BARNSTAPLE MUSEUM EXTENSION
BARNSTAPLE
NORTH DEVON
DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 161116

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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Barnstaple Museum Extension, Barnstaple, North Devon, Devon
Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By P. Webb
16th November 2016

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Alison Mills
Museum Development Manager

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Alison Mills, Museum Development Manager, Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (the Client) to undertake archaeological evaluation test-pitting in support of a planning application for a proposed museum extension in November 2016. This phase of work builds upon a desk-based assessment of the site carried out in 2016 (Green et al). The results of this evaluation will inform the planning decision and the extent and nature of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation required as a condition of a planning consent.

The site is located in the historic core of Barnstaple, to the south-west of The Square on an area of level ground on the banks of the River Taw at a height of c.5m AOD. The site is situated adjacent to the north-east end of the Grade 1 listed Barnstaple Long Bridge and at the south-west corner of the existing Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon. It is currently occupied by both an enclosed and a small, paved public garden.

The evaluation identified a total of 14 archaeological features, including: a series of working and occupation floors; a post-hole; path; three walls; two wall robber cut; and the foundation cut for the 20th century bridge widening;. A number of layers of demolition rubble and kiln waste were also identified within the test-pits.

All of the features were shown to be post-medieval or later in date, and demonstrate the urban development of the site, from initial industrial use associated with riverside lime and pottery production, with possible associated structures to the west. These were developed at various stages in the 19th century, including the construction of Bridge End House and existing museum building (with later alterations) before the demolition of the former as part of the bridge widening scheme in the 1960s.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location: Barnstaple Museum
Parish: Barnstaple
County: Devon
NGR: SS 55866 32968
SWARCH ref: BMBND16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Alison Mills, Museums Development Manager, Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (the Client) to undertake archaeological evaluation test-pitting in support of a planning application for a proposed extension to the Museum building. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2016) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in line with best practice.

This report builds upon the work of desk-based appraisal for the land adjacent to the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, Barnstaple, Devon (Green et al 2016). The results of this evaluation will inform the planning decision and the extent and nature of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation required as a condition of a planning consent.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL, URBAN AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in the historic core of Barnstaple, to the south-west of The Square on an area of level ground on the banks of the River Taw at a height of *c.*5m AOD (see Figure 1). The site is situated adjacent to the north-east end of the Grade 1 listed Barnstaple Long Bridge and at the south-west corner of the existing Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon. It is currently occupied by both an enclosed and a small, paved public garden.

The soils of the surrounding area are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the sedimentary mudstone of the Pilton Mudstone Formation with superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel deposits (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Barnstaple was established as a burh in the 10th century and at this time the site of The Square, adjacent to the museum, was a tidal marsh lying outside the town defence. The proposed development site should be seen within the context of the Barnstaple Long Bridge, which was constructed in the 13th century; the original wooden arches which were replaced with stone in 1589. By 1772 the square had been reclaimed and developed through the 19th and 20th centuries in accordance with changing demands.

The museum is one of Barnstaple's most iconic buildings and stands on the square close to the Long Bridge. The Bridge was widened in 1963 as the earlier construction did not serve the needs of the 20th century which led to the demolition of the Bridge End building adjacent to the museum.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Barnstaple has many notable archaeological sites, pertaining to a range of periods from Prehistory to Modern. The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) provides a comprehensive list of all the known heritage sites within Barnstaple. The town flourished during the late medieval and post-medieval periods when trade and pottery production bought in most of the town's money. Pottery production sites dating to the 17th to 19th centuries have been found at Tuly Street and a site dating to the 16th century in Litchdon Street. The bridge is an archaeological site of note, dating to 13th century.

As the proposed development site is in the direct vicinity of the bridge it may have an impact on buried archaeological remains associated with the structure or the buildings that once stood at the north end. Barnstaple demonstrates a good rate of survival regarding buried archaeology so preservation of remains is possible in this area, and may be affected by ground works (Green et al 2016).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation test-pitting was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2016) drawn up in line with best practice.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 7th and 9th of November 2016. Three test-pits, each 1.5m square, were located within the footprint of the proposed extension and excavated by hand. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines. The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions.

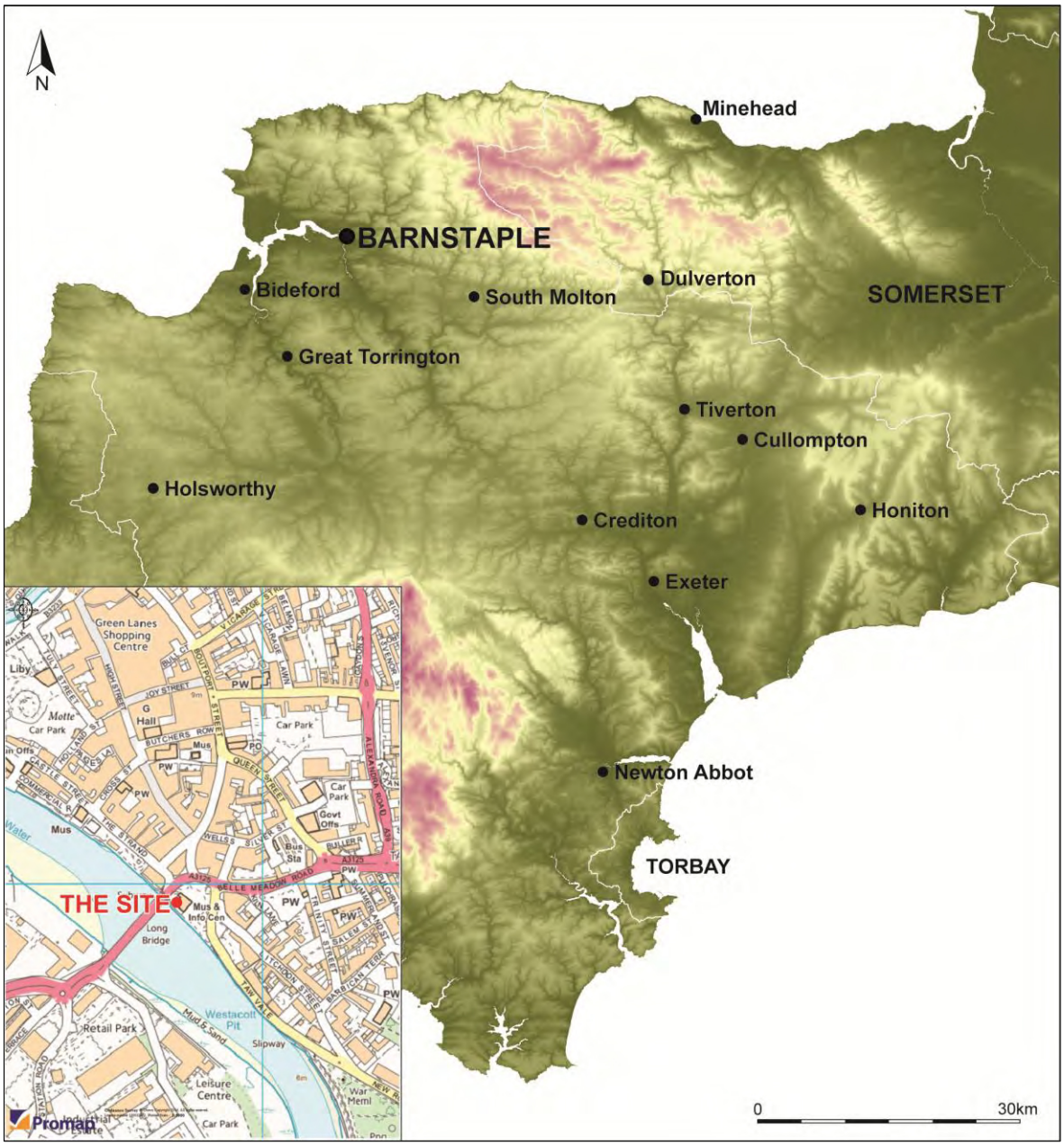

Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation test-pitting was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boyd 2016) drawn up in line with best practice.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 7th and 9th of November 2016. Three test-pits, each 1.5m square, were located within the footprint of the proposed extension and excavated by hand. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines. The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions.

A total of 14 features were identified, including: 1 bridge foundation cut; 1 post-hole; 1 path; 6 surfaces; 3 walls; and 2 wall robber cuts. A number of layers of demolition rubble and kiln waste were also identified within the test-pits.

What follows is a test-pit by test-pit account of the results of the evaluation. See Figure 2 for a whole site plan, showing the excavated features. Detailed context descriptions can be seen in Appendix 1, finds concordance in Appendix 2 and complete set of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 3.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site stratigraphy varied across the site, though consistent elements were identified within test-pits 2 and 3: topsoil, dark brown soft silt-clay; overlying a thin levelling layer, mid yellow-brown soft-friable silt-sand-clay; and an upper demolition/levelling layer, mid grey soft silt-clay with brick and stone rubble. These layers overlay archaeological features and deposits. To the south-east in test-pit 1 the topsoil overlay layers of archaeological material. The upper stratigraphy between the test-pits, however, is again different, having been disturbed by the creation of modern paths and surfaces.

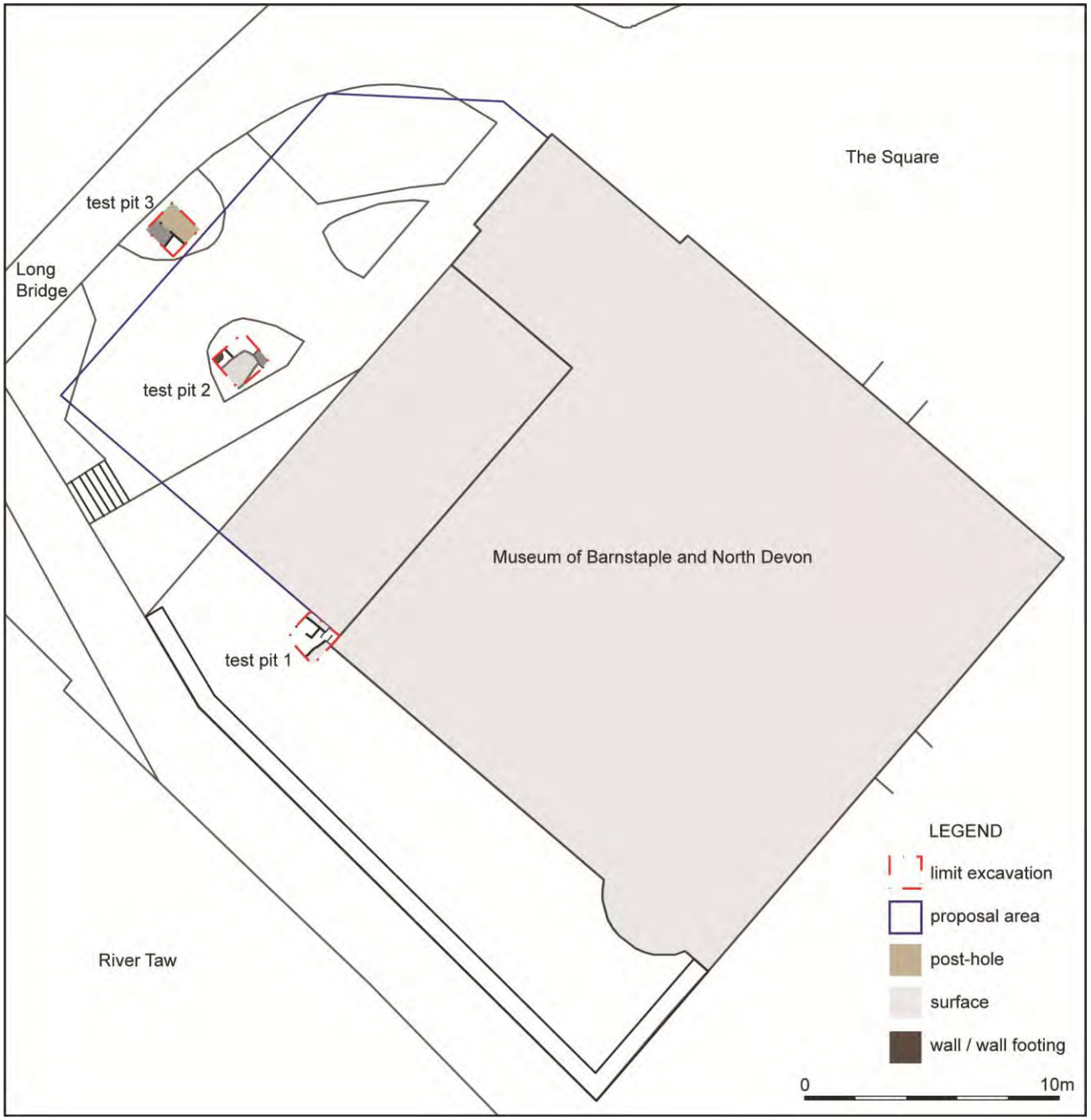

FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF TEST-PITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

2.3 TEST-PIT 1

Test-pit 1, measuring 1.50m×1.50m on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment was located to the south-west corner of the main museum building to examine the footings of building. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (100), dark brown soft-friable silt 0.10-0.20m thick. This overlay lower topsoil (101), mid grey-brown friable silt 0.10m thick; and archaeological deposits. Finds recovered from these layers included: 6 sherds (214g) of pottery, 1 fragment (11g) of animal bone, 1 fragment (31g) vessel glass, 5 fragments (651g) of building material, and 1 fragment (3g) of metal from topsoil (100); and 4 sherds (111g) of pottery, 3 fragments (172g) of building material, 9 fragments (15g) clay pipe stem, 1 (28g) metal from lower topsoil (101).

Four features: Surfaces (101) and (108); and wall foundation cuts [106] and [120] (Figure 3) were located within the test-pit. Surface (101) formed a linear path orientated north-west to south-east

along the side of the museum building, measuring up to 0.70m wide × 0.02m thick. It comprised an alignment of angular slate-stone slabs set on dump (105). A probable working surface (108), compacted lime 0.05m thick was identified abutting wall foundations {103} and beneath (105) suggesting it had been used as a working floor during an episode of pottery production.

Wall foundation cut [106] was located along the north-eastern edge of the test-pit and measured 0.26+m wide × 0.40m deep with near vertical sides. Set within the foundation cut were wall foundations {107}, concrete plinth 0.20m thick with red-brick wall set above. The footings had been backfilled with (104), mid-dark brown friable silt 0.15m thick; and (118), mid brown friable silt 0.10m thick. Finds recovered from (104) included: 11 sherds (434g) of pottery, 1 fragment (2g) of animal bone, 2 fragments (37g) of glass, 9 fragments (830g) ceramic building material, 1 fragment (232g) stone tile, 5 fragments (424g) of slate and 1 fragments (14g) of slag from (104). A second wall foundation cut [120] was located along the south-eastern edge of the test-pit. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 0.40+m wide. Set within the foundation cut were wall foundations {103}, angular concretes stone blocks set within gravel rich concrete. Whilst the direct relationship between the two wall footings was not established due to the presence of an earthing cable at their intersection, the main museum building (associated with footings {103}) was abutted by {107}.

The remaining layers were identified as a series of dump deposits, which contained: heat affected material, slag, pottery wasters and lime; and indicates a series of waste dumps associated with pottery and lime manufacture; the nearby location of the kilns themselves indicated by the heated nature of some of the deposits. Finds recovered from these layers included: 192 sherds (9354g) of pottery, 1 fragment (33g) glass, 50 fragments (6273g) of building material, 10 fragments (776g) clinker slag, 1 fragment (68g) slag, 4 fragments (340g) of slate from dump (105); 13 sherds (296g) pottery, 12 fragments (825g) ceramic building material, 1 fragment (1g) of clay pipe stem, and 1 fragment (324g) of slate from deposit (109); 1 fragment (59g) of burnt clay, and 2 fragments (1663g) of concreted material from deposit (110); 9 fragments (365g) pottery, 2 fragments (104g) of glass, 2 fragments (1121g) of brick, and 7 fragments (31g) of shell and cement from deposit (111); 5 fragments (1493g) of slate, and 1 fragment (47g) of lead from deposit (112); 18 sherds (1012g) pottery, 26 fragments (4343g) building material, 1 fragment (10g) clay pipe bowl, and 1 fragment (82g) of burnt clay from deposit (113); 1 fragment (8g) of animal bone, 13 fragments (4189g) building material, and 1 fragment (12g) of charcoal from deposit (114); and 5 fragments (1049g) of cement from deposit (115).

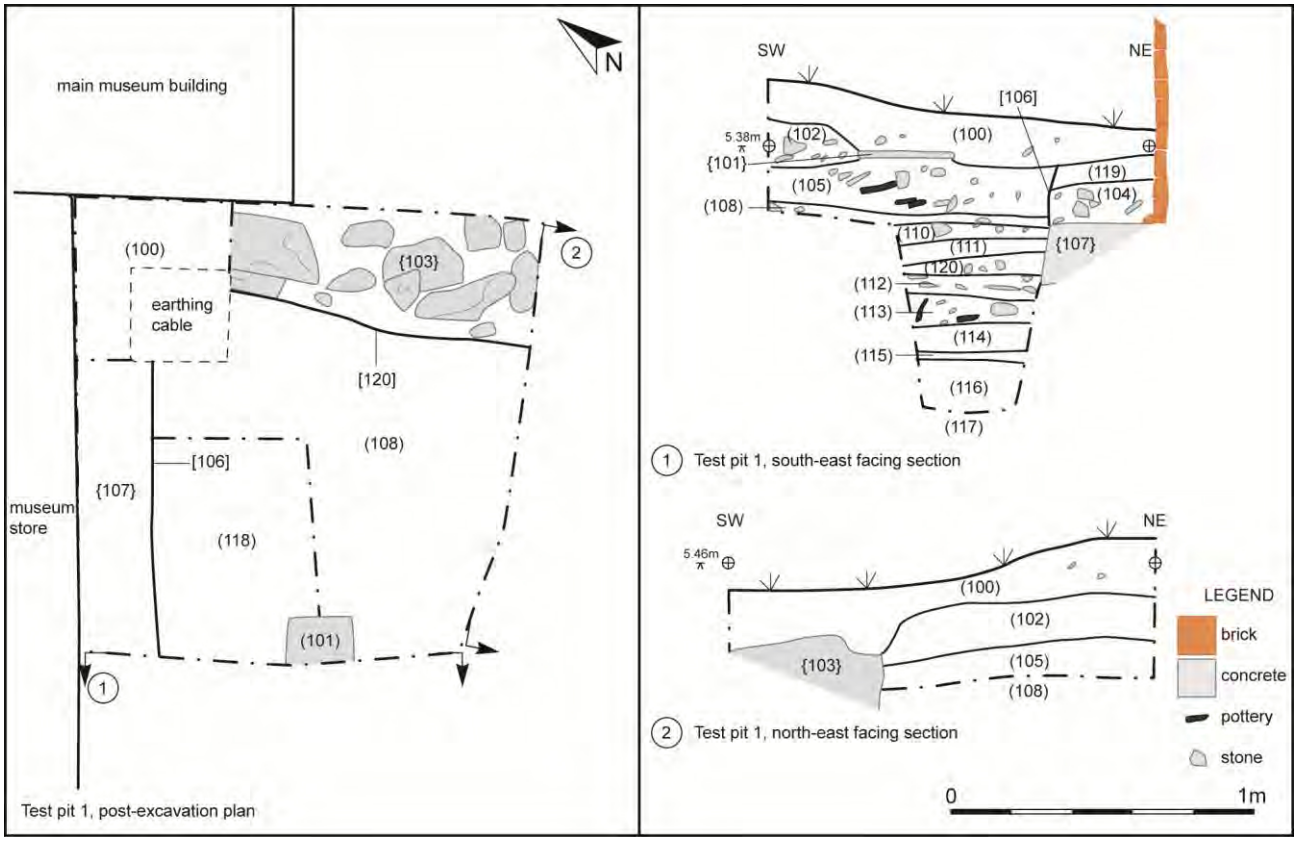

FIGURE 3: TEST-PIT 1, PLANS AND SECTIONS.

2.4 TEST-PIT 2

Test-pit 2, measuring 1.50m×1.50m on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment was located within a flower-bed to the north-west of existing museum building. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (200), dark brown soft-friable silt 0.16-0.22m thick. This overlay levelling deposit (201), mid yellow-brown soft-friable silt-sand-clay with lenses of red brick sand 0.06-0.12m thick; demolition layers and dumps (202), (204), (205), mid-dark grey soft silt-clays with brick rubble; demolition layers (213) and (208), light-mid brown-grey compacted sand-silts; and demolition deposit (209), black soft-friable silt. Finds recovered from the test-pit included: 53 sherds (730g) of pottery, 1 fragment (5g) of animal bone, 10 fragments (112g) of glass, 32 fragments (1605g) of building material, 1 fragment (1g) of plastic, 3 (2933g) metal objects, 2 fragments (226g) of slate, and 4 (1006g) pebbles from dump (202); 2 fragments (130g) of pottery from demolition layer (209).

Six features were identified within the test-pit: post-hole [212]; possible surfaces (214) and (216); wall {203}; and possible pit/wall robber cuts [210] and [217] (Figure 4). Pit/wall robber cut [210], located at the north-western end of the test-pit was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.80+m wide × 0.54m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (206), light brown compacted silt-sand with frequent brick rubble, and had been cut through demolition layer (213). Finds recovered from the feature included: 1 fragment (4g) of glazed tile, and 1 fragment (3g) of clay pipe stem. A second possible wall robber cut [217] was located in the north-east corner of the test-pit, orientated north-west to south-east and measuring 0.55+m wide. It contained a single fill (207), light brown soft-friable-loose silt-sand. Finds recovered from this feature included: 1 fragment (121g) of pottery, and 1 fragment (123g) of slate.

Post-hole [212], located in the south-west corner of the test-pit was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.40+m × 0.30m × 0.30+m deep with near vertical sides. It contained a single fill (211), loose grey-brown sand-silt, and had been cut through demolition layer (204).

Two possible surfaces were situated within the test-pit. The upper of these, (214) comprised white soft-friable silt and mortar with brick 0.20m thick, which formed a very rough surface, and had been set on layer (215), mid brown loose sand 0.16m thick. Finds recovered from the surface included 1 fragment (3674g) of brick. This overlay an earlier possible surface (216), compacted mortar and brick *c.*0.10m thick which had been laid over demolition deposit (209).

Towards the south-eastern edge of the test-pit a linear wall {203} had been constructed on a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 0.70m wide and survived to a height of 0.20m. It had been built within construction cut [218], and comprised construction of concreted angular and sub-angular stone.

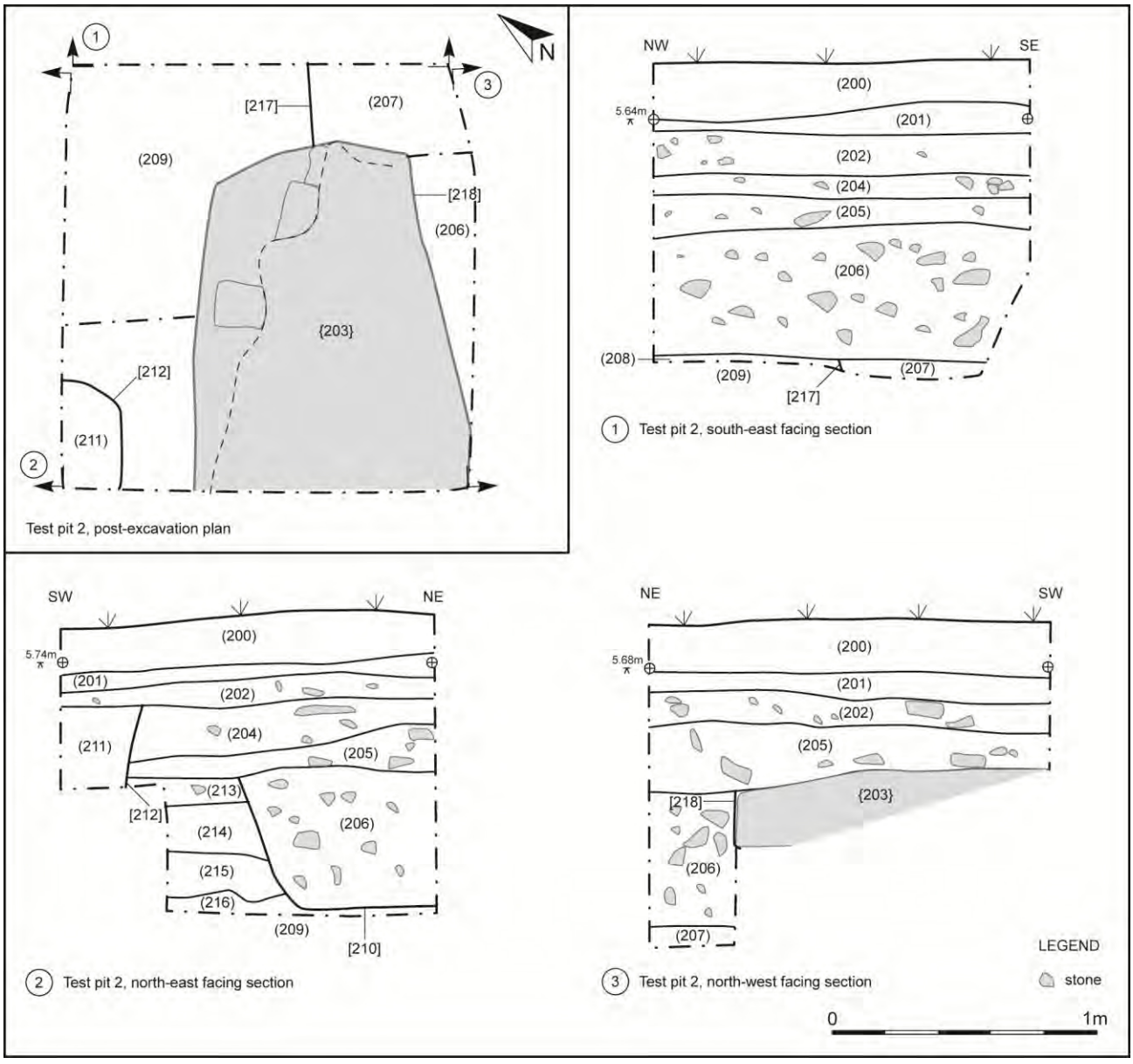

FIGURE 4: TEST-PIT 2, PLANS AND SECTIONS.

2.5 TEST-PIT 3

Test-pit 3, measuring 1.50m×1.50m on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment was located within a flower-bed almost adjacent to the existing 'Long Bridge'. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of: topsoil (300), dark brown soft silt-clay 0.10-0.15m thick. This overlay levelling deposits (301), mid yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt 0.01-0.10m thick and (311), mid grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay; demolition layers and dumps (302), (304), (305), mid-dark grey soft silt-clays with brick rubble; buried soils (309) and (310), dark grey-brown soft-friable sand-silts; layer (313), mid brown loose sand; demolition layer (315), black soft-friable silt and natural alluvial sand (316). Finds recovered from the test-pit included: 6 fragments (753g) of building material, and 2 fragments (343g) of slate from levelling layer (301); 49 fragments (608g) of pottery, 1 fragment (11g) of animal bone, 1 fragment (1g) of shell, 5 fragments (151g) of glass, 46 fragments (22862g) of building material, 8 fragments (28g) of clay pipe, 5 (359g) of metal objects, 1 (10g) rubber object, 7 fragments (388g) of clinker slag from dump layer (302); 4 fragments (53g) of pottery, 1 fragment (5g) of glass, 1 fragment (2g) of building material, and 1 (20g) iron nail from soil (309); 5 fragments (82g) of pottery, 2 fragments (1g) of animal bone, 2 fragments (66g) of oyster shell, 5 fragments (49g) of building material, 2 fragments (4g) of clay pipe stem from soil (310); and 2 fragments (16g) of clay pipe stem from demolition layer (315).

Four features: construction cut [306]; and surfaces (303), (312), and (314) were identified within the test-pit (Figure 5). Construction cut [306], located along the north-western edge of the test-pit was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 1+m wide × 0.80m deep with near vertical, though slightly concave, sides and flat base. It contained two fills: (307) and (308), light-dark white-grey friable-loose sand-silts, with a large stone slab at the base. Finds recovered from this feature included 3 sherds (41g) of pottery, 1 fragment (39g) of animal bone, 6 fragments (7803g) of building material, 1 fragment (1g) of clay pipe stem, 4 (92g) iron nails, 1 fragment (114g) of slate, and 1 fragments (76g) of wood from fill (307).

Overlying the fill of the construction cut was surface (303), compacted light grey-white silt with brick and concrete rubble, which formed a very rough possible working surface, probably associated with the 20th century bridge alterations. Situated above this, a further surface (312) comprising white compacted and concreted mortar probably formed a crude path leading from an access point from the bridge wall. A third rough surface (314), compacted brick and mortar was also evident towards the south-eastern edge of the test-pit.

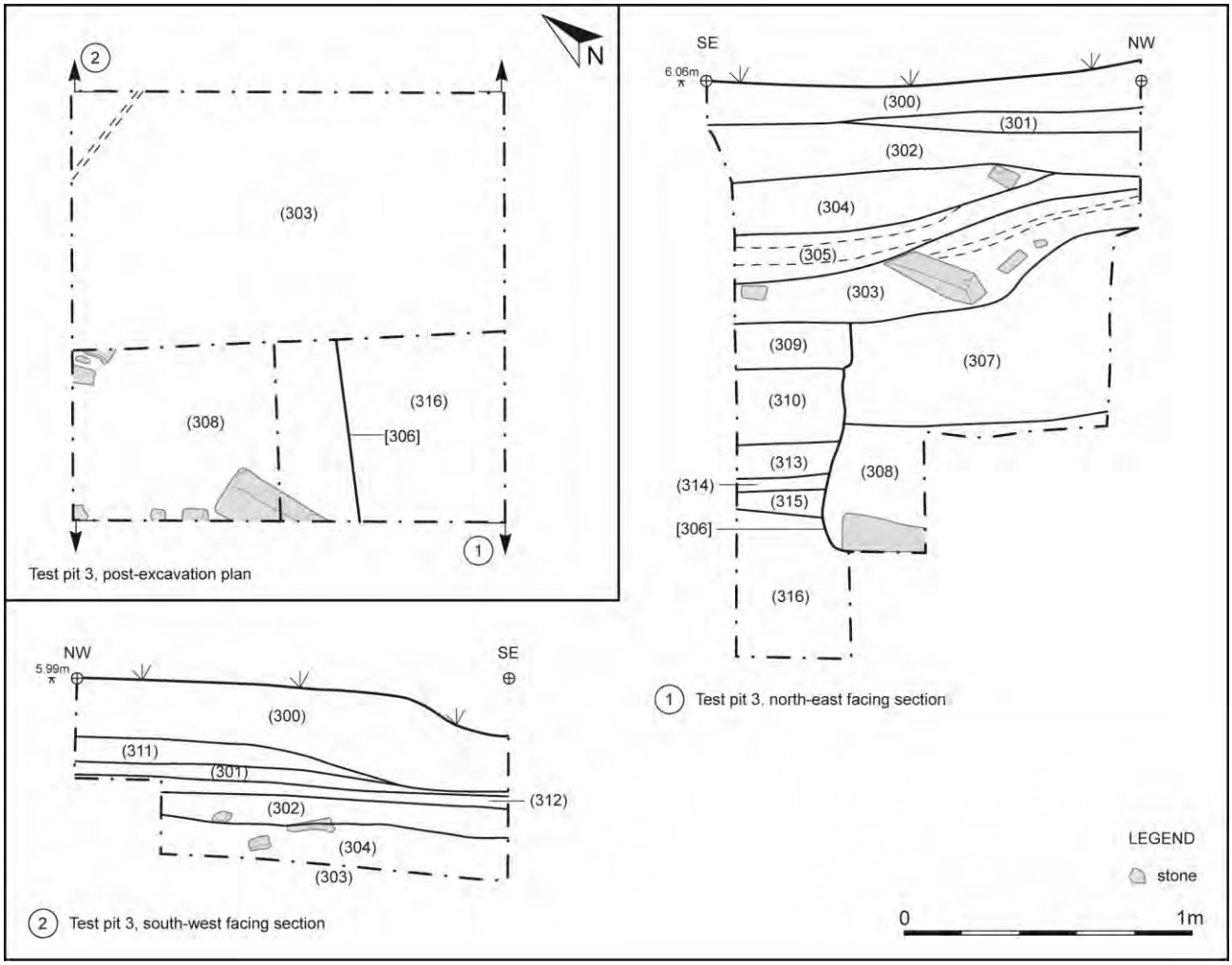

FIGURE 5: TEST-PIT 3, PLANS AND SECTIONS.

2.6 FINDS

A substantial quantity of finds was encountered across the site, predominantly from various demolition and dump layers. Five features contained finds: the backfill of wall cut [106] in test-pit 1; surface (206), and possible pit/robber cuts [210] and [217] in test-pit 2; and construction cut [306] in test-pit 3. Full details of the finds recovered can be found in Appendix 2; a summary of which is as follows:

2.6.1 TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL:

Topsoil (100) contained 6 sherds (214g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 1 fragment (11g) of animal bone, 1 fragment (31g) of 18th century vessel glass, 5 fragments (651g) of building material, and 1 fragment (3g) of metal wire. Lower topsoil (101) contained 2 sherds (102g) of industrial ware pottery, 1 sherd (6g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 1 sherd (3g) of flowerpot, 3 fragments (172g) of building material, 9 fragments (15g) of clay pipe stem, and 1 (28g) iron drawer handle.

2.6.2 DEMOLITION AND LEVELLING LAYERS:

Demolition deposit (202) contained 20 sherds (200g) of industrial ware pottery, 28 sherds (444g) of North Devon gravel free, 3 sherds (43g) of North Devon gravel tempered pottery, 1 fragment (5g) of animal bone, 10 fragments (112g) of window and bottle glass, 32 fragments (1605g) of building material, 1 fragment (1g) of plastic, 3 (2933g) metal objects, 2 fragments (226g) of slate, and 4 (1006g) pebbles. Demolition deposit (209) contained 2 fragments (130g) of North Devon gravel free pottery. Levelling layer (301) contained 6 fragments (753g) of building material, and 2 fragments (343g) of slate. Demolition deposit (302) contained 17 sherds (332g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 2 sherds (51g) of North Devon gravel tempered pottery, 2 sherds (70g) of industrial ware pottery, 3 sherds (30g) of flower pot, 1 fragment (11g) of animal bone, 1 fragment (1g) of shell, 5 fragments (151g) of window and bottle glass, 46 fragments (22862g) of building material, 8 fragments (28g) of clay pipe, 5 (359g) metal objects, 1 (10g) rubber object, and 7 fragments (388g) of clinker slag. Demolition layer (315) contained 2 fragments (16g) of clay pipe stem.

2.6.3 DUMP DEPOSITS:

Dump deposit (105) contained 146 sherds (6653g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 12 sherds (1239g) of North Devon gravel tempered pottery, 21 sherds (814g) of North Devon pottery with failed slip, 13 sherds (648g) of flowerpot, 1 fragment (33g) glass, 50 fragments (6273g) of building material, 10 fragments (776g) clinker slag, 1 fragment (68g) slag, and 4 fragments (340g) of slate. Dump deposit (109) contained 2 sherds (55g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 1 sherd (34g) of North Devon pottery with yellow slip handle, 9 sherds (189g) of industrial ware pottery, 1 sherd (18g) of flowerpot, 12 fragments (825g) building material, 1 fragment (1g) of clay pipe stem, and 1 fragment (324g) of slate. Dump deposit (110) contained 1 fragment (59g) of burnt clay, and 2 fragments (1663g) of concreted material. Dump deposit (111) contained 5 sherds (207g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 4 sherds (158g) of flowerpot, 2 fragments (104g) of bottle glass, 2 fragments (1121g) of brick, and 7 fragments (31g) of shell and cement. Dump deposit (112) contained 5 fragments (1493g) of slate, and 1 (47g) lead sheet. Dump deposit (113) contained 17 sherds (998g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 1 sherd (14g) of 19th century North Devon pottery with yellow and treacle slip, 26 fragments (4343g) building material, 1 fragment (10g) clay pipe bowl, and 1 fragment (82g) of burnt clay. Deposit (114) contained 1 fragment (8g) of animal bone, 13 fragments (4189g) of building material, and 1 fragment (12g) of charcoal. Deposit (115) contained 5 fragments (1049g) of cement.

2.6.4 BURIED SOILS:

Buried soil (309) contained 4 fragments (53g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 1 fragment (5g) of glass, 1 fragment (2g) of building material, and 1 (20g) iron nail. Buried soil (310) contained 2 sherds (62g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 3 sherds (20g) of industrial ware pottery, 2 fragments (1g) of animal bone, 2 fragments (66g) of oyster shell, 5 fragments (49g) of building material, and 2 fragments (4g) of clay pipe stem.

2.6.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Foundation cut backfill (104) included: 10 sherds (429g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 1 sherd (5g) of flowerpot, 1 fragment (2g) of animal bone, 2 fragments (37g) of vessel and window glass, 9 fragments (830g) of building material, 1 fragment (232g) stone tile, 5 fragments (424g) of slate and 1 fragments (14g) of slag. Foundation cut fill (307) contained 1 sherd (8g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 2 sherds (33g) of industrial ware pottery, 1 fragment (39g) of animal bone, 6 fragments (7803g) of building material, 1 fragment (1g) of clay pipe stem, 4 (92g) iron nails, 1 fragment (114g) of slate, and 1 fragment (76g) of wood. Robber cut fill (207) contained 1 fragment (121g) of industrial ware pottery, and 1 fragment (123g) of slate. Possible pit/robber cut fill (206) contained 1 fragment (4g) of glazed tile, and 1 fragment (3g) of clay pipe stem. Surface (206) contained 1 fragment (3674g) of brick.

2.6.6 DISCUSSION:

The large number of finds recovered from relatively small excavation areas (primarily from demolition deposits containing building material) demonstrates the urban nature of the site, and particularly indicates the presence of demolished structures in the area between the existing museum and bridge. The upper demolition deposits can be seen to be modern in date reflecting the 1960s alterations to the Long Bridge and the associated demolition of part of Bridge End House. The earlier features and deposits to the west of the museum reflect the demolition of post-medieval or 19th century buildings.

The area to the south of the museum appears to have been treated differently. There is much less demolition waste, and a significant increase in the quantity of pottery waste and slag material, indicating that a pottery kiln was active in the immediate vicinity.

The pottery recovered is primarily post-medieval locally produced domestic wares, but includes a not insignificant amount of more widely distributed industrial wares; indicative of the likely domestic occupation of the site.

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

The evaluation test-pitting identified a number of features and deposits which demonstrate the urban history and development of the site. To the south of the museum, test-pit 1 identified the foundations {103} and {107} to the existing building, their varied construction reflecting aspects of the multiple phases of the building's construction and alteration in the 19th and 20th centuries. These had been cut into earlier deposits which reveal the 18th century industrial use of the riverside, and in particular nearby presence of lime kilns. The working of these kilns is demonstrated by the presence of several dump layers containing oyster shell, slag, and lime; the heat affected nature of other layers indicating the immediate disposal of kiln waste. This industrial activity can be seen to be continued in proximity to the site into the 19th century, dump deposit (105) indicating that it was now associated with the production of pottery rather than lime.

To the west of the museum the evidence reflects the built heritage of the area, some of which may have been related to the industrial activity to the east. Several phases of building are represented within the demolition deposits, the earliest of which spreads across both test-pits 2 and 3 within layer (209)/(315). This was replaced by a brick/mortar surface (216)/(314) which similarly spread across both test-pits. A later structure appears to have been located more in the eastern half of the area, the demolition of which can be seen in the wall robber cuts and demolition layers within test-pit 2; whilst test-pit 3 contains buried soils suggestive of garden areas. These deposits may reflect the early 19th century buildings on the site which were replaced by Bridge End House in the 1870s, the footprint of which partially remains in wall {203}. The demolition of this structure for the widening of the Long Bridge in the 1960s is reflected in the upper demolition layers in both test-pits, and the foundation cut [306].

3.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation demonstrated the urban development of the site, from initial industrial use associated with lime and pottery kilns, with possible associated structures to the west. These were developed at various stages in the 19th century, including the construction of Bridge End House and museum building (with later alterations) before the demolition of the former as part of the bridge widening scheme in the 1960s.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
Test-pit 1					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown soft-friable silt	Overlies (101)	c. 0.10-0.20m thick	Modern
(101)	Surface	Linear path orientated north-west to south-east, measuring up to 0.70m wide x 0.02m (1 slab) thick. Comprises a linear alignment of angular slate-stone slabs.	Overlain by (100) Overlies (105)	0.02m thick	Modern
(102)	Layer	Lower topsoil. Mid grey-brown friable silt with frequent lime/lime mortar and common sub angular stone.	Overlain by (100) Overlies (105)	c. 0.10m thick	
{103}	Structure	Wall foundations. Linear wall foundations for main museum building. Constructed of angular concreted stone blocks up to 300mm set within gravel rich concrete. Orientated approximately north east to south west.	Overlain by (100) Abutted by (108) Fill of [120]	-	
(104)	Fill	Backfill over footings. Mid-dark brown friable silt with common pea grit and occasional concrete fragments	Overlain by (118) Overlies (107)	c. 0.15m thick	
(105)	Layer	Kiln waster layer. Mid grey-brown silt with frequent pottery and slate fragments.	Overlain by (101); (102) Overlies (108) Cut by (106)	c. 0.10-0.20m thick	
[106]	Cut	Foundation trench cut. Linear cut orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.26+m wide x 0.40m deep with near vertical sides.	Filled by (104), {107}, (119)	0.40m deep	
{107}	Structure	Concrete plinth/footings with red brick wall – mortared – bricks measure 700mm x 2200mm.	Fill of (106)	0.20m high	
(108)	Surface	Lime working surface. Compacted lime surface. Very thin.	Overlain by (105) Overlies (110) Cut by [106]	0.05m thick	
(109)	Layer	Mid grey-brown soft-friable silt with shell – thin layer.	Overlain by (108) Overlies (110) Cut by [106]	-	19th century
(110)	Layer	Slag layer. Very dark brown-black friable silt with frequent slag – compacted – slag went in hot.	Overlain by (109) Overlies (111)	c. 0.04m-0.08m thick	
(111)	Layer	Heat affected soils/surface. Mid brown pink-red friable-loose sand. Heat affected by deposition of slag above.	Overlain by (110) Overlies (119)	c. 0.05m – 0.10m thick	18th century?
(112)	Layer	Mid grey-brown loose-friable silt with common roof slate and lead	Overlain by (119)	c. 0.10m thick	

		sheet.	Overlies (113)		
(113)	Layer	Light grey-brown red loose-friable silt with occasional pottery fragments and sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (112) Overlies (114)	c. 0.06m – 0.14m thick	19th century
(114)	Layer	Mixed loose mid brown silt with black silt and clinker like slag. Re-deposited dump of slag.	Overlain by (113) Overlies (115)	c. 0.10m thick	
(115)	Layer	White lime – degraded.	Overlain by (114) Overlies (116)	c. 0.02-0.04m thick	
(116)	Layer	Mid grey-green soft-friable sand-clay-silt.	Overlain by (115) Overlies (117)	c. 0.20m thick	
(117)	Layer	Mid-dark grey-brown friable silt, compacted with frequent abundant slag.	Overlain by (116)	c. 0.10m thick	
(118)	Fill	Mid brown friable silt with occasional/rare mortared brick fragments.	Overlain by (100) Overlies (104)	0.10m thick	
(119)	Layer	Mid slightly yellow-brown soft-friable slightly clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (111) Overlies (112)	0.02m-0.10m thick	
[120]	Cut	Wall foundation cut for wall foundations {103}.	Filled by {103}	-	
Test-pit 2					
(200)	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown soft silt-clay.	Overlies (201)	0.16m – 0.22m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Levelling layer. Mid yellow-brown soft-friable silt-sand–clay with occasional lenses of compacted red brick sand (c. 0.02m thick).	Overlain by (200) Overlies (202)	0.06 – 0.12m thick	Modern
(202)	Layer	Demolition dump. Mid grey soft silt-clay with occasional rubble (brick).	Overlain by (201) Overlies (204)	c. 0.15m thick	19th century
{203}	Structure	Linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.70m wide x 0.20m high. Constructed of concreted sub-angular and angular stone c.200mm.	Overlain by (205) Overlies (206)	0.20m high	
(204)	Layer	Demolition dump. Mid-dark grey soft silt-clay with occasional brick.	Overlain by (202) Overlies (205)	0.08m–0.20m thick	
(205)	Layer	Demolition dump. Mid-dark grey soft-friable clay-silt with common stone and brick rubble.	Overlain by (204) Overlies (206)	c.0.10-0.18m thick	
(206)	Fill	Light brown compacted silt-sand with frequent brick rubble.	Cut by [218] Fill of [210]	0.54m thick	
(207)	Fill	Fill of possible wall robber cut. Light brown soft-friable-loose silt-sand with lime mortar fragments.	Overlain by (206)	c. 0.10m thick	
(208)	Layer	Demolition dump. Light-mid brown loose-friable silt-sand with lime mortar fragments.	Overlain by (217) Overlies (209)	c. 0.02m thick	
(209)	Layer	Demolition Layer. Black soft-friable silt with frequent slate fragments.	Overlain by (208)	-	

[210]	Cut	Linear? cut orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measured 0.80+m wide x 0.54m deep with near vertical side and flat base.	Filled by (206) Cuts (213)	0.54m deep	
(211)	Fill	Fill of post hole. Loose grey-brown sand-silt. Heavily compacted with frequent mortar and rubble inclusions.	Fill of [212]	0.30+m thick	
[212]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.4+m north-east to south-west x 0.3m north-west to south-east x 0.3+m deep with near vertical sides.	Overlain by (202) Filled by (211)	0.30+m deep	
(213)	Layer	Compacted demolition rubble. Mid brown-grey compacted sand-silt with rubble inclusions.	Overlain by (210) Overlies (214) Cut by [210]	c. 0.10m thick	
(214)	Surface	Possible mortar and brick surface. Soft-friable white silt and mortar with brick. Forms rough surface.	Overlain by (213) Overlies (215) Cut by [210]	c. 0.20m thick	
(215)	Layer	Bedding layer. Mid brown loose sand.	Overlain by (214) Overlies (216) Cut by [210]	c. 0.16m thick	
(216)	Surface?	Compacted mortar and brick.	Overlain by (215)	c. 0.10m thick	
[217]	Cut	Possible wall robber cut. Linear cut orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.55+m wide. Not excavated	Filled by (207) Cuts (208) Cut by [210]	0.05+m deep	
[218]	Cut	Wall construction cut. Linear cut orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep with near vertical sides.	Filled by {203} Cuts (206)	0.20m deep	
Test-pit 3					
(300)	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown soft silt-clay.	Overlies (311)	c. 0.10-0.15m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Levelling layer. Mid yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlies (312)	0.01-0.10m thick	Modern
(302)	Layer	Mid grey friable silt with frequent angular/sub-angular stone.	Overlies (304)	0.15-0.20m thick	Modern
(303)	Surface	Compact rubble. Light grey and white silt compacted with brick and concrete rubble.	Overlain by (305) Overlies (307)	0.10-0.30m thick	
(304)	Layer	Mid grey friable-loose silt with fragments of demolition material.	Overlain by (302) Overlies (305)	0.20-0.05m thick	
(305)	Layer	Dump deposits. Layered mid grey soft-friable silt with black friable gritty silt. Inclusions of brick rubble	Overlain by (304) Overlies (303)	0.10-0.20m thick	
[306]	Cut	Linear cut orientated approximately north east to south west. Measures 1m wide x 0.80m deep with near vertical slightly concave sides. Cut of bridge foundation?	Cuts (309)	0.80m deep	
(307)	Fill	Fill of foundation cut? Light white-grey friable-loose sand-silt with gravel and rubble inclusions.	Overlain by (303) Overlies (308)	0.63m thick	

(308)	Fill	Fill of foundation cut? Dark white-grey friable sand-silt rubble.	Overlain by (307)	0.34m thick	
(309)	Layer	Buried soil/demolition deposit? Dark grey-brown soft silt-clay with occasional mortar flecks.	Cut by [306] Overlies (310)	c. 0.15m thick	
(310)	Layer	Buried soil/demolition deposit? Dark black-grey friable sand-silt with frequent building waste.	Overlain by (309) Overlies (311)	c. 0.20m thick	
(311)	Layer	Mid grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (300) Overlies (312)	c. 0.10m thick	
(312)	Surface	Possible former path/surface. White compacted/concreted mortar.	Overlain by (311) Overlies (302)	0.04m thick	
(313)	Layer	Mid brown loose sand.	Overlain by (310) Overlies (314)	0.10m thick	
(314)	Surface	Compacted brick and mortar.	Overlain by (313) Overlies (315)	0.04m thick	
(315)	Layer	Demolition layer. Black soft-friable silt	Overlain by (314)	c. 0.10m thick	
(316)	Natural	Natural. Mid brown loose sand.	Overlain by (315)	0.40+m deep	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Pottery Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Bone Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Glass Detail	No.	Weight (g)	CBM Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Clay Pipe Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Other Detail
(100)	6	214	North Devon Gravel Free (NDGF)	1	3	Animal bone	1	31	Dark, vessel glass, probably 18th century	1	285	Floor tile, modern stamp -OD				1	3	Twisted wire loop
										3	289	Brick						
										1	77	Roof tile						
(101)	2	102	Industrial wares							1	25	Brick/tile?	9	15	Stem	1	28	Fe drawer handle
	1	3	Flowerpot							1	85	Cement prism						
	1	6	ND GF							1	62	Compacted, shell heavy cement/render/floor						
(104)	1	5	Flowerpot	1	2	Animal bone	2	37	Colourless modern, 1 vessel, 1 ribbed window	4	571	Brick				5	424	Slate
	10	429	ND GF							5	259	Roof tile				1	14	Slag
																1	232	Stone tile?
(105)	6	510	Flowerpot				1	33	Glass	5	420	Drain				9	516	Clinker
	19	1661	ND GF							1	116	Roof tile				1	260	Burnt clay? Clinker?
	12	1239	North Devon Gravel Tempered (NDGT)							8	1593	Brick/CBM				4	340	Slate
	21	814	ND with failed slip							8	728	Brick				1	68	Lime, black, glassy
	127	4992	ND GF							14	649	Roof tile						
	7	138	Flowerpot							9	1829	Pantile						

										5	938	Kiln Furniture						
(109)	9 2 1 1	189 55 18 34	Industrial wares ND GF Flowerpot ND 19th yellow slip handle							6 2 1 3	111 220 186 308	Shells with cement Brick Roof tile Drain	1	1	Stem	1	324	Slate
(110)										1	59	Burnt clay				2	1663	Shell laden, fe concrete ? Floor surface
(111)	4 5	158 207	Flowerpot ND GF				2	104	Dark, 1 wine bottle base, 18th century	2	1121	Brick				7	31	Shells with cement
(112)																5 1	1493 47	Slate Lead sheet
(113)	17 1	998 14	ND GF ND 19th yellow and treacle slip							11 2 9 1 3	2542 289 1086 148 278	Brick/CBM Cement Roof tile Ridge tile Drain	1	10	Bowl. Bearded face with elaborate hat c.1840-60	1	82	Burnt clay
(114)				1	8	Animal bone				1 10 1	3203 953 33	Burnt brick Burnt concrete/ clay/clinker? Mortar				1	12	Charcoal
(115)										5	1049	Cement						
(202)	20	200	Industrial wares	1	5	Animal bone	10	112	2 colourless ribbed window, 2 colourless vessel, 5	12	9921	Brick - 1 stamped "HOMA-WELLING-"	8	17	Stem	1	506	Slate tile

									dark green wine bottle inc lip (19th), 1 colourless tile fragment									
	28	444	ND GF							1	14	Plaster				1	1	Plastic bag
	2	43	Industrial wares							2	337	Terracotta tile				1	54	Metal washer, large
	3	43	ND GT							8	475	Drain				2	226	Slate
										2	70	Cement				1	31	Fe nail
										1	50	Glazed roof tile				4	1006	Pebbles
										1	111	Pantile				1	2848	Cast iron guttering
										3	276	Brick						
										1	12	Architectural black glazed tile						
										1	260	Drain						
(206)										1	4	Blue and white glazed tile	1	3	Stem			
(207)	1	121	Industrial ware base													1	123	Slate
(209)	2	130	ND GF															
(214)										1	3674	Brick						
(301)										5	713	Brick				2	343	Slate
										1	40	Terracotta tile						
(302) spit 1	3	30	Flowerpot	1	11	Animal bone				5	118	Brick				2	38	Fe nails
	6	88	ND GF	1	<1	Mussel shell				2	111	Roof/pantile				1	128	Fe obj
	2	51	ND GT							2	58	Architectural black glazed tile				5	206	Slate
	6	70	Industrial wares							1	49	Drain				1	10	Rubber ring/seal
										13	16558	Brick				2	42	Slag/clinker
										1	618	Drain						

(302) spit 2	11	244	ND GF				5	151	1 colourless ribbed window, 1 colourless window, 3 dark wine bottle, inc base	13	2816	Brick	8	28	4 stems, 4 stem/bowl/foot	1	11	Fe nail
	21	125	Industrial wares							1	72	Drain				5	346	Burnt clay/clinker
										5	207	Roof tile				1	126	Fe obj
(302)										2	1774	Brick						
										1	481	Cement						
(307)	2	33	Industrial wares	1	39	Animal bone				4	7601	Brick	1	<1	Stem	4	92	Fe nails
	1	8	ND GF							1	198	Drain				1	114	Slate
										1	4	Lime plaster				1	76	Wooden stake with hole
(309)	4	53	ND GF				1	5	Green, smoothed edge glass shard	1	2	CBM				1	20	Fe nail
(310)	3	20	Industrial wares	2	66	Oyster shells, 1 with cement				1	24	Lime plaster	2	4	Stem			
	2	62	ND GF	2	1	Animal bone				4	25	CBM						
(315)													2	16	Stem			

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

TEST PIT 1, PAVED SURFACE (101); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 1, WALL FOOTINGS {103} WITH PAVED SURFACE (101); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 1, MID EXCAVATION SHOWING COMPACTED SURFACE (108); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

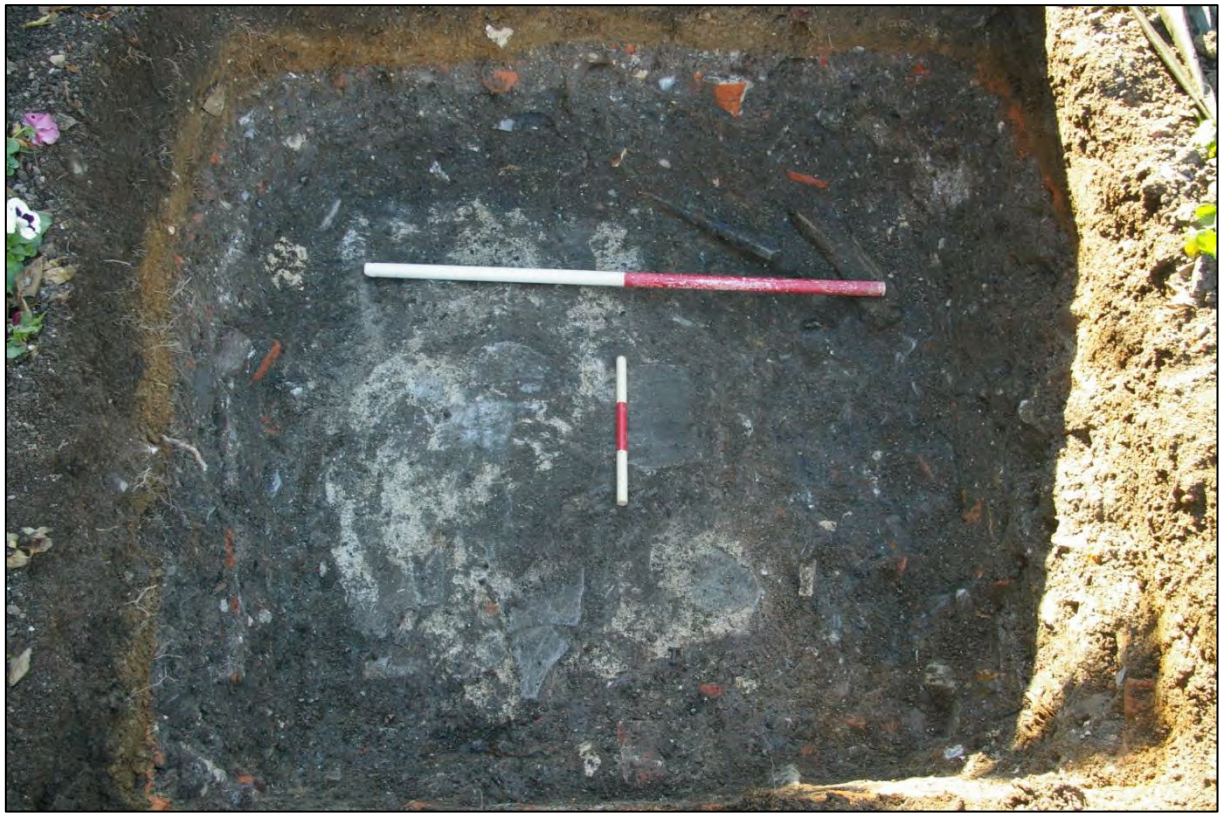
TEST PIT 1, COMPACTED SURFACE (108) WITH WALL FOOTINGS {103}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 1, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION ABOVE COMPACTED SURFACE (108); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 1, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 2, WALL FOOTINGS {203} MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



TEST PIT 2, WALL FOOTINGS {203} MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 2, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 2, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 2, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 2, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 2, POST-EXCAVATION SHOWING WALL FOOTING {203}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 2, DEMOLITION LAYER (209) POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.30M SCALE).

TEST PIT 2, DEMOLITION LAYER (209) POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.30M SCALE).

TEST PIT 2, POST-EXCAVATION SHOWING WALL FOOTINGS {203} AND DEMOLITION LAYER (209); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.30M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, MID EXCAVATION SHOWING SURFACE (303); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, MID EXCAVATION SHOWING SURFACE (303); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 3, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION MID EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.30M & 1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 3, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION SHOWING BRIDGE FOUNDATION CUT [306] AND OVERLYING DEMOLITION DEPOSITS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION, DETAIL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALES).

TEST PIT 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, POST-EXCAVATION SHOWING DETAIL OF FOUNDATION CUT [306]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

TEST PIT 3, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

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