

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT AT
WOLBOROUGH STREET, BANK STREET AND
EAST STREET, NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON**

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment and subsequent trench evaluation and watching brief for a proposed redevelopment, commissioned by Devon County Council Environment Directorate to assess the potential archaeological impact of a proposed redevelopment scheme within the centre of Newton Abbot, Devon (SX 8576 7115; Fig 1). The assessment was required by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES), and has been undertaken in accordance with a method statement produced by Exeter Archaeology (Gent 2006) and with government guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).

Sections of this report have been reproduced, either directly or in modified form, from Higbee 2001, Parker and Goodwin 2001 and an assessment of the area produced by Exeter Archaeology in the same year.

1.1 The scheme proposal

The assessment of the scheme has included examination of scheme proposals produced by the Devon County Council Environment Directorate, as set out in drawing no. 6303NA/12. The proposed scheme includes the provision of new carriageway surfaces and street architecture to create dedicated pedestrian areas, cycleways and restricted vehicular access within:

- Highweek Way and areas to the north-west alongside the River Lemon;
- the southern end of Highweek Street;
- the west end of Market Street;
- Bank Street;
- a small section at the west end of Courtney Street;
- East Street, between Wolborough Street and Newfoundland Way; and
- Wolborough Street, between Bank Street and the junction with Newfoundland Way.

These proposed developments represent the site (highlighted in grey on Fig.1). The assessment area covers this site, and also the buildings fronting the aforementioned streets, in order to place the scheme in its archaeological setting.

Geology

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (sheet 339) shows much of the site area underlain by drift deposits, comprising alluvium and valley gravel, both associated with the River Lemon, forming a band of material following the course of the river. The drift deposits overly solid geology, which, in the vicinity of the site, consists of both Upper Devonian slates/mudstones, and also younger (Permian) breccias and conglomerates. The Permian rocks form a sequence of clays, breccias, conglomerates and sandstones. Those in the vicinity of Newton Abbot probably form part of the Watcombe Conglomerate, which comprises a variety of mainly coarse-grained sediments, incorporating fragments of limestone, sandstone, quartz and igneous rocks.

Borehole investigations by CJ Associates (2000) suggest that most of the site area is underlain by a variable thickness of 'made ground', over sands and gravels (the valley gravel referred to above) and in some places soft or firm clays (the alluvium). At depth these drift materials overlie slates, shales and mudstones, weathered in upper levels to gravel-sized fragments in a clayey matrix, or gravelly clay. The weathered

grey slates and shales encountered in boreholes in the area (*ibid.* BH4, BH5 and BH6) are thought to represent the Upper Devonian strata. Elsewhere, the reddish-brown clays, with sand and gravel fragments, are considered to represent weathered Permian rock.

1.2 Existing statutory protection

There are three Listed structures within the proposed area of development (Fig. 1):

*Listed Grade II**

1. St Leonard's Tower, which is the tower of a 15th-century church demolished in 1836, stands at the eastern end of Wolborough Street. It is constructed of squared Plymouth stone with moulded string courses and a battlemented parapet. It features two-light pointed arched windows on each side and large clocks on the west and east walls. The north-east side has a roof scar from the demolished nave

Listed Grade II

2. The base of the old Market Cross, to the north-east of the tower. It bears an inscription relating to William, Prince of Orange, dated 1688. This feature is discussed below (3.1)
3. Two 18th-century cast-iron cannons with 20th-century carriages stand near the base of the tower.

Further Listed Buildings adjoin the site. Those lying on the southern side of Wolborough Street include: Nos 1/3, 5/7, 9, 11, 45, 49, 55, 63, 65, 67, 69/71, 73, 77, 79/79a, 81/81a, 83, 85/87, 89, 92, (the new) Church of St Leonard, Mackrell's Almshouses and boundary features, and 1/2 Rooklands.

In Bank Street Nos 4, 6 and 7/9 are Listed and at the southern end of Highweek Street, Nos 1, 2, 4, the Library, Primary School and St Mary's Chapel are Listed.

Although the assessment area incorporates the historic market place and a number of Listed buildings, it should be noted that none of the proposed development falls within a conservation area.

2. METHODOLOGY

The assessment has taken the form of a desktop study utilising:

- records of previous archaeological investigations in the area (published and unpublished);
- records held in the Devon County Historic Environment Record (HER);
- documentary and cartographic material held in the Devon Record Office (DRO);
- documentary and cartographic material held at the Westcountry Studies Library (WCSL);
- various internet sources; and
- a site inspection.

The results of the desk-based assessment have been supplemented by the excavation of 11 evaluative trenches (Fig. 2). The location and scale of these trenches was determined by the results of the desk-based assessment and discussions with the DCHES. A watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of trial trenches dug to identify service positions.

Recording of the trenches and watching brief was undertaken in accordance with standard EA procedures. A written record was produced on standard EA single context record sheets and plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A photographic record was made consisting of black-and-white prints and colour transparencies.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As a historic settlement, the establishment of Newton Abbot is thought to be unique in Europe. It developed as a single town from two separate medieval boroughs, laid out on new sites in the 13th century.

Newton Abbot was founded after William Brewer granted the manor of Wolborough to the Abbot of Torre, shortly after the foundation of the abbey in 1196. The town was one of many new boroughs established on rural manors in the late 12th and early 13th centuries. Hence the name Newton Abbot; the new town of the abbot. It was sited close to the River Lemon, which formed the parish boundary. The market place, established at the eastern end of Wolborough Street, had been granted a charter by 1269, although there may have been an earlier charter, as a fair is mentioned in Wolborough as early as 1220 (Weddell 1985, 77). By the 14th century St Leonard's chapel had been built at the eastern end of Wolborough Street as a chapel of ease to the mother church of Wolborough parish. It was certainly there by 1340 when it was mentioned in Bishop Grandisson's registers, but may date from the 13th century. An early 19th-century account of the town (Stirling 1830, 24) states that the church was 55 feet long and only 20 feet wide.

In 1246 a rival borough, Newton Bushel was established on the north side of the river, carved out of the manor of Highweek, with a market place established in Highweek Street. This suggests that Newton Abbot was thriving by this time, situated as it was at an important river crossing on the main road between Exeter and Plymouth. The medieval settlements of Newton Bushel and Newton Abbot were separated only by a small stream known as the Shireborne, now the River Lemon.

The trend towards the merging of the two towns began in the post-medieval period, notably when Richard Yarde of Bradley purchased the market and fairs of Newton Abbot after the Dissolution of 1540. In 1633 he amalgamated them with those of Newton Bushel and the new larger market was held in Wolborough Street. The Newton bushel market place was abandoned. There were buildings in the middle of Wolborough street by 1684, when Gilbert Yarde built a covered butchers' market (Jones 1979, 55).

Newton Abbot thrived and expanded in the post-medieval period, trading overseas, notably with Newfoundland. In the 18th century the woollen industry was particularly important and the Turnpike Acts led to the building of new roads with improved connections to Torquay, Ashburton, Totnes and elsewhere. Newton Abbot continued to prosper in the 19th century due to the coming of the railway, and the population grew from 1623 in 1801 to 12,518 in 1901. It was during this period that the town centre was transformed and modernised.

The nave of St Leonard's church was demolished in 1836 when the present St Leonard's Chapel replaced it (Harris 1899, 290; Seymour 1977, 105) and the tower was left marooned in the middle of the street. The market was moved from Wolborough Street to its present site in 1826 by the Rev. R. Lane (Stirling, 1830, 20) and the market house and butchers shambles were demolished soon afterwards, presumably to make way for increasing amounts of horse-drawn traffic. The attitude of the town dwellers towards the old market buildings is illustrated by an article in the Pigot & Co. Directory, which states that 'This town has lately been much improved by the removal of the old dilapidated shambles, which so long disgraced the centre of Wolborough Street' (Pigot & Co., 1830, 224). Courtney Street was built sometime between 1803 and 1840 (see Fig. 3), and probably after 1830, since Stirling writes in 1830 that Newton Abbot consists of only three principal streets which all meet at the cross (presumably Wolborough Street, Bank Street and East Street). Newton Abbot eventually became the dominant partner of the two boroughs, but the towns were not united administratively until the 19th century.

3.1 The Market Cross

The reputed base to Newton Abbot Market Cross is currently located in Wolborough Street, immediately to the east of St Leonard's Church tower. This is not its original position, and only the dark granite top of the existing structure represents the base; the plinth it sits on and the stone cap are later additions. The base is reported to have held a cross in 1688 when the Rev. John Reynell, then minister of Wolborough, read the proclamation of King William's landing in Torquay (Stirling 1830, 24). Stirling describes the base as an 'octagonal block of granite, 50 inches in diameter, and 21 in thickness.' His account also states that a petition of the protestant meeting of November 5th 1828 was signed on the stone, days before the cross was raised on a pedestal, presumably in the same position. The cross was felled by vandals soon after. It had not been raised by the time Stirling reported the incident.

The cross is not shown on either the *c.* 1803 map of Newton Abbot, when the nave to the church still stood, or on the Wolborough Tithe Map (Fig. 3), produced after the demolition of the nave in 1835; although this should not be seen as an indication that it was not present, as such detail might not be expected.

The position of the 'Market cross' is shown on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of 1889 and 1905 (Fig. 4), situated less than 20m from the eastern side of St Leonard's tower. This would place the cross very close to the end of the former nave, although such close proximity is confirmed in a description of the town published by Stirling (*ibid.* 25), which states that the 'remains of the ancient cross' stood at the 'east end of this chapel'. However, some doubt remains that the original position of the cross is shown on the early OS maps. Although the cross is not shown on the *c.* 1803 map (Fig. 3), the east end of the chapel nave corresponds almost exactly with a line drawn along the facades of the buildings fronting the west side of East Street. The cross must have stood to the east of this line. This facade appears to have remained unchanged by 1889, and a similar line, drawn on the early OS maps, places the cross just to the west, within the end of the now demolished nave. Anecdotal evidence in the form of local folk memory suggests that the cross once stood in the small market shambles to the east of the chapel. It is suspected that when this building and the chapel nave were demolished, the cross was moved no more than a few yards, placing it in the middle of the road, and thereby providing less obstruction to traffic.

The fate of the fallen cross is not known. An early 20th-century postcard shows the octagonal granite base, raised on the current plinth, and set with an iron lamp standard (see Fig. 14). This is situated in the position marked on early OS maps.

The base was moved to its current position by the 1950s (see Figure 14), replacing a former stone drinking fountain. A pointed granite cap was added, possibly during translocation. The date of the cross is uncertain, but it must be at least as early as the 1688 proclamation.

3.2 The Market Buildings

Stirling (1830, 20) refers to the old market house being situated at the west end of the church, describing it as ‘as old, probably, as the original grant’. This makes it very likely that the building shown on the c.1803 map (Fig. 3) immediately to the west of the chapel, although unmarked, is the market house. The building to the west, perhaps supported by columns, is almost certainly the butcher’s shambles erected by Gilbert Yard in 1684 (*ibid.* 1830, 20). The smaller column-supported building to the east of St Leonards is also marked ‘shambles’ on the c. 1803 map, but doesn’t appear to be mentioned by Stirling in his account of the town.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the assessment area, including excavation, evaluation, watching brief and building recording (Fig. 1). These include:

- **1983: Wolborough Street**

Excavations and building recording were carried out by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU, now Exeter Archaeology) along a 50m length of the northern frontage of Wolborough Street in advance of a County road scheme. (Weddell 1985).

The excavations established occupation on the street frontage from the late 13th century, with the gradual subdivision of large medieval tenements. Possible ‘setting out’ ditches were the earliest features identified, exposed at approximately 6.35m AOD, running parallel with the road and only approximately 2m from the street frontage. Wall fragments, consisting mainly of river cobbles and the foundation slot for a wall of timber construction represent 13th-century activity at the eastern end of the site. Major structural changes were undertaken in the 14th century with stone wall foundations and remains of associated street metalling exposed at 6.7m AOD. The western end of the site was developed in the late 14th or early 15th century, with a house consisting of two rooms separated by a cross passage, aligned side-on to the street. Over the next few hundred years the site was gradually subdivided and developed, with three houses occupying the site by the mid 17th century, and seven buildings by the mid 19th century.

- **2001: Wolborough Street (SX 8566 7120) & Sun Close (SX 8575 7123) car parks.**

Three evaluation trenches and two test pits were excavated by Exeter Archaeology (EA) in 2001 (Higbee 2001). Trench 1 contained well-preserved archaeological remains, with the earliest features comprising two shallow drainage ditches, which

later served as boundary markers. The remains of well-preserved medieval stone walls were encountered at between 7.05m–7.21m AOD. These represented the back walls of at least two 16th-century buildings. Later modifications, indicative of additions to the rear of the properties, were also evident.

Trench 2 contained a remnant of 14th/15th-century soil, and post-medieval remains were recorded in trenches 2 and 3 at approximately 0.85m below ground level (5.9-6.09m).

The remains of undated wall foundations were encountered at a depth of 0.4m (5.55m AOD) in test pit 4.

Test pit 6 contained the remains of two limestone walls, at 5.94m AOD, aligned east-west and north-south.

- **2001: Wolborough Street**

Building recording was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology in the town centre in response to a proposed redevelopment of Wolborough Street (centred at SX 856 712). The survey comprised the study of numbers 16, 20-26 Wolborough Street, Wolborough House, Wolborough Hall, and intervening industrial buildings and boundary walls (Parker and Goodwin 2001).

- **2005: Land between Highweek Way and Back Road**

Excavation and archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Archaeological Investigations Limited across the area of the car park between Wolborough Street and the River Lemon, and at the Newfoundland Way car park. (Archaeological Investigations Limited forthcoming). A summary of the results was requested, but not provided.

- **2006: Wolborough Street**

A project comprising building survey and evaluative excavation was undertaken by EA at 23 and 25 Wolborough Street and land between this property and Newfoundland Way (Exeter Archaeology forthcoming).

Monitoring during the demolition of 25 Wolborough Street identified the remains of medieval buildings that once fronted the market place. The original street frontage had stood at least 3m back from the current frontage (at street level) and was subsequently encased by an 18th-century rebuild.

Subsequent excavation showed that the metalled surface to this street survived beneath the 18th-century re-build at 6.5m AOD. The footings for the medieval structure proved to be extremely shallow, possibly the result of the firm local geology. Several drainage ditches extending southwards from the street frontage predated the metalled surface and the medieval walls. Medieval walls and cobbled surfaces also survived to the rear of the buildings fronting Wolborough Street.

5. EVALUATION RESULTS

Eleven trenches were excavated to determine the survival, extent and date of archaeological deposits within Bank Street, East Street and Wolborough Street (Figs 2, 5 and 6). The location and size of many of the trenches had to be altered during the

project due to the presence of services. Complete context descriptions by trench are provided in tables 1-9. A further 9 trenches (12 – 21) were recorded as a watching brief.

5.1 Trench 1 (2.65m x 1.2m)

Trench 1 was located on the west side of the northern end of Bank Street, at the junction of Highweek Street, Market Street and Bank Street. Several service trenches were present, leaving an insufficient area for investigation.

5.2 Trench 2 (3.5 x 1m)

(Fig. 7: Table 1)

The trench was located within the flowerbed on the corner of Bank Street and Market Street. The length of the trench was reduced due to the presence of services to the north and south.

Results

Undisturbed river gravels (201: marked Natural on Fig. 7) were encountered at a depth of 1.62m below ground level (4.55m AOD). These were overlain by a layer of buried soil (209), up to 0.36m thick, dated by pottery to the mid 17th-18th century. This was in turn below a layer (208) containing abundant charcoal and ironworking slag, which had been used as make-up for a cobbled surface (207). Pottery from the surface and associated make-up layer indicate an 18th century construction.

These layers were truncated at the southern end of the trench by a foundation trench (206) for a lime mortared limestone wall (204). This wall was 'L' shaped in plan with a surviving height of 0.76m. Its NE-SW portion was over 0.74m wide and continued beyond the limits of excavation. Its NW-SE portion was 0.4m wide. A layer of mortar (203) and a crushed stone surface, or surface make up (202) abutted the wall and overlay cobbled surface 207. A layer of demolition material (210) containing mortar, stone and slate sealed these deposits.

Interpretation

The layer of buried topsoil overlying the river gravels, and the pottery recovered from it, suggests that this area, adjacent to the River Lemon, was part of a garden during the 17th and 18th centuries. This area then appears to have been developed, with the cobbled surface overlying soil 209 probably representing an external yard surface. The surface was disturbed by the construction of L-shaped wall 204, which corresponds closely with the position of a building fronting Bank Street, as shown on the c.1803 map of Newton Abbot (see Fig. 6). The mortar surface associated with wall 204 suggests that the area to the north of the wall was subsequently enclosed.

5.3 Trench 3 (1.7 x 0.9m)

(Fig. 8: Table 2)

Trench 3 was located in the pavement, 6m to the north of the entrance to Courtney Street. It was moved slightly to the west of its planned position due to the exposure of a gas pipe. The trench was located to identify any surviving elements of the medieval street frontage shown on the c.1803 map.

Results

Undisturbed shale and clay geology (301: marked Natural on Fig. 8) was encountered at 1.24m below ground level (4.22m AOD). This was overlain by a thick layer of made ground (311), which was cut by a steep sided construction trench (309), aligned approximately E-W. The trench contained a layer of large limestone slabs (308) on which was constructed a clay bonded wall foundation consisting of flattish limestone blocks (312) surviving to 4.62m AOD. The southern edge of the foundations lay outside the limits of excavation, indicating that it was at least 0.75m wide. At the northern end of the trench large cobbles were set in red clay (315). This was probably contemporary with the wall, and was overlain by a layer of make up or levelling material (305) containing building debris.

An east-west aligned cut (313) suggests that building 312 was partially demolished, and a narrower brick and stone wall (310), of comparatively poorer construction, rebuilt over the foundations. A bank of material (306) to the south of 310, contained a sherd of 16th/17th-century pottery, and may represent a former garden soil. Any surfaces that might have been associated with 310 on the north side were removed when the wall was demolished. Material from this demolition phase (314) overlay the wall and was sealed by layers of modern paving, tarmac and hardcore overburden up to 0.6m thick.

Interpretation

The clay-bonded construction of wall foundation 312 suggests a medieval origin, although no artefacts were recovered to confirm this interpretation. The foundation was substantial, well constructed, and set over a wide base of limestone slabs, presumably laid in response to the soft ground on this low lying floodplain.

The shared alignment of the foundations and later rebuild represented by wall 310 corresponds with that of the boundary between two properties on the east side of Bank Street, as shown on the historic map of *c.*1803 (Figs 5 & 6). It is likely that the wall was demolished as part of the redevelopment of this area in the 19th century, required for the creation of Courtney Street.

5.4 Trench 4 (4m x 1.25m)

(Fig. 9: Table 3)

Trench 4 was located on the corner of East Street and Wolborough Street, principally to target any surviving remains of the east wall of St Leonard's nave.

Results

Undisturbed alluvial deposits (401: marked Natural on Fig. 9) were observed at 5.25m AOD. These had been truncated by a near vertical, north-south aligned, cut (417), situated at the southern end of the trench (Fig. 9a). Only a vestige of the clay fill (415) of this feature remained, as it appeared to have subsequently been disturbed by another near vertical cut (416), set less than 0.1m to the west. This feature contained redeposited gravels (405), which filled the remaining trench below the modern deposits. The undisturbed alluvial gravels, and the fills of the earliest feature were overlain by a metallised surface (413) with a straight north-south aligned edge on its western side, suggesting that it once abutted a wall. Several subsequent layers of resurfacing and make-up material had been laid over 413 (412, 411, 414, 410, 409,

408), two of which contained 18th/19th-century pottery. The upper surfaces, and the fill (405) of cut 416, had been truncated by a small undated pit (407).

A brick structure (402) was situated approximately 1.5m from the northern end of the trench. This had been built in a broad construction trench (404) that cut the fill of feature 416. The bricks were wedge shaped and appeared to form the corner of a structure.

Interpretation

The position of surfaces in the south-eastern corner of the trench suggests that they may have abutted the eastern wall of the nave, built within a construction trench represented by cut 417. Cut 416 may represent the robber trench dug to remove these foundations when the chapel was demolished. The western edges of the upper surfaces overhung the lower surfaces, possibly indicating a stepped external wall face. While the upper surfaces can be dated to the post-medieval period on the evidence of the associated pottery, the lower surfaces may represent medieval examples.

The remains of the brick structure exposed in the east-facing section lie within the footprint of St Leonard's nave, suggesting a post-1836 date. The function of this structure is not known.

5.5 Trench 5 (2.7m x 1.3m)

(Fig. 10: Table 4)

Trench 5 was located in the centre of the road at the northern end of East Street, to try and locate the post-built structure marked on the c.1803 map, or any remains of the original base for the market cross.

Results

Undisturbed alluvial deposits (508: marked Natural on Fig. 10) were observed at 4.86m AOD. At the eastern end of the trench a steep-sided feature (507) cut through this deposit. The sides of the cut were lined with a thick band of greyish blue clay (506). The cut contained a structure (504) built of limestone blocks bonded with lime-mortar surviving to a height of 0.7m (5.26m AOD). These probable foundations were overlain by a layer of demolition material (503), from which one sherd of 19th-century pottery was recovered. This deposit had been truncated in turn by a large feature (502). This was not fully excavated due to the presence of live services along the northern and western edges of the trench, but the fill (501) contained pottery sherds of 20th century date.

Interpretation

The c.1803 map shows a large rectangular structure in the area of the trench, possibly a market shambles, which was demolished by the time the 1889 map of Newton Abbot was produced. It is possible that the limestone structure may represent the remains of foundations for this building.

5.6 Trench 6 (3.2m x 0.9m)

(Fig. 10: Table 5)

Trench 6 was located to the east of St Leonard's tower, and aligned north-south across the projected line of the southern wall of the demolished church nave.

Results

Undisturbed alluvial deposits (601: marked Natural on Fig. 10) were encountered at a depth of 0.42m below the current street surface (5.73m AOD). A steep-sided feature (611) had been cut through 601, and its fill (610) had subsequently been truncated by a near vertical cut (615). Neither of these features were fully excavated or exposed due to the presence of several service trenches, but it is likely that a second deep, steep-sided cut (613) to the north of 615 represents the northern edge of the same feature. A metallised surface (607) and a subsequent re-surfacing layer of larger roughly lain cobbles (606) was above fill (610) of 611. To the north the surfaces were removed by a shallow feature (605), likely to be modern in origin. Modern service trenches extended north-south and east-west across the trench respectively, thus removing most of the deposit sequence. In the upper levels of the trench were layers of modern hardcore and a road surface.

Interpretation

The extensive truncation by modern services in this trench makes interpretation difficult. However, cuts 613 and 615, correspond with the position of the south wall of the chapel nave, as shown on the map of c.1803 (Fig 5). These could well represent two sides to the same feature, potentially the trench dug to remove the nave footings. It is therefore possible that cut 611 represents the southern edge to the original foundation trench. Pottery finds from between the two metallised surfaces 606 and 607 suggest an 18th-century date.

5.7 Trench 7 (3.8m x 1.9m)

(Fig. 11: Table 6)

Trench 7 was located close to the south-west corner of St Leonard's Tower.

Results

Undisturbed alluvium (706: marked Natural on Fig. 11) was identified at 6.10m AOD. A 0.7m wide pit (701) had been excavated into these gravels. The base was slightly concave with steep sides at the top, tapering down to near vertical edges at the base. The character of the fills, (Table 6, Fig. 11a) suggest that the feature was a posthole, with large stones towards the base representing packing stones disturbed when the post was removed. A single sherd of pottery dated to the 17th or 18th century was recovered from fill 702. A layer of sub-rounded stones (705) sealed the fills of pit 701, and may represent the remains of a crude surface. Layers of concrete and paving slabs sealed this possible surface.

Interpretation

It can be tentatively suggested that posthole 701 represents part of the large rectangular building show on the c.1803 map just to the west of St Leonard's Tower, and the sherd of pottery recovered from the fills would fit this date. The crude surface sealing the pit is probably post-medieval in date.

5.8 Trench 8 (5.2 x 2m)

(Fig. 12: Table 7)

Trench 8 was located to identify any surviving structural remains relating to the market shambles and the building marked to the east of the church tower on the c.1803 map.

Results

Alluvium (818: marked Natural on Fig. 12) was exposed at 6.24m AOD. The earliest archaeological feature present was a large ditch (807) aligned NW-SE across the western half of the trench. This was 1.5m wide, 1.1m deep, with a V-shaped in profile. The lower fills (813 and 816) were waterlogged and clay rich, particularly the primary fill. Fill 813 contained elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*), which produced a radiocarbon date of cal AD 540-650 (SUERC-12317). The upper fills (808, 809 and 811) were more silty and stony, and could represent either gradual silting or deliberate backfilling once the ditch went out of use.

The ditch was sealed by a layer of small stones and large cobbles (817), probably laid to create a usable surface over the soft fills of the ditch. No dating material was recovered from within this layer. Layer 817 was cut by a small pit or posthole (805), which was sealed by a lower of two post-medieval demolition layers (802). The upper demolition layer (812) contained artefacts of 17th/18th-century date.

Two later pits (819 and 803) cut through the alluvium. Pit 803 was sealed by a post-medieval layer of stoney material 801, which could represent either a crude surface, or levelling material.

Interpretation

The profile and size of the ditch suggests that it functioned as a substantial drainage/boundary feature. The alignment, at right angles to the overlying road, suggests that it pre-dates the foundation of the town in *c.*1200, and this is confirmed by the radiocarbon date, which shows that the ditch was still largely open *c.* AD 700.

While it would seem that the ditch was infilled in the late 6th or early and 7th centuries, the excavation date remains unknown, and may have been considerably earlier. The ditch may be part of an early field system, perhaps of Romano-British date, that remained in use until the foundation of the town, which then fossilized this layout within the surviving urban property boundaries. The line of the ditch appears to correspond with the eastern property boundary of 13 Wolborough Street.

It is interesting to note that despite extensive archaeological investigation activity along a substantial length of the Wolborough Street frontage, no other ditch of this scale has yet been exposed.

Pits 803 and 819 both contained post-medieval material. Pit/posthole 805 truncated surface 817, a possible medieval feature, also suggesting a post-medieval date.

5.9 Trench 9 (3.3m x 1.5m)

(Fig.13: Table 8)

Trench 9 was excavated at the western end of Wolborough Street, within the flower bed on the south side of the street. Live modern services to the north and east and a thick block of concrete to the west, reduced the size of the trench to 2.2m x 1.2m

Results

Undisturbed alluvial deposits (904: marked Natural on Fig. 13) were exposed at 6.47AOD, overlain by two layers of densely packed stoney layers (903 and 904). Both layers were very similar to the underlying natural deposits, with the exception that

they contained fragments of limestone and oyster shell and were more densely packed with stones. No dating evidence was recovered, and both lay directly below modern deposits.

Interpretation

Trench 9 was positioned to locate any surviving remains of the west end of the butcher's shambles. Although none were found, this may be the result of the limits of excavation. It appears from the c.1803 map that these shambles were covered by a roof supported on columns, and it is possible that post pits for the building lay outside the limits of excavation. The layers of surfacing contained no dating material. It is not therefore possible to say whether they are contemporary with the shambles, or post date its demolition in the 19th century.

5.10 Trench 10 (2m x 1.5-1.85)

Trench 10 was located at the south-east end of East Street. The presence of modern services meant that investigation was limited to a small slot, excavated in the northeast corner of the trench. No evidence for pre-modern archaeological activity was present.

5.11 Trench 11

(Fig. 13: Table 9)

Trench 11 was aligned north-south and located slightly to the east of St. Leonard's tower, along the projected line of the southern wall of the demolished church nave.

Results

Undisturbed geology (1101: marked Natural on Fig. 13) was encountered at a depth of 0.8m below ground level (5.53m AOD). This was cut by a wide shallow feature (1105) filled with mottled grey and yellow clay (1104), which spanned most of the length of the trench. Modern service trenches cut this feature in a number of places.

Interpretation

Truncation by modern services hampered interpretation, although it is possible that cut 1105 might relate to the demolition of the church wall.

4.12 Trenches 12-21

A further nine trenches were excavated by the contractor in order to locate live services. These were monitored by an archaeologist.

Only trench 15 revealed any archaeological deposits; a cobbled surface (1501) 0.7m below ground level (4.14m AOD).

6. DISCUSSION AND IMPACT

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken within central Newton Abbot since 1983, resulting in a generally good understanding of the nature of the archaeology in the area. This work has included full excavation of large parts of the proposed development area, undertaken as programmes of mitigation in advance of development. These areas include:

- Highweek Way;
- areas to the north-west of Highweek Way, alongside the River Lemon; and

- Highweek Street.

As the archaeological deposits in these areas have been *preserved by record*, there will therefore be no archaeological impact within these areas.

Those areas which have not been subject to such attention, and in which the impact of the proposed development on any underlying archaeological deposits was not known in advance of this assessment, included;

- Bank Street
- a small section at the west end of Courtney Street
- East Street, between Wolborough Street and Newfoundland Way
- Wolborough Street, between Bank Street and the junction with Newfoundland Way

These areas were therefore targeted during the present archaeological evaluation.

6.1 Buildings

Three Listed Buildings, comprising the tower to St. Leonard's Chapel (Grade II*), the base of the old Market Cross (Grade II), and two 18th-century cast-iron cannon, are situated within the development area. There is no direct impact on the upstanding element of the church tower, and the cannon will be reinstated, once the enhancement works are complete.

The base of the market cross will be moved, although a decision is yet to be made on whether it returns to the location shown on early OS maps, or the original position suggested above (see 2.1).

Although Listed Buildings are situated on all street frontages, these will not be subject to an impact from the proposed enhancements.

6.2 Archaeology

Previous excavations (see section 3) within the development area have demonstrated a high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits in the town, While the deposit sequence was not found to be particularly deep along either side of Wolborough Street, medieval and later deposits were relatively well-preserved.

However, this earlier work was undertaken within the areas of urban development to either side of the town thoroughfares, and not in the roads themselves, and the recent evaluation has revealed that archaeological deposits within the proposed development area have been heavily truncated by modern road building activity and the insertion of services. Only limited evidence remained of the market house and shambles and the complete absence of dating material earlier than the 17th century demonstrates that activity during the post-medieval period had a significant impact on earlier deposits.

The absence of a sequence of laid market surfaces may be explained by the fact that the natural alluvium within Wolborough Street (limestone brash, and frequent river cobbles set in a clayey matrix) produces a naturally robust surface. This may have limited the need for additional protective material, with more resilient surfaces required only to cover 'soft' areas, such as the line of the large ditch exposed in Wolborough Street, where deliberate cobbling was exposed. Metalled surfaces of

18th/19th-century date were identified in trench 7 and fragments of possibly earlier surfaces in trenches 8 and 9.

The absence of foundation remains from St Leonard's nave suggests that its demolition in the mid 19th century was thorough, with all stone and floor surfaces removed for use elsewhere. It is possible that the cut features observed in Trenches 4 (416), 6 (613 & 607) and possibly 11 (1105) represent robber trenches dug during this demolition.

Despite heavy truncation, walls relating to the earlier street frontage along Bank Street were uncovered in trenches 2 and 3, and wall foundations in trench 5 may relate to the shambles shown on the c.1803 map (see Figure 5).

Probably the most significant feature identified during the evaluation was the large ditch, exposed within Trench 8. This discovery confirms an earlier suggestion (Weddell 1985, 97-8) that Wolborough Street was superimposed on an existing agricultural landscape. The upper levels of this feature, and remains of a possible medieval surface, lie at only 0.2-0.3m below the current road surface.

Where archaeological deposits survive elsewhere, depths vary, from;

- only 0.2m in trench 7 (potential earlier post-medieval elements of the market house);
- 0.4m in trench 4 (surfaces associated with St Leonard's nave, the lower examples possibly medieval in date);
- 0.45m in trench 6 (18th-century surfaces);
- 0.55m in trench 9 (undated surfaces);
- 0.7m in trench 5 (wall foundations of probable post-medieval date), trench 3 (post medieval wall foundations directly overlying probable medieval structural remains, and trench 11 (fill of an undated feature, possibly associated with the chapel nave); to
- 0.9m in Trench 2 (late post-medieval wall foundations).

Even minimal reductions in ground levels, particularly in Wolborough Street to the west of the St Leonard's Tower, have the potential to disturb archaeological deposits or features.

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APPENDIX 1: Context descriptions

Table 1: Trench 2

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
200	6.26m	Flower bed soil, tarmac and stony make up	Overburden	Modern
201	4.55m	Loose grey/brown sand with medium sized gravel	Natural river gravels	-
202	5.08m	Pale reddish grey clayey sand with frequent lime mortar flecks, butting up against wall (204)	Crude surface or bedding for a surface	Late 18th-19th century
203	5.04m	Pale yellowish brown sandy mortar abutting wall (204)	Crude internal surface or wall construction debris forming a bedding layer	Late 18th-19th century
204	5.22m	L-shaped structure composed of large angular limestone blocks & bonded with dark greyish brown silty clay	Wall foundations	Late 18th-19th century
205	5.01m	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Backfill of construction cut [206]	Late 18th-19th C
206	5.01m	Linear cut	Construction cut for wall (204)	Late 18th-19th century
207	5.06m	Tightly packed river cobbles within a grey brown sand, with occasional mortar lumps	Cobbled surface	Post 1782
208	4.96m	Dark greyish brown silty sand, containing iron slag and clinker	Levelling/bedding for cobbled surface (207)	18th century
209	4.88m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent very small stones	Garden soil associated with the buildings fronting onto Bank Street	17th-18th century
210	5.20m	Loose greyish brown silty sand containing frequent mortar lumps & small angular stones	Demolition debris	19th/20 th century

Table 2: Trench 3

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
300	5.44m	Paving slabs, sandy mortar bedding, tarmac, hardcore	Overburden	Modern
301	4.22m	Grey shale and clay with sub-rounded stones	Undisturbed alluvial deposits	-
302	4.60m	Mortar brick fragments and small stones and frequent slate frags	Demolition material within [303], equivalent to (314)	Post-med
303	4.60m	Small sub-circular 'cut', sharp b/s top, steep sides, concave base.	Cut related to demolition of wall (310)	Post-med
304	4.63m	Red, moderately soft, clay with frequent large sub-angular cobbles.	Back fill of cut [313].	Post-med
305	4.60m	Yellowish brown, soft, sandy silt with frequent mortar, slate frags and small-medium sub-angular stones	Made ground	Post-med
306	4.76m	Dark brown sandy silt and ash.	Build up of ashy material on the southern side of wall re-build (310)	16th/17 th century?
307	4.40m	Red, soft, clay with frequent medium	Backfill of construction cut	Medieval

		sub-angular stones	[509]	
308	4.25m	Large slabs of limestone and river cobbles	Foundation to wall footing (312)	Medieval
309	4.40m	Linear east – west, sharp b/s top steep, near vertical sided, not fully excavated	Construction cut	Medieval
310	4.58m	Lime mortar bonded red brick	Base of wall re-build	Post-med
311	4.45m	Greenish grey, moderate, silty clay, frequent small-medium sub-angular stones	Surface make up layer.	Medieval
312	4.62m	Irregular shaped limestone slabs and occasional rounded cobbles bonded with reddish brown clay.	Wall footing	Medieval
313	4.60m	Small linear cut against wall foundation (312).	Cut for construction of wall re-build (310).	Post-med
314	4.91m	Pale yellowish grey, loose, crushed mortar with brick rubble, occasional slate and small to medium sub angular stones.	Demolition layer	Post 1780
315	4.58m	Large rounded cobbles in reddish brown firm clay	Probable cobbled surface	Medieval

Table 3: Trench 4

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
400	5.95m	Tarmac and hardcore	Overburden	Modern
401	4.95m	Grey brown clay with shale fragments	Undisturbed alluvial deposits	-
402	5.45m	Brick structure bonded with yellow sandy mortar	Brick manhole post 1836	19th/20 th century
403	5.45m	Grey brown sandy clay with frequent small-medium stones and occasional slate fragments	Fill surrounding manhole structure (402), within [404]	19th/20 th century
404	5.45m	Cut with steep sides and flat base	Cut for brick structure (402)	19th/20 th century
405	5.43m	Mixed grey brown and grey/yellow brown, fine shale and clay, containing frequent small-medium pebbles	Ambiguous deposit interpreted as redeposited natural within 416	Post-med?
406	5.58m	Brown sandy clay with frequent mortar and small-medium stones	Fill of small cut feature 407	19th/20 th century
407	5.58m	Small cut with a U-shaped profile filled with 406	Pit?	19th/20 th century
408	5.53m	Crushed stone layer within a red silty sand matrix	Possible surface or makeup	18th/19 th century
409	5.46m	Pale grey sandy mortar with occasional small stones	Mortar bedding layer	Late 18th/19 th century
410	5.44m	Yellow sandy lime mortar	Possible mortar surface	18th/19 th century
411	5.39m	Pinkish brown coarse sand with occasional pea gravel	Levelling/ makeup layer	18th/19 th century
412	5.36m	Dark grey coarse sand with rare small stones	Levelling/ makeup layer	18th/19 th century or earlier
413	5.27m	Abundant small-large pebbles within a yellowish brown clay matrix	Metalled surface	18th/19 th century or earlier
414	5.42m	Dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent slate and occasional shell	Layer of debris from building demolition	Mid 18th/19 th century

				century
415	5.41m	Ridge of pale yellowish brown clay 0.06m in width located beneath the western edge of surface 413	Possibly the remains of the foundation trench fill of the eastern nave wall, although the similarity of material 401 and 405 make this interpretation tentative.	?
416	5.30m	Large vertical-sided cut filled with 405	Possible robber trench to remove eastern wall of nave	18th/19 th century?
417	5.41m	Vertical cut	Possible construction trench for the nave wall	18th/19 th century?

Table 4: Trench 5

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
500	5.90m	Tarmac and hardcore	Road surface and associated make-up layers	Modern
501	5.36m	Mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent slate, stone and limestone blocks	Backfill of 502	20th century
502	5.36m	Large modern cut filled with 501	Possibly a service trench cut	20th century
503	5.36m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones and large sub angular limestone blocks	Demolition layer over wall 504	19th century
504	5.26m	Western side of a structure consisting of roughly shaped limestone blocks bonded with large quantities of coarse sandy lime mortar, which also obscured the western face.	Wall foundations within cut 507	Post-med
505	5.02	Pale reddish brown and pale bluish grey (mixed) slightly silty clay. Very smooth and dense with frequent inclusions of limestone brash and slate	Backfill of foundation trench 507	Post-med
506	4.90m	Pale greyish blue clay lining cut 507	Weathered natural or deliberate lining	Med/post-med
507	4.90m	Steeply sloping cut 0.3m wide at the top and >0.55m in depth containing 506, 505 and 504	Foundation trench for 504	Med/post-med
508	4.86m	Greyish brown clay containing abundant stone fragments and frequent sub-rounded small – medium stones	Undisturbed alluvial deposits	-

Table 5: Trench 6

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
600	6.2m	Concrete, paving slabs, mortar bedding, tarmac and hardcore	Modern overburden	Modern
601	5.73m	Mottled grey and yellow clay with frequent medium rounded cobbles	Undisturbed alluvial deposits	-
602	5.75m	Redeposited natural clay and shale over two ceramic sewage pipes, capped with rough limestone boulders. excavated to the top of the pipes only.	Backfill of modern pipe trench [603]	Modern
603	5.75	Vertical sided linear cut running N-S	Cut of modern pipe trench	Modern

604	5.79m	Brown, firm, clay containing frequent rounded cobbles and mortar	Fill of [605].	18th/19th century
605	5.79m	Linear cut running E-W	Modern linear	18th/19th century
606	5.79m	Rough cobbled surface, compact, small to medium rounded stones	Road surface	18th century
607	5.71m	Fine metalled surface, very compact, mostly small, some medium sub-angular stone and frequent charcoal flecks	Road surface	18th century or earlier
608	5.73	Re deposited natural clay overlaying an electric cable within a conduit	Backfill of modern service trench [609]	Modern
609	5.73	Vertical sided linear cut running E-W. Not fully excavated	Cut of modern electrical service trench	Modern
610	5.67m	Brown, compact, sandy clay with abundant round, sub-angular and angular stones	Fill of [611]	Pre-18th century
611	5.67m	One side of a steep-sided feature truncated by 603	Feature pre-dating surface 607	Pre-18th century
612	5.77m	Grey brown, moderately compact, sandy clay, frequent angular sub-angular and rounded stones concentrated in bands tipping into the fill from the north side	Backfill of possible robbing cut [613] containing bands of redeposited natural material and stone	19th century?
613	5.73m	Heavily truncated, steep sided, probable linear cut, running E-W. Not fully excavated due to depth and proximity of services	Cut feature possibly relating to robbing of southern nave wall	19th century?
614	5.77m	Grey brown, moderately compact silty clay, frequent shale and small sub-angular stones	Fill of [615]	19th century?
615	5.77m	Near vertical, slightly undercutting feature. Not fully excavated	Cut feature possibly relating to robbing of southern nave wall	19th century

Table 6: Trench 7

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
700	6.36m	Tarmac and concrete layers	Modern overburden	Modern
701	6.00m	Roundish pit/posthole (701), truncated to the northeast	Posthole	17th/18 th century or earlier
702	6.00m	Dark greyish brown silt and gravel containing an abundance of very small sub-rounded stones as well as a few large stones at the base	Fill of 701	17th/18th century
703	6.00m	Deposit of dark brown gritty clayey silt containing frequent small sub-rounded stones	Post-packing fill of 701	17th/18 th century or earlier
704	6.00m	Same as 703 but on the northern edge of the posthole	Post-packing fill of 701	17th/18 th century or earlier
705	6.15	Layer of frequent small sub-rounded stones in reddish brown clay	Surface	Post-med
706	6.10m	Dark brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions and patches of orangey brown clay	River gravels/alluvium	-

Table 7: Trench 8

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
800	6.52m	Tarmac and underlying pinkish crushed limestone	Modern road surface and make-up	Modern
801	6.26m	Compact surface of greyish brown silty clay containing frequent amounts of rounded river cobbles	Crude surface or levelling layer	18th/19th century
802	6.24m	Greenish brown silty gravel containing small sub-rounded stones	Demolition or rubbish layer	18th/19th century
803	6.22m	Cut feature visible in the far north-eastern corner, measuring >0.7 by >0.35m	Rubbish pit or possibly demolished posthole	Post-med?
804	6.22m	Dark reddish brown silty gravel containing large sub-angular stone inclusions	Fill of 803	Post-med?
805	6.25m	Shallow U-shaped cut 0.18m in depth	Small pit or posthole	Early med?
806	6.25m	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	Single fill of 805	Early med
807	6.28m	Northwest-southeast aligned V-shaped cut 1.50m in width and 1.1m in depth filled with 808-811 & 813-816	Shape of the cut and the gradual silting up of deposits suggests a drainage/boundary ditch which has gradually silted up	Pre-town phase (pre c.1200)
808	6.16m	Dark reddish brown slightly silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular stones	Fill of 807	Early med?
809	6.20m	Mid reddish brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-rounded stones	Fill of 807	Early med?
810	6.14m	Band of charcoal integral/within 811	Lense within uppermost fill of 807	Medieval?
811	6.24m	Mid reddish brown clay containing patches of charcoal (including 810) & occasional small sub-angular stones	Uppermost fill of 807	Medieval?
812	6.32m	Dark brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular stones, lime mortar lumps and slate fragments	Demolition layer over 817	Late 17th/18th century
813	5.90m	Light greyish brown slightly silty clay, very smooth and clean with occasional smearing of charcoal and red (oxide?) staining. Limestone and grit inclusions nearer the top of the deposit	Lower fill of 807 representing gradual silting up	Early med
814	5.52	Mid reddish brown silty clay containing large amounts of grit, limestone chunks and flecks and occasional larger limestone blocks	Slumping/collapse against north-eastern edge of 807	Early med
815	5.48m	Mid reddish brown silty clay containing high proportion of limestone chunks and flecks	Slumping/collapse against south-western edge of 807	Early med
816	5.25m	Pale greyish brown clay, very smooth and pure, at the base of 807. Occasional smears of red (oxide?) staining	Primary fill of 807 representing gradual silting up	Early med
817	6.28	Layer of stones and occasional large river cobbles observed beneath demolition layer 812 and over the upper fill (811) of ditch 807.	Fragments of a surface which possibly covered much of the trench but only survives over the clayey fills of ditch 807	Med/Post-med

818	6.24m	Sub-rounded stones, limestone brash, occasional slate fragments in a dark-mid greyish brown silty clay matrix which was sandier lower down	Undisturbed alluvial deposits.	-
819	6.30m	Elongated oval-shaped cut 1.2m x 0.2m x 0.2m	Cut relating to demolition of earlier structures?	Post-med
820	6.30m	Mid greyish brown silty clay containing a high frequency of sub-rounded stones and occasional lime mortar flecks	Fill of 819	Post-med

Table 8: Trench 9

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
900	7.15m	Thick layer of mid brown clay loam	Current topsoil	Modern
901	6.91m	Tarmac and associated crushed pink limestone makeup	Former Road surface	Modern
902	6.60m	Thin band of small sub-rounded stones	Surface	Med/post-med
903	6.56m	Large limestone pieces and smaller sub-rounded pebbles with charcoal and oyster shell inclusions	Surface	Med/post-med
904	6.47m	Rounded river cobbles in a matrix of limestone brash and clay	Undisturbed alluvial deposits	-

Table 9: Trench 11

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
1100	6.27m	Paving slabs, mortar bedding, tarmac, concrete and hardcore	Modern overburden.	Modern
1101	5.53m	Grey brown, friable, silty clay with abundant small and very small slate frags, frequent small and occasional medium sub-angular stones.	Undisturbed alluvial deposits	-
1102	5.77m	Brown, friable, clay silt with frequent patches of yellow clay, frequent shale fragments, medium-large rounded and sub-rounded cobbles and abundant small sub-rounded stones	Fill of stony linear [1103].	Modern
1103	5.54m	Linear running SW-NE with shallow sides and a flat base. Follows the line of later service trench [1107].	Old service trench	Modern
1104	5.58m	Mottled grey and yellow, friable, silty clay with frequent stones abundant very small shale frags and occasional medium-large cobbles.	Fill of cut [1105]	Post-med/modern
1105	5.55m	Linear cut running NE-SW with shallow sides and a concave base	Cut of unknown function but probably related to earlier services rather than the nave wall robbing phase due to its north-south alignment	Post-med/modern
1106	5.85m	Grey, friable, silty clay with abundant shale frags containing lead service pipes	Fill of service trench [1107].	Modern
1107	5.59m	Linear cut running SW-NE	Modern service trench.	Modern

1108	5.32m	Brown, moderately compact, silty clay with frequent small stones, over a pipe.	Backfill of modern service trench [1109].	Modern
1109	5.32m	Linear cut running SW-NE, sharp b/s top steep sides, not fully exc.	Cut of modern service trench.	Modern

Table 9: Trench 15

Context No.	Height AOD	Description	Interpretation	Date
1500	4.76m	Tarmac and hardcore 0.4m thick	Current road surface and make-up	Modern
1501	4.14m	Medium to large rounded river cobbles laid to form a surface		Med-post-med

APPENDIX 2: Finds list by Jenny Wheeler

Cont -ext	Spot date	Material	Q'ty	Date	Comments
207	post-1782	Clay pipe	1	17-19C	Stem, plain, discarded
		CBM	1	PM	Brick, scrap, discarded
		Glass	2	?17-18C	Window glass
		Metal	1	PM	Copper alloy scrap, unidentifiable, discarded
		Slag	3	PM	Fe slag, 34g
		Post-Medieval pottery	2 sherds 1 vessel	?1782	White earthenware, ?dish base, stamped '...782'
209	M17-18C	Animal bone	4		Sheep long bones, discarded
		Post-Medieval pottery	1 sherd	c.1670-1760	Bristol-Staffs yellow slipware, wheel-thrown ?cup, scrap
			1 sherd	17C	South Somerset plain yellow slipware, scrap
			3 sherds 2 vessels	17-18C	South Somerset coarsewares, bowl rims, one ?warped
306	?16-17C	Post-Medieval pottery	1 sherd	?16-17C	?North Devon calcareous ware, ?storage jar or large bowl
314	post-1780	Post-Medieval pottery	1 sherd	post-1780	White earthenware, transfer print, ?carinated bowl
			1 sherd	17-18C	South Somerset coarseware. bowl rim
409	L18-19C	Modern pottery	1 sherd	L18-19C	White earthenware, transfer-print, small bowl
414	M18-19C	Modern pottery	45 sherds	M18-19C	Five sherds retained, including white earthenware transfer-print chamber pot, white earthenware brown hand-painted ?cup.
503	19C	Modern pottery	1 sherd	19C	Grey stoneware, Bristol or Nottingham
602	L18-19C	Post-Medieval pottery	1 sherd 1 vessel	18C	South Somerset coarseware
			1 sherd 1 vessel	L18-19C	White earthenware transfer-print
604	L18-19C	Glass	1	L18-19C	Green bottle, body, discarded
		Post-medieval pottery	2 sherds 2 vessels	L18-19C	White earthenware, transfer print
606	L18C	Metal	7		Fe, unidentifiable scraps, discarded
		Shell	1		Cockle shell, discarded
		Post-Medieval pottery	2 sherds	17-18C	South Somerset coarseware, base

			1 vessel		sherds
			5 sherds 2 vessels	L18C	White earthenware, two sherds transfer-print willow pattern. 3 sherds discarded.
702	?17-18C	Animal bone	20		Assorted fragments, including sheep long bone and tooth, cattle long bone frag and tooth. Discarded.
		Post-Medieval pottery	1 sherd 1 vessel	?17-18C	North Devon or South Somerset coarseware, scrap, internal glaze
800	18C	Post-medieval pottery	1 sherd	18C	South Somerset coarseware, slip and copper, jug or cup
812	L17-18C	Clay pipe	1	17-19C	Stem, plain, mouthpiece
		Post-Medieval pottery	5 sherds 1 vessel	?17C	Westerwald stoneware jug
			5 sherds 4 vessels	18C	White earthenware, including 1 blue-painted cup
			2 sherds 2 vessels	17C	South Somerset coarsewares, inc. 1 jug rim

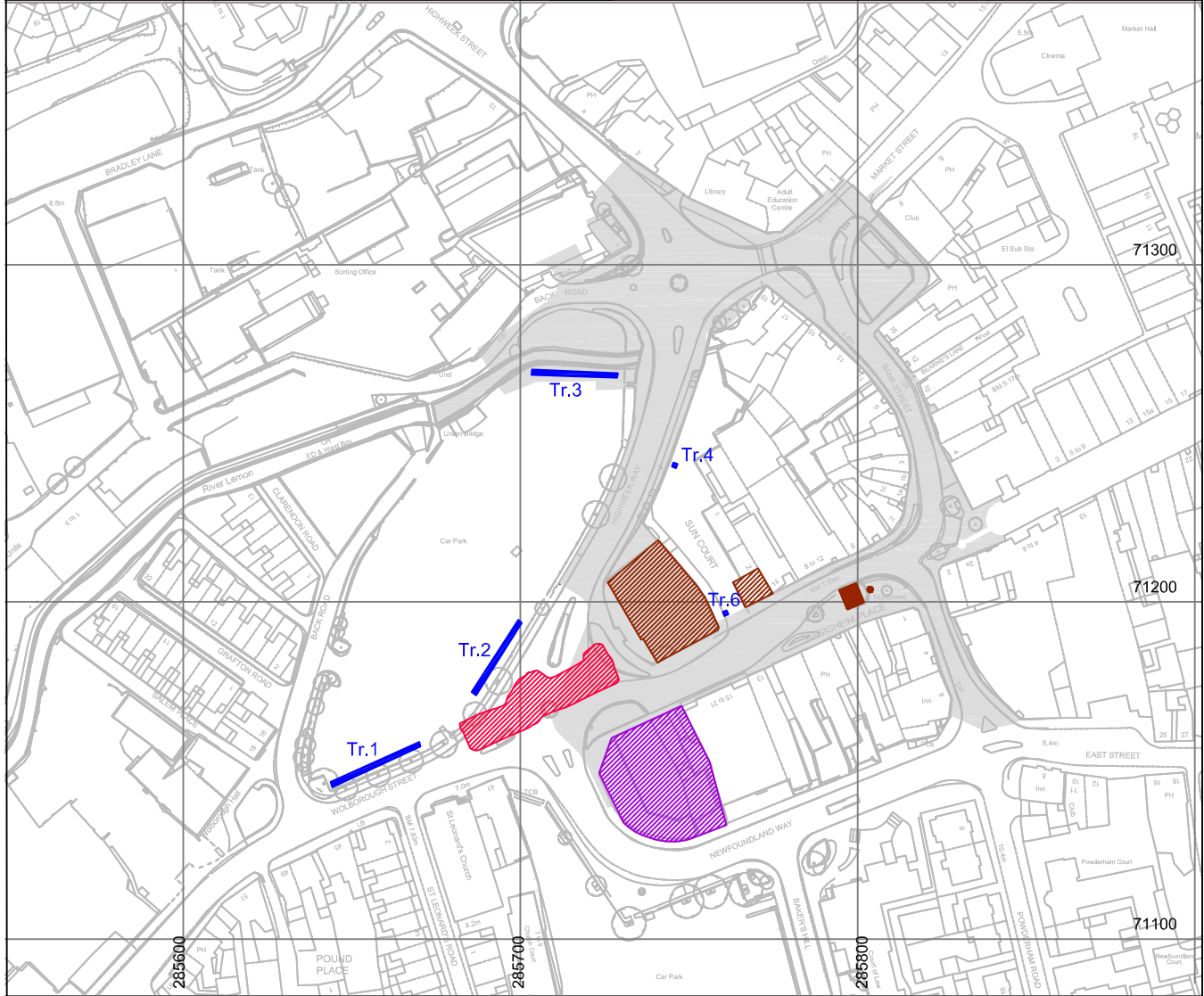
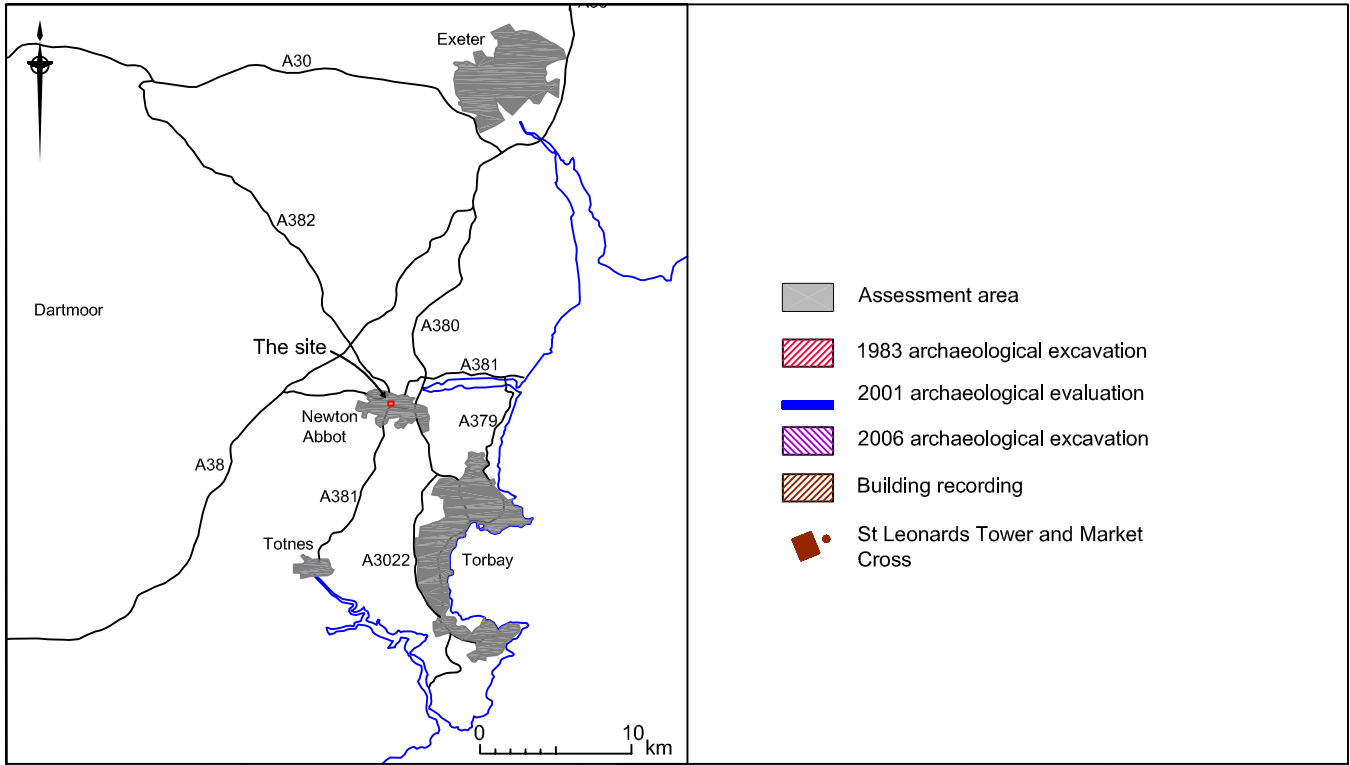


Fig. 1: Site location plan showing previous archaeological investigations
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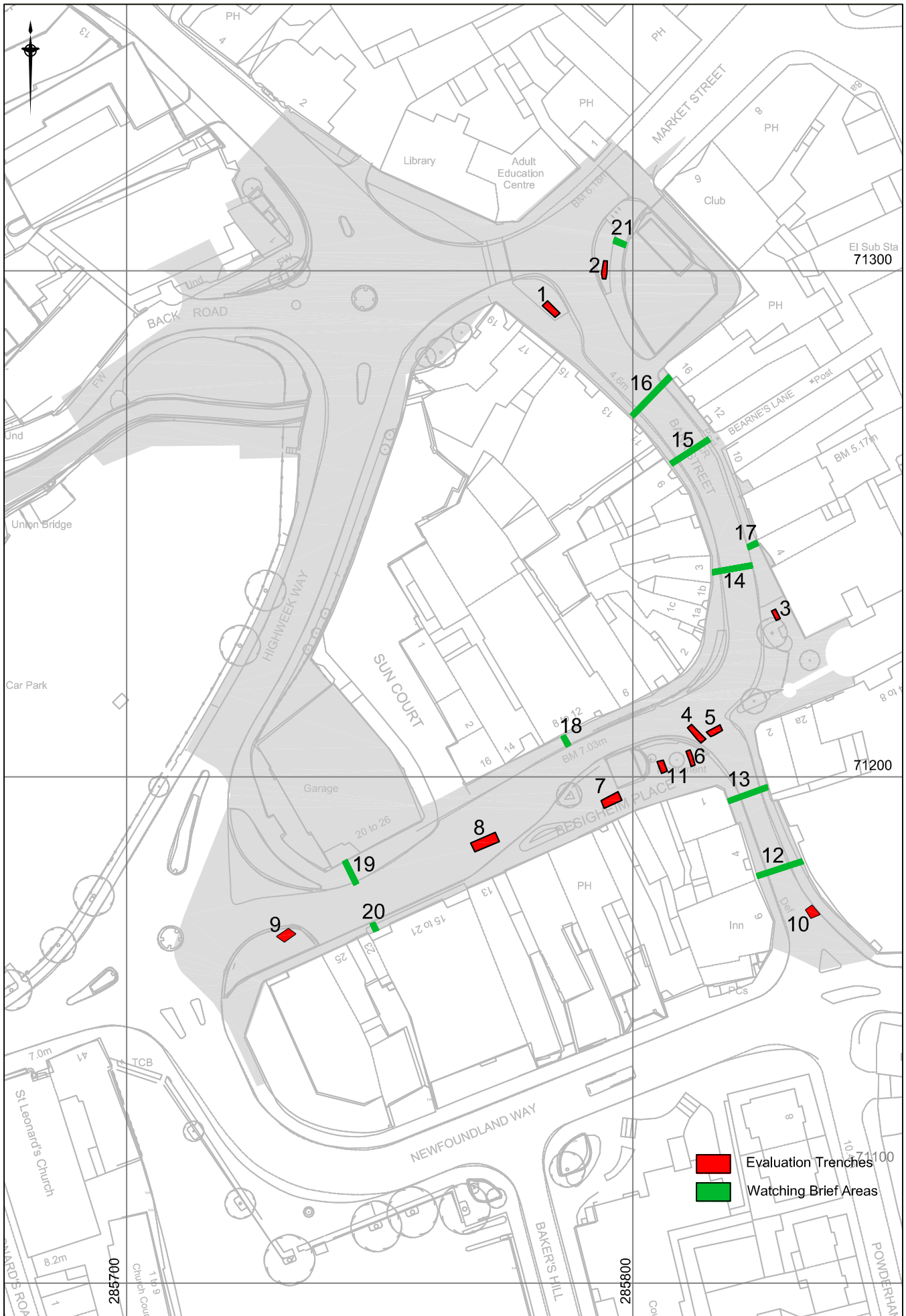
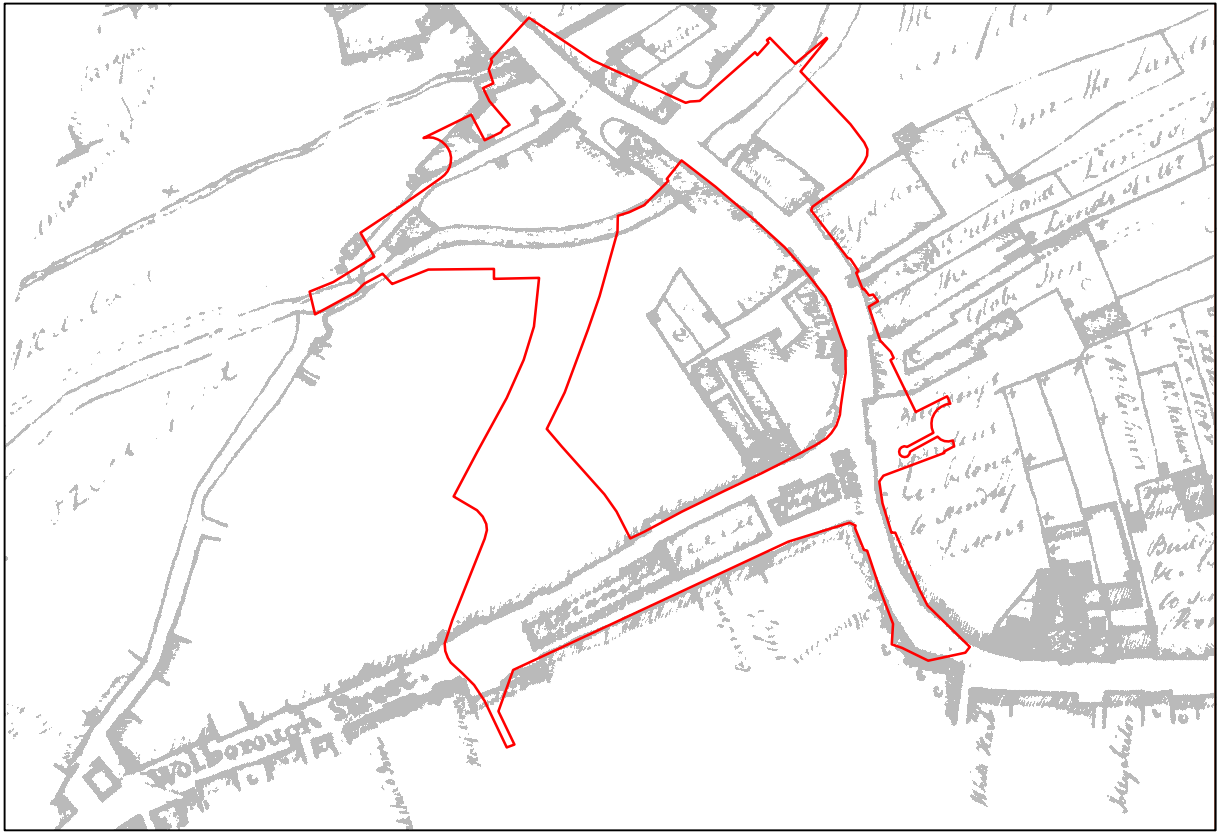
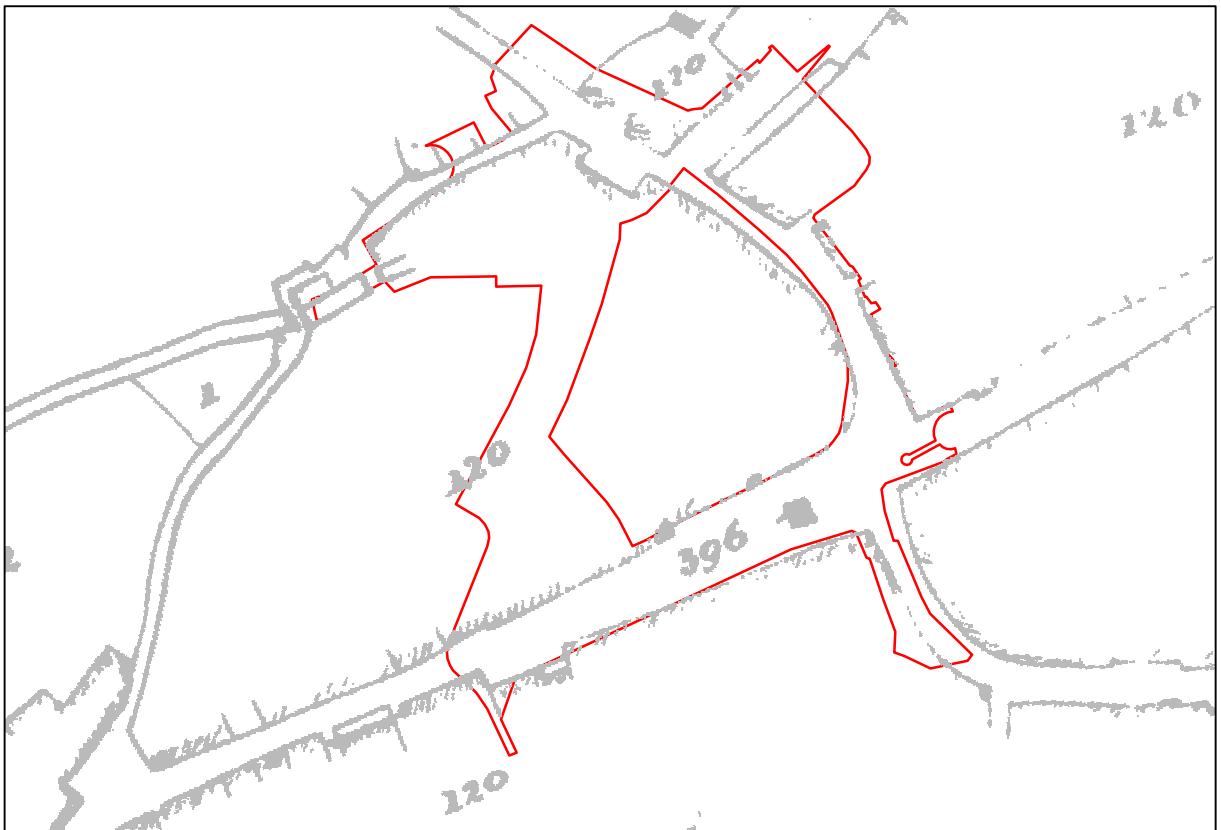


Fig. 2: Trench location plan

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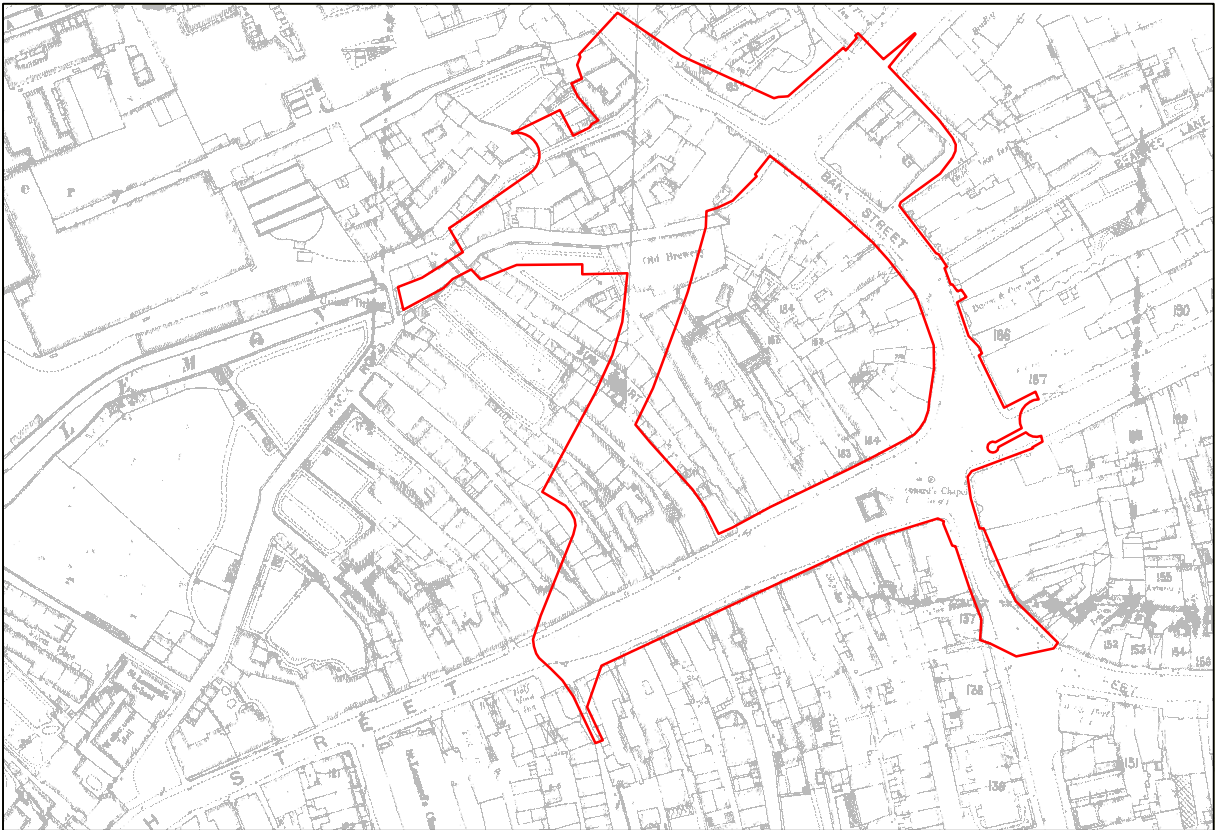


c.1803 map



c.1845 map

Fig. 3: Extracts from the c.1803 & c.1845 maps of Newton Abbot showing the assessment area (c.1:2000)



1889 map



1905 map

Fig. 4: Extracts from the 1889 & 1905 OS maps of Newton Abbot showing the assessment area (c.1:2000)