

SYCAMORE COTTAGE

STICKLEPATH

OKEHAMPTON

DEVON

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 200220



www.swarch.net

Tel. 01769 573555

Tel. 01872 223164

Sycamore Cottage, Sticklepath, Okehampton, Devon

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client

Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. during groundworks associated with alterations to the dwelling at Sycamore Cottage, Sticklepath, Okehampton, Devon. The site is located in an area of known archaeological potential, Sticklepath having medieval origins and being set within a wider medieval agricultural landscape. The historic Finch Foundry is located immediately to the west.

The archaeological monitoring at Sycamore Cottage identified a total of seven features, dating from the post-medieval and modern periods, reflecting the historic development of the leats associated with the mills at Finch Foundry, and the later development of the garden plot to Sycamore Cottage.

The extant leat was identified as belonging to a secondary phase, replacing a much deeper well-built stone structure situated to the north. This itself may have been a replacement for an earlier leat. Later features identified within the site belong to later phases of alteration to the garden plot and the 20th century construction of outbuildings.



May 2020

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THE CLIENT
 DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

PROJECT CREDITS

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	SYCAMORE COTTAGE, STICKLEPATH
PARISH:	STICKLEPATH
DISTRICT:	DARTMOOR
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 64149 94087
PLANNING NO.	0577/19 & LBC 0578/19
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-384861
SWARCH REF.	SYC20

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by a private client to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during development works associated with repairs and extension to Sycamore Cottage, Sticklepath, Devon. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2020) drawn up in consultation with the Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA) and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines (2014). This work follows on from a heritage appraisal and impact assessment carried out in 2019 (White 2019)

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Sycamore Cottage is located towards the centre of the village of Sticklepath, on the B3260 on the northern boundary of the Dartmoor National Park at a height of between 196m and 199m AOD (Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983) overlying superficial deposits of gravel, sand, and silt of the Taw River Terrace; with metamudstone of the Meldon Shale and Quartzite Formation at depth (BGS 2020).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Sticklepath, historically in the parish of Sampford Courtenay, has 12th century origins. The Chapel of St. Mary dates to this period, and many of the surviving historic buildings within the village date to between the 16th and 19th centuries. Sycamore Cottage itself dates to the early 16th century cottage, although with later alterations. The mill leat belonging to the 18th century Finch Foundry runs through the garden.

The Listing text for the Grade II Listed Sycamore Cottage (recorded as the Post Office, List number 1147228) describes the property as:

Circa early 16th century with late 16th century or early 17th century alterations. Plastered stone rubble walls. Gable ended thatch roof. Small brick stack at left-hand gable end. Plan: originally likely to have had 3-room and through-passage plan of which the passage and lower room have been demolished. The house almost certainly was built with an open hall which probably had an open hearth but only a roof inspection could prove this. The chamber over the inner room is jettied into the hall and this was an original arrangement judging by the closed truss in the partition above. The hall stack backed onto the passage, if not original it was inserted in the late 16th century or early 17th century when the ceiling was put in. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2-window front of early 20th century 3-light casements. 20th century part-glazed door at left-hand end and lean-to wooden porch against right-hand end. Interior: hall has plank and muntin screen at higher end with chamfered muntins. Above it the ceiling projects slightly into the room at a lower level to the rest of the room apparently with a plastered-over beam running along the edge - this strongly suggests an internal jetty. In the main part of the ceiling is an axial beam, richly moulded with converging stops. At the lower end of the hall is a granite-framed fireplace with hollow chamfered lintel resting on shaped granite corbels. Roof-space inaccessible at time of survey. Inner room has ovolo and fillet moulded cross beam with deeply inscribed scrolls to the ogee stops. Newel stairs by fireplace with chamfered wooden lintel. Roof: Over the hall the rear blade

of a cruck truss survives (the front one cut off by the chimney stack) with threaded purlins. Above the jetty is a closed truss and there is another open truss over the inner room. No access to roof-space so evidence of smoke-blackening on timbers was not available. Despite its modest size this house preserves some interesting and good quality features.

Works to the cottage exposed the jetty and a smoke blackened roof over the hall. A closed truss above the jetty indicates the inner room was originally ceiled. This arrangement of features would appear to confirm a three-cell cross passage building or perhaps a long house, although the shippon would then be on the upslope side.

By the mid-19th century, the 1843 Sampford Courtenay title map shows Sycamore Cottage as adjoining properties to both the east, and more contiguously to the west; with a 'range' extending to the south. This layout continued into the later part of the century, as depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, with slight alterations to the southern 'range'. Most of the development during this period appears to have occurred to the property to the east with numerous buildings lining the property boundary with Sycamore Cottage. By the early 20th century the southern 'range' of Sycamore cottage had been demolished, alongside the main eastern connecting range of the property to the west, including the purported western through passage of Sycamore Cottage. Later during the 20th century a series of extensions and outbuildings were added to the rear of the cottage.

The Devon Council Historic Landscape Characterisation suggests that Sycamore Cottage sits within the 'historic settlement', which, while having medieval origins, is largely 18th and 19th century in date. The village sits within a wider landscape that includes strip field systems and water-meadows. The county HER denotes a background of possible prehistoric settlement and reaves, medieval agriculture, and post-medieval rabbit warrens across Scaigh Warren (SAM1018925, SAM1020243) alongside post-medieval mining (MDV6921) and quarrying (MDV27945, MDV64178).

Archaeological investigation in the area is extremely limited, archaeological monitoring of works associated with the conversion of the former Methodist Chapel (Webb 2017); building survey of Foundry Cottage (EDV5228); recording at Finch Foundry (EDV3922, EDV3924); building survey and recording at Foundry House (EDV3921, EDV32923, EDV5224, EDV5227); and heritage assessment at Back Lane (EDV7151); as well as the heritage appraisal and impact assessment carried out as an earlier phase of these works (White 2019).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2020) drawn up in consultation with Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA). Following the demolition of the 20th century extensions and outbuildings to the south of the cottage, a single sub-rectangular area (Area 01) orientated approximately north to south and measuring c.10.50m × 5m was stripped by machine to the depth of formation using (where possible) a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Foundation trenches (Trenches 01 and 02), measuring up to 4m × 1.50m were subsequently excavated to the depth of solid bedrock. Exposed archaeological deposits and features 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 monitoring took place in February and May 2020.

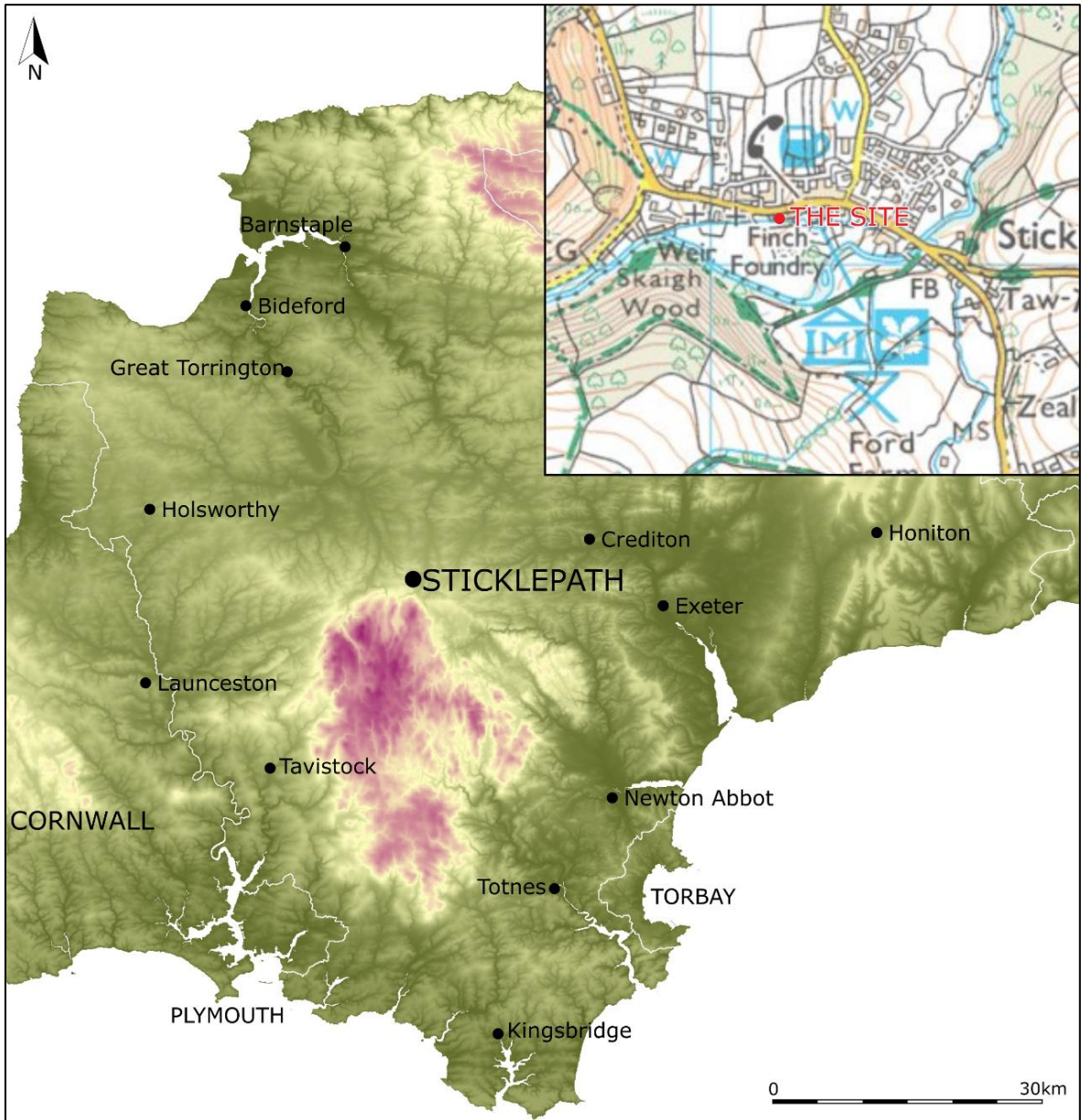


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE SAMPFORD COURTNEY TITHE MAP; THE COTTAGE IS INDICATED (PRO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring followed directly on from the demolition of 20th century extensions and outbuildings to the south of the cottage, and comprised an initial site strip of a single sub-rectangular area (Area 01) by machine to the depth of formation using (where possible) a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Additional foundation trenches (Trenches 01 and 02) were excavated for the footings of the new extension. Exposed archaeological deposits and features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

A complete description of all contexts can be found in Appendix 1; the finds concordance can be found in Appendix 2; and baseline photographs in Appendix 3.

2.2 EXCAVATION RESULTS

2.2.1 AREA 01

Area 01 was located to the rear of Sycamore Cottage, along the eastern property boundary wall (Figures 3 and 4). It was sub-rectangular in plan, set on an approximate north to south orientation, measuring c.10.50m × 5m; and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.30m.

The excavation of Area 01 identified that the ground to the rear of Sycamore Cottage had been heavily disturbed through episodes of construction and terracing. The 20th century extensions and outbuildings had been constructed with concrete surfaces (100) overlying a thin rubble bedding layer (101), the ground having been terraced directly down onto the natural (102), except at the southern end where the ground had been built-up with re-deposited natural (106). Topsoil layer (103), a dark brown soft-friable silt-clay, overlay the weathered natural to the west of the demolished structures.



FIGURE 3: AREA 01, WEST FACING SECTION SHOWING EXISTING EAST PROPERTY BOUNDARY WALL CONSTRUCTED DIRECTLY OVER THE NATURAL, AND EXTENT OF TERRACING FOR THE 20TH CENTURY OUTBUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

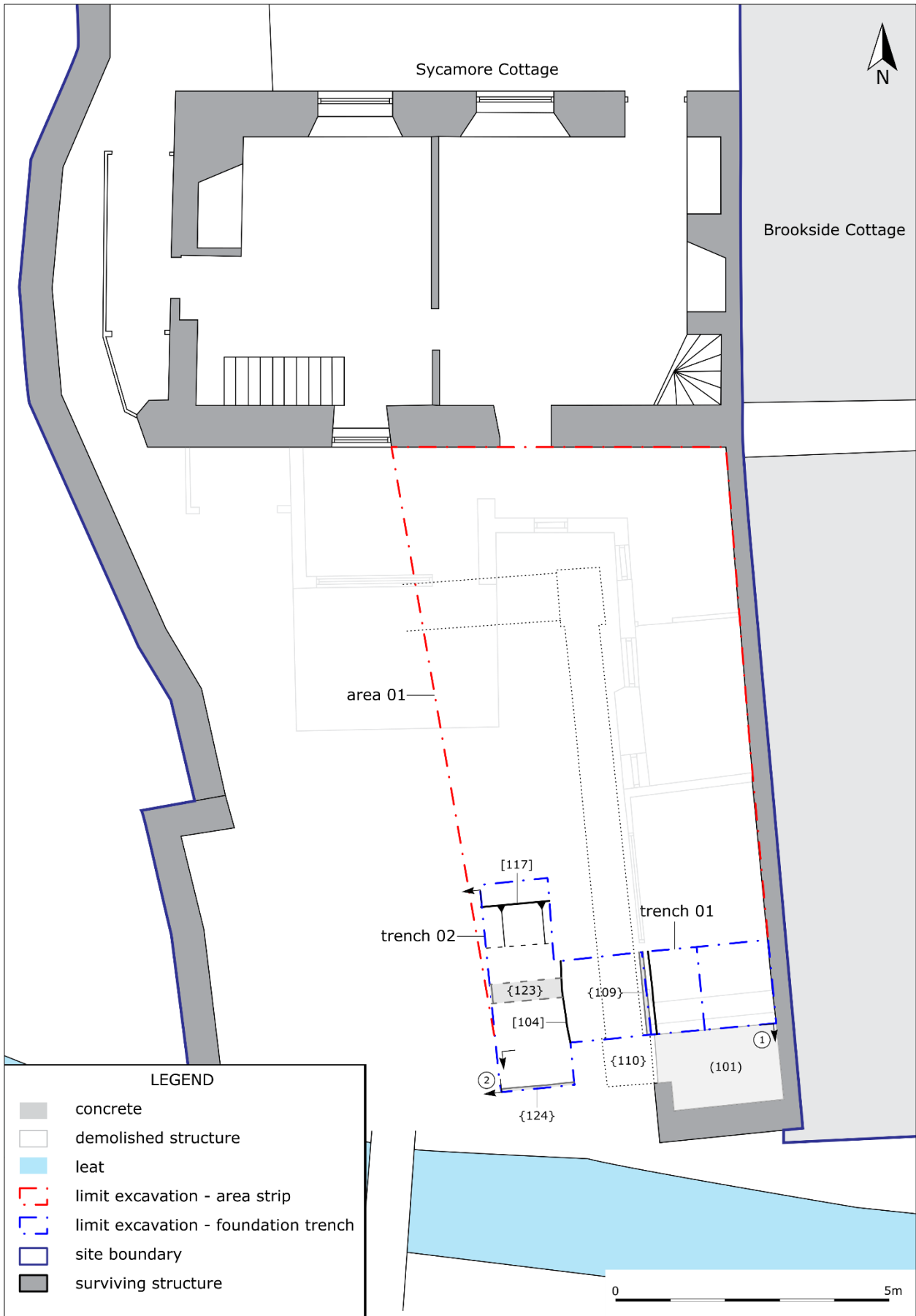
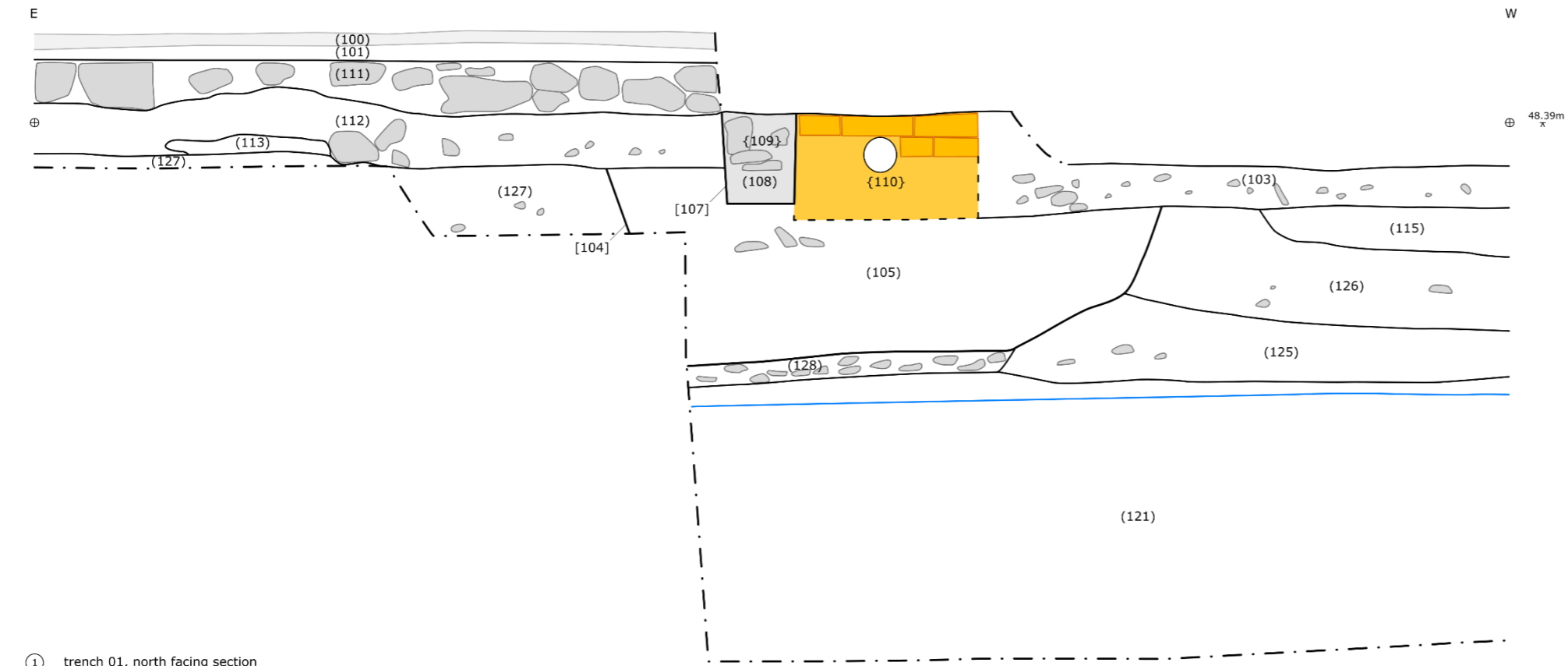
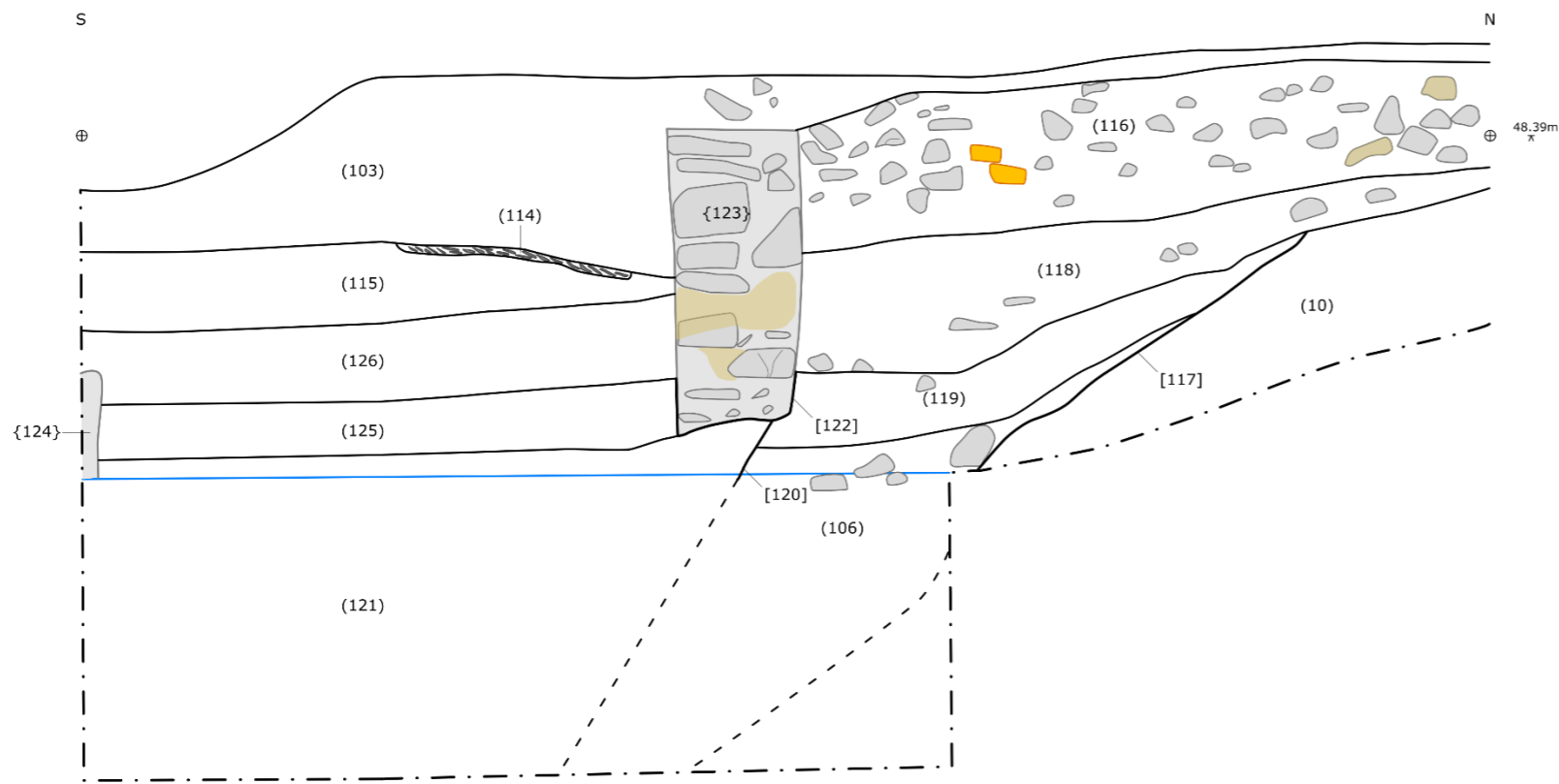


FIGURE 4: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF AREAS SUBJECT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.



① trench 01, north facing section



② trench 02, east facing section

- LEGEND
- brick
 - concrete
 - mortar
 - projected feature edge
 - slate
 - stone
 - water table



FIGURE 5: TRENCH SECTIONS. LEVELS BASED ON AN ARBITRARY HEIGHT OF 50M.

2.2.2 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located at the southern end of Area 01. It measured c.3m × 1.50m wide on an approximate east to west alignment; and was excavated to a depth of up to 2m.

A total of three features (Figures 4 and 5) were identified within this trench: one drain; one floor surface; and one wall. These were all associated with the 20th century outbuildings: concrete floor (100) with its associated bedding layers (101), (111), (112), and (113) abutting between the eastern property boundary wall and the foundations of wall {109}; drain [104] with an associated brick man-hole structure {110} the outside western edge of {109}. These features were identified as cutting into a series of deposits which infilled possible former leat structures (see below).

2.2.3 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located at the south-western corner end of Area 01. It measured c.4m × 1.50m wide on an approximate north to south alignment; and was excavated to a depth of up to 2m.

A total of four features (Figures 4-6) were identified within this trench: two linear features; and two walls. Linear feature [117] was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 2.50+m wide and 1.30m deep with moderate sloping northern edge. It contained three fills: (106), redeposited grey-brown-red sands and gravels; and (118), and (119) mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clays. This had been truncated to the south by a second linear cut [120], following the same approximate east to west alignment and measuring 2.10+m wide and 1.80m deep with steep to near vertical sides and probable flat base. Inundation by water at the lower depths of the trench that the base of the feature was only identified at the moment of excavation, cut into the natural. A single fill (121) was identified, mid grey-brown loose sand and grit.



FIGURE 6: TRENCH 02, EAST-FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

Wall {123} was located mid-way along the trench on an approximate east to west alignment, along the northern edge of cut [120]. It measured 0.85m high and 0.35m thick, constructed of angular and sub-angular stone with concreted mortar. It was set within a construction cut [122], surviving to a depth of 0.18m with vertical sides and flat base.

Wall {124} was located at the southern end of the trench on an approximate east to west alignment. The inundation of water led to the collapse of sections at this end of the trench, and the structure could only be identified as being constructed of large angular stone blocks with no apparent bond. It was identified as standing to a height of c.0.50m.

A series of infilling layers, including: crushed slate layer (114); re-deposited natural (115), mid grey-yellow and yellow compacted soft silt-clay; (125), mid grey-brown softy silt-clay; and possible garden soil (126), dark brown-black friable slightly silt-clay, filled the space between the walls. To the north of wall {123} was demolition layer (116), mid-dark brown friable silt with frequent stone and brick inclusions.

2.2.4 FINDS

Only a small quantity of finds was recovered during the excavations, including: 3 sherds (15g) post-medieval pottery from fill (105); 1 sherd (221g) of 18th-19th century English stoneware from layer (116); and 1 sherd (19g) of 18th-modern stoneware from layer (126). The finds recovered demonstrate post-medieval and modern domestic activity on the site. The assemblage has been discarded.

2.3 DISCUSSION

The archaeological monitoring revealed a number of features, including: stone-built walls; linear cuts; and features associated with the now demolished outbuildings to the rear of Sycamore Cottage. None of the identified features were associated with the medieval origins of the house, but reflect the location of the site adjacent to the industrial mill site of Finch Foundry, and the development of its associated leat; the domestic features and finds reflecting later alterations within the garden plot.

The features suggest multiple phases of the leat structure associated with the changing mills on the site of Finch Foundry (and elsewhere). The earliest feature, linear cut [117], may have formed the earliest phase of the leat, working as an open rock cut channel; though could equally be the initial construction cut into which a leat formed with wall {124} was set. This wall appears to have formed the southern edge of this possible second phase of leat, set into the redeposited natural backfill of cut [117]; the substantial stone-built form of the construction of this phase reminiscent of the historic leat structure identified during archaeological monitoring at the former Methodist Chapel to the west (Webb 2017). That it was allowed to silt up with deposit (121) suggests that it was left open following its replacement to the south, in the position of the current leat; perhaps being used as an overflow channel.

A boundary wall {123} was subsequently constructed along the edge of the northern edge now fully silted leat, only to be demolished during the 20th century when the out-buildings were constructed.

2.4 THE COTTAGE

The cottage itself did not form part of the monitoring requirement for this site, but the opportunity was taken to photograph the building during the works. The Listing was demonstrated to be correct, in that there is a jettied inner room (R2) with a closed truss above separating the inner room from an open hall (R1/R3), as demonstrated by the heavily smoke-blackened thatch above. The historic maps indicate the cottage once formed part of a range that extended further to the west (this part of the building disappears between 1884 and 1904), and the stub of a wall survives projecting from the south-west corner of the building. It is likely therefore the gable-end stack in the west wall of the cottage once backed onto a cross passage, identifying the building as either a three-cell cross-passage farmhouse or perhaps a longhouse (although the shippon would be the upslope side and this seems unlikely). In c.1840 it formed part of the 91a tenement *Steddaford's and Allen's* owned and occupied by one George Underhill Wills.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The archaeological monitoring at Sycamore Cottage identified a total of seven features, dating from the post-medieval and modern periods; and reflecting the historic development of the leats associated with the mills at Finch Foundry, and the later development of the garden plot to Sycamore Cottage.

The present leat structure was identified as being at least a secondary phase, replacing a much deeper well-built stone structure situated to the north; itself a possible replacement of an earlier leat. Later features identified within the site demonstrate later alterations to the layout of the garden plot and 20th century construction of out-buildings.

Works to the house demonstrated it forms the surviving part of a medieval building. The western part of the structure was demolished between 1884 and 1904, leaving the former open hall with its heavily smoke-blackened roof and jettied inner room to form the standing cottage. The building was originally either a three-cell cross-passage farmhouse or a perhaps a longhouse.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
Area 01					
(100)	Surface	Concrete floor surface – modern concrete 0.15-0.20m thick.	Overlies (101)	0.05-0.20m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Bedding layer for modern concrete floor (100) – yellow to white-grey gritty sand-silt with abundant angular and sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (100); overlies (111)	0.05m thick	Modern
(102)	Natural	Natural – concreted angular to sub-rounded large stone (up to 0.50m) within red-brown gritty sand. Appearance of glacial river gravels. At the base of the slope it becomes firm yellow clay and angular rock.	Cut by [117]	-	-
(103)	Layer	Topsoil – dark brown soft-friable slightly clay-silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlies (116)	Up to 0.40m thick	Modern
[104]	Cut	Cut for modern drain – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures up to 1.60m wide (at southern end for manhole) and 0.84m deep with steep to near vertical sides, gradual to sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (105), {110}; cuts (128)	Up to 0.84m deep	Modern
(105)	Fill	Fill of [104] – mid brown soft gritty slightly silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (103); abuts {110}; fill of [104]	Up to 0.84m thick	Modern
(106)	Fill	Fill of cut [117] re-deposited natural – mid slightly red-grey-brown sand and gravel mixed with mid grey-brown friable slightly clay-silt with abundant gravel and common sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Overlain by (119); fill of [117]	Up to 0.70m thick	-
[107]	Cut	Wall construction cut – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 0.25m wide and 0.30m deep with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (108), {109}; cuts (105)	0.30m deep	Modern
(108)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [107] – compacted dark brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by {109}; fill of [107]	0.10m thick	Modern
{109}	Structure	Wall foundation – linear wall foundation for 20 th century extension. Measures 0.25m thick and 0.20m high. Constructed of sub-angular and angular stone with concreted mortar.	Abutted by (112); overlies (108); fill of [107]	0.20m high	Modern
{110}	Structure	Man-hole – brick-built structure	Abutted by (105); fill of [104]	0.45+m high	Modern
(111)	Layer	Made-ground – large angular and sub-angular stone blocks with white mortar and mid brown-grey friable silt.	Overlain by (101); overlies (112)	Up to 0.20m thick	Modern
(112)	Layer	Made-ground – mid-dark brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional mortar fragments and rubble inclusions.	Overlain by (111); overlies (113)	0.15-0.19m thick	Modern
(113)	Layer	Made-ground – re-deposited natural – mid yellow soft clay.	Overlain by (112); overlies (127)	Up to 0.05m thick	Modern
(114)	Layer	Made-ground – thin band of crushed slate.	Overlain by (103); overlies (115)	0.03m thick	Modern
(115)	Layer	Made-ground – re-deposited natural – mid grey-yellow and yellow soft-friable silt-clay and soft clay.	Overlain by (114); overlies (126)	Up to 0.22m thick	Modern
(116)	Layer	Demolition rubble – mid-dark brown friable silt with common-frequent angular and sub-angular stone rubble and brick fragments.	Overlain by (103); overlies (118)	Up to 0.40m thick	Modern
[117]	Cut	Possible leat or construction cut – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 2.50+m wide and 1.30m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (106), (119)	1.30m deep	-
(118)	Layer	Possible soil layer or upper fill of feature [117] – mid slightly grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. Probably more likely to be infilling accumulation behind wall.	Overlain by (116); abuts {123}; overlies (119)	Up to 0.35m thick	-
(119)	Fill	Fill of possible leat [117] – mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut by [120]; overlies (106); fill of [117]	Up to 0.22m thick	-
[120]	Cut	Cut for leat – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 2.10+m wide and 1.80m deep with near vertical to vertical sloping sides, clear to sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (121), {124}, (125); cuts (119)	1.80m deep	-
(121)	Fill	Silting fill of leat [120] – mid grey-brown sand and grit.	Overlain by (125); abuts {124}; fill of [120]	c.1m deep	-
[122]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {123} – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep with vertical sides, clear to sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by {123}; cuts (125)	0.18m deep	Post-med
{123}	Structure	Wall – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.35m wide and 0.85m high. Constructed of angular and sub-angular stone with concreted mortar.	Abutted by (118), (126); fill of [122]	0.85m high	Post-med

{124}	Structure	Southern wall of leat [120] – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.50+m high. Constructed of angular and sub-angular large stone blocks. No clear bond, but only visible briefly before inundation with water and collapse of section.	Abutted by (121); fill of [120]	0.50+m high	-
(125)	Fill	Fill of leat [120] – mid grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Cut by [122]; overlies (121); fill of [120]	Up to 0.28m thick	-
(126)	Layer	Possible garden soil layer – dark brown-black friable slightly clay-silt.	Abuts {123}; overlain by (115)	Up to 0.35m thick	Post-med
(127)	Layer/fill	Possible fill of leat [120], or overlying soil layer – mid brown soft-friable gritty clay-silt.	Cut by [104]; same as (125)	0.50m thick	-
(128)	Layer	Possible bedding/base layer for drain cut [104] – mid slightly grey-brown soft slightly sand-clay with common-frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (105); overlies (127)	0.08m thick	-

- [100] feature described in report
 Archaeological feature – cut
 Archaeological feature - structure
 Archaeological feature - surface

Appendix 2: Finds concordance

Context	Pottery			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(105)	2	8	White refined earthenware with blue transfer print, x1 rim	Post-med
	1	5	English stoneware, rim	
(116)	1	221	Stoneware, rim. Mixing bowl	19 th century
(126)	1	19	Transfer printed stoneware, rim	Post-med
TOTALS	5	253		

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



1. AREA 01 FOLLOWING REMOVAL OF MODERN STRUCTURES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



2. AREA 01 FOLLOWING INITIAL SITE STRIP; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



3. TRENCH 01, NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

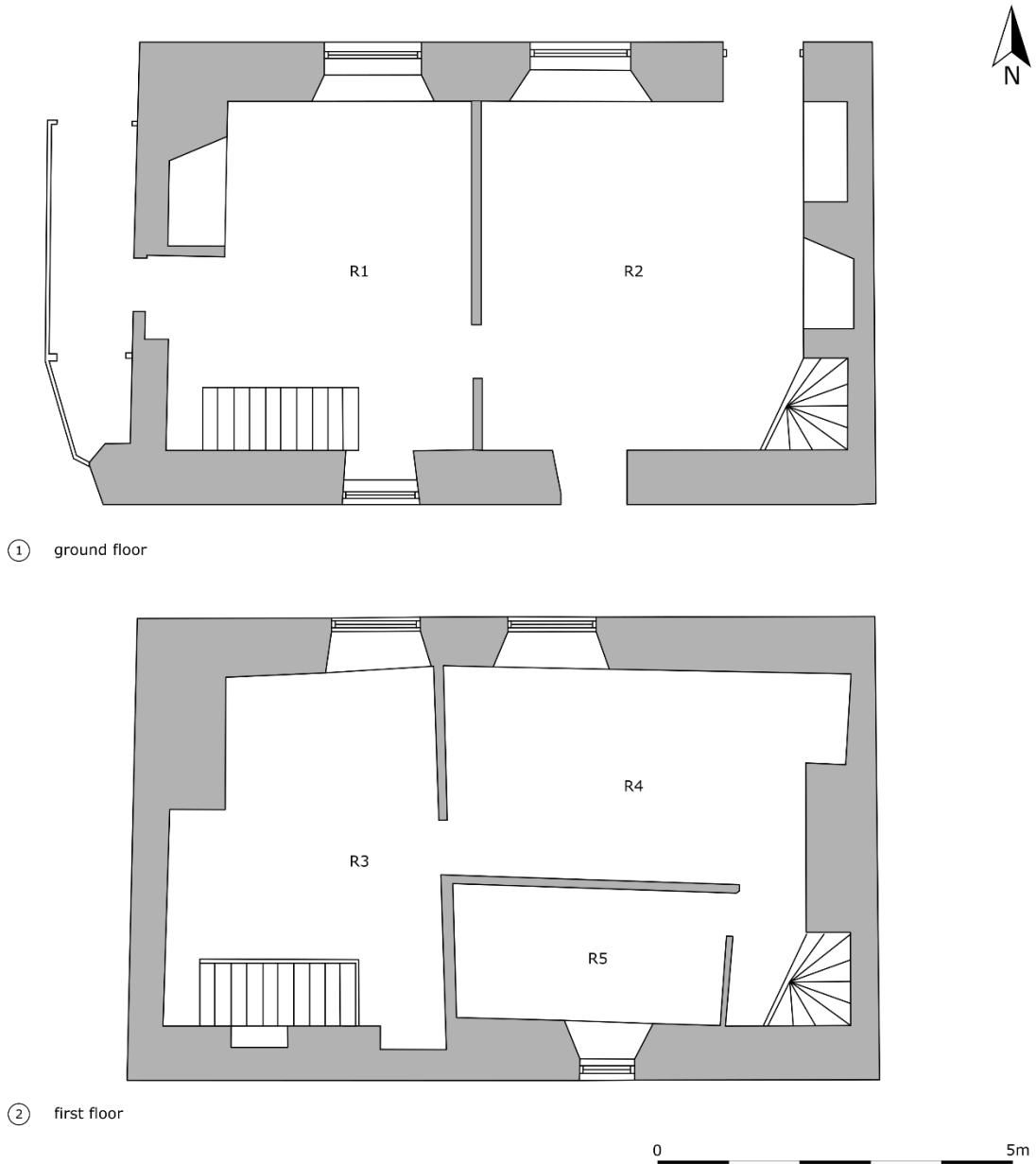


4. TRENCH 02, EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



5. WALL {124}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – HISTORIC BUILDING



SYCAMORE COTTAGE, GROUND- AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF THE COTTAGE.



6. NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF SYCAMORE COTTAGE DURING REMEDIAL WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



7. (LEFT) WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF SYCAMORE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.



8. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF THE SURVIVING STUB OF THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE DEMOLISHED WEST END OF THE HISTORIC STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



9. EXTERNAL SOUTH ELEVATION OF SYCAMORE COTTAGE SHOWING THE SCARRING FROM THE FORMER OUTBUILDINGS/EXTENSION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



10. DETAIL OF THE EXTERNAL SOUTH ELEVATION OF SYCAMORE COTTAGE, TO THE WEST END, SHOWING THE SURVIVING STUB OF DEMOLISHED WEST END OF THE HISTORIC STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



11. R1, DETAIL OF THE FIREPLACE IN THE WEST GABLE WALL WITH GRANITE LINTEL AND SHAPED CORBELS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



12. R1, DETAIL OF THE INSERTED OVEN IN THE FIREPLACE OF THE WEST GABLE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



13. R1, DETAIL OF THE CHAMFERED BEAM TO THE CEILING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



14. R1, DETAIL OF THE JETTY ABOVE THE SCREEN IN R1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



15. R1, DETAIL OF THE PLANK AND MUNTIN SCREEN PARTITION BETWEEN R1 AND R2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



16. R1 DURING REMEDIAL WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



17. R2, DETAIL OF THE PLANK AND MUNTIN SCREEN PARTITION BETWEEN R1 AND R2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



18. R2, THE PLANK AND MUNTIN SCREEN PARTITION BETWEEN R1 AND R2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



19. R2, DETAIL OF THE SOUTH END OF THE PARTITION WALL BETWEEN R1 AND R2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



20. R2, DETAIL OF THE SCROLLWORK AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE OVOLO- AND FILLET-MOULDED BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



21. R2, DETAIL OF THE SCROLLWORK AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE OVOLO- AND FILLET-MOULDED BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



22. DETAIL OF THE SCROLLWORK AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE OVOLO- AND FILLET-MOULDED BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



23. R2, DETAIL OF THE SCROLLWORK AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE OVOLO- AND FILLET-MOULDED BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



24. R2, DETAIL OF THE FIREPLACE IN THE EAST GABLE WALL OF R2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



25. R2, DETAIL OF THE OVEN IN THE FIREPLACE TO THE EAST GABLE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



26. R2, DETAIL OF THE LINTEL AND BLOCKING TO THE FIREPLACE IN THE EAST GABLE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



27. R2, DETAIL OF THE LINTEL AND BLOCKING TO THE FIREPLACE IN THE EAST GABLE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



28. R2, DETAIL OF THE RECENT PARTITION BETWEEN R2 AND THE SOUTH-WEST STAIRCASE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



29. DETAIL OF THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE IN THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF R2; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



30. DETAIL OF THE ALCOVE ABOVE THE STAIRS IN THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF R2; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



31. R3, DETAIL OF THE HEAVILY SMOKE-BLACKENED THATCH ABOVE THE ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



32. R3, DETAIL OF THE SMOKE BLACKENED COB WALL BELOW THE TRUSS BETWEEN R3 AND R4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



33. R3, DETAIL OF THE SMOKE BLACKENED COB TO THE WALL BETWEEN R3 AND R4, WITH DETAIL OF THE ROOF TRUSS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



34. R4, DETAIL OF THE WALL SEPARATING R4 FROM R5; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



35. R4, DETAIL OF THE NORTH PITCH OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE SHOWING THE THATCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



36. R4, DETAIL OF THE EAST GABLE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



37. R4, THE FOOT OF THE TRUSS AND DETAIL OF THE COB WALL IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



38. R4, DETAIL OF THE THATCHED ROOF, WHICH IS NOT SMOKE-BLACKENED; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



39. R5, DURING REMEDIAL WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



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

TEL: 01769 573555
Tel. 01872 223164
EMAIL: MAIL@SWARCH.NET