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**Archaeological evaluation
on land behind Holly Berry Lane, Lee Mill, Devon**



on behalf of
Mr and Mrs Cane

Report No. 17-19

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OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Oakford Archaeology in December 2017 on land behind Holly Berry Lane, Lee Mill, Devon (SX 5963 5591). The work comprised the machine-excavation of 10 trenches totalling 360m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. These targeted a series of anomalies identified during an earlier geophysical survey and provided a spatial sample of those areas that were not available for geophysical survey

The remains of a large sub-square enclosure and evidence for internal linear sub-divisions, the remains of a single building, as well as two pits, were identified in trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8 across the centre of the site. The features had largely naturally infilled and no finds were recovered from these. In addition, due to intensive ploughing no remains of banked ramparts associated with the enclosure were identified.

Trenches to the north and northwest of the enclosure identified the remains of two ditches running in a north-westerly direction, while a single ditch, was parallel with the current field boundary between fields 1 and 2. To the southwest was a single ditch. Running parallel with the southern site boundary the feature likely represents an earlier sub-division of the field. Trenching to the north and west also identified the remains of two postholes. Although no finds were recovered from any of these features a single posthole, located at the northern end of the site has been radiocarbon dated to 1138 ± 26 BP (SUERC-78164), i.e. the late Saxon period.

Two linear ditches were identified whose alignment correlates poorly with the existing field system. The character of these is not inconsistent with boundary features of prehistoric date, although it is unclear whether these forms a continuation of Bronze Age activity identified recently to the south of the A38. A single posthole located towards the northwest corner of the site returned a radiocarbon date of 3936 ± 26 BP (SUERC-78163) of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

Despite the site having been extensively ploughed in the past, the evaluation has established that the proposed development area contains generally good survival of archaeological features. While there were no finds recovered from the features, the character of the enclosure and its associated field system, and their correlation with the alignment of the current field boundaries, indicates that they likely represent evidence for medieval activity. Evidence for an earlier, perhaps late Neolithic or Bronze Age fieldsystem, was also identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Placeland Ltd on behalf of Mr and Mrs Cane and sets out the results of an archaeological trench evaluation undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in November 2017 on land behind Holly Berry Lane, Lee Mill, Devon (SX 5963 5591). The work was commissioned on the advice of the Devon Historic Environment Team (DCHET) in line with the approach set out in para 128 of the government's national planning policy framework (NPPF), to provide information in support of a forthcoming planning application for housing development.

A geophysical survey (magnetometer) has previously been undertaken across the whole of the site (Substrata 2017). A series of anomalies were identified including a possible sub-square enclosure and linear boundaries. The interpretation of the survey is shown on Fig. 2 and the full report has been submitted separately.

1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1) lies on the western edge of Lee Mill and covers an area of approximately 6.5 hectares. It lies at a height of between c. 75 and 90m AOD on east facing land sloping down towards the village and the River Yealm. The underlying solid geology belongs to the Middle Devonian Group of slate. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 393.3 and 382.7 million years ago during the Devonian period and gives rise to silty clay soils (Geological Maps of England and Wales 1980).

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, depth, date and condition/state of survival of any archaeological features and deposits within the footprint of the proposed development. The results of the evaluation will inform the planning process - particularly whether there are any remains present of sufficient significance and state of preservation to affect the principle or layout of the proposed development and may also be used to formulate a programme of further archaeological work either prior to and/or during groundworks to mitigate the impact of the development on any remains present.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by Oakford Archaeology (2017), submitted to and approved by DCHET prior to commencement on site. This document is included as Appendix 1.

The work comprised the excavation of 10 trenches totalling 360m in length, with each trench 1.6m wide. They were positioned to target anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and to provide a spatial sample of those areas of the site where no anomalies were identified. Trench positions were agreed with the DCHET prior to commencement on site. The positions of trenches as excavated are shown on Fig.2.

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

The standard OA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets and individual trench recording forms, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed digital photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General background

The site first appears in the documentary record as the Domesday estate of *Lege*, held in 1086 by William of Poilley, having been held by the Saxon Osferth. There was no indication of a mill being present at that date.¹ It was during the 12th century that ecclesiastical parishes are believed to have been formed, with the area being included in the very large parish of Plympton St Mary. By 1284 the manor is recorded as *Legh Chaluns*, ownership having passed to the de Chalons family,² the name subsequently becoming *Challonsleigh*. The bridge over the Yealm is first recorded in 1414 as *Leghbrygge*,³ when it was said to have been almost destroyed by floods. The name suggests that the mill was not then present but the inquisition following the death of John Chalons esquire in 1447 recorded that he held the manor of *Chalonsleigh* of Thomas, Earl of Devon, and that it included one water mill worth five shillings yearly and two fulling mills worth two shillings apiece.⁴

By 1584 the manor was in the possession of Hannibal Vivian, in which year it was purchased by John Woollcombe,⁵ whose family was to retain their interest in the area into the 20th century. It is unclear when Lee Mill was established. John Ogilby's strip map of 1675, showing the road from London to Lands-End, gives no indication of any other structures where the road crosses the '*Yalme fluvius*' at the mis-transcribed '*Lemin bridg*'. Benjamin Donn's map of 1765 shows only a single house just west of the bridge (Fig. 2).⁶ In the 1780s the Board of Ordnance surveyed an extensive area centred on Plymouth at six inches to the mile. The resulting map showed the area as Lee Mill and was the first to depict the kilometre-long leat from the River Yealm (Fig. 3). The map also showed a different configuration to the roads than prevailed subsequently, the re-alignment being carried out prior to 1819, presumably by the Plymouth Eastern Turnpike Trust.⁷

The mill, with its two water wheels, had been described as possessing spinning machinery when for sale in 1802 and again in 1809 but within the next few years had seemingly been converted to a 'Writing Slate and Pencil Manufactory'.⁸ This was for sale in 1819 when the wheels were said to power 18 machines which could deliver 1200 framed slates and 20,000 slate pencils in 12 hours.⁹ It appears that no purchaser was forthcoming, as an 1830 directory gave no indication of any industrial activity at Lee Mill, and by 1833 the paper mill was present, continuing in production until damaged by fire in 1908.¹⁰

¹ Thorn & Thorn 1985, 21,16.

² Gover *et al.* 1931, 252; Reichel 1933, 283.

³ Gover *et al.* 1931, 255, citing Bishop Stafford's Register.

⁴ Westcountry Studies Library transcripts of Inquisitions Post Mortem.

⁵ National Archives website <www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>.

⁶ Donn 1765, Sheet 10a.

⁷ DRO DP39.

⁸ Bodman 2003, 315–6; Burt 1816, 206.

⁹ *Woolmer's Exeter & Plymouth Gazette* 6.2.1819 1b.

¹⁰ Pigot 1830; Turton & Weddell 1989, 13.

4.2 The site

The site is shown for the first time on the 1840-41 tithe survey of Plympton St Mary parish. It consisted of three large fields, part of the 27.5-acre Gandys Broadfields tenement, owned by the Reverend Samuel Whitelock Gandy and occupied by Trobridge Horton, with all three described as arable (Fig. 4).¹¹

The area was mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1866 (Fig. 5), when the site was shown in the greatest detail thus far. No alterations are shown on the 1890 and 1905 Ordnance survey maps (Figs. 6-7) and the site remained unchanged until 2008-9 when the eastern field was subdivided by the construction of a housing estate.

4.3 Archaeological background

The site lies in an area where only limited archaeological fieldwork had been previously undertaken. Upgrading of the main Plymouth to Exeter road to form the A38 Expressway in the early 1970s was accompanied by some archaeological monitoring.¹² In particular, the two miles of new road west from Lee Mill to Voss Farm was surveyed but proved very unproductive, with no sites being located. Artefacts recovered were confined to two flints, a single fragment of medieval pottery and a post-medieval imported sherd.

In 1989 South West Water commissioned a desktop assessment of the route of a new water main from Littlehempston to Roborough, which crossed the A38 at Lee Mill and passed 100m to the north of the site.¹³ This identified several areas of potential archaeological interest, including the leat serving the mill that give the area its name, and was followed in the autumn of 1990 by archaeological recording.¹⁴

Recent archaeological investigations by AC Archaeology immediately to the south of the A38 comprised geophysical survey followed by trench evaluation. This work identified the remains of prehistoric settlement activity and a possibly contemporary field system.¹⁵

4.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Historic Landscape Characterisation programme provides a framework for broadening our understanding of the whole landscape and contributes to decisions affecting tomorrow's landscape. Relevant historic landscape characterisation information was supplied by the Devon Historic Environment Record - the landscape was characterised as medieval strip-enclosures. These narrow, curving strip-enclosures derive from the enclosure of open-field strips with hedge-banks during the later middle ages.¹⁶

5. RESULTS

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs 8-15 and context descriptions for the trenches are set out in Appendix 2.

A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of ploughsoil and subsoil onto natural subsoil was encountered in all areas. The depth of the overlying deposits ranged from 0.3-0.6m.

¹¹ Tithe Apportionment No. 984 'Stephens Field', 1005 'Higher Broad Field'; 1166 'Long Broad Field'.

¹² Miles 1977.

¹³ Turton & Weddell 1989.

¹⁴ Reed 1991.

¹⁵ Reed *pers. comm.*

¹⁶ <http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>.

5.1 The trenches

Trench 1 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 9. Plates 5-6)

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The work exposed one posthole (102) and a single NW-SE aligned linear feature (104) towards the centre of the trench. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 1, Appendix 2. The anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were not present.

Feature 102 was a roughly circular feature. This probable posthole was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (103). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 104 was a linear feature aligned approximately NW-SE. This probable ditch was 0.34m wide and 0.11m deep, with gently breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (105). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 2 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 9. Plates 7-9)

The trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. Excavation exposed two linear features (202 and 204) at the southwest end of the trench. Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 2, Appendix 2. The anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were not present.

Feature 202 was a linear feature aligned approximately NW-SE. This probable ditch was 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (203). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 204 was a linear feature aligned approximately NW-SE. This probable ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.37m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (205). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 4 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 10. Plate 10)

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. A single posthole (402) was identified towards the western end of the trench. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 4, Appendix 2. The anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were not present.

Feature 402 was a roughly circular feature. This probable posthole was 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep, with gently breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (403). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 5 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 10. Plates 11-15)

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately N-S and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. Three linear features (502, 504 and 506) were located at the centre and south end of the trench. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 5, Appendix 2.

Feature 502 was a linear feature aligned approximately E-W. This probable ditch was 1m wide and 0.35m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (503). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 504 was a linear feature aligned approximately E-W. This probable ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (505). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 506 was a linear feature aligned approximately N-S. This probable ditch was 0.58m wide and 0.17m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (507). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 6 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 11. Plates 16-18)

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The only archaeological features present were two parallel N-S aligned linear features (602 and 604) located towards the east end of the trench. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 6, Appendix 2.

Feature 602 was a linear feature aligned approximately N-S. This probable ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (603). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 604 was a linear feature aligned approximately N-S. This probable ditch was 0.7m wide and 0.52m deep, with gradually to sharply breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (605). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 7 (Detailed plan and section Figs. 12-14. Plates 19-28)

The trench measured 80m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. Excavation exposed five linear features (702, 708, 710, 716 and 720), two postholes (712 and 714) and a single building (706). Context descriptions for this trench are set out in Table 2, Appendix 2.

Feature 702 was a linear feature aligned approximately E-W. This probable ditch was 1m wide and 0.52m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (703). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 706 was a sub-rectangular feature aligned approximately N-S and measuring approximately 10.5m long and 4.8m wide. This probable post-trench for a building was 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with sharply breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (707). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 708 was a linear feature aligned approximately N-S. This probable ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (709). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit. Same as 710.

Feature 710 was a linear feature aligned approximately N-S. This probable ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (711). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit. Same as 708.

Feature 712 was a roughly circular feature. This probable posthole was 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (713). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 714 was a roughly circular feature. This probable posthole was 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep, with gently breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (715). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Feature 716 was a linear feature aligned approximately E-W. This probable ditch was 1.68m wide and 0.86m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fills (717, 718 and 719). These consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposits.

Feature 720 was a linear feature aligned approximately E-W. This probable ditch was 1m wide and 0.7m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (721). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 8 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 15. Plates 29-30)

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately E-W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. A single linear feature (802) bisected the center of the trench. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 8, Appendix 2.

Feature 802 was a linear feature aligned approximately N-S. This probable ditch was 1.10m wide and 0.53m deep, with gradually breaking sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fills (803 and 804). These consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposits.

Trench 9 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 15. Plate 31)

This trench measured 30m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The work exposed a single posthole (902) located towards the northeast end of the trench. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 9, Appendix 2. The anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were not present.

Feature 902 was a roughly circular feature. This probable posthole was 0.6m wide and 0.05m deep, with gently breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (903). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

Trench 10 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 15. Plates 32-33)

This trench measured 40m x 1.6m, was orientated approximately NE-SW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The only archaeological feature present was a single linear feature (1003) located towards the southwest end of the trench. The recorded layer sequence is set out in Table 10, Appendix 2.

Feature 1003 was a linear feature aligned approximately E-W. This probable ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.56m deep, with sharply breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (1004). This consisted of a uniform mid reddish brown silty clay deposit.

6. THE FINDS**6.1 Introduction**

This is a relatively small finds assemblage composed entirely of post-medieval materials. These are itemised in Appendix 3 and briefly described below.

6.2 Post-medieval and modern finds

28 sherds of industrial wares, consisting of late 18th-19th century Staffordshire transfer decorated white earthenware, including shell edge ware, hand painted pearl ware and cream ware, were recovered from the ploughsoil. In addition, 3 clay pipe stems, dating from the 18th-19th centuries, a single fragment of 18th century English green bottle glass bottle and 5 fragments of post medieval brick were also recovered from the topsoil.

7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND DATING POTENTIAL

by Michael J. Allen

7.1 Introduction

Samples short-lived charcoal from two postholes were submitted for radiocarbon dating to provide some indication of the date and time range of activity on site, if not for the postholes themselves (Table 1).

Posthole with fill 105 contained only oak (*Quercus*) and oak sapwood was selected for radiocarbon dating, and it is assumed that this is burnt post (though the quantity of charcoal

was relatively sparse). In contrast posthole with fill 403 contained charcoal of both oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*): and consequently this it is not all material from the timber post, but includes charcoal probably from the associated occupation activity other burnt structure remains (wattle), or deposits of spent fuel wood, and could easily be residual, or not relate to this structure or phase of occupation activity (Allen 2017).

<i>Site Code</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Identifications</i>	<i>C14 sample</i>
OA 1455 AEA 370	Posthole XXX	105	1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	<i>Quercus</i> cf. sapwood x 1
OA 1455 AEA 370	Posthole XXX	403	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	<i>Quercus</i> roundwood x 1; whole stem with pith and cambial edge, 3 yrs growth

Table 1. Samples of charcoal from the features considered for radiocarbon dating

7.2 Radiocarbon Results

The samples were submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre. They were processed at SUERC following a modified version of the pre-treatment method outlined by Longin (1971) with modification of ultrafiltration method (Bronk Ramsey *et al.* 2004) and using the Groningen method for cremated bone as described by (Dunbar *et al.* 2016), and measurement by AMS as described by Xu *et al.* (2004).

The AMS radiocarbon dates and results are given in table 2 and are quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986). They are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977). Calibration of the results has been performed using the data set published by Reimer *et al.* (2013) and performed using the programme OxCal v4.2.3 (www.flaha.ox.ac.uk/). Details of the algorithms employed by this program are available from the on-line manual or in Bronk Ramsey (1995; 1998; 2001; 2009). The calibrated date ranges (Table 2) in text are cited are those with 95% confidence and have been rounded out to the nearest 10 years (Mook 1986). The certificates are presented separately.

The radiocarbon age given is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.3.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

The results are present in Table 2 and as a histogram of probability distribution (Fig. 1), and calibrated results detailed in archive list (Appendix 4). The radiocarbon certificates are presented separately.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Human bone</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>Result BP</i>	$\delta^{13}\text{C} \text{ ‰}$	<i>Cal AD / BC</i>
Posthole XXXX	105	1	<i>Quercus</i> sapwood	SUERC-78163	3936±26	-27.3	2490-2300 cal BC
Posthole XXXX	403	2	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	SUERC-78164	1138±26	-26.7	cal AD 770-990

Table 2. Radiocarbon results

7.3 Consideration of the results

The results (Table 2) clearly indicate the two dated charcoal items are not chronologically related. That from posthole fill 105 is thought to be the burnt timber and provided a result of 3936 ± 26 BP (SUERC-78163) of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. That from the short-lived hazel wood charcoal from posthole fill 403, in contrast returned a result many millennia later of 1138 ± 26 BP (SUERC-78164), area relating to the late Saxon period. Whether this related to the feature from which the charcoal coagel was derived (see above and Allen (2017)), it clearly indicates activity on this site in both prehistory and early historic periods.

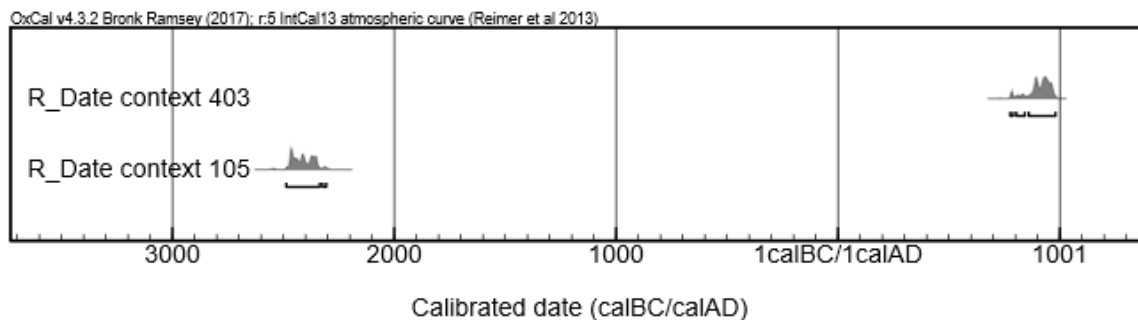


Figure 1. Radiocarbon probability distributions

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

The evidence for archaeological activity within the site is somewhat limited, both in terms of the number and the variety of features identified. Furthermore, the interpretation and dating of the exposed features is hampered by a general lack of pottery, lithics and other dating evidence from secure contexts. However, the presence of a large, undated multi-phase sub-square enclosure suggests, based on the limited evidence available, ditch profiles and alignment with existing boundaries, the likely presence of agricultural rather than settlement activity. The distribution of archaeological features identified during the evaluation is shown on Fig. 16.

8.2 undated

The main focus of activity consisted of a sub-square ditched enclosure enclosing about 1ha and identified by the geophysical survey. The archaeological emphasis was on the northern, western and southern sides of the enclosure, with the boundary ditch (504, 602, 702 and 802) supplemented by further linear features (504, 604, 716) representing perhaps contemporary internal sub-divisions. The enclosure itself contained at least one building, consisting of a post-trench (706) with two pits (712 and 714) located to the north of the structure. It is unclear if the latter represent contemporary activity. The building was c.10.5m long and 4.8m wide. The partial excavation of the post-trench failed to reveal evidence for post-holes or produce finds, perhaps suggesting that it had an agricultural function within the wider enclosure. In addition, the evaluation revealed additional internal linear features (506, 708 and 710) not previously identified by the geophysical survey. Their presence, truncating the earlier internal ditches and the building, suggest a change in the internal layout of the enclosure and perhaps the function of these specific areas.

In addition, a number of other undated agricultural ditches were identified in the west and south of the enclosure. To the west ditch 202 is broadly aligned E-W; parallel with the current field boundary between fields 1 and 2 it is likely to represent an earlier sub-division of the previously

open field. An additional element of what may well be a contemporaneous field system was exposed along the south edge of the site – ditch 1003 in Trench 10. All of these features were generally similar in profile and character and lay broadly parallel to each other.

Finally, the remains of two postholes were identified in trenches 4 and 9. Although no finds were recovered from these the posthole in Trench 4 contained charcoal which has been radiocarbon dated to the late Saxon period (see Appendix 4), at between 906-968 *cal AD* (68.2% probability) or 791-981 *cal AD* (95.4% probability). Located along the northern edge of the site it is unclear if this feature is related to the enclosure.

8.3 Possible prehistoric activity

The remains of two features, ditches 104 and 204, are, in contrast to the majority of ditches exposed, not on the same alignment. Although no finds were recovered from their respective fills it is possible that they relate to an earlier field system, perhaps of prehistoric date.

A single posthole in Trench 1, lying immediately to the south of ditch 104, contained charcoal which has been radiocarbon dated to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (see Appendix 4), at between 2437-2349 *cal BC* (68.2% probability) or 2536-2341 *cal AD* (95.4% probability).

9. CONCLUSIONS

The trench evaluation constitutes a thorough examination of the site, with trenches positioned to target geophysical anomalies and sample those areas that were not subject to geophysical survey. Intact post-medieval soil sequences (up to 0.6m deep) have been confirmed, primarily across the lower slopes, and the total removal of this material within each trench has revealed evidence for buried archaeological features and deposits. The results have been very consistent, and although the finds assemblage is sparse, with no evidence recovered from the features to determine the activities taking place within the enclosure or its economic basis, it is likely that the presence of a large enclosure with contemporary internal timber structures and set within a wider field system suggests a probable mixed agricultural system. The lack of evidence for settlement activity within or in close proximity to the site is intriguing. Although undated the enclosure and its associated field system may relate to medieval occupation of the site, either an isolated farmstead or perhaps activity involving the movement of livestock from nearby farms in the coastal lowlands and/or its hinterland and the higher summer pastures of southern Dartmoor.

An interesting point to consider is the late Saxon radiocarbon date returned for an isolated posthole to the north of the main focus of activity. Although there is no direct relationship with the enclosure to the south it would be interesting to consider this in a late Saxon context. Furthermore this might also help explain the lack of finds from the features.

In addition, two linear ditches were identified whose alignment correlates poorly with the existing field system. The character of these is not inconsistent with boundary features of prehistoric date. It is unclear whether these relate to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age posthole identified in the immediate vicinity and/or whether they form a continuation of Bronze Age activity identified recently to the south of the A38.

Archaeological remains within the site are generally present immediately below the level of the topsoil and this suggests that the archaeological remains have been subject to past

truncation by ploughing. It is reasonable to suggest, however, that there is potential for the preservation of further structures and cut features associated with the enclosure. However, the evaluation has determined that positive deposits, i.e. walls, floor or occupation surfaces don't survive within the enclosure. Nonetheless, the clear concentration of activity within this area of the proposed development site, means that any subsequent excavations will be focussed on this area.

Should planning consent be granted, it is clear, given the presence of important remains on the site, that full archaeological excavation of the highlighted area (Fig. 17) will be required by the planning authority prior to work starting on site.

10. PROJECT ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive which is currently held at Oakford Archaeology's offices under project number 1455, pending deposition with the ADS. Details of the assessment and evaluation, including a pdf copy of the final report will be submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1- 304219).

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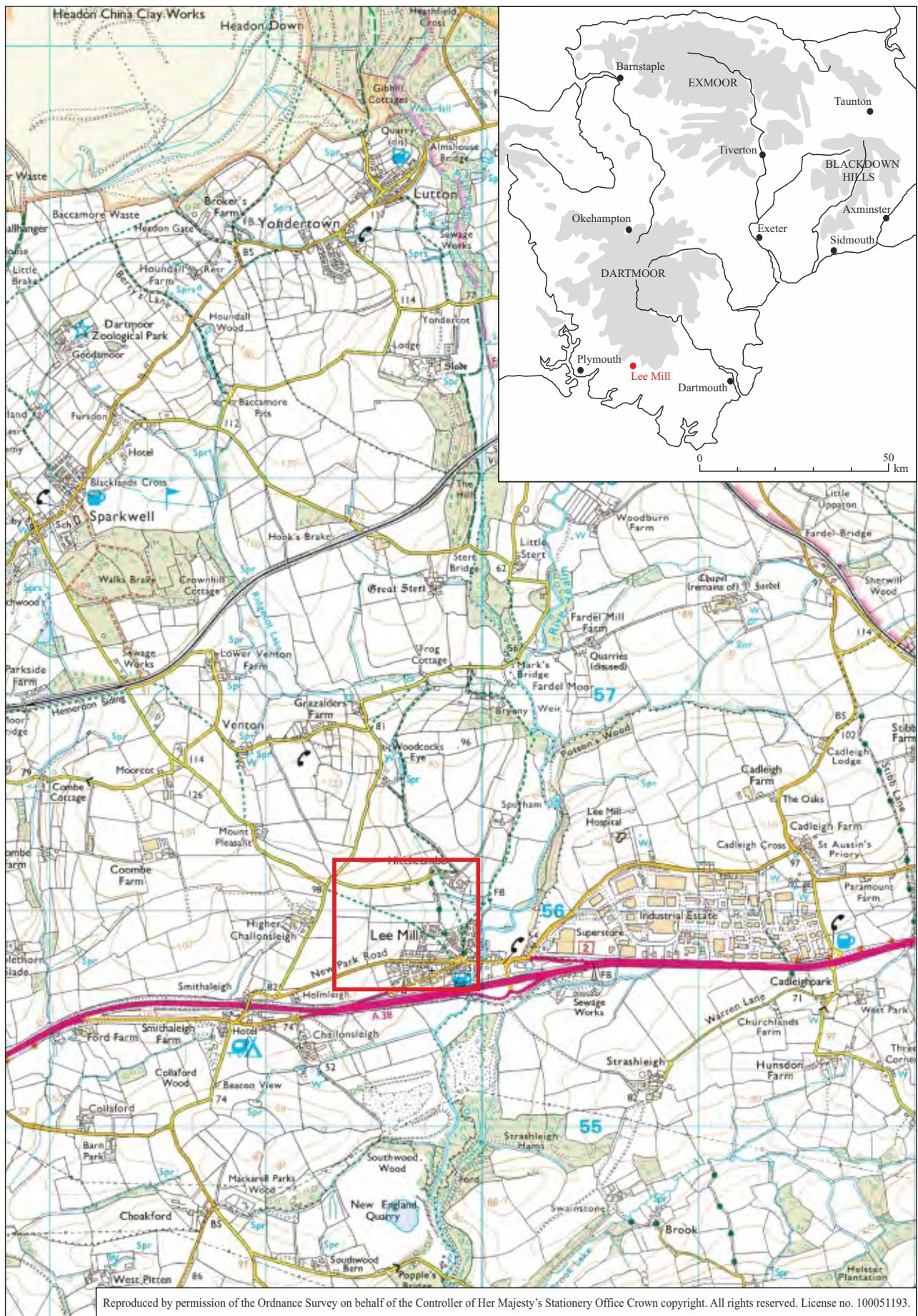


Fig. 1 Location of site.

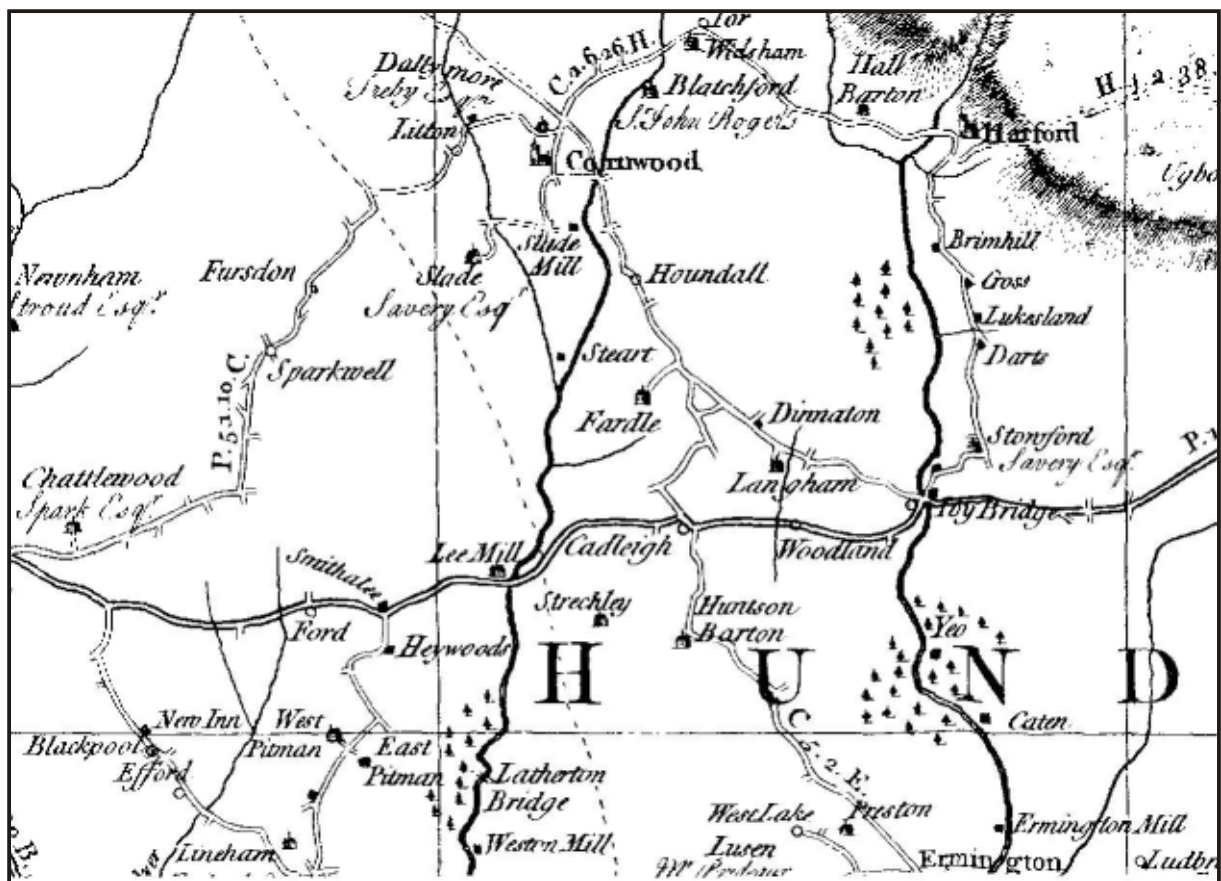


Fig. 2 Detail from Benjamin Donn's 1765 map of Devon.

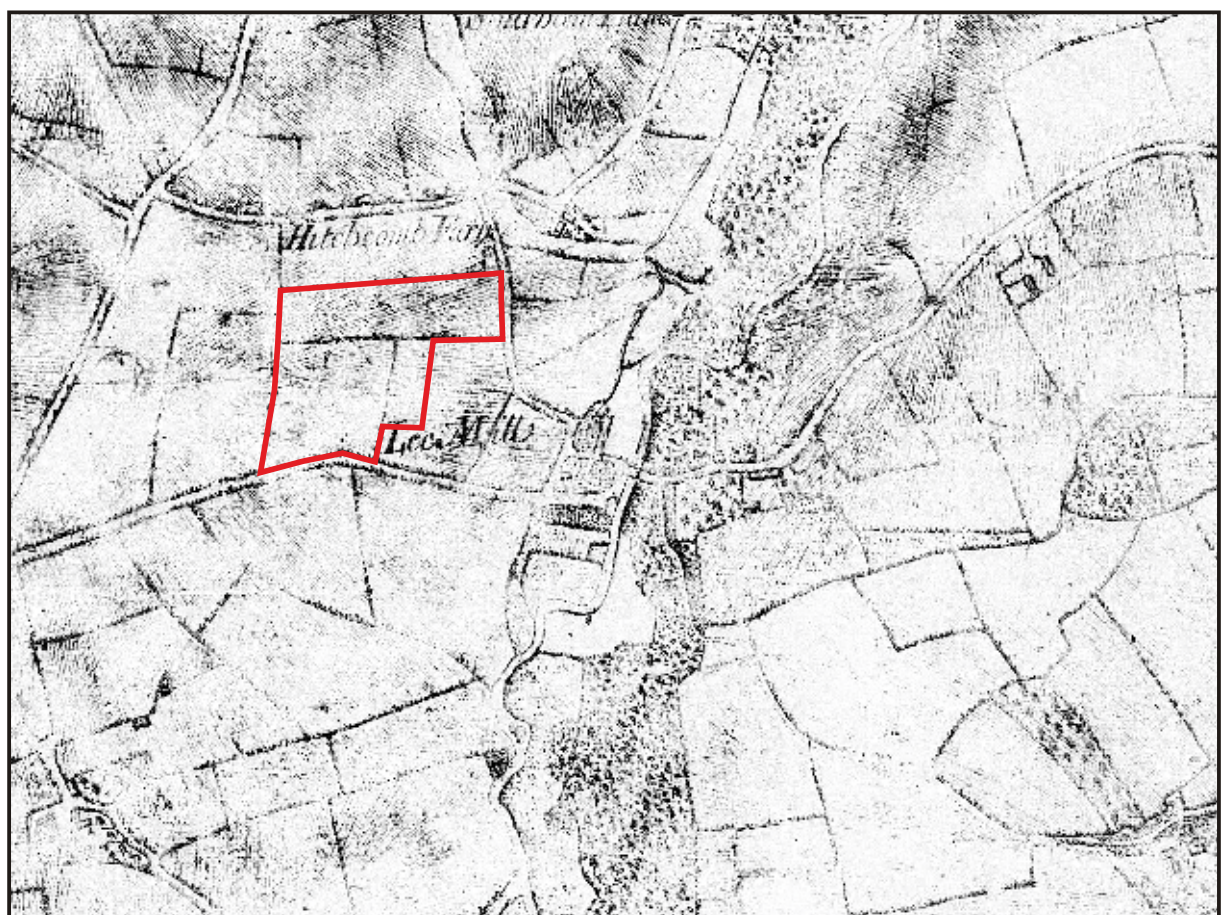


Fig. 3 Detail from the 1784-86 Ordnance Survey Drawing 19 part III

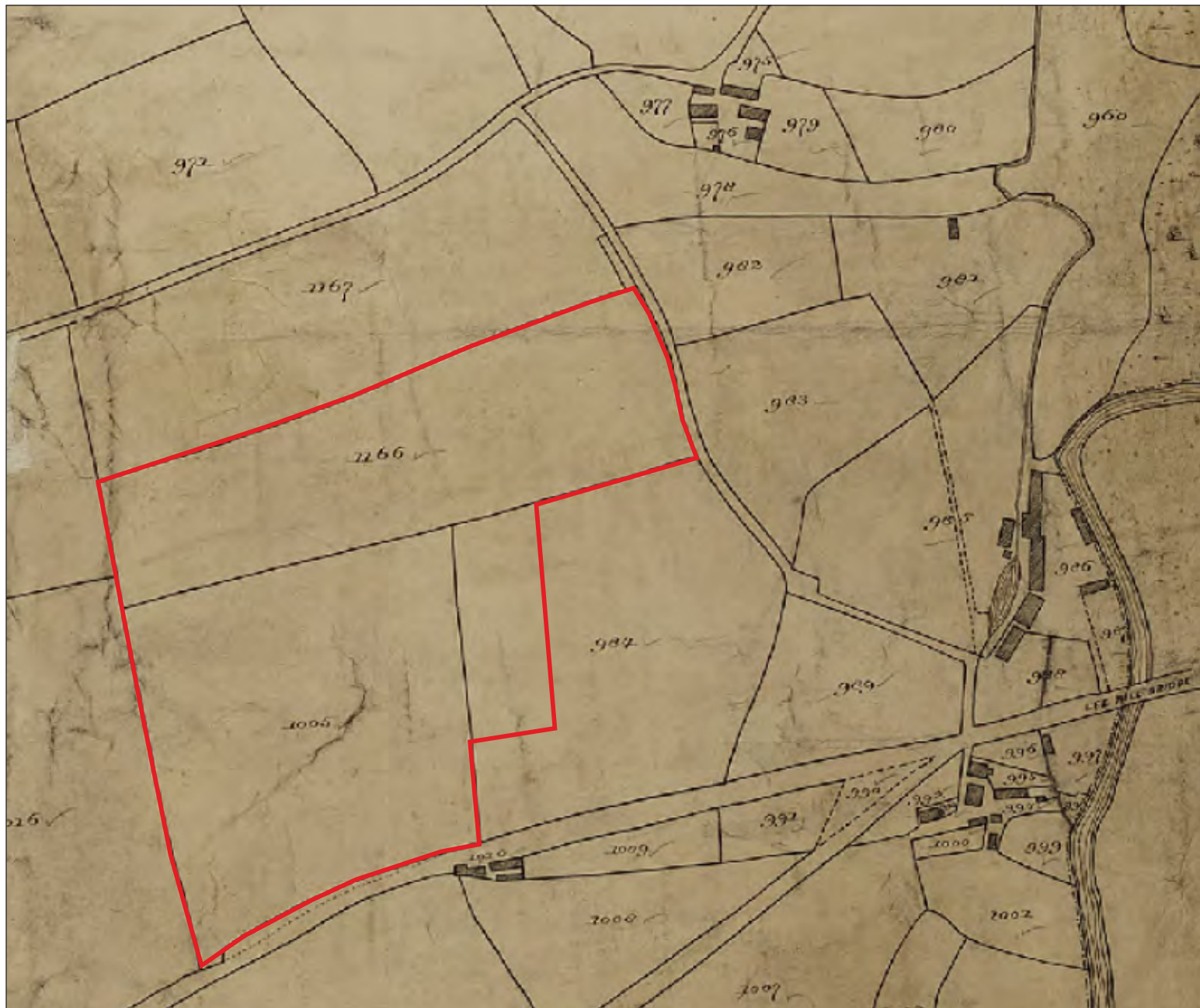


Fig. 4 Detail from the 1841 Plympton St Mary Tithe map.

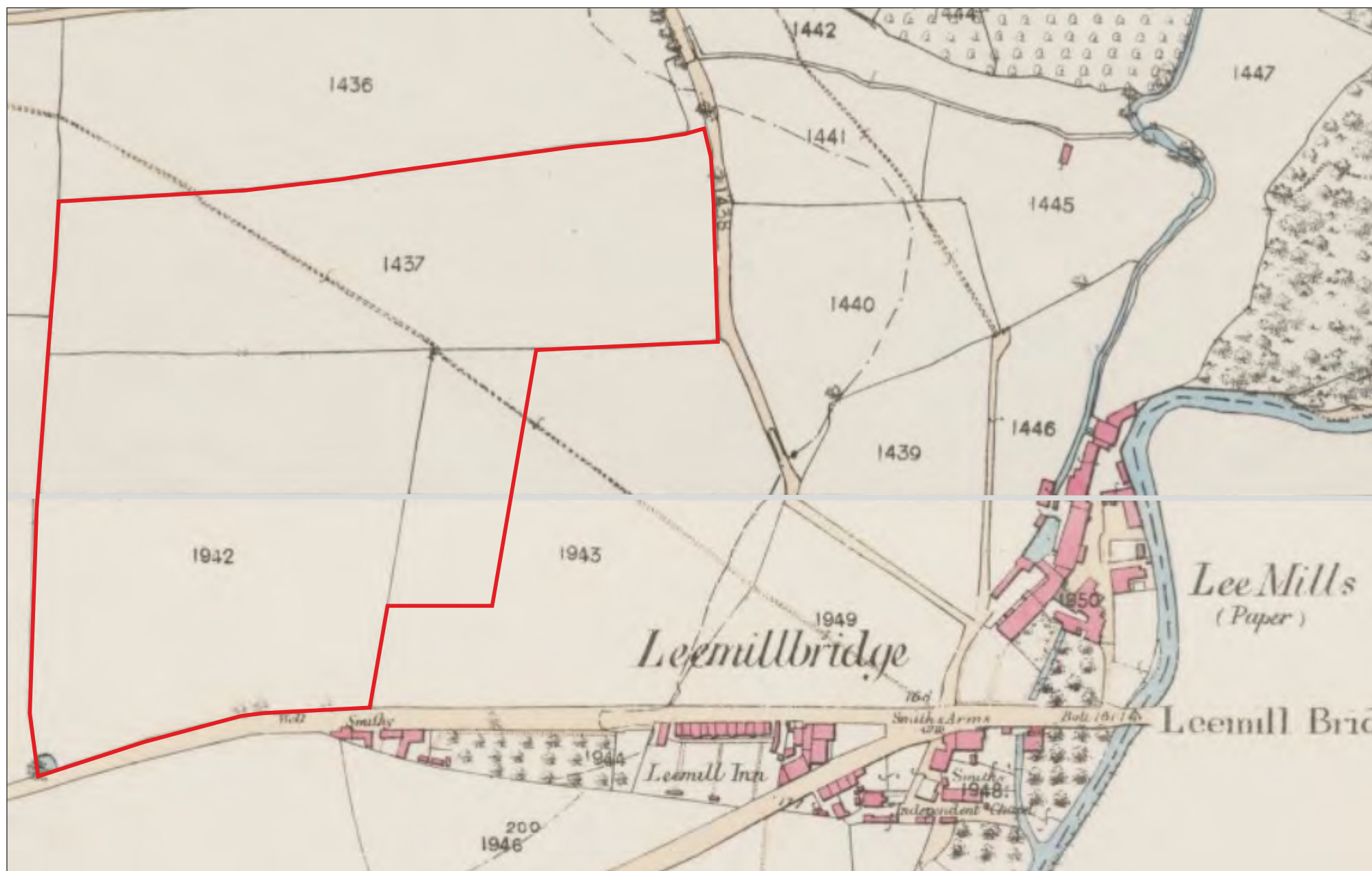


Fig. 5 Detail from the 1866 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet CXXV.1 and CXXV.5.

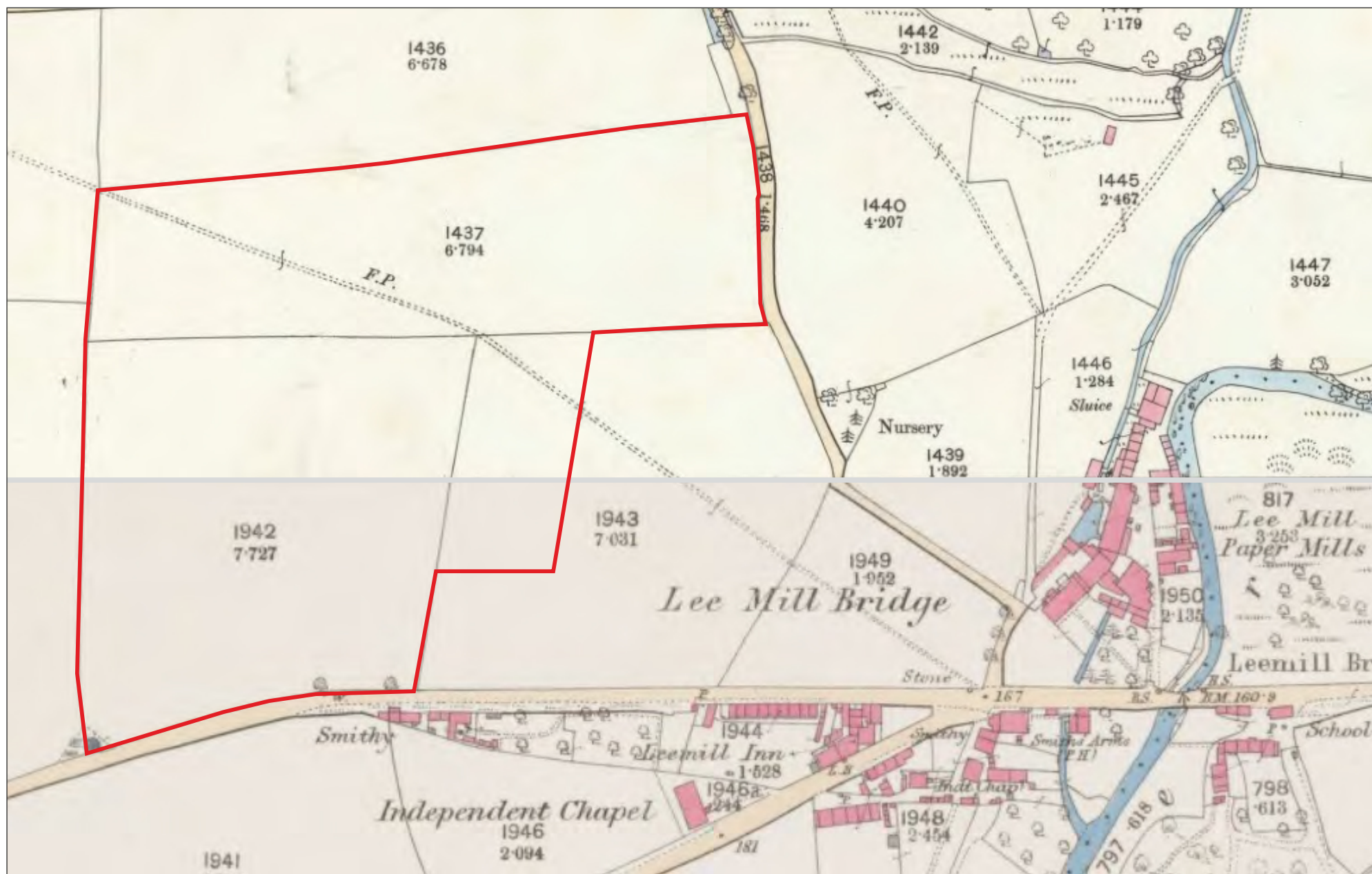
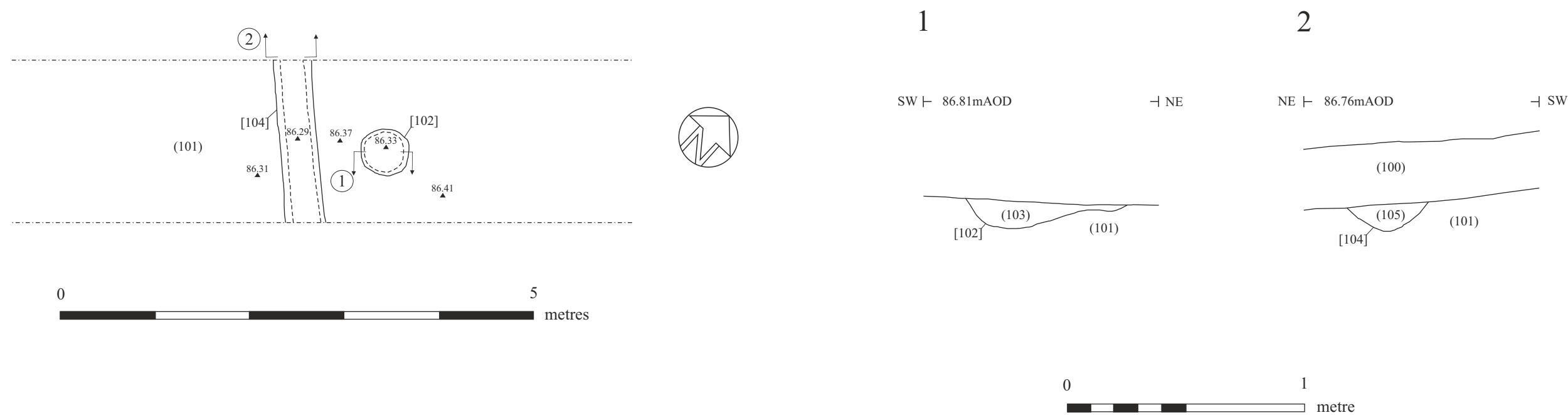


Fig. 6 Detail from the 1st edition 1886 Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet CXXV.1 and CXXV.5.



Fig. 8 Trench location plan showing summary results of the geophysical survey.

Trench 1



Trench 2

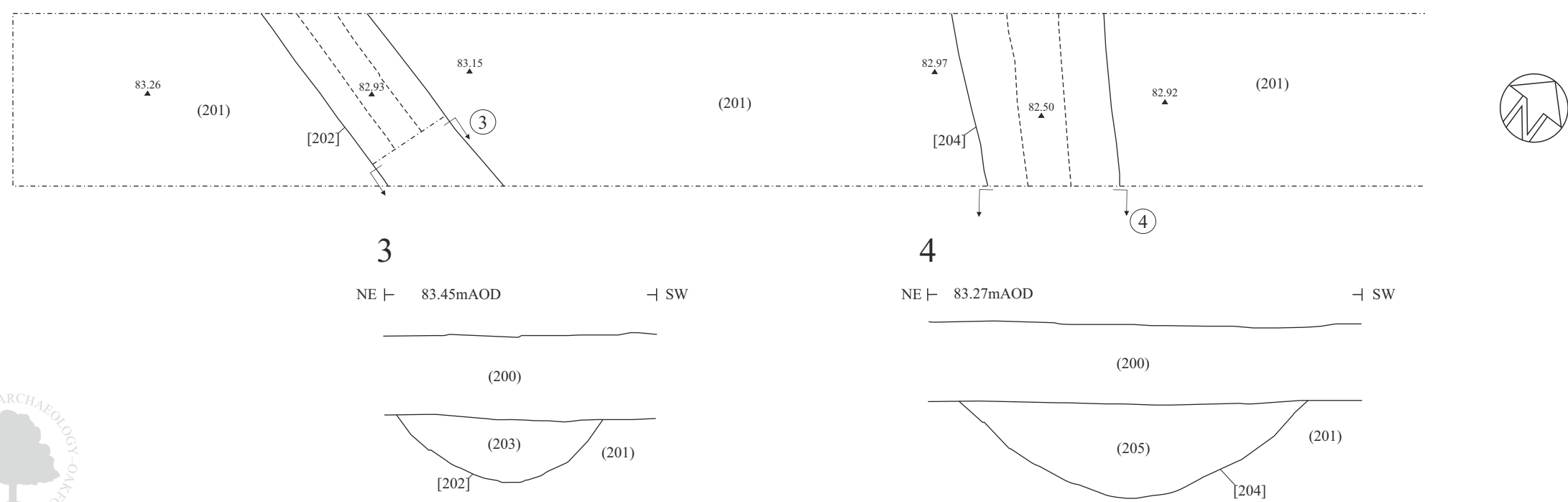
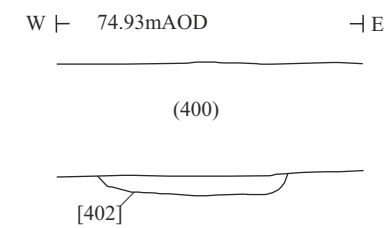


Fig. 9 Plans and sections Trenches 1 and 2.

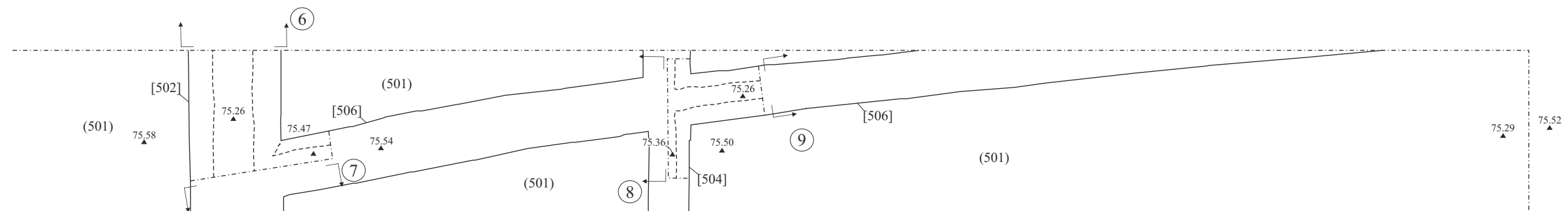
Trench 4



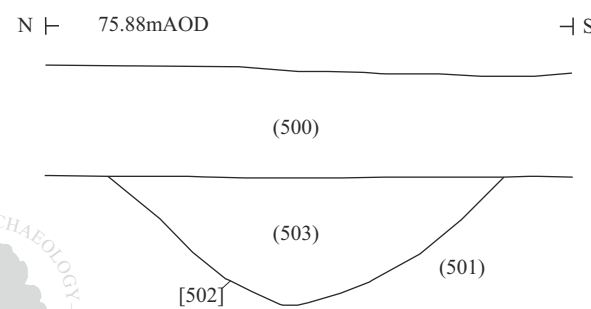
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Trench 5



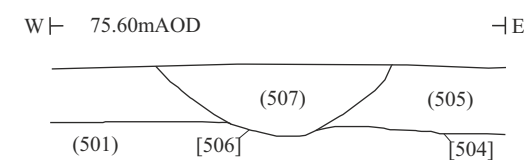
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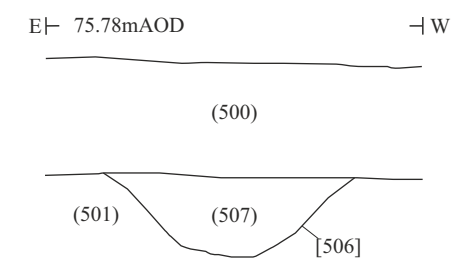
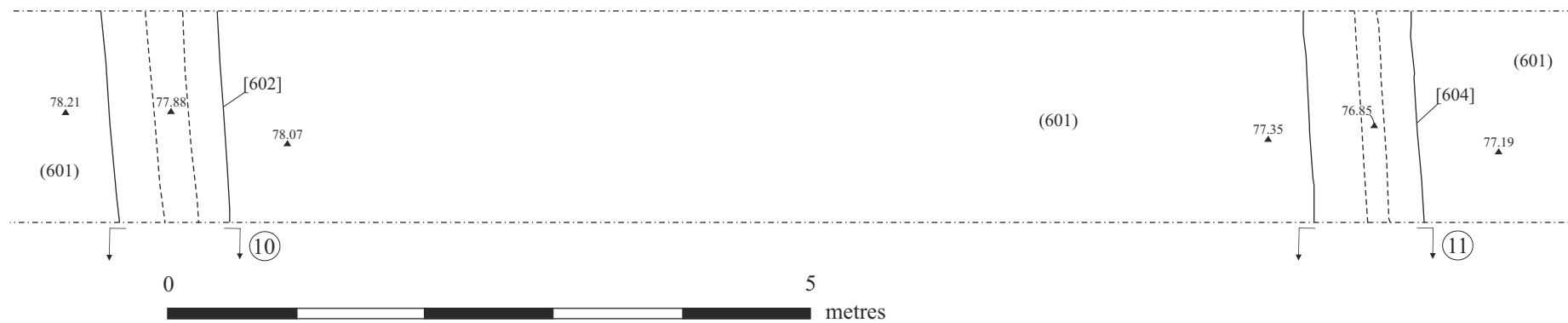


Fig. 10 Plans and sections Trenches 4 and 5.

Trench 6



10

11

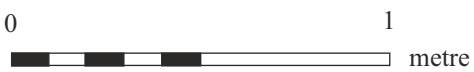
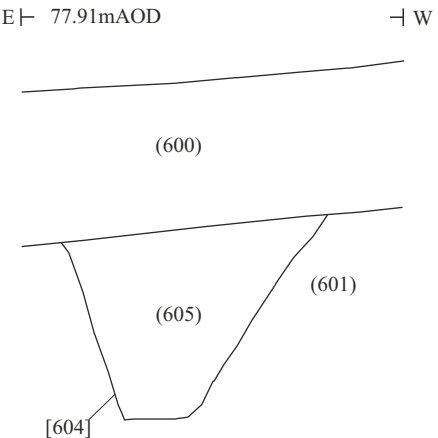
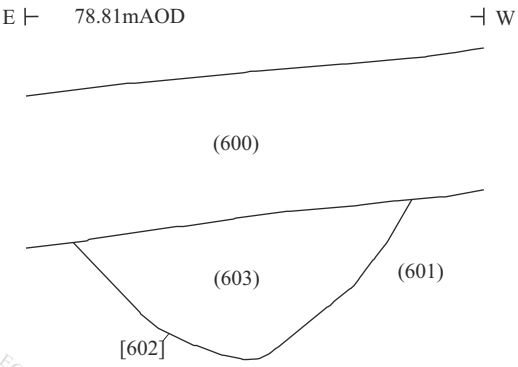


Fig. 11 Plan and sections Trench 6.

Trench 7

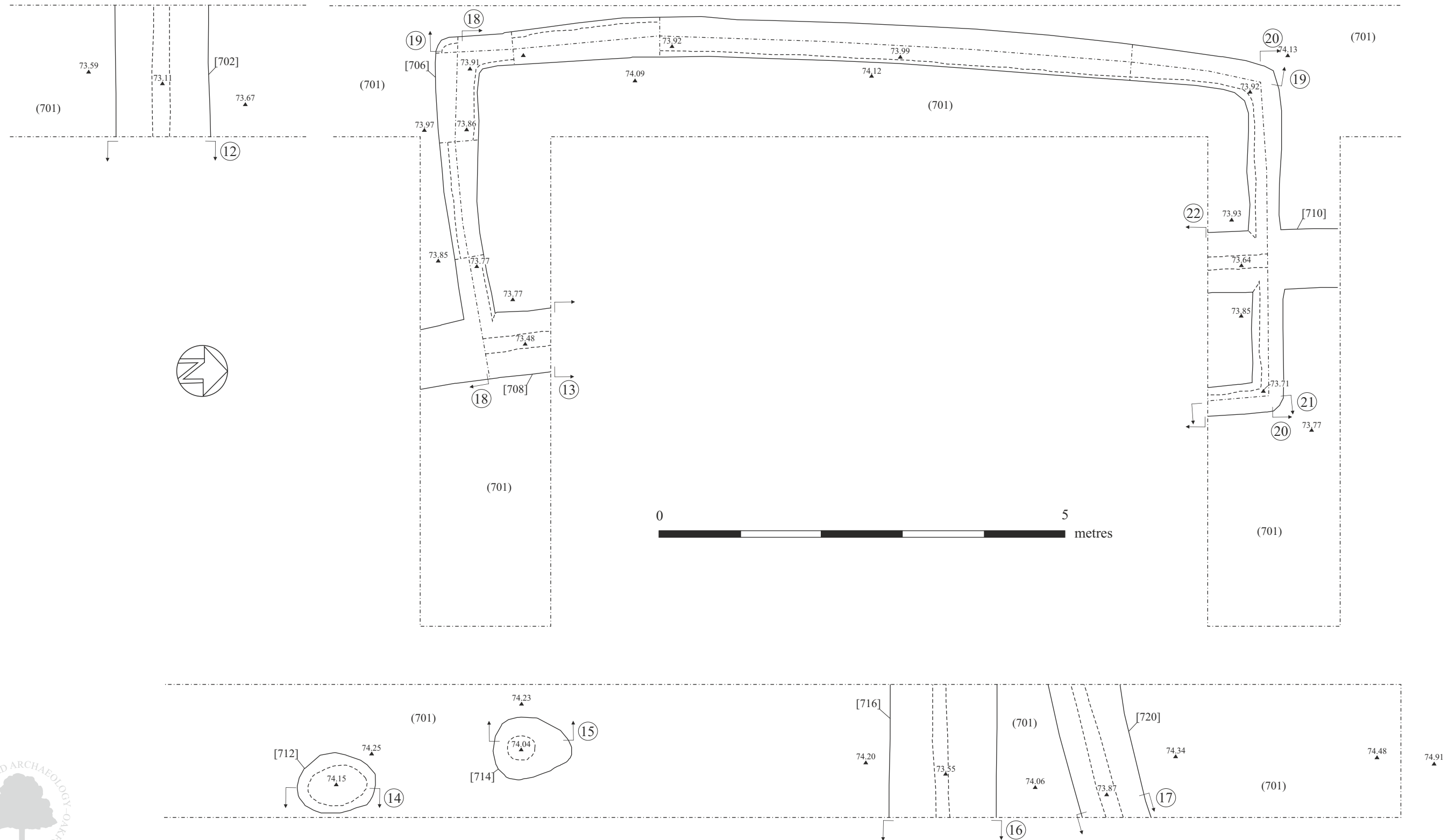


Fig. 12 Plan Trench 7.

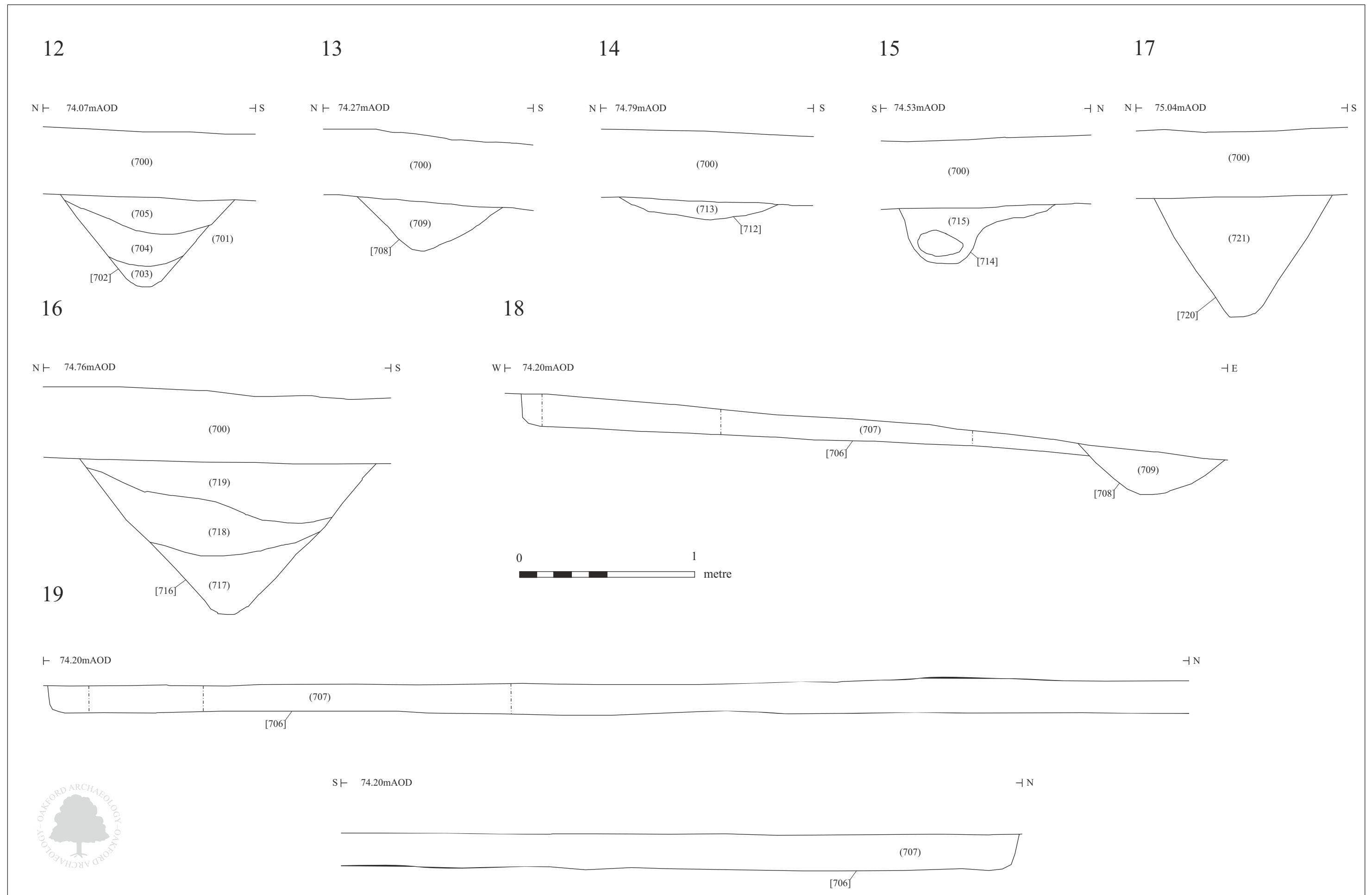
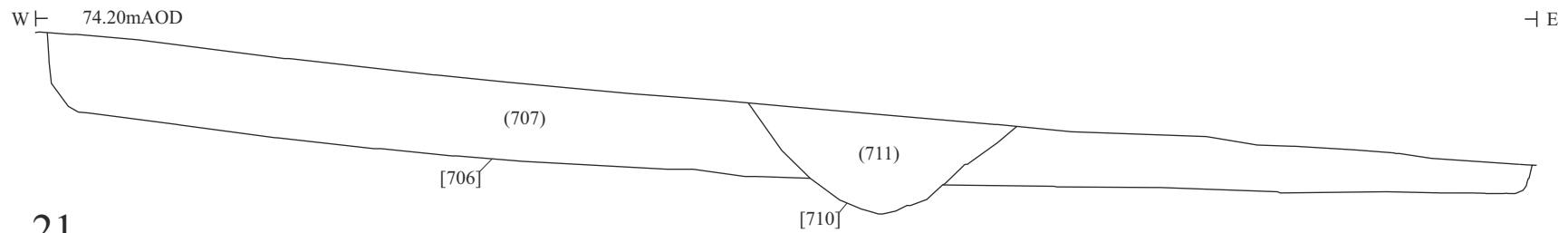
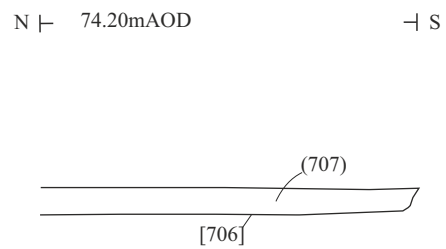


Fig. 13 Sections Trench 7.

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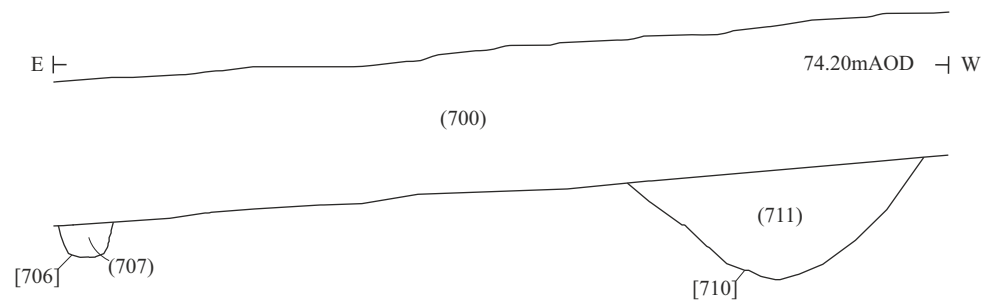
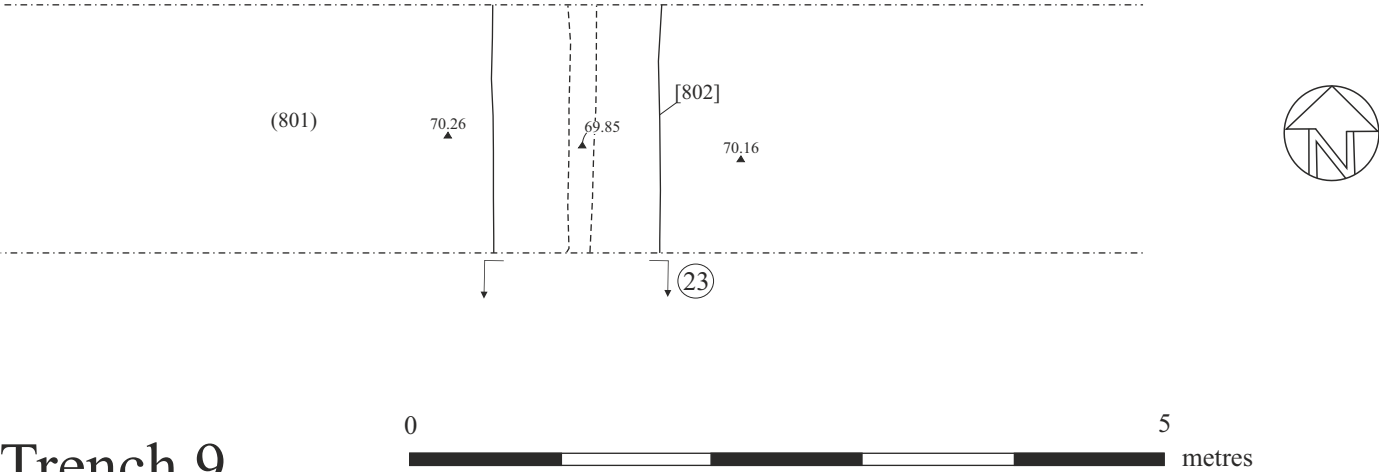
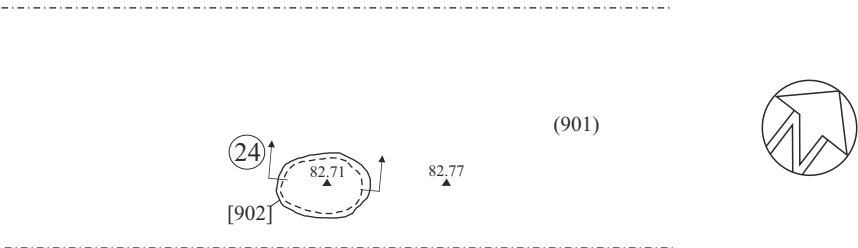


Fig. 14 Sections Trench 7.

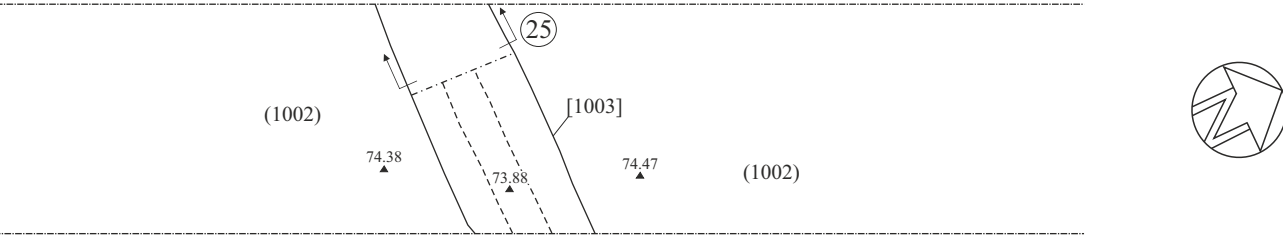
Trench 8



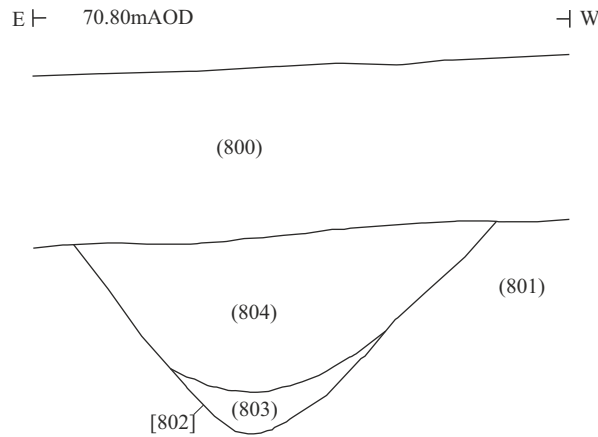
Trench 9



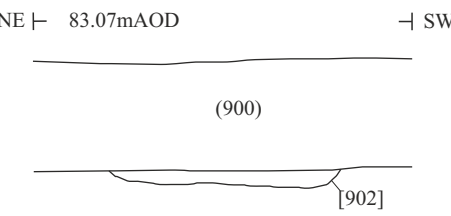
Trench 10



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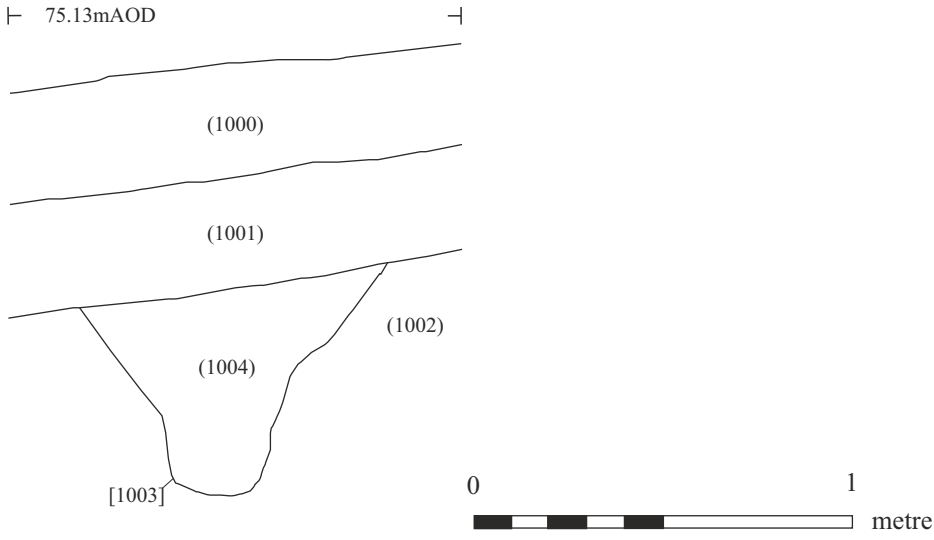


Fig. 15 Plans and sections Trenches 8, 9 and 10.



0 80 metres



Fig. 16 Trench plan showing principal features identified.

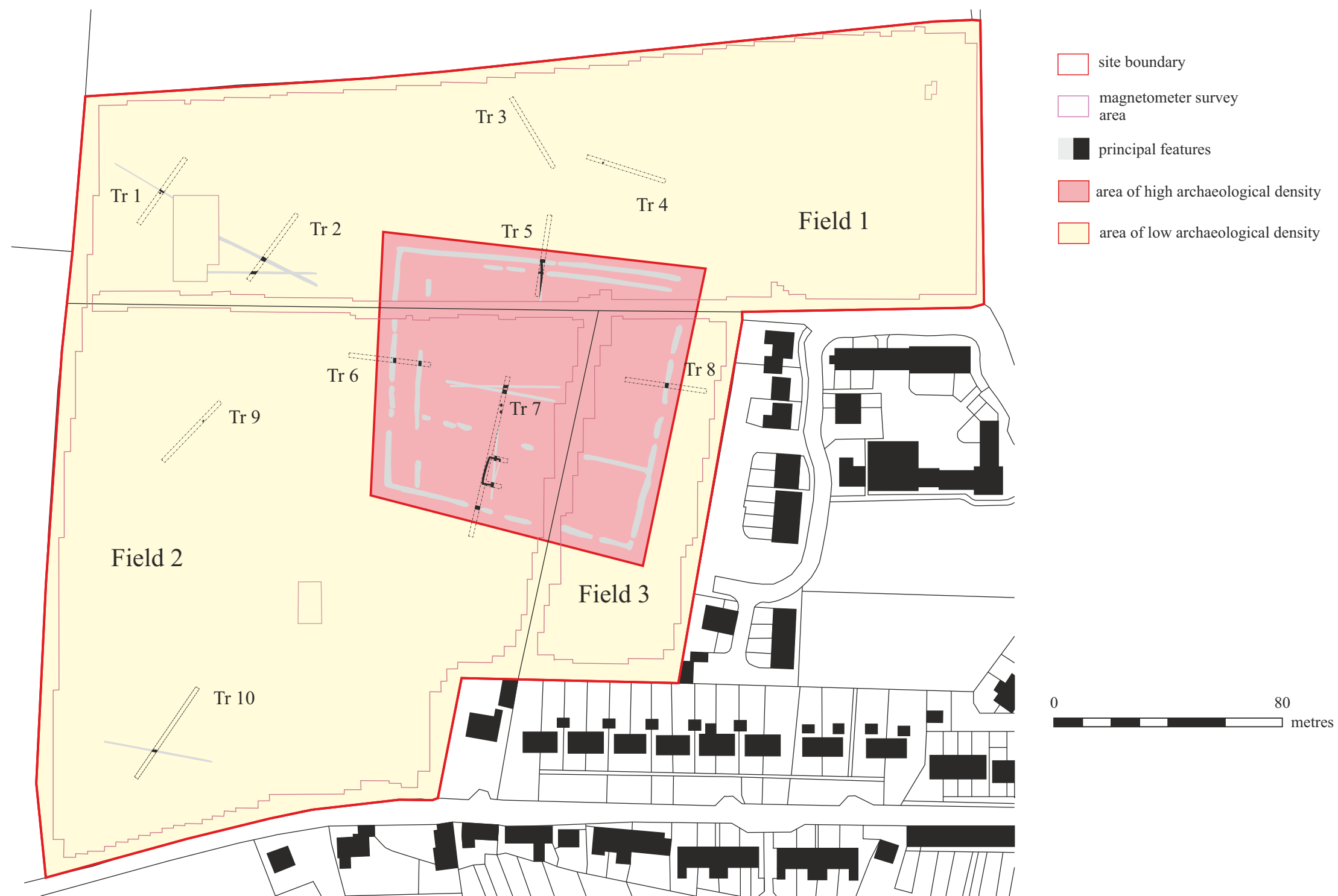


Fig. 17 Trench plan showing principal features identified and suggested area of excavation.



Pl. 1 General view of Field 1 with Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in background. Looking west.



Pl. 2 General view of Field 2 with Trench 9 in foreground. Looking southeast.



Pl. 3 General view of Field 2 with Trenches 6 and 7 in foreground. Looking southwest.



Pl. 4 General view of Field 3 with Trench 8 in foreground. Looking southeast.



Pl. 5 Section through posthole [102]. 0.5m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 6 General view of posthole [102] and ditch [104]. 0.5m and 1m scales. Looking southeast.



Pl. 7 General view of Trench 2. 2m scale. Looking northeast.



Pl. 8 General view of Ditch [202]. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 9 General view of Ditch [204]. 1m scale. Looking southeast.



Pl. 10 Section through posthole [402]. 0.5m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 11 General view of Trench 5. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 12 General view of Ditch [502] and Ditch [506]. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 13 General view of Ditch [502] and Ditch [506]. 1m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 14 General view of Ditch [504] and Ditch [506]. 1m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 15 Section through Ditch [506]. 0.5m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 16 General view of Trench 6. 2m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 17 Section through Ditch [602]. 1m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 18 Section through Ditch [604]. 1m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 19 General view of Trench 7. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 20 General view of Trench 7. 2m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 21 Section through Ditch [702]. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 22 General view of building [706] and Ditch [708]. 1m scales. Looking north.



Pl. 23 Section through Ditch [708]. 1m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 24 General view of building [706] and Ditch [710]. 2m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 25 General view of building [706] and Ditch [710]. 2m scales. Looking south.



Pl. 26 Section through posthole [712]. 0.5m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 27 Section through posthole [714]. 0.5m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 28 Section through Ditch [716] and [720]. 2m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 29 General view of Ditch [802]. 1m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 30 Section through Ditch [802]. 1m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 31 Section through posthole [902]. 0.5m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 32 General view of Ditch [1003]. 1m scale. Looking east.



Pl. 33 Section through Ditch [1003]. 0.5m scale. Looking east.

Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological works

Appendix 2:

Context descriptions by Trench

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.3m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
101	0.3m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
102	0.3-0.42m	Roughly circular	Cut of posthole
103	0.3-0.42m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of posthole [102]
104	0.3-0.41m	NW-SE aligned linear	Cut of ditch
105	0.3-0.41m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [104]

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.3m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
201	0.3m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
202	0.3-0.55m	NW-SE aligned linear	Cut of ditch
203	0.3-0.55m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [202]
204	0.3-0.67m	NW-SE aligned linear	Cut of ditch
205	0.3-0.67m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [204]

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	0-0.3m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
301	0.3m+	Shale	Natural subsoil

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
400	0-0.3m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
401	0.3m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
402	0.3-0.35m	Roughly circular	Cut of posthole
403	0.3-0.35m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of posthole [402]

Table 5: Trench 5

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.3m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
501	0.3m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
502	0.3-0.63m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
503	0.3-0.63m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [502]
504	0.3-0.48m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
505	0.3-0.48m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [504]
506	0.3-0.52m	N-S aligned linear	Cut of ditch
507	0.3-0.52m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [506]

Table 6: Trench 6

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
600	0-0.4m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
601	0.4m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
602	0.4-0.74m	N-S aligned linear	Cut of ditch
603	0.4-0.74m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [602]
604	0.4-0.9m	N-S aligned linear	Cut of ditch
605	0.4-0.9m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [604]

Table 7: Trench 7

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
700	0-0.4m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
701	0.4m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
702	0.4-0.92m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
703	0.82-0.92 m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [702]
704	0.6-0.82m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [702]
705	0.4-0.6m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [702]
706	0.4-0.6m	Sub-rectangular	Cut of post-trench
707	0.4-0.6m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of post-trench [706]
708	0.4-0.7m	N-S aligned linear	Cut of ditch
709	0.4-0.7m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [708]
710	0.4-0.7m	N-S aligned linear	Cut of ditch
711	0.4-0.7m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [710]
712	0.4-0.5m	Roughly circular	Cut of posthole
713	0.4-0.5m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of posthole [712]
714	0.4-0.72m	Roughly circular	Cut of posthole
715	0.4-0.72m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of posthole [714]
716	0.4-1.26m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
717	0.98-1.26m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [716]
718	0.7-0.98m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [716]
719	0.4-0.7m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [716]
720	0.4-1.1m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
721	0.4-1.1m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [720]

Table 8: Trench 8

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
800	0-0.4m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
801	0.4m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
802	0.4-0.9m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
803	0.8-0.9m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [802]
804	0.4-0.8m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [802]

Table 9: Trench 9

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
900	0-0.3m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
901	0.3m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
902	0.3-0.35m	Roughly circular	Cut of posthole
903	0.3-0.35	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of posthole [902]

Table 10: Trench 10

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1000	0-0.3m	Mid brown silty loam	Topsoil
1001	0.3-0.6m	Mid reddish brown silty loam	Colluvial subsoil
1002	0.6m+	Shale	Natural subsoil
1003	0.6-1.16m	E-W aligned linear	Cut of ditch
1004	0.6-1.16m	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [1003]

Appendix 3: Finds quantification

Context	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	weight	Notes
topsoil			28	245g	28 sherds of industrial wares, consisting of late 18 th -19 th century Staffordshire transfer decorated white earthenware, including shell edge ware, hand painted pearl ware and cream ware, 3 clay pipe stems, dating from the 18 th -19 th centuries, a single fragment of 18 th century English green bottle glass bottle and 5 fragments of post medieval brick [discarded].

Appendix 4: Radiocarbon dating certificate

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

04 April 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-78163 (GU46957)

Submitter Michael J Allen
Allen Environmental Archaeology
Redroof, Green Road
Codford
Wilshire, BA12 0NW

Site Reference Lee Mill, Devon OA1455 AEA370

Context Reference 105

Sample Reference 1

Material Charcoal : Quercus sapwood

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.3 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3936 \pm 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

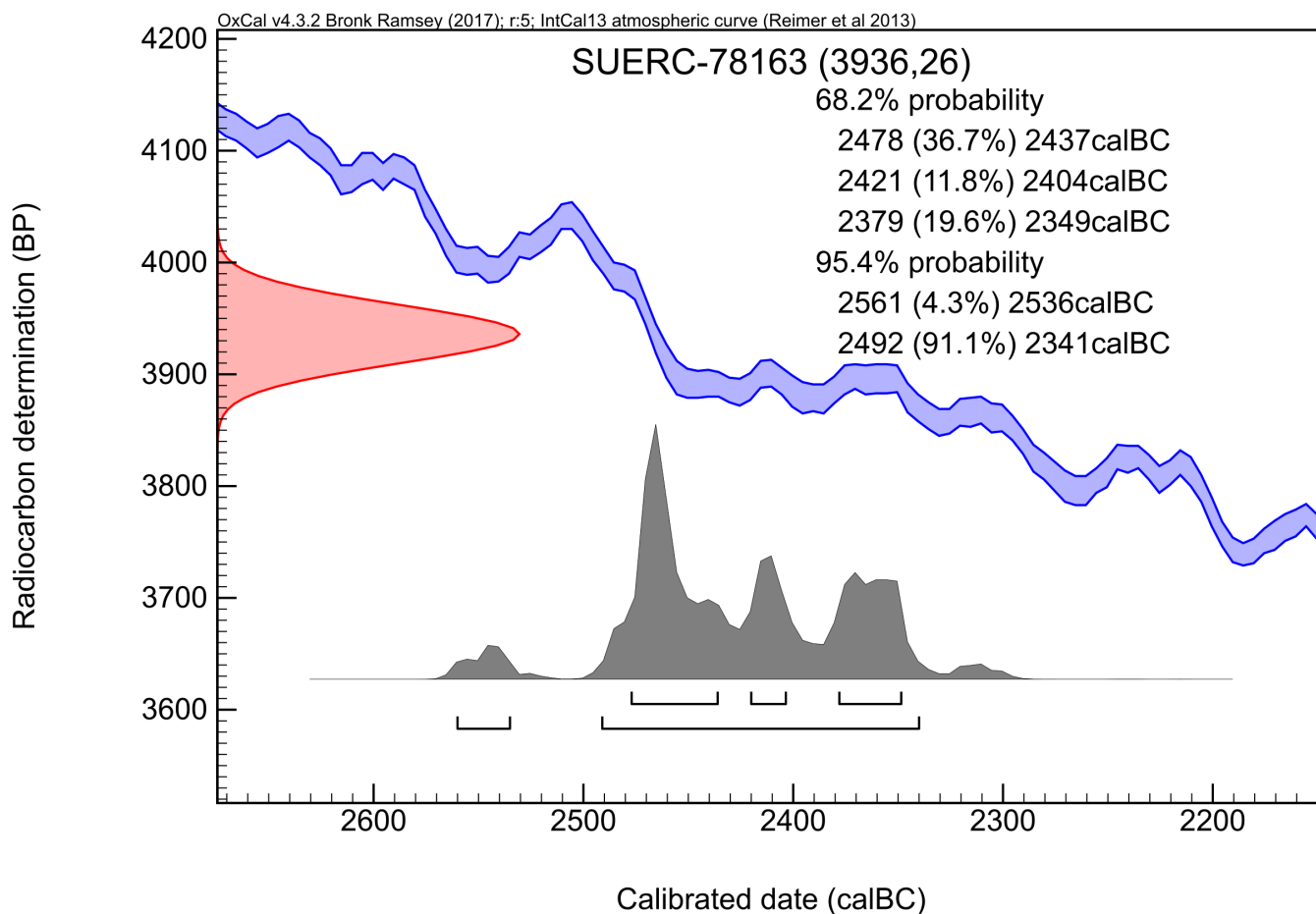
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

04 April 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-78164 (GU46958)

Submitter Michael J Allen
Allen Environmental Archaeology
Redroof, Green Road
Codford
Wiltshire, BA12 0NW

Site Reference Lee Mill, Devon OA1455 AEA370

Context Reference 403

Sample Reference 2

Material Charcoal : *Corylus avellana* short-lived (2yrs growth)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.7 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1138 ± 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

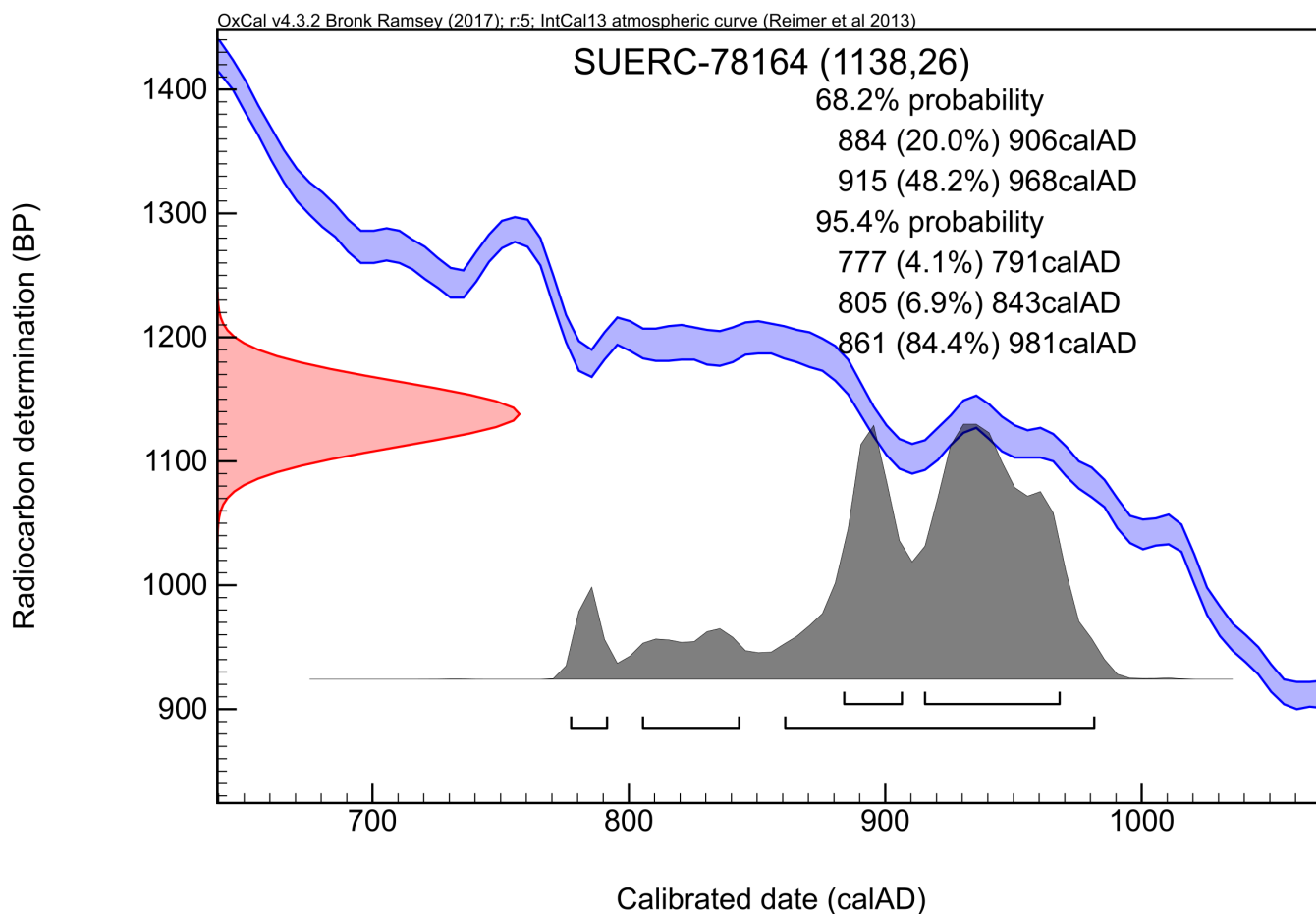
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Naynab



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for Peter and Valerie Cane and sets out the methodology to be employed during an archaeological evaluation on land behind Holly Berry Lane, Lee Mill, Devon (SX 5963 5591). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work in support of a pending planning application for the development of the site. The work is required by the local planning authority South Hams District Council (SHDC), as advised by the Devon Historic Environment Team (DCHET), in order to identify any significant remains on the site and thus whether or not they are likely to form a planning consideration, in line with national planning policy (NPPF para 128).
- 1.2 A geophysical survey of the site has been carried out in October 2017 (Substrata 2017). The geophysical survey identified a number of linear and sub-rectangular anomalies across the site which may have an archaeological origin or significance. These may represent prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement evidence or other potentially significant historic features.
- 1.3 The area has been subjected to only limited archaeological investigations. Upgrading of the main Plymouth to Exeter road to form the A38 Expressway in the early 1970s was accompanied by some archaeological monitoring. In particular, the two miles of new road west from Lee Mill to Voss Farm was surveyed but provided largely negative results, with no sites being located. Artefacts recovered were consisted of two flints, a single fragment of medieval pottery and a post-medieval imported sherd.

In 1989 South West Water commissioned a desktop assessment of the route of a new water main from Littlehempston to Roborough, which crossed the A38 at Lee Mill and passed within 100m to the north of the site. This identified several areas of potential archaeological interest, including the leat serving the mill that give the area its name, and was followed in the autumn of 1990 by limited archaeological recording.

However, an ongoing staged programme of work being undertaken by AC Archaeology has uncovered extensive archaeological activity immediately to the south of the A38.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site. The trenches will be targeted on the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The results of the evaluation will be used to inform the planning decision and also the extent and nature of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation required by the Local Planning Authority as a condition of a planning consent.

3. METHOD

Liaison will be established with the client prior to works commencing in order to advise on OA requirements.

- 3.1 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 10 trenches totalling 320m in length, with each trench 1.6m (Fig. 1). Trenches have been positioned to target the various anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Localised site constraints (eg. buried services, tree canopies etc.) may result in minor modifications to the trench layout.
- 3.2 Trenches will be CAT scanned prior to excavation. Trenches will be opened using a tracked or wheeled machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Excavation will continue until either the top of significant archaeological levels or natural subsoil is reached (whichever is higher), at which point machining will cease and investigation will continue by hand. Where archaeological deposits are present the trench will be cleaned, and deposits investigated, excavated and recorded.
- 3.3 All archaeological deposits will be stratigraphically excavated by hand down to natural subsoil in the following manner, unless agreed otherwise with the DCHET:
 - all significant deposits will be excavated and recorded by hand,
 - some less significant and more bulky deposits may be carefully removed by machine with a toothless grading bucket, under direct archaeological supervision and with prior agreement of the AOSC,
 - fills of cut features will be excavated by hand as follows: -pits (50%), postholes (50 and then 100%), stakeholes (100%), wells (to be determined on site depending on depth and site conditions), linears (20%, targeted on interrelationships, terminals, etc). Variations to these may be required, for example to fully recover important finds and material, or to obtain firmer dating evidence, and these will be agreed with the DCHET and then carried out.
- 3.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to excavation.
- 3.5 As appropriate, the environmental deposits will be assessed on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology and/or the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits of potential survive, these will be processed by Allen Environmental Archaeology (AEA) using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1), and outside specialists organised by AEA to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.

- 3.6 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer-term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation Guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.7 On completion of investigations, trenches will be backfilled with the excavated material and made safe.
- 3.8 Should any human remains be exposed; these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site in accordance with Ministry of Justice guidelines. If required, the necessary license will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.9 Should items be exposed that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. Where removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.10 The DCHET will be informed of the start of the project, and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority and will wish to inspect the works in progress. Any amendments to the trenching plan will be agreed with the DCHET prior to implementation and completion. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the DCHET and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 4.1 Standard OA recording and sampling procedures will be employed, consisting of:
 - (i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
 - (ii) colour digital photography;
 - (iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
 - (iv) labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels. The retention and discard strategy will be agreed with Taunton Museum once all the finds have been cleaned. Post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

5.1 A summary report will be produced within six months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. Any summary report and will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the trenches and the distribution of archaeological features within them, as well as copies of any relevant historic maps;
- a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits and features, including in relation to the plot of the geophysical survey, and of the layout (if available) of the remains found in the adjoining field to the north;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
- specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.

5.2 A digital .pdf version of the summary report will be distributed to the Client and the DCHET on completion of sitework within the timescale above. A copy of the report and .pdf version will also be deposited with the site archive.

5.3 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project.

The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital (data images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and digital copies of the primary site records and images.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with Plymouth Museum (ref. number *pending*). The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to Plymouth Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

OA will notify the DCHET upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with Plymouth Museum.

5.4 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within six months of the completion of site work.

- 5.5 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.
- 5.6 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHET, in consultation with the Client. OA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client, and the DCHET. In this case the results will likely be combined with the results of further excavation work, should the proposed development gain planning consent. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.
- 5.8 Any amendments to the method or timescale set out above will be agreed in writing with the DCHET before implementation.

6. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

- 6.1 If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Tree Protection Areas, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

7. COPYRIGHT

- 7.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

8. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 8.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, 1994, revised 2008, and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 1994, revised 2008), plus *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* 1994, revised

2008). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

- 8.2 Any variations to this document shall be agreed with the DCHET before they are carried out.

Health & Safety

- 8.3 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Historic and archaeological research: Lucy Browne;

Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;

Dating techniques: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ;

Building specialist: Richard Parker;

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: AEA, Hayley McParland (HE);

Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology), Charlotte Coles;

Lithic analysis: Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);

Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan;

Metallurgy: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);

Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);

Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum);

Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol);

Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);

Roman finds: Paul Bidwell;

Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team