

# LAND ADJACENT TO FILLEIGH VILLAGE HALL

FILLEIGH

NORTH DEVON

DEVON

RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 190531



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# Land adjacent to Filleigh Village Hall, Filleigh, North Devon, Devon

## Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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By P. Webb  
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Finalised: 10<sup>th</sup> June 2019

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Mazzard Investments (the Client)

### Summary

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*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land adjacent to Filleigh Village Hall, Filleigh, Devon, in support of a planning application for a proposed housing development. The site is located in an area of archaeological potential, situated within the GI Registered Park and Garden of Castle Hill and close to the old turnpike road between South Molton and Barnstaple. A geophysical survey undertaken on the site had identified features of possible post-medieval or earlier origin.*

*The evaluation identified a total of nine archaeological features and validated the results of the geophysical survey. The majority of the features are likely to be post-medieval or modern in date and relating to field boundaries, land drainage and services. Of these, two ditches are aligned with a historic field boundary and may represent removed boundaries and/or associated drainage. A series of natural deposits within a shallow combe crossing the site reflect the drying up of a watercourse.*

*The evaluation has confirmed that the site forms part of the wider post-medieval agricultural landscape, the archaeological features largely reflecting the division and drainage of that land. Fieldwork undertaken to date would suggest the archaeological potential of the site is relatively low.*

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June 2019

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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MAZZARD INVESTMENTS (THE CLIENT)  
THE CASTLE HILL ESTATE

## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND ADJACENT TO FILLEIGH VILLAGE HALL
<b>PARISH:</b>	FILLEIGH
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	NORTH DEVON
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 6653 2793
<b>PLANNING NO.</b>	66349
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	FBC19

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Mazzard Investments (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Filleigh Village Hall, Filleigh, Devon, in support of a planning application for a proposed housing development. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2019) drawn up in consultation with Devon County Historic Environment Team and in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines. This phase of work builds upon the results of a historic impact assessment (Walls *et al.* 2018) and geophysical survey (Webb & Bonvoisin 2019).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Filleigh is a small village in a parish of the same name located c.3km north-west of the town of South Molton in North Devon. The site is tucked into the north-eastern corner of a large pasture field to the south of Barton Close and Paynes Cottages, adjacent to Filleigh Primary School and Village Hall, and close to the former turnpike road. The site lies on the northern side of a shallow combe that drops down to the River Bray to the east, at an altitude of c.110m AOD (see Figure 1). This gentle combe is located on the south-western side of a broad green vale at the confluence of the River Bray and the Filleigh Brook, which forms the core of the Castle Hill Grade I Registered Park and Garden.

The soils of this area are variable but include the permeable loamy and acidic reddish soils of the Larkbarrow Association, the clayey fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Hallsworth 2 Association, and the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie mudstones of the Pilton Mudstone Formation (BGS 2019).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located south of a minor road, formerly a turnpike and later the A361, which runs from South Molton to Barnstaple; its replacement (the North Devon Link Road) follows the line of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century railway c.1km to the north. It lies to the south west of Castle Hill House, within the estates 20ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, 225ha of parkland, and c.1300ha of agricultural land and ornamental plantations. The River Bray flows c.0.5km to the east. The early 18<sup>th</sup> century formal layout of the park from which the current landscape evolved is evident in a complex series of vistas, particularly to the south, east, and west of the house; extensive views in all directions, including across the proposal site, are possible from the Sham Castle. The smithy building (recorded in the 1837 tithe apportionment as *Pains Shippen Smithy*) is located at the northern end of the site and is first depicted on the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century tithe map. The history and cartographic background of the site is set out in more detail in the 2018 and 2019 SWARCH reports (Walls *et al.* 2018; Webb & Bonvoisin 2019). The geophysical survey identified multiple features within the site, including some that correspond with known historic field boundaries and other possible boundaries. A wide sinuous anomaly running across the site and visible within the

field was interpreted as a possible holloway, perhaps one pre-dating the turnpike road (Webb and Bonvoisin 2019).

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2019), drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in line with CIfA guidelines and best practice. Eight trenches, each 1.25m wide and totalling c.205m in length, were laid out using a Leica dGPS and opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and CIfA guidelines.

The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits. The trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and to guide and inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological evaluation took place between 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> May 2019.

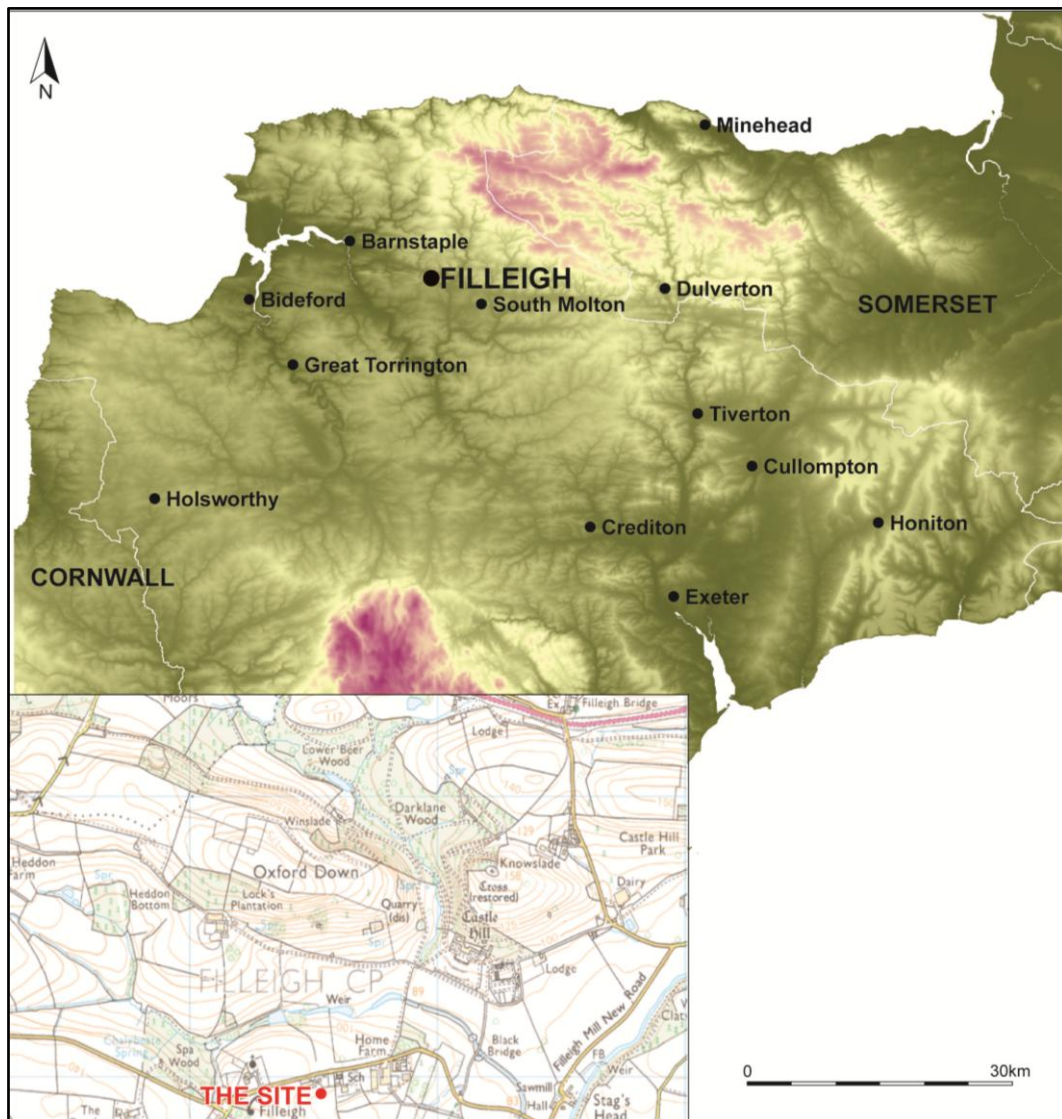


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the evaluation was to investigate a series of anomalies identified by an earlier geophysical survey (Webb & Bonvoisin 2019), to establish the presence or absence, condition, date and significance of any archaeological features present; and in order to inform and guide the need, nature and extent of any further archaeological mitigation.

The area subject to the evaluation comprised an area of garden to the south of *Pains Shippen Smithy* (Field 1), and the north-eastern corner of a larger pasture field immediately to the south of Barton Close and Paynes Cottages (Field 2). Field 1 was laid to grass and is largely flat; Trench 01 was located over a raised platform to the south-west of the former smithy building. Trenches 02-08 were located in Field 2 and covered a much wider area either side of a shallow combe. Field 2 was laid to a mature grass sward, and with overhead HV cables along its northern side.

A total of nine archaeological features were identified in the evaluation trenches, including: five ditches; three drains; and one wall. A series of modern services and natural alluvial deposits were also identified (see Figure 2). What follows is a summary of each trench with finds noted where they occur. Detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1; the finds concordance in Appendix 2; and the baseline photographic archive in Appendix 3.

### 2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy varied across the site. Within the garden area of Field 1 a friable dark brown silt loam (garden topsoil) 0.38m thick overlay a mid reddish-brown subsoil 0.37m thick. This in turn sealed the natural yellow-brown silt and sub-angular stone natural substrate. To the south, the stratigraphy within Field 2 was broadly consistent: a mid brown silt loam topsoil 0.19-0.22m thick; overlying a mid yellow-brown friable silty subsoil 0.20-0.22m thick. To the north this overlay the natural shillet and yellow silt-clay, while to the south the topsoil directly overlay the natural, a yellow firm clay. In the base of the shallow combe the subsoil overlay deposits of soft yellow silt-clay 0.18m thick, and a grey clay 0.18+m thick.

### 2.3 RESULTS

#### 2.3.1 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located towards the western edge of Field 1, to the south-west of the former smithy. This part of the site had not been subject to geophysical survey. The size of this trench was reduced from that indicated in the WSI due to issues of access. It was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and was 16m long. The topsoil was c.0.38m thick and the subsoil 0.37m thick.

A single wall {103} (Figures 3 and 4) was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was orientated approximately east to west, measured 0.60m wide, and survived to a height of 0.43m. The wall was constructed of large angular slatestone blocks in a loose yellow-brown silt-clay bond. It had been set within a linear cut [102] with steep to moderate sloping sides and flat base, which had been backfilled by (104), mid grey-brown friable silt. On its southern side the wall was abutted by a dump of 19<sup>th</sup> century waste material (105), including sherds of post-medieval pottery.

LAND ADJACENT TO FILLEIGH VILLAGE HALL, FILLEIGH, DEVON

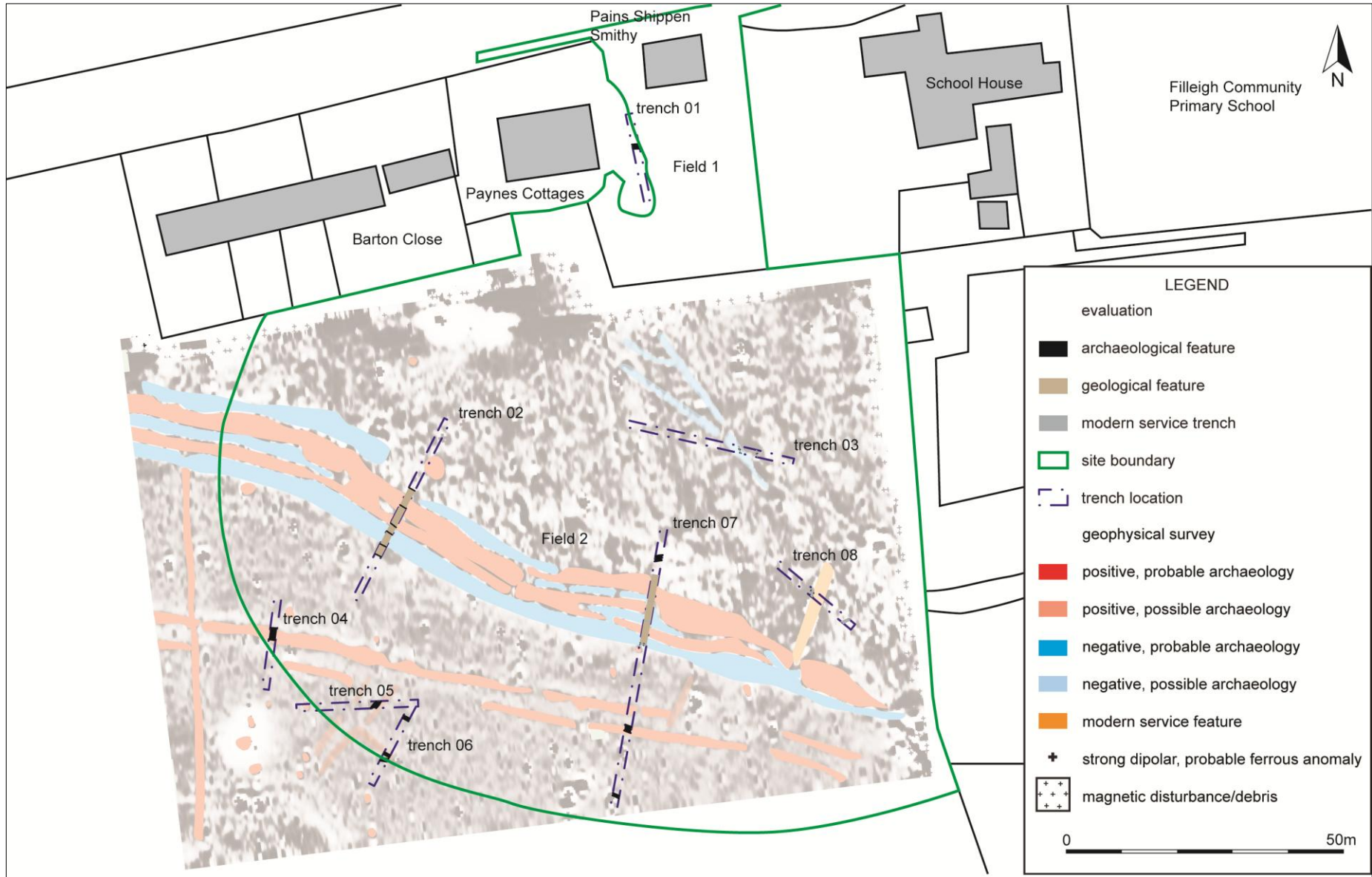


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF THE TRENCHES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES IN RELATION TO RESULTS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.





FIGURE 3: WALL {103}; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

### 2.3.2 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located centrally towards the northern end of Field 2 and was positioned to target the sinuous positive and negative anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and interpreted as a possible holloway, along with a discrete positive anomaly, possibly a pit. This trench was slightly foreshortened to avoid overhead cables. The trench was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 36.50m long; the topsoil was c.0.30m thick and the subsoil was up to 0.30m thick. No finds were recovered from this trench. No features (Figure 4) were identified within the trench: the sinuous positive and negative anomalies identified on the geophysical survey appeared to be related to natural deposits of alluvial (203) and colluvial (202) clays presumably relating to an extinct watercourse.

### 2.3.3 TRENCH 03

Trench 03 was located towards the north-eastern corner of Field 2 within an area that the geophysical survey identified as containing negative linear anomalies possibly representing drainage features. It, too, was moved to avoid overhead cables. The trench measured 30.50m long and was orientated approximately north-west to south-east; the topsoil was c.0.20m thick, and the subsoil was c.0.20m thick (Figure 5). No archaeological features were observed, although two modern utility service trenches were identified in the vicinity of the geophysical anomaly. No finds were recovered from the trench.

### 2.3.4 TRENCH 04

Trench 04 was located towards the south-western corner of the site and located to target a pair of linear positive anomalies identified on the geophysical survey and interpreted as a historic field boundary. The trench was 16.30m long and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west; the topsoil was up to 0.28m thick and directly over the natural. A single feature, ditch [401] (Figures 5 and 6) was identified towards the northern end of the trench. It was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and measured 2.20m wide and 0.17m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill: (402) mid brown-grey soft friable silt-clay. Finds recovered from (402) included post-medieval pottery and ceramic roof/floor tile.

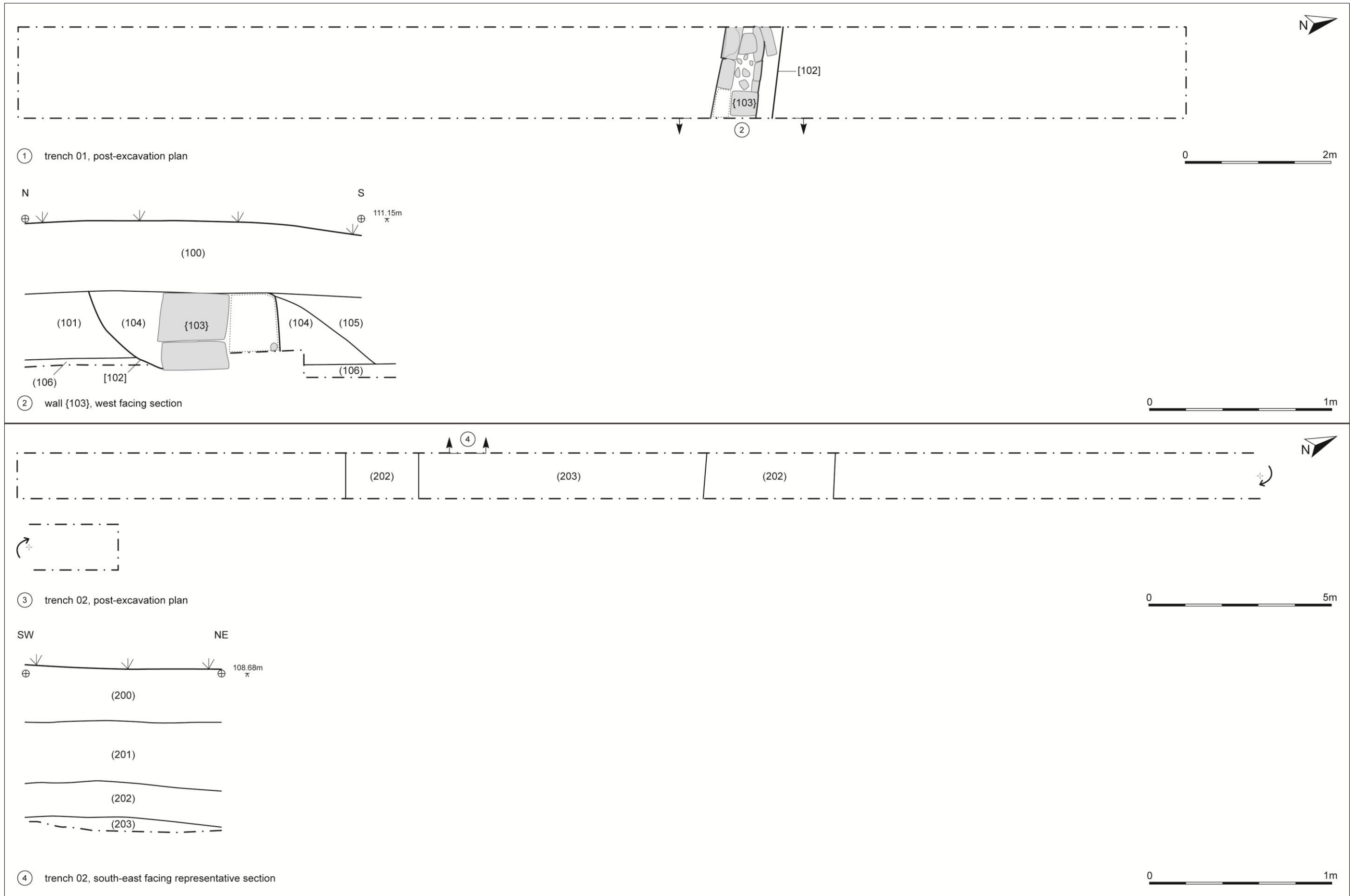


FIGURE 4: TRENCHES 01 AND 02; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

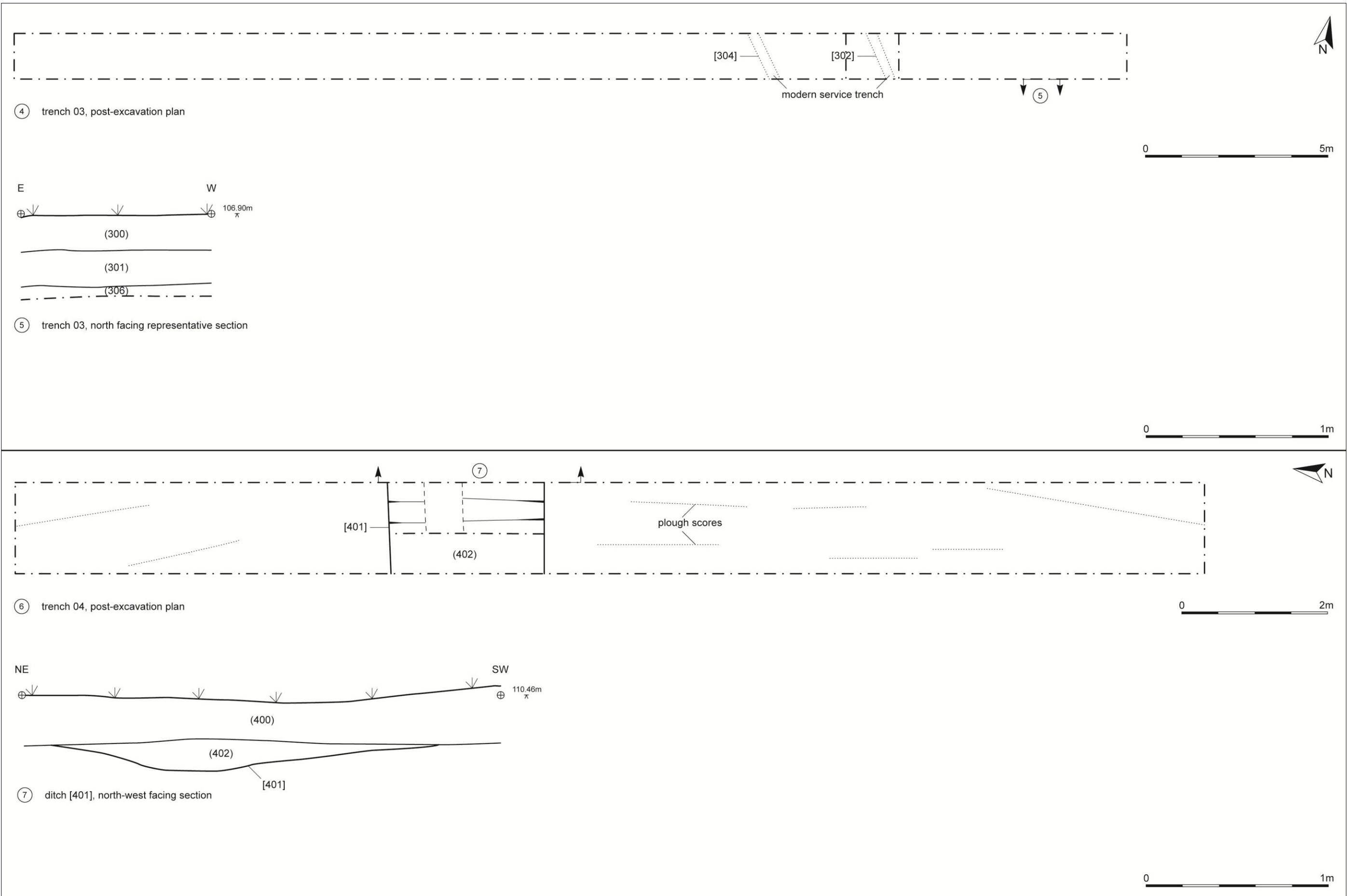


FIGURE 5: TRENCHES 03 AND 04; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.



FIGURE 6: DITCH [401], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 7: DRAIN [501], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

### 2.3.5 TRENCH 05

Trench 05 was located towards the south-western corner of the site and targeted a pair of possible positive linear geophysical anomalies interpreted as possible historic boundaries. The trench was 22m long on an approximate east to west alignment; the topsoil was c.0.20m thick and directly overlay the natural. No finds were recovered from this trench. A single feature, drain

[501] (Figures 7 and 8) was identified towards the eastern end of the trench. It was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sloping sides and flat base. The cut contained a built stone drain {502} of angular stone blocks, and which contained a single fill (503), grey friable-soft silt-loam. This feature formed the south-eastern of the pair of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

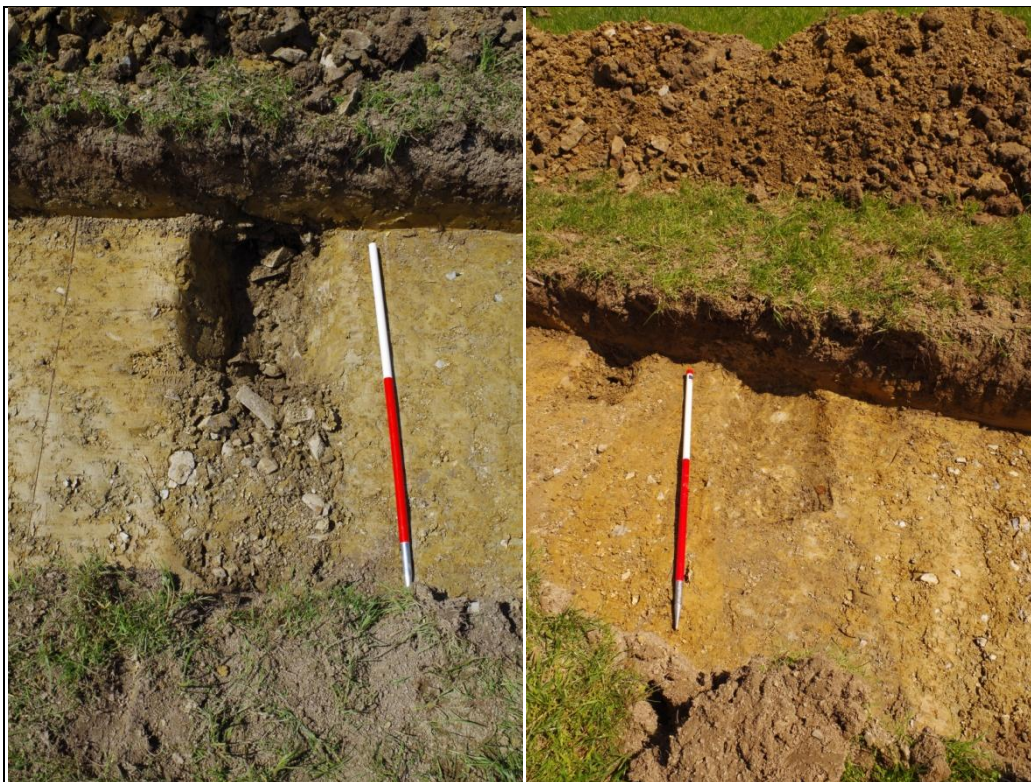
### 2.3.6 TRENCH 06

Trench 06 was located towards the south-western corner of Field, 2 targeting a possible positive linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as a possible field boundary. The trench was 16.20m long and was orientated north-east to south-west; the topsoil was c.0.20m thick and directly overlay the natural. No finds were recovered from this trench.

A total of three features (Figures 8-10) were identified within the trench, one ditch and two land drains. Ditch [605] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was orientated east to west and measured 0.56m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sloping sides and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (606), mid grey re-deposited natural clay with yellow clay mottling. No features had been identified at this location by the geophysical survey.

Land drain [601] was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.50m wide and c.0.25m deep with steep sloping sides and broadly flat base. It contained a single fill (602), of loose sub-angular stone and brown-grey friable silt. No features had been identified at this location by the geophysical survey.

Land drain [603] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.35m wide and c.0.20m deep with steep sloping sides and broadly flat base. It contained a single fill (604), of loose sub-angular stone and brown-grey friable silt. This appears to be the feature identified by the geophysical survey.



LEFT FIGURE 8: LAND DRAIN [601], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

RIGHT FIGURE 9: DITCH [605] (CENTRE) WITH LAND DRAIN [603] (LEFT), POST-EX; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

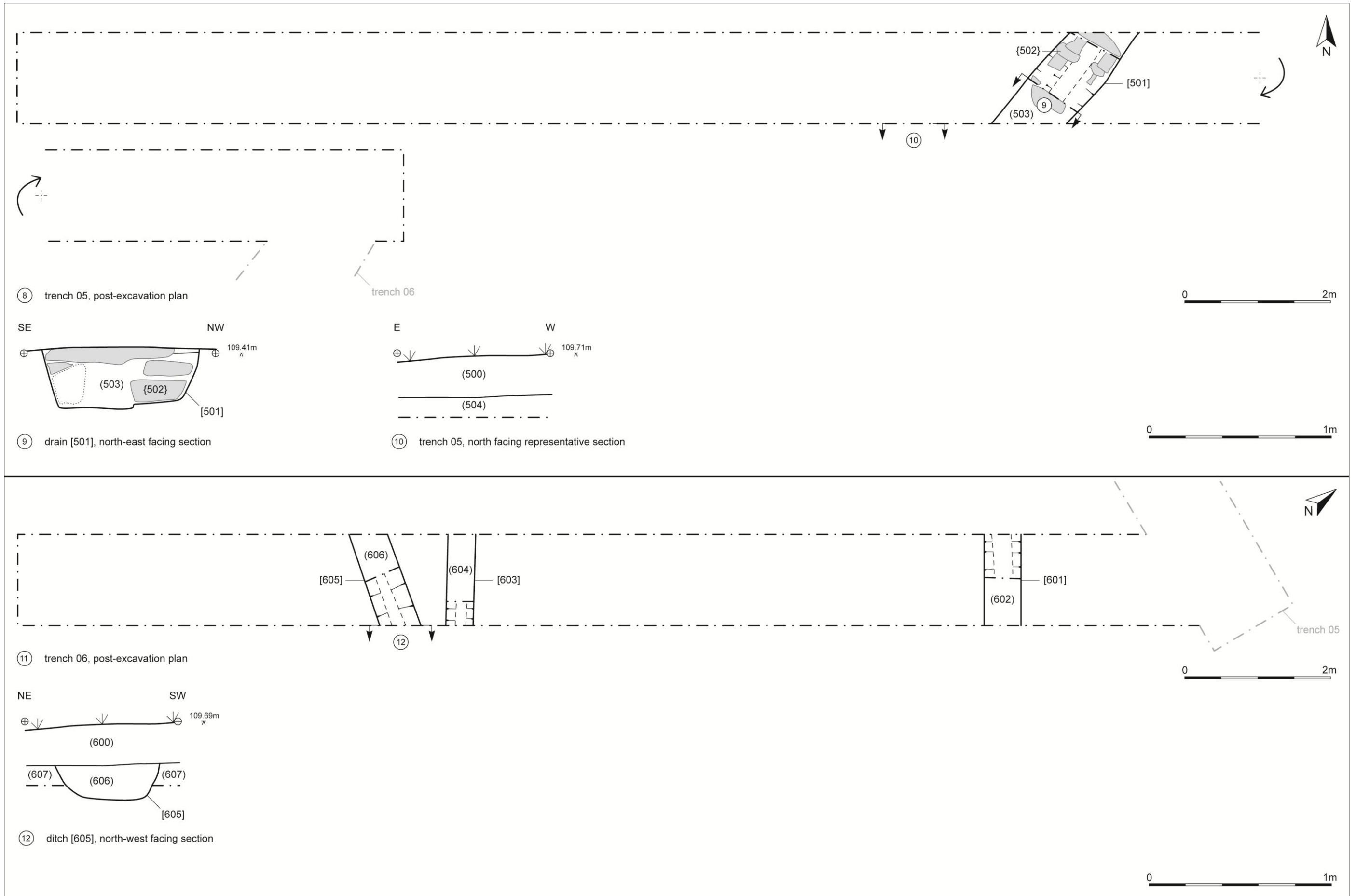


FIGURE 10: TRENCH 05 AND 06; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

### 2.3.7 TRENCH 07

Trench 07 was located centrally to Field 2, targeting the positive and negative sinuous anomalies interpreted as a possible holloway, and a pair of positive linear anomalies identified towards the southern end of the site as a historic field boundary. The position of this trench was modified to avoid a tree canopy. The trench was 51m long and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west; the topsoil was 0.21m-0.36m thick. To both the northern and southern ends of the trench the topsoil overlay the natural, but towards the centre of the trench the subsoil was present and up to 0.34m thick. Finds recovered from this trench consisted of a possible honestone from the topsoil.

Three features (Figures 11-14) were identified in the trench, all of which were ditches. Ditch [702] was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was orientated east to west and measured 1.18m wide and 0.33m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides and broadly concave base; there was a narrow channel running along the base. It contained a single fill (703), mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay. No features had been identified at this location by the geophysical survey. Ditch [704] was located towards the southern end of the trench. It was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and measured 1.02m wide and 0.12m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained a single fill (705), mid yellow-grey friable-soft silt-clay. This feature formed the southernmost feature of the pair of linear positive geophysical anomalies targeted by this trench. Ditch [706] was located at the southern end of the trench. It was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.55m wide and c.0.11m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It contained a single fill (707), mid grey friable-soft silt-clay. No features had been identified at this location by the geophysical survey. The sinuous positive and negative anomalies identified by the geophysical survey proved to be natural deposits of alluvial (709) and colluvial (708) clays consistent with the anomalies representing an extinct watercourse rather than an archaeological feature.



LEFT FIGURE 11: DITCH [702]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

RIGHT FIGURE 12: DITCH [706]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M SCALE).



FIGURE 13: DITCH [704]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M SCALE).

#### 2.3.8 TRENCH 08

Trench 08 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the site within an area the geophysical survey identified as containing modern services. The trench was 17.8m long and was orientated; the topsoil was c.0.22m thick and the subsoil c.0.22m thick (Figure 15). No archaeological features were identified, although a modern utility service trench was identified in the location of the geophysical anomaly. No finds were recovered from the trench.

## 2.4 FINDS

Only a very small number of finds were recovered during the evaluation, largely coming from dump deposits or topsoil layers. Only one of the features contained artefacts: one sherd (1g) of 18<sup>th</sup> century North Devon pottery from ditch [401]. The rest of the assemblage was made up of 12 sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery weighing a total of 428g. These included 4 sherds of industrial fabrics (39g), and 8 sherds of North Devon wares (389g), recovered from dump deposit (105); and a single possible honestone (350g) recovered from the topsoil in Trench 07.



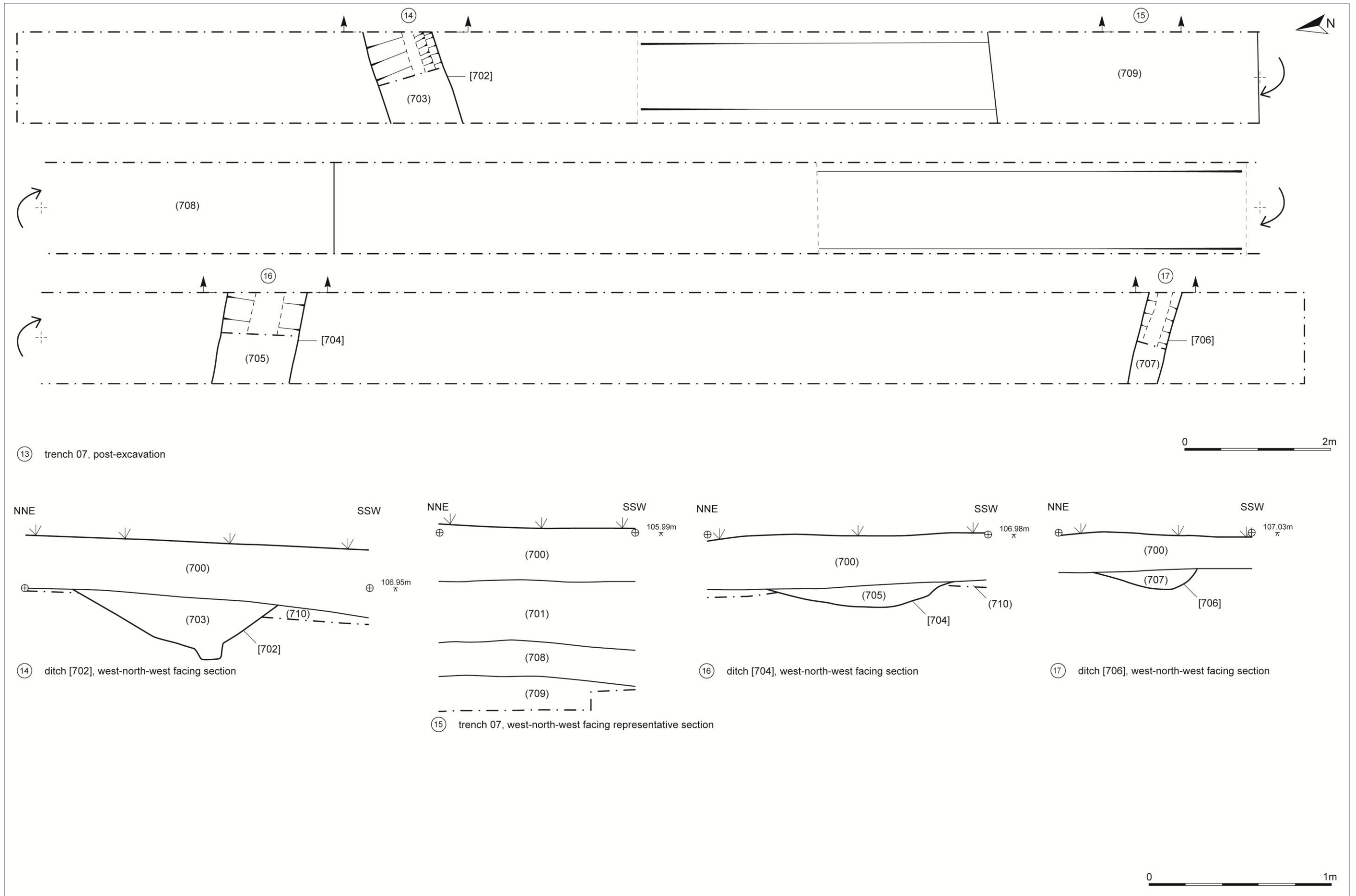


FIGURE 14: TRENCH 07; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

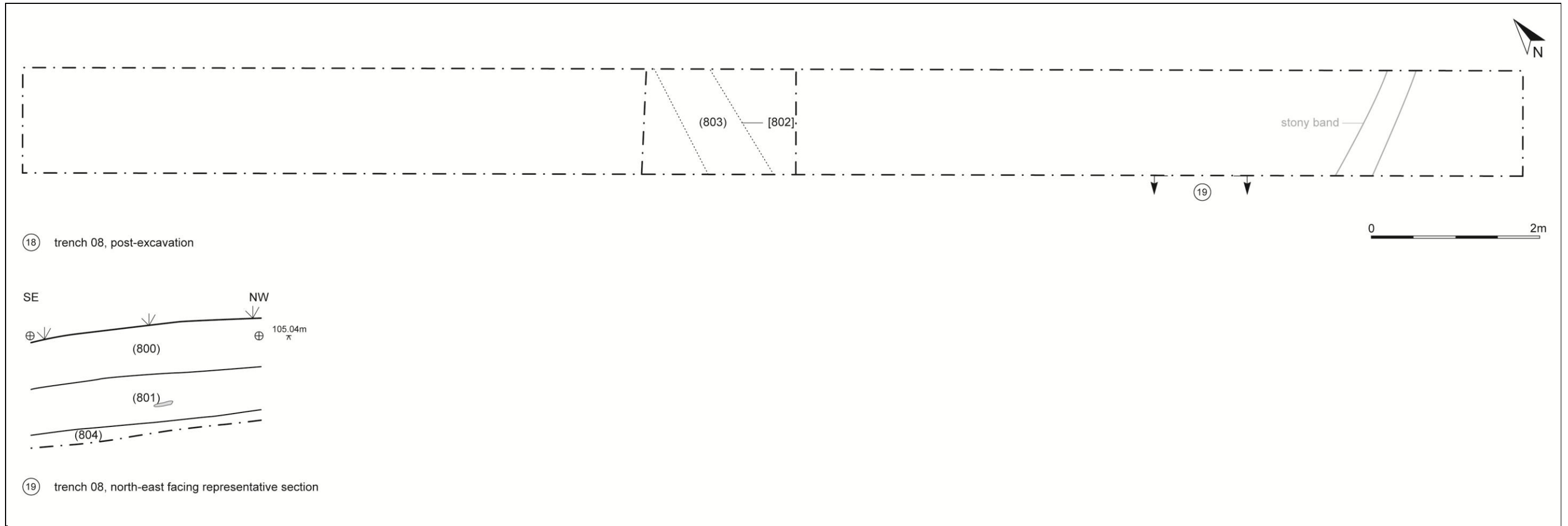


FIGURE 15: TRENCH 08; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

## 2.5 DISCUSSION

The evaluation at Filleigh identified a total of nine features, and, on the whole, it validates the results of the geophysical survey; some caution should be exercised as a number of the features identified and excavated were *not* identified by the geophysical survey. However, those features were broadly similar to the ones that *had* been identified: shallow field ditches, drains and modern services. Only one feature contained stratified dating evidence; the remaining artefacts being recovered from the topsoil and dump deposit (105). Taken together, the evidence would indicate all the features arose through the post-medieval and modern agricultural use of the land. Many of the features were fairly shallow, indicating truncation is an issue for this site and which might explain the intermittent nature of several of the features on the geophysical survey.

The straighter and more regular linear features orientated north-west to south-east found in the southern half of the area are likely to reflect boundary features [401][704] and/or drainage [501][603] associated with phases of the existing post-medieval and modern fieldsystem, which historic mapping would suggest dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Similarly, the boundary shown on the tithe map and associated with the smithy is likely to be represented by wall {103}. The broad sinuous band of positive and negative anomalies crossing the centre of the site were determined to be alluvial deposits in the base of an extinct watercourse and sealed by colluvial clays. The other linear features were identified as modern service trenches associated with successive phases of 20<sup>th</sup> century development within the village.

The smaller, discrete features targeted by the trenches were not identified on the ground. It is quite possible – given the inherent locational inaccuracies of gradiometry – that the trenches missed the features altogether; equally, these more ephemeral features may relate to differences in the topsoil/subsoil or the presence of thermo-remnant or ferrous material in the topsoil.

Lastly, the very different background readings across the site were determined to reflect the presence or absence of the subsoil. Across the northern part of the site the subsoil was largely absent and the topsoil lay on top of the shillet; to the south, the subsoil overlay a less stony clayey natural.

### 3.0 CONCLUSION

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The evaluation identified a total of nine archaeological features and largely validated the results of the geophysical survey. Only one of the features produced dating evidence, but all were very similar, with post-medieval and modern artefacts recovered from the topsoil and from within dumped deposits. Almost all of the features are interpreted to relate to the post-medieval agricultural use of the area, reflecting a desire for larger fields and fewer smaller and fewer woods. The evolution of the park should be considered in this context, with larger bucolic fields studded with former hedgerow trees seen as desirable. With the loss of the ditches that flanked the old field boundaries, a need for underdrainage will have increased. The most notable feature identified by the geophysical survey – the band of sinuous linears crossing the middle of the site – was determined to be geological in origin.

The evaluation has confirmed that the archaeological features on this site reflect the agricultural use of this landscape in the post-medieval period. Fieldwork to date would therefore indicate that the archaeological potential of the site is relatively *low* and that further works are unlikely to be warranted.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth / thickness (m)	Spot date
<b>Trench 01</b>					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil – dark brown friable silt.	Overlies (105)	0.38m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Subsoil – mid reddish-brown friable silt.	Cut by [102]; overlies (106)	0.37m thick	-
[102]	Cut	Construction cut – linear cut for wall foundation {103}. Orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1m wide and 0.43m deep with steep (south) to moderate (north) sloping sides and flat base.	Filled by {103}, (104); cuts (101)	0.43m deep	Post-medieval
{103}	Structure	Wall footing – linear wall footing with construction cut [102]. Orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.60m wide and survives to 0.43m high. Constructed of large angular slatestone blocks with loose yellow-brown silt-clay bond.	Abutted by (104); fill of [102]	0.43m high	Post-medieval
(104)	Deposit	Backfill of construction cut [102] – grey-brown friable silt up to 0.40m thick.	Overlain by (105); abuts {103}; fill of [102]	0.40m thick	Post-medieval
(105)	Deposit	Dump deposit – mid-dark grey-brown friable silt with CBM, and pottery.	Overlain by (100); overlies (104)	Up to 0.46m thick	19 <sup>th</sup> century
(106)	Natural	Natural – yellow-brown silt and sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (101)	-	-
<b>Trench 02</b>					
(200)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlies (201); same as (300), (400), (500), (600), (700), (800)	c.0.30m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202); same as (301), (701), (801)	c.0.30m thick	-
(202)	Layer	Colluvial deposit – mid yellow soft clay.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203)	c.0.20m thick	-
(203)	Layer	Alluvial deposit – mid grey soft clay.	Overlain by (202); overlies (204)	0.20+m thick	-
(204)	Natural	Natural – shillet within yellow silt-clay (to north), becoming yellow clay (to south).	Overlain by (203)	-	-
<b>Trench 03</b>					
(300)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlies (303), (305); same as (200), (400), (500), (600), (700), (800)	c.0.19m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow-brown friable silt.	Cut by [302], [304]; overlies (306); same as (201), (701), (801)	c.0.19m thick	-
[302]	Cut	Modern service trench – linear cut orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.25m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (303); cuts (301)	-	Modern
(303)	Fill	Fill of modern service trench [302] – re-deposited natural shillet. Not excavated.	Overlain by (300); fill of [302]	-	Modern
[304]	Cut	Modern service trench – linear cut orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.25m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (305); cuts (301)	-	Modern
(305)	Fill	Fill of modern service trench – re-deposited natural shillet. Not excavated.	Overlain by (300); fill of [304]	-	Modern
(306)	Natural	Natural – shillet within yellow silt-clay.	Overlain by (301)	-	-
<b>Trench 04</b>					
(400)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlies (402); same as (200), (300), (500), (600), (700), (800)	0.22-0.28m thick	Modern
[401]	Cut	Ditch – linear ditch orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. Measures 2.20m wide and 0.17m deep with shallow sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (402); cuts (403)	0.17m deep	Post-medieval
(402)	Fill	Fill of ditch [401] – mid brown-grey soft-friable silt-clay. Up to 0.17m thick.	Overlain by (400); fill of [401]	Up to 0.17m thick	Post-medieval

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(403)	Natural	Natural – yellow soft clay with sub-angular stone.	Cut by [401]	-	-
<b>Trench 05</b>					
(500)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlies {502}; same as (200), (300), (400), (600), (700), (800)	c.0.20m thick	Modern
[501]	Cut	Drain – linear cut for stone lined drain. Orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 0.86m wide and 0.34m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {502}, {503}; cuts (504)	0.34m deep	Post-medieval
{502}	Structure	Stone build to drain cut [501]. Constructed of angular stone blocks to the sides with slab capping.	Overlain by (500); fill of [501]; contains (503)	0.34m high	Post-medieval
(503)	Fill	Fill of drain [501] – mid grey re-deposited friable-soft silt-loam. C.0.25m thick.	Fill of [501]/{502}	0.25m thick	Post-medieval
(504)	Natural	Natural – firm yellow clay.	Cut by [501]	-	-
<b>Trench 06</b>					
(600)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlies (602), (604), (606); same as (200), (300), (400), (500), (700), (800)	c.0.20m thick	Modern
[601]	Cut	Land drain – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.50m wide and c.0.25m deep with steep sloping sides and broadly flat base.	Filled by (602); cuts (607)	c.0.25m deep	Post-medieval / modern
(602)	Fill	Fill of land drain [601] – loose sub-angular stone within brown-grey friable silt.	Overlain by (600); fill of [601]	c.0.25m thick	Post-medieval / modern
[603]	Cut	Land drain – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.35m wide and c.0.20m deep with steep sloping sides and broadly flat base.	Filled by (604); cuts (607)	c.0.20m deep	Post-medieval / modern
(604)	Fill	Fill of land drain [603] – loose sub-angular stone within brown-grey friable silt.	Overlain by (600); fill of [603]	c.0.20m thick	Post-medieval / modern
[605]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.56m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sloping sides and slightly concave base.	Filled by (606); cuts (607)	0.20m deep	Post-medieval / modern
(606)	Fill	Fill of ditch [605] – mid grey and yellow re-deposited natural clay.	Overlain by (600); fill of [605]	0.20m thick	Post-medieval / modern
(607)	Natural	Natural – firm yellow clay mottled with firm grey clay.	Cut by [601], [603], [605]	-	-
<b>Trench 07</b>					
(700)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlies (701), (703), (705), (707); same as (200), (300), (400), (500), (600), (800)	0.21-0.36m thick	Modern
(701)	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow-brown friable silt. Only located in the central deepest part of the trench, over alluvial and colluvial clays.	Overlain by (700); overlies (708)	Up to 0.34m thick	-
[702]	Cut	Ditch – linear ditch orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1.18m wide and 0.33m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, with broadly concave base. Steps at the base to form a channel with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (703); cuts (710)	0.33m deep	Post-medieval?
(703)	Fill	Fill of ditch [702] – mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (700); fill of [702]	Up to 0.33m thick	Post-medieval?
[704]	Cut	Ditch – linear ditch orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Measures 1.02m wide and 0.12m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (705); cuts (710)	0.12m deep	Post-medieval?
(705)	Fill	Fill of ditch [704] – mid yellow-grey friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (700); fill of [704]	0.12m thick	Post-medieval?
[706]	Cut	Ditch – linear ditch orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.55m wide and 0.11m deep with moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (707); cuts (710)	0.11m deep	Post-medieval?
(707)	Fill	Fill of ditch [706] – mid grey friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (700); fill of [706]	0.11m thick	Post-medieval?
(708)	Layer	Colluvial clay – mid yellow soft slightly silt-clay. Colluvial hillwash deposit infilling combe.	Overlain by (701); overlies (709)	Up to 0.18m thick	-
(709)	Layer	Alluvial clay – mid grey soft clay with sub-angular stone band. Alluvial deposit from water running through combe.	Overlain by (708); overlies (710)	0.20+m thick	-
(710)	Natural	Natural – shillet within yellow silt-clay (north) becoming yellow clay (south).	Overlain by (709); cut by [702], [704],	-	-

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			[706]		
Trench 08					
(800)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable silt.	Overlies (803); same as (200), (300), (400), (500), (600), (700)	0.22m thick	Modern
(801)	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow-brown friable silt.	Cut by [802]; overlies (804)	0.22m thick	-
[802]	Cut	Modern service trench – linear cut orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Measures 0.65m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (803); cuts (801)	-	Modern
(803)	Fill	Fill of modern service trench [802] – re-deposited natural shillet. Not excavated.	Overlain by (800); fill of [802]	-	Modern
(804)	Natural	Natural – shillet within yellow silt-clay.	Overlain by (801)	-	-

	Cut
	Structure

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(105)	4	39	Industrials, inc white refined earthenware, x3 base, x1 rim sherds	1	109	Ceramic building material – brick fragment	Post-medieval
	8	389	North Devon pottery, x5 body, x3 rim sherds				Post-medieval
(402)	1	1	North Devon pottery, body sherd	1	21	Ceramic building material - floor/roof tile	Post-medieval
(700)				1	350	Hone? stone	Unknown
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>429</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>480</b>		

APPENDIX 3: EVALUATION SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. WALL {103}, WEST FACING SECTION OVER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (PART 1M SCALE).



2. WALL {103}, NORTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (PART 1M SCALE).





3. (LEFT) WALL {103}, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

4. (RIGHT) TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



5. TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION SHOWING WALL {103} IN RELATION TO PAYNES COTTAGES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



6. TRENCH 02, SOUTH-EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



7. (LEFT) TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



8. (RIGHT) TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



9. TRENCH 03, NORTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



10. DITCH [401], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



11. DITCH [401], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



12. (LEFT) TRENCH 04, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



13. (RIGHT) STONE-LINED DRAIN [501], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



14. STONE DRAIN [501], NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



15. (LEFT) TRENCH 05, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



16. (RIGHT) LAND-DRAIN [601], SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



17. (LEFT) LAND-DRAIN [601], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

18. (RIGHT) DITCH [605], POST-EXCAVATION WITH LAND DRAIN [603] (LEFT); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



19. DITCH [605], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



20. (LEFT) TRENCH 06, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).

21. (RIGHT) TRENCH 07, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



22. TRENCH 07, WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION SHOWING ALLUVIAL CLAY DEPOSIT; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).



23. DITCH [702], WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



24. DITCH [702], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





25. DITCH [704], WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).



26. DITCH [704], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).



27. DITCH [706], WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).



28. (LEFT) DITCH [706], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).



29. (RIGHT) TRENCH 08, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



30. TRENCH 08, NORTH-EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



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