

# The Stop Line Way Multi-User Path, Seaton to Colyford and Cloakham Lawn to Weycroft, East Devon

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

for

Devon County Council

by



Brickfield Offices, Maperton, Wincanton, Somerset. BA9 8EG

T: 01963 824696

F: 07092 259858

E: [mail@contextone.co.uk](mailto:mail@contextone.co.uk)

W: [www.contextone.co.uk](http://www.contextone.co.uk)

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**Projects Director:** Richard McConnell

**Walkover survey:** Peter Fairclough

**Research:** Teresa Hawtin

**Report:** Teresa Hawtin and Richard McConnell

**Graphics:** Tara Fairclough, Teresa Hawtin and Fay Pegg

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Front cover image: Southwest-facing view of Black Hole Marsh © Context One Archaeological Services 2009.

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## Non-technical summary

*Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment (the Assessment) relating to two areas of The Stop Line Way Multi-User Path, between Seaton and Colyford (NGR SY 2484 9102 to SY 2512 9252; hereafter referred to as the Site, Area A) and between Cloakham Lawn and Weycroft (NGR SY 2995 9930 to SY 3065 9989; hereafter referred to as the Site, Area B) in September and October 2009 with revisions in February 2010. The investigation was commissioned and funded by Devon County Council. A site visit was made by COAS in addition to consulting desk-based sources.*

*The Assessment was requested by the client in advance of selecting routes for a footpath and cycleway across the Site. The investigation represents an initial stage of archaeological works to determine the presence/absence of archaeological activity on the Site, and to identify the scope and nature of any archaeological mitigation during the development.*

*The evidence collated during the Assessment revealed that there is a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within both areas of the proposed path. Map regression evidence shows that the Site has had few previous impacts and has been largely pasture or arable fields since at least the late eighteenth century, and the Historic Landscape Characterisation Mapping suggests that this date could extend back to the late medieval period. A small number of structures and features have been identified on the maps but, with the exception of large areas of excavation such as pits and quarries, these would have had little impact on any potential earlier archaeological remains.*

*Between Seaton and Colyford, the proposed route of the multi-user path crosses an area where salt-working took place in the eighteenth century, and possibly earlier. Palaeoenvironmental deposits have been located in the area of Seaton Marshes and there is a high potential for the preservation of organic material here, such as waterlogged wooden artefacts should they exist. The area around Colyford Common also contains remnants of complicated land divisions that evidence the high value of the land associated with the production of salt-hay in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Boundary stones and posts may still be present in situ but none were identified during the walkover survey.*

*Both areas pass close to the remains of the World War II Taunton Stop Line. Running between Bridgwater and Axmouth, this was one of more than 50 defensive lines protecting England. It was constructed in 1940 but was never fully operational. Although some of the associated structures and features of the defences have been lost, many of them still survive, particularly in the Weycroft area. There is some data to suggest that evidence relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods might also be found along the cycle route but this is based on limited evidence well beyond the study areas.*

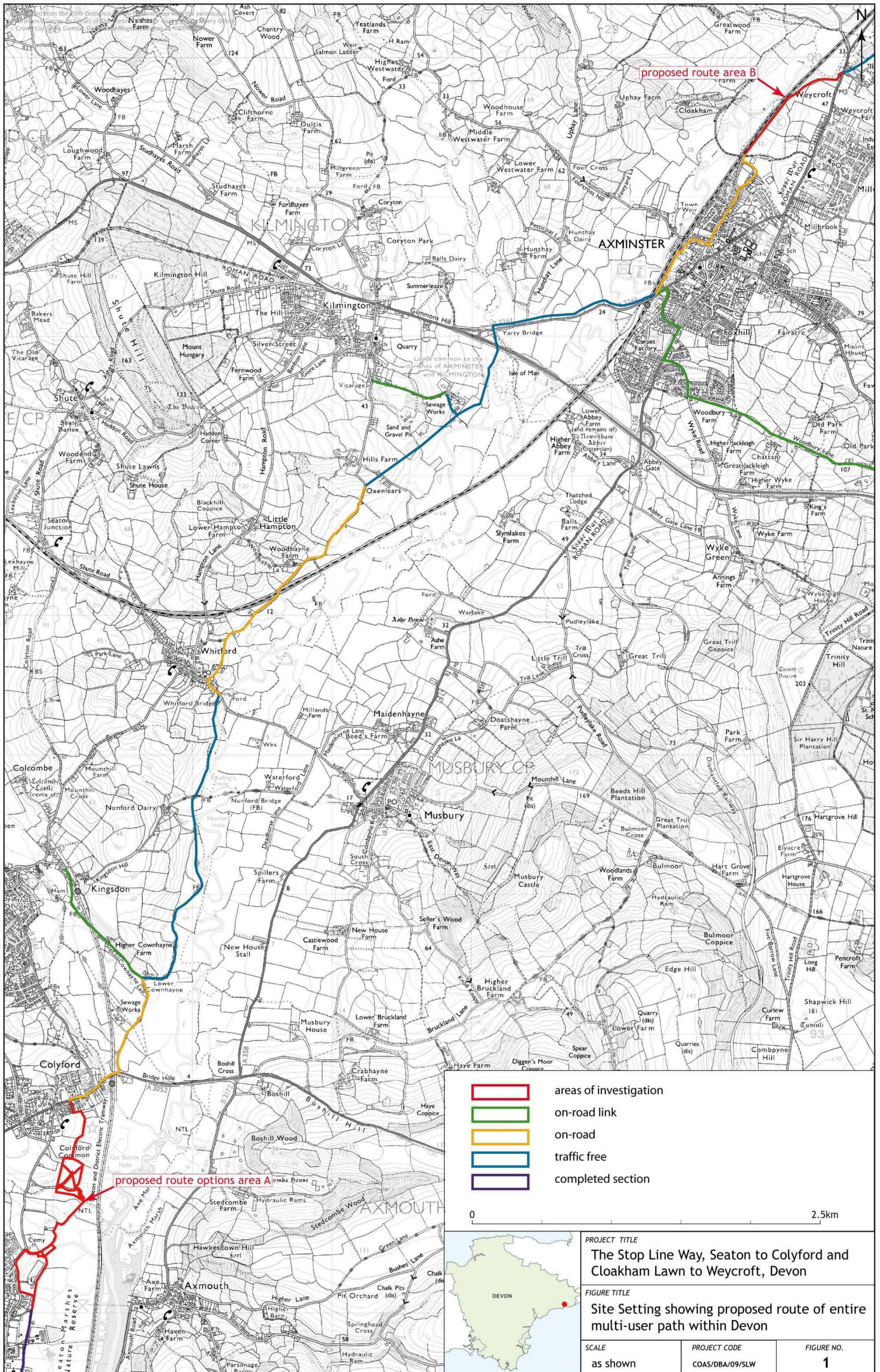
## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment (hereinafter the ‘Assessment’) relating to two areas of The Stop Line Way Multi-User Path, between Seaton and Colyford (NGR SY 2484 9102 to SY 2512 9252; hereafter referred to as the Site, Area A) and between Cloakham Lawn and Weycroft (NGR SY 2995 9930 to SY 3065 9989; hereafter referred to as the Site, Area B) in September and October 2009. The investigation was commissioned and funded by Devon County Council. A site visit was made on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2009 in addition to consulting desk-based sources.
- 1.2 The Assessment was requested by Bill Horner, the Deputy County Archaeologist at Devon County Council, in advance of selecting routes for a footpath and cycleway across the Site. The investigation represents an initial stage of archaeological works to determine the potential for archaeological remains on the Site and to inform the scope and nature of any archaeological mitigation during any future development.
- 1.3 The Assessment was carried out in accordance with the current guidelines as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA - formerly the Institute of Field Archaeologists). The purpose of an Assessment is to establish the known or potential cultural heritage resource in a local, regional or national context. Specifically this includes:
- the identification of site-specific statutory and non-statutory cultural heritage constraints (including planning constraints)
  - the identification of published and unpublished archaeological events
  - the examination of available cartographic and documentary sources
  - a walkover survey to assess the surviving cultural heritage resource.
- 1.4 This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological and historical background of the Site and provides an assessment of its current archaeological potential.

## 2. Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1 Area A is located between Seaton and Colyford, lying within the parishes of Seaton and Colyton (NGR SY 2484 9102 to SY 2512 9252; **Fig. 1**). The proposed route of the path runs almost parallel to the River Axe and the Seaton and District Electric Tramway, from the Seaton Marshes Nature Reserve, north-east of the town, across open fields to the south of Colyford, where it adjoins the A3052 road (**Fig. 2**). The town of Seaton is a coastal resort situated at the mouth of the River Axe, c.10km south-west of Axminster, on the East Devon Jurassic Coast. The village of Colyford lies c.2km north of Seaton, on the A3052 road between Lyme Regis and Exeter.
- 2.2 Area B is located between Cloakham Lawn and Weycroft, to the north of Axminster and within Axminster parish (NGR SY 2995 9930 to SY 3065 9989; **Fig. 1**). The Site runs from the Sports Centre at Cloakham Lawn, adjacent to the railway line, across open fields to a mill stream at Weycroft Manor, close to where the Fosse Way road crosses the River Axe (**Fig. 3**). Axminster is a market town on the eastern border of Devon and is situated adjacent to the River Axe, c.7.8km north-west of Lyme Regis and c.13.5km east of Honiton, at the junction of two major Roman roads.

- 2.3 Area A lies between c.1m and 14m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on generally flat land, becoming more undulating towards Colyford. This area of the Site is largely in use as pasture for cattle, sheep and horses, with some areas of marsh land. Area B lies at between c.30 and 38m aOD and runs largely adjacent to a railway embankment, along the edge of a landscaped sports field in the south of the Area and then across pasture fields, with a moderate to steep slope down into the valley of the River Axe to the north and north-west.
- 2.4 The underlying geology of Area A consists of Triassic mudstones, including Keuper Marl, Dolomitic Conglomerate and Rhaetic, and in Area B it comprises Triassic mudstones in the south and lower lias, including mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone, in the north (British Geological Survey 2001). The soils in this area are characterised as *loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater* in Area A and *slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils* in the northern part of Area B, with *freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils* in the southern part (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), 2009).

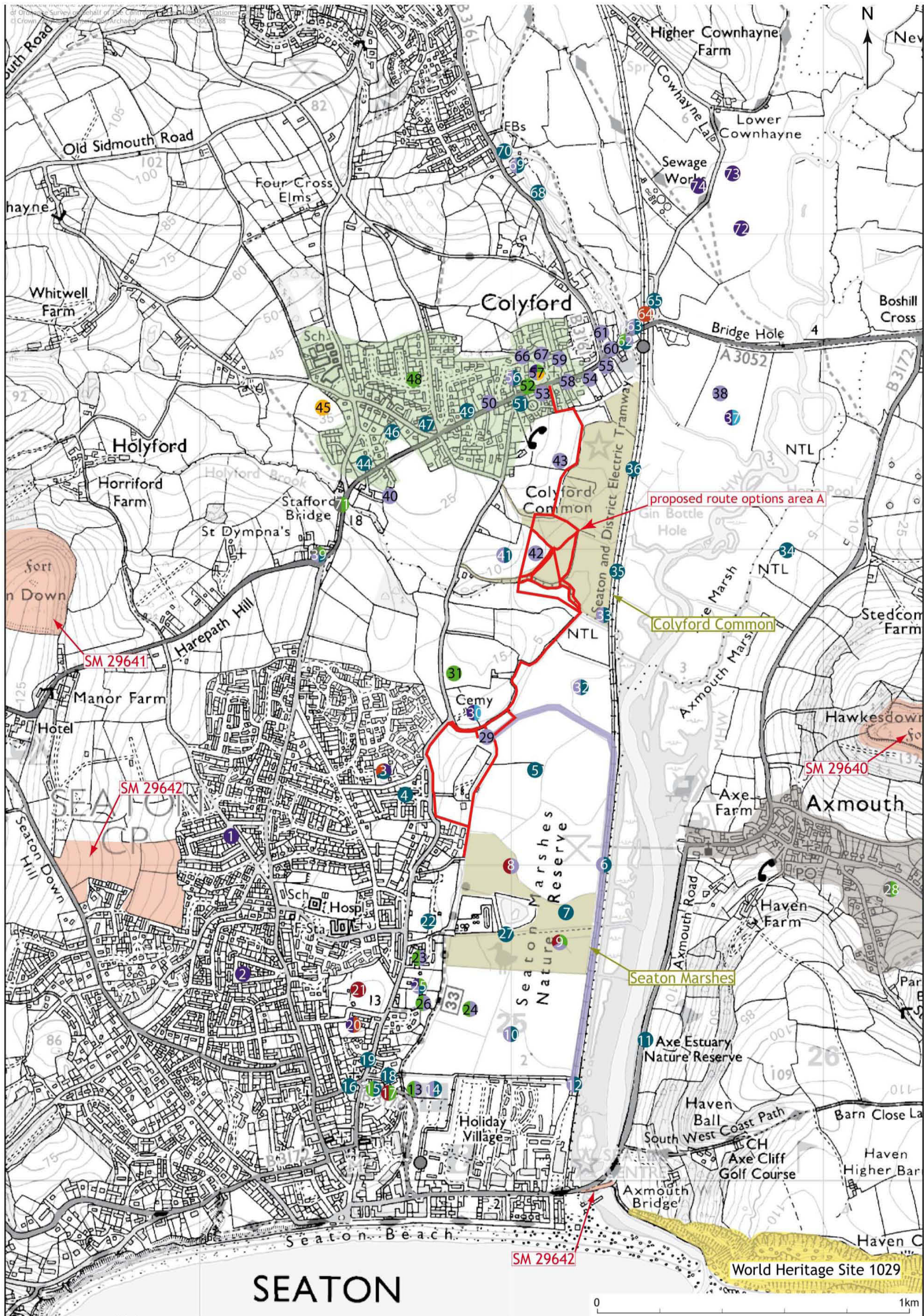


- 2.5 Geotechnical survey**  
A geoarchaeological and bioarchaeological assessment was undertaken on the area adjacent to the River Axe to the east of Seaton, encompassing Area A, by ARCA in 2008 (Wilkinson *et. al.* 2008). This work included the excavation of boreholes in transects across the area, a LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey and the geophysical survey of a possible salt-extraction site. The borehole survey revealed the Branscombe Mudstone Formation bedrock with a Pleistocene gravel substrate (Wilkinson *et. al.* 2008). To the south of the Site, in Transects 1 and 2, freshwater marsh and upper saltmarsh deposits were revealed below 2m - 3.5m of marine sand. Transect 3 abutted the Site in the area south of Colyford Common and a sequence of freshwater and saltmarsh deposits were recorded, demonstrating that the marine embayment of the Axe Haven ended further south. In Transect 4, which crossed the proposed route in the area of Colyford Common, the results showed that this area had been upper saltmarsh for several thousand years (Wilkinson *et. al.* 2008).

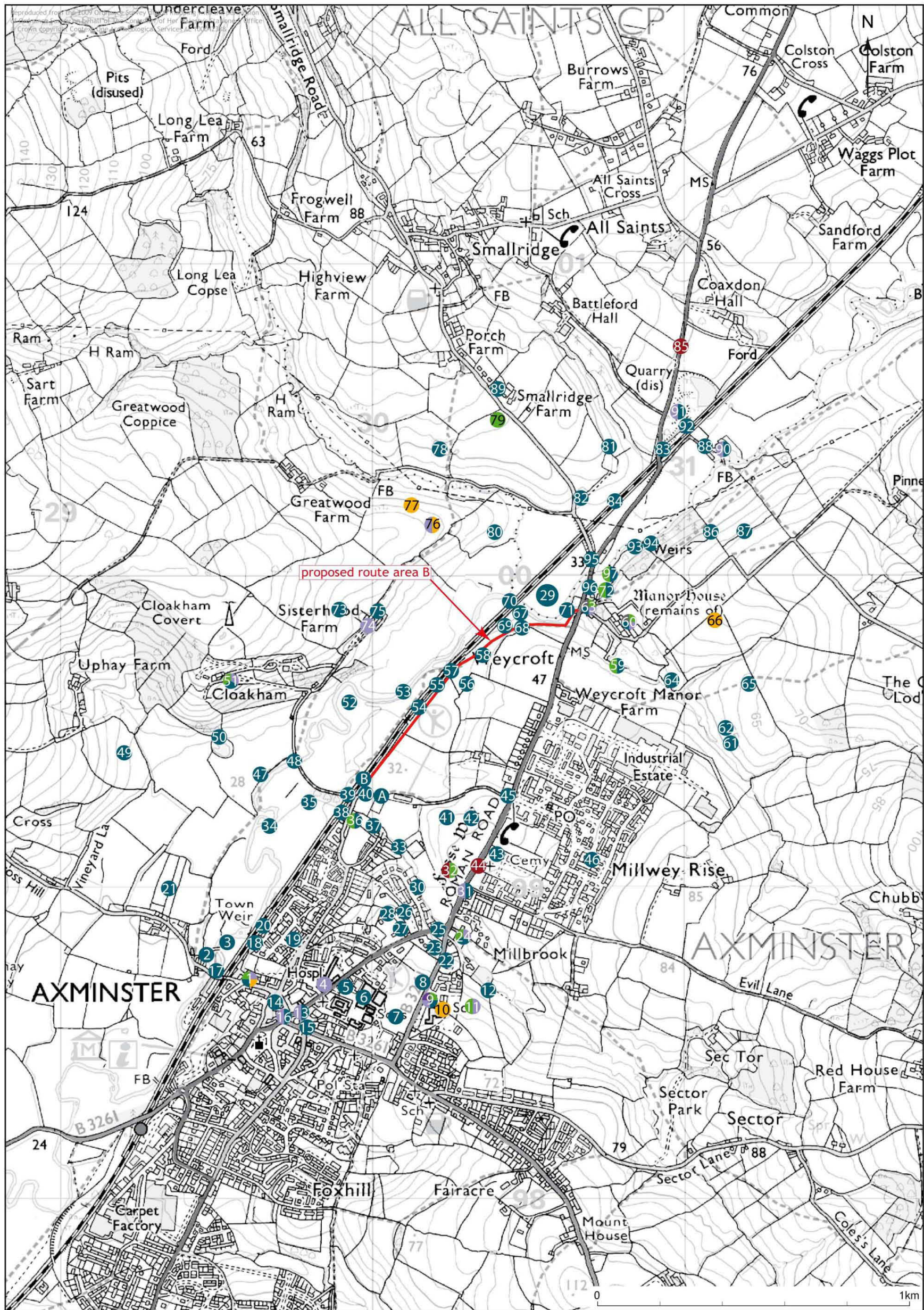
### 3. Statutory and non-statutory designations

- 3.1 Statutory designations**  
Statutory designations consist of Scheduled Ancient Monuments as set-out in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* as Amended (1983) and identified in Policy CO8 of the *Devon Structure Plan* (adopted October 2004) and Policy EN7 of the *East Devon Local Plan* (adopted July 2006). No statutorily protected monuments are located within either of the Areas comprising the Site. Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity of the Site are illustrated in **Figures 2** and **3**. The Foot report jointly produced for English Heritage and the Council for British Archaeology has identified the Stop Line Way as meriting protection but this has not yet resulted in any formal designation.
- 3.2 Non-statutory designations (including UNESCO World Heritage Sites)**  
In Area A of the Site parts of the proposed route cross the Colyford Common and Seaton Marshes Local Nature Reserves. The extent of the Dorset and East Devon Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site in the vicinity of Seaton is illustrated in **Figure 2**. Several Listed Buildings are also situated in the surrounding area, which are detailed in **Appendix 1** and illustrated in **Figures 2** and **3**.





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">●</span> Prehistoric</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">●</span> Palaeolithic</li> <li><span style="color: cyan;">●</span> Mesolithic</li> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Romano-British</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">●</span> Saxon</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Medieval</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">●</span> Post-Medieval</li> <li><span style="color: teal;">●</span> Modern</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Undated</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">■</span> Scheduled Ancient Monuments</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Dorset and East Devon Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site</li> <li><span style="color: olive;">■</span> Local Nature Reserve</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROJECT TITLE</b> The Stop Line Way, Seaton to Colyford and Cloakham Lawn to Weycroft, Devon</p> <p><b>FIGURE TITLE</b> Site setting for Area A showing sites of known archaeological interest in the environs</p>	
<p><b>SCALE</b> as shown</p>	<p><b>PROJECT CODE</b> COAS/DBA/09/SLW</p>	<p><b>FIGURE NO.</b> 2</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">●</span> Prehistoric</li> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Romano-British</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">●</span> Saxon</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Medieval</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">●</span> Post-Medieval</li> <li><span style="color: teal;">●</span> Modern</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Undated</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROJECT TITLE</b> The Stop Line Way, Seaton to Colyford and Cloakham Lawn to Weycroft, Devon</p> <p><b>FIGURE TITLE</b> Site setting for Area B showing sites of known archaeological interest in the environs</p>	
<p><b>SCALE</b> as shown</p>	<p><b>PROJECT CODE</b> COAS/DBA/09/SLW</p>	<p><b>FIGURE NO.</b> 3</p>

## 4. Archaeological and historical background

4.1 The archaeological background for the Site and its environs has been drawn from the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), within a radius of c.750m of the proposed route. The records are discussed in the following section and referenced against a number relating to their location on the maps of the area (**Figs 2 and 3**), shown in bold type; the details of relevant entries are entered in a table in **Appendix 1**, which cross-references them to their unique HER number. Other sources are cited in the text as appropriate.

### Prehistoric (500,000BC - AD43)

4.2 In the vicinity of Area A numerous prehistoric worked flint artefacts have been recovered (**Fig. 2: 1, 2, 25**). The earliest are Palaeolithic (500,000BC - 10,000BC) flint and chert implements (**Fig. 2: 3, 6 4**), including a hand axe from a gravel pit in Seaton (**Fig. 2: 6 4**) and another axe from Kennel Lane in Seaton (**Fig. 2: 20**). Mesolithic (8500BC - 4000BC) flint cores, scrapers and burins (**Fig. 2: 37**) and a fishtail-shaped scraper (**Fig. 2: 30**) have also been found in the area, the latter discovered close to the southern part of the proposed route.

4.3 An archaeological evaluation undertaken on land adjacent to Old Manor Gardens in Colyford (near to the northern extent of Area A) revealed a scatter of thirty-four worked flints, probably dating to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age periods, located on the surface of alluvial deposits (**Fig. 2: 57**). Iron Age forts are also known in the vicinity at Seaton Down (**Fig. 2: SM 29641**), Hawkesdown Hill (**Fig. 2: SM 29640**), Blackbury Camp, Berry Camp and Musbury Castle. A number of cropmarks have been recorded from aerial photographs of the Area, including three possible prehistoric ring ditches located to the north-east of Colyford, close to the River Axe (**Fig. 2: 72, 73, 74**).

4.4 The evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Area B is more limited, and comprises the find of a single worked-flint flake from topsoil deposits to the east of Axminster (**Fig. 3: 9**).

### Roman (AD43 - AD450)

4.5 Axminster lies at the junction of two major Roman roads: the Fosse Way (**Fig. 3: 44, 85**), which runs between Seaton and Lincoln and lies adjacent to the northern part of Area B; and the road between Dorchester and Exeter. A Roman fort has been located where these roads cross, to the south of Axminster at Woodbury Farm (Scheduled Monument 22301). In the late eighteenth century the area to the north of Axminster, south of Area B, was divided into narrow strips and some of these boundaries were apparently cut by Roman roads, indicating that they had been in place since Roman times, if not earlier (**Fig. 3: 32**).

4.6 The area of reclaimed land to the east of Seaton, between Seaton parish church and the River Axe, is thought to be the possible site of a Roman harbour (**Fig. 2: 9**). This area was part of the Axe Haven, which was once navigable beyond Axe Bridge. It would have provided a sheltered harbour until a storm destroyed part of Haven Cliff in the fourteenth century, resulting in the formation of a shingle bar across the mouth of the Axe and development of saltmarshes (Turton 1994: 2-3). Finds of anchors and other shipping-related artefacts in Seaton Marshes have been recorded in seventeenth-century documents as well as more recently (Turton 1994) and an early nineteenth-century map shows the area to the south of Area A as 'Merchant Roads', indicative of a harbour in a shallow estuary (**Fig. 2: 22**). The present harbour was used by vessels of up to 100 tons until the opening of the railway in 1868 led to the local decline of shipping. Salt working is documented in the area of Seaton Marshes during the eighteenth century. It is possible that salterns could have been utilised in the area during the Roman period (**Fig. 2: 8**).

4.7 A Romano-British and earlier settlement has been discovered at Honeyditches, to the north-west of Seaton (Fig. 2: SM 2 9642), where the land appears to have been successively utilised by farming communities since the Neolithic period. Activity in Seaton during the Roman period is also attested by the finds of a gold coin dating to the reign of the emperor Domitian, found when the cricket ground was created in the 1880s (Fig. 2: 21), and a fragment of possibly Roman pottery recovered from a garden further south (Fig. 2: 17).

#### Anglo-Saxon (AD450 - AD1066)

4.8 The former harbour at Seaton continued to be important during the Saxon and medieval periods. Salt production is also known to have occurred in the area at this time, although the exact location is not known (Turton 1994: 3).

4.9 The village of Axmouth (Fig. 2: 28), to the east of Seaton, was bequeathed in King Alfred's will c.AD880, probably including Combe Pyne Rousden and Rousden St. Pancras. It was recorded in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Alsemunda* and belonged to the crown, being held by King Edward before the Norman Conquest of AD1066.

4.10 To the north of Seaton, the current farmhouse at Harepath Farm probably dates to the early eighteenth century, but the place-name is documented in AD1005, 1270, 1282 and 1301 (Fig. 2: 39). The road now known as Harepath Hill was the *herepath* or 'Military Way'. Slightly further north was the site of a ford during the Anglo-Saxon or Medieval periods, at what was Nether Stanford or *Nytheran Stanford* (Fig. 2: 71).

4.11 At the northern extent of Area B, Weycroft Mill was recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Willecrosta* (Fig. 3: 63), attesting to its Anglo-Saxon origins. Axminster itself was first recorded in the late ninth century as *Ascanmynster* (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axminster>).

#### Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)

4.12 The first mention of Seaton was in a Papal Bull of Pope Eugenius dating to AD1146, before which the town was known as Fleet or *Fleote*. Fleet was founded by a Saxon Charter of AD1005 and the Domesday Survey describes the town as being held by the Church and lists 11 salt-houses (Morris 1985: 7, 3). To the north-east of Seaton, close to the southern part of Area A, a field called Flete Meadow is thought to be the site of a deserted medieval village (Fig. 2: 31).

4.13 Nine fragments of medieval pottery, dating from AD1200 onwards, were recovered from a garden in Seaton (Fig. 2: 17) and Tudor Cottage, as its name suggests, may also date to this period (Fig. 2: 23). The remains of medieval wrecks were reported in the eighteenth and nineteenth century from Seaton Marshes, once part of Axe Haven (Fig. 2: 9), and during the construction of bridges on the route of the road between Exeter and Lyme Regis (Fig. 2: 62).

4.14 Colyford (Fig. 2: 48) was established as a crossing place of the River Coly and the borough was founded in 1225. The bridge was constructed by 1254 and in 1274 records show that there were 112 burgage plots in the village, although the settlement later shrank. During groundworks undertaken in 1971 to widen the road, two burgage plots were revealed, containing numerous medieval artefacts, and excavations on the fronts of five tenement plots recovered thirteenth to fourteenth-century pottery in association with extensive occupation (Fig. 2: 48, 52). Another small assemblage of pottery sherds, both medieval and post-medieval, were recovered during an archaeological evaluation adjacent to Old Manor Gardens in Colyford (Fig. 2: 57).

4.15 Colyford Bridge, at the eastern extent of Colyford, was built c.1845 on the site of a bridge that was recorded in the thirteenth century (Fig. 2: 62). Close to this is the site of the former St. Edmund's Chantry Chapel (Fig. 2: 63), which was in use until the sixteenth century. Although no trace survives today, a nearby field is called The Chantry.

- 4.16 Axminster was listed in the Domesday Survey as *Axeministre*, meaning ‘monastery or large church by the River Axe’ and was Royal land until it was granted by King John to William Brewer in AD1204 (Morris 1985: 1,11). There are references from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to a castle at Axminster, which was the seat of the Lords Brewer (Fig. 3: 1).
- 4.17 The Domesday Survey records 2 mills in the parish of Axminster. Castle Mill was later recorded as a gristmill powered by water, but the precise location and dates of operation of the mill are not known. Smythe’s Mill, later known as Mill House and Mill Cottage, was a gristmill until the mid-nineteenth century and a corn mill was illustrated on nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps, which later became a brush works (Fig. 3: 1). A mill leat at Smythe’s Mill was recorded in 1533 and the buildings that were once part of the mill are thought to have been constructed with stone from the castle.
- 4.18 Another gristmill and sawmill was located at Millbrook and the 1880s Ordnance Survey 25” map illustrates ‘saw mills’ with a mill race to the south and Mill Brook to the north (Fig. 3: 11). Millbrook Farm (Fig. 3: 24), slightly further north, may incorporate medieval buildings associated with Millbrook Mills. Pottery fragments dating to the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries have been recovered from topsoil to the west of Millbrook (Fig. 3: 9)
- 4.19 Weycroft Mill (Fig. 3: 63), an eighteenth to nineteenth-century water mill with a miller’s house, appears to have been constructed on a medieval mill site, possibly one of the gristmills mentioned in the Domesday Survey. An earthen dam illustrated on nineteenth and early twentieth-century Ordnance Survey maps is thought to have belonged to the medieval mill (Fig. 3: 59).
- 4.20 Weycroft Manor, to the east of the northern extent of Area B, was formerly the medieval manor of *Wigacrosta* (Fig. 3: 60). The medieval mansion had a private chapel and in 1426 a licence was granted to castellate the manor house and enclose a deer park of 800 acres, which was dispersed after 1611. A section of wall that now encloses the kitchen garden is thought to be part of the remains of the private chapel dating to 1417. The present Weycroft Manor House, which represents the southern portion of the original manor house, was mainly constructed in the seventeenth century or later, but the east wing appears to date to the fifteenth century. An outbuilding probably dating to the eighteenth century is adjoined by a wall to the north-west, which includes a doorway dating to the sixteenth century. The northern portion of the original manor house is now Weycroft Hall and consists of two detached buildings, with a great hall constructed in 1394.
- 4.21 Cloakham, to the west of Area B, was formerly known as *Clocombe* or *Claucombe* and was mentioned in the Newenham Charters in 1301 (Fig. 3: 51). To the north of Area B, Smallridge Farm occupies the site of the former Chapel of St. John the Baptist, for which a licence was granted by Bishop Brantyngham in 1376/7 (Fig. 3: 79). Nearby is the site of the Chapel of St. Leonard’s, of unknown date. It originally stood beside a footpath between Sisterhood Farm and Watery Lane (Fig. 3: 76), where a farmhouse is illustrated on the 1840 tithe map and 1809 Ordnance Survey 1” map.
- 4.22 Close to the southern extent of Area B, a medieval farm known as Willhay existed on the site of what is now Burnt House (Fig. 3: 36). The name Willhay was recorded in documents of 1456, but the extent of the medieval farm is not known.

### Post-Medieval (AD1547 - AD1800)

- 4.23 A sea wall was constructed to reclaim Seaton Marshes c.1660, known as the Eastern Bank or the Willoughby Embankment after its benefactor (Fig. 2: 6), along with a number of sluice gates to drain the marshes (Fig. 2: 10, 12, 33). The bank comprised a clay core with a landward ditch and vertical piles on the seaward side and measured c.1.2m wide at the top. Between 1669 and 1672 the bank was raised to counteract higher tides and an additional bank was added 'against the land by fliot mill' (Fig. 2: 29). This cut off a small creek and may have been related to the construction of the mill. Further reclamation banks were built along the parish boundary and the south bank of Stafford Brook between 1770 and 1840 to reclaim 18 acres of the marshes (Fig. 2: 32).
- 4.24 Salt working is documented in the area of Seaton Marshes during the eighteenth century and in the 1720s William Stukeley wrote that the area was *full of salt pans* (Fig. 2: 8, 13). The first known salterns were constructed in 1704, but the industry may have continued from the medieval period and possibly earlier, and ceased in the early nineteenth century. The salt pans were excavated down to the estuarine clay and measured between 0.6m and 1.2m in depth and at least 25m to 35m in length.
- 4.25 The eighteenth-century 'Upper' or 'Whitcross' saltworks were located in Area A (Fig. 2: 29), just north-east of Seaton, and were first documented in 1733. The works here are thought to have gone out of use by 1756, but were shown on the 1840 parish Tithe map. Today they survive as clear embanked areas. Rectangular earthworks, situated within an area known as 'Marsh Plot', could be the remains of former buildings and shallow, circular depressions are probably the sites of evaporating pans (Turton 1994: 7).
- 4.26 South of Area A, saltworks including at least two salt pans also existed at 'Salt Plot', which is now partly under made-up ground (Fig. 2: 14). 'Church Plot', to the north of 'Salt Plot' (Fig. 2: 24) is crossed by several drainage channels, and other irregularities on the ground surface point to the possibility of buried archaeological remains dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods.
- 4.27 To the south of Colyford, in the northern part of Area A, a complicated field system for 'salt hay' production was in place at Colyford Meadow during the post-medieval and modern periods (Fig. 2: 41), as indicated by numerous posts and stones marking multiple land divisions. The land was highly esteemed and from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards each tenement in Colyton parish and Seaton Manor had the right to hold one or more parcels of land there (Turton 1994: 4-5).
- 4.28 Marsh Lane was illustrated on nineteenth century maps in the eastern part of Seaton, along what is now the driveway to the north of Ashley House, adjacent to the boundary with the property known as Majowa (Fig. 2: 15). The 1840 tithe apportionment for the Parish of Seaton shows that the site of Majowa was formerly the 'Mowbarton and Marsh Lane Orchard'. The lane may have medieval origins and pottery dating to that period has been found in the former garden of Majowa (Fig. 2: 17). Field names recorded on old maps such as the 1840 parish tithes also indicate the former presence of marl pits (Fig. 2: 42, 61), a blacksmith's workshop (Fig. 2: 63) and wells (Fig. 2: 38, 43, 53).

- 4.29 Numerous post-medieval buildings exist in the vicinity of Area A, including the seventeenth century Stafford Farmhouse (Fig. 2: 40), Woodman's Stoop (Fig. 2: 50) and Whiteways (Fig. 2: 58), eighteenth-century cottages and structures (Fig. 2: 39, 54, 55, 56, 60, 62, 67), and others that have not been accurately dated (Fig. 2: 59, 66). Coles Mill, a post-medieval watermill north of Colyford, has been utilised for several different purposes during its history, having formerly been a corn mill, converted to a papermill by 1832, then used as a cider mill, it changed to a roller-mill plant for making flour in the late nineteenth century and is now a private residence (Fig. 2: 69).
- 4.30 Seaton parish church, to the south of Area A, contains several post-medieval features, including the sixteenth-century Walrond screen, a 1663 commemorative monument to John Starre and a 1745 gravestone for the daughter of a salt officer ( Fig. 2: 26). To the north of the church, a fragment of seventeenth to eighteenth-century 'South Somerset' ware pottery and nineteenth-century roof tiles were recovered from topsoil deposits during an archaeological watching brief in 2004 (Fig. 2: 25).
- 4.31 Axminster is well-known for its carpet industry, which was founded in 1755. The region around Area B also includes numerous post-medieval buildings, including eighteenth-century cottages and farms (Fig. 3: 4, 13, 24, 31), a coaching inn called the Bell or the Old Bell Inn in Axminster that burnt down in 1836 (Fig. 3: 16) and Coaxdon Mill, later known as the Dorset Blue Lias Lime & Cement Works, which is mentioned in documents from 1784 (Fig. 3: 90). Sisterhood Farm, to the north-west of Area B (Fig. 3: 74), was formerly part of the Manor of Smallridge but was alienated c.1636 and is referred to as 'Sisterwood' in seventeenth and eighteenth-century documents and maps.
- 4.32 Just to the north of Area B the remains of a mill leat survive, consisting of a mill race with overflow channel, outflow to the River Axe, and several sluices and weirs (Fig. 3: 72). Slightly further north of this is a stone building that may have been used for smoking fish (Fig. 3: 97).
- Modern (AD1800 - present)**
- 4.33 Between 1851 and 1853 further drainage works were undertaken in Seaton Marshes, including the construction of another sluice gate (Fig. 2: 7) and the laying of new tile drains, which are thought to be visible as a herringbone pattern on aerial photographs (Turton 1994: 6). More than a century later, in 1980, a new flood bank was constructed across the marshes between high ground near the town and the railway embankment (Fig. 2: 27).
- 4.34 Numerous nineteenth-century structures are present in the vicinity of Area A (Fig. 2: 18, 19, 39, 46, 47, 51 ) including a toll-house near Stafford Farm (Fig. 2: 44) and the Church of St . Michael (Fig. 2: 49), which was built in 1888-9. At Coles Mill, a leat is shown on the 1880s 25" Ordnance Survey map, running from a weir on the River Coly via a sluice and the mill before rejoining the river (Fig. 2: 68, 70). In 1891 a privately-owned hydroelectric generator was installed at Coles Mill (Fig. 2: 69). The present weir on the River Coly dates from the 1940s (Fig. 2: 70).
- 4.35 The Seaton branch of the LSWR railway opened on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1868 (Fig. 2: 36). The Willoughby Embankment was raised, widened and faced with saltmarsh turf to form the core of the railway embankment (Fig. 2: 6). Two signal posts are shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey 6" map, but not on the 1963 edition (Fig. 2: 35, 65). In 1968 the Seaton and District Electric Tramway Co. took over much of the railway line and converted it to narrow gauge (Turton 1994).

- 4.36 A nineteenth-century map illustrates two clay pits to the north of the road through Colyford (Fig. 2: 56) and an 'old gravel pit' is shown adjacent to Area A on the 1880s Ordnance Survey 25" map (Fig. 2: 41). The 1938 Ordnance Survey 6" map also illustrates a gravel pit beside Gravel Lane (Fig. 2: 4), which is shown as 'disused' on the 1963 edition of the map.
- 4.37 The Taunton Stop Line, running for 71 km between Bridgwater and Axmouth (Fig. 3: 29), was built in 1940 but was never fully operational. It was one of more than 50 defensive lines protecting England, which followed already existing barriers, including rivers and railway embankments, wherever possible. Anti-tank ditches, concrete obstacles and pillboxes were used to strengthen these defence lines. The Taunton Stop Line in this area included a series of pillboxes along the east side of the River Axe and at strategic crossing points, and 16 six-pounder gun emplacements, although the guns were moved to the coast in September 1940. Planned infantry positions between the pillboxes appear not to have been constructed and, although the line was never fully manned, it was used for training exercises (Turton 1994).
- 4.38 In the vicinity of Area A, some pillboxes still survive, but are largely positioned on the eastern side of the River Axe (Fig. 2: 11, 34), with the exception of one in Seaton Marshes (Fig. 2: 5). The defences around Area B were more extensive and included pillboxes (Fig. 3: 8, 18, 22, 26, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 55, 56, 67, 68, 72, 86, 87, 94), concrete anti-tank obstacles (Fig. 3: 2, 3, 23, 30, 34, 37, 47, 48, 52, 57, 71, 93, 96, 97), roadblocks (Fig. 3: 17, 25, 40, 83, 88, 95, 96), a railblock (Fig. 3: 70) and anti-tank ditches (Fig. 3: 33, 48, 58). Weycroft was a focus for defences, being located at the crossings of the A358 road over the River Axe and the railway line. A US military hospital was also located nearby (Fig. 3: 46).
- 4.39 The railway line in Axminster (Fig. 3: 54) was opened in 1860 and remained in use until the Beeching cuts in the 1960s. A signal post (Fig. 3: 20) and milepost (Fig. 3: 18) are shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey 6" map, but not on the 1963 edition.
- 4.40 An Ordnance Survey map from 1886 illustrates a limestone quarry to the north of Weycroft, which is shown as a large 'disused' quarry on the 1953 Ordnance Survey 6" map (Fig. 3: 91). A bank of four lime kilns is still preserved to the east of the quarry (Fig. 3: 92). The late nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey 25" map also illustrates other quarries (Fig. 3: 61, 69), limekilns (Fig. 3: 62, 64), a gravel pit (Fig. 3: 27), a saw pit (Fig. 3: 9), wells and pumps (Fig. 3: 5, 6, 14), structures (Fig. 3: 28, 31, 50, 65) and a mill race (Fig. 3: 12). Field names from the c.1840 Tithe Apportionment also suggest the former presence of quarries (Fig. 3: 73, 78, 81), kilns (Fig. 3: 73, 75) and other features or activities, such as 'Dyehouse Mead' (Fig. 3: 49) and 'Dye House Mead' (Fig. 3: 84), 'Brick Field' (Fig. 3: 21), 'House Croft Mead' (Fig. 3: 80) and 'Barton Plot' (Fig. 3: 82).
- 4.41 Cloakham Lawn (Fig. 3: 41), or 'The Lawn', at the southern extent of Area B, was a landscaped park belonging to Cloakham House. Other related features included a carriage drive and lodge (Fig. 3: 45) adjacent to the Fosse Way road.
- Undated**
- 4.42 Rectangular and square cropmarks representing possible buried archaeological remains are visible on aerial photographs of the Colyford area in a field known as 'Dry Field' on the 1840 parish tithe map (Fig. 2: 45). However, it is unclear what these cropmarks represent or what period they relate to.
- 4.43 In 2007 an archaeological evaluation revealed the footings of a small wall in Colyford, close to the northern extent of Area A (Fig. 2: 57), but the results of the trenching indicated that the area had largely been agricultural land. An Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s illustrates a building nearby, but it is unclear whether the wall relates to this and what date it belongs to.



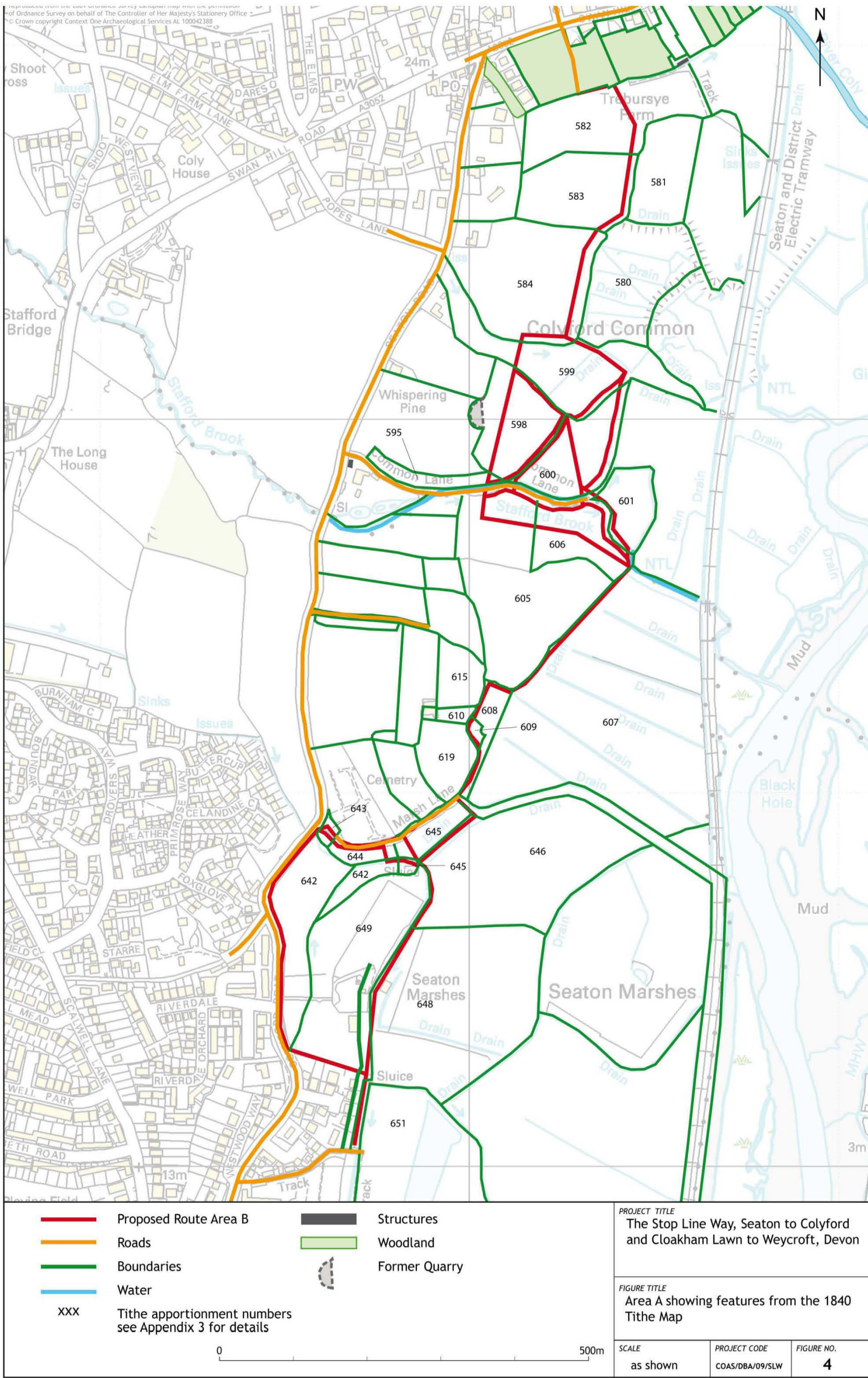
- 4.44 Undated cropmarks and earthwork features are also visible on aerial photographs from the Axminster area, including a rectangular enclosure to the east of Weycroft (**Fig. 3: 66**) and three circular features and three rectangular enclosures north of Sisterhood Farm (**Fig. 3: 77**). During residential development works undertaken in 1999 in the east of Axminster, two linear features, possibly former boundary ditches, and a pit were observed but were not dated (**Fig. 3: 10**).

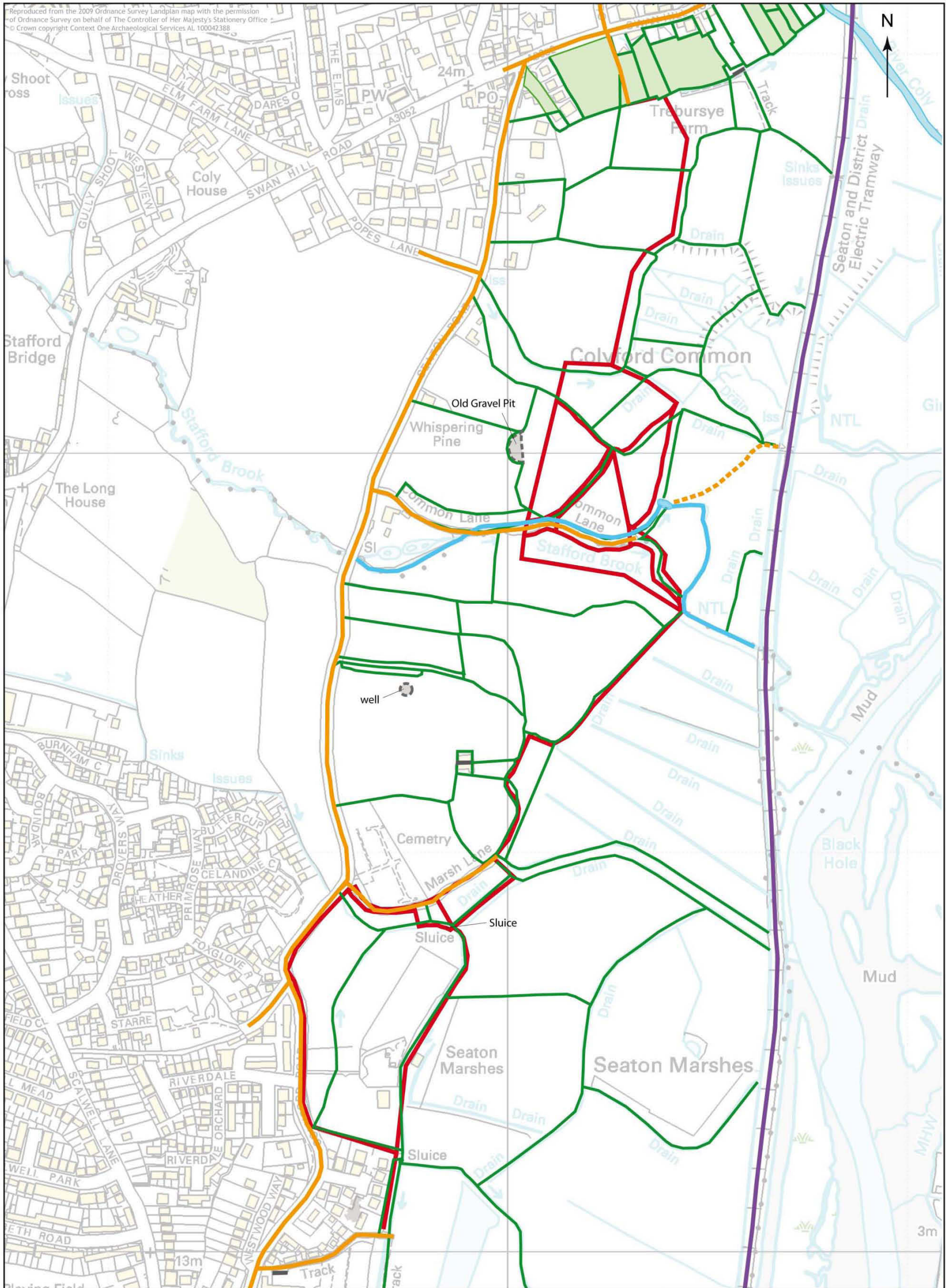
## 5. Map regression analysis

- 5.1 A range of printed and manuscript maps were consulted at the Westcountry Studies Library and Devon Record Office as part of the Assessment to provide an indication of change in land use from the eighteenth century to the twentieth century (listed in **Appendix 2**). Only fields and features crossed by, or adjacent to, the route were studied in detail.

### Area A

- 5.2 Benjamin Donn's map of Devon, produced in 1765, illustrates the Seaton and Colyford area, but few field boundaries are shown. However, this map does give a good overview of how much the town of Seaton has expanded since the eighteenth century.
- 5.3 A plan of a proposed Seaton to River Tone canal was drawn up c.1793-4, which illustrates fields adjacent to the route. This shows a large portion of Area A and although many of the boundaries have since altered, some of the field patterns present today can be identified. Very few alterations to the boundaries can be seen on the 1806-7 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map, which covers the entire Area. The field layout illustrated on this map is also very similar to the later, more detailed, Parish Tithe maps of Seaton and Colyton (**Fig. 4**), although with fewer land divisions. The major differences between the early nineteenth-century maps and the modern landscape are largely as a result of reclamation and drainage works in the area between Seaton and Colyford, and of the construction of the railway line to the east of the Site.
- 5.4 The c.1840 Parish Tithe maps of Seaton and Colyton illustrate Area A in detail (**Fig. 4**) and the associated Apportionment (**Appendix 3**) describes field names, ownership and land use. Some of the field boundaries shown are still present and many of the drainage channels that currently exist follow the course of field boundaries shown on the tithe maps. However, the maps show that large parts of the area were divided into smaller parcels of land than today. Within Colyford several orchards are illustrated that are no longer present, including on either side of the northern extent of the route (Apportionment numbers 559-561). To the south of Colyford the fields are described as meadow, pasture, salt grass or salt pasture (Apportionment numbers 580-584 and 599-601), with one field, called 'Middle or Pit Close and Pit', under arable cultivation (Apportionment number 598). This field appears to have a large pit excavated on its western boundary, later shown on Ordnance Survey maps as 'Old Quarry', which probably explains the fieldname. South of this, within Seaton Parish, the fields are largely classed as meadow and pasture (Apportionment numbers 605-610, 619, 642, 644-646, 648-649, 651), with two arable fields (Apportionment numbers 620-621). Field names include 'Salt Marsh', 'Little Mill Field', 'Bomb Shot Green' and 'Great Ragged Jack', with a meadow field to the south called 'Great Merchants Roads'.
- 5.5 The majority of the field boundaries were still in place when the 1890-1 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" maps (**Fig. 5**) were drawn up. By this time the railway had been constructed, but very little had changed within the area of the Site itself. Several boundaries had been removed in the central and southern areas of the Site, around Seaton Marshes and south of Colyford Common, simplifying the field pattern to produce larger parcels of land. In addition to the 'Old Gravel Pit', a well is also illustrated towards the centre of the Site.



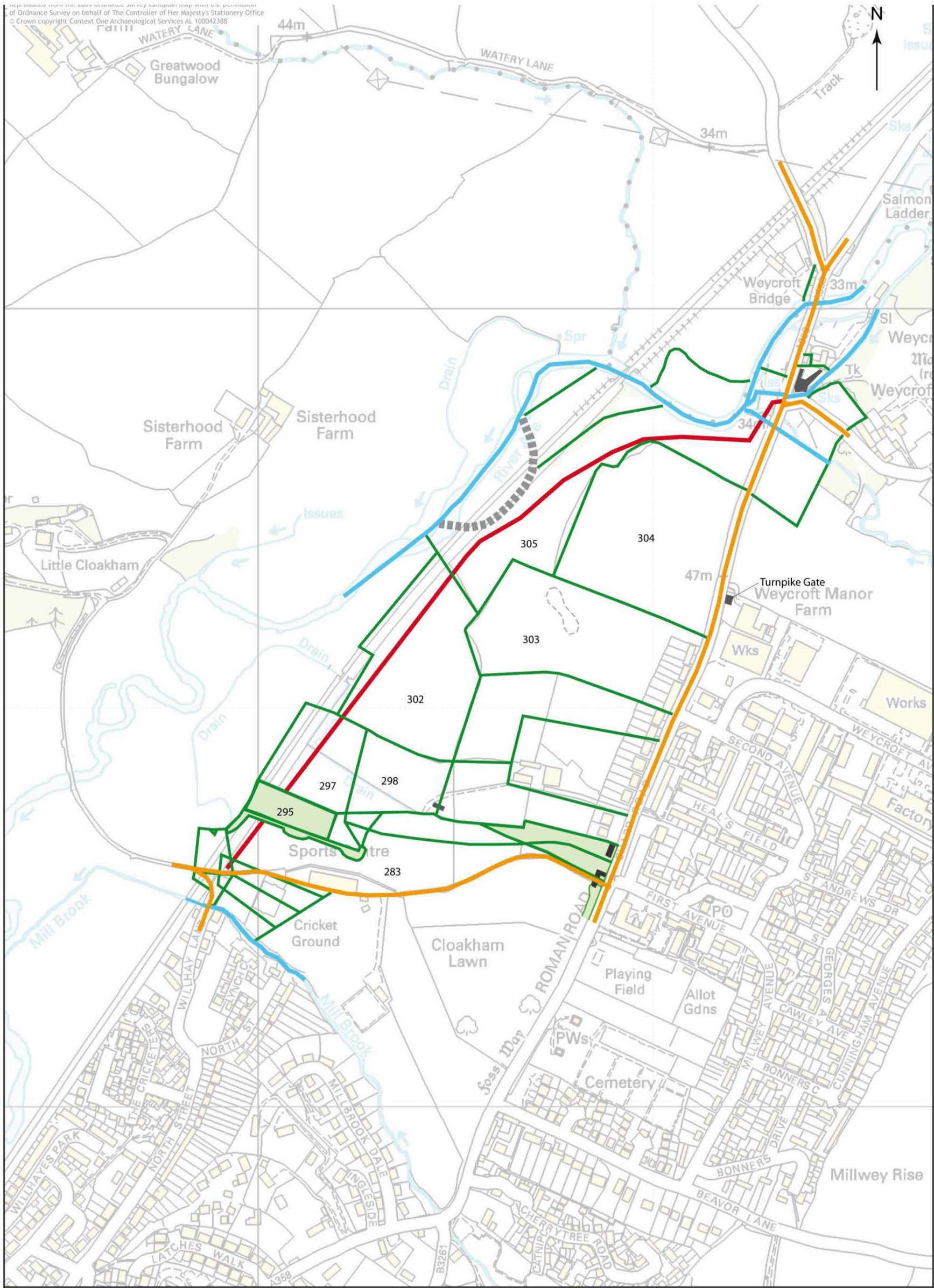


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> Proposed Route Options Area A</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">—</span> Railway</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">—</span> Roads</li> <li><span style="color: green;">—</span> Boundaries</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">- - -</span> Trackways</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> Water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: black; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Structures</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Woodland</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROJECT TITLE</b> The Stop Line Way, Seaton to Colyford and Cloakham Lawn to Weycroft, Devon</p> <p><b>FIGURE TITLE</b> Area A showing features from the 1890/1891 Ordnance Survey 6" Map</p>
<p>0 500m</p>	<p>SCALE as shown</p>	<p>PROJECT CODE COAS/DBA/09/SLW</p>
		<p>FIGURE NO. <b>5</b></p>

- 5.6 The 1904-6 and 1933-9 Ordnance Survey maps of Area A show very little change, with the exception of the removal of a few field boundaries to the south of Colyford, which still contains many of the orchards shown on the Tithe map.
- 5.7 The 1943 Land Utilisation Survey of Britain illustrates Area A as lying within meadowland and permanent grass, which is very similar to the utilisation of the land described in the 1840 Tithe Apportionment. Historic Landscape Characterisation Mapping ([http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/historic\\_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation.htm](http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/historic_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation.htm)) shows that the landscape has largely developed from medieval and post-medieval enclosures and Barton fields, the latter of which may date back to the fifteenth century. This suggests that the land changed little in utilisation from at least the late medieval period, and probably since the silting of the Axe Haven in the fourteenth century, until the more recent drainage works on the marshes. However, the Historic Landscape Characterisation survey also shows that there has been a loss of up to half of the former field boundaries in the area to the south of Colyford, illustrating the modern preference for creating larger parcels of land instead of complicated enclosure systems. The loss of the former orchards in Colyford, seen on nineteenth and early twentieth century maps, is also illustrated in the survey.

#### Area B

- 5.8 A c.1739 map by James Bermingham of land belonging to Lord Petre illustrates the fields around Area B but shows no detail within the Site itself, although it is labelled 'Lord Petre'. Similarly, Benjamin Donn's 1765 map of Devon shows the area, with farmsteads including Cloakham, Sisterwood (now known as Sisterhood) and 'Weycroft Abbey' illustrated, but does not illustrate the Site in any detail. The 1793-4 plan of the proposed Seaton to River Tone canal does not show any fields within Area B, but again some of the larger properties are marked, including 'Weycroft Mill'. The 1809 Ordnance Survey 1" map and Christopher Greenwood's 1827 map of Devon both illustrate the area, but are not detailed enough to show field boundaries within the Site.
- 5.9 The earliest detailed map of the area available is the 1840 Tithe map (**Fig. 6**). The general layout of fields is very similar to that seen today, although the construction of the railway line cut off the western sides of fields along its route. There has also been a major reorganisation at the southern extent of Area B, where a large portion of the land has been landscaped as sports fields. The map illustrates what appears to be a former meander along the course of the River Axe, which ran very close to the north-western extent of the Site, an unlabelled feature slightly further south that may be a former quarry pit or similar, and a Turnpike Gate to the east of the Fosse Way road. The Tithe Apportionment (**Appendix 3**) shows that much of the land was pasture (Apportionment numbers 283, 286, 290, 294, 305) or meadow (Apportionment numbers 297, 302), with areas of plantation (Apportionment numbers 282, 289), an orchard (Apportionment number 295) and one arable field (Apportionment number 304). Fieldnames include 'Stagmoor', 'Bull Mead', 'Wet Mead', 'Dry Ground' and 'The Lodge Lawn'.
- 5.10 When the 1891 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" map (**Fig. 7**) was surveyed, the majority of field boundaries illustrated on the tithe map were still in place. Adjacent to the railway line, north of Area B, an 'Old Quarry' is illustrated, in an area that is now woodland. The major area of reorganisation appears to be at the southern extent of the Site, where many of the field boundaries were removed and a large area of park/woodland labelled 'Cloakham Lawn' was created.



	Proposed Route Area B		Structures
	Roads		Woodland
	Boundaries		Unknown Feature
	Water		Former Course of River
XXX	Tithe apportionment number see Appendix 3 for details		

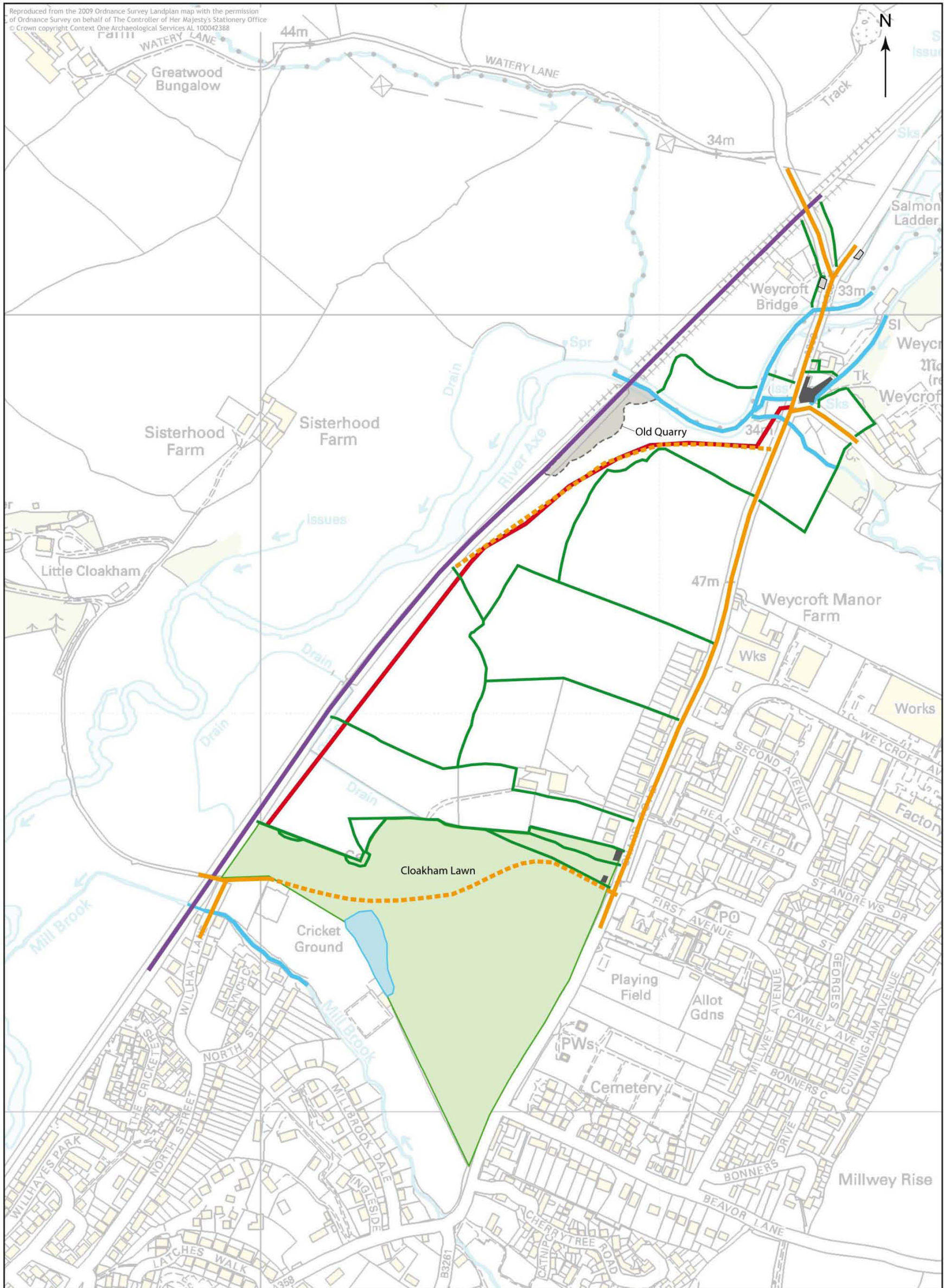
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500m

**PROJECT TITLE**  
The Stop Line Way, Seaton to Colyford  
and Cloakham Lawn to Weycroft, Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Area B showing features from the  
1840 Tithe Map

<b>SCALE</b> as shown	<b>PROJECT CODE</b> COAS/DBS/09/SLW	<b>FIGURE NO.</b> <b>6</b>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> Proposed Route Area B</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">—</span> Railway</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">—</span> Roads</li> <li><span style="color: green;">—</span> Boundaries</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">- - -</span> Trackways</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> Water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: black; width: 15px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Structures</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; width: 15px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Woodland</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROJECT TITLE</b> The Stop Line Way, Seaton to Colyford and Cloakham Lawn to Weycroft, Devon</p> <p><b>FIGURE TITLE</b> Area B showing features from the 1890 Ordnance Survey 6" Map</p>
<p>0 <span style="float: right;">500m</span></p>	<p><b>SCALE</b> as shown</p>	<p><b>PROJECT CODE</b> COAS/DBS/09/SLW</p>
		<p><b>FIGURE NO.</b> 7</p>

- 5.11 The Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1903 with additions in 1938, shows similar boundaries to those illustrated in 1891. Two additional long, rectangular structures or enclosures are illustrated east of the Site, adjacent to the Fosse Way road, but very little had altered in the area of the Site itself. A Royal Engineers map dating to 1940 shows the defence structures that were constructed as part of the Taunton Stop Line in the area of Weycroft. These features include the pillboxes, roadblocks, railblock and anti-tank obstacles mentioned in **Section 4** but the anti-tank ditch to the south-west of Weycroft is not illustrated.
- 5.12 The 1943 Land Utilisation Survey of Britain shows Area B within meadowland and arable land, illustrating an expansion of the area cultivated as arable land since the 1840 Tithe Apportionment was produced. Historic Landscape Characterisation Mapping ([http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/historic\\_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation.htm](http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/historic_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation.htm)) shows that the landscape in this area has largely developed from a post-medieval layout, with the replacement of nearby medieval water meadows by modern enclosures. There is also evidence to suggest that Barton fields were previously present, although now replaced by modern enclosures. The loss of field boundaries within the area of the Site appears to be low, although the surrounding area exhibits a loss of up to 75% of former boundaries.
- Aerial photographs**
- 5.13 Aerial photographs held by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service were examined to enhance the cartographic evidence (listed in **Appendix 4**). These all date from 1947 and were part of an aerial survey undertaken by the Royal Air Force.
- 5.14 In Area A various crop or soil-marks are visible, including grid-like marks and regular rows of circular features, possibly tree stumps. Some pale rectangular or square features are also noticeable, which could represent crops or areas of erosion. Some of these cropmarks may relate to drainage features and numerous creeks can be identified across the area.
- 5.15 In Area B there are some variations in field boundaries when compared to the modern field layout, with some additional boundaries and some not present. Again, grid-like cropmarks are visible, possibly relating to drainage or agricultural activities. Several structures are visible to the south of the route and in the northern area of the Site, which may represent pillboxes or similar features connected to the Taunton Stop Line defences. Towards the north of the Site, adjacent to the Fosse Way, two long rectangular features are also present.

## 6. Walkover survey

- 6.1 A walkover survey of both areas was carried out on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2009; Area B was re-walked on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2010 to ascertain the presence/absence of additional 'features' identified as a result of desk-based research. Digital photographs were taken as a record of the survey and the location of selected items of interest was recorded using a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit. The Site in Area A largely comprises meadowland or marshland and in Area B is a mixture of pasture and a landscaped sports fields.

6.2

To the south of Area A earthworks likely to relate to former saltpans were visible (**Plate 1**) and further earthworks were noted around the southern part of the route. These included linear features representing former ditches (**Plate 2**) and a possible tumulus (**Plate 3**) to the east of the route, although it is possible that this feature has more modern origins. This area contains numerous tidal creeks and towards the centre of Area A Black Hole Marsh has recently been returned to wetland (**Plate 4**). Other features relating to the Colyford Common Local Nature Reserve were visible, including a bird-watching hide and wooden planks laid down as walkways (**Plate 5**). Near the northern extent of Area A, south of Colyford, an area of probable former quarrying was noted.



Plate 1: East-facing view of salt-working earthworks to south of Area A





Plate 2: Southeast-facing view of ditch remains in southern part of Area A



Plate 3: West-facing view of possible tumulus to east of Area A



Plate 4: Southwest-facing view of Black Hole Marsh



Plate 5: East-facing view of Colyford Common Local Nature Reserve

- 6.3 The walkover survey of Area B began in the lane just outside the southern edge of the study area in order to ascertain the presence of a World War Two road block recorded on the Devon HER (HER no. 49215, Fig. 3: 40). The HER describes this as ‘concrete blocks visible flanking lane’ but the survey failed to identify any such remains. However, in the approximate location for this feature, the outline of a vertical rail tank trap is clearly visible embedded in the lane itself (Fig 3: A, Plate 6). A pillbox that was once formed a pair of pillboxes (HER no. 50884, Fig. 3: 39) still survives and is mounted on the eastern side of the railway embankment. Within Area B itself, and occupying the southern end is a modern sports field adjacent to the railway line that appears to have been landscaped to produce a flattened surface. A set of six World War Two concrete anti-tank blocks straddling the railway track survive here although some appear to have been dislodged from their original positions (Fig 3: B, Plate 7). There is no record of these on the HER and they may well represent previously unrecorded features.
- 6.4 Further north in a field adjacent to a farm bridge beneath the railway line the land rises and a series of shallow linear depressions aligned roughly perpendicular to the railway are visible; these probably represent drainage channels. Beyond these, the presence of several Taunton Stop Line defences recorded on the HER was verified. This included a pillbox (HER no. 52929, Fig. 3: 55) and concrete anti-tank blocks straddling the railway line (HER no. 72473, Fig. 3: 57, Plate 8). The latter consists of anti-tank cubes either side of the railway embankment alongside a concrete block each side of the track with sockets into which a barrier, such as a section of rail, could be inserted to halt enemy rail traffic. A further pillbox identified on the HER as ‘Weycroft Railway Pillbox’ (HER no. 52926, Fig 3: 56) no longer survives in the position given, or in the immediate vicinity. The remains of an anti-tank ditch completes this localised group of World War Two defensive features (HER no. 49435, Fig 3: 58, Plate 9). This feature survives as a broad but shallow linear depression running parallel to the railway line.
- 6.5 Towards the northern end of Area B, two pillboxes recorded on the HER were also noted as extant; one alongside the railway embankment (HER no. 49436, Fig 3: 67, Plate 10) and the other against a boundary in the adjacent field close to the proposed route of the cycle path (HER no. 52927, Fig 3: 68, Plate 11). Close to the site of the first pillbox, and also recorded on the HER, is a concrete rail block (HER no. 52928, Fig 3: 70). An area of probable former quarrying in a similar location to that marked on the 1891 Ordnance Survey 6” map as ‘Old Quarry’ was also noted during the walkover survey as well as a short stretch of concrete anti-tank blocks at Weycroft Mill at the very northern edge of Area B.



**Plate 6:** East-facing view of vertical rail tank trap in Area B



Plate 7: Northeast-facing view of anti-tank blocks straddling the railway track in Area B



Plate 8: Northwest-facing view of anti-tank blocks straddling the railway line in Area B



Plate 9: Southwest-facing view of the remains of an anti-tank ditch in Area B



Plate 10: Northwest-facing view of pillbox alongside railway embankment in Area B



Plate 11: South-facing view of pillbox against a field boundary in Area B

## 7. Discussion and conclusions

- 7.1 The archaeological and documentary records combined with the results of the walkover survey indicate that there is a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within both areas of the proposed multi-user path. Map regression evidence shows that the Site has had few previous impacts and has been largely pasture or arable fields since at least the late eighteenth century; the Historic Landscape Characterisation Mapping suggests that this pattern could extend back to the late medieval period. A small number of structures and features have been identified on historic maps but, with the exception of areas of excavation such as pits and quarries, these would have had little impact on any potential earlier archaeological remains.
- 7.2 The proposed work in Area A crosses Seaton Marshes, where palaeoenvironmental deposits have been located (Wilkinson *et. al.* 2008) and consequently, there is a high potential for the preservation of archaeobotanic material and organic artefacts that have survived in anaerobic conditions although it should be noted that there are no records relating to the discovery of any such artefacts in the vicinity.
- 7.3 There is some data to suggest that evidence relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods might also be found along the cycle route but this is based on limited evidence well beyond the study areas and any discussion on the character of any such remains would be speculative and does not merit further discussion.

- 7.4 There is also the potential for the preservation of medieval archaeological evidence for both areas. This is likely to reflect agricultural activity from this period and could include field systems and drainage works as both are indicated in later maps although there is some documentary evidence to indicate possible settlement activity on the periphery of Area A. The proposed path skirts an area identified as a possible medieval settlement site at Flete Meadow (Fig. 2: 31). The HER records a central grid co-ordinate for this site which is approximately 200m to the nearest section of path. The walkover survey concurred with the HER entry that the ground surface in this area is 'uneven' but this does not present unequivocal evidence for its presence. Map regression analysis does indicate that a pattern of smaller field units once existed around this area and some of these present a pattern that is consistent with medieval field systems; however, this is entirely in keeping with the general pattern of pre-modern field patterns in the locale and does not provide further clues as to the survival of a settlement in this area. Even if this site was a focus of medieval activity, the apparent distance to the proposed path would perhaps diminish the potential for the discovery of any substantive or significant archaeological remains.
- 7.5 Overall, it is perhaps evidence relating to the post-medieval and modern periods that would predominate here. Of particular interest might be the remnants of salt-working activity that is known to have been carried out within Area A since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and more recently, the structural remains of the Taunton Stop Line from World War Two that are heavily recorded around Area B.
- 7.6 Large-scale historic features such as the saltworks near Seaton are still partially visible today, although not often obvious. These include earthwork remnants of saltpans and structures in the area of the former 'Upper' or 'Whitecross' saltworks (Fig. 2: 29) to the north of Seaton Marshes. The area around Colyford Common also contains remains of complicated land divisions that evidence the high value of the land associated with the production of salt-hay in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Boundary stones and posts may still be present *in situ* but none were identified as upstanding remains during the walkover survey. As many of the features associated with saltworking have already been destroyed in this region (Turton 1994), the remnants of this industry represent a dwindling resource.
- 7.7 Both areas pass close to the remains of the World War Two Taunton Stop Line that runs for some 71km between Axmouth and Bridgwater. Although some of the associated structures and features of the defences have been lost, William Foot's *Defence Areas* study (undated) suggests that many of them still survive in excellent condition. In the general vicinity of area A, records show that the Stop Line is defined in this area by three pill-boxes (Fig. 2: 5, 11 & 34) although two of these (11 and 34) were positioned on the eastern side of the River Axe and some distance from the proposed cycle path. The remaining pillbox (Fig. 2: 5) was extant in 1947 when it was recorded on an RAF aerial photograph but is no longer visible on modern images, nor was any visible remains noted during the walkover survey.
- 7.8 The Stop Line is better defined in the environs of Area B and comprises a range of defensive monuments. This is perhaps expected given the presence of a main railway line running through this area. The cycle path is planned to run alongside the railway and will consequently be in close proximity to a number of recorded Stop Line sites. These include pillboxes (Fig 3: 39, 55, 67 & 68); anti-tank obstacles (Fig 3: 57, 71 & B); a vertical rail tank trap (Fig 3: A); and a rail block (Fig. 3: 70). One pillbox (HER no. 52926, Fig 3: 56) and a road block (HER no. 49215, Fig 3: 40) recorded in the HER no longer survive in the positions given. None of the surviving monuments and features will be directly impacted by the construction works with the exception of the anti-tank ditch (Fig 3: 58) which is likely to be crossed by the path. The ditch now survives as a broad, shallow linear depression but must have once been a deep ditch. Clearly,



this feature has been largely infilled and given the anticipated depth of excavation works, it is perhaps unlikely that development works will penetrate any more than modern backfill. Nevertheless, if there is an opportunity to avoid the earthwork remains and preserve them *in situ*, it would seem prudent to do so. Given this interesting array of Stop Line defences in this area of the cycle path, it would undoubtedly present a welcome opportunity to erect an interpretation board(s) along this section.

- 7.9 Details of development groundwork impact have yet to be finalised as this will depend on the selection of the final route option so it is not possible to confidently predict specific impacts to potential archaeological remains at this stage. However, it is generally clear what elements of construction works are likely to be associated with the multi-user path and a brief discussion of these, against potential impacts to any sub-surface archaeological remains and the historic built environment, merit some discussion here. The core element of the cycle way is the path itself and this will involve the construction of a three metre wide track, generally following the contours of the route, and excavated to a depth of just 150mm. The surface will be raised back to ground level with a compaction of a sub-base aggregate to a depth of 100mm and finished with a binder course of aggregate, 50mm thick. Depending on the requirements of individual landowners whose land will be crossed by the path, three-rail fencing may be used on either side of the path for screening purposes. In this scenario, timber posts supporting the fence would be set 1.8m apart and driven 600mm into the ground or earth anchored through the excavation of post holes, 300mm in diameter/square. Where the path crosses a field boundary, the hedge/fence will be breached. Information/interpretation boards will be erected at suitable locations along the course of the route but the positions has not yet been determined and no details of their ground impact are presently available. Temporary compounds and working access tracks will also be established during the construction phase but, again, details of their locations and ground impact is not yet known although it is hoped that any compound areas will be constructed using a ‘no dig’ method. This would entail laying terram onto the ground surface and compacting sub-base aggregate on top to form a temporary surface. In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to carry out some preparatory excavation for the compound areas but it is envisaged that this will only necessitate the stripping of topsoil/plough soil. It is presently unknown what type of machinery will be used to carry out the excavation work so it is not possible to determine compression impact to sub-surface deposits.
- 7.10 In areas that will not be subject to fencing, excavation works may not even penetrate the top soil/plough soil deposits so the impact potential on any archaeological remains/deposits must be considered low. This would be particularly true in lower lying areas where sediments can accumulate over a short period of time through colluvial and alluvial processes. The erection of fencing may just be deep enough to penetrate sub-soil deposits and could, theoretically, have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains/deposits but at this stage, it is by no means certain if any fencing will be required at all.
- 7.11 On balance, a programme of intermittent monitoring might be considered an appropriate archaeological response to the proposed development and one that is commensurate with the anticipated ‘impact’ on the resource. The frequency of monitoring and the areas that might be especially targeted can only be ascertained once the final routes are chosen but will undoubtedly need to take into account proximity to known features as well as ‘live’ data once construction is underway. Any final decision on the type of archaeological response will, however, be a matter for the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service.

- 7.12 The *Brief* for this assessment has suggested the multi-user path will ‘...provide positive opportunities for new access and interpretation of the historic environment...’ (para. 1.7) and this study supports the notion that a greater ‘aud ience’ will be able to take advantage of what should be regarded as a palimpsest of landscape features spanning hundreds, if not thousands of years. It could be argued that any pe rceived interruption to this landscape could simply be regarded as a continuation of its evolution. Indeed, in some respects, the path serves to emphasise key elements of th is landscape such as the Taunton Stop Line, both design ed as sinuous tracks across the countryside.
- 7.13 It is noteworthy that information/interpretation boards are planned at points along the cycle path. In the areas that form the basis of this study, the obvious locations for such boards might be in those zones where Taunton Stop Line monuments are more prominent such as Area B whilst it might be more appropriate to em phasise the saltworking industry in Ar ea A. Ag ain, the character and location for any such boards can only be decided when the final route is chosen.

## 8. Archive

- 8.1 The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990)/ Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galle ries Commission 1992)/ Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991).
- 8.2 Copies of the Desk-Based Assessment report in both printed and digital format will be deposited with:

Anjumn Kanani, Principal Engineer  
**Devon County Council Highways Department**  
 Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate,  
 Matford Offices,  
 County Hall,  
 Exeter,  
 EX2 4QW

Kim Goonesekera, Project Officer  
**Sustrans**  
 c/o Devon County Council  
 AB1 Lucombe House  
 County Hall,  
 Exeter,  
 EX2 4QW

Bill Horner, Deputy County Archaeologist  
**Devon County Council Historic Environment Service**  
 Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate,  
 Matford Offices,  
 County Hall,  
 Exeter,  
 EX2 4QW

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## Appendix 1. Devon Historic Environment Record report for archaeological events within the environs of the Site

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HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
<b>Prehistoric (500,000BC - AD43)</b>			
14044	Prehistoric flake found at 'fanshawe', eyewell green, seaton. Possible burin	SY24149066	Fig. 2: 2
14050	Artefact scatter: eight flints found in Barnard's Hill Lane, one possible knife	SY24119110	Fig. 2: 1
38882	Ring ditch, dark annular mark, diameter c.10m, recorded from aerial photographs	SY25609315	Fig. 2: 74
38883	Ring ditch, dark annular mark, diameter c.10m, recorded from aerial photographs	SY25729319	Fig. 2: 73
38884	Ring ditch, dark annular mark, diameter c.10m, recorded from aerial photographs	SY25739302	Fig. 2: 72
51122	Prehistoric worked flint (scraper?) found by church on underfleet footpath	SY247-906-	Fig. 2: 25
60625	Flint flake recovered from topsoil on site of residential development	SY30239862	Fig. 3: 9
<b>Palaeolithic (500,000BC - 10,000BC)</b>			
11388	Palaeolithic flint implements found to the north of Colyford Station in 1937	SY25439275	Fig. 2: 64
28722	Prehistoric chert implements including Levallois flake found in Seaton; Palaeolithic handaxe found in a gravel pit in Seaton; clay pit shown on OS 1904-6; gravel pits shown on OS 1880s-90s, 1930s and 1963	SY24659135	Fig. 2: 3
54283	Prehistoric axe from Kennel Lane, Seaton	SY245-905-	Fig. 2: 20
<b>Mesolithic (8500BC - 4000BC)</b>			
14985	Prehistoric tool found near Seaton. Triangular petit tranchet derivative, a fishtail shaped scraper	SY249-915-	Fig. 2: 30
20795	Artefact scatter: flint finds from floodplain of River Axe, including mesolithic cores, scrapers and burins, c.9500-4000BC, found 1970s	SY25759245	Fig. 2: 37
<b>Neolithic / Bronze Age (4000BC - 700BC)</b>			
4352	Land adjoining the Old Manor Gardens, Colyton - evaluation. Finds included Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flints on alluvial deposits in N area, footings of small wall in SE corner (poss former site boundary), Medieval and post-medieval deposits and pottery, including coarsewares and slipwares from east Devon and south Somerset	SY2508592560	Fig. 2: 57
74317	Artefact scatter: 34 worked flints recovered during evaluation of land adjacent to Old Manor Gardens, probably date from Neolithic or early Bronze Age	SY2508592560	Fig. 2: 57
<b>Roman (AD43 - AD450)</b>			
37220	Roman gold coin of Domitian found when cricket field was made in early 1880s	SY245-906-	Fig. 2: 21

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
42597	Possible site of Roman harbour at Seaton Marshes. Area of reclaimed land between Seaton church and river. C17th documents note that anchors and relics of shipping have been found higher up the Axe. Pier built 1797 near present harbour. Vessels up to 100 tons in C19th but declined with opening of railway 1868, ceased by end of C19th	SY2519290733	Fig. 2: 9
55376	9 sherds of medieval pottery (1200 onwards) found to rear of 'majowa' in former garden/veg patch. One sherd tentatively roman	SY24589030	Fig. 2: 17
61895	Salt works - Stukeley in 1724 said area was full of salt pans. Salterns could have been worked in the Roman period	SY25-91--	Fig. 2: 8
18484	Fosse Way	ST30780015	Fig. 3: 85
18579	The Fosse Way, roman road, runs SW to Axminster from Ilchester, course appears to have deviated to fort site at Woodbury	SY30409915	Fig. 3: 44
45769	Field system - Late C18th map of Axminster manor shows that this area was divided into numerous small narrow strips of land running back from Chard Road, boundaries removed during C19th landscaping, but evidence that some were cut by Roman roads	SY30259905	Fig. 3: 32
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD450 - AD1066)</b>			
16007	Ford - site of a ford at what was Nether Stanford (Nytheran Stanford)	SY24469214	Fig. 2: 71
16008	Ford - site of a ford at what was Nether Stanford (Nytheran Stanford)	SY24469214	Fig. 2: 71
16949	Axmouth - Alsemunda in domesday. Before conquest held by King Edward. Given to Sir Richard Le Redvers, who gave it to St Mary of Montebourg in the Diocese of Coutances. Henry V gave it to Sion House. Bequeathed in King Alfred's will c.880, probably included Combe Pyne Rousden and Rousden St. Pancras	SY250-910-	Fig. 2: 28
22225	Harepath Farm farmhouse. Probably early C18th. Placename documented 1005, 1270, 1282 and 1301	SY24379200	Fig. 2: 39
17622	Weycroft: Mill - Willecrosta in Domesday	SY307-999-	Fig. 3: 63
<b>Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)</b>			
11361	Site of St Edmund's Chapel by Colford Bridge. Chantry chapel, last incumbent was living in 1553. No trace remains but a field near the bridge is still called The Chantry	SY254-927-	Fig. 2: 63
14040	Salt works. Stukeley wrote in 1726 'beyond the great bank of beach is a marsh which the sea has made ... This is full of salt pans, into which they take the sea water at high tides'. First salterns at Seaton built 1704. Rectangular salt pans were dug down 2 to 4 feet to the estuarine clay, some 30 yards by 40 yards or longer. Salthouses also mentioned in documents. Saltworking seems to have ceased early C19th. Possible continuation of industry from medieval period	SY247-903-	Fig. 2: 13
14045	Tudor cottage	SY247-907-	Fig. 2: 23
14046	Deserted medieval village in Flete Meadow to NE of Seaton. Field surface uneven.	SY248-916-	Fig. 2: 31
14406	Colyford, 2 medieval burgage plots excavated during road widening 1971	SY2507592515	Fig. 2: 52
21840	Colyford. Established C13th as a crossing place of the River Coly on road from Exeter to Dorchester. Borough founded in 1225. Settlement later shrank. Probably founded 1225-1238. Bridge built by 1254. In 1274 there were 112 burgage plots. Many medieval artefacts recovered from 2 burgage plots in 1971. Excavation on fronts of 5 tenement plots revealed extensive occupation associated with C13-14th pottery	SY24959245	Fig. 2: 48
28863	Colyford bridge, erected c.1845 on site of a bridge mentioned in C13th	SY2535492658	Fig. 2: 62

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
42596	Wreck in Axe Haven. Seaton Marshes once formed part of Axe Haven. Fragments of boats found in C18th	SY2519290733	Fig. 2: 9
50744	Tudor wreck reported by Ramsden, discovered during c.1837 construction of bridges on the route of the Exeter-Lyme Regis road	SY25379266	Fig. 2: 62
51124	Salt works - 'church plot' to N of 'salt plot' is criss-crossed by drainage channels. There are other slight surface irregularities.	SY24859055	Fig. 2: 24
55374	Marsh Lane. In 1840 Marsh Lane lay on the approximate line of the present boundary between 'majowa' and 'ashley house'. Name attested by tithe map description of the site of 'majowa', which was an orchard named 'mowbarton and marsh lane orchard'. Line of lane preserved as driveway on N side of Ashley House. Possible medieval origin	SY24559029	Fig. 2: 15
55376	9 sherds of medieval pottery (1200 onwards) found to rear of 'majowa' in former garden/veg patch. One sherd tentatively roman	SY24589030	Fig. 2: 17
74316	Small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered during evaluation of land adjacent to Old Manor Gardens	SY2508592560	Fig. 2: 57
1953	Chapel, Smallridge, Licence granted by Bishop Brantyngham March 1376/7 for the chapel of St John the Baptist. The modern farmhouse occupies the site of the ancient house	ST304-005-	Fig. 3: 79
11436	Weycroft Manor House: Domesday Manor of Wigacrosta. Medieval manorhouse with chapel now divided into two detached portions. Formerly with a park. A split manor, one portion of which was called Leigh, later Gaboldesley. Incorporates stone window mullions from a place called West Waters demolished 1564. Licence to castellate the mansion 1426	SY30809985	Fig. 3: 60
11437	Weycroft Manor House: Garden Wall, medieval in origin, now a kitchen garden wall, possibly remains of a private chapel 1417	SY30809983	Fig. 3: 60
16840	Castle - Pole c.1600 reported seeing records proving that there was a castle at Axminster, seat of Lords Brewer. References to castle c.C13th-14th	SY296-987-	Fig. 3: 1
17288	Mansion - Cloakham, formerly Clocombe, mentioned in 1301 Newenham Chartulatory as a tenant under the manor, then called Claucombe	SY29559967	Fig. 3: 51
18625	Castle Mill - grist mill powered by water. No precise dates or location. Domesday references to mills in the parish	SY296-987-	Fig. 3: 1
18629	A grist mill and sawmill at Millbrook. 'saw mills' shown on OS 25" 1880s, with a mill race to the south and mill brook to the north	SY30329862	Fig. 3: 11
19040	Weycroft Manor House, S portion of original manor house, now separate dwelling, mainly C17th and later but east wing probably C15th	SY30779984	Fig. 3: 60
19041	Weycroft Manor House - Weycroft Hall, N portion of original manor house now in 2 detached buildings. Great hall built 1394	SY30829985	Fig. 3: 60
21842	Weycroft: Deer Park, licence to enclose park of 800 acres granted 1426. Destroyed some time after 1611	SY309-998-	Fig. 3: 60
44247	Weycroft Manor House: Wall, medieval origin, probably part of remains of private chapel 1417	SY30819982	Fig. 3: 60
44248	Weycroft Manor House: Outbuilding c. C18th	SY30809980	Fig. 3: 60
44249	Weycroft Manor House: Wall adjoining NW of outbuilding c. C18th-19th garden wall with doorway of probably C16th origin	SY30809980	Fig. 3: 60
44250	Weycroft Mill - water mill, mill buildings and millder's home C18th and 19th, on a medieval site. Grist mill mentioned in Domesday	SY30709990	Fig. 3: 63
45763	Burnt House. Willhay is shown on late C18th map on the site now occupied by burnt house. The name Willhay is documented 1456, but extent of medieval farm unknown	SY29949922	Fig. 3: 36
45764	Millbrook Farm	SY30309883	Fig. 3: 24

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
48828	Earthen dam shown on OS 25" maps from 1890 to 1959, may have belonged to medieval mills at Weycroft	SY30809970	Fig. 3: 59
57544	Corn mill shown on OS 1st edition 6" map and 25" 2nd edition, but 1903/1938 revised 6" shows brush works. Mill House and Mill Cottage, formerly Smythe's Mill, reference to mill leat in 1533	SY29659875	Fig. 3: 1
60626	Unstratified C16th-18th and C19th pottery recovered from topsoil	SY30239862	Fig. 3: 9
<b>Post-Medieval (AD1547 - AD1800)</b>			
11352	Stafford Farmhouse, probably C17th	SY24619218	Fig. 2: 40
11368	Marl pit - field name: pithayes TA 512	SY25299266	Fig. 2: 61
11373	Marl pit - field name: middle or pit close. Tithe 598	SY25099200	Fig. 2: 42
11374	Blacksmiths workshop - field name: smithe shop and yard	SY254-927-	Fig. 2: 63
11377	Swan Cottage, Rose Cottage and Myrtle Cottage, Colyford. C18th	SY25029255	Fig. 2: 56
11379	Wheelwright restaurant C18th	SY25259254	Fig. 2: 54
11382	The Retreat, Colyford	SY25169259	Fig. 2: 59
11384	Well - field name: Whitwell Piece on Colyford Meadow. Tithe 616, 657, 667	SY25689248	Fig. 2: 38
11385	Well - field name: Well Orchard. Tithe 522	SY251-925-	Fig. 2: 53
11386	Well - field name: Little Wellspring. Tithe 583	SY25169228	Fig. 2: 43
11402	Watermill - Coles Mill, once a corn mill, described as having 3 pairs of millstones in 1825. By 1832 converted to a papermill, subsequently a cider mill and in late C19th a roller mill plant for making flour, now a private residence	SY2501093224	Fig. 2: 69
11408	Pair of cottages about C18th. Lyme Cottage and Pear Tree Cottage/Riverside Cottage, Swan Hill Road	SY25329264	Fig. 2: 60
11409	Ship House, Swan Hill Road C18th	SY25319258	Fig. 2: 55
14036	Hatson gravestone; in churchyard opposite tower door; 1745; daughter of salt officer	SY24719057	Fig. 2: 26
14037	Commemorative monument to John Starre in parish church; 1663	SY24719057	Fig. 2: 26
14039	Walrond screen in parish church in front of chantry chapel, 16th century	SY24719057	Fig. 2: 26
14040	Salt works. Stukeley wrote in 1726 'beyond the great bank of beach is a marsh which the sea has made ... This is full of salt pans, into which they take the sea water at high tides'. First salterns at Seaton built 1704. Rectangular salt pans were dug down 2 to 4 feet to the estuarine clay, some 30 yards by 40 yards or longer. Salthouses also mentioned in documents. Saltworking seems to have ceased early C19th. Possible continuation of industry from medieval period	SY247-903-	Fig. 2: 13
22227	Old Manor Hotel	SY251-926-	Fig. 2: 66
27605	Woodman's Stoop and adjoining barn to SW, Swan Hill Road. c.C17th	SY24969246	Fig. 2: 50
27607	Stable SE of the Old Manor Hotel c. C18th	SY25109261	Fig. 2: 67
27638	Whiteways, Swan Hill Road. C17th or earlier	SY25189253	Fig. 2: 58



HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
42587	Saltworks - site of C18th upper or Whitecross saltworks. First documented 1733, shown on tithe 1839-40, now clearly embanked areas. Out of use by 1756	SY24909142	Fig. 2: 29
42588	Sea Wall - Willoughby embankment c.1660, additional bank added here 'against the land by fliot mill 1669-72 which cut off a small creek	SY249-914-	Fig. 2: 29
42592	Fliot Mill - extension work to embankment in 1669-72. May have been related to the construction of the mill	SY249-914-	Fig. 2: 29
42602	Willoughby Embankment or Eastern Bank built in C17th to reclaim Seaton Marshes. 4 feet wide at top, built c.1660 by John Willoughby, formed of a clay core from a landward ditch, faced on seaward side by vertical piles. Bank raised 1669-72 to counteract increased tidal height	SY25309100	Fig. 2: 6
42604	Sluice gate - 'upper sluice' constructed c.1660 for drainage of Seaton Marshes. Probably a hatch and groove sluice	SY253-918-	Fig. 2: 33
42605	Sluice gate - lower sluice constructed c.1660 Probably a hatch and groove sluice, documents refer to masonry and much iron work, replaced by tidal flaps 1850s	SY252-906-	Fig. 2: 10
42606	Sluice gate - broad sluice constructed c. 1660, probably a hatch and groove sluice	SY252-903-	Fig. 2: 12
42609	Reclamation banks enclosing part of Seaton Marshes C18th. 18 acres of Seaton Marshes enclosed and reclaimed between 1770 and 1840. Bank follows parish boundary and south bank of Stafford Brook	SY2514491634	Fig. 2: 32
42610	Field system at Colyford Meadow. Complicated field system for 'salt hay' production. Posts and stones indicate multiple land division in the post-medieval and modern periods. Colyford Meadow surveyed 1682, land highly esteemed and each tenement in Colyton parish and Seaton Manor held one or more parcels of the meadow, a right dating to Saxon times	SY25-92--	Fig. 2: 41
43836	Barn at Harepath Farm c. C18th	SY24369200	Fig. 2: 39
43837	Granary at Harepath Farm c. C18th	SY24399200	Fig. 2: 39
43838	Harepath Farm, Linhay. c. C18th	SY24409196	Fig. 2: 39
44246	Pair of cottages c. C18th - Peartree Cottage and Lyme Cottage	SY25329264	Fig. 2: 62
51123	Salt works C18th, part of 'salt plot' now under made-up ground N of car park and playground, at least 2 saltpans here	SY24759030	Fig. 2: 14
61895	Salt works - Stukeley in 1724 said area was full of salt pans. Salterns could have been worked in the Roman period	SY25-91--	Fig. 2: 8
70542	One sherd C17th-18th 'south somerset' ware and C19th roof tiles found in topsoil during watching brief in 2004	SY247-906-	Fig. 2: 25
11231	The George Hotel inn. Georgian House, mid C18th	SY29769858	Fig. 3: 13
17290	Sisterhood Farm, called Sisterwood in C17th and 18th documents. Once part of the manor of Smallridge, alienated soon after 1636	SY29979984	Fig. 3: 74
1954	Chapel of St Leonard's, building originally beside footpath running from sisterhood farm to watery lane, farmhouse shown on 1845 tithe map and OS 1st edition 1" 1809	ST30190017	Fig. 3: 76
44252	Range of cottages, c. C18th, Beavor Lane	SY30329898	Fig. 3: 31
44254	Millbrook Farmhouse, early C18th	SY30309887	Fig. 3: 24
48827	Leat - mill race with overflow channel, outflow back to River Axe and a number of sluices and weirs, still survives	SY30759995	Fig. 3: 72

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
57497	Stone building of uncertain function, possibly for smoking fish	ST30760002	Fig. 3: 97
60832	Coaxdon Mill - mentioned 1784, also known as Dorset Blue Lias Lime & Cement Works	ST31130038	Fig. 3: 90
61890	Oak House built 1758 by Simon Bunter	SY29849868	Fig. 3: 4
63678	Bell or Old Bell Inn, one of 3 principal inns at which carrier wagons stopped, burnt down 1836, rebuilt as a hotel. Reference to the remains of a dripping well on the premises, possibly on the site of the castle	SY29719857	Fig. 3: 16
<b>Modern (AD1800 - present)</b>			
11380	Post Office, Colyford, early C19th	SY25009247	Fig. 2: 51
14011	Toll-house on NW side of road, opposite Stafford Farm	SY24549226	Fig. 2: 44
17560	Large quarry shown as disused on OS 6" 1953, limestone quarry shown on 1886 OS map	ST310-005-	Fig. 3: 91
22531	Railway - Seaton branch of the LSWR opened 16/3/1868	SY25409220	Fig. 2: 36
22532	Railway - the Willoughby Bank formed the core of the railway embankment, being raised by 1m and widened eastwards by 3m. Saltmarsh turf used to face the embankment	SY25329100	Fig. 2: 6
27602	Coly House, Swan Hill Road, Colyford. Early C19	SY24629237	Fig. 2: 46
27603	Dares farmhouse, Swan Hill Road. Early C19th	SY24759238	Fig. 2: 47
27604	Church of St Michael, Swan Hill Road. Built 1888-9	SY24889245	Fig. 2: 49
27606	Hillside, Swan Hill Road. Early C19th	SY24999247	Fig. 2: 51
29691	Gravel pit shown on OS 6" 1903 (rev. 1933 & 1938), gravel pit (disused) shown on OS 6" 1963 beside Gravel Lane	SY24679124	Fig. 2: 4
39249	Signal post shown on OS 6" map 1903 with additions in 1938. Not on 1963 6"	SY25359193	Fig. 2: 35
39250	Signal post shown on OS 6" map 1903 with additions in 1938. Not on 1963 6"	SY25459277	Fig. 2: 65
39354	World War II pillbox E of Axe Marsh on Taunton Stop Line, type 29 or type FW3/22, visible on RAF 1947 AP	SY25889200	Fig. 2: 34
39420	World War II pillbox on Seaton Marshes on Taunton Stop Line. Type 29, visible on RAF 1947 aerial photo	SY25089130	Fig. 2: 5
42593	Sluice gate. Drainage work in Seaton Marshes 1851-3	SY2523890881	Fig. 2: 7
42594	Sea wall. Flood bank built across the marshes in 1980. Runs E-W from high ground to railway embankment	SY24959079	Fig. 2: 27
42612	Sea wall. Flood bank built across the marshes in 1980. Runs E-W from high ground to railway embankment	SY25009079	Fig. 2: 27
43839	Stable at Harepath Farm c. early C19th	SY24369196	Fig. 2: 39
45244	Taunton Stop Line from Bridgwater to Axmouth, built 1940, never fully operational, 71km long, series of pillboxes along east side of River Axe and strategic crossings, six-pounder gun emplacements (guns removed Sept 1940)	SY25-90--	Fig. 3: 29
52900	World War II Pillbox east of River Axe on Taunton Stop Line. Type FW3/22 with 3ft 6in walls. Polygonal of mixed construction facing SW. Visible on aerial photographs 1947 and 1970, marked on Royal Engineer's plan as S.88 1940	SY2543490430	Fig. 2: 11

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
55371	Nunnery - former house and garden, later 'manor cottage', later 'stella maris convent' and 'the old manor'. Building mainly C19th construction	SY24559038	Fig. 2: 19
55372	Site of buildings on N side of Clapps Lane, Seaton (formerly Marsh Lane) - shown on 1889 OS map, now engulfed by modern dwellings	SY2459690334	Fig. 2: 18
55373	Clapps Lane, created between 1840 and 1889, formerly called Marsh Lane, now used as footpath	SY245-903-	Fig. 2: 16
62994	Power station - Coles Mill electricity generator. Privately owned hydroelectric generator installed at Coles Mill in 1891	SY2501693220	Fig. 2: 69
66265	Harbour - 'merchant roads' marked to N of Seaton parish church on OS 25" 1808 map. A 'rhode' or 'rode' is a shallow estuary of the sea for safe harbourage of shipping	SY24739081	Fig. 2: 22
69889	Leat to Coles Mill, taken off at a weir on the River Coly. Shown on 1880s 25" OS map, running SE from a weir on the River Coly via a Sluice and Coles Mill to rejoin the river	SY2508193118	Fig. 2: 68
69890	Site of 'old gravel pit' shown on OS 25" 1880s	SY25019199	Fig. 2: 41
73762	Weir on River Coly at head of leat to Coles Mill. Present weir dates from 1940s. Weir marked on 1880s 25" OS map	SY2498893258	Fig. 2: 70
73763	Sluice gate at head of leat to Coles Mill marked on 1880s 25" OS map	SY2498593255	Fig. 2: 70
74174	Two clay pits shown on C19th map to the north of the road in Colyford	SY2506192524	Fig. 2: 56
17561	A bank of 4 limekilns to east of quarry still well preserved, probably late C19th	ST31010047	Fig. 3: 92
18751	George Pulman's printing works situated behind the George Hotel in Lyme Street. Said to have been a well 29m deep	SY29799856	Fig. 3: 15
20991	Field system - enclosure award 1864 for Smallridge Hill and Moor	ST304-006-	Fig. 3: 89
22533	Railway - LSWR Yeovil Junction to Exeter opened 19/7/1860	SY30169960	Fig. 3: 54
36895	Milepost shown on Os 6" 1903 map but not 1963 6"	SY29619882	Fig. 3: 18
36896	Signal post shown on OS 6" map 1903 with additions in 1938. Not on 1963 6"	SY29659887	Fig. 3: 20
39372	Possible pillbox of type 29, visible on 1947 RAF aerial photo	ST31170011	Fig. 3: 87
39373	Pillbox SV.5 of type 28	ST31200014	Fig. 3: 87
45246	Taunton Stop Line linear defences between Bridgwater and Axmouth, 71km in length, built 1940 but never fully operational, series of pillboxes along E side of River Axe	SY30-99--	Fig. 3: 29
45302	Taunton Stop Line - WWII linear defences running N-S between Bridgwater and Axmouth	ST31-00--	Fig. 3: 29
45762	Willhay Farm, moved to present site by 1888 from former site, now occupied by burnt house	SY29759883	Fig. 3: 19
45770	'The Lawn' - landscaped park belonging to Cloakham House, including carriage drive and lodge facing Chard road	SY30259923	Fig. 3: 41
45771	Lodge to Cloakham House	SY30439929	Fig. 3: 45
47891	Series of concrete pillars, possible anti-tank obstacles, visible on RAF 1947 aerial photo	SY30689995	Fig. 3: 96
48032	Field name - Quarry Close (tithe 316) adj. Kiln Pot (317) near Sisterhood Farm	SY299-999-	Fig. 3: 73

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
48160	Anti-tank ditch visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo, part of Taunton Stop Line	SY29779940	Fig. 3: 48
48163	Row of anti-tank obstacles visible on 1948 RAF aerial photo, one remaining stone block with slot in it for barrier	SY29479878	Fig. 3: 2
48165	Pillbox visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo on south side of Mill Brook, pillbox S.39 of type FW3/22 with 3'6" walls	SY29809927	Fig. 3: 35
48168	Pillbox visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo on east side of railway line, appears to be type FW3/24	SY29909923	Fig. 3: 38
48664	Roadblock S.Rd.53, row of concrete anti-tank obstacles visible on 1947 RAF aerial photo	ST31080040	Fig. 3: 88
48675	Pillbox S.29, visible on 1947 RAF aerial photo	ST3109000135	Fig. 3: 86
49213	Row of anti-tank obstacles visible on 1947 RAF aerial photo	SY29929960	Fig. 3: 52
49215	Road block, concrete blocks visible flanking lane	SY29999930	Fig. 3: 40
49428	Weycroft Mill Obstacles - short stretch of anti-tank obstacles visible on 1947 aerial photo	SY30639988	Fig. 3: 71
49429	Anti-tank ditch visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo, part of Taunton Stop Line. Appears to have been infilled	SY30099914	Fig. 3: 33
49430	Row of concrete anti-tank obstacles visible on 1948 RAF aerial photo, running parallel and south of Mill Brook	SY30009920	Fig. 3: 37
49431	Site of a US military hospital	SY307-991-	Fig. 3: 46
49432	Mill Brook anti-tank obstacles, Taunton Stop Line. A row of anti-tank cubes incorporated into a garden	SY3021798794	Fig. 3: 23
49434	Pillbox visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo	SY30119891	Fig. 3: 26
49435	Anti-tank ditch visible on RAF 1947 aerial photo	SY30359975	Fig. 3: 58
49436	Pillbox S.34 visible on RAF 1947 aerial photo	SY30469989	Fig. 3: 67
49721	Lime kiln - a large mound was identified on an air photo, which seems to be comprised of large stones. Field recorded as Kiln Close on Tithe	SY30029988	Fig. 3: 75
49724	Field name - Dyehouse Mead in Tithe (639)	SY29209945	Fig. 3: 49
49726	Field name - Brick Field in Tithe (601)	SY29359900	Fig. 3: 21
49748	Quarry - field name recorded as Pit Close on tithe (365), within field is a dotted area (366) which is probably a pit	ST30210042	Fig. 3: 78
49751	Orchard - field shown on tithe (341) described as Pit Orchard, also shown on OS 6" 1963	ST30760041	Fig. 3: 81
49752	Building shown on tithe, field name recorded as Barton Plot (339)	ST30660024	Fig. 3: 82
49753	Field name - Dye House Mead in tithe (338)	ST30800025	Fig. 3: 84
49754	Field name - House Croft Mead in tithe (327)	ST30400015	Fig. 3: 80
50878	Pillbox visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo	SY29629882	Fig. 3: 18
50879	row of anti-tank obstacles visible on 1948 RAF aerial photo	SY29549883	Fig. 3: 3
50882	Pair of concrete road block posts visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo	SY29759941	Fig. 3: 48

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
50883	short stretch of concrete anti-tank obstacles visible on RAF 1948	SY29649937	Fig. 3: 47
50884	Pair of pillboxes visible on RAF 1948 aerial photo	SY29939930	Fig. 3: 39
52925	Polygonal pillbox of mixed construction and rectangular concrete pillbox, facing E. Visible on RAF 1948 aerial photographs	SY30179869	Fig. 3: 8
52926	Weycroft Railway Pillbox	SY30309966	Fig. 3: 56
52927	Pillbox S.35	SY30479982	Fig. 3: 68
52928	Railblock S.RL.27, visible on RAF 1947 aerial photograph	SY30459990	Fig. 3: 70
52929	Pillbox S.37 or platelayers hut visible on RAF 1947 aerial photo	SY30239967	Fig. 3: 55
52930	Pillbox S.33	SY30769992	Fig. 3: 72
52933	Taunton Stop Line, Millbrook pillbox. Rectangular concrete pillbox and polygonal pillbox of mixed construction	SY30239876	Fig. 3: 22
52934	Pillbox of type FW3/22	SY30329923	Fig. 3: 42
52935	Pillbox S.41	SY30409911	Fig. 3: 43
58413	single concrete anti-tank cube	SY29679920	Fig. 3: 34
61891	Premises of G C Bateman, formerly occupied by Chmist, early C19th building	SY29799859	Fig. 3: 13
63676	Tower House in Market Square, largely early C19th	SY29709863	Fig. 3: 14
63677	Weston House in Market Square, early C19th	SY29699861	Fig. 3: 14
68745	Site of two small buildings on OS 25" 1880s map	SY29519949	Fig. 3: 50
70561	Site of mill race shown on OS 25" 1880s map running west from a wier on Mill Brook via a sluice and the saw mills to rejoin the brook	SY30369866	Fig. 3: 12
70562	Site of a group of c.10 adjoining buildings on OS 25" 1880s map	SY30279896	Fig. 3: 31
70563	Site of Trout Inn shown on OS 25" 1880s map	SY30309897	Fig. 3: 31
70564	Gravel pit shown on OS 25" 1880s map with a small rectangular building to the east	SY30109886	Fig. 3: 27
70565	Site of a small rectangular building shown on OS 25" 1880s map	SY30059891	Fig. 3: 28
70566	Saw pit shown on OS 25" 1880s	SY30149857	Fig. 3: 9
70583	Site of old quarry shown on OS 25" 1880s	SY30439985	Fig. 3: 69
70584	Site of old limekiln shown on OS 25" 1880s	SY30969966	Fig. 3: 64
70585	Site of a small rectangular building shown on OS 25" 1880s map	SY31219965	Fig. 3: 65
70586	Site of old quarry shown on OS 25" 1880s	SY31159948	Fig. 3: 61
70587	Site of old limekiln shown on OS 25" 1880s	SY31139951	Fig. 3: 62

HER No.	Description	NGR	Illustration No.
71184	Site of well and pump excavated to west of Market Square in 2005. Site of pump shown on OS 25" 1880s map	SY29689862	Fig. 3: 14
72470	Roadblock S.Rd.56, recorded on 1940 plans	SY3070599955	Fig. 3: 96
72471	Short row of 3 concrete anti-tank cubes beside Mill Race	SY3076399970	Fig. 3: 97
72472	At least three concrete anti-tank cubes still standing	SY3014899000	Fig. 3: 30
72473	concrete anti-tank cubes flanking railway line	SY3024699701	Fig. 3: 57
72474	Pillbox S.30	ST3089500085	Fig. 3: 94
72475	Weycroft footbridge remains	SY3009299629	Fig. 3: 53
72476	Anti-tank cube lying in river	ST3084500085	Fig. 3: 93
72477	Roadblock S.Rd.54 at Weycroft	ST3070500045	Fig. 3: 95
72482	roadblock S.Rd.53a at Weycroft	ST3092500393	Fig. 3: 83
72483	Roadblock S.Rd.58 of Priority 'Rear' with 12 tetrahedra and 20 mines	SY3021998859	Fig. 3: 25
72484	Roadblock S.Rd.59 on Taunton Stop Line. Priority A with 13 tetrahedra and 25 mines. Marked on Royal Engineers plan 1940	SY2947298728	Fig. 3: 17
74215	Two wells in gardens of Hilary House, marked on 1st and 2nd edition OS 25" maps 1880s and 1904-6	SY2998498638	Fig. 3: 6
74216	Pump in gardens of Hilary House, marked on 1st edition OS 25" map 1880s	SY2989898684	Fig. 3: 5
74217	Stone 50m W of Stoney Lane, marked on 1st and 2nd edition 25" OS maps 1880s and 1904-6	SY3007898582	Fig. 3: 7
<b>Undated</b>			
14027	Cropmark - rectilinear marks visible on aerial photograph. Tithe 445: 'Dry Field'	SY24409245	Fig. 2: 45
14038	Sundial in parish church with motto tempus fugit.	SY24719057	Fig. 2: 26
74175	Building shown on OS 1880s map on east side of former field boundary in Colyford. 8 small trenches excavated during an evaluation in 2007, indicated that the majority of the site had remained as agricultural land. The footings of a small wall were exposed	SY2510092543	Fig. 2: 57
21841	Weycroft Manor House: Outbuilding with chequerboard flint work	SY308-998-	Fig. 3: 60
49437	Roughly rectilinear enclosure visible as cropmark on 1947 RAF aerial photo	SY31109985	Fig. 3: 66
49747	Three possible circular features and three possible rectangular enclosures visible as earthworks, identified in air photos	ST30120023	Fig. 3: 77
60624	2 linear features, possible former hedge boundary ditches, and a pit observed on site of residential development in 1999	SY30239862	Fig. 3: 10

## Appendix 2. Historic maps and documents relating to the Site and its environs

Area	Date	Title / description	Repository	Reference	Comments
B	c.1739	A Survey of Several Farm Lands Lyeing in the Parish's of Kilmington and Axminster in the County of Devon belonging to the Right Honourable Robert James ... Lord Petre Baron of Writtle by James Bermingham	Devon Record Office	123M/E75	Site not illustrated, but lies in an area labelled 'LORD PETRE'. Shows surrounding area
A and B	1765	A Map of the County of Devon - Benjamin Donn	Westcountry Studies Library	Devon & Cornwall Record Society 1965	Area A: Shows Colyford, Seaton and the River Ax, but none of the field divisions across Site. Seaton much smaller than today. Area B: Shows Axminster, Mill Brook, Cloakham, "Sisterwood" and "Weycroft Abbey" but no detail within area of the Site
B	c.1776-8	A Plan of the Manor of Axminster ... belonging to the Right Honble Lord Petre. Surveyed by James Haywood	Devon Record Office	4377/M/E2	Site not illustrated, just off northern extent
A	1783	Plan of Estates in the Parishes of Beer and Seaton	Devon Record Office	281/M/E8	Site not illustrated
A	c.1793-4	Seaton to River Tone canal	Devon Record Office	DP6	Shows route of proposed canal and adjacent fields. Area A: Shows large part of Site, altered field layout but many modern field shapes can be identified. Area B: Site not illustrated, but shows "Sister Wood", "Weycroft Mill" and "Cloakham"
A	1802	Colyton Plan of Highways Diverted	Devon Record Office	113A/62/1	Site not illustrated, shows road through Colyford and area north of road
A	1806-7	Ordnance Survey, surveyor's draft	Devon Historic Environment Service	Turton and Weddell 1993	Shows Area A: very similar boundaries to 1809 map, with a few additions
A and B	1809	Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps 1" to 1 mile	Westcountry Studies Library	Harley and O'Donoghue 1977	Area A: Shows divisions on Seaton Marshes, some similar to modern boundaries but many are different. Area B: Shows Axminster, Millbrook, Willhays, Cloakham, "Sisterwood", and Weycroft. No detail within area of the Site, one structure off Fosse Way nearby
A	1819	Seaton and Beer Plan of Highways Diverted	Devon Record Office	113A/169/1	Site not illustrated
A	1827	Map of the county of Devon section SY29 by Christopher Greenwood	Devon Libraries Local Studies Service	<a href="http://www.devon.gov.uk/localstudies/101995/1.html">www.devon.gov.uk/localstudies/101995/1.html</a>	Boundaries very similar to 1809 OS map
B	1827	Map of the county of Devon section SY39 by Christopher Greenwood	Devon Libraries Local Studies Service	<a href="http://www.devon.gov.uk/localstudies/101996/1.html">www.devon.gov.uk/localstudies/101996/1.html</a>	Area illustrated but no detail shown. "Weycroft Mill", "Sisterwood", "Cloakham" and "Millbrook" shown
A	1834	Seaton and Beer Plan of Highways Diverted	Devon Record Office	113A/169/2	Site not illustrated
A	1835	The road from Upottery to Seaton. Surveyor William Dawson	Devon Record Office	DP121	Site not illustrated, shows adjacent road

Area	Date	Title / description	Repository	Reference	Comments
B	1840	Parish Tithe - Axminster	Devon Record Office		layout of fields is very similar to today, although the construction of the railway line cut off the western sides of fields. There has also been a major reorganisation where a large portion of the land has been landscaped as sports fields. The map also illustrates what appears to be a former meander along the course of the River Axe, an unlabelled feature that may be a former quarry pit, and Turnpike Gate. Much of the land was pasture or meadow, with areas of plantation, an orchard and one arable field. Fieldnames include 'Stagmoor', 'Bull Mead', 'Wet Mead', 'Dry Ground' and 'The Lodge Lawn'
A	1840	Parish Tithe - Colyton	Devon Record Office		Many field boundaries still present in part or in entirety. Modern drainage channels run along some of the former boundaries. A number of boundaries shown are no longer present. Illustrates several orchards within Colyford, attested by apportionment descriptions. South of Colyford fields are meadow, pasture, salt grass, salt pasture, one arable field called Middle or Pit Close and Pit. Large pit on its western boundary, later shown on OS maps as 'Old Quarry'
A	1840	Parish Tithe - Seaton	Devon Record Office		As Colyton Tithe. Fields are largely classed as meadow and pasture two arable fields. Field names include 'Salt Marsh', 'Little Mill Field', 'Bomb Shot Green' and 'Great Ragged Jack', with a meadow field to the south called 'Great Merchants Roads'
A	1854	Inclosure Award 71 - Smallridge Hill and Moor	Devon Record Office	IA 71	Site not illustrated
A	1890	Ordnance Survey 6" map 1st edition	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII SE	Shows southern part of Area A (Seaton)
A	1891	Ordnance Survey 6" map 1st edition	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII NE	Shows northern part of Area A (Colyford). Field boundaries similar to tithe
B	1891	Ordnance Survey 6" map 1st edition	Devon Record Office	LXXII NW	Shows Area B with altered field boundaries. "Old quarry" at NW of Site
A	1904	Ordnance Survey 25" map 2nd edition	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.7	Shows western part of Colyford area. Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map
A	1904	Ordnance Survey 25" map 2nd edition	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.8	Shows eastern part of Colyford area. Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map
A	1904	Ordnance Survey 25" map 2nd edition	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.11	Shows western part of Seaton area. Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map
A	1905	Ordnance Survey 25" map 2nd edition	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.12	Shows eastern part of Seaton area. Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map



Area	Date	Title / description	Repository	Reference	Comments
A	1906	Ordnance Survey 6" map 2nd edition	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII SE	Shows southern part of Area A (Seaton). Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map
A	1933	Ordnance Survey 25" map revision of 1933	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.11	Shows western part of Seaton area. Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map
A	1933	Ordnance Survey 25" map revision of 1933	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.12	Shows eastern part of Seaton area. Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map
A	1936	Ordnance Survey 25" map revision of 1936	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.11	Shows western part of Seaton area. Very similar boundaries to 1890-1 Ordnance Survey map
A	1938	Ordnance Survey 6" map Provisional edition revised 1933 with additions in 1938	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII SE	Shows southern part of Area A (Seaton). Similar to 1890 OS map
B	1938	Ordnance Survey 6" map revised 1903 with additions in 1938	Devon Record Office	LXXII NW	Very similar to 1891 OS with 2 long rectangular features near Fosse Way
A	1939	Ordnance Survey 25" map revision of 1939	Devon Record Office	LXXXIII.12	Shows eastern part of Seaton area. Similar to 1904 OS map
B	1940	Royal Engineers map	Devon Historic Environment Service	Foot undated	Shows defence works constructed in the Weycroft area, including pillboxes S.34, S.35 and S.37 and railblock S.RL.27A. Boundaries similar to 1891 Ordnance Survey map with slight alterations
A and B	1943	Land Utilisation Survey of Britain - Chard, Axminster and Sidmouth	Vision of Britain	<a href="http://visionofbritain.org.uk/iipmooviewer/iipmooviewer.html?fileName=lus_stamp%2Feng_lus_129%3DEnvironment+Agency%3DGeographical+Publications+Limited%3DLand+Utilisation+Survey+of+Britain%3D129+and+139+-+Chard%2C+Axminster+and+Sidmouth&amp;x=48&amp;y=47">http://visionofbritain.org.uk/iipmooviewer/iipmooviewer.html?fileName=lus_stamp%2Feng_lus_129%3DEnvironment+Agency%3DGeographical+Publications+Limited%3DLand+Utilisation+Survey+of+Britain%3D129+and+139+-+Chard%2C+Axminster+and+Sidmouth&amp;x=48&amp;y=47</a>	Area A: Shows most of Site as 'Meadowland and Permanent Grass', with area around Colyford as 'New housing areas, nurseries and allotments'. Area B: central area 'Arable Land', north and south of this 'Meadowland and Permanent Grass', far south of Site 'Grassland in parks', area adjacent to Fosse Way 'New housing areas, nurseries and allotments'

## Appendix 3. Tithe Apportionments for areas around Site

Parish	Apportionment no.	Landowner	Occupier	Name and Description	Cultivation	Area			Rent Payable to Vicar			Rent Payable to Improprate Rectors		
						A	R	P	£	s	d	£	s	d
Seaton	603	Lord John Rolle	John Tanner	Braddocks Meadow	Meadow	1	3	33	-	2	3	-	1	4
Seaton	604	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	John Walsh	Commons Lane Mead	Meadow	-	1	36	-	-	6	-	-	4
Seaton	605	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Mill Park Meadow	Meadow	6	2	39	-	7	1	-	4	6
Seaton	606	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	John Walsh	Moor Mead	Meadow	2	1	30	-	2	8	-	1	8
Seaton	607	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Salt Marsh	Pasture	18	-	36	3	10	9	-	-	-
Seaton	608	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Higher Marsh Plot	Pasture	-	3	23	-	2	9	-	-	-
Seaton	610	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Watering Plot	Pasture	-	-	29	-	-	5	-	-	-
Seaton	612	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Mill Head	Arable	1	2	24	-	4	7	-	10	5
Seaton	613	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Little Mill Field	Arable	1	-	35	-	3	4	-	7	8
Seaton	616	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Fleet Hill	Arable	4	3	24	-	14	4	1	12	3
Seaton	619	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Ryalls Meadow	Meadow	1	3	3	-	2	1	-	7	1
Seaton	620	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Mill Close	Arable	1	-	35	-	3	4	-	7	8
Seaton	621	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Kittles Field	Arable	2	3	21	-	8	5	-	19	-
Seaton	642	Sir John Trevelyan	John Thorn	Long Mead	Meadow	3	3	38	-	4	-	-	13	4
Seaton	643	Nathaniel Tryon? Still	William Brown	Bomb Shot Green		-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaton	644	Joseph Howford	Himself	Horsfords Plot	Pasture	-	1	32	-	1	8	-	-	-
Seaton	645	Sir John Trevelyan	John Thorn	Marsh Plot	Meadow	10	-	21	-	8	10	1	9	7
Seaton	646	Sir John Trevelyan	John Thorn	Inner Marsh	Pasture	9	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Seaton	648	Sir John Trevelyan	John Thorn	Inner Marsh	Pasture	10	3	21	2	16	11	-	-	-
Seaton	649	Sir John Trevelyan	John Thorn	White Cross	Meadow	10	-	21	-	8	10	1	9	7
Seaton	651	Sir John Trevelyan	Thomas Froome	Great Ragged Jack	Pasture	19	1	25	5	7	6	-	-	-
Seaton	661	Sir John Trevelyan	Thomas Froome	Great Merchants Roads	Meadow	8	-	30	-	8	2	1	7	4

Parish	Apportionment no.	Landowner	Occupier	Name and Description	Cultivation	Area	Rent Payable to Vicar	Rent Payable to Improprate Rectors
Colyton	518	"Lands and Premises on which no Rent charge is apportioned"				14		
Colyton	519	"Lands and Premises on which no Rent charge is apportioned"				4		
Colyton	522	John Impey	John Impey	Well Orchard	Orchard	- 1 12	- - 8	- - -
Colyton	523	Feoffees of Colyton	George Lilly	Feoffees Orchard	Orchard	- 3 22	- 2 -	- - -
Colyton	558	Feoffees of Colyton and John Sampson	John Lake	The Plot	Arable	- 1 29	- 2 8	- - -
Colyton	559	Tryow? Still	Richard Wills	House, outbuildings, garden and orchard		2 1 7	- 6 2	- - -
Colyton	560	John Seller	John Seller and another	House, outbuildings, garden and orchard		- 3 30	- 2 10	- - -
Colyton	561	John Sampson	John Impey	Sampsons Orchard	Pasture and Orchard	- 2 6	- 2 -	- - -
Colyton	562	Tryow? Still	Richard Wills	House, outbuildings and garden		- 2 8	- 3 4	- - -
Colyton	578	Rt Hon Lord Rolle	William Culverwell	Harepath	Salt pasture	5 2 25	1 1 10	- - -
Colyton	579	Mary Hammett	Mary Hammett	Salt Grass	Salt pasture	4 3 35	- 19 2	- - -
Colyton	580	Sir William Templer Burt. Pole	William Snell	Salt Grass	Salt pasture	4 1 15	- 16 10	- - -
Colyton	581	Tryow? Still	Thomas Kibby	Little Underhayes	Salt pasture	2 1 29	- 9 4	- - -
Colyton	582	Tryow? Still	Thomas Kibby	Part of Birds Close	Meadow	4 1 21	- 5 6	1 5 2
Colyton	583	Tryow? Still	Thomas Kibby	Little Wellspring	Meadow	3 1 26	- 4 4	- 19 8
Colyton	584	Tryow? Still	Thomas Kibby	Great Wellspring	Pasture	6 3 16	1 4 10	- - -

Parish	Apportionment no.	Landowner	Occupier	Name and Description	Cultivation	Area	Rent Payable to Vicar	Rent Payable to Impropriate Rectors
Colyton	598	Sir William Templer Burt. Pole	Tryow? Still	Middle or Pit Close and Pit	Arable	3 - 20	- 3 10	- 17 8
Colyton	599	Sir William Templer Burt. Pole	William Snell	Liver Croft	Pasture	4 1 16	- 16 10	- - -
Colyton	600	Sir William Templer Burt. Pole	William Snell	Lower Meadow	Water meadow	2 3 31	- 3 2	- 14 4
Colyton	601	Sir William Templer Burt. Pole	William Snell	Common Plowhead	Pasture	1 2 5	- 7 -	- - -
Colyton	602	"Lands and Premises on which no Rent charge is apportioned"				6 3 27		
Axminster	231	William Adams	William Adams	Plot over the road	Garden	- 2 22	- - -	- - -
Axminster	282	John Williams Aldridge, Ann his wife, Betty Knight and William Hamwood Frampton	Giles Collier	Stagmoor Plantation	Plantation	- 1 13	- - 4	- - -
Axminster	283	John Williams Aldridge, Ann his wife, Betty Knight and William Hamwood Frampton	Giles Collier	The Lodge Lawn	Pasture	8 3 32	2 6 8	- - -
Axminster	286	William Hamwood Frampton	Giles Collier and Ann Alexander	Hills Stagmoor	Pasture	- 2 31	- 4 10	- - -
Axminster	287	William Hamwood Frampton (Leasehold)	Giles Collier	Coombs Stagmoor Orchard	Pasture	- 2 11	- 3 6	- - -
Axminster	288	John Williams Aldridge, Ann his wife, Betty Knight and William Hamwood Frampton	Giles Collier	Stagmoor	Pasture	- 2 15	- 4 4	- - -

Parish	Apportionment no.	Landowner	Occupier	Name and Description	Cultivation	Area	Rent Payable to Vicar	Rent Payable to Improprate Rectors
Axminster	289	William Hamwood Frampton (Leasehold)	William Hamwood Frampton	Plantation by Willhay	Plantation	- 3 2	- 5 4	- - -
Axminster	289a	John Williams Aldridge, Ann his wife, Betty Knight and William Hamwood Frampton	John Williams Aldridge, Ann his wife, Betty Knight and William Hamwood Frampton	Stagmoor Plantation	Plantation	- - 28	- - 2	- - -
Axminster	290	John Williams Aldridge, Ann his wife, Betty Knight and William Hamwood Frampton	Ann Alexander	Stagmoor	Pasture	- 3 2	- 5 4	- - -
Axminster	294	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Great Leers	Pasture	15 1 -	5 5 2	- - -
Axminster	295	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Nursery Orchard	Orchard	1 1 6	- 11 10	- - -
Axminster	297	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Bull Mead	Meadow	2 2 22	- 4 2	- 15 -
Axminster	301	John Williams Aldridge, Ann his wife and Betty Knight	William Adams	Little Dry Ground	Arable	4 1 12	- 7 10	1 8 6
Axminster	302	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Wet Mead	Meadow	6 3 38	- 11 -	1 19 8
Axminster	303	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Pit Close	Arable	8 1 3	- 15 2	2 14 6
Axminster	304	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Second Dry Ground	Arable	9 1 8	- 17 -	3 1 4
Axminster	305	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Third Dry Ground	Pasture	9 3 28	3 2 8	- - -
Axminster	306	Charles Driver	Elizabeth Bradford	Trackford Mead	Pasture	9 2 9	3 - 4	- - -
Axminster	1093	Sarah Knight (Leasehold)	James Collins	Garden	Garden	- 1 -	- 2 10	- - -

#### Appendix 4. Aerial photographic holdings relating to the Site and its environs

Date	Area	Reference	Vertical / oblique	Colour / Black and White	Sortie number / Film number	Original number	Details	Comments
11/4/47	Colyford west	2492	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	39/30	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Shows northern part of Area A. Long burgage plots in Colyford obvious. Grid-like cropmarks visible in some fields. Occasional fields covered in circular features ?tree stumps. Some rectangular / square pale areas, maybe erosion or crop?
11/4/47	Colyford east	2493	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	39/31	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Shows northern part of Area A - same Site area as 2492 but additional area to east, including River Axe
11/4/47	Seaton west of River Axe	4490	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	39/40	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Shows southern part of Area A. Seaton much less built-up than today. Creeks visible. Thin strip-like cropmarks south of Site, maybe plough lines? Large rectangular/square cropmarks
11/4/47	Seaton east of River Axe	4492	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	39/42	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Shows River Axe and area to east. No additional information about Site
11/4/47	Weycroft east	1423	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	31/104	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Shows entire Area B. Some modern boundaries not present, some apparent additional boundaries. Grid-like cropmarks visible in a few fields, maybe related to agricultural use. Structures visible in northern area of Site, possibly pillboxes. Structures visible towards south of Site area. 2 long rectangular features towards north of Site area adjacent to Fosse Way.
11/4/47	Weycroft west	1424	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	31/103	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Shows entire Area B - same features as 1423 but paler and features harder to distinguish
11/4/47	Weycroft north-west	3424	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	31/84	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Shows area north of Weycroft, no further information regarding Site
12/4/47	Weycroft north-east	3423	Vertical	Black and White	CPE/UK/1974	31/85	F20"//Multi (4) 16400 58 Sqdn	Same Site area as 3424 but shows surrounding area to north-east

## Appendix 5. Guidance regarding archaeological desk-based assessments

### Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)

“...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains” (para. 19)

“[This] will help to provide prospective developers with advance warning of the archaeological sensitivity of a site. As a result they may wish to commission their own archaeological assessment by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. This need not involve fieldwork. Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques.” (para. 20)

An archaeological desk-based assessment is defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) as;

“... a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IfA, 1994, rev.1999)

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is similarly defined by the IfA and is;

“...to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource  
the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised

the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research” (IfA, 1994, rev.1999)