

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H W E S T

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andy Weale

Site Code: ADA16/244

(SY 2751 9466)

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane,
Musbury, Axminster, Devon**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Mr and Mrs Minter

by Andrew Weale

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CLL 16/229

February 2017

Summary

Site name: Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury, Axminster, Devon

Grid reference: SY 2751 9466

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 16th January to 2nd February 2017

Project manager: Andrew Weale

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: ADA 16/244

Area of site: c.0.1 ha

Summary of results: The remains of the floors of a building shown on the Tithes Map of 1841 were encountered. A total of three floors were identified showing different construction methods suggesting three periods of activity. Part of one of these floors was replaced or repaired with brick, upon which a fire or oven appears to have been placed. Apart from the possibility of one internal cob or wooden wall there was no evidence of walls around the floors. No clear dating evidence was found associated with the floors or the bedding layers beneath them.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, South West Office, Taunton and will be deposited with ADS in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 21.02.17 Steve Preston ✓ 17.02.17

Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury, Axminster, Devon An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andrew Weale

Report 16/244

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury, Axminster, (NGR SY 2751 9466) (Fig. 1) The work was commissioned by Phil Albrow of Acorn House Ltd, 28 Silver Street, Ilminster, Somerset on behalf of Mr and Mrs Minter of 10 Morton Way, Boxfield Road, Axminster, EX13 5LE

Planning permission (16/1233/FULL) has been granted by East Devon District Council for the demolition of the current dwelling and garage and the construction of a replacement dwelling and garage. The planning permission is subject to a condition (3) relating to archaeology that requires a programme of archaeological work. It was determined that this should take the form of a watching brief.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Steve Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team the archaeological adviser to the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale between 16th January and 2nd of February 2017 and the site code is ADA 16/244

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Southwest, Taunton and will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository (Archaeology Data Service), and a copy of the report will be given to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located within the parish of Musbury, a village to the 4.5km to the south-west of Axminster in the River Ax valley (Fig. 1). The site is located within the conservation area of the village to the north of the Church and the east of Mountfield House. The site lies within a triangular plot that is bounded to the east and south by housing, the south east by a school and the west by Doatshayne Lane (Fig. 2). The site slopes down from the south-east corner towards the west (Doatshayne Lane) and is at c. 42m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as Quaternary Head Deposits (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) overlaying Triassic Mudstone

(Branscombe Mudstone Formation) (BGS 2004): a mixture of clay with chert was seen within the watching brief.

Archaeological background

A rapid desktop study, comprising study of historic maps and Historic Environment Record information, has been carried out.

General background

Musbury is mentioned in Domesday Book, as *Musberia* which may derive from “Old fortification infested with mice” (OE *mus* + *burh* (dative *byrig*) (Mills 1998). The entry for Musbury states that in 1086 it was held by Baldwin the Sheriff, and had been held by Almaer before the Conquest. It paid taxes for 7 hides of land. There was land for 16 ploughs, whilst in demesne (manor lands) there were 3 ploughs. There were 8 slaves, 16 villans and 4 borders with 6 ploughs. There was a mill, 50 acres of pasture, 43 acres of meadow. It was formerly worth £3 but at the time of the survey was worth £4 (Williams and Martin 2002).

It is thought there was an early medieval church within the village, as there are records showing a rector named Roger de Hamtone in 1204. The first record of an appointed priest does not come until 1260. However the oldest part of the current church of St Michael's, was built around 1420 and was greatly restored in the 19th century. St Michael's contains the Drake monument in the south aisle, erected in 1611 and extended *c.* 1646, (Devon HER).

The development site lies in an area of archaeological potential within the Conservation Area and the historic core of Musbury and in an area shown on the mid-19th century Tithe Map as being occupied by dwellings from at least this period.

Historic Environment Record

A search was made of the Devon Historic Environment Record on 26th January 2017 for a radius of 500m around the centre of the site. This revealed 58 entries within the search radius and a scheduled monument just beyond. The entries are summarized in Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

In summary, there are no prehistoric Roman or Saxon sites recorded close to the site with just two field names suggesting the former presence of Bronze Age barrows. Musbury Castle is a scheduled Iron Age hillfort which lies to the south east of the village. Musbury is first mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086 which suggests

that the manor was well established by the end of the Saxon period. The remaining entries are mostly for Medieval and Post-medieval listed buildings and include the current Church of St Michael's (and see above)

Cartographic sources

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted in order to ascertain the character of the site's later history (Appendix 2).

Musbury is shown on Saxton's 1576 map of Devon (Fig. 3) however it only depicts the location of the settlement and gives no representation of the layout of the settlement. Speed's map of 1610 and Morden's map of 1695 (not shown) are similar. Donn's map of 1765 (Fig. 4) appears to show the major roads but settlements are still shown schematically. Musbury is shown with buildings fronting what appears to be Church Hill and The Street with what appears to be Axminster Road but Doatshayne Lane is not shown.

The Tithe Map of 1841 (Fig. 5) shows the village and settlement of Musbury in great detail with roads, property parcels, field boundaries and buildings all shown. The site consists of two numbered plots. Plot 615 (not very clear in the reproduction) is the smaller northern plot which contains a building occupying the northern part of the plot. It is referred to as House and Garden on the Tithe Apportionment and was occupied by one Elizabeth Hoare. The southern plot is substantially the larger of the two (616), and is also 'House and Garden' on the Tithe Apportionment. The building is shown as occupying the full width of the plot. In the Apportionment this house is occupied by three named people Collins, Wakely and Stiling which may indicate that three families occupied the property. Both plots (615 and 616) were owned by Francis Harvey which appear to be the only properties listed under that name for the parish of Musbury.

By the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 there are considerable changes (Fig. 6). On the site itself the northern of the two House and Garden Plots (615) is now shown as two buildings that cover the whole plot. Plot 616 shows the main building the same as the Tithe Map with small out buildings to the north and in the south-east corner of the plot and a well that still exists in the south-west corner of the plot.

There is little change on the Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (Fig. 7) but it appears that the main building in plot 616 is no longer the full width of the plot. This appears to be remodelling of the building. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1958 major changes have occurred within the village (Fig. 8). On the site the southern of the two buildings at the north of the site has been demolished. Both outbuildings in the southern part have been demolished and the size and layout of the main building have changed which may indicate the demolition of the cottage and the erection of the bungalow of Adcroft. The well is also no longer shown.

There is no change for the site on the Ordnance Survey map of 1978 but it is now labelled Adcroft. There appears to be no change from the map of 1978 to that of the 1994 map (Fig. 10)

On the Ordnance Survey Mastermap of 2016 (Fig. 2) the only change appears to the site itself is a change in the Bungalow Adcroft at the eastern end with the addition of a structure. This appears to be the garage which was erected c. 1982 (Mr Minter pers comms).

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the project were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the works. This involved the archaeological monitoring of all areas of intrusive groundworks, in particular the digging of foundations, and service trenches, along with ground reduction. Archaeological deposits which were threatened by groundworks were excavated and recorded.

Results

The previous building Adcroft and garage had been demolished to ground level before the watching brief started. The watching brief consisted of: the digging of a trench for replacement of the boundary wall to the east, to receive the new retaining wall; the removal of the existing footings for the garage; the removal of the demolition material and ground reduction in the area of the former Adcroft Bungalow; the breaking out of the concrete floor and hard standing in the area of the garage along with ground reduction; and the ground reduction to the south of the previous building. All concrete breaking and footing removal was undertaken by a 360° tracked digger fitting with concrete breaker and toothed bucket, ground reduction was undertaken by a 360° tracked digger fitting with toothless bucket and all was under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

Retaining Wall Trench (Figs 2, 11 and 13; Pls 1 and 2)

The trench was 6.7m long and 1.28m wide. The west facing section was 2.30m deep and was measured after being battered back and appeared unchanged along its length. This section consisted of a mid to dark red brown silty clay made ground (50) 0.50m thick, above a mixed dark red brown mid grey brown silty clay (51) with modern ceramic building material (CBM), concrete, iron and textile made ground 0.40m thick. Made ground 51 overlay a mid to dark brown grey silty clay (52) with modern unglazed pipe and CBM (again made ground) up to 0.20m thick. Made ground 52 overlay deposit (53) which was a mid red brown silty clay that contained no datable artefacts, up to 0.15m thick. Deposit 53 may be the remains of subsoil and overlay mid to light red brown silty clay with chert natural geology which was excavated to a depth of 1.05m.

Running along the full length of the trench with returns at either end was the remains of the concrete block wall (73) and concrete foundations (74) for the previous garage. The brick wall (73) was a single course wide. Concrete block wall (73) lay on concrete foundations (74) which were 0.48m wide, 0.40m deep and ran the full length of the trench with returns at either end. Concrete foundations 74 filled foundation cut 4 which was linear in plan 0.50m wide 0.85m deep. On the inside of concrete block wall (73) and butted to it was a concrete floor (55) which was 0.17m thick the full length of the trench.

Beneath floor (55) to the west of cut 4 was deposit (56) a mixed red brown grey brown silty clay with CBM and pottery with a date range from 18th to 20th century but most probably 19th. Deposit 56, which was 0.51m thick, appeared to overlie deposit 57, which was a mixed deposit up to 0.27m thick, of mid brown grey silty clay with over 60% crushed mortar and CBM. Beneath deposit 57 was a floor (58), made up of slabs of blue lias stone which average 0.53m by 0.36m by 0.05m with a chamfered edge around the underside and an unsmoothed underside but smoothed topside. These stones were not mortared and there did not appear to be a wall at either end of the floor. Floor 58 did not appear to continue to the east of cut 4. Floor 58 also contained two bricks, one complete and one 2/3 complete which were retrieved. Beneath floor 58 was deposit 59 which was a mid brown grey silty clay maximum of 0.21m thick but contained no datable artefacts. This may be a make up or bedding layer for floor 58, above natural (54).

Ground Reduction in Area 1 of Adcroft Bungalow (Figs 2 and 12; Pl 3)

To the west of the garage in the area of the eastern end of Adcroft bungalow together with a utility room extension between the bungalow and the garage was the first area of ground reduction. Demolition material was removed along with a mixed red brown grey brown silty clay made ground material (75) which was maximum of 0.32m thick by the concrete driveway. Beneath deposit (75) were lias slab floors (62 and 64) together with a linear red brown clay deposit (63) which may be the remains of a cob wall. Floor 64 was the easternmost part of this complex and consisted of three lias slabs which were aligned south to north (long axis) and were approximately the same size as floor (58) in the retaining wall trench. Like the floor in the retaining wall trench these slabs had a chamfered edge around the underside and an unsmoothed underside but smoothed topside and were laid on to a mid brown grey silty clay (76) which was a maximum of 0.08m thick but contained no datable artefacts and was very similar to deposit 59 to the east. The eastern edge of floor 64 was truncated by the cut for the garage wall (1)]. Beneath 76 was natural geology (54).

To the west of floor 64 was a linear deposit of red brown silty clay with small chert fragments, a maximum of 0.05m thick (63). This deposit only existed between floors 64 and 62 and it may be the remains of a cob wall to which the floors butt, however there was insufficient material remaining to determine this. To the west of deposit 63 was a lias floor (62) which was made up of slabs of blue lias of various sizes with a few white lias slabs towards the north-western corner. The slabs appeared to be laid in lines where the width of the slabs was similar. Like floors 58 and 64, the slabs had a chamfered edge around the underside and an unsmoothed underside but smoothed topside and were also not mortared. The overall thickness of the slabs was a maximum of 0.06m. Beneath floor 64 was a layer of mid yellow clay with occasional chert fragments (65) which was a maximum of 0.08m thick which contained a single fragment of tile and a single fragment of brick with mortar adhering to it. This appeared to be a bedding layer for the floor and was dissimilar to that under floors 58 and 64. Beneath layer 65 was natural (54). Floor 62 had been truncated in the north-eastern corner by the cut for the garage wall (2) and also by the cut for utility room wall (3) with also appears to truncate possible cob wall 63. The southern edge of floor 62 also appeared to be truncated although by what was not clear. No further features were exposed to the north of floor 62.

Ground Reduction in Area 2 of Adcroft Bungalow (Figs 2 and 12; Pls 4 and 5)

Removal of demolition spoil heaps and made ground immediately to the west of floor 62 revealed a further sequence of floor surfaces although there was no direct relationship between this sequence and floor 62 to the east, which may indicate an internal wall between the two which has left no record at this level. This sequence appeared to be a lias slab floor (68) made up of a mixture of rectangular and irregular cut lias slabs with a smooth upper side and unsmoothed underside, up to 0.03m thick, which butted up to a narrow rectangular lias block (0.15m by 0.07m by 0.04m) along the eastern edge of the floor (69) and a brick floor at the western edge which may have replaced the lias slabs (70). The lias slab floor (68) appeared to be heavily worn and the centre of the floor was missing revealing a mortar surface (67) beneath. The thickness of the slabs at the edge of the floor where the mortar layer was revealed was no more than 3mm but there did not appear to be any mechanical truncation which suggests this thinning of the lias slabs may have occurred in use, indicating heavy use over a prolonged time.

The brick floor (70) returned from the western edge of floor 68 in the north-west corner where it appears to have replaced at least one lias slab and repaired a gap within another. The bricks making up the floor were 220mm by 105mm by 68mm with a shallow regular trapezoidal frog and were machine made but no mortar was apparent between the bricks. The centre of the brick floor (70) showed an area of intense heating and fire

damage which may indicate the use of the brick floor as a fire place or base of a range. There was no evidence of a chimney structure or wall attached to the western edge of the brick floor.

The lias floor (68) and brick floor (70) were laid on a mortar surface (67) which varied in depth between 0.04mm and 0.07mm and was a hard yellow sand and mortar, laid onto natural (54). The southern edge and south-western corner of floors 68, 70 and mortar surface 67 were all truncated (prior to the present works) which may suggest that the truncation is associated with the building of the bungalow Adcroft. No further features were exposed to the west of floor 70 or north of floor 68.

Ground Reduction in area of Garage (Figs 2 and 12; Pl 6)

The garage wall (60) within cut (1) together with the concrete garage floor (55) were removed by machine with a toothed bucket then the ground reduction was continued with a toothless bucket and removed made ground (57) which revealed a lias slab floor (72) which was made up of slabs that had a chamfered edge around the underside and an unsmoothed underside but smoothed topside and appeared the same as floors 64 in Area 1 and 58 in the Retaining Wall Trench. Floor 72 was up to 0.05m thick. Beneath floor 72 was deposit 73, a mid brown grey silty clay up to 0.07m thick. This contained no datable artefacts but was similar to deposits 59 and 76. The western edge of floor 72 was truncated by garage wall cut 2, the eastern edge was truncated by the retaining wall trench and there was further truncation at the south-west corner although by what was not clear. There were no further archaeological features to the north or south of floor 72.

Ground Reduction Area to South of Adcroft (Fig. 2)

Topsoil and subsoil within the garden was removed to the south of the bungalow, however no archaeological features were encountered within this area of the site or were any pre-modern artefacts discovered.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 3 sherds with a total weight of 36g (Appendix 3). They all occurred in context 56. One of the sherds (12g) is a fragment of a refined white earthenware sugar-bowl with blue transfer-printed decoration, and is of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date. The other two are a fragment of the rim of an earthenware flower-pot of similar date (11g) and another rim (13g), from a small bowl, in an 18th or 19th century glazed red earthenware (Brears 1969). The latter is in poor condition, and has been burnt post-breakage. All the pottery is typical of sites in the region.

Ceramic Building Material by Andrew Weale

A small assemblage was recovered from four contexts. Context 58 revealed a complete brick and 2/3 complete brick. The complete brick appeared to be hand made, moulded and wire cut measuring 224mm by 103mm by 60mm and weighed 2489g. The brick was unfroged and was an orange-red in colour. The second brick appeared to be handmade, moulded and wire cut measuring 101mm by 58mm and weighed 1475g however it was incomplete with a length of 164mm. The brick was unfroged and was an orange-red in colour. From deposit 65 a single fragment of tile (79g) together with a single fragment of brick with mortar adhering to one surface (38g) was recovered.

Floor 70 was completely made of brick of which one was kept as a sample. The brick appeared to be machine made with extrusion marks on the bottom and within the frog. It measured 220mm by 105mm by 68mm and weighed 3360g. The brick was froged with a trapezoidal frog 162mm long, 55mm wide and 9mm deep and was an orange-red in colour.

Context 73 contained a single fragment of brick (490g) which was 66mm deep but the other two measurements were incomplete.

The dating of brick is problematic as regional variations are common as well as local handmade bricks containing into the age of industrialization, however machine made bricks with trapezoidal froggs were introduced in the second half of the 18th century (Harley 1974)

Conclusion

The floors from a building that pre-dated the bungalow on the site were discovered. The floors consisted of Lias flagstones with each of the floors placed onto a different bedding layer. This showed that there were at least three phases of flooring within the building and which might equate with three phases of construction to the building itself. However, it is probably just as likely that the three floors belonged to separate rooms.

The only possible evidence of internal walls between the floors comes from the gap between floors 62 and 64. There was no other evidence of internal or external walls surrounding the floor and which may suggest that the walls were made of cob and with internal walls were made from wood. No datable artefacts were obtained from any of the bedding layers beneath the floors with only the occasional fragments of brick recovered.

The watching brief succeeded in recording what appear to be the remains of the cottage shown on the tithe map of 1841 and the Ordnance Survey maps from 1889 to 1904 which had been demolished before 1958. This would tie in with the bungalow Adcroft being built in the 1930's (Minter, pers. comm.). No date for the

construction of the cottage was obtained: the use of machine-made bricks in the fireplace area of floor 70 would suggest a date no earlier than 1800 for this area of the cottage, but it is possible this was not an original feature.

References

- BGS, 2004, British Geological Survey, 1:50,000, Sheet 326, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Brears, P C D, 1969, *The English Country Pottery. Its History and Technique*, Newton Abbot
- Harley, L S, 1974, 'A Typology of Brick; with numerical coding of brick characteristics', *J Brit Archaeol Assoc* 3rd ser **37**, 63–87
- Lysons, D and Lysons, S, 1822, *Magna Britannia: Volume Six, Devonshire*, London
- Mills, A D, 1998, *Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford
- NPPF 2012, National Planning Policy Framework, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book, a complete translation*, London

APPENDIX 1: Devon Historic Environment Record entries within a 500m radius of the development site

No	HER Ref	Grid Ref (SY)	Type	Period	Comment
1	MDV116660	2753 9410	Documentary	Neolithic Bronze Age	Field names Outside Burrow and Inside Burrow on Tithe Map may refer to barrows or other earthwork features.
2	MDV16948	275 944	Documentary	Saxon Medieval	Documentary references to a manor in the parish of Musbury
3	MDV11395	2756 9456	Listed Building	Medieval	St Michael's Parish church, 15th century rebuilt in 1865 and 1875. Grade I
4	MDV11396	2757 9456	Find Spot	Medieval	Urn discovered in the south aisle of parish church in 1875 may have been a medieval acoustic jar
5	MDV11397	2757 9456	Monument	Post Medieval	Monuments to Walter Drake, Sir Bernard Drake, and wife.
6	MDV11398	2757 9456	Monument	Post Medieval	The earliest existing register of the parish contains transcripts of the inscriptions formerly existing on tombstones.
7	MDV27584	2744 9513	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Beed's Farmhouse, 18th century.
8	MDV43765 MDV81815	2715 9449	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Myrtle Cottage, 18th century
9	MDV43766 MDV81586	2717 9452	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Bundels. A cottage range of 18th or early 19th century date.
10	MDV43767 MDV81829	2748 9468	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Mountfield. A small mansion of early 19th century date set in a garden.
11	MDV43768 MDV81589	2709 9484	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Somerville. 18th-early 19 th century stone rubble cottage.
12	MDV43769 MDV81826	2748 9453	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Musbury Farmhouse. 17th century or earlier.
13	MDV43770 MDV81579	2747 9451	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Barn and Stable Range to the Southwest of Musbury Farmhouse 18th century date
14	MDV43771	2743 9461	Listed Building	Post Medieval	The Old Cottage. Cottage of 17th century date.
15	MDV43772 MDV81580	2742 9461	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Stables, The Old Cottage, early 19th century.
16	MDV43773	2741 9461	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Laurel Cottage, early 16th century.
17	MDV43774 MDV81832	2739 9462	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Violet Cottage, early 16th century.
18	MDV43775	2738 9462	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Musbury Post Office, 18th century.
19	MDV43776 MDV81824	2738 9460	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Yew Tree Cottage. Cottage of 18th century date.
20	MDV43777 MDV81583	2739 9459	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Yew Tree House. House of 16th century date.
21	MDV43778 MDV81578	2735 9457	Listed Building	Post Medieval	May House. House of early 19th century date
22	MDV43779 MDV81833	2737 9459	Listed Building	Post Medieval	May Cottage. 16th century cottage with 19th century alterations and a 19th century wing.
23	MDV43780 MDV81811	2761 9473	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Yonda Mount Cottage. Pair of 18th-century cottages converted into one.
24	MDV43781 MDV81806	2789 9465	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Brim Close, 17th century
25	MDV43782 MDV81828	2736 9461	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Crossways, early 19th century.
26	MDV43783 MDV81587	2730 9462	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Malvern House, late 18th century extended in late 19th century.
27	MDV43784 MDV81827	2736 9463	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Monmouth House, early to mid 19th century.
28	MDV43785 MDV81588	2718 9471	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Little Thatch and Cob Cottage, 18th century.
29	MDV43786 MDV81812	2709 9483	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Hope Cottage and Littlemead, 18th or early 19th century.
30	MDV79545	2743 9485	Building	Post Medieval	Brook and Cartref Cottages, 19th century or earlier.
31	MDV117576	2768 9509	Documentary	Post Medieval	Field called Church Path on Tithe Map and Apportionment.
32	MDV69920	2780 9445	Documentary	Modern	Site of 'old quarry' shown on Ordnance Survey 25" (1880s)
33	MDV69921	2761 9422	Documentary	Modern	An old quarry on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891
34	MDV104372	2753 9456	Monument	Modern	Musbury War Memorial.
35	MDV116659	2709 9482	Documentary	Modern	A chapel is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891.
36	MDV52902	2723 9431	Monument	Modern	Taunton Stop Line, Pillbox SV.12. Rectangular concrete pillbox facing SW built to contain a Vickers Heavy Machine Gun. Part of the WWII Defensive Taunton Stop Line
37	MDV36672	2749 9499	Documentary	Modern	Maidenhayne gravel pit on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
38	MDV79546	2741 9476	Monument	Unknown	Milestone, white painted stone with black cast iron detail, 'Seaton 3'.
39	MDV11399	2757 9456	Monument	Unknown	Sundial in Church, undated and illegible.

Listed Buildings Grade II unless stated

APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

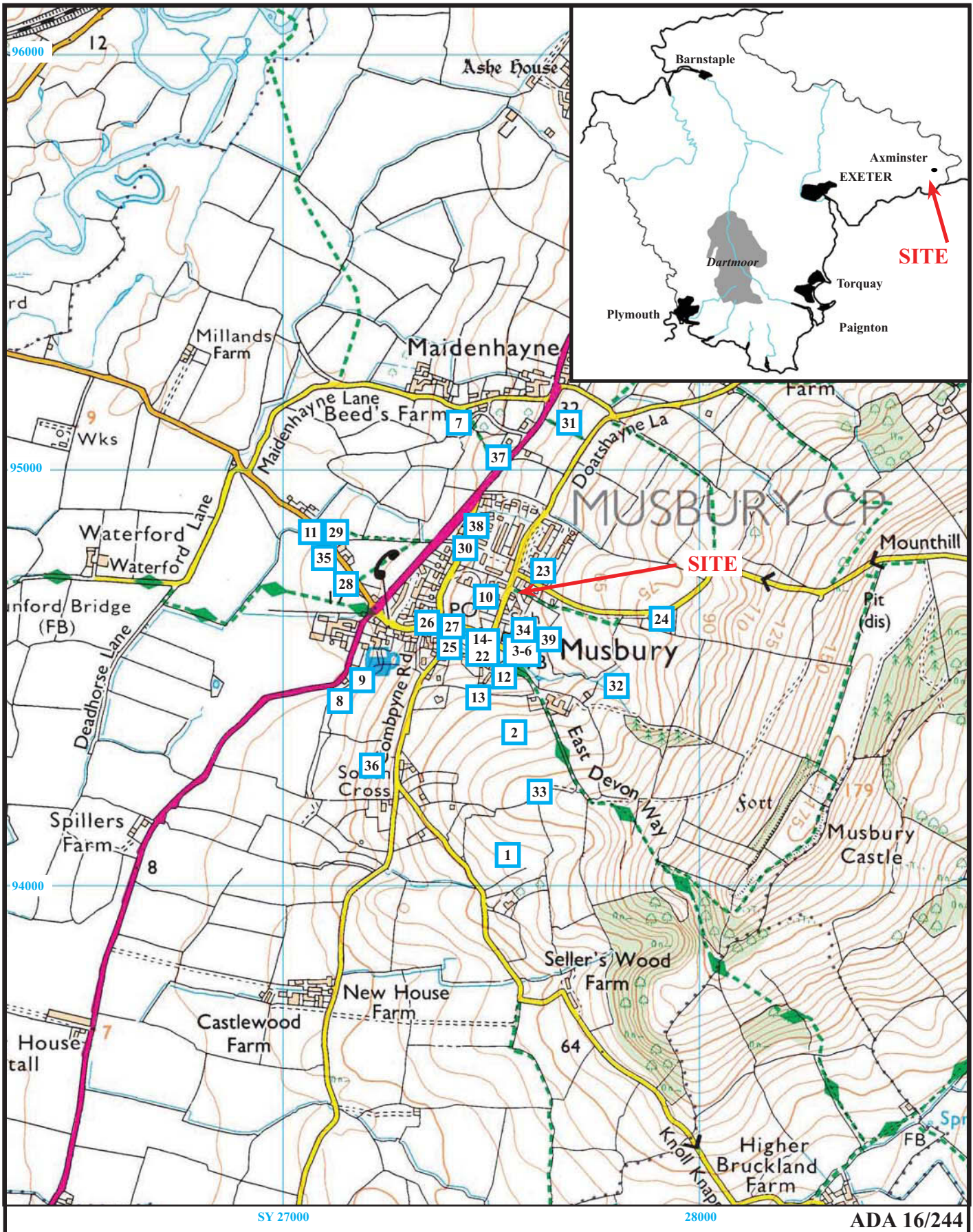
1579	Saxton, Somerset (Fig. 3)
1610	Speed, Devon
1695	Morden, Devon
1765	Donn, Devon (Fig. 4)
1841	Tithe map of Musbury (Fig .5)
1889	Ordnance Survey, First Edition (Fig .6)
1904	Ordnance Survey, Second Edition (Fig. 7)
1958	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1978	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)
1994	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)
2016	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2)

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery by context

<i>Context</i>	<i>No. sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
56	1	12	refined white earthenware sugar-bowl with blue transfer-printed decoration
56	1	11	Red earthenware flowerpot
56	1	13	Glazed red earthenware, small bowl
Total	3	36	

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material.

<i>Context</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
58	2	3964	Bricks one complete one 2/3 complete
65	2	119	Tile fragment brick fragment with mortar
70	1	3360	Brick (sample)
73	1	490	Brick fragment
Total	6	7953	

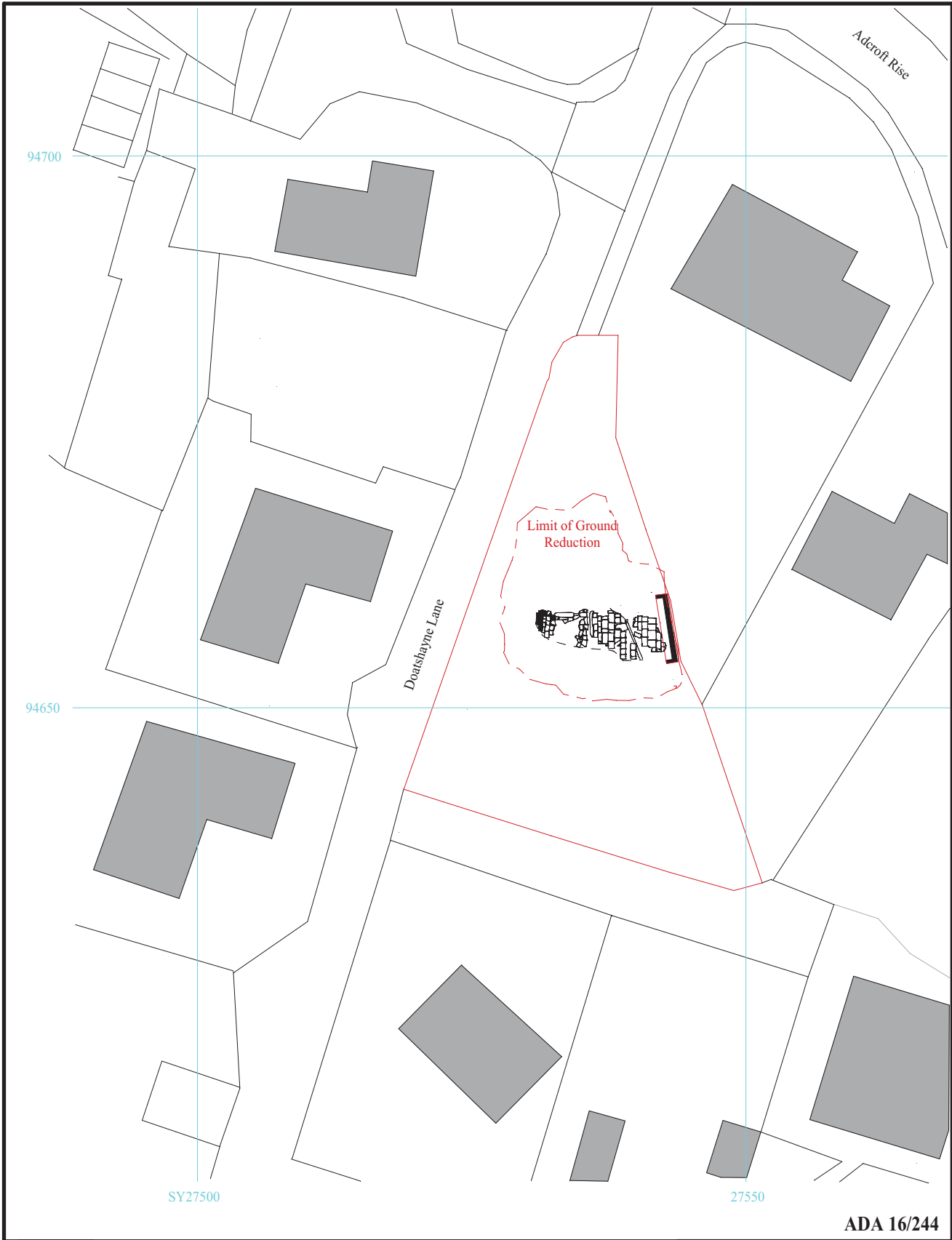


**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Figure 1. Location of site within Musbury and Dorset and showing locations of Dorset HER entries.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer digital mapping at 1:12500. Crown Copyright reserved.





ADA 16/244

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site, showing area observed.

0 50m

T V A S

SOUTH WEST





ADA 16/244

Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
 Axminster, Devon, 2017
 Archaeological Watching Brief
 Figure 3. Location of site on
 Saxton's Map of Devon, 1575

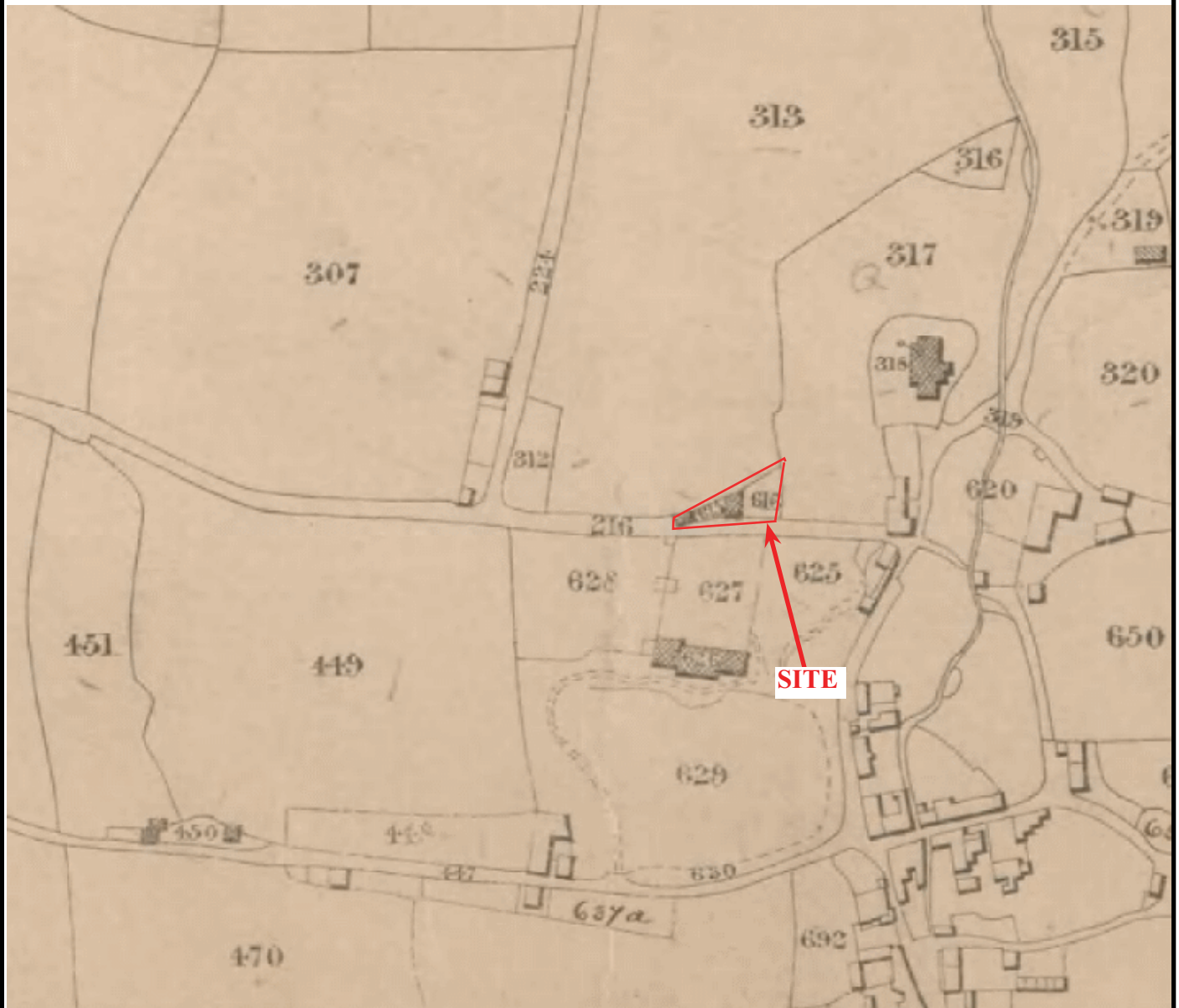




ADA 16/244

Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief
Figure 4. Location of site on
Donn's Map of Devon, 1765

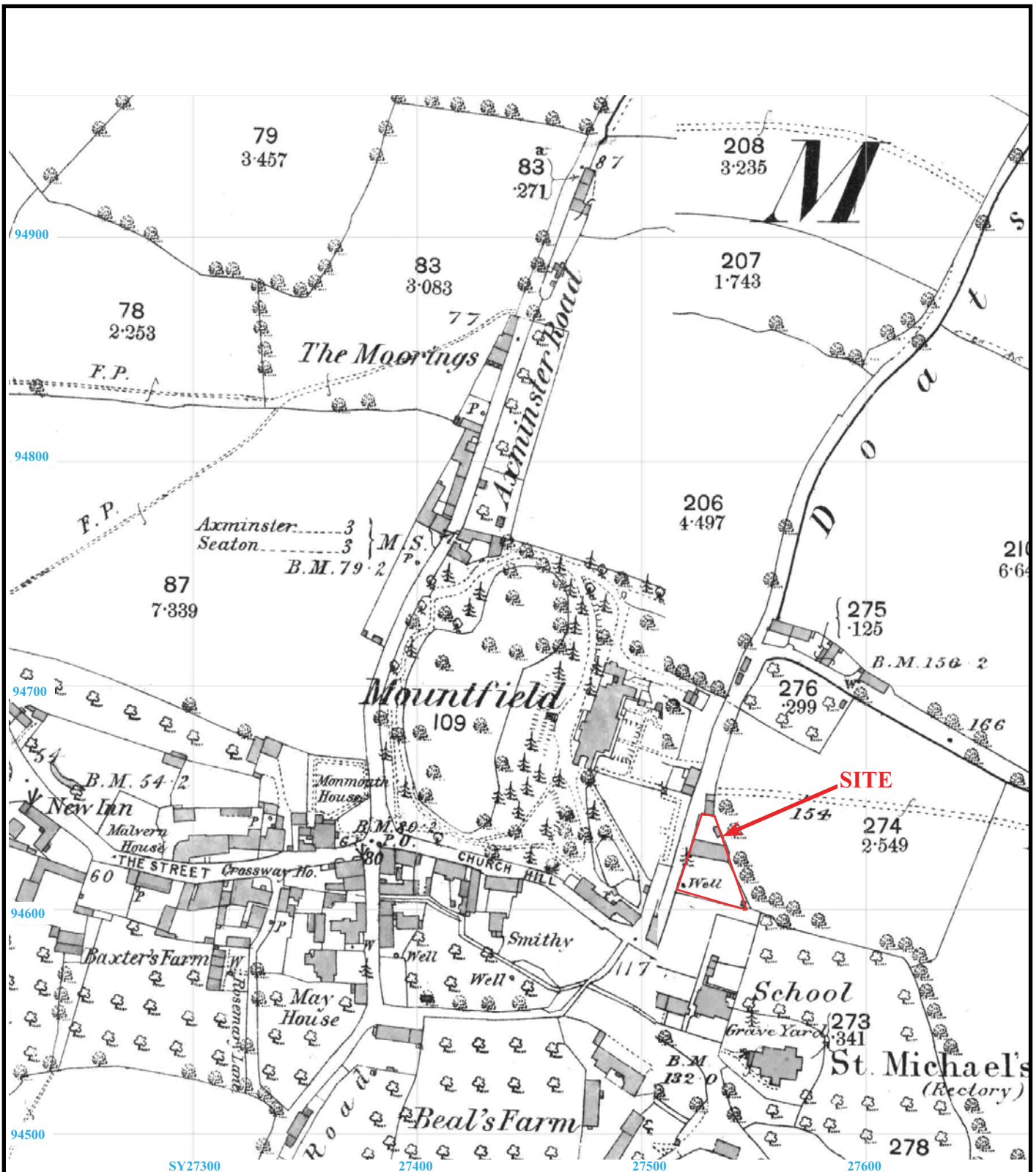




ADA 16/244

Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief
Figure 5. Location of site on Musbury
Tithe Map, 1841

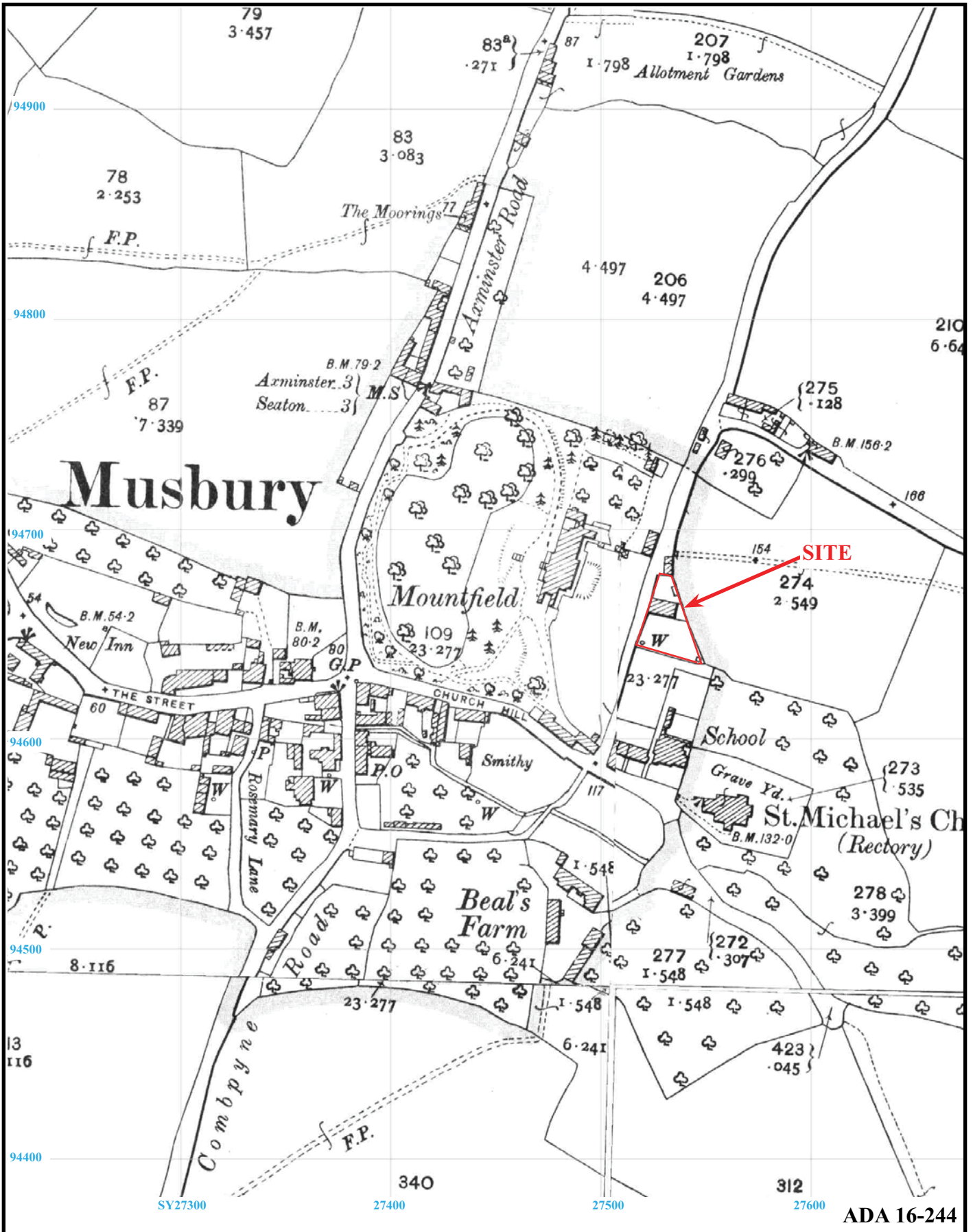




ADA 16-244

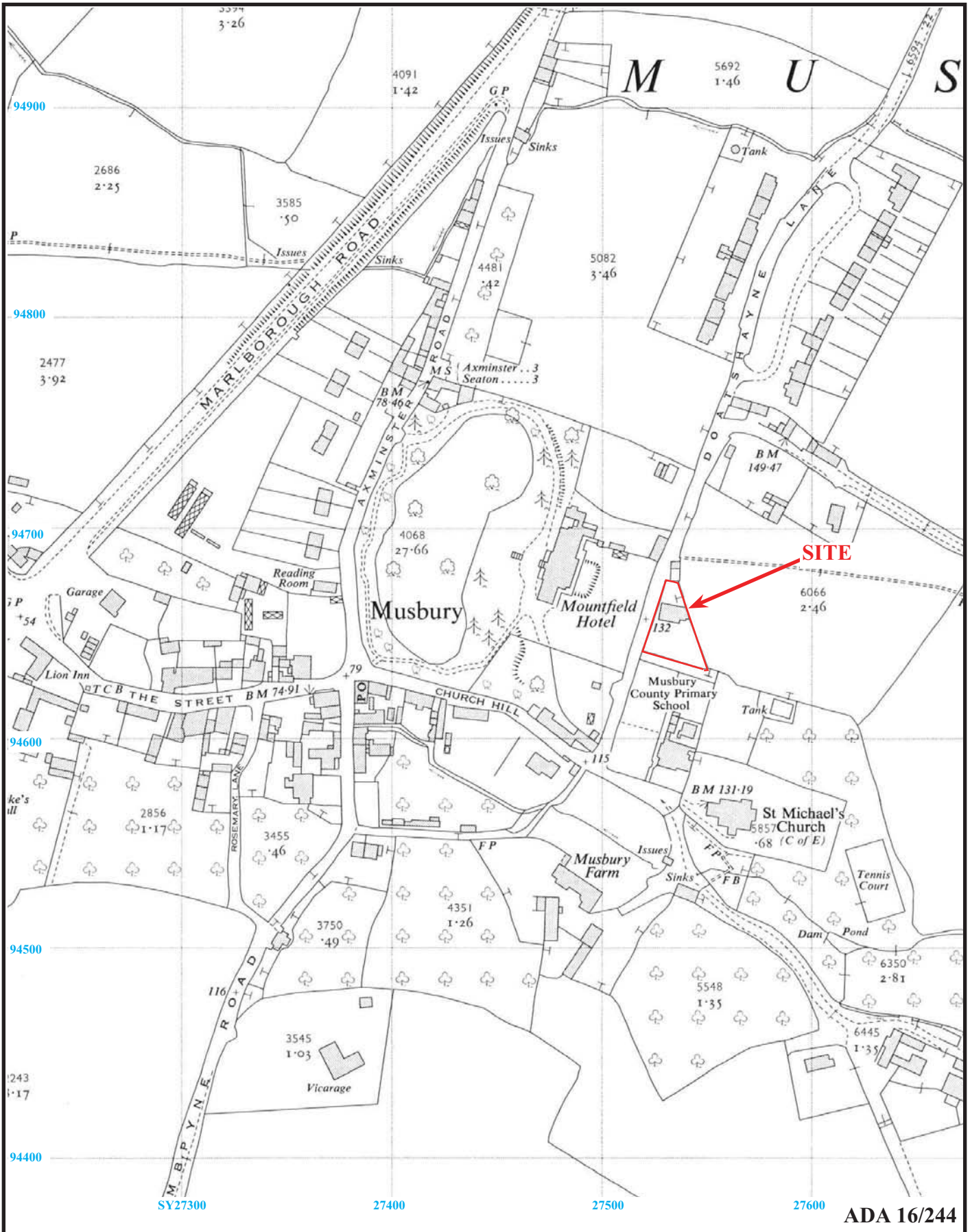
Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
 Axminster, Devon, 2017
 Archaeological Watching Brief
 Figure 6. Location of site on
 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, 1889 (grid added later).





Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
 Axminster, Devon, 2017
 Archaeological Watching Brief
 Figure 7. Location of site on
 OS 1-2500, 1904

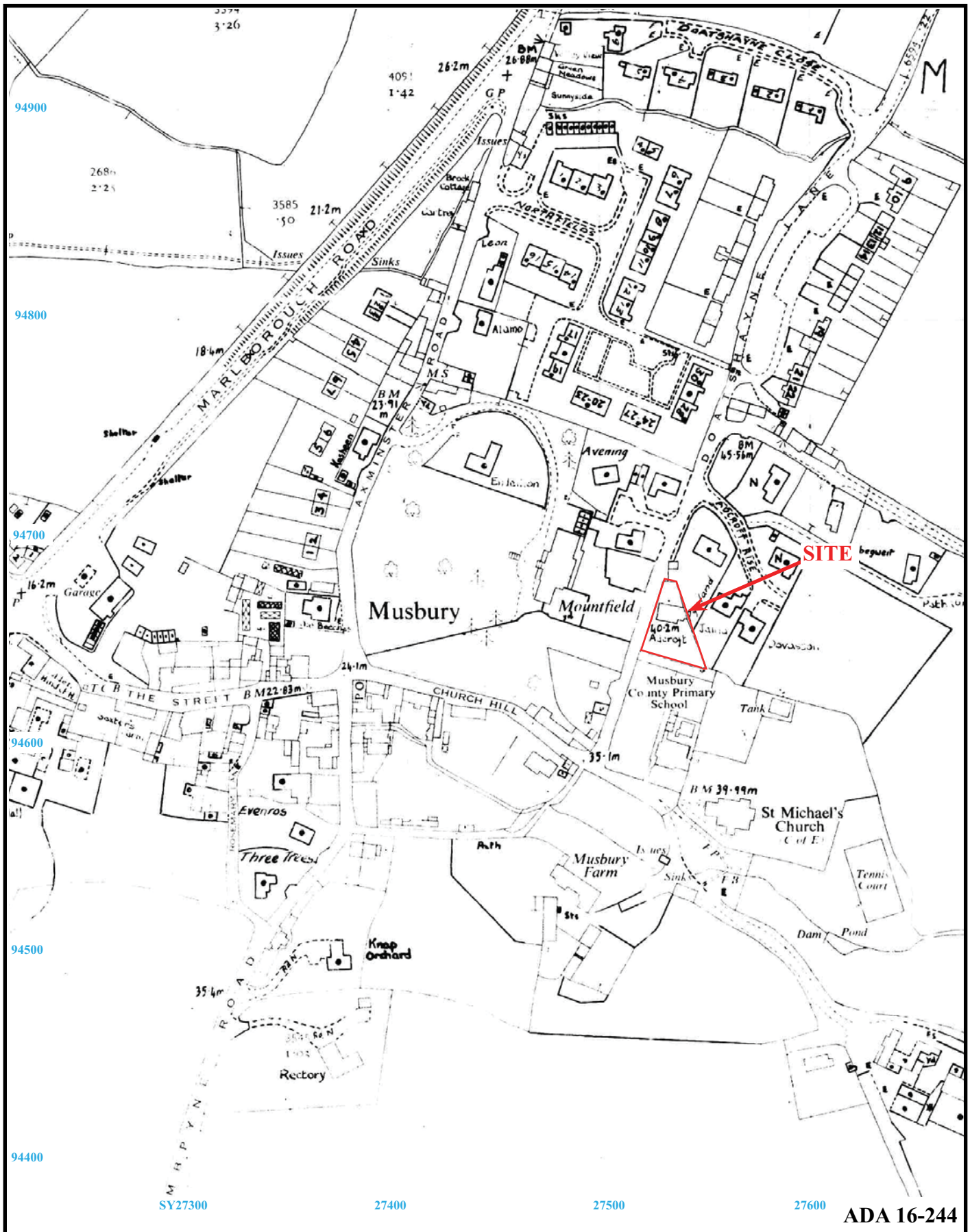




ADA 16/244

Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
 Axminster, Devon, 2017
 Archaeological Watching Brief
 Figure 8. Location of site on
 OS 1-2500, 1958

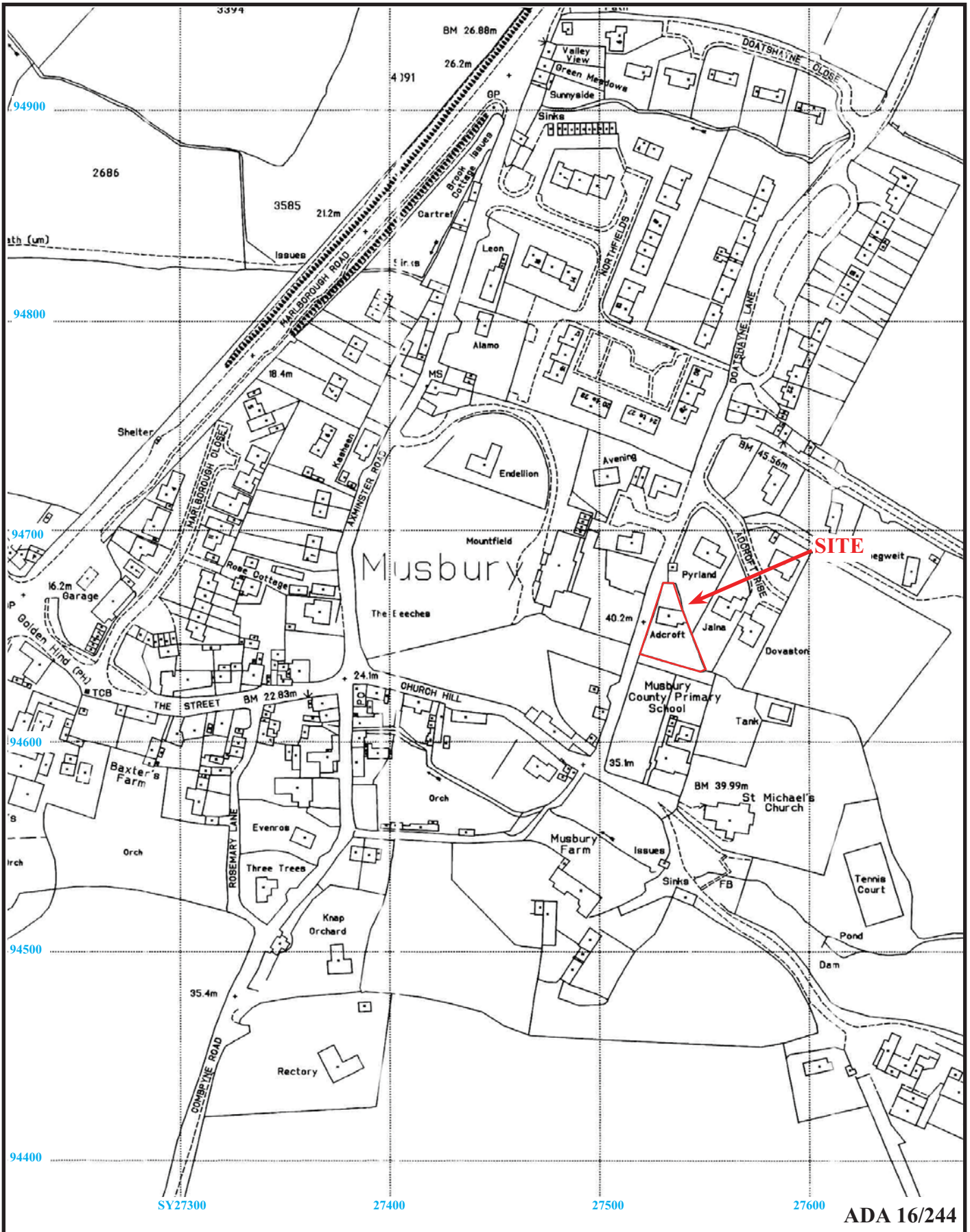




ADA 16-244

Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
 Axminster, Devon, 2017
 Archaeological Watching Brief
 Figure 9. Location of site on
 OS 1-2500, 1978

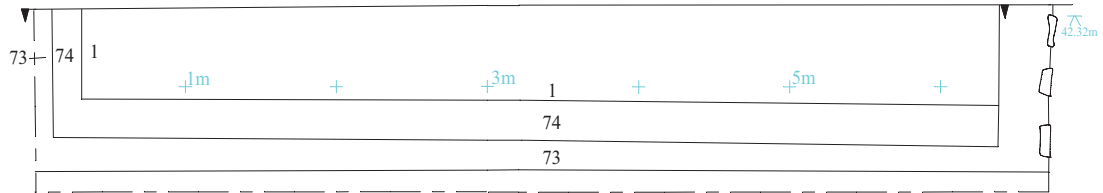




ADA 16/244

Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
 Axminster, Devon, 2017
 Archaeological Watching Brief
 Figure 10. Location of site on
 OS 1-2500, 1994





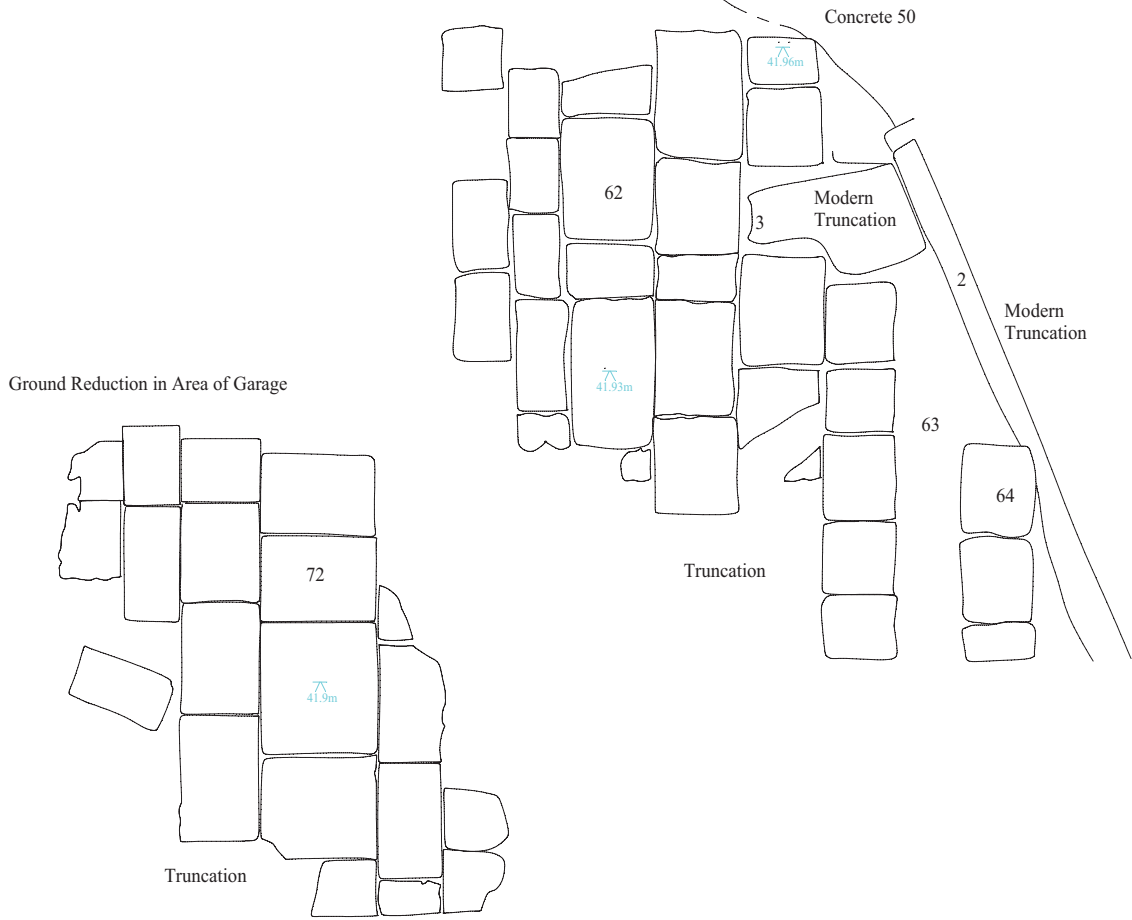
ADA 16/244

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief**

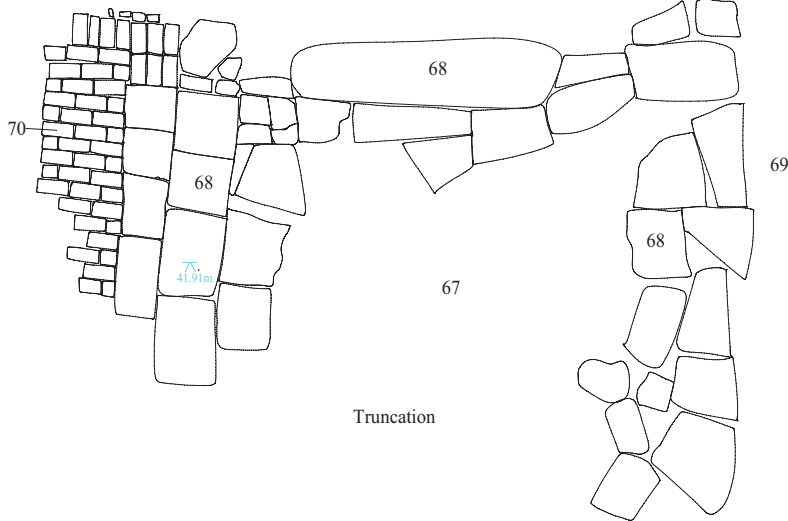
Figure 11. Trench Plan



Ground Reduction Area 1



Ground Reduction Area 2



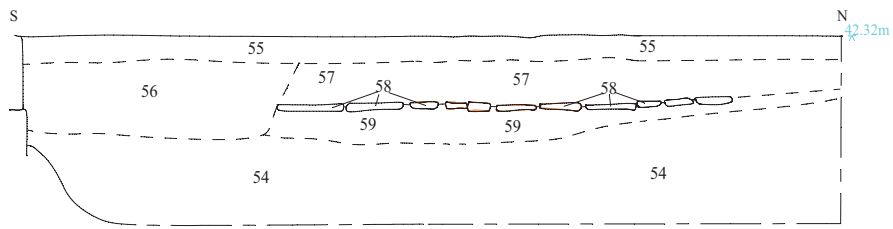
ADA 16/244



**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Figure 12. Detailed Plans





42.32m log

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Figure 13. Section

0 1m

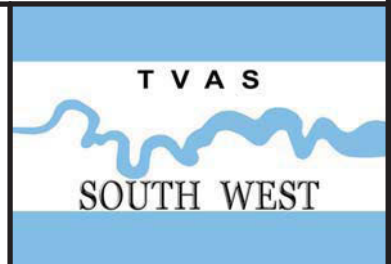




Plate 1. Floor 58 in retaining wall trench, looking south west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m



Plate 2. Retaining wall trench, looking north, Scales: 2m, and 2m

ADA/16-244

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief
Plates 1 and 2.**





Plate 3. Floors 62 and 64, looking north west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 4. Floors 67-70, looking north west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

ADA 16/244

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief
Plates 3 and 4.**

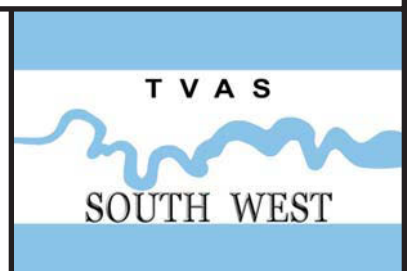




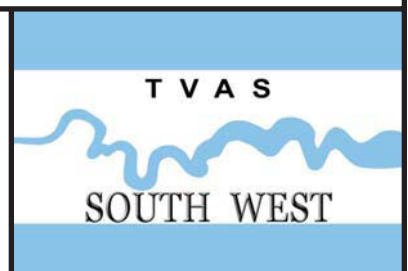
Plate 5. Brick Floor 70 with burning and Lias floor 68, looking west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 6. Lias floor 72 with retaining wall trench beyond, looking north west, Scales: 2m and 0.5m

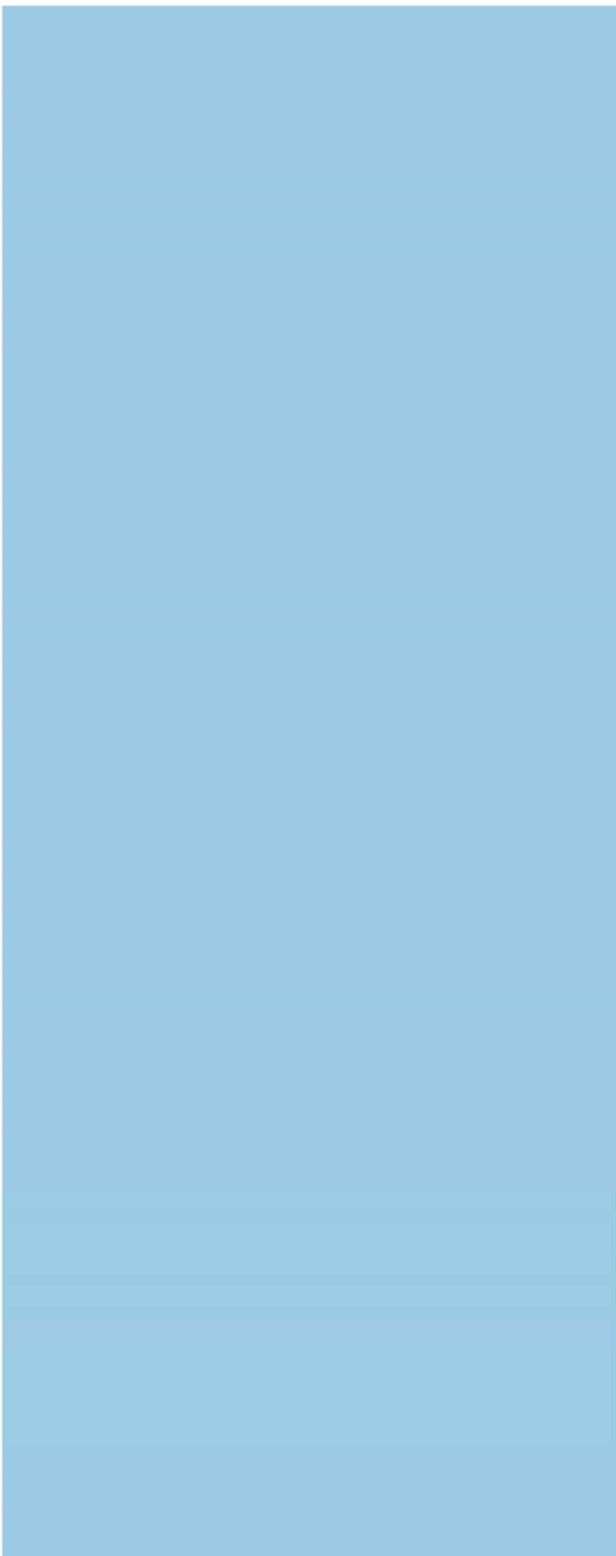
ADA 16-244

**Adcroft, Doatshayne Lane, Musbury,
Axminster, Devon, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief
Plates 5 and 6.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



**TVAS (South West),
Unit 21 Apple Business Centre,
Frobisher Way, Taunton,
Somerset, TA2 6BB**

**Tel: 01823 288 284
Fax: 01823 272 462
Email: southwest@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**