

**FORMER EBBERLY HOUSE SITE**  
**AVENUE ROAD**  
**ILFRACOMBE**  
**DEVON**

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210727



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net)

01769 573555  
01872 223164

# Former Ebberly House Site, Avenue Road, Ilfracombe, Devon

## Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

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By P. Webb  
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Draft Issued: 27<sup>th</sup> July 2021  
Report Finalised: 14<sup>th</sup> October 2022

Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

### SUMMARY

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*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on the Former Ebberly House Site, Avenue Road, Ilfracombe, Devon as part of residential development of the site.*

*The site is located north of the centre of Ilfracombe, within an urban area on a north-facing slope overlooking the North Devon coast. The site is situated immediately to the south of the Dilkhusa (House of the Happy Heart) Grand Hotel, between Avenue Road (east) and Regent Place (west). Cartographic evidence shows that the site has developed from a medieval burgage plot, through 19<sup>th</sup> century (pleasure?) gardens, to the site of a 20<sup>th</sup> century drill hall.*

*The archaeological evaluation identified a total of five archaeological features representing two phases of stone-built structure on the site. The earliest of these features represent boundary walls and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings; the second phase representing an early 20<sup>th</sup> century drill hall.*

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October 2022

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THE CLIENT (FOR ACCESS)

## PROJECT CREDITS

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PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA  
 PROJECT MANAGER: PETER WEBB  
 FIELDWORK: PETER WEBB  
 REPORT: PETER WEBB  
 GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB  
 EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	FORMER EBBERLY HOUSE SITE, AVENUE ROAD
<b>PARISH:</b>	ILFRACOMBE
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	NORTH DEVON
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>CENTROID NGR:</b>	SS 51771 47659
<b>PLANNING REF:</b>	72536 ( <i>PREVIOUS: 61975</i> )
<b>DCHET REF:</b>	ARCH/DM/ND/30259A
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	IEH19
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-377996

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (The Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of groundworks associated with the construction of residential properties on the Former Ebberly House Site, Avenue Road, Ilfracombe, Devon.

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2019) and Trench plan drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines (2014).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located north of the centre of Ilfracombe, within an urban area on a north-facing slope overlooking the North Devon coast. The site is situated immediately to the south of the Dilkhusa (*House of the Happy Heart*) Grand Hotel, between Avenue Road (east) and Regent Place (west) at a height of between approximately 18m and 22m AOD. The soils of this area are recorded as Unsurveyed (Urban) (SSEW 1983), overlying the sedimentary slates of the Kentisbury Slates Member (BGS 2021).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Ilfracombe, or *Ilfordcombe* is recorded as a market town and ancient borough in the historic hundred of Braunton and deanery of Shirwell (Lysons 1822). Ilfracombe was named as the manor of Alfreincoma at Domesday, held by Baldwin of the honour of Okehampton; and it is possible that the settlement may date back to the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. Although suggestions that historically the town was walled have been found in a medieval document, no traces of a wall, if constructed, have been found. A market was granted to Henry Champernowne in 1278, and the town was governed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by a portreeve. Historically Ilfracombe was a considerable sea-port, contributing six ships and 82 mariners to the 1346 Calais expedition. The pier in Ilfracombe was repaired by an act of parliament in 1731 and partly rebuilt by Sir Bouchier Wrey in 1761. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Ilfracombe become popular with summer tourists and those wishing to bathe to improve their health.

The development site lies immediately south of the Dilkhusa (*House of the Happy Heart*) Grand Hotel, formerly the Constitutional Club and a private residence, but reputedly bought by the Raj at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a gift for his wife. To the west of the site is the Grade II Listed early 19<sup>th</sup> century Marine Cottage. Cartographic evidence (Appendix 1) indicates that the site lies within former medieval burghage plots which were developed through the 19<sup>th</sup> century to include more



regularized house/building plots and gardens. By the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century a drill hall had been constructed on the site.

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2019) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with ClfA guidelines (2014) and best practice. Prior to arrival on site, the site had been cleared of undergrowth. Three trenches, each c.1.25m wide and totalling c.45m, were laid out by tape and opened by tracked mechanical excavator to a depth of c.1.30m using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

The works were designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological excavation took place in July 2021.

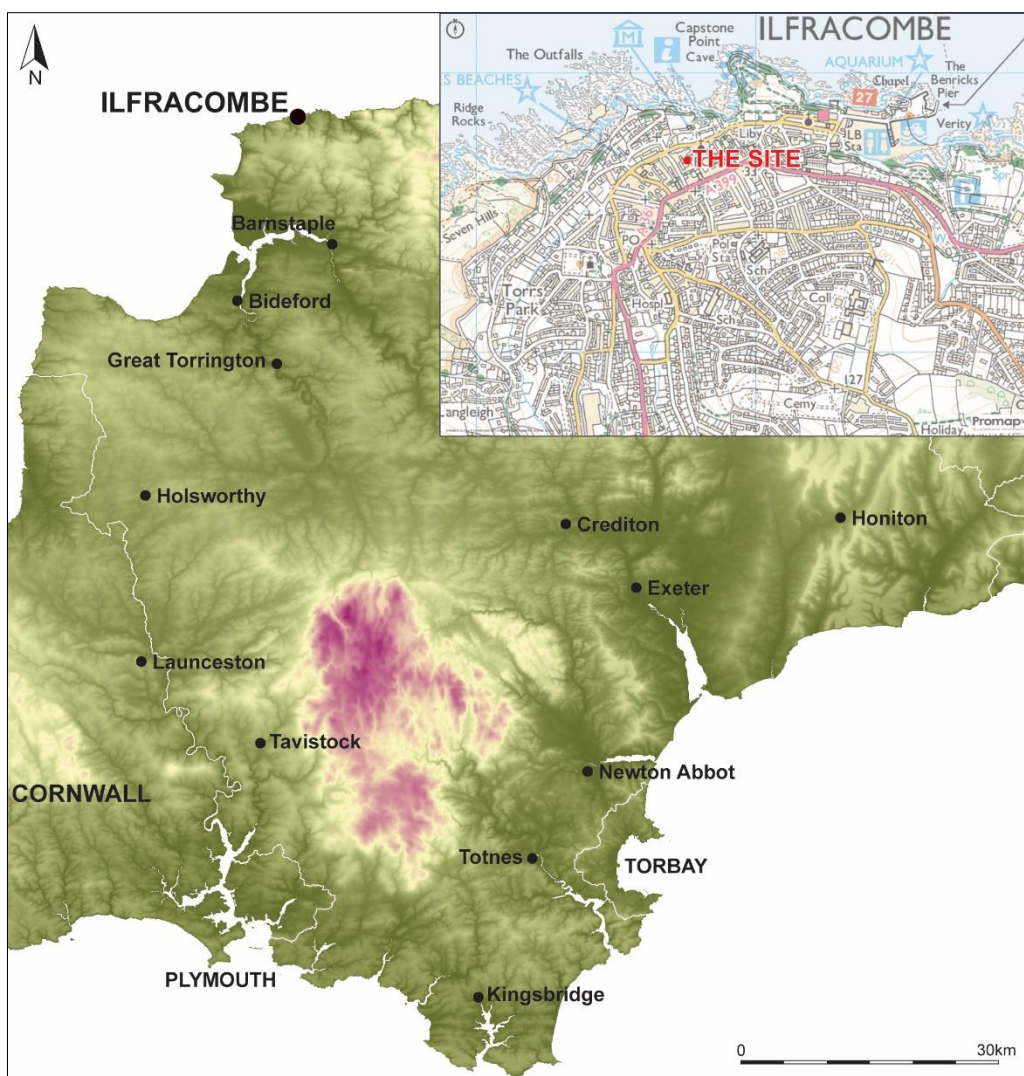


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

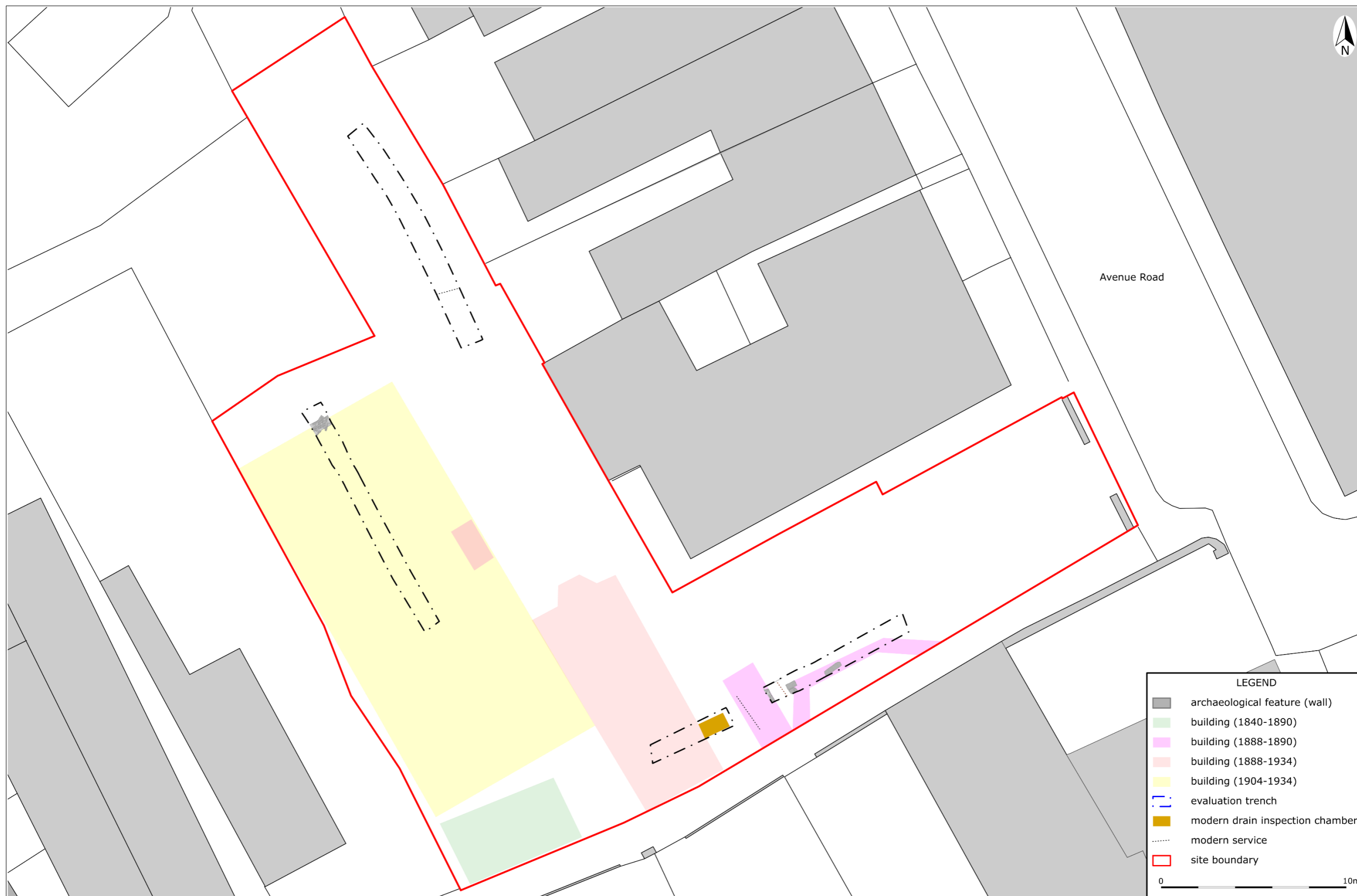


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches (Trench 01-03) across a single plot of land to the west of Avenue Road, each c.1.25m wide and totalling c.45m by tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision to a depth of c.1.30m, this being the maximum safe depth. A deeper sondage was excavated at the northern end of Trench 01 to establish the depth of weathered natural. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

The works were designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological excavation took place in July 2021.

The excavations identified a total of five archaeological features, all stone walls. Demolition layers and deposits, and a modern drain inspection chamber; whilst modern cable and water pipe services run across the site. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 1; detailed finds concordance in Appendix 2; and additional baseline photographs in Appendix 3.

### 2.2 RESULTS

#### 2.2.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy was largely consistent across the site, with any variation appearing to be based on the former presence or absence of structures. To the north a dark brown-grey clay-silt-loam active topsoil (100) overlay a demolition layer (101), mid brown clay-silt with shillet and rubble; buried soils: (102), mid-dark brown-grey clay-silt and (103), mid brown clay-silt. These in turn overlay subsoils (104), ginger-brown silt-clay and (105), yellow-brown silt-clay; and the weathered natural, shillet within mid yellow clay. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery.

Across the centre of the development area, the demolition material (200) overlay additional made-ground/demolition deposits (201), brown clay-silt and (202) a brown-grey silt-clay; and the buried soils.

The southern end of the site saw modern surface layers (300) overlying made ground deposits (301), grey-brown clay-silt with rubble, and (302), grey-brown clay-silt with stone; and the buried soils.

#### 2.2.2 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located at the northern end of the site. It measured 13m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; the topsoil was 0.15-0.25m thick; demolition material up to 0.20m thick; upper buried soil 0.60-0.80m thick; lower buried soil 0.24-0.40m thick; upper subsoil 0.30-0.35m thick; and lower subsoil c.0.35m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery, animal bone and clay pipe stems.

No features (Figure 3) were identified within this trench.

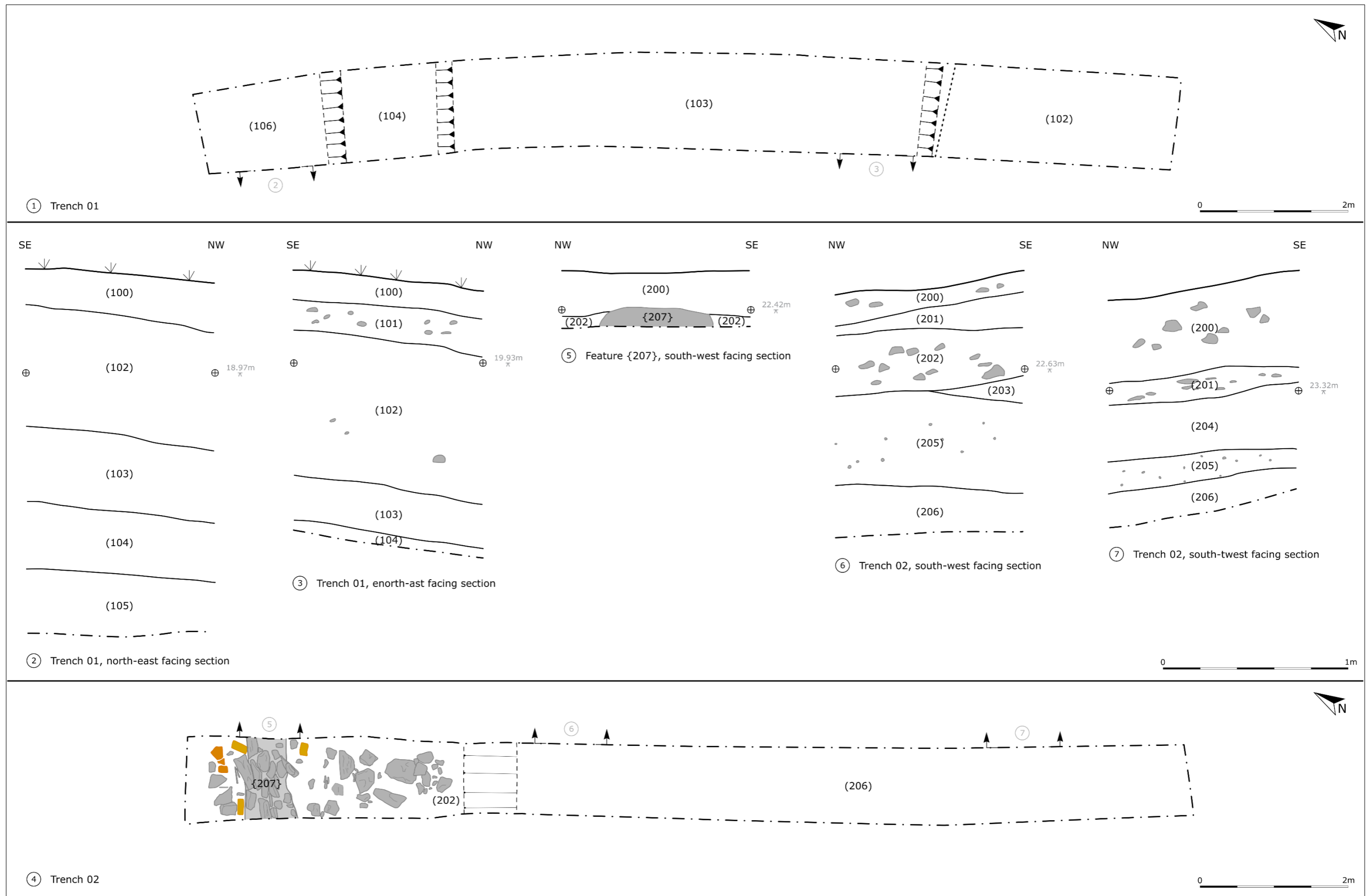


FIGURE 3: TRENCHES 01 AND 02, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.



### 2.2.3 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located towards mid-way along the western site boundary. It measured 13.50m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment; demolition material (200) was 0.15-0.45m thick; demolition material (201) was up to 0.20m thick; demolition material (202) was 0.10-0.30m thick; made ground (203) was up to 0.12m thick; made ground (204) was 0.25-0.35m thick; buried soil (205) was 0.15-0.50m thick; and buried soil (206) was 0.30+m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included: post-medieval pottery and animal bone.

A single feature, possible wall foundation {207} was identified at the northern end of the trench (Figures 3-4). It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.55-0.65m wide, and was constructed of irregularly laid large sub-angular slatestone rubble with an earthen (silt-clay) bond.



FIGURE 4: POSSIBLE WALL {207}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

### 2.2.4 TRENCH 03

Trench 03 was located along the southern site boundary. It measured 15.45m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The trench was excavated in two sections to avoid a known modern service. Modern compacted surface (300) was 0.08-0.12m thick; made-ground/demolition material (301) was 0.30-0.40m thick; made-ground/infill deposit (302) was 0.30m thick; made-ground/infill deposit (303) was 0.40m thick; and buried soil (304) was 0.20+m thick. No finds were recovered from this trench, although building rubble including brick was identified in demolition layer (301) and iron fragments were identified within infill layer (303).

Four features (Figure 5-6) were identified within this trench: all walls. Wall {306} was located mid-way along the trench on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. It survived for a length of 1.05m, measuring 0.30m wide and 0.20m high and constructed of slatestone blocks.

Wall {307} was located to the south-west of wall {306}. It survived for a length of 0.55m and measured 0.30m wide and 0.20, high. This appeared to form the corner of a structure with wall



{308}, extending 0.30+m to the south-east and measuring 0.40m wide and 0.30m high. Both sections of wall were constructed of sub-angular slatestone blocks.

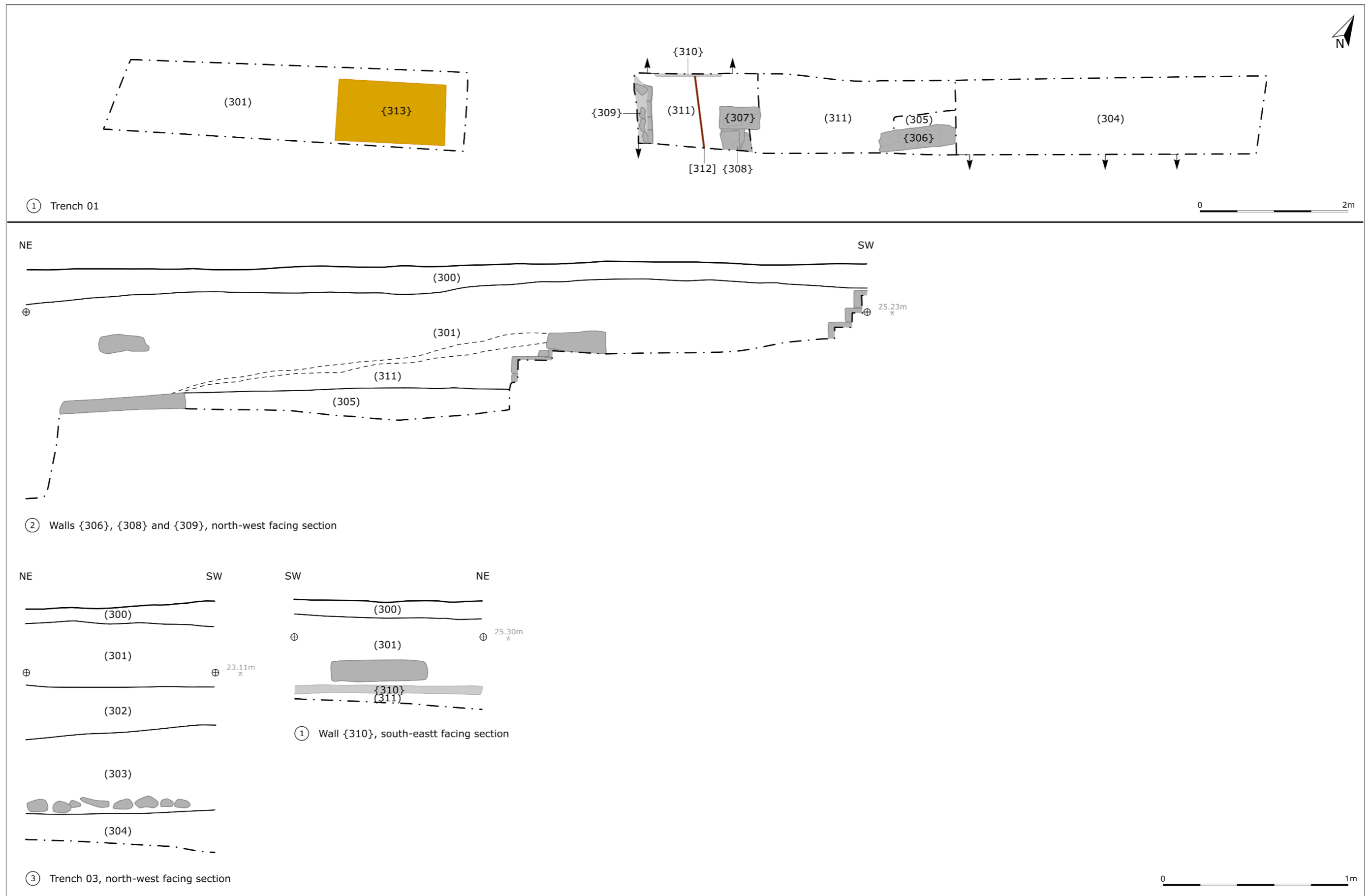


FIGURE 5: TRENCH 03, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.



FIGURE 6: WALLS {307}, {308} AND {309} AND POSSIBLE WALL {310}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).

Wall {309} was located at the south-western end of the main section of the trench. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.20+m wide and 0.30m high. It was constructed of sub-angular slatestone with a mortar bond.

Possible wall or surface {310} was located to the north of wall {309}, within the northern trench section. It was identified for a length of 0.80m, measuring 0.05m thick. It was constructed of coarse concrete and may have formed either the base to a wall foundation or a concrete yard surface.

A modern iron water pipe [312] was identified running across the trench between walls {308} and {309}; and a brick-built drain inspection chamber {313} was identified in the southern section of the trench.

### 2.2.5 FINDS

Only a small quantity of finds was recovered during the excavations, including: 3 sherds (9g) white refined earthenwares, 1 sherd (4g) Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware and 2 sherds (17g) glazed North Devon coarsewares from demolition material (102); 2 sherds (14g) of white refined earthenware and 1 sherd (12g) glazed North Devon coarseware from buried soil (103); 1 sherd (44g) of a post-medieval North Devon coarseware from demolition material (202); 5 sherds (39g) white refined earthenware and 11 sherds (521g) glazed and un-glazed post-medieval North Devon coarsewares from buried soil (206). Animal bone, clay pipe stems and a glass fragment were also recovered from demolition material (102); and animal bone was recovered from buried soil (206). All of the demolition layers across the site contained building rubble, including both stone and brick fragments. Fragments of unidentifiable iron were identified within infill layer (303).

The finds recovered from the site indicate the presence of post-medieval structures and related domestic activity, though are surprisingly sparse particularly considering the depth of the buried soils.

## 2.3 DISCUSSION

The archaeological excavations identified a total of five archaeological features representing phases of stone-built structure on the site. All are undated, though cartographic evidence suggests that all belong to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Three of the walls, {306}, {307} and {308} correspond to a boundary wall to (pleasure?) gardens to the rear of the Constitutional Club and neighbouring properties on the 1888 Ilfracombe town plan (Appendix 1). To the immediate south-west, wall {309} corresponds to the eastern wall of a small structure depicted on the same map. A more substantial building is depicted to the south-west, and may be represented by the larger stone blocks present in the demolition material at this location, though the construction of drain inspection chamber {313} appears to have destroyed this part of the eastern wall. These structural elements are present on the 1890 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, though by 1904 the 'kink' in the boundary associated with walls {306}, {307} and {308} had been straightened to create the current boundary line; and the small structure had been removed.

Development at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw a drill hall being constructed along the western boundary of the site (the Devon Historic Environment Record [incorrectly] suggests that the drill hall is located in the elbow of the 'L'-shaped site boundary, now part of the residential properties along Avenue Road), abutting the larger structure from the earlier maps, which has been retained with a more regularized footprint. The northern wall of the drill hall corresponds with wall {207}. Both of these buildings were demolished during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.0 CONCLUSION

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The site is located north of the centre of Ilfracombe, within an urban area on a north-facing slope overlooking the North Devon coast. The site is situated immediately to the south of the Dilkhusa Grand Hotel, between Avenue Road (east) and Regent Place (west). Cartographic evidence shows that the site has developed from a medieval burgage plot, through 19<sup>th</sup> century (pleasure?) gardens, to the site of a 20<sup>th</sup> century drill hall.

The archaeological evaluation identified a total of five archaeological features representing two phases of stone-built structure on the site. The earliest of these features represent boundary walls and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings; the second phase representing an early 20<sup>th</sup> century drill hall.



## 4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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### *Published Sources:*

**Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2014 (revised 2017): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

**Lysons, D. & S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia: Volume 6, Devon*.

**Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

### *Unpublished Sources:*

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**British Library** 2021: *Historic Mapping*. <http://www.bl.uk>

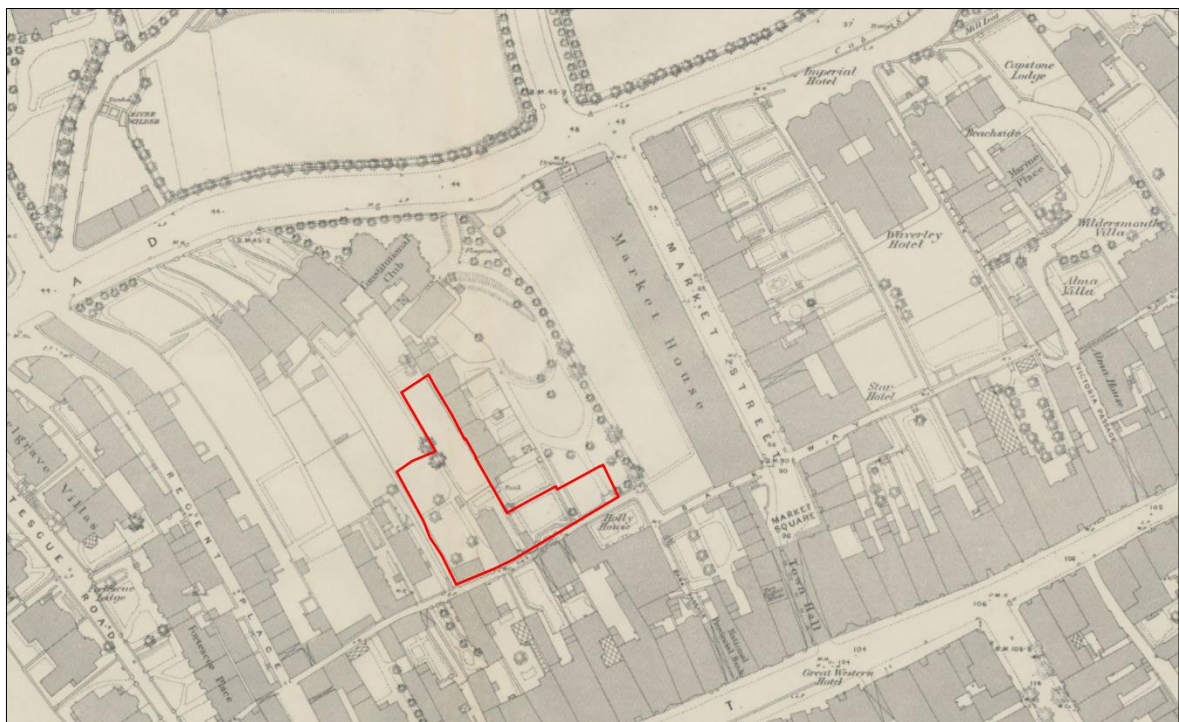
**National Library of Scotland** 2021: *Ordnance Survey maps*. <http://maps.nls.uk>

**The National Archives** (through The Genealogist) 2021: *Tithe Apportionments*. <http://thegenealogist.co.uk>

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

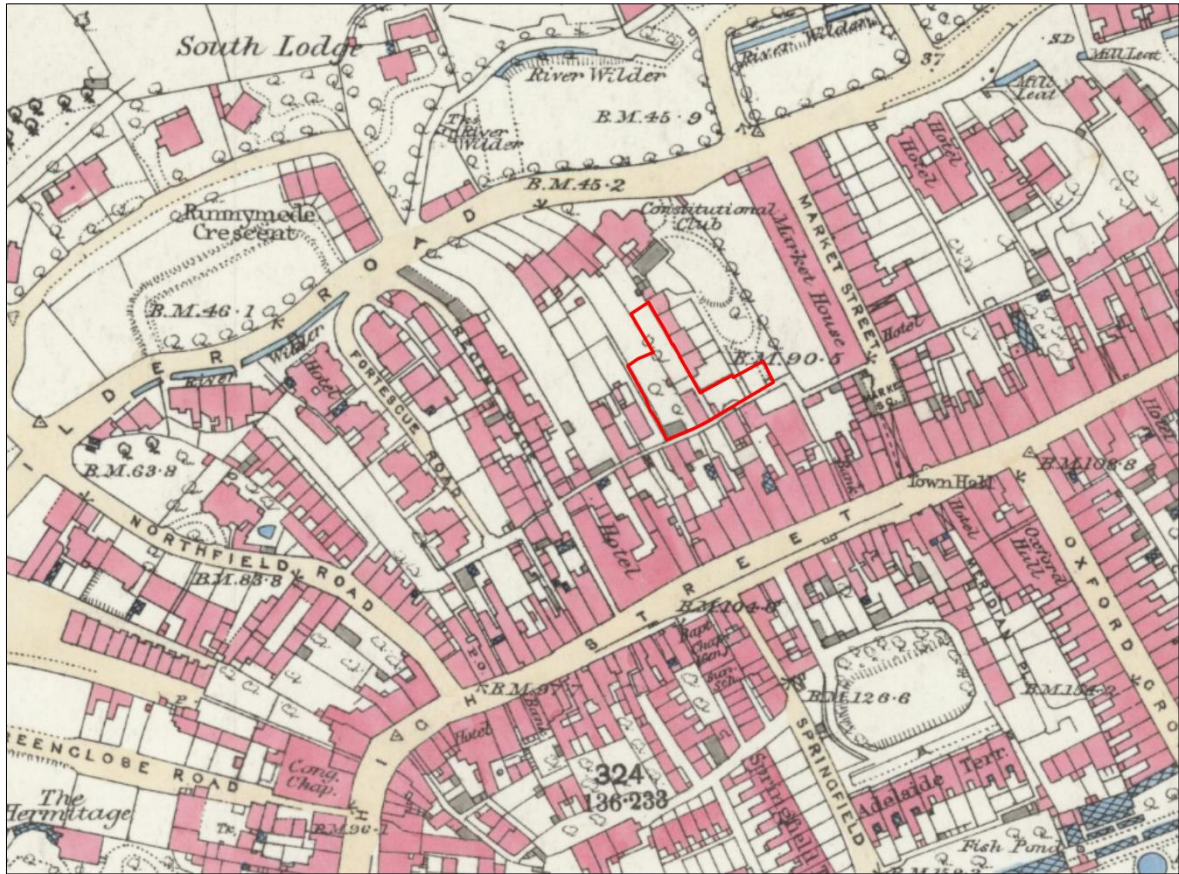


1. EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 ILFRACOMBE TITHE MAP; THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES TNA).

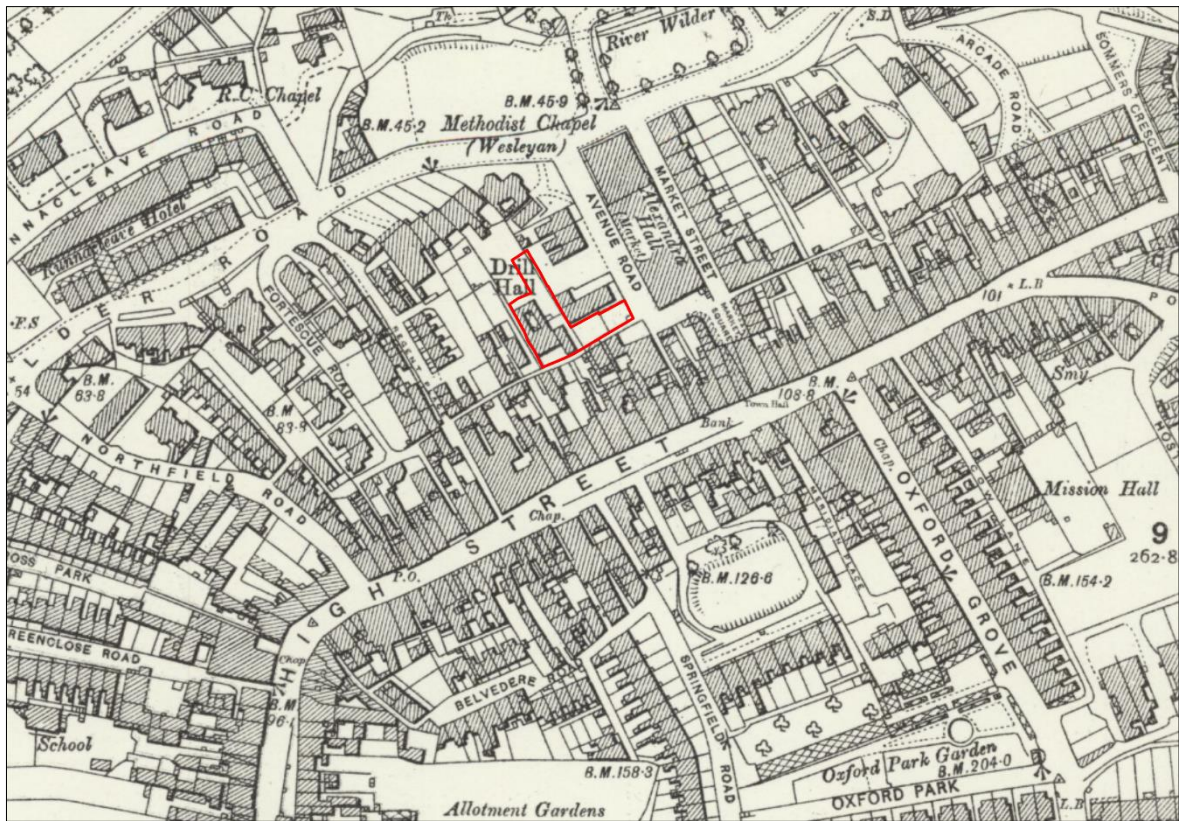


2. EXTRACT FROM THE 1888 ILFRACOMBE TITHE MAP; THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND NLS).



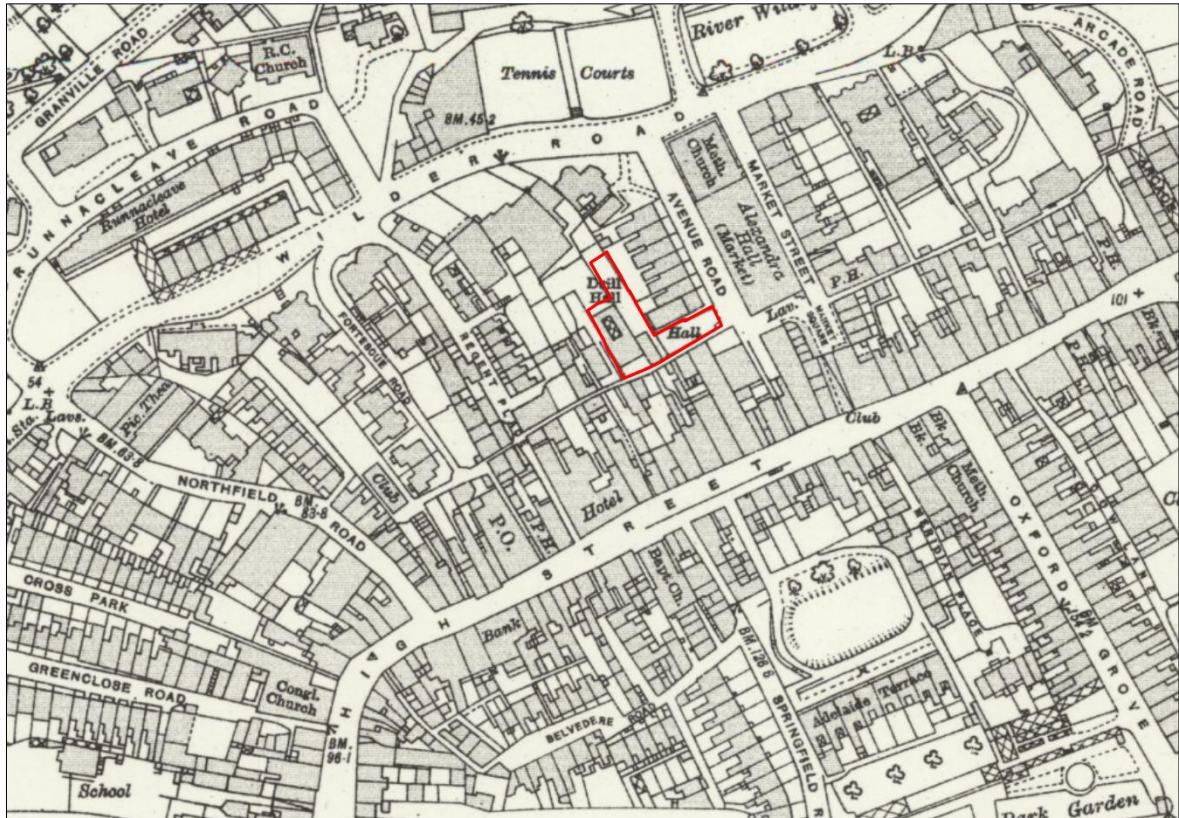


3. EXTRACT FROM THE 1890 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION 25 INCH MAP, SURVEYED 1888; THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).



4. EXTRACT FROM THE 1904 ORDNANCE SURVEY 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 25 INCH MAP, REVISED 1903; THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).





5. EXTRACT FROM THE 1934 ORDNANCE SURVEY 25 INCH MAP, REVISED 1932; THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
<b>Trench 01</b>					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil – dark brown-grey friable slightly clay-silt-loam.	Overlies (101)	0.15-0.25m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Demolition material – mid brown soft clay-silt with frequent shillet and rubble (sub-angular stone and brick fragments) inclusions.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102); same as (202)	0.15-0.20m thick	-
(102)	Layer	Buried soil – mid-dark brown-grey friable slightly clay-silt.	Overlain by (101); overlies (103); same as (206), (304)	0.60-0.80m thick	-
(103)	Layer	Buried soil – mid brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (102); overlies (104); same as (206)	0.24-0.40m thick	-
(104)	Layer	Subsoil – mid slightly ginger-brown soft slightly silt-clay.	Overlain by (103); overlies (105)	0.30-0.35m thick	-
(105)	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay with common shillet inclusions.	Overlain by (104); overlies (106)	c.0.35m thick	-
(106)	Natural	Natural – shillet within mid yellow soft clay.	Overlain by (105)	-	-
<b>Trench 02</b>					
(200)	Layer	Demolition material – mid brown-grey friable slightly clay-silt with frequent shillet and rubble (sub-angular stone and brick fragment) inclusions.	Overlies (201)	0.15-0.45m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Demolition material – light brown compacted/concreted mortar and friable clay-silt. Intermittent.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202).	Up to 0.20m thick	-
(202)	Layer	Demolition material – mid-light brown-grey friable-soft clay-silt with frequent rubble (sub-angular stone and brick fragments) inclusions.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203); same as (101)	0.10-0.30m thick	-
(203)	Layer	Layer – mid brown friable silt. Intermittent.	Overlain by (202); overlies (205)	Up to 0.12m thick	-
(204)	Layer	Re-deposited subsoil – mid slightly ginger-yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay. Intermittent.	Overlain by (203); overlies (205)	0.25-0.35m thick	-
(205)	Layer	Buried soil – mid brown-grey soft-friable gritty clay-silt.	Overlain by (204); overlies (206)	0.15-0.50m thick	-
(206)	Layer	Buried soil – mid-dark brown-grey soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by (205); same as (102), (304)	0.30+m thick	
{207}	Structure	Possible wall foundation – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.55-0.65m wide. Constructed of irregularly laid large sub-angular slatestone rubble. Either wall foundation base or tightly packed compacted rubble demolition.	Overlain by (200); abutted by (202)	0.15m high	Post-medieval / modern
<b>Trench 03</b>					
(300)	Layer	Modern road/access surface – compacted gravel and tarmac.	Overlies (301)	0.08-0.12m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Made-ground/demolition material – compacted dark-mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with frequent rubble inclusions.	Overlain by (300); overlies (302)	0.30-0.40m thick	-
(302)	Layer	Made-ground/infill – mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions,	Overlain by (301); overlies (303)	c.0.30m thick	-
(303)	Layer	Made-ground/infill – mid-dark grey soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions. Loose infill material, includes iron fragments.	Overlain by (302); overlies (304)	c.0.40m thick	-
(304)	Layer	Buried soil – mid brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (303); same as (102), (206)	0.20+m thick	-
(305)	Layer	Made-ground – re-deposited natural – shillet within mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (311); overlies (304)	c.0.20m thick	-
{306}	Structure	Wall – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Survives for length of 1.05m. Measures 0.30m wide and 0.20m high. Constructed of roughly dressed sub-angular slatestone.	Overlain by (311); abutted by (305); overlies (304)	0.20m high	Post-medieval
{307}	Structure	Wall – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Survives for length of 0.55m. Measures 0.30m wide and 0.20m high. Constructed of roughly dressed sub-angular slatestone. Turns to run to south-east as wall {308}.	Overlain by (301); abutted by (311); overlies (305); part of {308}	0.20m high	Post-medieval





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{308}	Structure	Wall – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Identified for length of 0.30m. Measures 0.40m wide and 0.40m high. Constructed of roughly dressed sub-angular slatestone. Turns to run to north-east as wall {307}.	Overlain by (301); abutted by (311); overlies (305); part of {307}	0.40m high	Post-medieval
{309}	Structure	Wall – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east across width of trench. Measures 0.20+m wide and 0.30m high. Constructed of roughly dressed sub-angular slatestone with mortar bond.	Overlain by (301)	0.30m high	Post-medieval
{310}	Structure	Possible wall foundation or surface – present within section – identified for length of 0.80m. Measures 0.05m thick. Constructed of coarse concrete. May be a concrete base to a wall foundation or concrete surface.	Overlain by (301); overlies (311)	0.05m thick	Post-medieval / modern
(311)	Layer	Demolition material – mid brown friable silt with rubble (sub-angular stone) inclusions.	Overlain by (301); overlies (305), {306}; abuts {307}, {308}	c.0.20m thick	Post-medieval / modern
[312]	Feature	Modern service – Iron water pipe orientated approximately north-west to south-east. No cut identified.	Within (311); overlain by (301)	-	Post-medieval / modern
{312}	Structure	Modern drain inspection chamber – rectangular feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures c.2mx1m.	Overlain by (300); cuts (301)	-	Modern

[100] feature/layer described in report

(100) feature not described in report

 archaeological feature – cut

 archaeological feature – structure

## APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Pottery			Other			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(102)	2	4	WRE, x1 body, x1 handle	4	20	Animal bone	Post-medieval
	1	5	WRE with BTP, body	1	4	Clay pipe stem	
	1	4	BSYS, body	1	1	Glass	
	1	12	NDGF, glazed, body				
	1	5	NDGT, glazed, body				
(103)	2	14	WRE with BTP, x1 rim, x1 body				Post-medieval
	1	12	NDGF, glazed, body				
(202)	1	44	NDGT, handle				Post-medieval
(206)	5	39	WRE with BTP, x3 rim, x 2 body	5	143	Animal bone	Post-medieval
	4	241	NDGF, glazed, x1 rim, x1 base, x2 body				
	6	260	NDGT, glazed, body				
	1	20	NDGT, rim				
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>660</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>348</b>		

BSYS – Bristol &amp; Staffordshire yellow slipware

BTP – blue transfer print

NDGF – North Devon gravel free

NDGT – North Devon gravel tempered

WRE – white refined earthenware



APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



2. TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).





3. TRENCH 01, REPRESENTATIVE NORTH-EAST FACING SITE SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



4. TRENCH 01, REPRESENTATIVE NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).





5. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

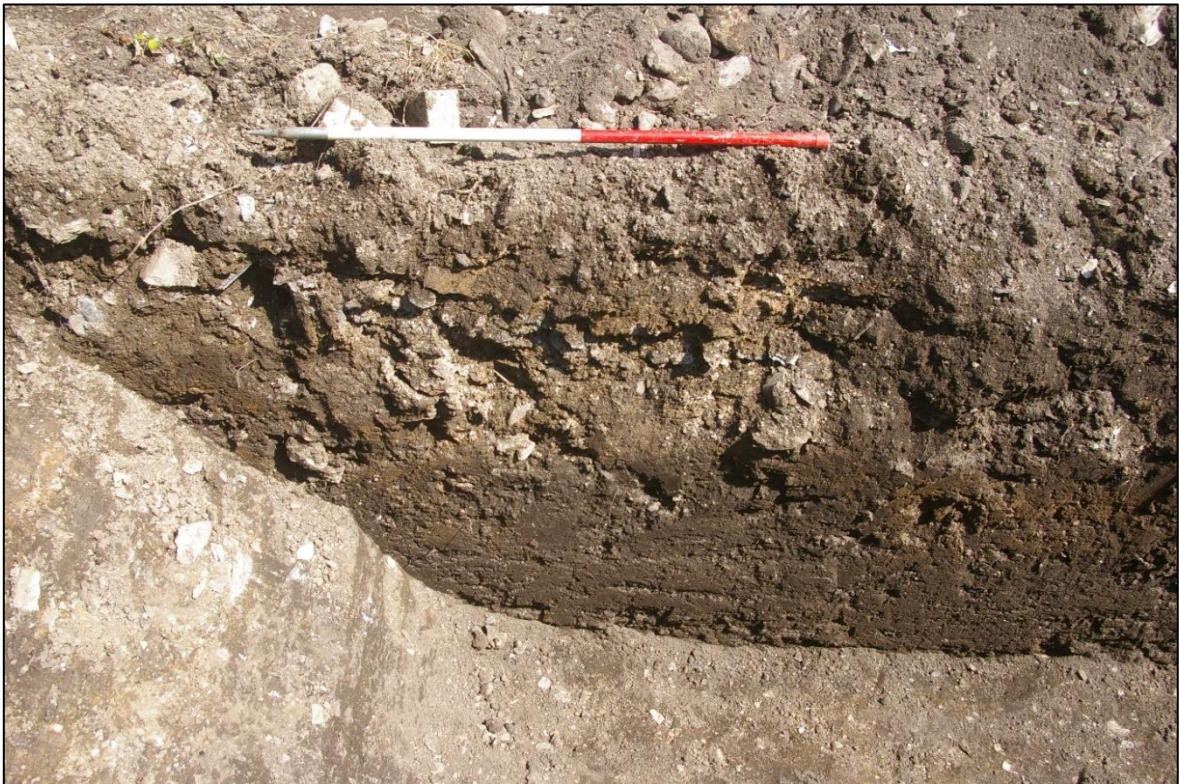


6. POSSIBLE WALL FOUNDATION {207}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





7. POSSIBLE WALL FOUNDATION {207}, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



8. TRENCH 02, REPRESENTATIVE SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





9. TRENCH 02, REPRESENTATIVE SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



10. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.30M, 0.50M & 1M SCALES).





11. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION, SHOWING MODERN BRICK INSPECTION CHAMBER (COVERED BY CONCRETE SLAB); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



12. WALL {306}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).





13. WALL {306}, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.30M SCALE).



14. TRENCH 03, REPRESENTATIVE NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION OVER WALL {306}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





15. WALLS {307}, {308} AND {309}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



16. WALLS {307} AND {308}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).





17. WALL {309}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.50M SCALE).



18. POSSIBLE WALL/SURFACE {310} WITH WALLS {307}, {308} AND {309}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.50M SCALE).





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



THE OLD DAIRY  
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK  
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK  
SOUTH MOLTON  
DEVON  
EX36 3LH

01769 573555  
01872 223164  
[MAIL@SWARCH.NET](mailto:MAIL@SWARCH.NET)