

STOKE COTTAGE, HIGH STREET, STOKE CANON, DEVON

(Centred on NGR SX 9392 9808)

Results of Archaeological Trench Evaluation and Historic Building Appraisal

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On behalf of:
Stratton Creber Commercial Ltd

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AC archaeology

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation and historic buildings appraisal were undertaken by AC archaeology during June 2017 on land at Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon (SX 9392 9808).

The trench evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of seven trenches totaling 72m in length, with each trench 1.5m wide. These were positioned to provide representative coverage of the site. The historic building appraisal investigated Stoke Cottage, a two-storied dwelling with outbuilding to the rear.

The evaluation has recorded the presence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological features, with these comprising pits and ditches which were cut into a weathered natural subsoil. These were then sealed by a series of post-medieval and later soil layers. Finds recovered date to the Middle Neolithic, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Stoke Cottage is a two-storied dwelling, with fabric suggesting it was originally a vernacular cross-passage house potentially dating to the mid to late 17th century, but with extensive remodeling, extensions and alterations having taken place into the present century. Very little remains of the original building were evident with some internal fabric of the front of the house dating to its earlier period. The outbuilding to the rear of Stoke Cottage is likely to have dated from the late 18th century, again with a number of subsequent extensions and alterations. Overall it is considered that both buildings have low architectural and aesthetic value and contain no architectural features or fixtures of interest.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeological investigations, comprising a trial trench evaluation and a historic building appraisal, were undertaken by AC archaeology during June 2017, in order to provide accompanying information for a planning application for residential development, on land at Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon (NGR SX 9392 9808). The work was required following consultation with the Archaeology Officer, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (hereafter DCCHE).
- 1.2 The site lies towards the northeast extent of Stoke Canon, close to St Mary Magdalene Church and bounded by the High Street (the current A396) to the east (Fig. 1). It comprises a sub-rectangular plot of land consisting of Stoke Cottage, which is positioned on the road frontage, with, what were at the time of the work, heavily overgrown garden plots elsewhere. To the rear of Stoke Cottage was an outbuilding. Neither of the buildings are listed. The site lay on flat ground that was elevated slightly above the road at 23m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), with the underlying solid geology comprised sandstone of the Dawlish Sandstone Formation beneath superficial sand and gravel river terrace deposits (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Stoke Canon was first mentioned in AD938 when the manor was granted by Athelstan to Exeter monastery (Devon County Council Historic Environment Record ref. MDV15875). The name Stoke Canon derives from the element *stoc* meaning 'the rooks', with Canon related to its ecclesiastical ownership. The Church of Saint Mary Magdalene lies approximately 50m southeast of the site. It is Grade-I listed (National

Heritage List no. 1333984) and although was largely rebuilt during the 19th century, it retains its 15th century tower.

- 2.2 Previously-recorded earlier activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited. It consists of a possible Bronze Age ditch recorded during monitoring of flood defence works to the southeast of the church (MDV106501) and the find of a Roman Denarius coin of Trajan recovered from a garden off Chestnut Crescent, some 200m to the south west of the site (MDV42263).
- 2.3 The 1839 Stoke Canon parish tithe map shows a building in the position of Stoke Cottage with an outbuilding to the rear (Fig. 2). These are located just beyond the contemporary extent of the village core at this date. The site is depicted as comprising two plots (152 and 153). These are described in the accompanying tithe apportionment as 'Garden' and 'Part of Colt Orchard' respectively, owned by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter and leased by Thomas Webber, a wheelwright. By 1888, the first-edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map depicts Stoke Cottage as divided into two properties (Fig. 3). To their rear, the outbuilding is shown with a small feature in the yard between that possibly represents a well. The surrounding grounds are depicted as having been subdivided into four plots, with the majority shown as orchard and with the addition of a small structure on the southern boundary. This arrangement is largely the same as shown on the 1903 second-edition map, but with the addition of an extension to the rear of Stoke Cottage that incorporates the position of the possible well (Fig. 4).

3. AIMS

- 3.1 The aim of the trial trench evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site. The results of the work will be reviewed and used to inform any subsequent mitigation and whether or not the significance and state of survival of any buried archaeological remains is great enough to influence the layout of the proposed development should planning consent be obtained.
- 3.2 The aims of the building recording were to appraise the property, to assess its development and its significance, and to assess the impact of the proposals on this significance.

4. METHODOLOGY: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

- 4.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' document *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (revised December 2014). It comprised the machine-excavation of seven trenches totaling 72m in length and with each trench 1.5m wide. These were positioned to provide sample coverage of available areas of the site (Fig. 5).
- 4.2 All trenches were located with a Leica Net rover GPS accurate to 1cm. The removal of soils within the trenches was undertaken in 20cm spits under the control and direction of a site archaeologist. Stripping by mechanical excavator ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed.
- 4.3 All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections and plans were produced at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

5. METHODOLOGY: HISTORIC BUILDINGS APPRAISAL

- 5.1 The appraisal was undertaken with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014), and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016).
- 5.2 A rapid desk-based appraisal, comprising an assessment of relevant historic maps, and data held at the Historic Environment Record (HER), was undertaken.
- 5.3 A site visit was carried out and included:
- A written description of the property;
 - Preparation of annotated as existing floor plans to show builds of different date and architectural fittings and features; and
 - A basic photographic record including the overall character of the building, as well as detailed views of any architectural features and fixtures and fittings as necessary to illustrate the document.

6. RESULTS: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction (Trench locations Fig. 5; Plates 1-2)

Archaeological features were present in Trench 1 and Trenches 4-7. Trenches 2 and 3 were negative and are summarised in Appendix 1. The results from Trench 1 and Trenches 4-7 are discussed below. Natural subsoil across the site varied from light brownish-red, brownish-yellow and red clay, with banding of river gravels and coarse sand.

6.2 Trench 1 (Detailed plan Fig. 6a, sections 6b-d; Plate 3)

Trench 1 was excavated onto natural subsoil (context 103), which was exposed at a depth of 0.7m below existing levels. It was overlain by a mid brown silty-loam buried soil (102), a mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt loam subsoil layer (101) and a dark greyish-brown silty-loam garden soil (100). One piece of fired clay and a clinker fragment from buried soil 102 and one sherd of medieval pottery from subsoil 101 were recovered. The trench contained two probable pits (F104 and F106) and three possible pits or postholes (F108, F110 and 112). These were all sealed by buried soil layer 102.

Pit F104 measured 1.25m across and 0.2m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a mid reddish-brown silty-clay fill (105) from which a sherd of possible Middle Neolithic pottery was recovered.

Pit F106 measured 1.45m long, 1m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a mid reddish-brown silty-loam fill (107). One sherd of medieval pottery, two fragments of fired clay and a residual prehistoric worked flint flake were recovered from fill 107.

Adjacent possible pits or postholes F108, F110 and 112 measured between 0.14m and 0.26m across. Each contained similar mid reddish-brown silty-clay loam fills (109 and 111). Possible pit or posthole 112 was not excavated but F108 and F110 measured 0.08m and 0.02m deep respectively. No finds were recovered from these features.

6.3 Trench 4 (Detailed plan Fig. 7a, sections Figs. 7b-c; Plate 4)

Natural subsoil (404) was exposed in Trench 4 at a depth of 0.7m below existing levels. It was overlain by a layer of weathered natural subsoil (403), which was in turn sealed by a sequence of buried soil (402), subsoil (401) and garden soil (400) as recorded in

Trench 1. The trench contained a series of six intercutting probable ditch features (F405, F407, F409, F411, F415 and F416) that all cut through layer 403 and were sealed by buried soil 402.

The earliest in the intercutting ditch series was F411, which extended northwest to southeast across the middle of the trench. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.34m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a mid brownish-red silty-clay fill (112) that had a tip of small gravels extending down its northeast side. Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint were recovered from the ditch.

Ditch F407 extended approximately north to south along the length of the trench and cut across the line of ditch F411. It measured between 0.5m and 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a dumped mid reddish-brown fill (408) that contained common stone cobbles, gravels and occasional charcoal pieces. Two pieces of iron slag, a quantity of hammerscale and residual Middle Neolithic Pottery and a worked flint flake was recovered from the ditch.

Ditch F407 was cut by ditches F405, F409 and F415. Ditch F405 was east to west aligned and located at the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.76m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a mid brown silty-clay fill (406) that had occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. One sherd of medieval pottery and a piece of iron slag were recovered from the fill.

East to west aligned ditch F409 was located to the north of ditch F405. It measured 1.48m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a broad flat base. It contained a mid yellowish-brown silty-loam fill (410) from which one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

Ditch F415 was aligned approximately parallel and to the north of ditch F410. It was 1.45m wide and contained a probable dumped deposit of mid brown silty-clay loam that was mottled with mid brownish-red clay (413). One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from fill 413.

Ditch F416 was aligned northwest to southeast and cut across ditch F415. It measured 0.8m wide and contained a mid brown silty-loam fill (414). One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the ditch.

6.4 Trench 5 (Detailed plan Fig. 8a, sections Figs. 8b-c; Plate 5)

Trench 5 was excavated onto natural subsoil, which was exposed at a depth of 0.86m below existing levels. It was overlain by a weathered natural subsoil layer (502), a mid brown silty-loam subsoil (501) and garden soil (500). One sherd of Iron Age pottery, a post-medieval ridge tile fragment and a piece of iron slag were recovered from subsoil 501. The trench contained two probable ditches (F504 and F506) and a possible pit F508 that were cut into the layer 502 and sealed by subsoil 501.

Ditch F504 measured 2.15m wide and 0.23m deep with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a mid brownish-red silty-clay fill (505) that had common cobble and gravel and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds recovered from the ditch included a sherd of Iron Age pottery, three worked flint flakes and an iron bar fractured into four sections.

Ditch F506 measured 1.48m wide and 0.5m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained a mid brown silty-loam fill (507) that had patches of

red clay and occasional gravel, volcanic stone rubble and charcoal fleck inclusions. Two sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from the ditch.

Possible pit 508 was only partially exposed and cut into fill 505 of ditch F504. It was comprised of mid brown silty-loam with occasional charcoal and heat affected clay flecking. This feature was not investigated.

6.5 Trench 7 (Detailed plan Fig. 9a, sections Figs. 9 b-c; Plate 6)

Trench 7 was located in the southeast corner of the site. It was excavated onto a weathered natural subsoil (705), which was present from 0.53m below existing levels and was overlain by a mid brown silty-loam subsoil (702) and garden soil (701). Two sherds of medieval pottery and a piece of worked flint were recovered from the subsoil. The trench contained three probable ditches (F704 and F708 and 709) which were all sealed by the subsoil.

Ditches F704 and 709 extended parallel to each other; separated by a gap that measured approximately 2m and measured 0.62m and 0.5m wide respectively. Ditch F704 was investigated, which exposed it to have a moderately-steep concave profile that was 0.3m deep. It contained a dark greyish-brown silty-clay fill (703), from which one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered.

Ditch F708 measured 0.92m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a charcoal-rich mid brownish-grey silty-clay dumped basal fill (707) that also had common cobble and gravel inclusions. This was overlain by an accumulation of light reddish-brown clay (706). One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from basal fill 707. A soil sample taken from fill 707 contained charcoal and charred plant macrofossils including cereal grains.

7. THE FINDS by *Charlotte Coles and Henrietta Quinnell*

7.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site during the evaluation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds are summarised in Appendix 2 and consist of prehistoric, medieval and post medieval pottery, worked flint, ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay, iron and slag.

7.2 Prehistoric pottery by *Henrietta Quinnell*

A total of nine sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered. These are six sherds (9g) from context 408, fill ditch of F405: rim and body sherds of similar smooth fabric with large inclusions of vein quartz. The fragmentary formal and decorative features are consistent with a suggested Middle Neolithic date, but not adequate to provide indications of a specific style within the Peterborough group. The sherds are small and abraded and, given the presence of later material (iron working waste) from this context, are clearly residual. The single sherd (1g) from fill 105 of pit F104 is of similar material but very abraded.

The sherd (2g) from 505, fill of ditch F504, is likely to be from its general character to belong to the 1st millennium BC and probably to the Middle or Later Iron Age. The sherd (1g) from 501 subsoil is much abraded and it is likely to have the same date range as that from 505.

7.3 Medieval pottery

Eleven sherds of medieval pottery (36g) were recovered from nine contexts, these are all upper greensand derived pottery, this has a date range of 950 to 1350 AD, however the present of several oxidised sherds could imply a date of pre-1200AD (Allan, Hughes and Taylor 2011). Two rim sherds were present these are not cupped and therefore are not datable, the remaining pieces are body sherds.

7.4 Post-medieval pottery

A single body sherd of unglazed red ware (5g) was recovered from fill 703 of ditch F704, this is likely to be 18th or 19th century.

7.5 Worked flint/chert by Henrietta Quinnell

Eight of the nine pieces are flint, with several having a good nodular cortex (contexts 107, 408, 412, 505 and 703). The other is of Greensand chert (505). They are all in a fresh condition. A hollow scraper comes from (412), the remainder are debitage, all with a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date range. Some or all could be contemporary with the suggested Middle Neolithic date for pottery from (405).

7.6 Ceramic building material (CBM)

A piece of glazed roof ridge tile (80g) was found from context 501, this has a green stippled glaze and knife stabblings to aid firing and is comparable with other 17th century tiles from Exeter (Allan, 1984).

7.7 Fired clay

Three small pieces of fired clay were recovered from contexts 102 and 107, these are very abraded and undiagnostic.

7.8 Iron

Four fragments from the same Iron object (235g) were recovered from fill 505 of ditch F504. This is an Iron bar with a square cross section, it has one broken end and is 255mm long. It is heavily corroded and not identifiable.

7.9 Slag

A total of 68 pieces of slag (990g) were found from three contexts, these are undiagnostic iron working waste. The vast majority came from context 408

7.10 Clinker

A single small fragment of clinker (1g) was retrieved from context 102. This is undiagnostic.

8. PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT by Cressida Whitton

8.1 Introduction

Two environmental bulk samples were recovered from dumped deposits within ditches F407 and F708 in Trenches 4 and 7 (Samples 1 and 2). A monolith column sample (Sample 3) was also taken from a buried soil in Trench 4 (context 403). Based on the results from this trench, it is likely that this layer was formed after the 14th century.

The samples were processed by flotation/sieving in a siraf-type tank, using standard AC Archaeology methods. 20% of the large dried flots were sorted under a stereo-binocular microscope (10-30 x magnification) and all other residues (5.6mm/2mm and 500 micron) were 100% sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. The results are summarised in Appendix 3.

8.2 Comments

Sample 1

Sample 1, taken from dumped basal deposit 707 of Trench 7 ditch F708, presented favorable environmental potential. Recovered material comprised frequent trunk/branchwood charcoal fragments (5-15mm) and 50+ charred grains of mainly wheat /barley type, as well as some of oat/rye type. A small quantity of diverse charred plant macrofossils (CPM) comprising weed seeds and poorly-preserved possible nut/berry/legume fragments were also recovered. The composition of the material recovered from Sample 1 is likely to represent domestic waste remains.

Sample 2

Sample 2, which was recovered from dumped fill 408 of Trench 4 ditch F407 considered to have associations with industrial processing, had only limited results. Recovered material included no grain and only occasional CPM, including a large charred thorn and a few poorly-preserved fragments of unidentifiable charred ecofacts (possibly berry or legume).

9. RESULTS: HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL (Figs 10 and 11; Plates 7-21)

9.1 Stoke Cottage

Introduction

The building is a two-storied house, with fabric suggesting the house was originally a vernacular cross-passage house, potentially dating to the mid to late 17th century. Its present appearance reflects its late 19th and 20th century alternations with only the thickness of the probable cob walls to the front part of the building and the large external end stack to the north elevation revealing its older origins. It is rectangular in plan and aligned north-northeast-south-southwest. The front of the property faces the A396, with the rear overlooking a densely vegetated garden with a large outbuilding likely dating to the late 18th century directly to the rear of Stoke Cottage.

Exterior (Plates 7-9)

The east elevation of the building is the principle façade, accessed via a parallel pavement along the side of the A396. The elevation has a painted roughcast rendered finish and appears to be covering a cob fabric perhaps with a stone plinth as is traditional to the area. The doorway and windows are all later insertions or alterations, with ground floor windows to either side of the doorway and the first floor windows at the north and south end are late 19th century alterations/insertions. The ground floor window at the south end potentially is a remodelled doorway and the central window of the first floor is an early to mid-20th century insertion. All of the fitted windows and the front door are late 20th century insertions.

The north gable end elevation has the original projecting end stack, which is stepped on the west side and located towards the south end of the 17th century build. The steps are topped with corrugated asbestos which appears to have been turnerised or coated with a skim of cement and has a late 19th century brick extension to the top of the stack. The west end of the primary build is abutted by the late 19th century two storey extension constructed of stretcher bond brickwork. The ground floor shallow arched window with brick voussoirs at the west end looks to be original to the late 19th century build and is fitted with a modern late 20th century glazed window. The first floor window looks to be a later insertion and is fitted with a mid-20th century window.

The west rear elevation of the building is constructed of painted stretcher bond brickwork dating to the late 19th-century. At the south end is a gable ended two storey

late 20th century extension constructed of brick with a painted render finish. There is a partially enclosed lean-to porch centrally located along the west elevation joining the two storey extension. The ground floor shallow arched window at the north end of the elevation is the same as the north ground floor elevation window. The first floor window is roughly centrally located and lights the staircase of the building, at the present the window is boarded up. The rear door of the building is off-set from the centre to the north and is fitted with a plank and batten door. The two windows and the doorway all appear to be of a late 19th century date, however the first floor window may be an early 20th century insertion. At the south end of the porch is a door accessing the utilities room within the late 20th century extension, which has a ground and first floor window on the west elevation. The ground floor single glazed window looks to be original to the build and the first floor window is a modern double glazed fitting.

The south gable end elevation was only partially visible due to extensive vegetation. At the west end within the late 19th century extension of the building there is a pair of modern French doors and a window is located directly above the first floor level and is fitted with a late 20th century single glazed window.

The roof is of a late 19th century construction which has been repaired and re-tiled in the late 20th-century. Originally the roof structure would have been much narrower spanning over the 17th century front part of the house and lower, likely resting below the top probable cob section of the end stack. It can also be suggested that the roof originally would have been thatched as was traditionally at the time in the local area. At the south end of the gable roof there are two late 19th century brick chimney stacks and at the north end is the 17th century projecting end stack with late 19th century brick extension to the top.

Interior – ground floor (Plates 10-15)

The internal ground floor arrangement is currently a four room and through passage leading to a staircase arrangement, with two rooms either side of the passage and staircase (Rooms 1-4). The rear door of the building is off-set from the passage to the north with a utilities room within the late 20th century extension. The rooms have a regular modern wallpaper finish.

The modern front door of the building opens to the passage way which leads to the straight flight staircase at the west end. The north and south walls are constructed of brick and are late 19th century insertions. There is a doorway towards the east end of the north elevation and towards the west end of the south elevation. Both fitted with late 19th century four panel timber doors which have recently been stripped. The floor has what appears to be late 19th century tessellated tiles in cream, red and black. The plain timber skirting also looks to be of a late 19th century date, the staircase potentially is a later insertion possibly early 20th century in date.

Room 1 is the front north side room of the building, the north, east and west walls are potentially constructed of cob and the south wall is brick. Towards the west end of the north elevation is a late 20th century fireplace which likely is in the place of a larger concealed inglenook when considering the size of the projecting end stack and period of this part of the building. The south wall at the west side of the door has timber plank wainscoting of a probably late 20th century date, the skirting and picture rail of the room look to be of a similar date. On the east elevation is an internally splayed window which is likely a late 19th century alteration/insertion and is fitted with modern double glazing. At the south end of the west elevation there is a timber four panel door leading to the Room 3, the opening of the doorway was likely knocked through the probable cob wall in the late 19th century. The ceiling has a modern painted plaster finish and looks to have been raised in the 20th century. Towards the south end of the room there

is a large chamfered cross beam, aligned east-west and potentially is 17th century in date. At the west end there is an iron support strap and bolt likely a later 18th or 19th century addition. The floor of the room is laid to modern tiles.

Room 2 is the front south side room of the building, the east, south and west walls are potentially constructed of cob and the north wall is brick. At the west end of the south elevation a large chimney breast potentially late 19th century in date has been constructed and is presently fitted with a modern fireplace. The plain skirting of the room is potentially late 19th century in date and the picture rail is likely a later insertion. On the east elevation there are two windows both fitted with modern double glazing. The north side window has internally splayed reveals and is likely late 19th century in date. The south side windows has straight reveals and is a later early 20th century insertion and may be a conversion of a 19th century doorway, this is not clear. There is a doorway at the west end of the north elevation and a one at the north end of the west elevation, both are fitted with stripped timber four panel door. Roughly centrally located within the room is a large chamfered cross beam, aligned east-west and potentially is 17th century in date. The floor is carpeted and on the north elevation to the west side of the doorway there is a round early 20th century Bakelite light switch.

Room 3 is located in the rear north side of the building and is within the late 19th century extension of the building. It has a modern late 20th century finish with tiled walls to the northwest corner of the room with the remaining walls finished with painted plaster. The north, west and south walls are constructed of brick and the east wall potentially cob. In the southeast corner of the room the skirting is made of plaster and c.1m above floor level there is a slight ledge on the cob wall where the wall curves for doorway reveal to Room 1. There are two windows one on the north elevation and one on the west, both are fitted with modern double glazing. There are three doorways; one at the south end of the east wall, one to the west end of the south wall leading to Room 4 and one towards the south end of the west wall leading to the rear of the building. The internal doors are stripped four panel doors and the exterior door is a plank (narrow) and batten with ledges and braces. The ceiling has a painted plaster finish and the floor is laid with red quarry tiles.

Room 4 is located in the rear south side of the building and is within the late 19th century extension of the building. The east wall appears to be constructed of cob and the north, and west walls are constructed of brick, the south wall is fitted with large modern double-glazed French doors with windows to each side. On the east elevation at the south end the wall projects into the room, it is not clear if this was originally an earlier lateral external stack, but is more likely a late 19th century chimney breast, which is now fitted with a modern electric heater. There are two four panel stripped timber doors, one at the north end of the east elevation the other at west end of the north elevation. The room has plain low timber skirting and a timber picture rail, the floor is carpeted and the ceiling is painted plaster.

The ground floor utilities room of the late 20th extension is accessed only externally and has a completely modern late 20th century finish with painted plaster walls, with low timber plain skirting and concrete floor. The window is fitted with a timber frame with a timber sill, the doorway has a plank (narrow) and batten door with internal ledge and braces. The door looks to be late 19th century in date and is likely re-used from another part of the property or possibly reclaimed.

Interior – first floor (Plates 16-21)

The internal first floor arrangement is currently a five rooms (Rooms 5-8) set around a central small corridor with the staircase and landing directly to the west side. There is a sixth room (Room 9) located off Room 8 which is within the late 20th century

extension. The rooms have a regular modern wallpapered and painted plaster finish, with some early 20th century skirting and possible late 19th century floorboards.

The staircase and landing are situated centrally along the west side of the first floor within the late 19th century extension of the building, the staircase and landing floorboards potentially being of the same date. The skirting is higher than the majority of the building with some detail. The late 19th century brick dividing central wall of the building stops at the floor level with early 20th century holes marking the location of the now removed railing of the landing. Centrally located on the west elevation is a double casement window with diamond pane leadlights. The window fitted appears to be of a late 19th century date but is likely a later insertion. At the west end of the north elevation there is access to Room 10 and at the west end of the south elevation there is access to Room 8. At the east end of the landing there is a doorway to the small centrally located corridor, all of the doors are modern late 20th century fittings with early 20th century timber surrounds. There is access to the loft at the east end of the ceiling of the landing.

The small centrally located corridor is aligned north-south and provides access to Rooms 5-7, the walls are all constructed of lath and plaster and the skirting is the same as the landing's.

Room 5 is the front north side room of the first floor, the north and east walls are potentially constructed of cob but it is not clear how high this extends. The west and south elevations are constructed of lath and plaster of a probable early 20th century date. The window is located off-centre to the north side of the east elevation and is a late 19th century insertion fitted with a modern double glazed window. The doorway leading to the small central corridor is situated at the west end of the south elevation and is fitted with a modern late 20th century door. The room has plain low skirting likely early 20th century in date and a picture rail which appears to be a later insertion and the floorboards potentially are late 19th century.

Room 6 is accessed from the doorway on the south end of the east elevation of the small corridor. It is currently a bathroom and has a completely modern late 20th century finish. There is a window centrally located on the east elevation and looks to be a 20th century insertion and the doorway is fitted with a plain modern door.

Room 7 is the front south side room of the first floor, the east wall is constructed of what appears to be cob and the south wall is potentially cob with a late 19th century brick face. The north and west walls are early 20th century lath and plaster. At the north end of the east elevation there is a window with internally splayed reveals and is a late 19th century insertion. At the west end of the north elevation the doorway to the small corridor is located and is fitted with a late 20th century door. At the east end of the south elevation there is a recess utilised as a wardrobe. The external wall here becomes much thinner suggesting that this may be late 19th century brick construction rather than cob, however this is not clear. It could be suggested that it is in the area of a taking in door. To the west of the recess is a late 19th century chimney breast which appears to have been blocked potentially in the late 20th century perhaps earlier. The floorboards potentially are late 19th century with several boards adjacent to the fireplace and recess being later repairs.

Room 8 is located in the southwest corner of the first floor with Room 9 located to the west in the late 20th century extension. The south and west walls are constructed of late 19th century brickwork and the north and east walls are early 20th century lath and plaster. At the east end of the south elevation the wall projects forward into the room and appears to be a part of a chimney breast which extends into Room 7. On the floor

there are some tiles indicating a heath and the skirting boards in this area have been cut and repaired. The fireplace likely dates to the late 19th century, the floorboards and skirting of the room look to be of a similar date. There is a picture rail in the room which looks to be a later insertion.

There is a doorway leading to Room 9 located at the north end of the west elevation of Room 8, it is a late 20th century insertion. The room has been utilised as a bathroom and has a modern 20th century finish with a modern double glazed window centrally located along the west elevation.

Room 10 is located in the northwest corner of the building and is accessed from the landing. A small section of the north wall at the east end appears to be constructed of cob, with the remainder of the north elevation and the south and west walls constructed of late 19th century brickwork. The east wall is constructed of early 20th century lath and plaster, the skirting and dado of the room are a similar date. There is a window located centrally along the north elevation and is fitted with a single glazed late 20th century window. There is a boiler located in the northwest corner of the room within a fitted cupboard. The floor is modern lino and the ceiling is painted plaster.

The roof structure could only partially be seen through the loft opening of the landing, with the rafters appearing to be of a late 20th century repair with the A-frames appearing to be of a late 19th century date.

9.2 The Outbuilding (Figs 10 and 11; Plates 22-28)

Exterior (Plates 22-23)

The outbuilding is a single storey structure with a mezzanine platform located above the south half of the building. It is almost square in plan, is parallel to the main house and the gable ends are aligned north-northeast-south-southwest. In recent times it appears to have been utilised as a garage and utilities area. It potentially dates to the late 18th century and is constructed of rubble stone and has some later 19th and 20th century alterations. The structure was widened along the west side in the late 19th century. The building was surrounded by dense vegetation to the west and south and internally access was limited.

The north gable end of the building is constructed of painted rubble stonework, with degraded shiplap timbers covering the truss section of the building. Roughly centrally located there is a large late 20th century opening which likely once held a garage door. It has a cast iron I-beam lintel and the east side has brick repair to the reveal with possible concrete repair to the west side reveal. Obscured by vegetation is a doorway which appears to be fitted with a plank and batten door. The wide planks with beading down one side and the detail of the strap hinges suggest a probable late 18th century date. This door is fitted within the late 19th century extension of the building, suggesting that the door was re-used.

The east elevation of the building is constructed of painted rubble stonework, there are two doorways situated along this elevation, there is one off-set to the north of centre fitted with a plank and batten door the same as the north elevation and looks to be hung in an original opening. The second doorway is located at the south end and is a late 20th century insertion fitted a four panel door with the upper two panels glazed.

Little could be seen of the south elevation, with remnants of the shiplap cladding covering the A-frame truss in situ. There are two doorway openings with only the timber jambs in situ, located off-set to the west of centre and at the west end of the elevation.

There was a late 20th century window at the east end of the elevation with only the timber frame remaining.

The gable roof is a late 19th century insertion correlating to the construction of the extension of the building to the west. It has a two bay roof with the A-frame trusses of a king post with diagonal support struts design. The south gable end truss is missing its diagonal struts but appears to have had vertical struts inserted as a repair. The trusses themselves look to be of an earlier 19th century construction and may have come from the main house as they both appear to have had extension in the late 19th century. The roof is constructed of corrugated tin overlaying corrugated asbestos, attached to purlins and rafters of a probably late 20th century date.

Interior (Plates 24-28)

The interior of the outbuilding has exposed rubble stonework walls bonded with a pinkish-buff lime mortar, with paint remnants in places. There is a mezzanine platform above the south half of the building which is partially boarded with vertical rustic planks, some of which the bark remains. In the south west corner of the room within the late 19th century extension there is a probably late 20th century brick wall aligned east-west forming a small room which can only be accessed from the exterior south elevation. Directly to the north of this is late 20th century low wall constructed of concrete, this area looks to have been used as a coal store. In the southeast quarter of the outbuilding there is a late 20th potentially early 21st century breeze block construction forming a room that can only be accessed from the exterior east elevation, this room has a modern finish of painted plaster walls and ceiling.

Towards the west end of the north elevation there is a stub wall which correlates to a stub wall projecting from the south elevation aligned north-northeast-south-southwest. These two stubs walls would originally have been part of the late 18th century west wall of the outbuilding. It is not clear if this wall was knocked through and robbed out when the late 19th century extension occurred to the west side of the building or if it happened during the 20th century.

The mezzanine platform of the outbuilding was not accessible and does not appear to have been utilised as a hayloft. The floor boards looked to be of a late 19th century date. The floor of the outbuilding was 20th century concrete and remnants of the original west wall could be seen between the two stub walls along the west side floor of the room.

10. DISCUSSION

- 10.1** The results from the trial trench evaluation have established the presence of ditches and pits in four of the seven trenches. These have been dated to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 10.2** Throughout each of the trenches, reasonably deep soils were present, with the natural subsoil encountered at a depth of between 0.5m and 0.7m below existing ground levels. The overlying layers consisted of a buried soil, which was well-defined in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 and in these locations overlain by garden subsoil and topsoil. For the remaining trenches, a more general subsoil was recorded, the thickness of which corresponded with the combined depths of the buried soil and garden subsoil recorded elsewhere. In the trenches that contained the buried soil, it was demonstrated that it overlay all cut features, the latest of which in these locations was medieval in date. Despite no closely-datable finds being recovered from the buried soil, the recovery of a piece of clinker from this layer in Trench 1 suggests that it was of probable post-medieval origin.

10.3 Prehistoric

Probable prehistoric features were exposed in Trenches 1, 4 and 5. In Trench 1, the date of probable pit F104, is based on the single abraded but potentially Middle Neolithic sherd of pottery. The limited quantity and nature of the pottery perhaps makes this date inconclusive, especially given the recovery of medieval material from adjacent pit F106. Nevertheless, despite this tentative interpretation, the presence of prehistoric activity in Trench 1, particularly when considering the results from Trench 4 (see below), cannot be ruled out.

In Trench 4 the sequence of ditches is likely to have included a prehistoric element, with this represented by ditch F411. The earliest in the sequence of intercutting ditches was F411 and this is potentially of Neolithic to Bronze Age origin, based on the recovery of worked flints from its fill. The presence of the residual pottery sherds from ditch F407 and the small number of additional worked flints in later features and overlying soil layers provides further indication for the likelihood of prehistoric activity of this date on or in the vicinity of the site.

Ditch F407, which represents the subsequent ditch in the recorded sequence, is poorly dated, with finds recovered consisting of iron working slag and hammerscale (a byproduct of iron smithing), as well as the residual Middle Neolithic pottery and worked flint. This ditch, the contents of which are likely to demonstrate that iron smithing and perhaps smelting was taking place on site, could therefore date from any time between the Iron Age and medieval periods.

Ditch F504 in Trench 5, which has been dated to the Iron Age based on a single sherd of pottery, again, like pit F104 in Trench 1, provides a possible date for this feature.

10.4 Medieval

Medieval activity was recorded in Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 7. From the small number of pottery sherds recovered, this has a potential date range of between the 10th and 14th centuries, but with a pre-13th century date likely.

The function of pit F106 in Trench 1 was not clear, but its presence, as well as the adjacent undated but possibly associated small pits or postholes F108, F110 and 112, have the potential to represent some evidence for occupation on the site.

The majority of the ditches recorded in Trench 4 have been dated to the medieval period and include F405, F409, F415 and F416. As discussed above, ditch F407, which included evidence for iron working on the site, also has the potential to be of medieval origin. This relative intensity of ditch alignments, which potentially represent three separate phases of a shifting east to west aligned boundary, later changed to a northwest to southeast alignment, suggest some prolonged activity in this part of the site.

In Trenches 5 and 7, ditches F506 and F708 are also likely to be broadly contemporary with the activity exposed in Trenches 1 and 4. Like those exposed in Trench 4, these represent probable plot boundaries. The presence of the dumped charred deposit 707 in ditch F708, which has been shown to contain cereal grain, has the potential to demonstrate the potential for domestic settlement activity nearby.

10.5 Post-medieval

Post medieval features were only exposed in Trench 7 and consist of parallel ditches F704 and 709. These are likely to have formed the flanking ditches to a former hedgebank.

10.6 Development of the buildings (Figs 10 and 11)

The 17th century

The earliest fabric of the property identified is the probable late 17th century front section of the main house, which looks to be constructed of cob. This part of the house originally would have formed a two room cross passage plan longhouse with external end stack at the north end with the north side ground floor room the service room of the building. It can be suggested that the 17th century build of the property would not have extended as high as the extant building but would still have been two stories when considering the height of the end stack. Very little remains of this early phase of construction with the extent of the preservation of cob wall not clearly defined. There are two large chamfered cross beams within Room 1 and 2 of the building which are likely from the 17th century build and it can be suggested that within the service room the late 20th century fireplace is likely in the position of the original inglenook of the building when considering the dimensions of the external stack and the tradition of vernacular buildings at this time within the area.

The 18th century

During the latter part of the 18th century the outbuilding to the rear of the property was constructed. Its original use is unknown but was likely an agricultural barn of sorts when considering the local environs at the time. No fixtures or fittings were identified to imply its earlier function.

The 19th century extension

By the late 19th century, the 1888 and the 1903 25-inch ordnance survey maps show extension to both the main house and the outbuilding, it is also during this time that the main building is depicted as two separate dwellings (Figs.3-4). During the site visit this phase of development of the property was identified in both buildings. It can be suggested that the internal south wall of the ground floor hallway marks the divide in the two properties with the two doorways which currently lead to Rooms 2 and 4 being later insertion. The positioning of the staircase of the south side dwelling at this time is not clear but potentially abutted the dividing spine wall. The extant staircase looks to be a 20th century replacement. The front entrance to the dwelling of the south end of the building potentially was through the converted window at the south end of the east elevation. It was also during this time that the window openings of main house were inserted and possibly modified from original smaller windows. The two chimney stacks at the south end of the building and the top section of the north end stack all appear to have been constructed in the late 19th century, it is likely that the large chimney breast at the internal south end of the building also date to this time however it is possible that it may be incorporating an earlier chimney breast. Prior to the building becoming a single dwelling again in the early 20th century, the presence of the tiles and blocked fireplace cut by a later partition wall suggests that Rooms 7 and 8 formed a large single room or the room to the east side was much larger than the west. The stripped four panel doors and the plank and batten rear door of the building all look to be of a late 19th century date, but are potentially later insertions when the property was extensively updated in the 20th century. Some of the low plain skirting of the property likely dates to this period.

The early 20th century alterations

In the early 20th century the building underwent a phase of remodelling, the property appears as a single dwelling by the 1969-1970 25-inch Ordnance Survey map. The first floor arrangement dates to the early 20th century when the lath and plaster partition walls were inserted. It also is likely that the staircase was replaced at this time and the higher skirting with simple detail was added to some of the rooms, potentially the picture rails of the property were added at this time. The wainscoting in Room 1

and the double glazed window and French doors are all late 20th century insertions. Also in the late 20th century the extension to the rear west elevation at the south end was added and the fireplaces were blocked and replaced with modern electric ones.

Alterations also occurred to the outbuilding at this time with a brick partition forming a small room in the southwest corner and a low concrete wall forming a coal store area. The breeze block partitions in the southeast corner, which may even be as late as the early 21st century, were inserted and a doorway at the south end of the east elevation was inserted and the large garage door opening was made along the north elevation.

10.7 Assessment of significance of the building

Introduction

Guidance on the assessment of significance has been taken from Historic England's document *Conservation Principles* and from the *National Planning Policy Framework*, and is assessed according to the heritage values outlined in these documents.

Evidential and architectural value

While the evaluation has identified buried archaeological remains on the site, these generally date to earlier periods rather than being associated with the buildings.

The house and outbuilding displays no architectural value, with the probable cob fabric compromised by the later developments of the property with very little visible evidence of its vernacular origins. It is also noted that the building contains no architectural features or fixtures or fittings of interest.

From this evidence, it can be concluded that the building and outbuilding have low architectural value and this forms a low part of its significance.

Historical value

The property has no historical associative value.

The building and outbuilding have no illustrative value.

It can be therefore concluded that overall the house has low historical value, and this forms a low part of its significance.

Aesthetic value

The building and outbuilding have no aesthetic value as this has been diminished by the later developments of the property.

It can therefore be concluded that the house has low aesthetic value, and this forms a small part of its significance.

Communal value

No specific communal value has been identified, nor any groups with a specific interest in the property. The building is therefore not considered to have any communal value.

Artistic value

The property has no artistic value.

Setting

The setting of the property is the rural village streetscape within which it is located.

This setting forms part of the building's significance.

Assessment of value

In summary, it is considered that the significance of the property is drawn mainly from its architectural, historical and aesthetic values, along with its setting. None of these contribute at a high level to its significance, and the building is considered to be an asset of low significance.

11. CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1** The trial trench evaluation has established that there is prehistoric and medieval buried archaeology on the site, with this comprising pit and ditch features that were cut into a weathered natural subsoil at a depth of around 0.6m below existing levels. These were then overlain by a series of post-medieval and later soils.
- 11.2** Prehistoric features present comprised a probable Neolithic to Bronze Age ditch, while other features, consisting of a small pit and a further ditch have been more tentatively dated, but represent possible additional evidence for Neolithic as well as Iron Age activity on the site. A small quantity of Middle Neolithic and Iron Age pottery sherds recovered as residual finds from later deposits have been considered to provide additional indication of the potential for prehistoric activity on or in the vicinity of the site.
- 11.3** A number of medieval ditches that were exposed across approximately half the area investigated are likely to demonstrate that the site had been subdivided into a series of plots, potentially between the 10th to 12th centuries. In one location, a concentration of ditches may reflect prolonged occupation. The recovery of a small number of pottery sherds, charred cereal grains and evidence for poorly dated ironworking, which could also be attributed to this period, perhaps reflect that activity on the site in this period was associated with domestic and limited industrial processes. Given the position of the site as within the historic core of the village and close to the church, this is perhaps not unexpected.
- 11.4** Stoke Cottage potentially dates from the late 17th century with extensive remodelling, extensions and alterations having taken place into the present century. Very little remains of the original building with some internal fabric of the front of the house dating to its earlier period. The outbuilding to the rear of Stoke Cottage likely dates from the late 18th century, with extensions and alterations having taken place into the present century. Both buildings have low architectural and aesthetic value and contain no architectural features or fixtures of interest.
- 11.5** The proposed development involves the demolition of Stoke Cottage and the outbuilding to the rear. The property no longer displays any of its vernacular heritage, externally or internally, and principally appears as a building dating to late 19th to 20th century. The replaced fenestration detracts from the rural streetscape of Stoke Canon, with many of the properties along the A396 in the village having similar alteration to the street façade of the houses. The buildings have no relationship with their setting and there would be little loss in their demolition.

12. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 12.1 The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project code of **ACD1617**. It will be held until the need for any further archaeological work on the site is established and ultimately will be offered to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under temporary access number **RAMM 17/40** but if they are unable to accept this, then it will be dealt with under their current accession policy.
- 12.2 An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **288573**, which includes a digital copy of this report.

13. REFERENCES

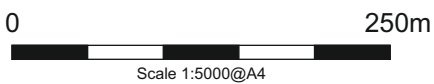
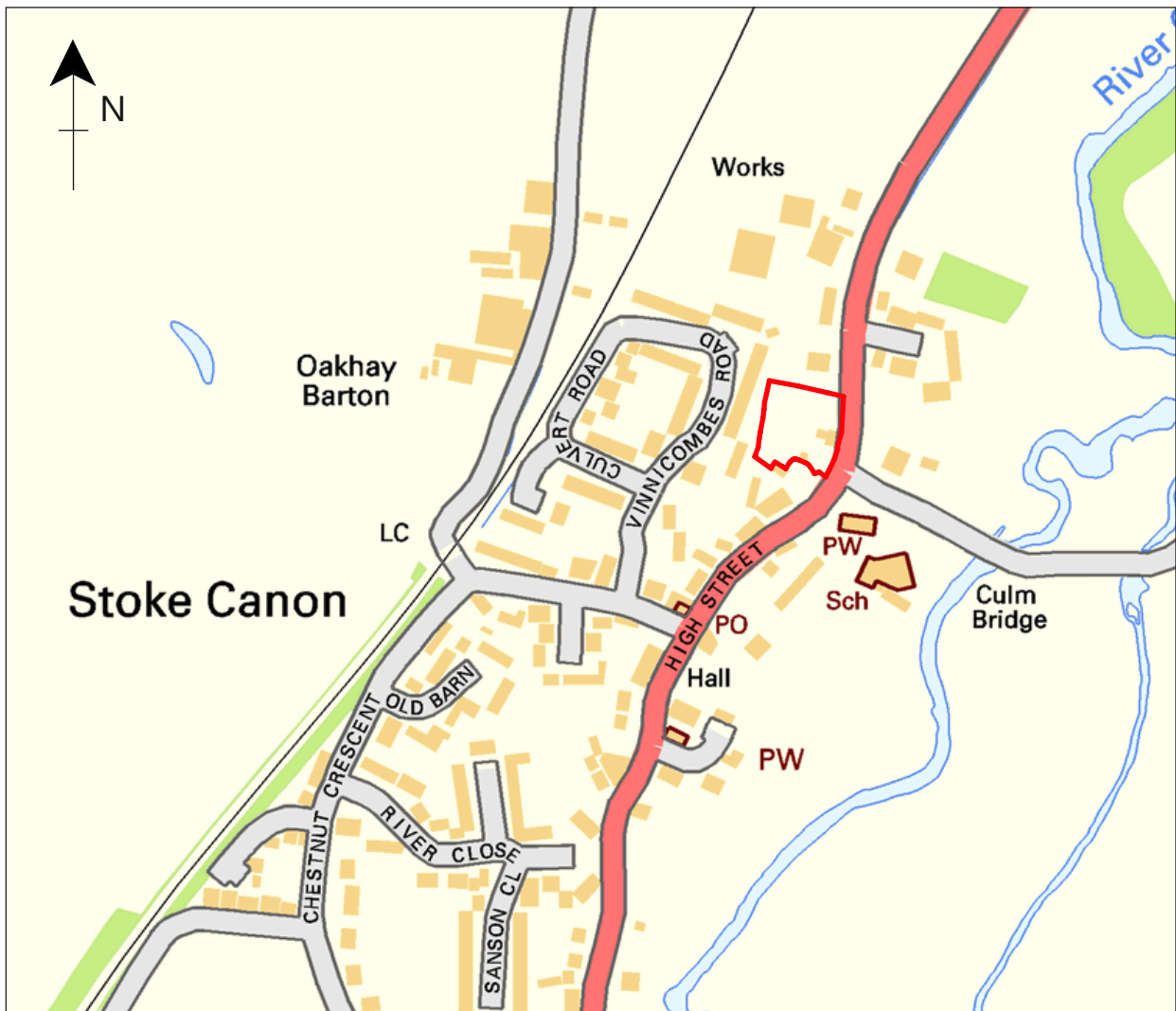
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Devon Record Office, Stoke Canon parish tithe map 1839

Ordnance Survey 25-Inch Devonshire Series, Sheet 68.2, surveyed 1888, published 1889, revised 1903, published 1905

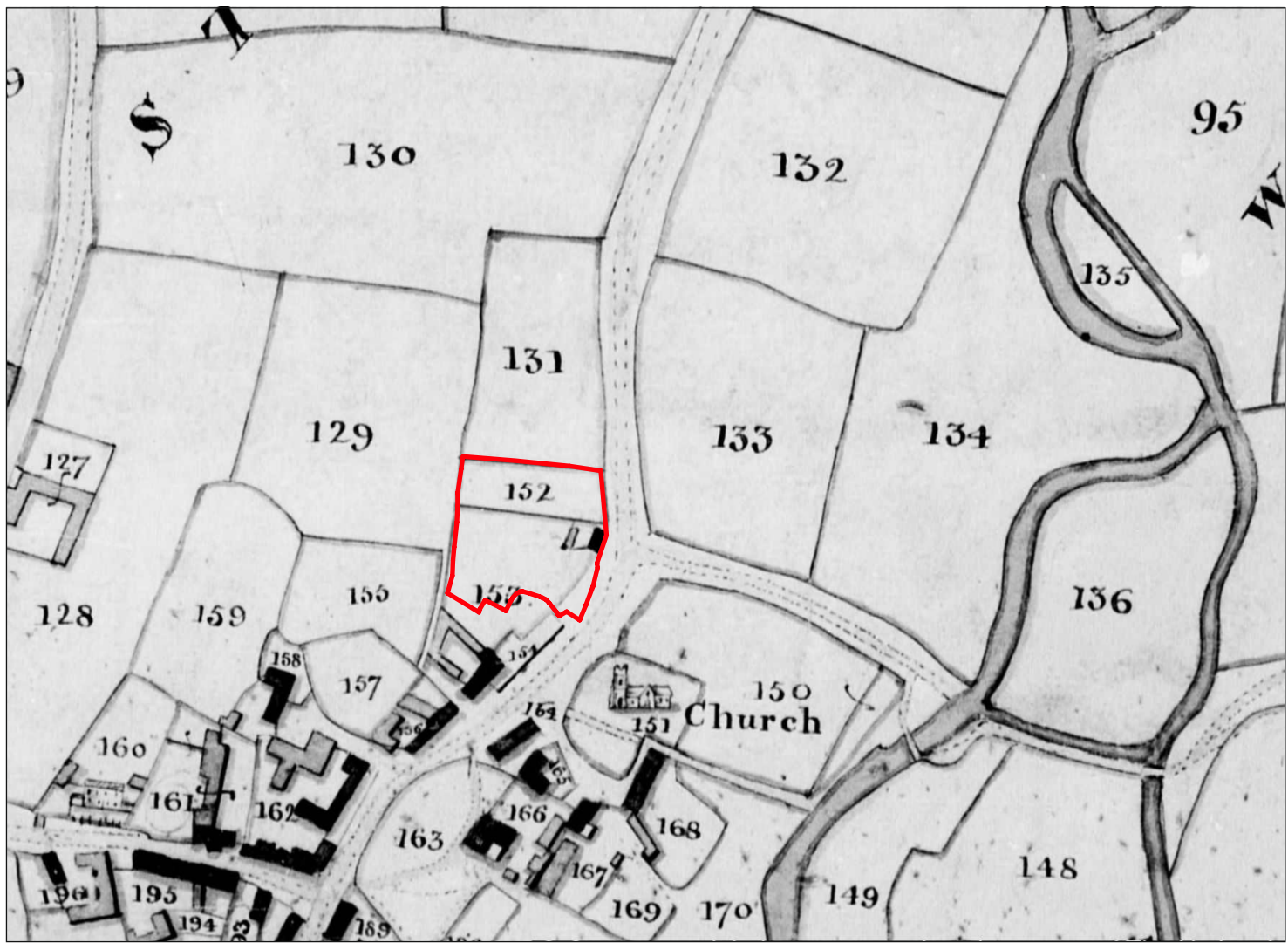


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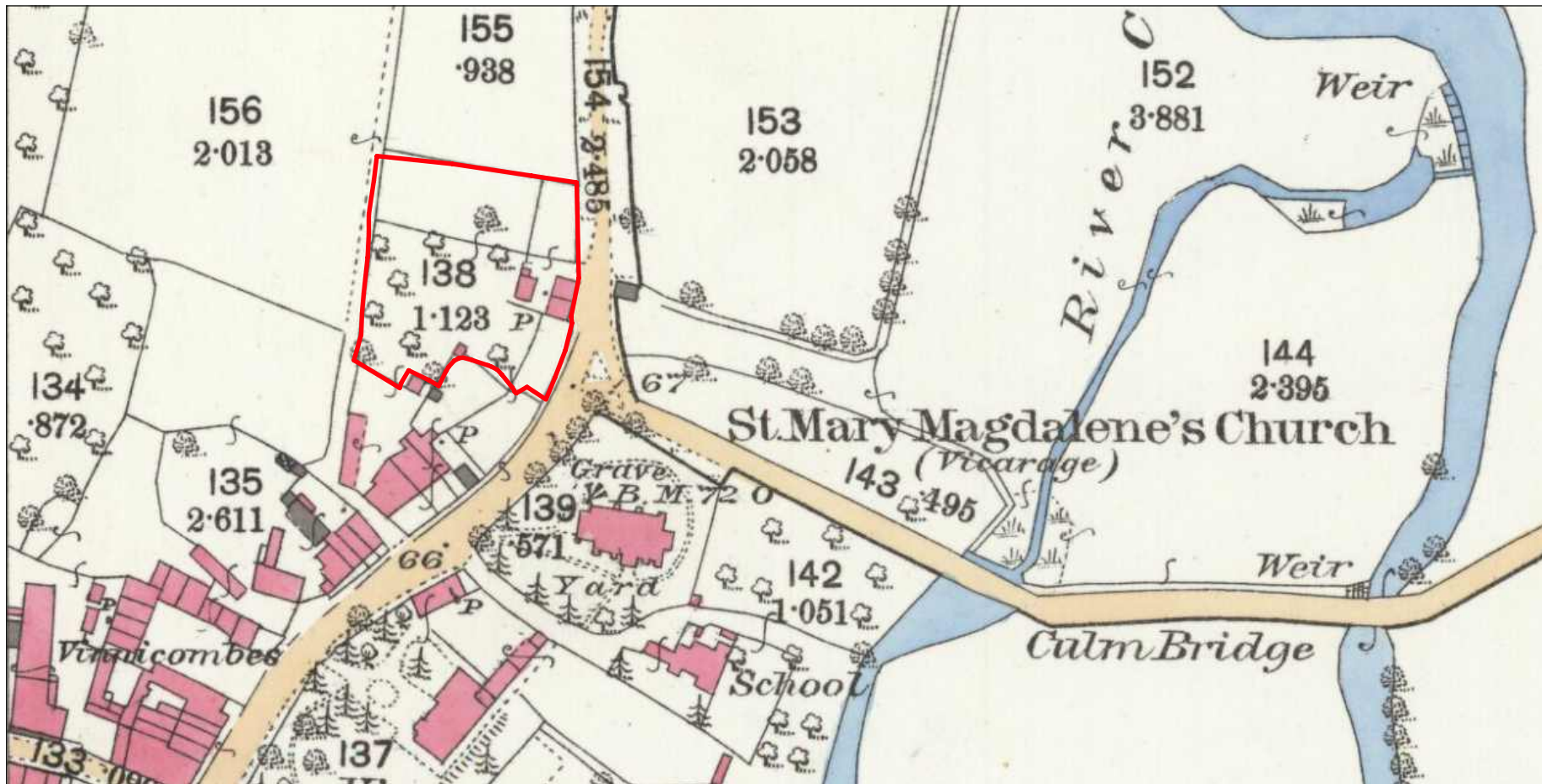
Fig. 1: Site location



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Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon

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Fig. 2: Extract from the Stoke Canon
tithe map, 1839





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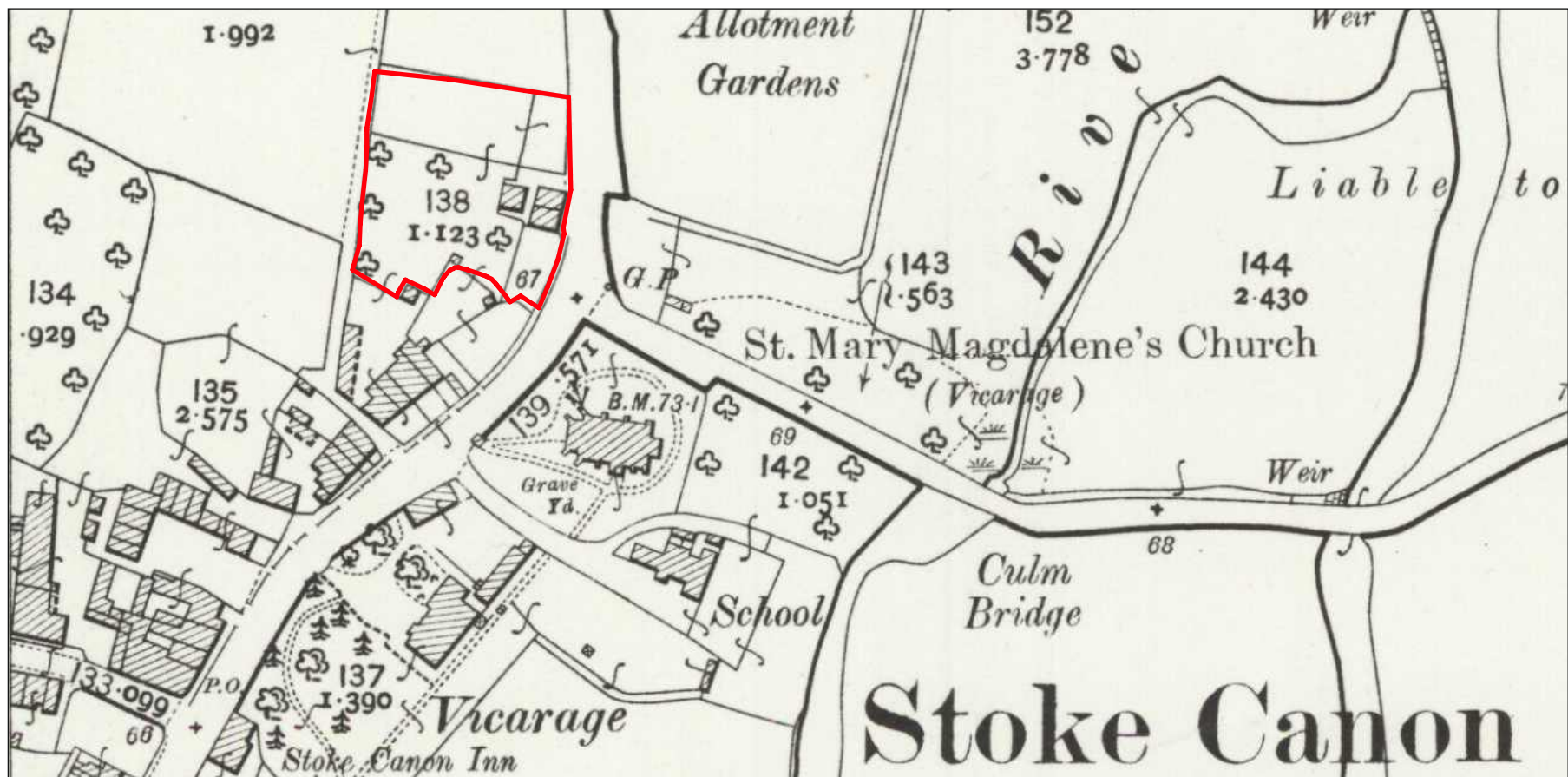
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Fig. 3: Extract from the 1st edition
Ordnance Survey 25-inch map,
1888



AC archaeology



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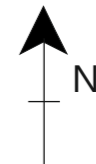
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Fig. 4: Extract from the 2nd edition
Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1903

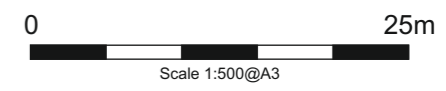


AC archaeology



Key

- Application area
- Trial trench with archaeological features shown
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval



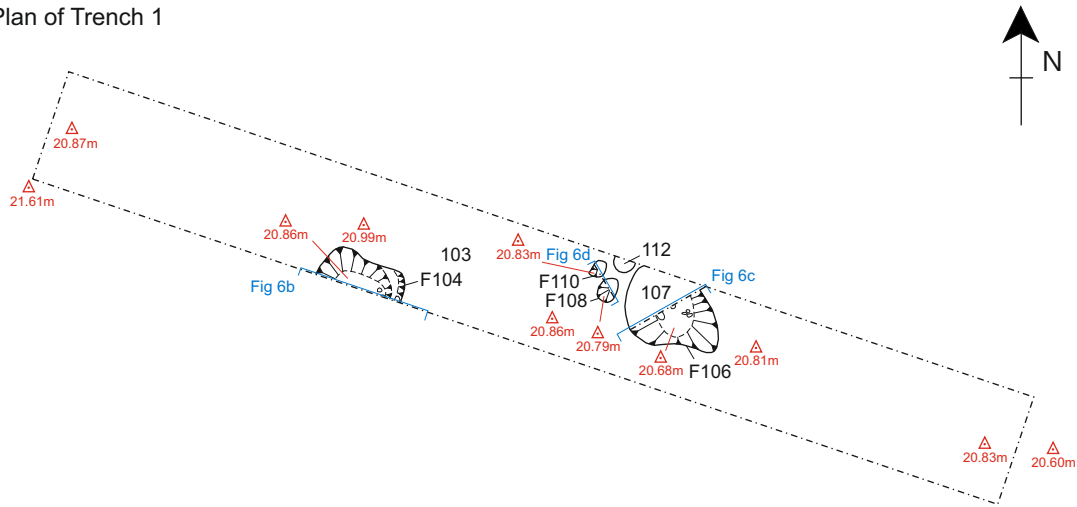
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Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon,
Devon

TITLE
Fig. 5: Trench location plan with
archaeological features shown

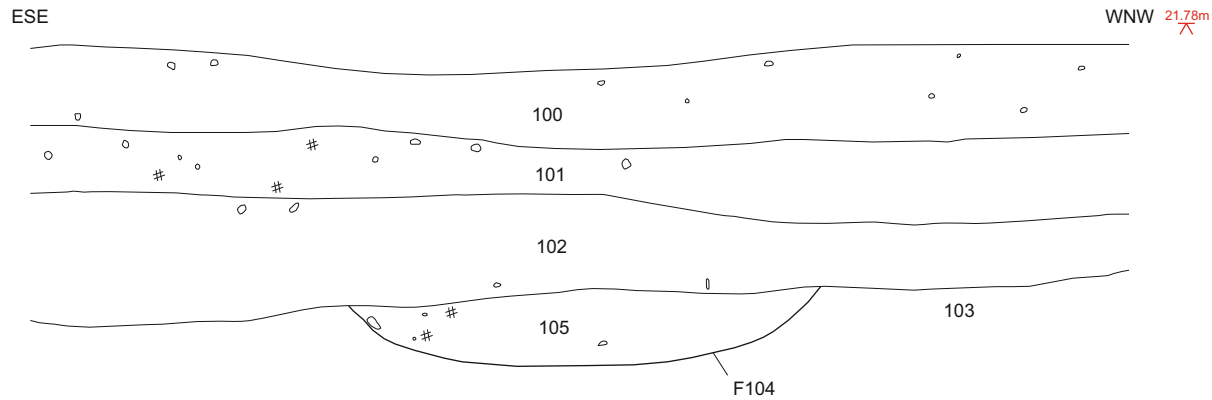
Based on plan supplied by Paul Humphries Architects



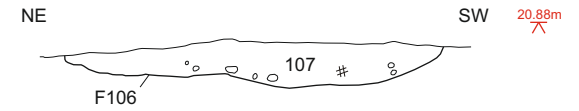
a) Plan of Trench 1



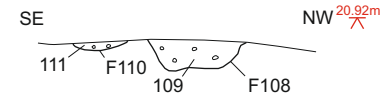
b) Section of pit F104



c) Section of pit F106



d) Section of pits F108 and F110



Key to all sections



Stones



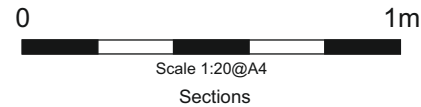
Charcoal

PROJECT

Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon

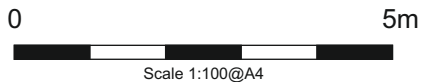
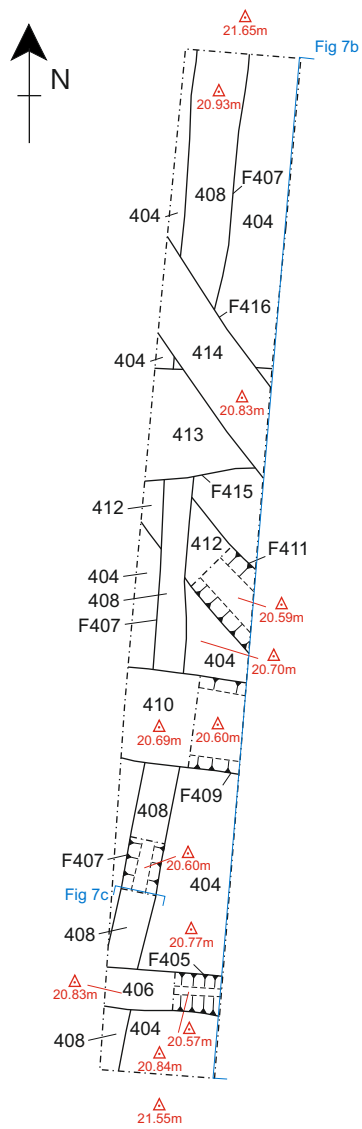
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Fig. 6: Trench 1, plan and sections

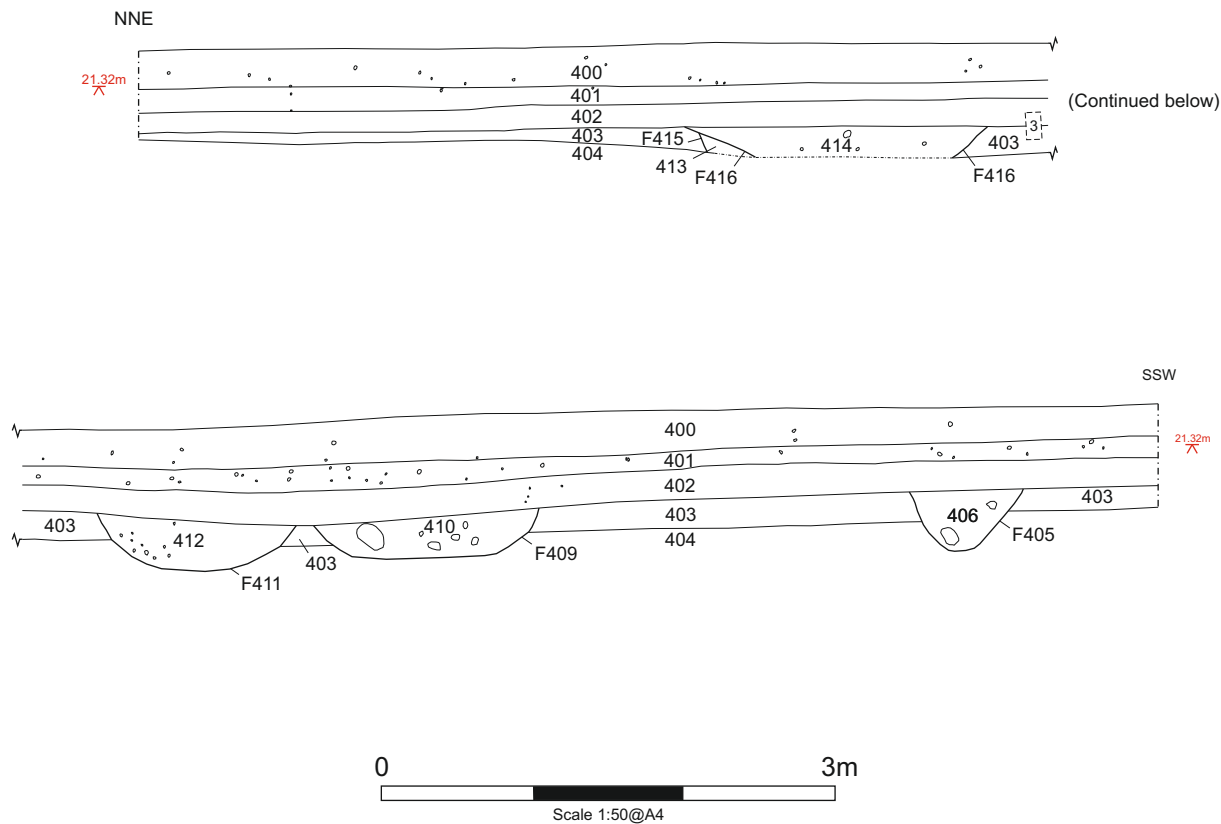


AC archaeology

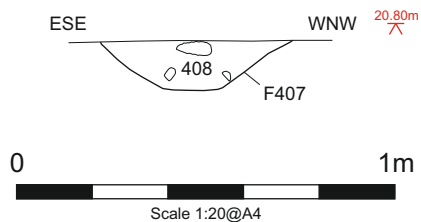
a) Plan of Trench 4



b) Section of ditches F405, F409, F411, F415 and F416



c) Section of ditch F407

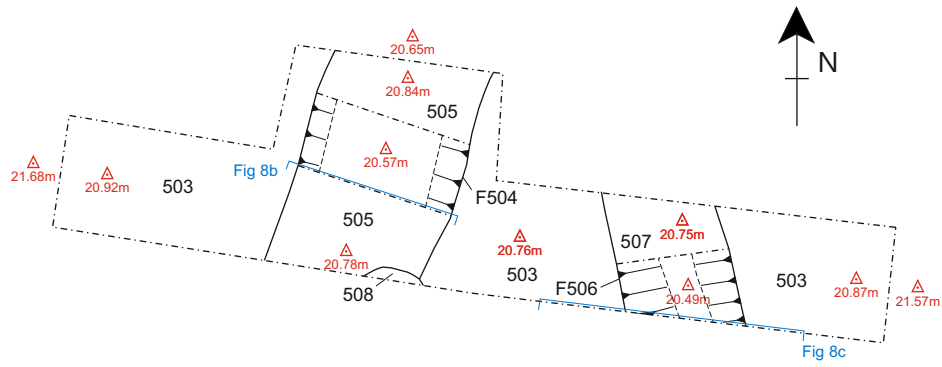


PROJECT
Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon

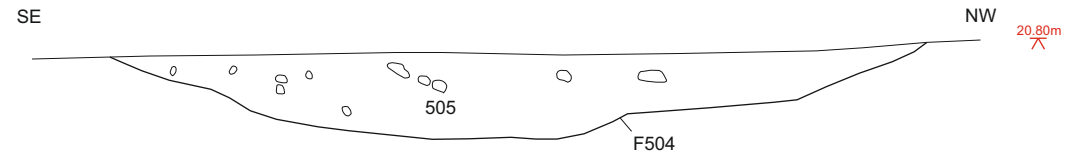
TITLE
Fig. 7: Trench 4, plan and sections



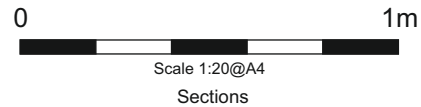
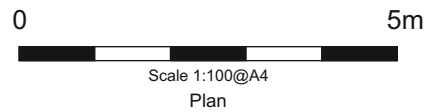
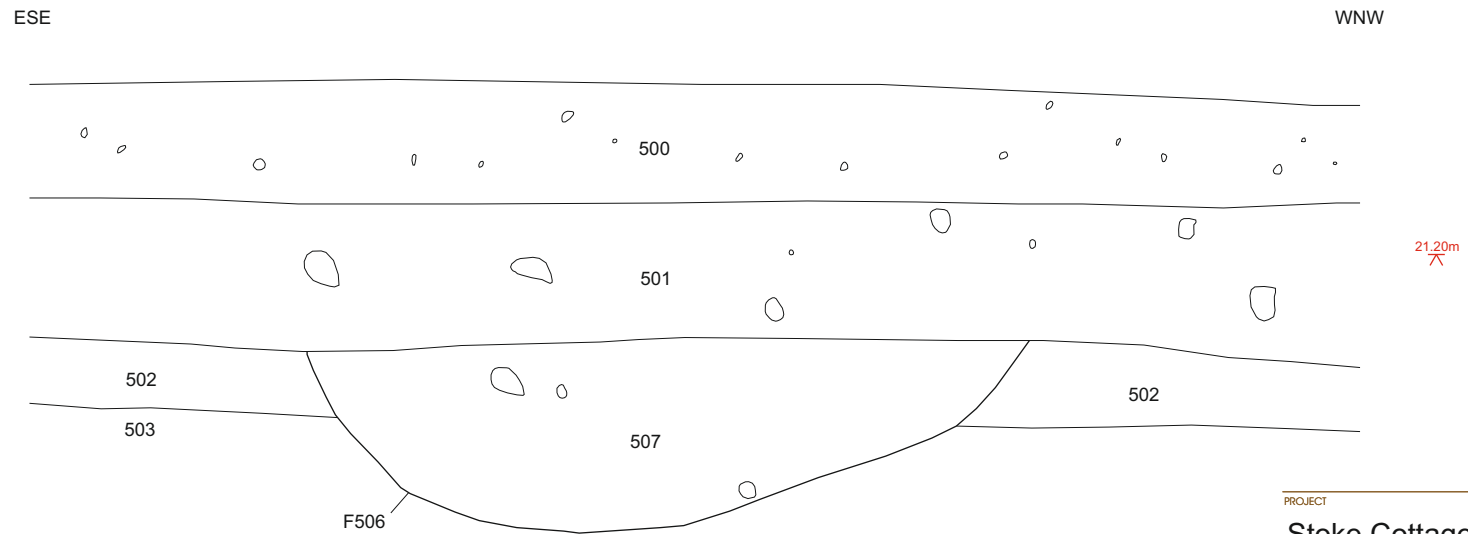
a) Plan of Trench 5



b) Section of ditch F504



c) Section of ditch F506

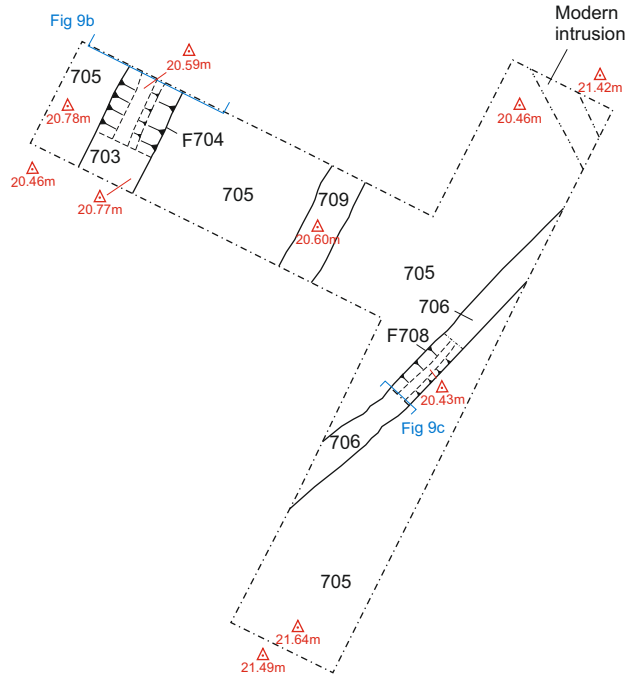


PROJECT
Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon

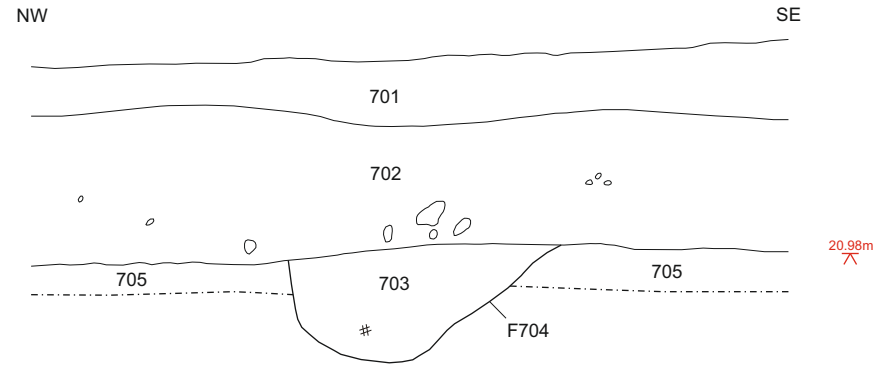
TITLE
Fig. 8: Trench 5, plan and sections



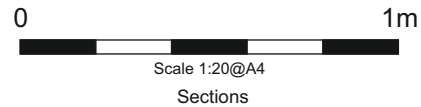
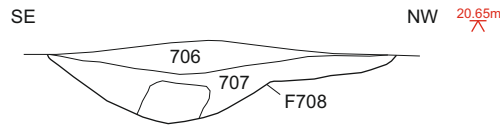
a) Plan of Trench 7



b) Section of ditch F704



c) Section of ditch F708



PROJECT

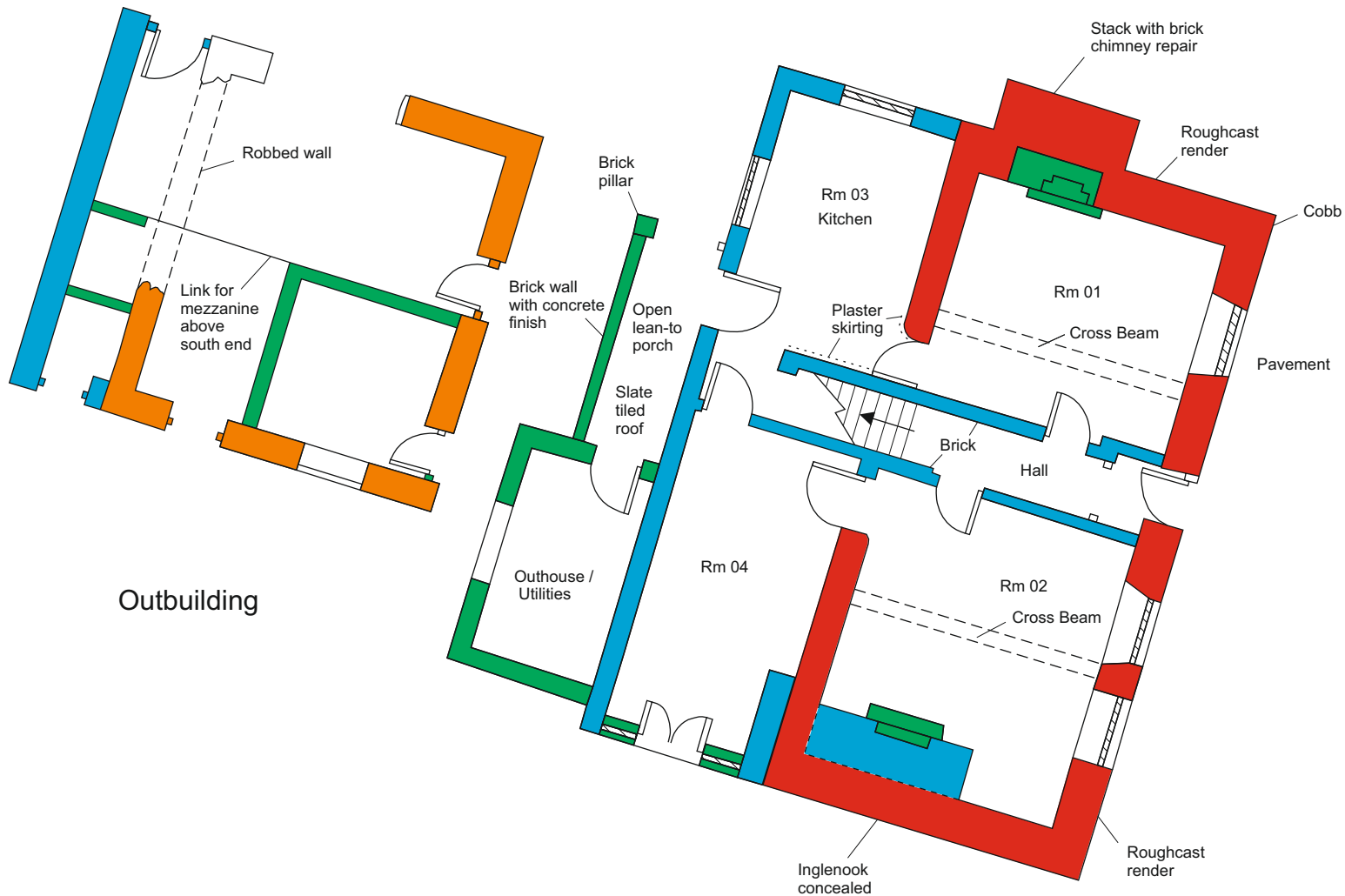
Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 9: Trench 7, plan and sections



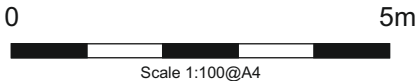
AC archaeology



Key	
	Probably late 17th Century
	Probably late 18th Century
	1889 - 1905
	Late 20th Century
	1906 - 1969

Outbuilding

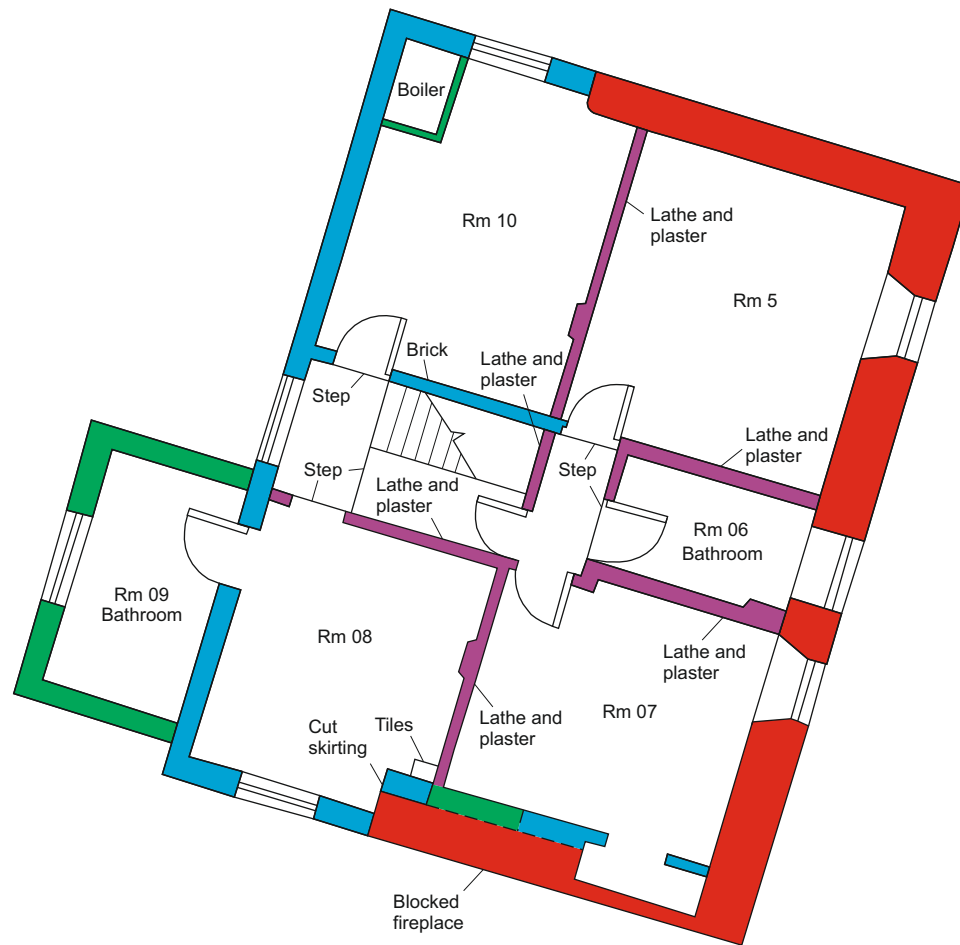
Ground Floor








PROJECT
Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon

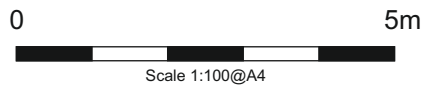
TITLE
Fig. 10: Ground-floor phased plan of Stoke Cottage and Outbuilding





First floor

Key	
	Probably late 17th Century
	Probably late 18th Century
	1889 - 1905
	Late 20th Century
	1906 - 1969



PROJECT
Stoke Cottage, Stoke Canon, Devon

TITLE
Fig. 11: First-floor phased plan of Stoke Cottage





Plate 1: View of site looking north with Trench 1 in background



Plate 2: View of site, looking southeast towards St Mary Magdalene Church from Trench 7



Plate 3: Trench 1, possible pit F104. View to southwest (scale 1m)



Plate 4: General view to Trench 4, looking to north. (scale 1m)



Plate 5: General view to Trench 5, looking to west. (scale 1m)



Plate 6: Trench 7, ditch F708. View to northwest. (scale 1m)



Plate 7: North gable end and east elevation of Stoke Cottage, looking west-southwest



Plate 8: North end of west elevation of Stoke Cottage, looking south-southeast



Plate 9: South end of west elevation of Stoke Cottage, looking east

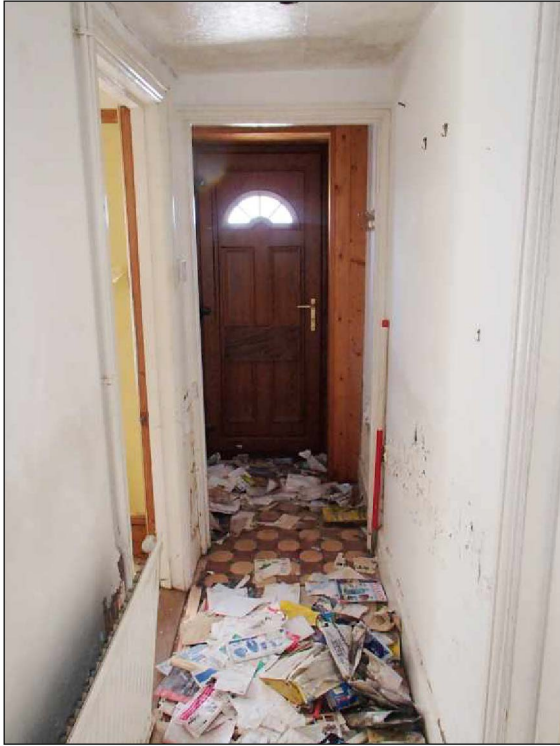


Plate 10: Entrance hall of Stoke Cottage, looking east-southeast. (1m scale)



Plate 11: Room 1, showing chamfered beam, stripped timber doors, wainscoting, skirting and picture rail, looking southwest



Plate 12: Room 1, detail of iron strap and bolt fitting to beam at west end, looking south-southwest



Plate 13: Room 2, showing earlier chimney breast along the south elevation and the chamfered beam, looking south-southwest. (1m scale)



Plate 14: Room 3, view of east and north elevation, looking east. (1m scale)

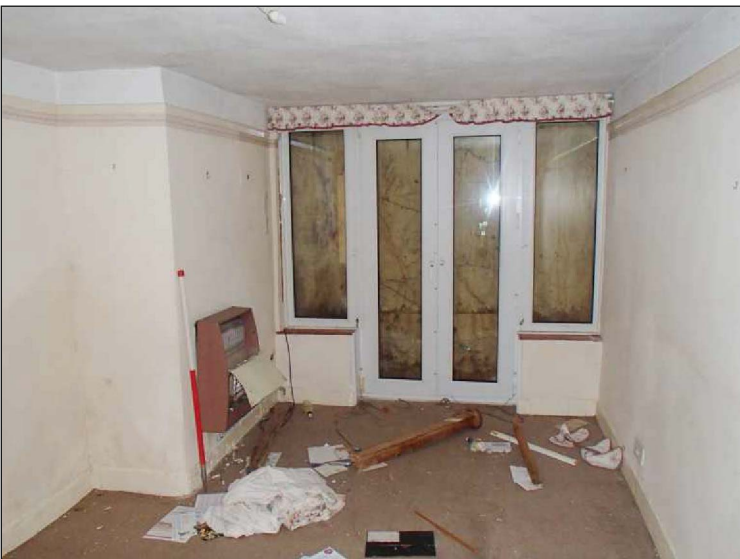


Plate 15: Room 4, view to modern French doors and possible chimney breast on east elevation, looking south-southwest. (1m scale)

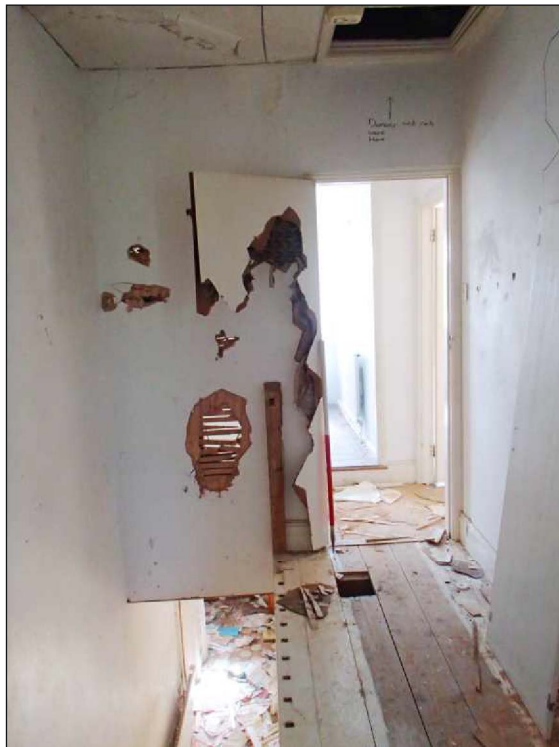


Plate 16: First floor landing, showing lath and plaster partition wall and location of removed railings, looking east-southeast. (1m scale)



Plate 17: Room 5, showing the lath and plaster west partition wall, looking west-northwest. (1m scale)



Plate 18: Room 6, showing modern finish and modern window insertion, looking east-southeast. (1m scale)



Plate 19: Room 7, showing recess at east end of south elevation and blocked fireplace to west side, looking south-southwest. (1m scale)



Plate 20: Room 8, showing blocked fireplace at east end of the south elevation, looking south. (1m scale)



Plate 21: Room 8, detail of fireplace tiles and replaced skirting, looking south-southwest. (0.5m scale)



Plate 22: North and east elevation of the outbuilding, looking south



Plate 23: South elevation of outbuilding, looking north-northeast



Plate 24: View of interior of outbuilding, showing central A-frame truss, looking southwest



Plate 25: View to southwest corner of the interior of the outbuilding, looking south-southwest. (1m scale)

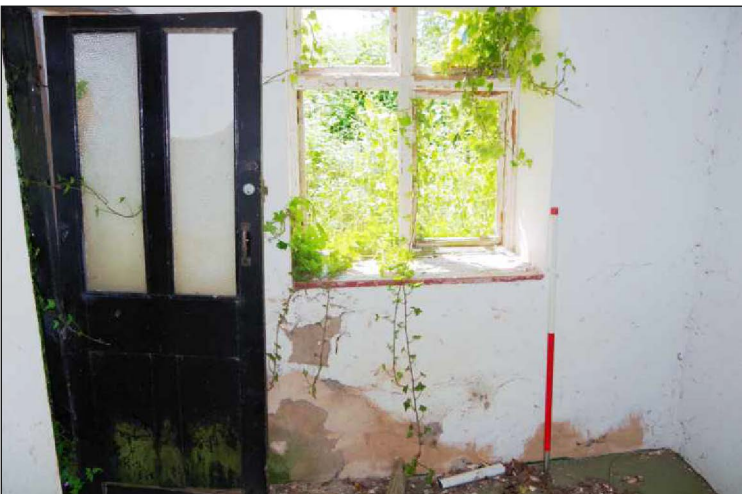


Plate 26: Room in the southeast corner of the outbuilding, looking south-southwest. (1m scale)



Plate 27: Internal stub wall towards west end of the north elevation, north-northeast. (1m scale)



Plate 28: Detail of plank and batten door on east elevation of the outbuilding, looking east-southeast. (1m scale)

Appendix 1

Negative Trench Descriptions

Appendix 1: Negative trench descriptions

Trench 2		Length 8m	Width 1.50m	Alignment NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
200	Dark greyish-brown silty-loam	0-0.26m	Garden soil	
201	Mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt loam	0.26m-0.43m	Subsoil	
202	Mid brown silty-loam	0.46m-0.66m	Buried soil	
203	Light brownish-red clay with gravels	0.66m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 3		Length 12m	Width 1.50m	Alignment NNE-SSW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
300	Dark greyish-brown silty-loam	0-0.26m	Garden soil	
301	Mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt loam	0.26m-0.54m	Subsoil	
302	Light brownish-red clay with gravels	0.54m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 6		Length 10m	Width 1.50m	Alignment WNW- ESE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
600	Dark greyish-brown silty-loam	0-0.37m	Garden soil	
601	Mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt loam	0.37m-0.67m	Subsoil	
602	Light brownish-red clay with gravels	0.67m+	Natural subsoil	

Appendix 2

Finds Quantifications

Appendix 1: Finds quantifications

Table 1. Summary of finds by context (weights in grams)

Context	Context description	Iron		Worked flint/chert		Prehistoric pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Slag		Hammerscale		Clinker	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
101	Trench 1 subsoil							1	1												
102	Trench 1 buried soil													1	2					1	1
105	Fill of pit F104					1	1														
107	Fill of pit F106			1	1			1	2					2	2						
406	Fill of ditch F405							1	13							1	64				
408	Fill of ditch F407			2	14	6	9									66	917	-	6		
410	Fill of ditch F409							1	5												
412	Fill of ditch F411			2	29																
413	Fill of ditch F415							1	3												
414	Fill of ditch F416							1	2												
501	Trench 5 subsoil					1	1					1	80			1	9				
505	Fill of ditch F504	4	235	3	9	1	2														
507	Fill of ditch F506							2	7												
702	Trench 7 subsoil			1	3			2	2												
703	Fill of ditch F704							1	1	1	5							-	1		
Total		4	235	9	56	9	13	11	36	1	5	1	80	3	4	68	990	-	7	1	1

Appendix 3

Environmental Assessment Summary

APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Table 1. Results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample no.	Context no. & feature type	Sample volume (litres) & % of sample flot sorted	Ecofacts charcoal - % size (mm) & type eg trunk/branchwood (t/b) Charcoal – fragment amount moderate x (<50) frequent xx (50 - 250) Charred Plant Macrofossil (CPM) eg grain	Potential for radio-carbon dating? Y/N (type)	Potential for environmental analysis? (Y/N – (type)
1	707, fill of ditch F708	20 Litres (50% of sample)	xx - charcoal trunk/branchwood fragments (5 -15 mm size) CPM – 50+ grains (mostly wheat/barley type, some oat/rye) CPM - <10 weed seeds & ?legume/berry fragments	Y (grain)	Y – CPM
2	408, fill of ditch F407	20 lts (100% of sample)	x - charcoal trunk/branchwood fragments (<5 mm) & roundwood thorn x1 CPM – weed seed & bud x 2 & ? legume/berry/grain	N	N

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