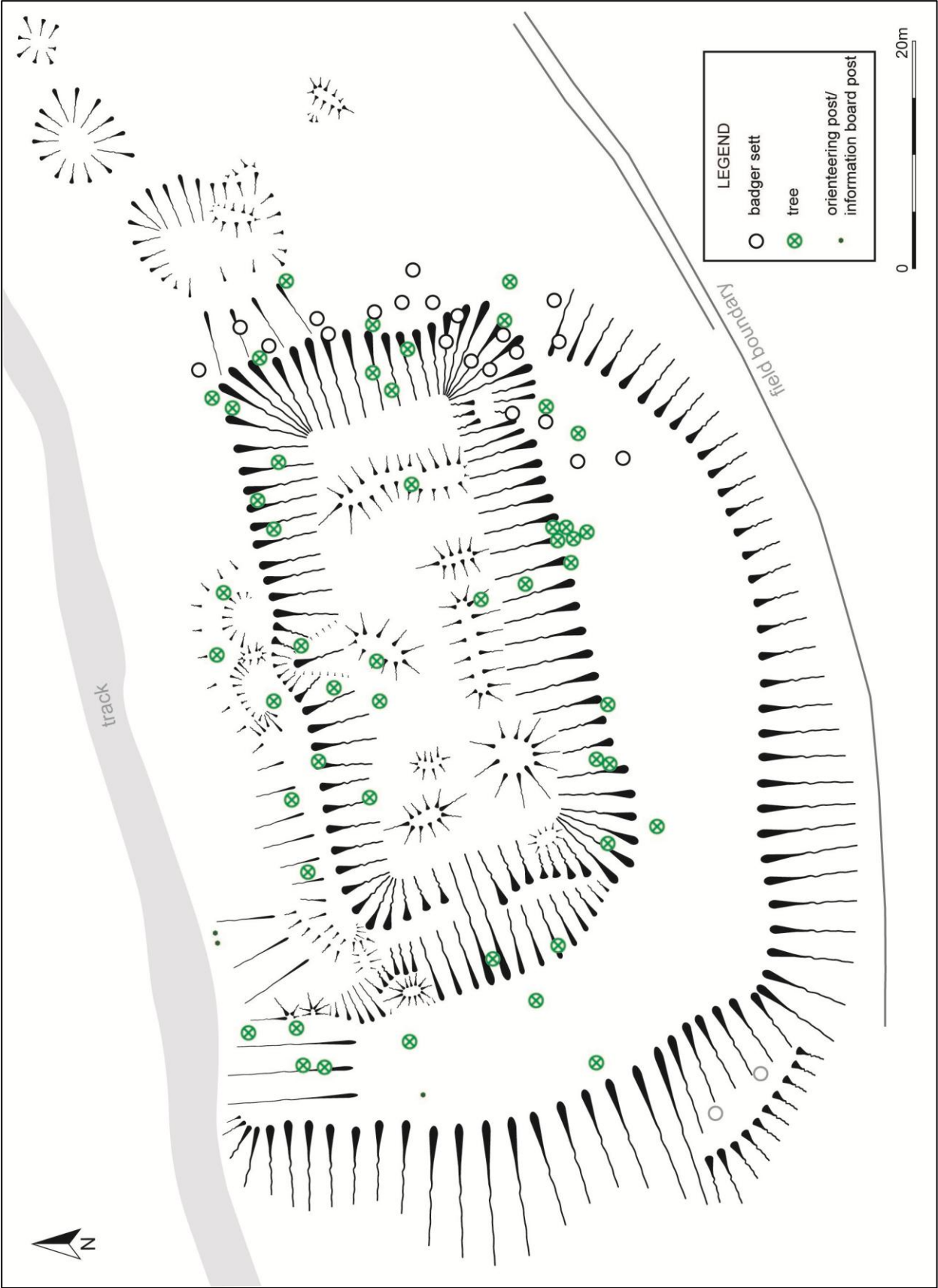


FIGURE 2: HACHURE PLAN OF EARTHWORK SURVEY OF THE WYATT HOUSE SITE.

2.4 DEPOSIT MODEL

The topsoil across the site was relatively consistent at c.0.30m thick; this overlaid a subsoil in Trench #2 that was up to 0.30m thick. The topsoil was a friable, dark grey-brown sand-silt with frequent humic debris, roots and gravelly stone. The subsoil was a friable dark reddish-grey brown sand-silt loam with frequent root disturbance. In Trench #1, the topsoil overlaid made ground (108); this stony material overlay the west end of the building (the Wyatt House) and is derived from the eroding sides of the earthwork. At the east end of Trench #1 the topsoil overlaid the remains of the structure – where it survived – and the natural (101). This indicates the site had been heavily terraced prior to construction and that either floor surfaces had not been laid, or else that they had been lifted prior to abandonment. The picture in Trench #2 was more complex. The subsoil was cut by a construction cut [203], but the wall of the building had been entirely robbed out, leaving only interleaved layers of demolition material.

2.5 TRENCH #1 DESCRIPTION

Trench #1 (10m long × 1m wide) was aligned approximately east-west and was located across the western end of the earthwork to target the exterior wall adjacent to the billiard room. Wall Foundation {111} corresponded to the outer wall of the basement level of the Wyatt House plans. Wall Foundations {110}, {112} and {113} corresponded to interior walls associated with a central corridor and the billiard room, as per the 1770's Wyatt House plan. Probable 18th century building debris was present in all the layers of material.

Construction cut [103] contained exterior wall foundation {111} and backfills (104) and (105). It cut made ground (102), which overlaid a platform associated with the terracing of the site. Wall Foundation {111} was 1.46m wide and up to 0.72m deep with squared, possibly dressed stone sides and a stone and occasional brick rubble core bonded with a sandy lime mortar.



FIGURE 3: TRENCH #1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).

Construction cut [114] contained backfill (109) and interior wall foundations {110}, {112} and {113}. It cut natural (101) and was contiguous with construction cut [103]. The interior wall foundations were of stone with rubble cores bonded with lime mortar, c.0.86m wide and 0.60m deep. These were topped by a wall 0.74m wide formed of a single course of bricks; some bricks were missing or damaged, and there was a thin overlaying wash/remnant of mortar. The soils were relatively shallow, with topsoil (100) overlying the walls for much of the trench. The exception was wall foundations {111} and {112}, which were sealed by a spread of demolition material (106). (106) was in turn sealed by building debris layer (107) and made-ground layer (108), both of which contained frequent stone.

Finds were limited to building rubble (brick, stone and mortar) found in all the layers present. A sample of the brick was retained, which was divisible into two main categories: 240×105×70mm and 235×115×70mm. The slightly wider brick appeared to be of inferior quality, more frequently broken and less dense with relatively large inclusions (up to 20mm). Fill (109) contained a single animal bone (6g), probable chicken or small mammal. A full finds list can be found in Appendix 2.



FIGURE 4: TRENCH #1, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

2.6 TRENCH #2 DESCRIPTION

Trench #2 (5.60m long × 1m wide) was aligned approximately north-south and was located to the northern side of the earthwork to target the area of the planned apsidal portico. Wall foundation {112} corresponded to the apsidal outer wall of the basement level of the Wyatt House. Made ground layers indicated that the bank/slope of the earthwork may have been reinstated prior to the final burial/levelling of the footing. Probable 18th century building debris was present in all the layers of material.

Construction cut [203] contained exterior wall foundation {212}; this appeared to have a slight curve and to be aligned at a slight angle to the trench. It was overlaid by made-ground (209), a redeposited natural that was sealed by soil layer (208). The depression above the foundation

trench was then backfilled with various soil and building rubble layers: (204), (205), (206) and (207).

Finds were limited to building rubble (brick, stone and mortar) found in all the layers present. A sample was retained, the brick including examples of the inferior bricks from Trench #1. A full finds list can be found in Appendix 2.



FIGURE 5: TRENCH #2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

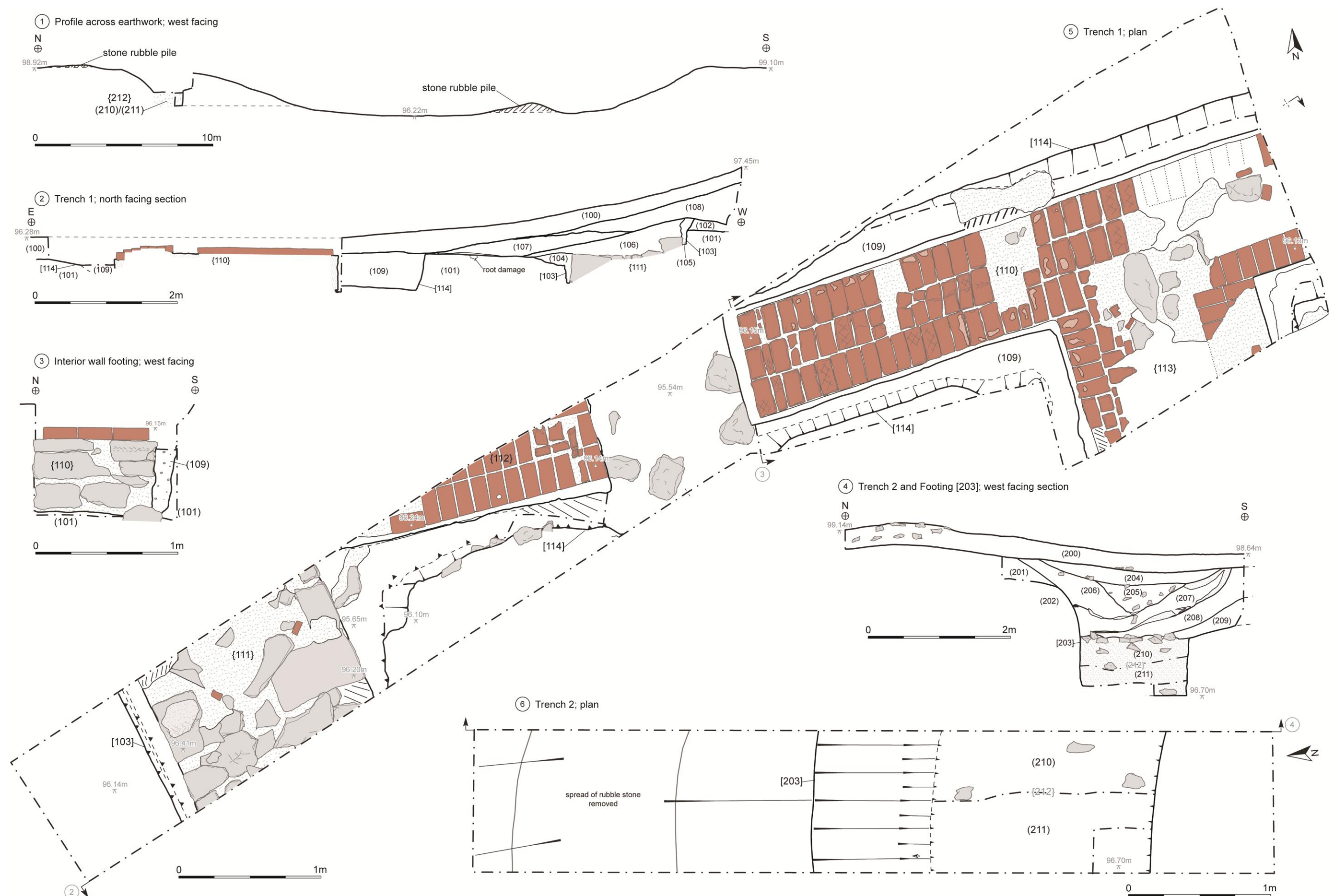


FIGURE 6: PROFILE ACROSS THE EARTHWORK AND PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS FOR TRENCHES #1 AND #2.



FIGURE 7: TRENCH AND FEATURE LOCATIONS AND LOCATED BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN OF THE WYATT HOUSE, c.1776, OVERLAYING AN EARTHWORK SURVEY; SECTION NUMBERS REFER TO THOSE IN FIGURE 5.

2.7 FINDS

With the exception of the bricks from the site, finds were very rare. In one sense this is not surprising as the structure was never finished, but even builders would have left some detritus. Other than building debris and rubble the only other find from a sealed context was a small animal bone (6g) belonging to a small mammal or chicken sized bird. This was recovered from construction cut backfill (109) within the probable doorway identified in Trench #1. A sample of the brick from each trench was retained; all other finds were discarded. A full finds list can be found in Appendix 2.

The character of the building debris was consistent across the two trenches, with minimal variation between contexts but with some marked concentrations of material. Yellowish-white and pinkish-white lime mortar was used across the features in Trench #1 to bond the wall foundations and brick work. These walls were solid and the mortars tough but brittle. In contrast, the mortar adhering to material from the foundation cut in Trench #2 was particularly sandy and had a more orange hue. In general, the bricks used appear poor in quality, being rather soft and containing coarse inclusions. This would appear to be in accordance with the views of James Wyatt as expressed in a letter to Sir Thomas Acland in 1775: *'Johnson gives me so bad an Acct. of the Brick that I cannot by any means advise you to use it in the foundations and Basement Story'* (DRO 1148M add/Correspondence/29/8-9). Broadly speaking, these bricks fall into two size categories: 240×105×70mm; and 235×115×70mm. The slightly wider brick appeared to be of inferior quality, more often broken and less dense, with relatively large stone inclusions (20mm). Examples of broken and misfired brick were present in the piles of debris within the earthwork and the rubble infill of the walls. Fragments of roof slate with notches and mortar were also noted.



FIGURE 8: EXAMPLES OF THE TWO KINDS OF BRICK ENCOUNTERED (10MM SCALE IN BACKGROUND).

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

The evaluation trenches uncovered the remains of, or evidence for, substantial brick and stone walls. The layout and build of these walls corresponds closely with the basement plans prepared by James Wyatt. The evidence is as conclusive as it could be, and the positioning of the observed walls allow us to locate the rest of the building with some precision. The evaluation also allows us to speculate on the process of demolition and post-demolition landscaping.

3.1.1 THE WYATT HOUSE

The Wyatt House was provided with substantial foundations: the external wall was 1.46m (4'9") thick and the internal basement walls were to be 0.74m (2'5") thick. The scale of these foundations is in keeping with size and ambition of the planned house: 53m (174') long, 21.5m (70') wide, and 13.5m (44') high. The basement is set down into a deep sub-rectangular hollow, terraced back into the slope to the north and east, and defined by a substantial artificial bank to the west and south. As the house was unfinished it is not clear whether the basement was intended to be entirely subterranean or only partly so – the *plans* show basement doors and windows to the east and west but the elevations do not. By analogy (e.g. Bickton, Castle Hill), it is likely the bank would have been shaped to form a clear terrace, with windows and doors perhaps served by external lightwells and steps.

The original plans show the basement to be divided into 14 rooms accessed from a single axial corridor. The rooms are labelled by function (*Ale Cellar* etc.), with most intended for the storage of alcoholic drinks (beer, ale and wine). The exception to this would have been the two western rooms, labelled *Billiard Room* and *Dressing Room to Bath*. At ground-floor level the western rooms were given over to the family; the eastern rooms – not labelled on the plans – probably had a service function but appear insufficient for a residence of this size.

3.1.2 THE BRICKS

The hand-made frogless bricks recovered during the evaluation are of inferior quality, and this appears to be in accordance with the opinion of James Wyatt as expressed in a letter to Sir Thomas Acland in 1775: '*Johnson gives me so bad an Acct. of the Brick that I cannot by any means advise you to use it in the foundations and Basement Story*' (DRO: 1148M add/Corresp./29/8-9). Broadly speaking, the bricks fall into two categories based on size; this may imply two phases of production, two sources of manufacture, for two distinct functions. It is most probable that the clay was sourced in the valley below and the bricks clamp-fired close to the site; however, as the unfinished house was later plundered for stone and brick, an element of recycling is also possible. Later correspondence relating to developments on the estate in the 19th century imply the sourcing and procurement of necessary materials from within nine miles of Killerton; in this instance referring to plans for a new hothouse in 1845-6 (DRO 1148M/add/10/6). The earliest brick structure in Exeter (the Custom House on the Quay) was built in 1680-1, so construction using brick would have been no great novelty, if rarely pursued.

3.1.3 THE TERRACING OF THE SITE AND A CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Both trenches feature an initial terracing cut: in Trench #1 at its western end and in Trench #2 at its southern end. In Trench #2 the cut is higher than the base of the hollow and thus the terrace must be stepped at this location. No historic floors or surfaces were identified in Trench #1. This would make sense for a building site, as finished floors would be installed near the end of the job to avoid damage. Some spreads of mortar in Trench #1 may relate to flooring, but more probably to waste material from wall construction. The entrance to the Billiard Room survives as a gap in the wall foundation.

3.1.4 THE LANDSCAPING OF THE SITE POST DEMOLITION AND FORMATION OF THE EARTHWORK

As historic correspondence makes clear, the unfinished house was raided for materials to build other structures, including the Stables and probably also the Walled Garden. The stony redeposited natural overlying the remains of the exterior wall in Trench #1 was presumably bank material that tumbled down over the stub of the wall when it was robbed out. The visible break of slope on the western side of the hollow – which corresponds to the line of the exterior wall and a break in the surrounding earthwork – may mark the line of a barrow/cart run used when the site was cleared. The piles of broken stone and brick scattered across the base of the hollow are likely to relate to the demolition of the internal basement walls as, for the most part, they appear to correspond to basement *rooms* rather than basement *walls*. There is a slight bank to the north-west side of the hollow that might be upcast from demolition, or it is possible the bank was created to screen the hollow from view.

3.1.5 FURTHER QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

While the work on the site has confirmed the presence and build of the Wyatt House, there are a number of further questions that remain to be explored:

1. Further trenching within and around the hollow would confirm how the site was prepared, how the building was constructed, and how it was demolished. It would also determine if the extant structure deviated at all from the plan (DRO 1148M add/Correspondence/29/8-9).
2. This unfinished house is one of a very small number nationally and affords an opportunity to study how these structures were built, and the organisation of space and activity around them. The slight earthworks north-east of the main hollow might be associated with quarrying for material, preparation of materials such as mortar, or structures associated with the development.
3. On the original plans, the basement and ground-floor rooms are labelled by function, but there are inconsistencies. Much of the basement is given over to storage, but the only internal stairs are labelled on the ground-floor plan as *private leading to family apartments*. The set of rooms to the east include what was probably the kitchens and pantry, but the house does seem lacking in rooms with a service function. The walls coloured orange on the first-floor plan may indicate modification or perhaps the use of different materials (i.e. stud walls rather than brick). There is clearly work to be done in understanding how the Wyatt House was intended to function as an inhabited space.
4. Analysis of the bricks recovered from the site (possibly including luminescence dating to determine whether the different bricks represent contemporary batches produced for the property, re-used bricks or both). Recent studies have shown the potential of this process for medieval and post-medieval buildings (Bailliff 2008). Macroscopic petrographic analysis of the bricks would provide information on sourcing.
5. This all provides information on the Wyatt House, designed, built and demolished in the 1770s. However, the 1765 county map by Donn labels a settlement/structure here *Hill Town*. If there was a settlement here in 1765 it would predate the Wyatt House by at least 10 years. Its remains may yet survive around the site, being a source of building materials for the site or perhaps a precursor to the Wyatt House in the same location.

3.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation was fully validated by the discovery of wall foundations that closely correlate with the 1775 plans of James Wyatt. The thick exterior wall foundations of the west elevation, and a robber trench corresponding with the apsidal north portico, were identified, as were the internal walls of the basement level corridor and billiard room. The process of demolition was evidenced by the scatter of building material across the site and the layers of demolition material within the

earthwork itself. The lack of finds was not unexpected given the structure was never finished, but one might have expected to find material relating to its construction and the people working here.

The executive summary produced for a previous phase of work on the Scheduled deer park pales included a series of research objectives for the Killerton estate, and several for the Wyatt House site (Morris 2016). Following the results of this evaluation, further and more specific research objectives can be suggested:

- Investigate and confirm the layout of the house;
- Investigate associated earthworks immediately north-east of the site;
- Undertake scientific investigation of the bricks with regard to date and provenance;
- Identify materials on the estate (the walled garden?) that might have belonged or were intended for the Wyatt House (bricks, windows, doors?);
- Investigate the history of the *estate* in relation to the Wyatt House, specifically Hill Town, but also the possibility the park started to be laid out in relation to the Wyatt House, and how the Wyatt House would have been addressed (approached, viewed etc.);
- Analyse the plans of the Wyatt House and determine its layout and the function of each room, to compare with Johnson's partial reconstruction of Killerton House.

The significance of the Wyatt House site is considerably enhanced by the rarity of unfinished great houses. Standing buildings are relatively numerous, and destroyed or demolished examples are also fairly common. However, there are relatively few unfinished examples, of which only a handful have ever been investigated (e.g. Witham House, Somerset – see Wilson-North & Porter 1997). Given that this site is well-preserved and not under threat, it may be a candidate for Scheduling. In addition, as part of the narrative of life at Killerton, it could play an important role in the visitor experience.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
TRENCH 1					
(100)	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, very friable sandy-silt with frequent humic debris and small gravelly stone, frequent root disturbance	Overlaid (108){110}{113}	<0.32m	-
(101)	Natural	Dark purplish-grey brown, compact rock/mudstone that broke into loose stones with occasional to moderate large sub-angular stones (including quartz and igneous varieties?)	Cut by [114]; Overlain by (102)	Below 0.32-0.90m	-
(102)	Made Ground (MG)	Dark blackish-grey, compact becoming loose, redeposited natural gravel	Overlaid (101); Cut by [103]	0.15m	Late C18
[103]	Construction Cut (CC)	Linear, aligned approximately north-south, c.1.80m wide with a vertical west slope and near vertical east slope, slightly defined by natural rock and the junction with {112}	Cut (102); Contained (104)(105)(106){111}	0.40-0.88m	Late C18
(104)	CC Backfill	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate sub-angular stones, as broken natural gravel mixed with soil	Fill of [103]; Abuts {111}; Overlaid by (106); Equates to (109)	0.42m	Late C18
(105)	CC Backfill	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate-frequent sub-angular stones, as broken natural gravel mixed with soil	Fill of [103]; Abuts {111}; Overlaid by (106)	0.36+m	Late C18
(106)	Demolition layer (DL)	Layer of sandy-mixed lime mortar and mortared rubble stone and ceramic building material (CBM)/brick and occasional cut slate fragments, including with holes; originally part of the foundation build that has been demolished and spread downslope and extended far enough to partly cover the west end of {112}	Fill of [103]; Overlaid by (104)(105){111}{112}	0.33m	Late C18
(107)	MG/DL	Dark grey, compact-loose sandy-silt and stone with frequent medium basalt and other rock, c.100mm dia. and frequent CBM brick fragments and mortar; generally a lime mortar, although quite sandy in the adjacent footing	Overlaid (106); Overlain by (108)	0.24m	Late C18
(108)	MG/DL	Dark grey, compact-loose sandy-silt and stone with frequent medium basalt and other rock, c.100mm dia. and occasional CBM fragments and mortar; redeposited natural/pushed-in bank material?	Overlaid (107); Overlain by (100)	0.58m	Late C18
(109)	CC Backfill	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate sub-angular stones, as broken natural gravel mixed with soil	Fill of [114]; Abuts {110}{112}{113}; Overlain by (100); Equates to (104)	c.0.55m	Late C18
{110}	Wall Foundation	Inner Wall; Stone built foundation with rubble stone and brick rubble interior, bonded with lime mortar; some partial brick coursing for levelling the foundation/dwarf wall with the first brick course mortared in position; Linear, aligned approximately east-west, 0.86m wide, 0.52m deep + 0.08m thick first course of brick (3 bricks wide = 0.74m wide). Defines interior corridor wall with terminus at its west end indicating the threshold/doorway to the proposed billiard room. Many bricks have a thin wash of possible mortar indicating some other courses may have been laid and subsequently removed; patches of mortar over some brick may be indicative of demolished build or simply demolition layers	Fill of [114]; Abuts (109); Overlain by (100)	0.66m	Late C18
{111}	Wall Foundation	Outer Wall; linear aligned approximately north-south, 1.46m wide, shaped and built stone sides with rubble stone and brick infill, bonded with lime mortar, although with a sandy mixed mortar	Fill of [103]; Abuts (104)(105); Overlain by (107)	0.38-0.72m	Late C18
{112}	Wall Foundation	Inner Wall; as {110}, but the west side of the doorway to the billiard room. The 7 th brick from the east end has a hole, possibly drilled, c.0.02m dia. and 0.02m deep.	Fill of [114]; Abuts (109); Overlain by (106)	0.66m	Late C18
{113}	Wall Foundation	Inner Wall; wider section of foundations at the east end of {110}, defining the north-east corner of the billiard room, changes in wall width possibly indicated on the original plans; rubble/debris interiors of these wider sections of wall lined with built stone and brick are visible; <1.44m wide, aligned approximately north-south; foundations appear contiguous with {110}, possibly due to the liberal spread of mortar bonding and the bricks appear to abut it	Fill of [114]; Abuts (109); Overlain by (100)	-	Late C18

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[114]	CC	Linear, aligned east-west and north-south with a gentle top of slope becoming vertical to a flat base; into which the footings were built for {110}{112} and {113}; conjoined with CC[103], c.1.27m wide and 0.60m deep	Cut (101); Contained (109){110}{112}{113}	c.0.60m	Late C18
TRENCH 2					
(200)	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown, very friable sandy-silt with frequent large angular rocks/demolition rubble forming a slight mound at the north end of the trench, frequent root disturbance	Overlaid (204)	0.23-0.30m	-
(201)	Subsoil	Dark reddish-grey brown, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate root disturbance	Overlaid (202); Cut by [203]	c.0.30m	-
(202)	Natural	Dark purplish-grey brown, compact rock/mudstone that broke into loose stones with occasional to moderate large sub-angular stones (including quartz and igneous varieties?)	Overlain by (201)	Below c.0.55m	-
[203]	CC	Linear, 1.50m wide, c.0.80m deep with foundations and 1.72m deep in total, aligned approximately east-west, steep convex north slope becoming vertical and a vertical south slope to a stepped terrace, flat base; foundation trench, 8 fills	Cut (201); Contained (210)(211)	0.20m	Late C18
(204)	MG/Fill	Fill of [203], dark red-grey, friable sandy-silt loam with occasional debris fragments	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (205); Overlain by (200)	0.38m	Late C18
(205)	MG/Fill	Fill of [203], dark red-grey, friable sandy-silt loam with occasional debris fragments and frequent stone rubble (c.15cm dia.) and fine root disturbance	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (206); Overlain by (204)	0.16m	Late C18
(206)	MG/Fill	Fill of [203], mid red-brown, friable sandy-silt, relatively few inclusions, similar to a redeposited topsoil/subsoil with moderate root disturbance	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (207); Overlain by (205)	0.50m	Late C18
(207)	MG/Fill	Fill of [203], mid red-brown, friable sandy-silt with mottled lenses of mortar and moderate debris fragments	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (208); Overlain by (206)	0.34m	Late C18
(208)	MG/Fill	Fill of [203], mid red-brown, soft clay-silt with moderate-frequent small angular stones; very much like a topsoil	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (209); Overlain by (207)	0.44m	Late C18
(209)	MG/Fill	Fill of [203], dark blackish-grey, compact becoming loose redeposited natural gravel with root disturbance	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (210); Overlain by (208)	0.32m	Late C18
(210)	Fill of CC	Fill of [203], light yellow-orange, loose sandy mortar with frequent loose-compact rubble stone and brick, some with mortar (c.25cm dia.), appearing to loosely line the edge of the cut, although the rubble occurs throughout the fill	Fill of [203]; Overlaid (211); Overlain by (209)	0.38m	Late C18
(211)	Fill of CC	Fill of [203], light yellow-orange, loose sandy mortar with stone, particularly at its edges, with very large stones at its base with mortar stuck to them (stones e.g. 50×30×20+cm)	Fill of [203]; Overlain by (210)	0.42m	Late C18
{212}	Wall Foundation	Made-up of fills (210) and (211), which essentially equate to the same fill	Fill of [203]; Equates to (210)(211)	c.0.80m	Late C18

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

TRENCH #1				
Context	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes
N/A	Trench 1 Debris	1	3027	Complete brick with pink lime mortar on all faces; 240-250×105×65mm
		1	3110	Complete brick with white lime mortar on 5 faces (not a long side face); 230-235×100-105×70mm
		1	2852	Damaged brick in 2 fragments; hand-made with pebble inclusions (<2cm dia.) with pink and white mortar frags., feels light compared to the other two bricks; 235×115×70-75mm
		4	398	Roof slate, ×2 with notches/nail holes, ×1 with lime mortar and ×2 squared edge, sawn and possibly clipped
		3	5139	Stones caked in mortar, ×1 igneous rock (vesicular); ×1 – 1589g, ×1 – 1463g, ×1 – 2087g
		1	549	Pinkish lime motar debris with very few coal inclusions
(109)	Construction Cut backfill	1	6	Small animal long bone, possible mammal or chicken from within fill of doorway
TRENCH #2				
Context	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes
N/A	Trench 1 Debris	1	1436	Brick fragments, pinkish hue, white mortar wash on the top and bottom face, 130(broken)×115×70mm, felt relatively light, varying colour?
		1	1392	Brick fragments, orangey hue, white mortar wash on the top and bottom face, 125(broken)×115×70mm, felt relatively light, varying colour?
		1	18	Coal, anthracite?
		3	4549	Igneous rocks (vesicular) ×1 – 2428g mortar over it rough facing? C.220×100mm dia., 1 face; ×1 – 1416g dressed wedge, 4-5 faces with some mortar; ×1 – 705g from (210)(211) with a very sandy mortar adhering
		1	328	Possible stone with light mortar, possible concrete?!
		2	64	Sawn roof slate fragments
		1	90	Very sandy mortar fragment
		2	329	Very hard plaster-like white lime mortar, possible material from mortar mix?
THE FOLLY (to the south-west of the site)				
Context	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes
N/A	From the Folly	1	1114	Hand-made brick with stone inclusions, mossy and weathered, quite light; 150(broken)×110×60-65mm

APPENDIX 3: LIDAR IMAGERY



FIGURE 9: LIDAR IMAGE PRODUCED DURING THE KILLERTON DEERPARK SURVEY (WAPSHOT & WEBB 2016) IN WHICH THE EARTHWORK OF THE WYATT HOUSE WAS IDENTIFIED (INDICATED). IMAGE PRODUCED ON QGIS V2.18.2 TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE. THE LIDAR DATA USED IS FREELY AVAILABLE 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 10: PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS OF TRENCH #1.

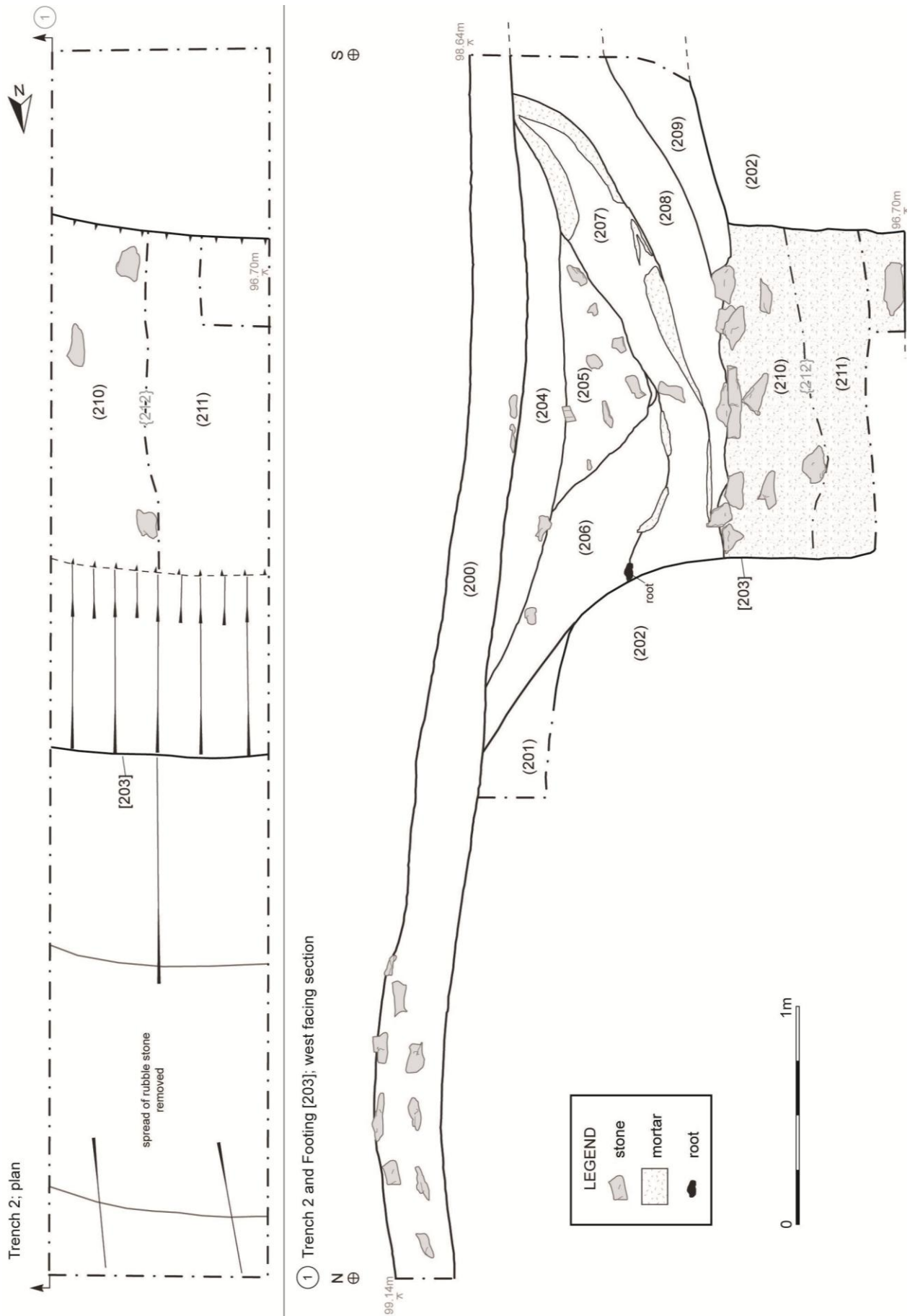


FIGURE 11: PLAN AND SECTION DRAWING OF TRENCH #2.

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



1. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111}, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



2. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111}, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



3. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111}, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



4. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111}, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



5. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATIONS {111} AND {112}, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



6. LEFT: TRENCH #1, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



7. RIGHT: TRENCH #1, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



8. TRENCH #1, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



9. TRENCH #1, WEST END OF THE TRENCH, NORTH-FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



10. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



11. TRENCH #1, WEST END OF THE TRENCH, SOUTH-FACING SECTION AND WALL FOUNDATION {111}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



12. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATIONS {110} AND {113}, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



13. TRENCH #1, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



14. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {110}, WITHIN DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



15. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATIONS {110} AND {113}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



16. TRENCH #1, WEST END OF THE TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



17. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {112}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



18. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {110}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



19. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111}; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



20. TRENCH #1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



21. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATIONS {110} AND {113}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



22. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {110}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



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



24. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATIONS {110} AND {113}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



25. TRENCH #1, CONSTRUCTION CUTS [103] AND [114], ADJACENT TO WALL FOUNDATIONS {111} AND {112}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



26. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



27. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111} AND TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



28. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {111} AND TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



29. TRENCH #1, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



30. TRENCH #1, DOORWAY LOCATION BETWEEN WALL FOUNDATIONS {110} AND {112}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



31. TRENCH #1, DOORWAY LOCATION BETWEEN WALL FOUNDATIONS {110} AND {112}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



32. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {112}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



33. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATIONS {111} AND {112}; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



34. LEFT: TRENCH #1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).
35. RIGHT: TRENCH #1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



36. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {110}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.4M SCALE).



37. TRENCH #1, WALL FOUNDATION {110}, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE ABOVE (0.4M SCALE).



38. TRENCH #1, PART OF WALL FOUNDATION {110}; VIEWED FROM THE ABOVE (0.4M SCALE).



39. TRENCH #1, BRICK IN WALL FOUNDATION {112}; VIEWED FROM ABOVE (0.4M SCALE).



40. TRENCH #1, PARTLY BACKFILLED; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



41. TRENCH #1, PARTLY BACKFILLED; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



42. TRENCH #1, PARTLY BACKFILLED AND LEFT AS A VISITOR ATTRACTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



43. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



44. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



45. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



46. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



47. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



48. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



49. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



50. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



51. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



52. TRENCH #2, WALL FOUNDATION {212}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net