



OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Investigation on land behind 25 Fore Street, Chudleigh, Devon



on behalf of
McCarthy (Contractors) SW Ltd

Report No. 14-04

Project No. 1145

March 2014



OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

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Summary

Archaeological recording was undertaken by Oakford Archaeology on land behind No 25 Fore Street, Chudleigh, Devon (SX 8677 7947), during November and December 2013, following the start of the development. The work initially comprised recording on foundation trenches and the excavation of 5 trenches totalling 74.9m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. A watching brief was subsequently undertaken on plots 7-9.

The desk-based appraisal has established that a number of buildings existed within the boundaries of the site from at least 1843, with these shown as four separate structures on maps of 1838 and 1890. Most of these buildings had been removed by the 20th century, replaced by more recent additions of concrete block construction.

Evidence for earlier activity was confined to the northern end of the site where a single ditch terminus and posthole were exposed. These contained pottery of late 13th-16th century date.

In the rest of the site there was only limited evidence of archaeological activity. Four wall foundations, relating to post-medieval buildings shown on the 1890 and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps, were located along the south, north and east edge of the development. The remains of a cobbled surface, probably associated with these buildings, were also identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for McCarthy (Contractors) SW Ltd and sets out the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) between November and December 2013 on land behind 25 Fore Street, Chudleigh, Devon (SX 8677 7947). The work was commissioned on the advice of the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHET).

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies on the north-east side of the parish church of St Martin and St Mary. It consists of a large curved rectangular plot, formerly The Old Coaching House Pub. The site lies between c. 49m and 46m AOD and the underlying geology belongs to the Crackington Formation, mud-and sandstones formed approximately 312-322 million years ago in the Carboniferous period, and gives rise to deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 1995).

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

The development lies in the historic core of the town. It is located within the rear of one of the burgage plots aligned on No 25 Fore Street and previous archaeological investigations in the property to the west recorded the presence of early medieval boundary ditches. The earliest documentary reference to Chudleigh is in c. 1150, and at the time of the Domesday Survey, 1086AD, it is believed to have been included in the manor of Bishopsteignton, belonging to the Bishop of Exeter. In 1308 it was described as ‘new borough’ which may indicate the date of the establishment of the settlement as a medieval planned town. The town’s main era of prosperity came between 1600 and 1800 with the development of the woollen industry.

The late 19th century Ordnance Survey Map shows that the narrow strips of land, known as burgage plots and a typical feature of medieval planned towns, are well preserved by the

property boundaries established along Fore Street. The town was severely damaged by fire in 1807 which destroyed nearly 200 houses as well as the 16th century market houses.

Nothing much is known about the area and its development until the early 19th century. By the 1838 Tithe Map (Fig. 2) the site is occupied by the Clifford Arms Hotel. The property comprises three separate buildings with the hotel along the street frontage and two long ranges at the rear along the north and south boundaries. The field to the south was owned by John Cartwright and leased to John Petherick.

By 1890 (Fig. 3) the buildings to the north and south had either been completely rebuilt or altered, while the buildings are shown in the same configuration on the Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (Fig. 4).

By the 1930's the two buildings have been largely demolished, and replaced with a larger structure and a L-shaped building. The southern boundary, which still stands today, may well incorporate parts of the earlier building as shown on the 1838 and 1890 maps.

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the archaeological work was to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, depth and date of archaeological features and deposits within the footprints of the development.

3. METHODOLOGY

The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief provided by the DCHET Archaeology Officer in an e-mail (dated 30-10-2013) and a subsequent project design prepared by Oakford Archaeology (2013), submitted to and approved by DCHET prior to commencement on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

The work comprised the excavation of 5 trenches totalling 74.9m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. They were positioned to provide a spatial sample of those areas of the site where no anomalies were identified. Trench positions were agreed with DCHET prior to commencement on site. Following the completion of the initial trench evaluation DCHET requested monitoring of trenching in building plots 7-9. The positions of trenches as excavated are shown on Fig.5.

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

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 digital photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

4. RESULTS

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs 6-7 and context descriptions for the trenches are set out in Appendix 2.

4.1 The trenches

Trench 1 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 6, Plates 1-4)

This trench measured 14.9m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The only archaeological features present were an approximately NE-SW aligned linear feature located towards the east end of the trench (105), a small discrete feature (115) located towards the SE end of the trench, and a N-S aligned wall foundation (111). These cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.35m (49.94mAOD). The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 1, Appendix 2.

Feature 105 was a possible ditch terminus, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. It was approximately 0.64m wide and 0.62m deep. Six sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from its single fill (106). This consisted of a dark greyish black silty clay deposit.

Structure 111 was a possible N-S aligned wall foundation, consisting of large limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It was approximately 0.62m wide and 0.22m deep.

Feature 115 was a possible posthole, with sharply breaking sides and a flat base. It was approximately 0.82m wide and 0.41m deep. Four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its single fill (116). This consisted of a dark greyish black silty clay deposit.

Trench 2 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 6, Plate 5)

The trench measured 20.1m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The only archaeological feature present was an approximately NW-SE aligned structure located towards the southern end of the trench (206). This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.8m (49.2mAOD). Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 2, Appendix 2.

Structure 206 was a possible NW-SE aligned wall foundation, consisting of large limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It was approximately 0.7m wide and 0.75m deep.

Trench 3 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 7)

This trench measured 7m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The only archaeological feature present was an approximately NE-SW aligned structure located towards the southern end of the trench (306). This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.6m (48.93mAOD). Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 3, Appendix 2.

Structure 111 was a possible NE-SW aligned wall foundation, consisting of large limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It was approximately 0.52m wide and 0.22m deep.

Trench 4 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 3, Plates 6-8)

The trench measured 20.1m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.12m. The only archaeological features present were an approximately NE-SW aligned linear wall foundation (412) located towards the northern end of the trench and a NW-SE aligned wall foundation (411) located towards the centre and southern end of the trench. These cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 1.12m below

current ground level (48.98mAOD and 48.88mAOD respectively). Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 4, Appendix 2.

Structure 411 was a possible NW-SE aligned wall foundation, consisting of large limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It was approximately 0.6m wide and 0.07m deep.

Structure 412 was a possible NE-SW aligned wall foundation, consisting of large limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It was approximately 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep.

5. THE FINDS

by John Allan

5.1 Introduction

This is a small assemblage composed of medieval finds from Trench 1. The sherds are largely in a good condition, although some of the material is abraded. The finds are briefly described below.

5.2 Medieval pottery

This assemblage comprises 10 sherds weighing 57g. The finds recovered from ditch terminus fill 106 consisted of a single sherd of hand-made Totnes type medieval coarse ware (late 13th-early 15th century), 2 sherds of North Devon gravel free ware with mica inclusions (16th century) previously seen in Exeter, and 3 sherds of North Devon gravel free ware (16th century). Four sherds of thin, hand-made, Totnes type ware (late 13th-early 15th century), from 2 vessels, form unknown, were recovered from the fill (116) of posthole [115].

6. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological programme of works (trench evaluation, watching brief) constituted a thorough examination of the site. Made ground deposits (up to 0.8m deep) have been confirmed across the central and southern area, but the total removal of this material within each trench has failed to reveal widespread evidence for buried archaeological features or deposits. The extensive deposits of building debris and imported modern made ground identified suggest that the site has been extensively remodelled since the 19th century.

A possible ditch terminus, the remains of a medieval burgage plot boundary, and a single discrete posthole provides the only potential evidence for medieval activity.

Elsewhere, the results have been very consistent, with structural remains of former buildings identified in Trench 1, 2, 3 and 4, including walls and a cobbled surface. The walls appear to represent two building ranges as depicted on maps of 1890 and 1905, although structures are shown on the site as early as 1838.

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

A project archive will not be produced (as agreed with Stephen Reed, Archaeologist, DCHET, 24th March 2014). A summary of the archaeological investigations has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-173132).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was commissioned by McCarthy (Contractors) SW Ltd. It was administered for the client by James Hill (McCarthy Contractors) and for Oakford Archaeology by Marc Steinmetzer. It was monitored for Devon County Council by the DCHET Archaeologist, Stephen Reed. The fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Martin and Marc Steinmetzer, the desk-based research was carried out by Lucy Browne and the illustrations for the report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer.

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Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological works

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for McCarthy (Contractors) SW Ltd to describe the methodology to be used during a staged programme of archaeological works at 25 Fore Street, Chudleigh, Devon (SY 8677 7947). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work required by Teignbridge District Council (TDC), as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential in the historic core of the town. The earliest documentary reference to Chudleigh is in c. 1150AD, and at the time of the Domesday Survey, 1086AD, it is believed to have been included in the manor of Bishopsteignton, belonging to the Bishop of Exeter. In 1308AD it was described as 'new borough' which may indicate the date of the establishment of the settlement as a medieval planned town.

The late 19th century Ordnance Survey Map shows that the narrow strips of land, known as burgage plots and a typical feature of medieval planned towns, are well preserved by the property boundaries established along Fore Street. The town was severely damaged by fire in 1807 which destroyed nearly 200 houses as well as the 16th century market houses.

The proposed development lies within the rear part of one of the burgage plots aligned on Fore Street and previous archaeological investigations in the property to the west recorded the presence of early medieval boundary ditches. Groundworks associated with the proposed development may therefore expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual evidence associated with the early settlement in the town.

2. AIMS

2.1 The principal aims of the project are to establish the presence or absence, character, depth, extent and date of archaeological deposits within the site and to excavate and record them as necessary prior to and during the development; and to report the results of the project as appropriate.

3. METHOD

Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to the works commencing, in order to obtain details of the works programme and to advise on OA requirements. If a good working relationship is established at the outset any delays caused by archaeological recording can be kept to a minimum. However, localised delays to site operations may be caused and time should be allowed within the main contractor's programme for the adequate investigation and recording of archaeological material.

3.1 The archaeological work will be undertaken in more than one phase. These will be:

Phase 1 – examination and recording of the exposed stratigraphy in the foundation trenches (completed).

Phase 2 – excavation of two additional trenches adjacent to units 7 and 13-14 where construction work has already commenced to see what the impact of the development has been, to properly record any features exposed in the foundation trenches and to understand the site stratigraphy.

Phase 3 - trial trenching of the areas not already affected by groundworks (units 7-12), to identify whether any remains are present on the site, and if so where.

This will inform the level of mitigation needed before proceeding with the development:

Option 1 – no mitigation required

Option 2 - monitoring and recording/limited excavation during construction groundworks, if necessary. Sufficient time will need to be allowed for the completion of any archaeological recording and limited excavation necessary within the construction groundworks. At times this may require a pause in the construction works, but the need for this will be kept to a minimum where possible. Where more substantial delays are envisaged, then a site meeting will be convened as necessary with the DCHET and the client to agree the way forward.

Option 3 - full archaeological excavation of certain areas prior to construction starting, if necessary

The need for, and extent of options 2 & 3 will be reviewed and agreed at a site meeting with the DCHET, once the trial trenches have been dug and the results are clear. If required, option 3 will then be carried out and completed before the commencement of construction works, and option 2 during the latter. Should significant archaeological deposits or remains be present in the phase 1 trial trenches, then these will be left in situ and excavated as part of a larger area excavation under option 3.

In addition, there will be a further phase of off-site analysis and reporting work.

The method outlined below applies primarily to the phase 1 trenching work. Should options 2 or 3 be required, then the generic methods and provisions set out in sections 3.4 - 3.7, 3.9-11, and 4 - 6 below will apply, and a plan showing proposed areas of excavation and/or monitoring will be submitted to the DCHET for approval prior to such works starting.

- 3.2 3 Trenches measuring 1.6m wide and totalling 40m in length will be excavated across the site (Fig. 1). The trenches may be adjusted in the light of on-site conditions.

- 3.3 Trenches will be opened using a tracked or wheeled machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Excavation will continue until either the top of significant archaeological levels or natural subsoil is reached (whichever is higher), at which point machining will cease and investigation will continue by hand. Where archaeological deposits are present the trench will be cleaned and deposits investigated, excavated and recorded.
- 3.4 The DCHET has provided guidance on the scope of the archaeological excavation requirements to apply both to the trial trenches where not much is present, and to option 3. All archaeological deposits will be stratigraphically excavated by hand down to natural subsoil in the following manner, unless agreed otherwise with the DCHET:
- all significant deposits will be excavated and recorded by hand,
 - some less significant and more bulky deposits may be carefully removed by machine with a toothless grading bucket, under direct archaeological supervision and with prior agreement of the DCHET,
 - substantial structural remains (e.g. of the footings of the present buildings) will be left in situ, except where they may obscure other significant deposits or remains,
 - fills of cut features will be excavated by hand as follows:-pits (50%), postholes (50 and then 100%), stakeholes (100%), wells (to be determined on site depending on depth and site conditions), linears (20%, targeted on interrelationships, terminals, etc). Variations to these may be required, for example to fully recover important finds and material, or to obtain firmer dating evidence, and these will be agreed with the DCHET and then carried out.
- 3.5 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to excavation.
- 3.6 As appropriate, the environmental deposits will be assessed on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology and/or the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits potential survive, these will be processed by AC Archaeology using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1), and outside specialists (AEA) organised to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.
- 3.7 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.

- 3.8 On completion of investigations, trenches will be backfilled with the excavated material and made safe. Sections of trench containing remains will be left open pending extension as part of option 3, if there is little or no time delay before starting the latter.
- 3.9 Should any human remains be exposed, these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site in accordance with Ministry of Justice guidelines. If required, the necessary license will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.10 Should items be exposed that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.11 The DCHET will be informed of the start of the project, and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority and will wish to inspect the works in progress. Any amendments to the trenching plan or to any subsequent excavation plan will be agreed with them prior to implementation and completion. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the DCHET and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 4.1 The standard OA recording system will be employed, consisting of:
- (i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
 - (ii) black and white print and colour digital photography;
 - (iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
 - (iv) labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with DCHET on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed DCHET HER entry, including a plan showing location of groundworks and of any significant features found. The text entry

and plan will be produced in an appropriate electronic format suitable for easy incorporation into the HER, and sent to DCHET within 3 months.

5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed the results of all phases of archaeological work and historic building recording will be presented within one summary report within four months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the trenches and the distribution of archaeological features within them,
- a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits and features;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
- specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.

5.3 One bound and illustrated hard colour copy and a .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client and DCHET on completion of sitework. A copy of the report and .pdf version will also be deposited with the site archive.

5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project.

The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital (data images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and digital copies of the primary site records and images.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (deposition currently suspended until 2013- *ref. pending*).

OA will notify DCHET upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the RAMM.

5.5 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigations) database within three months of the completion of site work.

5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.

5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with DCHET, in consultation with the Client. OA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client, and the DCHET. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.

6. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

6.1 If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

7. COPYRIGHT

7.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

8. PROJECT ORGANISATION

8.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, 1994, revised 2008, and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 1994, revised 2008), plus *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* 1994, revised 2008). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Health & Safety

8.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;

Dating techniques: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ;

Building specialist: Richard Parker;

Illustrator: Sarnia Blackmore;

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: Vanessa Straker (English Heritage);

Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology), Charlotte Coles;

Lithic analysis: Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);

Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan;

Metallurgy: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);

Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);

Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum), Imogen Morris;

Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol);

Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);

Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);

Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

MFR Steinmetzer
1 November 2013
WSI/OA1145/01

Appendix 2:

Context description by Trench

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.14m	Mid brown grey silty clay	Modern disturbance
101	0.14-0.28m	Cobbled surface	Yard surface
102	0.14-0.3m	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Modern made ground
103	0.2-0.84m	N-S aligned linear	Service trench
104	0.2-0.84m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	Service fill
105	0.2-0.8m	Cut of poss. Ditch terminus	Cut of poss. Ditch terminus
106	0.2-0.8m	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill of ditch terminus [105]
107	0-0.05m	Tarmac	Car Park surface
108	0.05-0.1m	Aggregate	Modern made ground
109	0.1-0.2m	Aggregate	Modern made ground
110	0.2-0.43m	NW-SE aligned foundation trench	Foundation trench
111	0.2-0.43m	NW-SE aligned structure	Wall remnant
112	0.2m+	Mid yellow silty clay	Natural subsoil
113	0.2-0.82m	E-W aligned linear	Service trench
114	0.2-0.82m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	Service fill
115	0.35-0.53m	Circular feature	Cut of posthole
116	0.35-0.53m	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill of posthole [115]

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.15m	Mid brown grey silty clay	Modern disturbance
201	0.15-0.3m	Aggregate	Modern made ground
202	0.3-0.6m	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Modern made ground
203	0.8m+	Mid yellow silty clay	Natural subsoil
204	0.65-0.8m	Mid blueish grey silty clay	
205	0.1m+	E-W aligned structure	Modern block wall
206	0.05m+	NW-SE aligned structure	Wall remnant

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
301	0-0.09m	Tarmac	Car park surface
302	0.09-0.25m	Aggregate	Modern made ground
303	0.25-0.6m	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Modern made ground
304	0.6m+	Mid yellow silty clay	Natural subsoil
305	0.4m+	NE-SW aligned foundation trench	Foundation trench
306	0.4m+	NE-SW aligned structure	Wall remnant

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
401	0-0.05m	Tarmac	Car Park surface
402	0.05-0.2m	Aggregate	Modern made ground
403	0.2-0.41m	Dark grey silty clay	Modern made ground
404	0.41-0.48m	Mid yellow clay	Modern made ground
405	0.48-0.68m	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Modern made ground
406	0.68-0.73m	Dark brown silty clay	Modern made ground
407	0.73-0.88m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Modern made ground
408	0.88-1.12m	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Modern made ground
409	1.12m+	Mid yellow silty clay	Natural subsoil
410	1.05m+	NW-SE aligned foundation trench	Foundation trench
411	1.05m+	NW-SE aligned structure	Wall remnant
412	0.62m+	E-W aligned structure	Wall remnant
413	0.62m+	E-W aligned foundation trench	Foundation trench

Table 5: Trench 5

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.1m	Tarmac	Car Park surface
501	0.1-0.2m	Aggregate	Modern made ground
503	0.2-0.9m	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Modern made ground
504	0.9-1.2m	Mid to dark brown silty clay	topsoil
505	1.2-1.5m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	subsoil
506	1.5m+	Mid yellow silty clay	Natural subsoil

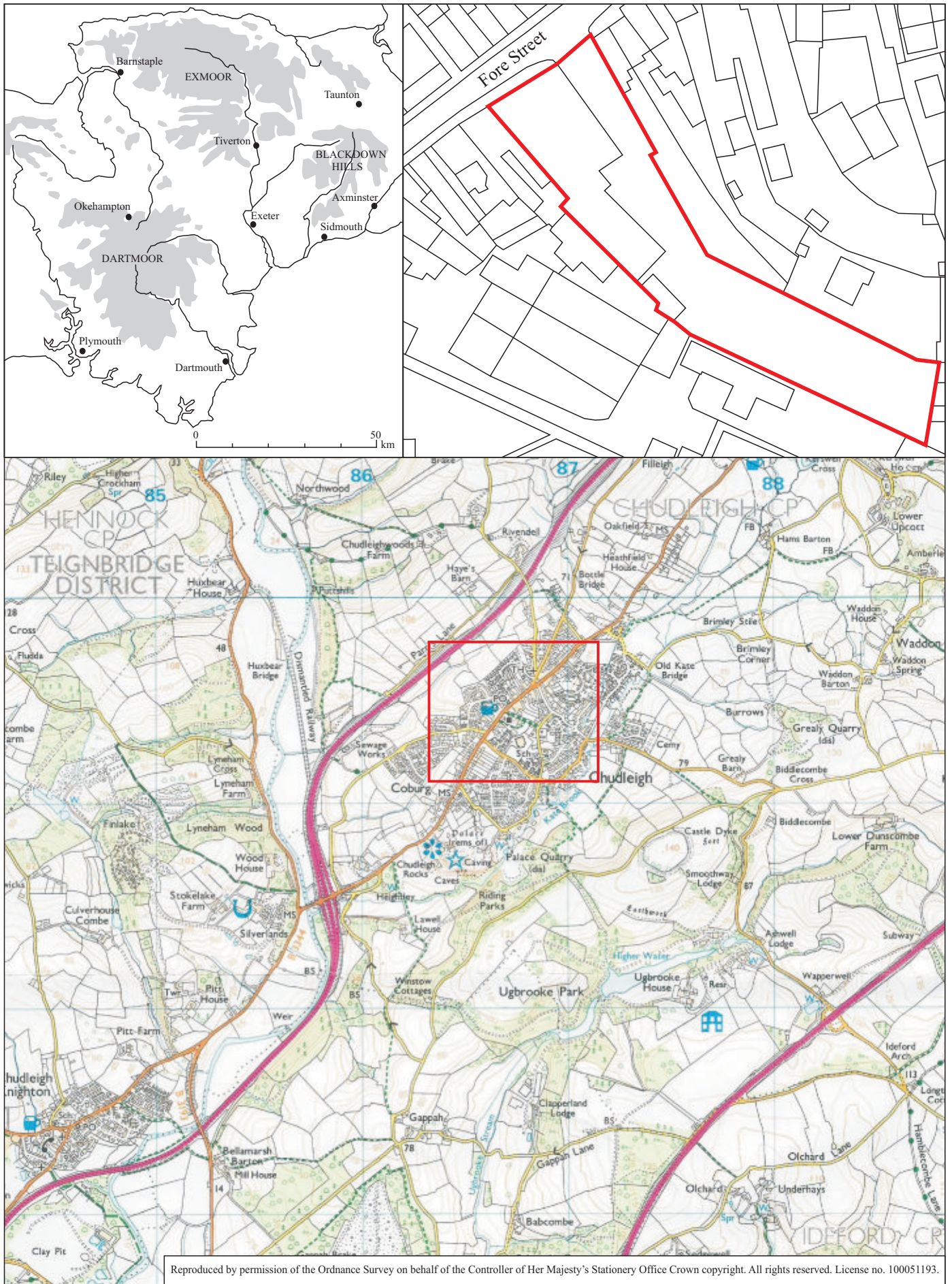


Fig. 1 Location of site.

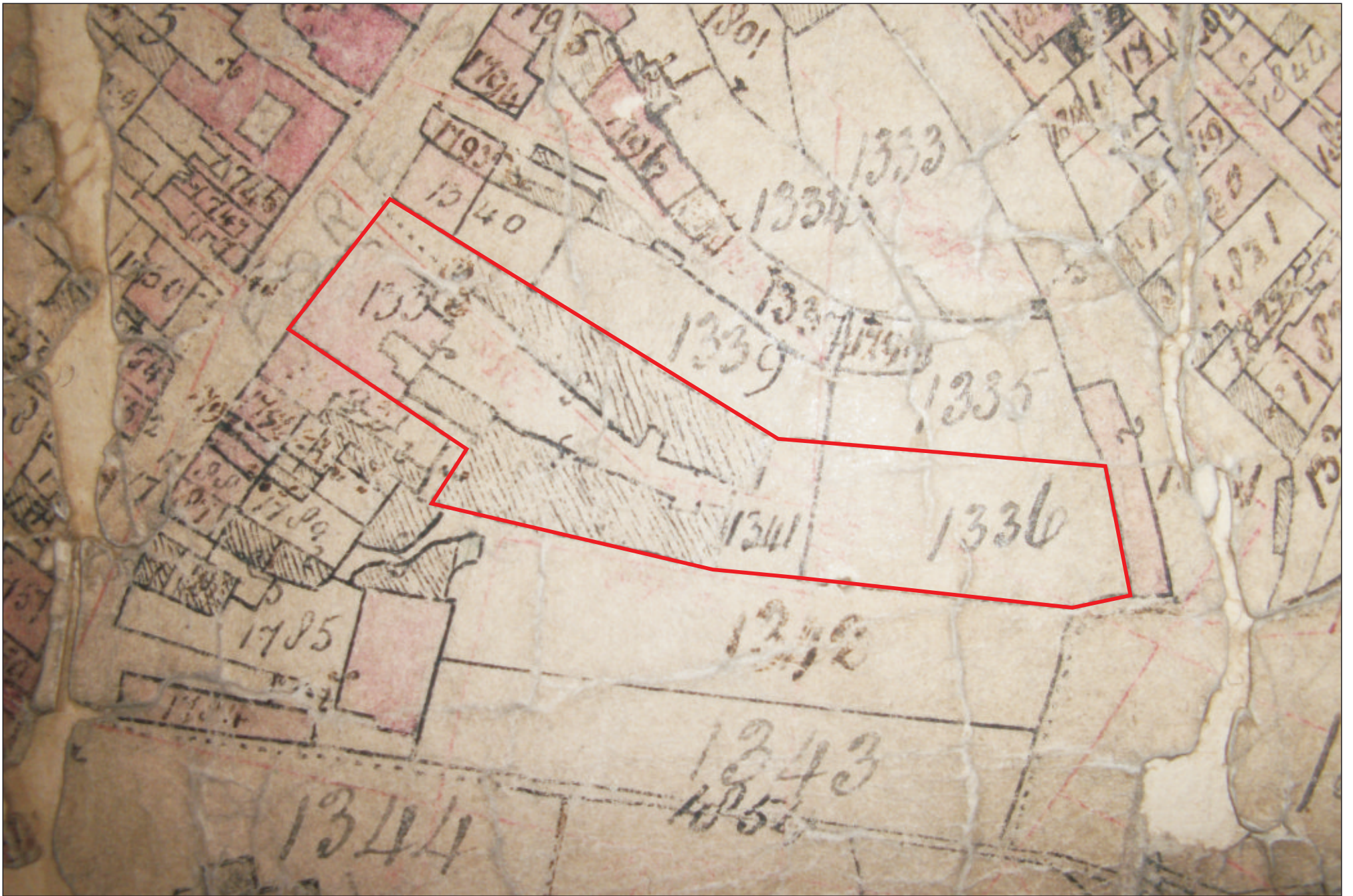


Fig. 2 Detail from the 1838 Chudleigh tithe map.



Fig. 3 Detail from the 1st edition 1890 Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet CIX.15.

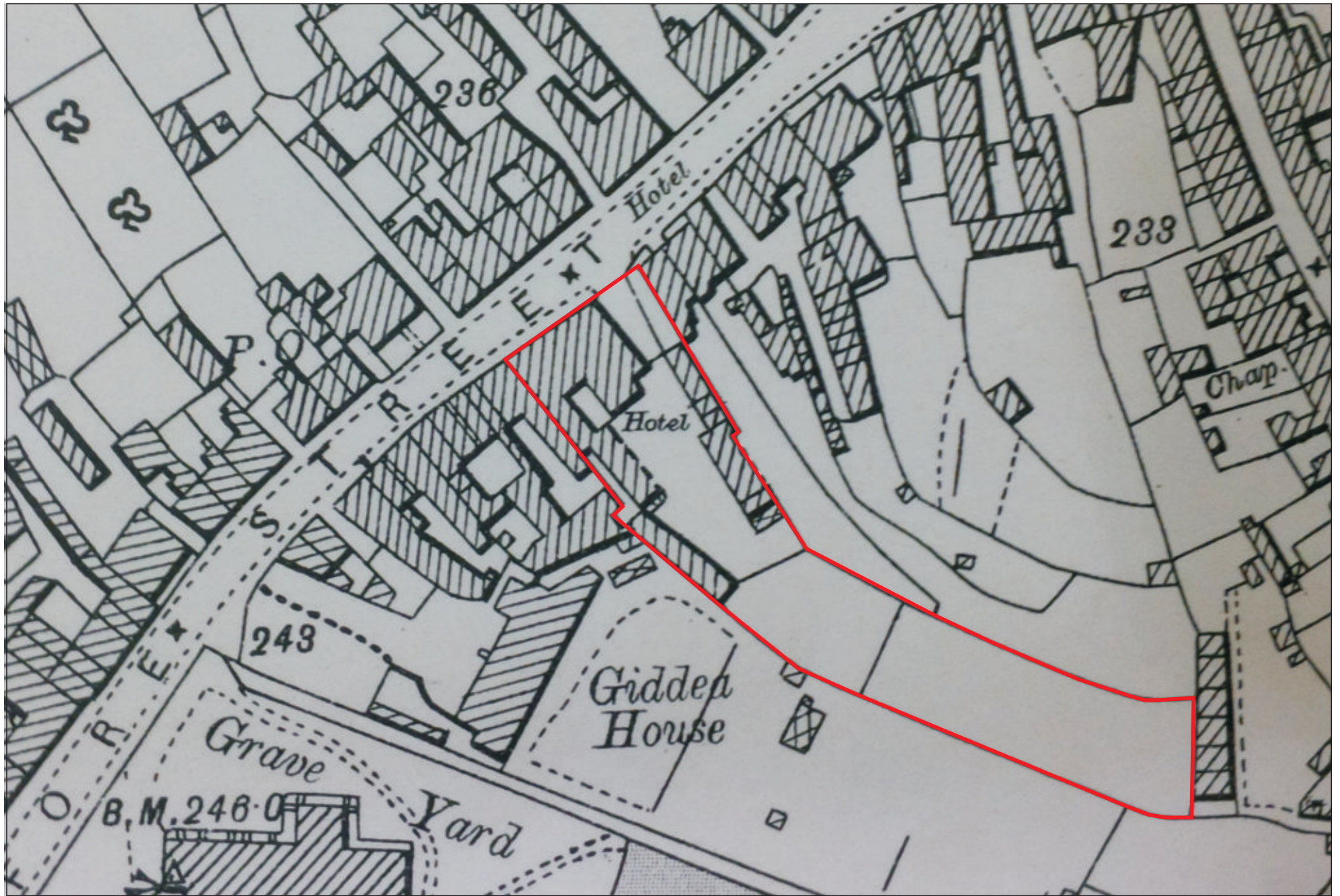


Fig. 4 Detail from the 2nd edition 1905 Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet CIX.15.

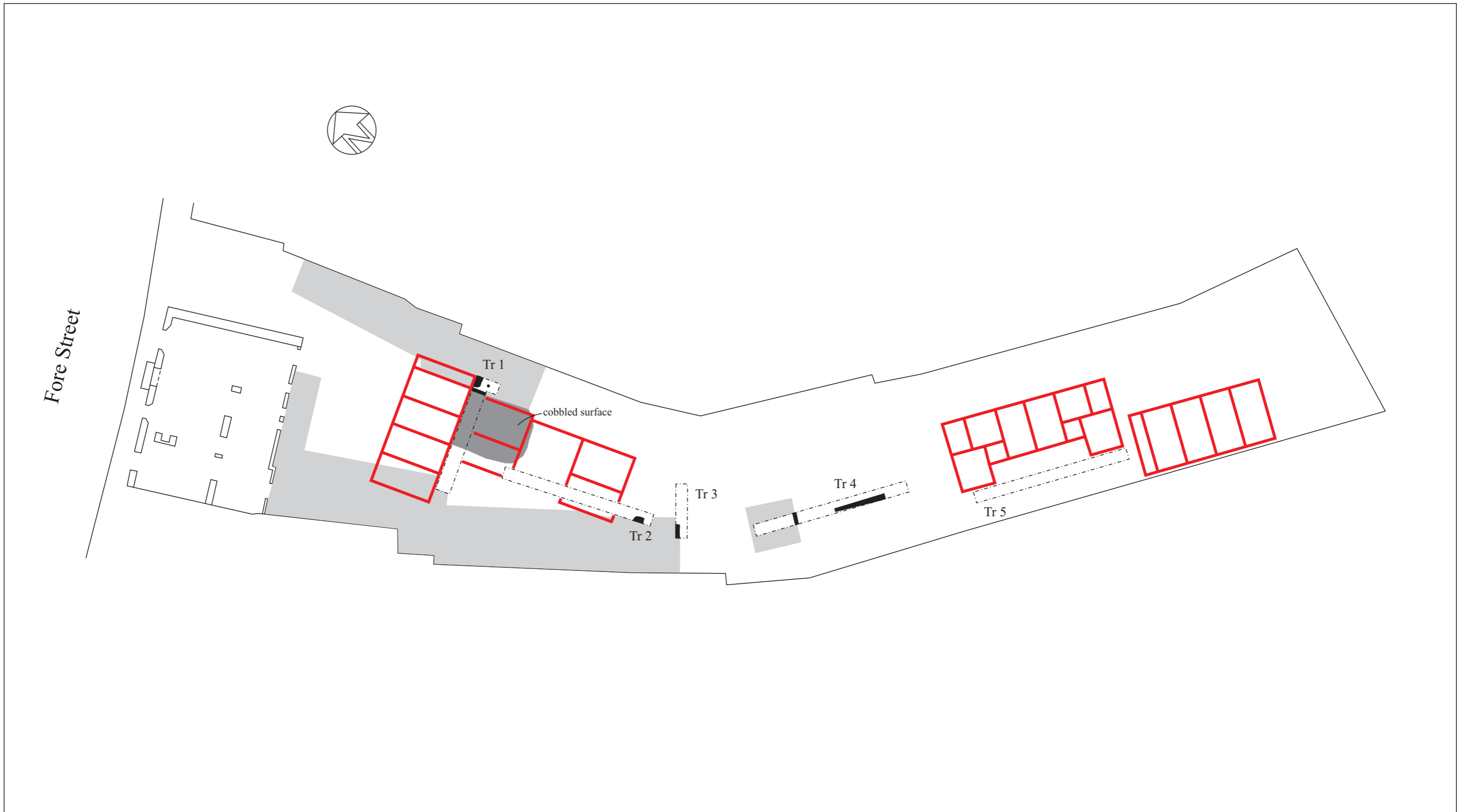
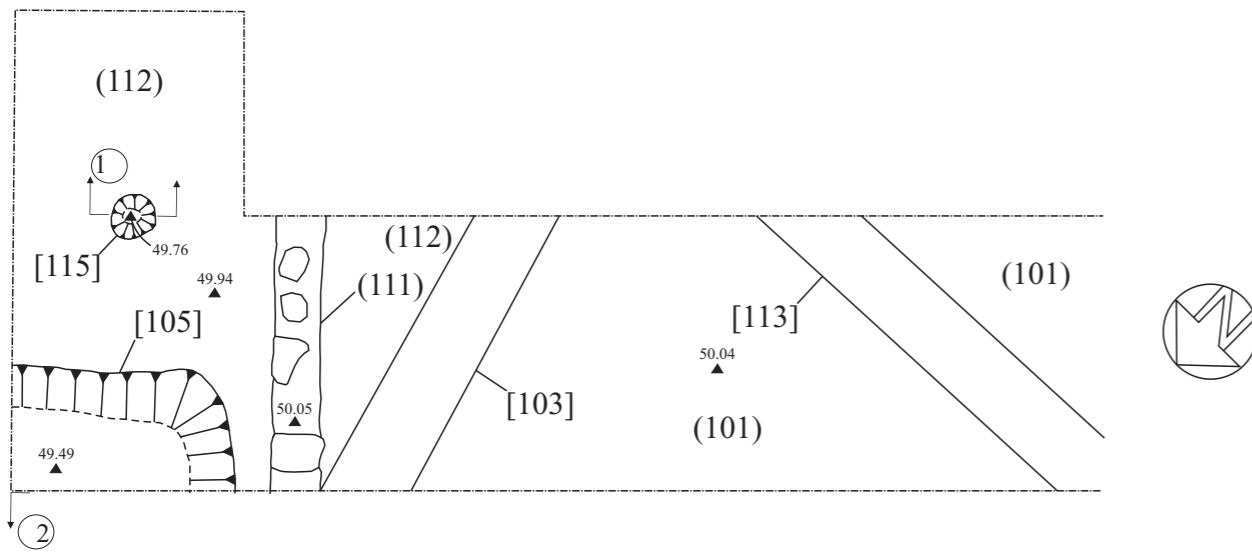
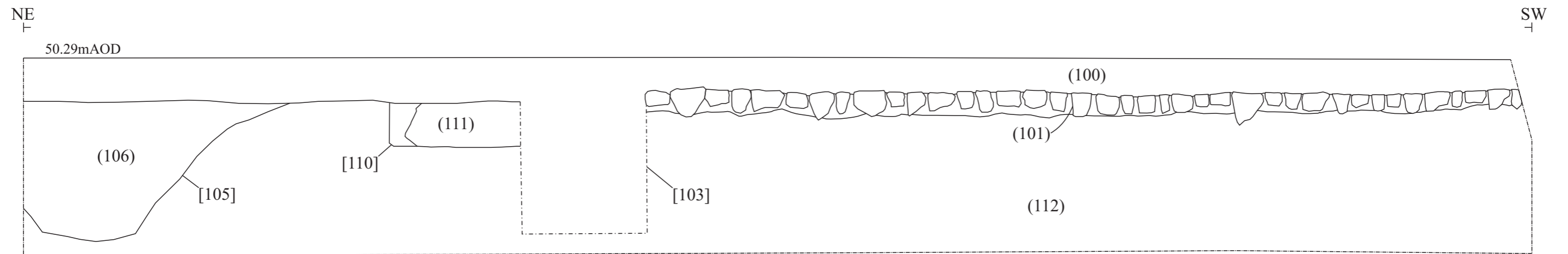
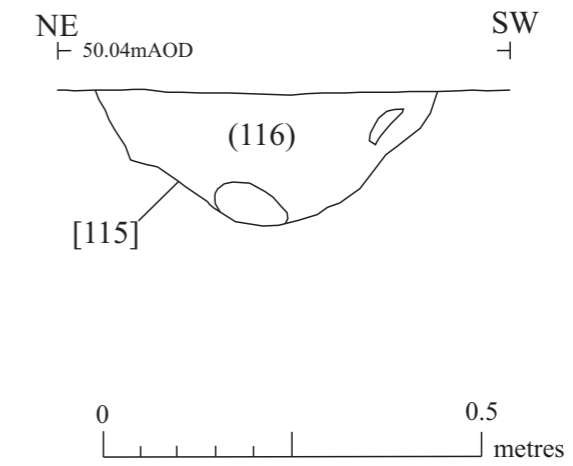


Fig. 5 Plan showing location of observations (red) with principal features identified (black) and buildings (grey) from the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.

Trench 1



1



Trench 2

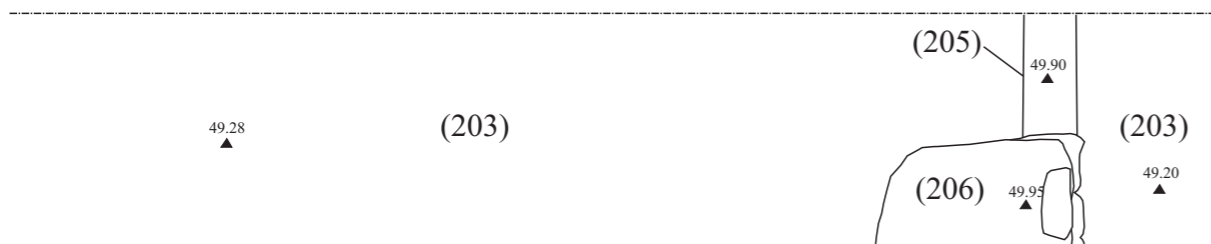
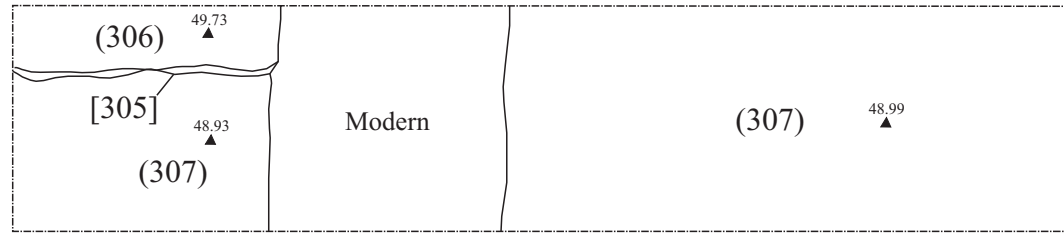


Fig. 6 Plan and sections trenches 1 and 2.

Trench 3



Trench 4

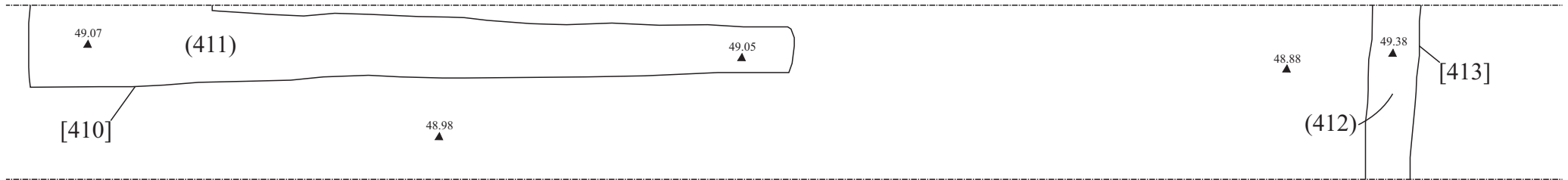


Fig. 7 Plans trenches 3 and 4.



Pl. 1 Section through feature [105]. 0.5m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 2 Section through posthole [115]. 0.5m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 3 Section through cobbled surface (101). 0.5m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 4 Section through wall (111). 0.5m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 5 Close-up of wall (206). 0.5m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 6 General view of walls (412) and (410). 0.5m scale. Looking southeast.