

# 8-11 MARKET PLACE BIDEFORD DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

Report No.: 120903  
Date: 03.09.12  
Authors: J. Bampton  
B. Morris

## **8-11 Market Place Bideford, Devon**

### **Results of an Archaeological Evaluation**

*For*

Mr Jon Brown

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** BMP12  
**National Grid Reference:** SS 4524 2655  
**Museum of Barnstable & North Devon Acc. No.:** NDMS 2012.17  
**Planning Application No.:** 1/0678/2011/FUL  
**OASIS reference:** southwes1-133168  
**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Fieldwork Managers:** Bryn Morris; Samuel Walls  
**Project Officer:** Samuel Walls  
**Fieldwork Supervisors:** Bryn Morris  
**Fieldwork:** Bryn Morris  
**Post-Excavation Co-ordinator:** Samuel Walls  
**Report:** Joe Bampton; Bryn Morris  
**Report Editing:** Bryn Morris  
**Research:** Terry Green  
**Graphics:** Joe Bampton, Bryn Morris  
**Finds Processing:** Lucy Blampied; Bryn Morris  
**Finds Report:** Bryn Morris

September 2012

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the 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 the Written Scheme of Investigation.

## *Summary*

*Four short evaluation trenches were opened at 8-11 Market Place, Bideford, Devon, by South West Archaeology Ltd. in advance of a proposed residential redevelopment of the site. The site is situated close to the historic core of Bideford, a Domesday settlement granted Borough status in the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The site is comprised of parts of four burgage plots; located at 90° to the slope, these plots have been terraced to create level platforms. As a result, a greater part of each terrace has been heavily truncated, although some archaeological features and layers do survive on the downslope part of the upper two terraces. Trench #2 clipped the edge of a large pit, and uncovered a thin levelling deposit containing waste material from pottery production c.1660-1700. The volume of this material was insufficient to suggest on-site pottery production, and probably represents a dump of hardcore. In Trench #4, a remnant soil layer was uncovered that contained medieval pottery.*

## Contents

	Page No.
<i>Summary</i>	3
List of Figures	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3 Historical Background	6
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	7
2.0 Results of Archaeological Monitoring	10
2.1 Trench #1	10
2.2 Trench #2	11
2.3 Trench #3	12
2.4 Trench #4	14
3.0 Discussion & Conclusion	19
3.1 Discussion	19
3.2 Conclusion	19
4.0 Bibliography and References	20

## List of Figures

	Page no.
Coverplate: The rear (north) elevation of No.8 Market Place, Bideford.	
Figure 1: Location map.	8
Figure 2: Trench location plan.	9
Figure 3: Trench #1, viewed from the south, looking north.	10
Figure 4: Trench #2, viewed from the west, looking ESE.	11
Figure 5: The north-facing section of Trench #2.	12
Figure 6: Trench #3, viewed from the north, looking south.	13
Figure 7: Detail of the cobbling (302) in Trench #3; viewed from the south.	13
Figure 8: Trench #4, viewed from the south, looking north.	14
Figure 9: East-facing section of Trench #4.	15
Figure 10: South-facing section of Trench #4.	15
Figure 11: Plans of Trenches #1 and #3.	16
Figure 12: Plan and section of Trench #2.	17
Figure 13: Plan and sections of Trenchs #4.	18
Figure 14: Photograph of the Sgraffito pottery from the site.	32

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Brief	21
Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	25
Appendix 3: Context List	29
Appendix 4: Concordance of Finds	31
Appendix 5: List of JPEGs on CD to the rear of the report	34

## Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr Jon Brown, for access and assistance on site  
 John Allan, for commenting on the pottery

## 1.0 Introduction

---

**Location:** 8-11 Market Place  
**Parish:** Bideford  
**District:** Torridge  
**County:** Devon

### 1.1 Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at 8-11 Market Place, Bideford, Devon, during July 2012. This work was commissioned by Mr Jon Brown (the Client). It was carried out in accordance with a Project Design (Appendix 2) that conformed to a Brief supplied by Ann Marie Dick of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) on the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2011 (Appendix 1).

This work was undertaken in accordance with Policy HE6 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5) (2010), Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policies ENV1, ENV3 and ENV4 (paragraph 6.42), in support of a proposed planning application.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Bideford lies on a hillside rising steeply from the western bank of the River Torridge. The site is underlain by Bideford Formation mudstones, sandstones and siltstones (BGS 2012), at a height of approximately 35m AOD.

The area of the development lies in the centre of Bideford, on the north-western side of the market place, now dominated by the 19<sup>th</sup> century covered Pannier Market. The street frontage is comprised of two currently disused buildings, adjoining the Joiners' Arms Inn to the immediate west. To the rear (north) is a substantial yard bounded on the west by a long, single-storey building, possibly a former function room, on the north by a modern industrial building and on the east by a long north-south building serving as a store. On the western side of the area are remnants of an overgrown garden (Figure 2).

The site also lies within the Bideford Conservation Area, although none of the buildings appear to be Listed.

### 1.3 Historical Background

Bideford originated, as the name suggests, at a fording point of the River Torridge, and may therefore be of considerable antiquity. It was a possession of the Grenville family from the late 11<sup>th</sup> century through until 1744, and it was the Grenvilles who created the borough in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. As a town and port, Bideford was overshadowed by neighbouring Barnstaple until the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, when trade with the American colonies brought great prosperity to the town.

The layout of the town is rather unusual, with a separate market place and high street. It is possible that, in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century, when other elements of the town (e.g. Bridgeland Street) were being laid out, the market place was transposed from an original location on the High Street to its current location. One of the buildings on this property was an inn (The Angel Inn), and the surviving roof structure – but none of the walls – is 17<sup>th</sup> century in date. Another of the structures (now demolished) functioned as a Salvation Army Hall in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A more detailed discussion of the site and its history can be found in SWARCH report No. 120216.

#### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The site lies within the historic core of Bideford, approximately 150m from the 15<sup>th</sup> century Parish Church, and on the northern edge of the Market Place.

An assessment of the site and buildings was undertaken by SWARCH in 2012 (SWARCH report No.120216). It concluded that any development was likely to impact upon the surviving historic building fabric, and that the potential for buried archaeological remains was high. A summary of the findings states that:

*The site at No. 8-11 Market Place, adjacent to Market Square was transformed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to include a purpose-built Butcher's Row. The 19<sup>th</sup> century construction of the market led to significant changes to the existing buildings of Market Place with many new buildings constructed (e.g. Numbers 1-5), and others such as Numbers 8-11 being aggrandised, possibly with changes in use. Numbers 8-11 appear to be buildings of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, but may have surviving hints of medieval elements. The buildings are associated with four burgage plots, the historic boundary walls of which largely survive, and have in places been incorporated within later buildings on the site.*

#### 1.5 Methodology

The site covers an area of c.840m<sup>2</sup> in which 300m<sup>2</sup> were accessible and suitable for evaluation trenching. Four short evaluation trenches totalling c.31m<sup>2</sup> were excavated in accordance with the approved Project Design (Appendix 2) between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of July 2012.

All groundworks were carried out by a 1.5 tonne tracked mechanical excavator using a 0.6m wide toothless grading bucket where possible. This work was undertaken with reference to the appropriate IfA and English Heritage guidelines, under the direction of Dr B. Morris.

For all features a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:20 and 1:50) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

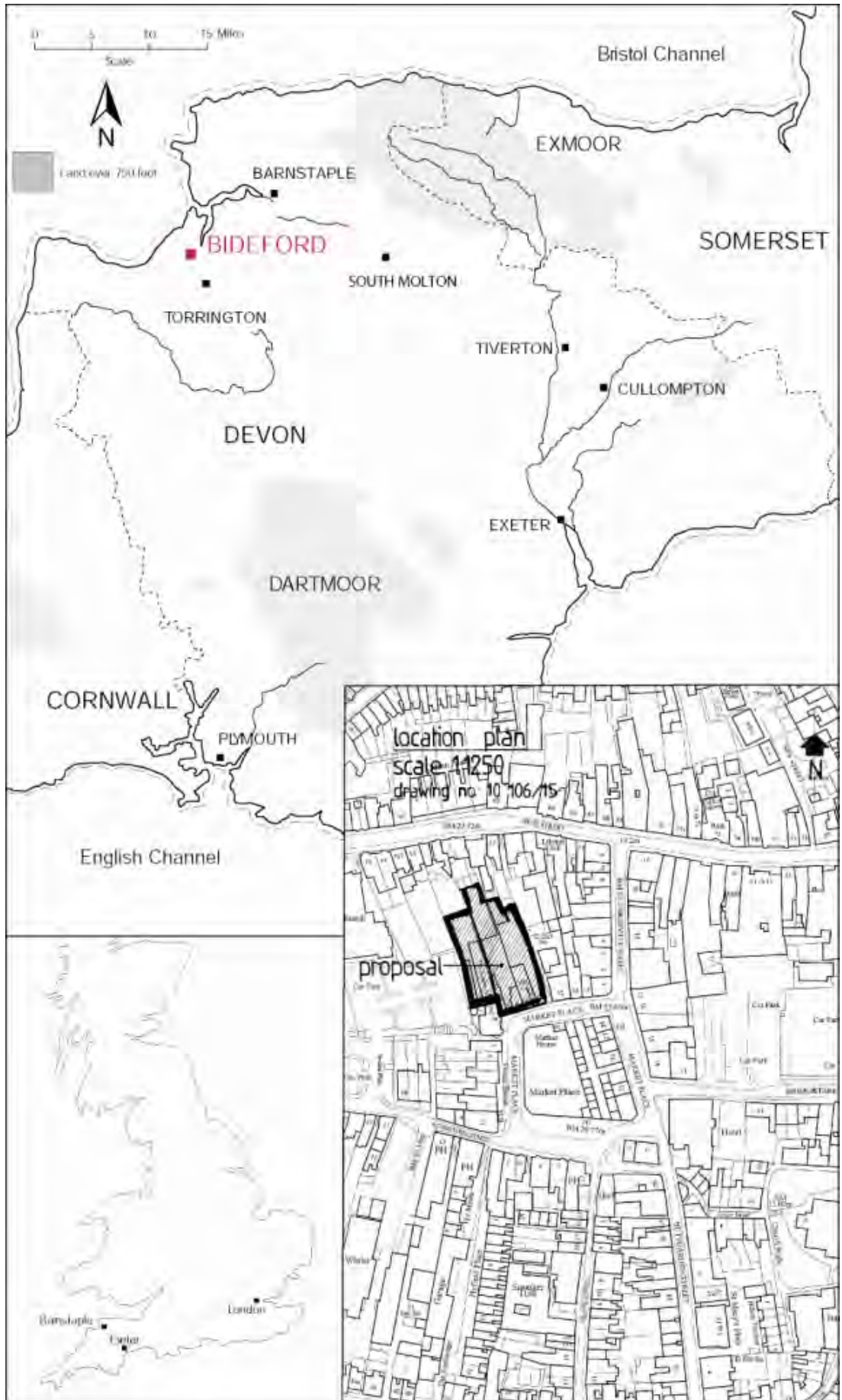


Figure 1: Location map.



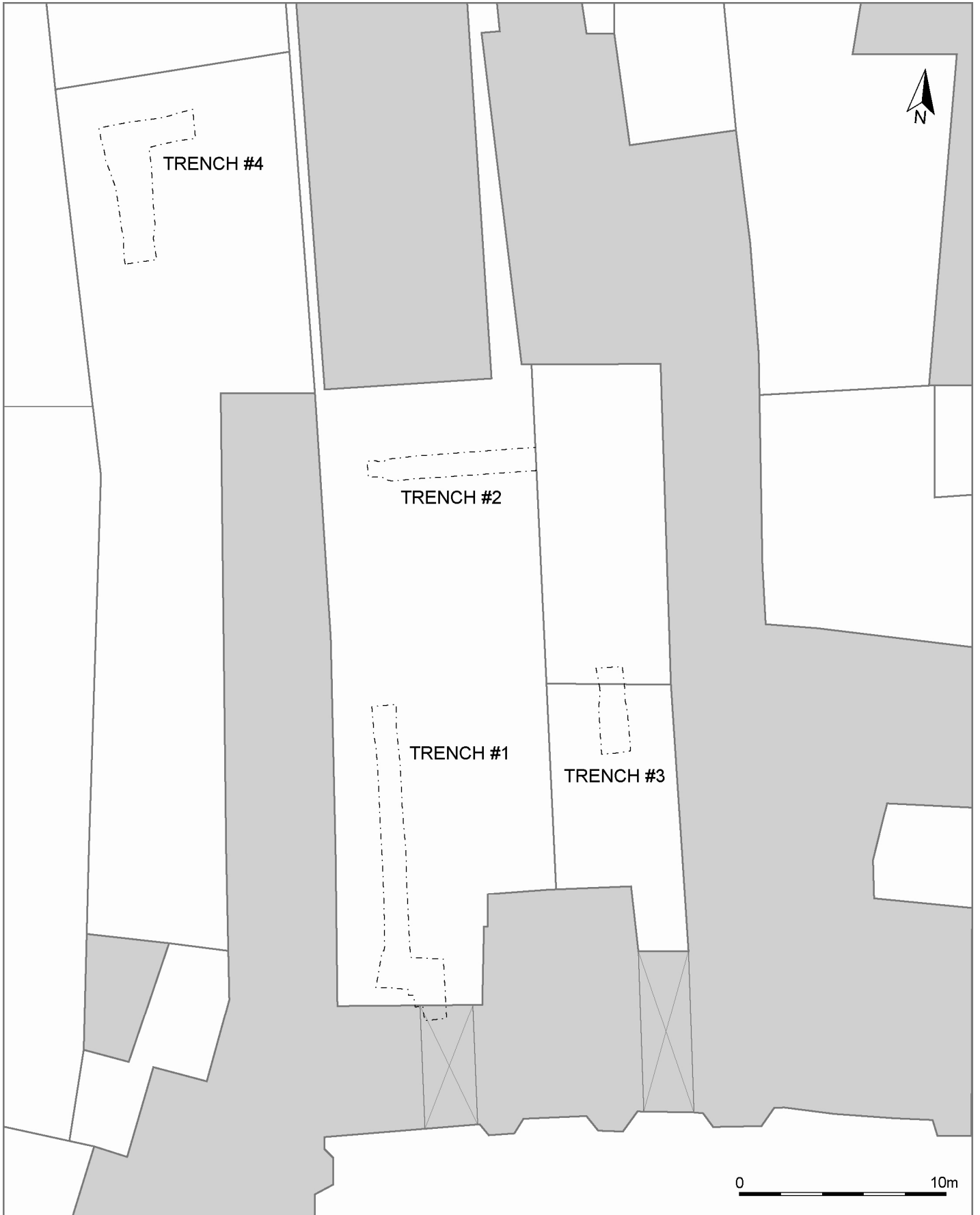


Figure 2: Trench location plan.

## 2.0 Results of Archaeological Monitoring

---

Four evaluation trenches were opened within the accessible areas of the four burgage plots. The results of the evaluation are discussed below. More detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 3.

### 2.1 Trench #1

Trench #1 (see Figures 3 and 11) was 12m long and orientated north-south, on the western side of the central burgage plot. It was sealed by modern floor surfaces and a concrete yard surface. Very little stratigraphy survived beneath these floor surfaces, and it is clear this part of the site has been heavily truncated. The natural bedrock is comprised of bands of rocky shillet and fine soft shales, some with black staining that probably relates to the famous Bideford paint mines.

Two modern features were recorded in plan. Sewer pipe trench [100] was aligned north-south at the south end of the trench, it contained a single modern pipe and fill (101) and fragments of older salt-glazed sewer pipe; it was not excavated. Also orientated north-south was the foundation trench [102] for a demolished brick lean-to; this was not excavated either.

No significant archaeological features or finds were present.



Figure 3: Trench #1, viewed from the south, looking north (scale 1&2m). Note the dark bands in the natural shillet bedrock.

## 2.2 Trench #2

Trench #2 (see Figures 4-5 and 12) was located just to the south of the modern concrete and steel portal framed building in the central burgage plot. It was 7m long and orientated east-west. It was sealed by a cobbled floor (200) and the concrete yard surface. Any archaeological deposits at the upper, western end of the trench had been lost when the burgage plot was terraced, and the base of the extant floor surfaces lay just above the natural bedrock. At the lower, eastern end of the trench, archaeological deposits did survive. The modern sewer pipe observed in Trench #1 crossed the western end Trench #2.



Figure 4: Trench #2, viewed from the west, looking ESE (scales 1&2m).

The trench just clipped the northern edge of a large steep-sided ovoid pit [209]. It contained several fills (205-8), all of which were very clean, and contained frequent to abundant amounts of sub-angular stony rubble, with the suggestion of waterlogging. This pit was not fully excavated and produced no dating evidence. It was cut by a second pit or linear feature [213] adjacent to the eastern burgage wall {212}. Pit [213] was steep-sided with a sloping base and contained a single fill (214), a greyish-buff brown stiff clay silt. A small number of sherds of medieval North Devon pottery were recovered from this feature during the machining.

These features were sealed by layer (203), a cobbled floor surface, and this was overlain by a thin levelling deposit (202) almost entirely composed of late 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery waste. This was dominated by North Devon gravel-tempered coarsewares, but also contained sagger and burnt slate fragments and burnt sgraffito fragments. The discovery of pottery waste would normally indicate the presence of a kiln nearby, but the volume and nature of the deposit

suggests it was brought in from elsewhere (in the town) and used as hardcore, perhaps because cobbled surface (203) has subsided into the fill of pit [213]. This material is very similar to the products of the Stella Maris site (see Allan *et al.* 2005), which would date it to *c.*1660-1700. However, as this material has been reused it could have been exploited at any subsequent date.

Wall {212} was of modern stone rubble bonded with cement.



Figure 5: The north-facing section of Trench #2 (scales 1&2m).

### 2.3 Trench #3

Trench #3 (see Figures 6-7 and 11) was located within the eastern burgage plot; it was 3.5m long and orientated north-south. The extant Peters Marland stable-brick floor (300) overlay an earlier cobbled surface (302) that sloped down to the east. This floor was set onto a make-up layer (303) that directly overlay the natural subsoil. Two salt-glazed sewer pipes were observed to cut through cobbles (302). At the northern end of the trench, the floors had already been dug out to below the level of the natural.

No other archaeological features were present; a small number of unstratified finds were recovered during the machining.



Figure 6: Trench #3, viewed from the north, looking south (scales 1&2m).



Figure 7: Detail of the cobbling (302) in Trench #3; viewed from the south (scale 1m).

## 2.4 Trench #4

Trench #4 (see Figures 8-10 and 13) was located in the northern corner of the upper, western burgrave plot. It was 8m long and orientated north-south and east-west. The ground was observed to slope to the north-east, and in that part of the trench a soil layer (410) was preserved. This produced 60 sherds medieval North Devon pottery. It appeared to seal a small posthole [413], which contained (perhaps as post-packing) a smithing-hearth bottom.

This buried soil had been truncated, and was cut by a shallow concave pit [421] containing a dark humic deposit (408). This was then sealed by a thin (20-40mm) deposit of white lime mortar (407), probably the floor of a post-medieval structure. This floor was overlain by a number of successive layers of waste: a dump of ashes and burnt material (406), and dumps of redeposited stony natural subsoil (405) (416). These deposits were sealed by a layer of dark brown friable garden loam 0.5-0.7m thick.

Cutting through floor (407) and later dumped deposits were four postholes and a slot. The four postholes were located on the western side of the trench, the northern posthole [401] was much more substantial than the others and contained a packing fill (402) and post-pipe fill (415); 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from fill (415). Postholes [403], [417] and [419] contained Fills (404), (418) and (420), respectively, though dating evidence was not recovered.

A narrow vertical-sided slot [412], aligned roughly east-west, extended from the eastern edge of the trench. It cut layer (409), contained fill (411) and was sealed by the topsoil (400). Fill (411) contained 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, clay pipe and animal bone. The cut may have been intended as a pipe or construction trench, but there was no evidence for either.



Figure 8: Trench #4, viewed from the south, looking north (scales 1&2m).



Figure 9: East-facing section of Trench #4 (scales 1&2m).



Figure 10: South-facing section of Trench #4 (scales 1&2m).





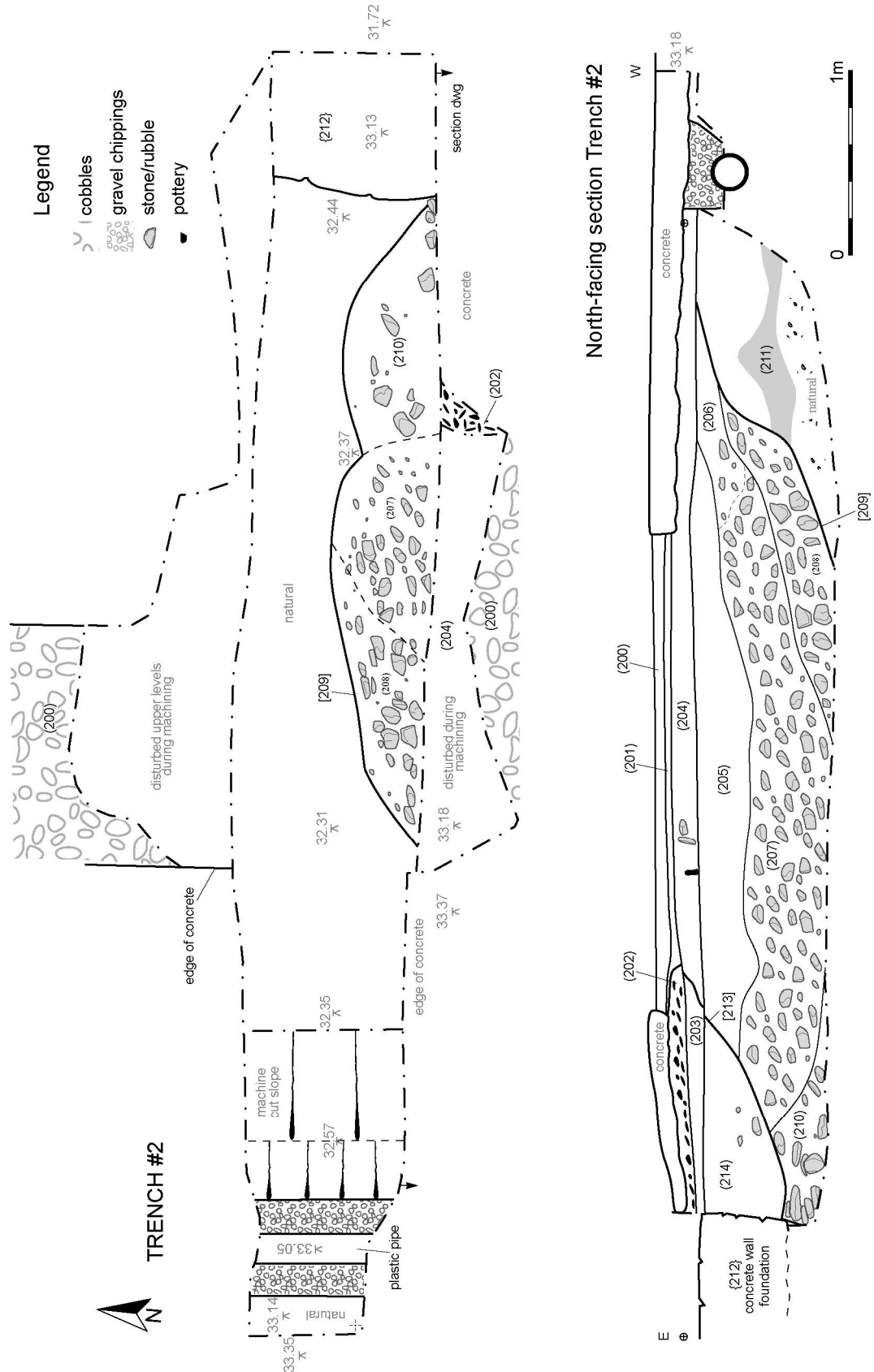


Figure 12: Plan and section of Trench #2.

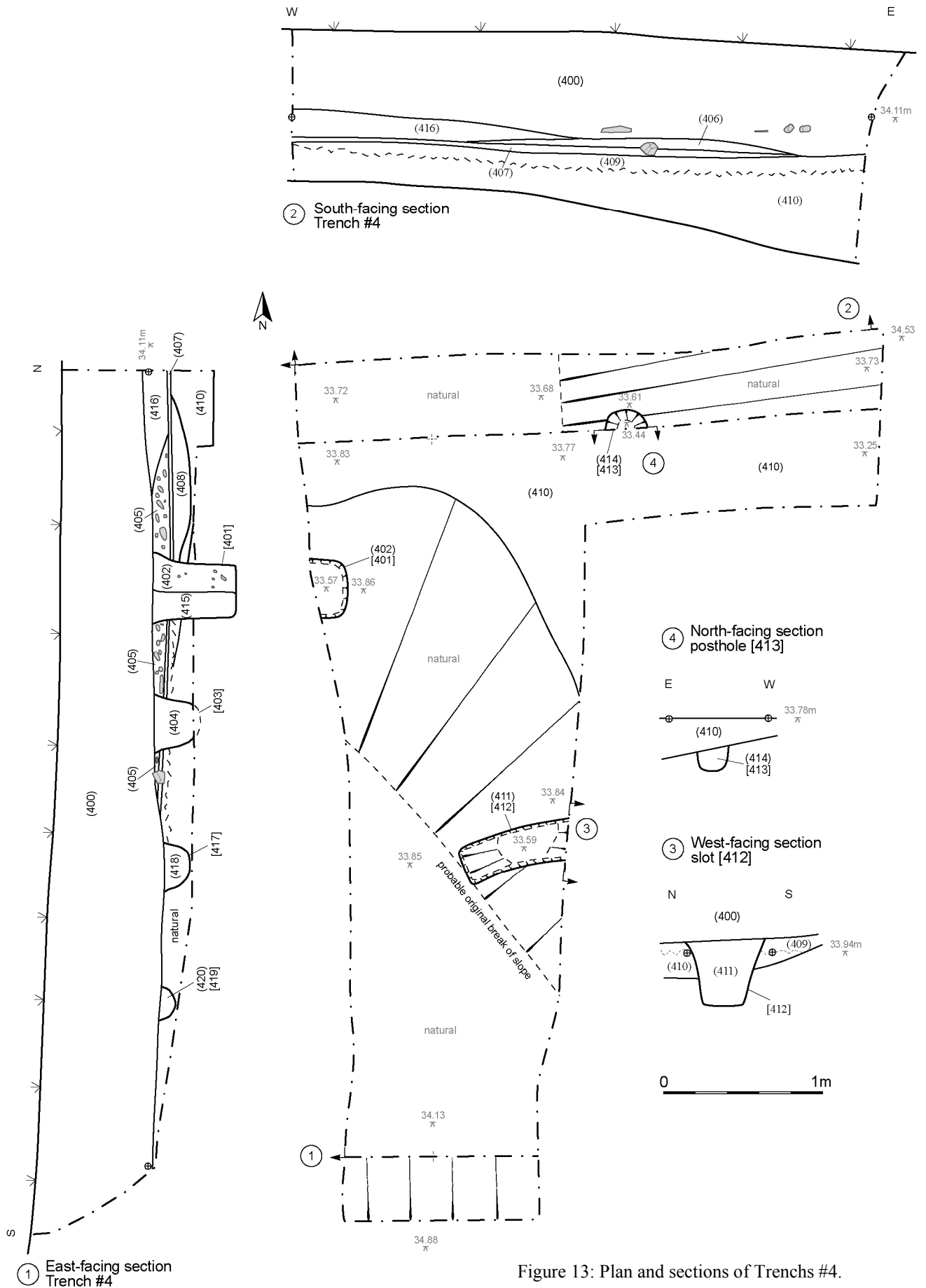


Figure 13: Plan and sections of Trenches #4.

## 3.0 Discussion & Conclusion

---

### 3.1 Discussion

The evaluation trenching has been able to demonstrate that the upslope part of each burgage plot has been heavily terraced into the slope. In Trenches #2 and #4 some archaeological stratigraphy survived, and produced material dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The buried soil layer (410) in Trench #4 produced a reasonably large assemblage of medieval North Devon coarseware pottery. Given the proximity of the site to the centre of Bideford, this is not unexpected, and need not imply the Burgage plots had been laid out or that the Marketplace was in use. It does, however, imply that medieval or earlier remains may yet survive beneath the north-east corner of the upper burgage plot, as the single posthole [413] demonstrates.

The large pit [209] encountered in Trench #2 appeared entirely sterile, but it again demonstrates archaeological features survive beneath the eastern half of this burgage plot. The nature and date of this feature could not be determined, but the fills suggest it was rapidly backfilled and that might imply it was extractive in nature (the Bideford paint mines perhaps?). It was cut by a pit or linear feature [213], and this could easily represent an earlier burgage boundary. The layers found subsiding into [213] – cobbled surface (203) and levelling layer (202) – could be 17<sup>th</sup> century in date, if the pottery was deposited at or close to the date of manufacture. The pottery itself is clearly derived from kiln waste – containing wasters, saggars and burnt slate – but was probably brought to the site from elsewhere in the town. It is not impossible that there was an operating kiln in the immediate area, but one would expect a far greater volume of waste material to be present. The pottery recovered is comprised of heavy North Devon gravel-tempered vessels (generally Type 3 bowls) and finer sgraffito-decorated dishes and jugs. This material is very similar to that excavated at the Stella Maris site in the town (see Allan *et al.* 2005), and dates to the period *c.*1660-1700 (John Allan *pers. comm.*; see Figure 14).

In terms of wider contexts, a single sherd of post-medieval Border Ware and a sherd of Portuguese olive jar were recovered from the topsoil (400) in Trench #4. Given the trading links of this important port, such imports are of interest but need not be unexpected.

### 3.2 Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation has been able to demonstrate the extent and severity of terracing on the site. However, archaeological layers do survive beneath the current floor surfaces, even if they are restricted to the downslope side of the upper two burgage plots. The artefactual assemblage reflects the proximity of the site to a major pottery, rather than indicating pottery production took place onsite.

## 4.0 Bibliography and References

---

### Published Sources:

**Allan, J.A., Horner, W. & Langman, G.** 2005: 'Seventeenth- and Eighteenth Century Pottery Waste from the Stella Maris Convent School Site, Bideford', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* vol.63, 167-203.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

### Unpublished Sources:

Walls S. Wapshott E. Green T. 2012 *9 – 11 Market Place, Bideford, Devon: Results of a Desk-Based Study, Historic Building Assessment & Site Inspection*. SWARCH report No.120216.

### Websites:

British Geological Society 2012: *Geological Viewer*. [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience)

## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BUILDING EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION

**Location:** 8-11 Market Place, Bideford  
**Parish:** Bideford  
**District:** Torrington  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS45242655  
**Planning Application no:** 1/0678/2011/FUL  
**Proposal:** Demolition of building fronting on to Market Place and other buildings on site and erection of 12 dwellings  
**Historic Environment Service ref:** ARCH/DM/TO.18227

#### 1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) with regard to the archaeological works to be undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the above site. This brief has been produced specifically for the above scheme and may require alteration if this scheme is revised or amended in any material way. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.
- 1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with Policy HE6 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5) (2010), Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policies ENV1, ENV3 and ENV4 (paragraph 6.42), in support of the above planning application. Based upon the results of these investigations the impact of the proposed development can be determined. Should the planning application subsequently be approved, this work will inform the appropriate mitigation, either by design to minimise the impact of the development upon the historic environment or by further archaeological and/or historic building fabric recording.
- 1.3 The principal objectives of the programme shall be to:
  - 1) evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site. The results will allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and an appropriate planning decision made by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
  - 2) evaluate the historic buildings proposed for demolition or alteration, in order to determine the impact of the proposed development upon the historic fabric, and the appropriate archaeological works required in mitigation for this impact, should the planning application be approved.
- 1.4 The application site lies in the Conservation Area and historic core of Bideford, which is a Domesday settlement granted Borough status in the late 12th- or early 13th century. The site is approximately 150 metres from the 15th century Parish Church, and immediately to the north of Market Place, which the County Historic Environment Record (HER) records as having been a marketplace by the 18th century, and which may have been a trading area in the earlier postmedieval or medieval period. The pattern of burgage plots running back from the Market Place frontage is evident on the 1880s and early 20th century mapping, and can still be traced on the current Ordnance Survey mapping. The application site extends across several plots. It is likely that development of these plots originated in the medieval period, and it is quite possible that features related to medieval domestic, commercial or industrial activity may survive as buried archaeological deposits within the footprint of the application site. The 1880s Ordnance Survey map shows several buildings which are no longer extant, within the application site. The remains of these structures may survive as buried archaeological deposits, and may retain information on post-medieval or earlier activity within the plots. Similarly, the buildings proposed for demolition may retain earlier elements, possibly masked by later alteration.
- 1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted in support of this application.

#### 2. PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to enable the extent, character and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and will form the basis of the Project Design to be prepared by the archaeological consultant. The Project Design will set out the detail and extent of the archaeological works to be undertaken. This will include pre-fieldwork elements (desk-based research), fieldwork, post-excavation specialist analysis and the production of an appropriately detailed and illustrated report.
- 2.2 The Project Design must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HES *prior* to any archaeological works commencing.

#### 3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The archaeological works will include the following elements. However, where it can be demonstrated that there are areas within the area under consideration that will be unaffected by the development of the site or where development will have no below-ground impact, these areas may be excluded from the evaluative archaeological excavations.

- 3.1 *Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Service. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES. This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing. The results of the assessment should be discussed with the HES and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of the evaluative excavations. This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

### 3.2 *Evaluation trenching of the site*

A series of four trenches and one test pit will be excavated across the proposed development area. See attached plan.

3.2.1 The Project Design must include a plan showing areas affected by the proposed development and the location of proposed evaluative trenches.

3.2.2 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HES. Trenches should be excavated by a 360o tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

3.2.3 All archaeological features will be investigated and as a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

3.2.4 The full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. This need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

3.2.5 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002*.

3.2.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record should be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.2.7 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

3.2.8 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision). 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.

3.2.9 The results of the desk-based work and a copy of the agreed Project Design must be made available to the site director/supervisor to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and that the agreed programme of works is understood and undertaken.

### 3.3 *Building evaluation*

3.3.1 An examination will be made of any building proposed for demolition or conversion in order to produce an illustrated, scaled, phased plan and elevations of the extant building and identify the original and later elements of the building, as well as any fixtures, fitting or features of special architectural interest.

- 3.3.2 A detailed written description of the existing building will be made, including the roof structure.
- 3.3.3 While a full photographic record is not required, the report should contain a limited number of photographs showing the overall character and setting of the building(s), as well as of any significant fixtures, fittings and architectural features that survive.
- 3.3.4 This initial evaluation should also identify and highlight any historic fabric that has potential for containing palaeoenvironmental information, such as historic thatch and cob that may contain plant macrofossils that would be suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment/analysis or for dendrochronological analysis.
- 3.3.5 Existing architect's plans may be utilised for the production of the phase plan provided they are of appropriate accuracy and scale.

#### **4. MONITORING**

- 4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.
- 4.3 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

#### **5. REPORTING**

- 5.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork and required post-excavation analysis an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined in section 3 above. The report will include:
  - (i) a summary of the project's background;
  - (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
  - (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
  - (iv) include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
  - (v) a description of the project's results;
  - (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
  - (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
  - (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
  - (ix) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
  - (x) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These should be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans must show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
  - (xi) section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches need not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
  - (xii) site matrices where appropriate;
  - (xiii) photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
  - (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
  - (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
  - (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports were undertaken;
  - (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.2 The timetable for the production of the report must be set out in the Project Design. The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.4 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor shall prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may

exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor.

- 5.5 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.6 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.
- 5.7 *Publication*  
Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered and the evaluative investigations likely to represent the only level of archaeological work undertaken on this site, 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 the HES. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these *pre-application* evaluative investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

## 6. FURTHER WORK

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable planning decision, which may include the recommendation for refusal of consent if the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource was unacceptable. In all other cases, the results will allow the scope and requirement of any further work needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be determined. This further work may take the form of additional preapplication investigations to refine the initial results or a programme of archaeological work undertaken under a PPS5 archaeological condition imposed on any consent granted. Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

## 7. PERSONNEL

- 7.1 The work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological consultant, agreed with the DCHES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a specified Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Project Design will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and postexcavation.
- 7.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.
- 7.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

## 8. CONFLICT WITH STATUTORILY PROTECTED SITES

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent – to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any statutorily protected sites 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.

## 9. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

- 9.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. The accession number will be quoted in the Project Design.
- 9.2 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Project Design.
- 9.3 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

## 10. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Ann Marie Dick, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW Tel: 01392-383405 Email: ann.dick@devon.gov.uk  
6th September 2011



## Appendix 2

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 8-11 MARKET PLACE, BIDEFORD, DEVON.

**Location:** 8-11 Market Place, Bideford  
**Parish:** Bideford  
**District:** Torridge  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS45242655  
**Planning Application no:** 1/0678/2011/FUL  
**Proposal:** Demolition of building fronting on to Market Place and other buildings on site and erection of 12 dwellings  
**HES ref:** ARCH/DM/TO.18227  
**Date:** 26.06.2012

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Mr Jon Brown (the Client), and sets out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation, prior to development of the site at Market Place, Bideford, and for related off site analysis and reporting. This work represents a second stage of the archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site and any further works undertaken will be the subject of a separate Project Design. The Project Design and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (Ann Marie Dick 06.09.2011)

1.2 This work is being undertaken in accordance with Policy HE6 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5) (2010), Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8 and the Local Development Framework Policies ENV1, ENV3 and ENV4 (paragraph 6.42), in support of the above planning application. Based upon the results of these and any subsequent investigations the impact of the proposed development will be determined. Should the planning application subsequently be approved, this work will inform the appropriate mitigation, either by design to minimise the impact of the development upon the historic environment or by further archaeological and/or historic building fabric recording.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The application site lies in the Conservation Area and historic core of Bideford, which is a Domesday settlement granted Borough status in the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The site is approximately 150 metres from the 15<sup>th</sup> century Parish Church, and immediately to the north of Market Place, which the County Historic Environment Record (HER) records as having been a market place by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and which may have been a trading area in the earlier post-medieval or medieval period.

An assessment of the site and buildings was undertaken earlier in 2012 (SWARCH report No.120216). This found that the site clearly has potential for historic building fabric and archaeological remains to be impacted by any future works. A summary of the findings states that:

*The site at No. 9-11 Market Place, adjacent to Market Square was transformed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to include a purpose-built Butcher's Row. The 19<sup>th</sup> century construction of the market led to significant changes to the existing buildings of Market Place with many new buildings constructed (e.g. Numbers 1-5), and others such as Numbers 9-11 being aggrandised, possibly with changes in use. Numbers 9-11 appear to be buildings of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, but may have surviving hints of medieval elements. The buildings are associated with four burgrave plots, the historic boundary walls of which largely survive, and have in places been incorporated within later buildings on the site.*

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of this first stage of archaeological work will be:

3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and earlier settlement here.

3.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.2 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

4.3 Four evaluation trenches will be positioned in accordance with the attached plan. The evaluation trenching will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.

Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

- 4.3.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.
- 4.3.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.3.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.
- 4.3.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:
- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
  - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
  - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
  - iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
- Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HES.
- 4.3.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and Barnstaple Museum;
- 4.3.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.3.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).
- 4.3.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.3.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). 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.
- 4.3.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HES and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate mitigation.
- 4.4 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with DCHES and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made. SWARCH will notify the HES upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.

## 5.0 REPORT

- 5.1 An illustrated summary interim report will be produced within three months of completion of this stage of work and submitted to the DCHES and the Client. The report will include the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS record number;
  - 5.1.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this Project Design;
  - 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
  - 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
  - 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
  - 5.1.6 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base- map;
  - 5.1.7 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
  - 5.1.8 A description of the project's results;
  - 5.1.9 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
  - 5.1.10 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
  - 5.1.11 A plan showing the location of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;

- 5.1.12 Plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 5.1.13 Section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and showing the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 5.1.14 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 5.1.15 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 5.1.16 Consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.17 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 5.1.18 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports undertaken;
- 5.2 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological Investigations*) database.
- 5.3 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the DCHES and the archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.5 **Publication**  
Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered and the evaluative investigations likely to represent the only level of archaeological work undertaken on this site, 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 the HES. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these *pre-application* evaluative investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.
- 6.0 **ARCHIVE**  
An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of this stage of the project, in a format to be agreed with the museum and within a timetable to be agreed with the DCHES. This will include relevant correspondence together with field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstable and North Devon under an accession number NDMS 2012.17. If further work is undertaken the documentary archive and any finds will be deposited under the same accession number.
- 7.0 **FURTHER WORK**
- 7.1 The results of this initial archaeological appraisal of the site will enlighten the need for further historic building recording and/or archaeological works to be undertaken to allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable planning decision, which may include the recommendation for refusal of consent if the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource was unacceptable. In all other cases, the results will allow the scope and requirement of any further work needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource to be determined. This further work may take the form of additional preapplication investigations to refine the initial results or a programme of archaeological work undertaken under a PPS5 archaeological condition imposed on any consent granted.
- 8.0 **CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES (BATS)**
- 8.1 It is SWARCH's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does 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. SSSI's, Habitat Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007), National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

## 9.0 PERSONNEL

9.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the evaluation will be undertaken by suitably qualified SWARCH personnel. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought.

Deb Laing-Trengove  
South West Archaeology  
The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH  
Telephone: 01769 573555 email: [deblt@swarch.net](mailto:deblt@swarch.net)

### List of specialists

#### Building recording

Richard Parker  
11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

#### Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service

[a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

Richard and Helena Jaeschke

2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD [mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com) Tel: 01271 830891

#### Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury

Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4

3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills

The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon

The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN

Tel: 01271 346747

#### Bone

Human

Professor Chris Knusel

University of Exeter

Tel: 01392 722491 [c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk](mailto:c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk)

Animal

Wendy Howard

Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE

[w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk) Tel: 01392 269330

#### Lithics

Martin Tingle

Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ

[martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk)

#### Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification

Dana Challinor

Tel: 01869 810150

[dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)

Plant macro-fossils

Julie Jones

[juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

Pollen analysis

Ralph Fyfe

Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

#### Pottery

Prehistoric

Henrietta Quinnell

39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN

Tel: 01392 433214

Roman

Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology

Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields,

Tyne and Wear NE332BB

Tel: (0191) 454 4093

[alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk](mailto:alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk)

Medieval

John Allen,

22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154

[john.p.allan@btinternet.com](mailto:john.p.allan@btinternet.com)

Post Medieval

Graham Langman

Exeter, EX1 2UF

Tel: 01392 215900

[su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

## Appendix 3

## Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Thickness
[100]	Cut; sewer pipe trench; not excavated; vertical sides; c.0.55m wide; also seen in Trench #2; has been replaced – fragments of salt-glazed sewer pipe in fill.	Contains (101)	-
(101)	Fill of [100]; redeposited dirty and mixed stiff stony olive-brown clay silt.	Fill of [100]; overlain by (104)	-
[102]	Modern feature; not excavated; 2m×0.35m cut for foundation trench of demolished brick lean-to.	Contains (103)	-
(103)	Fill of [102]; mixed mortar waste and brick from a demolished structure.	Fill of [102]; overlain by (104)	-
(104)	Over-burden of modern rubbish and demolition material.	Overlies Trench #1.	c.0.2m
Natural	Banded rocky shillet and fine shales with dark black banding.		-
(200)	Layer; cobbled surface; partially overlain by concrete on north side of trench, exposed and used surface on south side of trench; cobbles poorly sorted sub-rounded stones c.60-120mm across, c.80mm thick; bedded into (201); poorly laid.	Partially overlaid by concrete; overlies (201)	0.08m
(201)	Layer; levelling/bedding deposit for cobbles (200); greyish-brown firm gritty clay-silt with frequent flecks of mortar, brick and slate; thicker on north side of trench.	Overlain by (200), overlies (202)	0.06-0.08m
(202)	Layer; mainly North Devon post-medieval coarsewares but including sgraffito sherds; layer extends 1.4m from wall {212}; extent suggests that it over/lies within pit [213].	Overlain by (201); overlies (203)	0.08m
(203)	Layer; cobbles; restricted to east end of trench; c.1.8m wide; sub-rounded to sub-angular (60-80mm) cobbles set into a mid buff-brown clay-silt.	Overlain by (202); overlies (204)	0.06m
(204)	Layer; buff-brown stiff clay-silt; dense & slightly sandy with frequent sub-angular stones (40-60mm); thicker on north side of trench.	Overlain by (203); Overlies (205)	0.10-0.25m
(205)	Layer; buff-brown dense clay-silt with moderate sub-angular stones (40-80mm) & occasional medieval North Devon pottery (probably from (214); possibly a capping deposit or slump into subsiding fills of pit [109].	Fill of [209]?; overlain by (204); overlies (206)	0.25-0.30m
(206)	Fill of [209]; yellowish-brown compact clay-silt with frequent shillet lithorelicts; graduates into (207) at east end of trench; probably re-deposited natural.	Fill of [209]; overlain by (205); overlies (207)	0.16-0.2m
(207)	Fill of [209]; mid gingery-brown clay-silt with abundant angular stone rubble (50-150mm across, elongated stones).	Fill of [209]; overlain by (206); overlies (208)	0.44m+
(208)	Fill of [209]; greyish-brown clay-silt with abundant sub-angular and angular stony rubble; similar to (207).	Fill of [209]; overlain by (207)	0.26m
[209]	Cut; wide pit (5m×0.6m+); steep-sided profile; not apparent in south-facing section of trench, so presumably only clipped by the trench; not fully excavated.	Contains (210)(208) (207)(206)	0.72m+
(210)	Fill of [209]?; yellowish-brown stiff stony clay-silt with frequent sub-angular stones (80-120mm across); only a small area visible in SE corner of trench; morphology suggests it may be the fill of a separate feature.	Fill of [209]?; overlain by (208)	0.28m+
(211)	Natural dark grey/black banded soft shales – perhaps 'Bideford paint mine' deposits?	Cut by [209]	-
{212}	Wall foundation c.0.65m wide, c.0.55m high; poured concrete and stones, filling construction cut.	Cuts [213]	0.55m
[213]	Pit or linear feature; sloping profile and concave base.	Contains (214), cuts (205)	0.45m
(214)	Fill of pit [213]; greyish-buff brown stiff clay-silt; occasional small charcoal fragments; common sub-angular stones (30-60mm); the small number of sherds of medieval pottery in strip are probably from this deposit.	Fill of [213]; overlain by (203); cut by [212]	0.45m
(300)	Brick floor covering floor of extant building; yellow patterned Peters Marland stable tiles.	Overlies (301)	0.1m
(301)	Makeup layer for (300); loose with firm patches yellow-brown gravel.	Overlain by (300); overlies (302)	0.04-0.12m
(302)	Cobbled floor surface; cobbles c.60-80mm thick, blocky and irregular varying in size c.120×250mm to 20×60mm; cobbles orientated east-west and sloping to east; a working floor surface but not particularly worn; coal pressed into surface; possible drain where sewer pipe now runs.	Overlain by (301); overlies (303); cut by [304]	0.06-0.08m
(303)	Layer; olive-brown firm-compact clay-silt; possible earlier earth floor or makeup for (302).	Overlain by (302)	0.06-0.08m
[304]	Cut for sewer pipe trench.	Cuts (302); contains (305)	-
(305)	Fill of sewer pipe trench [304]; mixed dirty redeposited (303).	Fill of [304]; overlain by (301),	-
(400)	Topsoil; dark-to-mid greyish-brown friable garden loam; common roots and sub-angular stones; very modern artefacts – frequent rusty bed springs	Overlies everything	0.60-0.70m

	from burnt mattresses; natural rises from NE to SW, so topsoil directly overlies natural at south end of trench.		
[401]	Posthole; vertical sides, flat base; post-packing with post-pipe evident; probably fairly recent in date.	Contains (402) (415); cuts (405)	0.50m
(402)	Fill of [401]; post-packing; olive yellowish-brown friable clay-silt with common angular slate lithorelicts and occasional larger sub-angular stones as packing (one up to 100mm across).	Fill of [401]; abuts (415)	0.50m
[403]	Posthole/small pit; concave profile; c.0.40m across by 0.22m deep. Probably recent.	Contains (404); cuts(405)	0.26m
(404)	Fill of [403]; olive brown soft clay silt with moderate shale lithorelicts (40-60mm max); no finds.	Overlain by (400), Fill of [403]	0.26m
(405)	Layer; redeposited shillet in an olive-brown clay-silt matrix; C18 pot.	Overlies (406); cut by [401] [405]	0.12m
(406)	Layer; ashes and burnt material including coal on north side of trench; occasional sub-angular and angular stones up to 80mm across.	Overlain by (405); overlies (407)	0.07m
(407)	Layer; thin band of white lime mortar; probable floor.	Overlain by (406); overlies (408)(409)	0.02-0.050m
(408)	Fill of [421]; dark brown/black humic deposit, gritty clay-silt with burnt material and charcoal; occasional to common sub-angular stones c.60mm.	Overlain by (407); overlies (409)	0.10m
(409)	Dirty olive-brown firm gritty clay-silt with common sub-angular stones c.80mm; as (410) but more mixed and dirty looking.	Overlain by (408); overlies (410)	0.12m
(410)	Truncated soil layer; olive brown firm gritty clay-silt with common to frequent sub-angular stones c.40-60mm; common North Devon medieval coarseware pottery; thickness increases to NE corner; pea-grit deposited at interface with natural.	Overlain by (409)	0-0.50m
(411)	Fill of [412]; olive brown soft clay-silt and redeposited topsoil (400) and subsoil shillet; C18-19 pottery, clay pipe, animal bone.	Fill of [412]; overlain by (400)	0.38m
[412]	Cut; narrow rectangular pit 0.72m×0.25m×0.40m, slightly curving to south; near vertical sides, flat base; slot for wall or pipe?	Cuts (410); contains (411)	0.38m
[413]	Posthole; 0.20m across; steep sides, concave base.	Contains (414)	0.10m
(414)	Fill of [413]; Orange-brown clay-silt with shillet; redeposited natural; smithing hearth bottom, possible post-packing?	Fill of [413]; overlain by (410)	0.10m
(415)	Post-pipe fill of [401]; greyish-brown loose clay-silt; common small sub-angular stones.	Fill of [401]; abuts (402); overlain by (400)	0.50m
(416)	Layer; dirty olive-brown firm clay-silt; gritty with common small sub-angular stones c.40mm; occasional charcoal fragments, redeposited shillet lithorelicts; tapers off to east.	Overlain by (400); overlies (405)	0.10m
[417]	Posthole; ovoid 0.25m across; concave profile.	Contains (418)	0.20m
(418)	Fill of [417]; greyish-brown soft clay-silt; common moderate small sub-angular stones and coal <40mm; mixed deposit; not excavated.	Fill of [417]; overlain by (400)	0.20m
[419]	Posthole seen in section; 0.20m across; concave profile.	Contains (420)	0.18m
(420)	Fill of [419]; as (418) but olive brown colour in and higher % redeposited shillet.	Fill of [419]; overlain by (400)	0.18m
[421]	Cut; shallow concave ?pit; c.0.90 across.	Contains (408)	0.1m

## Appendix 4

## Finds Concordance

Context	POTTERY			OTHER		
	sherds	Wgt.(g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes
Unstratified TR#2	95	4127	North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval coarsewares, ×21 rims type 3b and 3d bowls, ×4 handles, ×15 basal angles, ×1 heavily burnt, ×1 cistern base	1	59	Fe object
	26	622	North Devon sgraffito, heavily burnt, ×4 rims, ×1 handle porringer 1660-1700	1	41	Modern ceramic tile
	11	297	North Devon gravel-free post-medieval type 10 jar C17	1	4	Clay pipe stem
	5	128	North Devon plain yellow slipware, type 1 dish, C17	1	32	Brick fragment
	3	31	North Devon medieval coarseware			
	1	41	North Devon gravel-tempered waster, fused			
	1	48	Bone China saucer			
	5	519	Saggers			
(202)	353	5178	North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval coarsewares, ×46 rims, ×1 rim with handle springing, ×1 rim with spout type 2 jug, ×10 handles, ×13 basal angle, mainly type 3c and 3d bowls, type 11 crock, ×1 Type 19a chill	5	98	Burnt slate fragments
	50	1263	North Devon sgraffito, often heavily burnt C17	2	3	Fired clay
	26	214	North Devon gravel-free, ×1 handle, ×2 basal angles	1	2	Clay pipe stem
	21	971	Saggers	1	3	Modern ceramic tile [intrusive]
				2	5	Limpet shell
				1	2	Snail shell
Unstratified TR#3	1	6	Bone china C19	2	59	Pantile
	1	11	Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware C18	1	5	Salt-glazed sewer pipe
	1	10	North Devon gravel free post-medieval coarseware			
(300)			1	2901	Peters Marland stable brick	
Unstratified TR#4	27	637	North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval coarseware, ×5 rims, ×1 basal angle, type 3 bowls	1	152	North Devon gravel-tempered floor tile frag.
	33	171	North Devon medieval coarseware C13-C15	3	55	Animal bone
	16	232	North Devon gravel-free C15-C16, ×1 Type 7 chamber pot rim	6	55	Vessel glass C19
	9	127	North Devon gravel-free post-medieval	6	228	Pan tile
	6	37	White refined earthenware, inc. blue transfer print	1	6	C19 ceramic tile
	3	128	C19 stone ware	8	31	Clay pipe, ×7 stems, ×1 bowl frag.
	2	3	Tin-glazed Delft-type C17	1	18	Oyster shell
	2	22	North Devon sgraffito C17			
	1	6	Red refined earthenware C19			
	1	5	Bone china C19			
	1	4	Mottled ware tankard handle C18			
	1	58	North Devon plain yellow slipware dish			
	1	14	North Devon medieval sandy ware rim			
	1	15	Border Ware			
1	28	Portugese olive jar rim fragment				
(402)	1	4	North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval	1	4	Coal
(410)	59	283	North Devon gravel-tempered post-medieval, ×8 rims, ×1 basal angle	3	26	Animal bone
	1	7	North Devon gravel free, jug	1	54	Corroded Fe object
(411)	2	7	Flower pot	1	50	Animal bone
	1	7	North Devon medieval coarseware	1	1	Clay pipe stem
(414)				1	10	Burnt clay
(414)				1	453	Smithying hearth bottom
<b>TOTAL</b>	769	15,261				

## Comment

The material from the site is dominated by the products of the North Devon potteries, presumably those of Bideford itself. The vast majority of the assemblage comes from a single layer in Trench #2. This deposit (202) contains wasters, saggars and a small amount of other kiln furniture, demonstrating that it is waste from production rather than a deposit of domestic refuse. Under normal circumstances, such a find would indicate the presence of a kiln on or immediately adjacent to the property. However, while the assemblage is relatively large, it comes from a single discrete deposit and is nowhere near the size one would expect from a production site. This would suggest it simply represents a dump of material/hardcore brought in from one of the pottery production sites elsewhere in the town.



Figure 14: Photograph of the Sgraffito pottery from the site (all from Trench #2, and probably all from (202)), save the three rims in the bottom left-hand corner, which were unstratified sherds in Trench #4).

In terms of the assemblage, it contains the usual mix of coarse gravel-tempered wares – mainly Type 3 heavy bowls – and a rather smaller amount of plain yellow-slipped gravel-free dishes and jugs, some with sgraffito decoration (see Figure 14). As a group, and in terms of the sgraffito decoration, it is very similar to that recovered from the Stella Maris site on Northam Road (see Allan *et al.* 2005). However, there is less variety of form, and very little in terms of geometric decoration, but this may reflect the size of the assemblage rather than being a true reflection of the products of that kiln. In general terms, the decoration is minimal and fairly simplistic, with few decorated rims. Dish decoration falls into a fairly limited repertoire of



the 'Stella Maris Tulip' and possibly the 'Swansea Bird' types (see Allan *et. al* 2005, 190). As with the Stella Maris site, most of the sgraffito sherds were unglazed, and thus failed before the second firing.

The date range for the production of this material is c.1660-1700, though the date of its deposition may be considerably later.

In terms of the other material from the site, it is notable that there is a distinct lack of 19<sup>th</sup> century products, which would imply these layers have been lost, and that the truncation of the site was relatively recent. There are a few early imports – a neck from a Portuguese (Merida) olive jar and a sherd of Surrey/Hampshire Border Ware – and a reasonable amount of North Devon medieval coarseware. Such finds are not unexpected in the context of a port town, but in terms of overall volume compare very favourably with other interventions in the town centre (e.g. see Hughes & Valentin 2010).

A representative sample of the unstratified material, and the stratified material from (202), was retained for deposition at The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon.

## REFERENCES

- Allan, J.A., Horner, W. & Langman, G. 2005: 'Seventeenth- and Eighteenth Century Pottery Waste from the Stella Maris Convent School Site, Bideford', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* vol.63, 167-203.
- Hughes, S. & Valentin, J. 2010: *Chopes and Bridge Street Car Parks, Bideford, Devon: results of an archaeological trench evaluation*. ACD126/2/0.

## Appendix 5

List of jpegs contained on CD to the rear of this report

Photo	Description	From	Scale
BMP12 (1)	Trench #4 post-ex, but before east-west sondage excavated	S	2+1m
BMP12 (2)	As above, from south-east.	SE	2+1m
BMP12 (3)	As (1), but the east-west part of the trench.	W	2+1m
BMP12 (4)	Pre-ex shot, near vertical, feature [412].	N	1m
BMP12 (5)	East-facing section of Trench #4, the central part.	E	2+1m
BMP12 (6)	As above, the northern part.	E	2+1m
BMP12 (7)	South-facing section of Trench #4.	S	2+1m
BMP12 (8)	Post-ex shot, near vertical, feature [412].	N	1m
BMP12 (9)	West-facing section of feature [412].	W	1m
BMP12 (10)	Post-ex shot, Trench #4, following excavation of sondage.	W	2m
BMP12 (11)	Post-ex shot, near vertical, feature [413].	S	1m
BMP12 (12)	South-facing section Trench #4, following excavation of sondage.	S	2+1m
BMP12 (13)	Post-ex shot, near vertical, feature [401].	E	1m
BMP12 (14)	East-facing section, feature [401].	E	1m
BMP12 (15)	Trench #2 post-ex.	W	2+1m
BMP12 (16)	As above.	E	2+1m
BMP12 (17)	North-facing section, Trench #2.	N	2+1m
BMP12 (18)	As above, but from further away.	N	2+1m
BMP12 (19)	As above, at oblique angle.	NW	2+1m
BMP12 (20)	South-facing section, Trench #2, oblique angle.	SE	2+1m
BMP12 (21)	Pre-ex shot of pit [209], near vertical.	N	2m
BMP12 (22)	Trench #1 post-ex.	N	2+1m
BMP12 (23)	South corner of Trench #1, showing black-banded natural.	NE	2+1m
BMP12 (24)	As (22), but from the south.	S	2+1m
BMP12 (25)	Southern end of Trench #1, post-ex.	S	2+1m
BMP12 (26)	Trench #3, post-ex.	N	2+1m
BMP12 (27)	As above, from the south.	S	2+1m
BMP12 (28)	Trench #3, detail of cobbling (302).	S	1m



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)