



OAKFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

**Archaeological Evaluation of land at  
North Hall Manor,  
Widcombe-in-the-Moor  
Devon**



*on behalf of*  
**Margaret Rogers and Michael Lamb  
Glebe Farm Partnership**

**Report No. 12-04**

**Project No. 1017**

**November 2012**



# OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

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Report No 12-04

Revision: 01  
Date: November 2012

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## Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Oakford Archaeology at North Hall, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon (SX 7184 7690), during July 2012. The work comprised the hand-excavation of three trenches totalling 54m in length and 1m wide. The trenches targeted a series of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.*

*The works exposed the heavily robbed out remains of a single N-S aligned wall, while large areas of the interior were covered in small, loose stone rubble. No evidence for internal floors or external surfaces was uncovered and it is thought that the site was comprehensively robbed from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. A single large postpit was identified underneath the rubble spread, possibly suggesting an earlier building phase. Excavations at the northern end of the site uncovered the remains of the robbed-out revetment wall lining the inside edge of the moat.*

*Excavations at the western end of the site revealed at least two phases of earthen bank behind the moat. Evidence of a beamslot would suggest that the rear of the later bank would have had some kind of timber revetment. Five sherds from a possible 'North French Barrel Costrel', dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century, were recovered from the infilling of the beamslot behind the earthen bank.*

*The finds recovered from the site contained large quantities of late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century blue-and-white transfer print, as well as tobacco pipe stems and a number of plain bowls. Sixty-two sherds of medieval coarsewares, dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century were recovered, as well as two sherds of 'Valencian Lustre Ware'. This is a 15<sup>th</sup> century high status, good quality pottery from western Spain.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in July 2012 on land at North Hall, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon (SX 7184 7690). The work was commissioned by the Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA) and the Glebe Farm Partnership.

The site was discovered as a result of extensive documentary research carried out by Peter Rennells and the Widecombe History Group being reported to the DNPA. An initial geophysical survey was carried out by Dr Penny Cunningham (University of Exeter), with a further survey (resistivity) undertaken by Substrata in 2011 (Dean 2011). A large concentration of linear and other anomaly patterns were identified in the field to the north of the site. Evidence for a possible medieval building and associated moat were recorded in the main site. The interpretation of the survey is shown on Fig. 2.

### 1.1 The site

Located to the north of the church of St Pancras and the village green, the site is defined by a large infilled moat and earthen bank with a 'raised' central platform. A field to the north of the site was also meant to be investigated but had to be abandoned following severe weather. The site is located at a height of approximately 240m AOD. The underlying solid geology consists of granite laid down in the carboniferous period, and overlain by clay, silts and peat deposits (BGS Sheet 326).

## 1.2 Historical background

Although there is evidence for prehistoric settlement dating back to the second millennium BC on the moorland heights and lower slopes surrounding Widecombe-in-the-Moor, there is no mention of the village in the 11<sup>th</sup> century Domesday Survey. The 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries saw the expansion of Widecombe. The wealth generated by tin mining provided the impetus for this growth and this was augmented by profits made from the woollen industry. By 1725 there was a cloth weaving boom and eight mills operating in Widecombe. As the tin industry declined so did the population, and in the following centuries Widecombe remained a small centre serving a very large but sparsely settled agricultural parish – very much sustained by the trade in wool that continued to thrive well into the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The earliest Lords known to have occupied Widecombe manor were the Fitz-Ralphs. First mentioned in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century they changed their name to Shillingford in 1283, holding the manor until 1482 when they sold it to Lord Huddersfield, Attorney General to Edward IV. Upon his death in 1499 the estate passed to the Southcote family.

From 1626 the property was leased to the Andrews family, included in the lease was ‘*a mansion, a barton, three grist mills and a supply of clean water*’. Several further leases dating from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century suggest that the moats surrounding the site were by that point parts of a system of ponds and leats serving two mills. These were North Hall Mill and Smitha Mill, the latter probably occupying the site where Old Mill House was built between 1886 and 1905. Further to this Schoolmaster Richard Hill wrote in 1688 of the remains of a stately house, buildings and cottages, surrounded by a moat of standing water. The water was fed by streams of clear water, and a good store of fish was bred in these.

In 1703 the Wootons had become the new owners of the manor, and by 1769 the estate had been leased to John Dunning, later Lord Ashburton. It seems likely, however, that the building was by then in a state of serious disrepair, for in 1803 a visiting botanist noted Valerian growing from the ruins, while in 1880 an excursion to view ‘the ruins of North Hall’ was reported in the *Daily Western Times*. The lease was purchased by Mrs Caroline Drake in 1845, the lands being subsequently let to a number of different local landowners.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The work comprised the hand excavation of 3 trenches totalling 54m in length, with each trench 1m wide. They were positioned to target anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and their positions were agreed with the Dartmoor National Park Authority Archaeologist prior to commencement on site. The positions of the trenches as excavated are shown on Fig.2.

The standard OA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets and individual trench recording forms, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed black and white print and colour (digital) photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

## 3. RESULTS

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs 9-11 and context descriptions for each trench are set out in Appendix 1.



A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of agricultural topsoil onto weathered natural subsoil was encountered in all areas. The depth of the overlying deposits ranged from 0.2-0.4m.

### 3.1 **Trench 1** (Detailed plans and sections Fig. 9. Plates 1-5)

This trench measured 32.6m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately N-S, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was sited to investigate a number of anomalies identified by geophysics and interpreted as a possible medieval building and associated demolition deposits. A single linear feature (107), a large pit (101) and an extensive demolition deposit (103) were identified. These cut through natural subsoil (100) at a depth of 0.5m below current ground level. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 1, Appendix 1.

The earliest feature identified was a single, large pit (101) exposed at the centre of the trench, underneath demolition deposit 103. This measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.4m deep, had sharply breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (102). This consisted of a uniform dark brown silty clay based deposit.

The building identified by the geophysical survey in the centre and southern end of trench 1 is likely to be the granite bedrock. However, an extensive deposit of granite building rubble (103) was uncovered in the centre and northern end of the trench; although no structural elements of a potential building were identified. The deposit contained 2 sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century and 3 sherds of later 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

A large linear 107 was exposed at the northern end of the trench. Aligned broadly E-W it measured 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with gradually breaking sides and a flat base. It contained a single mid to dark reddish brown silty clay based fill (108) similar to the overlying topsoil. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Immediately to the north of this feature were the backfilled remains of the moat (105-106). This was not investigated.

### 3.2 **Trench 2** (Detailed plan Fig. 10. Plates 6-8)

This trench measured 13.4m x 1.2m, was orientated approximately E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. The trench was sited to investigate the remains of a possible medieval building identified by the geophysical survey. Archaeological features identified included building remains, represented by a N-S aligned wall foundation (201) at the western end of the trench, and extensive demolition deposits (202 and 203). Natural subsoil (200) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m below current ground level. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 2, Appendix 1.

The building identified by the geophysical survey was not uncovered in the trench; instead it is likely that the geophysical survey picked up the granite bedrock located in this position. At the western end of the trench a N-S aligned wall foundation (201) was uncovered. Built of roughly squared granite rubble, only the very lowest foundation course had survived. This was sat directly on top of the natural subsoil and was approximately 0.60m wide and 0.20m high. Due to the limited exposure it was not possible to recover the plan of the structure. An extensive deposit of granite building rubble (202 and 203) was uncovered either side of the wall. The topsoil (204) contained 19 sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century, and 209 sherds of post-medieval and later industrial wares.

### 3.3 Trench 3 (Detailed plans and section Fig. 11. Plates 9-12)

This trench measured 8m x 1.2m, was orientated NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m. It was sited to investigate an extensive earthwork at the rear of the moat-potentially an earthen bank. A small bank (303) and associated ditch (302) were exposed. These were superseded by a larger bank (307-8) and beamslot (309). These features cut through natural subsoil (300) at a depth of 1.1m below current ground level. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 3, Appendix 1.

Immediately on top of the natural subsoil beneath the centre of the bank was a 0.10m thick preserved soil horizon (301) predating the banks construction. This consisted of a mid brown silty clay and due to heavy root disturbance no soil samples were taken. On the surface of this was a small earth bank (303), sealed underneath the more substantial later bank (307-8). This was aligned broadly NE-SW before curving to the S and SE, it measured 2.15m wide and 0.5m deep. It was composed of a single mid yellow-brown loamy clay deposit and no dating material was recovered from this. Immediately to the north-west were the partially excavated remains of an infilled ditch (302) contemporary with bank 303. This was deliberately backfilled with deposits (304-6) excavated from the later moat (318). The lower fill (304) consisted of mid grey-brown clay with occasional sub-angular gravel, while the overlying deposit (305) consisted of light yellow clay with frequent gravel. The upper deposit (306) comprised light to mid yellow-grey clay with occasional gravel. No finds were recovered from these fills.

Following the infilling of the earlier ditch a new bank was constructed from up-cast from the moat. This was composed of two deposits; the lower deposit (307) was composed of mid brown silty loam with occasional sub-angular gravel, while the upper deposit (308) comprised light yellow-brown silty loam with frequent sub-angular gravel. No finds were recovered from these deposits. At the rear of the bank was a shallow linear (309). It measured approximately 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep, with a steep-sided and flat-based profile, and contained a single, mid reddish brown loamy clay fill (310) from which five sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.

An auger survey was undertaken in the centre of the moat immediately in front of Trench 3. The results showed that the upper 0.4m consisted of modern disturbed deposits (317). Immediately underneath was a 0.75m thick, very clean dark orange silty loam (316), which was in turn overlying a 0.75m thick light to mid grey clay containing fine gravels and grits (315). Underneath this deposit was a 0.85m thick mid grey clay (314), which in turn sealed a mid to dark grey clay (313). The survey did not encounter deposits consistent with the base of the moat.

## 4. THE FINDS

by Imogen Woods

### 4.1 Introduction

The assemblage is relatively small, consisting of 596 sherds weighing 4101g. It comes from a medieval and post-medieval site, currently under pasture. Most of the pottery comes from unsealed contexts with evidence of truncation through agricultural activity; there is one sealed context (310). Assessment of this material provides provisional dating evidence for many of the excavated features on the site, and supports the stratigraphical interpretation of the site.



## 4.2 Methods

596 sherds from 6 contexts were examined macroscopically and assigned to fabric and typological groups. Levels of abrasion were determined with reference to Sorensen 1996.

## 4.3 Quantification

The assemblage is composed of medieval, post-medieval and Victorian pottery, broken down into centuries below (Table 1). A context-by-context breakdown of fabrics, wares, abrasion and dating can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Quantification by period (excluding ceramic building material).

Period	No. of sherds	Weight (grams)
13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c	61	421
14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> c	1	3
15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c	46	995
16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>	5	40
17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> c	38	304
19 <sup>th</sup> c	396	1717
Medieval	24	129
Post-medieval	46	410
Undiagnostic	29	82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>4101</b>

## 4.4 Condition of the Assemblage

The general condition of the assemblage is poor, with level 2-3 abrasion recorded on most sherds. This strongly suggests the pottery was not recovered from its primary context of deposition and had been exposed to a dynamic post-depositional environment, most likely due to agricultural activity. The large quantities of white refined earthenware (c.1720-19<sup>th</sup> century) recovered from the same context as 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery suggests limited potential for associated dating of features.

## 4.5 Results

This is an interesting assemblage from a relatively remote settlement on the edge of Dartmoor. Assemblages of this size are not particularly common – largely due to the lack of development-led investigation in these moorland parishes – and despite its clearly residual character, contains some interesting imports.

The high status pottery includes two sherds of Valencian Lustreware from a closed form (cup or bowl), tin-glazed with distinctive metallic copper-coloured decoration. This ware was imported from Valencia in the 15<sup>th</sup> century for use as tableware and would imply a high status source. It has been found in Totnes and other medieval urban centres in southern Devon, but rarely on rural sites.

The possible North French Barrel Costrel fragment with a buff coloured surface, whitish grey sandy fabric and yellow external glaze may date to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The 5 co-joining sherds form the domed end of a Costrel; they are the least abraded in the assemblage and come from the only sealed context, making this unique find of even greater value. It is of regional significance as Costrels, especially North French Costrels are rare in Devon, the most comparable fabric and form example is from Exeter on South Street, which John Allan (1984, 21, 83) has said was a remarkable find on an English site and dates to the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Costrels originate from France and were used in southern Britain from the 13<sup>th</sup> to

15<sup>th</sup> centuries to carry water or alcohol (Dunning 1964). Other Costrels recorded by Dunning in Devon have been found in the River Teign (non-French 15<sup>th</sup> c) and Cockington (brown fabric green glaze), both in south Devon suggesting a cultural need for them in this area (1964, 138). The discovery of the Costrel from North Hall in the middle of Dartmoor raises many questions and strongly suggests a link with Northern France in the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> c.

The German stoneware sherds were common imports to the region – although not to Dartmoor – and there are examples here of a 16<sup>th</sup> century tankard with strap handle and running scroll decoration, along with Frechen/Raeren and also later Westerwald material. The two tin-glazed sherds with blue painted decoration are of a Delft-type and probably made in London or the south-east. The decorative Staffordshire/Bristol and South Somerset slip-wares also suggest the consumption of fine table wares.

The rest of the pottery is locally sourced, 1078g Totnes-type, 407g North Devon Gravel tempered ware and 90g South Devon white ware. As expected, Totnes-type fabrics dominate the assemblage throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods at North Hall, but the amount of North Devon material is surprising given the location of the site.

With the exception of the Costrel, the highly abraded nature of the assemblage in general and the lack of securely stratified contexts, there is no evidence the pottery relates to the site at all.

#### **4.6 Significance of the Assemblage**

With a few exceptions noted above the assemblage is fairly typical for a rural settlement over this time period. The presence of a small number of more interesting imports – in particular the two very abraded Valencian Lustreware sherds – is suggestive of higher status in the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century, assuming they have not been brought to the site from elsewhere in the settlement. The Costrel is of regional significance providing valuable evidence for possible cultural links between rural settlements on Dartmoor and their connection with the Continent in the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **5. DISCUSSION**

The evaluation has exposed extensive medieval and post-medieval activity. A number of deposits contained sufficient finds to allow them to be assigned within broad historical periods on the basis of dating evidence alone, and stratigraphic information has allowed for some phasing of features within trenches. Where such stratigraphic information and dating evidence is absent, some relative phasing has been attempted on the basis of similarities of alignment and nature and character of features. The distribution and interpretation of archaeological features identified during the evaluation is shown on Fig. 12.

#### **5.1 Medieval activity**

The principal feature of this period is the multi-phase earthen bank exposed within Trench 3. The bank represents a significant investment of both time and effort and undoubtedly represents part of the Manors NW defences. The complete absence of dating evidence is unfortunate as it has not been possible to establish a date for the construction and abandonment of the two defensive earthworks. It is probable however that the bank would have stood much higher; its current profile being the result of erosion.

The bank material for the early earthwork is predominantly soil-based, which suggests that it was relatively small. The infilling of the ditch associated with the early defensive phase indicates that the construction of the later bank entailed the significant excavation of the local granitic natural subsoil. The auger survey would suggest a depth for the moat in excess of 2.75m.

The presence of a linear (309) immediately behind the moat may represent the robbed-out remains of timber revetting. No evidence has been found for a stone revetment at the front of the bank. The beamslot, located at the tail of the bank, was probably excavated to hold a post and wattle structure revetting the rear of the bank. Significantly five sherds of a possible 'North French Barrel Costrel', dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century, were recovered from the infill of this feature.

To the northeast, linear 107 (Trench 1) may represent the robbed out remains of a revetment immediately on the inside of the moat. It is unclear whether this would have consisted of stone or timber.

A single postpit (101) was exposed below an extensive deposit of building rubble, and although no finds were recovered from its single fill it may suggest an earlier building phase.

### 5.1 Post-medieval activity

Evidence for building activity is limited to a single feature, the heavily robbed out remains of a single wall were exposed in Trench 2. Only the lowest course of masonry survived and no evidence for internal floors and external surfaces was uncovered. The areas to the west and east were covered in small, loose stone rubble directly overlying natural subsoil suggesting that any laid flooring material had been removed at the time of demolition. Although no dating evidence was found associated with the wall, it is possible that this is part of a building shown on the 1844 Tithe map.

Further evidence of demolition activity was uncovered in Trench 1. This consisted of an extensive layer of small, loose stone rubble overlying natural subsoil and covering the central area of the trench. Four medieval and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Although limited in scope, the trench evaluation has established that the geophysical survey, which indicates a dense concentration of archaeological activity, is only partly reliable. All of the anomalies investigated were located and proved to be mainly geological in origin. A number of additional features were also exposed, demonstrating that the site is likely to be more archaeologically complex than previously thought.

The exposure of the earthen bank represents the first known exposure of the medieval manor defences. Preservation is generally good along the western edge of the site. The bank has largely escaped the post-medieval levelling and agricultural erosion that has been noted along the northern edge of the site. The tail of the bank, along with the remains of revetment structure, has been identified and a number of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds were recovered from this.

Structural remains of a former building have been identified, including a wall and extensive demolition deposits. It is unclear from the limited exposure and lack of secure dating whether the activities identified in Trenches 1 and 2 are contemporary and it is possible that they represent separate phases. Finally, the single post pit exposed underneath an extensive demolition deposit in Trench 1 may suggest an earlier building phase.

By its nature, the evaluation can only provide an initial indication of the nature of the medieval manor and its subsequent development during the post-medieval period. Additional trench evaluation targeted perhaps on the building and moat should further assist in a broad characterization of the site, but a degree of area excavation would be required to more fully understand its origins and development.

## 7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive currently being held by Oakford Archaeology (project no. 1017) pending deposition at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum. Details of the investigations, including a copy of this report have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-135929).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This evaluation was commissioned and funded by the Dartmoor National Park Authority and the Glebe Farm Partnership. Thanks are due to Andy Crabb (DNPA) for his input and advice throughout. Further thanks are due to the landowners Margaret and Michael (Glebe Farm Partnership) for supplying the excavator. Special thanks are due to Peter Rennells and the Widecombe History Group without whose exemplary and dedicated work we would ever have known about the site. Thanks are due Ben Pears and to all the volunteers for their kind help during the evaluation. The finds analysis was carried out by Imogen Woods and the illustrations for this report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0.5+	Mid yellow silty clay and granite	Natural subsoil
101	0.5-0.9m	Roughly circular feature	Cut of pit
102	0.5-0.9m	Dark brown silty clay	Fill of pit [102]
103	0.35-0.5m	Mid to dark reddish brown silty loam	Demolition deposit
104	0.5-0.95m	Curvilinear feature	Cut of Moat
105	0.5-0.95m	Mid to dark brown silty loam	Fill of Moat [104]
106	0.5-0.95m	Mid brown silty loam	Fill of Moat [104]
107	0.65-1.15m	E-W aligned linear	Robber trench
108	0.65-1.15m	Mid to dark reddish brown silty loam	Fill of Robber trench [107]
109	0-0.65m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0.5+	Mid yellow silty clay and granite	Natural subsoil
201	0.35+	N-S aligned wall footing	Wall
202	0.35+	Mid to dark reddish brown silty loam	Demolition deposit
203	0.35+	Mid to dark reddish brown silty loam	Demolition deposit
204	0-0.5m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	1+	Mid yellow silty clay	Natural subsoil
301	0.9-1m	Mid brown silty loam	Buried soil
302	0.65-1.4m	NE-SW aligned linear	Cut of Ditch
303	0.5-0.85m	Mid yellowish brown silty loam	Earth bank
304	0.9-1.4m	mid greyish brown clay	Earth bank
305	0.7-1.2m	light yellow clay	Earth bank
306	0.6-0.9m	light to mid yellowish grey clay	Earth bank
307	0.48-0.73m	mid brown loamy clay	Earth bank
308	0.2-0.5m	light yellowish brown silty loam	Earth bank
309	0.88-1.24m	NE-SW aligned linear	Cut of beamslot
310	0.88-1.24m	Mid reddish brown silty loam	Fill of beamslot [309]
311	0.42-0.88m	Dark brown silty loam	eroded bank material
312	0-0.4m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
313	2.75+	Mid to dark grey clay	Fill of Moat
314	1.9-2.75m	Mid grey clay	Fill of Moat
315	1.15-1.90m	light to mid grey clay	Fill of Moat
316	0.4-1.15m	dark orange silty loam	Fill of Moat
317	0-0.4m	dark brown silty loam	Fill of Moat



## APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION

Context	No.	Wgt (g)	Abrasion	Fabric group	Notes	Date
109	2	4	3	Valencian LW	decorated	15th c AD
	2	3	2	Delft-type	London	17 <sup>th</sup> c
	5	40	2	German Stone W	Frechen/Raeren	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	4	2	German stone W	Westerwald	17th c
	1	2	3	Staffordshire/Bristol Yellow Slipware	Yellow, brown trails, posset pot	17thc
	33	227	2	North Devon gravel temp		Post-med
	18	119	2	South Somerset wares		18 <sup>th</sup> c
	7	66	2	South Devon white ware		18 <sup>th</sup> c
	8	66	2	English stone ware		19 <sup>th</sup> c
	38	218	3	Totnes Type early		13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c
	34	624	3	Totnes Type late		15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c
	4	119	3	Totnes Type tile	Ridge tile	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c
	15	90	3	Medieval sandy wares		Medieval
	1	68	2	Totnes type	Bowl type 2A flared	17th
	302	758	2	White refined earthen ware	Transfer dec etc.	post 1720-19 <sup>th</sup> c
	2	162	2	Coarse wares		19 <sup>th</sup> c
	9	39	2	various	Medieval wares	Medieval
	1	1	2	Stoneware	Nottingham white	18 <sup>th</sup> c
	23	23	3	Undiagnostic	-	-
	2	32	3	Brick	fragments	-
	66	158	2	Clay pipe	58 stems, 8 bowl frags	19 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	81	3	Totnes type	Tile	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c
103	2	6	2	Totnes-type early		13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	7	2	Totnes-type late	glazed	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	3	2	-	glazed	Post-med
	1	2	2	Undiagnostic	-	15 <sup>th</sup> c
204	10	142	3	South Somerset	Trailed slip dec	18 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	2	3	Jackfield-type ware		18 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	9	2	German stoneware	Frechen Bellarmine	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> c

Context	No.	Wgt (g)	Abrasion	Fabric group	Notes	Date
	16	116	3	Totnes-type early		13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	39	3	Totnes-type late		15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	38	3	Totnes-type tile	Ridge tile	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	3	3	Sandy Red ware		14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
	1	6	3	Sandy redware		19 <sup>th</sup> c
	12	180	2	North Devon Gravel temp	1 Type 3 bowl, rest type 2 jugs	Post-med
	4	24	2	South Devon white wares	Closed forms	18 <sup>th</sup> c
	1	1	2	Stoneware		19 <sup>th</sup> c
	161	523	2	White refined earthen ware	Blue white transfer, industrial slipwares	post 1770's -19 <sup>th</sup> c
	2	9	3	Soft grey fabric	Undiagnostic	-
	1	11	2	Modern	flowerpot	20 <sup>th</sup> c
	2	18	3	Brick		-
	15	39	2	Clay pipe	stems	Pre 19 <sup>th</sup> c
	2	10	2	White refined earthen ware	Salt glaze	19 <sup>th</sup> c
310	5	59	1	North French	Costrel, exterior green glaze	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c

## Other

Context	No.	Wgt. (g)	Material
T1 (109)	52	756	Iron
	10	59	Glass 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> c various
	1	9	CU alloy button
	39	739	Worked slate, holes
	3	16	Mortar
	1	16	Chert
T2 (204)	25	355	Iron
	9	321	Glass 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> c

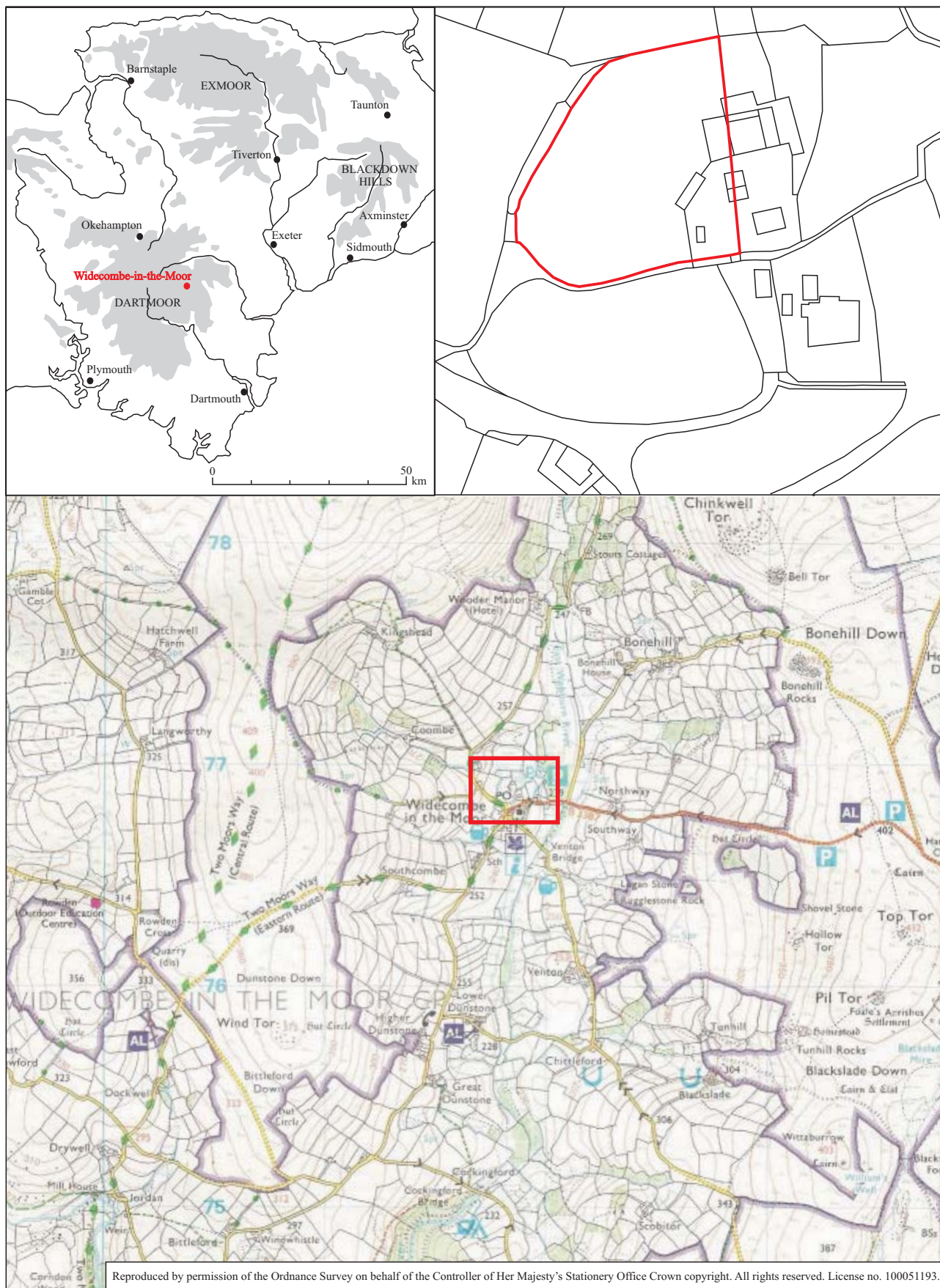


Fig. 1 Location of site

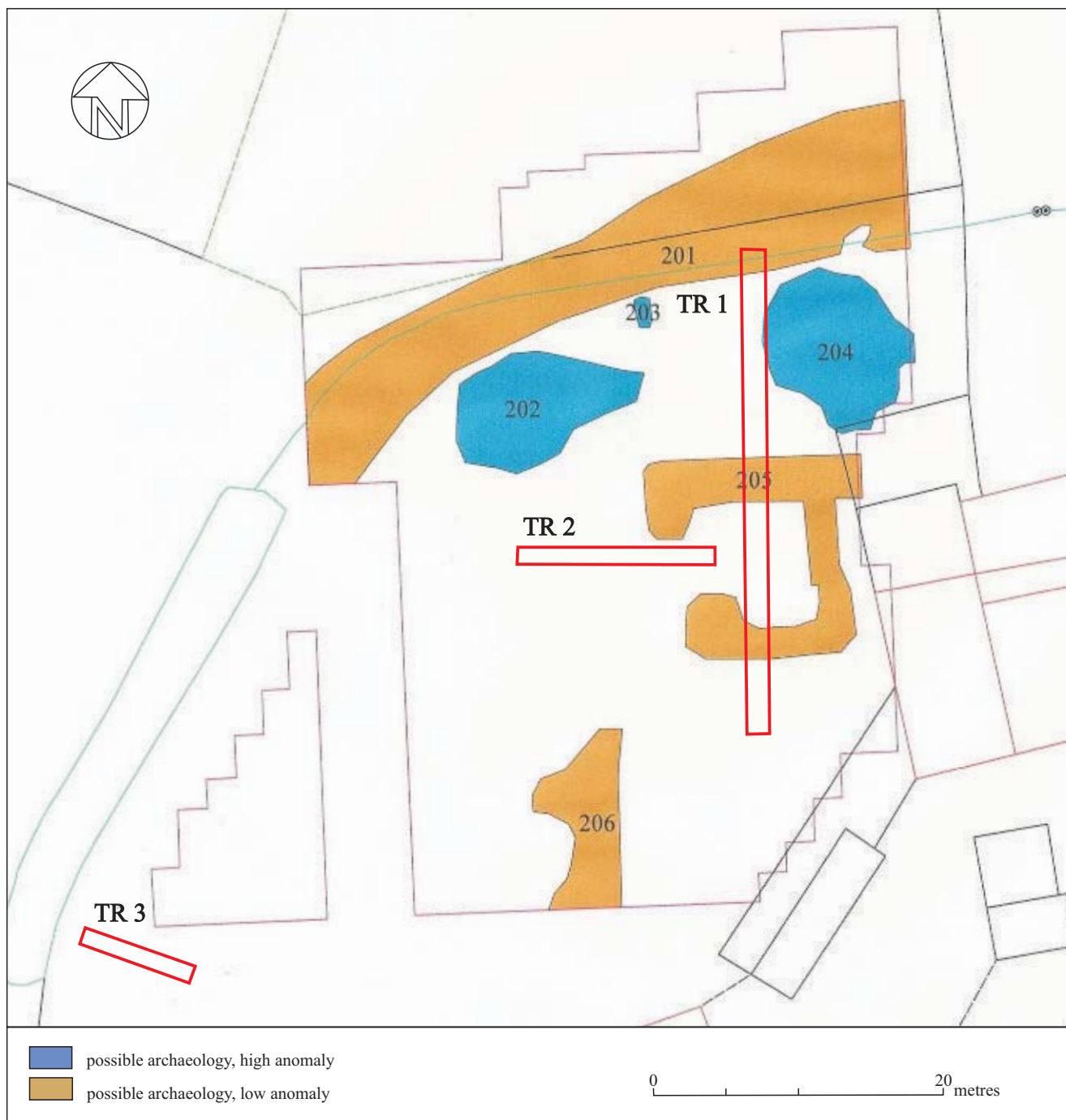


Fig. 2 Trench location plan and summary results of geophysics.





Fig. 3 Widcombe Tithe map (1844) showing location of site.

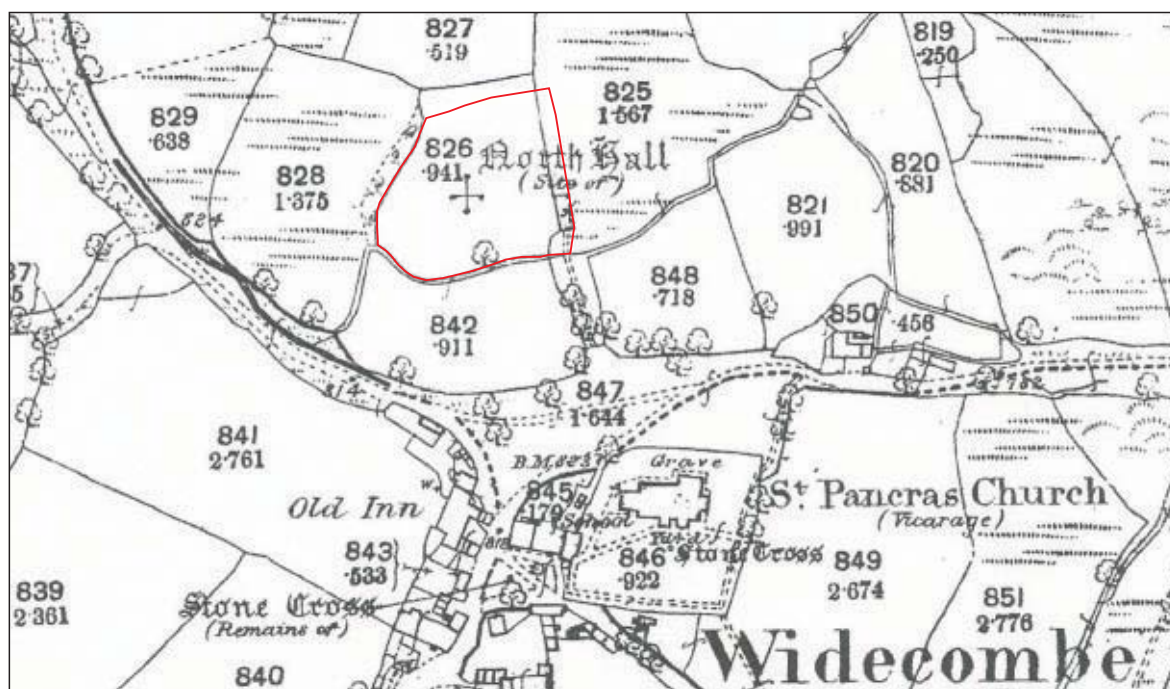


Fig. 4 Ordnance Survey 1886 showing location of site.



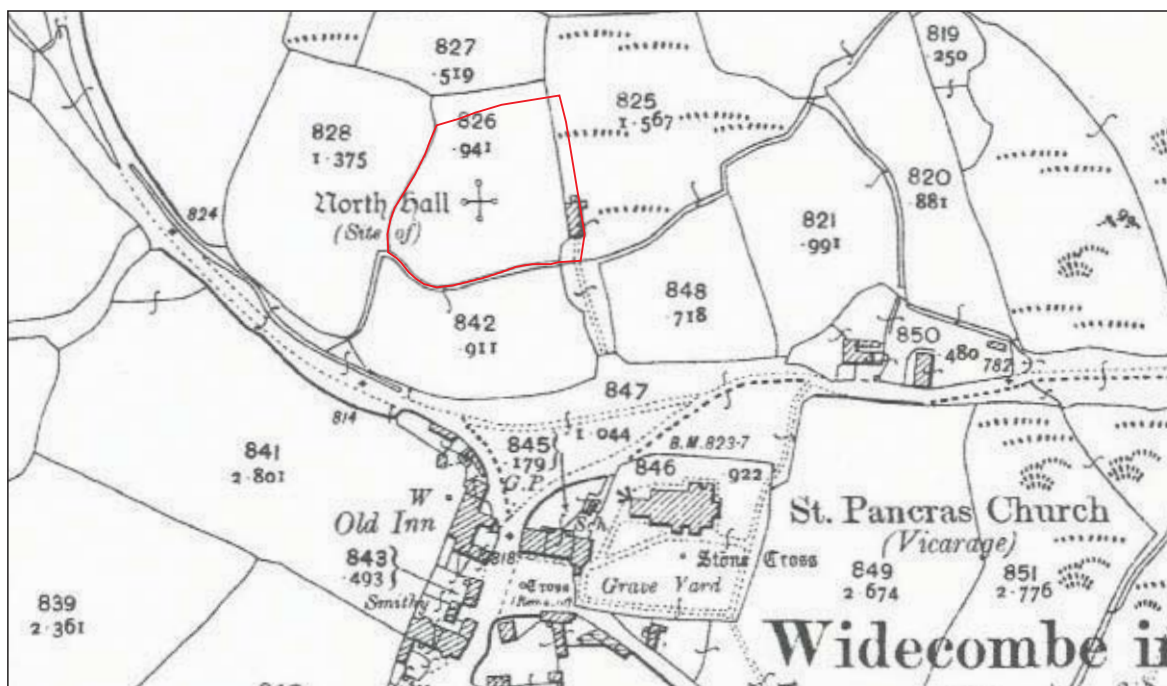


Fig. 5 Ordnance Survey 1905 showing location of site.



Fig. 6 Detail from a RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in December 1946 and showing location of site.

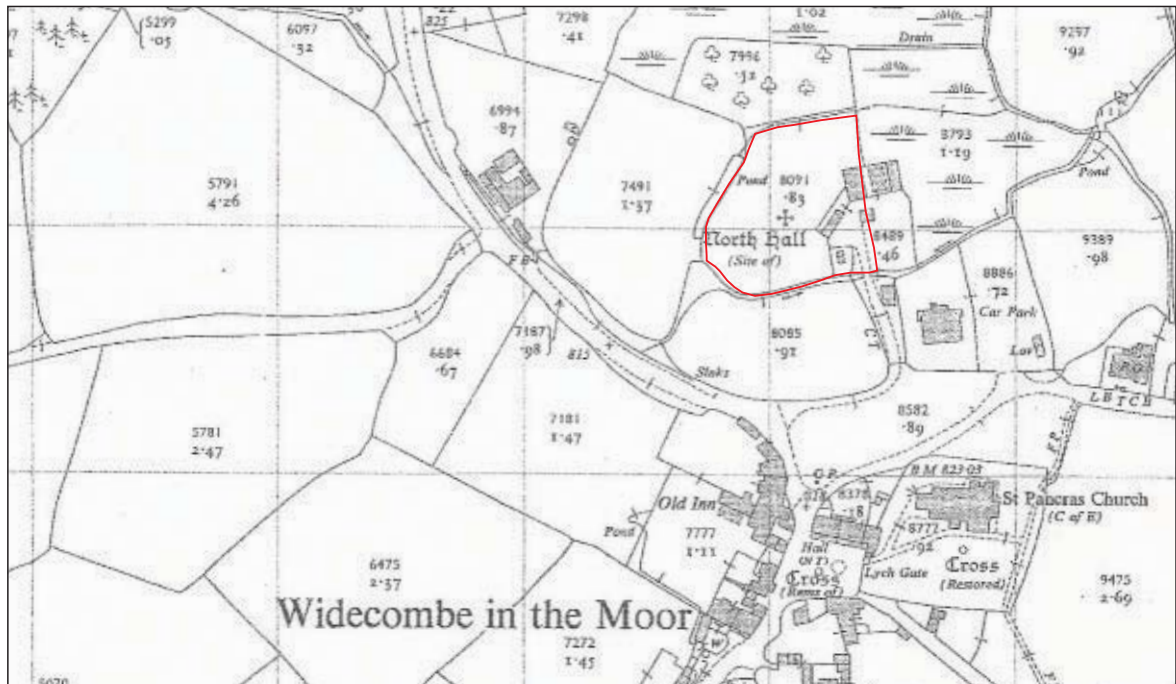


Fig. 7 Ordnance Survey 1954 showing location of site.

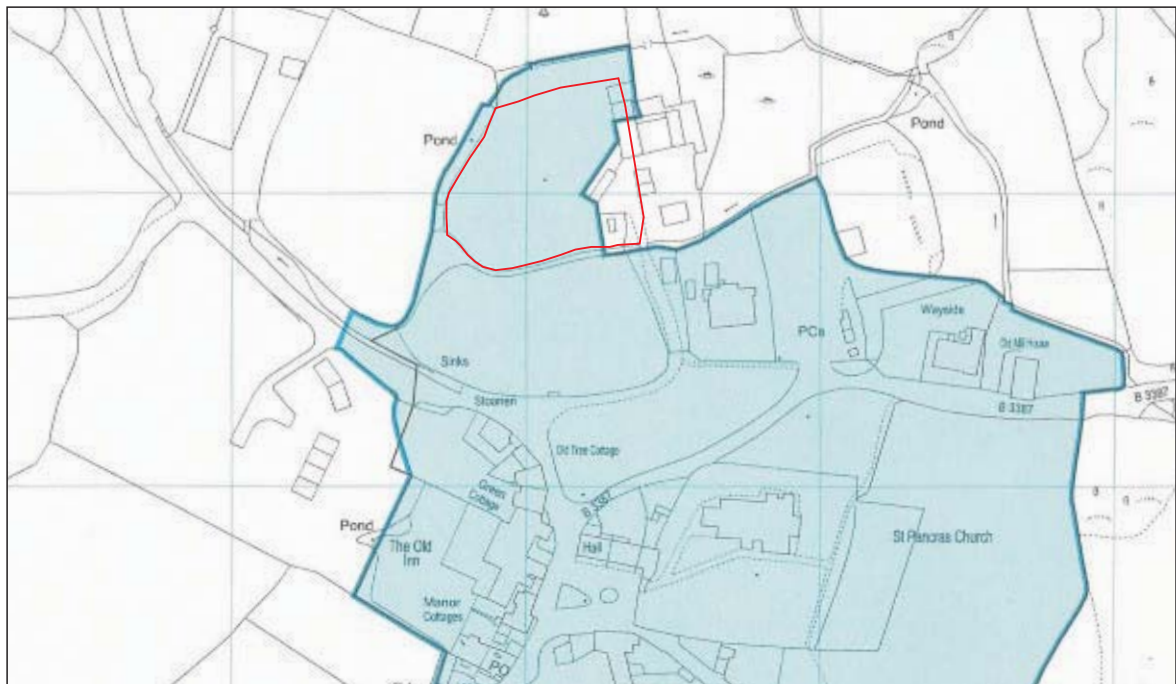
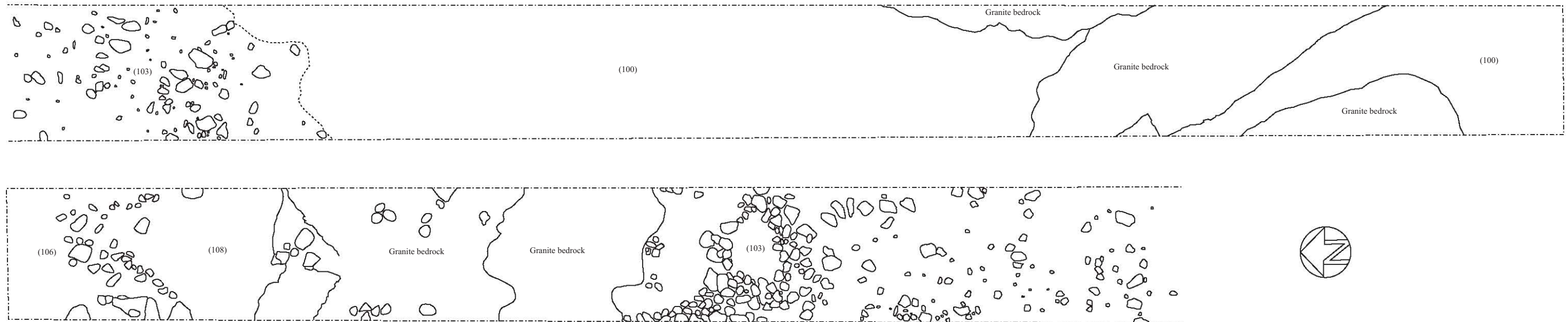


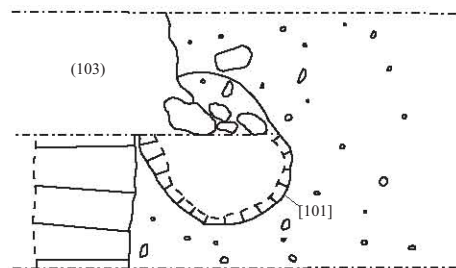
Fig. 8 Conservation Area showing location of site.

# Trench 1

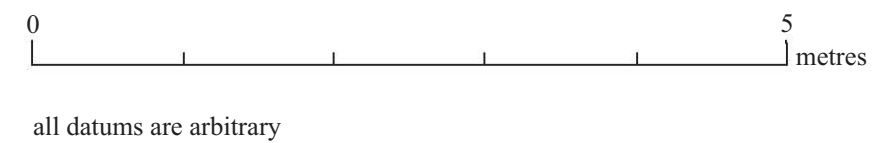
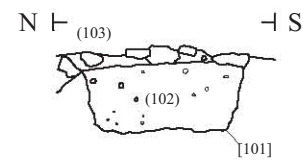
## Plan 1



## Plan 2



## Section 2



## Section 1

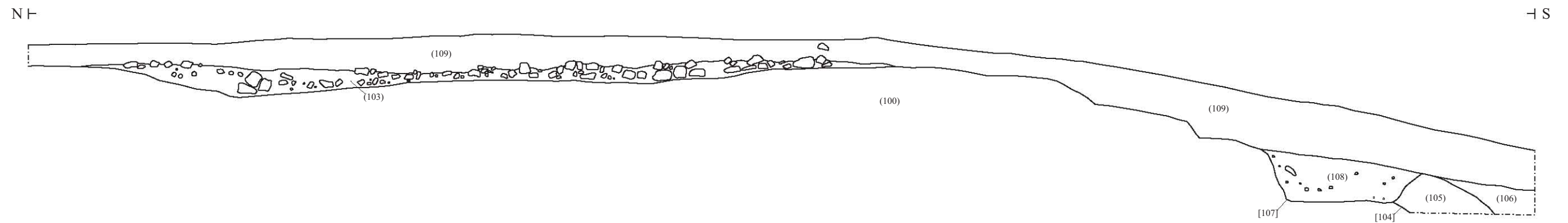


Fig. 9 Plans and sections Trench 1.

# Trench 2

## Plan 1

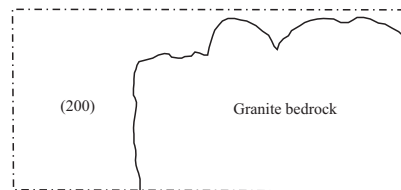
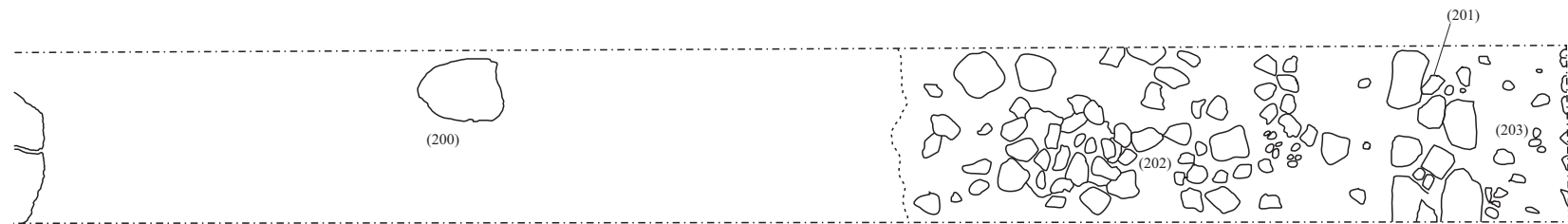
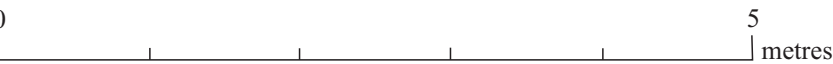
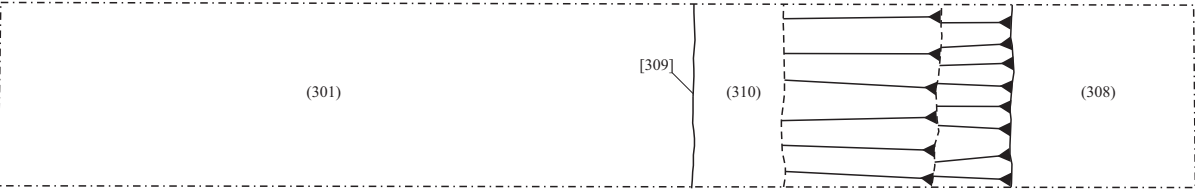


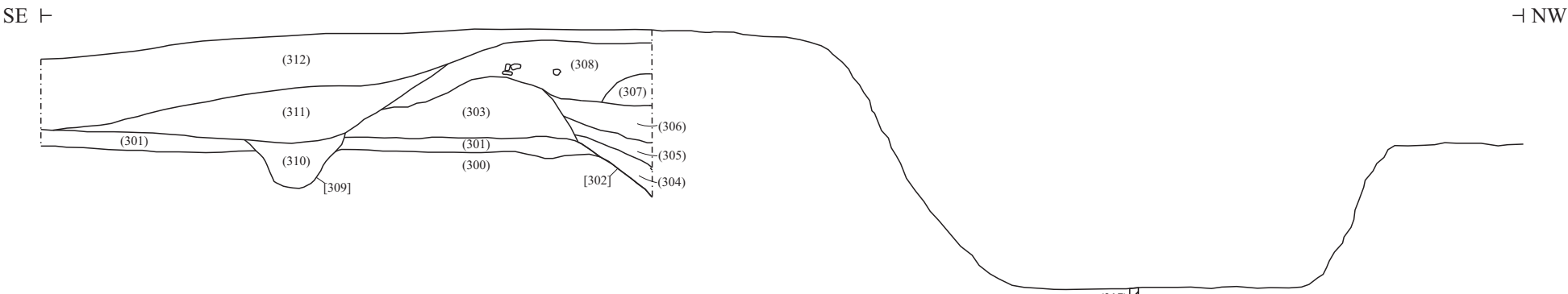
Fig. 10 Plan Trench 2.

# Trench 3

## Plan 1



## Section 1



## Plan 2

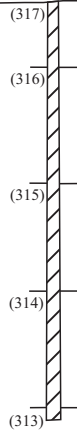
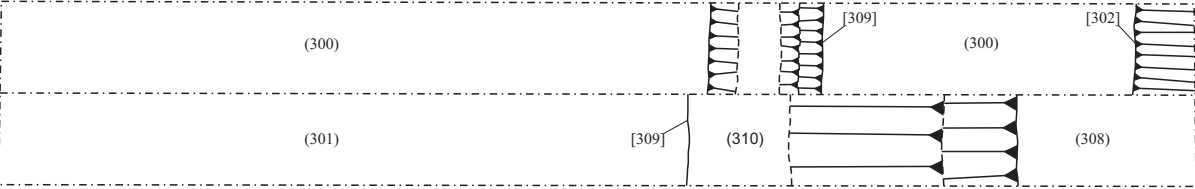


Fig. 11 Plan and section Trench 3.



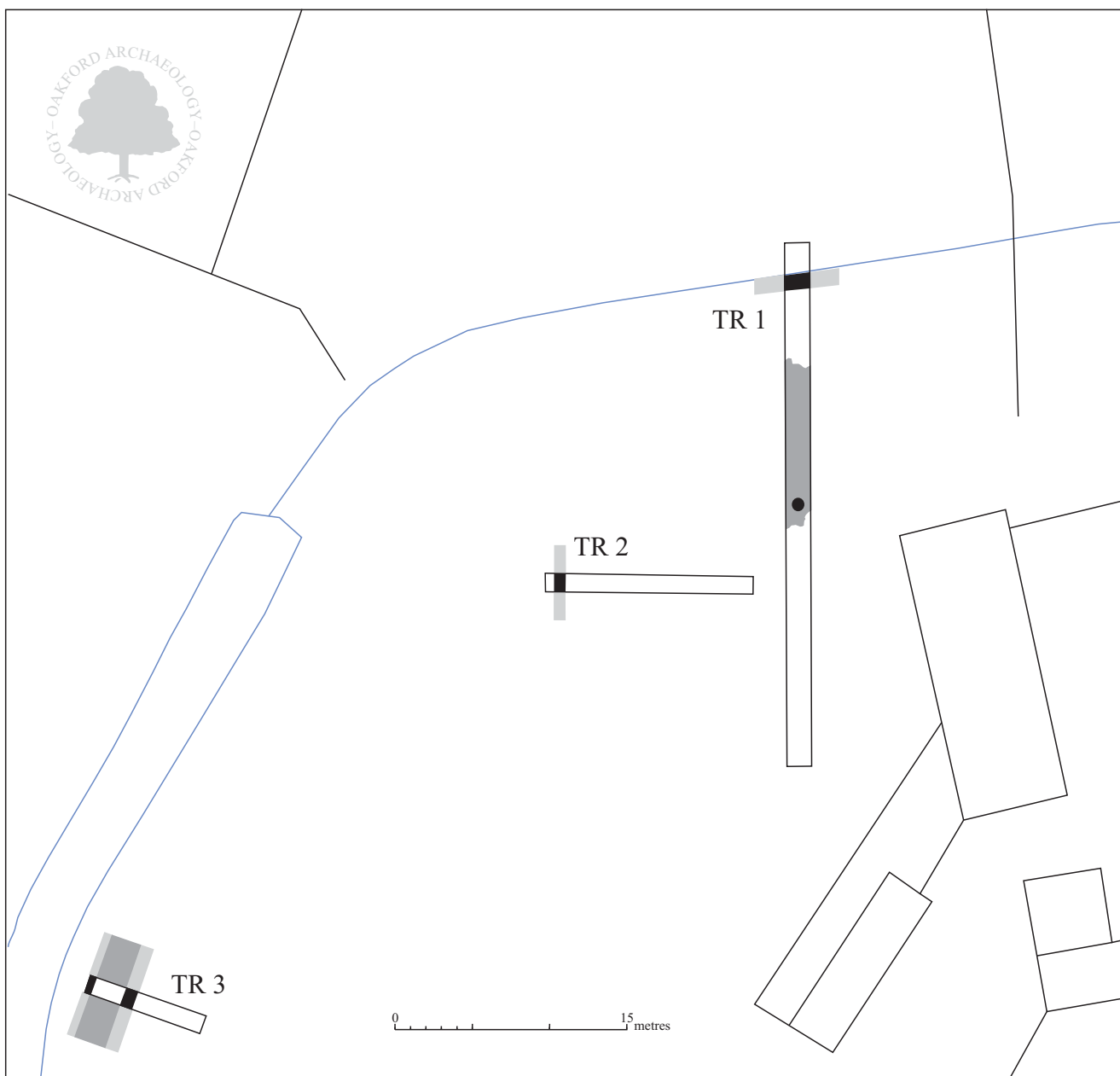


Fig. 12 Trench plan showing principal features identified.





Pl. 1 General view of revetment wall robber trench [107] and deliberate backfill (105-6) of moat [104]. Looking south. 1m scale.



Pl. 2 Section through revetment robber trench [107]. Looking west. 1m scale.



Pl. 3 General view of demolition deposit (103).  
Looking north. 1m scale.



Pl. 4 General view of demolition deposit (103).  
Looking south. 1m scale.





Pl. 5 Section through postpit [101]. Looking east. 0.25m scale.



Pl. 6 General view of Tr 2 showing wall (201) and demolition deposits (202-3). Looking south-west. 2m scale.



Pl. 7 General view of wall (201) and demolition deposits (202-3). Looking east. 2m scale.



Pl. 8 Close-up of wall (201). Looking south. 0.25m scale.





Pl. 9 General view of later rampart (307-8). Looking west. 2m scale.



Pl. 10 General view of early rampart (303), later rampart (307-8) and linear [309]. Looking south-west. 2m scale.



Pl. 11 Close-up of linear [309] at rear of later rampart (308). Looking south. 1m scale.



Pl. 12 Close-up of early bank (303), showing infilling (304-6) of early ditch [302] and later bank material (307-8). Looking south. 1m scale.