



making sense of heritage

22, 23 Joy Street and 13 – 15 Green Lanes Shopping Centre Barnstaple, Devon

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



Planning Ref: 55991

Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon Accession Code: NDDMS 2013.32

Ref: 78943.01

January 2015



**22, 23 JOY STREET and 13 - 15
GREEN LANES SHOPPING CENTRE
BARNSTAPLE, DEVON**

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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22, 23 Joy Street and 13 - 15 Green Lanes Shopping Centre Barnstaple, Devon

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Green Lanes Property Unit Trust to carry out archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at 22–23 Joy Street, Barnstaple, Devon, centred on National Grid Reference 255826 133350. The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by North Devon Council for the erection of a retail unit and the conversion of existing buildings within a larger development area, which included also units 13–15 Green Lane (planning reference 55991).

The monitoring and recording was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works relating to the site, having been preceded by a heritage statement of the development area, and an archaeological evaluation which identified features of possible medieval date, as well as post-medieval walls and evidence for post-medieval industrial activity.

Evidence for medieval activity was revealed during the recording by the presence of medieval pottery, dated to the 13th–15th century. While some of this material was residual in later (post-medieval) features, a small number of features, mostly in the southern half of the site, are likely to be of medieval date. They included a small ditch running parallel to Joy Street just inside the street frontage, and a post-hole on the same line, as well as a small number of pits and other features further back from the street. They contained varying quantities of domestic waste, comprising mainly pottery and animal bone.

The majority of post-medieval features, again principally pits of varying size and form, lay in the northern half of the site, although at least three pits lay in the southern half in the area known to have been occupied by buildings fronting Joy Street by 1830. As well as domestic waste, a number of features also contained slag, indicating ironworking on or close to the site during the post-medieval period. Ironworking is also documented on the site in the 19th century.

The 1830 map provides the earliest cartographic evidence for building on the site, and it is likely that most if not all the walls recorded are of 19th-century and later date. Many of them correspond to walls indicated on the 1889 edition Ordnance Survey map, and suggest some alterations to the buildings and yards within the two adjacent properties.

Together, the features and deposits recorded on the site have the potential to provide significant new information about the development of the later medieval and post-medieval town. It is proposed that, following further archive consolidation and analysis of the stratigraphy and selected finds, an article describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society (PDAS)*.

The project archive resulting from the archaeological mitigation of this Site will be deposited with Barnstaple & North Devon Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code NDDMS 2013.32.



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The fieldwork was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa and Andy King. The evaluation was directed by Benjamin Cullen, and the watching brief by Simon Flaherty and Mike Dinwiddy. The monitoring and recording was directed by Michael Fleming, assisted by Roy Krakowicz, Owen Watts and Frances Ward. The post-excavation assessment was managed by Alistair Barclay. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham (pottery, ceramic building material, other ceramics, glass, metalwork), Erica Macey-Bracken (clay tobacco pipe), Phil Andrews (slag), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Lynn Wootten (finds conservation). This report was compiled by Andrew Powell, and the illustrations are by Rob Goller.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Green Lanes Property Unit Trust ('the Client') to carry out archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at 22–23 Joy Street, Barnstaple, Devon, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 255826 133350 (Fig. 1). The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by North Devon Council for the erection of a retail unit and the conversion of existing buildings within a larger development area which included units 13–15 of the Green Lanes shopping centre (planning reference 55991).
- 1.1.2 The monitoring and recording was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works relating to the site, having been preceded by a heritage statement of the larger development area (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) and an archaeological evaluation of the site comprising three trial trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2013b). The evaluation identified features of possible medieval date, as well as post-medieval walls and evidence for post-medieval industrial activity.
- 1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2013c) was prepared setting out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology would implement the programme of archaeological works in accordance with a brief (Ref: ARCH/DM/ND/20478) issued by the North Devon Council Historic Environment Team (HET) – the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. The WSI was submitted on behalf of the Client and approved by the HET.
- 1.1.4 The monitoring and recording was undertaken between August and November 2014.

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the fieldwork (taking into account those of the previous evaluation), and to assess their potential to reveal past activities that have taken place on the site, so increasing knowledge of Barnstaple's archaeology and history, and providing a resource for future research and education.
- 1.2.2 The report also provides an updated project design (UPD) with a costed programme of further work needed to achieve that aim, including analysis, public dissemination through publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is located close to the centre of the historic core of Barnstaple and consists of a rectangular parcel of land of approximately 380 m² (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the south by Joy Street, and to the east by a pedestrian route known as Green Lane; 3 Green Lane, to the immediate north, is a Grade II Listed building. To the remainder of the north and west the Site is bounded by the Green Lanes Shopping Centre and by commercial premises fronting onto Joy Street.
- 1.3.2 At the start of the monitoring programme the Site was vacant following the demolition of the former complex of buildings at 22–23 Joy Street, with only residual floor surfaces



remaining *in situ*. A series of angled props supported the east wall of a building immediately to the west, and the south wall of 3 Green Lane to the north.

- 1.3.3 The Site lies within a relatively flat area of land on the eastern side of the Taw Estuary, at an elevation of approximately 9 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). 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 AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is a brief summary of the findings of the heritage statement (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) which set out the known archaeology and the historical background within a study area extending 1 km around the Site.

2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.2.1 An assemblage of 20 Mesolithic flint implements and a single Neolithic arrowhead was recovered during excavations 140 m to the north of the Site. Excavations at Paiges Lane, 140 m to the south-west, revealed a flint scatter of indeterminate prehistoric date, and a shallow charcoal-filled pit interpreted as a possible Bronze Age hearth. A small assemblage of flint debitage was found within a pit immediately west of the Site during excavations on Joy Street.

- 2.2.2 No evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British activity is recorded in the vicinity and these periods are poorly represented in Barnstaple, with much of the Romano-British evidence comprising isolated findspots which cannot be considered indicative of extensive occupation.

2.3 Saxon

- 2.3.1 Documentary evidence suggests that settlement at Barnstaple originated in the late Saxon period, with *Beardastapol* referenced in association with *Pilturn* (Pilton) as one of the four defended 'burhs' in the Burghal Hidage of AD 913. 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.

- 2.3.2 Although the location of main focus of activity within the Saxon town is uncertain, an extensive cemetery was revealed during excavations at Barnstaple Castle, 180 m 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 castle in the 11th century.

- 2.3.3 Settlement remains of possible Saxon date are recorded at several locations within the town. Excavations at Joy Street, 25 m south-west of the site, revealed occupation layers and multiple phases of timber slots and post-holes dating from the late Saxon period. Further structural remains, comprising a series of post-holes within a foundation trench, were identified below the level of medieval floor surfaces at Paiges Lane, 140 m to the south-west.



2.3.4 A possible Saxon origin has been suggested for a number of parallel north–south aligned linear features revealed during excavations to the rear of High Street, 40 m to the north. On the basis of comparable evidence recorded at Boutport Street, to the east of the site, these features are thought to represent possible early property boundary ditches.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 The prominent and easily defensible siting of Barnstaple Castle, at the meeting point of the Rivers Taw and Yeo, is likely to have contributed significantly to the medieval development of the town as a prosperous port and trading centre. The motte and bailey castle is 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.

2.4.2 The Site lies within the medieval core of the town, the extent of which was defined by the town defences now reflected in the alignments 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 North Gate and East Gate. Documentary evidence indicates that the defences had fallen out of use by the mid-16th century.

2.4.3 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 post-holes revealed during excavations in the Green Lane area are thought to correspond with medieval burgage plots visible in the arrangement of later property boundaries shown on historic mapping (Wessex Archaeology 1997). Nearby a number of additional streets 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.

2.4.4 A large-scale programme of excavation at Paiges Lane, 140 m to the south-west, identified multiple phases of construction dating from the 11th to 16th centuries, although a buried cultivation soil containing 13th century pottery suggests 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 are thought to represent industrial, rather than domestic, activity.

2.4.5 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.

2.4.6 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–15th-century stone building and associated garden were also recorded to the rear of 65–68 High Street.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5.1 The majority of archaeological investigations within the town have revealed post-medieval deposits and features, often representing a continuity of earlier occupation.
- 2.5.2 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.
- 2.5.3 Post-medieval industrial activity was also identified during excavations at Boutport Street, 65 m to the north. Substantial quantities of animal bone found in association with post-medieval buildings were interpreted as the waste from possible tanning workshops, while a pit containing thick deposits of lime was suggestive of leather processing. Industrial activity is also represented by a stone-lined pit containing thick deposits of lime, 30 m north of the Site, and by evidence of post-medieval ironworking observed during the excavations at Joy Street to the west.
- 2.5.4 Evidence of post-medieval settlement 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.
- 2.5.5 The long narrow property boundaries characteristic of the former medieval burgage plots remained evident throughout the town, suggesting that much of the post-medieval development was a gradual process. A 1830 lithograph map shows buildings along the north side of Joy Street, occupying the southern part of the Site, with open ground to their rear. It is possible that the stone ground-floor wall of 22 Joy Street at the southern end of Green Lane may have dated to this period.
- 2.5.6 A plan of the area in 1843 shows the Site occupied by two narrow plots, that to the east ('King') occupied by a building extending to the rear of the Site, and that to the west ('Gould') with an open yard or garden to the rear of its building. However, this depiction of the buildings may be largely schematic, and cannot be relied on as an accurate representation. The layout of buildings may already have been closer to that shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.
- 2.5.7 The 1889 map shows 22 Joy Street comprising two parts. Fronting the street was a building spanning the full width of the plot; at the time of demolition this consisted of a three-storey building. To the rear was a narrower building, divided into three parts, through which there was a passage running from Green Lane into a long open yard along the plot's western boundary; at the time of demolition this consisted of a two-storey building.
- 2.5.8 The 1889 map shows 23 Joy Street to have had a similar layout, the buildings now extending to the rear boundary, with a matching long yard to their west, along the western side of which was a series of small structures. This pattern remains largely unchanged on the 1957 OS map, and indeed until 22–23 Joy Street were demolished.



2.6 Previous archaeological work

- 2.6.1 The evaluation of the site involved the excavation of three 5 m by 1.5 m trial trenches. The earliest identified remains consisted of a ditch (219) considered to be of possible medieval date, a wall footing and a stone-built structure (208), all within Trench 2. However, no finds were recovered which were directly associated with these features to provide a date.
- 2.6.2 Later features in Trenches 1 and 2 included post-medieval brick walls, and a slate-capped brick drain, which were aligned with the existing property boundaries, which in turn followed the arrangement of long narrow properties indicative of medieval burgage plots. Evidence of possible post-medieval industrial activity was suggested by finds of two sheep horn cores, possibly indicating tanning, from a rubbish pit in Trench 3.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the monitoring and recording, as stated in the WSI, were to observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits revealed by groundworks within the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2013c). This would be followed by the dissemination of the results through the deposition of an ordered archive, and the production of a post-excavation report, and if appropriate, by the production of a suitable publication incorporating the results of all stages of archaeological work undertaken at the Site.

3.2 Methods

- 3.2.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (ClfA 2014a) and the HET Brief (Ref: ARCH/DM/ND/20478).

Excavation

- 3.2.2 The monitoring and recording was undertaken during all groundworks on the Site. Initially two slots were excavated, at the south-west and north-east corners of the Site, with subsequent areas cleared by machine in sequence as space became available. The overburden was stripped under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, until the top of the archaeological levels (or of the natural deposits) was reached.
- 3.2.3 Features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system. A full graphic record was made, with plans and sections drawn at scales of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively. A full photographic record was made, using digital cameras. Features were surveyed using TST and GPS surveying equipment and tied into the OS National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights.



Artefacts

- 3.2.4 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011). Small finds were recorded three-dimensionally. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features.

Environmental

- 3.2.5 Bulk environmental soil samples (normally up to 40 litres), for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts, were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Results from the evaluation have been incorporated with the result from the monitoring and recording and are shown in Fig. 2.
- 4.1.2 The long axis of the Site runs from south to just west of north, and this is matched by the orientations of many of the walls and other linear features. For the purposes of this report the main axes are referred to as *north–south* and *east–west*.

4.2 Natural deposits

- 4.2.1 The natural geology into which many of the features were cut consisted of a mid-yellowish brown clay (616/640). A number of features were sealed by extensive layer of mid-brown soil from which small quantities of finds were recovered (eg, layers 695 and 727/744/749/763/784), which were in turn cut by later features (Fig. 2). Features were sealed by varying depths of modern made ground.

4.3 Pre-medieval

- 4.3.1 The only objects predating the medieval period were a piece of struck flint (from medieval ditch 402/619) and a Romano-British pin recovered from modern made-ground (601).

4.4 Medieval

- 4.4.1 Medieval activity on the Site is indicated by the presence of medieval pottery, dated to the 13th–15th century, which comprises over 14% (by weight) of the pottery assemblage; a small proportion of the ceramic tile recovered is also medieval. While some of this material was residual in later (post-medieval) features, a small number of features, mostly in the southern half of the Site (Fig. 2), are likely to date to this phase, as may a number that are stratigraphically early but otherwise undated.
- 4.4.2 A slightly irregular east–west ditch (402/619) recorded for 8 m near the southern edge of the Site was 0.3 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Its single fill contained eight sherds of medieval pottery, as well as animal bone and a piece of roofing slate. The base of a sub-rectangular possible post-hole (610), 0.25 m wide and 0.1 m deep, lay on the line of ditch (402/619), 2.4 m from its eastern end and may be associated with it; the single fill of 610 contained a further medieval sherd.



- 4.4.3 Five features lay in the area immediately north of ditch (402/619), two of them (feature 617 and pit 630) close to the ditch, and three of them (pit 638, possible well 628 and post-hole 641) in an east-west alignment approximately 6 m to the north. Another possible well (670/683) lay 7 m north of well 628. These features are described below and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 4.4.4 Shallow oval feature 617 (1 m by 1.8 m and 0.1 m deep), aligned approximately north-south, consisted mainly of large pieces of flat stone, and could possibly represent the base of a very truncated wall. Its single fill contained three sherds of medieval pottery and one piece of animal bone.
- 4.4.5 Pit 630 (1.8–2 m wide and 0.6 m deep) had a single fill containing mostly medieval pottery and animal bone; a single post-medieval sherd was possibly intrusive, the pit being cut by a modern drain (624). Pit 638 (1.6 m wide and 0.2 m deep), also cut by drain 624, had a single fill containing mostly medieval pottery (the single post-medieval sherd again probably intrusive) and animal bone (Plate 1).
- 4.4.6 Post-hole 641 (0.3 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep) had a single fill containing three medieval sherds and one possibly intrusive post-medieval sherd, and animal bone.
- 4.4.7 A possible unlined well (628), or deep pit, 1.1 m in diameter and 1.8 m deep, had a single fill containing medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), slag and animal bone (Plate 2). The second possible unlined well or deep pit (670/683) was 1.6 m in diameter and at least 1 m deep with vertical sides (the base was not reached), and may also be of medieval date (Plate 3). It had four recorded fills, the lowest (from 0.5 m below the top) containing late medieval pottery and animal bone; the overlying fills, which may have accumulated later as the underlying deposits compacted, contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery, as well as a piece of iron, animal bone and oyster shell.
- 4.4.8 A small cut feature (716) towards the north-east of the Site may also belong to this phase. It was cut by post-medieval feature 718/720, but its relationship with post-medieval pit 714 was not clear. Its full dimensions cannot be determined but it was at least 0.5 m wide and 0.14 m deep. It contained single pieces of medieval pottery and animal bone (a piece of modern brick is likely to be intrusive).
- 4.4.9 It is possible that feature 692 is also early in date. Although it contained no datable finds (slag, animal bone, and part of a possible coin), it was sealed by layer 695, which was cut by post-medieval pit 672/696/705 (below) (see cover photo).

4.5 Post-medieval

- 4.5.1 Most of the features were post-medieval in date, and include pits of varying size, walls and drains, and features of uncertain function. Most lay in the northern half of the Site, many of them intercutting, indicating relatively intense activity in this area (Fig. 2). The discrete features are summarised in Appendix 1.

Pits and other discrete features

- 4.5.2 Only three of the post-medieval pits (614, 633 and 643) lay in the southern half of the Site, and the 1830 map suggests that these, as well as a number of undated features (eg, 606, 626, 647) would have lain within the footprint of the buildings fronting Joy Street at that date. The large size of pits 614 (Plate 4) and 643 in particular suggests that they predate any building in these plots. Pit 614 was cut by a sinuous stone-lined drain (115) recorded



during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013b, fig. 2, plate 1) running to the south (not shown in Fig. 2).

- 4.5.3 Most of the rest of the discrete features fall with the Site's north-eastern quadrant (corresponding to the rear of 22 Joy Street), while a smaller number of generally shallow and less regular large features lay in the rear of 23 Joy Street (Plate 5).
- 4.5.4 Where stratigraphical relationships were observed between pits and walls the pits were all earlier (Plate 6). The pits varied considerably in their size and depth, and shape and profile; the dimensions of some, visible only in section, could not be fully determined (Plate 7). Some were wide and relatively shallow hollows rather than having been dug as obvious pits. Many of the pits were intercutting, particularly those in the north-east quadrant.
- 4.5.5 Most pits contained single fills, although occasionally up to four fills were recorded. The fills contained varying quantities of a generally small range of materials, some of which, as indicated by the frequent presence of medieval pottery, were residual. Most features contained pottery and animal bone, with smaller numbers containing marine shell, CBM, slag, clay tobacco pipe and stone; a small number of iron, copper alloy and lead objects were also recovered.

4.6 Modern

Walls, foundation trenches and robber trenches

- 4.6.1 An array of truncated stone and brick walls were recorded across the Site (Fig. 2), all of them aligned either north–south or east–west, and many of them corresponding closely to footings of the buildings of 22–23 Joy Street as depicted on the 1889 OS map (Fig. 3). Only some were built in identifiable construction trenches.

22 Joy Street

- 4.6.2 Wall 602 (in construction cut 608) marks the property's eastern and southern boundary walls (Plate 4). The foundation comprised at least three courses of undressed sandstone blocks, above which there was evidence of red brick. The eastern boundary of the property is slightly curved, following the line of Green Lane which in turn reflects the curve of the medieval town wall 28 m to the east (now followed by the line of Boutport Street). At its northern end the foundation of wall 602 had been robbed of stone (764).
- 4.6.3 The northern end of the property of 22 Joy Street, which abuts the south wall of the Listed building at 3 Green Lane, is represented by walls 421 (at the west) and 422 (at the east). Wall 421 was a foundation of mortared flint, exposed to a depth of 1.2 m. Its relationship to wall 422, which was of brick, was obscured by concrete, but both foundations widened towards the base.
- 4.6.4 The boundary wall between 22 and 23 Joy Street was not visible in the southern part of the Site, but appears to be represented by foundations 761 (in cut 760) (Plate 8) and 417 towards the north, both of which comprised random courses of mortared stone. Neither foundation was deep (up to 0.5 m), although at its northern end, where wall 417 abutted wall 421, the eastern side of 761 was faced with brick over 1 m deep (Plate 9). In addition, 761 was abutted to the east by another brick foundation (419), one stretcher wide and also up to 1 m deep, which turned east just short of wall 421 before ending at a straight face after 3 m.



- 4.6.5 A number of walls represent internal divisions within the property. At the south, an east–west aligned brick wall 109/603 (in construction cut 604) appears to have been an internal wall at the rear of the building’s front room, which would have measured 4.1 m front to back. Running north from 109/603 a brick wall (112) suggests that the area behind was divided into two rooms, that on the eastern side, 6.9 m long but narrowing from 3.8 m to 3.2 m and continuing north to wall 208.
- 4.6.6 The lateral division between the front and rear parts of the property, possibly corresponding to the rear wall of 22 Joy Street, as shown on the 1830 map, is represented by wall 663 (Plates 6 and 7), which comprised random courses of stone, and lay 1 m beyond wall 208, with a possible flagstone threshold (212) between these two walls.
- 4.6.7 North of wall 663, wall footings indicated that the building of 22 Joy Street continued on the eastern side, with an open yard to the west (as shown on the 1889 map). It appears this eastern side of the building was originally narrower, as represented by stone walls 777 and 753 (Plate 8), which were on a similar line to walls 202 and 217 at the south, and shorter, with stone wall 737 possibly forming its northern end. Two small square cuts (732 and 734), 0.6 m apart and each containing a brown sandy fill, abutted the south side of wall 737.
- 4.6.8 However, the rear part of the building was subsequently widened by the construction of walls 666 (in cut 680) (Plate 6), 743/755/775 (in cut 742/754) (Plate 8) and 420, all of them built of mixed stone and brick. Wall 420, which abutted wall 421 at its northern end, was in turn abutted on its eastern side by a southward return of brick wall 422.
- 4.6.9 A rectangular brick shaft 787, abutting the eastern side of wall 743/755/775 gave access to a brick-lined well (not examined) (Plate 10).
- 4.6.10 This widening of the rear building appears to have been broadly contemporary with the insertion of a narrow passage leading from Green Lane into the open yard, as represented by foundations 776 and 778, which were 0.7 m apart, and which at the east comprised large rounded stones (Plate 11). These cut across wall 777. This passage would have divided the building at ground floor level, and from 1889 the part of it lying north of the passage is shown as two separate attached buildings; it is unclear whether these were accessed from Green Lane or from the internal yard.
- 4.6.11 A short length of north–south brick wall (667) in construction cut 669 suggests that the widened room to the south of the passage may have had an internal division. The western edge of an undated cut (219) on a very similar line further to the south was noted during the evaluation, and interpreted as a possible medieval ditch.

23 Joy Street

- 4.6.12 Significantly fewer remains were recorded of the walls of the western property. At the south-west corner, walls 400 and 405 represent its western and southern sides, respectively. Further north, the western side was continued by a drystone wall (514, Plate 12). An east–west wall, surveyed but not further recorded, probably marks the rear wall of the front room, slightly further to the north than the corresponding wall (109/603) in 22 Joy Street. Further north, walls 311 (in construction cut 308) and 313 may represent internal walls within the property’s rear yard, as shown on the 1889 map.

Other features

- 4.6.13 Two short parallel north–south linear features, 3.3 m apart and both with single fills, were recorded in the southern end of 22 Joy Street. Feature 606 (2.6 m by 0.4 m and 0.1 m



deep) contained small quantities of slag and animal bone. Feature 612 measuring (2.4 m by 0.3 m and 0.1 m deep) cut the edge of pit 614 and had a dark ashy fill containing small quantities of slag and post-medieval pottery.

- 4.6.14 Brick-lined drain (621) was recorded for 7 m running north from the southern edge of excavation, probably close to the eastern edge of 23 Joy Street. Drain 621 was 0.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep, its sides made of single courses of bricks (622) with the capping stones missing. The bricks were laid flat on the west side and on-edge on the east side, leaving a channel up to 0.3 m wide. One post-medieval pottery sherd was recovered from 621.
- 4.6.15 Also within the western property was the cut (624) for a ceramic drain running north from the south edge of the excavation. It was recorded for 11.3 m, and was 0.6 m wide and at least 0.25 m deep. It cut medieval pits 630 and 638, and ended at the north at a 1.6 m wide square cut. The single fill around the pipe produced no finds.
- 4.6.16 A shallow depression (626) in the natural, overlain by wall 602 on the eastern edge of excavation, and an adjacent small oval feature (647) had single, undated fills.

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 A finds assemblage of moderate size was recovered during the monitoring and recording, augmenting the small quantities produced by the previous evaluation. The latter assemblage has already been reported on briefly (Wessex Archaeology 2013b), and this report focuses on the monitoring assemblage, although cross-reference is made to the evaluation finds where appropriate, and quantities for the whole assemblage are included here (see Table 1).
- 5.1.2 The assemblage is largely of post-medieval date, with a focus in the 16th and early 17th centuries; there is a smaller proportion of medieval material, and much of this material occurred residually in post-medieval contexts.

Table 1. All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Material	Evaluation		Watching Brief		Total	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
Pottery	86	2713	1522	34817	1608	37530
Ceramic building material	4	407	53	4979	57	5386
Other ceramic	-	-	2	379	2	379
Clay tobacco pipe	3	15	189	1094	192	1109
Stone	2	236	8	450	10	686
Flint	-	-	1	4	1	4
Glass	9	678	2	12	11	690
Slag	2	124	161	13124	163	13248
Metalwork	1	-	25	-	26	-
<i>Copper alloy</i>	-	-	7	-	7	-
<i>Lead</i>	-	-	2	-	2	-
<i>Iron</i>	1	-	16	-	17	-
Worked bone	-	-	3	-	3	-
Animal bone	175	2921	1114	16788	1289	19709
Marine shell	53	746	134	1618	187	2364

5.2 Pottery



- 5.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes material of medieval and post-medieval date. Medieval pottery was in fact better represented than from the evaluation (483 sherds; approximately 32% of the total by sherd count), but just over a quarter of the medieval sherds (132) were redeposited in post-medieval contexts.
- 5.2.2 This is likely to have had an effect on the condition of the medieval sherds, which are considerably more fragmented than the post-medieval sherds, although it should be noted that the medieval sherds are generally from smaller, thinner-walled vessels, and in more friable fabrics than the post-medieval sherds. Mean sherd weight for the medieval assemblage (evaluation and watching brief combined) is 11 g, and for the post-medieval assemblage 28.7 g.
- 5.2.3 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type, using broad categories but which can be correlated with known local and regional types; quantities are given in Table 2. No detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken at this stage. The presence of diagnostic vessel forms has been noted, but these have not at this stage been correlated with the regional types series (e.g. Allan 1984), and EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents) have not been calculated. Spot dates have been recorded on a context by context basis.

Table 2. Pottery totals by ware type

Period	Ware	Evaluation		Watching Brief		Total	
		No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)
Medieval	Coarse sandy ware	3	35	391	4235	394	4270
	Sandy ware	1	8	82	997	83	1005
	N French whitewares	-	-	9	53	9	53
	Saintonge monochrome	-	-	1	7	1	7
	<i>sub-total medieval</i>	4	43	483	5292	487	5335
Post-medieval	Gravel-free redware	20	956	216	4470	236	5426
	Gravel-free redware (calcareous)	32	885	397	9663	429	10548
	Gravel-tempered ware	19	614	396	14846	415	15460
	Black-glazed redware	-	-	1	21	1	21
	Beauvais sgraffito	-	-	4	53	4	53
	Raeren stoneware	-	-	7	229	7	229
	Frechen stoneware	-	-	5	61	5	61
	Staffs-type slipware	-	-	3	48	3	48
	Tinglazed earthenware	1	62	3	35	4	97
	Iberian wares	-	-	1	54	1	54
	English stoneware	5	119	1	30	6	149
	Porcelain	-	-	1	24	1	24
	Creamware	-	-	2	19	2	19
	Refined whiteware	5	34	3	79	8	113
<i>sub-total post-medieval</i>	82	2670	1040	29632	1122	32302	
Total		86	2713	1523	34924	1608	37637

Medieval

- 5.2.4 The overwhelming majority of the assemblage comprises coarsewares (containing coarse angular inclusions), and sandy wares; these broadly correlate with the two basic fabrics identified by Markuson (1980, fabrics A and B), and which are assumed to have been made in the town, from evidence of wasters. The former are used predominantly for jars, often with a slightly dished or lid-seated profile, with a very few glazed jugs; while the sandy wares were used mainly for glazed jugs, with a few jars. No bowls or dishes were recorded in either fabric group. Decoration is sparse: there is one coarseware sherd with an applied strip, one with scored lattice decoration, and one, or possible two, jars with

stabbed dots just below the rim, while one of the sandy ware sherds bears applied slip decoration.

- 5.2.5 Following the dating suggested for the pottery from earlier excavations in nearby Bull Court, a date range of 13th to 15th century is suggested for the medieval assemblage, although the coarsewares, in particular, do not lend themselves to particularly close dating. Apart from the local wares, the only other wares represented are imports, whitewares from northern France and the Saintonge, which can be dated as 13th or 14th century. These occurred in very small quantities.

Post-medieval

- 5.2.6 Coarse redwares dominate the post-medieval assemblage. Nearly all are likely to be locally produced, i.e. North Devon wares, although some could come from further afield, eg, south Somerset. They can be divided into two main groups: gravel-tempered and gravel-free, and include both glazed and unglazed wares.
- 5.2.7 The gravel-tempered redwares are used predominantly for bowls of various sizes (particularly large ones). There are also a few jugs, pipkins, jars, and shallow, straight-sided, subrectangular dishes, presumably baking dishes. Some unglazed sherds appear to belong to straight-sided, relatively narrow vessels with small pre-firing perforations in the walls; these may belong to the category of 'tall jars' (Allan *et al.* 2005, fig. 17, type 10), although no rim sherds are present. Open forms are less common in the gravel-free wares, which are more commonly seen here in jug and jar forms (one of the latter is bucket-handled). There are also two candlesticks, and one bunghole spout. One jug with a twisted handle is more likely to be a South Somerset product (Allan 1984, fig. 64, type 2B). The close connection between the production of both gravel-tempered and gravel-free wares is demonstrated by the presence of applied gravel-tempered neck cordons on two gravel-free jars.
- 5.2.8 In both gravel-tempered and gravel-free wares, a few unglazed sherds carry white slip-painted decoration, and a small proportion are white-slipped under the glaze, but what are notably absent here are the sgraffito wares which are so characteristic of the North Devon kilns in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 5.2.9 The 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 (approximately 65% by sherd count of the total gravel-free redware assemblage from the Site) 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; Allan *et al.* 2007, 148). This date is supported by the apparent absence of sgraffito wares, produced at Barnstaple, Bideford, Great Torrington and several of the surrounding villages from the early 17th century; the evidence suggests that production of these wares began c. 1620 (Allan 1981, 132).
- 5.2.10 Although locally-produced sgraffito wares are apparently absent, their imported predecessors are represented here by four sherds of Beauvais ware, two of single sgraffito and two of double sgraffito, all from dishes. It is suggested that these wares acted as a stimulus to the North Devon industry, either through copying of decorative styles and techniques by local potters, or through the direct input of immigrant potters (Grant 2005, 39). Beauvais sgraffito ware is generally dated to the 16th century, although it appears in some early 17th-century contexts in south-west England, such as Plymouth and Totnes (Allan and Barber 1992, fig. 3, no. 15; note 30).



- 5.2.11 A few sherds of Raeren stoneware belong to the late 15th or 16th century. One vessel can be dated more closely: this is a jug from pit 722, with an applied moulded body-frieze of peasant scenes. Below the figures (two sets of dancing couples are shown on this fragment) is an inscription. Panel jugs such as these were developed in 1576 and became a characteristic feature of Raeren jugs during the last quarter of the 16th century. A close parallel in the British Museum is dated 1576; another in the Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, Rotterdam, is dated 1598 (Gaimster 1997, 239-40; cat. 92; Hurst *et al.* 1986, 202-3, fig. 97.314). The scenes are based on a series of engravings published in 1546/7.
- 5.2.12 Some sherds of tinglazed earthenwares could also date to the 16th century, and could include imports, but the remainder of the wares present date to the 17th century or later. These include Frechen stonewares, Staffordshire-/Bristol-type feathered slipwares, porcelain and creamware. One sherd in a visibly micaceous redware, from a large bowl (pit 718/720), is probably Iberian, but these wares have a lengthy post-medieval currency. The date range is extended into the modern period (19th/20th century) by the presence of a few sherds of refined whitewares and feldspathic-glazed stonewares.

5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 This category includes roof tile, floor tile, brick and drainpipe. Most of the material appears to be post-medieval, although there are a few pieces which can be identified as medieval, with varying degrees of confidence. These include two fragments of floor tile, one decorated, which can be added to a second decorated floor tile from the evaluation, although in neither case can the motif be discerned. A few fragments of roof tile are more tentatively dated as medieval; these include an abraded flat fragment from pit 728/750, and a glazed ridge tile from layer 784.
- 5.3.2 The remaining roof tiles are post-medieval and, as for the pottery, occur in gravel-tempered and gravel-free fabrics. Many fragments are glazed and some of these are certainly from ridge tiles (examples from pits 657/703 and 722, the latter a waster with glaze runs over broken edges); while it is possible that some glazed fragments are from flat (peg) tiles, it seems more likely that ceramic tiles were used on the ridges of slate roofs. Fragments of pantiles are also present (5 examples).
- 5.3.3 Of the bricks (13 fragments), several are overfired, and there is the possibility that these were used in some industrial capacity, perhaps in pottery kilns. One small fragment is from a modern airbrick. A brick 'special' from the evaluation can be added here.
- 5.3.4 There are also two fragments from modern glazed stoneware drainpipes.

5.4 Other ceramics

- 5.4.1 One fragment from pit 657/703 is in a fine fabric with a powdery feel and an open texture, probably from burnt-out organic material. It is of even thickness with a slight curvature; the most likely identification is as a fragment of brass- or bronze-founding mould, for a vessel or possibly a small bell.
- 5.4.2 From pit 722 came a gravel-tempered fragment with one acute, rounded angle. At this stage this object remains unidentified, but it could be an item of kiln furniture.

5.5 Clay tobacco pipes



- 5.5.1 A small assemblage of 170 pipe fragments was recovered. The assemblage is fragmentary, and no complete pipes were recovered, but individual fragments are largely unabraded.
- 5.5.2 The assemblage was recorded by count and weight, and examined macroscopically for the purposes of this assessment. The pipes are quantified in Table 3.
- 5.5.3 Seventy-three bowls were recovered, of which 70 are sufficiently complete to be datable. The bowls were compared with dated forms in the chronology published by Oswald (1975). The earliest bowls present are of Oswald's Type 4 (1600–40). Fourteen bowls of this date were recovered from a layer of made ground (601), and a further two bowls of this date were unstratified.
- 5.5.4 The other 54 datable bowls are of Oswald's Type 5 (1640–60). These bowls were present in the same made ground layer (601) as the earlier bowls, and were also present across the Site, with a group of 28 bowls coming from the fill of one pit (pit 672/696/705).
- 5.5.5 Pipes were made in Barnstaple and Bideford from the early 17th century onwards, using locally available pipeclay (Grant and Jemmett 1985, 447, 477), and the names of a number of pipemakers are known from documentary records, many of which can be cross-referenced to makers' marks on the pipes themselves. Thirty-nine of the bowls recovered from the Site have makers' marks on the heel.
- 5.5.6 A total of 97 pipe stem fragments were also recovered from the Site. Sixty-one of these fragments were recovered from the fill of the same pit that produced a large amount of mid-17th-century bowls (pit 672/696/705). No stamps were noted on any of the fragments, although one fragment has a possible partial moulded impression. Three stems (made ground 601, pit 672/696/705, pit 756) have traces of a yellow-brown glaze.
- 5.5.7 One possible waster was also recovered (pit 672/696/705), comprising a bowl fragment with a stem fragment stuck to it. Five other bowls from this context also had burnt and overfired areas.

Table 3. Clay tobacco pipes by context

Context	Stems	Bowls	Bowl dates	No. stamps	Comments
601	9	31	1600–40; 1640–60	19	possible waster
697	61	28	1640–60	11	includes wasters
706	-	1	1640–60	-	-
729	2	-	-	-	-
743	1	-	-	-	-
746	7	5	1640–60	2	-
752	4	-	-	-	-
757	-	1	1640–60	1	-
758	6	2	1640–60	1	possible waster
769	5	3	1640–60	1	-
U/S	2	2	1600–40; 1640–60	4	-
Total	97	73		39	

5.6 Stone



5.6.1 This category includes both portable objects and building material. The former comprise a small possible whetstone (pit 672/696/705), and a slab-like piece from an object with one rounded corner, and one (probably of several) shallow, regular, circular depression, possibly from a mould of some kind (pit 768/771).

5.6.2 The building material consists largely of roofing slate, with one small, rectangular bar-shaped piece (width 25 mm, thickness 12 mm), with traces of paint or plaster on one face, of unknown function (well 628).

5.7 Glass

5.7.1 The two pieces of glass recovered from the watching brief comprise one from the basal angle of a post-medieval green wine bottle (late 17th or early 18th century), partially melted; and a small fragment of post-medieval window glass. Similar fragments came from the evaluation, as well as modern bottle fragments.

5.8 Slag

5.8.1 The monitoring and recording produced approximately 13.25 kg of material initially classified as slag, the majority identified as debris from ironworking, specifically smithing (9.86 kg). Of the remainder, 3.57 kg is what may be termed clinker (from pit 661, layer 727, robber trench 764, pit 767) and is not necessarily debris from ironworking, 0.23 kg comprises a single fragment of vitrified brick (well 628), and there are just 33 g of fired clay, possibly hearth lining (linear feature 606).

5.8.2 The iron smithing slag varies in nature and density, and may not all derive from the same period of ironworking activity. Most of the material is in reasonably fresh condition, amorphous and fairly vesicular (some almost clinker-like, in linear feature 612, pit 718 and pit 728), but there are occasional denser pieces (from pits 614 and 747), that from 614 comprising a single, relatively abraded lump weighing 815g.

5.8.3 Fragments of smithing hearth bottoms (SHBs), the hemispherical or bun-shaped accumulations that formed in the base of smithing hearths, are present in pits 633, 703, 718/720, 722 and 730. That from 722 comprises a single, notably large and complete example weighing 1.395 kg and measuring 180 x 140 x 80 mm.

5.8.4 Virtually all of the iron smithing slag comes from post-medieval contexts, with more than 1kg from pits 633, 657/703 and 718/720, and just over 2 kg from pit 722, all post-medieval pits. Most of the clinker (3.5 kg) came from post-medieval pit 767.

5.8.5 At least some of the smithing slag could be residual medieval material but, overall, this debris appears to reflect post-medieval ironworking, perhaps in the 16th–17th century, and possibly in the property(s) in which it was found (although no hammerscale was recovered from the environmental samples).

5.9 Metalwork

5.9.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy, lead and iron.



Copper alloy

- 5.9.2 Copper alloy objects include a thimble (layer 406) and a pin (made ground 601). These are the only identifiable objects. The pin is of Romano-British type, with a series of grooves below a roughly spherical head (Crummy 1983, fig. 30); this item can be added to a series of isolated findspots of Romano-British finds within the town. The thimble is of stamped manufacture from sheet metal, with hand-made indentations, and is of probable 16th or 17th-century date.
- 5.9.3 Apart from this there is one small stud or pinhead (layer 406), part of a possible coin (pit 692), a short length of rectangular-sectioned wire (cut 779 for wall 775), a thin sheet metal cylinder, possibly a lace-end (pit 745), and a small object of unknown function comprising an irregular, roughly rectangular block, with a short projecting 'shaft' in the centre of one face (pit 745).

Lead

- 5.9.4 All four of the lead objects are fragments of window came. Three fragments from layer 406 are of simple H profile, milled in a toothed mill (Knight 1985, type E); the lead mill is thought to have been introduced in the mid-16th century. The fourth fragment is too degraded to determine the type or manufacture.

Iron

- 5.9.5 All the iron objects are heavily corroded, and identifications have relied heavily on X-radiographs. The objects consist largely of nails (12 examples), with one bolt, and a right-angled hinge pivot (Margeson 1993, fig. 109). Other objects are unidentifiable; one tapering object, possibly a tool of some sort, is recommended for conservation treatment (investigative cleaning), to try and determine its form and function (see below, section 9.3). The iron objects are not in themselves datable, but are assumed, on the basis of associated pottery, to be post-medieval in date.

5.10 Animal bone

- 5.10.1 A total of 1114 fragments (or 16.788 kg) of animal bone were recovered from the watching brief. This is in addition to the 175 fragments (or 2.921 kg) recovered from the evaluation and brings the total assemblage to 1289 fragments (or 19.709 kg). Once conjoins are taken into account the total falls to 945 fragments. The quantifications do not include the small quantity of small mammal and fish bones recovered from environmental samples (see below, Section 6.5 and Appendix 2). The assemblage includes material of medieval and post-medieval date (Table 4).
- 5.10.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.
- 5.10.3 Gnaw marks were recorded on only 3% of fragments, and bone preservation varies from good to fair but is generally consistent within individual contexts. Cortical surfaces are intact and details such as fine knife cuts are clear and easily observed.

Table 4. Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	medieval	post-medieval	undated	Total
cattle	22	206	4	232



sheep/goat	13	178		191
pig	3	24	2	29
horse	1	5		6
dog		5		5
cat		1		1
fallow deer	1	1		2
rabbit		3		3
domestic fowl	1	3		4
goose		2		2
fish	2	9		11
Total identified	41	437	6	484
Total unidentified	31	444	6	481
Overall total	72	881	12	965

Medieval

- 5.10.4 Seventy-two fragments of animal bone were recovered from four features and two layers of medieval date. Approximately 57% of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element. The assemblage is dominated by bones from livestock species which together account for 93% NISP (Table 4). Cattle bones are particularly common, followed by sheep/goat and then pig. A relatively large amount of domestic food refuse was recovered from well 628 and the smaller groups of bones from other features are of a similar nature. Single bones from a horse, fallow deer and domestic fowl were also identified, as were two fish bones. The latter are skull elements from a flatfish (eg, plaice/flounder).

Post-medieval

- 5.10.5 A total of 856 bone fragments was recovered from 30 separate features of post-medieval date. Ninety eight percent of fragments were recovered from pits, with particularly large concentrations from 672/696/705, 657/703 and 722. Approximately 49% of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element. The assemblage is dominated by bones from livestock species, in particular cattle (49% NISP; see Table 4) and sheep/goat (42%). All three species are represented by a range of different body parts. However, there is notable bias in the cattle bone assemblage towards waste elements from primary butchery, in particular the type of elements (i.e. horn cores and foot bones) that were usually left attached to hides (see for example Thomas 1981, 162; Serjeantson 1989; Armitage 1990, 84; Cherry 1991, 295; Shaw 1996, 107; Yeomans 2007, 111). Archaeological evidence for tanning has previously been recorded in Boutport Street, 65 m to the north of the Site. However, the most common elements in the Joy Street assemblage are metapodials and these were frequently sold on by tanners to local craft-workers (see Yeomans 2005; 2007; 2008).
- 5.10.6 Twenty-one fragments were retrieved from the sieved residues of four bulk soil samples taken from the fills of pits 692, 696, 698 and 705. The identified remains are all from livestock species and include loose teeth and small compact bones from foot and ankle. Cod and sea bass vertebrae were identified from the sample residues recovered from pits 698 and 696. Three further unidentifiable fish bone were recovered by hand.
- 5.10.7 Pinner's bones were recovered from pits 722 and 657/703, one fashioned from the distal end of a cattle metatarsal and the other from the distal end of horse metacarpal. Before the manufacturing processes was mechanised in the late 18th century, pins were produced by hand. The process was extremely labour-intensive and pinner's bones were used to grip the brass wire so that it could be filed to form a sharp point (MacGregor 1985, 171). Replacements must have been required on a regular basis due to the wear caused by the filing action. A pinner would therefore need a cache of raw material and a local



supply network. Another worked horse metacarpal from pit 722 had been shaped into wedge, worn smooth on all faces, and most closely resembles a doorstep.

- 5.10.8 Other, less common species include horse, dog, cat, fallow deer, rabbit, domestic fowl, and goose. Horse is represented by bones from the foot region and these are probably part of the cache of raw material intended to be used as pinners' bones.

Table 5. Quantity and type of faunal information available for further study

Information type	N
Age	226
Biometric	66
Butchery	70
Pathology	1

5.11 Marine shell

- 5.11.1 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. Discard, however, was apparently very small-scale; no context produced sufficient shell for statistical analysis.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 6.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from pits of probable medieval and post-medieval date and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10–x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded (Appendix 2). Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots were generally large with low numbers of roots and modern seeds. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 High numbers of cereal remains were recorded in the samples from post-medieval pits 672/696/705 and 698. These samples were also rich in weed seeds and other remains as was the sample from post-medieval pit 672/696/705.
- 6.2.4 The cereal remains included free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain and rachis fragments, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments and culm nodes. There was a large quantity of rachis fragments and culm nodes in particular from pit 672/696/705. Other crop species included pea/celtic bean (*Pisum sativa/Vicia faba*) and possibly cultivated oats (*Avena* sp.).
- 6.2.5 The weed seed assemblages include seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), brassica (*Brassica* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis*



cotula). Other remains include hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone.

- 6.2.6 These assemblages are compatible with a medieval or post-medieval date as free-threshing wheat, along with rye and barley, became the commonplace cereal recovered from charred assemblages in southern England within the Saxon and medieval periods (Greig 1991).
- 6.2.7 Amongst the weed seed assemblages, stinking mayweed is characteristic of the cultivation of heavy clay soils (Green 1984) and becomes more common in the Saxon and medieval period (Greig 1991).

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples (Appendix 2). Wood charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were retrieved in large quantities from all four deposits. The charcoal appeared to be mainly mature wood fragments.

6.4 Land snails

- 6.4.1 A relatively small number of shells were observed in the sample from pit 672/696/705. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The assemblage included shells of the open country species *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vertigo pygmaea* and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula*. This assemblage may be reflective of the presence of a shady environment such as long grass in the immediate vicinity of the pit within a generally open area.

6.5 Small animal and fish bones

- 6.5.1 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoals, small animal bones were noted in the flots (Appendix 2). These included those of small mammals and fish vertebrae and scales in all four samples.

7 POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1.1 There was no evidence from the site for Saxon or early medieval activity, as found for example at 4–6 Joy Street (Thompson 1973) and 27–28 Joy Street (North Devon District Council Rescue Archaeology Unit 1986a). However, the results of the monitoring and recording have the potential to provide significant new information about the development of the later medieval and post-medieval town, for which there is a significant backlog of excavation reports linked to ceramic assemblages that remain unpublished (Rippon and Croft 2007, 199).

7.2 Stratigraphic potential

- 7.2.1 Green Lane which lies parallel to the town's medieval wall, has been suggested as dating to 1446 (Harper 1911). Joy Street was originally called Eastgate Street and the site is close to the supposed position of the East Gate (North Devon District Council Rescue Archaeology Unit 1986b). The presence of a medieval ditch (402/619) running east–west to the immediate north of the road, and a series of pits and other features extending 15 m



back from it, may reflect the arrangement of medieval burgage plots along its northern side.

- 7.2.2 The presence of post-medieval pit 614 at the south-east corner suggests that the street frontage was not built up during the whole of the post-medieval period; it may be significant that pit 614 lies to the east of the ditch 402/619. Most of the post-medieval pits were in the northern half of the site, in the area shown in the 1830 as open ground to the rear of the building fronting onto the road.
- 7.2.3 All the surviving walls and foundations appear to be of 19th century or later date (modern). The 1830 map shows a wall along the west side of Green Lane to the rear of 22 Joy Street, and by 1843 the buildings at numbers 22 and 23 had been extended to the rear. Many of the excavated walls conform closely to those shown on the OS map of 1889. However, they also reveal a process of development of the site, particularly to the rear of the property, including the widening of the structures at the rear of number 22.
- 7.2.4 The material recovered from the medieval features, consisting mainly of pottery and animal bone, is consistent with predominantly domestic waste; only one of the pits (628) contained slag and it is possible that the small quantity in it was intrusive. By the post-medieval period, however, many of the features contain both domestic and industrial waste, with slag being recovered from across the site; also found was a fragment of brass- or bronze-founding mould, possibly for a small bell. Horn cores found during the assessment might indicate tanning in the area, while the pinners' bones indicate at least small-scale craft activity.
- 7.2.5 Ironworking on the site continued during the 19th century. The 1841 census shows that 22 Joy Street was owned/occupied by a Samuel King, a blacksmith and farrier. He and his family (wife and eight children) probably occupied the house on the Joy Street frontage, with the low range to the rear serving as the blacksmith shop. The Devonshire Directory of 1856 lists the occupants as King and Son, general furnishing ironmongers, tin plate workers and plumbers.

Recommendations

- 7.2.6 Further analysis of the site stratigraphy is recommended, in order to clarify the building sequence; this will require the digitisation of some of the site plans, their layout as shown in Fig. 2 being based largely on their pre-excavation digital survey.

7.3 Finds potential

- 7.3.1 Evaluation and the monitoring and recording on the Site have produced an assemblage of moderate size, with a relatively tight chronological focus in the 16th and early 17th century. As such, the assemblage is of both local and regional interest in providing a 'snapshot' of material culture in the town at this period. Of particular interest is the evidence, albeit slight, for pottery and clay tobacco-pipe manufacture (wasters).
- 7.3.2 In terms of the pottery, much attention has been given to the decorative slipwares produced by the north Devon kilns (including Barnstaple) in the 17th and 18th centuries (e.g. Grant 2005; Allan *et al.* 2005). This assemblage provides an interesting addition to the existing evidence, highlighting the period immediately preceding the slipware heyday, in the later 16th and early 17th centuries.
- 7.3.3 Amongst the clay pipes, the presence of a number of makers' marks provides potential for comparison with the marks of known pipemakers from Barnstaple (Grant and Jemmett



1985); the assessment has indicated that there are some marks amongst the current assemblage that are apparently not as yet recorded from the town. It will be instructive to try and determine whether these are as yet unrecorded Barnstaple pipemakers, or non-local makers recorded elsewhere. The dating provided by the clay pipe bowls is also useful in supporting the ceramic evidence.

- 7.3.4 Information from the faunal assemblage relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock (Table 5) offers limited scope for further more detailed study, but the pinners' bones are of interest in indicating at least small-scale craft activity.
- 7.3.5 Other finds occurred in relatively small quantities, and their potential is correspondingly limited, although there are a few items of interest, for example the decorated ceramic floor tiles, possible founding waste, iron smithing slag and possible kiln furniture.
- 7.3.6 The occurrence of a Romano-British object is of interest, but adds little to the picture of isolated finds from the town, with no certain evidence of settlement.

Recommendations

- 7.3.7 Only selected finds categories warrant further analysis and publication, and these are detailed below. The programme of work proposed also includes conservation treatment on two metal objects (see below, section 9.3).
- 7.3.8 The pottery assemblage will be subjected to fabric and form analysis, following the standard Wessex Archaeology pottery recording system, which accords with national guidelines for the analysis of post-Roman pottery (MPRG 2001). Local type series will be used as far as possible, and local specialist advice will be sought in this respect. The results of the analysis will be presented in a report for publication, summarising the range of types present (supported by tabulated data), and discussing their significance in terms of chronology, sources of supply (local production, regional and international imports) and any functional implications. The evidence for pottery manufacture (wasters) will be briefly discussed in the context of the known history of pottery manufacture in the town. A selection of vessels will be illustrated, as a representative sample (maximum 20 vessels).
- 7.3.9 The existing clay tobacco-pipe catalogue entries will be enhanced with full records of all makers' marks (type, name/initials, position), and these will be researched to find parallels within the published corpus for Barnstaple (Grant and Jemmett 1985) and further afield, e.g. Exeter and Plymouth. A small selection of clay pipe bowls will be illustrated, as a representative sample, and examples of all makers' marks.
- 7.3.10 The animal bone assemblage has been recorded to a sufficient standard for the archive and no further analytic work is required; however, it is recommended that a brief summary and quantification table be included in the publication report. The pinners' bones will be illustrated.
- 7.3.11 Limited further work is proposed in order to support the identification of the possible kiln furniture, and the decorated ceramic floor tiles. Otherwise no further analysis is recommended for the other finds, but a short summary of the pertinent evidence will be prepared for inclusion in the publication report. The item of possible kiln furniture may be illustrated.

7.4 Environmental potential



7.4.1 It is proposed to analyse the charred plant assemblage from post-medieval pit 672/696/705 which has the potential to provide some limited information on the range of species and local agricultural practices. No further work is proposed on the charcoal assemblage, or the molluscs.

7.5 Updated project design

7.5.1 The proposed analyses have the potential to address a number of research issues raised in The Archaeology of South West England Research Agenda, particularly under *Research Aim 36: Improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism* (Webster 2007, 287):

- The growth and development of towns throughout the middle ages provides a substantial archaeological resource but work is needed to understand the form, function and specialisation that towns offered;
- The transition from Medieval towns to their Post-Medieval and industrial phases needs to be documented and researched.

8 RESOURCES, PROGRAMME AND PUBLICATION

8.1 Proposed analysis, programme and publication

8.1.1 It is proposed that, following the further archive consolidation and analyses outlined above, an article describing the results of the watching brief will be submitted for publication in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society (PDAS)*, a peer-reviewed journal with a regional and national readership.

8.1.2 The report will comprise a brief introduction giving background of the project, followed by a largely integrated, chronological narrative describing medieval, post-medieval and modern features, incorporating relevant specialist detail within the narrative text, followed by specialist finds reports. The results will be discussed within the context of the Barnstaple's historic development.

Provisional synopsis of PDAS article

Working title:

Excavation at 22–23 Joy Street, Barnstaple: late medieval to modern occupation
By Andrew Powell with specialist contributions

Introduction	500 words
Medieval features	1000 words
Post-medieval features	1000 words
Modern features	2000 words
Finds	2000 words
Discussion	1500 words

Total: approximately 8,000 words 7 figures, 4 plates, 6 tables



8.2 Management

- 8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-Excavation Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.
- 8.2.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff; they will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.
- 8.2.3 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

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8.3 Personnel

8.3.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (Table 8).

Table 8. Task list

Task no	Task	Days	Staff	-Grade
Manage & support				
	Project management	3	Mephram L.	SPM
	Project management	0.5	King A.	SPM
	Project monitor and QA	0.5	Bradley P.	SPM
	Finds management	0.5	Seager Smith R.	PM
	Graphics management	0.5	Nichols K.	DO
	IT support	1	Neuberger J.	SPO
Pre-analysis				
	Project meetings	1	All	
	Consolidation of the archive	1	Powell A.	SPO
	Complete digitising	2	Illustrator	DO
	Brief specialists	1	Powell A.	SPO
	Conservation of copper alloy object	0.5	Wootten L.	PS
	Conservation of iron object	0.75	Wilts Conservation	Ext
	Background research	1	Powell A.	SPO
	Pottery: external specialist advice	1	Allan J.	Ext
Analysis and reporting				
	Check stratigraphic analysis, update site database	2	Powell A.	SPO
	Pottery	6	Mephram L.	SPM
	Clay tobacco pipes	2.5	Macey-Bracken E.	PS
	Animal bone	0.25	Higbee L.	SPO
	Summary other finds	0.25	Mephram L.	SPM
	Summary other finds	0.25	Mephram L.	SPM
	Charred plant remains: extraction	0.25	N Mulhall	ES
Publication				
	Introduction & prelims	0.5	Powell A.	SPO
	Medieval features	3	Powell A.	SPO
	Post-medieval features	2	Powell A.	SPO
	Modern features	0.5	Powell A.	SPO
	Discussion	1	Powell A.	SPO
	Illustrations	3	Illustrator	DO
	Finds illustration	4	Illustrator	DO
	Captions (figures and plates)	0.25	Powell A.	SPO
	Check and compile Bibliography	0.5	Powell A.	SPO
	Compile report	0.5	Powell A.	SPO
	Compile figures	0.25	Illustrator	DO
Journal article edit and production				
	Review report	1	Bradley P.	SPM
	Edit report and submission to journal	1	Bradley P.	SPM
	Revision following journal editor's comments	1	Powell A.	SPO
	Proofs	1	All	
	Journal costs	-		
Archiving				
	Archive preparation	0.5	Powell A.	SPO
	Finds archive preparation	0.25	Nelson S.	PS
	Environmental archive preparation	0.25	Mulhall N.	PS
	Final archive check & scanning	0.25	Coates C.	PS
	Digital data preparation	0.5	Coates C.	PS
	Physical archive deposition	0.5	Coates C.	PS
	Digital data deposition (ADS)	-		
	Box storage charge	-		
	Archive deposition	1	Coates C.	PS



9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Barnstaple & North Devon Museum. 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 written agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The complete physical site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Barnstaple & North Devon Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 15 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 3 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics
- 2 X-ray plates.

9.2.3 The HET will be notified on deposition of the archive with Barnstaple & North Devon Museum.

Digital archive

9.2.4 The collecting museums in Devon, including Barnstaple & North Devon, require that the digital archive be transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository instead of with the museum.

9.2.5 The digital archive consists of:

- born-digital data (images, CAD drawings, finds and environmental data in spreadsheet form)
- digital copies of all other relevant written and drawn data (all primary site records and post-excavation records scanned in pdf/a format; site evaluation, assessment and publication reports)

9.2.6 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS (ADS 2013). The HET will be notified on deposition of the digital archive with ADS.



9.3 Conservation

- 9.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Finds which have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment comprise the metal objects.
- 9.3.2 Metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase, as a basic record and also to aid identification. On the basis of the X-rays, the range of objects present and their provenance on the Site, two objects (Romano-British copper alloy pin; unidentified iron object) were selected for further conservation treatment, comprising investigative cleaning and stabilisation (see Table 7).

Table 7. Objects selected for further conservation treatment

Context	Material	Object	Comments	Treatment proposal
601	Copper alloy	Pin	Ribbed detail visible below head on x-ray	Remove soil and some corrosion to reveal as much as possible of surface detail
704	Iron	Object		Airbrade half of object to reveal profile

9.4 Discard policy

- 9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, discard could target the following categories:
- ceramic and stone building material: roof tiles. as commonly occurring types
 - unmarked clay pipe stems: no intrinsic interest
 - iron objects; heavily corroded, no objects of intrinsic interest.
- 9.4.2 Any discard policy proposed will be fully discussed with the receiving Museum, and the process will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.4.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

9.5 Copyright

- 9.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative 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 receiving Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive (including the digital archive) for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.



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APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF PITS AND OTHER DISCRETE FEATURES BY PERIOD (EXCLUDING THOSE OBSERVED ONLY IN SECTION)

Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery no./wgt (g)		CBM wgt (g)	Clay pipe wgt (g)	Slag wgt (g)	Bone wgt (g)	Shell wgt (g)	Stone wgt (g)	Other
				Medieval	Post-medieval							
Medieval												
610	0.25	0.1	611	1/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
617	1.0 x 1.8	0.1	618	3/14	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
628	1.1	1.8	629	324/3477	-	73	-	231	729	-	60	-
630	1.8 x 2.0	0.6	631	4/59	1/3	-	-	-	214	-	-	-
638	1.6	0.2	639	15/168	1/20	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
641	0.3	0.25	642	3/26	1/17	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
670/683	1.6	>1.0	671/687	3/75	6/111	-	-	-	143	15	-	-
			686	-	-	-	-	-	65	38	-	Iron
			685	-	2/23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			684	6/68	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
716	>0.5	>0.14	717	1/8	-	22	-	-	-26	-	-	-
P-med												
305/712	1.6	0.7	307/713	-	26/559	-	-	-	353	32	-	-
			306	-	8/265	-	-	124	258	7	-	-
614	3.2 x 3.8	0.8	615	6/79	27/1193	-	-	-	473	325	-	Wood
633	1.6	>0.5	635	5/34	34/633	367	-	1181	1406	72	-	-
			634	6/44	40/900	226	-	1344	768	115	-	-
643	>2.8 x >3.3	0.9	627	-	1/12	-	-	-	63	-	-	Iron
664	2.0	0.7	665	-	2/100	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
657/703	1.3 x >2.2	0.5	658/704	24/201	100/2867	1113	-	1251	869	113	-	Iron, other ceramic
672/696/705	>3.0	>1.0	673/697/706	8/83	247/8464	530	553	-	3739	150	189	Iron, mortar
692	?	>1.0	694	-	-	-	-	192	105	-	-	Part of ?coin
			693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
698	1.0	0.55	702	-	8/103	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
			701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
708	>1.2	0.9	709	-	2/458	-	-	-	-	-	-	
710	>0.4	0.35	711	-	2/36	-	-	-	2	15	-	-



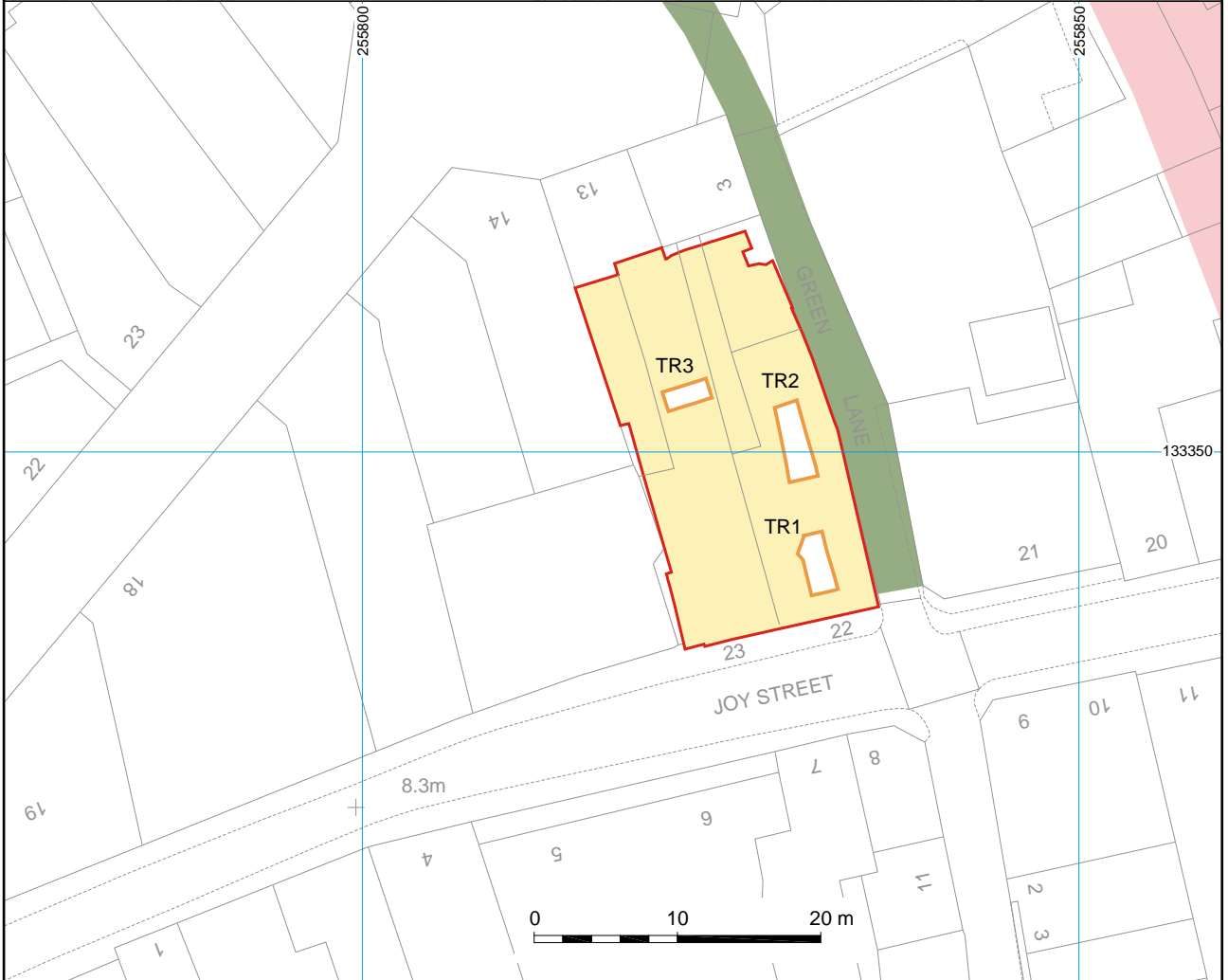
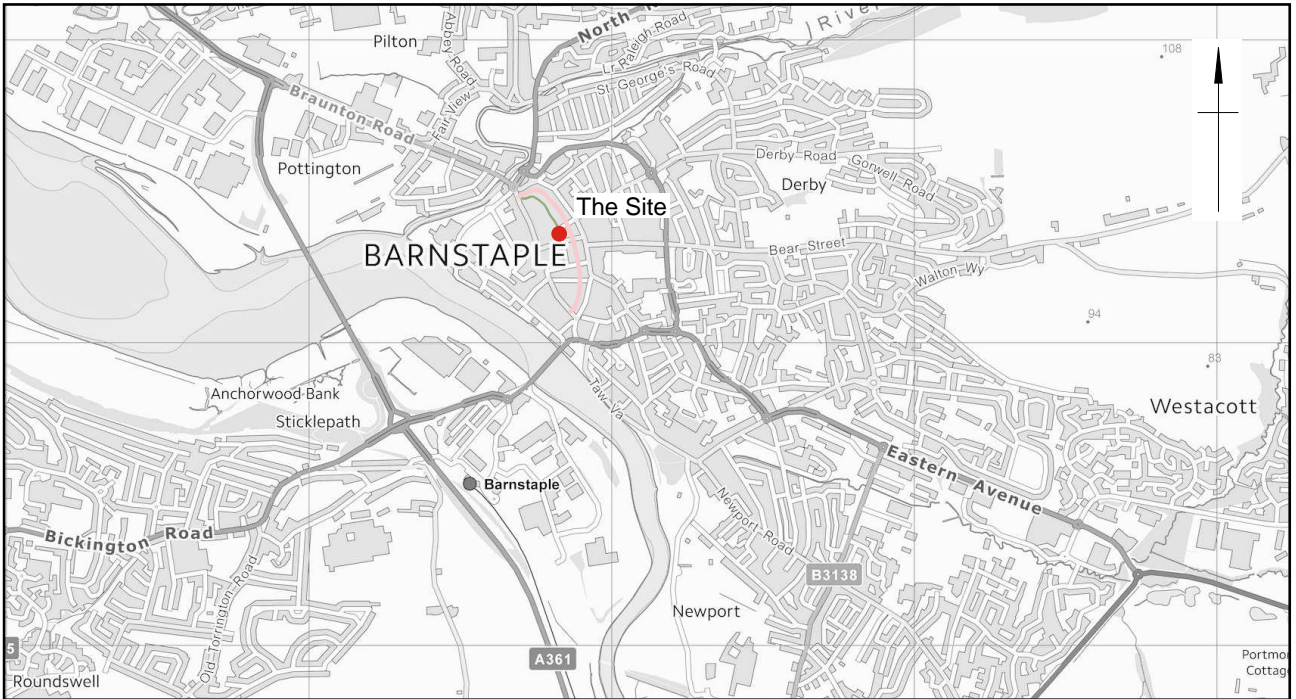
Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Pottery no./wgt (g)		CBM wgt (g)	Clay pipe wgt (g)	Slag wgt (g)	Bone wgt (g)	Shell wgt (g)	Stone wgt (g)	Other
				Medieval	Post-medieval							
714	>2.0	0.4	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			715	6/62	3/19	172	-	-	64	32	-	Iron
			725	3/16	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
718/720	2.0 x 3.0	0.4	719/721	4/54	69/1892	163	-	1468	2252	34	-	-
722	1.5	0.3	723	4/27	136/3873	1190	-	2054	2245	97	-	Iron, other ceramic, pinner's bone
728/750	2.2	1.0	729/752	6/74	88/2256	134	5	438	797	176	-	Iron
			751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
730	?	>0.35	731	2/12	16/286	61	-	543	153	120	-	-
745	1.8	0.9	746	2/44	32/800	-	74	-	189	-	-	Cu alloy
747	>2.0	>0.9	748	2/33	28/814	-	-	349	362	-	-	-
756	3.0	0.8	759	1/20	5/141	-	-	-	274	80	-	-
			758	-	11/322	-	-	-	113	-	-	-
			757	-	9.250	-	4	-	23	28	-	-
767	0.5 x 2.0	0.2	766	-	1/14	562	-	3504	-	-	-	
768/771	>0.6 x 2.1	>0.6	769/772	-	32/704	23	52	-	448	-	178	-
785	>0.4 x >0.4	0.2	786	3/81	19/235	35	-	20	123	13	-	Lead



APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Pit	Context	Sample	Vol. (l)	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred plant remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
692	694	13	12	175	2	C	-	C	Free-threshing wheat grain frags, <i>Avena/Bromus</i> . Mature wood frags	40/40 ml	Sab/f (A)	-
705	706	10	20	2475	1	C	-	A	Free-threshing wheat grain frags, <i>Pisum/Vicia faba</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Brassica</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Galium</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags. Mature wood frags.	60/30 ml	Sab/f (A), coal	
696	697	11	38	100	2	C	A*	A	Free-threshing wheat + barley grain frags, Free-threshing wheat rachis frags, culm nodes, <i>Pisum/Vicia faba</i> , <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag. Mature wood frags.	20/15 ml	Sab/f (A), Moll-t (A)	P
698	702	12	5	3500	1	A	-	A	Free-threshing wheat + barley grain frags, <i>Pisum/Vicia faba</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag, <i>Prunus spinosa</i> stone. Mature wood frags	100/70 ml	Sab/f (A), coal	

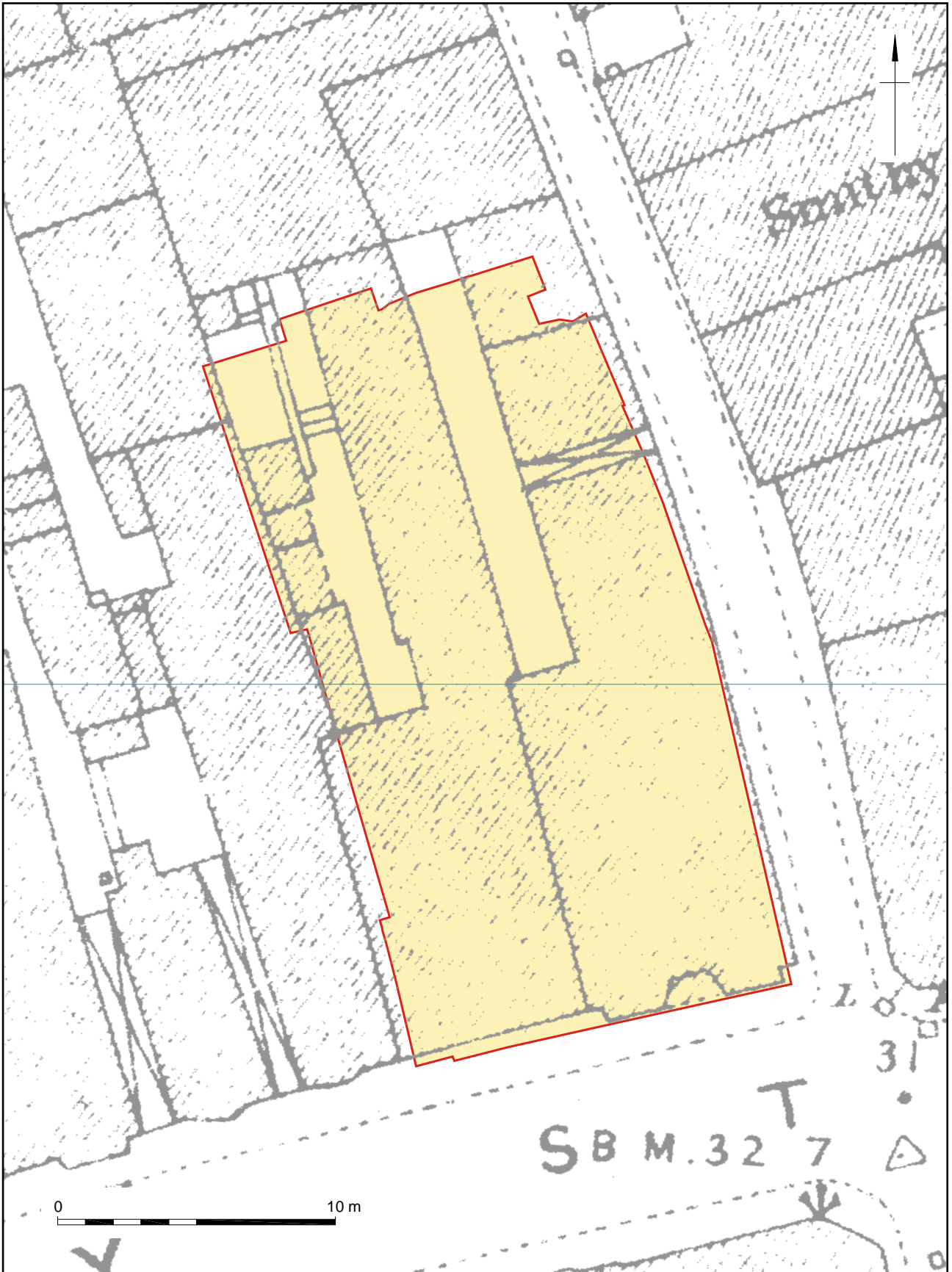
Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Analysis: P = plant,





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Site location

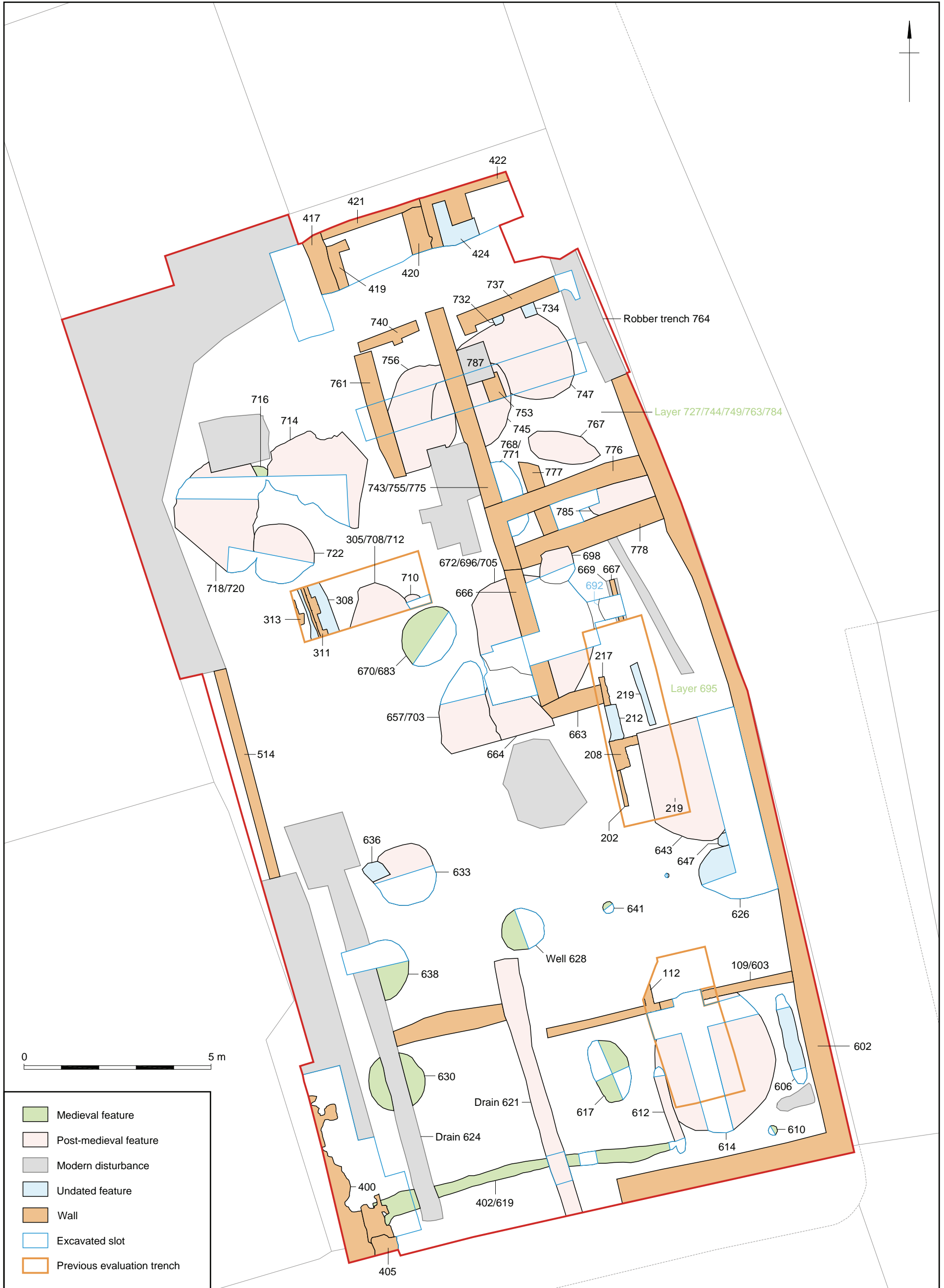
Figure 1



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1889 OS map with site outline

Figure 2



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Phased plan

Figure 3



Plate 1: Medieval pit 638, from the south



Plate 2: Medieval pit 628, from the east


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Plate 3: Medieval pit 670/683, from the south-east



Plate 4: Post-medieval pit 614, and walls 602 and 109/603, from the west


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Plate 5: Medieval pit 716, and post-medieval pits 714, 718/720 and 722, from the south-west



Plate 6: Post-medieval pit 672/696/705 cut by wall 666, from the north


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Plate 7: Post-medieval pits revealed in section cut by wall 663, from the south-east



Plate 8: Walls 753, 743/755/775 and 761 revealed in excavation slot, from the north-east


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Plate 9: Walls 417, 419 and 421, from the south



Plate 10: Brick-lined well



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Plate 11: Wall 778 and 779, from the north



Plate 12: Wall 516, from the east

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