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SOUTH WEST

Great Hele Barton, Great Hele Lane, South Molton, Devon

An archaeological excavation

By Richard Tabor and Andrew Weale

GHB14/93
(SS 7225 2430)

Great Hele Barton, South Molton, Devon

Archaeological Excavation

for Cornwall Geo-environmental Ltd

by Richard Tabor and Andrew Weale

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

(South West) Ltd

Site Code GHB 14/93

November 2016

Summary

Site name: Great Hele Barton, Great Hele Lane, South Molton, Devon

Grid reference: SS 7225 2430

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 23rd February -1st April 2015

Project manager: Andrew Weale

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: GHB14/93

Area of site: 1.1ha

Summary of results: The investigation revealed activity in two main phases. The earlier phase comprised a Middle Bronze Age pit and a small collection of prehistoric flintwork. Whilst it's interpretation as representing an occupation site is tentative, it makes a relatively significant contribution to knowledge of the distribution of Bronze Age activity and pottery in North Devon.

The main deposits revealed represent evidence of landscape organization during the Medieval period with a ditched trackway and enclosures representing the working area adjacent to a predecessor of the modern day farm.

Monuments identified: Bronze Age pit; Medieval enclosure and trackway

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, and will be deposited with the **Museum of Barnstable and North Devon with accession code NDDMS:2014.41.**

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Great Hele Barton, South Molton, Devon
Archaeological Excavation

By Richard Tabor and Andrew Weale

with contributions by John Allan, Aidan Colyer, Steve Ford, Nick Dawson, Steve Crabb, Lizzi Lewins and David Williams

Report 14/93

Introduction

Planning permission (56827, A/14/2226565) was granted by North Devon Council for the installation of a 1.3MW anaerobic digester and associated buildings and structures at Great Hele Barton, Great Hele Lane, South Molton, Devon (SS7225 2430). The consent was subject to a condition which required a programme of archaeological works to excavate and record archaeological deposits in areas which would be affected by the development. The project was commissioned by Mr Rob Armour Chelu of Armour Heritage Limited, Greystone Cottage, Trudoxhill, Frome, Somerset BA11 5DP on behalf of Cornwall Geo-environmental Ltd, Tremough Innovation Centre, Tremough Campus, Penryn, Cornwall TR10 9TA.

Prior geophysical survey and evaluation trenching had revealed a number of features of Medieval date which suggesting the presence of an enclosure and other linear features (ArchaeoPhysica 2014; Weale 2014). In view of these results a further programme of archaeological excavation was requested by Mr Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team, the archaeological advisers to North Devon Council. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) and the Council's policies on archaeology.

The project was supervised by Andrew Weale assisted by Nick Dawson, Laura Ratcliffe-Warren, Daniel Scott and Richard Tabor. The fieldwork took place between 23rd February and 1st April 2015 in variable weather conditions. Nick Dawson together with the authors prepared the figures.

The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services South West but it is anticipated that it will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstable and North Devon with accession code NDDMS:2014.41 in due course. The site code is GHB 14/93.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located 1.5km to the south of the centre of South Molton and 500m west of the River Mole (Fig. 1). The Mole flows southwards, formed from the confluence of several tributaries issuing from the southern hills of Exmoor, which rise 2km to the north of South Molton (Pl. 1). The excavation area comprised 1.1ha of an arable field to the south-east of the main complex of farm buildings (Fig. 2). The ground sloped gently from c. 144m

above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north east to c.141m aOD in the south-west corner. The underlying geology is a mixture of Carboniferous Mudstone and Siltstone as well as Sandstone of the Bude Formation (BGS 1980).

Archaeological background

Great Hele Barton lies within an area of known archaeological potential, mainly represented by cropmarks visible in aerial photographs. A large sub-circular single-ditched enclosure 350m to the east of the site, a rectangular enclosure 800m to the north, and a group of enclosures which appear superimposed on each other 625m to the north-west, are all likely to be prehistoric. Two Iron Age hillforts lie within the wider area, with one to the south-west of the site at Woodhouse and the other to the north-east on Whitechapel Moor. The origins of South Molton appear to lie within the early medieval period as it is recorded as being occupied around AD650. The settlement itself is recorded twice in Domesday Book of 1086 (Williams and Martin 2002). The manor was held by the King where 1½ virgates of land covered enough arable for 40 ploughs, 10 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture and a large expanse of woodland. The population numbered 12 villans and 4 borders with 20 ploughs, with a further plough and two slaves in the king's demesne. The whole was valued for tax at £10. Half a virgate of land had recently been added to the manor and was called *Ringdone* which was worth 5s. One further virgate of land was held by four priests in alms worth 20s which may be an indication of a minster church within the settlement (Higham 2008).

The evaluation trenching

The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten trenches varying in length from 9m to 25m. It showed that the majority of the anomalies located by the geophysical survey corresponded to archaeological features within the trenches (Weale 2014, fig. 7). In addition the trenching also revealed shallower features which were not represented by geophysical anomalies. The majority of the features excavated within the trenches were undated but a few appeared to be Medieval, in particular ditch 1 in Trench 2 and ditch 21 in Trench 1 which appeared to form part of a rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey.

Original objectives

The general objectives of the project were to:

> Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;
> Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
> Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and

Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific objectives of the project were to:

Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.

The project addresses the following research questions:

Is there evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity on the site and what is its date and extent?
What is the nature of Early Medieval and Medieval use of the site and what is its extent? What activities were taking place on the site?
What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?
What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the sites during, before and after their use?

Excavation Methodology

Topsoil and overburden were removed from an area of 1.1ha by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits under constant archaeological supervision Machines and dumpers were not allowed to track over the stripped area.

Following machine clearance, all investigation of archaeological levels was by hand. As a minimum 50% of deposits indicative of domestic and/or industrial activity such as pits and postholes, were excavated. All identified linear features such as ditches and gullies were sampled at a minimum of 20% and all intersections and termini were examined. Written records were made on single context sheets of all excavated cuts which were also drawn on a scaled site plan. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Digital photographs were made of all discrete features and their settings.

Phase by phase summary

The datable features on the site have been assigned to one of two phases namely Bronze Age, and medieval, with the latter divided into 3sub-phases.

Phase 1 – Middle Bronze Age (Figs 3 and 8)

A single small, roughly cylindrical pit (119) was dated firmly to this phase by substantial pottery sherds from a single vessel (Pl. 2). The 0.34m diameter pit was cut into natural to a depth of 0.21m .It was excavated wholly in a series of spits. It contained a single fill (174) of brown silty clay, which included sparse gravelly local stone. The pottery sherds formed a layered group in the middle of the pit (Pl. 2), the lowest lying directly over a large

slab of micaceous sandstone placed on the pit's base. On first appearance the feature was interpreted as a possible disturbed cremation but no bone was present and charcoal flecks were very rare. Although large rim sherds were low in the deposit and the only base sherd was higher there was little to suggest that the pot had been complete at the time of deposition. The layering of sherds may reflect the manner in which they were placed originally.

Pit 119 may have formed a slightly curved alignment with pits 123 and 124. Pit 123 was roughly oval in plan with surface dimensions of 0.49m by 0.35m and with steeply sloping sides and a concave base reaching a maximum depth of 0.10m. Its fill of brownish yellow silty clay (177) was stained black in places by charcoal. Pit 124 was sub-rectangular with a length of up to 0.75m. It had a concave base reaching a depth of 0.20m. The fill comprised frequent small to medium angular fragments of re-deposited natural stone set in silty clay including rare flecks of charcoal (178) and incorporated two large mudstones, one resting on the base of the feature. **On its north east side the pit overlapped with gully 1007 but their relationship was not determined.**

Several linear features lacked finds and on that ground alone might be contemporary with pit 119 or other potentially Bronze Age features. The respectively north to south and west to east orientations of gullies 1010 and 1008 appear to be at odds with the Medieval landscape scheme. Gully 1010 was exposed in its entirety and was up to 0.58m wide, 0.12m deep with a U-profile forming an L shape over its 9m length. It was filled with silty clay including sparse natural stone and rare charcoal flecks. Gully 1008 was also L-shaped but with a curved long arm, the east end of which continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was 0.44m wide and varied in depth from 0.12 t 0.22m. The fill comprised silty clay including moderate amounts of natural shillet.

A single Bronze Age pottery sherd was recovered from slot 214 of ditch 1006, but three smaller Medieval sherds from slots 206 and 207 indicate a much later date.

Phase 2a – Medieval 1 (Figs 3, 4, 9 and 10)

There is no coherent evidence for the organization of space within the site for agricultural activity prior to the Medieval period. The earliest Medieval feature would appear to be ditch 1006. Its dating evidence is restricted to a few small sherds of Medieval pottery (and residual Bronze Age pottery) but is cut by trackway ditch 1005 and an enigmatic feature, probably a tree bole, 215.

No relationship was established at its intersection with a poorly defined ditch 1007. It was typically 0.68m wide and between 0.26m and 0.14m deep towards the east. In general it had a single fill of yellow brown silty clay with sparse stones. However at its western end it was 1.80m wide and 0.32m deep. **The western terminus slot, 215, investigated an apparently parallel overlapping linear feature but it was not identified on the surface beyond the section line. Its basal fill (267) comprising charcoal-rich sandy clay which included some small**

lumps of fired clay (268) overlay the fill of 216, the slot across the terminus of 1006. The lower fill of 215 was covered by a slightly stony deposit of silty clay (266) which included only sparse flecks of charcoal. It seems likely that 215 was the throw of a tree which had grown beside the ditch terminus.

Phase 2b – Medieval 2 (Figs 3-7, 9 and 10)

Trackway and enclosure

The main medieval activity is represented by ditches 1003 and 1005 which bounded a slightly arcing north-north-west to south-south-east oriented, trackway, 105. It was 2m wide, and metalled (159) with at least some localized repair (155) but the surviving metalling was very patchy and clearly much disturbed by later ploughing. It appeared to give access to a probable enclosure at its southern end. A thin deposit above the metalling in places (156) was probably remnant subsoil and contained slightly later material as well as residual Roman pottery. The northern-eastern and north-western boundaries of this enclosure were formed by 1003 which turned north-westwards in a tight elbow at the southern end of the track then turned west-south-westwards at an oblique angle to the west of the intersection with 1001. After arcing gently towards the mouth of the track ditch 1005 straightened to form the south-eastern boundary of the enclosure. Both ditches were substantial. Ditch 1003 was a minimum of 1.42m wide (Fig. 7) and up to 1.94m wide in places. It was deepest at the northern end, reaching 0.74m below the natural surface where the metalling of the track may have afforded it some protection from truncation by ploughing (Fig. 6). Elsewhere, in all slots, it ranged from 0.68m to 0.61m deep, the shallowest section occurring where the ditch turned at the westernmost slot. It was filled with reddish brown silty clay including sparse small stones and rare charcoal fragments, suggestive of slow infilling by erosion rather than deliberate processes. In places stepping in the natural profile implied re-cutting, an interpretation consistent the steep boundaries between the lower and upper fills within slots.

Ditch 1001 varied in width from 0.70m to 1.40m and depth from 0.17m to 0.50m. The fill was generally of yellow brown silty clay including sparse gravelly to small local stones. However, part of the middle section appeared to have been re-cut and had a fill including more and larger stones. Ditch 1001 did not continue to the south of 1003 and probably terminated on it. It had silted up by the time the latter was re-cut as ditch 1002 (slot 112).

The character of the cut and fills of 1005 were similar to those of 1003. It would have had a minimum width of 1.60m (the full width is difficult to ascertain due to re-cuts) and was deepest at its north end, reaching 0.92m below the natural surface (Fig. 6). Elsewhere it tended to be slightly deeper than 1003, at just under 0.70m below natural (Fig. 7). Re-cutting was observable in all slots, with a second phase of re-cutting of at least the enclosure boundary at its southern end.

Several other features are situated or oriented in fashions which would allow them to be contemporary with this or the succeeding Medieval phase. The L-shaped gully 1009 has a very similar orientation to the southern end of 1005. It was around 0.40m wide and its depth varied from 0.12m to 0.14m (Fig. 3, sections 15 and 16) in slots across the exposed length of 7m. A slight gully, 1012, was parallel with 1003 and with it may have formed part of a race for sorting stock as they entered the enclosure from the track. It was also around 0.40m wide but only 0.04 to 0.09m deep (Fig. 3, sections 19 and 20). Neither produced any finds.

An oval pit, 224, 0.85m long, 0.14m deep, lay within the area which would have been enclosed by 1003 and 1001 hence may be related to them. It was distinguished by charcoal staining of its otherwise brown silty clay fill (276) which included frequent burnt stones with maximum lengths of up to 0.10m (Fig. 3, section 5). It produced no datable finds.

No datable finds were recovered from any of a group of four post holes in an L-shaped pattern parallel with the southern end of 1005. It cannot be demonstrated that they were contemporary with each other and they had quite differing characters but the dearth of similar discrete features suggests that they were so and probably with the ditch as well. The two smaller features, 226 and 227, were both roughly 0.26m in diameter with single slightly silty clay fills to depths of respectively 0.07m to 0.10m (Fig. 3, sections 7 and 8). Cut 225 was of similar diameter but deeper at 12mm and with two sharply differentiated fills which might be taken for post pipe and packing (Fig. 3, section 6). The dark brown clayey silt of inner fill (279) not only included charcoal throughout, the largest lumps in the upper third, but also fired clay and a lump of slag. The surrounding clayey silt fill (278) included only sparse small stones and nothing to determine unambiguously that it was packing. The profile of post hole 228 suggests that it may have been re-cut (Fig. 3, 9) but neither of the fills (282, 283) offered any evidence for a post pipe. They varied in colour but had similar textures of moderately stoney clayey silt. The full diameter of the post hole, including a step, was 0.44m; it was 0.24m deep. Whilst it is possible that plan of the structure supported by the posts was L-shaped the character of the natural was not conducive to the discovery of small discrete features so that further posts may have supported a rectangular structure. Alternatively, given the variable depth of the four features, other sockets may simply have been too shallow to survive repeated ploughing.

Phase 2C – Medieval 3 (Figs 6, 7 and 10)

It has been noted above that the filling of ditches 1003 and 1005 was a gradual process and given that the later re-cutting is indicative of the continuing use of both the track and the enclosure it is probable that other episodes of de-silting have been cut away with only the final phase clearly discernible alongside the track and in the northern and eastern enclosure ditches. A distinct phase of re-cutting of 1003 visible in all slots was grouped as

1002. It was significantly narrower and shallower than the original ditch. In perpendicular sections the width varied from 1m at the northern end to 1.06m to the north of the access to the enclosure (Figs 6 and 7). After turning westwards it narrowed again. The depth ranged from only 0.32m in the north to 0.60m north of where the ditch turned. The fill of 1002 comprised brown silty clay similar to that of 1003 but with a notably higher instance of gravelly to medium inclusions of angular stones. It seems likely that the partial re-cutting 117 of 1001 may date to this phase. Its stony fill (172) is comparable with those of 1002.

The sequence of re-cutting of 1005 was more complex. In its northern half the latest cut, 1004, was again distinguished by stonier fills and in some slots the overall cutting included slight ledges which might suggest other cuts. In the event only one re-cut could be demonstrated with confidence. However, in the ditch's southern extent the case for at least one intermediate phase of re-cutting was strongly suggested by the presence of two distinct curves at the base of the ditch, the fills of which had both been re-cut by 1004. The latter again stood out due to the greater frequency of stone inclusions in its fills (Fig. 7). The fills of the earlier cuts were difficult to differentiate but it was clear that one cut was biased towards the east and the other to the west. Those on the east side were allocated to 1005 as they appeared to be the best direct southward continuation. The cuts on the east side were grouped as 1011. Given that 1005 appears best to represent the original course of the ditch it is suggested that the cutting of 1011 was later, but that it was re-cut by 1004. The dearth of stones in the fills of 1005 and 1011 suggests that both ditches filled gradually as a result of erosion. Trampling by animals and ploughing are both processes which would have rendered surface soils unstable and susceptible to movement by natural agents. The heavier materials included in the fill of the final cut, 1004, would require greater energy to move. This might have been a process of deliberate infilling using material cast up during the various phases of excavation of the ditch. However, the stone was not a dense deposit in most slots. It seems probable that the deposits within 1004 were a consequence of later ploughing of what remained of the metalled track and any bank formed from the ditch upcast.

Gully 1000 varied from around 0.32m to 0.36m wide and was only 0.05m deep (Fig. 3).

Undated

As noted above gullies 1010 and 1008 are unlikely to be Medieval but cannot otherwise be dated. The poorly defined linear feature 1007 produced a single small fragment of clay pipe and while this might be intrusive there were no other finds fro the ditch and so no obvious reason to discount this as dating evidence and its orientation does not fit in with the present system of field division. It may be a Post-medieval or modern feature.

The Finds

The Bronze Age Pottery by Richard Tabor

A total of 32 sherds weighing 1247g were recovered during the excavation (Table 1). Of these one was an unstratified find from subsoil and one was from the fill (265) of ditch 1006, cut 214. The remainder derived from a single vessel in deposit (174) damaged during stripping. The minimum number of vessels need not be more than two.

Table 1. Bronze Age pottery fabrics by context

	Fabric	G1		G2	
Cut	*Deposit*	*no*	*Wt (g)*	*no*	*Wt (g)*
	51	1	2	-	-
119	174	-	-	30	1240
214	265	-	-	1	7

Fabrics

The thirty sherds from pit 119 (174) were clearly all from the same vessel and the site assemblage derived from a minimum of two vessels. Two grog fabrics were identified.

G1 Moderately hard black fabric with black interior but lacking the exterior surface. Includes dark grey and black subangular grog pellets (<2mm) and sparse fine rounded clear quartz.

G2 Moderately hard grey fabric with buff orange oxidized exterior and buff orange or grey interior surfaces. Includes grey (<3mm) and pinkish red (<2mm) subrounded grog pellets, rare brown iron oxides and rare clear mica. Petrological investigation of a sherd in this fabric shows that the clay source is likely to be local (below).

An unstratified sherd (51) was extremely abraded and voids indicated the loss of some inclusions. An 11mm thick wall sherd from context (265) retained all its inclusions and was in fairly fresh condition but was featureless. The sherds from the single vessel in (174) were largely reconstructable and as such represent a significant addition to the literature for Bronze Age pottery in North Devon and hence is described in detail below.

The vessel from pit 119 (Fig. 11)

Four rim sherds, one base sherd and 25 wall sherds were recovered, some grouped due to their very fragmented condition. The most extensively reconstructable area of the vessel profile extended for 234mm from the rim downwards. A further segment of the upper wall and three from the lower wall did not join. The exterior surfaces of all the lower wall sherds and one piece of rim (totalling 379g) appeared reduced and were blistered extensively by excessive heat. There was also extensive closely set cracking of the interior surfaces on all sherds.

The rim surface was bevelled to form a very slight inward slope over a thickness of 19mm. It was outwardly expanded with a 10mm high upright outer bevel rising from a smooth, gentle curve from the 15mm thick uppermost wall. The thickness of the wall narrowed to 11mm in the middle and lower portions of the vessel but expanded to 20mm at the base angle. The base was 18–19mm thick. The upper vessel profile formed a straight-sided, very slightly open cone. The lower wall sherds were also straight-sided but with the curve

tightening progressively towards the base. The most extensive portion of rim (12.5%) gave an outer diameter of 349mm and inner of 330mm. The base fragment represented only 5% of the circumference so that an apparent diameter of 180mm should be treated with caution. Based on that figure the vessel would have had a height of approximately 390mm. The vessel lacked decoration.

Provenanced Bronze Age pottery from North Devon is extremely rare. The Cornish-originated Trevisker-style of pottery was current throughout most of the 2nd millennium and dominates assemblages of the Middle Bronze Age from Devon and West Somerset. It has been found also in the south-east of the latter county, in the far west of Dorset and in South Wales (Quinnell 2012, fig. 1; Coles *et al.* 1999, 37). One of the nearest documented significant finds is a biconical vessel in the style from the excavation of a barrow at Berry Down, Berrynarbor, near Ilfracombe, 26km north west of South Molton (Abercromby 1912, 38). A seemingly domestic assemblage was found at Holworthy Farm, Parracombe (Quinnell 2009), 20km to the north and an earlier summary of the distribution of Trevisker ware shows a findspot 15km to the north (Parker Pearson 1990, fig. 12). A plain barrel urn associated with a cremation found in a pit at Rose Ash was only 7km south east of Great Hele Barton (Wainwright 1980). Oak charcoal from the pit gave a date range at 2 sigma of 1406BC to 1022BC, consistent with the later Middle Bronze Age.

ApSimon defined four distinct styles of pottery at the Trevisker type site which he proposed were chronologically significant (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972, 325-33). Problems with the chronology were highlighted by Parker Pearson who expanded to the range to six styles based mainly on perceived variations in function (Parker Pearson 1990, 7-10) but subsequently he revised his scheme to make allowances for the absence of some of ApSimon's earlier and later traits from an assemblage from Trethallan Farm spanning the 15th to 13th centuries BC (Parker Pearson 1995, 91-2; Woodward and Crane 1991, 123; Quinnell 2012, 149).

Based on its size, the Great Hele Barton vessel would fit best into Parker Pearson's style 1, which included biconical and bucket-shaped vessels with heights generally exceeding 350mm and with rim diameters of between 200 and 460mm (Parker Pearson 1995, 91). However, the form of the vessel is closer to ApSimon's latest Trevisker style 4 which was dominated by straight-sided vessels, some of which were flower-pot shaped (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972, 333). Straight-side vessels were also dominant in Gwithian's later Middle Bronze Age phase 5 (Quinnell 2012, 166). The rims in the later style retain straight internal bevels but often have a more box-like profile, some with outwards expansion (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972, fig. 328, 12, 18, 21; fig. 18. 52, 53; fig. 19, 55). Straight-sided, grog-tempered vessels with deeply incised linear decoration characteristic of the Trevisker style were prominent in the later Middle Bronze Age Unit 5b at Brean Down on the north Somerset coast (Woodward 1990, 126-33).

From further afield there is some affinity with Deverel Rimbury straight-sided 'buckets' in Dorset and Hampshire cemeteries. At Simons Ground some such vessels lacked decoration (White 1982, 30-3; fig. 19, C44; fig. 20, F40). Vessels with similar profiles and only simple fingertip decoration from the long-lived cemetery at Kimpton were attributed to the later Middle Bronze Age (Dacre and Ellison 1981, 169-70; fig. 18, E7, E29, E25). However, despite the lack of decoration the Great Hele Barton pot is closer in form to broadly contemporary vessels from the south-west peninsula than those from counties further east. Dates for Gwithian phase 5 centred on the 11th century BC, generally slightly earlier than but overlapping with dates for Late Bronze Age Plain Ware assemblages in Cornwall (Quinnell 2012, 166).

A note on the petrology of a Bronze Age sherd by David Williams

From pit 119 (174): Small, plain, thickish bodysherd in a soft, friable, generally fairly fine-textured fabric, which has a soapy feel about it, light brown colour throughout [Munsell 7.5YR 7/4]. Ill-sorted pieces of a soft argillaceous material scattered throughout the fabric can clearly be seen with the aid of a x10 hand-lens.

An examination in thin section under the petrological microscope was made of a small piece from the sample sherd. This shows that the vessel has a reasonably fine-textured fabric with a sparse groundmass of silt-sized quartz grains and small thin strands of muscovite mica spread fairly evenly throughout the clay matrix. Also present is a little black iron oxide, some small pieces of shale and the occasional larger quartz grain. However, the most distinctive inclusions are represented by irregular-sized pieces of a fine-grained argillaceous material which is generally angular in shape.

The site of Great Hele Barton is situated in an area of the Upper Carboniferous Bude Formation, which includes silty sandstones, shales and layers of a dark grey silty-laminated mudstone (Thomas 1982). It is possible, therefore, that pieces of mudstone occur naturally in the local clays and that these represent the argillaceous inclusions present in the sherd. However, given the angularity of some of the latter and the fact that their texture appears reasonably similar to that of the clay matrix of the sherd, a better case can perhaps be made out that these represent grog, i.e. crushed up pottery introduced into the clay of the vessel as a temper by the potter. Unfortunately, the question of likely origin for the vessel is more difficult to answer at this stage, as grog tempering of pottery was in common practice during the Bronze Age over a wide area of the country. Moreover, the range of non-plastic inclusions observed in the fabric of the Great Hele Barton sherd are all fairly common, though the presence of shale may well indicate a fairly local origin. Certainly, there is nothing in the petrology that suggests anything other than a local origin.

The Roman pottery by Richard Tabor

The Roman pottery comprised a single wall sherd (6g) (in three pieces) from the trackway surface (105, 156) and is clearly residual. The fabric was hard, well fired, and black throughout with an off white slip on the exterior surface. It included moderate amounts of mainly subrounded and some subangular clear quartz (<1mm) and rare fragments of angular flint (<1.5mm) and is identified as South West white slip ware (SOW WS). It circulated in the South West peninsular and as far north east as Wiltshire during the later 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD (Tomber and Dore 1998, 192).

The Medieval Pottery by John Allan

In total, 487 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation (Appendix 2); 28 further sherds had been found in the initial evaluation of the site (Blinkhorn 2014), bringing the site total to 515 sherds with a total weight of 1.770kg. As is commonly the case with the thin, hand-made medieval pottery of North Devon, the collection consists mainly of small and very small sherds, the average weight being a mere 3.4g.

Fabrics and kiln sources

Only two fabrics are represented in the material recovered in 2015:

North Devon Medieval Coarseware (NDMC, Allan 1994): thin, hand-made sherds, almost invariably oxidized, with coarse quartz (often clear and angular), sandstone and other inclusions, some derived from the granite. A few sherds are glazed (NDMC gl).

North Devon Medieval Jug (NDMJ): as last but without the coarse filler, with mid- or olive-green glaze. The sherds are too worn to show whether vessels are wheel-thrown or hand-made.

Both fabrics are probably attributable to the Barnstaple–Bideford area (for chemical analyses which point in this direction see Hughes 2005); ceramics with comparable fabrics to the NDMC sherds have been found at The Library site, Barnstaple (Anon 1985), and NDMJ sherds similar to those found at Great Hele Barton have been recovered in the recent excavations by South-West Archaeology at the Exeter Inn, Litchdon Street, Barnstaple (unpublished; currently undergoing study).

The complete dominance of the local pottery market by the North Devon industry is typical of many sites in the area (Allan 1994; Brown *et al.* 2006, 270–3; Allan and Langman forthcoming). The nearest comparable collection is that excavated by the North Devon Archaeological Society at West Yeo Farm, Witheridge (NDAS 2013).

Blinkhorn also noted a single small (1g) sherd of Ham Green ware from Bristol from the site; this interesting find was not seen by the writer. Although Ham Green wares circulated along the coasts of the Bristol Channel, this appears to be the first example from a rural site away from the coast.

Dating

Broadly, the Great Hele Barton collection dates to *c.* 1200/1250–*c.* 1400/1450. The unglazed North Devon Medieval Coarsewares are known on many sites; they show little discernible development over this long period (as is shown, for example, in the sequence from Okehampton Castle: Allan and Perry 1982). The hand-made jugs seem to be typical of the period after 1250. Two vessels are appreciably later in date, showing that the site was occupied into the 15th century. First, the type of twisted jug handle represented by the find from ditch 1002 slot 112 (165) seems to be unknown before the early/mid-15th century; it is common in late 15th- and early 16th-century contexts (e.g. Allan and Perry 1982; recent examples from the Exeter Inn, Barnstaple, excavations). Second, the broad thick jug handle with a central groove down its length from gully 1000 slot 218 (270) is probably of similar date. These two forms of jug seem to be successors to the thin slash-handled jugs in North Devon Medieval Coarseware of the late 13th and 14th centuries, represented by a number of finds in this assemblage.

In considering the starting date of the collection, a significant feature is the absence of the Upper Greensand-derived pottery made around the Blackdown Hills of South Somerset and East Devon, which circulated in North Devon (albeit perhaps in limited quantities) from the late Saxon period into the early 13th century (Allan *et al.* 2010). Such wares preceded the establishment of the local North Devon industry (Allan and Langman forthcoming); their absence favours a date after *c.* 1200/1240 for the site (Allan and Perry 1982; the crucial archaeomagnetic date was re-examined by English Heritage and thought to centre on *c.* 1240; see however Brown 2006, 270, 281–2, where a date before 1200 is suggested).

Stone fragments by David Williams

Great Hele Barton is situated in an area of the Upper Carboniferous Bude Formation, which includes somewhat argillaceous and silty sandstones, shales, siltstones and layers of a dark grey, silty, laminated mudstone (Freshney and Taylor 1972; Thomas 1982; BGS 1980). There is nothing to suggest that any of the fragments of stone listed in Appendix 3 had anything other than a fairly local origin. Moreover, of the five pieces listed, only one shows clear evidence of being shaped and used. This is no. 5, a whetstone whose comparatively large size suggests that it might have been specifically used to sharpen agricultural tools, such as scythes or sickles, etc.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 5 struck flints were recovered (Appendix 4). They comprise two flakes and three spalls (pieces less than 20 x 20mm. None of the pieces are chronologically distinctive and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Three ferrous objects were recovered from the excavations with a total weight of 124g.

The first of these pieces was recovered from ditch slot 132 (193) and weighed 24g. This piece is 51mm long and 7mm wide. There is a hole 11m along the central line and the remains of a rivet 29mm along the length. The piece is in a relatively poor state of preservation which makes it unclear how damaged the ends of the piece are. This piece is likely to be a strap end or a small piece of plate for support on a box.

The second and third pieces both come from ditch slot 104 (154) and have a total weight of 100g. The first of these is the shaft of a possible large iron nail which is 80mm long and 11mm in width and depth. Due to having no head or tip it is possible that this piece is a small piece of bar rather than a nail. The preservation is mixed with one end showing signs of bad degradation.

The second piece from this context is flat and is curved from 38mm along the inside edge. The curve on the outside of the piece is less pronounced. The overall size of the piece is 75mm long, 30mm wide and 4mm in thickness. The corrosion makes it unclear whether the protrusions are tacks, rivets or simply larger areas of corrosion. Due to the size and shape of the piece there is a possibility that it is part of a small horseshoe. Due to the corrosion this piece cannot be specifically identified further.

Slag by Steven Crabb

Two fragments of slag were recovered from posthole 225 (279). The slag is very glassy with the colour between light green blue and black. There are patches of reddish orange iron oxide on the surface. This suggests that these fragments are the remains of iron smithing activity rather than any other non metallurgical process, while the quantity rules out the possibility of iron smelting.

Clay tobacco pipe by Nick Dawson

One fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from gully 144. By measuring the diameter of the bore and inputting it into Harrington's formula, later refined by Binford (Oswald 1975, 92), a date of the mid 18th century was derived. The fragment was catalogued in accordance to guidelines set out in Aultman *et al.* (2015, 5-7).

Glass by Nick Dawson

Two fragments of green glass from what appears to be the same bottle were found on the surface (156) of track 105. A section of lip is that of a flared ring lip dating to the later half of the 17th century (Shopland 2005, 149).

Animal bone by Lizzi Lewins

Just six pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 8g were recovered from 2 features. The condition of the bone was fragmentary with a high incidence of erosion noted. The only identifiable bone was from ditch 108 (161) which contained a cattle tooth,. Ditch 135 (194) contained a single piece of unidentified bone noted to be highly eroded. No butchery marks or other taphonomic processes were observed.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence by Rosalind McKenna

Twenty four samples of 8-48L were taken and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. Methodological details are in the archive. The preservation of the remains was very poor. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

The only identifiable remains of plant macrofossils within the samples were seeds from the grass family (Appendix 5), and the numbers so few (ranging from a single seed to three within a sample), that other than to state their presence nothing of further interpretative value can be gained.

Identifiable charcoal remains were present in sixteen of the samples (Appendix 6). The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and willow/poplar (*Salix / Populus*). Oak dominated thirteen of the samples, and hazel dominated three samples, with willow/poplar being recorded in small numbers in several samples. It is possible that oak was the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species such as hazel and willow/poplar.

Discussion

The archaeological investigations at Great Hele Barton have revealed two phases of activity on the site which make a small contribution to the knowledge of Bronze Age activity in North Devon and to the working of the landscape during the Medieval period.

The prehistoric evidence is limited to a single pit of Middle Bronze Age date, a few nearby features tentatively dated by association, and a few struck flints mostly recovered as residual finds in later features. To interpret these finds as representing Bronze Age occupation is tentative: the struck flints could be a product of casual loss or discard reflecting only wider activity within the landscape; the associated features could belong to another period altogether and the single pit may represent a (token) burial deposit away from an actual occupied area. Yet elsewhere, where very large area excavations have taken place such as on gravel extraction sites in the Upper and Middle Thames Valley, isolated Middle Bronze Age pits are fairly routinely recorded (e.g. Bradley *et al.* 1980, 268). It is considered that a significant component of Middle Bronze Age settlement, like preceding

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement, leaves very few below ground traces and that isolated pits, such as here are in fact the only traces of such settlement.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was presumably introduced to the site during manuring of farmland.

The majority of the deposits on the site reflect Medieval activity. It is considered that ditches 1003, 1005 and 1001 should be treated as part of a single system of landscape organization which on the evidence of the pottery originated in the mid to late 13th century AD. The principal feature is a 2m-wide metalled track which provided access to an enclosure to the south. If it is allowed that 1012 was a contemporary component, then this may have acted as a means for the sorting of livestock at the entrance to the track. The metalling of the track would render the enclosure accessible by ox and cart throughout the year. The triangular enclosure formed by 1001 and 1003 may have been a holding pen or it may have served an industrial process, burnt residues of which found their way into pit 224.

The gradual silting up of ditches 1003 and 1005 and their re-cutting imply that the basic layout continued to be part of the agricultural landscape for several generations. The fills of the latest cuts, dated by the pottery to the 15th or even 16th century, are generally much stonier. This implies the degradation of the banks formed of the upcast from the initial ditch digging by deliberate infilling rather than natural agency.

The low volume of pottery or other finds and paucity of other features or structural remains suggests that the excavated area was not the locus of the occupied area; this, it might be assumed, lies at the northern end of the trackway beneath or near to the modern day farm.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

Group	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
		50	Topsoil		
		51	Subsoil		
1002	1	52, 54	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery
1003	2	53	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
	3	56	Post hole		
1005	6	63, 65	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy post-Med glass
	7	64	Gully	13th-mid 15th century	Association
	8	57	Ditch		
	9	58	Ditch		
	11	59	Ditch		
	12	60	Post hole		
	13	66	Gully		
	14	67	Ditch		
	15	68	Ditch		
	18	62	Gully		
1006	19	61	Ditch	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1001	21	55	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
	22	69	Ditch	Post-medieval, Modern	Stratigraphy
1010	100	150	Gully	Pre-medieval?	Orientation
	101	151	Pit		
1010	102	152	Gully	Pre-medieval?	Orientation
1010	103	153	Gully	Pre-medieval?	Orientation
	104	154	Ditch	15th century or later	Association
	105	155, 159	Track (base)	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
	105	156	Track (surface)	15th century or later	Pottery, glass, stratigraphy
1005	106	169	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1003	107	168	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery
1002	108	161	Ditch	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1003	109	160, 162	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1002	110	163	Ditch	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1003	111	164	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
1002	112	165	Ditch	15th century or later	Pottery
1001	113	166	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery
1004	114	157	Ditch	15th century or later	Association
1001	115	170	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
1001	116	171	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1001	117	172	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
1001	118	173	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
	119	174	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
1005	120	182–3	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
1003	121	188	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
1002	122	176, 179	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
	123	177	Pit	Middle Bronze Age ?	Association
	124	178	Pit	Middle Bronze Age ?	Association
1003	125	180	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1002	126	181	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1005	127	175	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
1006	128	185	Ditch	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1005	129	186	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1004	130	187	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Association
1004	131	190	Ditch	15th century or later	Association
1011	132	191	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1004	134	193	Ditch	15th century or later	Association
1011	135	194	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1004	136	195	Ditch	15th century or later	Association
1011	137	196	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1005	138	197, 293	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1005	139	198, 294	Ditch re-cut	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1005	141	189, 250	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1007	143	252	Gully	Post medieval	Association
1007	144	253	Gully	Post medieval	Clay pipe
1007	145	254	Gully	Post medieval	Association
1007	146	255	Gully	Post medieval	Association
1006	147	256	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1005	148	284	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Association
1004	149	285	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1003	200	286–7	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1002	201	288	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Pottery, stratigraphy
1005	202	289	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Association, stratigraphy
1004	203	290	Ditch re-cut	15th century or later	Association, stratigraphy

Group	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
1003	204	291	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy
1002	205	292	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Association, stratigraphy
1006	206	257	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1006	207	258	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1006	208	259	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1006	209	260	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1012	210	261	Gully	13th-mid 15th century	Association
1012	211	262	Gully	13th-mid 15th century	Association
1012	212	263	Gully	13th-mid 15th century	Association
1012	213	264	Gully	13th-mid 15th century	Association
1006	214	265	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1006	215	266–7	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1006	216	268	Gully	Medieval	Bronze Age and Medieval pottery
1000	217	269	Gully terminus	15th century or later	Association
1000	218	270	Gully	15th century or later	Pottery
1008	219	271	Gully	Pre-medieval?	Orientation
1008	220	272	Gully	Pre-medieval?	Orientation
1008	221	273	Gully	Pre-medieval?	Orientation
1009	222	274	Gully terminus	Medieval?	Orientation
1009	223	275	Gully	Medieval?	Orientation
	224	276	Pit		
	225	278–9	Post hole	Medieval?	Group orientation, slag
	226	280	Post hole	Medieval?	Group orientation
	227	281	Post hole	Medieval?	Group orientation
	228	282–3	Post hole	Medieval?	Group orientation
1001	229	277	Gully		
1002	230	158	Ditch	15th century or later	Stratigraphy
1003	231	295	Ditch	13th-mid 15th century	Stratigraphy

APPENDIX 2: Listing of Medieval sherds by context

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Fabric*	*No*	*MNV*	*Comment*
	50		topsoil	NDMC	3		
	50		topsoil	Modern	1		
	50		topsoil	NDMC	3		
	51		subsoil		1		
	159		track	NDMC	3	1	1 jar neck
1	52	1002	ditch		16		
1	54	1003	ditch		3		
21	55	1001	ditch		2		
105	Surface		Track	NDMC	2	1	
105	surface		Track	NDMJ	4	1	Slip & glaze on 2 sherds
108	161	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMC	21	2+	1 sherd with combed lines, 1 applied strip, 1 sooted (1 jar)
110–11	163–4	1002–3	ditch	NDMC	48	3+	1 hand-made jug; 1 jar
110–11	163–4	1002–3	ditch	NDMJ	6	R?	Thumbed base
112	165	1003	ditch	NDMC	80	4+	1 sooted base; 4 jar rims; 3 applied strips
112	165	1003	ditch	NDMCgl	1	1	Base
112	165	1003	ditch	NDMJ	6	1	1 twisted jug handle
113	166	1001	ditch	NDMC	195	4?	1 jar
113	166	1001	ditch	NDMJ	2		Jug with horizontal grooves
115	170	1003	ditch	NDMC	2	2	
117	172	1001	ditch	NDMC	29	3	
120	175	1005	ditch	NDMC	1	1	
121	188	1003	ditch	NDMC	1	1	
122	176	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMC	27	2	1 applied strip; 2 jars
122	176	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMCg	1	1	
122	176	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMJ	3	2	Jug rim
122	176	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMC	1	1	Jug handle
122	179	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMC	23		
122	179	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMJ	2		
near 122	surface				1		
126	181	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMC	1	1	
126	181	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMJ	2	1	
near 127	surface				2	1	
130	187	1004	re-cut ditch		1		
132	191	1011	re-cut ditch	NDMC	4	2	
135	194	1011	re-cut ditch	NDMC	5	1	
137	196	1011	re-cut ditch	NDMC	3	1	
149	285	1004	re-cut ditch	NDMC	1	1	
201	288	1002	re-cut ditch	NDMC	2	1	1 jug handle
203	290	1004	re-cut ditch		1		
205	292	1002	re-cut ditch		3		
206	257	1006	gully	NDMC	2	1	
207	258	1006	gully	NDMC	1	1	
217	269	1000	terminus	NDMC	4	2	
218	270	1000	gully	NDMC	2	1	Jug handle
218	270	1000	gully	NDMJ	1	1	Broad grooved jug handle

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of stone fragments

Cut	*Deposit*	*Cat no.*	*Wt (g)*	*Description*
119	174	1	1381	A fine-grained irregular-shaped fragment of a micaceous sandstone, 183mm in length. There is no evidence of shaping or use-wear. Plate 3.
124	178	2	17500	Roughly rectangular block of a greyish-buff laminated indurated mudstone: length: 284mm; width: 234mm; thickness: 71mm. There is no clear evidence of shaping or use-wear. Plate 4.
124	178	3	6000	A roughly rectangular slap of dark grey indurated mudstone: length: 279mm; width: 241 / 152mm; thickness: 160mm. There is no evidence of shaping or use-wear. Plate 4.
114	157	4	437	Smooth, well-rounded, grey oval pebble of medium-grained sandstone, 160mm in length but broken at one end.
126	181	5	885	Part of a large, broken, shaped whetstone of fine-grained light grey micaceous sandstone: length: 216mm (broken); width: 69mm; thickness: 36mm.

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Struck flint

Cut	*Deposit*	*Flakes*	*Spalls*	*Burnt*
	51		2	
211	262		2	
106	169	1		
208	259 (sample 37)	1		
207	258			1g

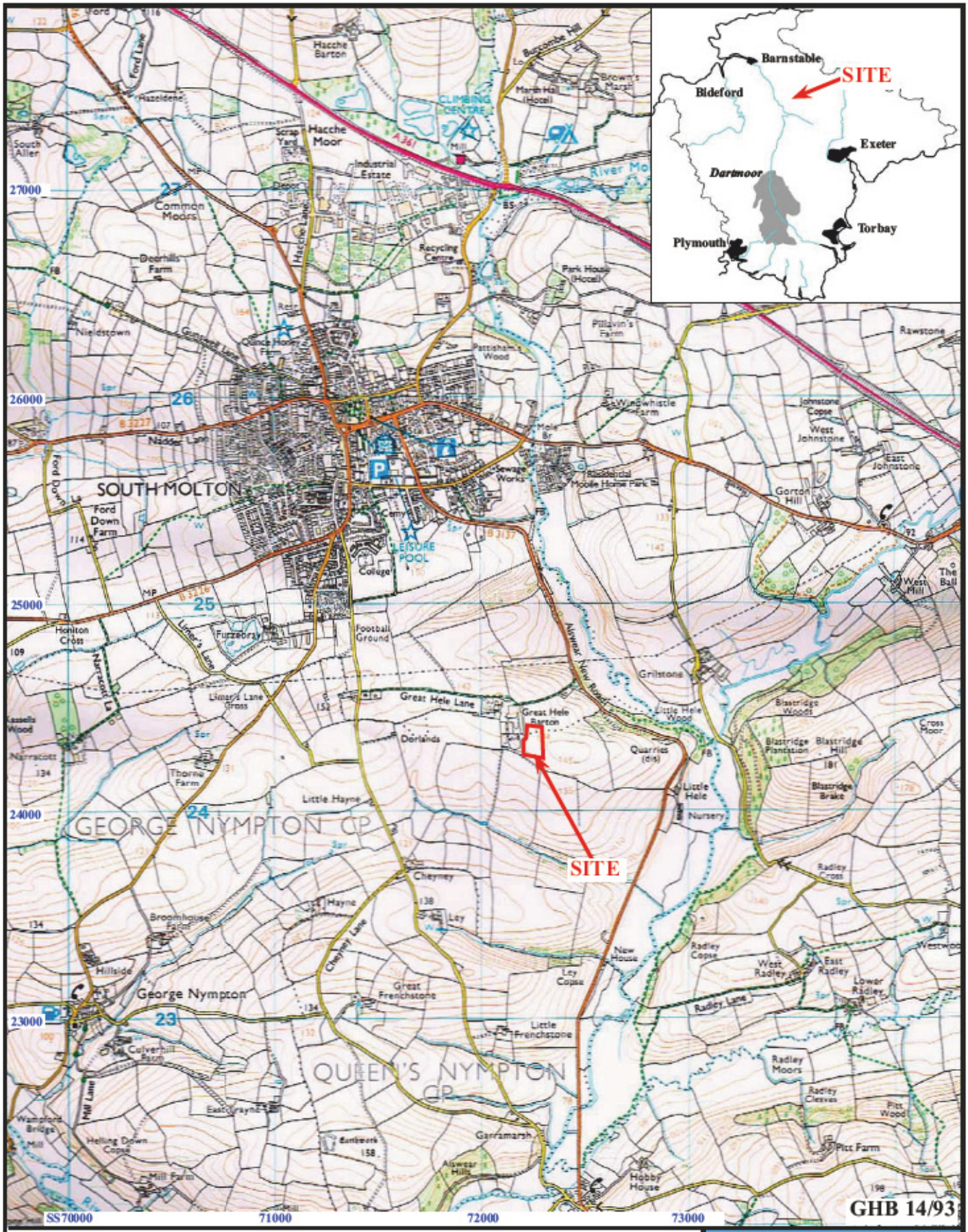
APPENDIX 5: Plant Macrofossils

Sample	27	34	41	
Volume (L)	32	32	32	
Feature	125	143	215	
Context	180	252	267	
Feature Type	Ditch	Gully	Gully	
POACEAE	3	1	2	Grass Family

APPENDIX 6: Charcoal

	Sample	20	21	22	23	24	25	27
	Volume (L)	32	48	40	16	16	8	320
	Feature	101	109	117	119	122	123	125
	Context	151	162	172	174	176	177	180
	Feature Type	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch
	Phase		12th - 15th	14th – 15th	M-LBA	15th	BA?	12th – 14th
	No. frags	40,000+	15	10	50+	20+	16	9
	Max. size (mm)		8	6	12	7	11	5
Corylus avellana	Hazel	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Salix / Populus	Willow/Poplar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Quercus	Oak	100	3	2	-	4	3	2
	Indeterminate	-	12	8	44	16	12	7

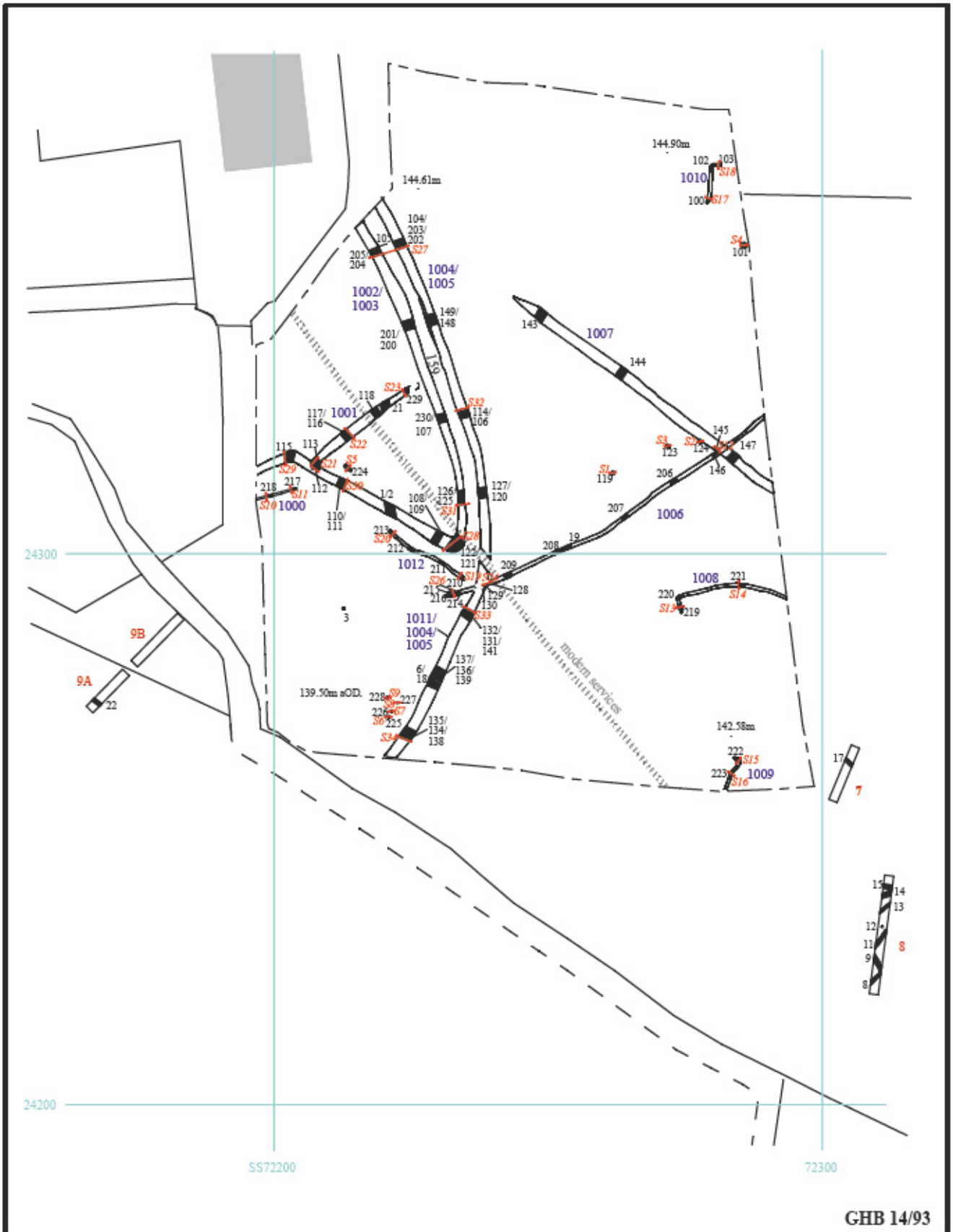
	Sample	28	31	32	34	36	41
	Volume (L)	40	32	32	32	32	32
	Feature	120	136	131	143	147	215
	Context	182	195	190	252	256	267
	Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Gully
	Phase	12th – 14th	14th – 15th	14th – 15th	18th	Undated	Undated
	No. frags	8	8	14	11	4	500+
	Max. size (mm)	6	11	10	19	14	15
Corylus avellana	Hazel	-	-	2	4	-	-
Salix / Populus	Willow/Poplar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quercus	Oak	2	4	-	-	2	100
	Indeterminate	6	4	12	7	2	-



Great Hele Barton, South molton
Devon, 2015
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to South Molton

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



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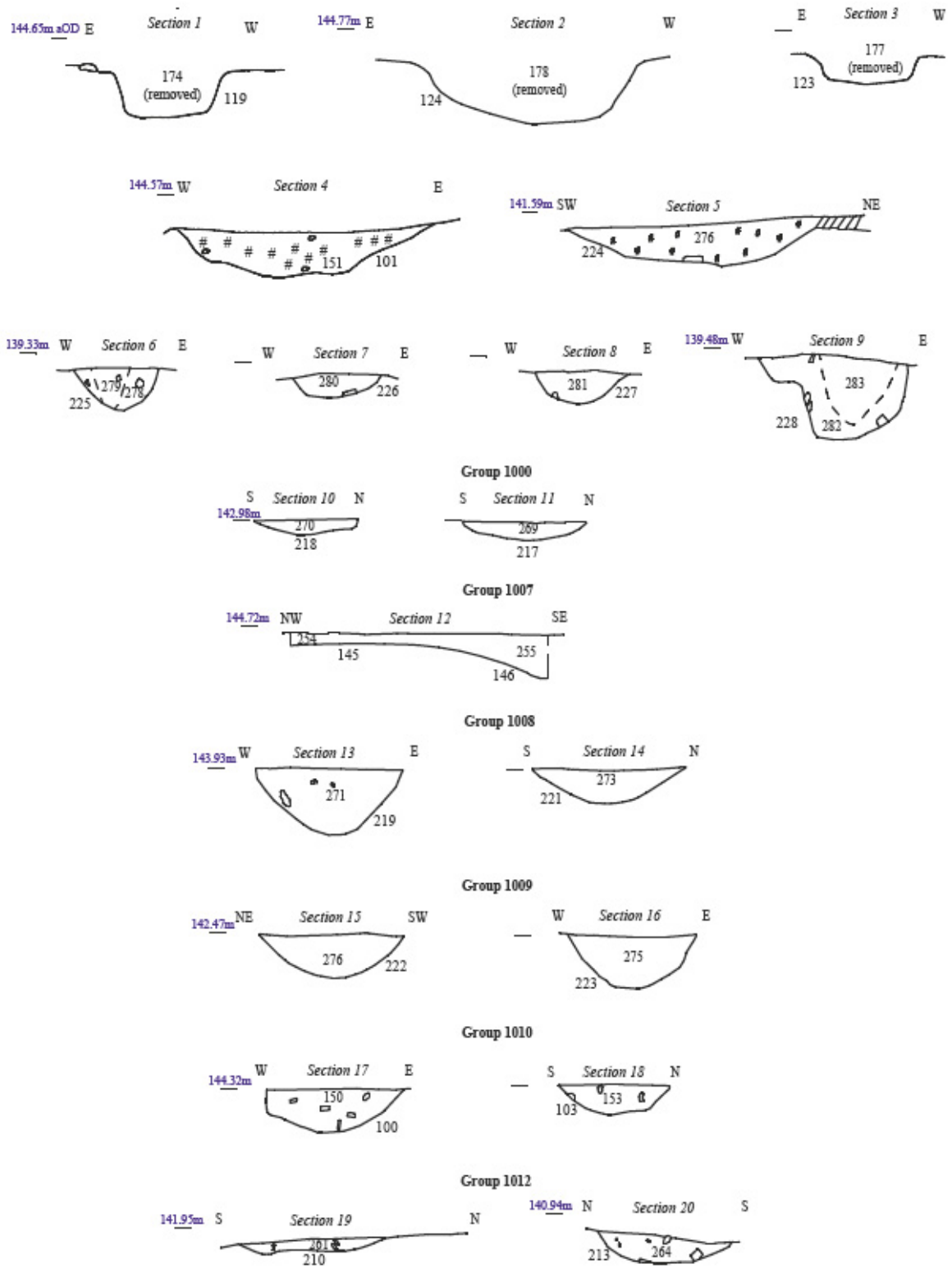
Great Hele Barton, South Molton, Devon, 2015
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 2. Detailed plan showing locations of evaluation trenches, all features observed, locations of interventions and illustrated sections.

0 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



Charcoal

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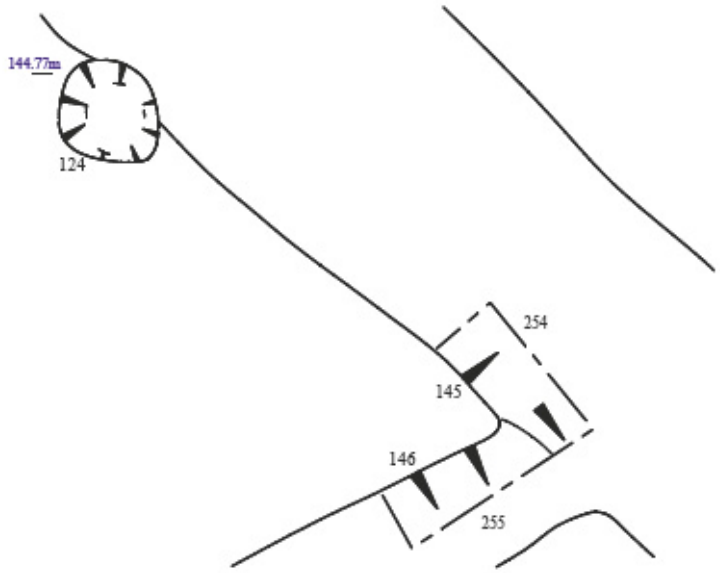
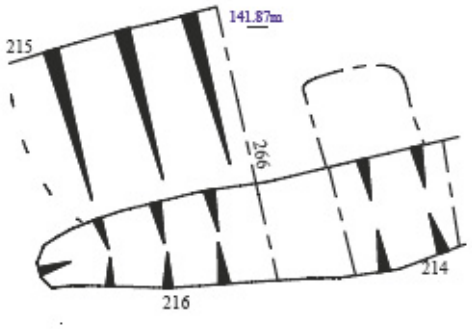
Figure 3. Sections of discrete and small linear features

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST





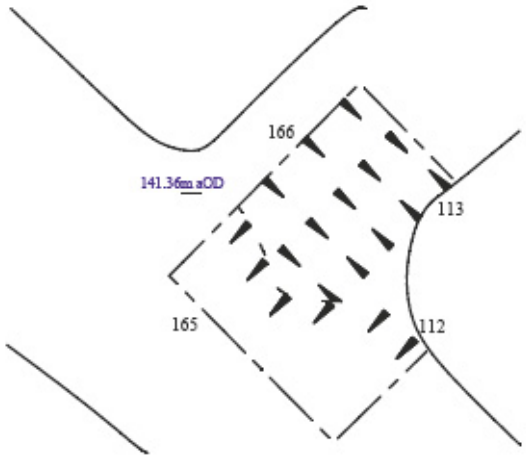


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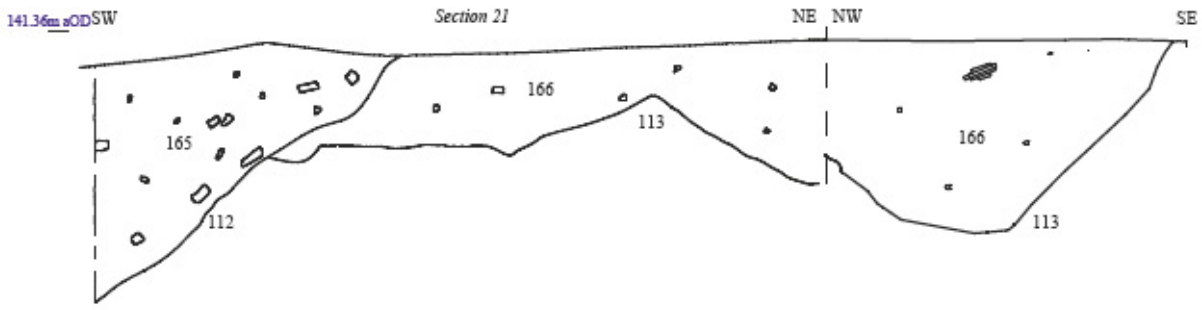
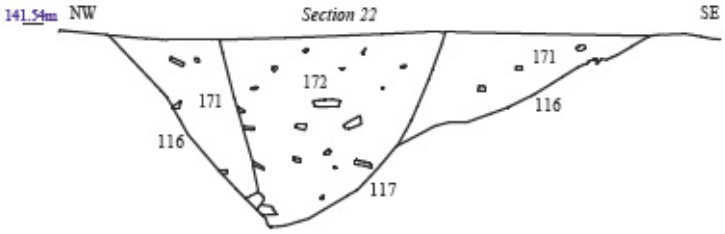
Figure 4. Detailed plans

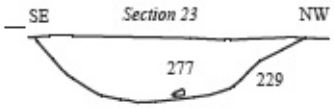
0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST

Group 1001

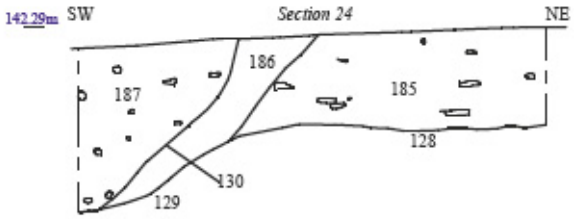


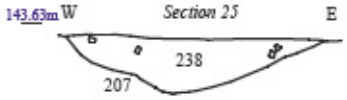


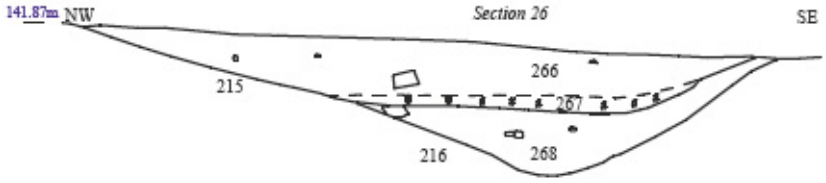


Group 1005/5

Group 1006







\# Charcoal Stone

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Figure 5. Sections of linear features

0 1m

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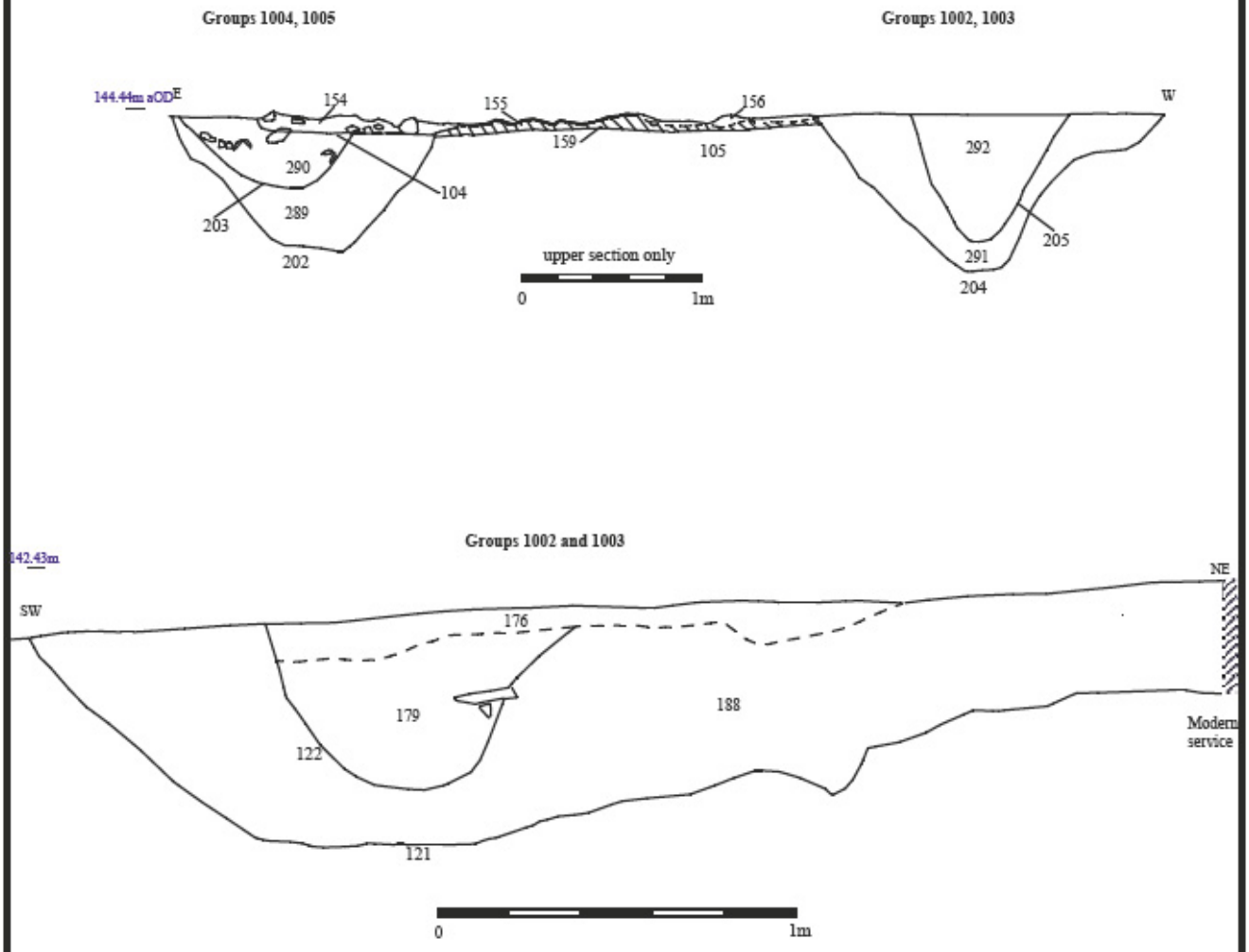

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Figure 6. Sections of linear features

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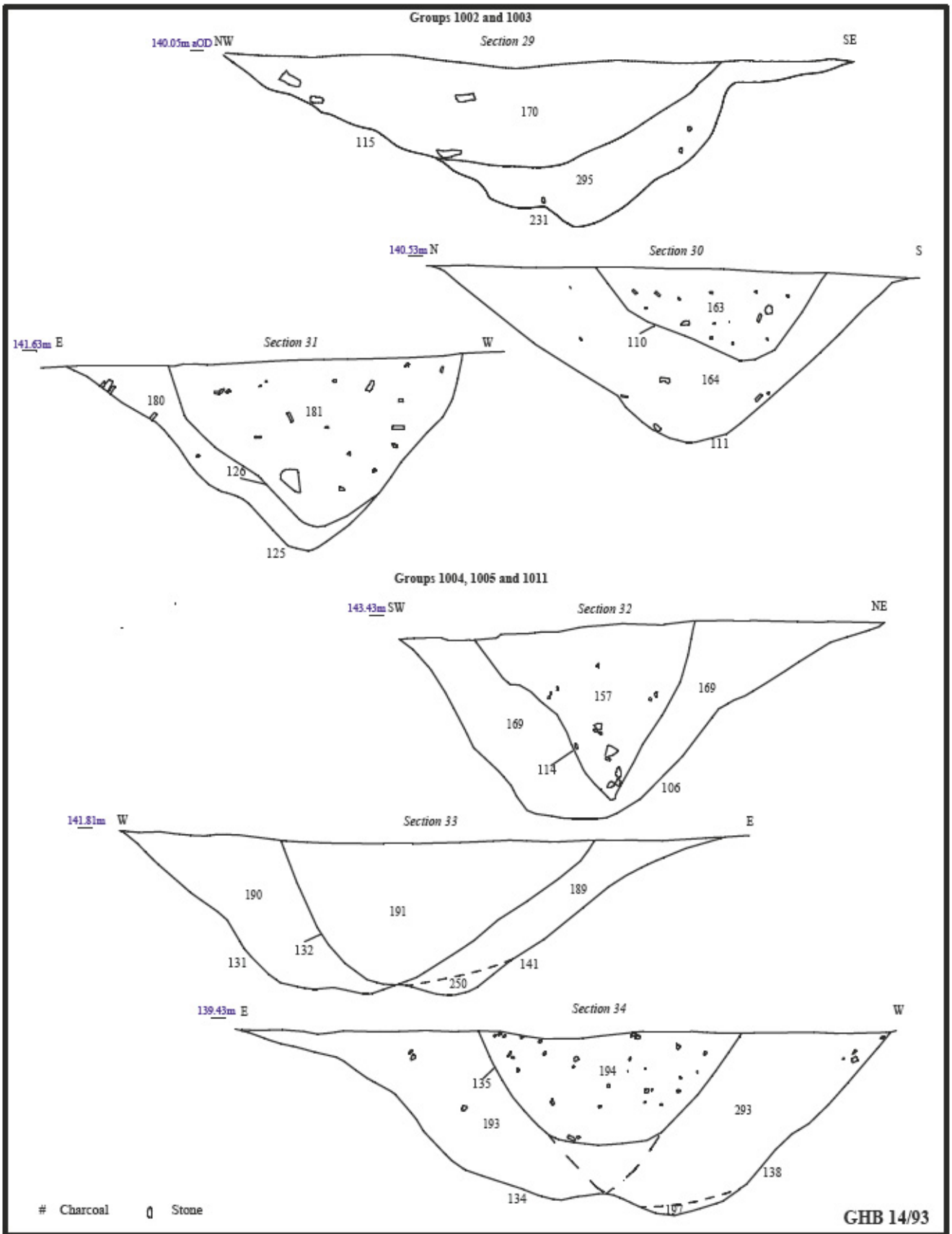

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Figure 7. Sections of linear features

0 1m

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Figure 8. Phase 1: Bronze Age, showing possible contemporary features

0 100m

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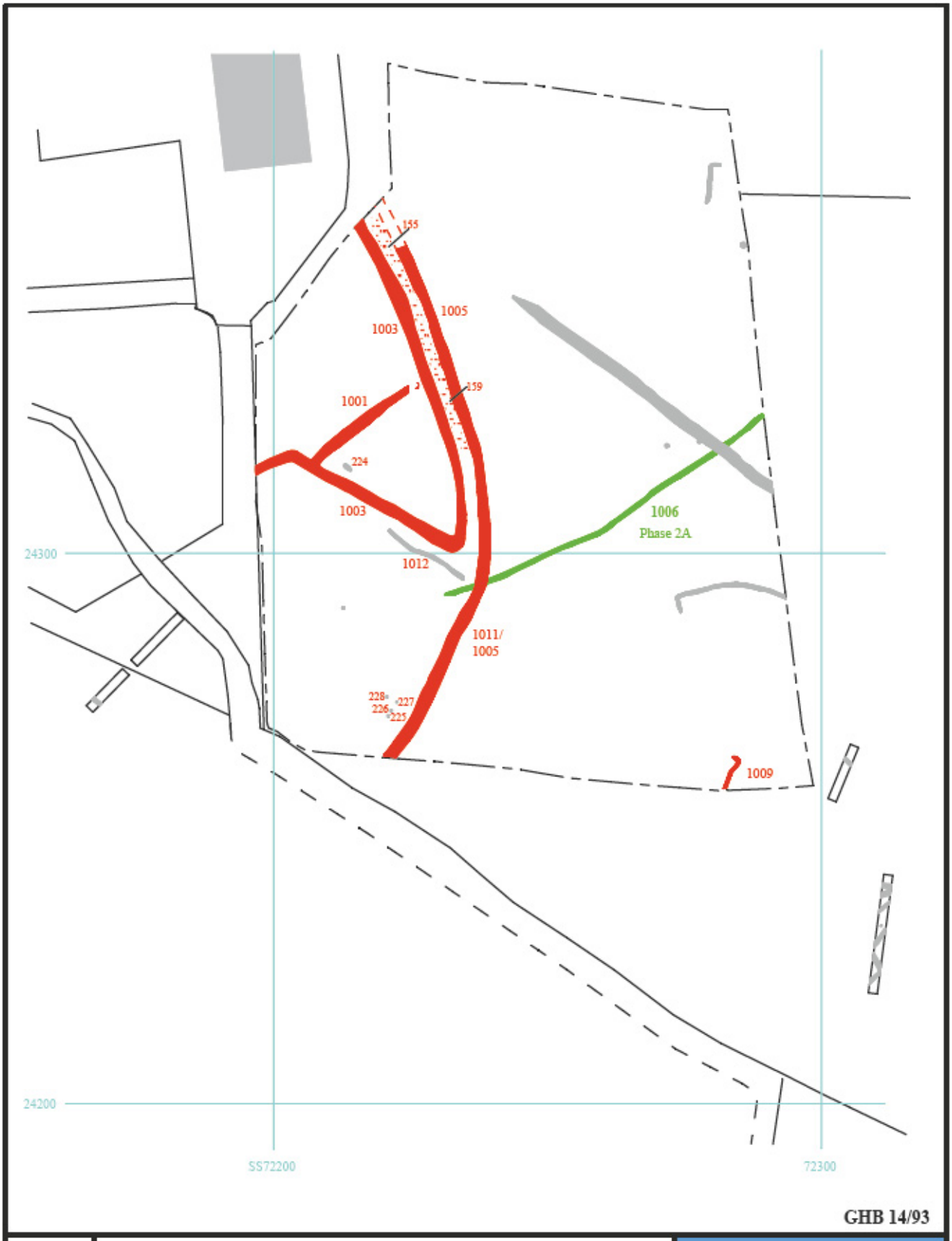

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Figure 9. Phases 2A and B: Medieval 1 and 2, showing possible contemporary features

0 100m

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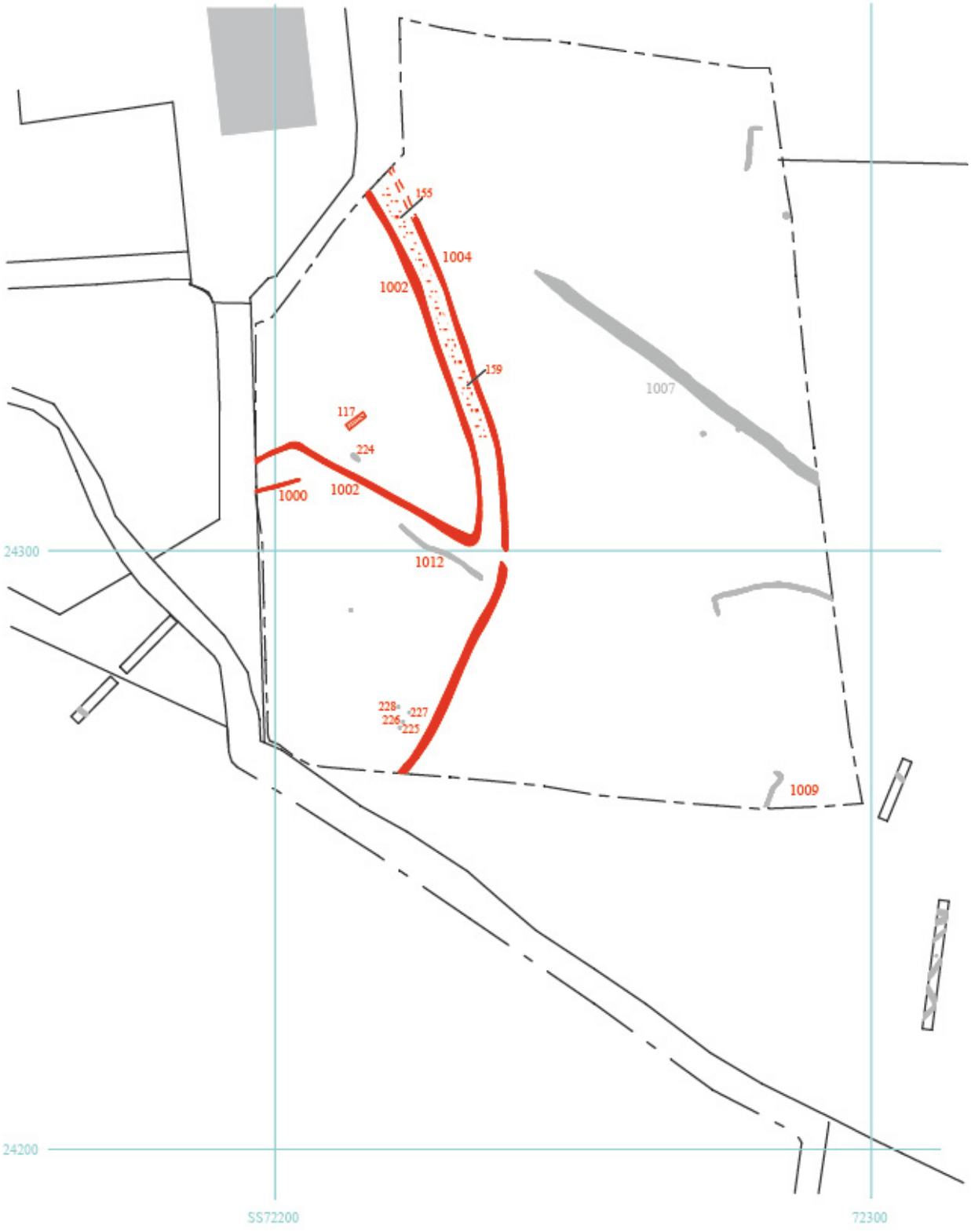

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Figure 10. Phase 2c: Medieval 3, showing possible contemporary features

0 100m

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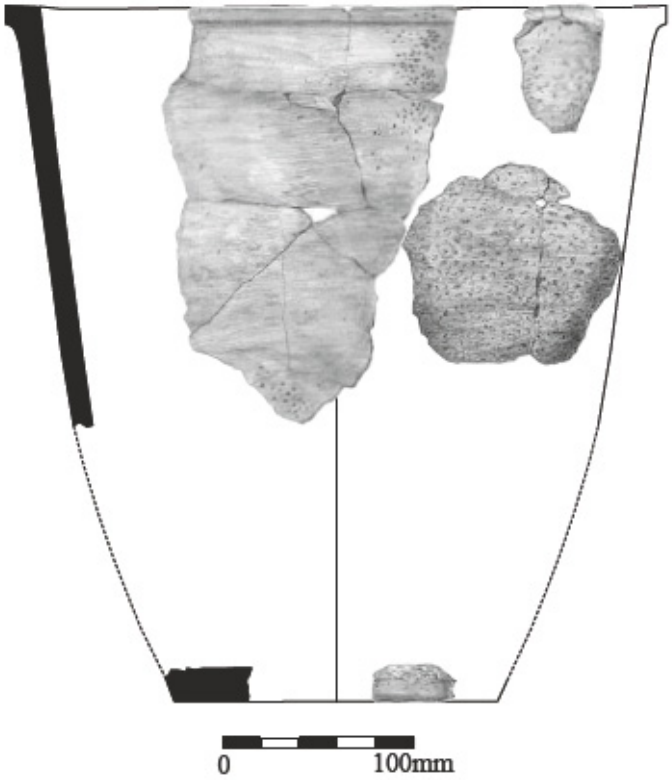

Bronze Age urn from pit 119.

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Archaeological Excavation
Figure 11. Bronze Age Pottery

TVAS SOUTH WEST

Plate 1. The site from the south with Exmoor in the background, looking northwards

Plate 2. Bronze Age vessel sherds in pit [119] during excavation, east south east to top.

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Plates 1 and 2.

TVAS
SOUTH WEST

Plate 3. Sandstone in pit [119] on which Bronze Age sherds were laid, east south east to top

Plate 4. Large mudstones in pit [124] during excavation, south south west to top

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Plates 3 and 4.

TVAS
SOUTH WEST

Plate 5. Ditches 1005 and 1005, cuts 148 and 149, looking south south east; scales 2m, 1m

Plate 6. Ditches 1005, 1011 and 1004, cuts 138, 135 and 134, looking south; scales 2m, 1m

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Devon, 2015
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 5 and 6.

TVAS
SOUTH WEST

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC

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