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Joy Street - Green Lanes, Barnstaple, Devon

Archaeological Excavation Report



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September 2013



Green Lane - Joy Street Development Barnstaple, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Green Lane - Joy Street Development Barnstaple, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Green Lane - Joy Street Development Barnstaple, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by British Land Company Ltd, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 22, 23 Joy Street and 13, 14 & 15 Green Lanes Shopping Centre, Barnstaple EX31 1BP, centred on National Grid Reference 255827, 133351. The site is proposed for the erection of a retail unit combined with the conversion of existing buildings.

The site lies within the historic core of Barnstaple and any ground works have the potential to reveal archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and later settlement here. As a result of consultations with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to determine the presence, absence and survival of any archaeological features and / or deposits that may survive within the site.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 3 trenches originally proposed to be 5m by 1.5m. The presence of services led to the shortening of Trenches 1 and 3.

The earliest identified remains consisted of a possible medieval ditch which was aligned with the course of the medieval town walls, a shallow ditch or wall footing and a large stone built buttress structure; all within Trench 2. No finds were recovered which were directly associated with these features to provide a date, however they were clearly different, in form and construction and their location within the archaeological sequence and therefore a medieval date is possible.

Later features included post-medieval brick built walls, which were aligned with the existing property boundaries, which followed the arrangement of long narrow properties indicative of medieval burgage plots. Evidence of post-medieval industrial activities were revealed from finds from within a rubbish pit in Trench 3.

Given the size of the Site and nature of development, the trial trench evaluation has provided an extensive sample of the nature, depth and character of the archaeological features and deposits that are present within the Site.

The work was undertaken between 12th and 14th August 2013.



Green Lane - Joy Street Development Barnstaple, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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The evaluation was undertaken by Benjamin Cullen and Jeremy Austin. The report was written by Benjamin Cullen and Steve Thompson. The finds analysis was undertaken and written by Lorrain Mephram with the animal bone analysis undertaken by Lorraine Higbee.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.



Green Lane - Joy Street Development Barnstaple, Devon

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by British Land Company Ltd (The Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 22, 23 Joy Street and 13, 14 & 15 Green Lanes Shopping Centre, Barnstaple EX31 1BP, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 255827, 133351 (hereafter referred to as the Site) **Figure 1**
- 1.1.2 The Client has submitted a planning application (Reference 55991) to North Devon Council the local planning authority (LPA) for the erection of a retail unit together with conversion of existing buildings.
- 1.1.3 As part of the planning process Stephen Reed of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) the archaeological advisors to the LPA have been consulted and advised that (Ref: Arch/DM/ND/20478a):

The proposed development lies within the historic core of Barnstaple and any groundworks have the potential to expose and destroy archaeological deposits associated With the medieval and later settlement here.

For this reason and in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) I would advise that any consent your Authority may be minded to issue should carry the condition as worded below, based on model Condition 55 as set out in Appendix A of Circular 11/95, whereby:

'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.

Reason

'To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development'.

I would envisage a suitable programme of work as taking the form of a staged programme of archaeological investigation to determine the nature, significance and extent of any below-ground archaeological deposits that may survive within the application area. The results of this initial stage of work would allow the requirement and scope of any further archaeological mitigation to be determined and implemented in advance or during

construction work. The results of the fieldwork and any post-excavation analysis undertaken would need to be presented in an appropriately detailed and illustrated report.

- 1.1.4 Wessex Archaeology consulted with the HET on behalf of the Client and the HET recommended that the initial stage of work should comprise of archaeological trial trenching to determine the presence, absence and survival of any archaeological features and / or deposits that may survive within the Site. The results of the evaluation will help to determine an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation that may be required in order to fulfil any archaeological condition that may be attached to an approved planning application.
- 1.1.5 This archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken following a previously undertaken heritage statement (WA 2013a), which form part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, to be submitted in support of the planning application
- 1.1.6 A written scheme of investigation (WA 2013b) setting out the methods by which the trial trench evaluation would be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology was submitted to and approved by the HET prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

1.2 The Site: Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in central Barnstaple and consists of an irregular parcel of land of approximately 800m²
- 1.2.2 The Site is currently occupied by a number of standing buildings, comprising units 13-15 of the Green Lanes Shopping Centre in the west and the Grade II Listed 3 Green Lane in the north-east. Following the recent demolition of the former complex of buildings at 22 and 23 Joy Street, consent for which was granted in March 2012 (application no. 53158), the south-east quadrant of the Site is now vacant, with only residual floor surfaces remaining in situ. A series of angled props are located in the eastern part of the Site, supporting the east wall of the building immediately to the west and the south wall of the Listed Building to the north.
- 1.2.3 The Site is bounded to the east by Green Lane, to the south by Joy Street and to the north and west by the Green Lanes Shopping Centre. The south-western corner is delimited by commercial premises fronting onto Joy Street (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.4 The Site lies within a relatively flat area of land on the eastern bank of the Taw Estuary, at an elevation of approximately 9m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.5 The underlying geology is mapped as Carboniferous and Devonian mudstones of the Pilton Mudstone Formation, which is overlain by sand, gravel and silt Taw River Terrace Deposits (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Heritage Statement (HS) has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2013a), which sets out the known archaeological and historical background within a 1km study area of the Site. A brief summary of the HS is presented below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2.1 The earliest indication of activity within the Study Area dates to the Mesolithic period. An assemblage of twenty Mesolithic flint implements and a single Neolithic arrowhead were recovered within a medieval garden soil deposit during excavations c.140m to the north of the Site.
- 2.2.2 Excavations at Paiges Lane, c.140m to the south-west of the Site, have produced further evidence of prehistoric activity, including a flint scatter of indeterminate prehistoric date and a shallow charcoal filled pit interpreted as a possible Bronze Age hearth. Within closer proximity to the Site, a small assemblage of waste flint was found within a pit during excavations along Joy Street, immediately to the west of the Site.
- 2.2.3 Iron Age and Romano-British activity is poorly represented within Barnstaple and no evidence relating to these periods was recorded within the Study Area. Much of the Romano-British evidence within the town comprises isolated findspots which cannot be considered indicative of extensive occupation. Palaeoenvironmental work conducted within the Barnstaple area suggests a steady accumulation of alluvial deposits during these periods, likely as a result of frequent flooding episodes (Wessex Archaeology 2007). This could denote that this region was not conducive towards substantial Iron Age or Romano-British settlement, although the continued exploitation of riverine and marshland resources may have occurred.

Saxon and Medieval

- 2.2.4 Documentary evidence implies that settlement at Barnstaple originated in the late Saxon period, with *Beardastapol* referenced in association with *Piltun* (Pilton) as one of the four defended 'burhs' in the Burghal Hidage of AD 913. The strategic placement of the town, at the lowest bridging point of the navigable River Taw, provided links via the Bristol Channel with Wales, Bristol and Ireland, enabling its development as a significant trading centre. A mint was established in the town in the 10th century. The importance of the town in the late and early medieval periods is further attested in the Domesday Survey of 1086, which records a substantial settlement held by King Edward.
- 2.2.5 Although the main focus of activity within the Saxon town is somewhat uncertain, an extensive cemetery site was revealed during excavations at Barnstaple Castle, c.180m to the west of the Site. A late Saxon date is suggested by the east-west orientation of the inhumation burials, and the cemetery appears to have been in use immediately prior to the construction of the motte and bailey within the site in the 11th century.
- 2.2.6 Settlement related remains of possible Saxon date are recorded at several locations within the town. Excavations at Joy Street, c.25m to the south-west of the Site revealed occupation layers and multiple phases of timber slots and postholes dating from the late Saxon period. Further structural remains, comprising a series of postholes within a foundation trench, were identified below the level of medieval floor surfaces at Paiges Lane, c.130m to the south-west.
- 2.2.7 A possible Saxon origin has been identified for a number of parallel north-south aligned linear features revealed during excavations to the rear of high street, c.40m north of the Site. On the basis of comparable evidence recorded at Boutport Street, to the east of the Site, the features are considered to represent possible early property boundary ditches.

Medieval

- 2.2.8 The prominent and easily defensible siting of Barnstaple Castle, at the meeting point of the Taw and Yeo, is likely to have significantly contributed to the medieval development of the town as a prosperous port and trading centre. The motte and bailey are thought to have been constructed in around 1068, as part of the Norman response to resistance in the south-west. The earliest documentary reference to the castle dates to the 12th century, by which time the original timber structure is thought to have been replaced with stone. Following a reduction in the height of the fortifications in 1228 the castle fell into decline, possibly reflecting the transition of the town from a defended settlement to a commercial hub.
- 2.2.9 The Site lies within the medieval core of the town, the extent of which was defined by the town defences now reflected in the alignment of Boutport Street to the east, North Walk and the River Yeo to the north and the River Taw to the west. The defences were first documented in the early 12th century as a wall and ditch and running along the eastern boundary of the town, between the North Gate and East Gate.
- 2.2.10 The location of the defences was confirmed during excavations along the inferred line of the eastern wall. The associated ditch has also been identified in various locations and shown to lie approximately 13m from the line of the wall. Documentary evidence indicates that the defences had fallen out of use by the mid- 16th century. Fragments of the town defences encountered during excavations towards the former northern end of Green Lane suggest the possibility that associated features may extend into the area occupied by the Site.
- 2.2.11 Elements of the medieval layout of the town are preserved in the existing street pattern. Green Lane, which formerly ran parallel to the line of the eastern town wall, is likely to have been established in this period. A series of gullies and postholes revealed during excavations in the Green Lane area are thought to correspond with medieval burgrave plots visible in the arrangement of later property boundaries shown on historic mapping (Wessex Archaeology 1997). A number of additional streets within the Study Area also developed in this period, emphasising the Site's location within the focal point of medieval activity. The earliest reference to Boutport Street dates to 1344, while pottery production at Crock Street, now known as Cross Street, is documented from the 14th century. Investigations at Tuly Street, to the west of Site, revealed cobbled surfaces thought to represent the original 14th century road layout.
- 2.2.12 A large scale programme of excavation at Paiges Lane, c.135m to the south-west of the Site, identified multiple phases of construction dating from the 11th to 16th centuries. A buried cultivation soil containing 13th century pottery may suggest, however, that the area remained relatively undeveloped in the earlier part of the medieval period. Settlement appears to have been established on a more permanent basis in the 14th century, at which time a row of stone buildings were constructed and the line of Paiges Lane was inserted into the pre-existing street plan. Numerous rubbish pits and wells of late medieval and early post-medieval date were thought to represent industrial, rather than domestic, activity.
- 2.2.13 Continuous phases of occupation were also observed during excavations at Joy Street, prior to the redevelopment of 19th century buildings. Remains of timber structures encountered beneath a later metalled surface suggest that settlement in this area was established in the 13th century, while substantial quantities of 14th century pottery were recovered from the backfill of two wells.

- 2.2.14 Settlement appears to have developed along High Street, to the west of the Site, by the 13th century. Excavations in the northern part of the street revealed pits and wells and although no associated structural evidence was identified, the burgage plots appear to have been well established. A 14th to 15th century stone building and associated garden were also recorded to the rear of No.'s 65-68. Further evidence for medieval domestic activity comprises medieval garden deposits and linear features excavated c.130m to the north of the Site, and garden features and a ditch thought to be associated with the 14th century Old Vicarage. Residual finds of medieval pottery and a dress ornament were recovered during excavations at Boutport Street, and a findspot of a 15th century coin is recorded c.85m to the west of the Site.
- 2.2.15 Barnstaple's proximity to water sources and trade routes facilitated the development of a highly profitable wool trade. A merchant Guild of St Nicholas, relating specifically to the wool trade, was founded in the 13th century and by 1303 had over 200 members.
- 2.2.16 A number of buildings of medieval date remain extant within the Study Area. These include the former banqueting house, located at 40 High Street, c.45m to the west of the Site, and St Anne's Chapel, located c.130m to the south.
- Post-medieval and modern*
- 2.2.17 The majority of the investigations within the town have revealed post-medieval deposits and features, often representing a continuity of earlier occupation.
- 2.2.18 Following the gradual silting up of the river, the importance of Barnstaple as a port declined during the 17th century, although the town's industrial success was maintained throughout the post-medieval period. In addition to the wool trade, the main industry in this period was pottery production, which was concentrated primarily in the region of Tuly Street, to the north-east of the Site.
- 2.2.19 Post-medieval industrial activity was identified c.65m to the north of the Site, during excavations at Boutport Street. Substantial quantities of animal bone found in association with post-medieval buildings were interpreted as possible tanning workshops, while a pit containing thick deposits of lime may also be suggestive of leather processing. Industrial activity is also represented c.30m to the north of the Site, in the form of a stone lined pit containing thick deposits of lime, while evidence of post-medieval iron working was observed during the excavations at Joy Street to the west of the Site.
- 2.2.20 Evidence relating to post-medieval settlement activity includes a 17th century garden and stables along Green Lane, and two 18th century wells to the rear of Boutport Street. A 16th and 17th century building and cess pits have been recorded at Joy Street, along with a pit containing substantial quantities of 17th century pottery.
- 2.2.21 An 1843 plan of the town indicates that, by this date, the buildings fronting Joy Street extended across the majority of the Site. Only three small areas in the north of the Site are shown to be undeveloped, presumably occupied by yards or gardens. Long narrow property boundaries characteristic of the former medieval burgage plots are illustrated throughout the town, possibly suggesting that much of the post-medieval development occurred as part of a gradual process.
- 2.2.22 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows the entirety of Site to be developed. While the basic arrangement of the buildings within the eastern part of the Site is illustrated as relatively unchanged since 1843, a complex of structures, including what appears to be a glasshouse, is depicted in the west. Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping shows little further development within the Site until 1957, by which time the

buildings in the west appear to have been consolidated into a single structure. The historic layout of the town, represented by burgage plots, is still clearly visible throughout the Study Area. The 1988 and 1992 editions illustrate the redevelopment of the majority of the Site as the Green Lanes Shopping Centre, although the eastern part remained relatively unchanged until the recent demolition of nos. 22 and 23 Joy Street.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2013a) was prepared setting out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology would implement the archaeological trial trench evaluation. The WSI in format and contents conforms with current best practice and the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006) and the Institute for Archaeologists "Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation" (IfA 2008)

3.1.2 The general aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.*
- *The production of a report which will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive. This will facilitate judgements on the status of the archaeological resource and allow the formulation of an appropriate response ('a mitigation strategy') to the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits, if required.*

3.2 Evaluation Strategy

3.2.1 In consultation with HET, acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, it was agreed that three trenches measuring up to 5m x 1.5m should be excavated within the Site.

3.2.2 Trench 1 was located near to the corner of the Joy Street and Green Street frontage in order to principally identify any building/occupation activity facing onto the two streets. Trench 1 location was restricted by the presence of acro-props and pad foundations to the west, which are supporting the neighbouring building.

3.2.3 Trench 2 was located on to the Green Street frontage in order to identify any building/occupation activity facing onto the street. Trench 2 location was restricted by the presence of acro-props and pad foundations to the north, which are supporting the listed building at 3 Green Lane.

3.2.4 Trench 3 was located to the rear of the Site/street frontages in order to identify where possible any backyard activity present to the rear of the street frontages.

3.3 Fieldwork Methodology

3.3.1 The Trench locations were moved slightly in light of ground conditions. The trench locations ensured that the props and foundations were worked around and that no

damage that could affect the structural integrity of the existing neighbouring buildings occurred.

- 3.3.2 Prior to machine excavation, trench locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a cable tracing device (CAT). The positions of all detected services were marked on the ground. The trenches were not excavated in areas where services are located by the cable scan.
- 3.3.3 Machine excavation and the forming of the trenches was under the constant supervision of the attending archaeologist to ensure that no damage to either the temporary acro-props or pad foundations supporting them, which could affect the structural integrity of the existing buildings.
- 3.3.4 All overburden was carefully removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Due to the presence of reinforced concrete within the Site it was necessary to employ a breaker and/or a toothed bucket to initially form the trenches.
- 3.3.5 All machine work was under constant archaeological supervision and ceased immediately if significant evidence is revealed.
- 3.3.6 Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material and a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.
- 3.3.7 Each trench was cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned prior to any hand-excavation. All pre-modern stratified deposits were excavated by hand where time permitted. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded (where the natural geology was located).
- 3.3.8 A sample of each feature type, for example pits, postholes, and ditches, was excavated and recorded. The selection of features for excavation was determined on the basis of their form, fill, and stratigraphic relationship and in order to ensure a reasonable coverage of features and deposits within each trench and provide the best opportunity for the recovery of dating evidence. For discrete features such as pits and postholes this involved half-sectioning a representative sample. Linear features were sectioned.
- 3.3.9 Excavation was sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation and ensure that features were characterised and dated (where possible).

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details of Wessex Archaeology's recording system are available on request.
- 3.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated and archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.
- 3.4.3 Trench locations and all recorded archaeological features revealed were surveyed using a GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

- 3.4.4 A full photographic record was maintained using colour transparencies (on 35mm film). Digital photography was used additionally for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general Site working. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trial trenches (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 4.1.2 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.3 The following evaluation results section should be read in conjunction with **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 (**Figures 1, 2 and 3: Sections 101 and 102**) was aligned approximately north to south and located in the south eastern corner of the Site. It was shortened to 4.05m by 1.50m due to modern services. (**Plate 1**).
- 4.2.2 Following the removal of a series of modern concrete slabs, deposits and dead services (**100, 101, 102, 106, 113 and 114**) a large concrete block (a possible pier base or capping slab **118** was revealed which was inserted into post-medieval levelling deposit **103/117**. **103/117** sealed *in situ* archaeological remains which were identified at c. 0.45m below the current ground surface at a height of c. 8.96m aOD.
- 4.2.3 The natural geology (**121**) comprising mid yellow orange clay with rare sub-rounded stone. was partly revealed c. 0.74m below the existing ground surface in the northern part of the trench at a height of c. 8.69m aOD. At the southern end of the trench, the natural geology (**121**) was recorded at 1.20m below the ground surface
- 4.2.4 The earliest stratigraphic deposit **105** was revealed in a sondage excavated through layer **104** (**Plate 2 and Section 101**). **105** contained one sherd each of medieval sandy and course sandy ware pottery (the only medieval finds recovered from the Site). Unfortunately these were residual within the deposit, which also contained sherds of post-medieval North Devon wares dating to no later than the mid 17th century. Layer **105** is possibly the fill of a pit, the edges of which are possibly defined/indicated by the exposed natural geology within the trench.
- 4.2.5 **105** was sealed by layer **104/120**, which in turn was truncated by two post-medieval construction cuts **115** and **107**; **115** was the construction cut for a curving north to south aligned drain/culvert **116** constructed of re-used roof slates and mud-stone edging, capped by slate **119**. **107** was the construction cut for an approximately east-west aligned un-frogged red brick built wall **109** of which five courses survived..
- 4.2.6 A stratigraphic relationship between the drain (**116**) and the wall (**109**) could not be established due to the truncation of the modern concrete slab (**118**).
- 4.2.7 Contemporary with wall **109** was north to south aligned wall **112** which was partially revealed in the western section of Trench 1. Wall **112** was keyed into wall **109** indicating they were contemporary. Wall **112** was constructed of 2 courses of red brick and was

0.41m high. It would appear that Wall **112** is likely to form the back wall of a post-medieval property and that Wall **109** is an internal division.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 (**Figures 1, 2 and 3: Sections 201 and 203 and Plates 3 and 4**) was north to south aligned and excavated in the north east corner of the Site. It measured 5.38m long by 1.80m wide and a maximum of 1.20m deep. No natural geology was revealed.
- 4.3.2 Following the removal of a 0.30m thick concrete slab **201**, and gravel layer **216** *in situ* archaeological remains were identified at c.9m aOD.
- 4.3.3 The stratigraphically earliest deposit was **209** a probable naturally deposited flood plain layer, derived from the Taw Estuary which was cut through by north to south aligned ditch **219** (filled with **220**) (**Plate 3 and Section 201**). Also cutting **209** was an east west aligned feature **210** filled with **211**. The nature of this feature is unclear as it was only recorded in section. It is potentially the construction cut for an earlier (now removed) wall or a smaller gully associated with ditch **219**. Unfortunately the direct stratigraphic relationship of the two features **219** and **210** had been truncated by modern intrusions. No dating was recovered from these features; although ditch **219** is aligned parallel to the line of Green Lanes and may define the boundary of a burgage plot running northwards off of Joy Street, which could predate the establishment of Green Lanes itself.
- 4.3.4 Also cutting layer **209**, but with no direct stratigraphic relationship to ditch **219** was foundation cut **218** for wall **217**. The wall (**217**), which lay up against the western baulk of the trench, had been directly built up against the face of the foundation cut (**218**) and was constructed of 13 rough courses of mudstone slabs, but did not appear to have any bonding material. The wall was recorded as 0.65m high. The wall may represent a pier foundation or corner of a building for supporting walls which may have sprung off it to the south and west. The fact that the wall foundation did not extend further to the east may mean that it was respecting the line of the ditch (**219**).
- 4.3.5 Butting wall **217** on its southern side was a thick make-up layer/bedding (**213**) of light grey sandy clay/lime mortar with abundant sub-angular sandstone capped with a possible cobbled surface **212**, which may also be a pier foundation. It would also appear to have been trench built and to respect the line of the ditch (**219**) to the east. Although not clear it is likely that this foundation truncates wall (**217**) and would have removed any walls that may have sprung off **217** to the south. There was evidence that wall **217** had been robbed (**221**) of its upper courses of stone and this may have been undertaken during the construction of foundation **212/213**. However the fill (**215**) from the robber cut contained pottery of North Devon redwares and modern transfer printed refined whitewares, which indicates that the truncation is more likely to have occurred in the modern period possibly through the installation of a service.
- 4.3.6 At the southern end of the trench deposit **209** was sealed by layer **205**, which was sealed by a post-medieval levelling layer **204** at the southern end and layer **214** at the northern end of the trench. Layer **204** was truncated by the construction cut (**206**) for an 'L' shaped unfrogged red brick wall **208** of which seven courses survived. The wall (**208**) had truncated or been built up against foundation **212/213**. Abutting wall **208** to the south was a north to south aligned wall **202** constructed of two remaining courses of red unfrogged brick. These walls (**208** and **202**) can be likened to those seen in Trench 1 (Walls **109** and **112**) in possibly forming the northern and southern extents of a property respectively of a post-medieval building facing on to Green Lanes.



4.3.7 Following the demolition of walls **208** and **202** they were sealed by layer **216** and the concrete slab **201**.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 (**Figures 1, 2 and 3: Section 301 and Plates 5, 6 and 7**) was aligned roughly east to west and excavated in the north-west corner of the Site and recorded as 3.10m long by 1.50m wide and 0.46m deep. Natural geology (**304**) comprising mid yellow orange clay was encountered 0.36m below the existing ground surface at a height of 8.81m aOD

4.4.2 Following the removal of modern concrete slab **301** and made ground layers **302** and **303** the remains of a roughly north to south aligned un-frogged brick built wall **311** was revealed within foundation trench **308**. Immediately west of **311** was a second wall **313** (within cut **312**) which was revealed in the west facing section of Trench 3. **308** and **312** cut directly into the natural geology **304** as did large pit **305** located roughly 1m to the west. There was no stratigraphic links between the three features.

4.4.3 The function of **311** is unclear as it had been heavily robbed and **313** was only partially revealed however they are aligned either parallel to or perpendicular with the walls and structures revealed in Trenches 1 and 2 and the surrounding buildings and are constructed with the same un-frogged red bricks and therefore are part of earlier post-medieval structures..

4.4.4 Pit **305 (Plate 7)** was investigated and contained fills **306** and **307** which contained pottery identified as post-medieval North Devon wares no later than the middle of the 17th century in date. This pit is interpreted as a rubbish pit and contained potential evidence of small scale industrial activity from the identification of two sheep horn cores, which may be associated with tanneries that are known within the vicinity of the Site.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation produced a small finds assemblage, in a limited range of material types; only pottery and animal bone occurred in any appreciable quantity (see Table 1). Datable material is almost entirely post-medieval.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Of the 77 pottery sherds recovered, two are medieval, and the remainder post-medieval. Condition is good, and the hard-fired post-medieval wares in particular have survived relatively unabraded.

5.2.2 The two medieval sherds came from **105**; one is in a coarse sandy fabric, and the other in a finer sandy fabric. Both are small, undiagnostic body sherds, uncondusive to close dating.

5.2.3 Coarse redwares dominate the post-medieval assemblage. All are likely to be locally produced, i.e. North Devon wares. They can be divided into two main groups: gravel-tempered (18 sherds) and gravel-free (46 sherds), and include both glazed and unglazed wares. A few unglazed sherds carry white slip-painted decoration, and there is one probable sgraffito ware (a body sherd green-glazed over a white slip, although not itself bearing decoration). Vessel forms represented include flared bowls with internally bevelled and lid-seated rims, one small jug or mug. These North Devon coarsewares have

a lengthy currency through the post-medieval period, but there are chronological clues here. First, the presence here of calcareous wares amongst the gravel-free group (27 out of 46 sherds) suggests a focus in the early post-medieval period – these calcareous wares are characteristic of the 16th and early 17th centuries, and seem to have gone out of production by the mid 17th century (Allan et al. 2005, 172). This date is supported by the relative scarcity of slipwares and sgraffito wares, produced at Barnstaple, Bideford and Great Torrington from the mid 17th century.

- 5.2.4 Other, later wares are represented, but in relatively small quantities: one sherd of imported tinglazed earthenware (probably 16th or 17th century), four sherds of refined whiteware (19th/20th century) and five sherds of English stoneware (19th/20th century) from 303; and one sherd of refined whiteware from 215. Other contexts (**104**, **105**, **306**, **307**, **309**) contain nothing definitively later than the mid 17th century.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 This category includes roof tile, floor tile and brick. The earliest piece is a decorated floor tile (inlaid slip) from **104**; this is very worn, the glaze entirely removed, and the design is illegible. A fragment of a roof tile from **105** is in a post-medieval gravel-tempered fabric and is partially glazed. Context **309** produced a brick fragment, and a second fragment which appears to be part of a brick 'special', preserving part of an internal cylindrical opening.

5.4 Glass

- 5.4.1 Apart from one piece of modern window glass (**303**), this category consists entirely of post-medieval green bottle glass. One bottle base from 215 is from an 'onion' form, dating c. 1680-1730, while two bases from **303** belong to cylindrical bottles of the 19th century or later.

5.5 Animal Bone

- 5.5.1 The assemblage comprises 175 fragments (or 2.921kg) of animal bone. This material is from six separate contexts of post-medieval and modern date. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 149 (Table 2).
- 5.5.2 This report follows general guidelines for the assessment of animal bone assemblages (English Heritage 2002; Payne 1991). The entire assemblage was rapidly scanned and quantified in terms of species and skeletal element. Detailed information relating to age, biometric and butchery was also quantified, and the preservation condition of bones including any evidence for gnawing and burning was also noted. This information was directly recorded into a spreadsheet and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

5.6 Results

Preservation condition

- 5.6.1 Bone preservation is generally good. Cortical surfaces are intact and surface details, such as fine knife cuts are clear and easily observed. Gnawed fragments are comparatively rare, which suggests that bones were buried in fairly soon after they were discarded, or that domestic dogs had little or no access to midden material.

Post-medieval

- 5.6.2 The assemblage comprises 68 fragments of bone from four separate contexts (**105**, **306**, **307** and **309**). The identified bones are all from domestic livestock species, mostly cattle

and sheep/goat, but also some pig. Both cranial and post-cranial skeletal elements are present, indicating that the waste material is from different sources, including primary butchery waste, domestic refuse and possibly small-scale craft activity such as horn-working.

- 5.6.3 Of note are two sheep horn cores from context **307**, one of which has been sawn at the base. This was undoubtedly carried out in order to remove the horn core from the skull of the animal so that the outer sheath could be used to manufacture objects.

Modern

- 5.6.4 The modern assemblage is larger, comprising 81 fragments from just two separate contexts. Cattle and sheep/goat bones are common, and include a mixture of bone waste, as outlined above. Less common species include pig, horse, dog, hare, goose and duck. Of note amongst the modern assemblage are a further two sheep/goat horn cores and fragments of a lamb skull complete with horn buds.

Conclusions

- 5.6.5 The assemblage of bone is relatively small and from mixed deposits of waste material comprising butchery waste, domestic refuse and possible the waste products from small-scale craft industries such as horn-working.

5.7 Shell

- 5.7.1 The shell includes a range of species: oyster, cockle, limpet and periwinkle. Amongst the oyster are both right and left valves, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste.

5.8 Other Finds

- 5.8.1 Other finds comprise two pieces of roofing slate, two clay tobacco pipe stems, two pieces of slag (not necessarily from metalworking), and one unidentifiable iron object. Apart from the clay pipe, which can only be broadly dated as post-medieval, these finds are undatable, although assumed also to be of post-medieval date.

5.9 Further Recommendations

- 5.9.1 This is a small assemblage, and no further work is required. The assemblage has been recorded to a sufficient level (i.e. for pottery, ware types; for animal bone, species, bone element, butchery, age and biometric data) to complete the site archive and no additional analysis is necessary. The quantity of detailed information available for further more detailed discussion is limited in scope and will not add significantly to the summary provided in this assessment.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The Site is located within the boundaries of the old medieval town approximately 30m west of the course of the medieval wall, however no structures or deposits were revealed which can be securely dated to this period. Ditch **219**, which runs parallel to the course of the town wall and Green Lanes, may be the remnants of a burgage plot boundary, defining land division to the north of Joy Street. Stone built wall **217** and foundation **212/213** are potentially medieval features and would appear to respect the line of the north to south ditch **219**. However no finds were recovered in direct association, and due to the constraints of the Site and the presence of wall supporting acro-props against the buildings on the northern and western limits of the Site the trenches could not be

expanded to further investigate these structures. These features may equally be post-medieval in date in line with the majority of other features recorded.

- 6.1.2 The remaining structures and features are post-medieval or modern in date, with the revealed walls aligned either parallel or perpendicular with the long narrow property boundaries characteristic of the former medieval burgage plots which can be observed throughout the town, an indication of the infilling and development of old land plots. The walls partly represent structures dating to the 17th and 18th centuries which pre-date the Victorian building that until recently occupied the Site, and are also likely to represent internal divisions within those Victorian buildings themselves, which are likely to have been removed during refurbishments. The drain recorded in Trench 1 can also be dated to this period.
- 6.1.3 The pit recorded in trench 3 indicates that there is evidence of back yard activity within the site prior to its infilling in the Victorian period. Further evidence of post medieval pitting was also revealed in Trench 1.
- 6.1.4 The evidence of industrial activity in the form of horn working waste is of some interest for the post-medieval period and further adds to the information from the excavations at Boutport Street which revealed large quantities of animal bone found in association with post-medieval buildings and evidence of tanning workshops.
- 6.1.5 Given the size of the Site and nature of development, the trial trench evaluation has provided an extensive sample of the nature, depth and character of the archaeological features and deposits that are present within the Site.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project (under the accession **code NDDMS 2013.32**). Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

- 7.2.1 The ordered and integrated project archive will be compiled by Wessex Archaeology in accordance with HET guidance and with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/ (EH 2006). The archive will be transferred for long-term curation to the Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon. The archive will comprise “all records and materials recovered during an archaeological project and identified for long term preservation, including artefacts, ecofacts and other environmental remains, waste products, scientific samples and also written and visual documentation in paper, film and digital form”.
- 7.2.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital data and digital copies made of the primary site records and images and will be deposited within six months of completion of all fieldwork related to this project. This would include any further mitigation work that follows on from this initial evaluation stage of excavation.



7.3 Deposition of the archive

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology has contacted the Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon and acquired the Accession Code: **NDDMS 2013.32**. Conditions for deposition are also being agreed. The Accession Code will be quoted on all documentation relevant to the site including projects designs, final reports and the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.3.2 The digital archive (consisting of born-digital and digital copies of relevant written and drawn data produced during fieldwork) will be transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository instead of with the Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon (see 'Deposition of the digital archive' – below) and generally not with the museum itself.
- 7.3.3 Wessex Archaeology will make appropriate digital copies of all hardcopy elements of the Site record.

7.4 The Material (Finds) Archive

- 7.4.1 Items in the material archive will be cleaned (or otherwise treated) ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon. Early consultation will be entered into with the museum to facilitate transfer of the material archive.
- 7.4.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon - in a manner to be agreed with the museum - and within a timetable to be agreed with the HET. The composition of the archive shall conform to the collecting museum's accession guidelines for depositing archaeological material. The acceptance of an archive by the museum will be in accordance with the museum's accession/collection policies and early consultation with the museum will be entered into in this regard.
- 7.4.3 Wessex Archaeology, on behalf of the museum, will obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon. This agreement will be made at the earliest possible stage following assessment after data-collection.
- 7.4.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement will be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

7.5 Deposition of the digital archive

- 7.5.1 The digital archive will consist of:
- (i) all born-digital data (images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and
 - (ii) digital copies made of all other relevant written and drawn data produced and/or collected during fieldwork - i.e. the primary record comprising context records and indices, sample sheets and indices, finds records and indices, site drawings - earthwork surveys, sections and plans, as well as relevant sketches or notes that aid the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording, any relevant information undertaken as part of the post-excavation assessment or analysis

- 7.5.2 The Digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository and thus made publicly accessible, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2011). It is understood that the only suitable repository for digital archaeological archive is the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ –. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as detailed on the ADS website:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>

and in the guidance given on selection for the archive provided in:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance>

- 7.5.3 The full copyright of the written/illustrative and digital archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

7.6 Disposal of the primary hardcopy records

- 7.6.1 The Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon may wish to retain the hardcopy archive to accompany the artefactual material. (For example: where the programme of archaeological works involves the investigation and analysis of regionally/nationally significant archaeological and/or artefactual deposits). In all cases Wessex Archaeology will first offer the primary paper record archive to the museum prior to its disposal.
- 7.6.2 Once the digital archive has been transferred to the appropriate Trusted Digital Repository (usually the ADS), and the museum has confirmed that this has occurred satisfactorily and that they do not require the hardcopy archive, Wessex Archaeology will retain, disperse or dispose of the primary hardcopy items as Wessex Archaeology see fit. Items may be retained for curation by Wessex Archaeology, developer or applicant, or offered to a third party organisation for public use or as a teaching resource. Where the archive is retained by Wessex Archaeology this may involve storing of documentation within the company's library and/or archive room and storage of material within the company's archive storage facility. Digital data will be stored on the company's network and within Cloud storage.
- 7.6.3 Where the collecting museum does not require the hardcopy element disposal may mean physical destruction of the primary record. The paper archive if not retained will be shredded and material finds will be disposed of in a skip at Wessex Archaeology. Disposed of material will be clearly marked to indicate that it has been previously recorded. Digital data will be deleted from the company network and/or Cloud.
- 7.6.4 Wessex Archaeology will notify the HET upon the completion of:
- (i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
 - (ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 7.6.5 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the Site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.



8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Bgl: below ground level

aOD: above Ordnance Datum

Trench 1	Dimensions :	4.05m by 1.50m x 1.20m	Ground surface level:	9.44m aOD
	Coordinates (NGR):	255832.19, 133340.29 255831.36, 133344.28		
Context	Category	Description		Depth m (bgl)
100	Layer	Reinforced concrete slab.		0-0.08
101	Structure	Base for concrete slab (100). Only present at edge of trench. Consists of 2 courses of bricks aligned as stretcher courses with flush mortar pointing.		0.08-0.20
102	Layer	Concrete slab. Lower slab which covers southern part of site.		0.20-0.35
103	Layer	Levelling layer: mid brown silty clay with common sandy inclusions.		0.35-0.47
104	Layer	Possible floor surface: Mid grey brown clay with common yellow clay inclusions and common lime mortar. Possibly a bedding layer for a removed floor surface. Cut by 115.		0.12
105	Fill	Deliberate backfill of an unknown feature, possibly a cellar. Dark grey brown silty clay with common sub-angular mudstone inclusions.		0.73+
106	Layer	Modern Backfill: Medium to dark brown silty clay. Common brick rubble. Probably levelling or a result of modern service insertion.		0.20
107	Cut	Construction cut for brick wall 109. 1.50+m by 0.62m		0.29
108	Fill	Deliberate Backfill: Dark grey brown silty clay with common gravelly mudstone inclusions. Possibly packing around base of wall 109.		0.29
109	Structure	Brick wall. 1.50+m by 0.22m. 5 courses remain, but not enough bricks visible to accurately ascertain bonding. No visible bonding agent. Probably an internal wall relating to a post-medieval building.		0.29-0.41
110	Cut	Construction cut for post-medieval wall 112 which truncates wall 110. 0.85+m by 0.22+m. Located under concrete on western edge of trench.		0.29
111	Layer	Bedding Layer: Mixed Yellow/Grey brown silty clay with common sub angular gravels. Bedding layer for wall 112.		0.13
112	Structure	Brick wall. Possibly Flemish garden bond. Thin well pointed mortar jointing. Truncated to north by modern services. 0.85m by 0.22m.		0.07-0.16
113	Cut	For modern electrical service.		0.27+
114	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 113. Modern shillet.		0.27+
115	Cut	Construction cut for drain 116 and 119. Runs roughly NE-SW and does not continue beyond wall 109. 2.67+m by 0.20m. Curvilinear with straight vertical sides and a flat base.		0.10
116	Structure	Shallow drain. Dimensions as 116 above. A slate base with 2 walls made of single courses of mudstone. Slates appear to be reused roof tiles.		0.10
117	Fill	Demolition rubble. Same as 103.		0.15+
118	Structure	Concrete lump. Overlies wall 109. Presumably for levelling/capping a hole. 1.26m by 1.18m		0.20+
119	Structure	Drain capping. Reused roofing slate capping 116.		0.02



120	Layer	Possibly continuation of floor 104 or fill 105. dark grey brown silty clay with common sub angular mudstone.	-
121	Natural	Mid yellow orange clay. Found beneath cut 107 and appears a little at 1.20m down below 105.	-
122	Natural	Mid yellow orange clay with rare sub-rounded stone.	

Trench 2	Dimensions :	5.38m by 1.80m x 1.20m	Ground surface level:	9.41m aOD
	Coordinates (NGR):	255830.81, 133348.65 255829.83, 133352.11		
Context	Category	Description	Depth m (bgl)	
201	Layer	Reinforced concrete. Depth extends to 0.33m in places.	0-0.33	
202	Wall	Brick wall runs under western edge of trench. Made of handmade bricks bonded with clay and weak lime mortar. Probably post-medieval-modern. 1.22+m by 0.11+m.	0.10-0.19	
203	Cut	Construction cut for wall 202. linear with a flat base and straight, vertical sides. Aligned N-S	0.19+	
204	Layer	Made ground: dark grey silty clay with common sub-angular mudstone. Possibly used as a levelling layer.	0.21	
205	Layer	Remnant topsoil: Light grey silty clay. Rare sub-angular mudstone gravel.	0.13	
206	Cut	Construction cut. 1.14m long. Located in western edge of trench 2. Linear with straight vertical sides and a concave base. Probably construction cut for wall 208 but may also be a robber cut re-used as such.	0.24	
207	Fill	Backfill: mid brown silty clay with common gravel. Fill of 206.	0.24	
208	Wall	L-Shaped brick wall. Made of what appear to be handmade bricks. Up to 7 courses remain with no bond. 1.54+m by 0.22+m. Appears to have clay bonding agent. Post-medieval brick wall, possibly internal structure divisions.	0.24-0.60	
209	Layer	Redeposited natural; probable flood plain deposit: yellowish brown silty clay with common mixed sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel. Moderate charcoal flecks. This fill underlies all exposed archaeology in this trench.	0.60+	
210	Cut	Construction cut, probably for an earlier removed wall. 1.80m+ by 0.40m. linear with a flat base and steep concave sides. Not seen in plan.	0.19	
211	Fill	Backfill of 210: mid grey brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded quartz and sparse sub-angular sandstone.	0.19	
212	Structure	Potential flagstone surface. Lime mortar bonding with thick and irregular jointing. No evidence it extends to the east. Built on 213. rectangular with vertical sides and a sloping base. 0.93m by 0.29m	0.03-0.06	
213	Layer	Made ground: light grey sandy clay/lime mortar with abundant sub-angular sandstone up to 0.44m. No evidence it extends further east. 0.95m by 0.29m+. built to support floor 212.	0.52	
214	Layer	Made ground: grey silty clay with rare sub-angular sandstone gravel. Material dumped in to fill holes in the ground.	0.49+	
215	Layer	Made ground: yellow brown clay with patches of grey silt and rare sub-angular stone <0.30m. modern made ground used to level site. Found at northern end of trench.	0.55	
216	Layer	Made ground: mix of grits and gravels found at northern end of trench.	0-0.08m	



217	Structure	Post-medieval mudstone wall. 13 courses of rough faced uneven mudstone with thick and irregular jointing. Possibly drystone construction. Not fully excavated and continues below base of trench.	0.61-0.91+
218	Cut	Construction cut for wall 217.	0.91+
219	Cut	Feature. Runs length of trench 2. Probably a boundary ditch, but not enough revealed to be certain. 3.67m+ by 0.70m+.	0.72+
220	Fill	Fill of 219. Secondary fill: mid brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular gravels and sparse charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated. Cut by construction cut 206.	0.72+
221	Cut	Cut of robber trench for the removal of wall 217, cuts through 214.	0.50m deep

Trench 3	Dimensions :	3.11m by 1.50m x 0.46m	Ground surface level:	9.46m aOD
	Coordinates (NGR):	255821.15, 133353.46 255824.16, 133354.39		
Context	Category	Description	Depth m (bgl)	
301	Layer	Concrete	0-0.08	
302	Layer	Made ground: Light grey brown sand. Rare brick and stone fragments. Bedding layer for 301.	0.08-0.20	
303	Layer	Made ground/demolition layer: mid to dark grey brown silty clay with common sub-angular brick and stone fragments.	0.20-0.36	
304	Natural	Mid yellow orange clay with rare sub-rounded stone.	0.36+	
305	Cut	Pit: large post-medieval pit. Probably containing rubbish. Not fully excavated due to depth. Sub-circular with straight steep sides. 1.76m+ by 1.00m+.	0.89+	
306	Fill	Deliberate backfill: Mid green brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular flint. Possibly cess rich material. Lowest excavated fill of 305.	0.35+	
307	Fill	Deliberate backfill: dark grey brown silty clay with common sub-angular stone. Fill of 305.	0.68	
308	Cut	Construction cut for wall 311. Linear with irregularly shaped sides and a flat base. 1.50m+ by 0.82m.	0.28	
309	Fill	Secondary fill: mid grey brown silty clay with rare-sub-angular stone inclusions. Uppermost fill of 308.	0.17	
310	Fill	Deliberate backfill: dark grey brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular stone inclusions. Lowest fill of 308. possible a bedding layer for 311	0.13	
311	Structure	Brick wall. 3 partial courses remain with lime mortar bonding. No obvious purpose, possibly a garden wall?	0.23	
312	Cut	Construction cut for wall 313. Linear with a flat base and straight, vertical sides.	0.38	
313	Structure	Wall. Constructed of a mixture of stone and brick including one possible re-used Tudor brick. It consists of 5 irregular courses with thick lime mortar jointing and is built directly on the natural. May form part of an outbuilding.	0.38	



APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-159888

Project details

Project name	Green Lane - Joy Street Development Barnstaple, Devon
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by British Land Company Ltd, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 22, 23 Joy Street and 13, 14 and 15 Green Lanes Shopping Centre, Barnstaple EX31 1BP, . The site is proposed for the erection of a retail unit combined with the conversion of existing buildings. The site lies within the historic core of Barnstaple and any ground works have the potential to reveal archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and later settlement here. As a result of consultations with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to determine the presence, absence and survival of any archaeological features and / or deposits that may survive within the site. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 3 trenches originally proposed to be 5m by 1.5m. The presence of services led to the shortening of Trenches 1 and 3. The earliest identified remains consisted of a possible medieval ditch which was aligned with the course of the medieval town walls, a shallow ditch or wall footing and a large stone built buttress structure; all within Trench 2. No finds were recovered which were directly associated with these features to provide a date, however they were clearly different, in form and construction and their location within the archaeological sequence and therefore a medieval date is possible. Later features included post-medieval brick built walls, which were aligned with the existing property boundaries, which followed the arrangement of long narrow properties indicative of medieval burghage plots. Evidence of post-medieval industrial activities were revealed from finds from within a rubbish pit in Trench 3.</p>
Project dates	Start: 12-08-2013 End: 14-08-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	78942 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	NDDMS 2013.32 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	55991 - Planning Application No.

Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DEVON NORTH DEVON BARNSTAPLE Green Lane - Joy Street Development
Postcode	EX31 1BP
Study area	800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	255827 133351 255827 00 00 N 133351 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.74m Max: 9.13m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	British Land Company Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Barnstaple and North Devon Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Barnstaple and North Devon Museum
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Barnstaple and North Devon Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Green Lane - Joy Street Development Barnstaple, Devon - Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cullen, B

Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, S

Author(s)/Editor(s) DE Rosa, D

Other bibliographic details 78942.03/Accession Code: NDDMS 2013.32

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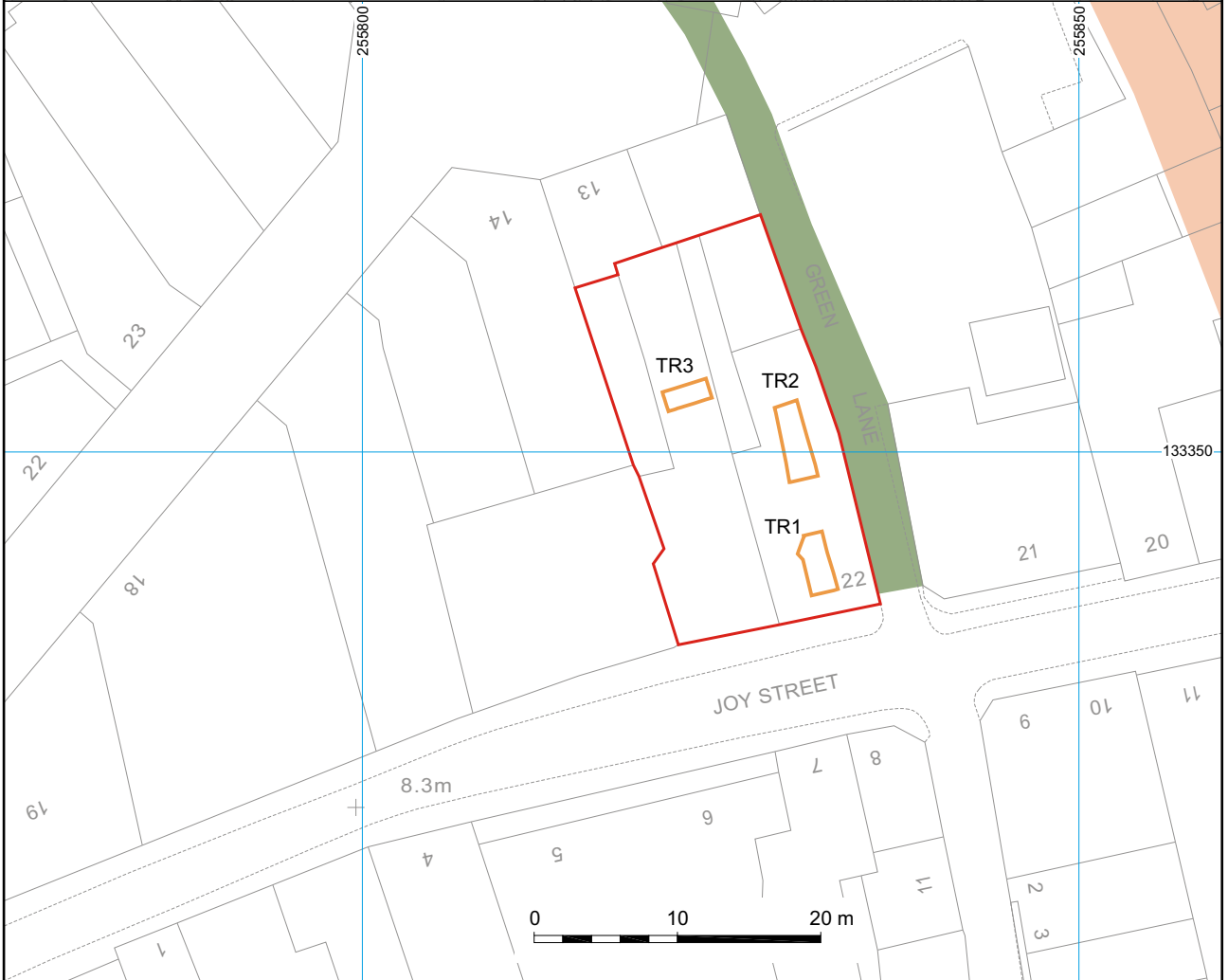
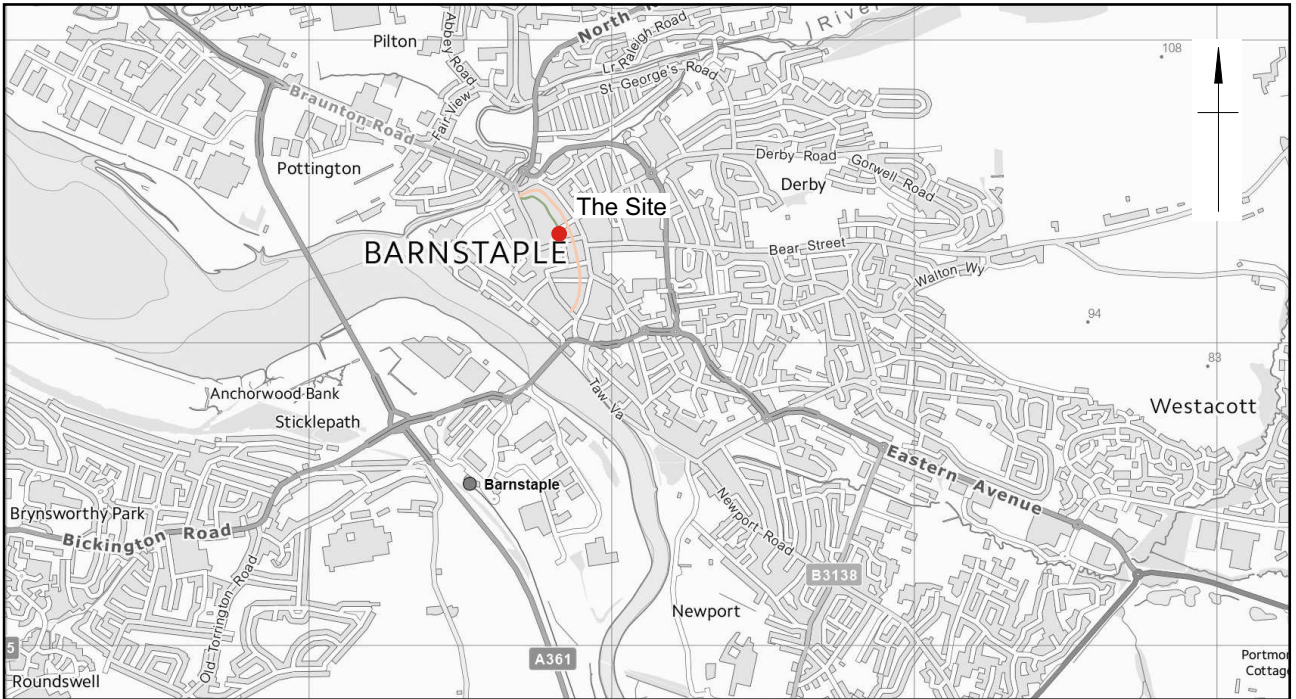
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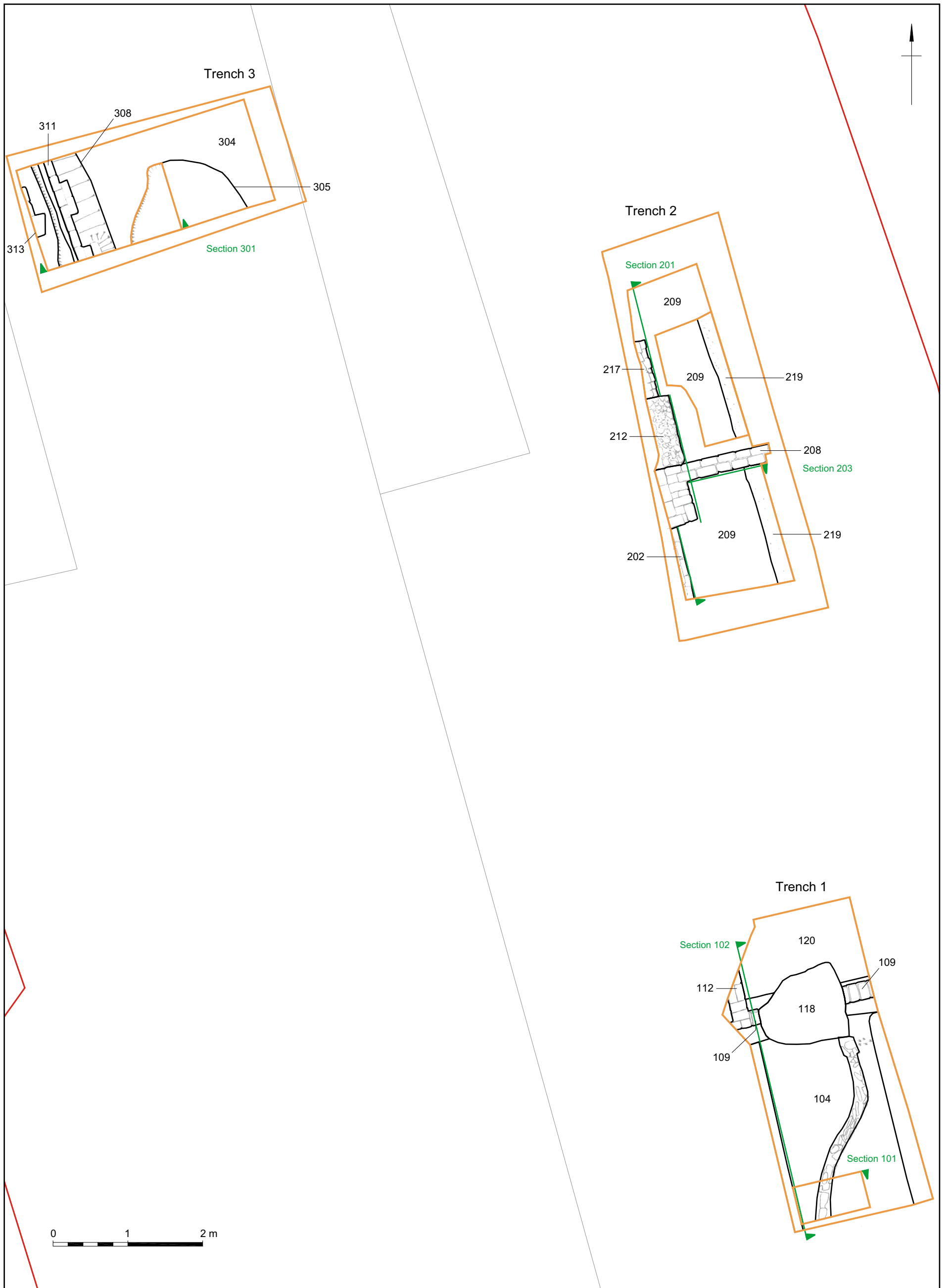
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Site Trench Line of medieval town wall Course of green lane 	<p> <small> Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. </small> </p>		
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The Site and trench locations

Figure 1



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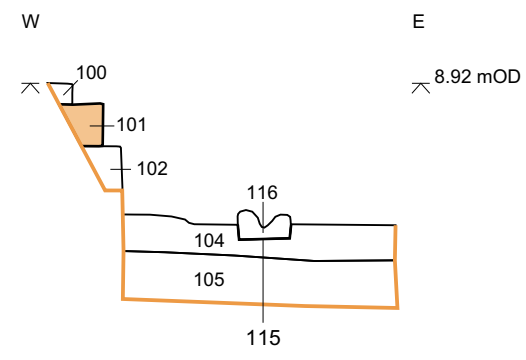
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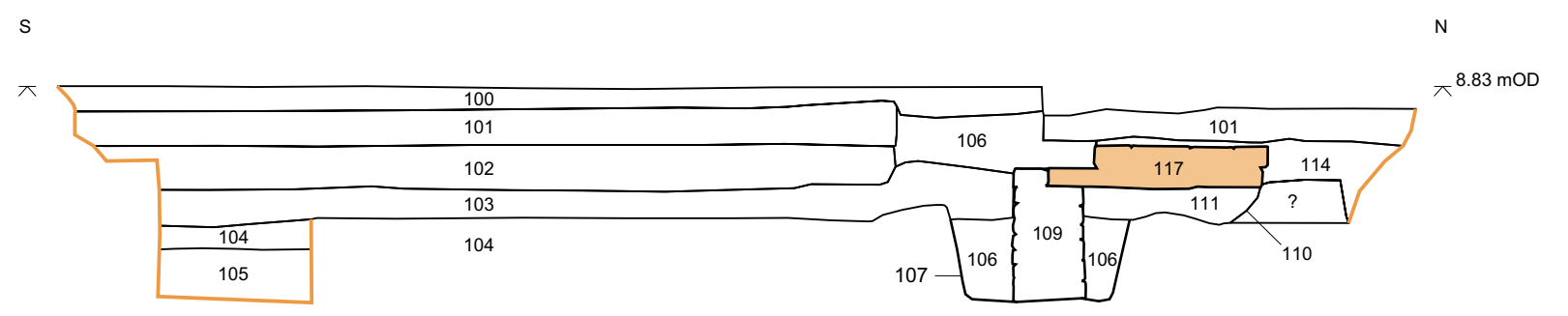


Trenches 1-3

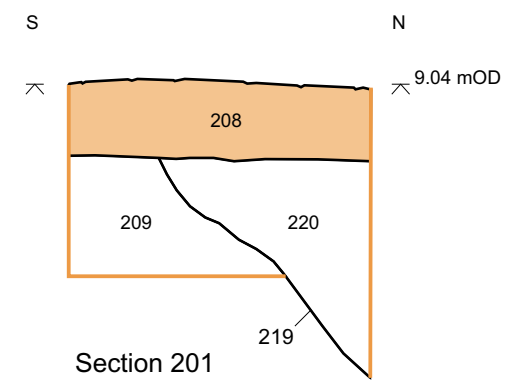
Figure 2



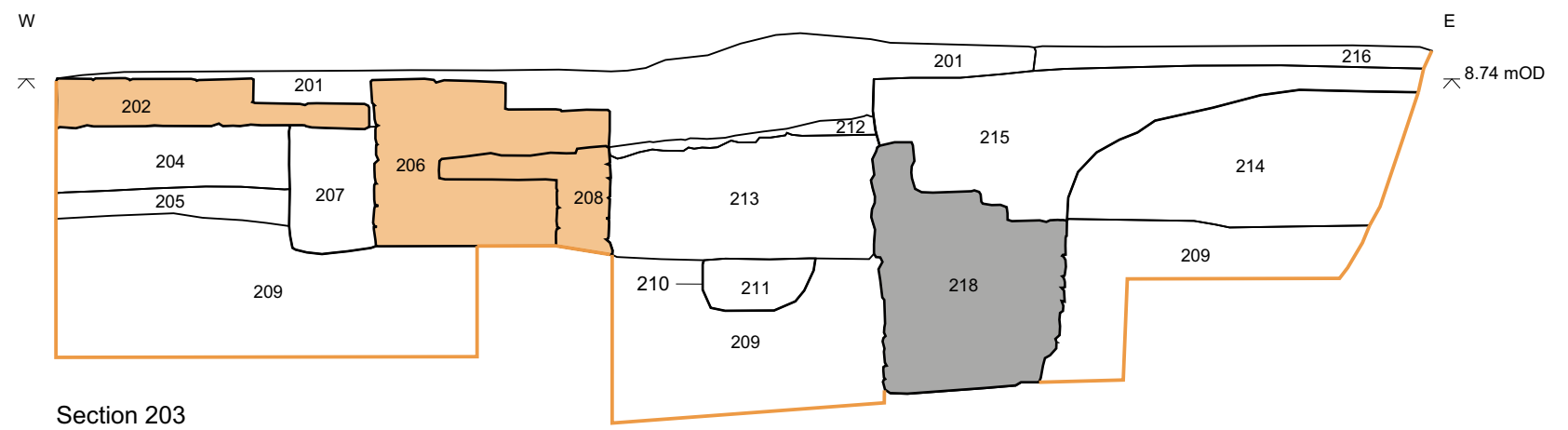
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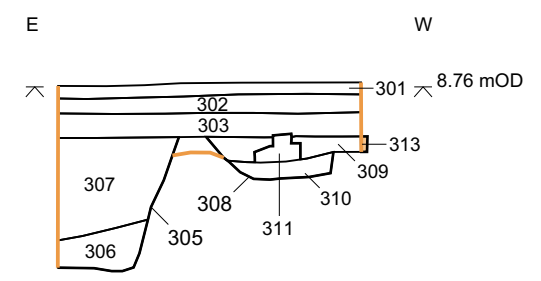
Section 102



Section 201



Section 203



Section 301

Brick wall
 Stone wall



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Plate 1: Trench 1 from the south (scales 1 m, 0.5 m)



Plate 2: Trench 1, east facing section of sondage through 104 and 105 (scale 2 m)


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Plate 3: Trench 2 from the south (scale 1 m)



Plate 4: East facing section of trench 2 (scale 2 m)


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Plate 5: Trench 3 from the east (scale 2 m, 1 m)



Plate 6: North facing section of trench 3 (scale 2 m)



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Plate 7: West facing section of pit 305 (scale 1 m)

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