

## 5 Bear Street, Barnstaple, Devon

### An Archaeological Watching Brief



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# 5 Bear Street, Barnstaple, Devon

An Archaeological Watching Brief

for

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by



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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Context One Archaeological Services Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the subdivision of property to form a shop and one unit of office accommodation, demolition of existing and erection of new extension, and creation of new shop frontage, at 5 Bear Street, Barnstaple, Devon (centred on NGR SS 55959 33331). The project was commissioned by Rosie Bracher.*

*The request for the archaeological work was made by Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeologist, Devon County Historic Environment Service), following a consultation request from the Local Planning Authority.*

*Medieval documents show that Bear Street was a main route into the old walled town. It was hoped that remains of that period might be revealed but in the event urban soils which have developed since then were deeper than the structural work. The oldest feature on the Site was a stone well, perhaps built in the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century which was re-used as the sink for a culvert in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Some modifications to the rear of 4-5 Bear Street shown on maps from 1842 onwards were identified during the archaeological work but others were too ephemeral to leave a trace.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the subdivision of the property to form one shop and one unit of office accommodation, demolition of existing and erection of new extension, and creation of new shop frontage, at 5 Bear Street, Barnstaple, Devon (centred on NGR SS 55959 33331; hereafter referred to as the Site). The project was commissioned by Ms Rosie Bracher.

1.2 The archaeological works are required by the North Devon Council Planning Authority as a condition of granting planning permission for the above works (Planning Application No: 51643). The planning condition requires that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.'*

1.3 The nature of the archaeological works required was determined by Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeologist, Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES)). In a consultation email dated 21<sup>st</sup> February 2011 Mr Reed stated that:

*'The proposed development is located on the north side of Bear Street, Barnstaple. This street represents the main land route into Barnstaple and is documented from the early 14th century onwards. Any ground disturbance associated with the construction of the new extension has the potential to expose and destroy archaeological and artefactual evidence associated with the medieval development of this part of Barnstaple.'*

1.4 Given the potential archaeological of the Site, it was determined that a reasonable archaeological response in mitigation of the proposed works would be to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

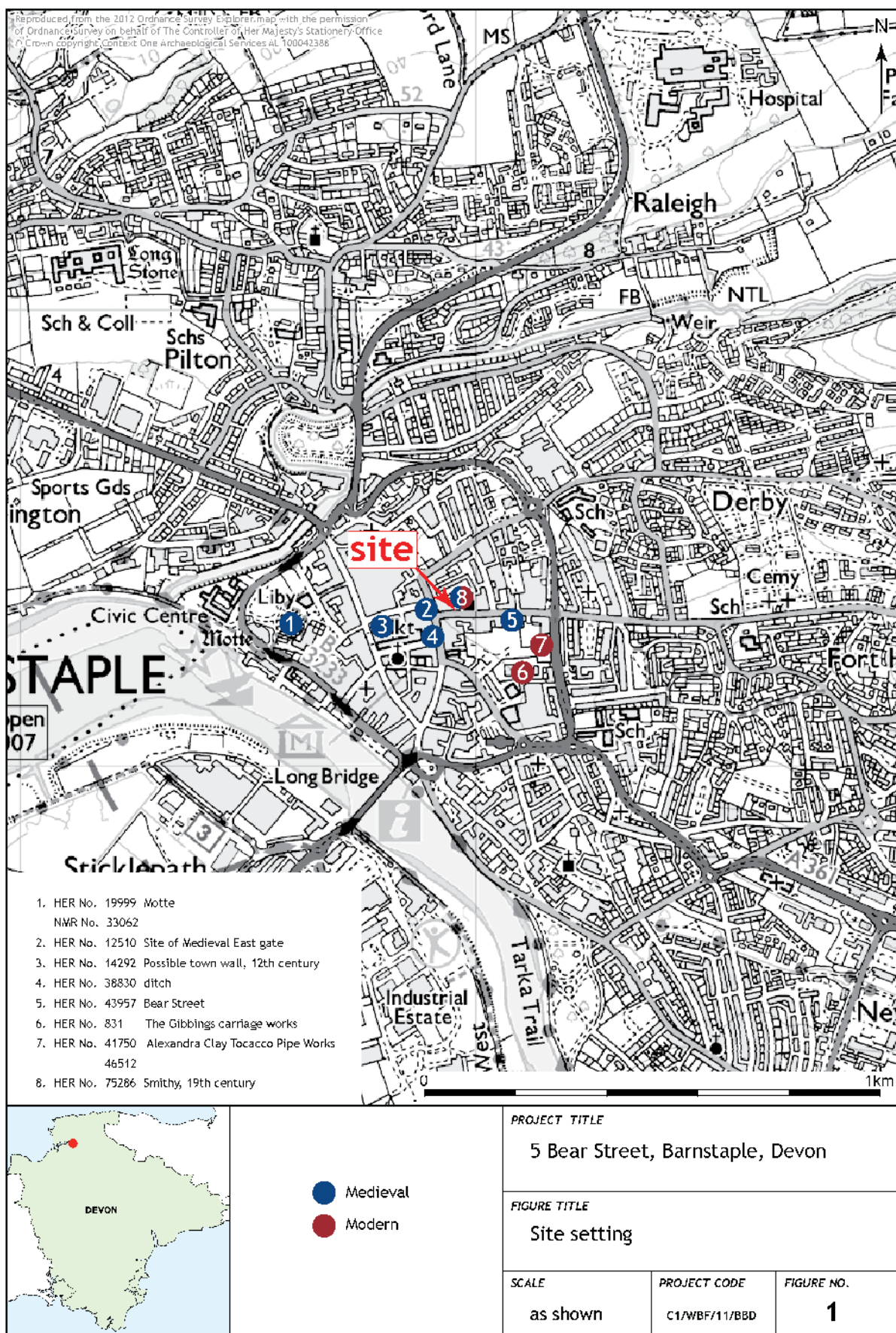
1.5 The requirement for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) and in the Local Development Framework Policy on Archaeology.

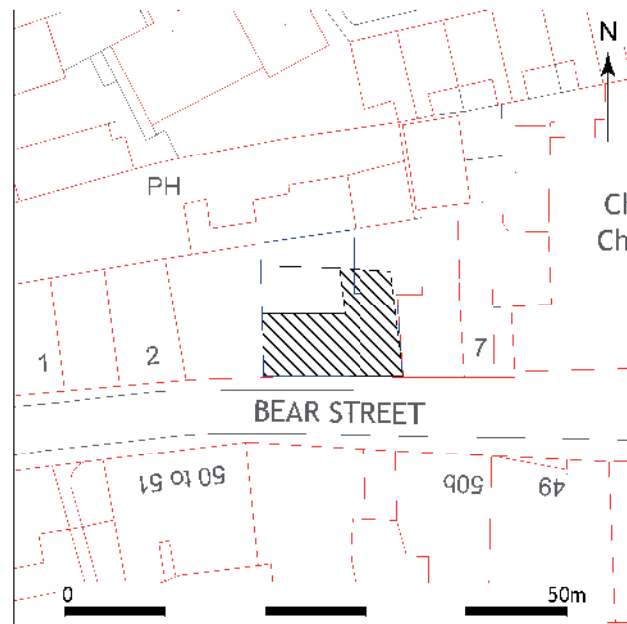
## 2. Site Location, Topography and Geology

2.1 The centre of Barnstaple, Devon, is on the River Taw, ca. 6.5km east of its mouth. The Site (centred on NGR SS 55959 33331) is close to centre, on the north side of Bear Street, ca. 45 east of the junction with Bouthport Street and ca.200m east of the High Street. The Site is on level ground at ca. 2m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

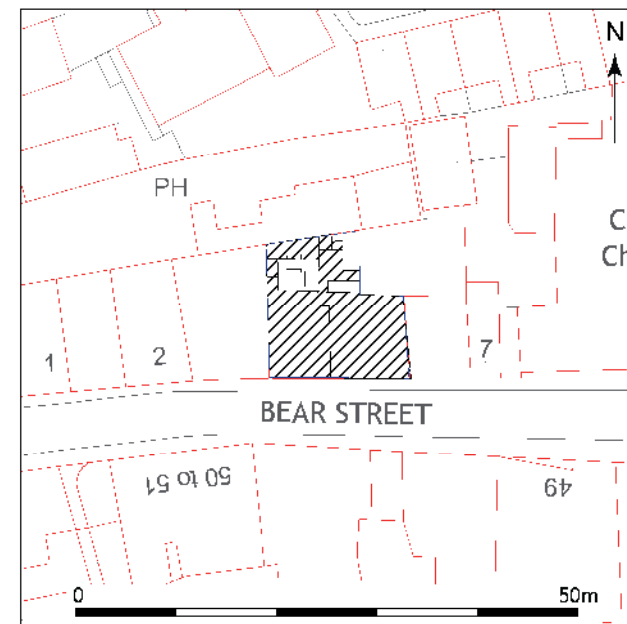
2.2 The underlying geology comprises Mudstone of the Pilton Mudstone Formation (BGS 2012) but no surface geology is recorded. The soils reflect long term urban formation and are typically dark in character.



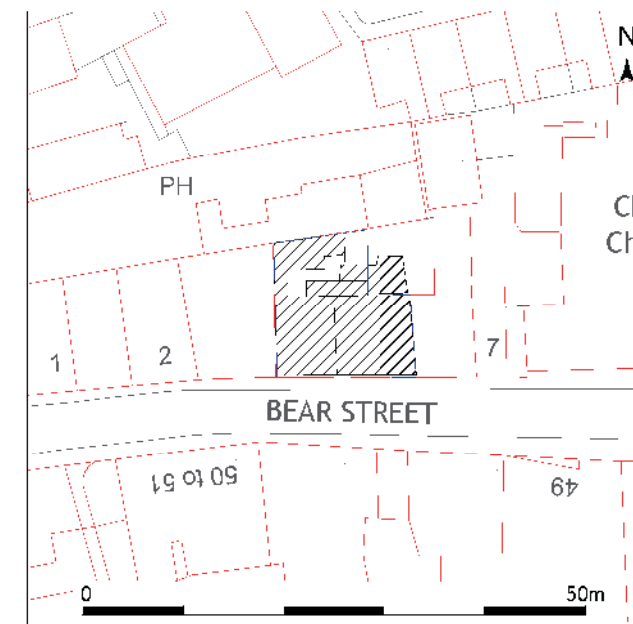




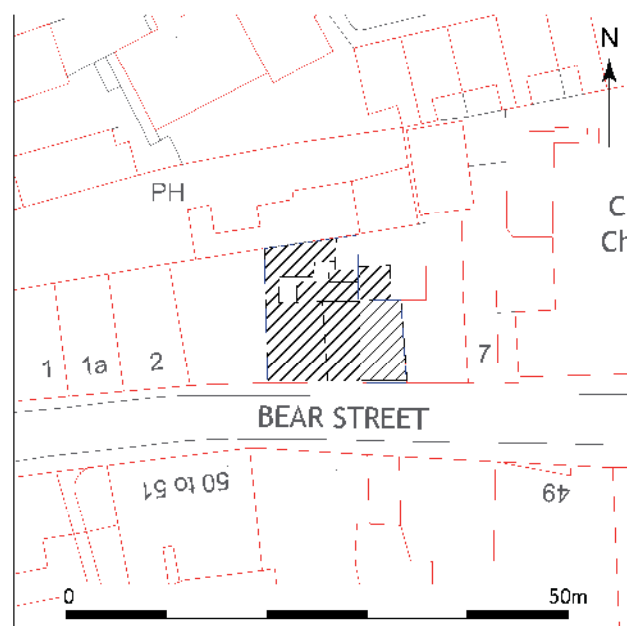
a) Transcription of 1840 Tithe Map



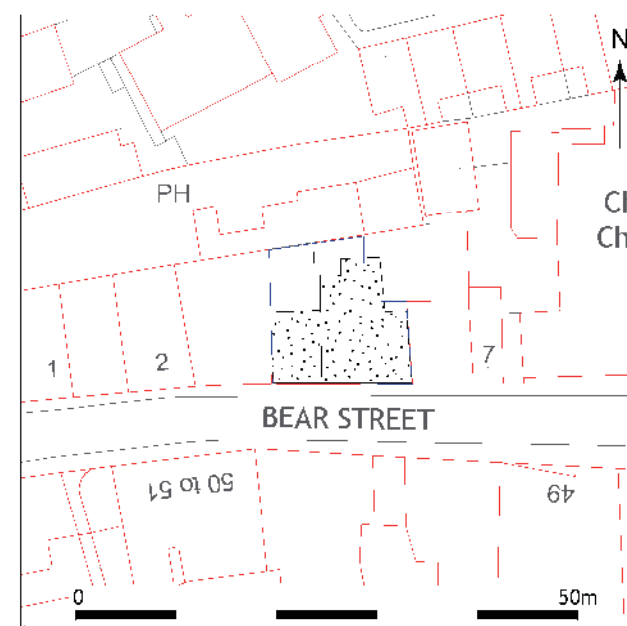
b) Ordnance Survey 25" map transcription, 1889



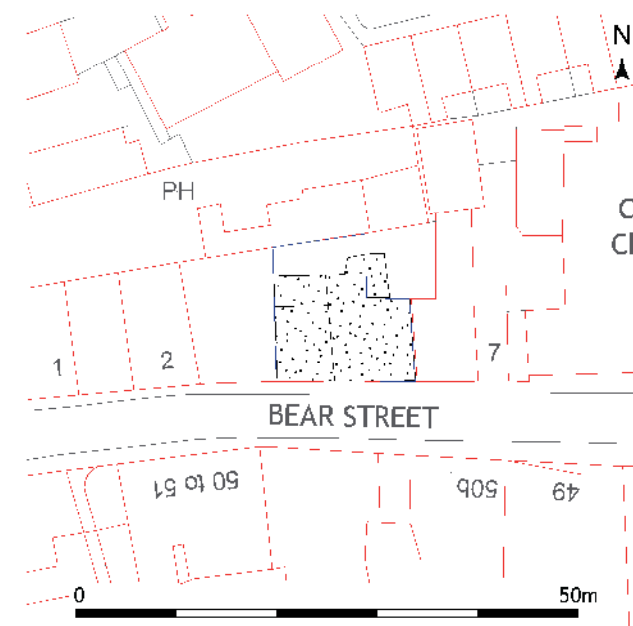
c) Ordnance Survey 25" map transcription, 1904



d) Ordnance Survey 25" map transcription, 1932



e) Ordnance Survey 25" map transcription, 1957



f) Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map transcription, 1964

site boundary

shading of buildings as  
represented on original maps

PROJECT TITLE  
5 Bear Street, Barnstaple, Devon

FIGURE TITLE  
Results of map regression

SCALE  
as shown

PROJECT CODE  
C1/WBF/11/BBD

FIGURE NO.  
2

### 3. Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Earliest records show that Barnstaple was a Late Saxon 'Burh' with its own mint. The evidence from the Domesday Book suggests that it was already prosperous by the early Norman period, during which a motte and bailey were constructed (**Figure 1, 1**). It remained property of the crown until the reign of Henry I (1100-35) when Judhael of Totnes became its first Lord of the Manor (Hammett). The wool trade enabled it to thrive throughout the Medieval period and into the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries when it became an entry port for tobacco, wine and spices and added local pottery to its exports. The arrival of Huguenot refugees saw the development of a local lace industry which survived for long enough to see the introduction of steam-powered bobbins in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It became part of the railway network in 1854 (Hammett).
- 3.2 The site lies ca. 170m east of a town defence wall constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, possibly over an earlier boundary ditch (**Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4**), which had already been partly destroyed by the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. 'Barstret' appears in documents of 1312 and 1394, and leases of 1312 and 1460 show that houses existed along the street in the medieval period when it was the main land route into the town (Devon **Figure 1, 5**).
- 3.3 A Watching Brief at 7 Bear Street, the site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century smithy produced Medieval pottery. Other industry of that period in the street included the Gibbings carriage works (**Figure 1, 6**) and the Alexandra Clay Tobacco Pipe Works (**Figure 1, 7**)

### 4. Map regression

- 4.1 The Tithe map of 1840 (**Appendix 4**) is the earliest to show the Site clearly, the longest branch of an 'L' shaped building aligned with Bear Street. An open space in the north west may have been a courtyard framed by boundaries to the north and west. Apportionment numbers are not marked on the Site or adjoining plots. By 1889 the Ordnance Survey 25" map shows that the plot to the north appears to have been integrated within the bounds of 4 Bear Street and to have been infilled with buildings. The courtyard itself appears to have housed outbuildings on its west side and appears to be subdivided to the east.
- 4.2 By 1905 the map appears to show linkage of 4 and 5 Bear Street to the rear, although the houses fronting onto the street remain discrete. There appears to have been no material alteration to the ground plan up to 1932 but by 1957 the outbuilding on the west side of the rear of the buildings had been removed entirely. By 1964 the rear outline of the west of 5 Bear Street and the whole of 4 Bear Street formed a continuous straight edge, apparently due to the northward expansion of the latter.

### 5. Methodology

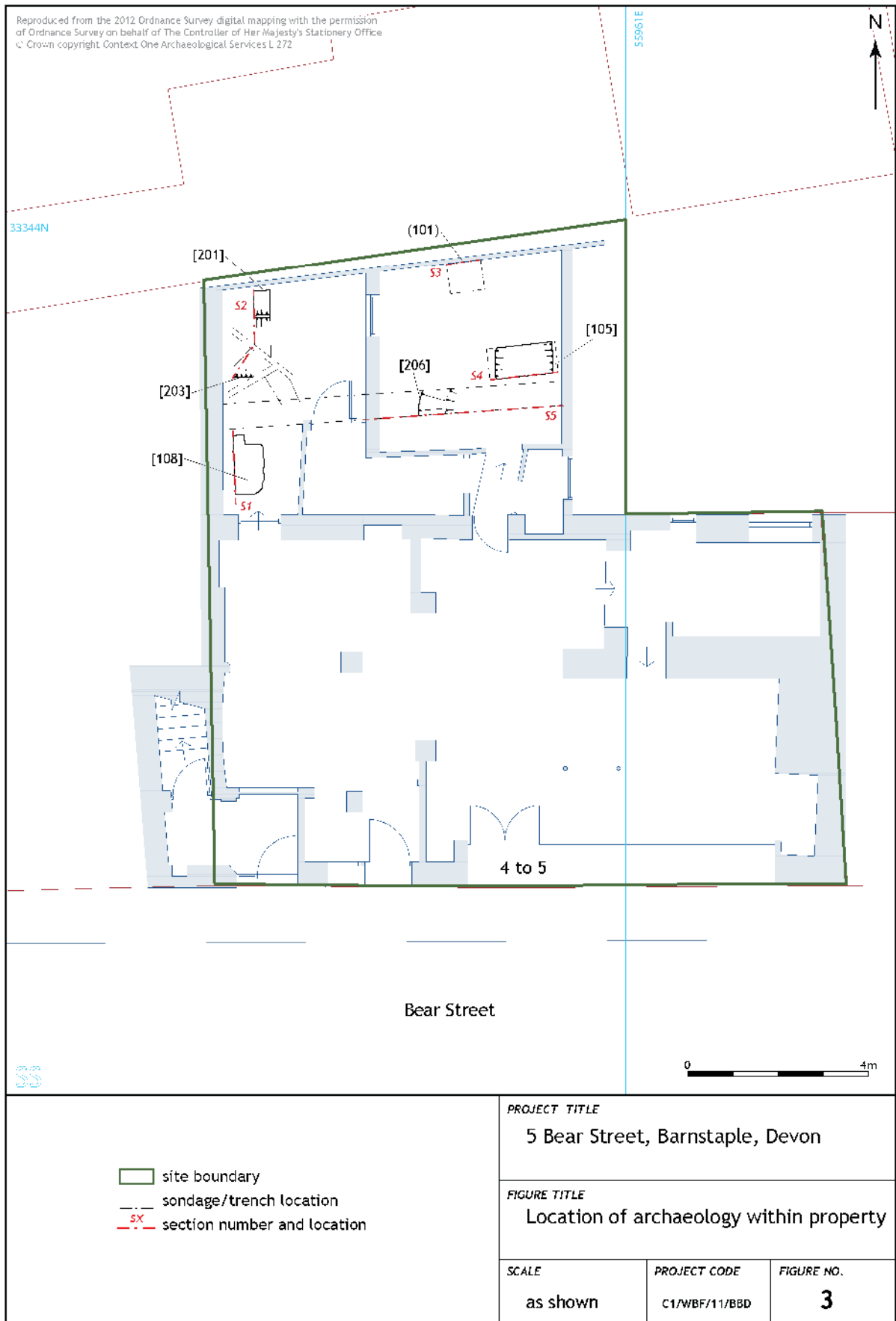
#### Desk-based Appraisal

- 5.1 The programme of archaeological works commenced with desk-based research to place the Site into its historic and archaeological context. This included map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps, the Tithe Map and other known relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Service.

#### Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief)

- 5.2 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and adhered to the relevant codes of conduct and practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 1985/2000, 1990/2000, 1994/1994).





- 5.3 Context One Archaeological Services gave notice of the commencement of archaeological monitoring to the appropriate Archaeological Officer at the Devon County HES although no site monitoring visit took place during the course of the investigation. The observed groundworks were conducted by hand to the depth at which archaeological features and deposits were encountered first.
- 5.4 A suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist was on site to monitor groundworks for the purpose of identifying and recording archaeological remains, features and deposits present. Provision was made to allow extra time for the excavation and recording of significant deposits or features revealed as a result of development groundworks.

## 6. Results

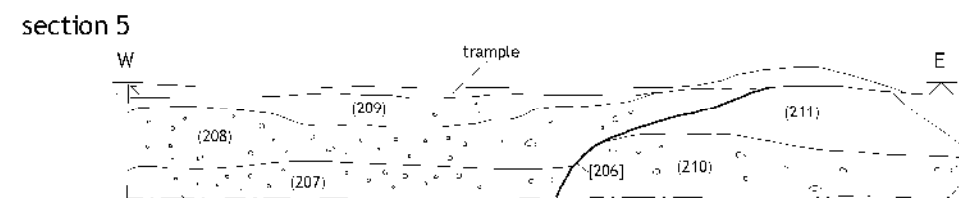
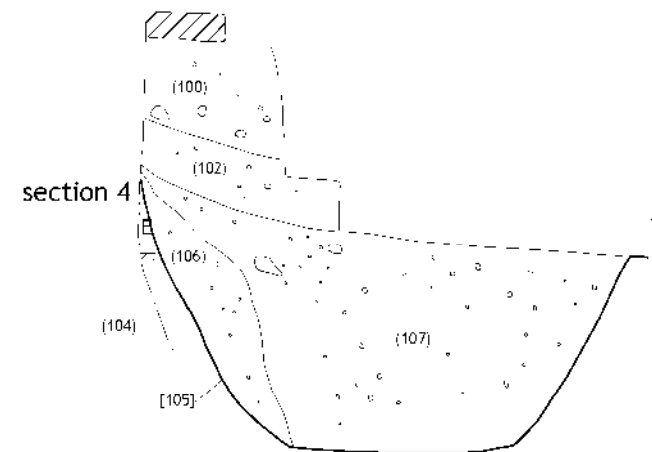
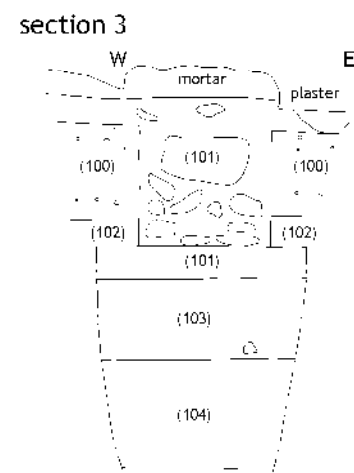
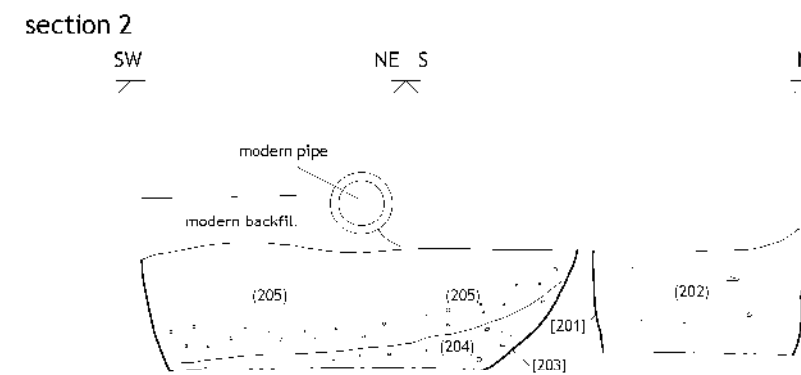
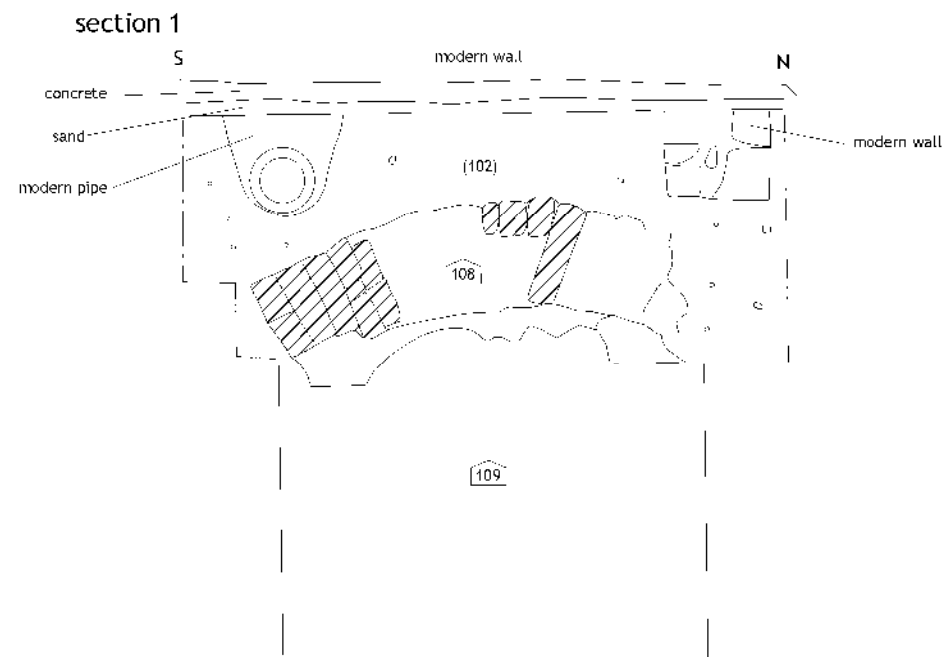
- 6.1 The Watching Brief was carried out over four days between 5th July 2011 and 1 September 2011. Reduction by 0.40m had preceded prior to the first attendance of an archaeologist. The area where work was observed was to the rear of the building (**Figure 3**) Numbers (000) enclosed in common brackets refer to fills and general deposits, whilst those in square brackets [000] refer to the cuts of features such as pits and ditches in the text and in the figures.

### Soil Sequence and Geology



- 6.2 An archaeologist first attended the Site following the removal of a concrete floor and some of the underlying make-up layer (100) had been reduced by 0.40m on the east side of the Site. It sealed a levelling deposit (102) which probably predated the modern layout of the Site as it was a continuous layer, extending over the area of room on the east side (**Plate 1**) and the open yard on the west side of the Site (**Plate 2**). Cutting into (102) and into the deposits and features below it, was a network of modern service pipes which had caused much disturbance.
- 6.3 On the east side of the Site (102) sealed what may have been two discrete old ground surfaces, (103), which was notable for inclusions of charcoal and (211), the latter overlying a general layer comprising black, gravelly, silty clay (210) which may reflect the longer term formation of urban deposits. Four cuts and two structural features were set within this general stratigraphic scheme. In the cases of three of the cuts the upper boundary was not discernible due either to contemporary groundwork or to service trench disturbance. The lower stratigraphic boundaries were not problematic.

### Archaeological Features

- 6.4 No upper boundaries were established for a pit [206], and two linear cuts, [201] and [203] (para 6.3) due to truncation by construction work carried out before an archaeologist was in attendance. In the field the wall foundation (101) was perceived as butted by (102) (**Figure 4**, section 3; the south-facing section better represented the full range of contexts than the east or west-facing sections; **Plate 4**). Layer (102) sealed a possible robber cut (105) and a culvert cover [108].
- 6.5 Linear [201] (**Figure 4**, section 2; **Plate 3**) was observed as a west to east aligned, straight-sided ditch cutting into natural (104) which continued under the west boundary of the Site. The 0.25m of upper fill excavated was fairly homogenous, slightly gravelly, silty clay, (202). The ditch probably served as drainage. No finds were recovered from it and its relationship to other features was unclear.
- 6.6 Linear [203] (**Figure 4**, section 2; **Plate 3**) was not fully exposed but appeared to run parallel to [201] and also cut into natural (104). The lowest fill exposed, (204), bore some resemblance to (202), although it was darker and more gravelly. The only find was a substantial part of an earthenware mug in Fabric 4 (see below). It was sealed by a rapid, deliberate upper fill of yellow sand, (205), cut by a modern sewage pipe trench. The greatest volume of pottery on the Site was recovered from context (205), mainly in Fabric 1 (**Appendix 3**), much of it notable for carbonised residues on the sherd exteriors. Like [201] it appeared to continue under the Site's west boundary. No other finds were recovered from it and its relationship to other features was unclear.



0 1m

- (000) deposit/fill number
- [000] cut number
-  stones
-  brick

**PROJECT TITLE**  
5 Bear Street, Barnstaple, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
sections 1-5

SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	C1/WBF/11/BBD	<b>4</b>





Plate 1. Cuts [201] (right) and [203] (from E; 1m scale)



Plate 2. Cuts [201] (right) and [203] (from E; 1m scale)



Plate 3. Cuts [201] (right) and [203] (from E; 1m scale)



Plate 5. Cut [105] (from N; 1m scale)



Plate 4. Cut [101], centre left (from S; 1m scale)



Plate 6. Pit cut [206] (from NE; 1m scale)



Plate 7. Culvert cover [108] (from E; 1m scale)





Plate 8. Internal join culvert head (108) and well (from SE)



Plate 9. Square well [109] interior (from E; no scale)

- 6.7 A foundation trench, cutting surface (103), was exposed on the east side of the area under the modern wall, which it presumably served (**Figure 4**, section 3; **Plate 4**, centre left; the cut does not appear in section because it lies directly under the wall). The foundations comprised a large limestone slab supporting small to large rubble stone (101). The make up (100) and levelling (102) layers appeared to butt against the foundations from the south side.
- 6.8 A south to north truncated 'V' profile linear [105] cutting into natural (104) lay along the inside of the east wall of the demolished structure (**Figure 4**, section 4; **Plate 5**). Its two fills comprised a clayey silt with inclusions of slate fragments (106) along its east side having a near vertical interface with the later (107) which included, in addition to slate, fragments of mortar and plaster. During fieldwork [105] was thought to be a robber trench. The steep interface between the two fills suggests strongly that the feature had been recut, whatever its original purpose. It is difficult to discern any evidence for wall footings as the inclusion debris would be characteristic of roofing material (slate fragments) and the wall above surface level.
- 6.9 Pit [206] was observed in section only ca. 1m south of [105] and was not bottomed, although on the west side it cut successively soils (211) and (210) (**Figure 4**, section 5; **Plate 6**). [105] was not observed in the section so either it had terminated or, more probably, it had been entirely cut away by [206]. Its true surface outline was obscured by trampling within the confined space of the demolished structure. The lowest observable and partly excavated fill, (207), was of gravelly silty clay sealed by up to 0.20m of similar material, (208). Two large fragments of a broad-rimmed shallow dish from the latter were in Fabric 1 and in a style very similar to several sherds from (205). Fill (208) was part sealed by yellow clayey sand, (209). The latter is probably a stabilising make-up layer. The upper 0.03 to 0.07m of (209) had been disturbed by the trampling of ongoing construction work (**Figure 4**, section 5).
- 6.10 Culvert cover (108) was sealed by levelling deposit (102) (**Figure 4**, section 1; **Plate 7**). It was in the form of an arch of 20<sup>th</sup> century brick in Flemish bond with a drainage opening through its north side. The west of the arch was built over a large limestone which rested on three to four irregularly bonded courses of older, subrounded bricks, as did the sides of the arch (**Plate 8**). A blocked, rectangular, aperture on the north side of the arch implies incoming drainage from that direction (**Plate 8**). Below the brickwork was a stone-built well (100, rectangular in plan (**Plate 9**). The full depth was ca. 4m, with water rising to within ca. 1.7m of the top of the arch. The mortar bonding the brick of the arch (108) was fine and hard, contrasting with the much coarser quartz-gritted bonding for the older bricks in the upper part of the well's fabric. The stone, irregular in size and crudely cut, included a few granite boulders, particularly towards the top, but otherwise appeared to be limestone. It could not be drawn as it was not fully exposed (**Plates 8 and 9** are from photographs taken by inserting the camera through a breach in the arch, **Plate 7**).



## 7. The Finds

- 7.1 Material collected included 24 sherds (1303g) of pottery, 8 pieces (968g) of bone, a roofing slate (290g) and nine pieces of leather.

### Pottery

- 7.2 A total of 24 sherds (1303g) were found, most in very fresh condition. Several large sherds from a minimum of two broad, everted rim dishes had extensive carbonised residues in their exteriors.
- 7.3 Fabric 1: Varies from pinkish orange oxidised interior surface with buff orange exterior over grey core, undifferentiated from inner margin, and pink exterior margin to grey throughout. 'Skin'-like surfaces. Fine sand with inclusions of moderately well sorted fine to medium subangular quartz and unidentified white grits (<0.5mm). Brownish yellow or green glaze over interior surface, some examples of brownish green exterior glaze. Forms include large, fairly straight-sided dishes with broad, everted rims.
- 7.4 Fabric 2: Mid-grey with light orange exterior surface sandy silt. Includes moderate small to medium subangular quartz grits. Brownish yellow or greenish yellow glaze to interior surface. Forms include jars with handles.
- 7.5 Fabric 3: Orange surfaces over mid-grey fine sandy silt fabric. Includes moderately well sorted fine grits. Decoration includes bands of yellowish brown glaze to exterior surface.
- 7.6 Fabric 4: Orange sandy fabric. Forms include mugs and large jugs with strap handles.
- 7.7 Fabric 5: Orange surfaces with grey or orange core. Sandy fabric with fine white grit inclusions. External yellowish green glaze and/or internal thin reddish brown glaze.
- 7.8 Fabric 6: Pinkish orange to light grey surfaces, grey sandy sily fabric including sparse white grits (<0.5mm).
- 7.9 Fabric 7: White, fine silty fabric with transparent glaze over both surfaces.
- 7.10 Fabric 8: Willow pattern.
- 7.11 Fabric 9: Fine grey, sandy silt fabric. Decorative glazes in yellow and varying shades of green
- 7.12 Late Medieval and Post Medieval pottery production is known in Barnstaple and a pottery started by Thomas Brannam in 1847 remains in production. During its first decades the company produced utilitarian tiles and sewage pipes but in 1879, at the behest of his son, Charles, 'art pottery' came to dominate their output. Further research might demonstrate whether or not some of the very distinctive sherds from this assemblage are a Brannam ware. In any event, it is likely that the entire assemblage dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### Bone

- 7.13 A total of 8 bone fragments (968g) were found, several with gritty concretions. Cattle bones included a horn and rib (205), an unfused metacarpal (209) and metatarsal (103). The right side of a probable dog skull and a scapula from a medium sized mammal were also found in (205). Two further identified fragments were recovered from (210).
- 7.14 The assemblage is insufficient for any patterning to be discernible and warrants no further analysis.

### Leather

- 7.15 A localised deposit comprising nine fragments of leather in (210) were from a shoe. The stitching perforations were of an ovate or elongated diamond shape varying in length from 1.5 to 2.5mm, the irregularity suggesting hand rather than machine cutting and stitching. The context from which the leather derived appears to be early in the Site sequence, however, the presence of Fabric 1 pottery suggests that it is no earlier than 18<sup>th</sup> century and more probably later than that.

### Other finds

- 7.16 Isolated finds included roofing slate (208), a small, angular, metamorphic stone (210) and two fragments of mortar (107).

## 8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 Despite the known Medieval history of Bear Street neither finds nor features of that period can be demonstrated. The earliest feature is probably the well which may reasonably be regarded as Post Medieval in its origins rather than Modern. Otherwise, the distribution of pottery shows that even the lower layers appeared to have been laid down no earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An exception might be the black layer (210), if it is accepted that the single piece of pottery from it is intrusive. The hand-worked shoe leather would allow, although not necessitate, an earlier date. Nonetheless, it is hard to conceive that the deposit does not predate the north extension of 5 Bear Street as it appears on the Tithe map in 1842.
- 8.2 Allowing this, a broad sequence of events is discernible. The brown silty clay (211) was a make-up layer in preparation for that extension, the foundations of which were exposed on the east side, although the structure itself had been removed by 1888, when the west side of the property appears to have been the focus for small outbuildings arranged around a back yard. By 1904 a rear extension had again been added to the east of the building and appears to have remained in broadly that form until the recent demolition. There are few archaeological traces of the outbuildings on the west side and these were probably fairly ephemeral structures.
- 8.3 During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries an under floor drainage system was provided by small ditches, such as [105] identified during the excavation which were eventually replaced by a modern piped sewage system. Pit [206] predates the modern drains but probably cuts [105].
- 8.4 The programme of archaeological work has provided insight into the development of the rear of the Site during the past two centuries but has not added to understanding of the evolution of Medieval Bear Street which is likely to be submerged below the recent urban layers.

## 9. Archive

- 9.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 74 digital images in .jpg format, the written paper record, which includes COAS pro-forma profile log sheets and various registers. The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3)/ *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990)/ *Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992)/ *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon within 12 months following the submission of this report.
- 9.2 Copies of the Watching Brief report will be deposited with:

**D. & J. May Architectural Services**  
Deer Park  
Shirwell  
Barnstaple  
Devon  
EX31 4JS

**The Historic Environment Section  
(Archaeology)**  
Devon County Council  
County Hall  
Exeter  
Devon  
EX2 4QW

## 10. COAS Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Mr. Derek Lang, Site Foreman, for his kind assistance throughout the course of the investigation, and Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeologist, Devon County HES), for curatorial advice.

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## Appendix 1. Devon Historic Environment Record

SMR No.	Description	NGR	Figure 1
<b>Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)</b>			
19999 (NMR 33062)	Motte. Probably constructed during the late 11 <sup>th</sup> century but not mentioned until 12 <sup>th</sup> century. 105 Saxon graves excavated within the area of the bailey to the north west (NMR record).	SS 55592 33314	1
12510	Site of Medieval East gate as shown on Late 19th Century Ordnance Survey map.	SS 5589 3334	2
14292	Possible town wall, 12 <sup>th</sup> century. Two substantial walls were observed in a 2 metre deep trench in Green Lane in Barnstaple in 1985.	SS 55794 33304	3
38830	Large ditch on line of town's Medieval defences at rear of 101 Bout Port Street.	SS5591 3329	4
43957	Bear Street. Documented as 'Barstret' in 1312 and 1394. 1312 and 1460 leases show it to have been occupied by houses in the medieval period.	SS5608 3332	5
75285	Medieval pottery. Medieval pottery was recovered at between 0.7 metres and 1 metres depth. Several ash filled pits from the smithy site were excavated. Watching brief (1986)	SS 55977 33353	8
<b>Modern (AD1700 - AD1950)</b>			
831	The Gibbings carriage works was established in 1836, originally in Boutport Street. It was, however, based in the Bear Street works for most of its existence.	SS561 332	6
41750 46512	Alexandra Clay Tocacco Pipe Works in Alexandra Road in Barnstaple operated in the mid 19th century and later became a malthouse. Excavation in 1986 produced 1,500 clay pipe bowls and 30,000 stem fragments (46512).	SS 56151 33260	7
75286	Smithy, 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Medieval pottery was recovered at between 0.7 metres and 1 metres depth. Several ash filled pits from the smithy site were excavated. Watching brief (1986)	SS 55977 33353	8

## Appendix 2: Context Table

Context no.	Type	Period	Description	Dimensions			Direct stratigraphic relationships
				Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
100	Layer	Modern	<b>Floor make-up:</b> Black (5YR 2.5/1) friable silty clay including rubble and gravel	4.5m	3.5m	0.25	Covers 102
101	Fill	Post Medieval	<b>Wall foundation:</b> Dark grey (5 YR 4/1) firm silty clay including limestone blocks (<500mm x 200mm x 150mm)	3.5m			Under 102; covers 103
102	Layer	Modern	<b>Floor make-up levelling:</b> Light yellow brown (10YR 6/4) friable clayey sand including <2% gravel (<30mm)	4.5m	3.5m	0.2m	Under 100; covers 101
103	Layer	Post Medieval	<b>Ground surface:</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) firm silty clay including sparse charcoal flecks.	4.5m	3.5m	0.2m	Under 101; covers 104
104	Layer	Undated	<b>Natural:</b> Light brown grey (10YR 6/2) firm silty clay	4.5m	3.5m		Under 103, cut by [105]
105	Cut	Undated	<b>Possible robber cut:</b> North west to south east linear, flat-bottomed concave sides	0.7m	1.1m	0.5m	Filled by 106, 107; cuts 104
106	Fill	Undated	<b>Lower fill [105]:</b> Very dark grey brown (10YR 3/2) firm clayey silt including slate fragments	0.7m	0.5m	0.45m	Under 107; fills [105]
107	Fill	Undated	<b>Upper fill [105]:</b> Dark grey brown (10YR 4/2) firm silty clay including fragments of slate, stone and lime plaster	0.7m	0.7m	0.3m exc	Under 102; covers 106; fills [105]
108	Structure	Modern (c19th)	<b>Culvert/well:</b> Red (10 YR 4/8) brick (0.5m x 0.20m x 10m) in Flemish hard bonded arch, mounted over 3 courses of older brick and below that stone	1.1m	1m	3.8m	Under 102; covers 104
201	Cut	Post Medieval	<b>Linear cut:</b> linear cut, straight-sided	0.35m exc	0.55m	0.25m exc	Filled by 202; cuts 104
202	Fill	Post Medieval	<b>Fill of linear [201]:</b> Grey (7.5 YR 5/1) firm silty clay including <2% gravel	0.35m exc	0.55m	0.3m exc	Fills [201]



Context no.	Type	Period	Description	Dimensions			Direct stratigraphic relationships
				Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
203	Cut	Post Medieval	Possible linear cut: Irregular west to east linear, concave sided	0.8m exc	1.3m	0.3m	Filled by 204, 205; cuts 104
204	Fill	Post Medieval	Fill of linear [203]: Very dark grey (5 YR 3/1) firm silty clay including <4% gravel (<15mm)	0.8m exc	0.9m	0.25exc	Under 205; fill of 203
205	Fill	Post Medieval	Deliberate backfill of linear [203]: Light yellow brown friable sand	0.8m exc	1.3m	0.25m	Fills [203]; covers 204
206	Cut		Pit: Irregular, concave side	3.2m exc	0.55m	0.6mexc	Filled by 207, 208; cuts 211, 210
207	Fill		Fill of pit [206]: Very dark grey (5 YR 4/1) firm silty clay including <20% gravel (<10mm)	2.3m exc	0.5m	0.2m exc	Under 208; fill of 206; butts 210
208	Fill	Post Medieval	Upper fill of pit [206]: Very dark grey (5 YR 5/1) silty clay including <5% gravel (<20mm)	3.2m exc	0.5m exc	0.2m	Under 209; covers 207; fills [206]; butts 211, 210
209	Fill	Post Medieval	Uppermost fill of pit [206]: (2.5 6/3) clayey sand	2.8m exc	0.5m exc	0.15m	Covers 208; fills [206]
210	Layer	Post Medieval	Urban layer: Black (2.5/N) firm, silty clay including <20% gravel	2m exc	0.55m exc		Under 211, cut by [206], butted by 208
211	Layer	Post Medieval	Subsoil: Brown (7.5 YR 4/2) firm silty clay including 10% pea grit (<5mm)	0.8m exc	0.5m exc	0.4m	Under 210, cut by [206]

### Appendix 3. The pottery by fabric

	Fabric 1		Fabric 2		Fabric 3		Fabric 4		Fabric 5		Fabric 6		Fabric 7		Fabric 8		Fabric 9	
Context	no.	wt.	no.	wt.	no.	wt.	no.	wt.	no.	wt.	no.	wt.	no.	wt.	no.	wt.	no.	wt.
102	1	24					1	85			2	81			1	1		
103									2	15								
107	2	57											2	36			1	1
204							1	88										
205	5	406	2	87	1	29												
208	2	385																
210	1	8																
<b>TOTALS</b>	11	880	2	87	1	29	2	173	2	15	2	81	2	36	1	1	1	1

### Appendix 4. Historic maps examined

#### Map

Tithe Map, 1840

Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1889

Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1904

Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1932

Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1957

Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1964

#### Source

Devon Record Office

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