

BARNSTAPLE MUSEUM EXTENSION

THE SQUARE

BARNSTAPLE

NORTH DEVON

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING



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BARNSTAPLE MUSEUM EXTENSION, THE SQUARE, BARNSTAPLE, NORTH DEVON

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Currie and Brown (the Agent)
On behalf of North Devon District Council (the Client)

Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring & recording during groundworks associated with development works as part of an extension to Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. The work was undertaken as part of the planning conditions for the development.

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 I listed Barnstaple Long Bridge and against the western side of the existing Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon. The bridge was widened in 1963, leading to the demolition of the Bridge End building, the footprint of which is partially contained within the development site.

A total of 48 archaeological features were identified, including: a series of working and occupation floors; 41 brick and stone walls with associated construction cuts; and a wall robber cut. A number of layers of demolition rubble and kiln wasters used as hard-core were also identified.

All of the features were post-medieval or later in date and demonstrate the urban development of the site, from industrial use associated with riverside lime production; developing at multiple stages of the 19th century with various buildings, culminating in the construction of Bridge End House (with later alterations) before its demolition in the 1960s as part of the bridge widening scheme.



October 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	MUSEUM OF BARNSTAPLE AND NORTH DEVON
PARISH:	BARNSTAPLE
DISTRICT:	NORTH DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 55866 32968
PLANNING No.	62191
DCHET Ref:	Arch/DM/ND/30288a
SWARCH REF.	BMBND17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Currie and Brown (the Agent) on behalf of North Devon District Council (the Client) in order to provide a record of any buried archaeological remains and deposits affected by the development of the site. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Balmond 2017) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014). This work builds upon previous phases of desk-based assessment (Green *et al* 2016) and archaeological evaluation (Webb 2016).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL 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 I listed Barnstaple Long Bridge and at the south-west corner of the existing Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon. Prior to development it was occupied by 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 (BGS 2018).

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 defences. The development site should be seen within the context of the Barnstaple Long Bridge, which was constructed in the 13th century with wooden arches, which were replaced with stone in 1589. The town flourished during the late medieval and post-medieval periods when trade and pottery production brought in most of the town's money. By 1722 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. Pottery production sites dating to the 16th century have been found at Litchdon Street, and dating to the 17th to 19th centuries at Tuly Street. The Long Bridge is an archaeological site of note, dating to the 13th century.

The development site is in the direct vicinity of the bridge, with the potential to impact on buried archaeological remains associated with the structure, or the buildings that once stood at the north end, archaeological evaluation of the site indicating the survival of structural remains (Webb 2016).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Balmond 2017) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2014) and best practice. The monitoring was designed to provide preservation by record of any *in situ* archaeological deposits affected by the development.

The monitoring took place in two phases between 20th July and 9th October 2018. An initial phase associated with the demolition of the existing storage yard walls monitored the removal of their below ground footings in July and August 2018; the second phase covering the main site strip to formation level between August and October 2018.



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION; THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring and recording took place in two phases between 20th July and 9th October 2018. An initial phase following the demolition of the existing storage yard walls and removal of modern surfaces monitored the removal of the below ground footings of the walls in July and August 2018. This comprised the excavation of two linear trenches (Areas 04a-b) and an investigatory pit (Area 05) along the line of the former structure, totalling c.20m in length and measuring c.1m wide to a depth of c.1m. The second phase site strip comprised the excavation of a roughly rectangular area (Area 06) orientated approximately north-east to south-west and measuring c.20×6m to a depth of c.0.55m, the depth of formation between August and October 2018.

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Balmond 2017) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2014) and best practice. The monitoring was designed to provide preservation by record of any *in situ* archaeological deposits affected by the development.

A total of 48 features were identified, including: 2 cobble surfaces, 4 concrete or concreted surfaces; 26 brick walls, 2 brick and stone walls, 2 concreted walls, 1 plastered wall section, and 10 stone walls, with associated cuts; and 1 wall robber cut. A number of layers of demolition rubble and kiln waste were also identified.

The results are summarised below, with features described where encountered, and finds recorded where recovered. A detailed context list can be found in Appendix 1; a full finds concordance in Appendix 2; and supporting photographs in Appendix 3.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The archaeological monitoring confirmed the overall deposit model identified during the evaluations: topsoils (405), and (406), grey-brown sand-silt; overlying levelling layer (407), yellow-brown clay-silt; and demolition/rubble (408), grey silt-clay with brick and stone rubble. These overlay and abutted archaeological features associated with former structures on the site and deposits of sand, (462) forming land reclamation from the river.

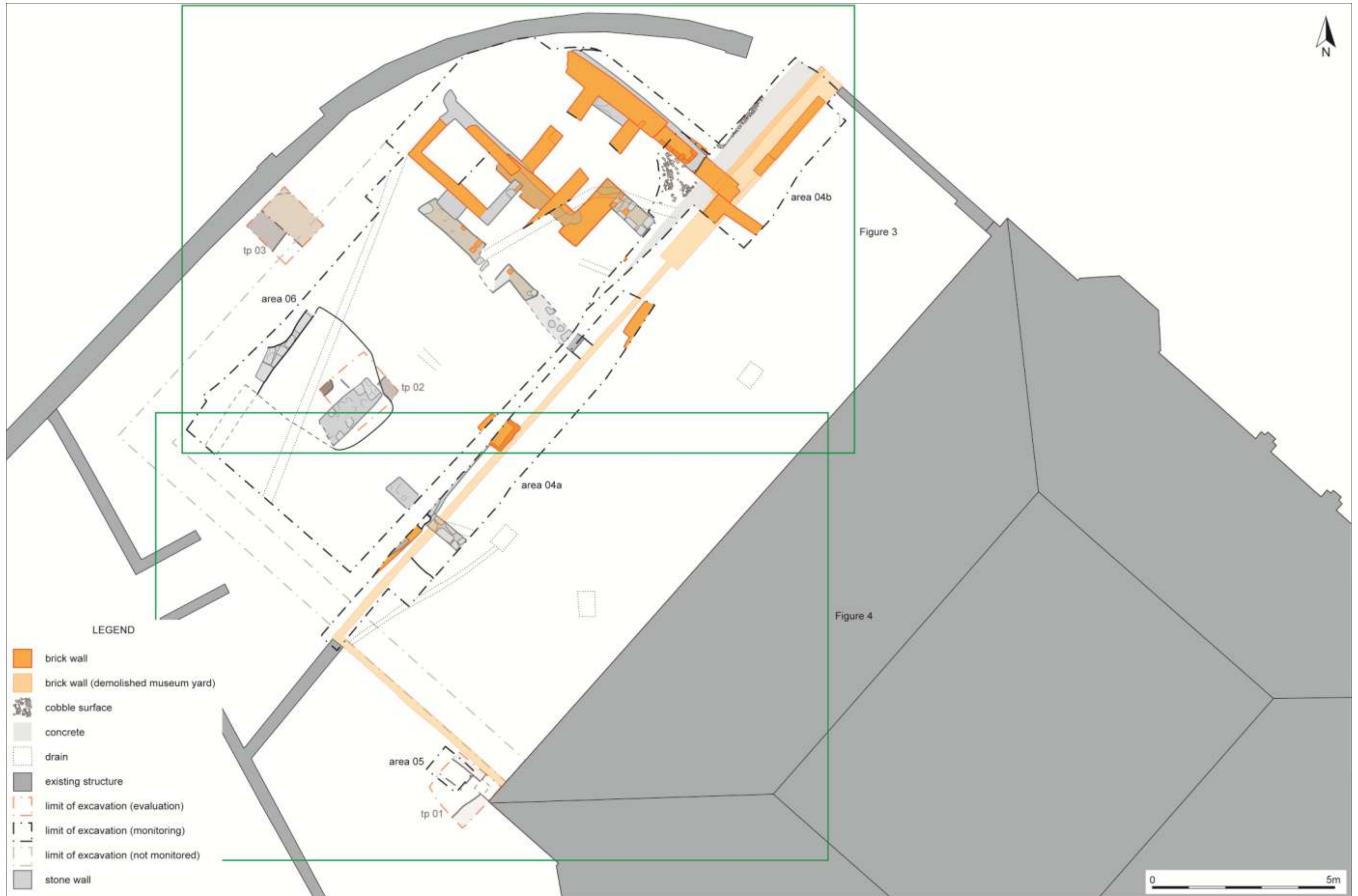


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF AREAS MONITORED AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.



FIGURE 3: SITE PLAN, NORTH END SHOWING LOCATION OF AREAS MONITORED AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

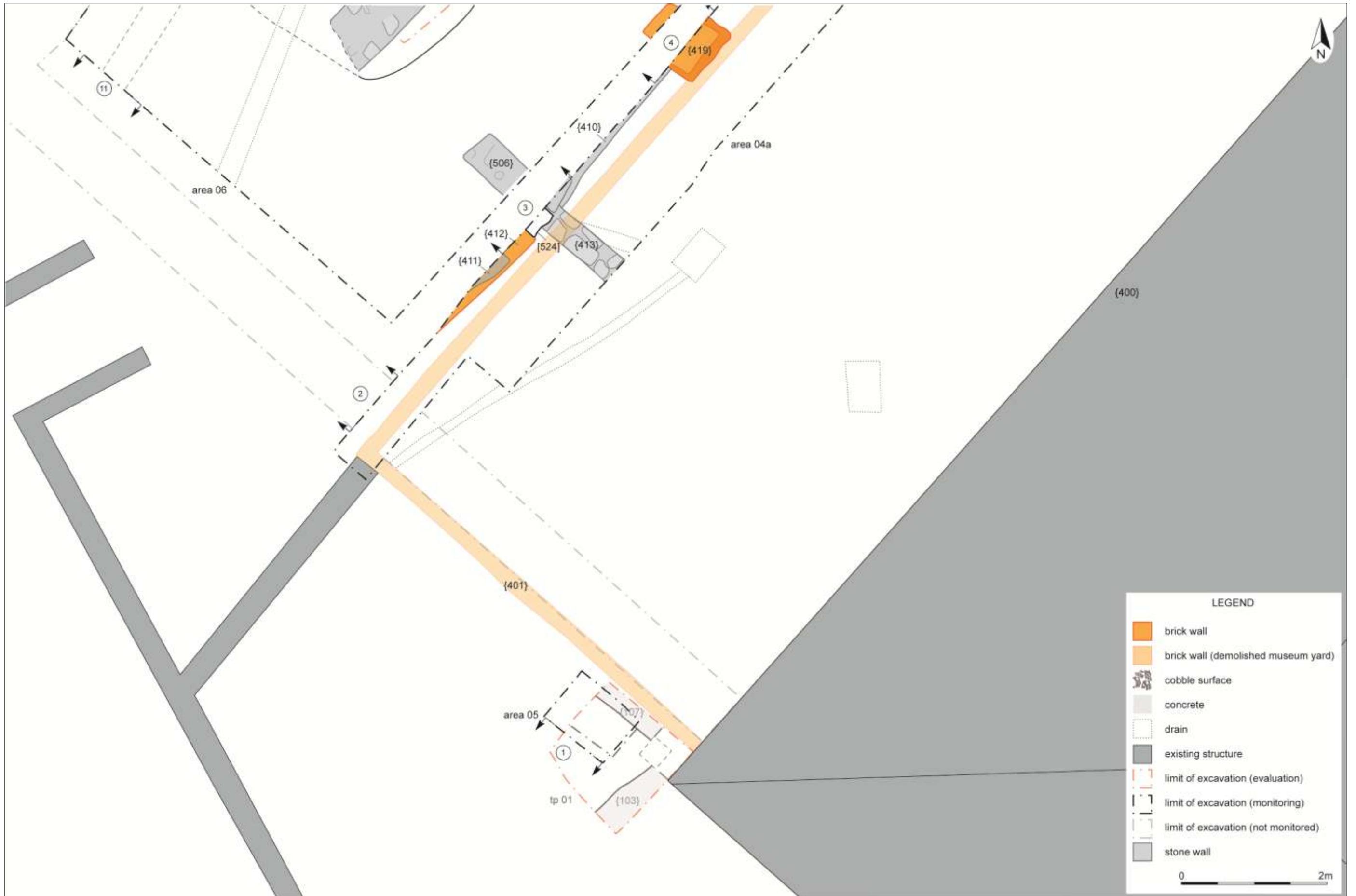


FIGURE 4: SITE PLAN, SOUTH END SHOWING LOCATION OF AREAS MONITORED AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

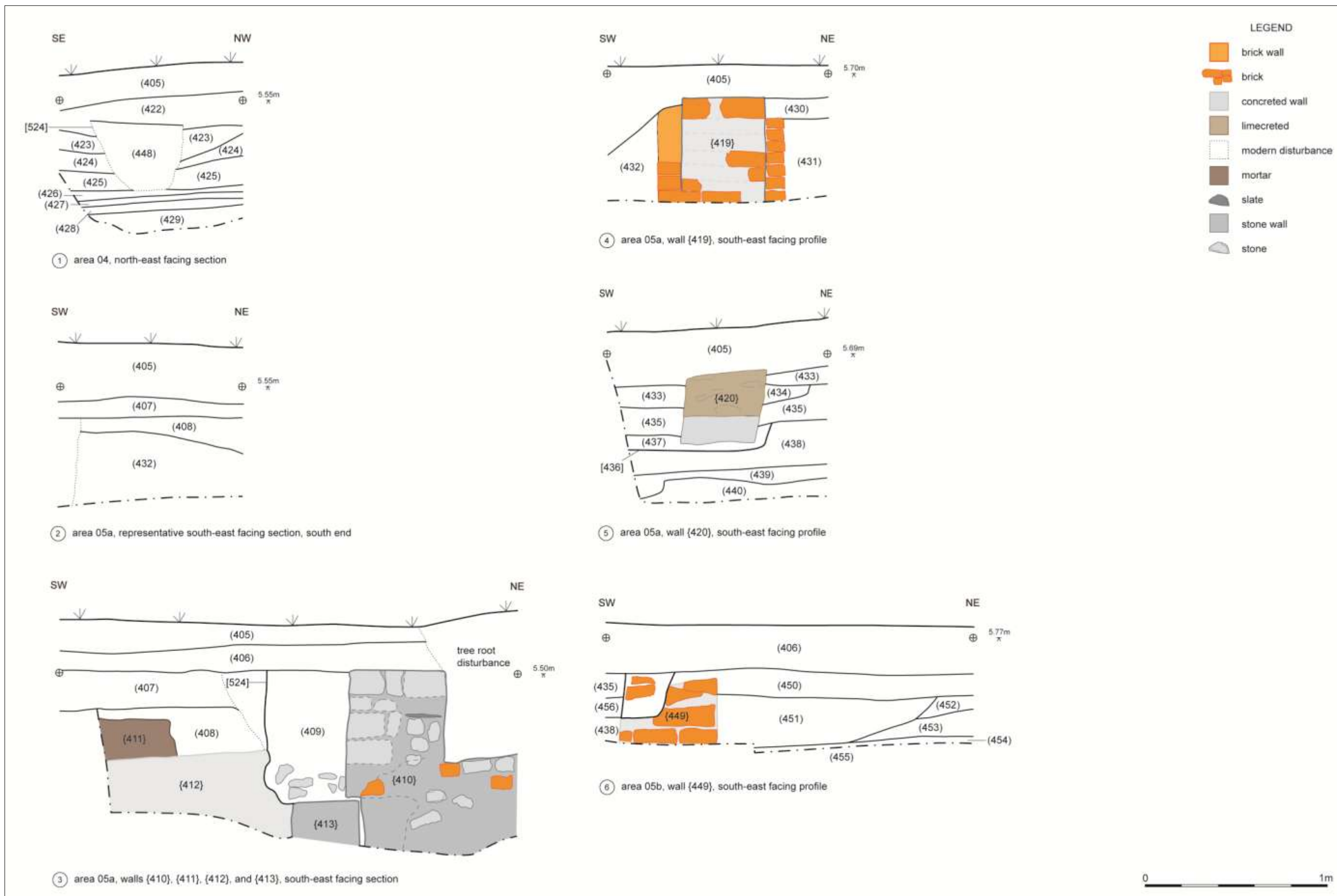


FIGURE 5: SITE SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

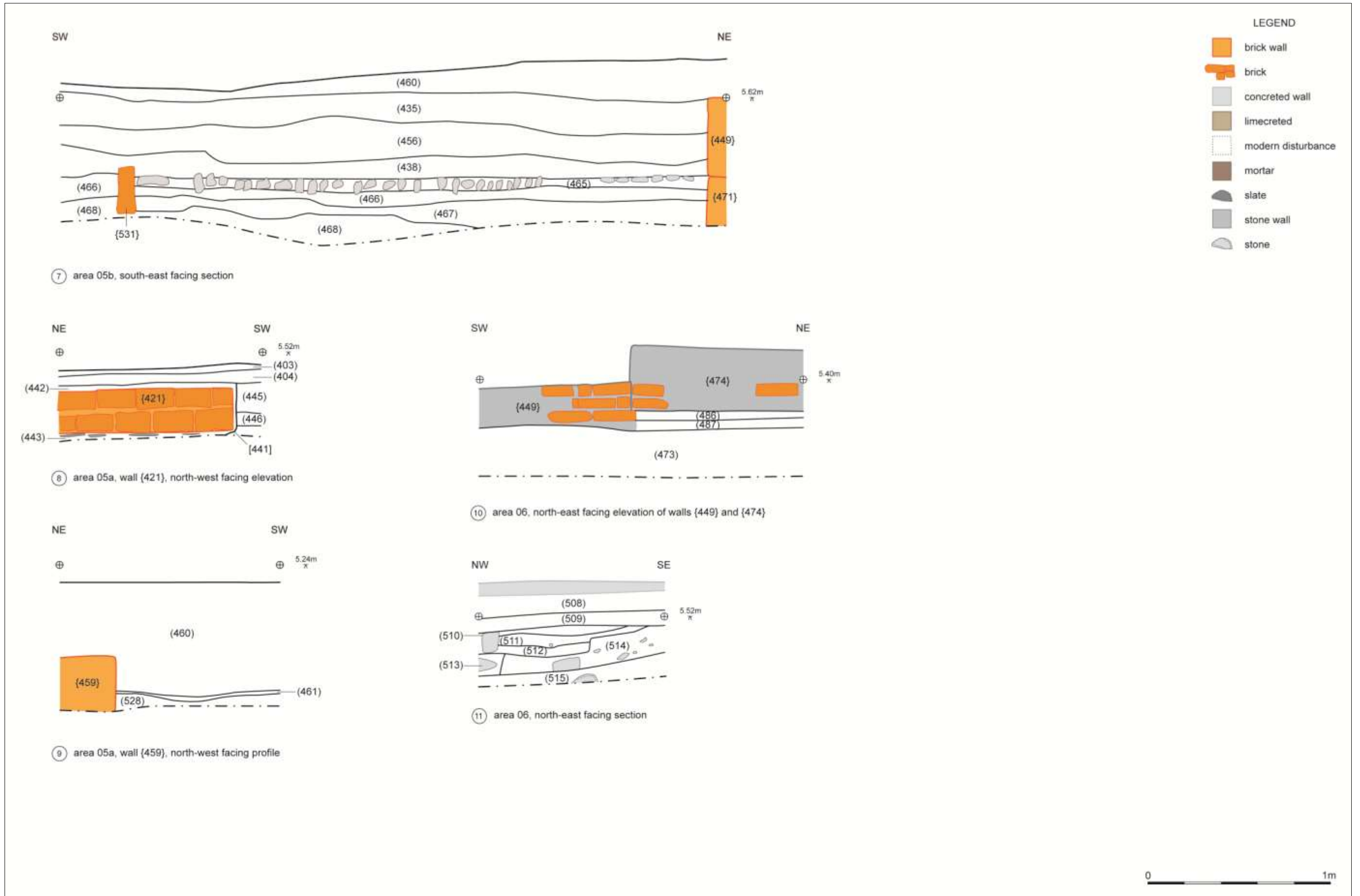


FIGURE 6: SITE SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.3 RESULTS

A total of 43 features were identified, including: 2 cobble surfaces, 4 concrete or concreted surfaces; 24 brick walls, 2 concreted walls, 1 plastered wall section, and 9 stone walls, with associated cuts; and 1 wall robber cut. A number of layers of demolition rubble and kiln waste were also identified.

2.3.1 DEMOLITION LAYERS AND INFILL DEPOSITS

Spread across the site were a series of demolition layers, (404), (408), (450), (451), (452), (453), (460), (461), (462), (464), (467), (469), (492), (499), and (500); infill deposits, (414), (415), (430), (431), (432), (433), (434), (435), (456); and levelling/made-ground layers and deposits, (407), (508), (509), (510), (511), (512), (513), (514), and (515).

Across the eastern end of the site the floor surfaces of the former coach house and storage yard had been raised by a series of demolition deposits and made-ground layers. The floor of the storage yard sealed demolition layer (404), black-brown gritty sand; whilst the higher floor level of the coach house had been created by (460), brown-grey friable silt with brick and stone rubble and mortar fragments; overlying thin demolition deposits (461), grey-black silt-sand; and (462), mortar. Finds recovered from these layers included post-medieval pottery from demolition layer (404).

To the west, much of the formerly public open space between the museum and the bridge had been built up by (407), yellow-brown friable clay-silt; which in turn sealed demolition deposit (408), compacted rubble and mortar within grey-brown friable silt. This continued across towards the bridge as a series of demolition material made-ground layers: (508), and (509) grey-brown sand-clays; (510), black silt; (511), and (513) brown-yellow sands; and (512), (514), and (515) grey-brown silt-clays. Finds recovered from these layers included: slate fragments from deposit (408); post-medieval pottery and moulded stone from deposit (511); and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe from deposit (512).

The surviving remains of structural features resulted in individual pockets of demolition material levelling the ground between the walls, predominantly comprising material from the demolition of the same walls that bounded the deposits. The space between walls {412} and {413} at the southern end of the site, was filled by deposit (414), rubble within grey-yellow-brown clay-sand. On the opposing side of {413} the space between walls had been infilled by a deep made-ground deposit (415), yellow-brown sand; which had been overlaid up to wall {419} by infill deposit (432), mortar within grey-brown silt-sand. Beyond {419} the infill contained larger rubble inclusions, (430), grey clay-silt-sand with concrete rubble; and (431) grey-brown sand-silt with mortar and rubble fragments. Finds recovered from these deposits included post-medieval pottery from deposit (432).

The much larger space between walls {420} and {449} had been infilled by demolition material, including: (433), grey grit and silt-sand-clay; (434), compacted limecrete with rounded pebbles; (435), brown sand and rounded pebbles; and (456), powdered yellow mortar. The inclusion of rounded pebbles within some of these layers, particularly between walls {420} and {531} suggests that the extent of cobble surface previously extended beyond that covered by (465). Additional thin layers of demolition material such as: (464), brown-white plaster, were identified above cobbles (465); whilst (469), black-dark brown silt with rubble overlay much of the northern end of the site.

To the north-east of wall {449} the upper stratigraphy largely consisted of demolition deposits: (450), brown clay-silt with brick rubble; (451), yellow-brown silt with mortar and brick fragments; (452), grey-brown silt with rubble; and (453), grey-brown sand; which overlay a cobble surface

(455). Beneath this (467), black-dark brown silt with rubble, indicates an earlier phase of demolition and levelling.

Towards the north-western edge of the site further demolition deposits were identified associated with walls {480}/{482}, including: (492), brown gritty silt; (499), brown sand with stone; and with wall {493}, deposit (500), concreted stone and slate rubble.

2.3.2 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY WASTE DEPOSITS

Located in the south-eastern corner of the site were a series of layers associated with the historic industrial use of the riverside, including probable kiln waste material. Some of these layers are likely to reflect cleaning and clearing episodes from the area, including: (422), (424), (426), and (429) brown and grey-brown sand-silts with grit. Other layers, however, reflect more direct association with the industrial processes: (423), and (425), probable heat affected pink and red sand-silts; (427), the remains of possible working floor material, mortar fragments within grey-white silt; and (428) kiln waste slag clearance. Finds recovered from these layers included post-medieval pottery and building material from layer (422); and slag waste from layer (428).

A similar series of layers were identified to the north-west, indicating the further extent of this activity towards the bridge, with: layers of slag waste material, (439), red-brown-black silt with slag; heat affected deposits (444), red-brown silt; kiln cleaning and clearance, (445), grey-brown silt-clay and grit; and possible working surfaces (446), grey compacted silt and mortar.

An additional layer (454), compacted iron slag within silt situated directly above cobble surface (455) indicates that this cobble surface may have been associated with the industrial activity along the riverside.

2.3.3 STRUCTURAL FEATURES

A number of structural features, including: construction cuts [436], [441], [463], [519], and [525]; floor surfaces (402), (455), (465), (503), (516), and (523); possible floor surface/threshold (485); brick walls {400}, {401}, {412}, {419}, {421}, {449}, {457}, {459}, {474}, {475}, {477}, {478}, {479}; {481}, {483}, {484}, {489}, {490}, {520}, {521}, {522}, {529}, {530}, and {531}; concrete rendered wall {411}; plastered wall {471}; stone walls {410}, {413}, {473}, {488}, {493}, {494}, {504}, {505}, and {506}; wall foundations {420}, {458}, {470}, {480}, {482}; and possible steps {476} were located across the site.

The north-western wall of the existing museum building, recorded as wall {400}, formed the south-eastern limit of the development. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring c.21.50m long and c.6m high; and was constructed of red brick with stone dressings and foundation courses with a concrete and lime mortar bond. This was abutted at its north-western corner by wall {522} which formed the frontage of the attached former coach house structure, aligned north-west to south-east; and measuring c.5.50mxc.0.30m wide and c.4m high. It was constructed in the same red brick with stone dressing style as the museum building. At the north-western end of this, wall {521} formed a north-east to south-west orientated return measuring c.6.75mxc.0.60-0.90m and standing to c.6m high. It was constructed of red brick on concrete foundations c.0.30m thick. An additional brick skin {457}, 0.20m wide, had been added to the north-eastern end of this wall during the later 20th century. This was set on concrete foundations {458}, 0.70m wide and c.0.25m thick within construction cut [463]. Internally the former coach house structure had a concrete floor surface (523) c.0.10m thick.

Abutting both the main museum building and its associated former coach house was a 1963 built covered storage yard constructed of walls {401} and {520}. Wall {401} abutted the main museum wall {400} and formed the south-western wall of the yard, orientated north-west to south-east; measuring c.6mxc.0.30m and standing c.3m high. It was constructed of red brick with concrete

mortar, and set on concrete foundations within construction cut [519], c.0.50m wide and 0.50m deep with vertical sides and flat base. Of the same construction, wall {520} formed the north-east to south-west return of this structure, for a length of c.13.75m until it abutted wall {521}. The yard itself was formed of a concrete surface (402), 0.10m thick set over bedding layer (403), brown gritty sand with angular stone fragments. Finds recovered from these layers included post-medieval pottery from bedding layer (403).

Towards the southern end of the development site, wall {410} was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, and was exposed for a length of 1.50m. It measured 0.55m wide and survived to a height of c.1m. It was constructed of angular stone blocks with concreted mortar, with brick repairs. At the southern end, a higher possible north-west to south-east return appears likely to have continued as wall {506}. This ran for a length of 1.30m and measured 0.50m wide, exposed for a height of 0.20m. It was constructed of angular stone blocks with levelling slates, brick and lime mortar bond.

Located at the southern end of the excavated area wall {412} was orientated approximately north-east to south-west and measured 1.50m × 0.25m thick, surviving to a height of 0.45m. It was constructed of red brick with a very thin concrete render. Situated directly on top of this, {411} was a fragment of rendered wall which was slightly inset from the lower structure on the same broad north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 0.35m long and 0.25m high.

To the immediate north, abutted by these structures, wall {413} was orientated north-west to south-east and exposed for a length of 1.20m, measuring 0.36m wide and 0.25+m high. It was constructed of large angular stone blocks with slate levellers and lime mortar.

Further to the north wall {419} was orientated north-west to south-east, surviving for a length of c.1 and measuring 0.70m wide and 0.60+m high. It was constructed of concreted red brick, with red brick facing to both sides, though this facing only survived at the south-eastern end.

Towards the centre of the site wall {420} had been largely demolished, surviving only as lower wall foundations, the remainder appearing as a line of loose rubble orientated approximately north-west to south-east for a length of c.2m and measuring 0.45m wide. The wall itself appears to have been constructed of lower courses of angular sandstone with a limecrete bond, measuring up to 0.40m high; and had been set within construction cut [436], measuring 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep with vertical sides and flat base. An additional fill, (437), compacted mortar fragments and grey-brown silt formed the base for the wall within the cut.

Wall {421} was located to the east of {420}, and survived for a length of c.2m on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment, measuring 0.20m wide and 0.24m high. It was constructed of red brick with a white cement mortar. This wall was set within construction cut [441], measuring 0.20m wide and 0.26m deep with vertical sides and flat base. Other than the wall, the cut contained two fills: upper backfill (442), brown sand; and wall bedding layer (443), brown loose sand with slate. To the north-west, wall {531} formed a possible return of this wall, orientated approximately north-west to south-east; constructed of red brick with concrete mortar and survived as a single brick thickness of wall, perhaps indicating an internal division.

Towards the north-eastern end of the site, wall {449} was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, surviving for a length of 1.50m and measuring 0.54m wide and 0.40m high. It was constructed of red brick with a concrete mortar, with concreted brick and tile foundations {470}. These were set over what appeared to be an earlier phase of wall construction, {471} measuring c.1.50m × 0.60m wide and set within construction cut [525]. This had been backfilled against the wall by (526), brown silt. The south-eastern end of wall {471} had been rendered in white plaster

suggesting that it was the position of a doorway, subsequently blocked by wall section {529}, concreted red brick measuring c.1m×0.50m wide.

To the north-west, wall {474} may have formed a continuation of {449}, following the same alignment for an additional 3.35m, but measuring 0.60m wide, an extra brick course width to the north-eastern face perhaps reflecting less damage to this section of the wall. This was set on foundations {473}, concreted mortar with brick and tile. This was abutted to its south-western edge by wall {475}, orientated north-east to south-west and surviving for a length of c.1m and measuring 0.40m wide. It was constructed of red brick with cement bond. Approximately 1m to the north-west wall {477} ran parallel to {475}, surviving for a length of c.1m and measuring 0.45m wide. This too was constructed of red brick with cement bond. It is likely that these sections of walls continued to the south-west as {478} (2.20m×0.40) and {479} (1.25m×0.45m), both following the same alignment and constructed of red brick with cement bond. It is possible that the gaps between the walls {475} and {478} and {477} and {479} represent doorways off a central corridor. Between these was {476}, a lower set yellow sandstone slab over purple brick measuring c.1×0.20m, which may have been a step down towards a lower section of building. The spacing and alignment of this group of walls, along with the suggestion of there being a step suggests that formed a corridor within the building.

Abutted by the southern end of the possible corridor was a further group of walls: {480}, {481}, {482}, {483}, and {484}. These formed a rectangular structure orientated approximately north-west to south-east measuring c.3m×2m, the walls measuring 0.20-0.25m wide and surviving to c.0.20m high. The main wall structures {481}, {483}, and {484} had been constructed of red brick with cement bond, and appeared to have been set on stone foundations {480}, and {482} c.0.30m deep and up to 0.40m wide. A stone slab (485), orientated north-west to south-east and measuring 0.70m×0.50m was situated just off centre against the exterior of the south-western wall {483}, and may indicate the position of a threshold or form the surviving remains of a stone slab floor.

Beneath these was a further group of stone and brick walls. The latest of these, {488} was orientated approximately north-west to south-east and survived for a length of 1.20m, measuring 0.50m wide and exposed to a height of 0.15m. It was largely constructed of angular stone with white limecrete mortar bond and had brick repairs. This abutted the north-eastern end of linear wall {489}, orientated approximately north-east to south-west; measuring 2m×0.60m wide and constructed of red brick with a white lime mortar. At its south-western end this wall returned to run to the north-west as {490}, measuring 2.50m×0.60m wide.

To the south-west, wall {493} was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, surviving for a length of 2.30m and measuring 0.50m wide. It was constructed of mixed angular stone and brick with concrete mortar. This had been cut by a ceramic drain, and probably continued to the south-east as wall {494}, surviving for a length of up to c.2.50m, though most complete for c.1.20m and measuring 0.50m wide. This, too, was constructed of angular stone with brick and concrete mortar, and was likely a continuation of wall {420}.

Wall {459} was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, to the south-east of wall {449}, and measured c.1m × 0.40m wide, surviving to a height of c.0.30m. It was constructed of red brick with a white lime mortar and sat on possible reclaimed land (462), yellow-brown sand. This appears to have been associated with a return, {530} running to the south-west from its north-western end. This return was exposed for a length of 0.75m and measured c.0.40m wide, surviving to a height of 0.65m; and constructed of red brick with a white lime mortar.

At the south-western corner of the site wall {504} was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 2.70m × up to 0.40m wide, and was constructed of black slatestone with white lime mortar.

To the east wall {505} was orientated approximately north-east to south-west and survived for a length of 1.90m, measuring 0.80m wide. It was constructed of angular stone with slate, with a yellow-white lime mortar.

2.3.4 SURFACES

Two areas of cobble surface (455) and (465) were identified towards the north-eastern end of the excavations, though they are likely to represent a single surface cut by later wall {449} (Figures 3, 5, 6). Cobbles (455) were located at the north-west corner of the site, only a small rectangular patch orientated north-east to south-west was exposed for an area measuring c.1.95m × 0.20m. The cobbles were fairly tightly packed and sub-rectangular in shape set on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment within bedding material of yellow-brown sand. To the south-west of wall {449} a further area of cobbles (465), roughly triangular in shape measuring up to 2m × 1.25m; the cobbles set on the same north-west to south-east alignment as (455), set within a yellow-brown sand bedding.

An additional rectangular area forming a possible surface (503) was identified towards the south-western corner of the site. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 2.50m×2m associated with {505}. It was formed of concreted brick and rubble. This (or at least a comparative surface) was continued on the south-eastern side of {505}, surviving as a small rectangular area orientated north-east to south-west measuring 2m×0.75m.

2.3.5 WALL ROBBER CUTS

A single possible wall robber cut [524] was also identified on the site. It was located towards the south-western edge of the site and was orientated north-west to south-east; measuring 0.45m wide × 0.72m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (409), compacted stone rubble within grey-brown silt. The position of this robber cut indicated that it may have robbed wall {413}, and may have formed part of the construction cut for wall {410}.

2.4 FINDS

Given the quantity of finds recovered during the evaluation trial pitting, only a relatively small quantity of finds was recovered during the monitoring, though only a sample of the building material rubble was collected from site. Finds were predominantly recovered from demolition layers, infill deposits or made-ground; although a loosened brick was recovered from wall {419}; slag from kiln waste (428); and pottery from drain cut fill (448). Full details of the finds recovered can be found in Appendix 2; a summary of which is as follows:

2.4.1 TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL:

Topsoil (405) contained 5 sherds (261g) of North Devon gravel tempered pottery, 1 sherd (7g) of flowerpot, 2 fragments (29g) of animal bone, and 1 fragment (3g) of clay pipe stem.

2.4.2 DEMOLITION AND LEVELLING LAYERS:

Demolition deposit (404) contained 1 sherd (17g) of white refined earthenware. Demolition deposit (408) contained 5 fragments (664g) of slate.

Infill demolition deposit (432) contained 2 sherds (15g) of white refined earthenware, and 1 sherd (19g) of North Devon gravel free pottery.

Made-ground layer (422) contained 1 sherd (54g) of North Devon gravel tempered pottery, 1 sherd (14g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 1 fragment (14g) of brick, and 1 fragment (41g) of ceramic drain pipe. Made-ground layer (497) contained 1 sherd (13g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, and 1 fragment (196g) of ridge tile. Made-ground layer (499) contained 1 fragment (171g) of bottle glass. Made-ground layer (511) contained 2 sherds (206g) North Devon gravel free pottery, and 3 fragments (171g) of moulded stonework. Made-ground layer (512) contained 2 sherds (4g) of North Devon gravel free pottery, 2 sherds (35g) of white refined earthenware, 1 sherd (11g) of flowerpot, 3 fragments (261g) of roof tile, and 2 fragments (3g) of clay pipe stem.

2.4.3 DUMP DEPOSITS:

Industrial dump deposit (428) contained pieces (339g) of clinker slag.

2.4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Drain cut fill (448) contained 1 sherd (98g) of North Devon gravel tempered pottery, 1 sherd (2g) of white refined earthenware, 1 sherd (18g) of flower pot, 5 fragments (27g) of glass, 1 fragment (121g) of ceramic drain pipe, and 1 fragment of slate.

Floor bedding layer (403) contained 3 sherds (111g) of post-medieval North Devon gravel free pottery, and 1 fragment (22g) of white tile.

Wall {419} contained a brick (2878g) stamped "LAUDER & SMITH BARNSTAPLE".

2.4.5 DISCUSSION:

The relative paucity of finds recovered during the monitoring was in part due to the collection strategy which did not include the recovery of much of the building rubble, particularly from the upper layers. However, it is also likely a reflection of varied treatment of the site, the pottery waste layers identified during the evaluation appearing to not continue beyond the location of TP01. That being said, the presence of slag waste within some of the industrial layers could be seen to have been spread across the site, perhaps indicating the nearby large scale dumping of kiln waste deposits, with only limited spreads of the material deposited as and when required.

The majority of the finds were recovered from demolition layers and deposits and reflect the demolition of several of the structures identified on the site, particularly where the deposits sit

between surviving walls. The later upper deposits are likely to represent the demolition of Bridge End House in the 1960s, whilst some of the lower deposits, and particularly towards the south-western end of the site may represent the demolition of earlier post-medieval or 19th century buildings.

Whilst the majority of the bricks used in the construction of the bricks walls were fairly generic, a brick removed from wall {419} was stamped with “LAUDER & SMITH BARNSTAPLE”, indicating the bricks for at least part of the Bridge End House were produced locally by the Lauder and Smith pottery company, which was established in 1876.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The archaeological monitoring identified a number of features and deposits which demonstrate the urban history and development of the site. The varied construction of the numerous structural features reflects aspects of the multiple phases of construction and alteration of the buildings on the site, largely 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 the nearby presence of lime kilns. These features and deposits largely confirm the results of the archaeological evaluation, providing additional detail as to the layout of former structures on the site.

Comparison of the archaeological remains with the historic mapping suggests that the archaeology may represent five phases of activity on the site dating between the 18th and 20th centuries:

- Industrial workings

Whilst undated, a series of dump deposits (423), (424), (425), (426), (427), (428), and (429), containing heat affected material, slag and lime were situated in the south-eastern corner of the site, and can be seen to pre-date the construction of the museum building. They correspond with the same layers identified in test pit 01 and reflect the nearby presence of lime kilns during the 18th and 19th centuries (the trial pit also identifying a later shift from lime to pottery production waste, though this shift was not identified during the monitoring).

To the west, further heat affected and slag deposits (439), (440), and (444) suggest that this material was spread across much more of the site than the evaluation had indicated, though its inconsistent appearance may signify that such deposits were utilised as levelling material, especially given the presence of slag deposit (454) above cobble surface (455), which is only likely to have been deposited when the cobbles were no longer in use as a surface.

- 18th century structures/boundary features

It appears likely that much of the evidence for early structures on the site has either been lost, or was at a greater depth than excavation for the current development necessitated, and it is likely that the structures identified do not pre-date the 18th century. Whilst undated, the position and alignment of wall {504} indicates that it may relate to one of the earliest phases of activity on the site, forming a boundary depicted on the 1772 Bridge Trust plan. That it was constructed of completely different material to any of the other surviving structural elements would suggest that it represents an entirely different, probably earlier phase to any of the other structures.

- Early 19th century structures

A second phase of structural activity is represented by walls {413}/{506}, {410}, {420}, {471}, {493}, {494}, {489}, {490} which are likely to reflect early 19th century buildings depicted on the 1843 Town Map. They align with the position of the rear (southern) wall of buildings occupied by J.H. Law Esq. It is likely that the lower set of walls {489}, {490}, {493}, and {494} may similarly

represent early 19th century buildings but which are not so clearly depicted on the historic mapping.

- Later 19th century structures

By the later 19th century there had been significant development of the site, firstly with the construction of the existing museum building in 1872. This was quickly followed by the construction of Bridge End House by c.1877, which is the structure that is likely represented by the majority of the structural remains identified on the site. This appears to have been constructed with concreted and stone foundations with brick walls, and appears to include the partial re-use of earlier phases of wall; suggested by a likely doorway within wall {471} being blocked by wall section {529}.

- Late 19th century - 20th century alterations

Prior to the demolition of Bridge End house in 1963 there are likely to have been alterations to the internal structure of the building largely reflecting changing ownership and function; and whilst other alterations are possible, and indeed likely, phasing does not appear to have been so clear-cut.

Following the demolition of Bridge End House the (now demolished) storage yard associated with the museum was constructed, along with additional brick facing elements to the surviving coach house walls.

That no evidence of medieval or earlier activity, including the remains of the Chapel of St Thomas à Becket, was identified reflects one of three possibilities: that there was no medieval activity on the site; that all trace of medieval activity has been removed; or that medieval layers were not reached. That there may have been no medieval use of the site is possible as at least part of the land has been reclaimed from the river/salt marsh and was not necessarily widely used, though stray finds may still be expected given the proximity of the bridge and town square. This would indicate that the chapel was situated on the other side of the bridge. Given the extent of development during the 19th century (including the demolition and replacement of entire blocks of buildings) it is entirely likely that much of the medieval history of the town has been lost, and especially on the development site given the scale of Bridge End House and the museum building. However, as clear natural bedrock was not reached in the development the twin possibilities of the survival or not of medieval remains beneath the excavated area both remain, and the remains of the Chapel of St Thomas à Becket may still be out there.....

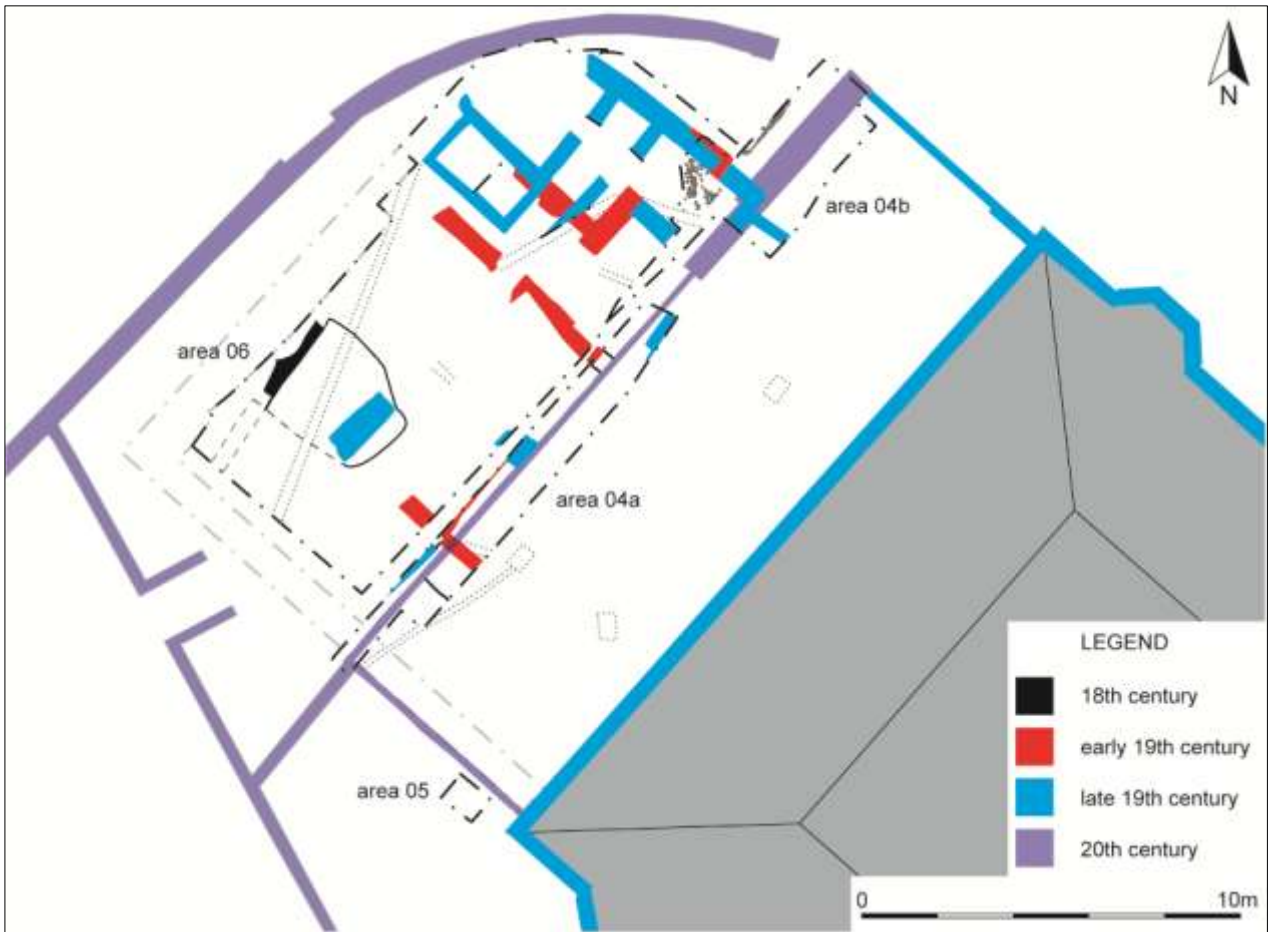


FIGURE 7: SITE PLAN SHOWING SUGGESTED PHASING OF STRUCTURAL FEATURES.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The evidence from the archaeological monitoring demonstrates the urban development of the site: the varied construction of the structural features reflecting multiple phases of construction and alteration of buildings, largely in the 19th and 20th centuries; and that these replaced earlier deposits associated with the 18th century industrial use of the riverside, and in particular the nearby presence of lime kilns. In fact, the identified remains appear to represent five phases of activity on the site dating between the 18th and 20th centuries, including: early industrial workings; 18th century structures/boundary features; early 19th century structures; later 19th century structures; and late 19th century - 20th century alterations, including the 1963 demolition of Bridge End House.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
{400}	Structure	Museum building – square building orientated north-east to south-west. This structure forms the north-western wall, orientated north-east to south-west. Measures c.21.50m long. Constructed of red brick with stone dressing and lower courses. Concrete/lime mortar bond.	Abutted by {401}	c.6m high	19 th century
{401}	Structure	Storage yard extension wall. South-western wall of yard orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 6m×0.30m ×3m high. Constructed of red brick with concrete mortar, including engineering bricks. Set on concrete footings.	Abutted by (402); abuts (400); keyed to {520}; fill of {519}	c.3m high	20 th century
(402)	Layer	Concrete floor surface – floor within storage yard extension. Rectangular in plan orientated north-east to south-west. Measures c.13.60m×5.90m×0.10m thick.	Abuts {400}, {401}, {520}, {523};	0.10m thick	20 th century
(403)	Layer	Bedding layer for floor (402) – dark brown gritty silt-sand with frequent irregular stone fragments. Compacted layer.	Overlain by (402); overlies (403)	0.10m thick	20 th century
(404)	Layer	Demolition layer / made-ground – black to brown gritty sand.	Overlain by (403)	-	20 th century
(405)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable sand-silt.	Abuts {401}; overlies (406)	0.15m thick	20 th century
(406)	Layer	Buried topsoil – mid brown-grey friable silt.	Overlain by (405); overlies (407)	0.08m thick	19 th -20 th century
(407)	Layer	Re-deposited/levelling layer - mid yellow-brown friable clay-silt.	Cut by {524}; overlain by (406); overlies (408)	0.22m thick	19 th -20 th century
(408)	Layer	Demolition rubble/levelling layer – compacted rubble with mortar fragments.	Overlain by (407); abuts {411}	0.24m thick	20 th century?
(409)	Fill	Backfill of wall robber cut [524] – compacted stone rubble within matrix of grey-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (406); fill of [524]	0.72m thick	19 th -20 th century
{410}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.50+m × 0.55m wide and 1+m high. Constructed of angular stone blocks with concreted mortar and brick repairs. Signs of a return to run towards the north-west at its southern end.	Abutted by (409); abuts {413}	1+m high	19 th century
{411}	Structure	Wall – short segment of linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west, slightly inset from wall {412} on which it sits. Visible as a limecrete render over a wall measuring 0.35m and surviving to a height of 0.25m.	Overlain by (408); abuts {412}	0.25m high	19 th century
{412}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.50m × 0.25m × 0.45m high. Constructed of red brick with very thin concrete render.	Abutted/overlain by {411}; abuts {413}	0.45m high	19 th century
{413}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north –west to south-east. Measures 1.20m ×0.36m × 0.25+m high. Constructed of large angular stone blocks with levelling slates and lime mortar. May be a continuation of {506}	Abutted by (414), (415), {410}, {411}; overlain by (409)	0.25+m high	19 th century? Or earlier?
(414)	Layer	Infill of demolished structure – mid grey-yellow-brown soft-friable loose clay-sand with frequent rubble inclusions.	Cut by [519]; abuts {412}, {413}	0.20+m thick	19 th century
(415)	Layer	Infill between demolished structures – mid yellow-brown loose sand.	Cut by [519]; overlies (417); abuts {410}, {413}	0.20+m thick	20 th century
[416]	Cut	Drain cut – linear drain orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.30m wide.	Filled by (417)	-	20 th century

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(417)	Fill	Fill of drain [416] – dark brown loose sand with ceramic drain pipe.	Overlain by (415); fill of [416]	-	20 th century
418	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
{419}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Survives for a length of 1m, measuring 0.70m wide and 0.60+m high. Constructed of red brick covered by and with a concrete bond, with red brick facing to both sides, though this only survives towards the south-eastern end.	Abutted by (431), (432)	0.60+m high	19 th century
{420}	Structure	Wall – largely demolished linear wall orientated north-west to south-east appearing mostly as a line of stone rubble for a length of c.2m, but appearing in section constructed of a lower course of angular sandstone blocks with white limecrete covering measuring 0.45m wide and up to 0.40m high.	Abutted by (435); overlies (437); fill of [436]	Up to 0.45m high	19 th century
{421}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 2m x0.20m x0.24m high. Constructed of red brick with a white cement mortar.	Overlain by (442); overlies (443); fill of [441]	0.24m high	19 th century
(422)	Layer	Made-ground layer – mid grey-brown friable sand-silt and grit.	Overlain by (405); overlies (448)	c.0.18m thick	18 th -20 th century?
(423)	Layer	Possible heat affected layer / spread of material associated with industrial use of area – mixed pink and red friable sand-silt with rubble inclusions.	Cut by [447]; overlies (424)	c.0.10m thick	18 th -20 th century?
(424)	Layer	Levelling layer / spread of waste material – mid grey-brown friable silt with occasional slate fragment inclusions.	Overlain by (423); overlies (425)	c.0.10m thick	18 th -20 th century?
(425)	Layer	Possible heat affected layer / spread of material associated with industrial use of area – mixed pink and red friable sand-silt with rubble and grit inclusions.	Overlain by (424); overlies (426)	0.10-0.16m thick	18 th -20 th century?
(426)	Layer	Levelling layer / spread of waste material – dark brown and red-brown compacted but loose grit.	Overlain by (425); overlies (427)	c.0.06m thick	18 th -20 th century?
(427)	Layer	Possible former working surface – white lime mortar fragments within grey-white friable silt.	Overlain by (426); overlies (428)	c.0.04m thick	18 th -20 th century?
(428)	Layer	Kiln working waste – compacted iron slag.	Overlain by (427); overlies (429)	c.0.02-0.06m thick	18 th century?
(429)	Layer	Levelling layer / spread of waste material – mid grey-brown loose sand-silt and grit.	Overlain by (428)	0.10+m thick	18 th century?
(430)	Layer	Infill of demolished structure – mid grey friable slightly clay-silt-sand with concrete rubble.	Overlain by (405); overlies (431)	c.0.12m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(431)	Layer	Infill of demolished structure – mixed light grey-brown friable sand-silt with mortar fragments and rubble inclusions.	Overlain by (430); abuts {419}	0.45+m thick	19 th -20 th century
(432)	Layer	Infill of demolished structure – mixed mortar fragments with grey-brown loose silt-sand.	Overlain by (405); abuts {419}	Up to 0.46m thick	19 th -20 th century
(433)	Layer	Demolition material – light grey grit and loose silt-sand-clay.	Overlain by (405); overlies (434)	c.0.12m thick	19 th -20 th century
(434)	Layer	Demolition material – compacted yellow limecrete with rounded small pebbles. Possible former cobble surface.	Overlain by (433); overlies (435)	c.0.08m thick	19 th -20 th century
(435)	Layer	Demolition material – mid brown sand with rare rounded small pebbles. Possible former bedding layer for a cobble surface?	Overlain by (434); abuts {420}	c.0.14m thick	19 th -20 th century
[436]	Cut	Construction cut – linear construction cut for wall {420}. Orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {420}, (437); cuts (438)	0.14m deep	19 th century
(437)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [436] – compacted mortar fragments and grey-brown friable silt.	Overlain by {420}; fill of [436]	0.14m thick	19 th century
(438)	Layer	Demolition material / levelling layer – mid brown friable-loose sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusion.	Cut by [436]; overlies (439)	Up to 0.24m thick	19 th century?
(439)	Layer	Kiln working waste - mid-dark red-brown-black compacted silt with slag.	Overlain by (438); overlies (440)	Up to 0.14m thick	18 th -19 th century?

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(440)	Layer	Made-ground / levelling layer – mid yellow-brown loose sand. May reflect additional layers of land reclamation?	Overlain by (439), (446); overlies (444)	c.0.12m thick	18 th -19 th century?
[441]	Cut	Construction cut – linear construction cut for wall {421}. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 2m×0.20m×0.26m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {421}, (442), (443); cuts (445)	0.26m deep	19 th century
(442)	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [441] covering remains of wall {421} – loose brown sand.	Overlain by (404); overlies {421}; fill of [441]	0.04m thick	19 th -20 th century
(443)	Fill	Bedding layer within construction cut [441] for wall {421} – mid brown loose sand with frequent slate fragments.	Overlain by {421}; fill of [441]	0.04m thick	19 th century
(444)	Layer	Possible heat affected layer / kiln clearance – mid-dark red-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (440)	-	18 th -19 th century?
(445)	Layer	Levelling layer / spread of waste material – mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay mixed with grit.	Cut by [441]; overlies (446)	c.0.16m thick	18 th -19 th century?
(446)	Layer	Possible former working surface – light grey compacted silt and mortar.	Overlain by (445); overlies (440)	c.0.06m thick	18 th -19 th century?
[447]	Cut	Drain – linear drain cut orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.50m wide and 0.38m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (448); cuts (423)	0.38m deep	20 th century
(448)	Fill	Fill of drain cut [447] – mid-dark grey-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (422); fill of [447]	0.38m thick	20 th century
{449}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.50m ×0.54m×0.40m high. Constructed of red brick with concrete mortar over concreted brick foundations.	Abutted by (438), (451)	0.40m high	19 th -20 th century?
(450)	Layer	Demolition deposit – mid-dark brown soft-friable clay-silt with brick fragments.	Overlain by (405); overlies (451)	c.0.12m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(451)	Layer	Demolition deposit – light yellow-brown loose-friable silt with abundant mortar and brick fragments.	Overlain by (450); overlies (452); abuts {449}	c.0.26m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(452)	Layer	Demolition deposit – light grey-brown friable-loose silt with rubble fragments.	Overlain by (451); overlies (453)	c.0.12m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(453)	Layer	Demolition deposit / made-ground – light grey-brown loose sand.	Overlain by (452); overlies (454)	c.0.14m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(454)	Layer	Kiln working waste – compacted slag within black silt.	Cut by [40Overlain by (453); overlies (455)	Up to 0.04m thick	18 th -19 th century?
(455)	Layer	Cobble surface – fairly tightly packed sub-angular rounded cobbles, c.0.10m in size, set within bedding layer of mid slightly yellow-brown loose sand. Cobbles orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Only small rectangular area exposed, measuring c.1.95m×0.20m.	Overlain by (454)	-	18 th -19 th century?
(456)	Layer	Demolition / make-up layer – powdered light yellow mortar.	Overlain by (435); overlies (438)	Up to 0.10m thick	19 th -20 th century?
{457}	Structure	Later brick skin over former coach house wall – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 4.60m×0.20m thick. Constructed of red brick with cement mortar and set on concrete foundations {458}. Footings of perpendicular wall {449} have been incorporated into the footings of this wall.	Abutted by (405); abuts {458}	0.40m high	20 th century
{458}	Structure	Concrete foundations for wall {457} – linear wall foundations orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures c.5m ×0.70m wide.	Abutted by {457}; abuts {521}; fill of [463]	c.0.25m thick	20 th century
{459}	Structure	Linear wall - orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures c.1m × 0.40m wide and survives to a height of c.0.30m. Constructed of red brick with white lime mortar.	Abutted by (460); overlies (462)	c.0.30m high	19 th century?

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{460}	Layer	Made-ground / demolition layer – mid-dark brown-grey loose-friable silt with abundant brick and stone rubble and mortar fragments.	Overlies {459}	0.60m thick	20 th century?
{461}	Layer	Demolition deposit – dark grey-black friable silt-sand.	Overlain by {460}; overlies {528}	0.05m thick	19 th century?
{462}	Layer	Possible land reclamation – mid brown-yellow sand with rare large pebbles.	Overlain by {459}, {528}	-	-
{463}	Cut	Construction cut – linear cut orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 5m+ x 0.70m wide and 0.20+m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {457}, {458}; cuts {455}	0.20+m deep	20 th century
{464}	Layer	Demolition deposit – thin layer of brown-white plaster.	Overlain by {438}; overlies {527}	Up to 0.05m thick	19 th -20 th century?
{465}	Layer	Cobble surface – fairly tightly packed sub-angular rounded cobbles, c.0.10m in size, set within bedding layer of mid slightly yellow sand. Cobbles orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Only a triangular area exposed, measuring 2m x 1.25m.	Overlain by {438}; overlies {466}; same as {455}	c.0.10m thick	18 th -19 th century?
{466}	Layer	Bedding layer for cobble surface {465} – light-mid yellow-brown friable-loose sand. Becomes more brown towards base of layer.	Overlain by {465}; overlies {467}	Up to 0.15m thick	18 th -19 th century?
{467}	Layer	Demolition deposit – black-dark brown friable silt with frequent stone and brick rubble fragments, small fragments of charcoal and red flecks.	Overlain by {466}; overlies {468}	Up to 0.15m thick	18 th -19 th century?
{468}	Layer	Demolition deposit – light grey-brown friable silt with common stone and rubble inclusions.	Overlain by {467}	0.15+m	18 th -19 th century?
{469}	Layer	Demolition / made-ground deposit – black-dark brown friable silt with abundant/frequent rubble and stone inclusions.	Overlies {435}, {449}	0.22m thick	19 th -20 th century?
{470}	Structure	Foundations for wall {449} – linear wall foundations orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.50m wide x c.0.15m high (single brick course). Constructed of concreted brick	Overlain by {449}; overlies {471}	c.0.15m thick	19 th -20 th century?
{471}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures c.1.50m x 0.60m wide. Constructed of concreted red brick. South-eastern end has been rendered in white plaster suggesting position of an opening.	Overlain/abutted by {449}; abutted by {529}; fill of {525}.	-	18 th -19 th century?
{472}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.50m x 0.45m. Constructed of red handmade unfrogged brick. Same as {449}	Overlies {473}; same as {449}	c.0.40m high	19 th -20 th century?
{473}	Structure	Foundations for wall {472} - linear wall foundations orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures c.0.60m wide. Constructed of concreted mortar and brick and tile.	Overlain by {472}; same as {470}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{474}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 3.35m x 0.60m wide and 0.35m high. Constructed of concreted mixed stone and brick. May continue as {472}.	Abutted by {475}; overlies {473}	0.35m high	19 th -20 th century?
{475}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.90m x 0.45m. Constructed of red brick with cement bond. May continue as {478}.	Abutted by {476}; abuts {474}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{476}	Structure	Possible step /wall – linear stone section orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.95m x 0.20m. Constructed of yellow sandstone with purple brick. Possible step within corridor.	Abuts {475}, {477}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{477}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1m x 0.45m. Constructed of red brick with cement bond. May continue as {479}.	Abutted by {476}; abuts {474}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{478}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 2.20m x 0.40m. Constructed of red brick with cement bond. May be a continuation of wall {475}.	-	-	19 th -20 th century?
{479}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.25m x 0.45m. Constructed of red brick with cement bond. May be a continuation of wall {477}.	-	-	19 th -20 th century?
{480}	Structure	Linear wall foundations – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 3.20m x 0.40m x 0.30m deep. Constructed of angular stone blocks.	Abutted by {481}	0.30m high	19 th -20 th century?
{481}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.80m x 0.25m and 0.20m high. Constructed of red brick with cement bond. North-east wall of structure with {482}, {483}, {484}.	Abuts {480}	0.20m high	19 th -20 th century?
{482}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 1.45m x 0.25m. Constructed of angular stone. Possible foundations of wall associated with {480}, {481}.	Abutted by {483}; abuts {480}	-	19 th -20 th century?

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{483}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 2.60m×0.30m. Constructed of red brick with cement mortar.	Abutted by (485); abuts {482}	Up to 0.20m high	19 th -20 th century?
{484}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated north-east to south-west. Measured c.1m×0.25m. Constructed of red brick with cement mortar.	Abuts {480}	Up to 0.20m high	19 th -20 th century?
(485)	Layer	Surface? Possible stone slab threshold into structure formed by {480}-{484}. Formed of single stone slab orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 0.70m×0.50m.	Abuts {483}	-	19 th -20 th century?
(486)	Layer	Mortar bedding layer for wall {474}.	Overlain by {474}; overlies (487)	0.04m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(487)	Layer	Dark grey-brown silt-clay.	Overlain by (486); overlies {473}	0.04m thick	19 th -20 th century?
{488}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.20m ×0.50m exposed to 0.15+m high. Constructed of angular stone blocks with white lime/concreted mortar. Includes some brick.	Abuts {489}	0.15+m high	19 th -20 th century?
{489}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 2m×0.60m wide. Constructed of red brick with white lime mortar. Returns at south-western end as wall {489}.	Abutted by {488}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{490}	Structure	Linear wall – return of wall {489} - orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 2.50m×0.60-0.70m wide. Constructed of red brick with white lime mortar. Surviving upper 'surface' shows less mortar towards its northern edge than towards the southern edge. May be continuation of wall foundation {480}	Abutted by (492)	-	19 th -20 th century?
{491}	Cut	Modern cut from earlier phase of museum extension groundworks – rectangular area orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 3.15m×0.90+m wide.	Filled by (498); cuts (492)	-	21 st century
(492)	Layer	Probable demolition layer / infill deposit within buildings defined by wall {480}/{490} – dark brown gritty friable silt.	Cut by [491]; abuts {480}/{490}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{493}	Structure	Linear wall - orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 2.30m×0.50m wide. Constructed of mixed angular stone with brick. Concrete mortar.	Abutted by {497}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{494}	Structure	Linear wall - orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures up to 2.50m (most complete c.1.20m)×0.50m wide. Constructed of angular stone and brick with concrete mortar.	Abutted by (496)	-	19 th -20 th century?
{495}	Cut	Modern cut from earlier phase of museum extension groundworks – rectangular area orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures c.1.50m×1m wide for removal of wall {420}.	Cuts {420}	-	21 st century
(496)	Fill	Backfill of modern demolition cut – loose brown-white mortar and silt.	Fill of [495]	-	21 st century
(497)	Layer	Modern backfill deposit – light-mid brown-grey to grey-brown friable compacted sand-silt with abundant brick and slate fragments.	Overlies (499)	c.0.05m thick	21 st century
(498)	Fill	Made ground – yellow-brown sand and compacted mortar. May be demolition material.	Fill of [491]	-	21 st century
(499)	Layer	Made-ground – mid brown loose sand with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (497)	-	19 th -20 th century?
(500)	Layer	Compacted demolition material – concreted stone and slate rubble.	Abuts {493}	-	19 th -20 th century?
{501}	Cut	Cut for ceramic drain – linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 9+m × 0.30m wide.	Filled by (502); cuts (503)	-	20 th century?
(502)	Fill	Fill of drain cut [501] – ceramic drain with dark brown friable silt.	Fill of [501]	-	20 th century?
(503)	Layer	Possible concrete surface – sub-rectangular area orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures c.2.50m×2m. Formed of concrete brick and rubble.	Cut by [501]; overlain by (514); abuts {504}	0.15+m thick	19 th -20 th century?
{504}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 2.70m×up to 0.40m wide. May continue to edge of area below (515), but unclear. Constructed of black slatestone with white lime mortar.	Abutted by (503)	-	18 th -20 th century?
{505}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 1.90m ×0.80m wide. Constructed of angular stone with slate, with yellow-white lime mortar. Abutted by surface (516).	Abutted by (503), (516)	-	19 th -20 th century?
{506}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.30+m × 0.50m × 0.20+m high. Constructed of angular stone blocks with levelling slates and bricks lower, with yellow-white lime mortar.	Overlain by (514), (516); same as {413}	0.20+m	19 th century?

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(507)	Layer	Concrete surface	Overlies (513)	0.08m thick	21 st century
(508)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey-brown friable-soft sandy-gritty clay with occasional sub-angular small stone inclusions.	Overlain by (507); overlies (509)	c.0.12m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(509)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey-brown soft-firm slightly sand-clay.	Overlain by (508); overlies (510)	c.0.08m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(510)	Layer	Made-ground/demolition spread – black compacted-friable silt.	Overlain by (509); overlies (511)	Up to 0.04m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(511)	Layer	Made-ground – loose brown-yellow sand	Overlain by (510); overlies (512)	Up to 0.05m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(512)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (511); overlies (513)	Up to 0.06m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(513)	Layer	Made-ground – loose yellow sand.	Overlain by (512); overlies (514)	c.0.10m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(514)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (513); overlies (515)	c.0.15m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(515)	Layer	Made-ground – mid grey-brown soft (compacted) silt-clay.	Overlain by (514)	0.10+m thick	19 th -20 th century?
(516)	Layer	Possible surface – continuation of (503) on other side of wall {505} – small sub-rectangular area orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 2m×0.75m. Formed of concreted brick and rubble.	Overlain by (514); abuts {505}	-	19 th -20 th century
[517]	Cut	Cut for ceramic drain – linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 1.50+m×0.30m wide.	Filled by (518); cuts (503)	-	20 th century?
(518)	Fill	Fill of drain cut [517] – ceramic drain with mixed dark brown and grey-brown friable silt.	Fill of [517]	-	20 th century?
[519]	Cut	Construction cut – 'L'-shaped construction cut for museum storage yard. Orientated predominantly north-east to south-west, returning to the south-east at its southern end. Measures 0.50m wide × 0.50m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {401}, {520}; cuts (407)	0.50m deep	20 th century
{520}	Structure	Storage yard extension wall. North-western wall of yard orientated north-east to south-west. Measure 13.75m×0.30m ×3m high. Constructed of red brick with concrete mortar, including engineering bricks. Set on concrete footings.	Abutted by (402); abuts {521}; keyed to {401}; fill of [519]	c.3m high	20 th century
{521}	Structure	Wall of former coach house - north-east to south-west orientated return measuring c.6.75m×0.60-0.90m and standing to c.6m high. Constructed of red brick, stepping out mid-way along its length with a later (20 th century) brick skin	Abutted by {520}, (523); abuts {522}	c.6m high	19 th -20 th century
{522}	Structure	Frontage of the former coach house structure - aligned north-west to south-east; and measuring c.5.50m×c.0.30m wide and c.4m high. Constructed of red brick with stone dressing with a concrete and lime mortar bond.	Abutted by {521}, (523); abuts (400)	c.4m high	19 th century
(523)	Layer	Concrete floor surface – floor within former coach house. Rectangular in plan orientated north-east to south-west. Measures c.6.50m×5.75m. Steps down to (402)	Abuts {521}, {522}; abutted by (402)?	0.10m thick	19 th -20 th century
[524]	Cut	Wall robber cut – linear cut orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.45m wide × 0.72m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (409); cuts (407)	0.72m deep	19 th -20 th century
[525]	Cut	Construction cut – linear construction cut for wall {449}. Orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 2m ×0.58m wide with vertical sides (at top).	Filled by {449}, (526)	0.02+m deep	19 th -20 th century?
(526)	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [525] against wall {449} – mid-dark brown friable-loose silt.	Overlain by (438); abuts {449}; fill of [525]	0.02+m thick	19 th -20 th century
(527)	Layer	Possible kiln waste material – small patches of black friable silt with iron slag.	Overlain by (438); overlies (465)	<0.01m thick	18 th -19 th century?
(528)	Layer	Thin lens – mortar/crushed mortar.	Overlain by (461); overlies (462)		
{529}	Structure	Linear wall – short section of wall plastered end wall, suggesting possible doorway blocking – orientated approximately north-west to	Abutted by {458};	-	18 th -19 th


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		south-east. Measures c.1m x 0.50m wide. Appears to have been constructed of concreted red brick.	abuts {471}		century
{530}	Structure	Linear wall – forms return of wall {459} – orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Exposed for a length of c.0.75m. Measures 0.40m wide and 0.65m high. Constructed of red brick with white lime mortar.	Abutted by {458}; overlies (462)	0.65m high	19 th century?
{531}	Structure	Linear wall – orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures c.0.10m wide and survives to a height of c.0.25m. Constructed of red brick with concreted mortar. Single brick width of wall.	Abutted by (465); cuts (466)	0.25m high	19 th century?

[100] feature described in report

[100] number not assigned / duplicated feature, amalgamated to a single number / modern disturbance

 Archaeological feature - cut

 Archaeological feature - structure

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(403)	3	111	North Devon Gravel Free, including handle	1	22	CBM - white tile	Post-medieval
(404)	1	17	White Refined Earthenware, blue transfer print				Post-medieval
(405)	5	261	North Devon Gravel Tempered, x1 base, x3 body, x2 rim	2	29	Bone - animal	Post-medieval
	1	7	Flowerpot	1	3	Clay pipe - stem	
(408)				5	664	Slate – fragments	
(419)				1	2878	CBM - Brick, stamped "LAUDER & SMITH BARNSTAPLE"	Post-medieval
(422)	1	54	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1	14	CBM - Brick	Post-medieval
	1	14	North Devon Gravel Free	1	41	CBM – Ceramic drain pipe	
(428)				4	339	Slag - clinker?	
(432)	2	15	White Refined Earthenware				Post-medieval
	1	19	North Devon Gravel Free				
(448)	1	98	North Devon Gravel Tempered	5	27	Glass – Plate glass, pale blue	Post-medieval
	1	18	Flowerpot	1	121	CBM – Ceramic drain pipe	
	1	2	White Refined Earthenware	1	8	Slate – fragment	
(497)	1	13	North Devon Gravel Free	1	196	CBM – Ridge tile	Modern
(499)				1	171	Glass – bottle base	Post-medieval
(511)	2	206	North Devon Gravel Free, rim	3	171	Stone – moulded stone	Post-medieval
(512)	2	4	North Devon Gravel Free, green glazed, body	3	261	CBM – tile, including x1 ridge tile	Post-medieval
	1	15	White Refined Earthenware, with blue transfer print, body	2	3	Clay pipe – stem	
	1	20	White Refined Earthenware, with blue transfer print, body with rim				
	1	11	Flowerpot				
U/S	2	34	White Refined Earthenware	1	28	CBM – Tile, blue & white, landscape and flowers	Post-medieval
	1	111	North Devon Gravel Tempered, bowl rim	1	9	Clay pipe - stem	
	29	1130		35	5185		

APPENDIX 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. GENERAL SITE VIEW SHOWING DEMOLITION WORKS; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



2. GENERAL SITE VIEW SHOWING DEMOLITION WORKS; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



3. GENERAL SITE VIEW SHOWING DEMOLITION WORKS WITH EXISTING MUSEUM BUILDING {400}; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



4. GENERAL SITE VIEW SHOWING DEMOLITION WORKS WITH EXISTING MUSEUM BUILDING WALL {522}; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



5. AREA 04A, WALLS {410}, {411}, {412} AND {413}, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



6. AREA 04A, WALLS {410}, {411}, {412}, AND {413} POST-EXCAVATION; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



7. AREA 04A, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, SOUTH-END; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



8. AREA 04A, WALL {412}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



9. AREA 04A, WALL {419}, SOUTH-EAST FACING PROFILE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



10. AREA 04A, WALL {420}, SOUTH-EAST FACING PROFILE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



11. AREA 04A, WALL {421}, NORTH-WEST FACING ELEVATION; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



12. AREA 04B, WALL {521} SHOWING BRICK SKIN {457}; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



13. AREA 04B, COBBLE SURFACE (455); FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



14. AREA 04B, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OVER COBBLE SURFACE (455); FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



15. AREA 04B, WALL {457}, NORTH-WEST FACING ELEVATION; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



16. AREA 04B, WALL {449}, SOUTH-EAST FACING PROFILE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



17. AREA 04B, WALL {521}, SOUTH-WEST FACING PROFILE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



18. AREA 04B, WALLS {459}, {467}, AND {530}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



19. AREA 04B, WALLS {459}, AND {530}; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



20. AREA 04B, NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



21. AREA 04B, POST-EXCAVATION; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



22. AREA 04B, POST-EXCAVATION, SHOWING SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



23. AREA 04B, COBBLE SURFACE (465); FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



24. AREA 04B, COBBLE SURFACE (465); FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



25. AREA 04B, COBBLE SURFACE (465) WITH WALL {449}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & PART 2M SCALES).



26. AREA 04B, SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



27. AREA 05, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



28. AREA 06, PRE-EXCAVATION; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



29. AREA 06, PRE-EXCAVATION, NORTH END; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



30. AREA 06, DETAIL OF MODERN ROAD BRIDGE WALL; FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



31. AREA 06, WORKING SHOT, DURING STRIP OF OVERLYING RUBBLE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



32. AREA 06, SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION, SOUTH-EAST CORNER; FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



33. AREA 06, MID-EXCAVATION SHOWING WALLS {472}, {474}, {475}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



34. AREA 06, WALLS {472} AND {474}; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



35. AREA 06, WALLS {474}, {475}, AND {477}; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



36. AREA 06, WALLS {481}, {482}, AND {483}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



37. AREA 06, WALL FOUNDATION {480}, NORTH-EAST FACING ELEVATION; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



38. AREA 06, WALLS {480}, {481}, {482}, {483}, AND {484}; FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



39. AREA 06, WALL {488}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



40. AREA 06, WALLS {488}, {489}, AND {490}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



41. AREA 06, WALLS {489}, AND {490}; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



42. AREA 06, WORKING SHOT, SHOWING WALL {490}; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



43. AREA 06, WALL {493}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



44. AREA 06, WALLS {493}, AND {494}; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



45. AREA 06, WALLS {493}, AND {494}; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



46. AREA 06, WALLS {489}, {490}, {493}, AND {494}; FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



47. AREA 06, WALL {504}; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



48. AREA 06, NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



49. AREA 06, WALL {505}; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



50. AREA 06, WALL {506}; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



51. AREA 06, POST-EXCAVATION; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



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