

## 7. Archaeological Potential

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### Lustleigh

The archaeological potential for the centre of Lustleigh is considerable given its very early origins and, until the mid 19th century, the generally unaltered nature of this.

Lustleigh church occupies a classic lan/llan position, i.e. an oval enclosure with a surrounding bank and a pronounced elevation of the interior. Lan sites, which are most usually found in Cornwall, are associated with the foundation period of Christianity. The presence of a 6th century memorial stone inscribed to Datuidoc, originally located in Lustleigh churchyard and now placed inside the church, is further evidence of this being a lan site as many such sites contain this type of feature. Lan sites were subsequently adopted for early Christian churches around which settlement would have grown, which most probably has been the case in Lustleigh.

The centre of Lustleigh, established certainly by medieval times, then remained little changed until the 19th century. Comparison made between the 1837 Tithe Map and present day maps demonstrates the growth and spread of Lustleigh within the last 150 years.

The south east end of the town orchard contains slight traces of earthworks, possibly these are the remains of earlier field banks. They do not appear on the Tithe Map, but would need to be considered should there be future ground disturbance planned in this area.

A number of grist mills in Lustleigh are well documented from at least the 14th century and the leats originally associated with these, which are mainly stone lined and bridged by clapper stones, are still an important historic feature of the village.

### Wrayland

The hamlet of Wrayland has archaeological potential given its known medieval origins. Apart from the conversion of some of the agricultural buildings to domestic use and alterations which relate to an Arts and Crafts phase, the buildings have remained largely unaltered.