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Stones Underhill Associates

**Proposed Housing Development  
Manadon, Plymouth**

*ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT*

NGR SX 478 588

Site code: AR.1998.11

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March 2000

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Date: 6 March 2000
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Date: 8 March 2000
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Date: 9/3/2000

**OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

**March 2000**

# Proposed Housing Development, Manadon, Plymouth

## *ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION*

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## ***SUMMARY***

*In February 2000 the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation and survey at Manadon, Plymouth on behalf of Stones Underhill Associates. The trenches in the evaluation did not reveal any significant archaeological features although in Area 2 the possible location of a well, known from map and aerial photography evidence, was identified from the apparent subsidence of overlying make up deposits. Part of a wall, which needed to be demolished to provide access to the walled garden in Area 1 was recorded, and a sunken lane and Rookery feature were surveyed.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In February 2000 the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation at Manadon, Plymouth on behalf of Stones Underhill Associates in respect of planning applications for proposed housing development at the site. The evaluation was completed according to a brief set by and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Mike Daniels, Principal Archaeologist for Plymouth City Council. The total development site is situated within the area of the former Royal Naval Engineering College to the north of the A38 and west of the A386 to the north of Plymouth (NGR SX 478 588), and is *c* 43 hectares in area (Fig 1). The development is divided into designated areas (Fig 2). Within these certain parcels of land are the subjects of specific applications to build residential housing.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on shale geology, overlain in places by clay. The proposed development site lies on a hill overlooking Plymouth and the ground slopes away steeply to the south, west and north with heights ranging from 91 to 67 m OD.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The development site is an area of known archaeological potential. In November 1997 OAU produced a Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment (OAU 1997) which identified a number of sites within the development area where there was a potential for the survival of archaeological remains. This same document also set out provisional recommendations for mitigation procedures, including selected areas of trial trench evaluation for the areas of highest archaeological potential, and building survey to record standing earthworks and structures where they would be affected by the development.
- 1.3.2 The Desk-Based Assessment identified two features of potentially medieval origin within the area of the proposed development; a 'sacred' well and a sunken lane, and a number of post-medieval features, including sections of the late 18th-century Devenport Leat, a bridge also of a probable late 18th-century date, a number of extant water features and four listed buildings.

- 1.3.3 The report also concluded that although there were no known pre-medieval remains within the site. The topographic location and presence of a number of natural springs would have made this area extremely conducive to settlement from the prehistoric period onward. There was therefore the potential that undisturbed areas of the site may contain previously unrecognised and unrecorded archaeological remains.

## **2 LOCATION OF WORK, AND ANTICIPATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT (FIG 3)**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork comprised three separate areas of trial trench evaluation (Areas 1, 2 and 3) and a targeted programme of building recording and earthwork survey (Areas 1, 3 and 4).

### **2.2 Area 1**

- 2.2.1 This site comprises the area within the walled garden, which lies to the north-east of Manadon House. It was identified in the Desk-Based Assessment as an area of archaeological potential, which may contain remains connected with the medieval manor house and associated settlement of Manadon. The walled garden itself dates to at least 1842, when it appears on the Tithe map, but it may date to the period of the rebuilding of the house in 1681. The proposed development of this site involves the removal of existing trees and the construction of terraced units resulting in significant ground disturbance over the entire area. The work involved breaching areas of the garden walls to provide access points.

### **2.3 Area 2**

- 2.3.1 This area, which is currently a tennis court, is the site of the supposed sacred well. The well was still visible on aerial photographs taken in 1951 before the construction of the tennis courts. If its survival can be established it is intended that it would not be disturbed, but incorporated as a feature into the proposed housing development designated for this area.
- 2.3.2 On the 1842 Tithe Map the well is located within a field described as Chapel Park, possibly suggesting that a chapel once lay in the vicinity of the well.



2.3.3 There was therefore the potential that other structures might be found in this area.

#### 2.4 **Area 3**

2.4.1 This site lies on the west edge of the development. A large sunken feature of uncertain archaeological significance was identified within this area during a site walkover conducted as part of the Desk Based Assessment.

#### 2.5 **Area 4**

2.5.1 Within this area of the development is a medieval sunken lane and a ruined Rookery. This site represents the main area of proposed housing, but was considered of low archaeological potential due to the scale of previous disturbance caused by the construction of the Naval College buildings. The area containing the Rookery is to remain undeveloped and wooded and the sunken lane is to be utilised as a cycle track. However, it was considered appropriate that these features were recorded as they may be subject to further erosion and decay.

### 3 **AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

#### 3.1 **The overall aims**

3.1.1 To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened were to be studied, and attention was to be given to sites and remains of all periods.

3.1.2 To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion and assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

3.1.3 To prepare a report on the findings which could be used to inform on the need for further archaeological mitigation and where necessary effect changes to the development design to incorporate or avoid significant archaeological remains.

## 3.2 Site specific aims

### *Area 1*

- 3.2.1 Establish the existence and character of any remains connected with the early manor house and associated medieval settlement.
- 3.2.2 Examine deposits associated with the walled garden and attempt to recover evidence for the date of its construction.
- 3.2.3 To record the character and dimensions of the sections of the garden wall which were to be demolished.

### *Area 2*

- 3.2.4 Locate the position of the medieval holy well and record the character of its construction.
- 3.2.5 Establish the date and character of any further structures that may be found in the area.

### *Area 3*

- 3.2.6 To record the extent and character of the sunken feature, and investigate evidence of its date and function.

### *Area 4*

- 3.2.7 To record the character and dimensions of the Rookery and medieval sunken lane.

## 4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Sample size

- 4.1.1 The evaluation comprised three 30 x 1.65 m trenches in Area 1 (the walled garden), two 30 x 1.65 m trenches in Area 2 (the tennis court) and two 30 x 1.65 m and two 15 x 1.65 m trenches in Area 3. This represents a *c* 5% sample of the proposed development area.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 4.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a JCB mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. Where possible the trenches were machined to the top of the natural geology to allow the full impact of the development to be examined. The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed deposits were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to

retrieve finds. All archaeological features were planned. Sections and sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. A colour slide and black and white print photographic record was made. Recording was carried out using proforma sheets and followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

#### 4.3 Survey

4.3.1 A Topcon GTS212 Total Station equipped with Standard Survey 500 software was used and trenches and surveyed features were tied into the developers pre site survey grid and ordnance datum. Survey information was downloaded into CivilCad 5.5 and introduced to the pre-site survey AutoCAD drawing provided by the client.

#### 4.4 Environmental data

4.4.1 No environmental samples were taken during the course of the evaluation.

### 5 RESULTS: GENERAL

#### 5.1 Soils and ground conditions

5.1.1 The general soil type was silty-clay topsoil overlying natural clay and shale. In the area of the tennis courts (Area 2) the deposits under the tarmac surface consisted predominantly of make up and dump layers and a possible natural clay was only observed in part of Trench 2. Ground conditions were generally wet due to rainfall and this did cause problems with flooding and instability in the Area 2 trenches.

### 6 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

#### 6.1 Area 1

6.1.1 The area evaluated in Area 1 comprised a garden measuring 82 x 50 m, which was enclosed by a wall. Part of the wall was recorded by means of a written and photographic record prior to being demolished in order to provide access to the garden. Three trenches (3-5) were then excavated in the garden (Fig 3).

##### ***Garden wall***

6.1.2 A section 5 m wide sited 18.30 to 23.30 m from the south east corner of the north east end wall of the garden was removed (Fig 3). At this point the wall was 3.25 m high and 0.40m thick. It was constructed of roughly shaped Ragstone blocks of various sizes ranging from 0.05 x 0.1 x 0.1 m up to 0.15 x

0.20 x 0.25 with circa 33 courses bonded by a light grey sandy mortar. The mortar was crumbly and the wall was pointed with cement. Various episodes of repointing are visible at different locations around the wall and this task appears to have been carried out on an 'as needed' basis. The wall had a rounded cap of cement, which was a relatively recent addition or repair.

- 6.1.3 The wall has a number of buttresses set on both its inner and outer sides. These stand circa 0.6 m from the wall at the base and taper to meet the wall between 0.75 m from the top and the top itself. They are circa 0.6 m wide and constructed of the same materials as the wall. The area of wall demolished was chosen to avoid destroying any of these buttresses.
- 6.1.4 The wall totally enclosed the garden with only slight variations in height and there are doorways in the south-west and south-east sides although evidence of a similar entrance, now blocked with stone in the north west side was also noted.

*Trenches 3-5 (see Fig 5 for Trench 4 illustration)*

- 6.1.5 The three trenches in the garden each measured 30 x 1.65 m. They revealed similar sequences. The natural shale (302, 403, 502), also overlain in Trench 5 by a greyish-yellow natural clay was overlain by a 0.30-0.40 m thick, tenacious, mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil (301, 402, 501), which was in turn overlain by a 0.26-0.4 m thick, friable, mid-dark silty clay topsoil (300, 401, 500).
- 6.1.6 A drainage feature was noted in Trench 3 and again in Trench 4. A structure of unmortared ragstone pieces (303, 405, 412) had been constructed to form sides 0.2 m high with an additional capping of slabs laid onto the silty clay backfill covering a 0.12 m ceramic drainage pipe. Both the base of the structure and the pipe were laid directly onto the top of the clay natural. The drain was orientated north-west - south-east. In Trench 4, part of the protective structure had been removed by a later cut (406) to renew the pipe.
- 6.1.7 A north south orientated ditch with near vertical sides and a flat base was also noted in Trench 4. It was cut (408) into the natural to a depth of 0.2 m and filled with a tenacious mid reddish brown silty clay (407). The similarity of this material to the subsoil makes it difficult to be certain about where this feature is cut from.

## 6.2 Area 2

6.2.1 The area evaluated in Area 2 comprised tennis courts laid out on a tarmac surface. The area enclosed measured 55 x 35 m. Two trenches measuring 28 x 1.65 m were excavated in this area (Trenches 1 and 2, Fig 3).

### *Trench 1 (Fig 4)*

6.2.2 At the northern end of Trench 1 at a depth of 68.68 m OD a tenacious mid yellowish-grey clay (108) was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.14 m. This deposit appeared sterile and may represent natural. This was overlain by a friable mid reddish-brown silty clay (107) which contained up to 50% stones and boulders ranging in size from 0.15-0.75 m diameter. These seem to be forming a consolidating deposit within (107) which had a maximum thickness of 0.8 m but dipped away sharply from north to south and was only visible in the 6 m at the north end of the trench.

6.2.3 Deposit (108) was overlain by a series of dump / make-up layers. Silty clays (106) and (105) may relate more closely to (108), but deposits (104-101), which occupy the majority of the trench, are light-mid yellowish brown silty clays with shale and stone inclusions as well as pieces of modern brick and relate to the make up of the ground to construct the tennis courts. These make up layers exhibit some slumping towards the centre of the trench where the ground was considerably less well consolidated. A number of 'set' bags of cement (110) were also noted to have been dumped in this area and this 'soft spot' may give an indication as to the location of the sacred well as overlying deposits may have subsided into it. The trench in this area was excavated to a depth of 68.09 m OD and a sondage (*c* 2 m deep) at the southern end indicated that the made ground was still present at 67.69 m OD which was the limit of the excavation and provided an observed thickness of at least 1.8 m for these deposits. The make up deposits were overlain by circa 0.2 m of tarmac (100).

### *Trench 2 (Fig 4)*

6.2.4 Trench 2 was excavated to an average depth of 1.3 m and in its base at a depth of 68.66 m OD a tenacious mid yellowish-grey clay (208) was exposed. This deposit appeared sterile and may represent natural. It was overlain by friable mid reddish brown silty clays (204) and (205) which had a maximum observed thickness of 0.9 m and may equate to deposit (107) in Trench 1. These were overlain by dump/make-up layers (203-201) consisting of brown and mid-yellowish-brown silty clays containing modern brick inclusions and having a combined maximum thickness of 1 m. These layers sealed the construction of a 20th century drain (207) which confirms that they formed part of the makeup

for the tennis courts construction. The make-up deposits were overlain by circa 0.2 m of tarmac (200).

### 6.3 Area 3

- 6.3.1 A roughly triangular area circa 90 x 90 x 75 m at the southern end of Area 3 was evaluated (Fig. 2). Two 30 x 1.65 m trenches (Trenches 6 & 7) and two 15 x 1.65 m trenches (Trenches 8 & 9) were excavated in this area (Fig 3).

#### *Trenches 6-9 (see Fig 5 for Trench 7 illustration)*

- 6.3.2 The trenches in Area 3 all exhibited the same sequence. The natural shale (602, 702, 802, 901), with occasional patches of pinkish grey clay was encountered at depths of 0.2-0.65 m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by a friable mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil (601, 701, 801) of 0.3 m maximum thickness overlain in turn by topsoil (600, 700, 800, 900) of similar description and 0.4 m maximum thickness.

#### *Sunken Feature (Fig 3)*

- 6.3.3 The sunken feature located in the centre of the area consisted of a 'horse shoe' shaped bank c 15 m in diameter, which was surveyed using a total station. However, Trench 9, which was sited to investigate the feature established that although visible as an ephemeral earthwork on the surface, it had no impact on the natural horizon, which in this trench was only 0.25 m below present ground surface.

### 6.4 Area 4

#### *Sunken Lane (Fig 6)*

- 6.4.1 The sunken lane is orientated east-west and slopes gently downwards from west to east for 82 m through a fairly overgrown and wooded part of Area 4. The lane is generally clear and passable but a large tree has fallen across it roughly in the centre. The lane is c 3 m wide and is currently surfaced with tarmac. Its age and the process of its initial formation are not clear but it has developed to an extent where the surface ranges from c 0.5-2.5 m below the surrounding ground levels.
- 6.4.2 In places the natural rock has been utilised as a side wall but there are also two clear phases of deliberate revetment. The earlier phase comprises roughly hewn square or rectangular stone blocks measuring 0.2-0.3 x 0.15 m and about 0.1 m thick. These are not mortared but are carefully laid in dry stone wall fashion. It is likely that these blocks faced most of the lane walls but they have now been extensively eroded particularly on the south facing side. A second

phase of revetment appears to be a repair of the first. These are smaller more regularly sized but less well shaped stone blocks measuring 0.2 x 0.1 x 0.1 m and are not mortared but unlike the earlier phase laid in regular courses. This phase of revetment is visible along most of the length of the lane and appears to be more cosmetic and less functional than the more substantial earlier blocks.

### *Rookery (Fig 6)*

- 6.4.3 Situated *c* 30 m to the south of the sunken lane is a feature described as a Rookery. It is very overgrown but it seems that a natural contour has been emphasised to create a semi-circular bank parts of which have been revetted with stone blocks. A shallow trackway *c* 1 m long with sides up to 0.4 m high which are also partly revetted with stone leads in from the south to a 'dug out' hewn from the natural rock. The 'dug out' is 4 m in diameter and has sides 2 m high. It is not clear whether this 'dug out' would have been roofed or what other structural elements may have existed in the past but it is presently covered with corrugated iron sheets which also partly obscure the entrance.

## 6.5 Finds

### *Pottery analysis by Paul Blinkhorn*

- 6.5.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 15 sherds with a total weight of 115 g. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1.

Three fabrics were noted, as follows:

*Devon Slipware:* Fine, calcareous gravel-free glazed slipware, manufactured in a range of utilitarian vessel forms. 16th-18th century (Allan 1984, 131-2; fig. 99, 2323-7, 2330). 1 sherd, 3 g.

*Red Earthenwares:* Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Most of the sherds from this assemblage appear to be modern plant-pots, although one sherd, from a large vessel, did have a single glaze-spot on the inner surface, and could possibly be earlier. 10 sherds, 77 g.

*Mason's Ironstone China.* Fine, white earthenware, usually with blue 'willow pattern' or multi-coloured transfer prints. Early 19th century+. 4 sherds, 35 g.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	North Devon Slipware		Ironstone China		Red Earthenware		Pottery date-range
304					3	5	modern?
305					2	17	modern?
401			2	18	2	18	19 <sup>th</sup> C – modern?
402					1	25	19 <sup>th</sup> C? – modern
404	1	3	2	17	2	12	?mid 17 <sup>th</sup> C - modern
Total	1	3	4	35	10	77	

### *Chronology*

6.5.2 All the pottery from this assemblage, with the exception of one sherd, appears to be Victorian or later in date. The sherd in question, from context 404, is a piece of North Devon slipware, a ceramic type which first came into use in the 16th century, but did not reach south Devon in quantity until the mid-17th century. Such material generally had fallen from use by the mid-18th century (ibid.). It is possible therefore that the garden soils in which the sherd was noted may date back to that time, although it is difficult to postulate this with confidence due to the small assemblage size and the nature of the sampled deposits, as the sherd, which is abraded, could have been deposited for a number of other reasons, and could pre-date the garden.

### *Acknowledgements*

6.5.3 Grateful thanks go to Duncan H Brown of Southampton City Museums for his assistance in provenancing this material.

## **7 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

### **7.1 Reliability of field investigation**

7.1.1 The sample size in this evaluation represents a reasonable proportion of the proposed development area and as such was sufficient to determine the extent and nature of deposits liable to be affected. As with all investigations of this type, the possibility remains that features cut into the natural geology may survive elsewhere in the evaluation areas. However with the exception of the well, which if present will be located below the level of the evaluation excavations in Area 2, the existence of archaeological features in these areas is thought to be highly unlikely.



## 7.2 Discussion and Interpretation

### *Area 1*

- 7.2.1 The garden wall was recorded and various episodes of repair were noted but no direct evidence for its date of construction was found. Dating the garden from its soil deposits is problematic. However, excepting one abraded sherd of pottery, which could date to the 17th century (but is certainly residual as it came from the backfill of a modern pipe trench), all the remaining pottery recovered was of 19th century or modern date. The absence of earlier material could be used to argue for a Victorian date for the walled garden construction.
- 7.2.2 Ditch (408) noted in Trench 4 was shallow and no dating evidence was recovered. This could be an early archaeological feature but its nature and the absence of any other features in the garden point to it as being of minor significance. It may be related to activities such as drainage or planting in the garden itself.
- 7.2.3 The drainage feature (405, 412) is of 19th or 20th century date but is interesting in that it demonstrates the considerable trouble taken to protect the pipe. The sidewalls in addition to the capping stones hinted at a possible older construction or usage but no evidence of this was found.

### *Area 2*

- 7.2.4 The trenches in Area 2 showed evidence of substantial make up deposits relating to the construction of the tennis courts. These were seen to be at least 1.8 m deep on the south side. The sacred well (the exact position of which is not known) could be located below the level of this made ground and was therefore not uncovered in the evaluation. However, the slumping and soft spot identified in Trench 1 give an indication of where the well may be situated.
- 7.2.5 Evidence for a previous episode of dumping and making up the ground in this area was seen underlying the tennis court makeup. A substantial dump deposit was noted in the north of the area and this also contained what appeared to be deliberate inclusions of large boulders to consolidate it. The general profile of the hill in this area would suggest a very substantial change to the topography and local knowledge suggests that a large amount of spoil was removed from the top of the hill during construction works by the Ministry of Defence, although the main navel college buildings were not built until the 1960s, after the tennis courts had been constructed.

### *Area 3*

- 7.2.6 The trenches in Area 3 revealed no archaeological features.
- 7.2.7 The sunken feature was found to be present only as a fairly slight earthwork in the shallow topsoil. It is unclear what it is but it could well result from fairly recent activity on the site. It would not survive indefinitely and its location and dimensions have been recorded.

### *Area 4*

- 7.2.8 The sunken lane and Rookery were recorded as they stand although it should be stressed that the Rookery in particular was very overgrown. The sunken lane may originally date to the medieval period but the revetting structures are thought to be a much later addition.
- 7.2.9 In the absence of evidence to the contrary the author assumes that the Rookery was so named because of the presence of a rookery in the trees on the top of the hill and that it is most likely to represent either a functional shelter or store relating to livestock or gardening activities or a garden feature such as a grotto.

## APPENDIX 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Context No	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
General								
	1	Structure			Area 1 Garden wall			
	2	VOID						
	3	Structure			Rookery			
	4	Surface			Sunken Lane tarmac surface			
	5	Structure			Phase 1 revetment-Sunken Lane			
	6	Structure			Phase 2 revetment-Sunken Lane			
	7	Group			Sunken Lane			
	8	Layer			Natural-Sunken Lane area			
Trench 1								
	100	Surface		0.1	Tennis court-Tarmac Surface			
	101	Layer		0.05	Dump/Make up			
	102	Layer		0.35	Dump/Make up			
	103	Layer		0.4	Dump/Make up			
	104	Layer		1.2	Dump/Make up	Brick	3	Modern
	105	Layer		0.15	Dump/Make up			
	106	Layer		0.1	Dump/Make up			
	107	Layer		0.8	Dump/Make up			
	108	Layer			Possible natural			
	109	VOID						
	110	Deposit			Set cement bags			
Trench 2								
	200	Surface		0.1	Tennis court-Tarmac Surface			
	201	Layer		0.1	Dump/Make up			
	202	Layer		0.15	Dump/Make up			
	203	Layer		0.2	Dump/Make up			
	204	Layer		0.18	Dump/Make up			
	205	Layer		0.4	Dump/Make up			
	206	Fill		0.45	Fill of pipe trench			
	207	Cut	0.60	0.45	Pipe trench			
	208	Layer			Natural			

Trench 3								
	300	Layer		0.18	Topsoil			
	301	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	302	Layer			Natural			
	303	Structure		0.2	Stone protection for drain pipe			
	304	Fill	0.18	0.2	Fill of 303, incl pipe	Pottery	3	Modern?
	305	Fill	0.3	0.2	Backfill of 309	Pottery	2	Modern?
	306	Cut	1.2	0.3	Cut for garden path			
	307	Layer	1.2	0.3	Garden path			
	308	Layer		0.38	Double dug soil-Garden bed			
	309	Cut		0.38	Cut for 303			
	310	Cut			Edge of garden bed 308			
Trench 4								
	401	Layer		0.14	Topsoil	Pottery	4	19th C-modern
	402	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	Pottery	1	19th C-modern
	403	Layer			Natural			
	404	Fill	0.3	0.15	Backfill of 406	Pottery	5	17th C-modern
	405	Structure			Replacement stone capping of 406			
	406	Cut			Cut for replacement pipe			
	407	Fill	0.2	0.1	Fill of ditch 408			
	408	Cut	0.2	0.1	Ditch			
	409	Fill	1.35	0.2	Garden path			
	410	Cut	1.35	0.2	Cut for garden path			
	411	Pipe			Drain pipe in 406			
	412	Structure			Stone protection for drain pipe			
	413	Cut			Cut for 412			
Trench 5								
	500	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	501	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	502	Layer			Natural			
	503	Layer	1.05	0.22	Garden path			
Trench 6								
	600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	601	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	602	Layer			Natural			

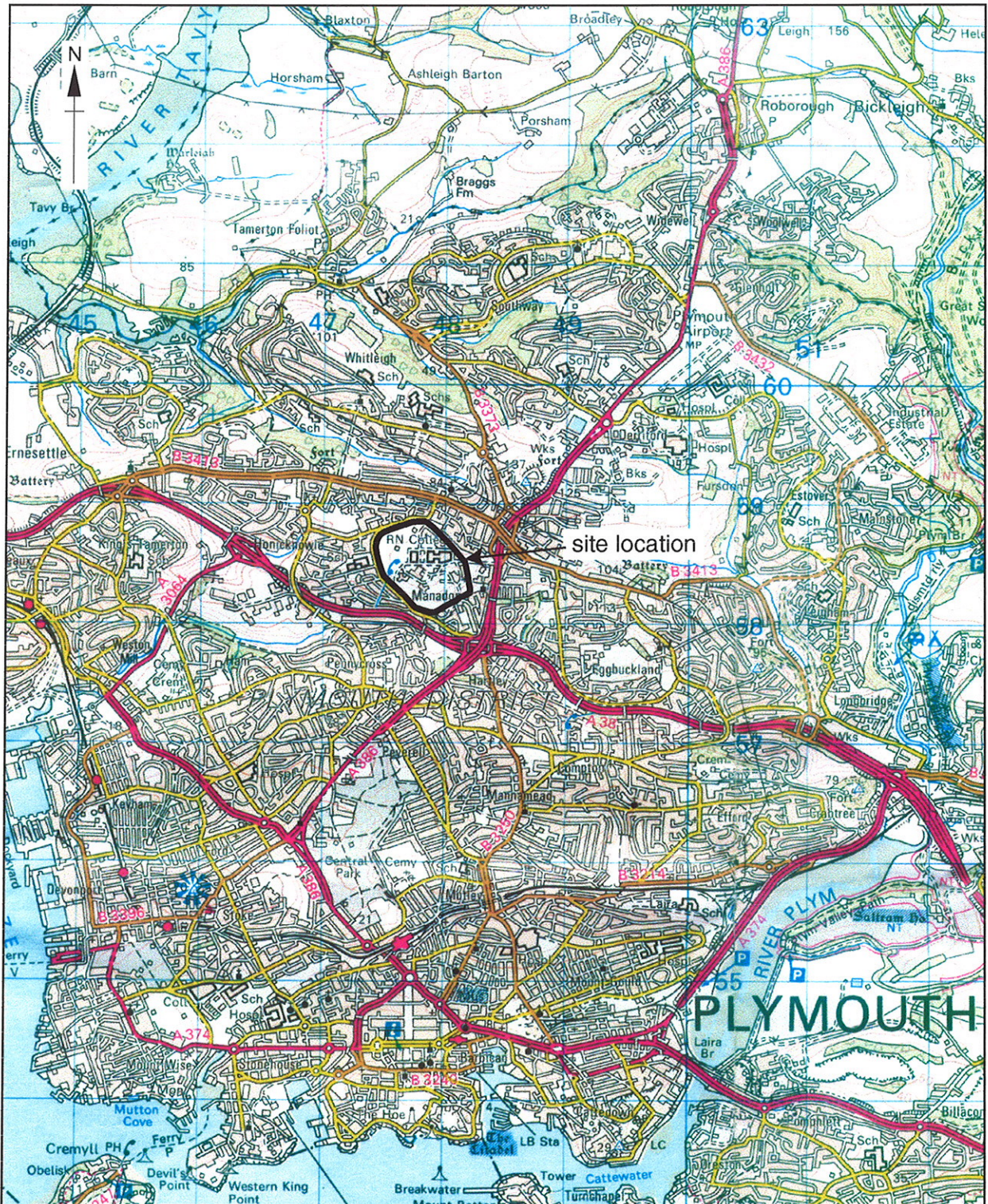
Trench 7								
	700	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	701	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	702	Layer			Natural			
Trench 8								
	800	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	801	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	802	Layer			Natural			
Trench 9								
	900	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	901	Layer			Natural			

## APPENDIX 2: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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Oxford Archaeological Unit 1997, *Proposed Housing Development. Manadon, Plymouth. Desk Based Archaeological Assessment.* Unpublished client report.

Oxford Archaeological Unit 1992, *Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual*, (First edition, August 1992, Wilkinson D. ed).



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Figure 1: Site location

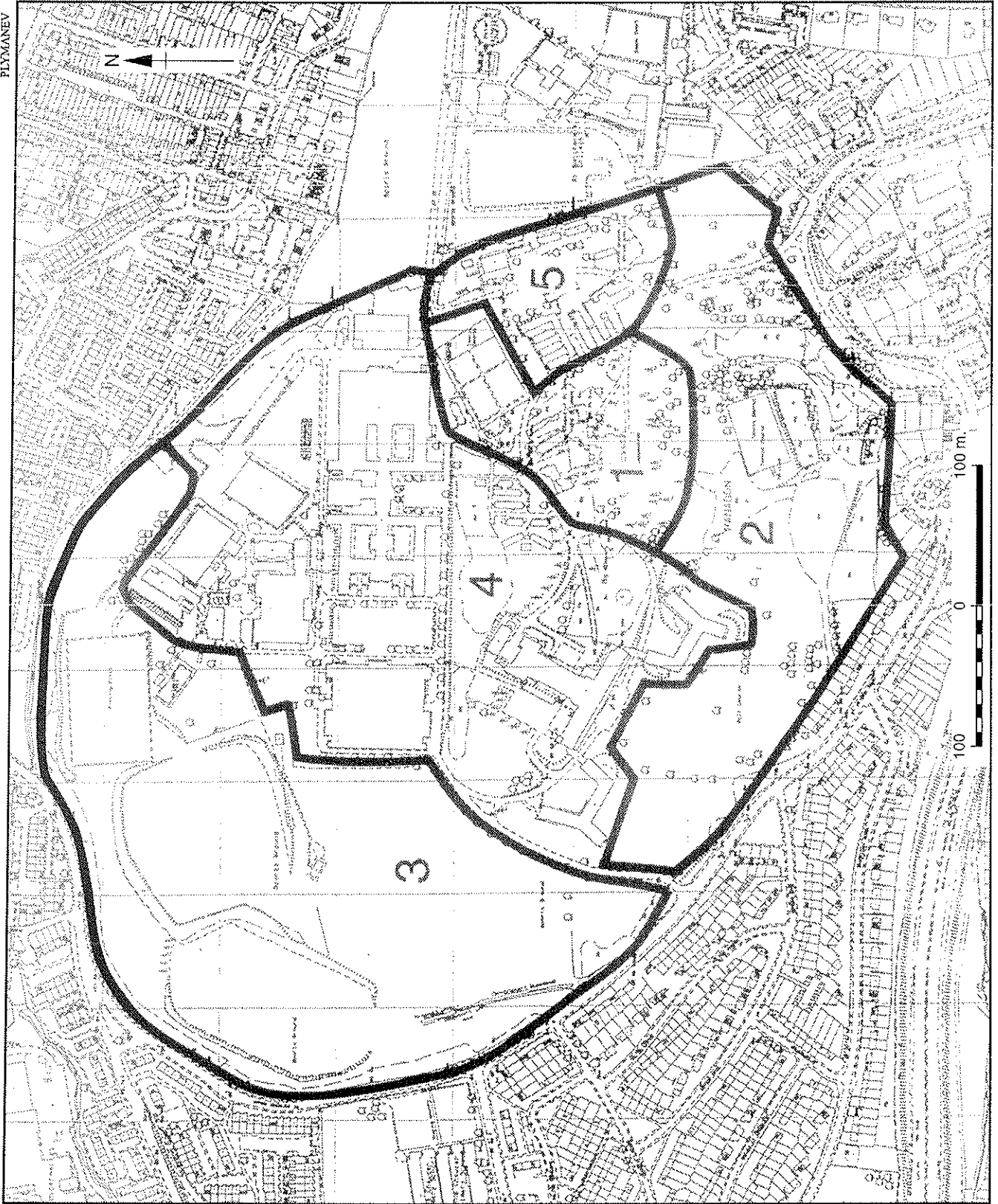


Figure 2: Development areas



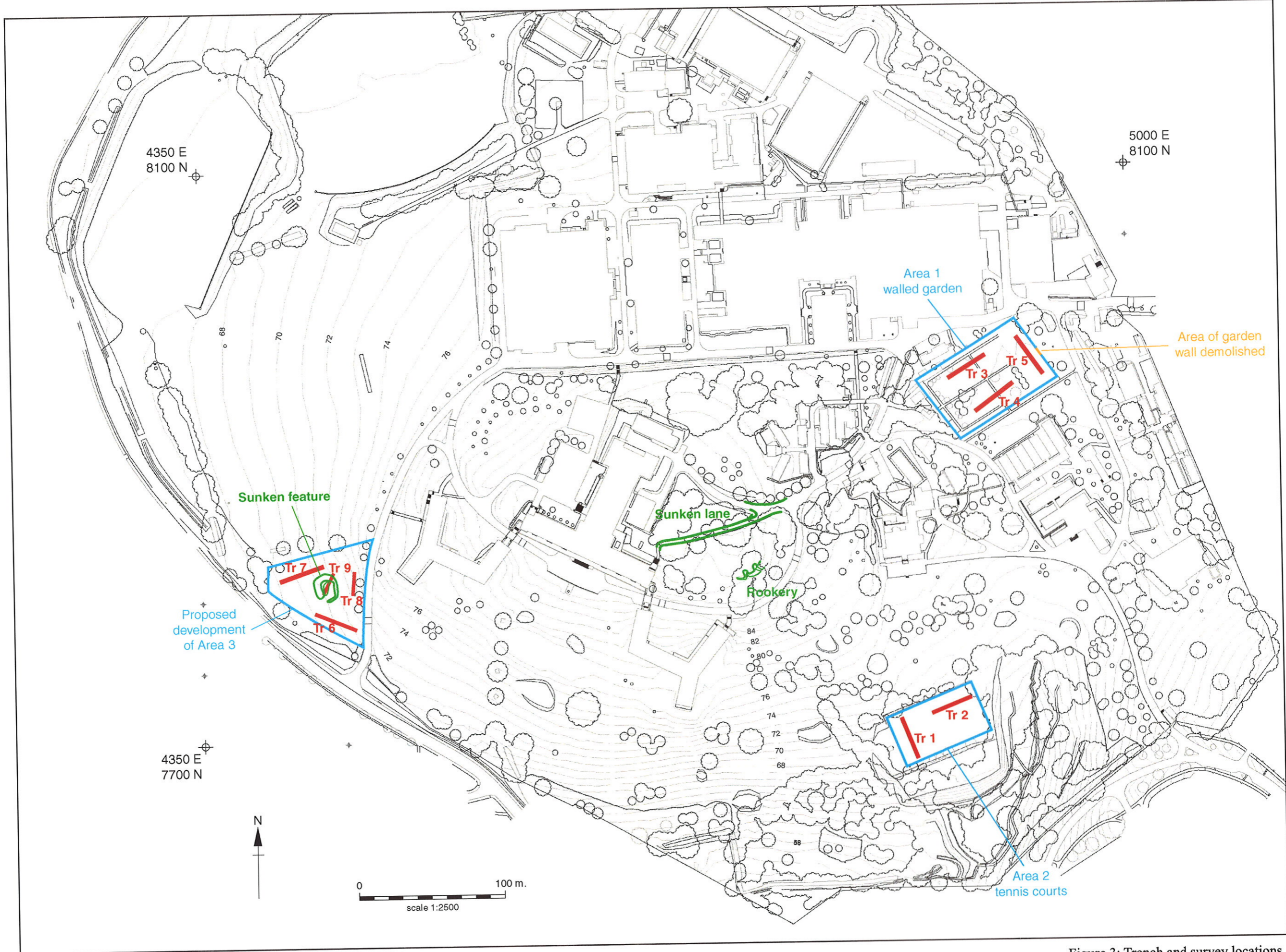


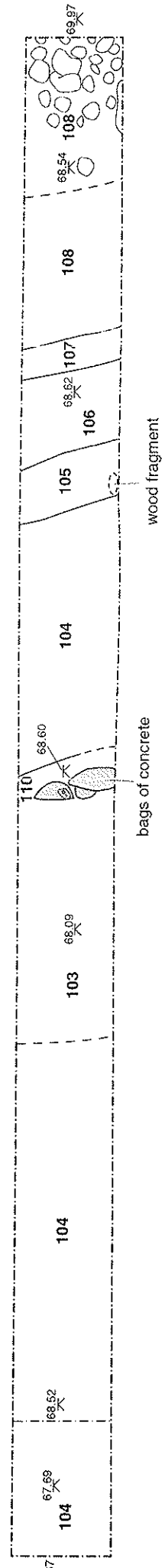
Figure 3: Trench and survey locations

PLYMONEY

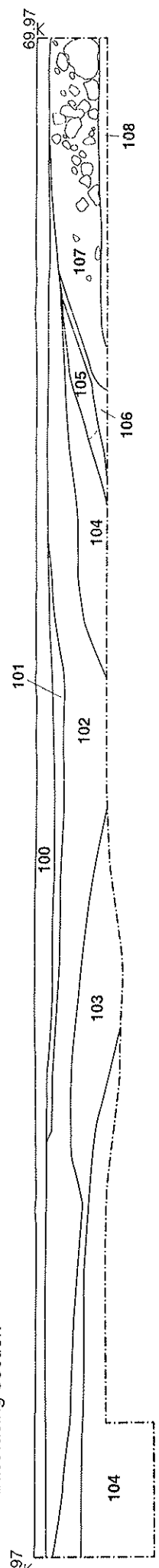
### Trench 1



#### Plan 101



#### Section 101 East facing section



### Trench 2



#### Plan 201



#### Section 201 South facing section

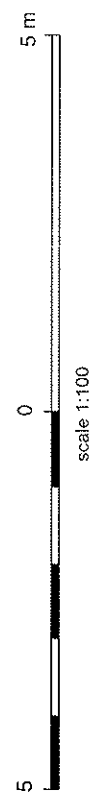
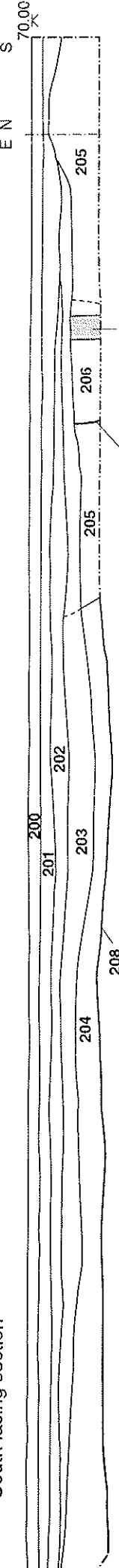
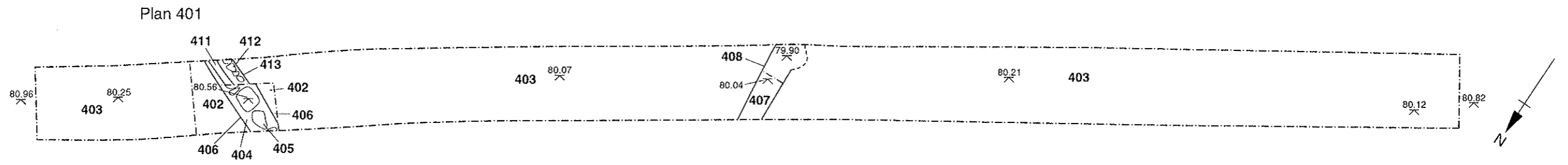
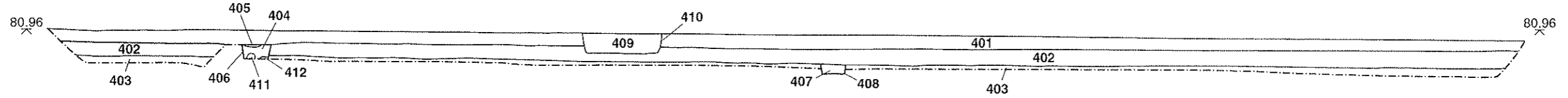


Figure 4: Trenches 1 and 2, plans and sections

### Trench 4

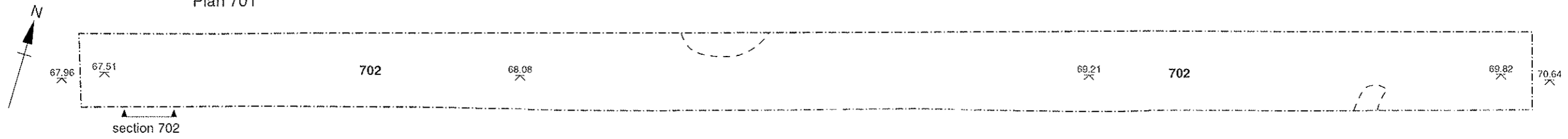


### Section 401 South facing section



### Trench 7

### Plan 701



### Section 702 North facing section

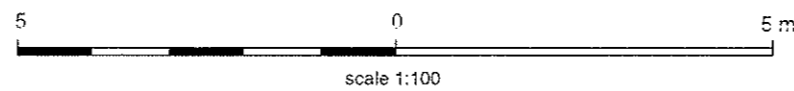
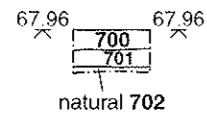


Figure 5: Trenches 4 and 7, plans and sections



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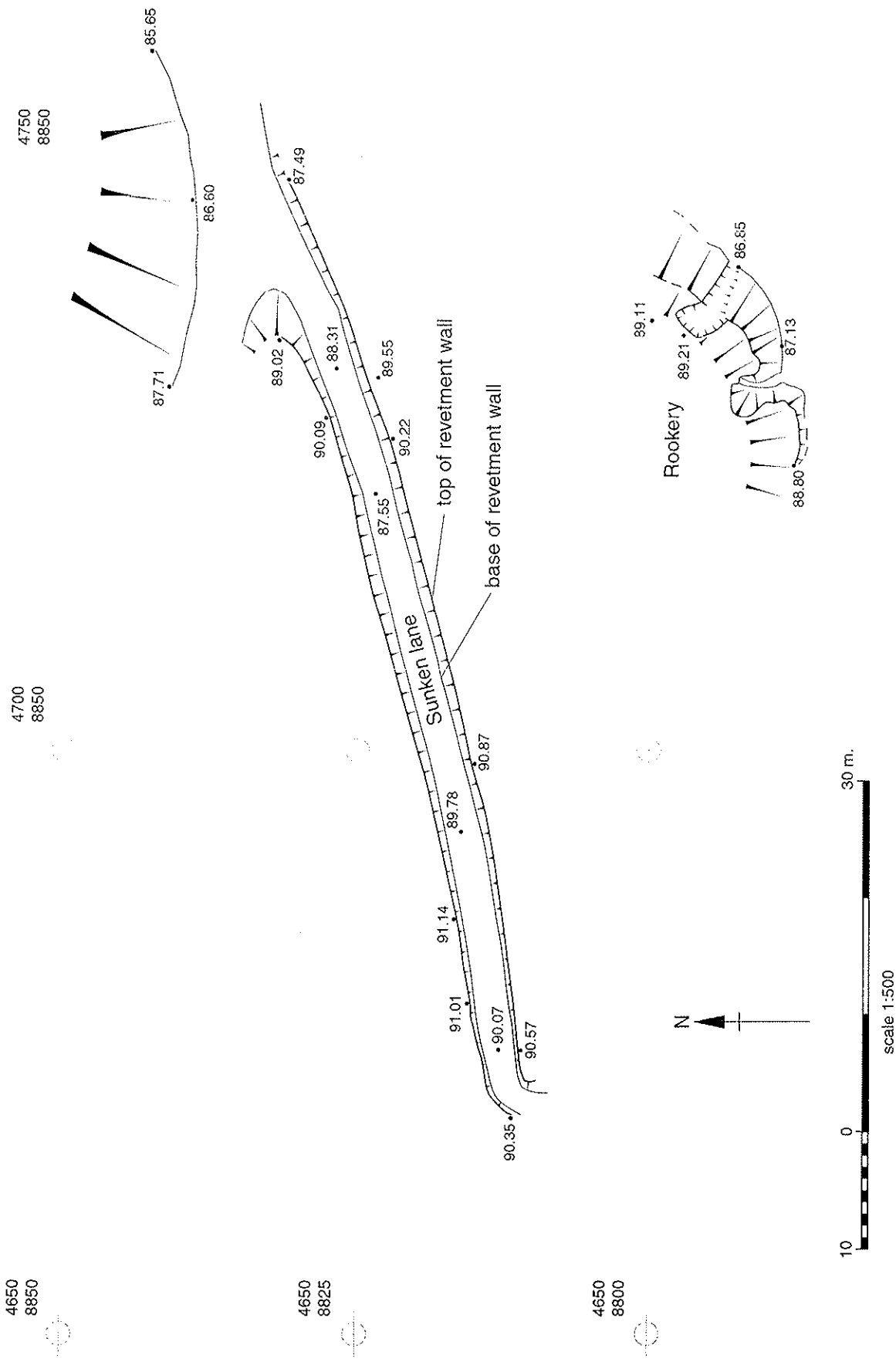


Figure 6: Survey of sunken lane and rookery feature (Area 4)



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