



Land at Mosshayne Farm Pinhoe Devon (Phase 1)

Archaeological Evaluation



for: Persimmon Homes South West

CA Project: EX0137 CA Report: EX0137_1 OASIS ID: cotswold2-399637

August 2020



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	2020			review		Evans		

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SUMMARY

Project name: Land at Mosshayne Farm

Location: Pinhoe, Devon

NGR: 297881 093699

Type: Evaluation

Date: 24 June–1 July 2020

Planning reference: 14/2761/MOUT

OASIS ID: cotswold2-399637

Location of Archive: To be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Site Code: MAYN 20

In June–July 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon. A total of 31 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation recorded three pits and seven ditches. Artefactual material was limited to a single sherd of post-medieval pottery and a small fragment of industrial waste (clinker).

The majority of the ditches corresponded to historic field boundaries. One undated ditch was on a different alignment to the historic boundaries and may form part of a postulated Iron Age/Roman field system associated with a known Roman enclosure to the north-west, although this was uncertain.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In June–July 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon (centred at NGR: 297881 093699; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Persimmon Homes South West.
- 1.2. East Devon District Council has granted outline planning permission for the construction of up to 900 dwellings and a primary school, as well as car and cycle parking, public and private open space, landscaping and associated services (planning ref: 14/2761/MOUT). Condition 17 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Bill Horner (Devon County Archaeologist). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CgMs Consulting (2016) and approved by Bill Horner.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Devon County Council 2020), Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).
- 1.5. The evaluation trenching is being undertaken on a phased basis. As a whole, the evaluation of the site will comprise the excavation of 121 trenches (Fig. 2). The Phase 1 evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 31 trenches (shown in green on Fig. 2). Separate reports will be prepared for each phase of the evaluation trenching.

The site

1.6. The proposed development site as whole is approximately 45.12ha in extent (Fig. 1) and currently comprises a series of arable/pasture fields. The site lies to the north of Blackhorse Lane, some 850m east of the M5 (which defines the current edge of the Exeter urban area). The site is subdivided by Tithebarn Lane and Mosshayne Lane. The Phase 1 trenches (Fig. 2) were located within the site's south-western field,

which is defined by Blackhorse Lane to the south, Mosshayne Lane to the east and Tithebarn Lane to the north. Mosshayne Farm lies to the immediate north-east of the trenched field.

1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Dawlish Sandstone Formation sandstone and mudstone, which formed in the Permian Period. No superficial deposits are recorded in the majority of the site, although there are patches of River Terrace and Head sands, clays and gravels (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The proposed development site has been the previous subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014), a geophysical survey (GSB 2014) and a limited trial trench evaluation (CA 2015; shown in blue on Fig. 2 of the present report). The following text is summarised briefly from these sources, supplemented with information from the WSI (CgMs Consulting 2016).
- 2.2. Two possible ring ditches, one of which might represent a barrow, were recorded in Tr5 and Tr6 of the previous evaluation. These features were undated artefactually, but were interpreted on the basis of their morphology as being possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin. Both of these features were outside of the present Phase 1 evaluation area.
- 2.3. A sub-square Roman enclosure was recorded in the north-western part of the site (previous evaluation Tr1–Tr3). This is outside of the Phase 1 evaluation area.
- 2.4. Elsewhere within the site, the geophysical survey recorded a series of field boundaries, some of which were tested by the previous evaluation (Tr7, Tr9–Tr11). Although undated artefactually, some of these boundaries were considered to be possibly Iron Age or Roman in date (on the basis of morphology and orientation). Other boundaries correspond to features shown on historic cartographic sources; artefacts dating to the 16th–18th centuries were recovered from some of these historic boundary ditches.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable East Devon District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

3.2. The specific objective of the Phase 1 evaluation was to further investigate the field boundary ditches recorded by the previous geophysical survey (GSB 2014) and trial trench evaluation (CA 2015).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The Phase 1 evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 31 trenches (shown in green on Fig. 2). All trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide.
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies (GSB 2014) and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.
- 4.5. 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. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.
- 4.7. As no significant archaeological artefacts were recovered during the evaluation, no physical archive will be prepared. A digital archive will be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be prepared and

deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).

4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (OASIS ID: cotswold2-399637).

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- The natural geological substrate comprised brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches. It was exposed at a depth of 0.3m–0.62m in the majority of the site and was generally sealed directly by the modern topsoil. A colluvial layer was present between the natural substrate and the topsoil in 10 trenches (Tr9, Tr11, Tr13–Tr17, Tr32, Tr34 and Tr35); these trenches were clustered in the north-central, north-eastern and south-central areas of the sampled field. This colluvial layer was between 0.23m and 0.87m in thickness. It was often intermittent within individual trenches.
- 5.3. Archaeological features were present in seven trenches (Tr1, Tr5, Tr11, Tr26, Tr31, Tr34 and Tr35). These trenches are discussed in more detail below. All archaeological features were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the colluvium (where present) or the topsoil.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

5.4. Pit 102 was 0.4m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. It contained a single undated fill (103).

Trench 5 (Fig. 4)

5.5. North/south aligned ditch 503 was 0.68m wide and 0.11m deep, with a single undated fill (502).

Trench 11 (Fig. 5)

5.6. North-north-west/south-south-east aligned ditch 1103 terminated within the trench. This ditch was 0.9m wide and up to 0.44m deep, with a single undated fill (1104).

Trench 26 (Fig. 6)

- 5.7. North/south aligned ditch 2603 was 1.42m wide and 0.32m deep, with a single undated fill (2602).
- 5.8. Pit/ditch terminus 2605 was 1.1m wide and 0.34m deep, with a single undated fill (2604).

Trench 31 (Fig. 7)

5.9. North/south aligned ditch 3102 was 3.54m wide and 0.36m deep, with a single undated fill (3103).

Trench 34 (Figs. 8 & 9)

- 5.10. Two north-east/south-west aligned linear ditches were exposed in the southern end of the trench: ditch 3403 was 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep; ditch 3405 was 1.29m wide and 0.26m deep. Each ditch contained a single fill. A small fragment of clinker was recovered from fill 3402 (ditch 3403).
- 5.11. Pit 3407 was 2.4m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained a single fill (3406), from which a single sherd of pottery dating to the late 16th/17th century was recovered.

Trench 35 (Fig. 10)

5.12. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 3503 was 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single undated fill (3504).

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Artefactual material (comprising single fragments of pottery and industrial waste) was recovered from two deposits. This material is listed in Appendix B and is described further below.

Pottery

6.2. One moderately abraded sherd of post-medieval pottery (10g) was recovered from deposit 3406 (fill of pit 3407; Tr34). The sherd, a handle fragment, is identifiable as Frechen stoneware, a type imported in large quantities from the Rhineland and in use across the late 16th and 17th centuries. The vessel is almost certainly a mug or small 'drinking' jug, both common forms in the period indicated.

Other finds

6.3. Other material was limited to a small fragment (<1g) of industrial waste, which was hand-recovered from undated deposit 3402 (fill of ditch 3403; Tr34). The fragment is identified as clinker, a lightweight vesicular material derived from coal or other fuels and usually associated with high-temperature industrial processes. In isolation and as a small fragment this material cannot be regarded as evidence for substantive industrial activity in the near vicinity.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The Phase 1 evaluation recorded three pits and seven ditches. These features were generally shallow. Artefactual material was limited to a single sherd of post-medieval pottery from pit 3407 and a small fragment of industrial waste (clinker) from ditch 3403 (both Tr34).
- 7.2. There was a generally good correspondence to the geophysical survey results (GSB 2014). The majority of the ditches recorded by the evaluation were in the location of linear geophysical anomalies, although the three pits and shallow ditches 3403, 3405 (both Tr34) and 3503 (Tr35) had not been detected by the survey. There were several instances were linear geophysical anomalies were found not to correspond to below-ground features (e.g. Tr2, Tr9, Tr19). In the majority of those instances, the trenches were aligned obliquely/adjacent to the geophysical anomalies rather than cutting directly across them; it is possible that the trenches simply missed the features by a few meters.
- 7.3. Undated ditch 503 (Tr5) does not correspond to any known historic field boundaries (see below), and is on a somewhat different alignment to the historic field system. This ditch was also recorded by the previous evaluation (Tr7, ditch 703), where it was similarly undated. It is possible that this ditch is an element within the postulated Iron Age/Roman field system associated with the known Roman enclosure in the north-western part of the proposed development site, although it should be noted that the ditch is on a different alignment to the enclosure.
- 7.4. The ditches recorded in Tr11, Tr26 and Tr31 corresponded to former field boundaries visible on 19th century cartographic sources, as identified by the geophysical survey (GSB 2014). Shallow undated ditches 3403, 3405 (both Tr34) and 3503 (Tr35) were on a different alignment to the historic field boundaries; they may represent minor drainage features or agricultural activity within the fields.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, assisted by Parris Stubbings, Tim Brown and Jake Godfrey. This report was written by Derek Evans. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.h

 <u>tml</u> Accessed 23 July 2020
- CgMs Consulting 2014 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Mosshayne, Pinhoe, Devon
- CgMs Consulting 2016 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Works: Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon
- Cotswold Archaeology 2015 Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon:

 Archaeological Evaluation CA typescript report **15028**
- GSB 2014 Land at Mosshayne, Pinhoe, Devon: geophysical survey report GSB typescript report G1487
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.45	
1	101	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
1	102	Cut		Pit	Subcircular pit	0.4	0.4	0.06	
1	103	Fill	102	Single fill of pit	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.06	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.4	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.4	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.43	
5	501	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
5	502	Deposit	503	Single fill of ditch	Grey-brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions			0.11	
5	503	Cut		Ditch	North/south aligned ditch		0.68	0.11	
6	601	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.47	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
7	702	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.4	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
8	801	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.32	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.25	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown silty sand			0.23	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
10	1001	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.3	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.73	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.87	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
11	1103	Cut		Ditch	North-north-west/south- south-east aligned ditch		0.9	0.44	
11	1104	Deposit	1103	Single fill of ditch	Grey-brown silty sand			0.44	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.3	
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.45	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown silty sand			0.24	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.35	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.55	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.35	

Trench	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.65	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.35	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.65	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.53	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.33	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.62	
19	1901	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.41	
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.39	
25	2501	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.52	
26	2601	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
26	2602	Deposit	2603	Single fill of ditch	Brown-grey sandy silt			0.32	
26	2603	Cut		Ditch	North/south aligned ditch		1.42	0.32	
26	2604	Deposit	2605	Single fill of pit/ditch	Brown-grey sandy silt			0.34	
26	2605	Cut		Pit/ditch	Pit/ditch terminus		1.1	0.34	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.34	
27	2701	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.42	
28	2801	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.39	
29	2901	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.47	
30	3001	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.41	
31	3101	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
31	3102	Cut		Ditch	North/south aligned ditch		3.54	0.36	
31	3103	Deposit	3102	Single fill of ditch	Brown-grey sandy silt			0.36	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.41	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.53	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.37	
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.36	

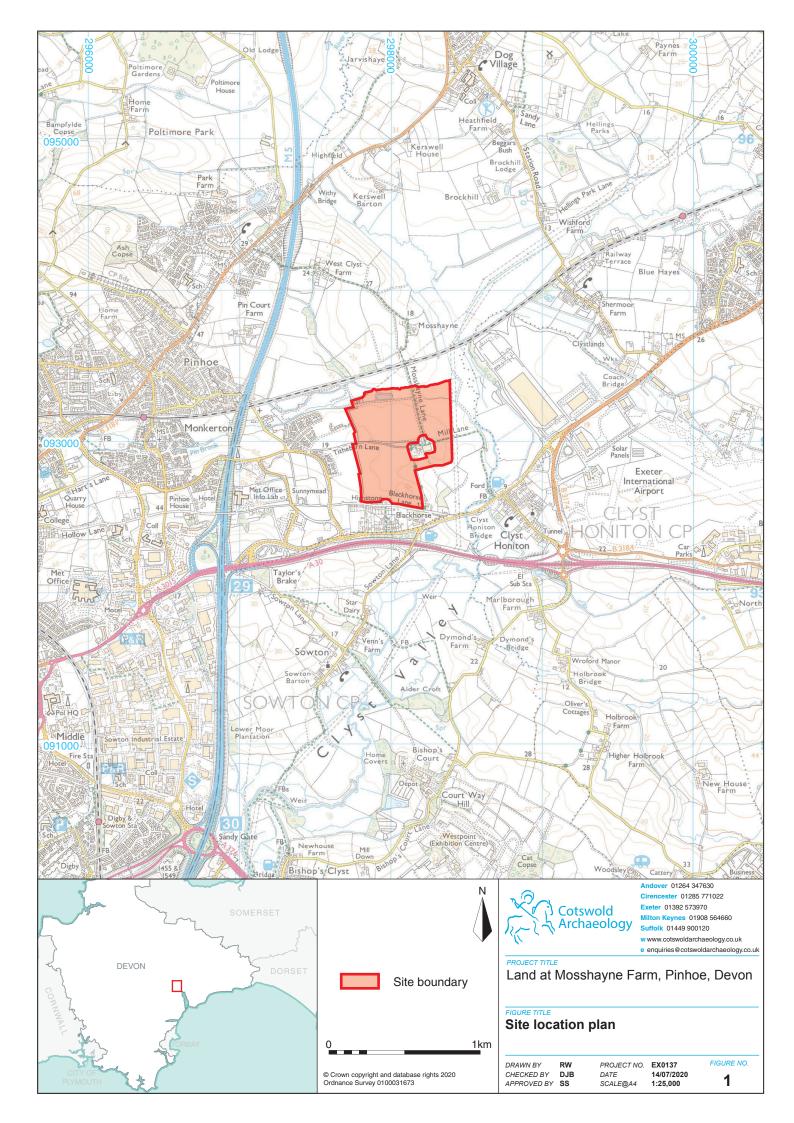
Trench	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
34	3401	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
34	3402	Deposit	3403	Single fill of ditch	Brown-grey sandy silt			0.08	
34	3403	Cut		Ditch	North-east/south-west aligned ditch		0.7	0.08	
34	3404	Deposit	3405	Single fill of ditch	Red-brown sandy silt			0.26	
34	3405	Cut		Ditch	north-east/south-west aligned ditch		1.29	0.26	
34	3406	Deposit	3407	Single fill of pit	Mid brown sandy silt			0.44	LC16-C17
34	3407	Cut		Pit	Pit; irregular sides and base		2.4	0.44	
34	3408	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.4	
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.28	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil/ colluvium	Red-brown silty sand			0.26	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
35	3503	Cut		Ditch	North-east/south-west aligned ditch		1.2	0.15	
35	3504	Deposit	3503	Single fill of ditch	Yellow-brown sandy silt			0.15	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.35	
36	3601	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy silt			0.45	
37	3701	Layer		Natural	Brown-red/yellow-brown sand with gravel patches				

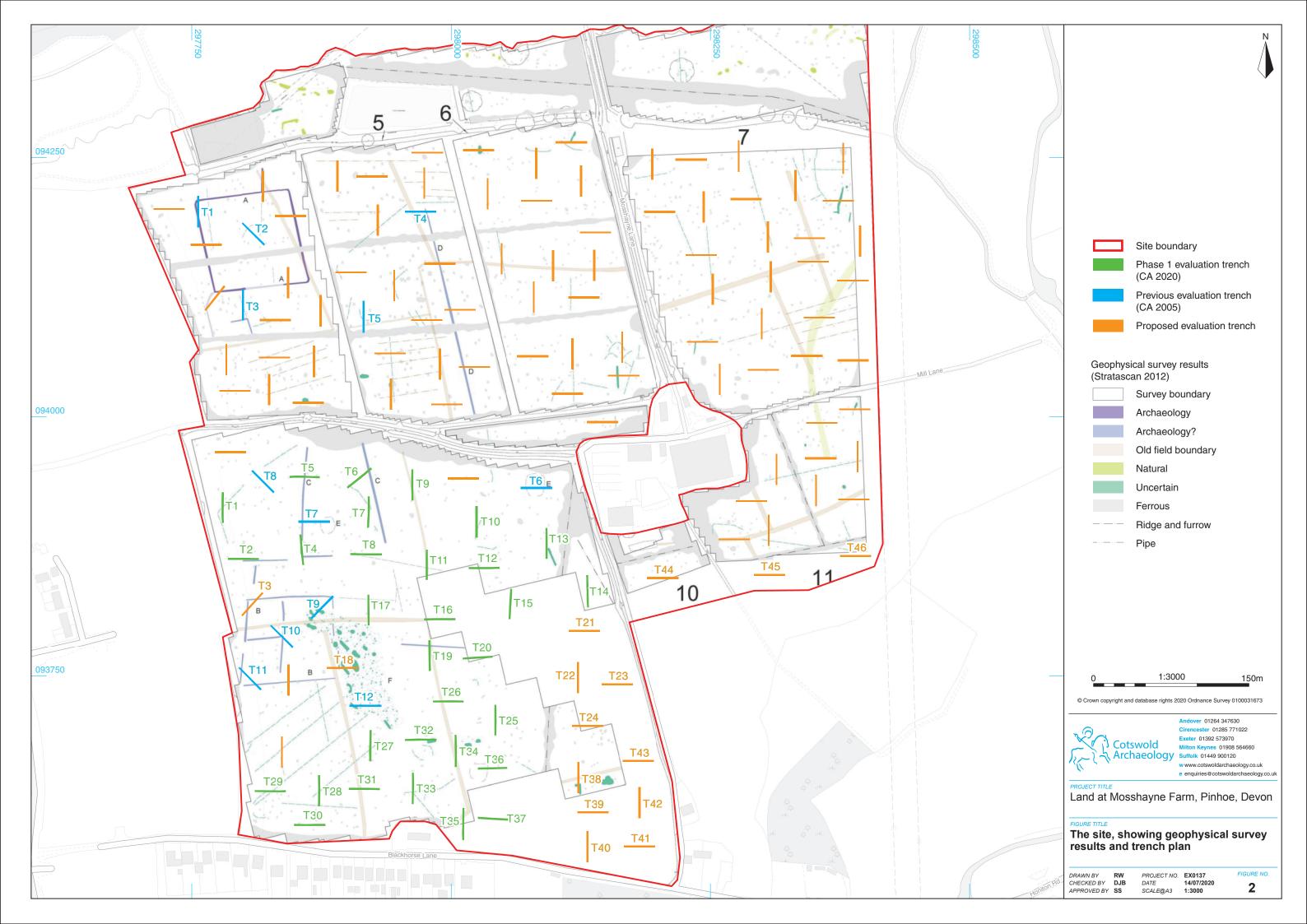
APPENDIX B: FINDS CONCORDANCE

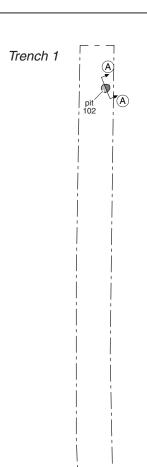
Context	Material	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
3402	Industrial waste	Clinker	1	1	-
3406	Post-med pottery	Handle fragment Frechen stoneware	1	10	LC16-C17

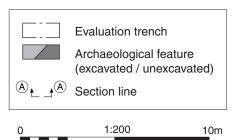
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

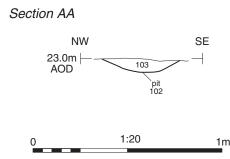
Project name Short description	Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Dev In June–July 2020, Cotswold Archaeolo archaeological evaluation of land at Mo Devon. A total of 31 trenches were exc The evaluation recorded three pits and	ogy carried out an osshayne Farm, Pinhoe,			
mon description	archaeological evaluation of land at Mo Devon. A total of 31 trenches were exc	osshayne Farm, Pinhoe,			
	Devon. A total of 31 trenches were exc				
		avaica.			
	The evaluation recorded three pits and				
		seven ditches. Artefactual			
	material was limited to a single sherd o				
	a small fragment of industrial waste (cli				
	· ·	•			
	The majority of the ditches corresponde				
	boundaries. One undated ditch was on				
	historic boundaries and may form part				
	Age/Roman field system associated wi				
	enclosure to the north-west, although the	his was uncertain.			
Project dates	24 June-1 July 2020				
Project type	Field evaluation				
Previous work	Desk-based heritage assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014)				
	Geophysical survey (GSB 2014)				
	Trial trench evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2015)				
uture work	Unknown	_			
PROJECT LOCATION					
Site location	Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Dev	/on			
Study area (m²/ha)	45.12ha				
ite co-ordinates	297881 093699				
PROJECT CREATORS					
lame of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology				
Project brief originator	N/A				
Project design (WSI) originator	CgMs Consulting				
Project Manager	Derek Evans				
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn				
MONUMENT TYPE	None				
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None				
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content			
Physical	N/A	N/A			
Paper	N/A	N/A			
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Database, digital photos			
	3,	survey data, scans of			
		primary site archive			
BIBLIOGRAPHY					













Pit 102, looking north-east (0.2m scale)



Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01285 771022 Exeter 01392 573970 Cotswold Milton Keynes 01992 5/3970 Milton Keynes 01998 564660 Suffolk 01449 90108 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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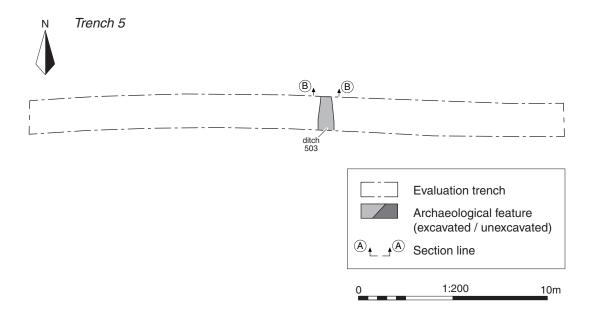
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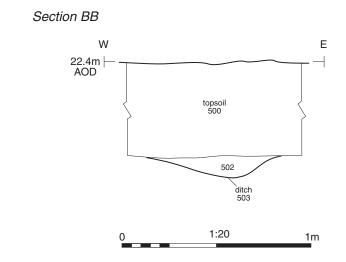
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

Trench 1: plan, section and photograph

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APPROVED BY SS PROJECT NO. EX0137
DATE 14/07/2020
SCALE@A3 1:200, 1:20







Ditch 503, looking north (1m scale)



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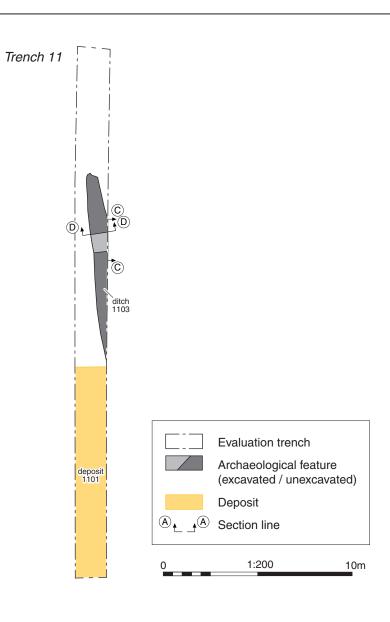
Trench 5: plan, section and photograph

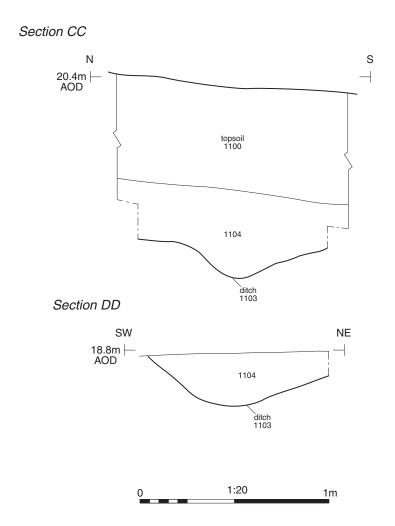
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 PROJECT NO.
 EX0137

 DATE
 14/07/2020

 SCALE@A3
 1:200, 1:20







Ditch 1103, looking east (1m scale)

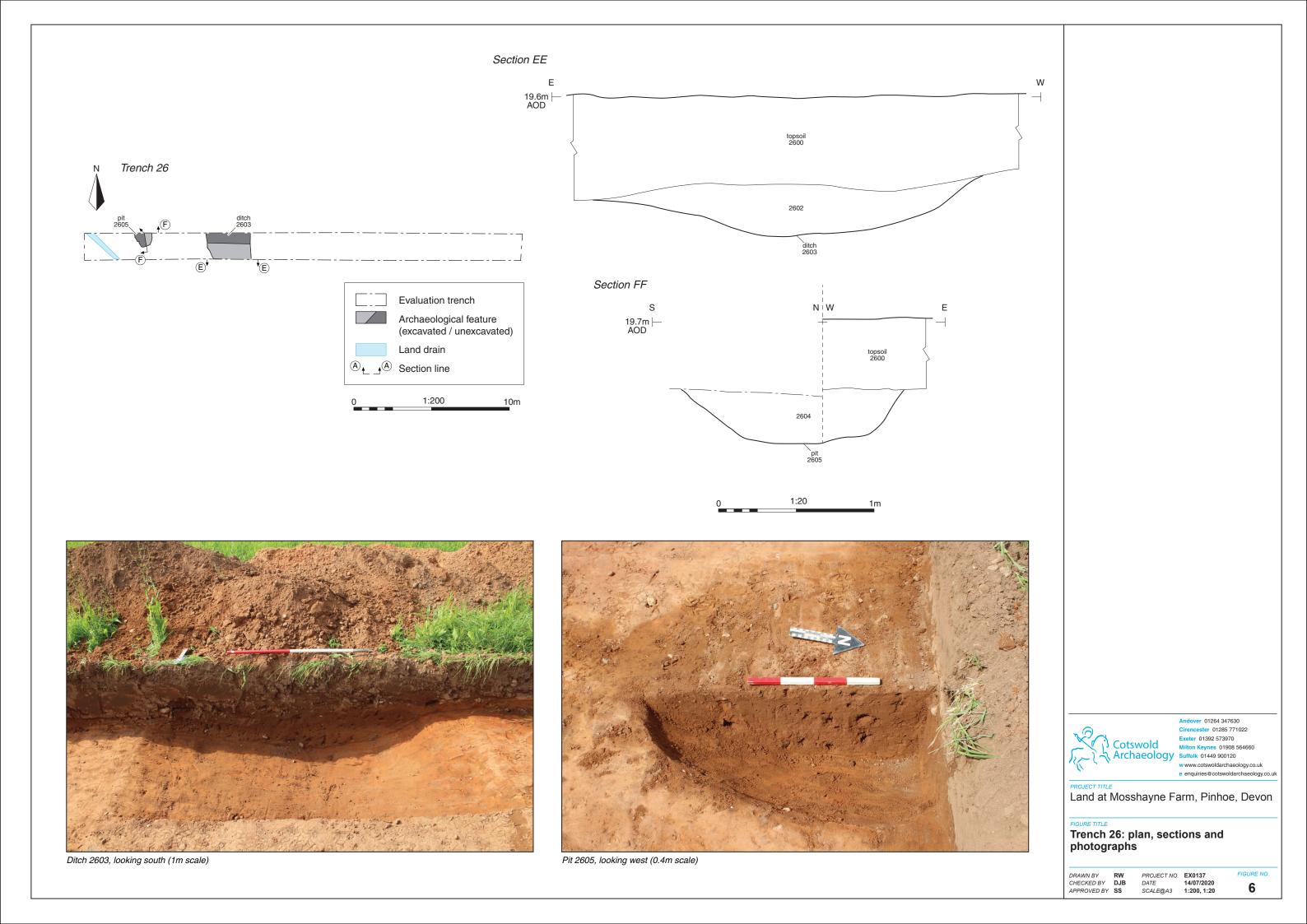


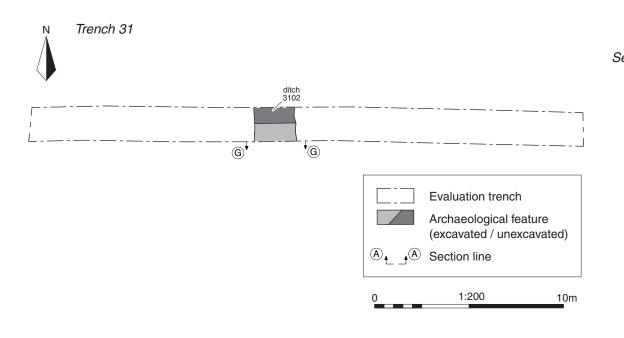
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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.u

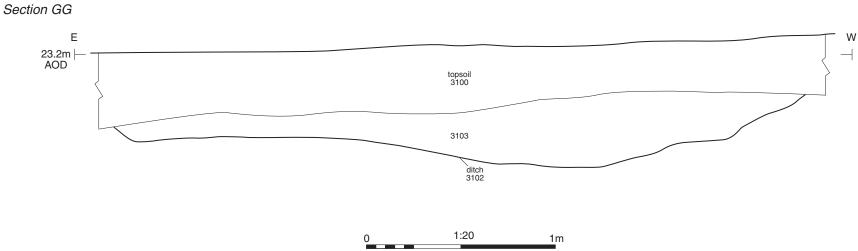
Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

Trench 11: plan, sections and photograph

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DATE 14/07/2020
SCALE@A3 1:200, 1:20 FIGURE NO. 5

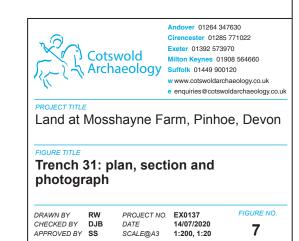


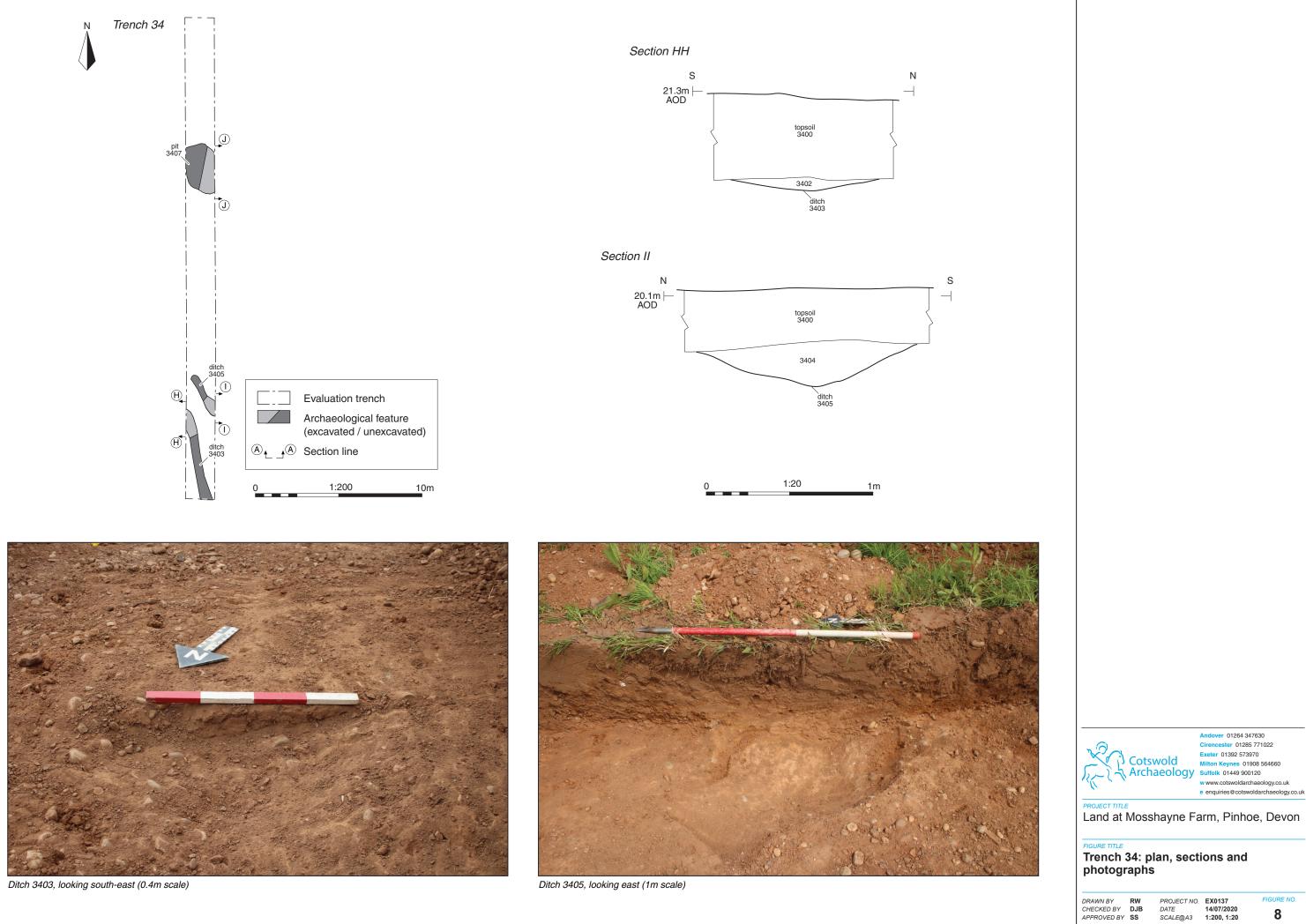




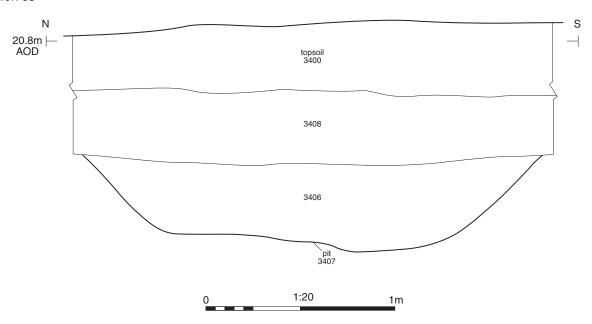


Ditch 3102, looking south (1m scale)





Section JJ





Pit 3407, looking east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 34: section and photograph

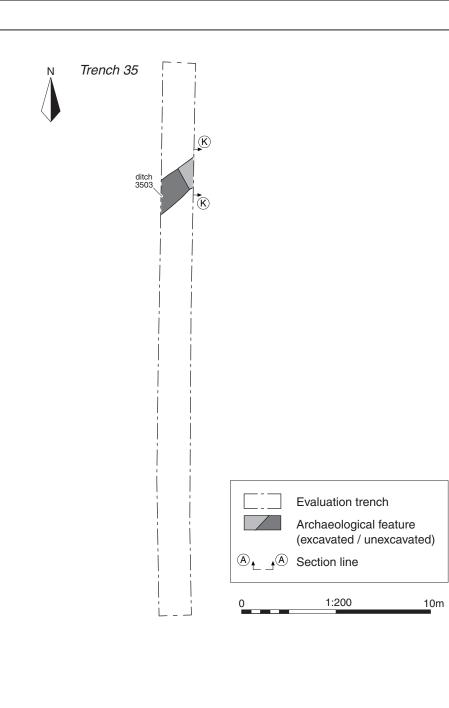
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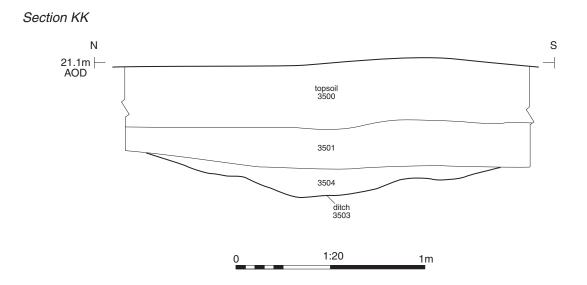
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FIGURE NO.







Ditch 3503, looking south-west (1m scale)



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Land at Mosshayne Farm, Pinhoe, Devon

Trench 35: plan, section and photograph

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 SCALE@A3
 1:200, 1:20



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