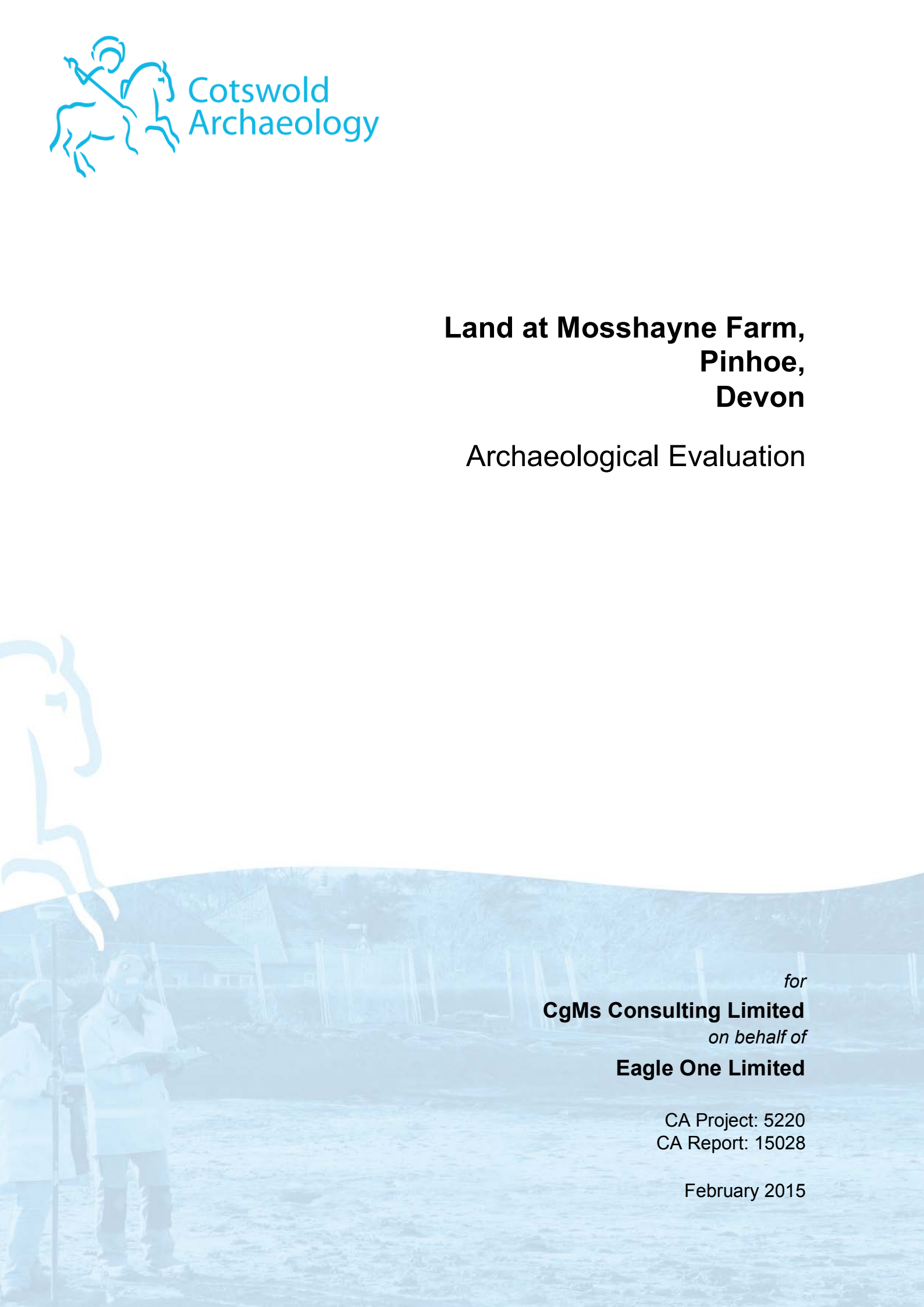


**Land at Mosshayne Farm,
Pinhoe,
Devon**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Consulting Limited
on behalf of
Eagle One Limited


CA Project: 5220
CA Report: 15028

February 2015

Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5220
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SUMMARY

Project Name: Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon
Location: Tithebarn Lane, Pinhoe, Devon
NGR: 297892 93977
Type: Evaluation
Date: 5 – 13 January 2015
Location of Archive: Royal Albert Museum, Exeter
Accession Number: RAMM15/02
Site Code: MOSS 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2015 for CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of Eagle One Limited at the 45.12 hectare site of Mosshayne Farm, Tithebarn Lane, Pinhoe, Devon. The site had previously been the subject of an archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2014a) and a geophysical survey (GSB 2014).

A total of 12 initial trial trenches were machine excavated on the location of known geophysical anomalies and aerial photographic evidence as a first phase of archaeological evaluation of the site. The evaluation has established that there is a generally good correlation between recorded archaeological features and both geophysical anomalies and aerial photographic evidence from earlier investigations of the site. Although a very small finds assemblage was recovered from the current work, and of that, very little derived from stratified contexts, the morphology of the geophysical anomalies and their relative dispositions can be utilised to support tentative conclusions regarding dates and functions which will be confirmed (or otherwise) by further evaluation at a later date.

Two curvilinear features, one located in **Trench 5** and the other in **Trench 6** are, based on their morphology, of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date. That recorded in **Trench 6** is quite possibly the remains of a barrow ditch. The features in **Trench 5** did not quite correlate with a very distinctive crop mark from aerial photographs, and may or may not be associated with it.

A substantially ditched, sub-square Roman farmstead/enclosure or settlement was recorded in the northwest of the site (**Trenches 1 and 3**), within the limits of which curvilinear gullies were recorded.

A field system of regular, small bounded fields was recorded in the west of the site (**Trenches 7, 9, 10, 11**). Though undated, the morphology and orientation of the system might suggest a later prehistoric or Roman date. This more regularised exploitation of the land would also fit with wider patterns of evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman periods recorded in a number of archaeological investigations in the area in the recent past. Investigations of field boundary ditches noted on earlier mapping and in the geophysical survey were proven during the evaluation and dated to the 16th - 18th centuries, though some may be medieval in origin.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting Limited acting on behalf of Eagle One Limited on land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 297892 93977 (hereafter referred to as the Site; see Figure 1). The targeted trial trench evaluation was carried out predetermination, but the parameters, scale and location of the trenching were agreed between, CgMs Consulting Limited and Mr. Bill Horner, the County Archaeologist for Devon County Council (DCC) and archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) East Devon District Council (EDDC). A desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014a) and a geophysical survey (GSB 2014) have already been undertaken on the Site and have established the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken as a first phase of mitigation, to define and characterise the archaeological potential of the Site as well as ground-proofing the results of the geophysical survey.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) following a CgMs WSI (CgMs 2014b) approved by Bill Horner (DCC). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Bill Horner, including site visits on 8 and 13 January 2015.

The site

- 1.4 The Site area is approximately 45.12ha and comprises fields of mixed pasture and arable usage. The topography is gently undulating, between approximately 8m and 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The field to the east of Mosshayne Lane and north of Mill Lane slopes down from approximately 17m aOD in the south-west to 15m in the north-east. The field to the north of Pin Brook has a gradient from approximately 16m aOD at the north of the field down to approximately 12m aOD at the Pin Brook. To the immediate south of the Pin Brook, the ground is broadly level.

- 1.5 The central field has a ridge of higher ground in the centre/east, approximately 19m aOD, dropping to approximately 14m aOD along the northern edge and rising to around 21m in the south-west corner. The fields to the south of Mill Lane undulate from a spot height of 19m in Mill Lane to about 11m at the south. There is a spot height of 11m aOD in Blackhorse Lane at the south-eastern corner of the southern field. This rises rapidly to around 20m aOD in the south-eastern part of the field and continues to rise to about 25m OD in the south-western corner, but drops to around 14m aOD on the eastern edge. The Pin Brook runs west/east through the northern part of the Site, to meet the River Clyst which runs north/south approximately 100m east of the Site.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Dawlish Sandstone Formation of the Permian Group (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). A red clay/sand matrix was anticipated as this was encountered on farmland immediately to the west of the site during recent archaeological investigations at Redhayes. The north and east of the site, along the route of water courses, have superficial deposits of Alluvium.

Archaeological background (Fig.2)

- 1.7 Known Archaeological remains to the west, at Tithebarn Green, have been identified as largely dating to the Roman and medieval periods with some much dispersed evidence of prehistoric activity which might include a heavily disturbed round house and a possible barrow. Isolated, earlier prehistoric find spots including occasional features with Neolithic pottery also indicated a dispersed presence during the earlier prehistoric periods (CA 2014). To the east of the M5 at Redhayes a crop mark was identified adjacent to the Pinn Brook representing part of putative prehistoric enclosure (CgMs 2014a). A full detailed account of the archaeological potential is provided in the desk-based assessment for the site (CgMs 2014a).
- 1.8 A recent geophysical survey at the site (GSB 2014), has identified field/stock enclosures of a probable Late Iron Age, early Romano-British date in the southwest of the site. In addition some anomalies which could represent outcrops of natural or pit concentrations have also been identified in the same area.

- 1.9 The evaluation trial trenches were therefore targeted upon confirming or otherwise the presence of the system of field enclosures and field boundaries and examining whether the other anomalies represent natural outcrops or pit clusters.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009). The evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the County Archaeologist for DCC to advise EDDC, in order to help them to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset. It will also consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.11 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 12 trenches, all 30m long and 1.6m wide, at the locations shown on Figure 3. The trenches were located in two fields either side of Tithebarn Lane and in the western extent of the Site. They were targeted on the most discernible and morphologically recognisable geophysical anomalies. The interpreted anomalies included possible ring-ditches (barrows/roundhouses? – **Trenches 2, 5, 6, 7**), a putative sub-square enclosure (**Trenches 1 and 3**) and rectilinear field system (**Trenches 3, 7, 9, 10, 11**) as well as an area of northwest/southeast aligned discrete anomalies (**Trenches 9 and 12**).
- 1.12 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS survey equipment and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012). All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.

- 1.13 Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). No deposits were identified that were suitable for sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with The Royal Albert Museum, Exeter, under accession number RAMM 15/02 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within **Appendix C**, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGURES 3 -11)

Introduction

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds evidence are to be found in **Appendices A and B** respectively . All except two trenches (**Trenches 8 and 12**) contained archaeological features cutting the natural geology. The recorded features were predominantly comprised of linear ditches, curvilinear gullies and ditches as well as a small number of geological or tree throw/bioturbation features. Only a very small finds assemblage was recorded from the evaluation, and of that, very little was derived from a stratified context.
- 2.2 All archaeological features cut the prevailing natural geology and were predominantly directly below the prevailing topsoil, aside from areas of the Site where overlying subsoil (**Trenches 8, 10, 12**) or colluvial deposits (**Trenches 1 and 4**) were recorded. The relative lack of subsoil deposits across the evaluated part of the Site is probably due to truncation and homogenisation of the prevailing soil profile because of ‘subsoiling’ undertaken on the Site in the recent past for the planting of potato crops (H. Gent [Landowner], *pers. comm.*).

Natural deposits and soil sequence

- 2.3 The topsoil was a mid brown or mid reddish-brown silty sand, generally 0.35m thick and laid directly onto the natural geology in most trenches. The preserved subsoil deposits **802**, **1001**, **1201** were characterised by light to mid brown/reddish-brown, fine sands, silty sands although it was clayey in **Trench 12**.
- 2.4 Colluvial deposits **101**, **401** were recorded in **Trenches 1** and **4**, both trenches being situated on gentle slopes, north and west facing respectively, where colluvium had accumulated on the lower ground. The colluvial deposits were characterised by light to mid reddish-brown fine silty sand (**401**) and coarse sand (**101**) and sealed archaeological features in these trenches..
- 2.5 The natural geology was characterised for the most part by red to reddish-brown, fine to medium sands with patches of more silty or clayey elements within. In some areas of the site (**Trenches 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12**), the natural geology was also characterised by pale yellowish-brown or light brown sand, in many cases with patches or large areas of well-sorted gravels (<80mm) within them (**Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7**). In Trenches **9** and **12**, discrete geophysical anomalies were targeted and were characterised by northwest/southeast aligned natural geological hollows in the prevailing red sand geology which were 0.54 to >0.9m in depth. These were filled with sterile, light brown (**902**) or reddish-brown (**1206**) sands and clayey sands.

Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1 (Figures 3 & 4)

- 2.6 This trench was targeted on the northwest corner of a sub-square enclosure anomaly. Both part of the west side and the northwest corner segment of the enclosure (**103/108** and **112** respectively) were encountered in the trench and correlated exactly with the geophysical anomaly, as did targeted **Trench 3** (see below). The ditch was sealed below the colluvium **101**, at depths of 0.25m (**103/108**) and 0.71m (**112**). Below the topsoil, an increasing thickness of subsoil **101** was recorded downslope, to the north. A worked flint flake of Neolithic/Bronze Age date was recovered from the colluvium.

- 2.7 The enclosure ditch was approximately 2.8m wide and 1.2m deep with a steep, U-shaped profile terminating in a narrow, flat base. It contained primary and secondary sandy fills. A prehistoric worked flint flake and two very small sherds of pottery from secondary fill **107** (ditch **103**) are probably of later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) date. The fill sequence did not indicate a collapse of an associated bank or rampart, either 'internal' or 'external'.

Trench 2 (Figures 3 & 5)

- 2.8 This trench was targeted across a curvilinear at the near-centre of the sub-square enclosure investigated with **Trenches 1** and **3**. Shallow gullies **202**, **204** and **206** were recorded in the trench of which **204** correlates exactly with the geophysical anomaly. All three undated, shallow, concave gullies were 0.08m, 0.22m and 0.16m deep respectively and 0.44 – 0.6m wide. Gullies **204** and **206** were approximately 12.5m apart, and might be associated with a drip gully of a possible roundhouse structure.

Trench 3 (Figures 3 & 4)

- 2.9 This trench was targeted on part of the southern ditch of the sub-square enclosure anomaly as well as a short section of a rectilinear anomaly, which was thought to be part of a rectilinear system of field boundaries. Both anomalies were proven to be archaeological ditches **303** and **309** respectively. In the south of the trench was also an extensive area of tree throws which correlate well with an area of discrete, irregular geophysical anomalies in this part of the site.
- 2.10 In the north of the trench, enclosure ditch **309** was 1.73m wide and 0.84m deep with a very similar profile to the enclosure ditch sections (**103/108**, **112**) in **Trench 1** to the north, although slightly narrower. and deeper. As with the **Trench 1** ditches, the single primary fill (**310**) did not indicate a collapse of an associated bank or rampart, either 'internal' or 'external'. It contained four sherds of Roman pottery. Ditch **303** was a 1.28m wide and 0.32m deep field boundary ditch with a moderate U-shaped profile which was sealed by the topsoil **300**.

Trench 4 (Figures 3 & 10)

- 2.11 This trench was targeted across a broad linear, NNW/SSE aligned anomaly which seemed to be part of a rectilinear system on a differing alignment from post-

medieval boundaries recorded on historic mapping and the geophysical survey. The trench was also targeted to cross a parallel linear anomaly at the east end of the trench. There were no features visible in the eastern part of the trench. There was a noticeable change in the prevailing natural geology to gravel on the higher ground to the east.

- 2.12 The trench was located down the eastern side of a shallow NNW/SSE aligned 'coombe' in the landscape. Two parallel ditches, **403** and **405**, were recorded in the western, lower part of the trench which correlated with the geophysical anomaly. They were both sealed below colluvium **401** at a depth of approximately 0.5m. Ditches **403** and **405** were respectively 1.95m and 3.0m wide but only 0.3 – 0.6m deep, with moderate concave sides and a flat base. Both were filled with single ?primary fills (**404**, **406** respectively).

Trench 5 (Figures 3 & 6)

- 2.13 This trench was targeted on the southern part of a possible ploughed out barrow soil mark known from aerial photographs (CgMs 2014a) as well as the recording of a sub-circular geophysical anomaly in the same location. The trench was also targeted in order to investigate two near-east/west aligned anomalies, the alignments and dispositions of which suggest a post-medieval or earlier date.
- 2.14 In the southern extent of the trench, ditch **503** correlated exactly with the known east/west aligned anomaly known to be part of a post-medieval field boundary system. The single primary fill **504** contained a sherd of 16th – 18th centuries pottery and a fragment of roof slate, confirming the post-medieval date. Ditch **505** was 1.04m wide and 0.31m deep, near-east/west aligned ditch which correlates with a linear anomaly that seems to be part of a rectilinear array of ditched features (field system) that also includes the two ditches recorded in **Trench 4**.

- 2.15 To the north of ditch **505**, curvilinear ditch **507** did not correlate with the sub-circular anomaly and aerial photographic evidence of a potential ploughed out barrow at this location. The ditch was 1.95m wide and 0.41m deep with a moderate U-shaped profile. It had been truncated on its north side by post-medieval ceramic land drain **509**. Although the single primary fill **508** of the ditch contained no finds, a broken worked flint flake was recovered from land drain fill **510**. An undated irregular tree throw (**511**) was recorded to the immediate north of the land drain.

Trench 6 (Figures 3 & 7)

- 2.16 This trench was targeted across a possible ploughed out barrow, indicated by a sub-circular geophysical anomaly of approximately 22m diameter. Two curvilinear ditches (**603**, **605**), were approximately 14.8m apart and sealed below the topsoil **600**. Ditch **603** was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, with a discernible terminal partially visible at its southern extent. This correlates with the geophysical survey which identified an intermittent linear anomaly. Ditch **605** was better preserved and was characterised by a 1.65m wide and 0.29m deep shallow concave ditch, containing a single primary fill **606**. A small piece of burnt flint was recovered from the trench spoil heap.

Trench 7 (Figure 3)

- 2.18 This trench was targeted across a linear anomaly, possibly part of a field system, and a sub-circular anomaly, possible indicating a ploughed out barrow or roundhouse structure. A single ditch, **703**, correlated exactly with the linear anomaly. It was a 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep shallow U-shaped ditch sealed by the topsoil **700** and containing a single primary fill **704**. No other features were recorded in the trench which might correlate with the sub-circular anomaly.

Trench 9 (Figures 3 & 11)

- 2.19 This trench was targeted across an east/west aligned old (post-medieval) field boundary, a group of northwest/southeast aligned, discrete anomalies of possible archaeological significance and the corner of a rectilinear pattern of linear anomalies indicative of a ditched field system. Ditch **903** correlated with the rectilinear anomaly and was a 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep shallow, concave ditch with a singular primary fill **904** directly below the topsoil **900**. A large geological hollow, 6.4m by >1.6m and >0.54m deep was recorded cutting the prevailing natural geology **901**, and infilled with a light brown fine sand **902**. This, along with evidence from **Trench 12** (see

below) confirms the group of discrete anomalies in this part of the site are geological in origin. The east/west boundary ditch anomaly was not discernible within the trench.

Trench 10 (Figures 3 & 8)

- 2.20 This trench was targeted across part of the rectilinear pattern of anomalies indicative of a ditched field boundary system. Ditches, **1003**, **1007** and **1005** correlate exactly with this array. All the ditches were sealed by the prevailing subsoil **1001** at depths of 0.5 – 0.6m. Ditches **1003** and **1007** were perpendicular to each other and respected each other, ditch **1007** being a shallow terminal. Although there is no stratigraphic relationship visible, they were probably contemporary. They were 0.4 – 0.69m wide and only 0.1 – 0.24m deep. Parallel with **1007**, ditch **1005** was recorded in the east of the trench and was 0.56m wide and 0.14m deep.

Trench 11 (Figs 3 & 9)

- 2.21 This trench was targeted across the same rectilinear array of anomalies of a possible ditched field system as **Trench 10**. Two ditches, **1102** and **1106** were recorded which were sealed by the topsoil **1100**. They correlate exactly with the plotted geophysical anomalies. A similarly aligned linear feature (**1104**) to the immediate east of ditch **1102** was a periglacial channel. The ditches were shallow U-shaped features, only 0.23 – 0.44m deep with single, primary fills **1103** and **1107**. A single piece of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from **1107**.

The finds

- 2.22 A very small finds assemblage was recovered from the evaluation, much of which, apart from the sub-square enclosure ditches of **Trenches 1** and **3**, was unstratified. The assemblage includes pottery, glass, worked flint and burnt flint and is discussed in detailed in **Appendix B**. Codings for Roman fabrics, where possible, correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has established that there is a generally good correlation between recorded geophysical anomalies and aerial photographic evidence from earlier investigations of the site. Although a very small finds assemblage was recovered from the current work, and of that, very little was derived from stratified contexts, the morphology of the geophysical anomalies and their relative dispositions can be utilised to support tentative conclusions regarding dates and functions which would hopefully be confirmed (or otherwise) through further evaluation.
- 3.2 A possibly ploughed out, Late Neolithic/Bronze Age barrow ditch was recorded in **Trench 6** which correlates well with a geophysical anomaly. Although undated, a single piece of unstratified burnt flint (**Trench 6**) was found in close spatial association, which suggests a prehistoric date. **Trench 5** was targeted on a crop mark of a possible Neolithic/Bronze Age barrow but there was no direct correlation with ditches identified in the trench and the location of the crop mark. However a small fragment of unstratified worked flint was recovered from the trench, in close proximity to the ditches, which might suggest a prehistoric date for these features.
- 3.3 The putative sub-square enclosure in the northwest of the Site has been proven by excavation to be a substantial ditched enclosure of Roman date, although no evidence of an associated internal or external bank was evident. The size and morphology of the feature, as well as its location, draped down the gentle north facing slope just off the highest point of the ridge to the immediate south, would fit well with patterns of small settlements or farmsteads of later prehistoric or Roman date. Curvilinear gullies near-centre of the enclosure could be consistent with drip gullies and/or internal divisions/wind breaks within the enclosure.
- 3.4 Possible barrow ring-ditches as well as single findspots and scatters of worked flint artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recorded at Tithebarn Green, and Pinn Court Farm to the west of the Site, as well as a group of at least five possible barrows at Hayes farm approximately 1km to the east of the Site (CgMs 2014a, 15).
- 3.5 Another sub-circular anomaly investigated in the south of the Site, within **Trench 7**, was not correlated with any discernible archaeological feature.

- 3.6 In the south-west of the Site, a rectilinear array of geophysical anomalies was strongly indicative of a later prehistoric or Roman field system, elements of which may have extended up to the sub-square enclosure in the northwest of the Site, albeit on a slightly different alignment. Although undated, all the trenches targeted on this array of anomalies were proven to be relatively minor field boundary ditches of a rectilinear field system. A number of Iron Age features including enclosures, post-built structures and penannular gullies (roundhouses) have been recorded at nearby sites to the west and east of the Site within 1-3km, indicating a more widespread settled occupation and farming of the landscape in the Iron Age, from the scale and extent of the same in the preceding Bronze Age period.
- 3.7 The proximity of the Roman road from Honiton to Exeter which is supposed to run under the present A30 road, only 150m to the south of the Site, would have attracted the establishment of farmsteads along its route, aimed at supplying centres such as at Exeter and Ilchester. A number of rectilinear enclosures of probable Roman date, have been recorded to the northeast on the Dixie site and other Roman ditches, probably field boundaries, have been recorded at Tithebarn Green (CgMs 2014a, 16-17). In conjunction with the small scale, and regular character of the rectilinear field system ditches recorded on the west side of the Site, these may also be of later prehistoric (Iron Age?) or Roman date and indicative of the greater, more settled exploitation of the land for farming and settlement during these periods.
- 3.8 A small number of anomalies thought to be post-medieval in date as they correlated with historical mapping of earlier field boundary patterns were proven from dateable finds (in **Trench 5**) to be of at least 16th - 18th centuries or later date. Although this does not discount the possibility that some may have originated in the medieval period.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Tom Hackett, Tony Brown, Mark Steinmetzer, John Martin and Matt Coman. The report was written by Chris Ellis, assisted by Ed McSloy (Finds).. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Chris Ellis and prepared for deposition by Andy Donald. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greateorex.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONSN.B. All archaeological features and deposits highlighted in **bold**.

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown fine silty sand with reddish tinge.	-	-	0.36
1	101	Layer	Colluvium	Mid – dark reddish brown coarse sand	-	-	0.5
1	102	Layer	Natural geology	Light – mid reddish brown fine sand . Redder and less brown than 101.	-	-	>0.09
1	103	Cut	Ditch	Part section of NNW/SSE aligned ditch. Identical to 108 . Sealed by 101. Filled by 104, 105, 106, 107 . Part of sub-square enclosure.	>1.0	>1.0	1.18
1	104	Fill	Primary ditch fill	Fill of 103 . Dark reddish-brown coarse sand. Below 105 .	>1.0	>0.3	0.31
1	105	Fill	Primary ditch fill	Fill of 103 . Dark reddish-brown coarse sand. Above 104 , below 106 .	>1.0	>0.54	0.52
1	106	Fill	?Secondary ditch fill	Fill of 103 . Dark reddish-brown coarse sand with lighter mottling. Above 105 , below 107 .	>1.0	>0.7	0.22
1	107	Fill	?Secondary ditch fill	Latest fill of 103 . Dark reddish-brown coarse sand with brown mottling. Above 106 , below 101.	>1.0	>1.0	0.28
1	108	Cut	Ditch	Part section of NNW/SSE aligned ditch. Identical to 103 . Sealed by 101. Part of sub-square enclosure.	>1.0	>1.07	>1.07
1	109	Fill	Primary ditch fill	Fill of 108 . Dark reddish-brown coarse sand. Below 110 .	>1.0	>0.57	0.47
1	110	Fill	?Secondary ditch fill	Fill of 108 . Dark reddish-brown coarse sand with lighter brown mottling. Below 111 , above 109 .	>1.0	>0.72	0.22
1	111	Fill	?Secondary ditch fill	Fill of 108 . Dark reddish-brown coarse sand with lighter brown mottling. Below 111 , above 110 .	>1.0	>1.07	0.28
1	112	Cut	Ditch	NW corner segment of sub-square enclosure (equivalent to 103=108). Sealed by 101. Filled by 113, 114	>1.18	>1.77	1.15
1	113	Fill	Primary ditch fill	Fill of 112 . Mid reddish-brown coarse sand. Below 114 , above 112 .	>1.18	>1.45	0.82
1	114	Fill	?Secondary ditch fill	Fill of 112 . Dark reddish-brown loose, silty sand. Below 101 , above 113 .	>1.18	>1.77	0.6
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown fine silty sand.	-	-	0.35
2	201	Layer	Natural geology	Light red fine sand with patches of gravel and red clay .	-	-	>0.15
2	202	Cut	Gully	WSW/ENE gully. Filled by 203 .	>0.9	0.44	0.22
2	203	Fill	Gully fill	Fill of 202 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Below 200.	>0.9	0.44	0.22
2	204	Cut	Gully	NE/SW very shallow linear gully. Irregular sides and base. Filled by 205 .	>1.6	0.48	0.08
2	205	Fill	Gully fill	Fill of 204 . Mid greyish-brown silty sand. Below 200.	>1.6	0.48	0.08
2	206	Cut	Gully	N/S Gully. Filled by 207 .	>1.22	0.6	0.16
2	207	Fill	Gully fill	Fill of 206 . Mid greyish-brown silty sand. Below 200.	>1.22	0.6	0.16
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown fine silty sand. Contained PMed pottery and glass.	-	-	0.32
3	301	Layer	Natural geology	Mid reddish-brown medium sand.	-	-	>0.19

3	302	Layer	Natural geology	Pale yellow fine sand. Only seen at north end of trench. Overlies 301.	-	-	>0.19
3	303	Cut	Ditch	E/W ditch. Filled by 304 .	>1.2	1.28	0.32
3	304	Fill	Ditch fill	Fill of 303 . Mid reddish-brown sand.	>1.2	1.28	0.32
3	305	Cut	Tree throw	Irregular feature with uncertain strat. relationship to 307.	>1.0	2.15	0.35
3	306	Fill	Tree throw fill	Dark reddish-brown sand.	>1.0	2.15	0.35
3	307	Cut	Tree throw	Irregular feature with uncertain strat. relationship to 305.	>1.0	2.15	0.35
3	308	Fill	Tree throw fill	Dark reddish-brown sand.	>1.0	2.15	0.35
3	309	Cut	Ditch	E/W ditch. Part of sub-square enclosure. Filled by 310 .	>1.03	1.73	0.84
3	310	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 309 . Greyish-brown silty sand with yellow mottling. Contained RB pottery.	>1.03	1.73	0.84
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown fine silty sand.	-	-	0.31
4	401	Layer	Colluvium	Light reddish-brown fine silty sand with rare stones.	-	-	0.22
4	402	Layer	Natural geology	Strongly coloured fine red sand. In eastern half of trench (upslope) Changes to mid reddish-brown coarse sand matrix with abundant gravels.	-	-	>0.1
4	403	Cut	Ditch	NNW/SSE ditch. Filled by 404 .	>1.2	1.95	0.3
4	404	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 403 . Reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.2	1.95	0.3
4	405	Cut	Ditch	NNW/SSE ditch. Filled by 406 .	>1.3	3.0	0.6
4	406	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 405 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.3	3.0	0.6
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown fine silty sand.	-	-	0.28
5	501	Layer	Natural geology	Light reddish brown sand matrix with patched of abundant gravel.	-	-	>0.3
5	502	Layer	Natural geology	Pale yellowish-brown fine sand with rare gravel. Patches of light reddish-brown coarse sand.	-	-	>0.3
5	503	Cut	Ditch	ENE/WSW ditch. Filled by 504 .	>1.37	1.4	0.5
5	504	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Contained P/Med pottery of 16th - 18th cent+ date and a roof slate frag.	>1.37	1.4	0.5
5	505	Cut	Ditch	E/W ditch, filled by 506 .	>1.6	1.04	0.31
5	506	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 505 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.6	1.04	0.31
5	507	Cut	Ditch	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Filled by 508 . Cut by land drain 509. Possible barrow ditch.	>0.94	1.95	0.41
5	508	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 507 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>0.94	1.95	0.41
5	509	Cut	Land drain	Cuts ditch 507 .	>1.6	0.23	>0.3
5	510	Fill	Land drain fill	P/Med ceramic pipe land drain and topsoil backfill. Contained worked flint flake.	>1.6	0.23	>0.3
5	511	Cut	Tree throw	Irregular, sub-oval tree throw. Filled by 512.	1.01	>0.8	0.37
5	512	Fill	Tree throw fill	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with yellow sand patches.	1.01	>0.8	0.37
5	513	Layer	Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown coarse sand matrix with abundant gravel lens within natural geology layer 501.	>0.94	>1.3	0.3
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown medium sand. Contains burnt flint.	-	-	0.35
6	601	Layer	Natural geology	Mid brown slightly silt sand. Gritty.	-	-	>0.2
6	602	Layer	Natural geology	Light reddish-brown medium sand.	-	-	>0.08

6	603	Cut	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, NE/SW aligned. Probable terminal at SW end. Filled by 604 . Possible barrow ditch.	>1.9	0.7	0.2
6	604	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 603 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.9	0.7	0.2
6	605	Cut	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, NW/SE aligned. Filled by 605 . Possible barrow ditch.	>1.0	1.65	0.29
6	606	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 604 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.0	1.65	0.29
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown medium sand.	-	-	0.34
7	701	Layer	Natural geology	Light reddish-brown (medium) sand.	-	-	>0.09
7	702	VOID					
7	703	Cut	Ditch	N/S ditch. Filled by 704 .	>1.6	1.10	0.3
7	704	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 703 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.6	1.10	0.3
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown medium sand.	-	-	0.34
8	801	Layer	Natural geology	Light reddish-brown medium sand.	-	-	>0.08
8	802	Layer	Subsoil	Mid brown very slightly silty (medium) sand. Filled by 804.	-	-	0.2
8	803	Cut	Tree throw	Irregular feature in NW of trench.	>0.9	>0.73	0.12
8	804	Fill	Tree throw fill	Fill of 803. Mid reddish-brown medium silty sand.	>0.9	>0.73	0.12
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Light brown fine sand with reddish tinge.	-	-	0.32
9	901	Layer	Natural geology	Reddish-brown medium silty sand.	-	-	>0.54
9	902	Layer	Natural geology	Light brown fine sand with abundant gravel (<80mm). Fills hollows in 901.	-	-	>0.54
9	903	Ditch	Ditch	NNW/SSE ditch. Filled with 904 .	>1.6	1.2	0.3
9	904	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 903 . Reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.6	1.2	0.3
9	905	VOID					
9	906	Layer	Natural geology	Remnant of 901 in SW of trench.	-	-	>0.54
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Reddish-brown medium silty sand.	-	-	0.30
10	1001	Layer	Subsoil	Reddish-brown sand.	-	-	0.14
10	1002	Layer	Natural geology	Light brown fine sand with abundant gravel (<80mm). Fills hollows in 901.	-	-	>0.16
10	1003	Cut	Ditch	E/W ditch. Filled by 1004 .	>1.6	0.69	0.24
10	1004	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 1003 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Below 1001.	>1.6	0.69	0.24
10	1005	Cut	Ditch	N/S ditch. Filled by 1006 .	>1.6	0.56	0.14
10	1006	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 1005 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Below 1001.	>1.6	0.56	0.14
10	1007	Cut	Ditch terminal	N/S aligned. Cuts 1009=1002. Filled with 1008 . Probably contemporary with 1003 .	>0.9	0.4	0.1
10	1008	Fill	Ditch terminal fill	Fill of 1007 . Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Below 1001.	>0.9	0.4	0.1
10	1009	Fill	Natural geology	Identical to 1002 between ditches 1003 and 1007.	>0.9	0.4	0.2
10	1010	Fill	Natural geology	Mid brown silty sand.	>0.9	0.4	0.1
10	1011	Cut	Natural hollow	Sub-oval natural hollow filled with 1010 and 1009.	>0.9	0.4	0.3
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Light brown fine sand with reddish tinge.	-	-	0.34
11	1101	Layer	Natural geology	Light brown fine sand with abundant gravel (<80mm).	-	-	-
11	1102	Cut	Ditch	N/S Ditch, filled with 1103 .	>1.25	0.67	0.23

11	1103	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 1102. Light yellowish-grey silty clay. Below 1100.	>1.25	0.67	0.23
11	1104	Cut	Natural feature	N/S aligned periglacial channel.	>1.25	0.88	0.36
11	1105	Fill	Natural feature fill	Fill of 1104. Mid reddish-brown silty sand.	>1.25	0.88	0.36
11	1106	Cut	Ditch	E/W ditch. Filled with 1107.	>1.5	1.55	0.44
11	1107	Fill	?Primary ditch fill	Fill of 1106. Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Contained worked flint.	>1.5	1.55	0.44
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid reddish-brown (fine) silty sand.	-	-	0.35
12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid brown (medium) clayey sand with reddish tinge.	-	-	0.15
12	1202	Layer	Natural geology	Light red coarse sand with patches of light brown clayey sand matrix with abundant gravel (<70mm). Cut by 1205.	-	-	>0.1
12	1203	Cut	Natural feature	Natural hollow filled with 1204. Cuts 1202.	0.93	>0.52	0.1
12	1204	Fill	Natural geology	Fill of 1203. Below 1201. Light reddish-brown clayey sand.	0.93	>0.52	0.1
12	1205	Cut	Natural feature	NW/SE aligned. Cuts 1202. Filled by 1206. Correlates with geophysical anomalies.	>1.6	14.4	>0.9
12	1206	Fill	Natural feature fill	Fill of 1205. Below 1201. Identical to 1204.	>1.6	14.4	>0.9

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Pottery: prehistoric

Two scraps of quartz sand-tempered pottery were recovered from sub-square enclosure ditch fill **107** (ditch **108**). In the absence of form and decoration, a Late Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) date is suggested on the basis of fabric and firing characteristics. These are probably residual in date.

Roman

Two unfeatured bodysherds and a base sherd in South Devon (Micaceous) Reduced ware (SOD RE), which was manufactured throughout the Roman period (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 178), were recorded from sub-square enclosure primary ditch fill **310** (ditch **309**), in addition to an unfeatured bodysherd of greyware, also of broad Roman date.

In addition, a bodysherd of Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) was recovered as a residual find from the topsoil **300** of **Trench 3**. Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset and when found outside the county it typically dates to the second to fourth centuries (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107).

Post-medieval

A bodysherd of glazed red earthenware, of mid 16th to 18th century date, was recovered from primary ditch fill **504**, of a historically mapped, field boundary ditch **503**.

Topsoil **300** produced a bodysherd of Tin-glazed earthenware, which is dateable to the late 17th to 18th centuries.

Glass

A single fragment of dark green coloured glass from a wine or spirits bottle of post-medieval date was also recorded from topsoil **300**.

Worked flint

Single worked flint items were recovered from five deposits, in addition to a small piece of burnt, unworked flint from topsoil **600**. The struck flints comprise three flakes, one of which from topsoil **600** is burnt, and two retouched tools. The notched piece recovered from colluvium **101** was made on a bladelike flake with the tip missing and the notch had been formed from regular, steep retouch on the proximal end of the right ventral edge.

The flint from primary ditch fill **1107**, of field boundary ditch **1106**, was a flake which appeared to have been used as a core and also featured retouch along one edge which included the formation of a 'spur'.

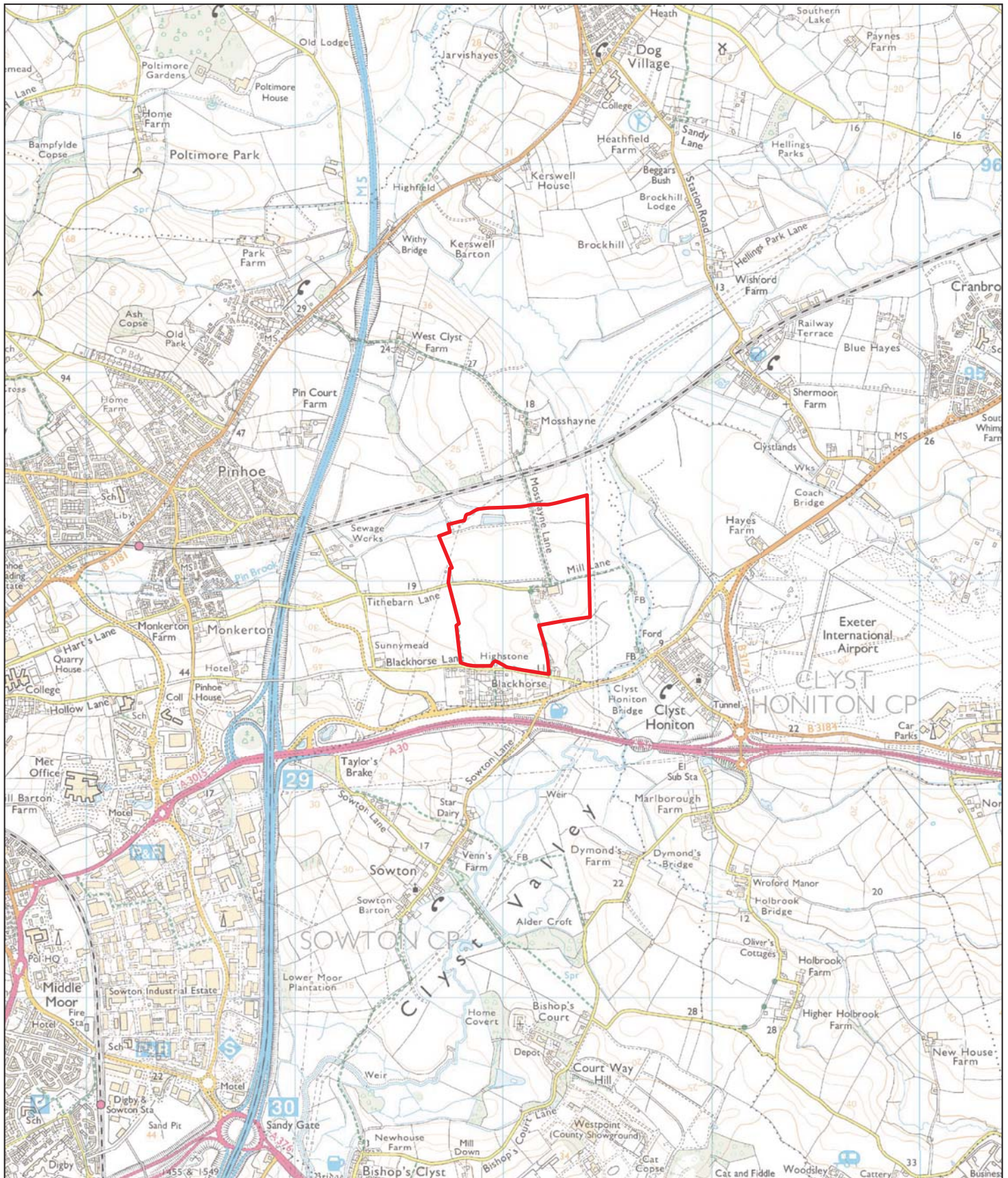
Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Type	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
101	Colluvium	Worked flint: notched flake	1	14	-
107	Enclosure ditch 103 , secondary fill	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	2	3	Late Prehistoric
		Worked flint: flake	1	7	-
300	Topsoil	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	13	RB
		Post-medieval pottery: Tin-glazed earthenware	1	14	C18+
		Post-medieval glass: bottle	1	4	C18+
310	Enclosure ditch 309 , secondary fill	Roman pottery: South Devon (Micaceous) reduced ware; greyware	4	90	RB
504	P/Med field boundary ditch 503 primary fill.	Post-medieval pottery: glazed red earthenware	1	11	C16-18+
		Worked stone: slate	1	7	-
510	P/Med land drain 509 fill.	Worked flint: flake	1	5	-
600	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	1	24	-
		Burnt flint	1	5	-
1107	Field boundary ditch 1106 , primary fill.	Worked flint: spurred piece	1	17	-

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon	
Short description	<p>The evaluation has established that there is a very good correlation between recorded geophysical anomalies and aerial photographic evidence from earlier investigations of the site. Although a very small finds assemblage was recovered from the current work, and of that, very little was derived from stratified contexts, the morphology of the geophysical anomalies and their relative dispositions can be utilised to support tentative conclusions regarding dates and functions which would hopefully be confirmed with further mitigation.</p> <p>Two possible Neolithic/Bronze Age barrow ditches were recorded, one of which correlated with a very distinctive soilmark from aerial photographs. A substantially ditched, sub-square Roman farmstead or settlement was recorded in the northwest of the site, which probably contains at least one roundhouse structure, as illustrated by curvilinear gullies recorded within the enclosure.</p> <p>A field system of regular, small bounded fields was recorded in the west of the site. Though undated, the morphology and orientation of the system might suggest a later prehistoric or Roman date. This more regularised exploitation of the land would also fit with wider patterns of evidence of these periods recorded in a number of archaeological investigations in the area in the recent past. Investigations of field boundary ditches noted on earlier mapping and in the geophysical survey were proven during the evaluation and were dated to at least the 16th - 18th centuries, though many may have been medieval in origin.</p>	
Project dates	5 – 13 January 2015	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2014) Geophysical Survey (GSB 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Tithebarn Lane, Pinhoe, Devon	
Study area (M ² /ha)	41.25 ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	297892 93977	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CgMs Consulting Limited	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis	
MONUMENT TYPE	Possible barrow ring-ditches Enclosed settlement Possible roundhouse Field system	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
	Royal Albert Museum, Exeter Accession Number: RAMM15/02	
Physical		Worked flint, burnt flint,

		pottery
Paper		Trench Records, Context records, Photo Registers, Site Drgs (A3/A4)
Digital		Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 15028		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

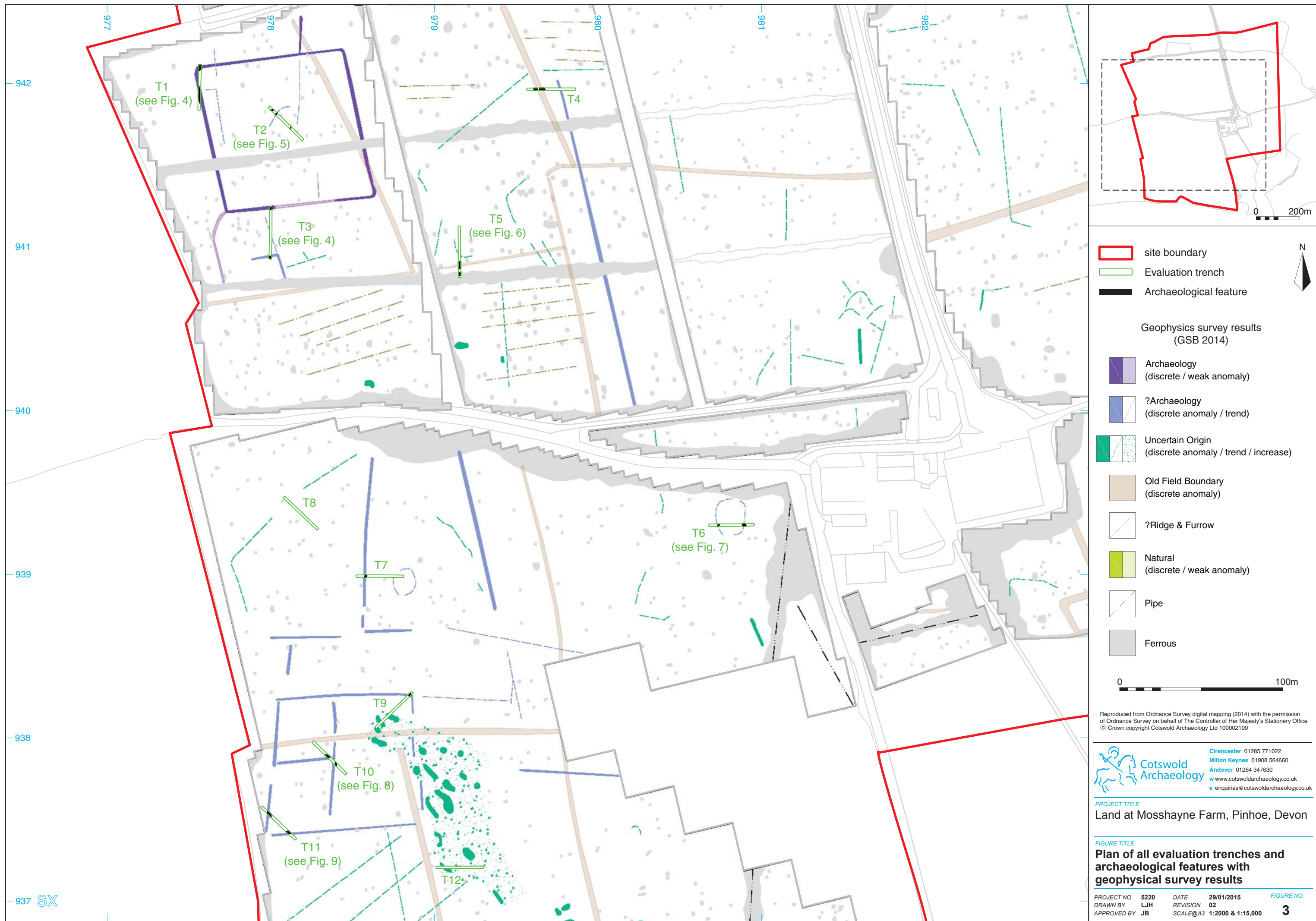
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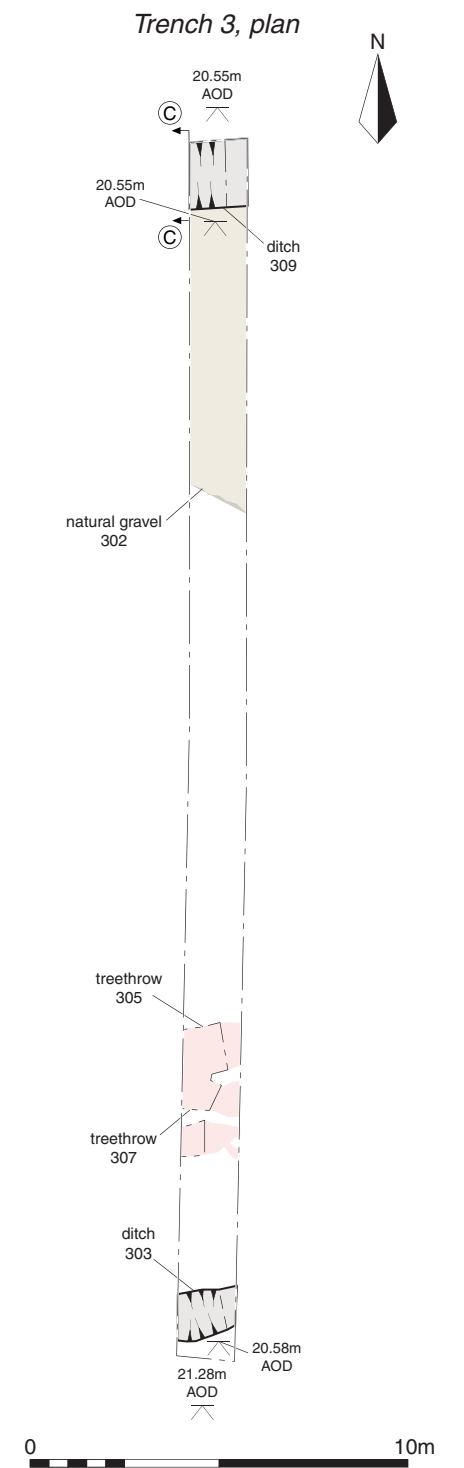
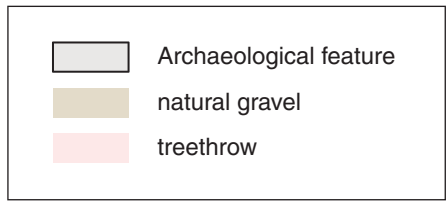
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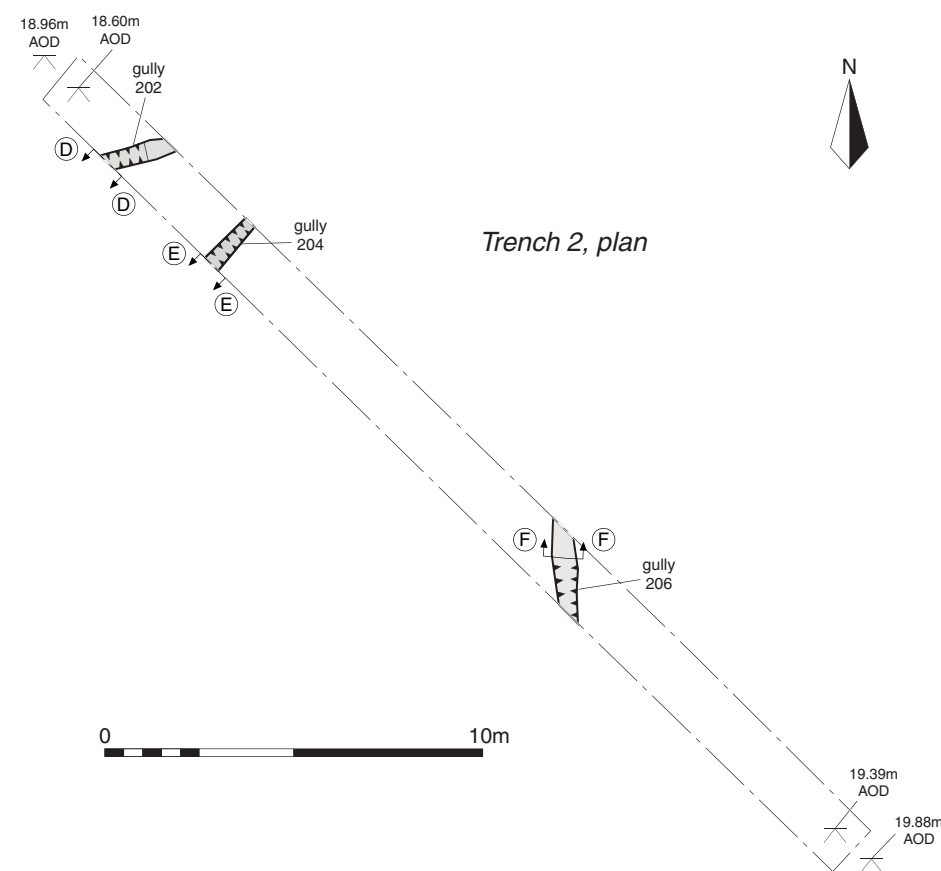
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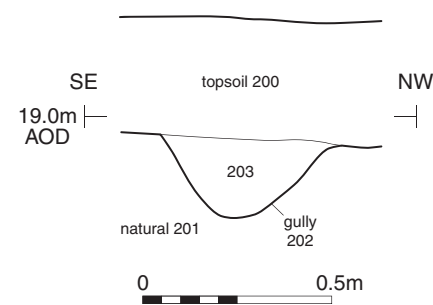
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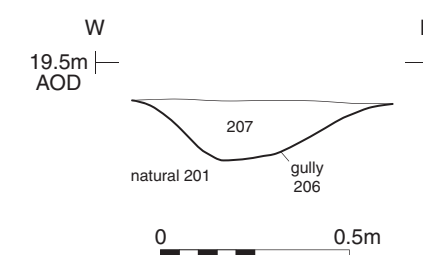




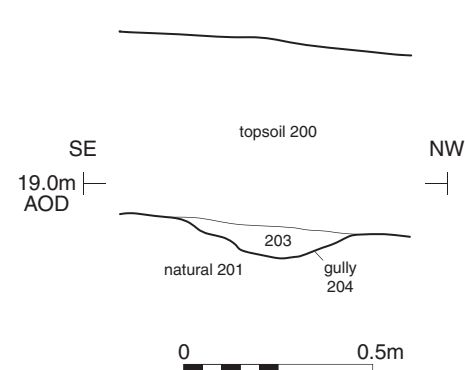
Section DD



Section FF



Section EE



Archaeological feature



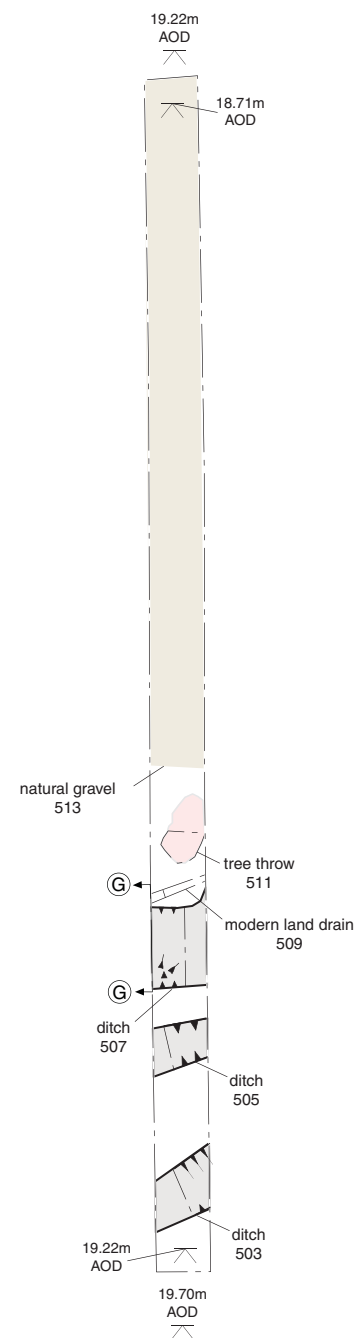
General view of gully 202 to the west (0.4m & 1m scales)



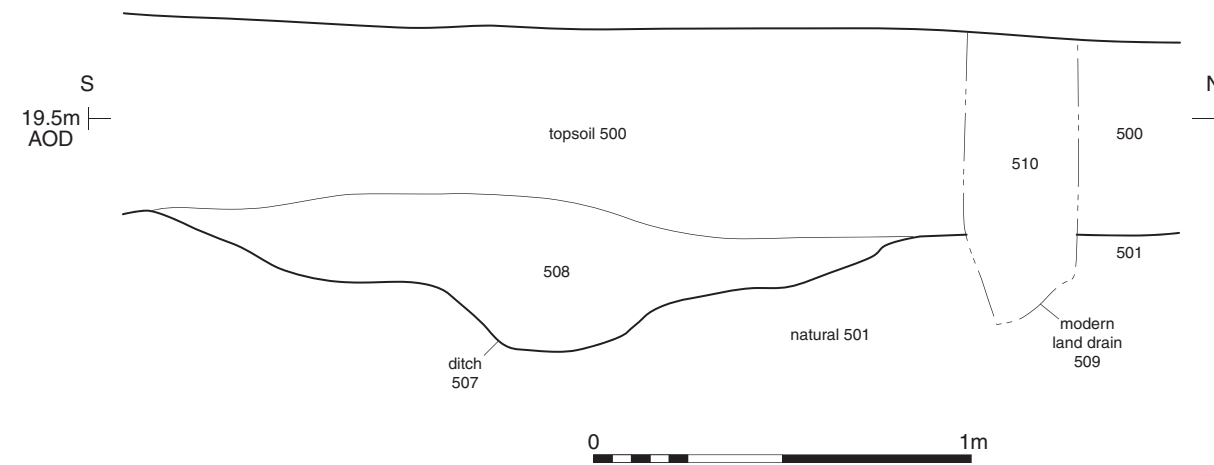
South facing section of gully 206 (0.4m scale)



Trench 5, plan

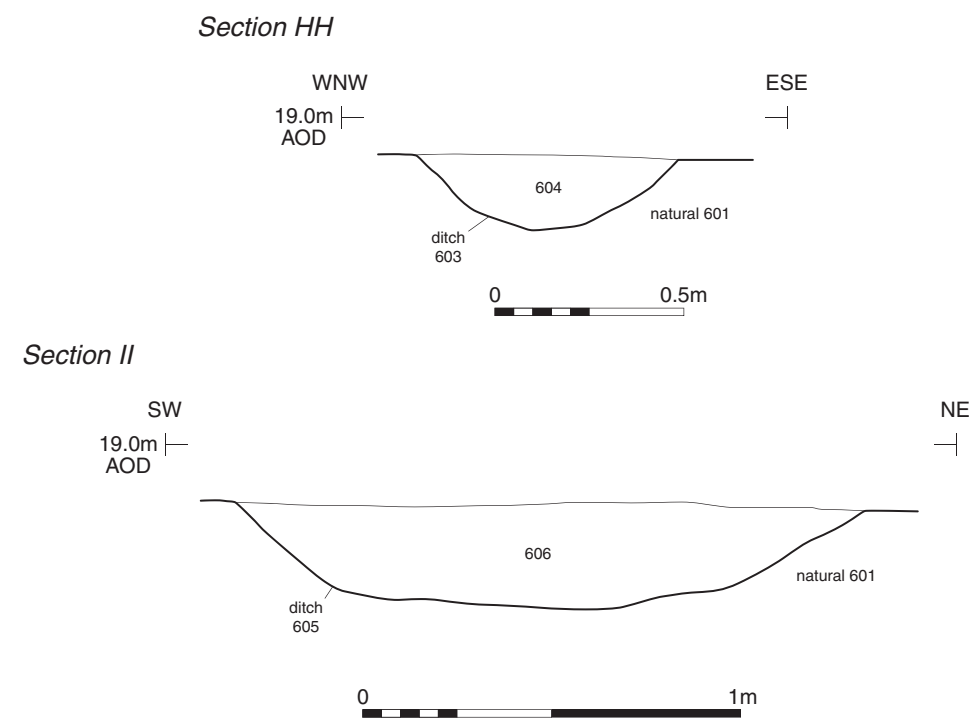
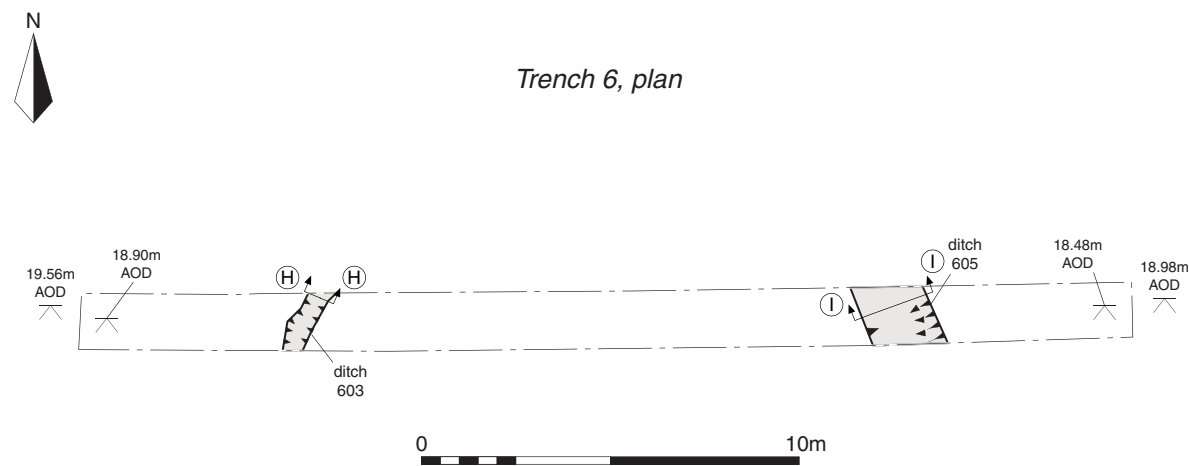


Section GG



East facing section of ditch 507 (2m scale)

- Archaeological feature
- modern feature
- natural gravel
- treethrow



Archaeological feature



General view of ditch terminal 603 looking south-south-west (1m scale)



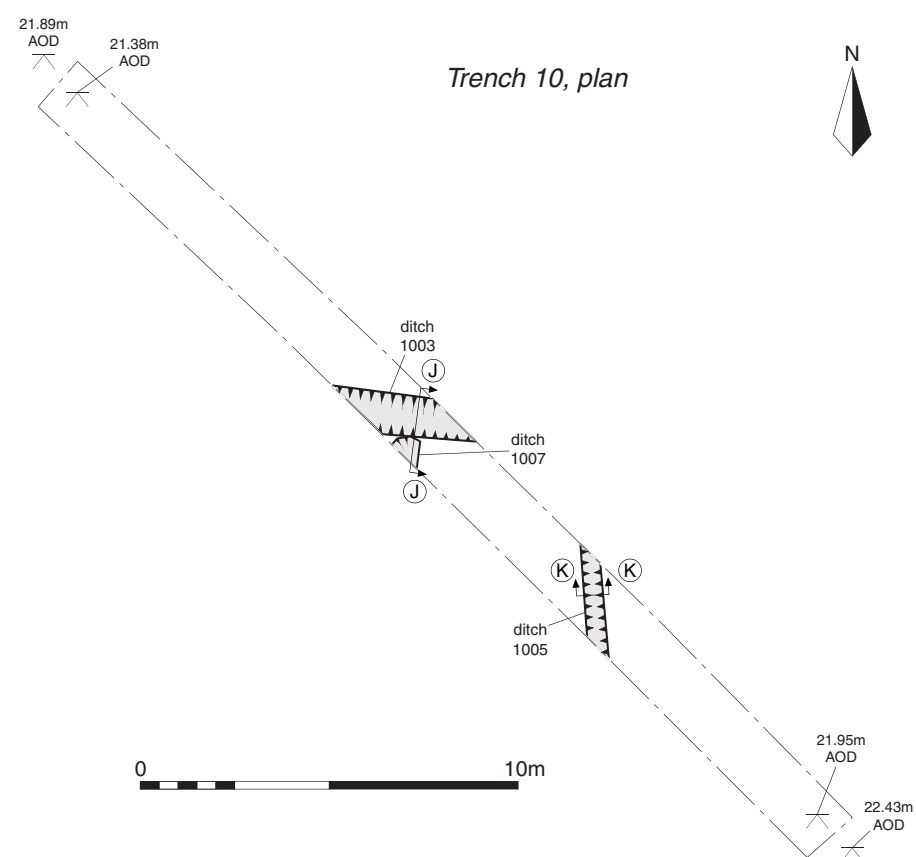
South-south-east facing section of ditch 605 (1m scale)

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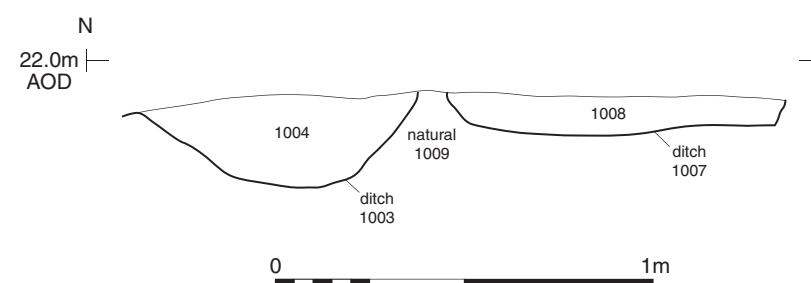
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: plan, sections and photographs

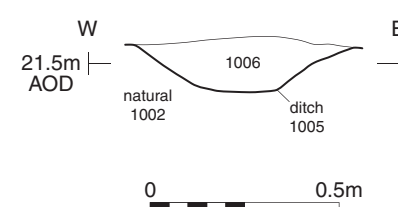
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Section JJ

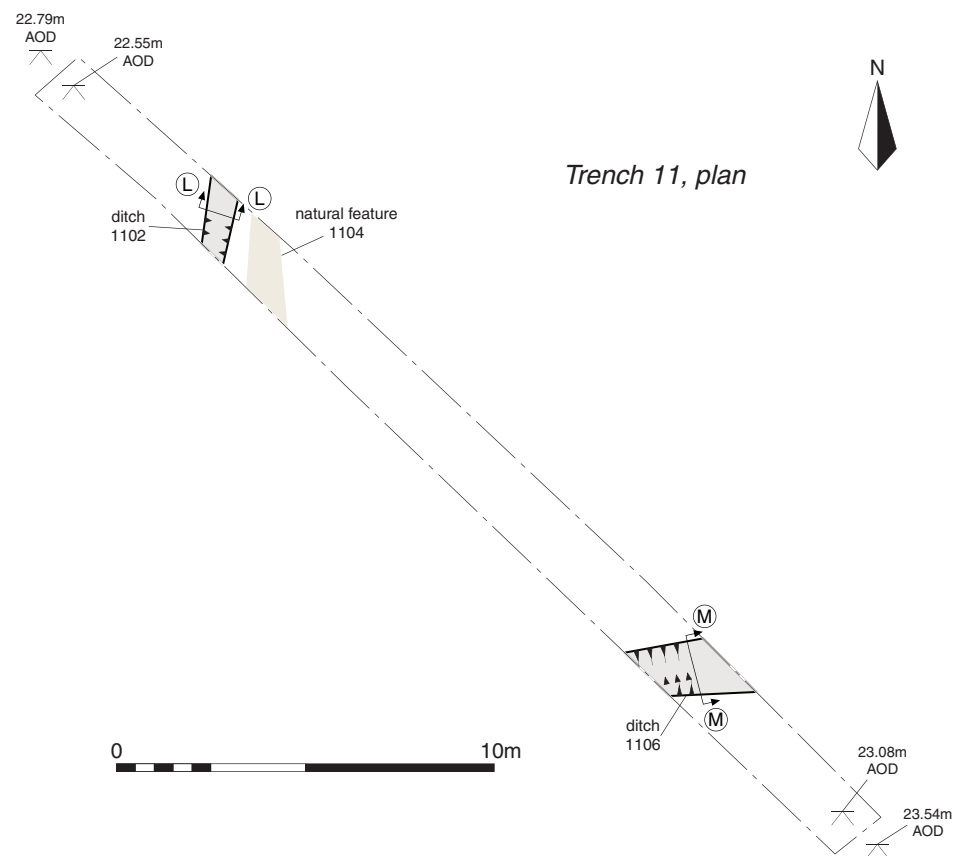


Section KK

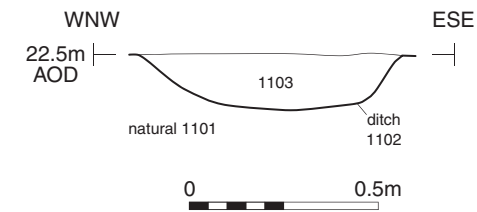


West facing section of ditch 1003 and ditch terminal 1007 (1m scale)

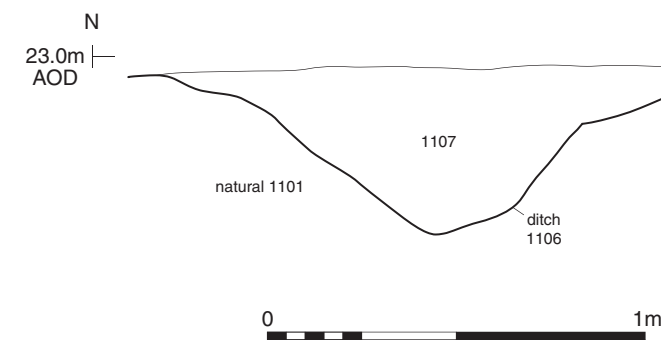
 Archaeological feature



Section LL



Section MM



- Archaeological feature
- geological feature



General view of ditch 1102, looking south (1m scale)



West facing section of ditch 1106 (1m scale)



10

10 General view of parallel ditches 403 and 405, looking south-east (2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

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10



11

11 South-east facing section of ditch 903 (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

11