

**HIGHER KINGDON BARN**

**GAMMATON**

**ALVERDISCOTT**

**DEVON**

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING



SOUTH WEST ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. REPORT NO. 190619

HIGHER KINGDON BARN, GAMMATON, ALVERDISCOTT, DEVON  
RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

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By S. Stevens  
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Work undertaken by SWARCH  
On behalf of a private client

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**SUMMARY**

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*This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring & recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a garage at Higher Kingdon Barn, Gammaton, Alverdiscott, Devon. The work was undertaken as part of the planning conditions for the development.*

*The proposed development is situated near the summit of a hill, on its western slope, at a height of c.140m AOD. To the west, the land slopes down to a stream valley and Gammaton Reservoirs, to the east the land remains fairly high, but undulating.*

*A total of 13 features primarily relating to the remains of a post-medieval building were identified, including: 4 cobble surfaces, 2 stone walls, with 1 associated cut; 1 wall robber cut/drain; 1 drain and 2 associated curb/threshold features associated with the cobbled surfaces; a number of layers of demolition rubble and a localised plaster layer. There was also a modern service pipe cutting through much of the site.*

*Evidence of structural features which reflect multiple phases of construction and alteration possibly dating as early as the late 16<sup>th</sup> or more likely 17<sup>th</sup> century indicate the presence of a small building and external yard surface that were likely associated with a farmhouse, which may have been of a high status at this time.*

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June 2019

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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THE OWNER (THE CLIENT)  
FEARNLEY LOTT (THE AGENT)  
DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM (DCHET)

## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	HIGHER KINGDON BARN
<b>PARISH:</b>	ALVERDISCOTT
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	TORRIDGE
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 49089 25410
<b>PLANNING No.</b>	1/0058/2018/FUL
<b>DCHET Ref:</b>	Arch/DM/TO/32328a
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	AHK19

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Fearnley Lott (the Agent) on behalf of a private client to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a garage plot at Higher Kingdon Barn, Alverdiscott, Devon (Figure 1). This work was carried out 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 best practice and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

High Kingdon is located approximately 400m east of Gammaton and approximately 3.5km south-east of Bideford, and to the south-west of Webbery Barton. The development is situated on the western slopes of the summit of a hill at a height of c.140m AOD (Figure 1). To the west, the land slopes down to a stream valley and Gammaton Reservoirs, to the east the land remains fairly high, but undulating.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh Association, which overlie the sedimentary mudstone and siltstone of the Bude Formation (SSEW 1983).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Higher Kingdon Barn is a barn conversion of the mid-1990s, of natural stone with a natural slate roof. A garage was added in 1999/2000. Cartographic evidence indicates a barn in the position of the current house from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The c.1841 tithe award and accompanying apportionment shows the proposal site being within a series of plots recorded as *Mowhay* and *Garden* as part of the tenement of Kingdon, owned by Narcissus Hatherly and occupied by William Alford. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundary alteration had led to the fields to the west of the site, and the site itself being subsumed into part of the larger field to the north.

The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential adjacent to an Iron Age ditched enclosure and a Roman marching camp (Scheduled Monument number 1005448), although outside of the area of scheduling. The landscape surrounding the site houses a number of prehistoric enclosures (MDV17624, 43941, 44256, 44258) and Bronze Age ring ditches (MDV37451, 43942).

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2019) drawn up in consultation with Devon County Historic

Environment Team (DCHET) and in accordance with CifA guidelines (2014) and best practice. The monitoring was designed to provide preservation by record of any *in situ* archaeological deposits affected by the development.

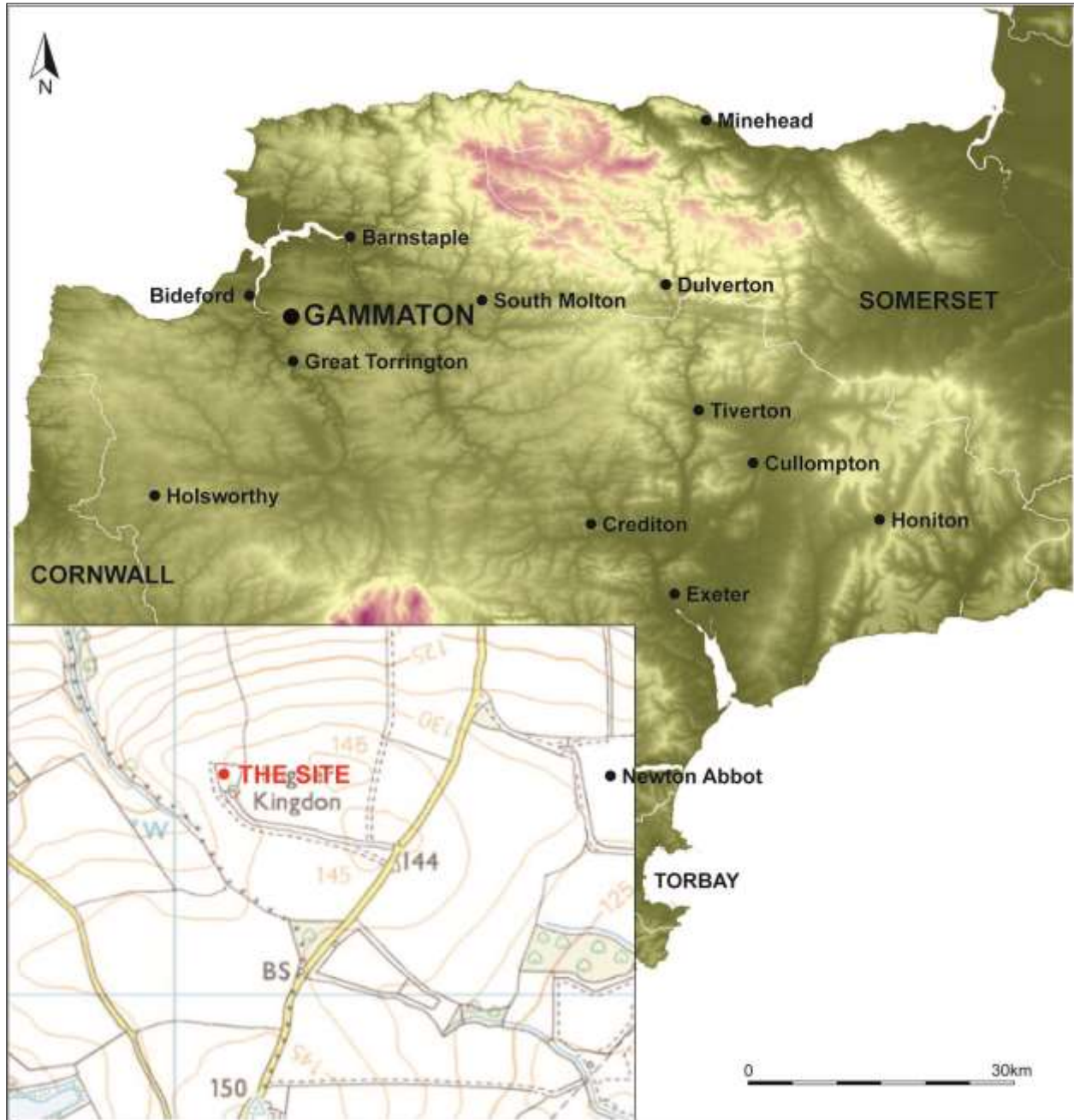


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION; THE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE C. 1841 ALVERDISCOTT TITHE MAP. THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

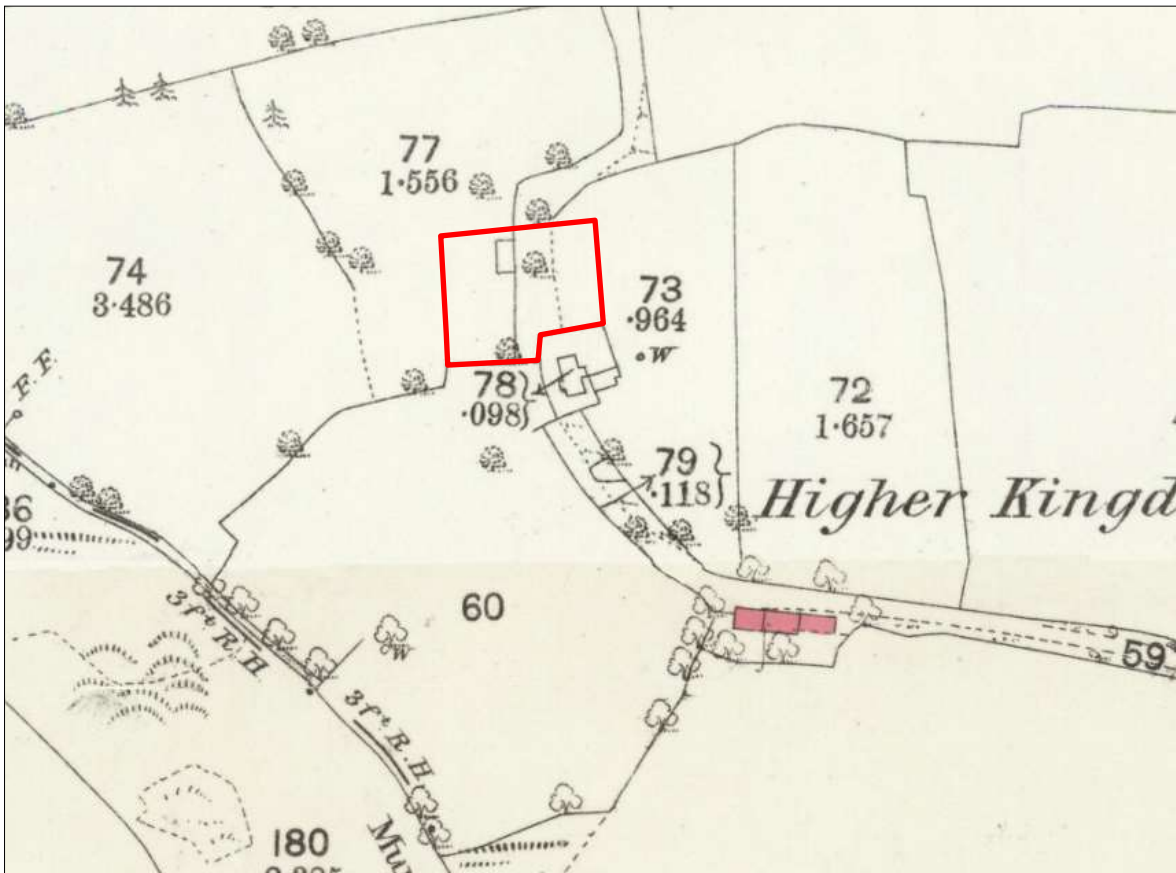


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION OS 25 INCH MAP, SURVEYED 1886 PUBLISHED 1887 (DEVON SHEET XIX.8/XIX.212). THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

## 2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring and recording took place between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of June 2019. The site consisted of a roughly rectangular area measuring c.11.5m x 8m. The site was stripped by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of archaeological features using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological features were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

The archaeological monitoring and recording was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character or date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site and to provide preservation by record of the site.

A total of 13 features were identified, including: 4 cobble surfaces, 2 stone walls, with 1 associated cut; 1 wall robber cut/drain; 1 drain and 2 associated kerb/threshold features associated with the cobbled surfaces; a number of layers of demolition rubble and a localised plaster layer.

The results are summarised below, with features described where encountered, and finds recorded where recovered. A detailed context list can be found in Appendix 1; a full finds concordance in Appendix 2; and supporting photographs in Appendix 3.

### 2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The archaeological monitoring identified an overall deposit model comprising: topsoil (100), grey-brown silt up to 0.45m thick; overlying a series of demolition layers (101), (116) red-brown sandy-silt/shillet, (102), red-brown compacted silt and plaster, and (117) and (118), stone and slate rubble. These overlaid and abutted archaeological features associated with former structures on the site.



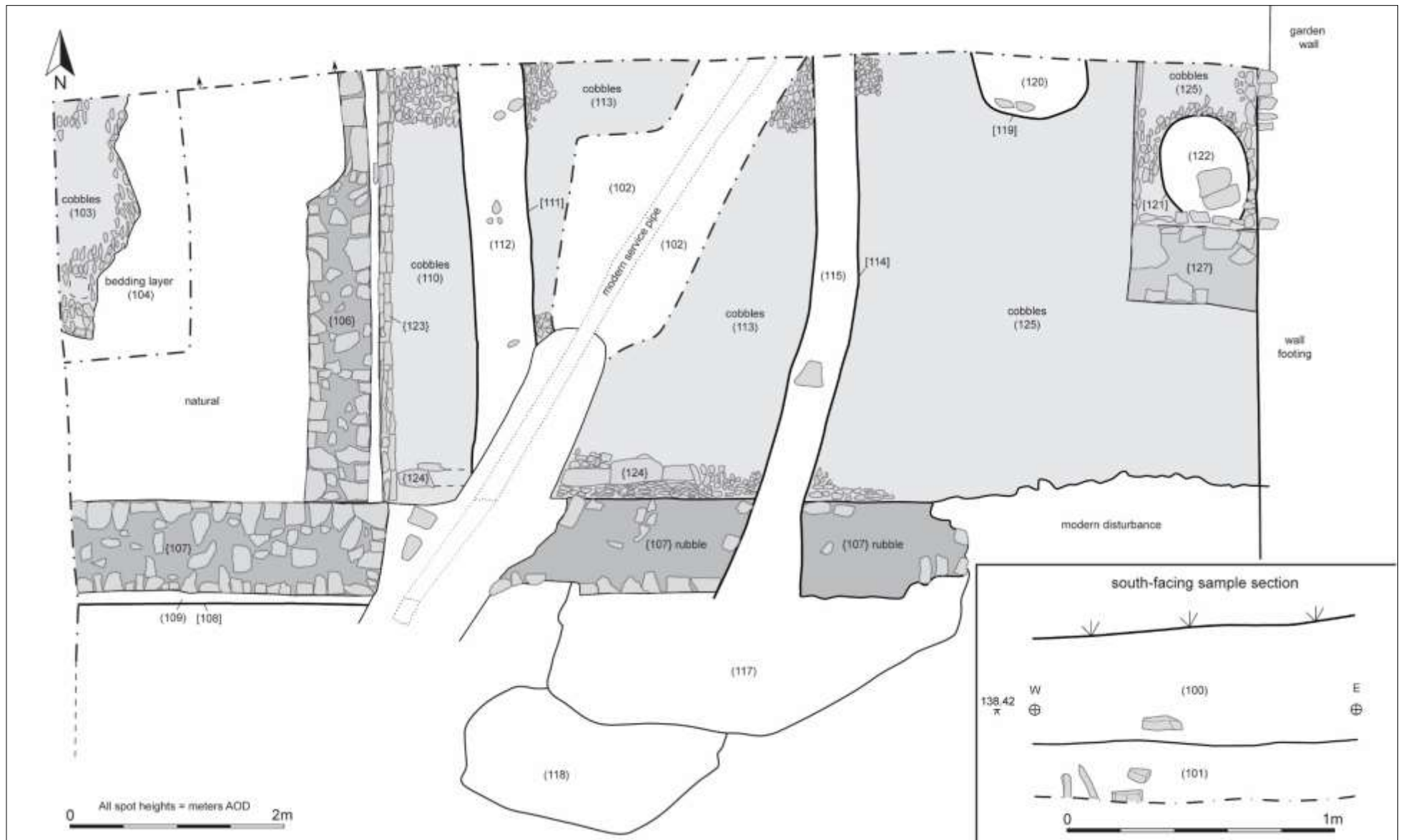


FIGURE 4: SITE PLAN SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND SAMPLE SECTION.

## 2.3 RESULTS

A total of 13 features were identified, including: 4 cobble surfaces, 2 stone walls, with 1 associated cut; 1 wall robber cut/drain; 2 drains and 1 associated kerb/threshold features associated with the cobbled surfaces; a number of layers of demolition rubble and a localised plaster layer. With a modern service pipe cutting through much of the site, orientated from the north-east to south-west and carrying on downhill.

### 2.3.1 DEMOLITION AND LEVELLING LAYERS

A series of demolition layers and deposits, (102), (116), (117), and (118) were identified across the site. Demolition layer (102) was located towards the centre of the site, cut by the modern service pipe. It comprised a compacted layer of mid-red-brown plaster overlying cobble surface (113), and indicates the demolition of a structural feature. Across much of the eastern half of the site was demolition/levelling layer (116), mid red-brown silt. To the south, demolition deposits (117) and (118) were rubble and slate rich; and imply the demolition/collapse of former structures in this direction.

### 2.3.2 STRUCTURAL FEATURES

Several structural features, including: drain {123}; stone walls {106} and {107}; and possible stone wall {127} were identified across the site.

Wall {107}, orientated east to west, formed the southern limit of the archaeological features and may have formed a boundary or external structural wall. It appears to have once continued across the entire the site, but to the east of the modern service pipes only survives as rubble. The wall survives for a length of c.2.3m, measuring 0.70m wide and constructed of sub-angular stone blocks with an earth bond. It was abutted to its northern face by wall {106}, on a perpendicular north to south orientation and measuring c.3.25m x 0.45m; with the same sub-angular stone and earth bond construction as wall {107}. These two walls appeared to form the corner of a structure built against a boundary wall, cobble surface (103) likely to have formed an internal floor surface (see below) subsequently largely robbed.

Immediately adjacent to the east and following the alignment as wall {106} was drain {123}, visible for a length of 3.25m and measuring 0.10m wide. It comprised a double line of sub-angular stones, each measuring up to 0.25m long and set in a 'v'-profile between wall {106} from cobble surface (110). This is likely to have formed a drainage channel at the edge of cobble surface (110).

In the north-eastern corner of the site possible wall {127} indicates the former presence of possible small outbuilding (WC?) It was orientated east to west, surviving for a length of 0.95m and measuring 0.55m wide. It was constructed of and larger set stone slabs {127} and suggests the presence of a wall/threshold associated with a partition of cobble surfaces (125)/(126).

### 2.3.3 SURFACES

Several cobbled surfaces (103), (110), (113), (125), and (126) were identified across the site. It is likely that surfaces (110), (113) and (125) all form part of a single larger floor surface cut by a series of linear features, pits and modern services; cobble surface (103) situated to the north-west corner being set on a higher level indicating a different area of flooring. The cobbles were largely tightly packed and sub-rectangular in shape, and set on an approximate north to south alignment. The exception being to the south of {124} where the cobbles were aligned east to west.

Cobble surface (103) survived as an irregular area measuring 1.80m x 0.60m extending from the edge of excavation and were set within bedding layer (104), red-brown sandy-silt and shillet, re-deposited natural up to 0.10m thick. The cobbles here were slightly more loosely packed than

elsewhere on the site, and along with their higher level indicates a possible secondary phase or differential use of floor surface.

To the east of wall {106} was cobble surface (110). It survived as a rectangular area measuring c.3.30m x 0.62m wide cut along its eastern edge by feature [111] (see below); bounded to the east by drain {123}, and to the south by possible threshold {124}. The cobble surface continued to the east of feature [111] as cobble surface (113), forming a rectangular area of cobbles orientated north to south and measuring c.3.25m x 2.15m wide; and cut across the middle by a modern service pipe. The eastern half of the site was largely covered by cobble surface (125), a roughly rectangular area measuring c.3.25m x 3.05m extending from the east of feature [114], to the eastern-most edge of excavation.

Along the southern edge of cobble surface (110) was an east to west orientated linear arrangement of larger sub-rectangular stone blocks {124} surviving for a length of 1.35m and measuring 0.20m wide. The position and alignment of this feature, towards the corner and against the edge of what could be part of a structure may suggest that it forms part of an entrance/threshold feature, though the disturbance of the modern service pipe through the surrounding features makes this difficult to ascertain.

Cobble surface (126) was a rectangular area of cobbles measuring 1.20m x 0.95m on a north to south orientation. The cobbles appeared largely to be the same as cobble surface (125), though a line of thinner north to south orientated cobbles at their western edge appears to form a partition line.

No features were identified beneath the cobble surfaces.

#### 2.3.4 OTHER FEATURES

Two linear features [111], and [114]; and two pits [119], and [121] were also identified on the site. Feature [111] was located on the western part of the site orientated north to south, visible for a length of 2.70m and measuring 0.45m wide. It contained a single fill: (112), red-brown friable silt with rubble inclusions; and cut cobble surfaces (110) and (113). This feature was in turn cut by the modern service pipe running through the site and most likely also cut through the rubble remains of wall {107}. It is unclear as to the function of this feature, and it may represent a possible robber trench or drainage feature.

Feature [114] was located towards the eastern end of the site, orientated broadly north to south, but curving slightly towards its southern end. It was visible for a length of 4.50m and measured 0.30m wide; cutting cobble surface (125) and the probable rubble remains of wall {107} to the south. As with feature [111] the function of this feature is unclear, and it may represent either a robber trench, or perhaps more likely, a drainage trench.

Pit [119] was a sub-oval feature located towards the north-west corner of the site, extending 0.45m from the northern limit of excavation and measuring c.0.70m wide. It contained a single fill: (120), mid red-brown friable silt with shillet inclusions. To the west, pit [121] was sub-oval in plan and measured c.0.70m in diameter. It contained a single fill: (122), red-brown friable silt with abundant pottery fragments. These features were not fully excavated; both cutting cobble surfaces.

## 2.4 FINDS

Finds were predominantly recovered from topsoil, demolition layers or infill deposits; although finds were recovered from the construction of wall {107} and from pit fill (120). Full details of the finds recovered can be found in Appendix 2; a summary of which is as follows:

### 2.4.1 TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL:

Topsoil (100) contained 1 sherds (25g) of 18<sup>th</sup> century Bristol/Staffordshire pottery, 4 fragments (164g) of post-medieval English wine bottle, 42 fragments (2876g) of mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onion bottle with 2 bottle necks; and 1 (67g) mid-17<sup>th</sup> century olive jar fragment.

### 2.4.2 DEMOLITION AND LEVELLING LAYERS:

Demolition deposit (116) contained 12 sherds (559g) of North Devon gravel tempered (x1 rim, x1 cooking pot handle. x2 yellow internal slip) of post-1620 origin, 2 sherds (37g) of post-medieval North Devon calcareous pottery, 2 sherds (6g) of late 18<sup>th</sup> century white refined earthenware; and 1 sherd (5g) of tin glaze delft pottery from between 1620-1640. Other finds included: 1 animal bone fragment (2g), 8 fragments (979g) of early 18<sup>th</sup> century glass onion bottle (x4 body sherds), 2 fragments (21g) of CBM, 2 nails (18g); and 4 fragments (80g) of post-medieval pierced slate roof tile.

Demolition deposit (117) contained 33 sherds (1298g) of post-medieval North Devon gravel tempered (x6 rims), as well as: 2 fragments (123g) of animal bone, 1 fragment (225g) of post-medieval pierced slate roof tile and 1 possible fragment of roof tile (13g); and 1 chunk (971g) of burnt brick with an 18<sup>th</sup> century origin.

Demolition layer (118) contained 1 sherd (3g) of medieval (pre-late 15<sup>th</sup> century) pottery; and 1 sherd of post-medieval North Devon gravel tempered. Other finds included: 1 fragment of mid-17<sup>th</sup> century olive jar (43g); and 1 fragment (1404g) of post-medieval roof ridge tile, with North Devon glaze and 3 stripe decoration, with a shallow gully around the edge and traces of mortar present.

### 2.4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Wall {107} contained 2 sherds (2g) of North Devon gravel tempered pottery, 1 fragment (11g) of bottle glass, 1 (5g; undated) coin, 1 fragment (81g) of pierced roofing slate, and 1 (9g) iron nail, all post-medieval.

Pit fill (120) contained 9 sherds (179g) of post-medieval North Devon gravel tempered pottery (x1 rim with mortar attached, x1 possible lip of a big bowl and x1 yellow slip internal).

### 2.4.4 DISCUSSION:

The majority of the finds were recovered from demolition layers and deposits and reflect the demolition of the former post-medieval structures identified on the site, particularly demonstrated by the quantity of roofing slate and stone rubble identified within demolition deposits (117) and (118), the decorated roof ridge tile recovered from (118) indicating a post-medieval date (late 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century date) to the structure. All the artefactual evidence dates to the post-medieval period indicating that both the cut and structural features, where dated, are likely to be post-medieval in date; the demolition of the structures also occurring to this period.

## 3.0 CONCLUSION

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### 3.1 DISCUSSION

The archaeological monitoring identified several features and deposits which demonstrate the history and development of the site. The construction of the numerous structural features not identified on the historic mapping reflects phases of construction and possible alteration of buildings on the site, the finds suggesting as early as the 17<sup>th</sup> century; but demolished by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. These had been cut into by later drainage/robber cuts and pits which reflect the possible later use of the site following the demolition of the structures.

At least one structure appears to be present on the site, though the truncation and differential survival of features makes it difficult to ascertain the exact layout. Wall {107} appears to be the earliest structure, possibly forming a boundary wall to the plot, against which a structure was constructed, of which wall {106} is likely to have formed its eastern wall, with an internal cobble floor surface, (103). The raised level of this surface may indicate a secondary phase of flooring to the structure, though no evidence of a floor surface was identified beneath, and it may simply indicate a step up from an external yard into the building. To the east, the presence of drainage channel {123} further suggests that the remaining cobbles may have formed an external yard; a possible outbuilding structure situated in the north-west corner indicated by features (126) and {127}. A series of later features, including drains/robber cuts [111] and [114]; and pits [119] and [121] may represent the removal of structural features and/or garden features/drains associated with the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the site. The presence of a decorated roof tile within demolition deposit (118) may indicate that the structure was of a higher status, or (more likely) that the tile was re-purposed from a nearby high-status structure.

### 3.2 CONCLUSION

The evidence from the archaeological monitoring demonstrates that the site has a more complex history than that indicated by the historic mapping. Evidence of structural features which reflect multiple phases of construction and alteration possibly dating as early as the late 16<sup>th</sup> or more likely 17<sup>th</sup> century indicate the presence of a small building and external yard surface that were likely associated with a farmhouse, which may have been of a high status at this time. The building encountered in the excavations appears to have fallen out of use, by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the building(s) had been demolished and the surrounding land incorporated into garden plots.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Extent: depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
(100)	Topsoil	Dark-mid grey-brown soft-friable silt.	Overlies (101)	c. 0.45m thick	-
(101)	Demolition layer	Mid-light red-brown sandy-silt/shillet.	Overlies (102), (103), (116)	c.0.25m thick	-
(102)	Demolition layer	Compact layer covering cobbles (113). Dark-mid red-brown compact plaster, with common sub-angular stones <0.05m across.	Overlain by (101), overlies (113)	-	-
(103)	Surface	Cobbled surface at west end of site, irregularly lain and most likely partially missing some. Lies upon bedding layer (104) and is placed higher than the rest of the structures on site/possibly a stepped-up work surface. Measures 1.8m x 0.6m wide.	Overlain by (101); overlies (104)	-	-
(104)	Layer	Same as (102), shillet with less compaction.	Overlain by (103)	Up to 0.10m thick	-
(105)	Natural	Light-mid yellow-brown shillet.	Overlain by (104), (102), (116)	-	-
{106}	Structure	Well-built interior stone wall orientated north-south at the west of the site. Butts wall {107}. Measures 3.25m x 0.45m wide.	Overlain by (101), butts {107}, abutted by {123}	-	-
{107}	Structure	Well-built exterior stone wall running east-west at the west-end of the site. Measuring 2.3m x 0.7m wide, it most likely continued through the site to the eastern edge but is cut by modern service pipe – the rest exists as rubble.	Overlain by (101), abutted by {106}, cut by modern service pipe	-	-
[108]	Cut	Most likely part of the foundation cut for wall {107} as it is narrow and runs along the length of the wall. Measures up to 2.17m x 0.05m wide.	Filled by (109)	-	-
(109)	Fill	Mid-dark friable-soft silt.	Overlain by (101), Fill of [108]	-	-
(110)	Surface	Cobbled surface to the east of wall {106} and curb {123}. Exists as part of overall cobbled surface at this part of site (including (113), (125)); but cut by robber trench/drain [111] and modern service pipe. Measures 3.3m x 0.62m wide up to [111].	Overlain by (101), same as (113), (125)	-	-
[111]	Cut	Robber cut/drain cutting through cobbles (110) and (113), orientated north-south in the middle of the site. Measures up to 2.7m x 0.45m wide from edge of excavation – modern service pipe.	Filled by (112), cuts (110), (113), cut by modern service pipe.	-	-




HIGHER KINGDON BARN, GAMMATON, ALVERDISCOTT, DEVON

(112)	Fill	Dark-mid friable silt with rubble stone inclusions >0.05m across.	Overlain by (101), Fill of [111]	-	-
(113)	Surface	Cobbled surface east of [111], overlain by compact plaster layer (102). Measures 2.1m long from edge of excavation – modern service pipe x 1.15m wide (exposed under (102)).	Overlain by (102), cut by modern service pipe, same as (110), (125)	-	-
[114]	Cut	Drain crudely cut through cobbles (125), running from north and curving to south-west. Measures c. 4.5m x 0.3m wide.	Filled by (115), cuts (125)	-	-
(115)	Fill	Dark-mid red-brown friable-soft silt.	Overlain by (101), Fill of [114]	-	-
(116)	Demolition layer	Covering (125) – mid red-brown soft-friable silt.	Overlain by (101), overlies (125), cut by modern service pipe	-	-
(117)	Demolition layer	To south of cobbles (125) and containing building rubble- mostly wall remnants, with high quantity of pot. Measures up to 2.5m x 1.5m	Overlain by (101), cut by (118)	-	-
(118)	Demolition layer	South-west of (117), with high frequency of roof slate rubble. Measures up to 1.5m x 0.5m	Overlain by (101), cuts (117)	-	-
[119]	Cut	Sub-circular pit of edge of excavation, cutting cobbles (125). Measures up to 0.7m x 0.45m (from edge of excavation)	Filled by (120), cuts (125)	-	-
(120)	Fill	Mid red-brown soft-friable silt with occasional shillet.	Overlain by (101), fill of [119]	-	-
[121]	Cut	Sub-circular pit feature with cobbled border – suggesting a kind of out-building. Measures 0.7m x 0.65 and measures 1.8m x 0.91m with surround.	Filled by (122), cuts (125)	-	-
(122)	Fill	Mid red-brown friable sandy-silt.	Overlain by (101), fill of [121]	-	-
{123}	Structure	Curb/drain at western edge of cobbles (110). Measures 3.25m x 0.1m wide consisting of long curb stones up to 0.25m long.	Overlain by (101), butts {106}, part of (110)	-	-
{124}	Structure	Curb/threshold at south-western corner of cobbles (125). Measures up to 1.1m x 0.2m wide on east side of modern service pipe and has a possible continuation on west side of pipe - measuring 0.25m x 0.2m wide and joins curb/drain {123} at south end.	Overlain by (116), cut by modern service pipe, part of (125)	-	-
(125)	Surface	Cobbled surface covering most of east part of site, with curbing at west side and possible threshold at south-western corner. Measures 4.9m x 3.25m wide and measures up to 6.1m long overall including (110) and (113).	Overlain by (116), cut by [114], [119], [121], modern service pipe; same as (110), (113)	-	-
(126)	Surface	Cobble surround to pit [121]. North to south orientated rectangular area of cobbles within floor surface (125). Cobbles may form part of the same floor but line of thinner-set north-south orientated cobbles suggests partition wall.	Overlain by (116), cut by [121]; same as (125)	-	-



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{127}	Structure	Possible wall line orientated approximately east to west. Visible for a length of 0.95m and measuring 0.55m wide. Constructed of large sub-angular stone slabs	Overlain by (116); part of (125)?	-	-
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- [100] feature described in report
-  Archaeological feature - cut
-  Archaeological feature - structure
-  Archaeological feature - surface

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			Date	OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes		Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	1	25	Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slip with brown trails	18 <sup>th</sup> century	4	164	Old English wine bottle	Post-medieval
					42	2876	Onion bottle fragments x2 bottle necks, x8 bases	c. 1700
					1	67	Olive jar	Mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century
{107}	1	2	North Devon gravel tempered	Post-medieval	1	11	Glass – green body sherd, with partial label	Post-medieval - Modern
					1	5	Coin with milling – 22.5mmx2mm thick	Post-medieval - Modern
					1	81	Pierced slate roof tile	Post-medieval
	1	2	North Devon gravel free	Post-medieval	1	9	Bent nail	Post-medieval - modern
					3	50	Animal bone	
					1	1	Glass sherd	Post-medieval
(116)	12	559	North Devon gravel tempered, with type 3 bowl sherds, x1 dish rim, with rouletting, 1x cooking pot handle, 1x yellow internal slip, x1 rim with loop handle	After 1620	1	2	Animal tusk	-
	2	37	North Devon calcareous x1 plate rim	Post-medieval	8	979	Onion bottle sherds, x4 body sherds	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	2	6	WRE – painted blue flower	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century				
	1	5	Tin glaze delft – London	1620-1640	2	21	CBM	-
					2	18	Nails	Modern
1	14	North Devon gravel free yellow internal slip – cup base.	Post-medieval	4	80	Pierced slate roof tile	Post-medieval	
(117)	32	1298	North Devon gravel tempered x6 Type 3 bowl rims including x2 Type 3B, x1 3C, x1 3G.	1550-1800	2	123	Animal bone	-
					1	225	Pierced slate roof tile, with mortar	Post-medieval
					1	971	Burnt brick – 95mmx65mmx130mm+	18 <sup>th</sup> century

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(118)	1	3	Medieval pottery sherd	Pre-late 15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	43	Olive jar	Mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century
	1	164	North Devon gravel tempered x1 Type 3 bowl rim with mortar attached	Post-medieval	1	1404	Roof ridge tile with North Devon glaze and 3 stripe decoration, with a shallow gully and traces of mortar	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
(120)	7	146	North Devon gravel tempered	Post-medieval				
	1	27	North Devon gravel tempered– lip of Type 3 bowl	Post-medieval				
	1	6	North Devon gravel tempered – yellow internal slip	Post-medieval				
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2294</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>7063</b>		

APPENDIX 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1 – COBBLE SURFACE (103) IN PLAN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE)



2 – COBBLE SURFACE (103) PLAN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



3 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113) AND WALLS {106}, {107}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



4 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113) AND WALLS {106}, {107}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



5 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



6 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



7 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



8 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



9 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



10 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}, WITH DEMOLITION DEPOSITS (117), (118); VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).





11 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}, WITH DEMOLITION DEPOSITS (117), (118); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



12 – COBBLE SURFACES (103), (110), (113), (125) AND WALLS {106}, {107}, WITH DEMOLITION DEPOSITS (117), (118); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



13 – COBBLE SURFACES (125) AND (126) AND FEATURES [119], [121], [114]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



14 – COBBLE SURFACE (125) AND OVERALL WEST-END OF SITE PLAN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



15 – COBBLE SURFACES (125) AND (126) AND FEATURES [119], [121], [114]; VIEWED FROM NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



16 – OVERALL SITE PLAN; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



17 – OVERALL SITE PLAN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST. (1M & 2M SCALES).



18 – SAMPLE SECTION BETWEEN (104) AND (106); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



19 - GLASS FROM {107}— GREEN BODY SHERD, WITH PARTIAL LABEL, SIDE 1.



20 - GLASS FROM {107}— GREEN BODY SHERD, WITH PARTIAL LABEL, SIDE 2.



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