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A35 AXMINSTER BY-PASS
REPORT ON TRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
AND DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH 1987

by

P.J. Weddell and N. Holbrook

Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit

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Summary

This report concerns the area to the south of the town of Axminster which lies along the route of the proposed A35 Axminster By-Pass. A preliminary survey of a broad corridor of land here, encompassing all the potential routes was funded by English Heritage early in 1985. Several sites were identified in this survey and it was felt that further evaluation of potential archaeological sites was necessary.

This evaluation work was carried out in 1987 by Exeter Museums AFU at the request of Devon County Council, with funding from an English Heritage rescue grant, and the results are described in this report. Part 1 contains the results of trial excavations on the line of the Roman road from Dorchester to Honiton and Exeter undertaken at the western end of the by-pass. Although no Roman metallurgy was found the documentary history of the area did strongly suggest that a road may have run across the flood plain of the Yarty and Axe rivers.

Part 2 of the report deals with the documentary survey and lists the sites which would be affected by the route, as it stood in August 1985 when a preferred route was defined. The survey has drawn attention to specific sites around the medieval Cistercian abbey of Newenham and to farm sites with Saxon or medieval origins, as well as further sections of the Roman alignments. The latter includes the great cross-country road known as the Fosse Way. There are also a number of landscape features such as boundaries and tracks whose origins may lie in the Roman or Saxon period.

Part 3 describes the recommendations for further work on the above sites, indicating the specific areas which might be excavated. Further general observations on future work, such as fieldwalking, are mentioned. The 1987 evaluation has shown that the proposed by-pass cuts through a landscape of great historic interest which contains a number of sites of archaeological importance, some of which will have much wider implications not just for the immediate area. With the wealth of documentary material available for the medieval and later periods it also presents an opportunity to examine a landscape in much greater depth than would normally be possible.

1. General Introduction

In 1985 a preliminary survey of the archaeological potential of land affected by the three alternative routes under consideration by the Department of Transport for the proposed A35 Axminster By-Pass was undertaken by P.J. Weddell, then working for the Property Department of Devon County Council. The results of this work, which was funded by an English Heritage rescue grant of £1000 were set out in the report Preliminary Archaeological Survey of Alternative Routes for the A35 Axminster By-Pass 1985. The report drew attention to thirty-five sites of varying age and significance along and in close proximity to the lines of the three proposed routes. A second report A35 Axminster By-Pass - Pre Order Publication Consultations: Archaeology, by S.C. Timms of the Property Department, Devon County Council summarised the archaeological implications of the Department of Transport's Preferred Route for the Axminster By-Pass and put forward recommendations for further archaeological work which could have a bearing on the examination of the by-pass scheme at public inquiry. Whilst no known sites on the by-pass routes were considered to be of such archaeological significance as to merit a preference for one route over another, it was evident that any of the routes would involve damage to archaeological features.

In view of the national potential of some of the sites identified by the 1985 survey report, English Heritage allocated a rescue grant of £6,000 to Devon County Council for further evaluation work in 1987/88. The opening of the Axminster By-Pass public inquiry in May 1987 precluded the results of the evaluation work being available for consideration at the inquiry, but the 1985 survey report which made clear the archaeological sensitivity of the area through which the by-pass would be built, was available. At the public inquiry representations for a proper programme of archaeological investigations was made by the Devon Archaeological Society.

Pending the results of the public inquiry, it was decided to carry out the evaluation work during the summer of 1987. This work, which was undertaken by Exeter Museums AFU at the request of the County Council, took two main forms. Firstly, trial excavations were carried out in the area of the flood plain of the Rivers Axe and Yarty where the assumed line of the Roman road from Dorchester to Honiton crossed the valley. Secondly, documentary research was put in hand to draw together the historical and topographical evidence for sites and features along the line of the by-pass. The emphasis throughout was on the line of the Preferred Route of the by-pass to the south of the town.

The results of the 1987 evaluation work are set out in this report which is divided into three parts. The first deals with the results of the excavations, the associated documentary evidence and conclusions. The second part is based on the documentary survey of the area as a whole and contains a list of sites and Part 3 deals with the recommendations.

In October 1987 it was announced that the public inquiry inspector had reported in favour of the by-pass being built on the Preferred Route subject to minor modifications. The recommendation has been accepted by the Secretary of State and construction of the by-pass is due to take place over the period 1989-91.

2. Archaeological Background

2.1 Prehistoric

The importance of the Axe valley in prehistoric times is not reflected in this area. This is more a reflection of modern agricultural practices and the

limitations of fieldwalking than of the real distribution of sites. Flint tools found in the surface of ploughed fields are the commonest indicators of sites of this period, and although no ploughed fields were available for study some worked flints were recovered. These small samples appear to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, but with the presence of much local flint and chert, Mesolithic sites might be encountered as well in this area. Almost any of the fields on the rising ground to the south of Axminster are likely to produce flint scatters in the right conditions and the gravel terraces just to the east of the Axe are particularly sensitive areas. One other aspect of prehistoric archaeology in this area relates to the much earlier period, the Palaeolithic age. The Axe Valley is one of the few areas in Devon where implements dating to this period can be found. These are often primitive 'hand-axes' which were deposited in the river gravels laid down some 50,000-100,000 years ago. A find of this type was reported from the Wyke area some years ago.

2.2 Roman

One of the most important aspects of this area is its significance for the archaeology of the Roman period in Devon. The Axe Valley is probably one of the best known areas in the county in terms of Roman rural settlement about which little is known at present in Devon. Of the few known Roman villas in Devon two are in this area (at Seaton and Uplyme), and Axminster itself lies on or near the junction of two Roman roads: the Fosse Way, a major cross-country route which ran from Lincoln, and the Dorchester-Honiton-Exeter road. These roads are followed for much of their course by modern highways. It has recently been established that there was a Roman fort at Woodbury Farm. This would have played a part in the military subjugation of SW England in the first century AD. There was also a later civil settlement here, perhaps a villa or roadside posting-station dating to the fourth century AD, but its form and extent are not known (see Silvester and Bidwell 1984). The preliminary survey identified Roman occupation material to the east of this site and place-name evidence indicates settlement to the west around Woodbury Cross. This settlement site would have been determined by the proximity of the roads mentioned above. Indeed Woodbury Lane to the north of the survey area is probably a Roman alignment on the Dorchester-Honiton route. The least-known factors about the Roman roads of East Devon are the alignment through the Axe/Yarty flood plain of the Honiton road and the course of the Fosse Way through the eastern and southern environs of Axminster. This is discussed in Part 1, below. It might also be noted that Roman tiles have been found at the site of the medieval Newenham Abbey [see below] on Lower Abbey Farm (Allan and Silvester 1981, 167-8) and further sites of this period probably await discovery.

2.3 Saxon

In the Saxon period Axminster began to develop as an important town, an ecclesiastical capital (or 'minster') of a large region. Sites of this period are not easily identifiable as the landscape probably developed within the existing Roman pattern but without the tangible remains such as tiles and pottery common in the Roman period. The existing roads continued in use - for example the Honiton-Dorchester road is named in a 10th-century charter and it was probably in this period that the diversion of the main roads into Axminster took place. The survey identified some minor roads, some now disused, which may have developed within the Roman system serving the local settlements of the immediate area (Part 2, Ch. 8.6). This was particularly apparent in the Wyke area (SY298969) where there was certainly a settlement in the 11th century when the Domesday Book was compiled. The location of these settlements which were the precursors to many modern farms might be found by further documentary research and fieldwork. Many of the modern parish boundaries were created in this period, often from Saxon estate boundaries, that between Axminster and

Uplyme being a notable example (Part 2 Ch. 8.4.2).

2.4 Medieval

In the medieval period the most significant impact on the landscape of this area was the foundation of Newenham Abbey in 1247 on a site just over 1km south-west of the town. Although the proposed by-pass route passes to the north of the site, now Lower Abbey Farm, it is possible that ancillary buildings which the abbey possessed may lie in this area. The enclosing banks of the abbey precinct may also be cut by the road (Part 2, Ch. 8.1.2). A small farm called Horselears once lay to the north-east of the abbey, but it has now disappeared. It may have performed one of the ancillary functions described above and, significantly, the site lies on a small stream which may have provided water power for a mill (Ch. 8.1.1). The field systems of Axminster parish represent an interesting example of the development of an open field landscape into an enclosed one, through gradual consolidation of fields from the 14th century onwards. This pattern has been studied in detail in recent years (esp. Fox 1972) and this research can be applied to the study of particular areas such as the Axe /Yarty flood plain which was an important source of meadowland.

Part 1: Trial Excavations in the Axe/Yarty Flood Plain 1987

1. Introduction

Excavation on the proposed line of the Axminster by-pass in the valley of the rivers Axe and Yarty was undertaken by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit at the request of Devon County Council. The work was carried out by kind permission of Mr Burrough the landowner and was funded by English Heritage. The objective of the excavation was to determine the course across the flood plain of the Roman road from Exeter to Dorchester (Margary 1967, route 4f, 113-4) and thus evaluate how it would be affected by the construction of the new by-pass.

The course of the Roman road is known with reasonable certainty on either side of the valley. To the west a piece of agger 7.3m wide was seen by Margary (ibid) on Symonds Down which aligned with Woodbury Lane. The recent discovery of a Roman settlement at Woodbury Farm also strongly suggests the Roman origin of the course (Silvester and Bidwell 1984). Beyond Woodbury Lane the road line may be reflected by a footpath which runs to the edge of the valley. To the east of the rivers lengths of agger 5.5-6.4m wide and up to 0.9m high are visible in the woods on the crest of Shute Hill and it is highly likely that the A35 overlies the Roman road as it descends Gammons Hill. The present excavations therefore sought to locate the course of the road and any possible bridges in the area between these two reasonably certain alignments.

2. The Trial Excavations Fig. 2.

Five trenches were excavated in July 1987, a micro-excavator being used for the initial clearance. The first trench (SY28729766) was dug on the west bank of the Axe at a point where the farmer recollected seeing remains of "masonry" as a boy (at which time the Axe lay slightly to the west of its present course). A series of trenches in this area however, failed to locate any structure.

The second trench lay immediately west of a relic Ox-bow lake of the Axe at a point where a concentration of stone had been noted weathering out of the bank (SY28649781). Excavation revealed a mass of rubble, some of it with adhering mortar, infilling a depression created by an earlier course of the Axe. Finds of pieces of rubber and barbed wire left no doubt as to its recent date.

Trench 3 was excavated across a hedge line which was considered to possibly reflect a former road course (SY28579783). The hedge was defined by two ditches, c.0.55m wide and 0.3m deep, set 5.2m apart. The ditches were dug through a deposit of hard clean brown clay with occasional small stones. This was of variable depth and overlay an undulating deposit of river gravels set in a fine light blue silt matrix. Considering the position of the trench it is almost certain that the Axe cannot have had a course in this area since the last glaciation. The gravels are therefore likely to have been deposited following the last Ice Age, the clay being a post-glacial accumulation. Any Roman features should therefore have been laid upon the clay but there was absolutely no trace of any metalling between the clay and topsoil.

Trench 4 was dug across a low mound at SY28459787 which has recently been cited as a Roman agger (Silvester 1984, 52, fig 1.b). The mound was c.4.6m wide and 0.3m high and consisted of hard clean clay containing very few stones. The mound is undoubtedly the field boundary shown in the 1776-8 survey (see Ch. 3 and Fig. 4) and its interpretation as a Roman agger can thus be firmly discounted. It directly overlay the same clean clay deposit found in trench 3.

Trench 5 was excavated c.75m west of the present course of the Yarty (SY28089798). At a depth of c.1.3m a deposit of coarse rounded river pebbles set in a blue silt matrix was reached (9). These gravels were of sufficient size to have only been transported by water travelling at a velocity indicative of the main course of the Yarty having lain on, or very near, this point at some time. Excavation did not proceed below this level. Directly above the gravels a 4.00m wide road was constructed of compacted river pebbles set in a sandy matrix (10). The road make-up was c.0.25m thick with a cambering surface of packed cobbles. Subsequently a raised footpath was added to the northern edge of the road, the kerb being cut through the metalling (24). The path was 1.3m wide, with granite and sandstone kerbs c.0.3m high, and had a cambered cobble surface. The alignment of the path differed slightly from that of the road curving off north-eastwards within the trench. The road did not show any signs of prolonged use, no ruts being visible in its surface, although there was evidence for the repair of one small area. Overlying the road and path was a layer of soft brown sandy clay with occasional small stones c.0.25m thick (23). This appeared to be a homogeneous deposit and is presumably a mud layer laid down during heavy flooding. This deposit marks the abandonment of the original road as a layer of compact gravel was laid upon it to form the make-up for a new road (the surface of which has since been removed) (29). This new course was embanked above the surrounding area by at least 0.7m. Following the construction of the new road abundant alluviation occurred to the south of the embankment, consisting of layers of sand (4, 21), clays (18) and gravels (20, 22) c. 1.3m deep.

The course of the Yarty shown on the 1776-78 survey, Fig. 4 (DRO, TD 7) lay at least 40m west of its present course (and is still visible as a depression within the field). The bridge over this course was 2.9m wide, with a ford immediately to the south (DRO, QS C/P88). The first road discovered in the excavation probably led to this bridge, a clay pipe lying upon the area of patching demonstrating that it was still in use in the eighteenth century. It is uncertain at what date the road was constructed although the absence of ruts or major resurfacing suggests that it is unlikely to have been considerably earlier. Any earlier road courses at this point will have been destroyed by previous courses of the Yarty. Around 1798 the Yarty cut eastwards to its present course, as a map of that date shows, Fig 3 (DRO Deposited Plans No. 12). The first road presumably went out of use at this date, the mud deposit perhaps being laid down during the flooding that led to the change in course. When a new bridge was constructed a stone revetted causeway carried the road

over the depression left by the earlier course. The second road can therefore be associated with the construction of the new bridge, it being deliberately embanked so as to pass onto the causeway. The alluviation that took place to the south of the embankment has thus occurred since 1798, and is mainly the result of flood water settling in the depression of the previous channel.

3. Documentary evidence

The topography of the Axe/Yarty floodplain is discussed in Ch. 7.1. Fox has suggested that this area was occupied by the meadowland of the tenant holdings in Axminster manor at least by the 13th century. He also concluded that the layout of fields in the post-medieval period remained relatively unchanged from that time (Fox 1972, 114). The post-medieval surveys indicate that the meadows were arranged in very closely sub-divided strips with the holdings of individual tenants widely dispersed among the strips. The earliest map evidence is in 1776-8 (DRO, TD 7, see Fig. 4) and this gives some indication of the actual layout of the fields. There were nine larger fields in which the strips had presumably been amalgamated and two smaller ones (Rough Mead and Little Rough Mead) which still contained nine and seven strips respectively. There appear to have been two primary east-west boundaries around which the strips were laid out. The more southerly of these lies directly in a line between the two presumed Roman alignments of Woodbury Lane and Gammons Hill. This boundary was the hedge line investigated in trench 3 described above. It is significant that both these boundaries were on the same alignment as the Roman roads rather than that of the present road into Axminster town which is likely to have been in existence when the fields were laid out.

The boundary which was investigated in Trench 4 would appear to be the north side of field 188 in the 1777-8 Survey; it was called Dommetts Ground after a former occupier and contained 3 rods and 8 perches (DRO, 49/26/5/17). This field was unusual in that it was laid parallel with the main east-west boundary rather than at right angles to it as most of the strips were. The 18th-century map shows a rather curious rounded shape to the west end of this strip, perhaps suggesting the position of a mound or other feature which prevented the laying out of a straight line between the two east-west boundaries (see Fig. 4). If the southern boundary does represent the alignment of the Roman road across the flood plain as a raised causeway it would clearly have presented an obstruction to the laying-out of strips of meadow. The strips do appear to exhibit some regularity as those to the north of the suggested Roman road seem to be designed to equate with acre (or fractions of an acre) parcels. This is confirmed by the documentary evidence of the 1574 survey (DRO, 123M/E72), eg. William Ffynnycombe's acre in Rough Mead and by 1777-8 survey (op.cit.); eg. Pinneys tenement had half an acre in Rough Mead and one strip in Little Rough Mead Late Rows of one acre. It would seem likely therefore that the metalling of the road and the make-up for the causeway would have been removed wherever possible when the fields were laid out. The width of the causeway road, which may have been up to 10m, would have occupied a large area of ground and it would have also created a major obstruction to normal agricultural operations in the meadows. These would have included the flooding of the meadows which Fox suggests was a practice in use by the early 16th century on the Axminster meadowland (op.cit., 123). Meadowland was also by far the most valuable type of farmland in the medieval period: it was usually valued at 12d an acre as opposed to 1d per acre for pasture and 2d to 4d for arable (idem, 100). This was partly because of the scarcity of suitable land and partly due to the high productivity of meadows which would produce a crop of hay as well as providing grazing for stock. Such economic factors account for the arrangement of holdings in the meadows; as there would normally be only one area of such land it was necessary to share it out amongst tenants of the whole manor. This situation could certainly have

led to the quarrying away and removal of stone associated with the Roman road where it ran across the flood plain. It is possible however that some traces of it remained in the 18th century which would explain the nature of the field boundary described above (Dommett's Ground) and the alignment of that strip.

The map evidence also demonstrates how the courses of the Axe and Yarty rivers have changed and this has already been discussed above. The scouring effect of these changes would also have removed any surviving traces of a road (and any bridge probably) in the vicinity of the rivers. This effectively means that the only areas where the road is unlikely to have been removed by natural erosion are (1) in the angle between the two rivers, some 300m in length, (2) at the western extremity where the Roman alignment would have diverged immediately from the present main road.

One other important historical reason which would allow for the destruction of the Roman road is that it was probably superseded by the road running into Axminster itself. The established view stated by Margary (1967, 114) is that no Roman fort existed at Axminster and the settlement only developed in the post-Roman period as an ecclesiastical centre or minster. The diversion of the Honiton-Dorchester road (the present A35) into Axminster is thus likely to be a later development. It is obviously very difficult to date roads by documentary evidence but there are references to the Yarty Bridge and Stoford (Bow) Bridge in 1334 (Pulman 1845, 619 citing BM Arundel MS 17 f33-5). This manuscript does however contain references to other bridges downstream from those just mentioned, including two 'beyond the flow of the water from the Abbey mill' and one in 'Boveria'. The latter was to be closed 'when the grass begins to grow' and evidently seemed to be at the centre of a tenurial dispute at that time. There is also a reference in the cartulary of Newenham Abbey to 'Schumeresbrigg' which also seems to have lain to the east of the town (Davidson 1834, f35).

The course of the road to the east of the Axe also presents a few problems. Woodbury Lane, a probable Roman alignment (Margary 1967), certainly ran as far as the Musbury road at SY29309662 (see the 18th-century map: Fig. 4 DRO TD7). At this point in the 18th century there was a staggered junction with a road running west a little to the south of the Woodbury Lane junction. This road led to the farm of Horselears and there was probably also a track leading south-west to Newenham Abbey. Horselears, like the abbey, lay on a small stream which emptied into the Axe and the Roman road would have probably passed to the north of this stream. There is some place-name evidence here which appears to refer to a road of some kind; a tenement called Hardway lay just to the east of Horselears (mentioned in 1574 survey and earlier). Unfortunately the group of fields bearing this name abuts both the Musbury road and the road to Horselears - it does however appear to imply a paved or metalled road rather than a hollow way or such like.

4. Conclusions

4.1. The excavation did not locate the Roman road but there are various topographical and economic reasons particular to this area, as described above, which could have led to its removal. The surviving area of metalling which was recorded can be associated with the late 18th-century Yarty Bridge and therefore reflects an alignment which led towards Axminster town.

4.2. The documentary material does not provide any direct evidence for the existence of the Roman road across the flood plain but the alignment of the fields on the flood plain and the position of the primary boundary in a direct line between Gammons Hill and Woodbury Lane would seem to support this interpretation.

4.3. There is also the possibility however that access was maintained from the Axe/Yarty meadows to Newenham Abbey in the medieval period - the evidence for bridges across the Axe exists but at present is not precise.

4.4. One other possible line for the Roman road would be along the northern primary boundary described above though this involves a diversion at the River Yarty and the arrangement at its east end (i.e. whether it meets the Fosse Way or runs south to Woodbury Lane) presents some problems. This route was not investigated as it lies north of the by-pass route although a section examined in a drainage ditch revealed two small ditches, c. 0.2m deep, spaced 7.15m apart. The hedge (which was only recently removed) had thus stood on a wide bank, but there was no trace of metalling in the section. A further route suggested by Davidson along the present A35 then eastwards in the vicinity of Bowbridge cannot be examined in this survey though this has been ruled out by Margary as an unnecessary diversion.

4.5. The material excavated at Woodbury and the suggested fort here (Silvester & Bidwell 1984) would imply that this site lay somewhere near the crossroads between the Fosse Way and Dorchester-Honiton roads.

4.6. The line of the Roman road might be established by further excavation at: (a) the eastern end (Symons Down as described below 8.5 and 9.1.5, (b) the western end - the only remaining area where the road could be traced is at the point where scouring by the Yarty could not have reached eg. around SY28069798. This area partly incorporates the pre-1972 roadway now an access to the fields west of the Yarty.

4.7. It must be noted that because of the limitations imposed on choice of sites by the route of the by-pass excavation cannot always be undertaken on the most suitable sites. The Roman road system around Axminster must therefore be viewed in its wider context and an examination of sites further afield, eg. the agger at Shute Hill or the Fosse Way north of Woodbury, may at some time be necessary.

Part 2: The Documentary Survey

5. Introduction

In terms of documentary research the area covered by the survey divides into two distinct areas; (i) the western part, including the environs of Newenham Abbey up to the A358 Musbury road, and (ii) the eastern part on the rising ground towards Trinity Hill. The former lay within the estates held by the Petre family from the late 16th and early 17th century. The first owners of this property were meticulous in obtaining the muniments associated with the land and also kept detailed records of their own. Fortunately many of these have survived and those relevant to the Axminster area are held in the Devon Record Office. These included surveys of the estates which contain detailed information about the fields, their quality and character, and any unusual features. Such information is lacking for the major part of the rest of the route as this land was held by several different families from the 16th century onwards.

6. Manorial Background

An appreciation of the tenurial and manorial development of the area is essential to any discussion of its topographical history, and hence the identification of archaeological sites.

6.1. Domesday. The Domesday Book lists three manors within the relevant area

of Axminster parish. The most important was Axminster itself, an ancient royal possession and a valuable estate: it was worth £26 and contained two mills, 30 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture and of underwood, land for 40 ploughs and 2 in demesne (Thorn 1985, 1.11). Another much smaller manor called Axminster is listed under the lands of William Cheever. It was assessed at only 1 virgate, had land for 2 ploughs and was valued at 20 shillings. This estate can be identified with the medieval manor of Haccombe, after one of its 13th-century holders Stephen de Haccombe, which belonged to the Honour of Bradninch. The modern acreage of this manor (ie. in 1777-8) was 91 acres and it was farmed from a number of dispersed landholdings particularly to the east and north-east of the town of Axminster (DRO 49/26/520). Its urban tenements appear to have centred on Chard Street. This manor would appear to have been carved out of the parent manor of Axminster as many of the parcels are completely surrounded by those lands.

The third Domesday manor was a more discrete land unit which occupied much of the south-eastern part of the modern parish. This manor, called Wyke (Week or Wick in later sources), was also a less valuable estate and belonged to one of the king's Saxon thegns, Odo. It was assessed at 1 virgate, held land for 1 plough, with 6 acres of meadow, the same of woodland and 5 acres of pasture. It was valued at only 8 shillings at that time (Thorn 1985, 524). This estate contained much poor-quality land rising steeply up to 180m at the top of the Greensand plateau.

One other estate not readily identifiable in Domesday is that represented by the later manor of Trill in the south of the parish. Thorn suggests it was coupled with Smallicombe, now in Northleigh parish, and Colyton Hundred (*idem*, 16.168). This estate is said to have formed a detached part of Axminster Hundred in the medieval period. The modern manor of Trill occupied a large portion of the southern part of Axminster parish west of Musbury Road.

6.2. Medieval and later. As noted above one of the most important events in the history of the area was the foundation of Newenham Abbey in 1247. This Cistercian house lay just to the south-west of the town c. 1.2km from the parish church between the 22m and 24m contours above the river Axe. The abbey was endowed with the manor of Axminster by Reginald de Mohun and the house was presumably sited on the demesne land of that manor. In the Abbey's cartulary reference is made to the 'Court of Boneriam' and the 'gate of Boneria; (DRO 49/26/2 fld). The extent of lands belonging to 'Boneria' probably equates with the demesne lands of the abbey, as identified in 16th-century surveys.

The manor of Wyke was held for most of the medieval period by the Doune family, the most notable of whom bore the name Ralph - hence the manor was sometimes called Wyke Ralf (Reichel 1931, 149). In the Inquisitiones Post Mortem of Ralph de Dune in 1249 he was seised of '2 ferlings' at Wyk worth yearly 8 shillings, meadow worth 4 shillings, with rents of assize worth 13s 4d (IPM Chancery Ser. 34). The estate passed from Hugh de Doune through the daughter Amesia to Henry Lodred and thence to his son Roger. Roger's daughter Alice married William Stroud of Parham, Dorset and Wyke then passed into that family. By marriage the property became associated with the family of Sir Richard Strode of Newenham in Ermington. None of the Strode family appears to have lived at Wyke as their 'capital messuage'. There is however a reference to a house of Hugh de Doune at Wyke in 1407 and to a 'mansionem de Dounshay' in 1382 (see below - 8.3).

After the Dissolution of the monasteries the property of Newenham Abbey in Axminster was held by Lord Thomas Grey until 1554 when he was executed for his part in Wyatt's rebellion (Youings 1955, 118). The lands were then granted to

the Duke of Norfolk and were acquired by William Petre in 1605. The Petres had managed to obtain the adjacent manors of Haccombfee, Uphay and Umfraville as well as Axminster manor itself, thus amalgamating a large tract of land around the town. The major exception was the area in the south and south-east of the parish which the Petres never owned, i.e. Trill and Wyke.

The activities of the Petre family in consolidating their estates in east Devon also ensured that their manors remained as separate working units and there was continuity in their administration. Wyke, however, did not survive as manorial unit; it was sold and 'dispersed' by Sir William Strode of Newnham (Ermington) during the 1620s (DRO, Z17/3/33). Part was bought by Sir John Drake and became attached to Trill, the adjacent manor, which was held by that family. Another part descended to John Drake of Ash in Musbury from one of the ancestors of Sir William Pole (*ibid*). This had the effect of masking the earlier property boundaries particularly on the south side where the Drake properties abutted Wyke.

7. Topography

The proposed by-Pass runs to the south of the town of Axminster for about 5km at a maximum distance of about 1.6km south of the parish church. The area dissected by the road divides roughly into three areas of distinct topography and historic landscapes.

7.1. The Axe/Yarty flood plain

The River Axe which rises to the east in Dorset forms a distinct natural boundary in this part of south-east Devon. Its valley follows a north-east/south-west alignment in the vicinity of Axminster where the flood plain begins to widen. Just to the south of the town it is joined by the River Yarty which rises in the Blackdown Hills to the north-west and from here the valley forms a broad corridor through the greensand plateaux of East Devon down to the coast. In the medieval period the area between the Axe and Yarty belonged to the manor of Axminster but was divided into many small strips within what were termed 'fields'. This was valuable meadow land, hence the minute division of land which was held rather like arable 'open' or 'subdivided fields' (Fox 1972, 81), whereby adjacent strips in a field were held by different tenants. These were almost certainly in existence by the mid-13th century at least, though no earlier documentation survives (*idem*, 114). The largest field in the Axe/Yarty flood plain was called Rough Mead which, in a survey of the manor in 1574, is described as 'the comen meade callyd Ruffe meade' (DRO 123M/E72). An example of a holding in this field at the time is that of William Ffynnicomb, a customary tenant, who held an acre in the field which lay between the holdings of Membury manor and that of George Gill (*ibid*). Even in the late 18th century Rough Mead was divided into at least 12 strips from as little as c. 10m wide, each in different occupation (DRO 49/26/5/17) (see Fig. 4).

Map and documentary evidence shows that the course of the two rivers has changed quite considerably over the last 400-500 years. The Axe appears to have altered more drastically, with the general trend being a movement to the west. The map of 1776-8 (Fig. 4) shows also that the position of individual meanders has changed in the last 200 years. The Axe originally formed the boundary between the Demesne of Newenham Abbey and the common meadow of Axminster and the changes of alignment have caused obvious problems. The usual solution appears to have been to simply re-establish the boundaries after the course has changed. The map shows three fields where this process has occurred, in all these the Axe flowed through the fields itself rather than forming the boundary.

The Yarty seems to have moved less dramatically in the last 200 years but there was clearly a major shift to the west before this time, as the position of the parish boundary marks the old course of the river. The land between the river and the old parish boundary was therefore a 'no-man's land' and is described on 19th and 20th-century maps as 'Lands common to the parishes of Axminster and Kilminster'. Smaller changes have occurred since the late 18th century as the rebuilding of the Yarty Bridge in this period was necessitated by a change of course (see below).

7.2. Newenham Abbey Demesne. The extent of the Tithe-free lands as shown on the Tithe Map for Axminster gives an impression of the demesne lands of the abbey though it is not entirely accurate. As noted above the Axe formed the western boundary of the demesne of Newenham Abbey. At the north end the boundary is no longer clear due to the changes in the course of the Axe but it is to some extent followed by the modern railway line here. The abbey's demesne included a certain amount of meadow, for example Red Mead, which in 1574 abutted the river (DRO 123M/E72). Another piece of meadow just to the west of the abbey was Barre Mead, which name probably derived from Middle English Barres, implying a barrier or flood defence work, (see Fig. 5).

The land above the flood plain (at the point where the by-pass route crosses it) was pasture land in the 16th century: two closes called Conygar and New Close (ibid). These fields contained numerous trees, many in the hedgerows (60 and 200 respectively in 1574) which were important to the economy of 'wood pasture' as described by Fox (1972, 124). By the 17th century New Close had been divided up into five separate fields, a process which was happening on the other former pasture closes of the abbey's demesne (DRO 49/26/5/15). Some of these were now sown for wheat, such as Bowry field to the south of the abbey access road. This was probably a reversion to the earlier medieval pattern when arable farming predominated (Fox 1972, 122).

7.3. Land to the east of Musbury Road. This area rising from about 40m to over 200m on Trinity Hill in the far east of the parish was probably extensively wooded even in the medieval period. Symonds Down to the north for example had only been partially cleared by the late 16th century: the east part was arable and pasture whilst the west was 'wood ground well grown with oke and ashe and other underwood' (DRO 123M/E72 170). On the lower ground the name Broadwood was applied to a field just to the south-east of Shools Farm in 1838 (Tithe Apportionment). This name also occurs in 16th-century leases (123M/TP 218, 220) and must refer to a former extensive tract of woodland here. In the same leases 'Danyells Wood' and 'Wood grove lying between Newenham monastery and Tryll' are also mentioned. The highest part of the greensand plateau was reserved for common pasture. This is mentioned in the IPM of John Strode in 1582 (C series 198 (27)) and also in 18th-century references to Wyke (DRO 337B/59/2A (B)).

8. The Sites

8.1. Newenham Abbey Environs Fig. 5.

8.1.1. Mills and Leats. In the Cartulary of Newenham abbey (compiled about 1347) there are several references to mills. Some of these refer directly to a fulling mill e.g. 'molend sui fullonam' (Davidson 1834, f29). The description of the meadow of Boneria (DRO op. cit.) gives a clue to the location of this mill: 'outside the gate of Boneria from the lake [i.e. stream] iuxta the fulling mill up to the fence enclosure which is called Barresmede...' As already noted the field 'Barresmede' lay just to the west of the Abbey precinct but the identity of the 'lake' presents more difficult topographical problems. There were no less than three streams which ran west into the Axe in the

vicinity of the Abbey: though the most northerly was actually called Candlemorelake in 1574, Gamberlake in more recent times (e.g. OS Maps), the word lake was commonly used to refer to small streams (from Anglo-Saxon lacu) and could refer to either. The cartulary also contains a deed exchanging land between John de Haccumbe and the Abbot of Newenham in which the abbot is granted the mill dam (DRO, 49/26/2 f21). The survey of the manor of Axminster of 1574 mentions only 'one watermyll lyenge on the west syde the sayde scyte which cometh out of the Ryver of Axe' (DRO/23M/E72): this lay to the east of Barremede. A 17th-century survey refers to the mill and mill house with 'the 2 grist mills' and 'Barras mead' is described as adjoining the mill (DRO, 49/26/5/14). It seems possible therefore that there were also two medieval mill sites, one served by a leat coming out of the Axe, and one perhaps served by the small tributary streams. Evidence for the site of the 'grist mills' seems to be fairly conclusive - it must have lain just to the west of the abbey close to where the railway now runs. Some confirmation that the fulling mill lay on a different site is that in the assessment the area from 'the lake' by the fulling mill to Barremede contained 22 acres of meadow so it is not likely to refer to a point adjacent to that field. The fulling mill probably lay on one of the tributary streams possibly on what later became a farm site e.g. Horslears or Shools. One other potential site is at Balls Farm to the south (SY285967). The 17th-century survey contains the following description: 'the house called Balls the plott before the dore in wch some tyme a mill stode...' (*ibid.*).

One possible course for the leat for the grist mills is suggested by a path shown on the map of 1777-8 (*ibid.*, TD 7) which follows a fairly straight line running past the mill site then west to the river (nb. no bridge is shown where it meets the river). The leat would have left the Axe at about 300m above the abbey where there is a curve in the field boundary which may be the remains of an old meander bend (SY28829768). The other possible source for the leat is about 350m beyond that site at a point where the path converges with the river (SY29039797). A modern footpath still follows the approximate line of this path though there are divergences caused by the railway line. The by-pass cuts the postulated leat at SY28749760.

8.1.2. Conygar Field (centred SY28839749) (Fig. 5). This field just to the north-east of the abbey was, as its name suggests, used as a rabbit warren. The early 17th-century survey describes the field as follows:

'the burrowe on one side of the same and an orchard next the said burrowe in which a walle standeth' (*op. cit.*).

It is not possible to locate this wall precisely as this is the only reference to it. The wall may perhaps have been the remains of the precinct wall.

8.1.3. New Close (Fig. 5). This field to the east of Conygar is described thus in the 17th century survey:

'A bancke in the lower side of the same, a goyle [small stream] in the same wch in tyme was a waie, the bancke caste abrode and the waie to be filled in ther wilbe an increase of land in the said close.'

New Close was a large field of 25 acres which had been subdivided by the early 17th century. One clue to the location of the 'goyle' is shown on the OS 25" (2nd Ed. 1905) map, on which hachures suggest a partly filled in ditch running from SY28979749 to SY28959728 - see Fig. 5. The course to the south (ie. Abbey Lane) may have been picked out by the stream which flows past the abbey to the north. If this does represent the remains of a former hollow way it could be of some antiquity. The by-pass cuts this feature at SY28959744.

8.2. The Fosse Way. Fig. 6.

The alignment of the Fosse Way to the south of Axminster has never been adequately explained, indeed it is not absolutely certain that it existed. The A358 Musbury road to the south of Abbey Gate has been suggested as a Roman alignment.

The manorial boundaries in the environs of Axminster do not altogether respect the Musbury road to the north of Abbey Gate although this road did probably define the eastern limit of the abbey demesne lands. The boundary between Wyke manor and that of Haccombfee (both Domesday estates) is not clear-cut but appears to have curved north-east from Abbey Gate towards Woodbury Cross. This might be assumed to be an indicator of the course of the road - if it survived into the Saxon period. The projected works in the vicinity of Musbury Road include the closure and re-alignment of that road and thus archaeological investigation in its vicinity would also be possible.

8.3. Jackleigh Cottages (SY29769695). (Higher Jackleigh in Fig. 7)

This site appears to have been associated at an earlier period with a tenement called Week Chapel, to which was attached a substantial amount of land from the 16th century at least. This tenement lay within the Domesday manor of Wyke but there is no indication as yet of its early history. The most likely date for the origin of the farms in Wyke would seem to be in the 13th century as suggested by Fox (1972, 115). It must be emphasized however that the origin of these farms particularly those outside Newenham Abbey's holdings may well only be elucidated by excavation. There is also a likelihood that there was a chapel here: the will of John Newton of Kilminster in 1598 refers to his house called 'Weeke Chapell' (Oliver 1840, 151). In the 14th century there are references in the bishop's registers to a chapel at Wyke. The licences were granted to the Downe family who then held the manor and it must have been situated at the manor house itself. The tenement of Week Chapel may therefore represent the original manorial focus with its demesne land - as noted above the manor of Wyke was dismembered from the late medieval period onwards and by the late 16th century the manor house may have developed into a separate farm. The Week Chapel tenement itself was also gradually broken up and sold to adjacent farms from the 17th century onwards. By 1786 no land was attached to the house and by the time of the Tithe Map in 1838 the tenement was represented by just one field. The later history of the site seems to be associated with the adjacent Jackleigh Farm: there were two cottages by the early 19th century then called Higher Jackleigh. Jackleigh itself was called Unity Farm on the Tithe Map, implying the amalgamation of holdings and today there are separate farms: Great Jackleigh and Higher Jackleigh occupying the same site. It would seem likely that the Week Chapel farm site first adopted the name Higher Jackleigh and then transferred just a few hundred metres to the north to the site of the sister farm.

One other topographical point is that the course of Wyke Lane appears to curve and divert around the site. This road was thought to be of some antiquity and takes the form of a hollow-way in its lower course.

8.3.1. Wyke Farm (see below, 9.1.6).

8.4. Boundaries Figs. 11-12.

8.4.1. Symonds Down. The boundary of this farm forms the dividing line between the ancient manors of Axminster and Wyke and must be of some antiquity, probably originating at least in the late 10th or 11th centuries. It is surprising that Woodbury Lane was not utilised for the boundary as this is thought to be a Roman alignment. The possibility cannot be excluded therefore that this boundary may represent a Roman road alignment though it is

undoubtedly a much steeper ascent than Woodbury Lane. This is cut at SY30529689.

One other significant boundary in this area diverges from the above at SY30549687 and runs south to Trinity Hill where it is taken up by a track. It formed an important tenement between the lands of old Wyke Farm and those of Kings and Higher Wyke. This is cut by the by-pass at the above NGR.

8.4.2. Parish boundary. Fig. 9. The parish boundary between Axminster and Uplyme is described in various charters dating from AD 983 onwards (Fox 1970). The boundary at Burrowshot Cross in the 10th century contained no distinctive features: the contemporary description simply mentions the road (of Roman origin, see 8.5 below) which was called the 'Red Way' (*idem*. 42).

8.5. The Roman road at Symonds Down-Burrowshot Cross (see also Part 1) Figs. 8-9.

Notwithstanding the discussion under 8.4 above the Roman road to Dorchester is assumed to have followed the line of Woodbury Lane thence into Cooks Lane and thence up to Burrowshot Cross. The present A35 runs just to the south of the earlier course - the older alignment is shown on the map of 1778-9. The new course had been laid out by 1838 and is shown on the Tithe Map, the fields adjacent having been cut through by this road. The old course is visible on the higher slopes near Burrowshot as a hollow-way and below this near Cooks Lane (at SY31259770) a distinct section of agger survives in the field.

8.6. Trackways and Footpaths. Figs. 10-12.

8.6.1. Various hollow-ways were identified in the preliminary survey chiefly running to the east of Wyke Lane. The main one which ascends the greensand plateau in a series of dog-legs is cut by the by-pass route at SY30249785.

8.6.2. There is another possible disused road or track leading from Musbury Road to Wyke Lane. The west part still remains as a track and was shown as such on the 1776-8 map but only for a short length as that survey did not include the land to the east. It would have left Musbury Road at SY29209722 and, following the line of existing field boundaries, joined Wyke Lane at SY29759690. The by-pass route cuts through a long section of this leaving very little untouched (see Fig. 6).

8.6.3. A striking feature of the larger scale maps of the area is the alignment of some of the public footpaths. One such path for example follows a fairly direct alignment from the southern end of the surviving Fosse Way at Stoney Lane to Woodbury Farm, the site of an earthwork and possible Roman fort. Another path runs south from Woodbury towards Wyke Green and appears to have a Roman alignment: it follows the line of the earthwork at Woodbury and is set at right angles to Woodbury Lane (a presumed Roman road). Its behaviour is strikingly different from the hollow ways noted above which take an irregular winding course. These are shown on the 1st Edition OS 6" Map of 1891, reproduced in Figs. 11-12.

The hollow ways are difficult to date (it is possible that excavation may help in this respect) but some may date to the medieval period serving as access roads to the fields of Wyke manor. An earlier date for these features is however quite possible. It is not certain what the footpath alignments actually represent though they may be preserving the course of a very ancient topographical feature.

Part 3: Recommendations for Further Work

9. Introduction

Most of the sites described in part 2 of this report will require excavation, though the nature and extent of this will vary according to the individual site. The sites themselves include both discrete, identifiable settlements such as Jackleigh Cottages and landscape features such as the hollow ways and boundaries which are linear in character. The former will require more extensive detailed excavation whereas the latter might be examined by simple trenching where they are crossed by the new route. The establishment of the line of the Fosse Way presents more complex problems; various recommendations for this site are set out below. Account must also be taken of sites which do not leave any visible trace above ground and cannot be elucidated by documentary research. A programme of fieldwalking prior to road construction and a watching brief during it are thus recommended. Any new sites which come to light in the course of future survey work will obviously have to be dealt with accordingly.

9.1. Excavation.

9.1.1. Jackleigh Cottages (Ch. 8.3.) Fig. 7.

Excavations should be undertaken on the site of Jackleigh Cottages (Week Chapel - see Ch. 8.3). This is potentially a very important site: it may possibly be the site of the early manorial centre of Wyke and may also contain a medieval chapel. Opportunities to excavate on this type of site are very rare in Devon and the nature of the site should be ascertained as soon as possible.

9.1.2. Newenham Abbey: Mill Leat (Ch. 8.1.1) Fig. 5.

Trial excavations will be necessary to locate the position of the leat, and also to establish the nature of the archaeological deposits. If waterlogged deposits survive undisturbed these could provide valuable palaeo-environmental evidence and elucidate some of the problems of the 13th-14th century economy of the valley which cannot be elucidated by documentary research: particularly land use on the edge of the Axe/Yarty meadows.

9.1.3. Newenham Abbey: New Close (Ch. 8.1.3) Fig. 5.

Trial excavations should be undertaken at the site described as the road or hollow way which had become disused by the 17th century. This feature may pre-date the foundation of the abbey as it runs through the middle of the demesne land and could therefore be of Roman or Saxon origin. There is also the possibility again of valuable waterlogged deposits surviving as the feature had evidently contained water for some time.

9.1.4. The Fosse Way (Ch. 8.2) Fig. 6.

The establishment of a course for the Fosse Way to the south of Axminster is of great significance and has many implications for the archaeology of the area as a whole. As the By-Pass route runs east-west across this area it must inevitably cut through the Fosse Way, if it exists, at some point. The discussion above highlighted the various alternative routes for this road and trial excavations at a number of locations would seem to be necessary:-

(a) A site close to the present Musbury Road (A358) as this may follow a Roman alignment eg. at SY29239635.

(b) A site close to Abbey Gate where the present road changes course: any divergence by the Fosse Way towards Woodbury Lane could be located eg. at SY29229612.

(c) Field boundaries which are remnants of manorial boundaries and may thus have followed old landscape features eg. at SY29279625 and SY29309620.

(d) A watching brief during construction work should be undertaken and, if the

sites in (a) - (c) above produce no positive results, may be the only method of locating the Roman road.

9.1.5. The Roman road Dorchester-Exeter (Ch.8.5) Figs. 8-9.

This site has already been described in Part 1 of the report particularly in relation to the western end of the by-pass. Chapter 8.5 has also drawn attention to the supposed Roman 'agger' in the vicinity of Symonds Down and some disturbance is likely to occur here. The bulk of this will be caused where the By-Pass cuts through the existing road - Cooks Lane - where it follows the Roman alignment. Some damage may also however be caused to the 'agger' close to the lane by the construction of a new slip road. The importance of establishing and confirming the layout of the Roman road network in this area has already been emphasized. Suggested sites for excavation here are:- (a) at SY31199779, close to the west side of Cooks Lane and (b) SY31229774 at the west end of the agger. The Roman alignment to the east, up to Burrowshot Cross, is very close to the proposed embankment for the new highway and should any threat to this area be imminent further excavation will be necessary (see Fig. 9c). A proper survey of the remains here would also be necessary as there is likely to have been modification to the Roman alignment in later times. Further trenching at the western end of the By-Pass as recommended above in Part 1 should be undertaken when this area becomes accessible.

9.1.6. Higher Wyke Farm Fig. 7.

This farm is another possible site for the location of the Domesday settlement of Wyke. Since so little is known about the nature of late Saxon farms and manor sites in Devon it would be advisable to undertake trial excavations in the threatened area close to the site of the present farm, eg. at SY29919690. There is every chance that the farm site has moved at some time in its history or that the early settlement was arranged over a wider area perhaps in the form of a hamlet.

9.1.7. Land Boundaries: Axminster and Wyke (Ch. 8.4) Figs. 11-12.

The antiquity of the boundary which formed the southern limit of Symonds Down farm, and of Axminster manor, and its survival today as a distinctive feature in the landscape would seem to be very significant. With the existence also of Roman settlement in this area it is possible that continuity in landscape development could be established and as such the opportunity to excavate this boundary should be taken. The same applies to the parish boundary between Axminster and Uplyme (Ch. 8.4.2) though it seems likely that this feature has already been greatly disturbed around Burrowshot Cross.

9.1.8. Footpaths and Hollow Ways (Ch. 8.6.3) Figs. 10-12.

Attention has been drawn to the alignment of footpaths in the vicinity of Axminster and the possibility that they reflect much earlier features. These sites include:- (a) path at SY2887973 (north of Lower Abbey Farm); (b) the possible track from Musbury lane SY29209722 to Wyke SY29759690 (Ch.8.6.3); (c) path and hollow way (Wyke Lane) at SY29809690 - the two converge here and follow the same alignment. The path runs for about 1km between Woodbury and Abbey Gate Lane. (d) The path or track at SY29899688 south of Higher Wyke Farm - investigation in conjunction with 9.1.6 would seem to be logical. (e) The former hollow way at SY30249688 near Kings Farm (Fig. 10); (f) the path at SY30429689 east of Kings Farm. Only a limited amount of trenching would be necessary at these sites and this could yield very valuable results.

9.2. Fieldwalking

The present survey can only locate sites where documentary evidence is relevant. The preliminary survey involved a certain amount of fieldwork but

the examination of ploughed fields was very limited as so little was available at that time of year. Even so a certain amount of pottery and flint artefacts was found. In view of the importance of the Roman settlement in the area it would be valuable to locate further sites on the route particularly in the vicinity of Newenham Abbey where Roman tiles have been found. Further work may then become necessary if such sites are identified.

9.3. Documentary Research

Further work on the medieval muniments of Newenham Abbey, which are not held by the Devon Record Office, may yield important topographical information. These are contained in the British Museum Arundel Manuscript 17 and the Bodleian Library Topographical collection Devon d5. Other sources in the Public Record Office might also be examined.

9.4. Environmental Archaeology

An assessment of the potential of the soils for producing environmental evidence such as pollen has not as yet been undertaken. In view of the documentary evidence which is available for the economy of the area in the medieval and later period and also for the management and clearance of woodland, such evidence would be very important. The area of the Axe/Yarty flood plain and mill leat sites might also yield waterlogged remains and plant material which could add to our knowledge of the medieval economy and landscape (see 9.1.2, 9.1.3). This aspect of investigation may also have relevance to sites of earlier periods if these are located and also provide rare information about prehistoric or Roman environments.

9.5. Watching Brief

There are a number of types of sites which cannot be identified by documentary research and which leave no trace on the surface. This is particularly true of the prehistoric period, as noted in Ch. 2.1. The limitations imposed on fieldwalking by the predominance of pasture fields in the area will prevent the discovery of these sites before construction work begins. Allowance should therefore be made for recording to be undertaken during soil stripping and trenching. Deep excavations in the river gravel terraces may also yield Palaeolithic tools which would not normally come to light.

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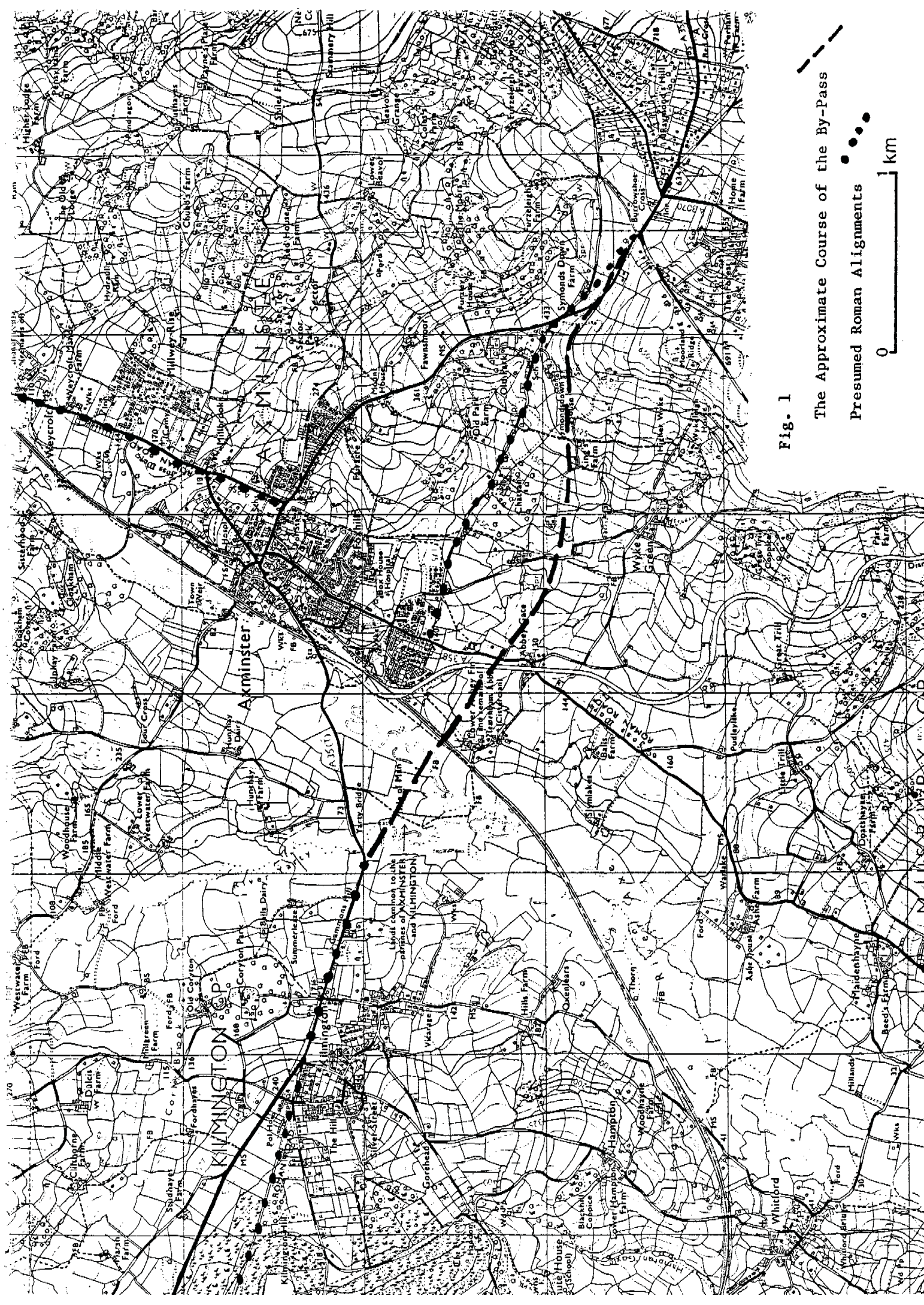


Fig. 1

The Approximate Course of the By-Pass

Presumed Roman Alignments



AXMINSTER BY-PASS 1987

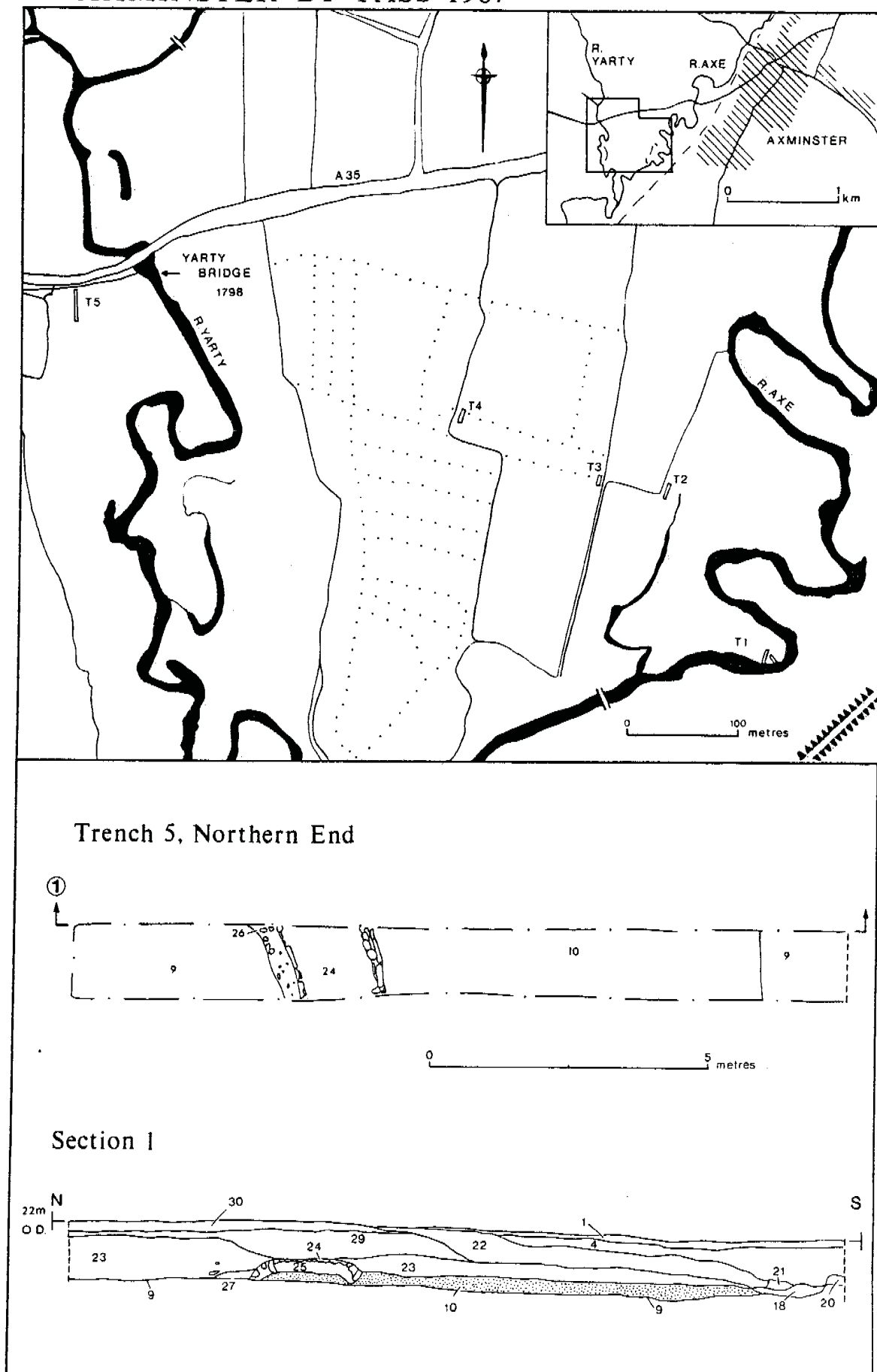


Fig. 2 The 1987 Excavations, Plan and Section of Trench 5 (the fields on the map in Fig. 4 are shown as dotted lines)

Yarty Bridge 1798

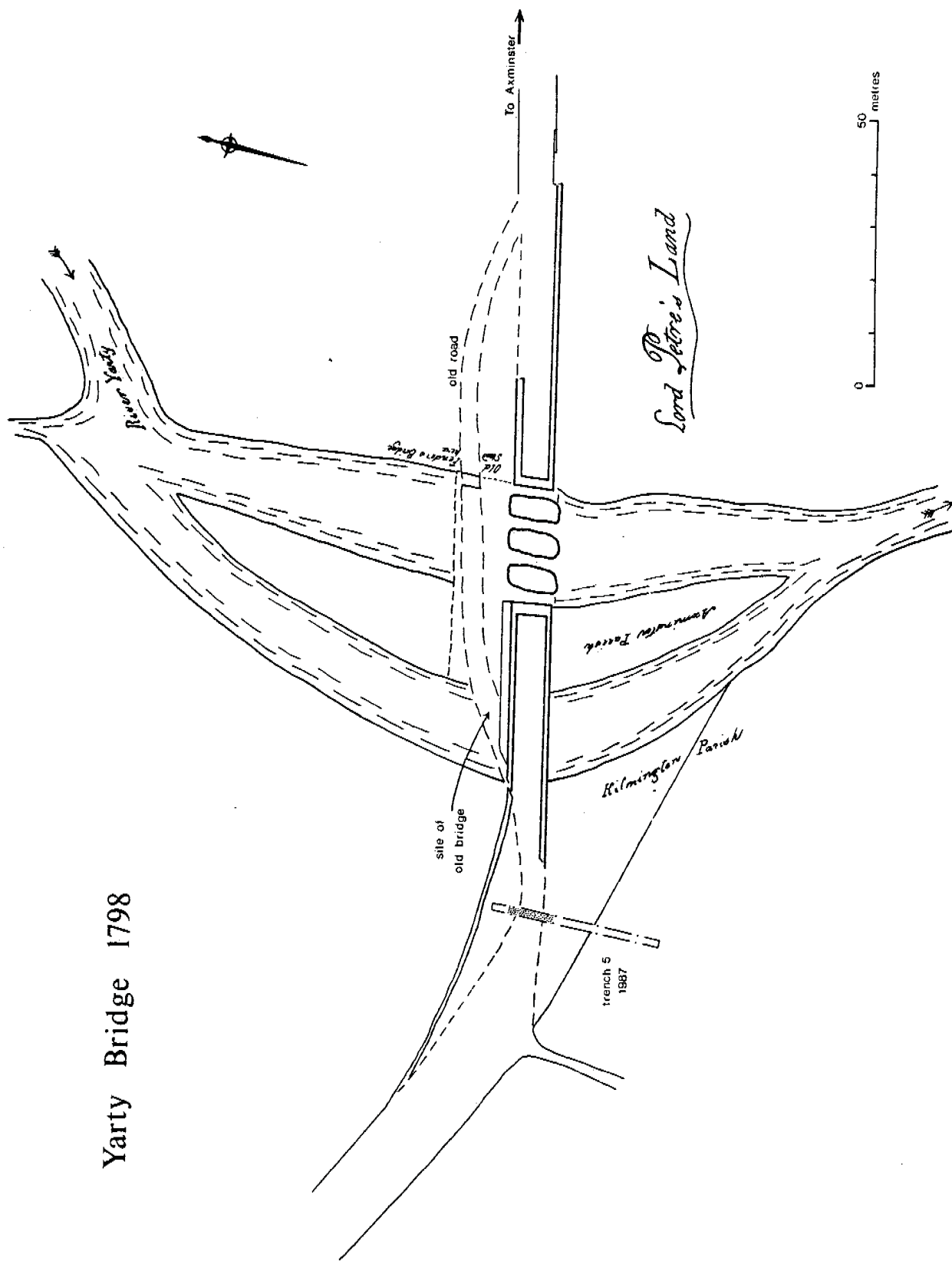


Fig. 3 The Yarty Bridge in 1798 (based on Deposited Plan No. 12)

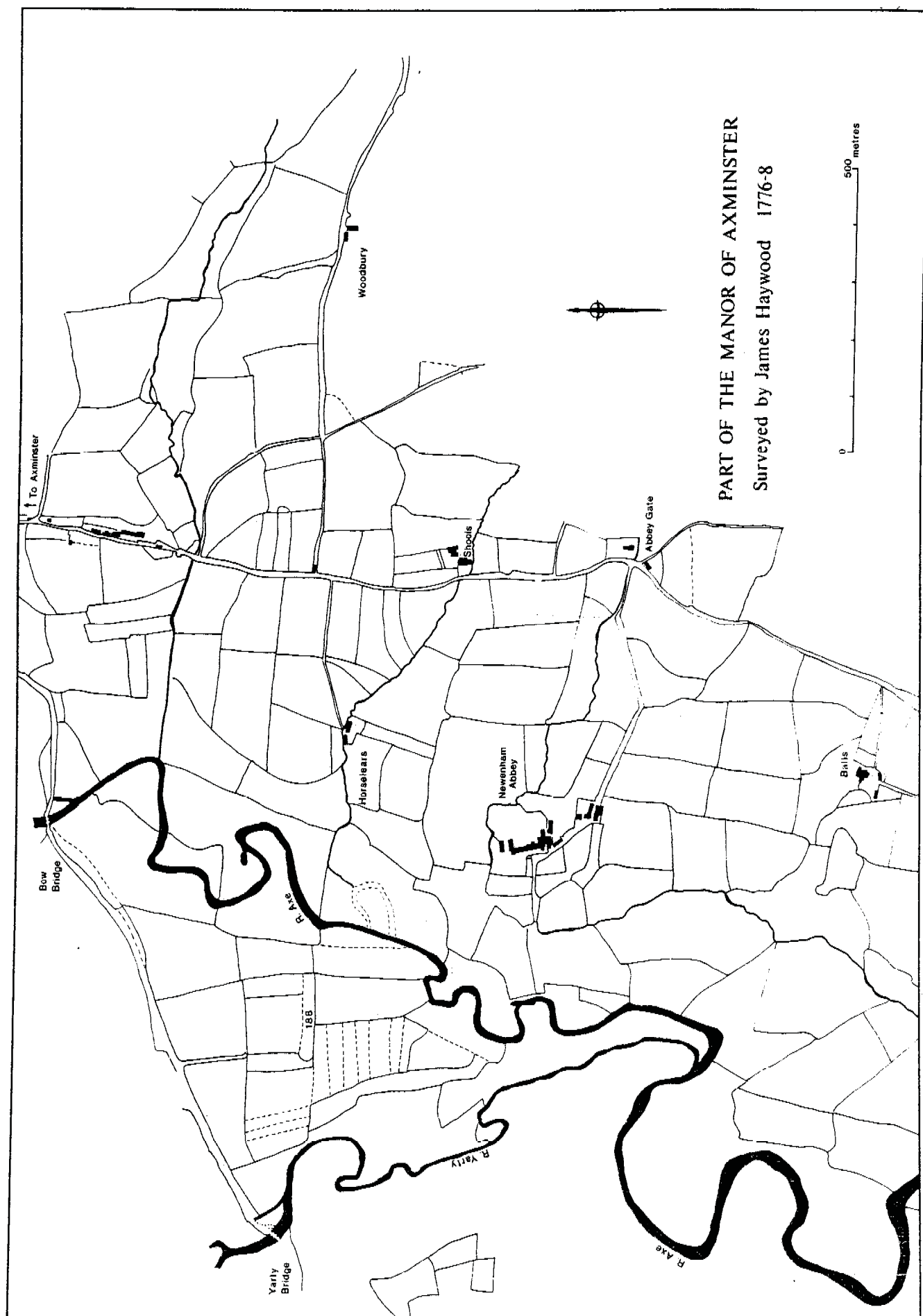


Fig. 4: Part of the Map of the Manor of Axminster of 1776-8 (based on TD7, Devon Record Office)

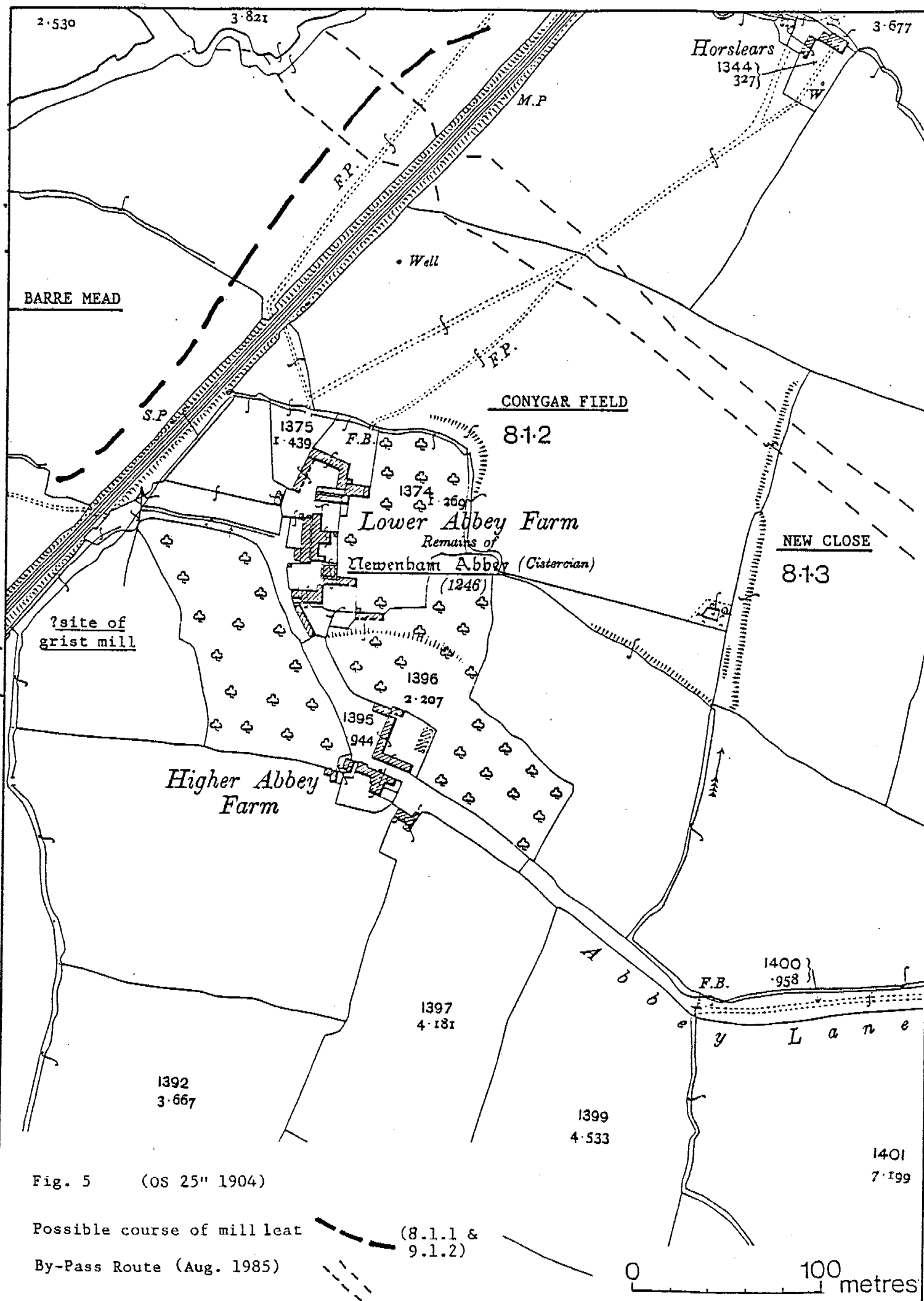
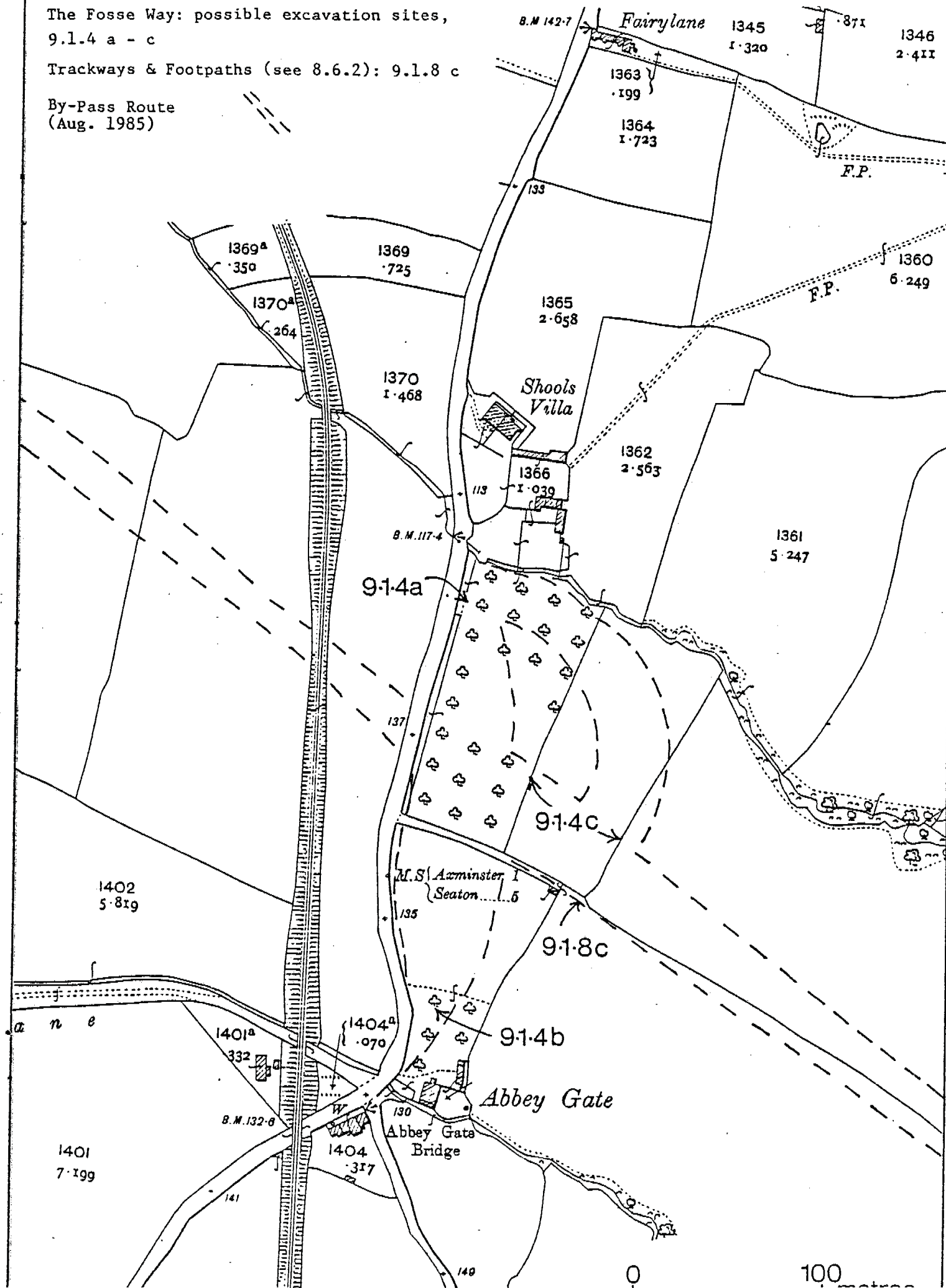


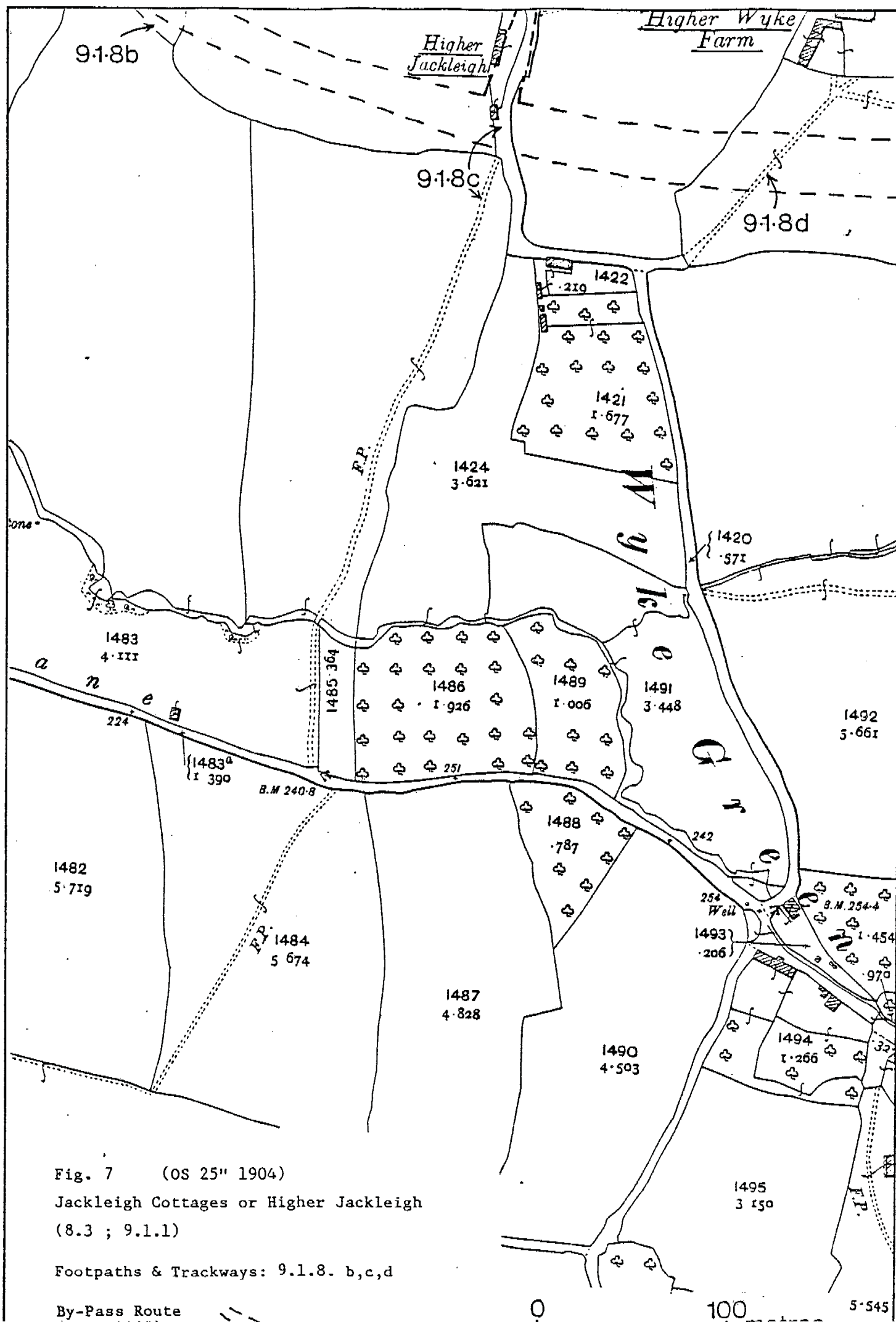
Fig. 6 (OS 25" 1904)

The Fosse Way: possible excavation sites,
9.1.4 a - c

Trackways & Footpaths (see 8.6.2): 9.1.8 c

By-Pass Route
(Aug. 1985)





Possible excavation sites: 9.1.5 a

*Furzley
House*

1566
I-513

1617
-487

1616
-983

1612
5-875

1615
5.080

Sheepwash

Stone

Stones

Filter Beds

(Arminster R.D.C. Water Works)

9.1.5a

*Symonds Down
Farm*

Fig. 9 (OS'25" 1904)

Roman Road Dorchester - Exeter (see 8.5)

Possible excavation sites: 9.1.5. b, c

Parish Boundary: 8.4.2

By-Pass Route
(Aug. 1985)

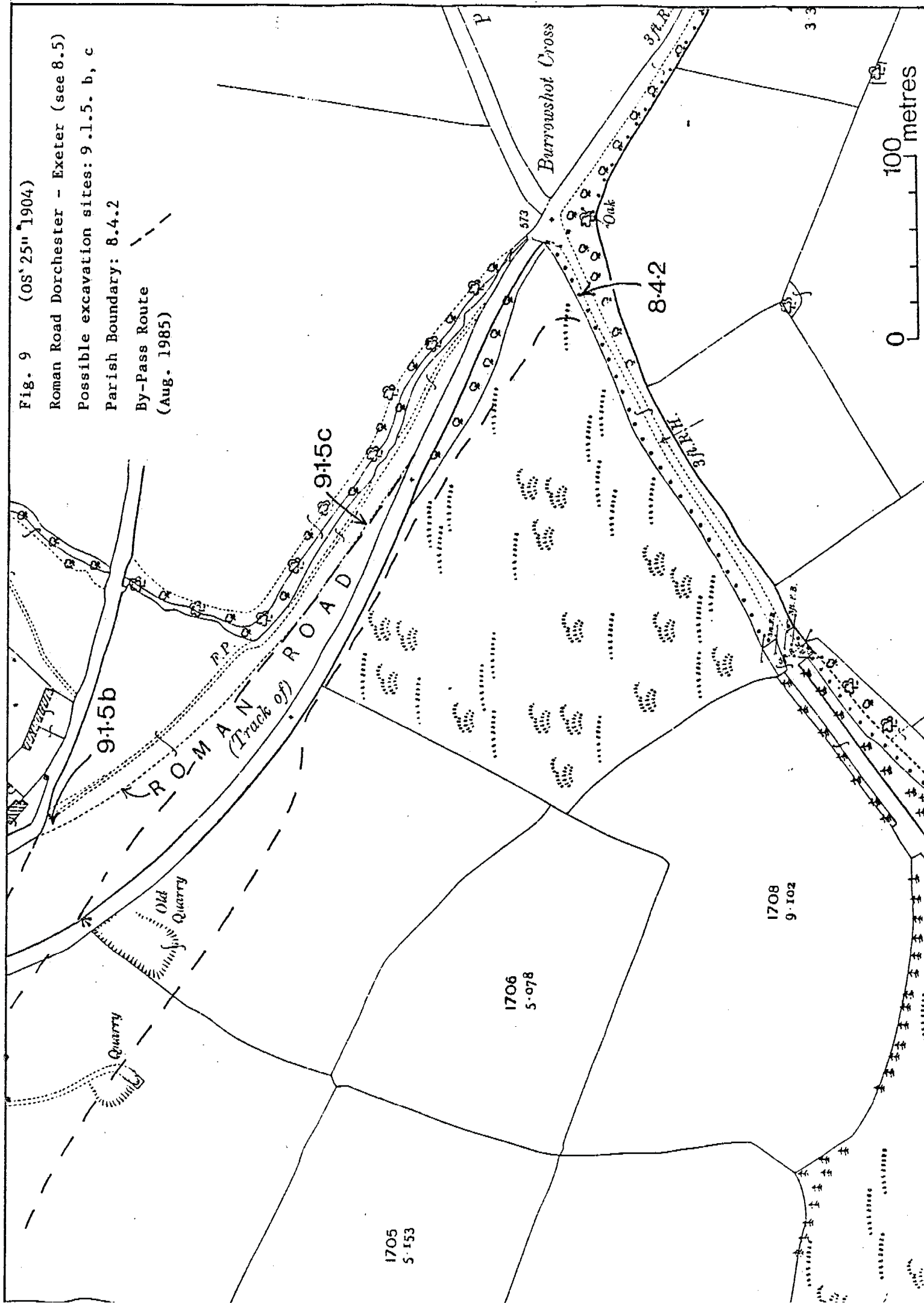


Fig. 10 (OS 25" 1904)

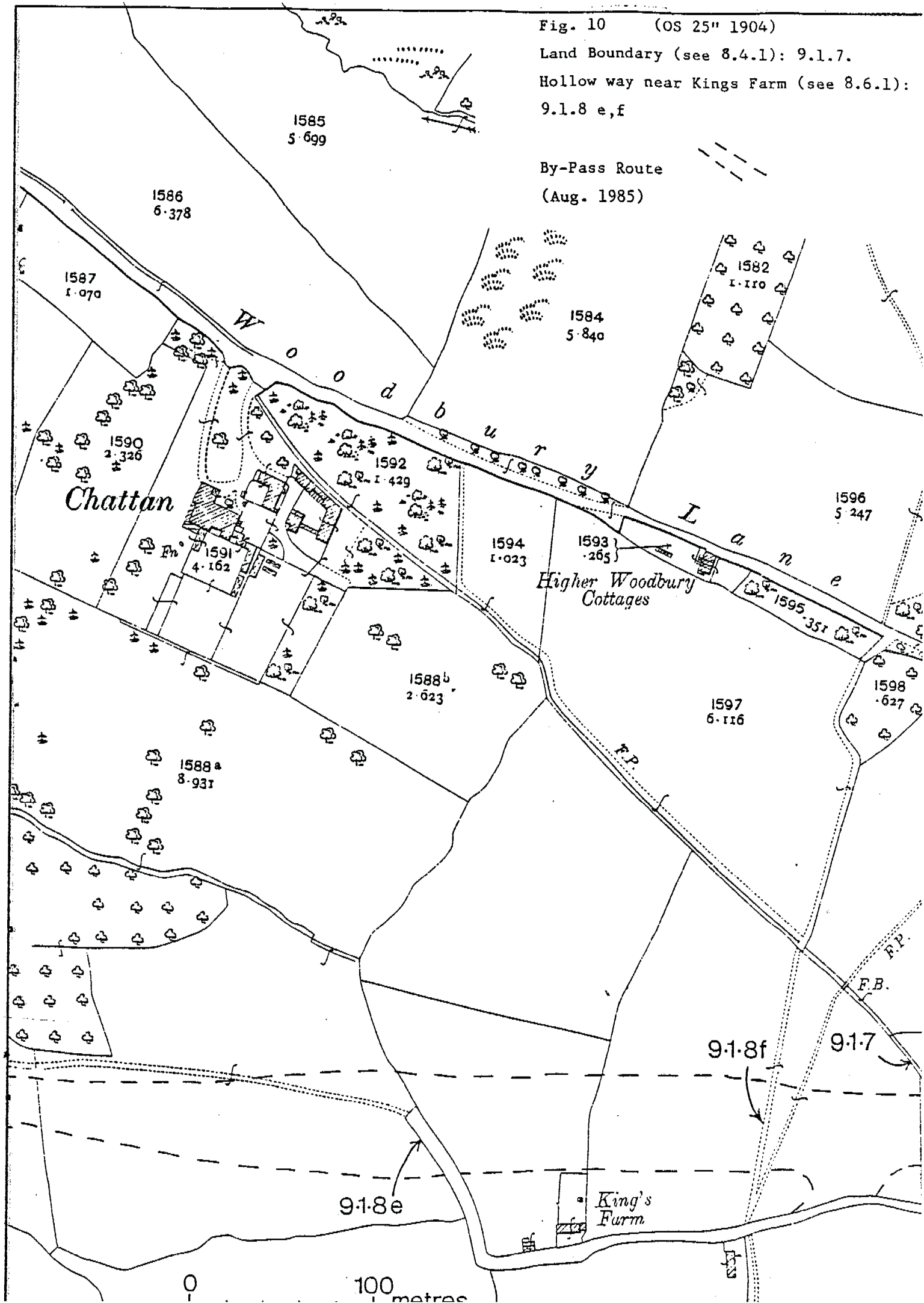
Land Boundary (see 8.4.1): 9.1.7.

Hollow way near Kings Farm (see 8.6.1):

9.1.8 e,f

By-Pass Route

(Aug. 1985)



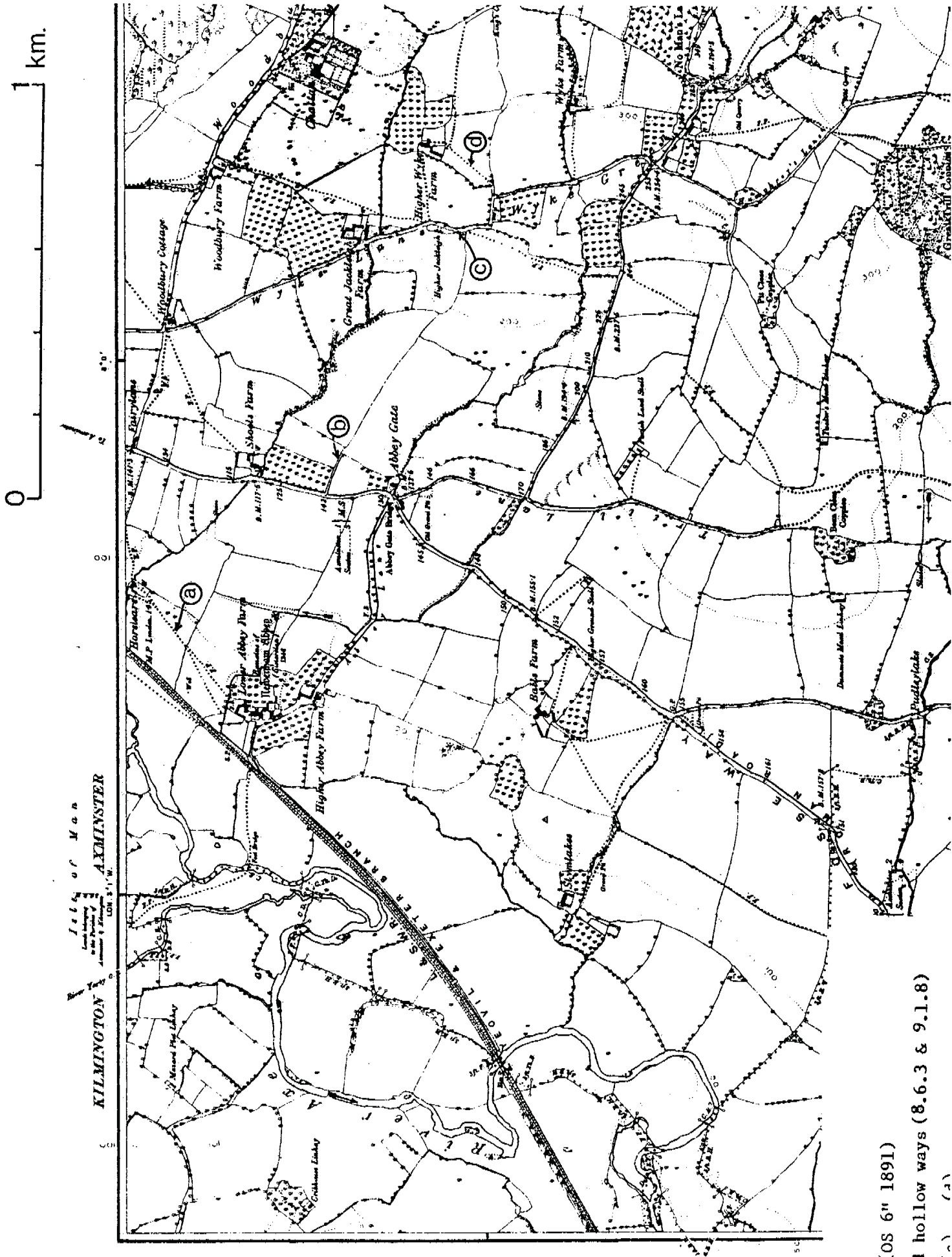


Fig. 11 (OS 6" 1891)
Footpaths and hollow ways (8.6.3 & 9.1.8)
shown thus. (a) (d)

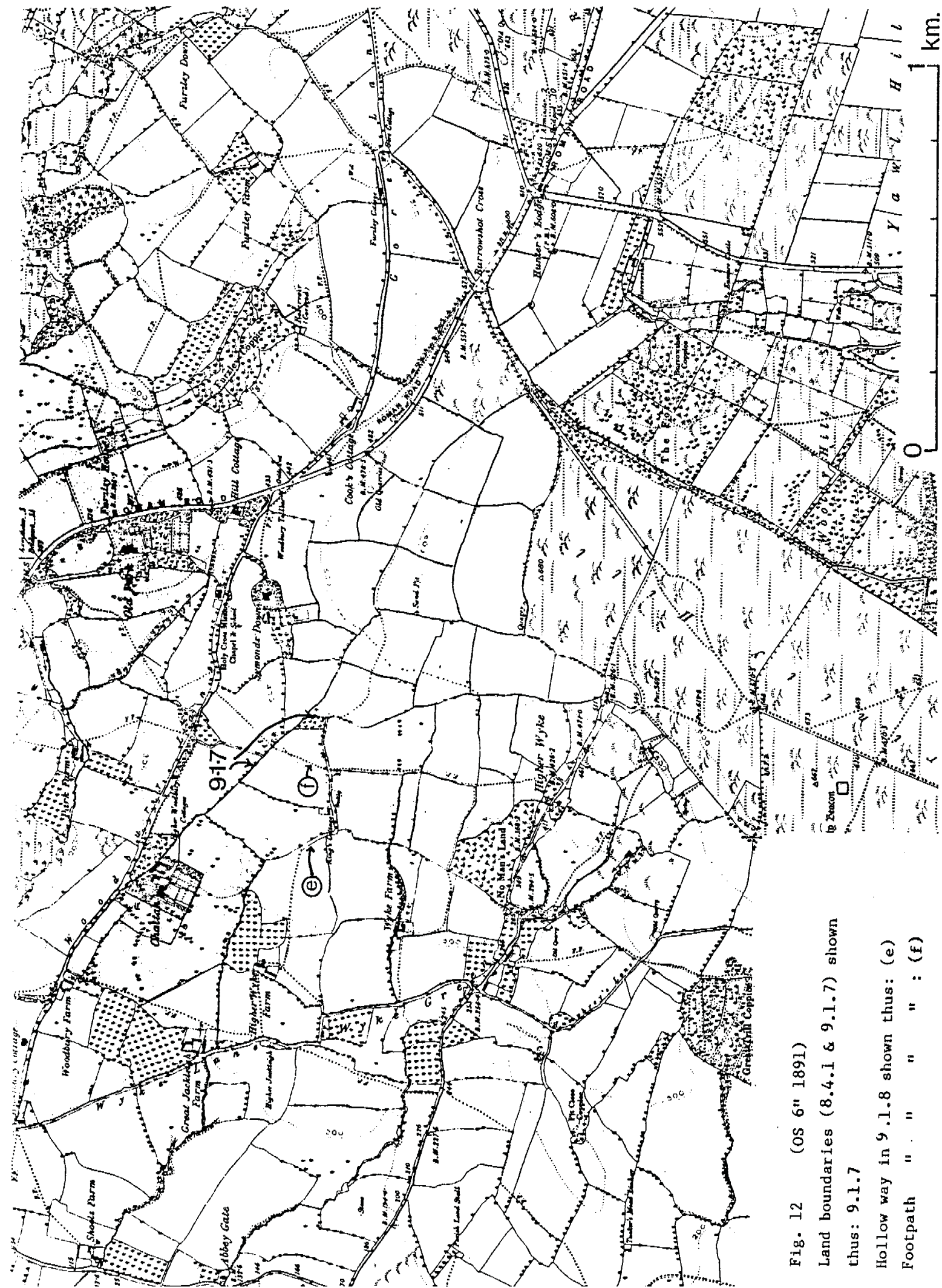


Fig. 12 (OS 6" 1891)
 Land boundaries (8.4.1 & 9.1.7) shown
 thus: 9.1.7
 Hollow way in 9.1.8 shown thus: (e)
 Footpath " " " " : (f)