

# LAND off MUXBEARE LANE WILLAND DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Appraisal  
& Archaeological Evaluation



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# **Land off Muxbeare Lane Willand, Devon**

## **Results of a Desk-Based Appraisal & Archaeological Evaluation**

*For*

Steve Russell

*of*

Devonshire Homes (the Client)

*By*



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June 2015

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## *Summary*

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Muxbere Lane, Willand in Devon, prior to the proposed development of the site for residential use.*

*The evaluation revealed a probable medieval or post-medieval field boundary, and a length of metalled holloway that produced a relatively large amount of medieval pottery.*

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## Acknowledgements

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Thanks for assistance are due to:

Neal Jillings (the Agent)

Steve Russell, Devonshire Homes

Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Land off Muxbeare Lane  
**Parish:** Willand  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** ST 03818 11567

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on Lane off Muxbeare Lane, Willand, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Steve Russell of Devonshire Homes (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features that might be affected by a proposed residential development.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site covers c.0.2ha and comprises a single small field located on the south-western side of Muxbeare Lane, between the Mid Devon Business Park and Muxbeare. The ground is fairly level or slopes very gently to the west, at the southern end of a subdued ridge orientated flanked by the River Culme and Spratford Stream; the site lies at an altitude of c.88m AOD. The soils of this area are the reddish fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils with slight seasonal waterlogging of the Whimple 3 Association (SSEW 1983), overlying colluvial and alluvial deposits of Flandrian age, with mudstones of the Aylesbeare Mudstone Group at depth (BGS 2015).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the south-eastern edge of the parish of Halberton, formerly parcel of the Manor of Muxbeare. The Manor was held by 5 thanes in 1066, and has a relatively complex descent, ending up in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of the extensive estates of the Clarke family of Bridwell in Uffculme. The fields around Muxbeare are adapted from medieval strip fields, with a large area of former common (Willand Moor) immediately to the south (Devon HLC). The tithe map shows buildings south and east of the site, known as *Jutsoms Pile Park and Barton* in 1840.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

Fieldwork immediately to the south, prior to the construction of the Mid Devon Business Park, uncovered extensive evidence for multi-phase Prehistoric activity in the area (EA 2008a), and a geophysical survey undertaken at Langlands to the north-east identified a potential ring ditch (NA 2012). These discoveries strongly imply the designation *post-medieval enclosures* (Devon HLC) is no true guide to the archaeological potential of this area. Muxbeare was a relatively prosperous medieval settlement, with a substantial chapel of its own and numerous inhabitants (c. AD 1332).

### 1.5 Methodology

The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Service

(see Appendix 1). This work is in accordance with ClfA guidelines on the production of desk-based assessments and archaeological evaluations (2014a; 2014b).

Four evaluation trenches were excavated to the depth of the *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under careful archaeological supervision. All exposed archaeological deposits were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

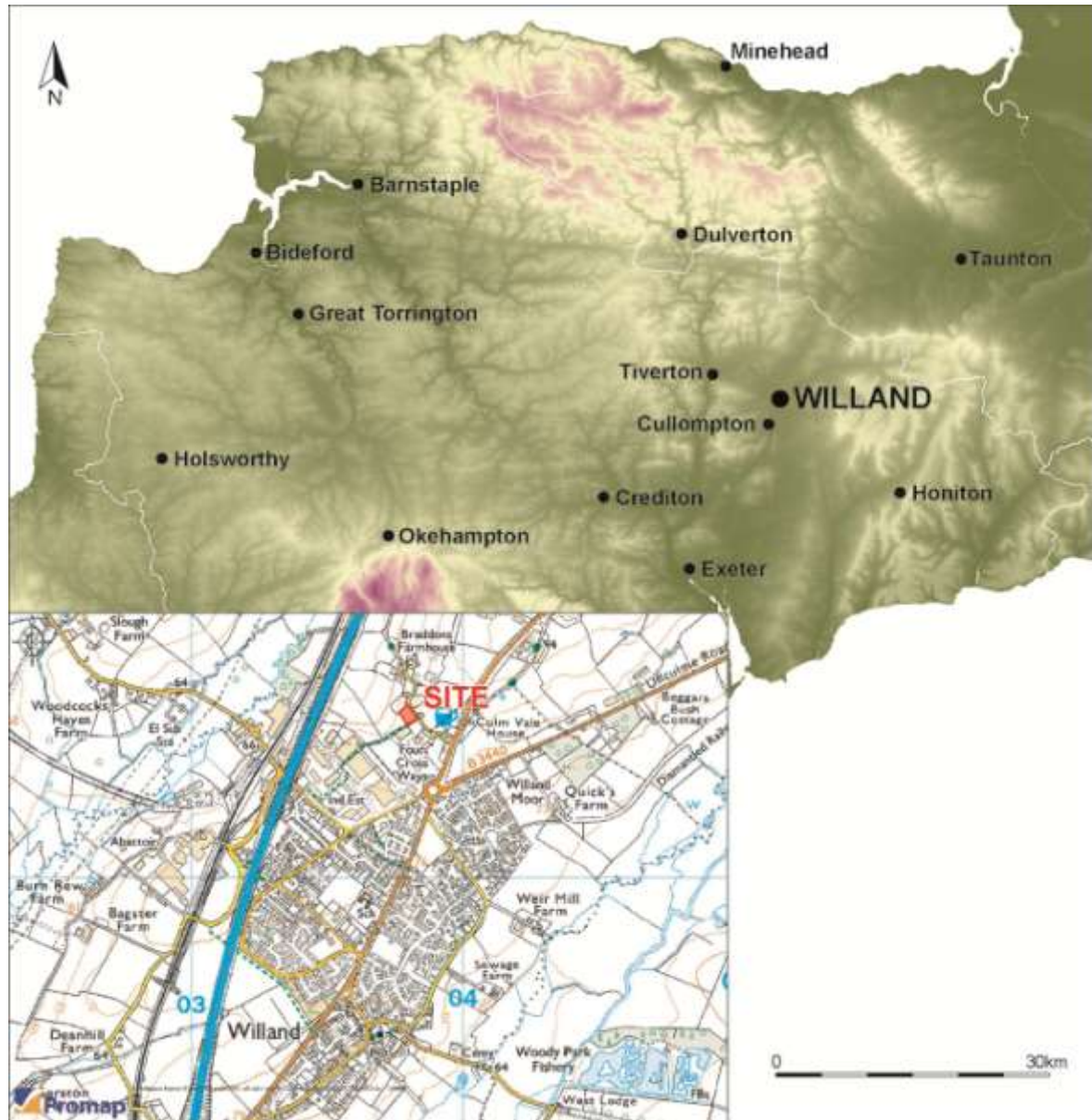


Figure 1: Site location.



## 2.0 Results of Desk-Based Assessment

### 2.1 Documentary History

The site lies on the south-eastern tip of the historic parish of Halberton where it adjoined Willand, in the historic hundred of Halberton, later of Tiverton. The Manor of Muxbeare is first documented in 1086, where it is listed as *Mochelesberia* ('Mucel's Wood' EPNS 549). In 1066 it was held by five thanes freely and jointly from one Brictric. It paid tax on one hide, but had land for 5 ploughs and possessed pasture four furlongs long by two wide, presumably Willand Common. By 1086 it had been transferred to Ansger of Montecute. Later, it was held by the Calleway (Kelloway) Family and passed by sale to Richard Calmady in the 1500s. In 1678 William Shere was in possession, and from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century was held by the Clarkes of Bridwell. In the 1332 Lay Subsidy Roll there were 12 individuals liable to pay tax at Muxbeare, implying it was a substantial settlement. A chapel to St Margaret was founded in the medieval period, but ruinous by 1730, mirroring the decline of the settlement relative to Willand and other, more prosperous, settlements.

In c.1840 the plot of land in question was held by one George Wood of *Jutsoms Pile Park and Barton*.

### 2.2 Cartographic Sources



Figure 2: Extract from the 1802 OS Surveyor's Draft (BL) (the site is indicated).

The OS surveyor's draft map (Figure 2) shows quite an extensive settlement flanking the lane at Muxbeare; the lane terminates immediately to the south at Willand Moor, a relatively large area of unenclosed land criss-crossed by roads. The surveyor's draft maps are usually fairly accurate regarding roads, settlements and enclosed land, but the depiction of fields is often speculative rather than reliable.





Figure 3: Extract from the 1838 Halberton tithe map (DHC) (the site is indicated).

The 1840 tithe apportionment lists that the field (no.1721, an orchard), together with some of the adjacent fields (nos. 1720 and 1749-50) were owned and occupied by one George Wood. Field 1720 is simply described as a *house, yard and large garden*, but fields 1749-50 are listed as *Jutsoms Pile Park and Barton*. Jutsum is a local family name. The other fields adjacent were held by Richard and Mary Clark being part of Pitt Farm and leased to one John Brooks. Willand Moor, shown as unenclosed in 1802, had been enclosed by 1839 and subdivided into a number of regular closes.

No.	Owner	Leasee	Field Name	State of Cultivation
1717	R & M Clark	John Brooks	Slade	Pasture
1718	R & M Clark	John Brooks	Yonder Croft	Pasture
1719	R & M Clark	John Brooks	Coft	Pasture
1720	George Wood	George Wood	House, Yard and Garden	-
1721	George Wood	George Wood	Orchard	Orchard
1721*	R & M Clark	John Brooks	Orchard and Hall	Orchard
1722	R & M Clark	John Brooks	Longlands or Long Allers	Meadow
1723	R & M Clark	John Brooks	Cottage and Garden	-
1749	George Wood	George Wood	Jutsoms Pile Park & Barton	-
1750	George Wood	George Wood	Jutsoms Pile Park & Barton	Orchard

Table 1: Extract from the tithe apportionment for Halberton (DHC).

The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of the late 1880s shows the house and garden south of the site had disappeared, leaving only the barns across the lane. The layout of the fields was otherwise unchanged, and the lands of this farm were presumably sold and taken on by the adjacent farms. By 1880 a small square structure had been built on the site, adjacent to the lane, with the GWR railway further to the south-west. Later change is limited to the suburban sprawl of Willand, and the construction of the adjacent business park in the 2000s.

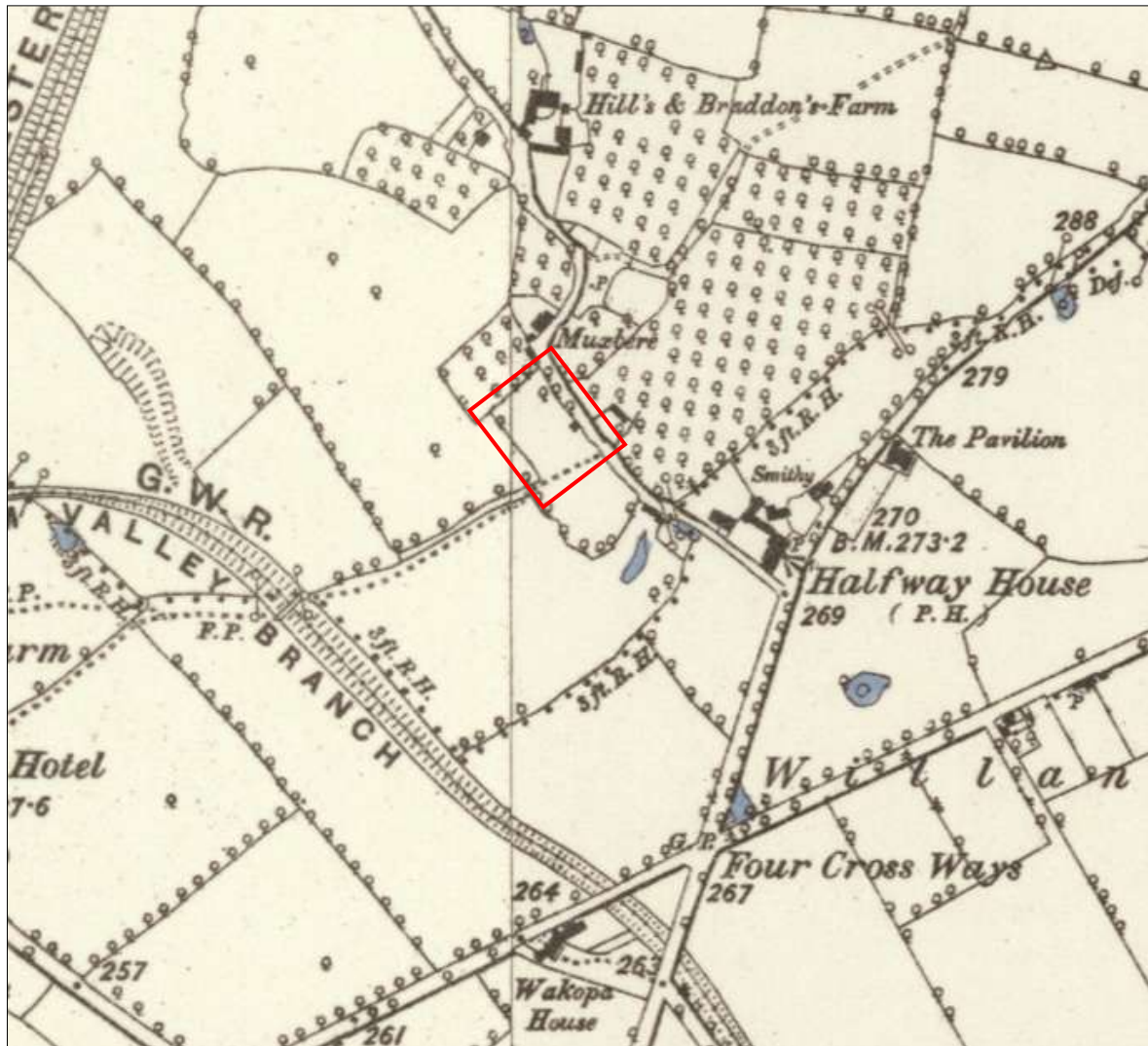


Figure 4: Extract from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1887 (published 1888) (DHC) (the site is indicated).

### 2.3 Archaeological Background

The site is located within enclosures derived from medieval strip fields (Devon HLC), on the edge of former open common grazing (Willand Moor) enclosed in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Fieldwork in the area has demonstrated the archaeological sensitivity of this landscape: fieldwork in advance of the construction of the Mid Devon Business Park uncovered the remains of a Neolithic ring ditch, Bronze Age segmented ditches, an Iron Age ring ditch, other undated features including short post alignments and post-medieval field ditches (see Figure 5).

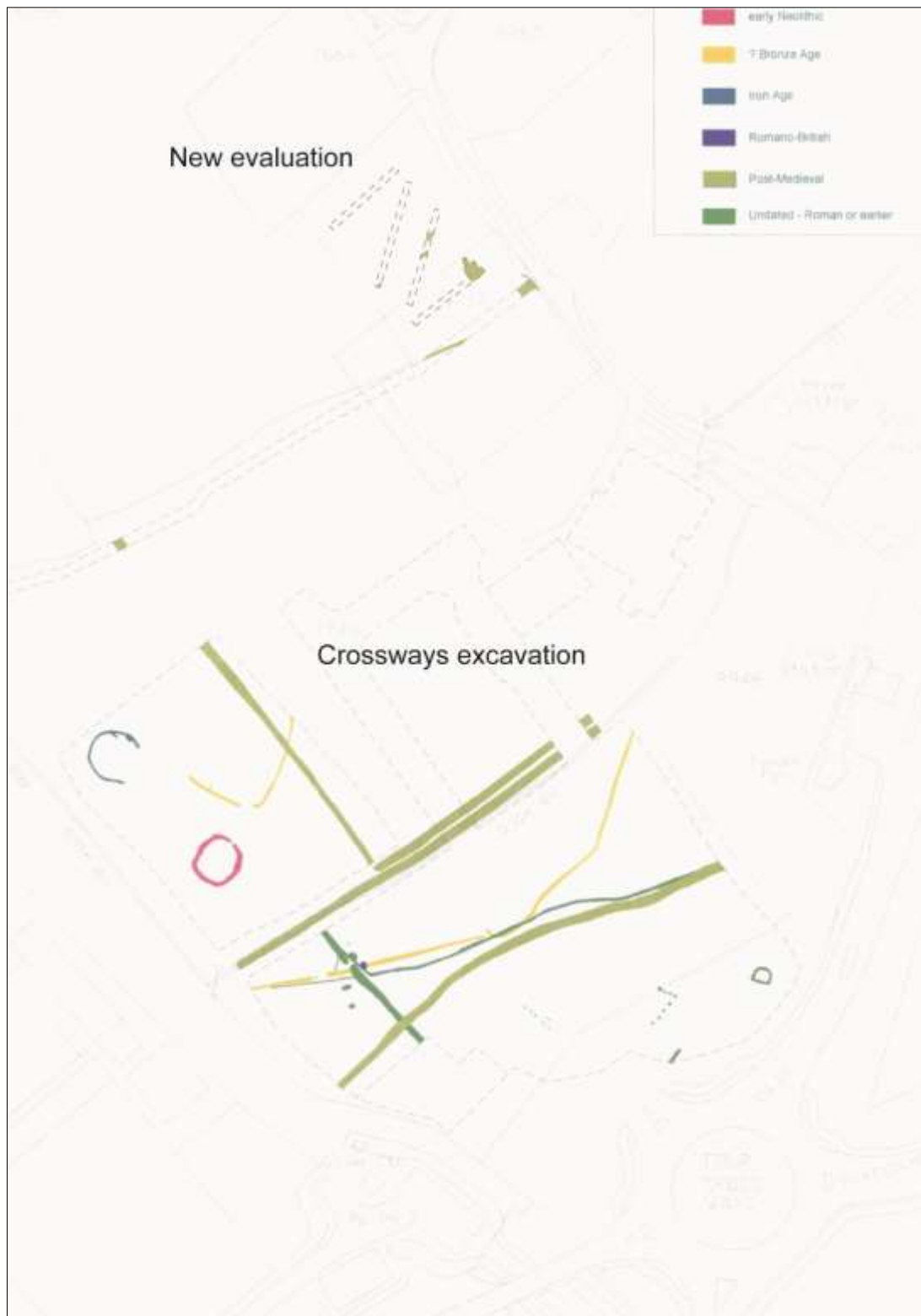


Figure 5: Plan showing the evaluation trenches in relation to the features identified during the excavations at Crossways in 2006-08 (after EA 2008, Figure 2).

## 3.0 Results of Archaeological Evaluation

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### 3.1 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation took place on the 10-11<sup>th</sup> June 2015; the weather was generally fine and dry, often sunny and sometimes hot. The four evaluation trenches were opened by a tracked mechanical excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket, and were excavated to the top of the weathered natural. Trench #1 did not contain any identifiable features; Trench #3 contained two parallel ditches, one of which was identified at the western end of Trench #2. Trench #4 bisected a 4m wide holloway with metalling at its base that produced a surprising amount of medieval pottery. Detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

### 3.2 Trench #3

Trench #3 contained two parallel ditches. Ditch [303] was c.1.25m wide and 0.3m deep, with fairly gentle sloping sides and a broad undulating base. It contained two fills: the lower fill (305) was a clean firm slightly reddish-grey clay-silt, with an upper fill (304) of firm slightly sandy slightly reddish-grey-brown clay-silt. Both fills contained sub-angular chert nodules up to 120mm across.

The second ditch [306] was 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a narrow concave base. It also contained two fills. The lower fill (308) was a clean firm slightly reddish-yellow-grey clay-silt with common sub-angular chert nodules, some pressed into the base of the feature. The upper fill (307) was a reddish-brown sandy clay-silt with common sub-angular chert nodules.

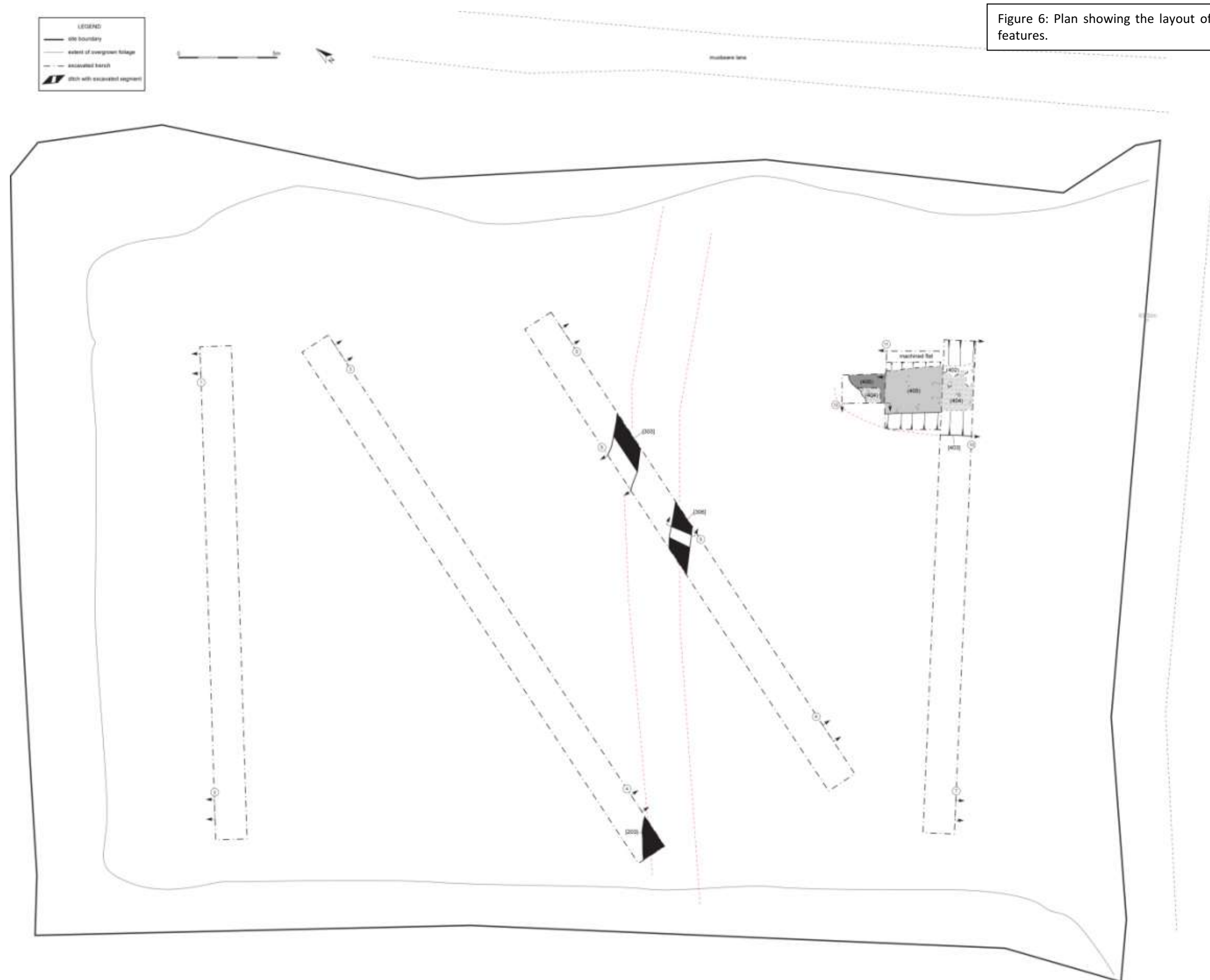
These two features appeared roughly-parallel, and may represent the flanking ditches of a medieval or post-medieval hedgebank. Both features produced a few small scraps of abraded medieval pottery. Ditch [303] also appeared at the western end of Trench #2.

### 3.3 Trench #4

Trench #4 contained a single feature: a linear hollow c.5m wide and up to 0.5m deep. The trench was extended to follow the hollow, and it proved to be c.7m long and roughly parallel to Muxbeare Lane. The hollow had gently-sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a series of deposits. At the base of the feature was a layer of metalling comprised of fairly well-sorted sub-angular stones c.50mm across, occasionally larger. This was overlain by a mid-to-dark bluish-grey soft silty-clay containing frequent charcoal, and with dark humic mottling. Both layers contained medieval pottery. These layers were sealed by a thick deposit of friable mid yellowish-brown sandy clayey-silt similar to the subsoil, and may represent a dump of soil, or a natural accumulation.

### 3.4 Finds

A total of 112 sherds of pottery (804g) were recovered from the site, mostly from the topsoil and subsoil. The quantity of medieval pottery from hollow [403] in Trench #4 (54 sherds, 187g) is of interest, and at least three fabric types, including UGS derived, are present. The range of other finds – mainly white refined earthenwares and South Somerset material – is unsurprising given the proximity of post-medieval occupation to the site. The recovery of some 17<sup>th</sup> century tin-glazed material points to aspirations to status. A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 3.





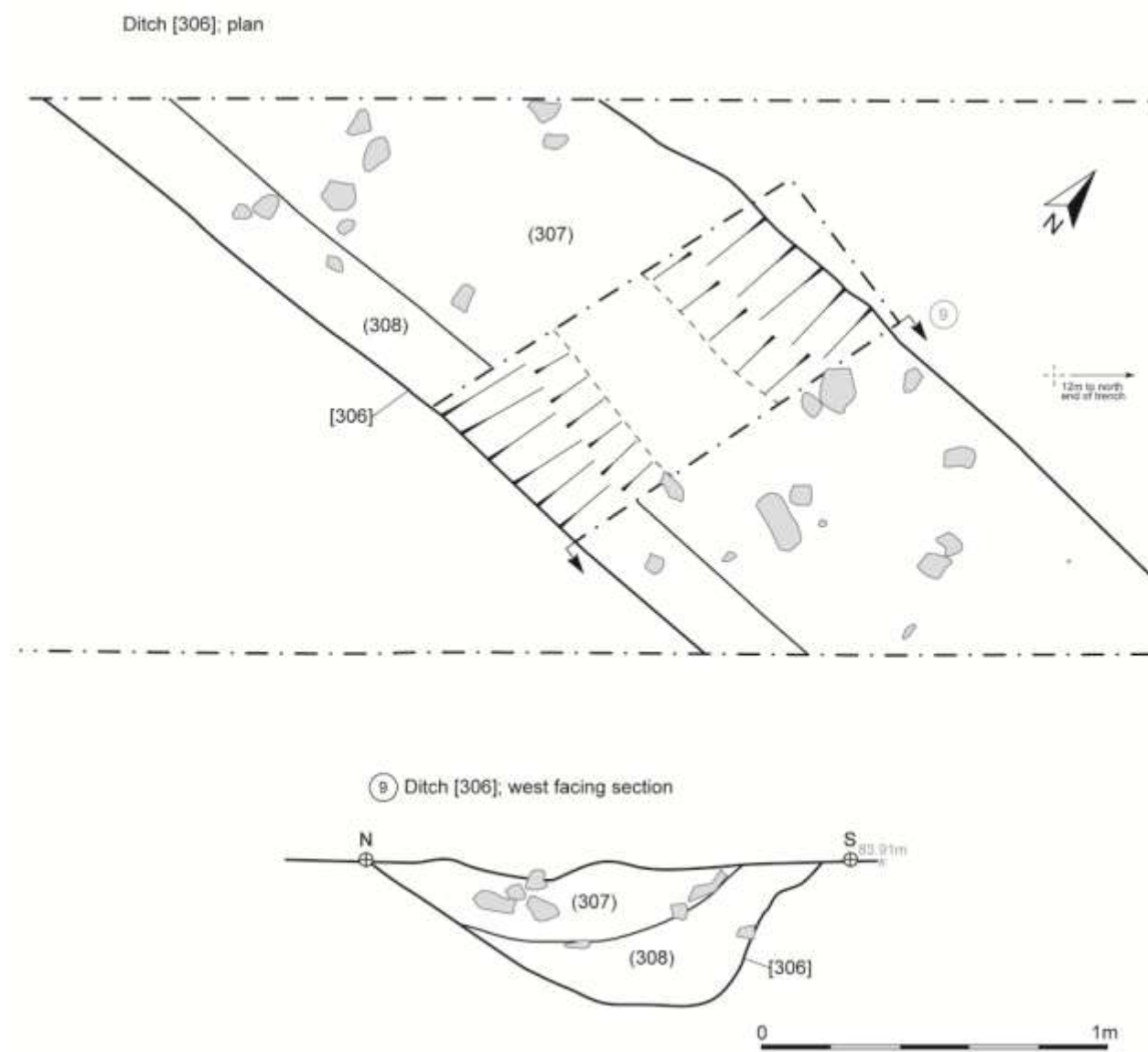


Figure 7: Plan and section of ditch [306].

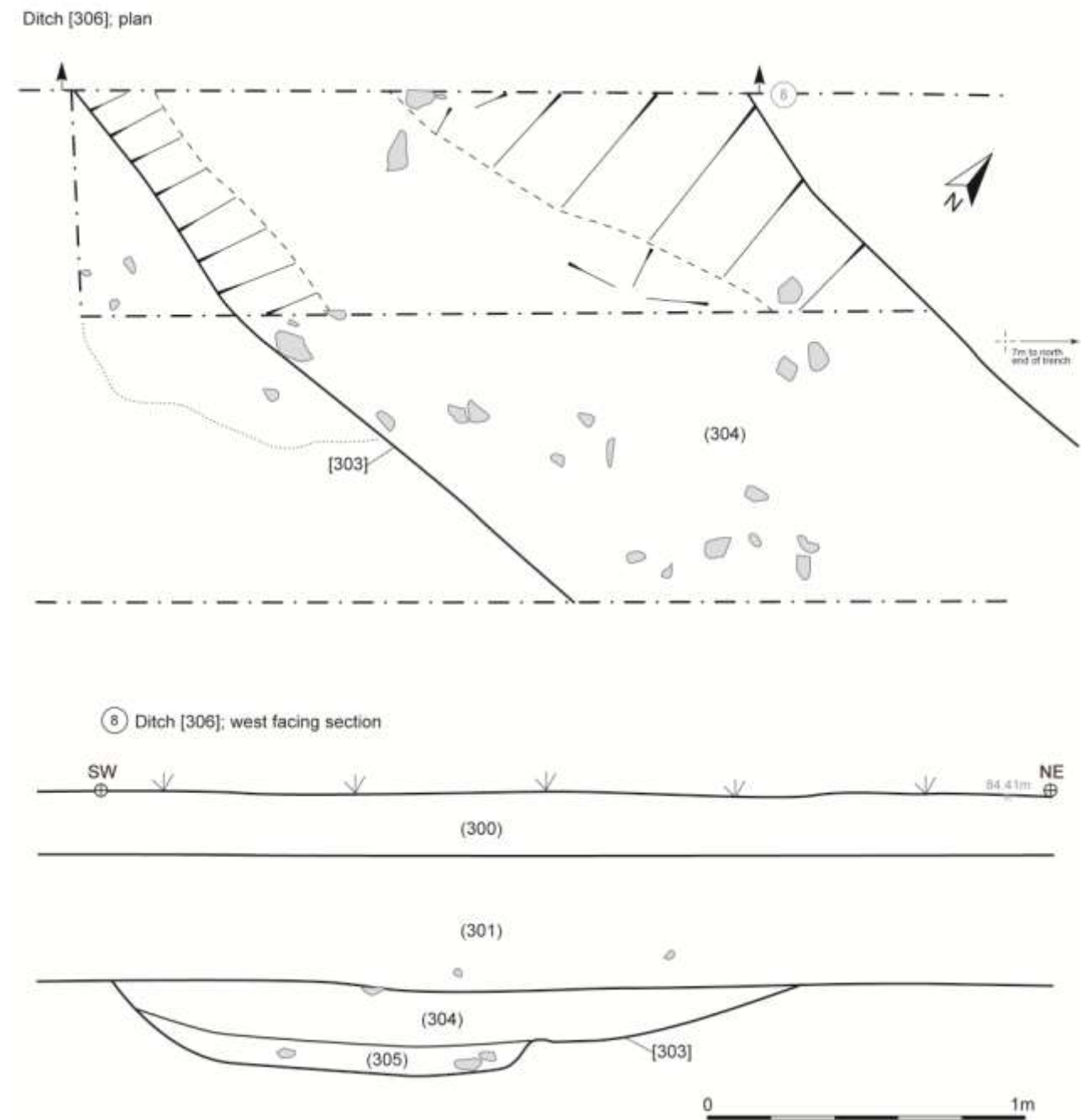


Figure 8: Plan and section of ditch [303].



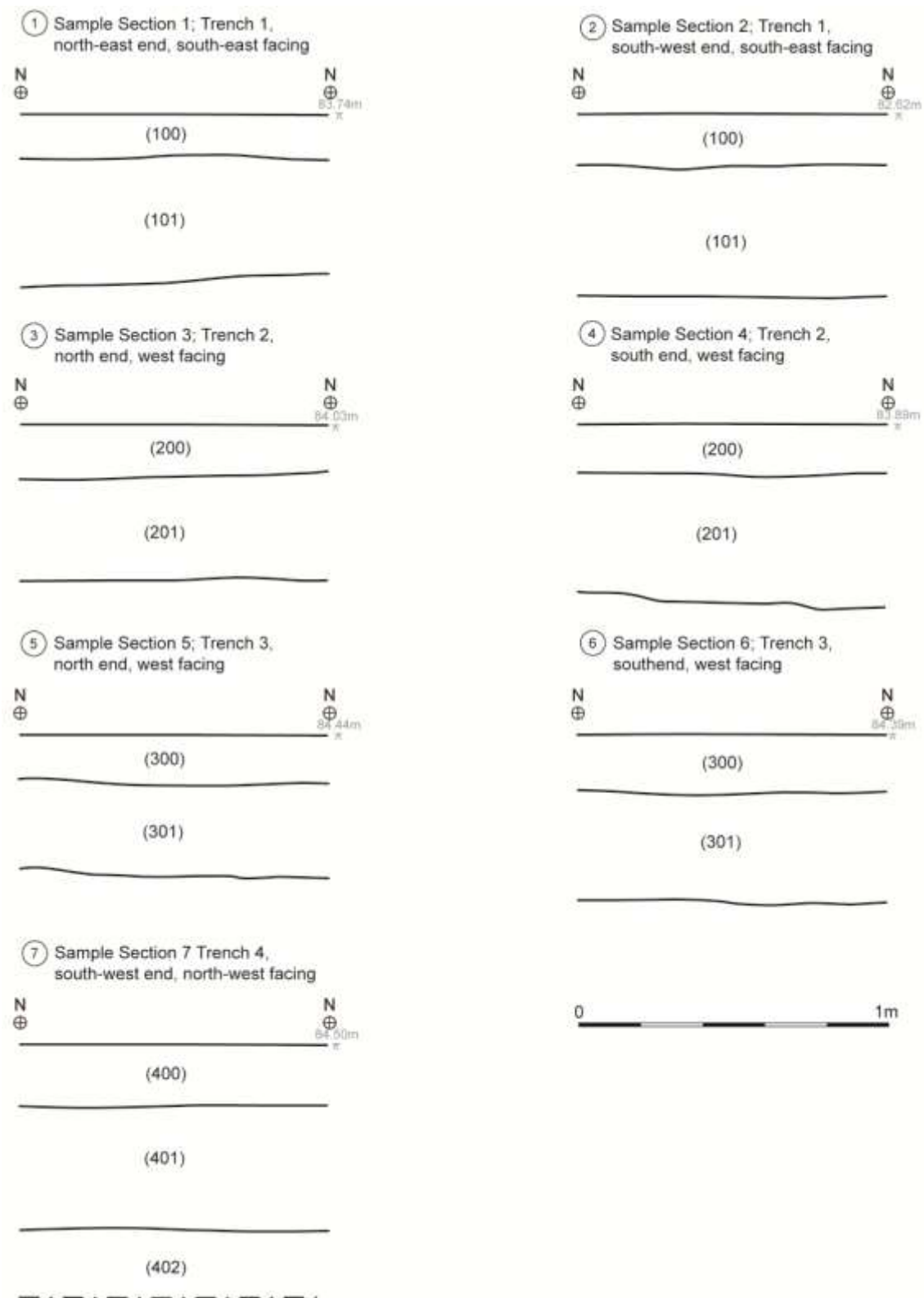


Figure 9: Sample sections (see Figure 6).

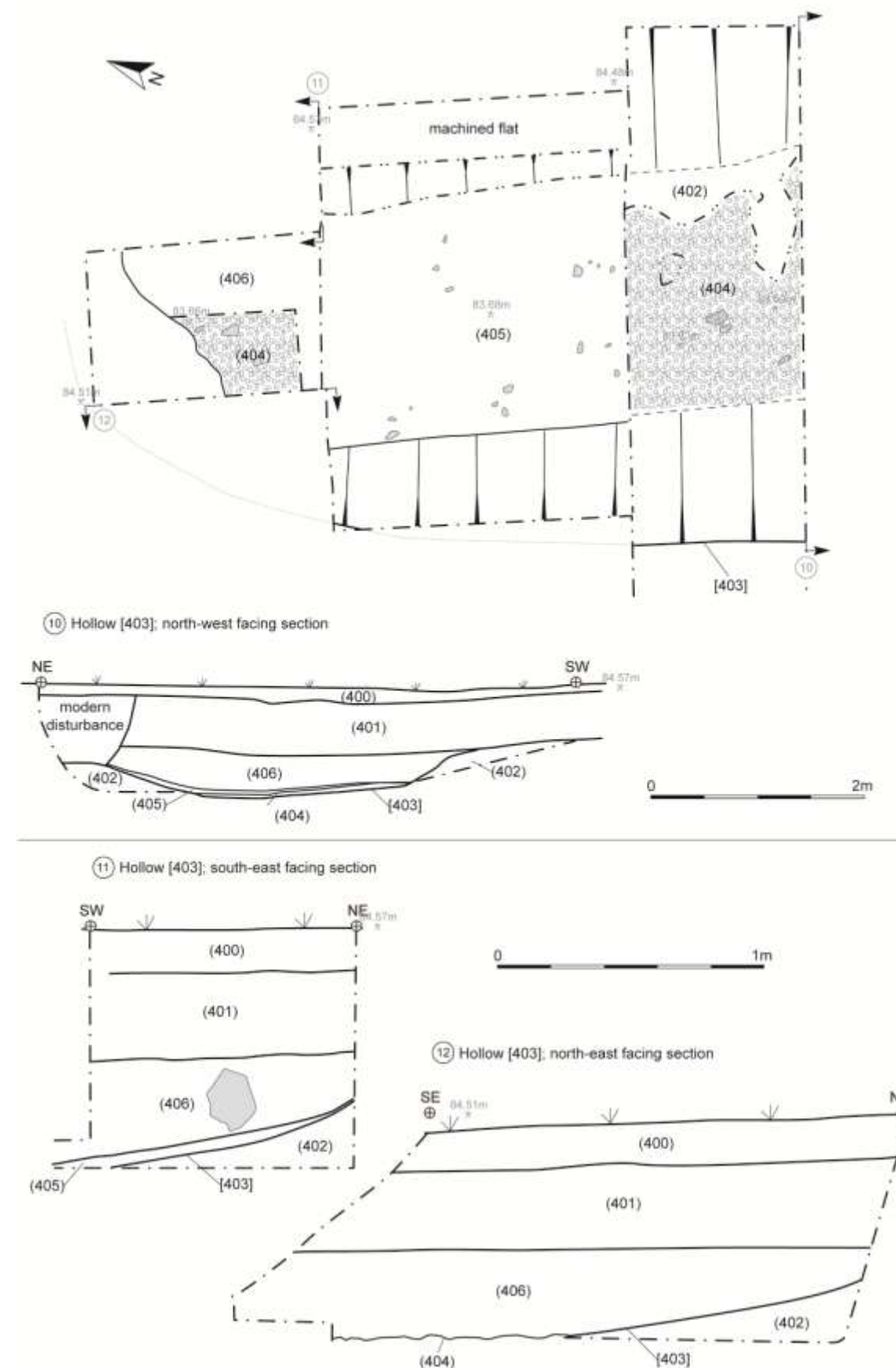


Figure 10: Plan and sections of hollow [403].

## 4.0 Conclusion

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### 4.1 Conclusion

The evaluation uncovered two probable post-medieval field ditches and a metalled holloway associated with medieval pottery. The holloway is of particular interest as it appears to terminate within the site, and it does not appear to have been identified during monitoring in the area immediately to the south. The pottery from the feature indicates it is medieval in date, and presumably relates to the properties shown on the tithe map immediately adjacent, now no longer extant.

### 4.2 Recommendations

Unless a suitable engineering solution can be found to minimise the impact of the proposed development, further monitoring would be warranted in the area flanking the lane and the holloway in Trench #4.

## 5.0 Bibliography & References

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### Published Sources:

**CIfA 2014a:** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

**CIfA 2014b:** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.*

**Lysons D. & Lysons S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia: volume 6*, London.

**Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations).*

### Websites:

**British Geological Survey** 2015: *Geology of Britain Viewer.*

[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html) [accessed 14.06.2015]

### Unpublished Sources:

**Exeter Archaeology** 2008: *Archaeological Excavation at Four Ways Cross, Willand, Devon 2007 (Phase 1): post-excavation assessment report and updated project design.* EA report 5933.

**Exeter Archaeology** 2008: *HER entry: archaeological trench evaluation at Tiverton Junction, Willand Road, Devon.* EA report 6349.

**Northamptonshire Archaeology** 2012: *A geophysical Survey at Langlands Farm, near Willand, Devon June 2012.*

**Oakford Archaeology** 2014: *HER entry: Archaeological monitoring and recording at Muxbeare Orchard, Willand, Devon.*

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING AT LAND AT MUXBEARE LANE, WILLAND, DEVON.

**Location:** Land at Muxbeare Lane  
**Parish:** Willand  
**District:** Mid Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** ST 03818 11567  
**Planning no:** 15/00612/OUT  
**Proposal:** Outline for the erection of up to 5 dwellings.  
**Date:** 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2015  
**DCHET Ref:** Arch/DM/MD/23180a  
**SWARCH Ref:** MWL15PD-v1

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Neal Jillings of Jillings-Hutton Planning (the Agent) on behalf of Steve Russell of Devonshire Homes (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation trenching to be undertaken in advance of the application for planning for the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The Project Design and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance with advice (18<sup>th</sup> May 2015) issued by, and in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. Archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of the industrial estate to the south has demonstrated a concentration of prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age) and Roman activity in this area. Documentary sources also suggest the presence of a medieval chapel at Muxbeare – its location is unknown.

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.2 Produce a report containing the results of the evaluation trenching;
- 3.1.3 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Evaluation Excavations:

Four evaluation trenches will be dug on site (Fig. 1). The trenches will cover approximately 120m in total. The evaluation trenches will be opened by 360 degree tracked excavator with toothless bucket, but any archaeological features exposed would be excavated by hand by the site archaeologist to the depth of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.

4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 2014*, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 2014* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 2014*.

4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts, including the use of a metal detector, if necessary.

4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to ClfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate digital photographic record of the excavation will be prepared and archived with the ADS.

4.1.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with DCHET.

4.1.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;

4.1.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.

4.1.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).

- 4.1.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.1.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, DCHET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, DCHET and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.
- 5.0 REPORTING**
- 5.1 The type of report produced will be agreed with the HET in view of the results. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 5.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
- 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 5.1.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 5.1.12 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.13 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 5.2 DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-212694 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE**
- 6.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 6.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 6.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
- 6.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the RAMM, and in a timely fashion.
- 6.2.3 If the RAMM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RAMM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the HET. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 6.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RAMM obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 6.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 6.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of:
- i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
- ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 6.6 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 7.0 CONFLICT WITH STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
- Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 8.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Brynmor Morris; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

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#### List of specialists

##### Building recording

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**Metal detecting**

Julie Hayman Club Secretary, Taw & Torridge Metal Detecting Club, Cannsdown House, Beaford, Winkleigh, EX19 8AD Tel: 01805  
603205

**Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

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Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

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**Pottery**

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Fig.1 Proposed trench locations.



## Appendix 2

### Context List

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(100)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark yellow brown friable, sandy silt	Overlies (101); same as (200)(300)(400)	0.15-0.20m	
(101)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-light brown-yellow friable sandy silt with moderate sub angular stone and charcoal flecks, mainly in the top half of the context. Stones – 3-10cm in diameter	Overlain by (100); overlies (102); same as (201)(301)(401)	0.29-0.44m	
(102)	Layer	Natural. Mid red with occasional yellows, compact indurate clay, with occasional medium stone gravel bands down slope and manganese/ iron panning and degraded black rock.	Overlain by (101); same as (202)(302)(402)	-	
(200)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark yellow brown friable, sandy silt	Overlies (201); same as (100)(300)(400)	0.15-0.20m	
(201)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-light brown-yellow friable sandy silt with moderate sub angular stone and charcoal flecks, mainly in the top half of context. Stones – 3-10cm in diameter	Overlain by (200); overlies (202); same as (101)(301)(401)	0.29-0.44m	
(202)	Layer	Natural. Mid red with occasional yellows, compact indurate clay, with occasional medium stone gravel bands down slope and manganese/ iron panning and degraded black rock.	Overlain by (201); same as (102)(302)(402)	-	
[203]	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, 2.5m long, 1.25m wide, 0.3m deep, orientated approx. WNW – ESE. Has a moderate N slope and steep S slope (moderate overall). Sharp curved break of slope and a flat base. Has two fills	Filled by (204)	0.3m	
(204)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [303]. Firm slightly sandy clay-silt. Mid slightly reddish-grey with moderate to frequent sub-angular stones. Stones – 10cm in diameter	Fill of [203]	0.3m	
(300)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark yellow brown friable, sandy silt	Overlies (301); same as (100)(200)(400)	0.15-0.20m	
(301)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-light brown-yellow friable sandy silt with moderate sub angular stone and charcoal flecks, mainly in the top half of context. Stones – 3-10cm in diameter	Overlain by (300); overlies (302); same as (101)(201)(401)	0.29-0.44m	
(302)	Layer	Natural. Mid red with occasional yellows, compact indurate clay, with occasional medium stone gravel bands down slope and manganese/ iron panning and degraded black rock.	Overlain by (301); same as (102)(202)(402)	-	
[303]	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, 2.5m long, 1.25m wide, 0.3m deep, orientated approx. WNW – ESE. Has a moderate N slope and steep S slope (moderate overall). Sharp curved break of slope and a flat base. Has two fills	Overlain by (305); filled by (304)(305); cuts (302)	0.3m	
(304)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [303]. Firm slightly sandy clay-silt. Mid slightly reddish-grey with moderate to frequent sub-angular stones. Stones – 10cm in diameter	Overlain by (301); overlies (305); fill of [303]	0.2m	
(305)	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [303]. Firm, slightly reddish-grey clay-silt with frequent sub-angular chert nodules, weathered brown, fairly clean. Pressed into the base and sides. Chert – 10-12cm in diameter	Overlain by (304); overlies [303]; fill of [303]	0.1m	
[306]	Cut	Cut of a linear ditch, 2.5m + long, 1.1m wide, 0.4m deep, orientated approximately WNW-ESE. Has a moderate N slope and very steep S slope with a curved break of slope and a flat base. Has two fills.	Overlain by (308); filled by (307)(308); cuts (302)	0.4m	
(307)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [306]. Reddish-brown silt-clay-gritty texture with common sub-angular chert and occasional charcoal flecks, some orange mottling – weathers brown. Chert – 10-15cm in diameter.	Overlain by (301); overlies (308); fill of [306]	0.2m	
(308)	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [306]. Slightly orange-grey clay-silt with common sub-angular chert nodules especially embedded in base, fairly clean.	Overlain by (309); overlies [306]; fill of [306]	0.2-0.4m	
(400)	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark yellow brown friable, sandy silt	Overlies (401); same as (100)(200)(300)	0.15-0.20m	
(401)	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-light brown-yellow friable sandy silt with moderate sub angular stone and charcoal flecks, mainly in the top half of context. Stones – 3-10cm in diameter	Overlain by (400); overlies (302); same as (101)(201)(301)	0.29-0.44m	
(402)	Layer	Natural. Mid red with occasional yellows, compact indurate clay, with occasional medium stone gravel bands down slope and manganese/ iron panning and degraded black rock.	Overlain by (401); same as (102)(202)(302)	-	

[403]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of linear hollow? 1.7m + long, 0.5m wide, 0.5m deep. Relatively wide and shallow, with gentle curving sides to a flat base. NW – SE. Has three fills.	Overlain by (404); filled by (404)(405) (406); cuts (402)	0.5m	Medieval
(404)	<i>Fill</i>	Basal fill of hollow [403]. Mottled surface across the base of hollow [403]. Pressed into (402). Sub-angular stone. Stones – 5cm in diameter	Overlain by (405); overlies [403]; fill of [403]	0.05m	Medieval
(405)	<i>Fill</i>	Middle fill of hollow [403]. Extends from edge of metting on W side and up cut on E side. Mid-dark blue-grey soft silt-clay with frequent charcoal. Likely to be a secondary fill or occupation layer or rotted base of (406)	Overlain by (406); overlies (404); fill of [403]	0.05m	Medieval
(406)	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of hollow [403]. Mid yellow-brown friable clay-silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Some slump into feature of subsoil – fill, like dirty subsoil? Contains redeposited natural.	Overlain by (401); overlies (405); fill of [403]	0.35m	Medieval

### Appendix 3

#### Finds List

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)		6	14	WRE (same vessel)				
		2	4	Bone china (same vessel)				
		3	18	S. Somerset (same vessel), C17, slipware, bowl				
		1	<1	S. Somerset scrap				
(101)		3	6	Tin-glazed (same vessel), closed form, C17	1	8	Fe slag	
		1	10	S. Somerset C18	1	3	Window glass	
		1	<1	S. Somerset scrap				
		1	2	Medieval coarseware scrap				
(200)		6	35	WRE, plain dish	2	76	Dark green vessel glass	
		4	93	S. Somerset C18, bowl rim				
		2	119	S. Somerset (same vessel), C17, slipware, bowl				
		1	3	S. Somerset scrap				
		1	2	Bristol/Staffs yellow slipware, plain, closed form				
(201)		5	83	S. Somerset C17-C18	2	5	Clay pipe stem	
		1	37	S. Somerset C16-C17, rim	1	20	Pan tile fragment	
		4	26	WRE	1	15	Dark green vessel glass	
		1	12	Salt-glazed stoneware, C18				
		1	6	Bristol/Staffs yellow slipware, plain, closed form				
(301)		1	6	Medieval coarseware				
(304)		4	3	Medieval coarseware scraps				
(307)		1	<1	Medieval coarseware scrap	1	13	Flint flake	
(400)		4	19	WRE with BTP	1	27	Dark green vessel glass, complete rim	
(401)		3	16	WRE	1	27	Brick fragment	
		1	3	White stoneware				
(404)		19	130	Medieval coarseware				
(405)		35	157	Medieval coarseware				
		112	804					

## Appendix 4

### Supporting Photos



Pedestrian access to site, east corner, from Muxbeare Lane; looking west (no scale).



Site shot pre-excavation, viewed from public footpath to the south-east; looking north-west (no scale).





Rectangular patch of shorter grass in north-west half of site, pre-excavation; looking north (2m scale).



North-west end of banked boundary to site from Muxbeare lane; looking south (2m scale).





Ruins of structure with brick repairs near entrance of adjacent field to the north-east; looking south-west 92m scale).



Sondage at south end of Trench 3; viewed from the east (1m scale).





Trench 1 post-excavation; viewed from the north-east (1 & 2m scale).



Trench 1 post-excavation; viewed from the south-west (1 & 2m scale).





Sample Section at south-west end of Trench 1; viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



Sample Section at north-east end of Trench 1; viewed from the south-east (1m scale).





Trench 2 post-excavation; viewed from the north (1 & 2m scale).



Trench 2 post-excavation, showing Ditch [203]; viewed from the south (1 & 2m scale).





Sample Section at south end of Trench 2; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Sample Section at north end of Trench 2; viewed from the west (1m scale).





Trench 3 post-excavation; viewed from the north (1 & 2m scale).



Trench 3 post-excavation; viewed from the south (1 & 2m scale).





Sample Section at south end of Trench 3; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Sample Section at north end of Trench 3; viewed from the west (1m scale).





Sample Section at south-west end of Trench 4; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Trench 4 post-excavation; viewed from the south-west (1 & 2m scale).





Trench 4 pre-excitation; viewed from the north-east (1 & 2m scale).



Site shot, post-excitation, viewed from the north-east end of Trench 4; looking west (no scale).





Hollow [403], mid-excavation, south-east end; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).





Hollow [403], mid-excavation, south-east end; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).





Hollow [403], mid-excavation, south-east end; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).





Hollow [403], mid-excavation, south-east end; viewed from the north-west (2m scale).



Hollow [403], mid-excavation, south-east end; viewed from the north-west (2m scale).



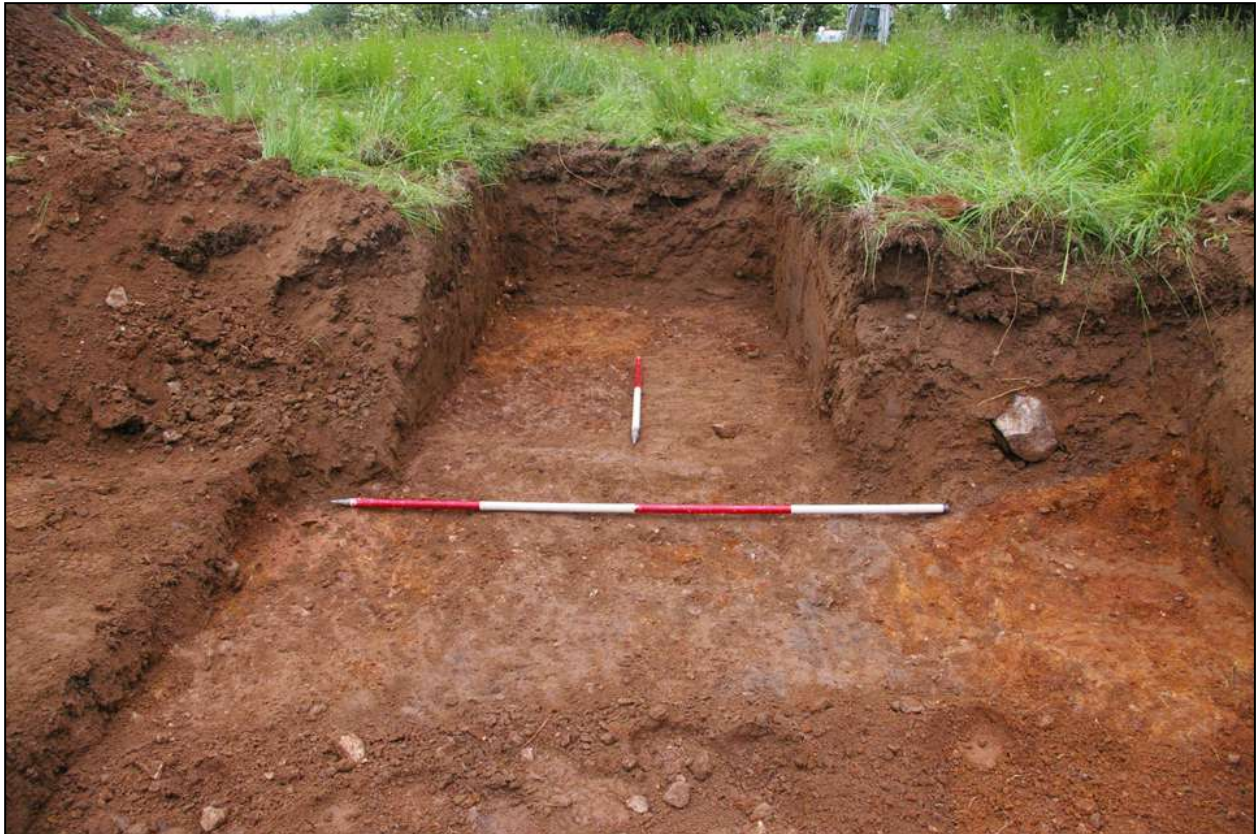


Hollow [403], section, south-east end; viewed from the north-west (2m scale).

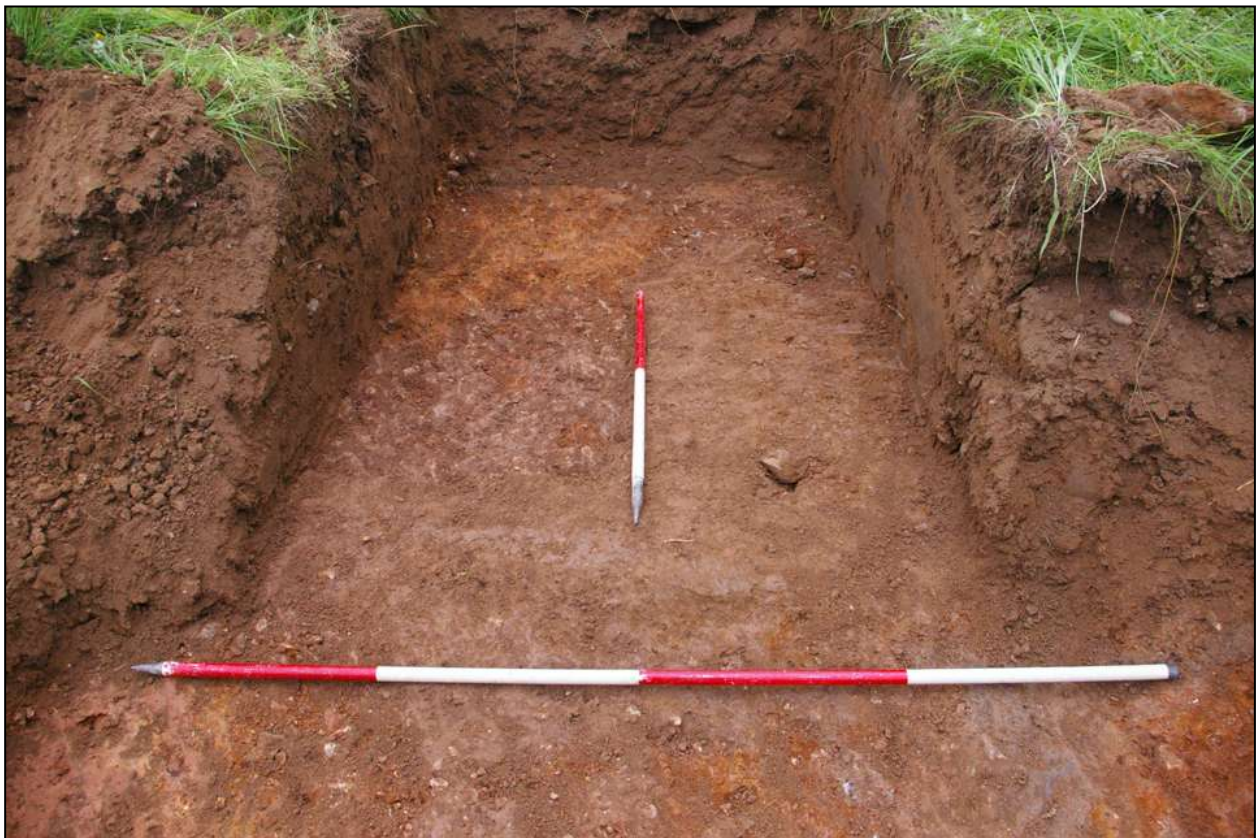


Hollow [403], mid-excavation, north-west end; viewed from the north-east (1m scale).





Hollow [403], mid-excavation, north-west end; viewed from the south-east (1 & 2m scale).



Hollow [403], mid-excavation, north-west end; viewed from the south-east (1 & 2m scale).





Hollow [403], mid-excavation, north-west end; viewed from the north-west (1 & 2m scale).



Hollow [403], mid-excavation, north-west end; viewed from the south-east (1 & 2m scale).





Ditch [303]; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Ditch [303]; viewed from the east (2m scale).



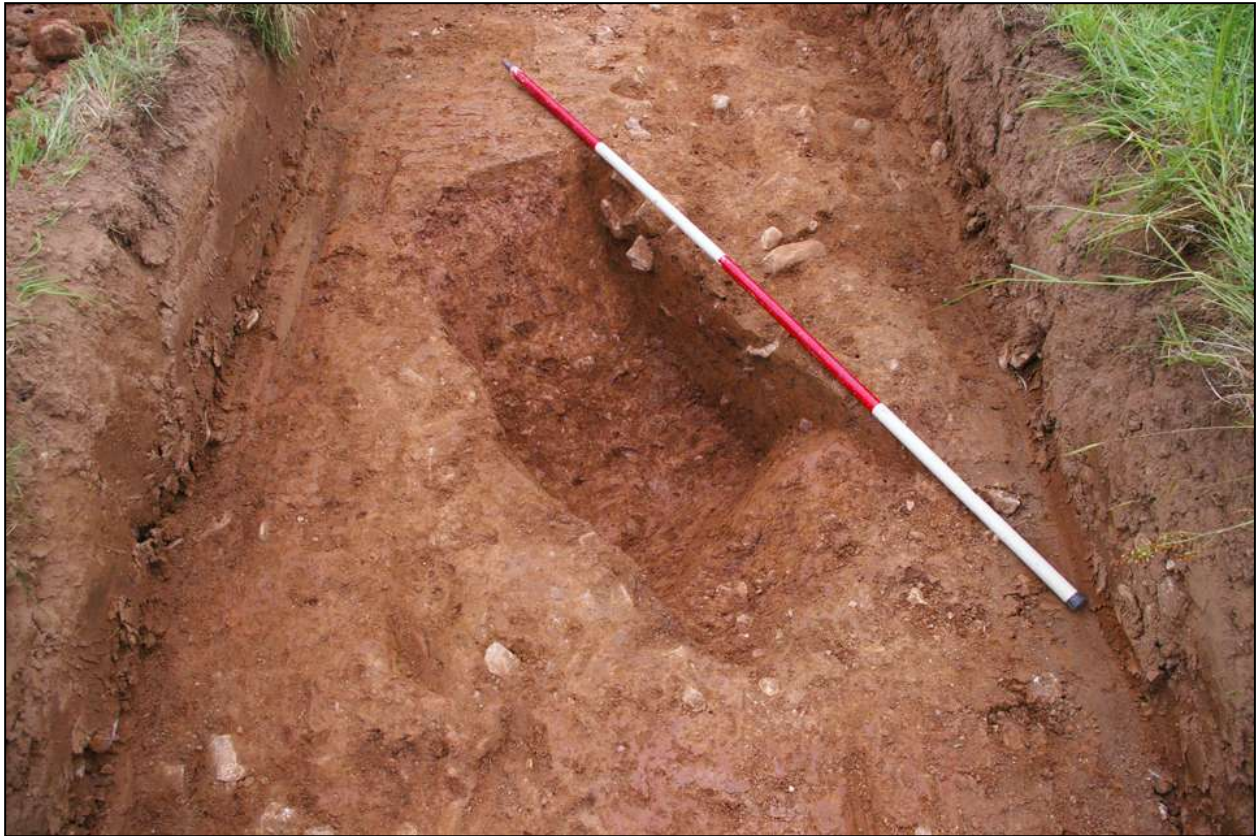


Ditch [303]; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Ditch [306]; viewed from the west (0.40 & 1m of a 2m scale)





Ditch [306]; viewed from the south-west (2m scale)



Hollow [403], post-excavation, north-west end; viewed from the south-east (1 & 2m scale).





Hollow [403], post-excavation; viewed from the west (1 & 2m scale).



Hollow [403], post-excavation; viewed from the south (1 & 2m scale).



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