

ASSESSMENT AND METRIC SURVEY OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AT LEE ABBEY,
EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK
PROJECT REPORT

By Hazel Riley



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OASIS PROJECT NO 292778

ABBREVIATIONS

EA Environment Agency

ENPA Exmoor National Park Authority

GPS Global Positioning System

HE Historic England

HECO Historic Environment Conservation Officer

HER Historic Environment Record

NE Natural England

NMP National Mapping Programme

NMR National Monuments Record

OS Ordnance Survey

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

RICS Royal Institute Chartered Surveyors

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND DESIGNATIONS

HE NMR number SS 64 NE 71

Exmoor HER number MDE 11247

County Devon

District North Devon

Parish Lynton and Lynmouth

NGR SS 7006 4943

Exmoor National Park

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Philip Park, Director of Estate and Buildings at Lee Abbey, provided access to the site and information about the history of Lee Abbey.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A metric survey and an archaeological geophysical survey of Church Close, part of the Lee Abbey Estate on the North Devon coast, recorded part of a Bronze Age field system, re-used in the medieval and post-medieval periods; aspects of the mid-19th-century designed landscape associated with Lee Abbey, and a previously unrecorded searchlight position from the Second World War,

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report sets out the results of an assessment and metric survey of archaeological features in Church Close, part of the Lee Abbey Estate; it also incorporates the results of a geophysical survey of the same area, carried out by Substrata Ltd (Dean 2017). The surveys were commissioned by the HECO of the ENPA in order to clarify the extent and nature of the archaeology of Church Close following NE's consultations for the England Coast Path. The current South West Coast Path route runs along the tarmac driveway through the Lee Abbey Estate whilst NE are looking to propose a route through Church Close (Blaylock 2017).

2.2 Church Close lies to the east of Lee Abbey and to the west of the Valley of Rocks, at an altitude of 100m OD and at NGR SS 7006 4943 (Figs 1 and 2).

2.3 The geology of the survey area comprises Quaternary deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel over Devonian slates and sandstones of the Lynton Formation (bgs.ac.uk).

2.4 Church Close is a pasture field, part of the Lee Abbey Estate Farm. The farm supported a dairy herd in the years following the Second World War; the appearance of the earthworks suggests that ploughing has taken place over decades - or indeed centuries - in Church Close and the surrounding fields which also contain earthworks (Fig 3). The geophysical survey recorded several areas of potential cultivation traces (Dean 2017, 6, figs 3 and 4).

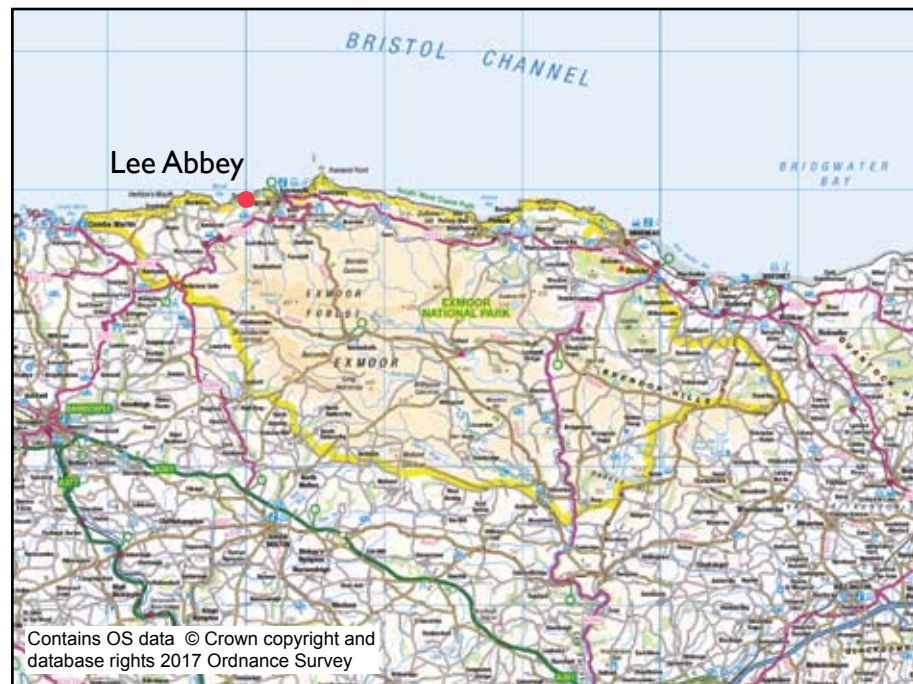


Fig 1 Location map

3.0 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1 The history of Lee Abbey has been researched by Alina Wisnicka and the following brief account draws on the report of this work (Wisnicka 2009).

3.1.1 Lee Abbey - known simply as Ley until the mid-19th century - was part of the Manor of Lynton, a Domesday Manor, granted to William Capra at the time of the Norman Conquest. William Capra's property reverted to the state on his death, Lynton and Countisbury Manors were then granted to the Tracey family. Henry de Tracey granted the two manors to Forde Abbey (now in Dorset) in 1199. The grant is recorded as 'Forde of Countisbury with Leeford' (Wisnicka 2009, 2). William de Legh is recorded in the 1332 Devonshire Lay Subsidy Rolls, suggesting that the land at Ley was leased at this time. The possessions of Forde Abbey were taken by the Crown at the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the Manors of Lynton and Countisbury were sold to Nicholas Wichehalse of Barnstaple in 1559 (Wisnicka 2009, 2-3).

3.1.2 Hugh Wichehalse moved his family to Ley in 1628; Chanter described the 17th-century house at Ley as 'merely a farmhouse with gabled ends, a gabled long porch in the centre, inside of which were two long benches, fixed in the thickness of the walls' (Chanter 1906, 177). Part of this house can be seen in the fabric of the northern part of Lee Abbey (Wisnicka 2009, 3).

3.1.3 John Swete visited the north Devon coast in September 1789 and May 1796. On his second visit, Swete travelled west from Lynton, with a guide who was taking brandy to his sick uncle at Leemouth, through the Valley of Rocks and past the farm at Ley. Swete took the original route to Ley which ran directly to the house through Church Close: 'At the extreme part of the Valley, to the left of the huge Mass which blocked it from the Sea, by a small trackway, I was conducted to some fields belonging to a farm which lay inward in a bottom' (Gray 1999, 81).

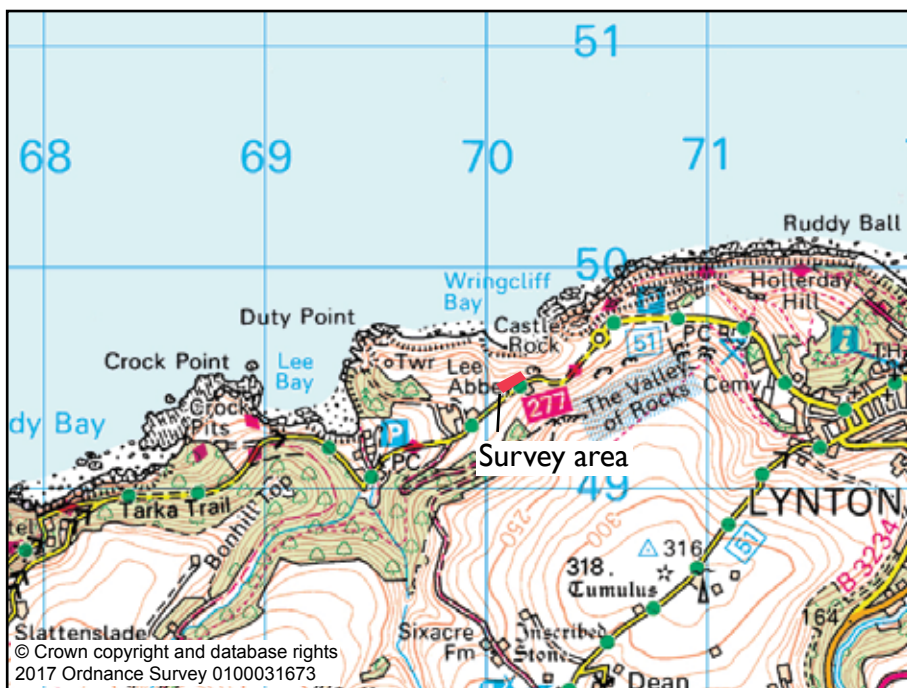


Fig 2 Survey location and topography

3.1.4 The house and enclosed fields of the holding of Ley are shown on the 1804 Ordnance Survey map (Barnstaple 1804, bl.ac.uk) (Fig 4).

3.1.5 The tithe map (1840) and apportionment (1839) for Lynton and Lynmouth show and describe the house and holding of Ley in detail (Fig 5). The holding, owned by John Clarke and tenanted by John Crick, comprised c 143 acres of pasture, arable, meadow and orchards with a house and bartons. The survey area is part of two fields which are called Great Church Close and Little Church Close, both are described as under arable cultivation. The map also clearly shows the earlier access road to Ley which ran from the west edge of the Valley of Rocks through Great Church Close then between the fields to the farm yard at Ley mentioned by John Swete (Gray 1999, 82).

3.1.6 Charles Bailey, formerly the agent for Lord Metheun at Corsham Court in Wiltshire, purchased the house and holding of Ley from the Clarke family in 1841. By 1850 Bailey had extended the house, re-building it in the romantic, neo-Gothic style, and re-naming the property Lee Abbey (Wisnicka 2009, 5). A series of photographs taken in 1862 show details of the new buildings and some of the grounds and now form an important part of the archive held at Lee Abbey (information from Philip Park).

3.1.7 A designed landscape was created out of the old medieval fields and enclosures of Ley as a backdrop to Lee Abbey in the second half of the 19th century. The 1st edition OS map of 1889 shows the extent of Bailey's design (Fig 6). Most of the medieval field boundaries were removed, including those separating Great Church Close from Little Church Close, to form two blocks of open parkland to the west and east of the house, with a road from Valley Lodge on the edge of the Valley of Rocks sweeping through the park, past the Lodge Tower, to the wooded Grove with its cottages, waterfalls and fish ponds, giving views across the newly planted woods in Cuddycleave to the north and Six Acre Cleave to the south and glimpses of Duty Point Tower on the cliff edge above Lee Bay.

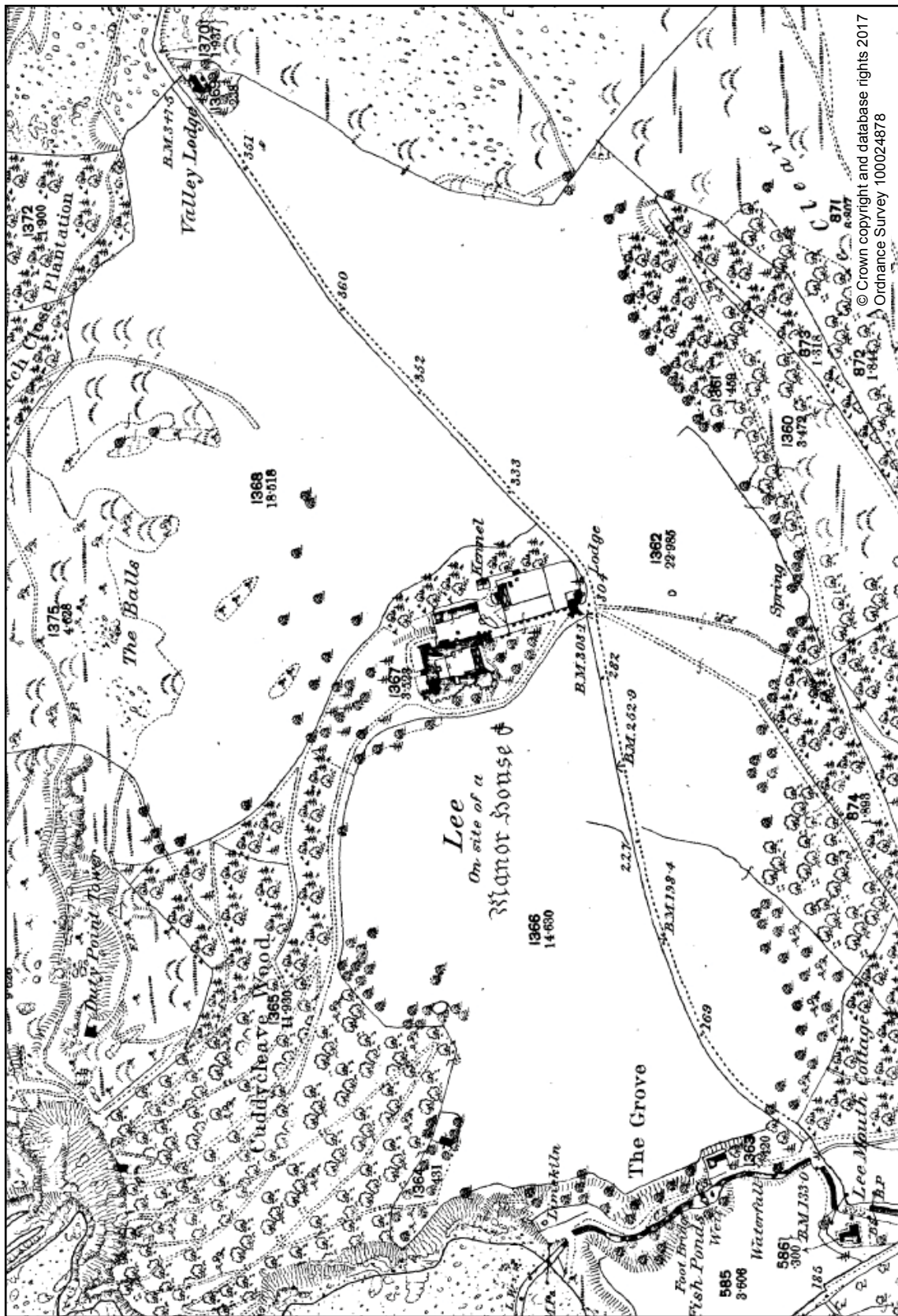


Fig 3 (right) The earthworks in Church Close (Hazel Riley)

Fig 4 (above right) Ley in 1804 (Barnstaple 1804 bl.ac.uk)



Fig 5 Extract from Lynton and Lynmouth tithe map 1840 (Reproduced with the kind permission of Devon Archives and Local Studies Service)



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Ordnance Survey 100024878

Fig 6 Extract from 1st edition OS map, Devon II.12 (surveyed 1887, published 1889) (© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100024878)

3.1.8 After Bailey's death in 1921, the Lee Abbey estate was sold to a hotel company and the house converted into a hotel (Wisnicka 2009, 10-11). Bailey's parkland remained unenclosed (OS 6 inch map Devon II.SE, revised 1938, published c 1938) and a golf course was set out around the hotel. The hotel company went bankrupt in the 1930s and in 1939 the house became a school for boys evacuated from Cheam. After the Second World War, Lee Abbey Christian Community was established. By 1975 the parkland was enclosed into the current fields (Compare OS map 1: 10 560 1962-1963 with OS 1:2500 map 1975-1977 (old-maps.co.uk). After the war a dairy herd was run from the farm at Lee Abbey; it now supports beef cattle and sheep (information from Philip Park).

3.2 A number of extensive and intensive archaeological surveys have been carried out at Lee Abbey.

3.2.1 Transcriptions of archaeological features from air photographs recorded elements of relict field systems in the fields to the west, south and SE of Lee Abbey and a circular feature in Church Close (McDonnell 1980; Exmoor National Park NMP SS64NE; Exmoor HER MDE 11247).

3.2.2 The RCHME carried out a 1:1000 metric survey of the earthworks around Lee Abbey in 1994 as part of their survey of Exmoor for the ENPA (NMR SS 64 NE 71; HE Archive numbers 914174; 914175; Riley and Wilson-North 2001). The survey recorded 'the much ploughed remains of earlier cultivation....visible as terracing and curvilinear lynchets (up to 1.5m high and 3m wide) in fields surrounding the main buildings [of Lee Abbey]' and 11 rectangular and circular platforms which were interpreted as possible building platforms. Some of the earthworks were considered to be of probable prehistoric origin, including the circular platform in Church Close which was interpreted as a possible prehistoric hut platform (NMR SS 64 NE 71 Authority 6).

3.3 A Bronze Age spearhead was found 'in the grounds of Lee Abbey' in the early 1970s. The spearhead, which is over 30cms long with lozenge-shaped basal loops, is now in the Royal Albert Museum, Exeter (Exmoor HER MDE 1030). A saddle quern, probably dating from the Bronze Age or Iron Age, was found in c 1950 by Christopher Rogers, the son of the then Warden at Lee Abbey. The quern was apparently found *in situ* due east of a blocked and overgrown gateway. The area immediately to the east of the gateway in Church Close was searched in 1952 and 1994 but the quern was not located (Exmoor HER MDE 1239). A Roman coin was found during building work at the house in the 1930s (information from Philip Park).

4.0 OBJECTIVES

4.1 The main objectives of the metric survey were threefold: a rapid desk-based assessment to locate information about previous archaeological research and survey; an analytical earthwork survey to accurately locate and record the earthworks and other archaeological features in Church Close, and an interpretation of these earthworks and archaeological features.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The desk-based assessment located records relevant to Lee Abbey in the following:

HE NMR PastScape online database (pastscape.org.uk)

SS 64 NE 71

HE Archive online database (archive.historicengland.co.uk)

Archive numbers 914174; 914175

Exmoor HER (exmoorher.co.uk)

MDE 1030; 1239; 11247

5.2 The following historic maps and air photographs were consulted

Barnstaple 1804 (bl.ac.uk)

Tithe apportionment (1839) and map, Lynton and Lynmouth (1840) (devon.gov.uk; new.devon.gov.uk)

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" and 6" (surveyed 1887, published 1889) (from ENPA)

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" and 6" (revised 1903, published c 1904) (from ENPA)

RAF vertical air photograph (1946-48) (from ENPA)

HE oblique air photographs (2008) (from ENPA)

Photograph numbers 24932_029-035

5.3 A Level 3 analytical survey of the earthworks and other archaeological features in Church Close was carried out on 18th and 24th May 2017. The survey was carried out using survey grade differential GPS. The resulting ETRS89 data was transformed to OSGB36 using OSTN15 and OSGM15 (ordnancesurvey.co.uk/gps/transformation; Greaves *et al* 2016). Observation times were based on those recommended by the OS and RICS in order to obtain accurate heighting information (OS 2010; RICS 2010). The earthwork survey was completed at a scale of 1:1000 using graphical methods.

5.3.1 Each archaeological feature has been given a unique number with the prefix LA17, and these numbers are used throughout this report: LA1701 to LA1708 (Figs 7 and 21). These numbers are cross referenced to known sites in the Exmoor HER in the Site Gazetteer where appropriate.

5.3.2 Photographs of the archaeological features were taken and form part of the project archive.

5.3.3 The survey archive has been deposited with the Exmoor HER, ENPA.

5.4 An archaeological gradiometer and resistance survey was carried out in Church Close by Substrata Ltd in May 2017. The survey methodology and detailed results are set out in that report (Dean 2017) and summarised below.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 The results of the surveys are set out in the Site Gazetteer (below, 6.2 and 6.3) and the location of each site is shown in Figures 7 and 8. Eight extant sites were recorded during the course of the survey: seven in Church Close and a previously unrecorded prehistoric field boundary in Church Close Plantation which was noted during the survey of Church Close. The geophysical survey located several further anomalies with

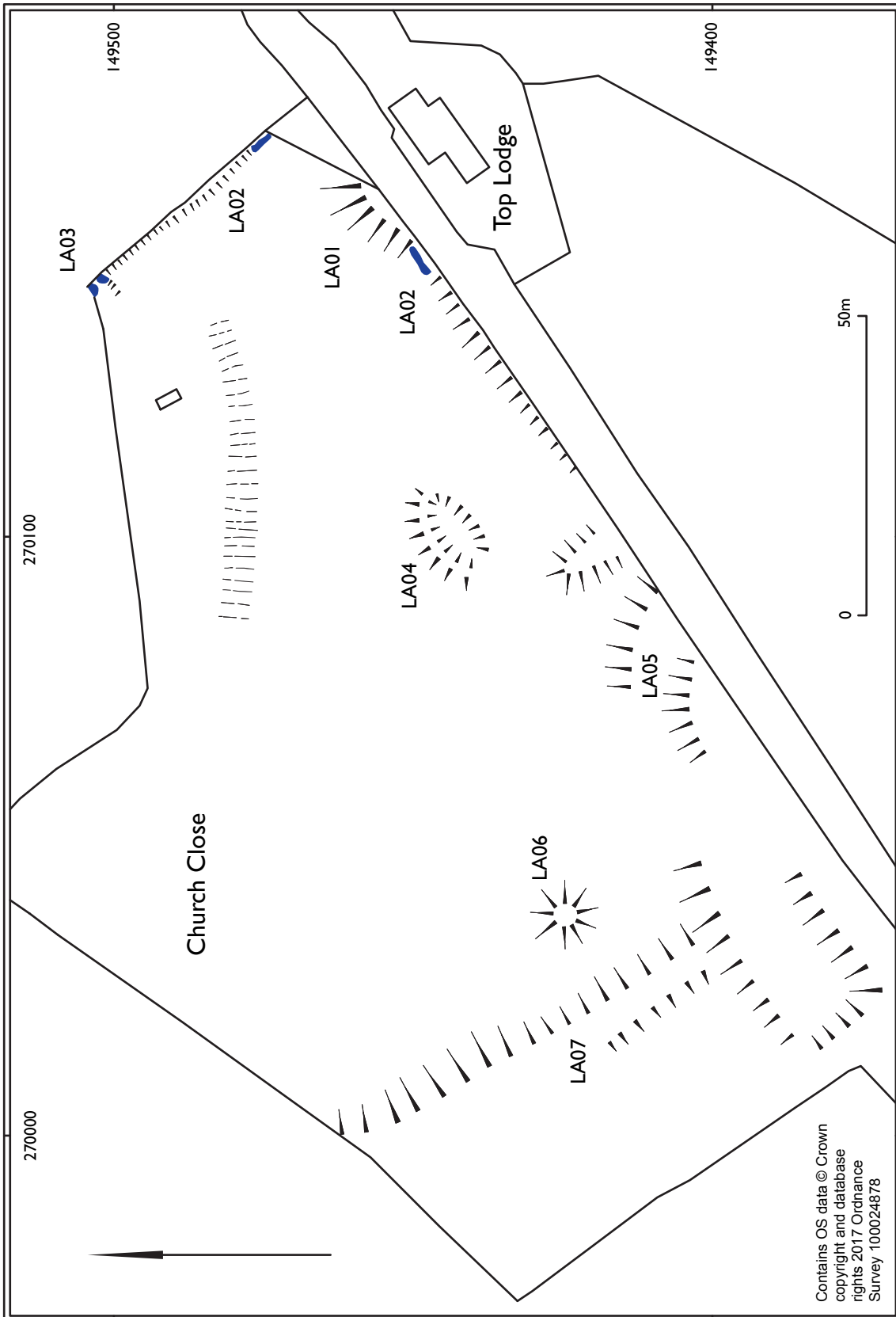


Fig 7 Metric survey of the earthworks in Church Close I: 1000 scale

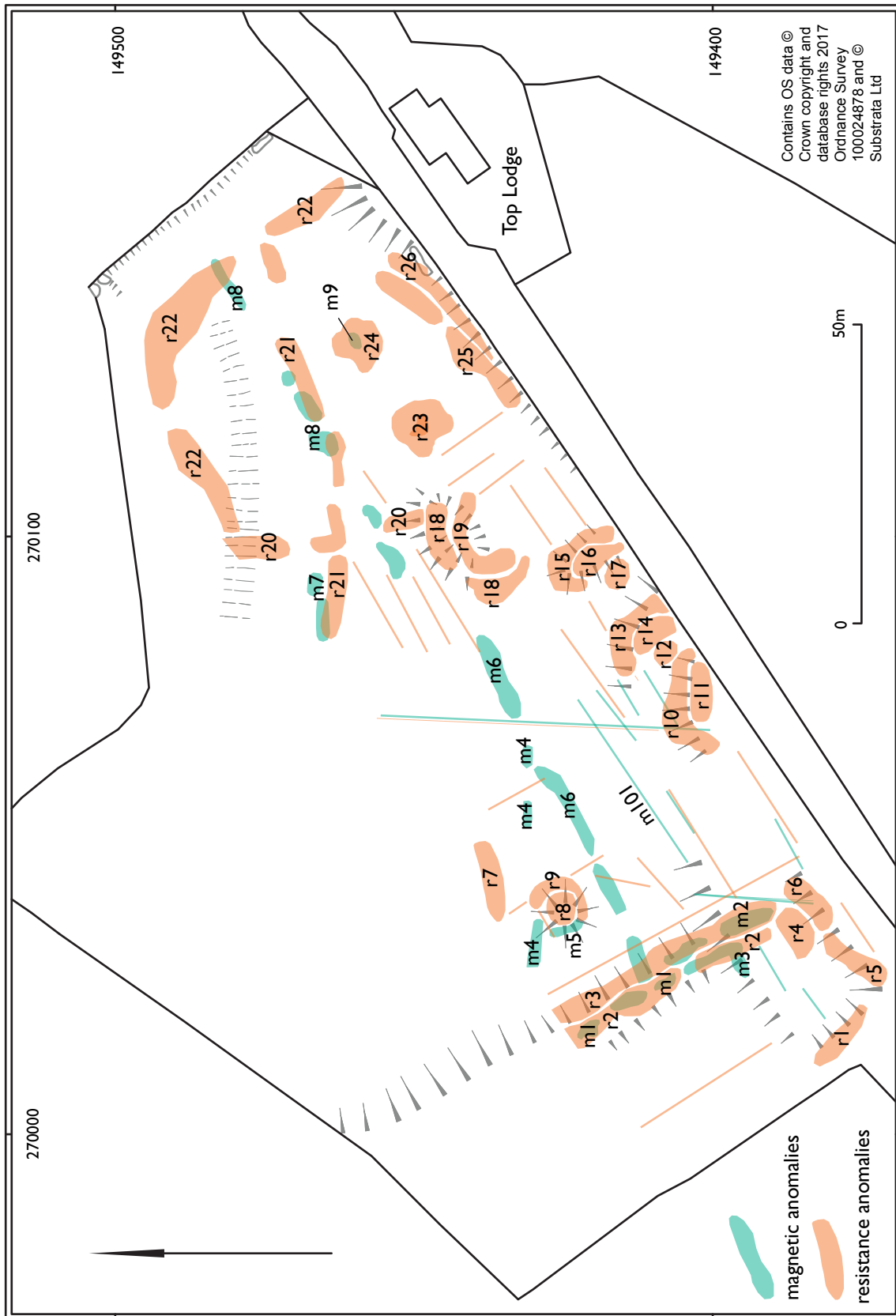


Fig 8 Extant earthworks and geophysical anomalies in Church Close (contains information © Substrata Ltd)

the potential to be of archaeological origin (Fig 8). The chronology of the archaeology ranges from a relict Bronze Age field boundary, re-used in the medieval and post-medieval periods to aspects of the mid- 19th-century designed landscape associated with Lee Abbey (3.1.7) and a previously unrecorded searchlight position from the Second World War.

6.2 LA17 Lee Abbey Site Gazetteer

LA1701 LOCATION 270153 149464

TYPE PLATFORM

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large, sub-rectangular platform, 15m E/W, 4m N/S and up to 4m high, lies adjacent to the road and to the north of Top Lodge (Fig 9). This is probably associated with the new entrance to the Lee Abbey Estate, set out in the mid-19th century by Charles Bailey. Valley Lodge (now known as Top Lodge) was built at this time; the 1st edition map of 1889 shows that the area behind the lodge was a small plantation, the large platform at the front of the lodge allowed visitors to the estate views out across Church Close to the sea and to the Valley of Rocks. A similar platform, shown on the 1st edition map east of the gate piers, can still be seen (Figs 6 and 10).

REFERENCES LA1701_SE_24MAY17_HRILEY



Fig 9 (left) Platform north of Top Lodge (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 10 (below left) Platform east of the gate piers (Hazel Riley)

Fig 11 (below) Drystone wall NE of Top Lodge (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



LA1702 LOCATION 270153 149464

TYPE WALL

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The remains of a drystone wall are visible along the east and south boundaries of Church Close. The best preserved stretches of wall are to the SW and NE of Top Lodge. The wall to the SW of Top Lodge is 5m long, up to 1.2m high and neatly constructed of slabs of local sandstone. To the NE of the lodge the wall is 4.5m long, up to 1m high and similarly built of local sandstone, but with a parapet of upright stones. A large sycamore stump on top of the wall SW of the lodge is about 100 years old and indicates that the wall is part of the mid-19th century estate boundary (Figs 11 and 12).

REFERENCES LA1702a_SE_24MAY17_HRILEY; LA1702b_NE_24MAY17_HRILEY

LA1703 LOCATION 270142 149502

TYPE GATE PIER

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two stone gate piers lie at the NE corner of Church Close. The pier to the north is semi-circular, 1.3m long with a radius of 0.7m and 1.8m high. It is built of regularly coursed slabs of local sandstone; the mortar appears to be a more recent repair. A course of thin slates at 1.4m up the pier marks the point where the pier begins to taper to a flat top, finished with a cap of thin slate

Fig 12 (right) Drystone wall NE of Top Lodge (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 13 (below right) Northern gate pier (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 14 (below) Southern gate pier (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



slabs (Fig 13). The pier to the south is of the same size and construction but the top is damaged and it stands 1.5m high (Fig 14). A substantial gateway is depicted on the 1840 tithe map, as is the former access route to Ley which ran through Church Close to the farm buildings at Ley (Fig 5). These piers may therefore be an earlier feature of the estate which were incorporated into Bailey's designed landscape; the 1st edition map of 1889 shows the route from the Valley of Rocks terminating at the gateway.

REFERENCES LA1703a_NE_24MAY17_HRILEY; LA1703b_NW_24MAY17_HRILEY; LA1703c_SE_24MAY17_HRILEY

LA1704 EXMOOR HER MDE 11247, site J

LOCATION 270101 149442

TYPE SEARCHLIGHT EMPLACEMENT

PERIOD AD 20th Century

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ploughed over sub-circular platform, 15m NE/SW, 10m NW/SE, with a front scarp 0.8m high and terraced into the slope 0.8m (Fig 15). This has been interpreted as a possible prehistoric hut platform (Exmoor HER MDE 11247, site J). A very similar, ploughed over platform lies in the field to the south of Church Close at SS 7007 4935, this has also been interpreted as a possible prehistoric hut platform (Exmoor HER MDE 11247, site I). These two platforms are the only earthworks which are clearly not ploughed over on the 1946-48 air photographs; Church Close has been ploughed from at least as early as the 19th century (3.1.5), indicating that the platforms are of 20th century origin. The platform in Church Close

was part of a Second World War searchlight position - the stance for the projector, probably a 90cm light - a narrow cable channel can be seen on the platform on the air photograph (Fig 16). The geophysical survey interpreted anomalies across this site as 'a semi-circular stony deposit with a disrupted ditch to the north' with the potential to be of either prehistoric or more recent origin (Dean 2017, 6, fig 2).

REFERENCES LA1704a_SE_24MAY17_HRILEY; LA1704b_NE_24MAY17_HRILEY



Fig 15 (above left) Remains of searchlight position marked with yellow flags (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 16 (left) Extract from RAF 1946-48 air photograph (ENPA)

LA1705 EXMOOR HER MDE 11247

LOCATION 270076 149410

TYPE FIELD SYSTEM

PERIOD BRONZE AGE

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several ploughed over banks and scarps, up to 1m high, mark the remains of a relict field system (Fig 17). A small rectangular field, 35m NE/SW and 12m lies in the SW of Church Close; two gently curving scarps to the east of this are probably the remains of a double lynchet trackway; the stub of bank to the NE is the remains of a field boundary. In the field to the south of Church Close contains the remains of several small rectangular fields and the fragments in Church Close are part of this relict Bronze Age field system.

REFERENCES LA1705_SW_24MAY17_HRILEY

LA1706 LOCATION 270036 149424

TYPE MOUND

PERIOD BRONZE AGE; MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ploughed over, circular mound, 12m in diameter and up to 1.2m high (Fig 18). This may be a Bronze Age barrow or cairn, like those identified in the prehistoric field system in the Valley of Rocks to the west; it may be the remains of a medieval or post-medieval clearance heap although there is no surface stone visible. The possibility remains that it could be associated with the Second World War searchlight position: the air photograph is not clear. The geophysical survey interpreted anomalies across this site as 'a stony deposit and possibly concrete' suggesting that it may be a prehistoric cairn or a mound of more recent origin associated with the searchlight position (Dean 2017, 6, fig 2).

REFERENCES LA1706_NE_24MAY17_HRILEY



Fig 17 (right) Part of the prehistoric field system in Church Close (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 18 (above right) Stony mound, probably associated with the searchlight position (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

LA1707 EXMOOR HER MDE 11247

LOCATION 270017 149419

TYPE BANK

PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial, ploughed over bank, 65m long, 10m wide and up to 1.3m high on the west side of Church Close. This bank runs into a substantial lynchet on unimproved land of The Balls to the north, indicating that it is prehistoric in origin (Fig 19). Comparison with the tithe map shows that the bank was used in the medieval and post-medieval periods when it divided Great Church Close and Little Church Close (Fig 5). The field boundary was removed in the mid- 19th-century (Fig 6).

REFERENCES LA1707_NW_24MAY17_HRILEY

LA1708 LOCATION 270092 149513

TYPE BANK

PERIOD BRONZE AGE

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION During the course of the fieldwork, an unrecorded substantial bank, composed of stones, 40m long, 6m wide and up to 1.2m high was found in Church Close Plantation, north of Church Close (Figs 20 and 21). This is similar to the prehistoric field boundaries which survive on open moorland in the Valley of the Rocks and is part of the Bronze Age relict field system around Lee Abbey. REFERENCES LA1708a_E_24MAY17_HRILEY; LA1708b_N_24MAY17_HRILEY



Fig 19 (left) Prehistoric field boundary in Church Close re-used in the medieval and post-medieval periods (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 20 (above left) Bronze Age field boundary in Church Close Plantation (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.3 Summary of geophysical survey results (Dean 2017, tables 2 and 3)

Magnetometer survey

- m1-m3 part of relict field system LA1707
- m4 possible linear feature
- m5 mound LA1706
- m6 possible line of wire fence
- m7 possible linear feature
- m8 possible linear feature
- m9 possible earthen deposit with heated material
- m101 possible cultivation traces
- m301 possible service trench
- m302 possible service trench

Resistance survey

- r1-r6 part of relict field system LA1707
- r7 possible linear feature
- r8-r9 mound LA1706
- r10-r11 part of relict field system LA1705
- r12 possible pit
- r13-r16 part of relict field system LA1705
- r17 possible pit
- r18-r19 part of searchlight position LA1704
- r20-r22 possible curvilinear and rectilinear features
- r23 sub-circular stony deposit of possible archaeological origin
- r24 oval earthen deposit of possible archaeological origin
- r25-r26 part of boundary wall LA1702
- r101-r103 possible cultivation traces
- r301-302 possible service trenches or non-ferrous pipes

7.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 This survey work has highlighted the extent and complexity of the relict field system around Lee Abbey. Given their close proximity, these remains should be considered together with the relict field system at the Valley of Rocks, where several rectilinear fields run up the steep north facing valley side. Two enclosures and two hut circles, together with 12 funerary and clearance cairns are associated with the fields (Jamieson 1999). Figure 21 shows the extent of the relict fields, plotted from the RCHME 1994 survey and information from air photographs.

7.1.2 The relict field system around Lee Abbey is clearly complex and multi-phase with prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval elements. The extent of these fields is not currently mapped and a transcription using the 1994 RCHME survey data and the EA Lidar data should be carried out.

7.1.3 The finds recorded from Lee Abbey are poorly understood. The spearhead should be photographed and drawn; more fieldwork to locate the quern could be undertaken in the winter when the vegetation allows. The context of the spearhead is particularly interesting: there is a body of evidence from various locations in Britain for

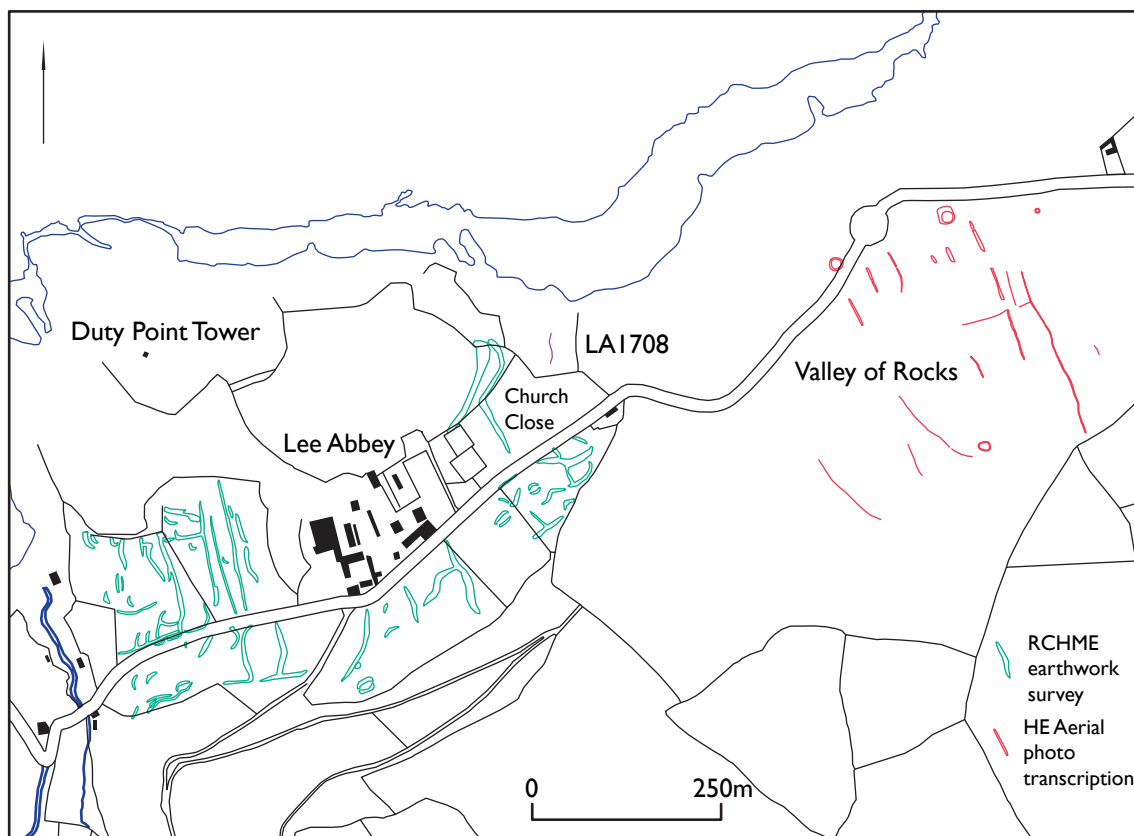


Fig 21 The extent of the relict field systems at Lee Abbey and Valley of Rocks (Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100024878, data © Exmoor National Park Authority 2017 and © Historic England Archive)

the choice of hard to access, natural places such as rocky outcrops, for the deposition of Bronze Age metalwork. For example, six Late Bronze Age axeheads were found in a rock fissure in Cumbria and a large collection of Middle Bronze Age bronze artefacts were found underneath an overhanging boulder in Kirkcudbrightshire (Barber 2003, 60-63).

7.2 The designed landscape of Lee Abbey, set out in the mid- 19th-century, is poorly understood and recorded. The survival of several buildings, together with structures such as the gate piers, walls and platform in Church Close and the archive material held at Lee Abbey show the potential for the survival of aspects of this landscape within the estate (Wisnicka 2013; information from Philip Park).

7.3 The discovery of a previously unrecorded searchlight position at Lee Abbey adds another element to the 20th-century military archaeology of this part of the coast which includes the recently discovered Lynton Wireless Stations NW and SE of Lydiatt Lane c 1km SE of Lee Abbey (Hegarty and Toms 2009, 72-74). The Lee Abbey searchlight formed part of a network of searchlights across West Somerset and North Devon, with other sites known at Culbone Wood, Blackpitts, Old Holcombe and on the Quantock Hills at Crowcombe (Exmoor HER MSO 7962; 7100; Hegarty and Toms

2009, 74-75; Riley 2002).

7.5 Although Church Close has been ploughed for at least 200 years, the fragments of archaeology which it contains contribute to the landscape history of the Exmoor coast. In particular, the scale of the prehistoric field system and settlement at the Valley of Rocks and Lee Abbey has been highlighted, as has the 19th-century designed landscape around Lee Abbey.

7.5.1 A plan for the conservation of the gate piers should be put in place prior to the opening of a new footpath through this gateway into Church Close. Consideration of the views through the gateway and its landscape context should be given when the choice of gate is made.

7.5.2 The earthwork features have been ploughed over and the field is regularly grazed by cattle and sheep; a footpath across Church Close will do little to further damage them.

7.5.3 Opportunities should be sought for the interpretation of the archaeology and history of Lee Abbey and the Valley of Rocks through the England Coast Path and the South West Coast Path.

Fig 22 The gateway to Lee Abbey frames Castle Rock and forms a dramatic contrast between the wilderness of the Valley of Rocks and Charles Bailey's parkland around Lee Abbey (Hazel Riley)



8.0 REFERENCES

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