

A303 ILMINSTER BYPASS DUALLING: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BACKGROUND REPORT

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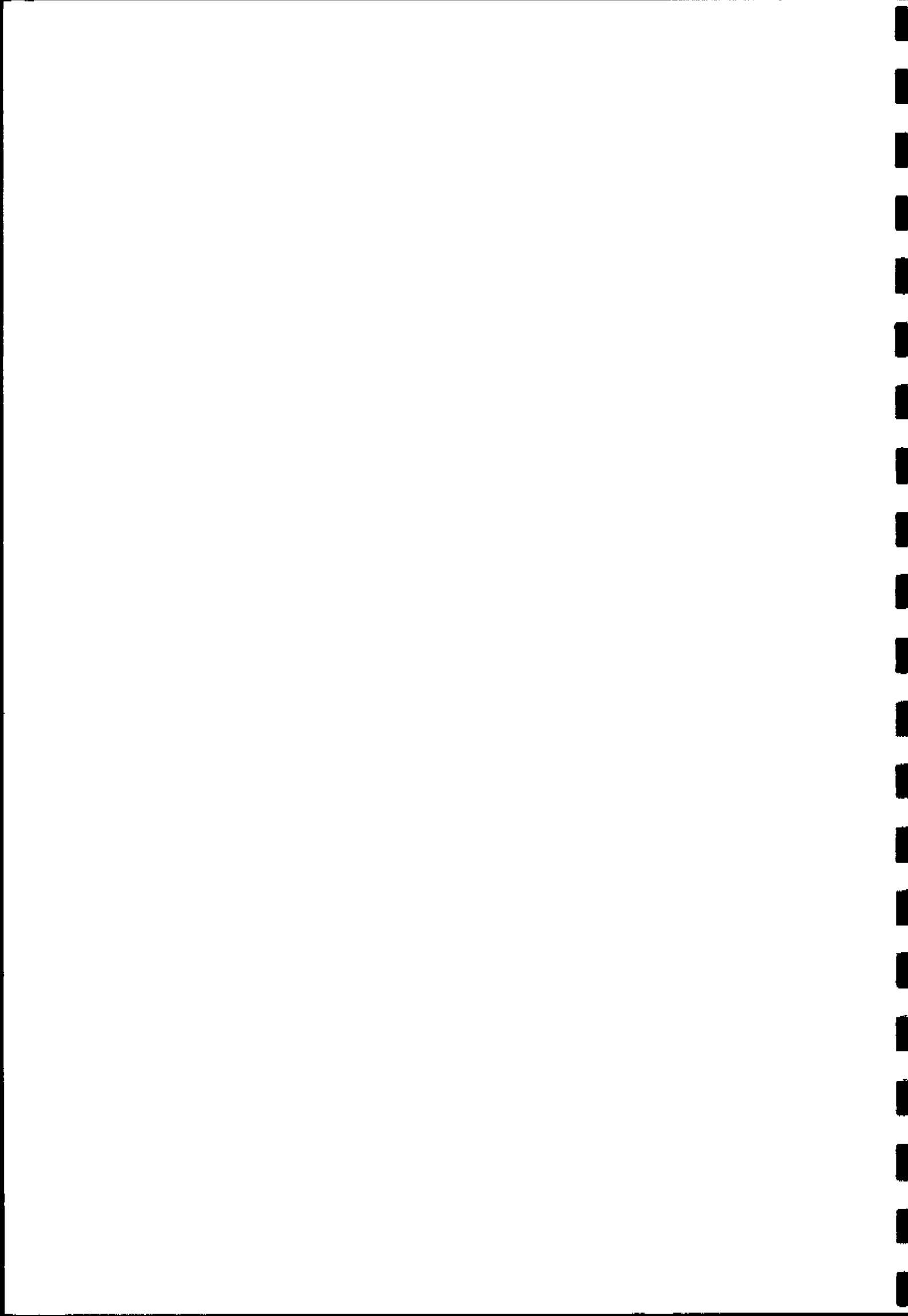
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report sets out the archaeological and cultural heritage background data acquired in connection with the proposed dualling of the A303 Ilminster bypass. The study was undertaken by AC archaeology as part of the Parsons Brinckerhoff consultancy team acting for the Highways Agency. The report also includes an assessment of the likely impacts of the scheme on the historic environment.

1.2 The existing bypass between Southfields roundabout north west of Ilminster and Hayes End roundabout at South Petherton is some 10.3 km in length. It comprises a three lane carriageway and was constructed in 1988.

1.3 The underlying geology of the route consists of Yeovil Sands at the South Petherton end of the route with outcrops of mixed limestones, Pennard Beds and silts and marls between South Petherton and Whitelackington. The Ilminster end of the route is dominated by Middle and Lower Lias limestone with deposits of Alluvium and River Gravels around Ilton in the far NW corner of the study area. The topography of the route is gently undulating with the Rivers Isle and Ding crossing the far western end on roughly NE-SW axis and the River Parrett crossing the far eastern end of the scheme on a NW - SE axis.

1.4 The land use is dominated by pasture and arable farming in an area with no modern industrial activity and no major urban centres. The main settlement in the area is the town of Ilminster at the far western end of the route, the north eastern corner of which falls within the study area. The only other settlement of any size is the small market town of South Petherton at the far east end of the route which has Saxon origins. There are also five further villages mentioned in Domesday Book (Seavington St Michael, Seavington St Mary, Whitelackington, Ilminster and Ilton). The route covers areas of land division characteristic of both Medieval and post-Medieval enclosure, and includes the remains of medieval estates and deer park, and two post-Medieval parks.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of the Study

2.1.1 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with section 4 of the Environmental Assessment Scoping Report issued February 2003 (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2003).

2.1.2 This report is based on a Stage 2 study as defined in the Department of Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB), modified where necessary, to include aspects of cultural heritage considered significant since the publication of the guidance (e.g. Important Hedgerows), but also to include information from surveys obtained during the previous Ilminster Bypass Improvements Scheme in 1996, and information gained from the monitoring of Geotechnical Trial Pits excavated at points along the route in August 2003.

2.1.3 The scope of Stage 2 archaeological (and built heritage) assessment, in DMRB is defined; *'The objective at this stage is to undertake sufficient assessment to identify the archaeological factors (historic buildings and sites), and the effects upon them to be taken into account by the Design Organisation in developing and refining route options....'*

The assessment of the significance of the historic resource and effects on it has used methodologies set out in the DETR *'Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies'* 2000.

2.1.4 The scope of the assessment has included consideration of:

- Archaeological sites, monuments and finds;
- Listed Buildings and other structures of historic interest;
- Historic Landscape, including Conservation Areas, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest;
- Historic Battlefield sites, and
- Hedgerows of Historic Importance

2.2 Extent of the survey

The study area is a zone approximately 1km wide on either side of the existing carriageway, a total of some 26 km², as shown on the 'Layout Plans' (nos. HH180651/SL/001-7) produced by Parsons Brinckerhoff.

2.3 Data Sources

2.3.1 The assessment has comprised a review of:

- archaeological, Listed Building and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records held by the Architectural and Historic Heritage Department, Somerset County Council;
- archaeological data and aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record, English Heritage, Swindon, including the Register of Historic Battlefields and the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historical Interest;
- historical cartographic and documentary information held at the Somerset Record Office, Taunton;
- cultural heritage information acquired during the preparation of the Environmental Assessment for the previous scheme proposals undertaken in 1996;
- a selective walkover of sites and buildings likely to most directly affected by the

route options, and;

- information gained from the monitoring of geotechnical trial pits excavated for the scheme assessment in 2003.

2.3.2 The survey data was acquired between June 2002 and August 2003.

2.4 Consultation

The advice of EH was sought in May 2003 regarding the assessment of historic landscapes. A reply was received dated 17 June 2003 and the responses taken into account in the resulting assessment.

The views of English Heritage were also sought regarding the use of the listing grades for buildings and historic parks in providing an assessment of importance. It is clear that English Heritage view all listed building and parks as having the potential to be of national importance and should be assessed accordingly. ?

2.5 Presentation of Data

2.5.1 The results of the searches are summarised in Tables 1 and 2; all sites are located on Figs. 1- 5. The following report sections present a summary of results.

2.5.2 All archaeological records have an A prefix, all historic buildings have a B prefix.

2.5.3 Additional information, such as lists of aerial photographs examined, historical mapping and HLC data are included in Appendices 1 - 3 respectively.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND FINDS (Figs. 1-5)

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The area has been the subject of one previous extensive archaeological survey (for the 1996 scheme assessment). Information acquired for that study, including field survey by geophysical survey, has been incorporated into the current study.

3.1.2 A total of 83 archaeological sites and find spots were recorded along the route and are presented in full in Table 1. These sites include individual finds or groups of finds, cropmark evidence, excavated evidence, sites of WWII defences and documentary evidence. Of the total of sites, eleven (A72, A17, A60, A31, A58, A79, A74, A69, A70, A71, A46) are located within 100 metres of the existing bypass and within the present scheme boundaries (i.e. north of Ilminster and to the east of Hayes End roundabout). A summary of the information is presented below by historical period.

3.2 Prehistoric

Limited evidence for the prehistoric period is recorded in the study area. A pit

containing sherds of Iron Age pottery (A78) was recorded north east of Ilminster in 2002 during topsoil stripping for the Pucklington to Mollham pipeline which runs across the western end of the scheme on a roughly NE-SW axis.

A prehistoric site (A79) was identified at Boxstone Hill, on the north side of the existing bypass, during its construction in 1988. This site is mentioned in the 1996 Environmental Statement, but no further information on the site's extent and nature is available.

The presumed line of a prehistoric trackway (A46), running parallel and some 250m to the north of the Fosse Way (site A56) has been identified at the far eastern end of the route. This trackway follows the line of the existing bypass to the east of the South Petherton, runs under the Hayes End roundabout and then to the south of Watergore Farm before ending at a junction with some minor roads to the north of Lopen.

Observations along the South Petherton to Compton Durville pipeline in 1995 (A63), the western half of which crosses the far eastern end of the route, noted a number of pieces of worked chert and flint, although it is unclear whether these were tools or waste flakes.

3.3 Romano-British

3.3.1 Fosse Way (A56)

The Fosse Way Roman road crosses the far eastern end of the route on a NE-SW axis, extending for c.43 km from Axmouth to Ilchester. A watching brief in Ilchester in 1991 recorded a section across the road which showed it to be some 200mm thick and some 4.5 metres wide. There is no record of excavation within the present study area.

3.3.2 Sites

A Romano-British villa site (A37) is recorded at Over Stratton, south of the Fosse Way. A 'pavement' suggesting a villa is reported to have been uncovered in 1673 at this site, although the first reference to this discovery was by Collinson in 1791 and so should be treated with some scepticism.

Petherton Bridge (A38) on the A303 is thought to represent the Romano-British crossing point for the Fosse Way over the River Parrett. The site is referred to as 'old bridge' in c.1206. In the 17th century the bridge, apparently rebuilt in the 15th century, was reported as bearing the effigies of two people. Although demolished during the Civil War, it was repaired in 1650 and survived until the early 1970s when it was demolished as part of improvements to the A303. The Stone effigies were retained and are now stored in Somerset County Museum in Taunton. The bridge was a Scheduled Monument, but was descheduled following its final demolition.

3.3.3 Coin Finds

There has been a moderate number of finds of Romano-British coins and small hoards in the study area, all located at the eastern end. At Lopen, coins of Trajan, Hadrian and Valerian have been found in the early years of the 20th century (A34),

but their precise location is unknown. A Roman villa has recently been discovered at Lopen, outside the study area. Coins of Gallenus and Postumus were ploughed up near Ben Cross (A42). A coin of Constantinus II was found in 1889 near Fowts, Seavington (A58). In 1722 'six pecks' of Roman coins were reportedly dug up in a field close to Petherton Bridge, while a coin of Constantine the Great was found near the bridge in the 1920s (A38).

3.3.4 Find scatters from pre-construction fieldwork

Roman material was found in a deposit up to one metre deep in 1987 during preparatory work prior to the construction of the Ilminster by-pass (A61). This material consisted mainly of pottery sherds and general refuse. A number of Romano-British sherds and some fragments of slag (A69) were recovered from a layer of colluvium during the excavation of Geotechnical Trial Pits on the southern edge of the A303 at Frogmary Lane in July 2003. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery (A70) was found to the north of the A303 at Frogmary Lane in June 2003 during the walkover survey which formed part of this survey.

3.4 Saxon

South Petherton (A44) was considered to be a place of some importance in the Saxon period when it was a royal manor with its own mint and a church which was probably of Minster status. There is also a tradition that King Ine of Wessex had a palace here, although the site has not been located. Alviat the priest is recorded as holding a substantial estate here at the time of Domesday in 1086 and the appearance of several chapels dependent upon the church in South Petherton is strong evidence for its origins as a Saxon Minster. Although Domesday makes no mention of a mint here, coins from a pre-Norman mint at South Petherton have been found around the county. A number of ditches have also been noted, suggesting that the site may have been fortified at some point.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 Deserted Medieval Villages

A deserted Medieval village (DMV) has been identified at Whitelackington (A15) with earthworks noted to the east of the village and with a Medieval church and manor house in apparent isolation from the rest of the current village. The site of the original village appears to be indicated by the location of some old farm buildings and the alignment of a holloway to the west of the church. The original village appears to have been moved at the time of the creation of a Medieval Deerpark (A13).

A second DMV and chapel site has also been identified at Atherstone (A16), a small hamlet to the north of Whitelackington. Earthworks, house platforms, holloways and ditches can be clearly seen to both the north and south of Atherstone farm. Many houses and small enclosures are shown on the tithe map from 1840. The chapel here is known to have had a Geoffrey de Hamme as chaplain in 1415 according to parish records.

A third DMV is known at Dillington Park (A19) where very slight earthworks have been noted within the later Post Medieval Park.

3.5.2 Planned Medieval Villages

A north-south aligned street and parallel back lane at Whitelackington appear to show a planned settlement established here following the removal of the original village to make way for a Deer Park (A13). The properties all run at right angles to these initial streets. Earthworks from the planned Village at Seavington St. Mary have also been identified (A28 and A29).

3.5.3 Ecclesiastical sites

Work in and around the Church of St. Mary, Whitelackington has uncovered a number of features related to the medieval origins of the church (A2). The church itself is discussed below in section 5.3.1 (B116). Four burials in wooden coffins were found during excavations under the nave and south transept in 1989 and although at least one of these was Post medieval in date, an amount of stray human bone was recovered from the spoil suggesting the remains of an earlier Medieval cemetery. Medieval graveyards have also been identified at St. Michael's church, Seavington St. Michael (A23) and St. Peter and St. Paul's church in South Petherton (A35). The archaeological monitoring of groundworks at South Petherton Infants School revealed burials from the original medieval graveyard from the neighbouring St. Peter and St. Paul's church (A62). This monitoring also uncovered ditches and pits dating from the 11th, 12th and 14th centuries.

3.5.4 Other finds

Strip linear boundaries were noted during monitoring of the Stocklinch to Ilminster Pipeline in 2002 (A77). These boundaries were found within the unenclosed medieval field south of Stocklinch. Medieval finds (A78) were also found within redeposited rubble found to the north of Whitelackington. Strip lynchets were recorded on the north side of Pertwood Hill during monitoring of the Puckington to Moolham pipeline in 2000.

3.5.5 Potential Manor sites

The site of a possible manor house (A22) has been identified in a field to the SW of Ilton at the western end of the scheme. Fields on this site bear the names 'Court Field' and 'Great Court Field' both on the OS map of 1803 and on the tithe map from 1840.

The site of the former manor (A25) of Seavington Denis has been identified to the SW of the church at Seavington St. Michael. The field contains earthworks up to 1.5 metres in height with several distinct platforms representing the manorial complex. The site was described in 1383 comprising a hall, 2 chambers, a grange, stables, byre and a piggery. The field containing the earthworks is called 'Court Close' on the tithe map of 1840.

A similar site has also been identified at Seavington Abbots (A30) where fields called 'Court Field' and 'Court Field Close' are shown on the parish tithe map. A farm nearby is called Court Farm.

3.5.6 Miscellaneous

A Deer Park was established at Whitelackington (A13) in the late Medieval period. Field name evidence for this survives as 'Dairy Park Copse' and 'Park Lane' printed

on the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 6" map of 1962. The park is shown on an estate map of Whitelackington from 1575, just to the south of the current village. The park is also mentioned in 1583, with another mention of the pale having been broken in 1680 with the onset of enclosure.

The market place in South Petherton has been identified as having Medieval origins (A36). A market cross is said to have stood here until it was removed and apparently destroyed in the 1830s.

The site of a mill is located to the south of the church at South Petherton (A39). A mill was reported on the rectory estate here by 1334, which passed to the crown at the Dissolution and by 1546 was let by the name of Canon Mill. It probably went out of use in the 18th century, although the site is commemorated by the field name of 'Little Mill' on the orchard which currently occupies the plot to the south of the church.

Two field names at Hayes End (A45) suggest the site of a medieval chapel. The name 'Chapel Field' appears in two adjoining plots on the parish tithe map of 1840. In 1213 King John confirmed endowment of perpetual chaplain 'at the Chapel of St. John', and although its exact location has not been traced, this was said to lie near the town, possibly at the site at Hayes End.

The hamlet of Bridge, South Petherton was noted by the 12th century and was named after the Roman bridge located here (A38). By 1305 the hamlet had a dovecote and by 1313, a mill. Various houses and farms retain the word Bridge in their names. 'The farm and mansion called Bridge' are mentioned in 1548.

3.6 Post Medieval

3.6.1 Mills

Rowlands Mill (A75) is located to the south east of Rowlands Farm, near Ilton at the western end of the scheme. It consists of three well preserved stone buildings forming a double mill fed by a leat. The mill was repaired and restored between 1995 and 1998, which included a programme of archaeological recording. This established the nature of the mill's construction, which appears to have been built in c.1600, along with some of its development history.

The site of a former Dye Mills (A17) is located just to the north east of Cocks Bridge in the parish of Whitelackington. The mill is shown as a standing building on the 1840 tithe map when it was within Ilminster Without parish. The site was substantially developed in the 19th century with 2 large industrial buildings and several cottages built along the water's edge just down stream from the original mill weir whose remains are still visible. The site was partially excavated in the 1980s which revealed a roadway and post medieval pottery finds.

3.6.2 Industrial features

A brickyard (A18) dating from the late 18th century is known to have existed at 'Brickyard Copse' and shown on the Ordnance Survey Archaeological Data (OSAD) map of 1902, to the north east of Dillington House. The yard is also shown on an

1848 map. The words 'Limekiln' and 'Kiln' (A40) are shown around 0.75 km to the east of South Petherton on both the Ordnance Survey and OSAD 6" maps from 1904 and 1962 respectively.

3.6.3 Building complexes

Whetstone Almshouses at Ilton (A4) were founded in 1634 and the buildings which stand today reflect many of the original features. The name and foundation of the site is confirmed by a date stone over the garden gateway.

Yeabridge Farm, a complex of farm buildings (A59) is 18th century in origin. The majority of the buildings are constructed of local limestone with most of the openings having elliptical arches in Ham Hill freestone.

3.6.4 Miscellaneous

Hazel Well (A3), a powerful chalybeate spring is located at Dillington house and is shown on the OSAD map of 1962. Its water is now piped to the nearby River Isle.

The formal gardens at Whitelackington House (A13) are shown as a series of earthworks on the OSAD 6" map of 1942 forming terraces immediately to the east of the house. Two terraced platforms can be seen, along with the remains of a pond bay with a 5 metre waterfall to a pond with an island. These ponds were at first thought to be medieval fishponds, but are now considered to have been part of the original 17th - 18th century garden plan.

The 'Duke of Monmouth's Tree' at Whitelackington House (A12) is printed on an Ordnance Survey map from 1930. The manor was visited by Monmouth in 1680 and it is claimed that he and his followers were received below the tree, a large sweet chestnut. The tree itself fell in a storm in 1897, although the trunk survives.

A Civil War coin hoard (A48) was found at Prigg Lane, South Petherton in 1889. The hoard comprised eight Elizabethan shillings and nine sixpences, as well as seven shillings of James I and 10 shillings of Charles I.

A Tollhouse (A43) once existed at Bridge Cross, South Petherton at the far eastern end of the study area, although it has now been demolished. A turnpike gate and tollhouse (A20) is also recorded to the south of Dillington Farm on an estate map of 1798.

3.7 Modern

3.7.1 Industrial Features

The Chard Canal (A55), linking Bridgwater to Taunton canal with Chard was constructed from 1835 with the section to Ilminster, which crosses the western end of the scheme on a NW - SE axis, opening in 1841. The canal was bought by the Bristol and Exeter Railway in 1867 and closed the following year. The railway company then utilised the southern part of the canal, while the rest of the route was sold off. Canal Wharf, Ilminster (A50) was an additional wharf on the Chard canal serving the town of Ilminster. No visible remains survive of either the canal or any associated buildings. Remains do survive however of the former canal bridge at Green Lane

(A6), around 300 metres to the north of the wharf site. The bridge is constructed of stone quoins with a brick arch and when last recorded in the 1970s, was very overgrown.

The line of the former Taunton and Chard Branch Railway (A72) follows much of the same route as the former canal. It was opened in 1866 as part of the Bristol to Exeter line but became part of the GWR's line from Yeovil to Exeter following a take over with Chard becoming its main station. The line was closed as part of the Beeching reorganisation in 1964.

Shaws Mill (A57) on the river Parrett has now been demolished but the site retains part of a 19th century flax mill with arched openings in some of the standing walls. The site was noted in the South West Textile Mills Survey Project of 1996-1999.

3.7.2 Military sites

A total of eight W.W.II pillboxes are recorded across the study area (A9, A52-A54, A81-A84). All of these structures are hexagonal concrete buildings that form part of the Taunton Stop Line, a line of earthworks and fire points constructed in 1940 under the imminent threat of invasion at the beginning of the Second World War.

Ham Stone *3.7.3 Time Capsule*

A hamstone placed on the NW corner of the South Petherton Roundabout seals a time capsule (A71) placed there during the construction of the Ilminster by-pass in 1989.

3.8 Undated

3.8.1 Mills and water wheels

The remains of Eames Mill (A11) lie just to the NW of Aswell in Whitelackington. Much of the original mill has survived with the leat, breast wheel and hatches in situ although the gearing has been removed. The building itself is now a barn. The date of origin for the site is unrecorded. A water wheel survives at Dillington Farm (A21) with a leat running from a small stream to a head pond. The wheel itself is located inside a small barn and had 28 buckets according to the last visit to the site in 1977. A possible windmill has been identified near to Seavington St. Michael (A26). This has been supported by an aerial photograph (SCPD 41,2411) that appears to show a circular feature on the site.

3.8.2 Miscellaneous

A chalybeate spring (A47) has been identified at South Petherton from an OSAD 6" map of 1962, although any architecture around it is undated. A possible chapel site (A49) is thought to exist at Manor Farm, Winterhay Green.

4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 Introduction

Details of the National Monuments Coversearch are set out in Appendix 1. All the prints in the cover search were available. The Vertical Cover Search produced a total of 92 prints from 15 sorties. A search of the Oblique Collection produced a total of 3

prints from 3 sorties. Those held under copyright by Somerset County Council were not available for photocopy. This examination identified two sites (A67 and A68), the other sites discussed here have been previously identified and are included on the Somerset County SMR.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Enclosures

A large curving ditched enclosure which may also be returning to the north with other narrower boundaries which appear to respect it was noted to the west of Seavington St. Mary (A7), while some much fainter and more indistinct marks to the north of the village suggest the presence of a further enclosure (A65). One corner of what is very probably an enclosed settlement (A8) has been identified immediately to the SW of South Petherton. Two enclosures (A31) can be seen to the NE of Abrahams Farm, Whitelackington, while a possible site was identified to the NE of Lopen Head (A33). What appears to be the southern half of a rectangular enclosure was noted to the SE of Hurcott Cross (A68) which was noted from an Ordnance Survey Photograph of 1973 (OS73112/201).

4.2.2 Field systems

A colour slide in the Somerset County SMR shows an area of curving field boundaries to the west of South Petherton (A5) and is annotated 'strip fields'. Cropmarks to the east of Cornerways, Whitelackington (A51) appear to form an indistinct small rectangular network. Results from archaeological monitoring of this area during a pipeline excavation in 2000 suggests that these features are a coincidence of plough headlands and boundaries. What are clearly former field boundaries can also be seen to the east of Frogmary Green (A66). An American Air Force reconnaissance photograph from 1941 (US/7GR/LOC390/3059) shows what appears to be a series of field boundaries and drains to the immediate south and SW of Atherstone Farm (A67) which may relate to the DMV site (A16) which is known to exist somewhere in this area.

5 HISTORIC BUILDINGS

5.1 Introduction

A large number of historic buildings and structures (total of 138) are recorded within the study area, of which, 136 are Listed Buildings. All of these are detailed in Table 2, while a short summary of this data by historic period is provided below. Of this total four buildings (B48, B49, B125 and B126) lie within 100 metres of the existing bypass.

5.2 Medieval

5.2.1 Churches

Four of the churches located within the study area have Medieval origins (B11, B22, B84 and B116). St. Mary's at Seavington St. Mary (B11) has 13th century origins, although most of the current building is 15th - 16th century in date. The current font is believed to be 12th century in date. The church of St. Michael at Seavington St. Michael (B22) is possibly late 12th century in origin with a possible rebuild in 1291

and alterations in the 15th century. The church is first mentioned in 1226 with its first recorded rector mentioned in 1297. St. Peter's and St. Paul's church in South Petherton (B84), the only Grade I listed building within the study area has apparent Saxon origins, although the earliest part of the current building dates from the 13th century with 15th century additions. The church is mentioned in Domesday where Alviert is registered as the local priest. St. Mary the Virgin in Whitelackington (B116) dates from the late 14th to early 15th century with none of the post medieval and Victorian rebuilds and extensions which exist in the other three churches. Various Medieval tombs and effigies can be found within the building. A socket stone of a wayside cross (B59), possibly 14th century in origin is located just to the north of Watergore. The stone may be the base of one of the Medieval crosses erected to define the boundaries of Yeabridge and Watergore parishes.

5.2.2 Farmhouses

Hayes End Manor, South Petherton (B38) dates from the 15th century, although the building has undergone extensive alterations in the post medieval period and has since been subdivided into two houses. The building as a whole has been interpreted as a hall house of c.1500 with a floor inserted c.1600. a whole series of outbuildings survive around the main building. Stratton Farmhouse in South Petherton (B58) is also 15th century in origin with 16th and 17th century modifications. It is built of Ham Stone ashlar blocks with a thatched roof. Rowlands Farmhouse to the north of Ilminster (B133) is situated in a courtyard with a series of out buildings. The farmhouse itself dates from the late 15th century with only minor alterations carried out since then. The house was extensively restored in the mid 1970s.

5.2.3 Houses

Numbers 48 and 50 St. James's Street (Court House), South Petherton (B70) probably served as the court house in the town from 1540, although records suggest that the courts were usually held in the Crown Inn in the centre of town.

5.3 Post Medieval

5.3.1 Cottages

A total of thirteen cottages are included within the study area (B1, B37, B42, B47, B48, B50, B53, B55, B56, B61, B77, B124 and B130). The oldest building in this category is Orchard cottage (B124) at Whitelackington. It is a detached building dating from around 1600, built of Ham Stone with a thatched roof. Moorlands cottage (B47) and Lyndene (B50) in South Petherton are 17th century in date. Both are built of ham stone, Lyndene being thatched while Moorlands has a pantile roof. Tea Blenders cottage (B77) at no. 3 South Street South Petherton was constructed around 1672 out of Ham Stone, but now has a slate roof replacing the earlier thatch. Sundial cottage in Ilton (B1) has possible 16th century origins, although the structure was modified in the 18th century and later. The Ham Stone building still has a thatched roof. It was formerly a pair of houses but now forms one detached property which has served as a bakers shop, post office and possibly as a pub. The remaining cottages (B37, B42, B48, B53, B55, B56, B61 and B130) all consist of early to late 18th century structures with 19th and 20th century additions. All of these buildings are situated in the southern half of South Petherton which falls within the study area, the exception to this being B130, no. 12 Back Lane, Whitelackington.

5.3.2 Large Country Houses

Two large country houses exist within the study area that date from this period. Dillington House (B105) in Whitelackington parish, is 16th century in origin with 17th century additions and 19th century remodelling. A ham hill ashlar construction and a slate roof, the origins of the building are unrecorded although sections of the north crossing are considered to be older than 1551 and designed by Jon Bonville. The house was extended c.1600 by Sir George Speke and later added to by Lord North. The former stable block (B104), which is also 18th century in date, has now become the Dillington Arts Centre. The gardens immediately to the west of the house are enclosed by ham hill ashlar walls and wrought iron gates that are also listed (B106). The garden itself contains a fountain built circa 1840 (B107) but which also contains a centrepiece made from a barley sugar chimney stack that has been dated to the 16th century original house.

Whitelackington House (B120) is a large 17th century structure altered in both the 18th and 19th centuries. The house is made from ham hill ashlar and slate roof with two gazebos attached to the southern corners and a small lean to on the north side. An out building, a former storehouse and cider house with an attached horse engine house, is located some 45 metres to the west of the main house and is also a listed structure (B121).

5.3.3 Other Houses

A total of 18 Post Medieval houses exists within the study area (B27, B29, B35, B43, B57, B60, B68, B70, B72, B73, B76, B78, B79, B80, B83, B113, B114, B151). The oldest of these buildings date from the mid to late 16th century, the earliest being Court House (B70), that now occupies nos. 48 and 50 James's Street, South Petherton and which dates from the mid of the 16th century (1540). It is believed to have occasionally served as the town's court house, although the assizes appear to have usually taken place at The Crown Inn, in the market square. Old Bridge House at south Petherton (B35) has its origins in the later 16th century, although it also contains 17th and 18th century alterations. It is described as a 'pretty house' and is recorded as having been built by Brome Johnson (d.1586). Swan Thatch, Seavington St. Michael (B29), is a cross passage house dating from around 1600 made from Ham Stone and with a thatched roof.

Buildings dating from the 17th century include Manor Lodge, South Petherton (B43) a detached house that originally formed part of the complex of later buildings constructed around the manor house of King Ina's Palace. Knapp House (B76), now no. 1 South Street, South Petherton is known to have 17th century origins, although it is first mentioned as 'Naphouse' in 1778. Both of these buildings are built from ham hill ashlar with tile and slate roofs respectively. Knapp house was taken over by the Roman Catholic church in 1934 and is now a rest home. Yarn Barn and Queens Barn (B79), which once formed one continuous property, now occupies no. 7 and 9 South Street, South Petherton. Although substantially remodelled in the 18th century, this building has undoubted 17th century origins. Minus Ten (B83), now no. 8 The Square, South Petherton appears to show evidence that part of it was originally timber framed.

The remaining house in the study area (B27, B57, B60, B68, B72, B73, B78, B80, B113, B114 and B151), are 18th century structures many with 19th and 20th century additions. Buildings B113 and B114 are former lodges attached to the Dillington House complex in Whitelackington (B120 and B121). The remainder are individual houses within the southern half of South Petherton, the exception to this being The Beeches (B27) in Seavington St. Michael. Some outbuildings to the Beeches (B28), including a former wagon shed are also listed for their group value along with the house.

5.3.4 Farm buildings

A total of 18 farm buildings, including farmhouses, barns and other out buildings has been recorded within the study area (B3, B8, B9, B10, B15, B16, B18, B45, B49, B101, B102, B109, B112, B122, B128, B129, B139, and B140).

All of the farmhouses are built from ashlar Ham Stone and most are thatched. A number are 17th century in origin, including Watergore Farm house (B49), with a clay tile roof, and Horton Cross farmhouse, which is probably a 17th century remodelling of an earlier building. Horton Cross is associated with a listed outbuilding of unknown function (B140). Atherstone farmhouse (B101) is also associated with a group of outbuildings that have been listed under a single entry (B102). These buildings are late 17th to early 18th century in origin and have been listed primarily for their group value in association with the farmhouse.

From the 18th century, Court farmhouse (B18), dating from 1702, takes its name from the field name 'court fields' nearby which probably relates to the site of a former Medieval manor. Other 18th century structures include Little Fields farmhouse (B45) dating from circa 1700 with an associated Dovecote (B46), Upton House (B16), Seavington St. Michael, Water Street farmhouse (B21), South Petherton (now the Pheasant Hotel), Burleaze Farmhouse at Ilton (B3) with a lease dating from 1796 and Middle field farmhouse at Seavington St. Mary (B15). Hurcott Farmhouse at Seavington St. Mary is associated with two barns which are also listed structures (B9 and B10). Barn B9 is probably a conversion of an earlier farm house and dates from the late 16th century, while barn B10 is 18th century in date and is listed mainly for its group value with the other two structures. Three 18th century farmhouses exist within Whitelackington parish, Dillington Park farmhouse (B109), Kails Farmhouse (B112) and Abrahams Farmhouse (B128), along with associated thatched barns (B129 and B130). An 18th century thatched barn (B122) is located some 85 metres to the west of Whitelackington House (B120).

5.3.5 Inns and Hotels

The Brewer's Arms (B66), formerly known as the Bell Inn is dated 1622, although it was largely rebuilt in 1925. The Royal Oak Inn, South Petherton (B54) is considered to be 18th century in origin, built of ashlar Ham Stone with a thatched roof, a 20th century extension has been added to the north east corner.

5.3.6 Churchyard monuments

A total of 16 post medieval churchyard monument records has been identified from within the study area (B12, B13, B14, B23, B86, B87, B88, B89, B90, B91, B92, B93,

B94, B117, B118 and B119). These are mostly found in three churchyards along the route with three groups (B12-14) at St. Mary's in Seavington St. Mary, nine (B86-94) in St. Peter's churchyard, South Petherton and a further three (B117-9) at St. Mary's in Whitelackington. A group (B23) is also to be found in the graveyard at St. Michael's church, Seavington St. Michael. All of these consist of headstones, chambered tombs and memorial stones dedicated to local land owning families and date mostly from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, although a few do date from the very early 19th.

5.3.7 Miscellaneous

A boundary wall and gateway at Cad Green (B2) has an inscription on it dated to 1635 and is considered to be important to the setting of the nearby Whetstone's Almshouses. The old rectory in Seavington St. Michael (B19) has 17th century origins although it was remodelled in the 18th century. All the original ceiling and fireplaces have since been removed. Ham hill ashlar building with a slate roof. The front boundary wall (B39) to the Medieval Hayes End Manor (B38) is an 18th century structure and has been listed as it adds to the setting of the house. Corn Mill (B136), to the SE of Rowlands Farm, near Ashill at the western end of the scheme consists of three stone buildings which are in very good condition. The mill appears to have been built circa 1600, although the north wall has been moved at some point since then and the west wall rebuilt. Jordans Bridge (B142) that crosses the River Ding in the far NE corner of the study area, dates from 1782 and is built from ham hill limestone.

5.4 Modern

5.4.1 Country Houses

Two large country houses are located within the route corridor. Yeabridge House (B34) is a large detached 19th century building, possibly including fragments of an 18th century structure which is located at the far eastern end of the route corridor. It is build of hamstone ashlar with a slate roof and is surrounded by a whole series of ancillary agricultural buildings (see below). Horton Manor (B143), which was built circa 1800 and is located at the opposite end of the scheme to Yeabridge.

5.4.2 Farm Buildings

A total of eight farm buildings from the modern era are listed within the study area (B17, B25, B31, B98, B99, B100, B110 and B111). All of these date from the early 19th century. A range of buildings (B17) exist some 20 metres to the NE of Upton House (B16). These have clay tile roofs and 20th century windows. These buildings were listed because of their setting with the Post Medieval house to the south. Seavington House (B25), a hamstone building with a Welsh slate roof is also surrounded by a hamstone wall with wrought iron railings. By 1839 the house lay at the centre of the largest farm in the parish of Seavington St. Michael. Manor Farmhouse (B31) at Winterhay Green has a roman clay tiles roof with high copled gables, suggesting an earlier thatch. A flax barn, now forming nos. 3, 5 and 7 Hayes End, South Petherton was built in 1803. It is constructed of ham stone rubble with ashlar piers and a clay tiled roof.

A series of ancillary buildings are grouped around Yeabridge House (B98 and B99) at the far eastern end of the scheme. Site B98 consists of farm buildings some 80 metres

NW of the main house including a cider mill, an apple loft and ox shed, a threshing barn, an engine shed and a wagon entry. Site B99 is a range of cattle sheds about 80 metres to the NNW of the main house, all made from coursed hamstone rubble with clay tiled roofs. A complete cast iron pump survives at the south gable end. Another wagon shed (B100) is located some 50 metres to the NW of the main house. Very late 18th century construction which was modified in the 19th century, made from ham stone ashlar with a clay tiled roof.

A group of ancillary buildings (B110) lie 80 metres to the east of Dillington Park Farmhouse (B109, above). These are made mostly from local rubble with a Welsh slate roof. A granary (B111) is situated some 100 metres to the east of the farmhouse this is built from hamstone rubble with brick quoins; a lean two has been added to the north side.

5.4.3 Cottages

A total of seven cottages records dating from this period have been identified within the study area (B4, B5, B6, B82, B123, B127, B138). All of these buildings are constructed from Ham Stone and date from the early 19th century with 20th century improvements or rebuilds. Three are located in the village of Ilton at the western end of the scheme (B4, B5 and B6). The Riggs (B4) and Ey Old Well cottage (B5) have thatched roofs while Chapel cottage (B6) has a slate roof which appears to have replaced the original thatch. B82 is a row of three cottages in South Street, South Petherton with clay tile roofs and signs from the gable ends that all three were once thatched. The west lodge at Dillington Park (B123) is built in the form of a cottage, while Oddfallings (B127) is a ham stone rubble building at Whitelackington. Shrubbery Farm cottage has a 20th century brick building to the rear and was formerly part of the Jordans estate.

5.4.4 Other Houses

A total of four houses from the modern period has been identified within the study area (B64, B65, B67 and B103). All four of these buildings are early 19th century in origin and t (B64, B65 and B67) are located in the southern half of South Petherton which lies within the route corridor. No. 12 St. James's Street (B64) is now a house with a shop front and a slate roof, while Norris House next door (B65) has been converted into an office. This house was once owned by Hugh Norris South Petherton's doctor. No.20 St. James's Street (The Old Bakehouse) (B67), is located further down the same road. Dairy House (B103) is located in the village of Whitelackington. It is built of hamstone ashlar with a slate roof.

5.4.5 Bridges

Four bridges have been noted within the route corridor (B125, B126, B132 and B135). Cocks Bridge (B125) and Twinney Bridge (B126) are both located near to the hamlet of Ashwell to the north of Ilminster. Both were constructed of cut Lias limestone in 1834 for a reported £375. They now lie immediately south of the Ilminster Bypass. Cocks Bridge crosses the River Isle, while Twinney Bridge crosses a small stream to the south. A bridge (B132) which once carried the former Taunton to Chard railway line over the River Isle immediately to the north of Ilminster was noted during the walkover phase of this project. It is constructed of as yet unidentified limestone in two arches which span the river. It currently carries a footpath across the

river. This bridge is not recorded on the current Somerset County SMR of Listed Buildings Register. A limestone ashlar road bridge (B135) over a stream is located to the north east of Rowlands farm, near to Ilton. This bridge was built around 1800 in a similar style to the nearby Bow Bridge of 1801 and Jordans Bridge of 1782, both of which are not in the study area.

5.4.6 Walls and gates

Four sets of walling have been identified along the route corridor (B63, B95, B106, B134). Site B63 consists of the NW and SW boundary walls of the former United Reform Church in South Petherton. These walls along with their gates were constructed in 1863 and it is felt add to the setting of the church itself. The northern boundary wall (B95) to the churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul in South Petherton is built of hamstone and is between 1.5 and 2 metres in height. Some iron gates have been added in the 20th century, while a First World War Memorial punctuates the wall. The walls and gates enclosing the garden at Dillington House (B106) were built in the 19th century of hamstone ashlar with wrought iron gates. They enclose an area some 36 metres by 36 metres in area. The entrance post and gateway to Rowlands Farmhouse (B134) lie about 370 metres to the NNW of the farm itself. These date from the early 19th century with hamstone piers, cast iron railing but no gates. There is a matching gate for pedestrians on each side.

5.4.7 Garden Features

A commemorative obelisk (B108) made from hamstone was set up in the garden of Dillington House (B105) at some point close to 1840. Its actual purpose is unknown but it was probably intended as a landscape feature for Dillington House.

5.4.8 Former church buildings

Two sites have been identified within the study area. The former vicarage at Old Vicarage Gardens, South Petherton (B33) was built in 1841 by Maurice Davis the younger for Henry Bond. The house is mentioned in the VCH, Vol.III. Whitelackington House (B131), formerly known as The Old Vicarage was built in the early 19th century of local stone rendered and colour washed. It was built in the villa style with two storeys.

5.4.9 Markers and Milestones

A boundary marker dated 1899 made from cast iron and triangular in plan (B32) is located on the former boundary between Ilminster Urban and Rural District Councils just to the NE of Ilminster. A milestone (B141), probably of early 19th century origin and consisting of a painted hamstone pillar with cast iron plaques is located on a road constructed by the Honiton and Ilminster Trust under an Act of 1807 and transferred to the Ilminster Trust in 1829.

5.4.10 Mills

A former Flax Mill or granary (B41) is located some 20 metres to the south of nos. 3, 5 and 7 Hayes End, South Petherton. Possibly built in 1803 of hamstone with a clay tiled roof. Rose Mills (B146) located to the SE of Horton Cross, Donyatt at the western extreme of the scheme is shown as 'Rose Mills' on an OSAD 6" map of 1969. The leat from the River Isle and the screens and hatches are still in place as are two vertical shafted turbines built by Armfield of Ringwood which were installed

when the mill was converted to power generation in the 1920s.

5.4.11 Miscellaneous

The former United Reform Church (B62) at South Petherton, is now used as a public hall. It was built in 1863, Presbyterian meetings having begun in the town some 200 years earlier. A chapel was built on part of the present site in 1773. An old school house at south Petherton (B71), formerly listed as 'Old School Boys' was built in 1828 as a boys charity school and Sunday School. It was replaced by larger buildings in 1879.

A mid 19th century Toll House (B30) constructed from hamstone ashlar to the first floor and limestone rubble for the remainder, is located in Ilminster on the road out towards Ashill. Railings with a stone plinth enclose a forecourt at the front of the building. A red brick Gazebo (B145), built around 1800 consisting of two storeys with a pyramidal roof and 20th century glazed doors is located at Horton.

A cast iron village pump (B7) is located in the village of Ilton. It has a circular shaft on a circular base plate with a cast iron spout. The handle appears to have been added at a later date. A road sign (B36) from the early 20th century is situated at Whitehill near to South Petherton. This is a cast iron sign with a standard Somerset County Council pyramid top.

6 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

6.1 Historical Development

6.1.1 It is very fortunate that estate and parish maps earlier than the tithe maps of c.1840 exist in the Somerset Record Office for each of the parishes through which the A303 Ilminster by-pass runs. It has been possible, therefore, to present a sequence of extracts from these maps depicting the 18th and 19th century landscape and topographical features along the whole length of the road. The maps are presented here in Appendix 2 running west to east, and a key map is provided in order to locate them. It should be noted that all settlements in this area are considered in Ann Ellison, *Medieval villages in south-east Somerset* (Western Archaeological Trust, survey no. 6, 1983). In addition histories of South Petherton, Lopen, both Seavingtons and Shepton Beauchamp are included in *Victoria History of Somerset*, vol. 4 (1978). The fullest account of Ilminster is by James Street, *The Mynster of the Ile, or, the story of the ancient parish of Ilminster* (1904).

6.1.2 Ilminster

The later map, of 1821, covers the entire road line through the parish, and is numbered for a survey (although the numbers on an 1822 particular -- SRO DD/PLE box 10 -- do not seem to correspond). North of Dillington the field boundaries and shapes do not seem to be those of former open fields, and may have been enclosed from parkland, the edge of which is presumably denoted by the curve of the old road running north from Ilminster. From Cock's Bridge westwards the modern road runs close to the River Isle, and from the Ilton and Ilminster maps it is clear that it crosses the riverside meadows of both communities. The 1768 Ilminster map is by the same cartographer as the Whitelackington map. In the area of the present sewage works

there was a large meadow (Horton Mead or Hort Common Meadow) which still lay in small strips in 1768 and c.1798, but had been consolidated by 1821. This area is shown in detail on the c.1798 map. West of Innox Lane (close to Southfields roundabout) a close called Six Acres suggests that open-field arable formerly extended north-east of Horton village, but if so this had been enclosed before the 1768 map.

6.1.3 Whitelackington

The 1767 map reproduced here is from a poor photographic copy of the original and is partly illegible. Nevertheless it is possible to make out that the modern road crosses former meadows (Rye Mead, Acre Meadow, Great Mead) before skirting the closes of the northern part of the village. The pattern of crofts and closes here hint that settlement may have continued north of the present village envelope (though this is not considered by Ellison (pp.102-3)), and therefore may have been affected by the road. North-west of the village the road crosses small crofts or meadows leading down to a stream which formed the parish boundary (the names are illegible on the map). None of these features are shown on the modern OS 1:25,000 map.

6.1.4 Seavington St Mary

The numbering on the 1815 map corresponds with a survey (SRO DD/PT box 50) of 1813 which includes field names. From this and the 1829 map it is clear that the modern road line crosses former open arable fields or furlongs called Birds Lane Field and Wheat Hill, with other open-field land to north and south. At the western edge of the parish the road crosses enclosed pastures (Hams, Pinkhams, etc.).

6.1.5 Seavington St Michael

The modern road line crosses former open-field arable through this small parish. The 1815 map shows the extent and furlong divisions of the North Field and Middle Fields, and a third field (or group of furlongs) called Gibgaston. This name may suggest a fenced area close to a gallows, although there is no study of Somerset field names which could confirm this. Frogmery Green (in Lopen) is mapped but not named. The c.1815 map uses the same numbering as the later tithe map, which must therefore be based on this map (or both maps based on a common ancestor). Another map, of 1820, shows scattered land parcels in this parish, but has not been copied as it adds nothing to this c.1815 map (although the form 'Gibgaskins' is used).

6.1.6 Lopen

The earlier map, c.1774, shows open fields over much of the parish, but this northern tip is 'Mohan Down', so may have fallen outside the fields and not have been cultivated before enclosure. The northern tip of the parish, where the modern road crosses, is Frogmery Green, and it had already been encroached upon by c.1774. The pattern of boundaries in this area on the two maps, c.1774 and c.1822, is similar.

6.1.7 South Petherton

The old A303 divides Stratton tithing (the southern portion of the parish) from the rest of South Petherton, and therefore forms the southern edge of the 1833 map (which is attached to a mortgage of the manor) and the northern edge of the Stratton map. Open-field strips are still in evidence north of the old road, and open-field furlong names on both sides, on these maps and on the South Petherton tithe map. It

seems certain, therefore, that the old road was bordered on both sides by open-fields. At the western edge of the parish, where the modern A303 diverges from the old line, there is less evidence of open fields, and the Stratton map is not relevant.

6.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

6.2.1 Data on the historic landscape character of the study area was gathered from Somerset County Council Architectural and Historic Heritage Department in July 2002. A map showing the results along with an explanatory note of the code numbers used is presented in Appendix 3. A summary of those results is given here.

6.2.2 The landscape within the study area is dominated by field patterns defined, on the basis of their morphology, as being either anciently enclosed land (AEL, pre-17th century) or recently enclosed land (REL, post 17th century). Much of the anciently enclosed land has been modified since the 17th century. The area also contains settlement patterns characteristic of modern (post 1839/40) and Medieval (pre-1839/40) form, and one area of Medieval parkland.

6.2.3 The western end of the study area is dominated by AEL as far east as Dillington. The northwest corner of Ilminster itself is defined as post 1839 development and Dillington includes both Medieval settlement and parkland features. To the east of Dillington as far as Seavington St Michael there is a slighter higher proportion of post medieval and modern REL, but the landscape character is dominated by AEL.

6.2.4 Land between Seavington St Michael and Watergore includes areas of REL dating between the 17th to 20th centuries with areas of Medieval AEL to the north, west and south of Seavington St. Michael. The village itself is classified as having a pre 1839 core with a ring of post 1839 settlement around it. At the eastern end of the study area, the landscape is dominated by Post Medieval REL dating between the 18th and 20th centuries. South Petherton comprises post 1840 settlement, but with a historic core. To the south of the A303, the village of Watergore also consists of an outer ring of post 1839/40 development with a core of pre 1839 settlement. The smaller field pattern evident between Over Stratton and South Petherton is notable and of Medieval origin.

6.2.5 In the vicinity of the bypass the historic landscape character is predominantly of AEL, with 17th to 19th century modification, at the west end and REL at the east end. Only south of South Petherton and north of Dillington are more cohesive blocks of earlier field patterns detectable. It is of note, however, that the classification has not taken into account the presence of the Ilminster bypass and acknowledged that all field abutting the road have modern modifications to their shape

6.3 Historically Important Hedgerows

Virtually all field boundaries within the study area, excluding roadside hedges along the existing highway appear on the relevant tithe maps and are therefore considered 'important' under criterion 5(a) of Schedule 1: Additional Criteria for Determining 'Important' Hedgerows (Part II) of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, in that they *'are recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral*

part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts'. Several hedgerows would additionally be considered important under criterion 1 in that they 'mark the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish.....'.

6.4 Conservation Areas

The study area contains part of one Conservation Area from the South Somerset District Council list, this being the historic core of South Petherton (A44) that is detailed in Table 1. The part of the historic core of South Petherton which falls within the study area contains 35 listed buildings and structures. Of these one is a Grade I structure (B84) and one (B38) is a Grade II* building, while the remaining 33 structures are Grade II. The area also contains the Chalybeate spring of South Petherton (A47).

6.5 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no English Heritage Registered parks and gardens within the study area. Dillington Park in Whitelackington is designated as historic parks and gardens in the South Somerset Local Plan.

6.6 Battlefields

The study area contains no battlefields included in the English Heritage Register.

7 ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

7.1 Historic Buildings

The total of 136 Listed Buildings is made up of 1 Grade I structure, 9 Grade II* and 126 Grade II buildings. In percentage terms this can be expressed as 0.73% of the total as Grade I, 6.61% as Grade II* and 92.64% as Grade II. This compares to the national ratios for England of 2% for Grade I, 4% for Grade II* and 94% for Grade II (PPG15). From these figures it seems that the range of buildings within the study area is broadly comparable to the national average.

The one Grade I listed building, St. Peter's and St. Paul's in South Petherton, is most probably accorded this status as a result of its Saxon origins. The Grade II* structures are made up of manor houses with medieval origins, post medieval country houses, farmhouses with medieval origins and a number of parish churches. This reflects the mainly rural nature of the route corridor which has seen the development of a number of medieval manors and later post medieval estates as well as a large number of farms producing isolated but architecturally significant buildings.

Grade I and II* buildings are of national importance.

A broad range of structures are included as grade II buildings. While it is usual to consider them as of local importance, English Heritage advise that all grade II buildings have the potential to be considered of national importance.

7.2 Historic Areas

The Saxon origins of South Petherton are one of the major historical aspects within the study area. This has led to the central core of the town becoming the only Conservation Area within the route corridor.

The historical record also shows that the study area has been dominated by an agrarian economy, divided for most of the last 1000 years between a number of large manorial estates, owned firstly by the church and Norman aristocracy and later by wealthy merchant families. These manorial estates continued to exercise control over the local economy even after the rise of towns such as Ilminster and South Petherton in the 16th and 17th centuries. This has led to the survival of much of the medieval landscape with large sections of Anciently Enclosed Land surviving amongst the later 17th, 18th and 19th century enclosures.

These earlier elements are of reduced importance as they have already been truncated by the existing bypass, and are of local importance.

The park at Dillington is considered to be of local importance.

7.3 Archaeological Sites

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the route corridor. The archaeological record within the study area is dominated by features and finds from the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. A significant concentration of Romano-British finds exists at the eastern end of the study area.

7.3.1 *Complex archaeological sites*

A number of complex archaeological sites including DMV and Planned Medieval Villages at Atherstone, Dillington Park, Whitelackington and Seavington St Mary. These contain great archaeological potential and sites of this type have only been subjected to limited archaeological investigation. These sites are of at least regional significance.

7.3.2 *Other archaeological sites*

The prehistoric trackway at Watgore may have acted as a focus for further prehistoric activity which in turn may produce prehistoric finds during development. There is evidence for Roman settlement sites at the eastern end of the scheme, particularly to the NW of Seavington St. Michael including cropmark sites, stray artefacts and coin hoards. These finds appear to be in association with the Fosse Way Roman road that have significant research potential for the Roman landscape in Somerset. The presence of a villa site at Lopen, just outside the study area reinforces the impression that this area is of some archaeological significance. These sites have only been subjected to limited archaeological investigation. Many of these sites are of uncertain potential, but could contain sites of regional importance.

Sites identified during previous road construction have been reduced in extent and likely to be of local importance.

7.4 Historically 'Important' hedgerows

The area contains a high proportion of hedged boundaries that could be considered important. Most important hedgerows will have previously been adversely affected by the construction of the existing bypass. They are of local importance.

8. EFFECTS ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The assessment is based on a scheme comprising widening on the north side of the existing carriageway to the west of Boxstone Hill and on the south side to the east of Boxstone Hill. The scheme also includes a grade separated junction at Hayes End.

The archaeological monitoring of the original bypass construction, even with the absence of detailed records, provides a good degree of confidence in the archaeological potential. Geophysical survey of the greatest area of potential has not shown there to be complex or extensive deposits present. Furthermore the majority of the proposed route comprises widening within a confined land take and the potential for adverse effects on buried archaeological deposits is reduced. Only in those areas at the eastern end of the scheme where there is a greater degree of off-line construction are these effects likely to be increased.

Historic Buildings and other structures

There would be slight adverse effects on the settings of two (grade II) listed buildings at Watgore. These lie within 100m of the main road line and may be further affected by junction improvements. Cocks Bridge and Twinneys bridge will suffer no additional adverse effects on their settings.

Overall there would be a slight adverse effect on historic buildings.

Historic areas

The route will cross historic landscape areas previously affected by the construction of the Ilminster Bypass and improvements to the A303 east of Hayes End, and is therefore of reduced quality. It is anticipated that the scheme will have a slight adverse effect on the pre 17th century enclosed land in localised areas south of South Petherton where the land has not previously been affected by road schemes.

Overall there would be a slight adverse effect on Historic Areas

Complex archaeological sites and monuments

There are no complex sites identified near the scheme. There would be neutral impacts on complex sites.

Other archaeological sites

There are two locations north west and north east of Seavington St Mary where there would be adverse effects on archaeological sites previously affected by the bypass construction. New construction would result in the loss of subsurface remains.

There may also be an adverse effect on the presumed prehistoric trackway near Over

Stratton.

The overall effect on these individual sites would be slight adverse.

Important hedgerows

There would be a small scale loss of important hedgerows. This would comprise a slight adverse effect.

Overall effects

The proposed dualling of the Ilminster by-pass will have a slight adverse effect on the survival of cultural heritage within the study area. Archaeological data accrued from further site investigations connected with the scheme may provide a slight beneficial effect on the context of local sites. The effects on the condition, complexity and periods represented in the historic resource will be neutral.

9 REFERENCES

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Planning Policy Guidance note 15 *Planning and the Historic Environment*

Somerset County Council 2001, *Somerset and Exmoor National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1999- 2000*

South Somerset Local Plan, June 1998

Maps reproduced in Appendix 2 (showing Somerset Record Office document ref.)

South Petherton 1833 (SRO DD/PLE box 75)

South Petherton (Stratton tithing), early 19th-cent. (SRO DD/WY box 121)

Lopen c.1774 (SRO DD/PT)

Lopen c.1822 (SRO DD/WY)
Seavington St Michael 1815 (SRO T/PH/ wyk 1 C/2507)
Seavington St Mary 1815 (SRO DD/PT S/1515)
Seavington St Mary 1829 (SRO DD/SAS H/528)
Whitelackington 1767 (SRO T/PH sro 89 G/3424)
Ilton 1803 (SRO DD/WY box 121)
Ilminster 1768 (SRO DD/CA165)
Ilminster (Horton Mead) c.1798 (SRO DD/CA 170)
Ilminster 1821 (DD/CA335)

Site No.	SMR No.	Age/Period	Grid Ref (ST)	Description	References	Status
A1	11611	Undated	44931700	Rectilinear probable water meadow system seen on 1947 AP, located on west side of and within loop of the River Parrett	Pers. Comm. Grove, J. SCC 21.03.2001 Aerial Photographs- CPE/UK/2491 3258 (1947) in LHL	None
A2	12280 53358 653922 1147836	Medieval Post-Medieval	37961527	Small excavation at Church of St Mary, Whitelackington to examine area of subsidence at crossing of nave and N and S transepts following discovery of human bone by contractors. At least four burials in wooden coffins were discernible, one or more of which was post-medieval. Spoil also contained human bone, probably evidence of earlier burials disturbed by later ones. Area was intensively used for burials in the post-Med and possibly medieval periods Watching brief on removal of pew platform revealed primary floor in nave and south aisle. Stone base indicated earlier position of font. Several graves revealed, one dated to 1628 Graveyard in use since at least medieval period In the lead of the church roof are carvings of hands, shoes, feet, dates, hearts, jokes, names etc.- earliest date appears to be 1689 Excavation at St. Mary's Church, Whitelackington by Lesley and Roy Adkins in 1989. Medieval and post medieval finds made. Watching brief carried out in 1996 by Alan Graham that recorded two areas of earlier floor levels during the removal of the 19th century pew platform in the south part of the nave and the south aisle. The surfaces were thought to represent the original floors of the 16th century aisle and nave.	Adkins, L. and R. <i>Archive report on the archaeological evaluation at St Mary's Church, Whitelackington, Somerset July 1989</i> unpublished report in SMR Graham, A.H., watching Brief report, 1996, in SMR Pers. Comm. M. Aston SCPD 09.07.1977 Aerial photographs- DAP WZ34 (1994) in SMR C. Cameron, e-mail to SCC 24.09.2002 Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 123:1979:84 Note: Gazetteer of archaeological investigations in England. 1996, edited and compiled by L.M. Fransen et al in British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography supplement, 744 Note: Post Medieval archaeology: the journal of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology. 258/31:1997 Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. 156:140:1997	None
A3	15029 53365	Post Medieval	36741559	Hazell Well. A powerful chalybeate spring supposed to have been an ancient well of some note. Located at Dillington House printed on OSAD map.	OSAD 1962 6" 3 [NE SCPD Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 03.09.1984 Radford, W.L. <i>Minster Local Antiquarian Field Investigators Comments FI NVQ</i> 08-Oct-65	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A4	15657	Post Medieval	35031700	Whelstones Almshouses, Ilton- founded 1634. Retain many original features. Eastern wing converted to chapel in 19th century but now converted back. Name and foundation confirmed on date-stone over garden gateway	Field Investigators Comments F2MIF 20-Apr-90 RCHME-OS Sweeps Field Observation 01 Jan 1983	None
A5	15669	Undated	420165	A colour slide in the SMR shows an area of curving field boundaries and is annotated "strip fields", west of South Petherton	Pers. Comm. Chris Webster 06.11.2002	None
A6	15793	Post Medieval	35031537	Canal Bridge, Green Lane, Ilminster. Canal bridge. Stone quoins, brick arch, very overgrown when photographed in 1970's. Current condition unknown	Pers. Comm. Chris Webster 22.10.2002	None
A7	15856	Undated	392150	Cropmark enclosure W of Seavington St Mary. Aerial photographs show a large curving ditch feature which may also be visible returning to the north. Other narrower boundaries are visible which seem to respect it	Aerial Photographs DAP TG 1, 2 (20.07.1990) in SMR	None
A8	15857	Undated	424160	Aerial photographs show clearly one corner of what is probably an enclosed settlement	Aerial Photographs DAP TH 3, 4 (20.07.1990) in SMR	None
A9	15969	20th Century	34951554	Pilbox M13, w. of Manor Farm, Ilminster. On the Taunton Stopline. Appears to be part of a hexagonal structure visible among bushes on 2001 AP's	Pers. Comm. David Hunt, e-mail 18.02.2003	None
A10				NUMBER NOT USED	Pers. Comm. Chris Webster 20.02.2003	
A11	53357	Undated	35851622	Eames Mill, NW of Ashwell, Whitelackington. The leat from the River Isle is complete with hatches, breast wheel in situ in flooded pit, other gearing now removed. Actual building now a barn. Was in Ilminster Without parish, now in Whitelackington following 1982 reorganisation	OSAD 1962 6" ST31NE SCPD Pers. Comm. D. Warren, 28.11.1977 Pers. Comm. E. Dennison SCPD 01.09.1984	None
A12	53359	Post Medieval	37961508	"Duke of Monmouth's Tree", Whitelackington House. (Site of) printed on OS 1930 map. Manor was visited by Monmouth in 1680. Tradition is that he and his followers were entertained beneath a large sweet chestnut tree S of the house. Fell in a storm in 1897. Trunk of tree remains	OS 1930 6" sheet 88NW SCPD Mentioned in Proc. S'set Arch'I & Nat. Hist. Soc. Gray, HSt.G 1927 vol 73, 53-39 Pers. Comm. I. Burrow SCPD 10.07.1980 Aerial Photographs DAP WZ34 1994 shows site, SCC	None
A13	53360	Medieval	381150	Deer Park, Whitelackington. "Dairy Park Copse" and "Park Lane" printed on OSAD 6" map. Park shown on 1575 map S of Whitelackington. Deer park mentioned in 1583 and the pale was broken in 1680	OSAD 1962 6" ST31NE SCPD Saxons map of Somerset 1575 OSAD 1978 ST31NE5 SCPD Shirley, E., 1867, <i>English Deer Parks</i> , 97	None
A14	53361	Post-Medieval	38001510	Formal garden earthworks, Whitelackington House.	OSAD 1942 6" ST31NE SCPD	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A15	53362	Medieval	38201540-37701540	Shown on OSAD 6" map forming terraces. Immediately to E of house, 2 terraced platforms, remains of pond bay with 20ft waterfall to a pond with island. first thought to be medieval fishponds but more likely C17-C18 formal garden earthworks.	OSAD 1978 ST31NE5 SCPDS Pers. Comm. Burrow, I. SCPD 10.07.1980 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 03.09.84 Ellison, E., 1983, <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 102-3 Correspondence- SCPD to R.M. Taylor, June-July 1980- alterations to house Aerial Photographs DAP WZ34 1994 shows site. SCC	None
A16	53363	Medieval	383165	Deserted, planned and shifted village, Whitelackington. Earthworks to E of village. Med. church and manor house site in apparent isolation from rest of village. Survival of farm buildings and holloway W of church suggests site of original settlement. Movement of nucleus of village probably initiated by formation of Deepark. All remains gone in garden earthworks (53361 above). Second element comprises N-S street and parallel lane (Back Lane) Properties run at right angles back from this. Probable this developed after Deepark formed.	Pers. Comm. Aston, M. SCPD 04.10.1977 Aerial Photographs SCPD Run 39, 1692 DAP WZ34 1994 SCC Ellison A., 1983, <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 102-3 OSAD 1978 ST31NE17 SCPD	None
A17	53364	Post-Medieval	36531662	Deserted village and chapel site, Atherstone. Clear evidence of earthwork platforms, holloways and ditches N and S of Atherstone Farm. Many houses and small enclosures shown on tithe map. Also a medieval chapel here- Geoffrey de Hamme was the chaplain in 1415	Pers. Comm. Aston, M. SCPD 20.09.1977 Aerial Photographs SCPD Run 39, 1694 Whitelackington tithe map D.D.R174. SCRO Collinson, J., 1791, <i>History of Somerset</i> Vol 1, 15 SCRO tithe map D.D.R1 Greenwoods map of Somerset 1822 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 03.09.1984 Anon in Dennison, E. <i>Somerset Archaeology 1986</i> Proc SANHS	None
A18	53366	Undated Post-Medieval ?	37321578	Dye Mills (site of), NE of Cocks Bridge, Whitelackington. Dye mills printed on tithe map. Was in Ilminster Without parish. Exploratory excavation by SIAS revealed a roadway and post-medieval pottery. In C19 2 substantial industrial buildings and several cottages shown on maps served by a leat some 350m in length taking water from a weir whose remains are still visible. Brickyard Copse, NE Dillington House. Brickyard shown on 1848 map and "Brickyard Copse" printed on OSAD map. Was in Ilminster Without parish until 1982	OSAD 1902 6" ST31NE SCPD Pers. Comm. Murlless, B. 03.03.1976 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 03.09.1984	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A19	53367	Medieval	37551545	Deserted village, Dillington Park. Earthworks seen in park. Very slight, no coherent plan, likely to have been disturbed by drainage operations. was in Ilminster Without parish until 1982	Pers. Comm. Aston, M. SCPD 00.07.1977 Pers. Comm. Burrow, I. SCPD 00.05.1984 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 03.09.1984 Correspondence- SCPD to YDC 24.06.1983- condition of site SCRO 1798 map of Common fields DD.CA 170 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 04.09.84 Pers. Comm. Warren, D. 28.11.77 Pers. Comm. Warren, D. 01.12.77 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 04.09.84	None
A20	53368	Post Medieval	37501506	Turnpike Gate and toll house, S of Dillington farm. Marked on map. was in Ilminster Without parish until 1982	SCRO 1798 map of Common fields DD.CA 170 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 04.09.84	None
A21	53369	Undated	37601540	Farm water wheel, Dillington Farm. Leat from small stream to head pond, was an overshot wheel, wheel pit inside barn. Adjacent to stream is small stone roofless building containing small water wheel with 28 buckets. was Ilminster Without parish until 1982	Pers. Comm. Warren, D. 28.11.77 Pers. Comm. Warren, D. 01.12.77 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 04.09.84	None
A22	53385	Medieval	36201680	Possible manor house, SW of Ilton. Filled called Court Field and Great Court Field on tithe map and map of 1803	SCRO Ilton tithe map D.D.Rt 131 SCRO 1803 map of Egremont Manor DD.WY.BX 121	None
A23	53389	Medieval	41011494	Church of St Michael and churchyard, Seavington St Michael. Graveyard in use since at least medieval times. Raised from the road and adjacent properties. Occupies a natural knoll	Pers. Comm. Aston M. SCPD 12.08.77 Ellison, A., 1983 <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 85	None
A24	53390	Undated	41011520	Wayside cross site, Seavington St Michael. "Site of" on OSAD map. In 1860 ruins of cross were still in existence at entrance of village but removed entirely in about 1866.	OS 6" sheet ST41NW 1962 Pooley, C., 1877, <i>Old Stone Crosses of Somerset</i> 24 OSAD record card ST41NW13 (1966)	None
A25	53391	Medieval	40951490	Manor house site, SW of church, Seavington St Michael. Field contains considerable earthworks up to 1.5m high. Several distinct building platforms visible representing a manorial complex. The capital messuage was described in 1383 comprising a hall, 2 chambers, a grange, stables, byre and piggery. field is called Court Close on tithe map. manor was called Seavington Denis	Ellison, A., 1983, <i>Medieval villages in Somerset</i> , 86 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 206 Calendar Inquisition Miscellaneous iv, 119-20 SCRO Seavington St Michael tithe map 1840 D.D.Rt 210 OSAD 1979 ST41Sw23 SCPD	None
A26	53392	Undated	41011501	Possible windmill, Seavington St Mary. Possible circular feature appears on APs which may be a windmill	Aerial Photographs SCPD Run 41, 2411	None
A27	53393	Medieval	40291491	Graveyard in use since at least medieval times	Pers. Comm. Aston, M. SCPD 12.08.77	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A28	53397	Medieval	39901470	Village earthworks and planned village, Seavington St Mary. Building earthworks on S side of main street. Village consists of working farms occupying a series of rectangular properties which may originally have been laid out. The sides display a marked curve which may represent conversion of open fields to domestic use in medieval period. The road to the church cuts across the regular medieval occupation area.	Ellison, A., 1983, <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i>	None
A29	53398	Medieval	403149	Shifted settlement, Seavington St Mary. Church is isolated from surviving village centre and is surrounded by village earthworks. Nothing specifically of DMV character in fields to N, W and S of church. There are remains of a pond to W of church. small field to S is ridged but was called "Young Orchard" in 1841.	CRAAGS Occ paper 1 1976 Villages survey 5 OSAD 1978 ST41SW19 SCPD Ellison, A., 1983 <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 83	None
A30	53399	Medieval	404152	Court and warren, Seavington Abbots. Fields called Court Field and Court Field Close on tithe map with Great conygre adjoining. Nearby is Court farm	SCPD Seavington St Mary tithe map D.D.Rt 274	None
A31	53403	Undated	38071585- 38051588	Two enclosures, seen from the air NE of Abrahams Farm, Whitelackington	Pers. Comm. Demison, E. SCPD 10.09.84	None
A32	53404	Undated	37451584	Tree ring enclosure called "The Roundabout" shown on OSAD map	Pers. Comm. Burrow, I. SCPD 05.07.81	None
A33	53414	Undated	424154	Crop marks, possible enclosure NE of Lopen Head, Lopen	OSAD 1962 6" ST31NE SCPD	None
A34	53415	Roman	421150	Roman coin finds, Lopen Head. A second brass of Trajan (AD98-117) and a first brass of Hadrian (AD117-138) were found at Lopen Head and a brass of Valerian in Lopen parish. Marginal sites, exact location unknown	Aerial Photographs St Joseph's of AP's OSAD 1967 ST41NW5 SCPD VCH Somerset 1906 vol 1, 364 Gentleman's magazine 1962 (1), 298 Proc. Somerset Arch'l Nat. Hist. Soc. 1917, vol 63 xlv Finds- Somerset County museum Franklin collection	None
A35	53418	Medieval	43221685	St Peter and St Paul Church and churchyard, South Petherton. Graveyard in use since at least medieval times. Lies above surrounding ground on a marked spur. C19 parish lock up by church gate removed in 1843. head of medieval cross inside church. Graveyard formerly extended further west. Church has C13 origins including a central tower. Nave and aisles rebuilt in C15	Pers. Comm. Aston, M. SCPD 22.08.77 Ellison, A., 1983, <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 91 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4, 188 Pers. Comm. Russett, V.N. Somerset CAO (5.3.1997) Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J., SMRO (April 1997)	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A36	53419	Undated/ Medieval?	432169	Market Place, South Petherton. A market cross stood in the centre of the market place, said to have been removed or destroyed in the 1830's	OSAD 1967 ST41NW18 SCPD Pooley, C., 1877, <i>Old Stone Crosses of Somerset</i> , 153 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4, 172-3	None
A37	53421 193309	Roman	433154	Roman villa site, Watgore. A pavement, indicating a Roman villa, is reported to have been uncovered in 1673 at Watgore. earliest reference is Collinson a century later so should be treated with caution.	OSAD 1966 ST41NW9 SCPD VCH Somerset 1906 vol 1, 332 Collinson, J., 1791, <i>History of Somerset</i> , vol 3, 106-7 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4, 171	None
A38	53423 53434 193186 193183 193263	Roman	45071670	Petherton Bridge on A303. Possibly Roman Fosse Way bridge over River Parrett was referred to as the "Old Bridge" in c1206. The bridge in the early C17 bore the effigies of two people. Strategically important, the bridge was broken down by Parliamentarians in 1645, repairs done in 1650. In the early 1970's the 3 span C15 structure was replaced to take a dual carriageway but stone and effigies were retained. Was a Scheduled monument 146 but descheduled following demolition. Roman coin hoard, Petherton Bridge. Six pecks of Roman coins, contained in a pot, were dug up in 1722 in a field not far from Petherton Bridge. A third brass of Constantine the Great (AD306-337) was found near Petherton Bridge.	Stakeley, W., 1724, <i>Itinerarium Chroicoium</i> , 148 OSAD 1964 ST41NE19 SCPD OSAD 1967 ST41NE18 SCPD Proc Somerset Arch'l Nat. Hist. Soc. 1927 vol 73 lxxx Finds stored Somerset County Museum Acc No 26.N.2 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4, 172 Correspondence HBMC to SCPD 26.04.82CL 28 October 1971, 1117 OSAD 1978 ST41NE46 SCPD	None
A39	53431	Medieval	43301675	Mill, S of church, South Petherton. By 1334 there was mill on rectory estate. It passed to Crown at Dissolution and in 1546 was let by name of Canon Mill. Probably went out of use in the C18. Field called Little Mill Orchard is to S of church	VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4, 189 OSAD 1979 ST41NW38 SCPD Ellison, A., 1983, <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 91	None
A40	53432	Post Medieval	44371684	"Limekiln" and "Kiln" printed on OS and OSAD 6" maps	OS 1904 6" sheet 82SW OSAD 1962 6" ST41NW SCPD	None
A41	53435 193373	Medieval	448164	Medieval hamlet of Bridge, South Petherton. Was a hamlet by end of C12 and named after bridge (see above). By 1305 there was a dovecote and by 1313 a mill. Various houses and farms retain Bridge in their names. 'The farm and mansion called Bridge' are mentioned in 1548.	VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4, 171, 182-3 OSAD 1979 ST41NW33 SCPD	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A42	53436	Roman	42351677	Roman coin finds, Ben Cross. An antoninianus of Gallienus (AD254-268) and one of Postumus (AD259-267) were ploughed up in 1935. Donated to Taunton Museum. OSAD card has different NGR	OSAD 1966 ST41NW20 SCPD Finds stored, Somerset County Museum Proc. Somerset Arch' Nat Hist. Soc. 1938 vol 47 Pers. Comm. Preccc, A. 28.09.92	None
A43	53438	Post Medieval	44671654	Tollhouse, Bridge Cross, South Petherton. Now demolished	VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 172	None
A44	53442	Saxon	4316-4317	Saxon settlement, South Petherton. A place of some importance in Saxon times when it was a Royal manor; probably had a church of minster status and possessed a mint, also possibly defended. Tradition of a 'palace' attributed to King Ine of Wessex (site unknown). A viatic the priest held a substantial estate in 1086 and the appearance of several chapels dependant upon the church is strong evidence for its origins as a Saxon minster. Coins are known from a pre-Norman mint here although it is not mentioned in the Doomesday Survey. Ditches suggest settlement may have been defended	OSAD 1979 ST41NW29 SCPD OSAD 1979 ST41NW30 SCPD OSAD 1979 ST41NW16 SCPD OSAD 1979 ST41NW31 SCPD OSAD 1978 ST41NW32 SCPD VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 180-1 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 191 and 194 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 184 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 171 Darby, H.C and Finn, W., 1967, <i>The Domesday Geography of Sth England</i> . 213 Ellison, A., 1983, <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 91-94 Field Observations Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 13.09.84	Conservation Area
A45	53444	Medieval	439164	Chapel, Hayes End. Two fields called "Chapel Field" on tithe map. In 1213 King John confirmed endowment of perpetual chaplain at the chapel of St John, exact location not traced but it was said (in C15) to be near the town.	SCRO South Petherton tithe map D.D.R. 291 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 194 OSAD 1979 ST41NW35 SCPD	None
A46	53445	Prehistoric	42631528	Prehistoric trackway, parallel to the Fosse Way. The present road may have been a prehistoric trackway linking the Iron Age fort on Ham Hill with Neroche and the Blackdowns	VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 1972	None
A47	53447	Undated	43321671	Chalybeate spring, South Petherton	OSAD 1962 6" ST41NW SCPD	Conservation Area
A48	53448	Post-Medieval	434169	Civil War coin board, Prigg Lane (formerly Silver Street). Found in 1889. Comprised 8 shillings and 9 sixpences (Elizabethan), 7 shillings of James I and 10 shillings of Charles I, all much worn.	Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset 1910, vol 177-8 VCH Somerset 1978 vol 4. 175 OSAD 1979 ST41NW34 SCPD	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A49	53463	Undated	35221553	Chapel, Manor Farm, Winterhay Green. Possible chapel site, no further information, Was in Iminster Without parish until 1982	Pers. Comm. Aston, M. SCPD 07.09.77 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E. SCPD 03.09.84	None
A50	53594	Post-medieval	351149	Canal Wharf, Iminster, an additional wharf on the Chard canal serving the town of Iminster, located at the junction of the A303. No sign of any remains of either the canal or associated buildings. Part of 53321	Chard History Group publication No 1, 1967, 17 Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J. SMRO (Oct 1997)	Part of 53321
A51	54518	Undated	37901660	Cropmark east of Cornerways, Whitelackington. Indistinct small rectangular cropmark. Watching brief during pipeline excavation suggests its merely a coincidence of plough headlands and boundaries	Aerial photographs DAP NI11 07.89 Heaton, M. <i>Stocklinch Reservoir-Iminster water pipeline: archaeological watching brief (2000)</i> in SMR [PRN 11338]	None
A52	55235	20th Century	35471516	An inland defences pillbox, in good condition, S of Winterhay Green	Pers. Comm. Hellis, J. Fortress Study Group, March 1994. Ref JH.00492	Part of 15410
A53	55238	20th Century	37471525	An inland defences pillbox in good condition, W of Dillington	Pers. Comm. Hellis, J. Fortress Study Group, March 1994. Ref JH.00499	Part of 15410
A54	55241	20th Century	34961513	OS map shows pillbox to the E of the railway to the N of the road	OS 1:2500 sheet ST3415 1965	Part of 15410
A55	1048610	19th Century	3295 0940 - 2705 2557	Chard Canal. Linking Bridgewater to Taunton canal with the Chard. Work commenced in 1835. The section to Iminster opened in 1841 and to Chard in May 1842. Canal was bought by the Bristol and Exeter Railway in 1867 and closed the following year (September 1868). The southern part of the canal was utilised by the railway while the remainder was sold off.	Paget-Tomlinson, E., 'The Illustrated history of canal and river navigations. 46.73-4, 116, 131, 233, 258, 337 www.ruishton.org.uk/gallery/canal	None
A56	1164935	Roman	2580 9115 52162275	Fosse Way Roman road. Running from Axmouth to Ilchester, extending for 26.5 miles. A watching brief at West Street Ilchester in December 1991 recorded a section across the feature which showed it to be 8 inches thick and 14 feet wide.	Ordnance Survey Linear File (RR5a)	None
A57	1305209	19th century	4502 1670	Shaws Mill. Buildings have now been demolished, but site retains parts of 19th century walls from flax mill. Walls are said to contain arched openings. An entry in the South West Textile Mills Survey Project 1996-1999.	Warren, D., (Ed.) 'A guide to the industrial archaeology of Somerset' in Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society surveys Vol no.8, 38.	None
A58	193312	Roman	4110 1580	Roman coin find. A brass of Constantius II (337-361) was found in February 1889 near Fowis, Seavington in a field abutting on the road to Hurcott. Now in the Norris collection in Taunton Museum.	P. Sonl. A&N.H.S., 51, 1905, 154 Annotated Record Map Corr 6" undated (Dewar, H.S.L.) Field Investigators Comments F1 ANK 23-DEC-66	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A59	520523	18th/19th Century	4410 1610	Yeebridge Farm. A complex of farm buildings built in the 18th to mid 19th century. The majority of the buildings are constructed of the local limestone with most of the openings having elliptical arches in Ham Hill freestone.	Somerset and South Avon Vernacular Building Research Group: Architectural Survey April 1983 Investigation by RCHME/EH Architectural Survey: August 1991	None
A60	533920	Post Medieval	3660 1660	Excavation carried out in the mid 1980s by B. Murlless at Cocks Bridge (B126), under the auspices of the Somerset Industrial Archaeology Society.	Note: Somerset Industrial Archaeology Society Bulletin 4/1986 Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 130/1986:160-1	None
A61	653967	Roman	4180 1580	A Roman site was discovered by fieldwalking during the preparatory phase prior to construction of the Ilminster by-pass in 1987. Roman deposits up to 1 metre in depth were found, containing pottery and refuse.	Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 131/1987:214	None
A62	1186679	Medieval / Post Medieval	4326 1675	South Petherton Infants School. Two stage monitoring of extension groundworks which revealed human burials from the former churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul's church, along with medieval ditches and pits from the 11th/12th and 14th centuries.	Hollinrake, C. & N. (archaeological reports) Hollinrake C. & N., 1997. 'An archaeological watching brief at South Petherton Infants School, Hele Lane, south Petherton. Note: Medieval archaeology: Journal of the Society for Medieval Archaeology, 28:3/4/1997 Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 153/140/1997	None
A63	1321419	Prehistoric / Post Medieval	4370 1650 4610 1740	South Petherton - Compton Durville Water Pipeline. Observations carried out during the laying of a water pipeline. Worked prehistoric chert and flints and post-medieval pottery were recovered by surface collection.	Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 185/138/1995	None
A64	1366472	Undated	4355 1680	Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, South Petherton. Monitoring of groundworks in 2000 in the NE part of the graveyard recorded the probable top fill of graves and natural clay close to the chancel wall.	Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 245/144/2002	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A65	55338	Undated	412154	Cropmark Enclosure, N of Seavington St Mary. Indistinct cropmarks of enclosures on Aerial Photographs	SCC Slide 5.96.1.2 (1984)	None
A66	55339	Undated	425157	Air photos clearly show former field boundary	SCC Slide 5.102.31 (1984)	None
A67	-----	Undated	38421626	An American Air Force aerial photograph from 1941 shows what appears to be a series of field boundaries and drains to the south and south west of Atherstone Farm.	NMR ref: US/7GR/LOC390/3059	None
A68	-----	Undated	40101587	What appears to be the southern half of a rectangular enclosure. Noted from aerial photographs taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1973.	NMR ref: OS73112/201	None
A69	-----	Roman	41921577	Romano-British pottery sherds recovered from Geotechnical Trial Pits, excavated on southern edge of A303 in August 2003.	AC Archaeology ref: AC840, TP10 and TP20	None
A70	-----	Roman	42121589	Sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered during a walkover survey of land immediately to the north of the A303 in July 2003.	AC Archaeology ref: AC840	None
A71	-----	Modern	43681622	Hamstone placed on the NW corner of the South Petherton roundabout. This stone seals a time capsule, apparently placed there at the time of the original Ilminster by-pass's construction in 1989.	Single hand drawn reference on a map supplied with the original cultural heritage data for the first Ilminster by-pass EIA.	None
A72	1360081	Modern	1434 - 2625	Taunton and Chard Branch Railway. Opened 1866 on Bristol-Exeter line. Chard Town station closed when GWR undertook to work line as part of Yeovil to Exeter route and Chard Joint Station became main station. Line closed in 1964	Thomas, D. St J. 1966. "The West Country" in <i>A regional history of the railways of Great Britain Vol 1</i>	None
A73	1312766	Medieval	310 182- 343 153	Fieldwalking along route of Ashill by-pass in 1991 revealed few sites of archaeological interest, - early medieval pit and pottery and a Medieval settlement.	Notes: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 136-7/135/1991	None
A74	1338735	Unknown	405 155- 417 153	1996 A303 Ilminster by-pass. Geophysical survey of four areas in advance of proposed road widening works identified a range of undated features.	Full report: Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. Ovenden S/1996/Ilminster Bypass: geophysical survey/Report 96:49	None
A75	1352170	Post Medieval	344 162	Rowlands Mill. 1995-8 Architectural survey of c1600 watermill	Notes: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 211/142/1999	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

A76	1355272	Unknown	43451700	Land at Lightgate Farm. Monitoring of groundworks for two new houses to the east of former farm recorded no archaeological activity.	Graham, A, 1999, <i>Archaeological Observations at Lightgate Farm, South Petherton, Somerset</i>	None
A77	1362258	Medieval & Post-medieval	39131707-35121495	Stocklinch-Ilminster pipeline watching brief 2000-01. Monitoring of groundworks recorded linear strip boundaries within the unenclosed medieval field south of Stocklinch and redeposited rubble north of Whitelackington containing medieval and post-medieval finds.	Note: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 226/144/2002	None
A78	1366239	Iron Age Roman & Medieval	37801820-35961346	Puckington-Moolham pipeline, 2000, Excavation followed monitoring of topsoil strip recording lynchets on the north side of Pertwood Hill and nearby, as well as a small Romano-British inhumation cemetery on Puckington Hill. A pit containing Early Iron Age sherds was also excavated.	Notes: Somerset archaeology and natural history: the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 224-225/ 144/2002	None
A79	-----	Prehistoric	40201560	'Prehistoric Site' identified by Ian Burrows during monitoring of construction of the existing bypass in 1988	Noted in 1996 A303 Ilminster By-pass improvement Vol: 2 Part 3: Cultural Heritage, but no further information available	None
A80	53457	Modern	34561520	A mill at Hort Bridge, Ilminster. 'Hort Bridge Mills' is printed on the OS 6" map from 1904.	None	None
A81	55239	Modern	34701514	A pillbox to the south of Station Road, Ilminster. Part of the inland defences system, this was in good condition by the side of the road when inspected in 1994. It is now destroyed (2001), leaving a gap in the hedge.	None	None
A82	55244	Modern	35761527	An inland defence pillbox. Survives in poor condition. The southernmost of a pair, almost completely buried in the hillside beside the road.	Pers Comm: Hellis, J., Fortress Study Group, March 1994. Ref JH.00493	None
A83	55245	Modern	35771528	An inland defence pillbox. Survives in poor condition. The northernmost of a pair, almost completely buried in the hillside beside the road.	Pers. Comm: Chris Webster August 1994	None
A84	55246	Modern	37651515	An inland defences pillbox to the south of Dillington. Survives in good condition. A concrete type 24 with chamfered top.	Pers Comm: Hellis, J., Fortress Study Group, March 1994. Ref JH.00493 Comm: Chris Webster April 1996	None

Table 1: Summary of archaeological data

SITE	SMR ref/ NMR ref	PARISH	NGR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS
B1	2/86	Ilton	34501702	Sundial Cottage. Detached cottage, formerly a pair. Possible C16th origins, modified C18th and later. Local stone, rendered and colour washed. Thatched roof. Property has served as a bakers shop, a post office and possibly an ale house.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B2	2/89	Ilton	34621687	Cad Green. Probably C17th boundary wall and gateway with C20th timber gate. Inscription on lintel dated 1635. Forms important part of setting to Whetstone's Almshouses and street scene.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B3	3/90 523817	Ilton	35701680	Burleaze Farmhouse. Detached, C17th and later. Local stone rubble, thatched roof, leaded casement windows. A lease of 1696 exists, part of Wyndham estate until 1919.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B4	3/91	Ilton	35701700	The Riggs. Detached cottage c1800. Local stone rendered and colour washed. Thatched roof. Lean-to with clay tiled roof against east gable.	Modern	Grade II
B5	3/92	Ilton	36241718	Ye Olde Well Cottage. Detached cottage, early C19th. Local stone rubble, thatched roof, two storeys. Timber and brick lean-to with clay roof against east gable.	Modern	Grade II
B6	2/97	Ilton	34901719	Chapel and cottage adjoining with chapel forecourt railings, south side of Church Rd. Cottage c1800, Ham stone rubble, thatched roof, two storeys. Chapel attached on north side, dated 1874. Cut and squared grey lias stone with Ham stone dressing sand Welsh slate roof. Low stone wall with arrowhead railings and matching gate add to setting of buildings.	Modern	Grade II
B7	2/98	Ilton	34831717	Village Pump. Cast iron, circular shaft on circular plate base, cast iron spout on north side with bucket hook and laurel leaf ornament. Later handle on west side.	Modern	Grade II
B8	1/62	Seavington St.Mary	39591611	Hurcott Farmhouse. Detached, Late C17/early C18. Roughly cut and squared Ham stone with ashlar dressings, thatched roof, two storeys with attics. Attached to west gable is a single storey building with tiled roof.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B9	1/63	Seavington St.Mary	39671611	Barn c50m east of Hurcott Farmhouse. Possibly conversion of earlier farmhouse, mostly C16 and C17. Ham stone to west end, rubble to east, thatched roof, single storey. West half has smoke blackened jointed cruck roof, east has collar and tie trusses. The whole may represent a single storey long house of C16 updated in C17 with new bays and windows.	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

Bf0	1/64	Seavington St.Mary	39621607	Barns and other outbuildings attached to S side of Hurcott Farmhouse. Probably C18, Ham stone, barn has clay tiled roof, link wing has Welsh slate between stepped coped gables. The two buildings at right angles to each other. Link wing gives range important group value.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B11	5/66	Seavington St.Mary	40291492	Church of St Mary. Former Anglican parish church now vested in the Redundant Churches fund. C13 origins, mostly late C15 or early C16. Restored 1880/1882. Roughly cut and squared Ham stone, Welsh slate roofs with stone slate base courses. Nave east gable set very high suggesting former thatch. Tower of 3 stages, probably early and late C16. Font possibly C12.	Medieval	Grade II*
B12	5/67	Seavington St.Mary	40321491	Group of 3 monuments in churchyard, c4m south of chancel of Church of St Mary. a) Bucknel chest tomb, earlier C17, Ham stone. Base and chest mostly buried, Latin inscription commemorates Thomas Bucknel. b) unidentified C18 Ham stone headstone with worn inscription c) C18 Ham stone headstone commemorates Ann Upstill and others.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B13	5/68	Seavington St.Mary	40261491	3 monuments SE of south porch of Church of St Mary. a) Unidentified chest tomb, probably C17, ham stone, almost buried. b) Unidentified chest tomb, 1587, Ham stone. c) Unidentified headstone, ham stone, death date 1691.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B14	5/69	Seavington St.Mary	40241490	5 monuments 2-3m SW of porch of Church of St Mary. a) Unidentified chest tomb, Ham stone, later C17. b) Hutchings headstone, early C18, Ham stone. c) Unidentified Ham stone headstone. d) Unidentified early C18 headstone. e) Unidentified Ham stone headstone, early C18	Post Medieval	Grade II
B15	5/70	Seavington St.Mary	40221473	Middlefield Farmhouse and attached cottage. Former farmhouse, now divided. C17 origins. Ham stone coursed rubble, thatched roof, single storey with attic. Late C18 extension has Welsh slate roof.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B16	2/72	Seavington St. Michael	40691534	Upton House and front boundary railings. Detached farmhouse, circa 1700, modified and extended in C19. Ham stone, clay pantiled roof, two storeys with attic. Low stone kerb with cast iron railings c1m high add to setting of house and the street scene.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B17	2/73	Seavington St. Michael	40711537	Range of farm buildings c20m NE of Upton house. c1800, Ham stone rubble, double Roman clay tiled roof, mostly C20 windows. Range has important group value with Upton House with which it is formerly associated.	Modern	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B18	2/74	Seavington St.Michael	40681522	Court Farmhouse. Detached, 1702, Ham stone ashlar, double Roman clay tiled roof, two storeys. House may take name from the Court Fields of this area rather than having served as a Court House	Post Medieval	Grade II
B19	2/75	Seavington St. Michael	40691529	The Old Rectory, formerly listed as the Rectory. Detached house, C17 origins, remodelled in C18. Ham stone ashlar, hipped Welsh slate roof. Service wing demolished in 1954 and all original ceilings and fireplaces have been removed.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B20	5/76	Seavington St.Mary	40641459	Mead Farm Bridge. Road bridge over stream, 1794. Ham stone, near ashlar. Single Semi circular arched with low parapets. Built by the Ilminster Trust.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B21	5/77	Seavington St.Mary	40741492	The Pheasant Hotel and Restaurant (formerly listed as Water Street Farm House. Probably C18. ham stone, thatched roof, two storeys.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B22	5/83	Seavington St.Michael	41011493	Church of St Michael. Anglican parish church, late C12, possibly refenestrated, porched c1291; C15 alterations, gallery c1800, vestry 1858, resetting 1899. Ham stone rubble, ashlar dressing, Welsh slate roof. Interior mostly C19 reshaping. First mention of church in 1226, first recorded rector 1297.	Medieval	Grade II*
B23	5/84	Seavington St.Michael	41001494	Group of 6 monuments in churchyard to north and east of north porch. a) Ham stone chest tomb, commemorates John Dunster died 1625. b) Ham stone headstone commemorates John - died 1620, Elizabeth, wife of Geiles Dunster died ?1660. c) Unidentified C18 Ham stone headstone. d) Unidentified Ham stone chest tomb, base buried, death date 1686. e) Lias headstone, commemorates Jason, son of John, Elliot died 1787. f) Ham stone chest tomb, base buried, commemorates Ales Buckerell, died 1661 and John, died 1681.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B24	5/85	Seavington St.Michael	39991494	Village pound on west boundary of churchyard, Church of St Michael. Date uncertain, random rubble Ham stone walling average 1m high enclosing a triangular piece of land with gateway (gates missing). It is possible that the site was formerly that of Church House.	Undated	Grade II
B25	2/86	Seavington St.Michael	41031520	Seavington House and front boundary wall and railings. Detached house, early C19. Ham stone ashlar with Welsh slate roof, three storeys. Outside a low stone wall with wrought iron spear point railings matched by the gates adding considerably to the setting of the house and streetscape. By 1839 this house was at the centre of the largest farm in the parish.	Modern	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B26	2/87	Seavington St. Michael	41031521	Outbuildings and gateway c5m south of Seavington House. Outbuildings mostly C18 or early C19 but a doorway dated 1855. Ham stone, ashlar dressings, plain clay tiles to shallow pitch, south range has corrugated iron prob. replacing thatch. This probably represents the stable and coach house to Seavington House.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B27	5/88	Seavington St. Michael	40831494	The Beeches. Detached house, probably C18. Ham stone rubble, ashlar dressings, thatched roof, two storeys with attics. Later C19 timber and glass conservatory.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B28	5/89	Seavington St. Michael	40881494	Outbuilding c5m east of The Beeches. Wagon shed and other buildings, probably C18, Ham stone, thatched roof. Building has important group value with The Beeches.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B29	524635	Seavington St. Michael	41001520	Swan Thatch. Cross passage house constructed circa 1600. construction is of Ham Hill stone rubble with a thatched roof.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B30	5/132	Ilminster	34841513	Toll house. Mid 19th century limestone ashlar building to the first floor. Limestone rubble for the remainder. Slate roof with entrance on the left (west) side. Railings on a stone plinth enclose a forecourt at the front.	Modern	Grade II
B31	2/153	Ilminster	35151555	Manor Farmhouse, Winterhay Green. Detached farmhouse, early 19th century in origin. Ham stone ashlar construction with Roman clay tiled roof with high coped gables suggesting an earlier thatched roof. Long single storey building attached to the west gable. Interior not seen.	Modern	Grade II
B32	2/152	Ilminster	35971563	Boundary marker. Dated 1899. Cast iron and triangular in plan. Letters IUC on the south face and RDC on the north with the date 1899 on the top. Set up soon after the establishment of the Ilminster Urban and Rural District Councils under an act of 1894.	Modern	Grade II
B33	7/128	South Petherton	43161677	The former vicarage, Old Vicarage Gardens, south Petherton. Built in 1841 by Maurice Davis the younger for Henry Bond. Ham stone ashlar building with coursed rubble and ashlar dressings to the sides. Slate roof. House is mentioned in VCH, Vol. III.	Modern	Grade II
B34	2/196	South Petherton	44131600	Yeabridge House. Detached early 19th century building, possibly with parts of a 18th century house. Ham stone ashlar construction with a slate roof.	Modern	Grade II
B35	2/100 193345	South Petherton	44881634	Old Bridge House. Detached, C16 origins altered in C17 and C18. Ham stone ashlar, Welsh slate roof. 'T' plan, two storeys with attics. Reported to be hall-house plan. Described as 'a pretty house' built by Brome Johnson (d. 1586).	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B36	7/104	South Petherton	43551683	Road sign at Whitehall. Early C20 but with two finger posts which may be older. Cast iron circular post with standard SCC pyramid top.	Modern	Grade II
B37	7/105	South Petherton	43451684	St Elizabeth's. Detached cottage, probably C18. Ham stone rubble, ashlar quoins, plain clay tiled roof, two storeys with attics.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B38	7/106 520552 520553 520554 520555 520557 520558 520559 520564	South Petherton	43631668	Hayes End Manor No 5 and No 7 (formerly listed as Hayes End Farmhouse and cottage.) Formerly one house, now subdivided into two. C15 origins, mostly C17 and C18. Ham stone, ashlar dressings, west wing has concrete pantiles replacing thatch. Quadrangle plan. Square date plate set in north gable no longer readable. The whole has been interpreted as a hall house of c1500 with floor inserted c1600 with major C18 reshaping. This entry includes outbuildings and sheds with NMR numbers listed in the column on the left.	Medieval	Grade II*
B39	7/107	South Petherton	43601668	Front boundary wall to Nos 3, 5 and 7 Hayes End. C18 and possibly C20. Ham stone, ashlar dressings, rubble at ends. Wall enclosing front garden c4m from house averaging 1m high. The whole contributes to the setting of the houses.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B40	7/108 1305562	South Petherton	43681665	Barn c50m SE of Nos 3, 5 and 7 Hayes End. Flax barn, 1803, Ham stone, ashlar piers, clay tiled roof. Ten bays, other lean-to buildings.	Modern	Grade II
B41	7/109 520551	South Petherton	43621665	Former flax mill or granary 20m south of Nos 3, 5 and 7 Hayes End. Possibly 1803, Ham stone, ashlar dressings, plain clay tiled roof. Three storeys	Modern	Grade II
B42	7/110	South Petherton	43381668	Hele Cottage. Detached, C18 and C19, possibly with earlier fragments. Ham stone, clay pantiled roof-high gable suggests former thatch.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B43				Number not used		
B44				Number not used.		
B45	2/113	South Petherton	41341674	Littlefields (formerly listed as Littlefields Farmhouse). detached. c1700. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roof, two storeys with attic and basement.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B46	2/114	South Petherton	41361678	Former granary or dovecote about 40m south of Littlefields. Now a stable. Probably C18. Ham stone; double Roman clay tiled roof, set high suggesting former thatch. Of considerable group value with Littlefields.	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B47	7/120	South Petherton	42951616	Moorland Cottage. Detached. C17 origins, modified C19. Ham stone; clay pantiled roof; two storeys.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B48	2/121	South Petherton	43161588	Thatchcroft. Detached cottage, probably C18, modified C20. Ham stone rubble, thatched roof, single storey with attics	Post Medieval	Grade II
B49	2/122	South Petherton	43201590	Watgore Farmhouse and attached barn. Detached farmhouse, C17 origins, modified. Ham stone, triple-roll clay tiled roof, two storeys	Post medieval	Grade II
B50	2/123	South Petherton	43151586	Lyndene. Semi detached cottage, possibly C17. Ham stone, ashlar dressings, thatched roof. C20 modifications mask earlier features.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B51				Number not used.		
B52				Number not used.		
B53				Number not used.		
B54	2/130	South Petherton	43501545	Royal Oak Inn. Probably C18, modified. Ham stone, some ashlar dressings, thatched roof, two storeys. C20 extension to northeast corner.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B55	2/131	South Petherton	43501547	Herontye and Hollands Orchard (formerly listed as two of three cottages immediately north of Royal Oak Inn). Two cottages in row of three, centre and south end. Ham stone, with thatched roof. Two storeys. Lean-to buildings at rear of both properties.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B56	2/132	South Petherton	43501546	Thatched Cottage (previously listed as one of three cottages immediately north of Royal Oak Inn). Cottage at north end of row of three, probably C18. Ham stone rubble. Thatched roof. Single storey. Lean-to at rear.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B57	2/133	South Petherton	43491548	House about 70m north of Royal Oak Inn and coach house to east (formerly listed as Stratton House) Detached, possibly C18. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roof. Lean-to on north side	Post Medieval	Grade II
B58	2/134	South Petherton	43621511	Stratton Farmhouse. Detached farmhouse, C15 origins, modified late C16 and late C17. Ham stone near ashlar facade and cob to sides and rear. Thatched roof. Reportedly 3-room cross-passage plan.	Medieval	Grade II
B59	2/135	South Petherton	43521505	Socket stone of wayside cross. Medieval, possibly C14. Ham stone with traces of chamfered plinth. May be base of one of the medieval crosses erected to define the boundaries of Yeabridge and Watgore parishes	Medieval	Grade II
B60	7/148	South Petherton	43401688	No 1 (Roundwell House). Semi detached. C17, modified in C20. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; triple roll clay tiled roof. Two storeys	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B61	7/149	South Petherton	43481689	Nos 12 and 14 Roundwell Street. Pair of cottages, probably C18. Ham stone coursed rubble; thatched roof; single storey with attic. Thought to be little altered despite C20 casement windows in No 14.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B62	7/150	South Petherton	43421687	Former United Reform Church. Now used as public hall. 1863. Ham stone; Welsh slate roof to steep pitch; single storey. Presbyterian meetings began in South Petherton in 1663. Chapel built on part of the present site in 1775	Modern	Grade II
B63	7/151	South Petherton	43421687	NW and SW boundary walls to the former United Reform Church. Boundary wall and gates, 1863. Ham stone walling averages 1m high. Adds to the setting of the church and to the street scene generally, dominating the east end of St James St.	Modern	Grade II
B64	7/152	South Petherton	43301690	No 12 St James's Street. House with shop, early C19. Ham stone, ashlar facade with coursed rubble to sides and rear; Welsh slate roof to steep pitch. Two storeys with attics. Later C19 shopfront.	Modern	Grade II
B65	7/153	South Petherton	43291691	No 14 St James's St (Norris House). House and office in row. late C18/early C19. Ham stone ashlar; plain clay tiled roof. Two storeys with attic. In C18 this house was the house of Hugh Norris, the towns doctor and historian.	Modern	Grade II
B66	7/154	South Petherton	43281692	The Brewer's Arms (formerly listed as Bell Inn). Dated 1622 but largely rebuilt in 1925. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; diamond asbestos cement slates. Two storeys.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B67	7/155	South Petherton	43291693	No 20 St James's St (The Old Bakehouse Restaurant). House and shop. C19. Ham stone ashlar facade, red brick in English garden wall bond; Welsh slate roof; two storeys	Modern	Grade II
B68	7/156	South Petherton	43211699	No 38 and 38a S James's Street. Shop and house at end of row. Probably C18. Ham stone rubble, front rendered and colour washed; thatched roof. Two storeys with attic. Rendered extension to rear.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B69				Number not used		
B70				Number not used.		
B71	7/159	South Petherton	43261687	Church Rooms (formerly listed as Old School-Boys). Old school, now meeting rooms. Dated 1828. Ham stone rubble, ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof. Two storeys. Built as the boys charity school and Sunday School; it was replaced by larger buildings in 1879.	Modern	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B72	7/160	South Petherton	43251688	Nos 27 and 27a St James's St (Little Thatch). Detached house and shop. Probably C18. Ham stone rubble, rendered rear wall; thatched roof. 'L' plan; two storeys. A picturesque building of considerable group value with the church and The Square generally	Post Medieval	Grade II
B73	7/161	South Petherton	43221696	No 31 St James's St. Cottage in row, C18 or earlier. Ham stone; thatched roof. One window partially blocked, probably former shop window.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B74				Number not used.		
B75				Number not used.		
B76	7/164	South Petherton	43451683	No 1 South Street (Knapp House). Detached, C17 origins, extensively altered in earlier C19. Ham stone ashlar; hipped Welsh slate roof behind high parapet. House known as Naphouse by 1778. In 1934 became an RC Mass Centre, being replaced by a new church in 1961. It then became St Elizabeth's House for Elderly Ladies.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B77		South Petherton	43481669	No 3 South Street (Tea-Blenders Cottage). Semi detached cottage circa 1672. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roof with high coped north gable suggesting thatch. Single storey with attic. Door lintel inscribed 'Samuel McMillen Licensed Tea Dealer'	Post Medieval	Grade II
B78	7/166	South Petherton	43481668	No 5 South Street (West Hayes). Semi detached. Dated 1741 on north gable end, modified in C19. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roof. Two storeys with attic	Post Medieval	Grade II
B79	7/167	South Petherton	43491667	No 7 (Yarn Barton) and No 9 (Queens Barton) South Street. Detached house, now subdivided. Possibly C17, remodelled in C18 and C19 and extended early C20. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roof. Two storeys with attic. Reportedly through-passage plan 2 rooms deep with rear extension. Some blocked windows in north wall now masked by No 5 (which is dated 1741)	Post Medieval	Grade II
B80	7/168	South Petherton	43531655	No 27 South Street (South Farmhouse) and front boundary walling. Detached house dated 1700. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; thatched roof; two storeys with attic. extending from the SW corner of the house along street frontage a wall to match c2m high with simple opening for wood gate adding to setting of house	Post Medieval	Grade II
B81	7/169	South Petherton	43561654	Outbuildings c14m SE of No 27 South St and wall linking it to house. C18 outbuilding. Ham stone; clay pantiled roof set high suggesting former thatch. The whole single storey has considerable group value and plays important part in setting of No 27	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B82	7/170	South Petherton	43551645	Nos 45, 47 and 49 South Street (Fern Cottage). Row of 3 cottages. Probably C19 but may incorporate earlier work. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; triple-roll clay tiles between high coped gables suggesting former thatch. Two storeys. Two single storey scullery wings attached to rear	Modern	Grade II
B83	7/171	South Petherton	43221695	No 8 (Minus Ten) The Square. House and shop in row. C17 or earlier, modified in C19. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roof, possibly replacing thatch. Two storeys with attics. Some of the building may formerly have been timber framed.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B84	7/172	South Petherton	43231683	Church of St Peter and Paul. Anglican parish church. Saxon origins; C13 crossing, remainder mostly C15, major restorations in late C19/early C20. Ham stone ashlar, some rubble work. Chancel and south porch have plain clay tiled roof, remainder lead sheeting behind parapets. Some early C20 stained glass. Alvet was priest here in 1086: Thomas Coke curate here 1772-77 before becoming a leading Methodist.	Medieval	Grade I
B85	7/173	South Petherton	43221684	Hebdlitch monument in churchyard 4m west of St Peter and St Paul. Ham stone chest tomb, nearly buried. Commemorates Josiah Hebdlitch, died 1837 and others of family including Susanna, died 1767	Post Medieval	Grade II
B86	7/174	South Petherton	43221682	Unidentified monument in churchyard, c11m SSW of south porch, Church of St Peter and St Paul. C18 ham stone chest tomb. Inscriptions worn but one death date, 1772, legible.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B87	7/175	South Petherton	43231682	Two monuments in churchyard c11m SSW of south transept, Church of St Peter and St Paul. Two C18 Ham stone chest tombs a) Commemorates Hadrian? Cabill, died 1704 and others. b) Commemorates John Weare, died 1765.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B88	7/176	South Petherton	43231681	Two monuments in churchyards 17m SSW of south transept, Church of St Peter and St Paul. a) c1700 Ham stone chest tomb. Commemorates Edmond Anstice, died 1699 and his son, died 1734. b) Ham stone chest tomb. Commemorates - Damer, died 1776	Post Medieval	Grade II
B89	7/177	South Petherton	43231681	Three monuments 14m S of south transept, Church of St Peter and St Paul. a) Ham stone chest tomb commemorates Mary, wife of William Harding, died 1807. b) Unidentified headstone, commemorates Anne - , died 1677	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B90	7/178	South Petherton	43231682	Four monuments in churchyard about 2, 4 and 6m S of south transept, Church of St Peter and St Paul. a) Unidentified Ham stone chest tomb, C17. b) Unidentified Ham stone headstone. Inscription worn but one death date, 1732. c) Unidentified Ham stone chest tomb, base buried. Commemorates John -, died 1719. d) Ham stone chest tomb. Commemorates Thomas Viles, died 1783.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B91	7/179	South Petherton	43241682	Two monuments in churchyard, 2m SSE of south transept, Church of St Peter and St Paul. a) Ham stone chest tomb. Commemorates John Horne, died 1620. b) Ham stone headstone, probably early C17	Post Medieval	Grade II
B92	7/180	South Petherton	43231682	Four monuments, 10m S of south transept, Church of St Peter and St Paul. a) Unidentified Ham stone headstone, worn, death date 1709. b) Unidentified Ham stone headstone, early C18. c) Ham stone headstone, commemorates Hannah Griffen, died 1803 and others. d) Unidentified Ham stone headstone, inscriptions very worn. Fine monument, unusual type in area.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B93	7/181	South Petherton	43241682	Harding monument in churchyard, Church of St Peter and St Paul. Chest tomb, c1700, adapted in early C19. Wrought iron spikes set in all around. Earlier inscription lost but later one commemorates Sophia Harding, died -, and Jane Harding, died 1812.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B94	7/182	South Petherton	43241681	Three monuments in churchyard, 20m S of chancel, Church of St Peter and St Paul. a) Unidentified Ham stone headstone, C18. b) Unidentified Ham stone chest tomb, early C18, commemorates Elizabeth, wife of John; various C18 death dates on south side. c) Unidentified Ham stone headstone, inscription worn but death date may be 1726.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B95	7/183	South Petherton	43231684	North boundary wall to churchyard, with gates to north and north-east of Church of St Peter and St Paul. Wall has two gateways. Probably C18 and early C19. Ham stone, varies in height between 1.5 and 2m. C20 iron gates. Towards northwest wall punctuated by WWI memorial	Modern	Grade II
B96	2/197	South Petherton	44141604	Coach House about 20m NE of Yeabridge House (formerly listed as barns). Coach House with groom's house. Later C18/early C19. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; hipped Welsh slate roof; two storeys. Part of a good complex of C18 and C19 farm buildings; this building shown on 1840 tithe map.	Modern	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B97	2/198	South Petherton	44091609	Range of barns c20m NW of Yeabridge House (formerly listed as Barns). C18 with C19 modifications. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; hipped plain clay tiled roofs with weathervane; mostly two storey. Outbuilding to rear with drive shaft for machinery mounted along wall, presumably engine driven.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B98	2/199 520533 520525 520542 520537 520539 520530	South Petherton	44051606	Range of farm buildings c80m NW of Yeabridge House (formerly listed as Barns). Cider mill, apple loft, ox shed, threshing barn, engine shed and wagon entry. Probably C19. Ham stone; plain clay tiled roof. Part of a good complex of C18 and C19 farm buildings.	Modern	Grade II
B99	2/200	South Petherton	44081608	Range of cattle sheds about 80m NNW of Yeabridge House (formerly listed as Barns). Cattle shed and cattle shelter, C19. Coursed rubble; hipped plain clay tiled roof. Against south gable a complete cast-iron pump with handle and spout. Part of important group of C18 and C19 farm buildings.	Modern	Grade II
B100	2/202	South Petherton	44131608	Wagon shed c50m NW of Yeabridge House (formerly listed as Barns). Possibly C18, modified in C19. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; hipped plain clay tiled roof. Open to north and south, with heavy timber beams under eaves. Part of good complex of C18 and C19 farm buildings	Modern	Grade II
B101	3/118	Whitelackington	38451649	Atherstone Farmhouse, and front boundary railings. Detached farmhouse, now divided. C17 and later. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; thatched roof. About 2m from front of house the wrought-iron railings on low stone base wall, matching gates. Adds to setting of house.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B102	3/119	Whitelackington	38381655	Range of outbuildings about 10m west of Atherstone Farmhouse. Farm buildings, C17/C18. Ham stone coursed rubble; south and part of west range thatched. Whole range is an important complement to Atherstone Farmhouse.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B103	7/120	Whitelackington	37051568	Dairy House. Detached, probably mid C19. Ham stone ashlar; hipped Welsh slate roof. Two storeys.	Modern	Grade II
B104	7/121	Whitelackington	36701559	Dillington Arts Centre. Theatre and arts centre, formerly stables to Dillington House. C18 or early C19, remodelled 1875 and in mid C20. Ham ashlar stone front; Welsh slate roof. Quadrangle form. Building of important group value with nearby Dillington House.	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B105	7/122	Whitelackington	36761554	Dillington House (formerly listed under Civil Parish of Ilminster Without). Large country house, now residential training college. C16 and C17 origins but reshaped c1838. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roofs. Origins of building not recorded but sections of north crossing may be before 1551 by John Bonville; house extended c1600 by Sir George Speke, and later amended by Lord North; an 1831 drawing illustrates the degree of change made in 1838: by tradition some elements said to come from Barrington Court.		Grade II*
B106	7/123	Whitelackington	36741554	Walls and gates enclosing garden immediately west of Dillington House. C19. Ham stone ashlar, wrought iron gates. Walls enclose area 36m x 36m in 11 bays each side. The whole adds considerably to the setting of the west entrance front of Dillington House	Modern	Grade II
B107	7/124	Whitelackington	36841553	Fountain, 75m east of Dillington House. Garden fountain and pond. Circa 1840 but centrepiece apparently C16. Ham stone. Circular pond, 3m diameter. Centrepiece on octagonal plinth appears to be a barley sugar twist chimney stack, presumably from original C16 house. The only feature of interest in garden to east of Dillington House.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B108	7/125	Whitelackington	36781543	Commemorative obelisk, 70m south of Dillington House. Probably c1840. Ham stone. Actual purpose unknown but probably intended as a landscape feature for Dillington House	Modern	Grade II
B109	7/126	Whitelackington	37531536	Dillington Park Farmhouse, attached outbuildings to east and wall and gateway attached to north-east. Detached farmhouse, early C18. Ham stone, thatched roof, 'L' plan. C19 crossway attached to west gable. Two storey building attached to east gable and further single storey outbuilding, probably C18	Post Medieval	Grade II
B110	7/127	Whitelackington	37621537	Group of farm buildings 80m east of Dillington Park Farmhouse. Range of buildings, early C19. Mostly local stone rubble; Welsh slate roofs. Very large scale buildings for early C19 farming	Modern	Grade II
B111	7/128	Whitelackington	37641537	Granary, 100m east of Dillington Park Farmhouse. C19. Local stone rubble with brick quoins. Two storeys, lean-to on north side. Part of good C19 group of farm buildings on this large estate	Modern	Grade II
B112	3/129	Whitelackington	37851634	Kails Farmhouse. Detached, C18 possibly with earlier fragments. Ham stone coursed rubble; thatched roof, two storeys	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B113	7/130	Whitelackington	37871539	Forge House (formerly listed as Dillington Park Lodge) Semi-detached, mostly C18 and C19, possibly with earlier origins. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; thatched roof. Attached on east side to Dillington Park Lodge.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B114	7/131	Whitelackington	37881539	Dillington Park Lodge. Semi detached, mostly C18 or later but with C17 or earlier origins. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; thatched roof.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B115	7/132	Whitelackington	37901539	Front boundary wall to Dillington Park Lodge and entrance gateway to Dillington Park. Probably C18. Ham stone ashlar; cast iron gates. Boundary wall set at concave curve matched by returns on east side of gateway to Dillington House. Important street scene element and part of the setting of the Park Lodge	Post Medieval	Grade II
B116	7/133	Whitelackington	37941527	Church of St Mary the Virgin. Anglican parish church. C14 and C15. Ham stone, some rubble but mostly ashlar; Welsh slate roof. Chancel probably C15, North transept early C14, south aisle C15, north aisle probably C15. Various medieval tombs and effigies within.	Medieval	Grade II*
B117	7/134	Whitelackington	37971528	Pair of monuments in churchyard 8 and 9m north of chancel, Church of St Mary the Virgin. a) Ham stone chest tomb. Commemorates John - , death date not legible. b) Ham stone chest tomb. Commemorates Robert Handing, died 1763.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B118	7/135	Whitelackington	37971530	Chaffed and Wood monuments in churchyard 18m north of chancel, Church of St Mary the Virgin. a) Ham stone chest tomb, base buried. Commemorates members of the Chaffey family who died in late C17 and early C18. b) Ham stone chest tomb, base buried. Commemorates Mary Wood, died 1738	Post Medieval	Grade II
B119	7/136	Whitelackington	37951528	Challen and Holman monuments in churchyard 5 and 8m north of north transept, Church of St Mary the Virgin. a) Ham stone chest tomb, commemorates -- Challen, died 1729. b) Ham stone chest tomb; commemorates Thomas Holman, Gentleman, died 1792, and his wife Mary, died 1799	Post Medieval	Grade II
B120	7/137	Whitelackington	37971549	Whitelackington House, and gazebos to SE and SW corners. Detached house. Portion of a large C17 house altered in C18 and C19. Ham stone near-ashlar; Welsh slate roofs behind moulded coped gables. Two storeys with attic. Two gazebos attached to southern corners and small lean-to on north elevation	Post Medieval	Grade II*

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B121	7/138	Whitelackington	37901545	Outbuilding about 45m west of Whitelackington House. Storehouse, formerly cider house with horse engine house, C18. Local stone rubble; Welsh slate roof; two storeys. Attached to north end of building a single storey building, apparently used as a horse engine house	Post Medieval	Grade II
B122	7/139	Whitelackington	37841523	Thatched barn about 85m west of Whitelackington House. Probably C18. Ham stone rubble; hipped thatched roof, lean-to on north side. Set on high ground in dominant position, forming part of a farming complex of interest.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B123	7/140	Whitelackington	36281587	West Lodge to Dillington Park. In form of cottage ornee. Early C19. Hamstone rubble with ashlar facade; hipped thatched roof; two storeys. Lower extension to rear.	Modern	Grade II
B124	7/141	Whitelackington	36321581	Orchard Cottage, Ashwell. Detached, circa 1600. Ham stone, ashlar dressings; thatched roof; two storeys. Single storey thatched extension attached to west gable.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B125	3/142	Whitelackington	36271647	Cocks Bridge, Ashwell (formerly listed under Civil Parish of Ilminster Without) . Road bridge over river. Dated 1834. Lias stone, cut and squared. Ham stone dressings. This bridge and Twinneys bridge constructed for 375 pounds sterling	Modern	Grade II
B126	3/143	Whitelackington	36281654	Twinney Bridge, Ashwell (formerly listed under Civil Parish of Ilminster Without) Road bridge over stream, 1834. Lias stone cut and squared. Ham stone dressings. This bridge and Cocks Bridge constructed for 375 pounds sterling	Modern	Grade II
B127	3/144	Whitelackington	38021542	Oddfallings (formerly listed as The Cottage). Early C19. Ham stone rubble; thatched roof; two storeys. Lean-to garage attached to rear.	Modern	Grade II
B128	7/145	Whitelackington	37941574	Abrahams Farmhouse, and front boundary railings, Back Lane. Detached farmhouse, probably C18. Ham stone; thatched roof. Boundary railings 3m north of house, cast iron, horizontal bars with cast uprights and matching gate. Adds to the setting of the house.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B129	7/146	Whitelackington	37921575	Corner Barn, Back Lane (formerly listed as Outbuildings to Abraham's Farm house). Former barn, now converted into house. C18, modified in 1980's. Ham stone rubble; thatched roof. General character of the barn apparently not spoiled; building has important group value with Abraham's Farmhouse, 20m to east.	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B130	7/147	Whitelackington	37961565	No 12 Back Lane. Detached cottage. Probably C18. Ham stone rubble; thatched roof; two storeys.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B131	7/148	Whitelackington	37971548	Whitelackington House (formerly listed as The Old Vicarage). Detached, formerly the vicarage. Early C19. Local stone rendered and colour washed. In a villa style; two storeys.	Modern	Grade II
B132	-----	Ilminster	34891572	Railway Bridge crossing the River Isle to the north of Ilminster. Limestone ashlar construction with two arches. Not recorded by the SMR or NMR. Only noted during walkover visit.	Modern	None
B133	2/14	Ashill	34311635	Rowland's Farm House and attached outbuildings around a courtyard. The farmhouse dates from the late 15th to early 16th centuries, with some minor alterations since that time. The house was restored by Raymond Erith in the mid 1970s.	Medieval	Grade II*
B134	2/15	Ashill	34181671	Entrance gateway about 370 metres north-north-west of Rowland's Farmhouse. Built in the early 19th century with Ham stone piers and cast iron railings, but no gates. Matching pedestrian gate on the east side.	Modern	Grade II
B135	2/17	Ashill	34201675	A road bridge over a stream, constructed around 1800. Made from Ham stone ashlar blocks. Similar to Bow Bridge of 1801 and Jordans South Bridge of 1782, over the same stream.	Modern	Grade II
B136	2/16	Ashill	34401622	Corn Mill, south east of Rowland's Farm, Ashill. Three stone buildings in good condition. Double mill fed by a leat. Wood trough with a rack and pinion wooden hatch. Overshoot wheel 17ft in diameter by 4ft with 40 metal buckets. Iron pit wheel. The mill was repaired and restored between 1995 and 1998. This work was monitored. The mill would have appear to have been built as early as c.1600 as a rectangular block 40ft by 21ft with a decorative south facade. The north wall was removed and rebuilt further back at some later date. The west wall has also been rebuilt.	Post Medieval	Grade II*
B137	2/12	Ashill	33881601	A Grotto/Summer-house, located in the parkland of Jordans House. Dated 1828, it is located on an promontory in the ornamental lake. The Grotto was built by the Speke family of Jordans. John Speke was the Victorian explorer who discovered the source of the Nile. Jordans House was demolished in the 1960s. This is a remarkably fine example of a country garden grotto/summer-house.	Modern	Grade II*
B138	2/18	Ashill	33611629	Shrubbery Farm Cottage. Early 19th century in origin with a 20th century brick extension to the rear. Interior not seen. Formerly part of the estate known as Jordans where the house was demolished in the 1960s.	Modern	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

B139	2/54	Horton	33661536	Horton Cross Farmhouse and front boundary wall. Possibly a 17th century remodelling of an earlier building.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B140	2/55	Horton	33981531	An outbuilding around 7 metres north-east of Horton Cross Farmhouse. A general farm building, former purpose unknown. Probably 18th century in origin. Interior not surveyed.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B141	2/60	Horton	33281513	A milestone, probably early 19th century in origin. A painted Ham stone pillar with cast-iron plaques. Located on a road constructed by the Ilton and Ilminster Trust under an Act of 1807 and transferred to the Ilminster Trust in 1829.	Modern	Grade II
B142	2/63	Horton	33561566	Jordans Bridge. A road bridge over a stream. Constructed by the Ilminster Trust in 1782 of Ham stone.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B143	2/62	Horton	33601530	Horton Manor and its entrance gateway. Built around 1800. Interior not surveyed.	Modern	Grade II
B144	2/56	Horton	33661535	Barn about 20 metres north of Horton Cross Farmhouse Probably 18th century in origin. Interior not surveyed.	Post Medieval	Grade II
B145	2/58	Horton	33991532	A Gazebo, built around 1800 of red brick. Two storeys with a pyramidal roof. 20th century glazed doors. Slight lean-to extension on the north side.	Modern	Grade II
B146	5/347	Ilminster	34411500	Rose Mills, south east of Horton Cross, Donyatt. 'Rose Mills' printed on OSAD 6" map of 1969. Leat and head pond from River Isle with screens and hatches in place. Two vertical shafted turbines by Arnfield of Ringwood. A generator by W.H. Bond of Warminster, giving 222 volts or 36 amps at 460rpm.	Modern	None
B147				Number not used.		
B148				Number not used		
B149				Number not used		
B150				Number not used		
B151	7/184	South Petherton	43191681	No.1 The Surgery., formerly listed as The Old House. Earlier 18th century building with some late 18th and 19th century modifications. Ham stone ashlar construction with a clay tile, formerly thatched roof.	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 2: Summary of Historic Buildings data

***Appendix 1:
Aerial Photographs
Consulted***

ENGLISH HERITAGE - NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
National Monuments Record - Air Photos Library

Summary report for vertical coversearch

Date : 20-May-2003 Time : 13:09:33

Customer Enquiry Reference No. 57245

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RAF/56/1904	1391	F44	17	22	P	ST440171	ST403169	02-NOV-1960	1	AC	9961	20.00 BW87	MOD	CRW
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RAF/225B/UK854/3	6671	VH	14	17	P	ST345150	ST347164	29-JUL-1940	1	AB	12000	5.00 BW55	FCM	RAF
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OS/73005	10477	V	135	135	P	ST332155	ST352155	17-APR-1973	1	A	7500	12.00 BW99	NMR	CRW
OS/73005	10477	V	136	136	K	ST339151	ST339151	17-APR-1973	1	A	7500	12.00 BW99	NMR	CRW
OS/73005	10477	V	157	157	P	ST362164	ST362164	17-APR-1973	1	A	7500	12.00 BW99	NMR	CRW
OS/73108	10478	V	363	363	P	ST442164	ST442164	29-APR-1973	1	A	7500	12.00 BW99	NMR	CRW
OS/73108	10478	V	401	401	P	ST432162	ST432162	29-APR-1973	1	A	7500	12.00 BW99	NMR	CRW
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Total 15 Sorties 92 Prints

ENGLISH HERITAGE - NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
National Monuments Record - Air Photos Library

Summary report for specialist collection

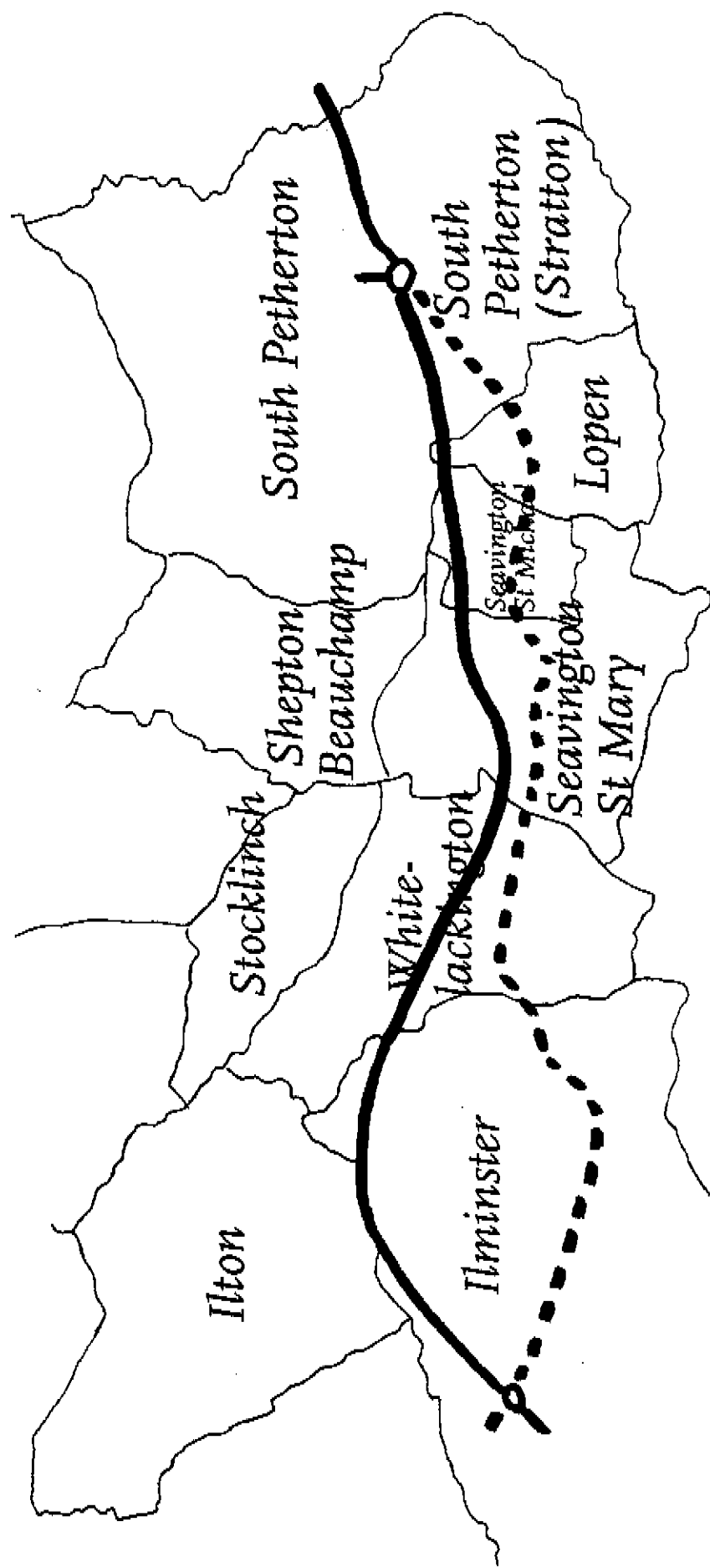
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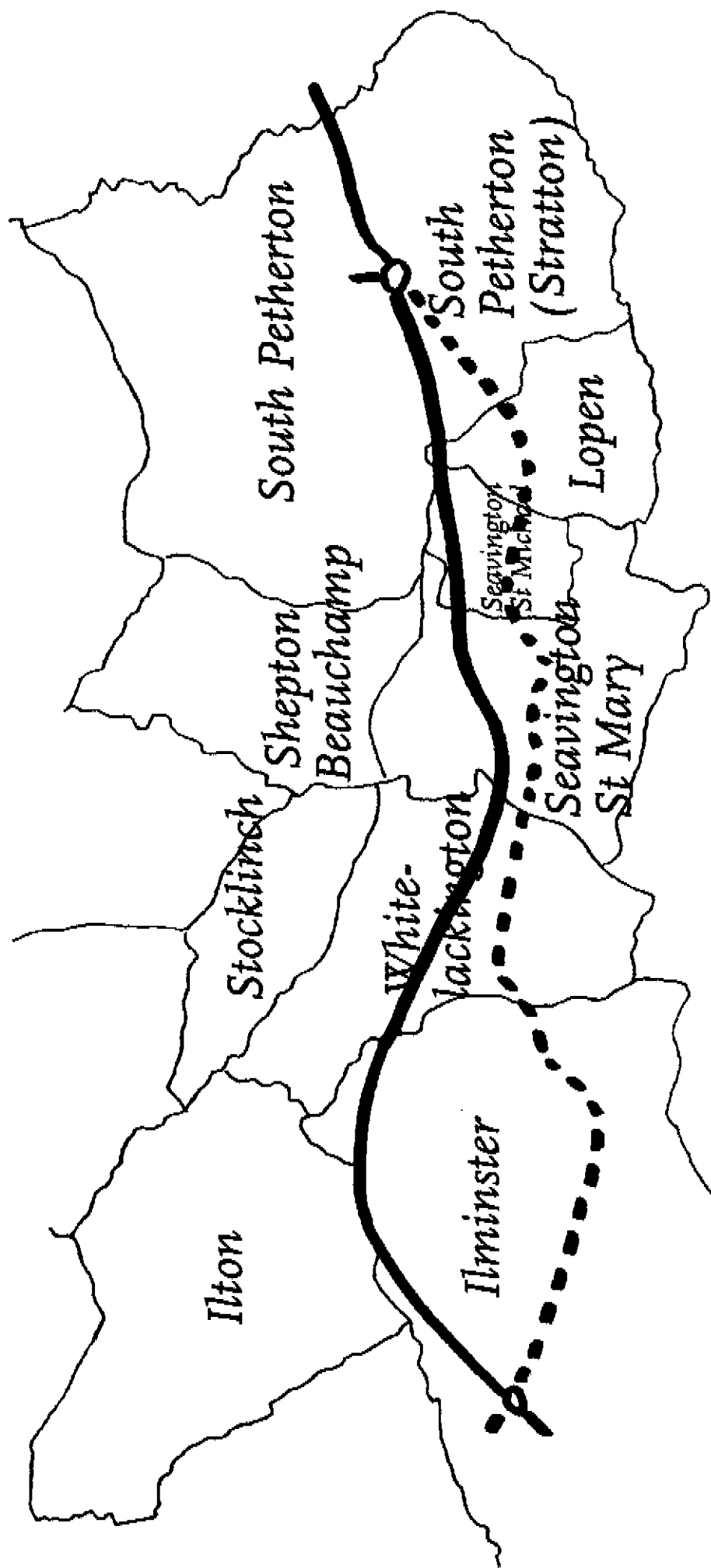
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Total 3 Records

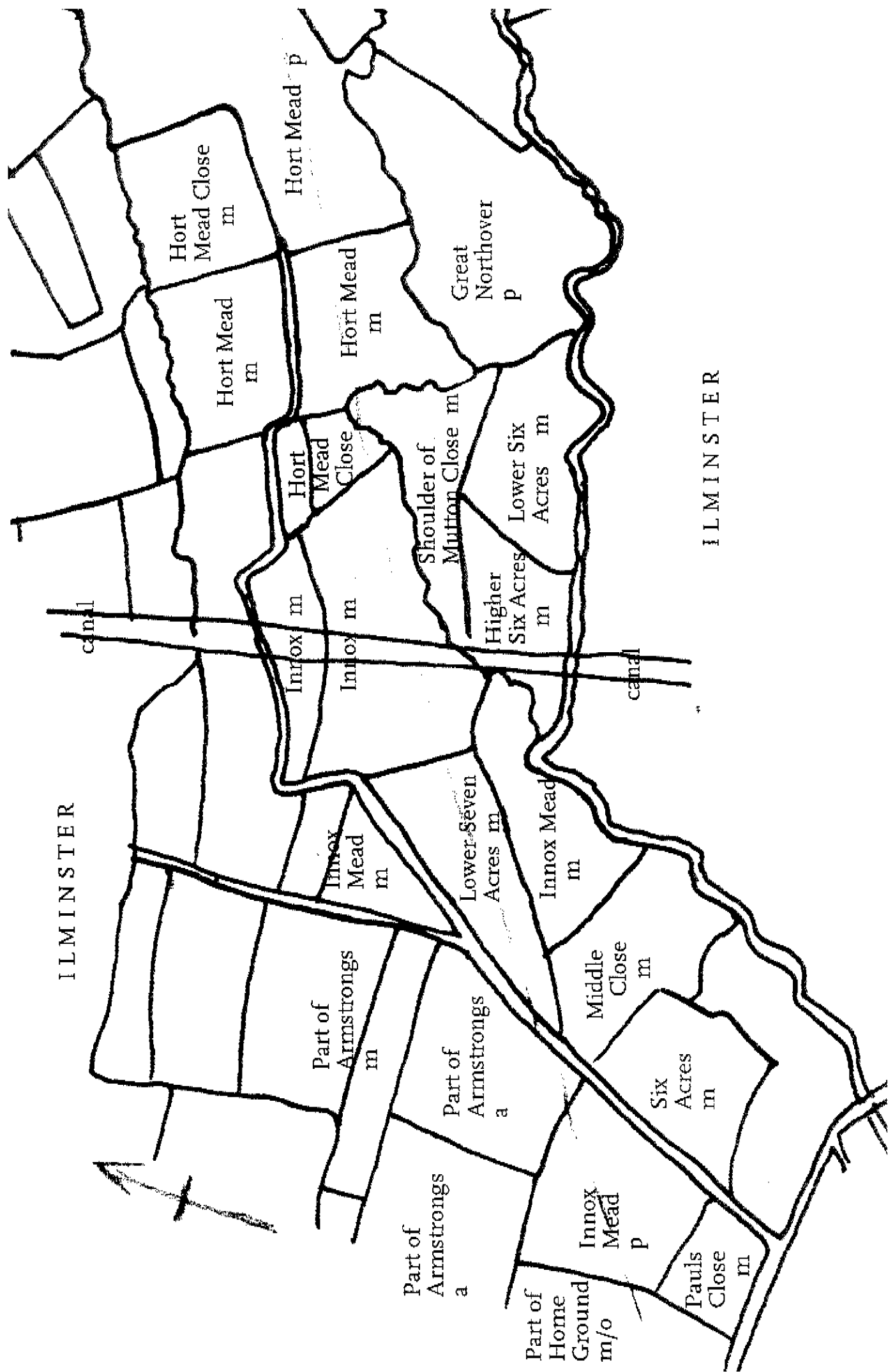
Appendix 2:
Extacts from historical
mapping

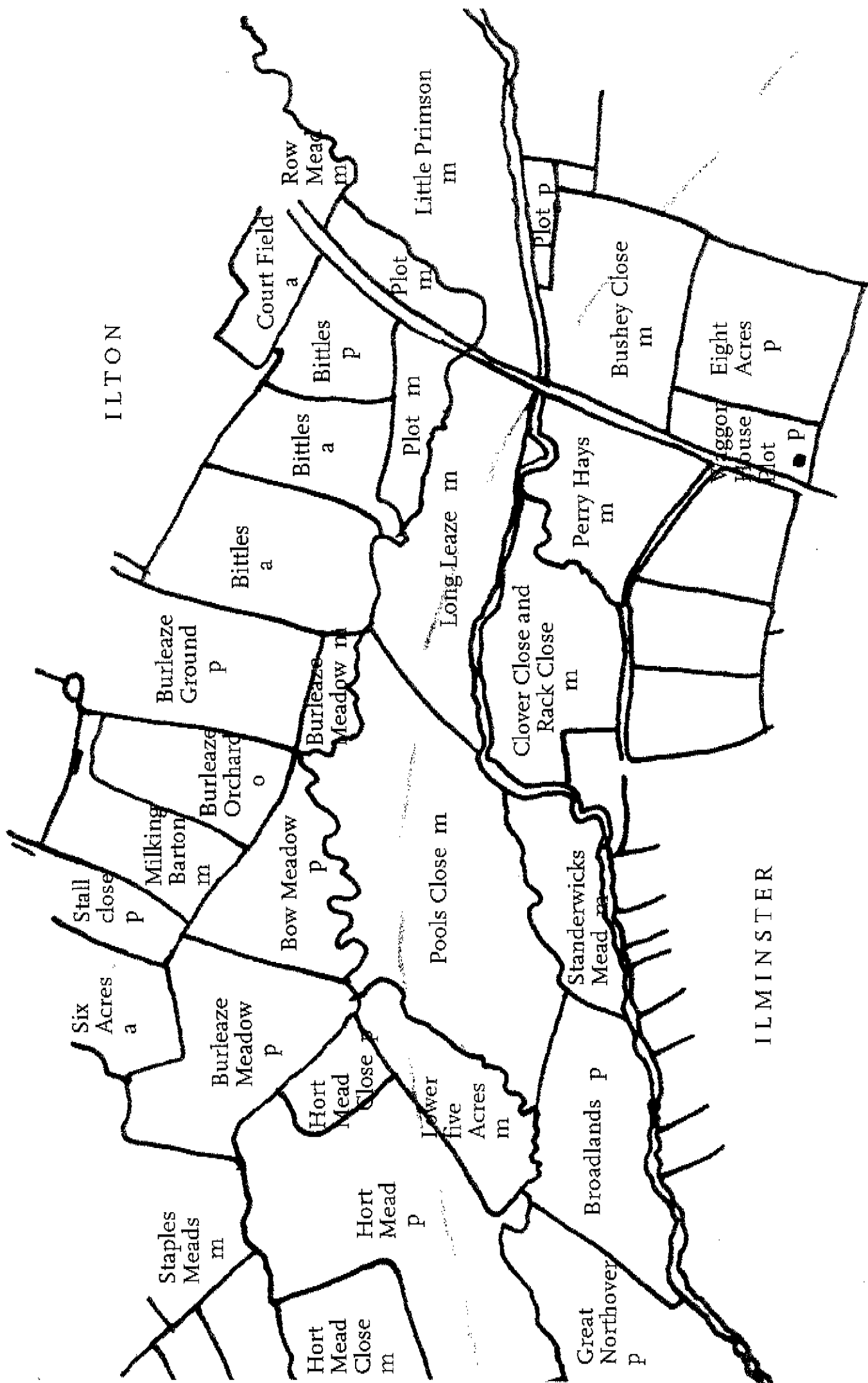


Key Map to Parishes along the line of the A303 Ilminster By-pass. (The former A303 through Ilminster is shown as a dotted line)

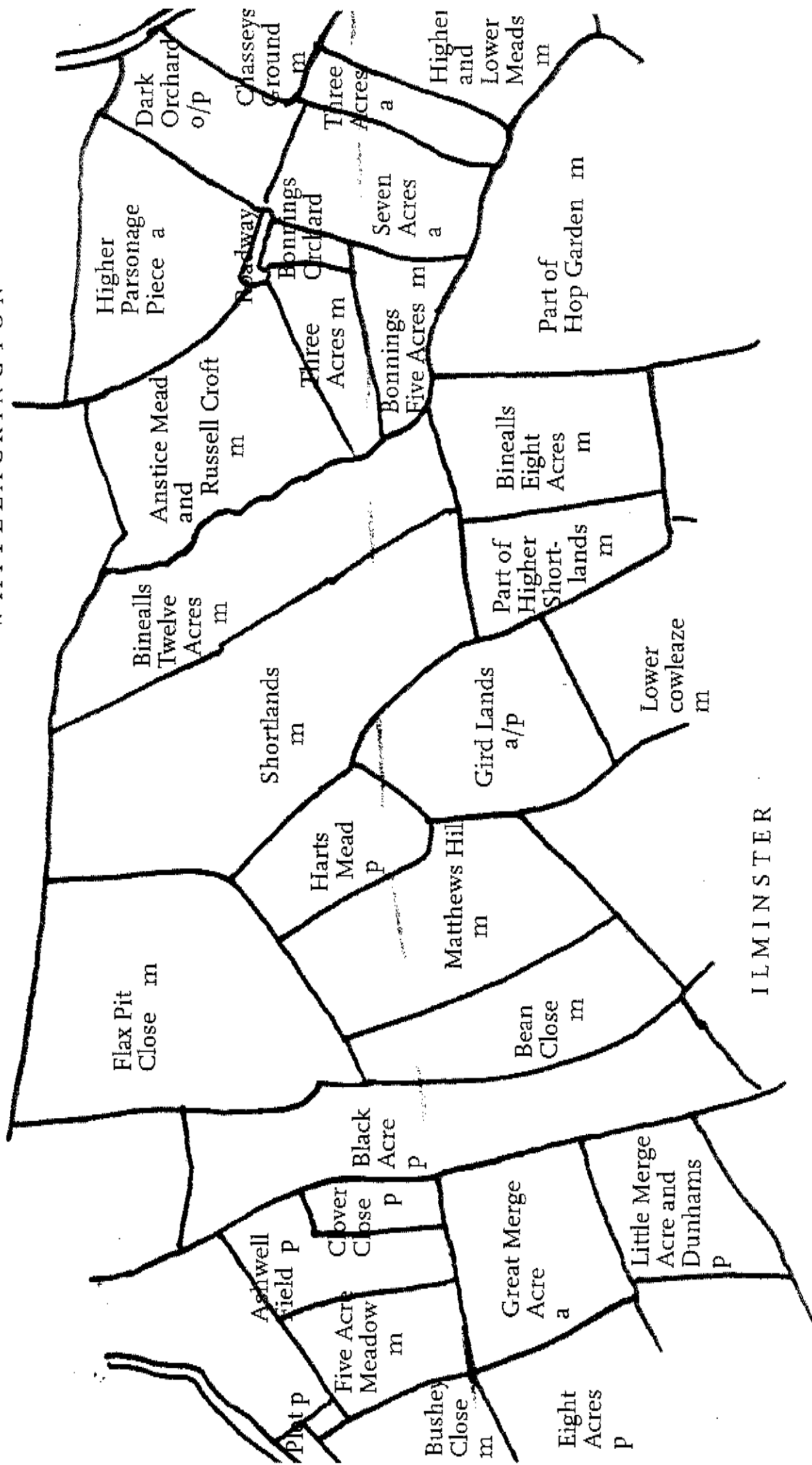


Parish key map showing original A303 (dashed) and Iminster Bypass (solid)

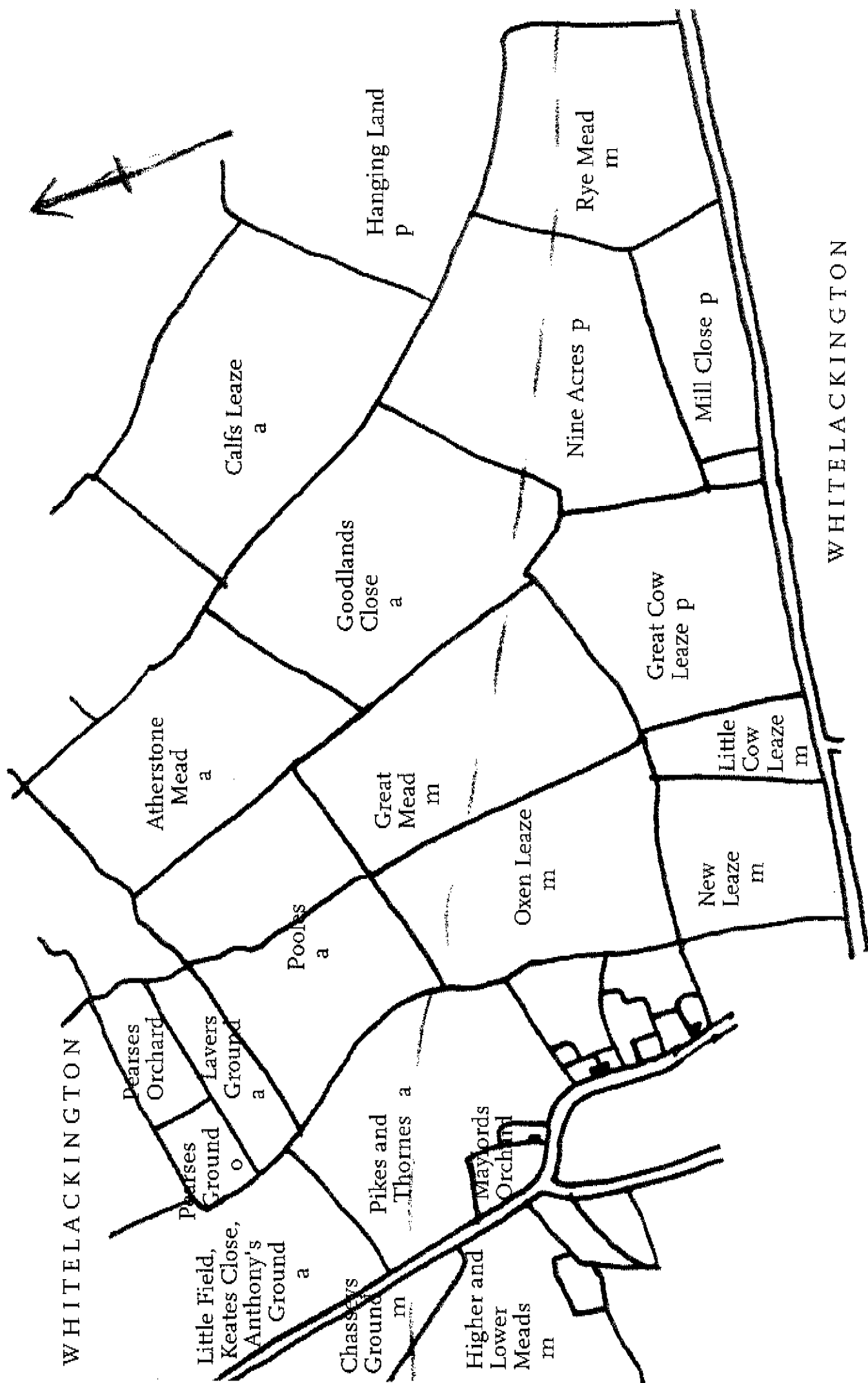




WHITELACKINGTON

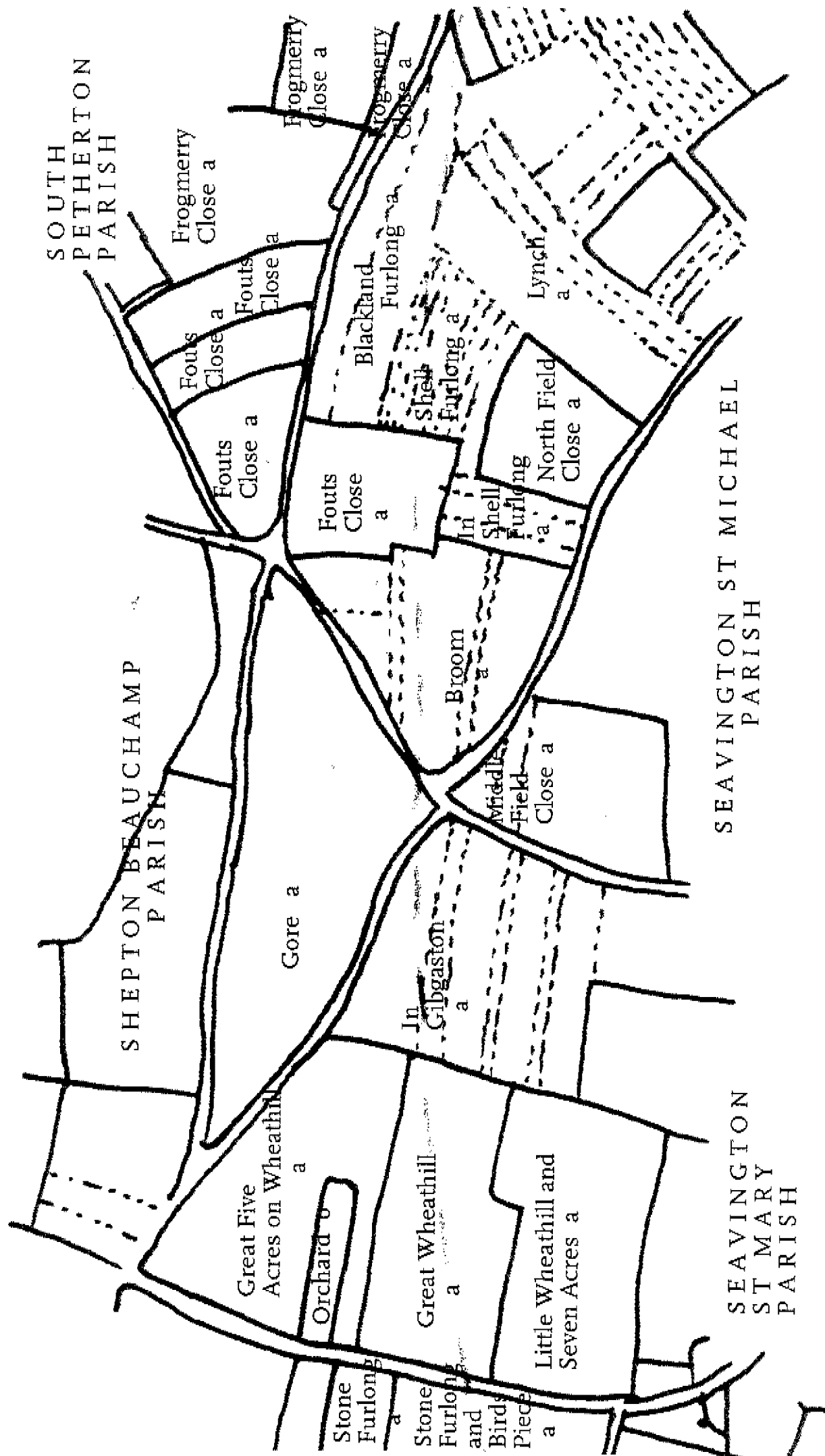


ILMINSTER



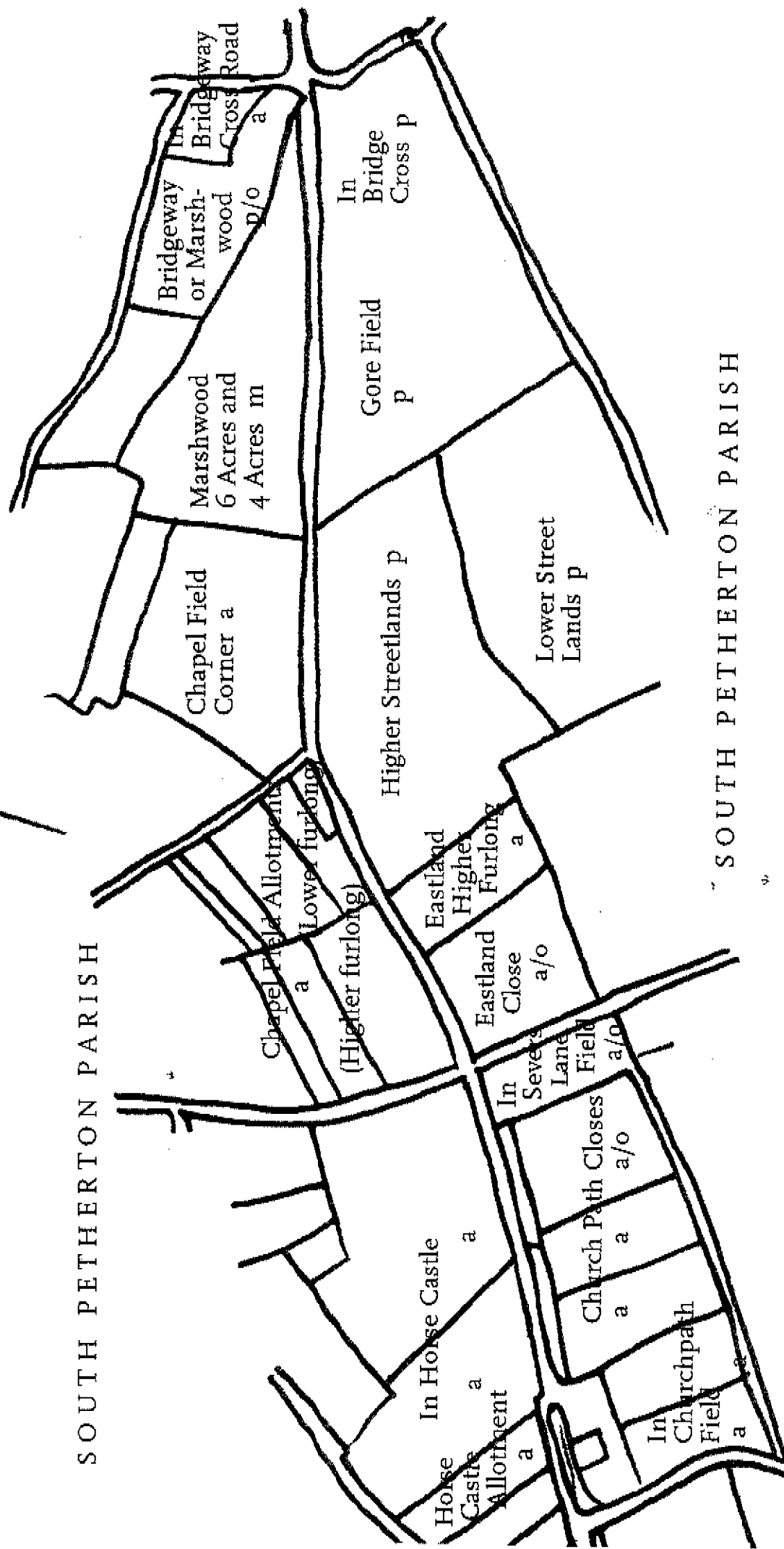
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SEAVINGTON ST MARY PARISH

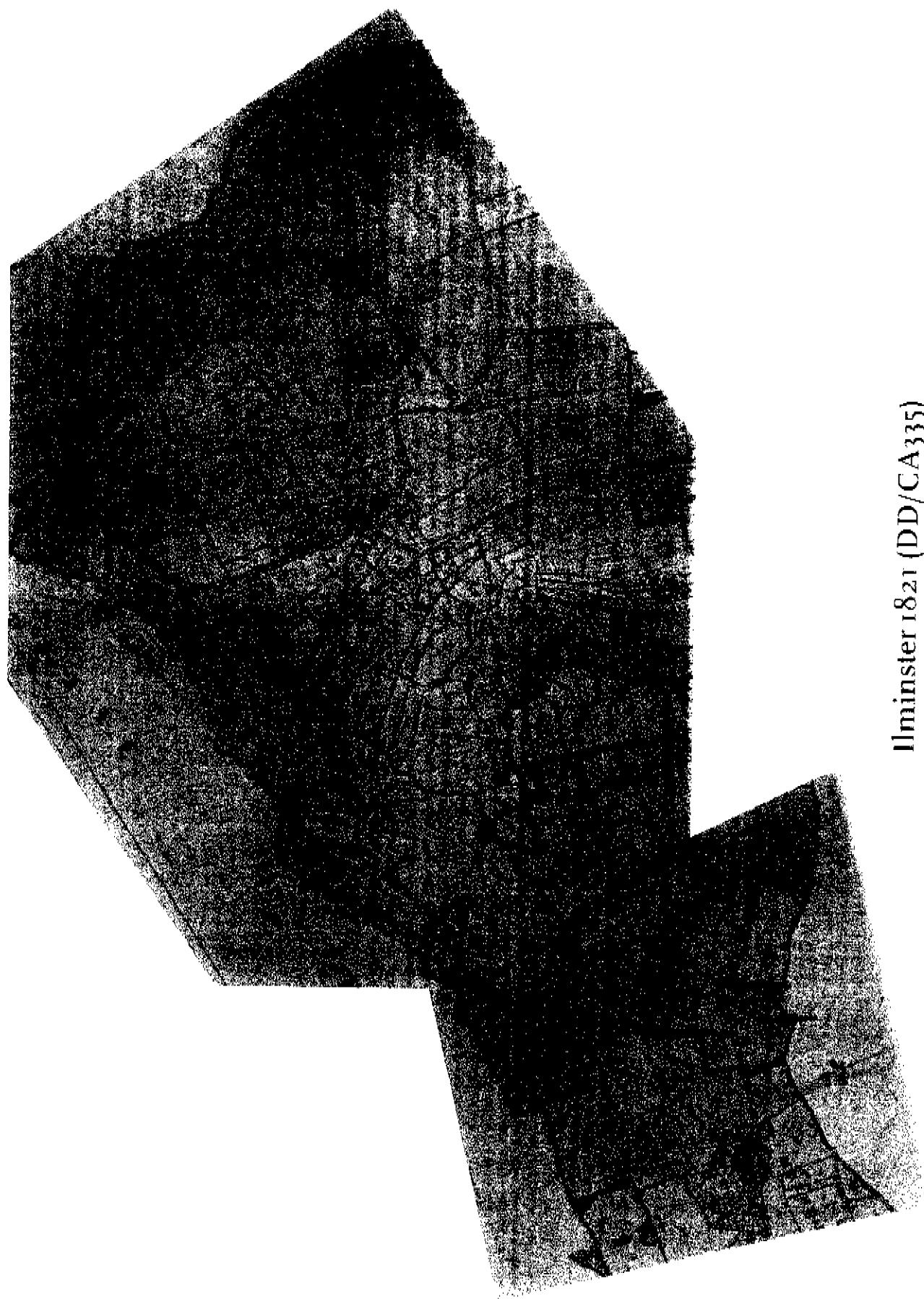


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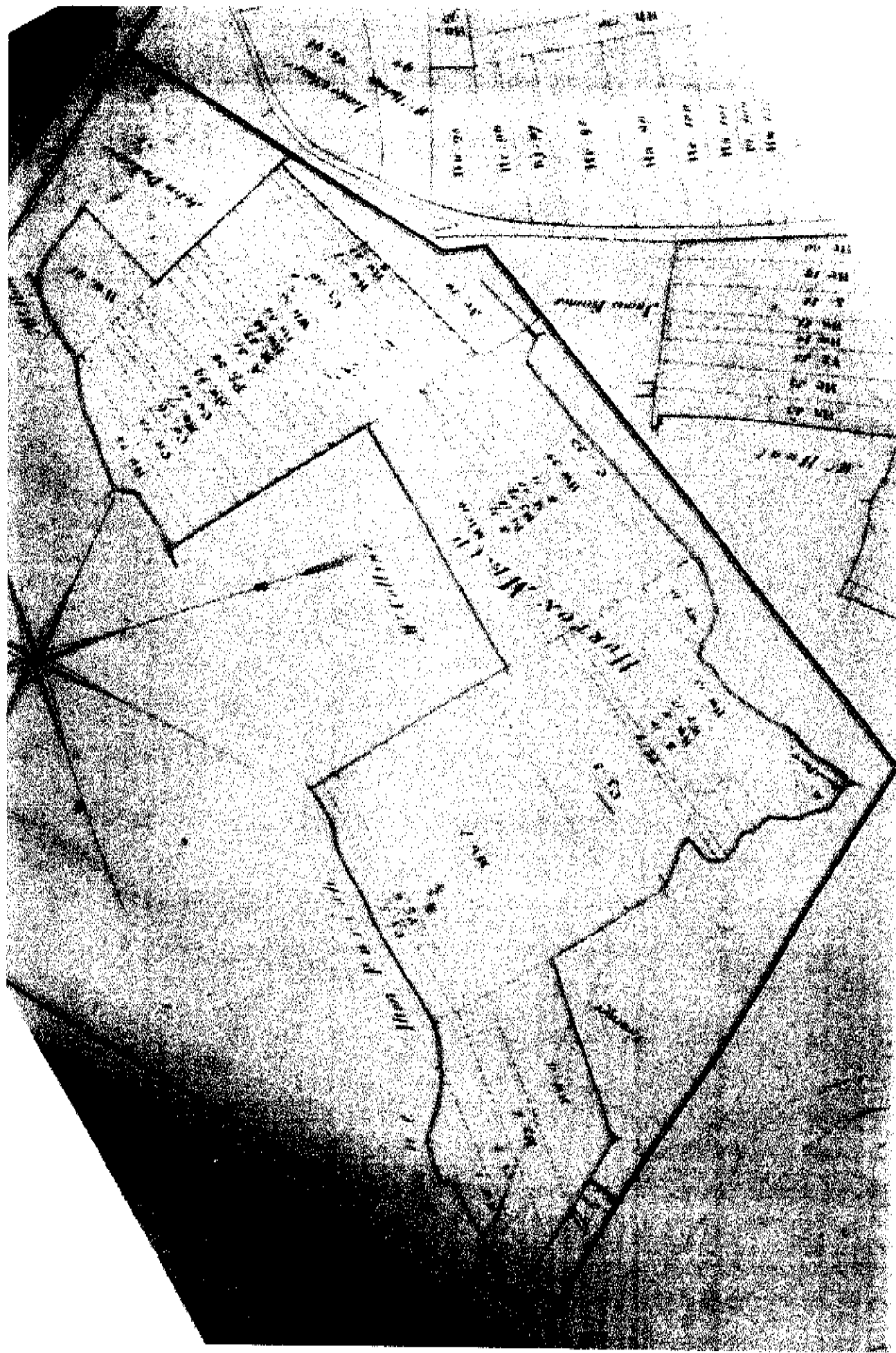
LOPEN
PARISH



SOUTH PETHERTON PARISH



Ilminster 1821 (DD/CA335)



Ilminster (Horton Mead) c.1798 (SRO DD/CA 170)

Image quality will be improved in final report



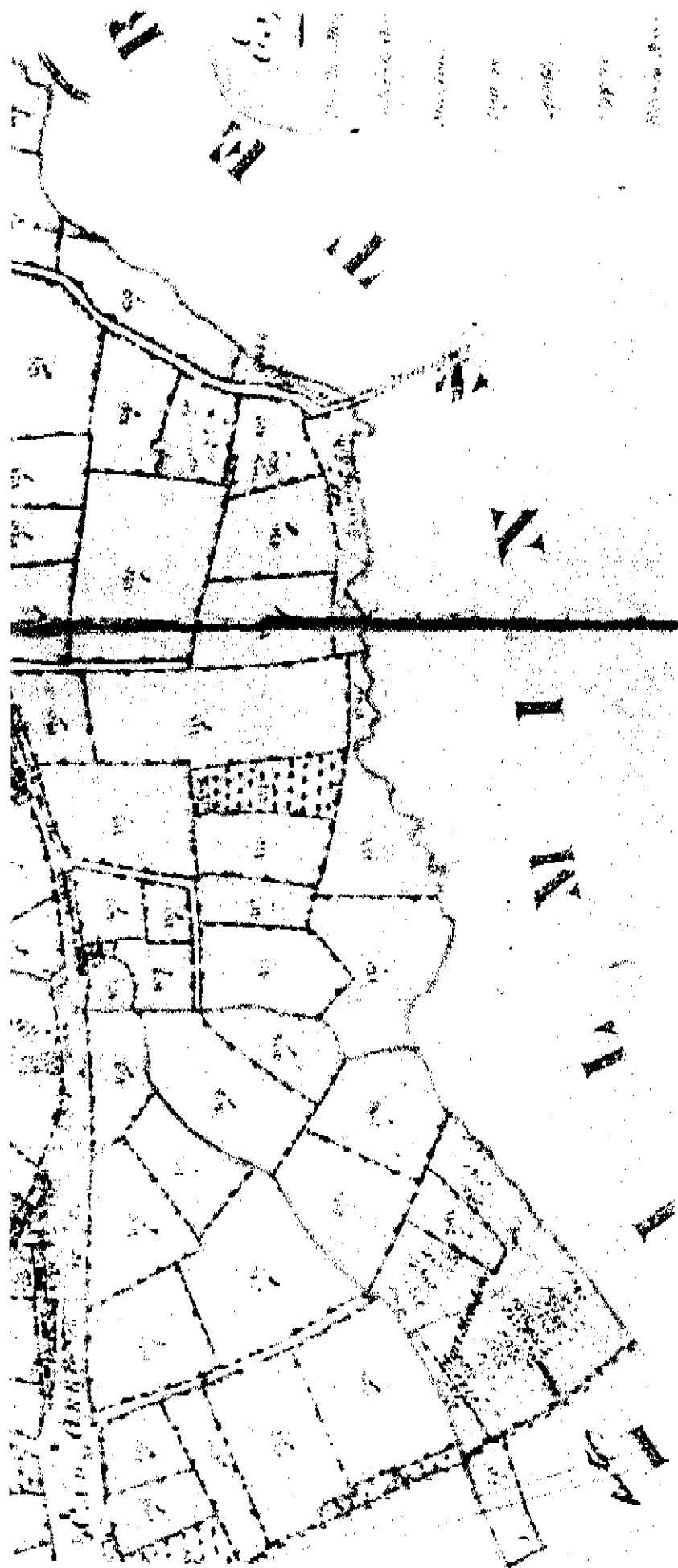
Ilminster 1768 (SRO DD/CA165)

Image quality will be improved in the next page



Ilminster 1768 (SRO DD/CA165)

Image quality will be improved in final report



Hton 1803 (SRO DD/WY box 121)

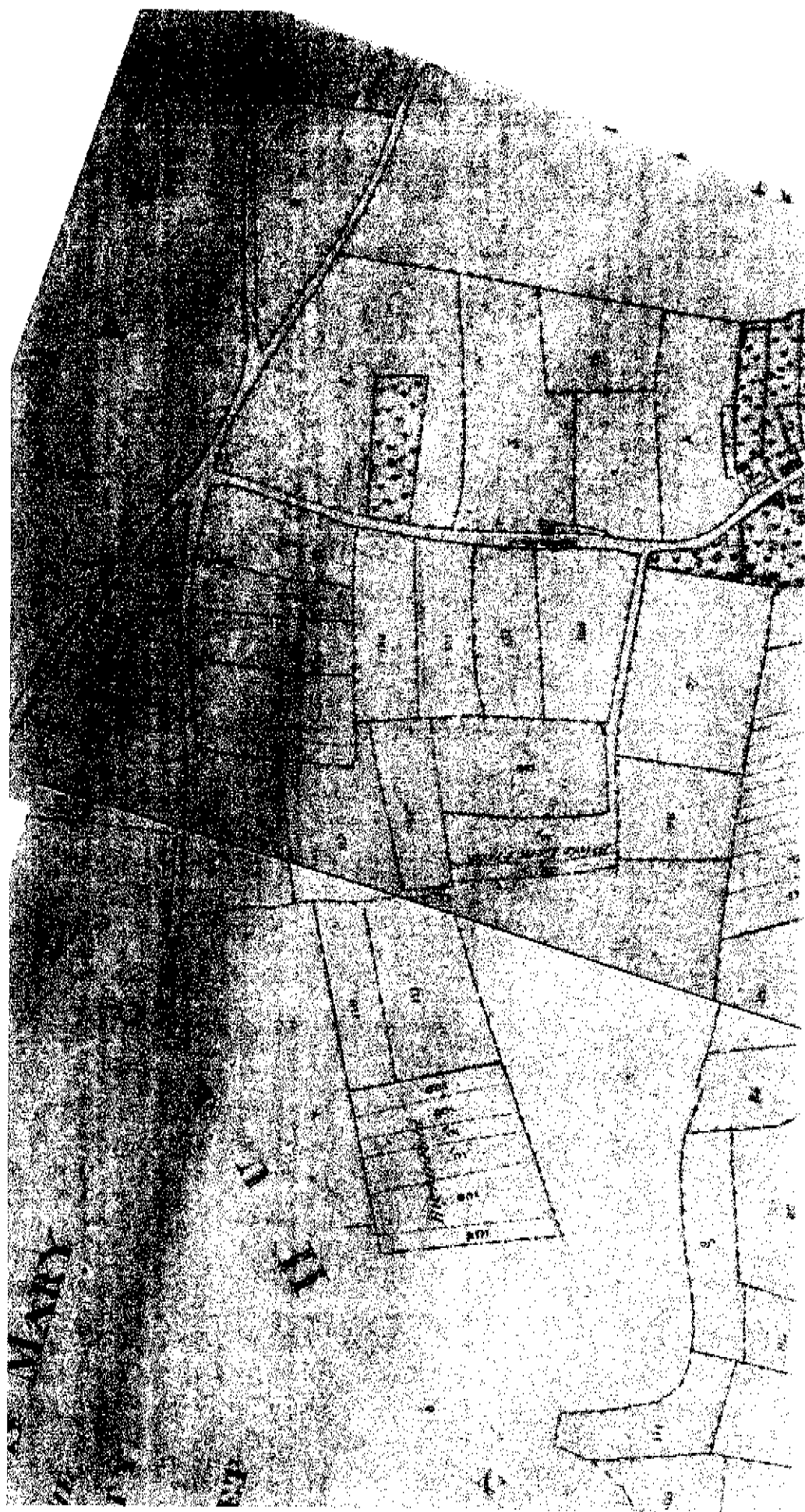


White Lackington 1767 (SRO T/PH sro 89 G/3424)

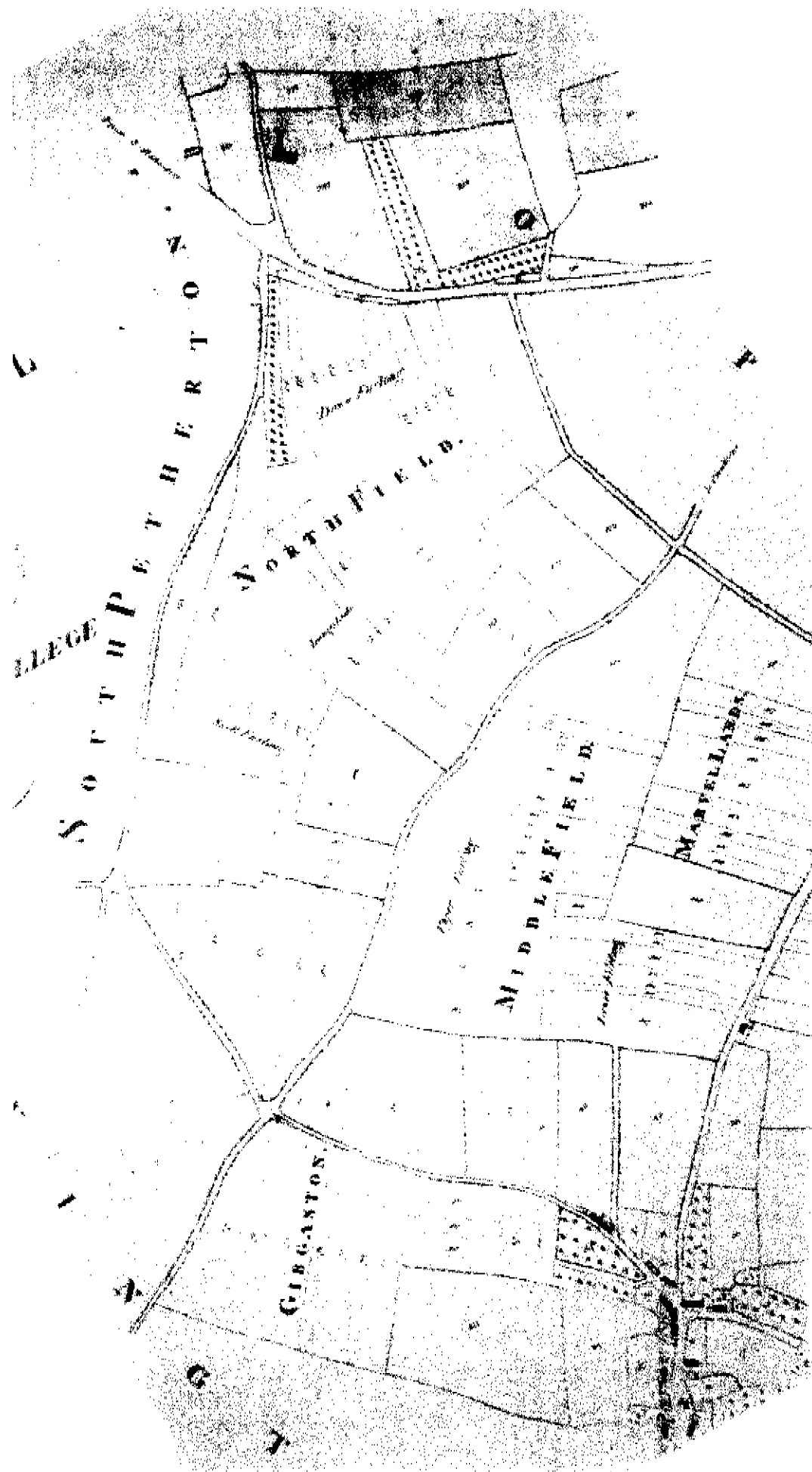
Image quality is poor and is not a reproduction.



Seavington St Mary 1829 (SRO DD/SAS H/528)

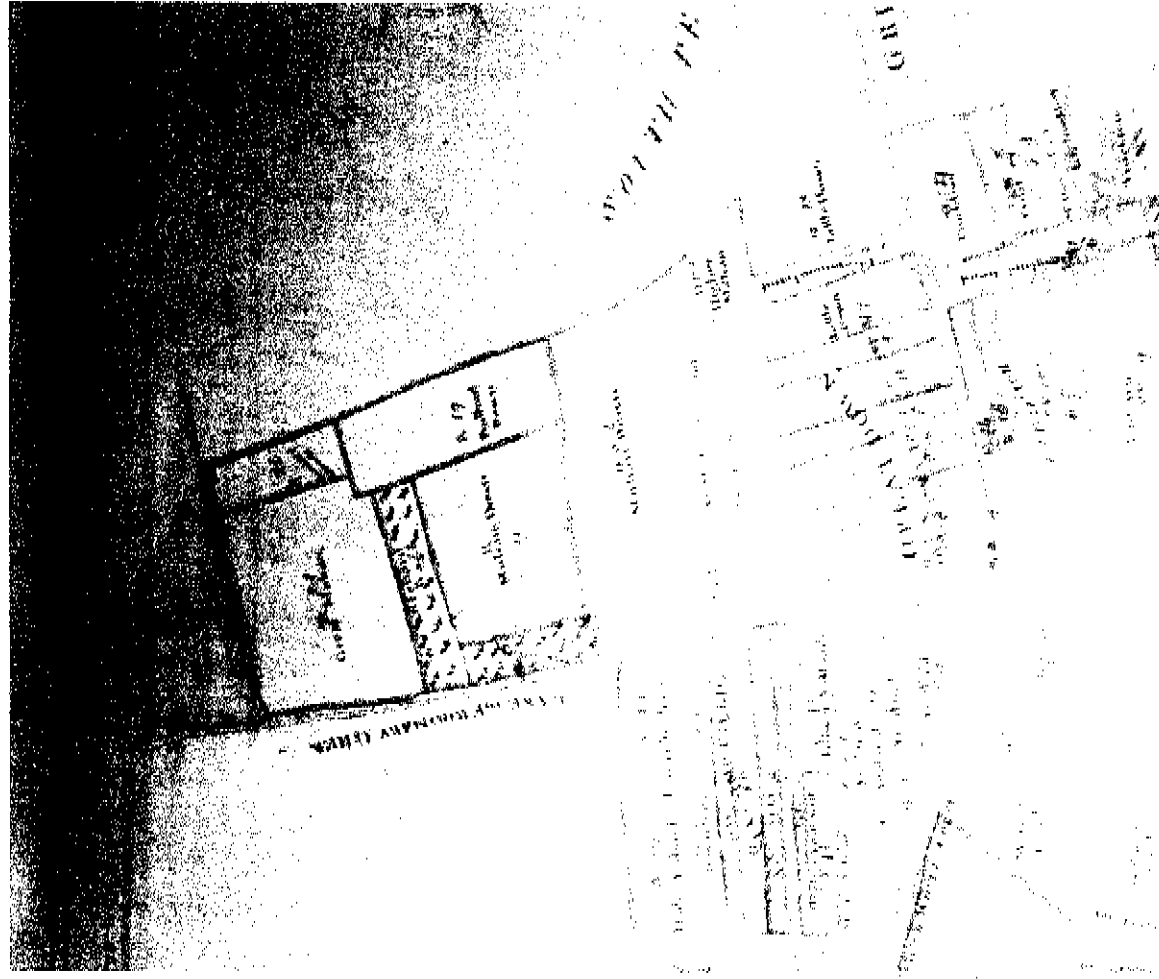


Seavington St Mary 1815 (SRO DD/PT S/1515)

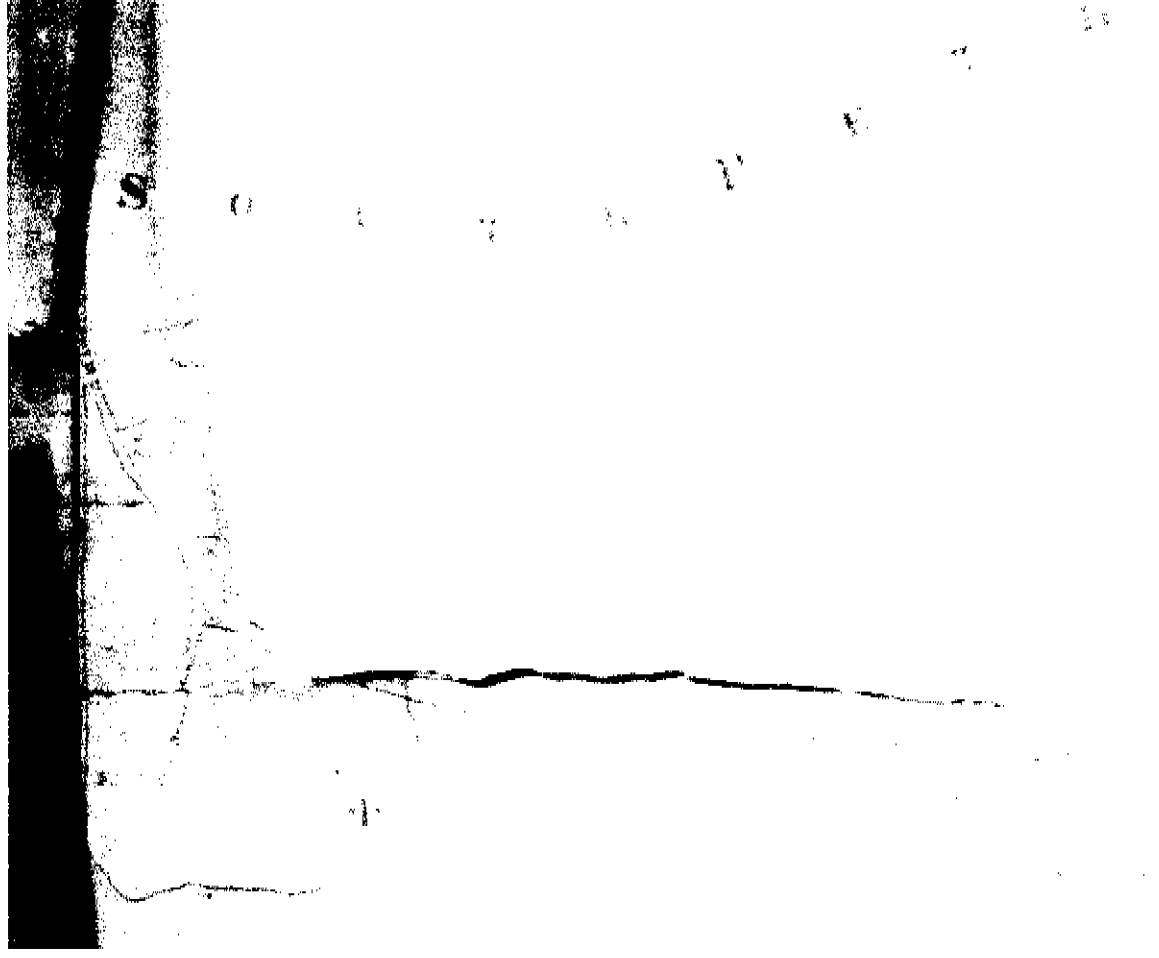


Seavington St Michael 1815 (SRO T/PH/wyk 1 C/2507)

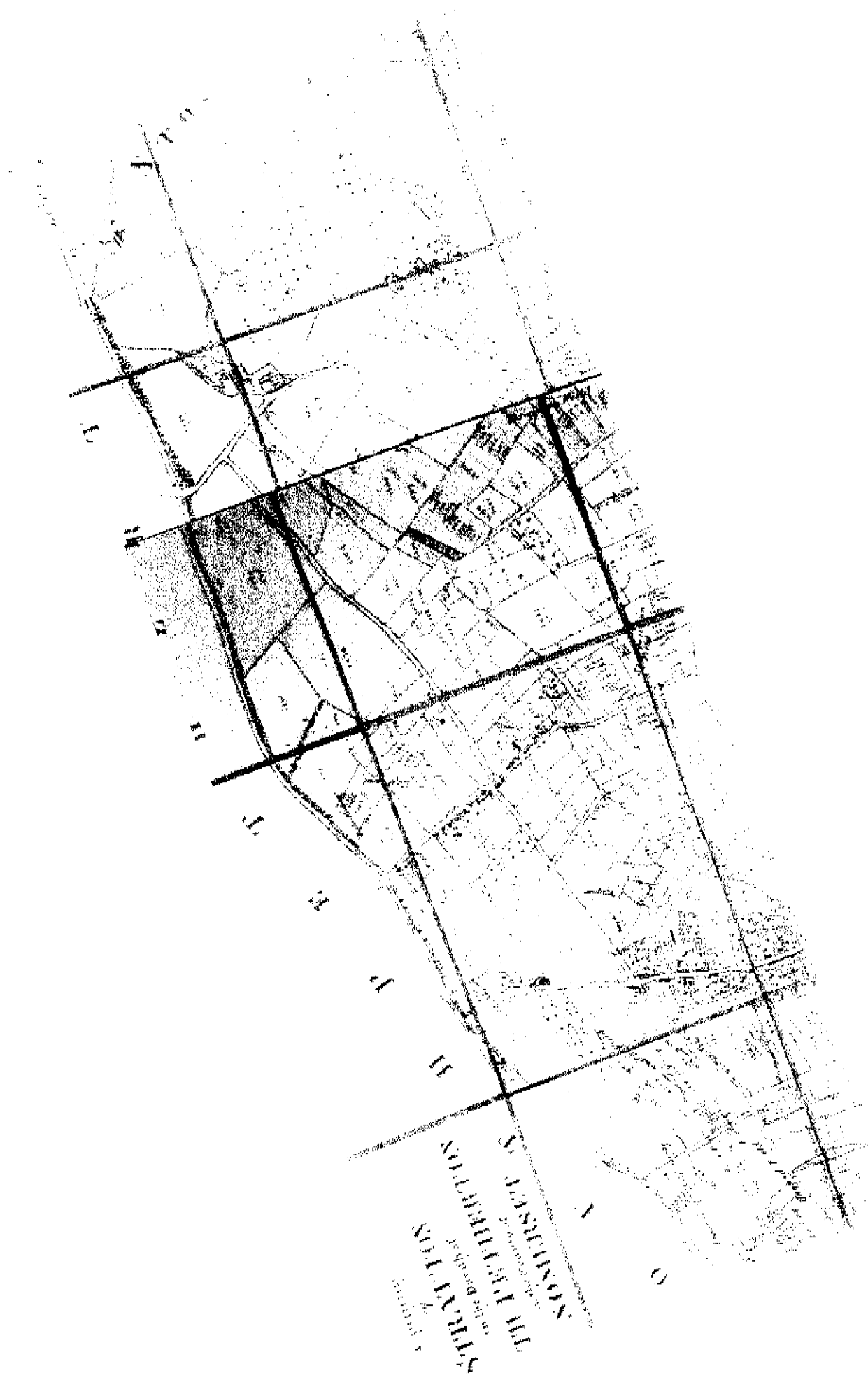
Seavington St Michael 1815 (SRO T/PH/wyk 1 C/2507)



Lopen CJ774 (SRO DD/PT)

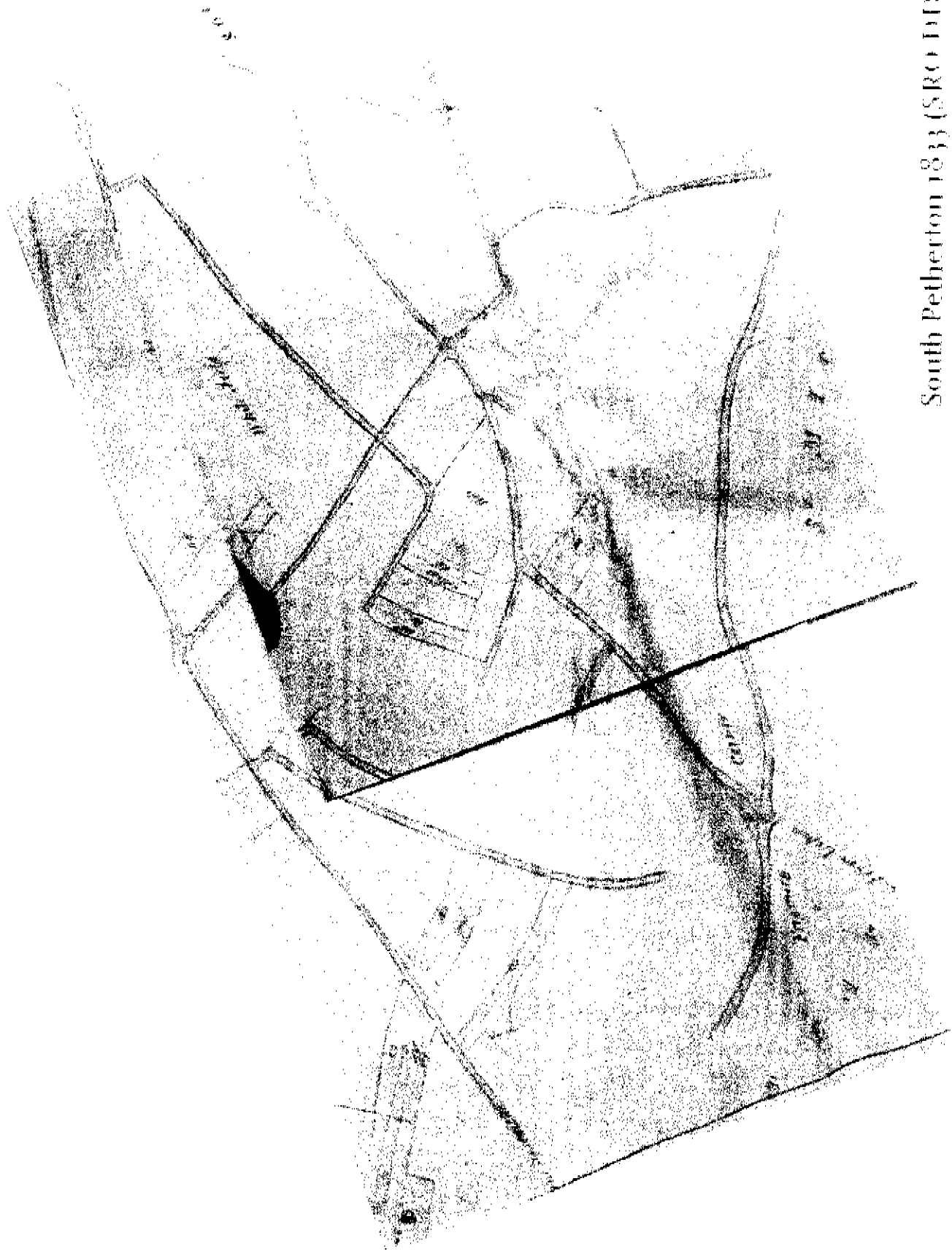


Lopen c.1822 (SRO DD/WY)

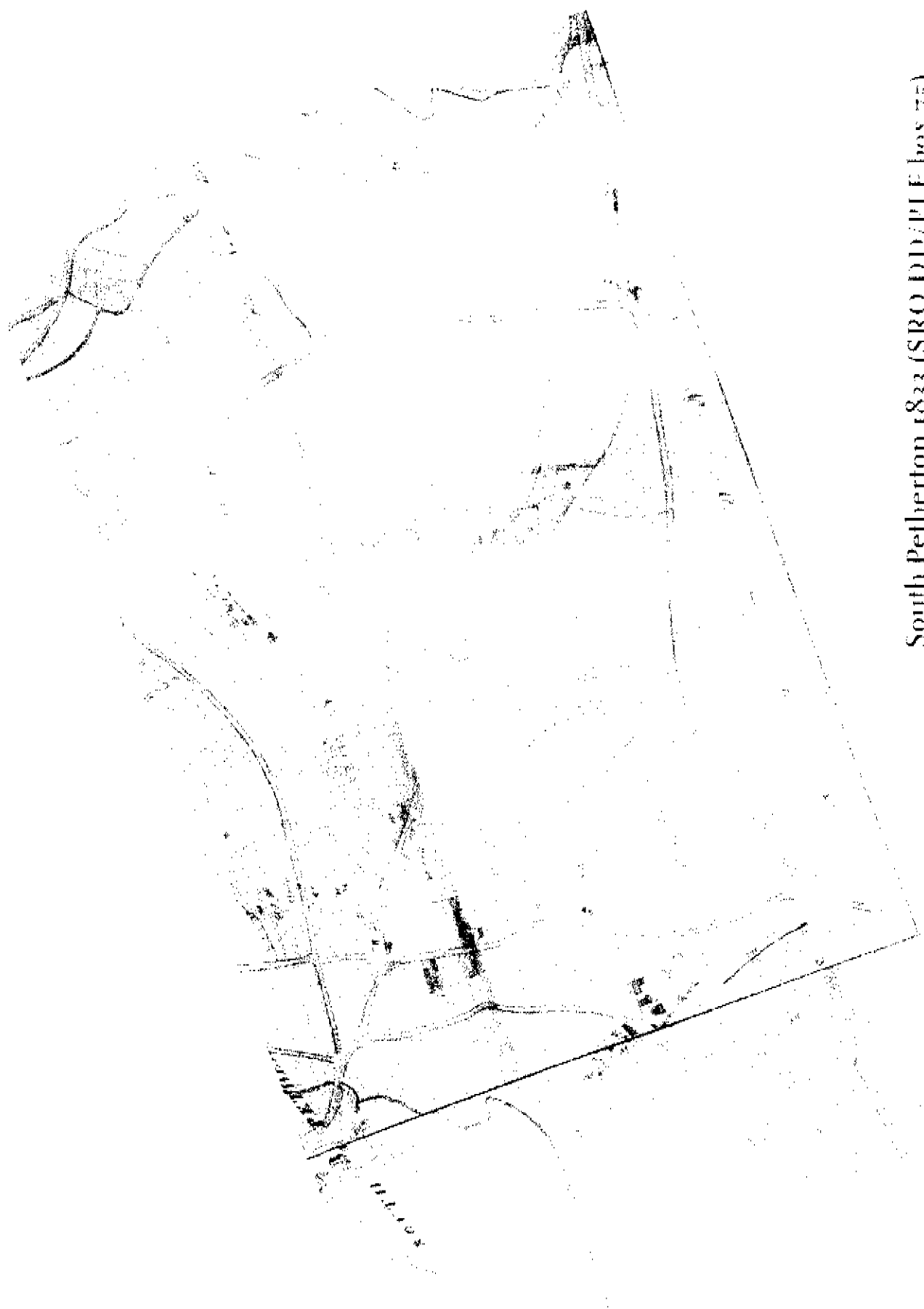


South Petherton (Stratton tithing), early 19th-cent. (SRO DD/WY box 121)

Image courtesy of the National Archives



South Petherton 1833 (SRC HD/PFF box 14)



South Petterton 1833 (SRO D1D/PLE box 75)

Appendix 3:
Historic landscape
Characterisation

IILC Somerset

No.	Description	Timedepth	Previous land-use
1	Recently enclosed land (REL), C17-18	Medieval	Subdivided 4
2	REL, C18-20	Post-medieval	Improved waste 3
3	Anciently enclosed land (AEL), pre C17	Pre C17	Complex
4	AEL, modified C17-19	Medieval	Meadow
5	AEL modified C17-19	Medieval	Complex
6	REL, C18-20	Post medieval	Meadow 1
7	RFL, C17-18	Medieval	Subdivided 5
8	AEL, modified C17-19	Medieval	Subdivided 4
9	AEL, modified C19-20	Medieval	Complex
10	AEL, modified C17-19	Medieval	Subdivided 5
11	Orchard	Modern	
12	AEL, modified C17-19	Medieval	Subdivided 3
pink	Historic landscape park	Medieval	
Light grey	Post 1839/40 settlement	Modern	
Dark grey	Industrial complex	Modern	
black	Pre 1839/40 settlement	Medieval	
green	wood	Modern	
Dark green	Ancient woodland (replanted)	Medieval	

Appendix 4:
Geophysical Survey report

SITE SUMMARY SHEET

96 / 49 A303 Ilminster Bypass

Location, topography and geology

The areas investigated by gradiometry lie adjacent to the existing A303 Ilminster Bypass, between the villages of Ilminster and South Petherton, Somerset. Ilminster lies some 10 miles to the south east of the city of Taunton. The fields were generally level with varying ground cover. The soils comprise typical and stagnogleyic agrillic brown earths overlying Jurassic and Cretaceous siltstone and sandstone and, occasionally, Devonian shale and siltstone.

Archaeology

During construction of the existing A303 Ilminster bypass several remains of archaeological interest were recovered. These included Roman settlement and a prehistoric site. In addition, aerial photographic evidence suggests some cropmarks in the immediate vicinity.

Aims of Survey

Due to the proposed widening of the existing A303 Ilminster Bypass, four threatened areas were investigated using gradiometry, with the aim of locating any anomalies of archaeological interest.

Summary of Results *

The background level of response is generally quiet although ferrous disturbance from fences and modern debris in the topsoil is apparent within the data. Part of a rectangular enclosure and strong ditch type anomaly have been located together with pit type anomalies which appear to be of archaeological interest. Other linear anomalies, of varying magnitude, have also been located. While some of these may be archaeological, a modern origin, such as land drains, is likely.

* It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.

SURVEY RESULTS

96 / 49 A303 Ilminster Bypass

1. Survey Areas (Figures 1 - 5)

- 1.1 Four areas, A to D, were investigated using a fluxgate gradiometer. Area A was surveyed in rapid scanning mode while Areas B, C and D were assessed using recorded detailed gradiometry.
- 1.2 Figure 1 is a summary location plan of the four survey areas, while Figures 2 - 5 show the approximate location of the individual survey areas. For ease of display Areas B and C have been subdivided as indicated.
- 1.3 The survey grids were set out by **Geophysical Surveys of Bradford** and tied-in to existing field boundaries. Tie-in information has been lodged with the client.

2. Display

- 2.1 The data from the three detailed gradiometer surveys are displayed as greyscale images at a scale of 1:1250 with summary interpretation diagrams at the same scale.
- 2.2 In the archive section data are displayed as X-Y traces and dot density plots at a scale of 1:500. An interpretation diagram for each survey area is provided at the same scale.
- 2.2 A list of the figures included in this report precedes the diagrams. The display formats are discussed in the *Technical Information* section, at the end of the text.

3. General Considerations - Complicating factors

- 3.1 In general, conditions were suitable for survey with the areas under investigation being gently undulating.
- 3.2 The majority of the survey areas had knee high cereal crop cover. This has increased the background level of response slightly as keeping the gradiometer vertical is difficult in such conditions. However, this has not detracted from the overall results.
- 3.3 Parts of Area A and Area C occupied potato fields. These contain pronounced ridges and furrows which make walking at a fixed pace extremely difficult. Normally data from such fields are very noisy as past planting furrows give strong responses. In this case, however, the data were extremely quiet.
- 3.4 In all of the survey areas isolated ferrous responses of presumed modern origin have been detected. The most prominent responses are noted on the interpretation diagram.

4. Results of Survey

4.1 Area A (Figure 2)

- 1427
- 4.1.1 An area of 30m by 1400m was investigated in scanning mode using a fluxgate gradiometer along traverses at 10m intervals. The instruments LCD display was observed and any significant fluctuation investigated in more detail. If the anomalies appear to be archaeological in origin, they are marked for further recorded survey.
- 4.1.2 The transect occupied three fields with varying ground cover, including a potato field at the eastern end. Scanning in this area proved extremely difficult because of the uneven ground. The western most section occupied a large field with knee high cereal crop. To avoid excessive damage to the crop scanning was confined to the existing tram lines.
- 4.1.3 Scanning showed the background level of response to be very quiet magnetically with few significant responses being observed. A few isolated ferrous anomalies were noted and are likely to be modern in origin. Weak responses corresponding with slight earthworks were observed. Given the nature of the earthworks and the responses observed a modern origin such as land drains seems most likely. No anomalies clearly suggestive of archaeological remains were located during scanning.

4.2 Area B (Figures 6 - 7, B1.1 - B3.2)

- 1355x
- 4.2.1 Within the western half of Area B a strong enclosure type anomaly has been detected, although its southern limit has not been confirmed as it lies beyond the proposed land take. Several pit and short ditch type anomalies have also been located in the vicinity suggesting buried archaeological remains. Just to the west of the presumed enclosure there is a concentration of ferrous type responses. While material on the surface suggests that a modern origin is most likely an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out.
- 4.2.2 Towards the centre of the area is a series of parallel linear anomalies aligned approximately east-west. It is likely that these reflect land drains that are known to cross the landscape (S Dowse *pers. comm.*) particularly as they coincide with low lying ground. However, the responses are parallel to the enclosure and as a result an archaeological origin is possible.
- 4.2.3 A few pit type responses have been noted in the east of the survey which may be of archaeological interest, although they may be modern or natural in origin.

4.3 Area C (Figures 8 - 9, C1.1 - C2.2)

- 4.3.1 The background level of response across this area was extremely low with the data being dominated by the strong responses from a buried water pipe. This passes through the centre of the survey and runs from a water tank in the southwest to a possible tank. The area immediately surrounding the possible tank was overgrown and could not be surveyed.
- 4.3.2 Towards the centre of the survey a strong linear anomaly and pit type responses have been recorded. While the nature of the anomalies suggest an archaeological origin, interpretation is confused by the presence of the pipe. It is of concern that the linear anomaly terminates at the pipe and the pit type anomalies lie to the south. Although this may suggest a modern origin it is possible that it reflects disturbed archaeological remains.

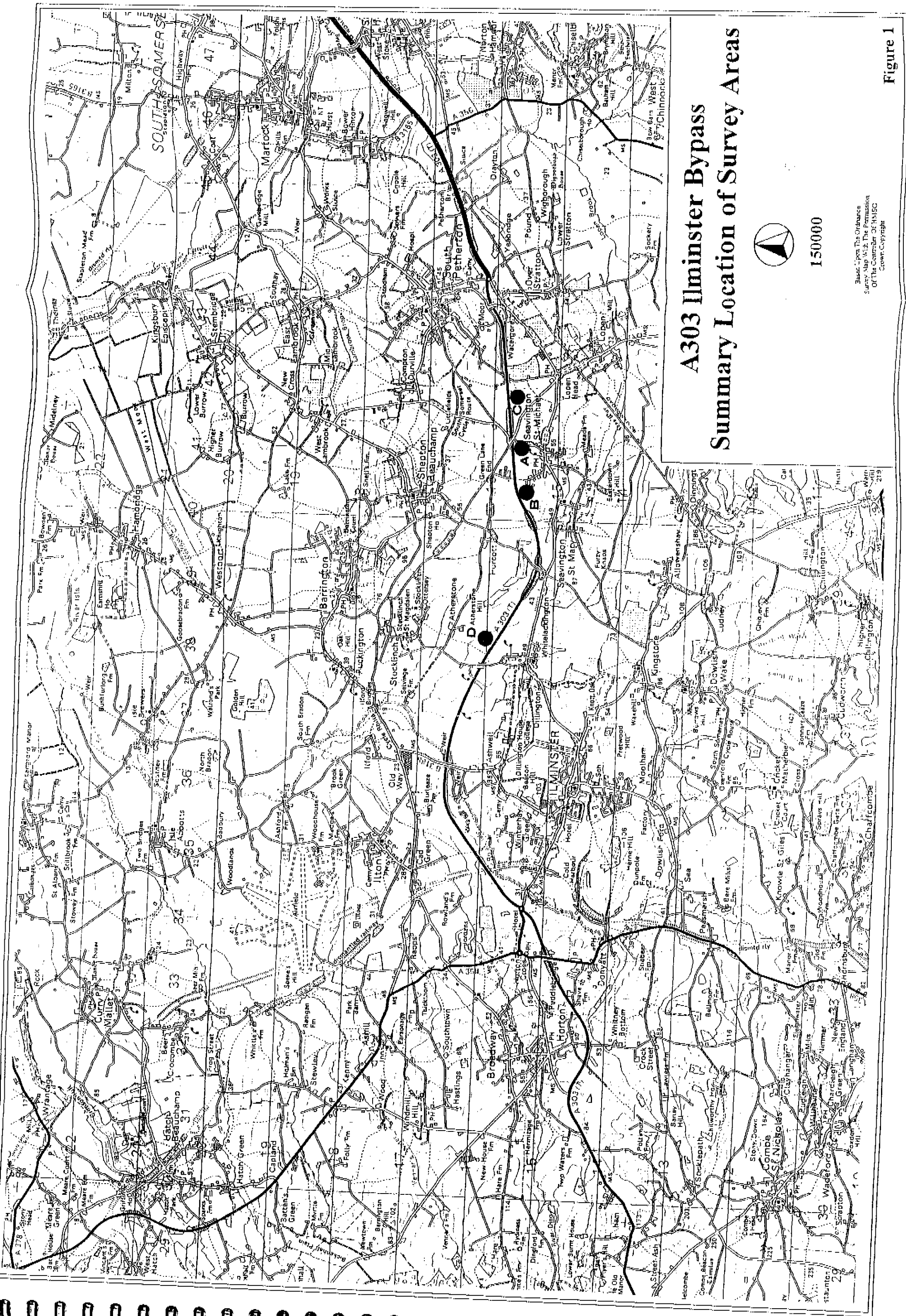
- 1359
- 4.3.3 Several other pit type anomalies have also been noted which may be of archaeological interest.
- 4.4 Area D (Figures 10 - 11, D1 - D2)
- 4.4.1 This survey area was positioned to ascertain whether cropmarks visible in aerial photographs to the south of the existing A303 extend into this area.
- 4.4.2 The data are dominated by a very strong linear anomaly crossing the centre of the survey area. The nature of the anomaly suggests a modern origin. The response is not typical of a pipe and is more likely to indicate a land drain. Aerial photographs suggest a faint linear feature crossing the area which correlates well with the detected anomaly.
- 4.4.3 The remaining area is extremely quiet magnetically with only isolated ferrous responses being observed.

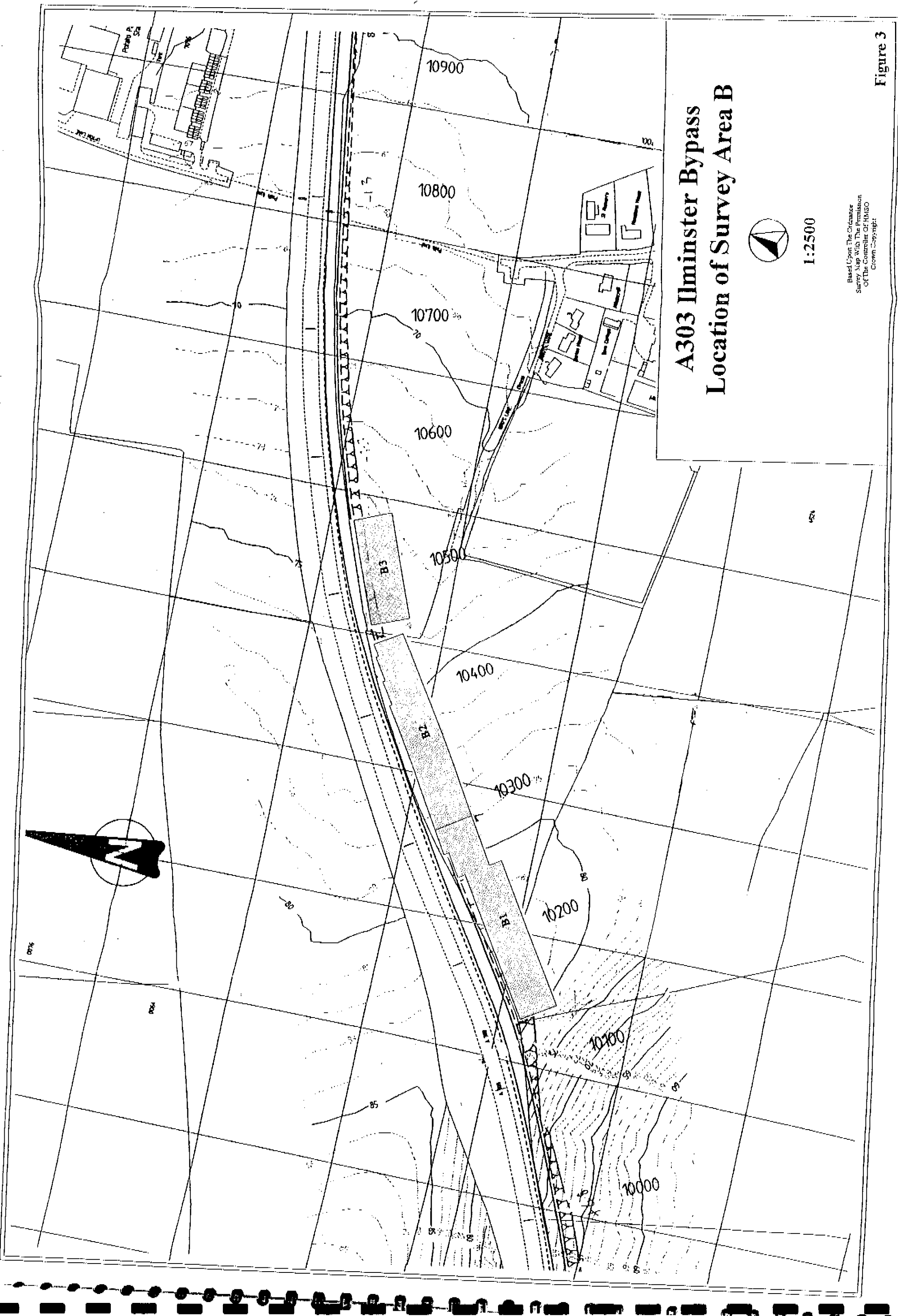
5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Part of a rectangular enclosure and a strong ditch type anomaly have been located together with pit type anomalies which appear to be of archaeological interest. The responses are clearly defined and suggest that the blank areas do reflect an absence of detectable archaeological remains.

Project Co-ordinator: Dr S M Ovenden-Wilson
Project Assistants: N Lambert, A Shields and C Stephens

Date of Survey: 13 May 1996
Date of Report: 24 May 1996





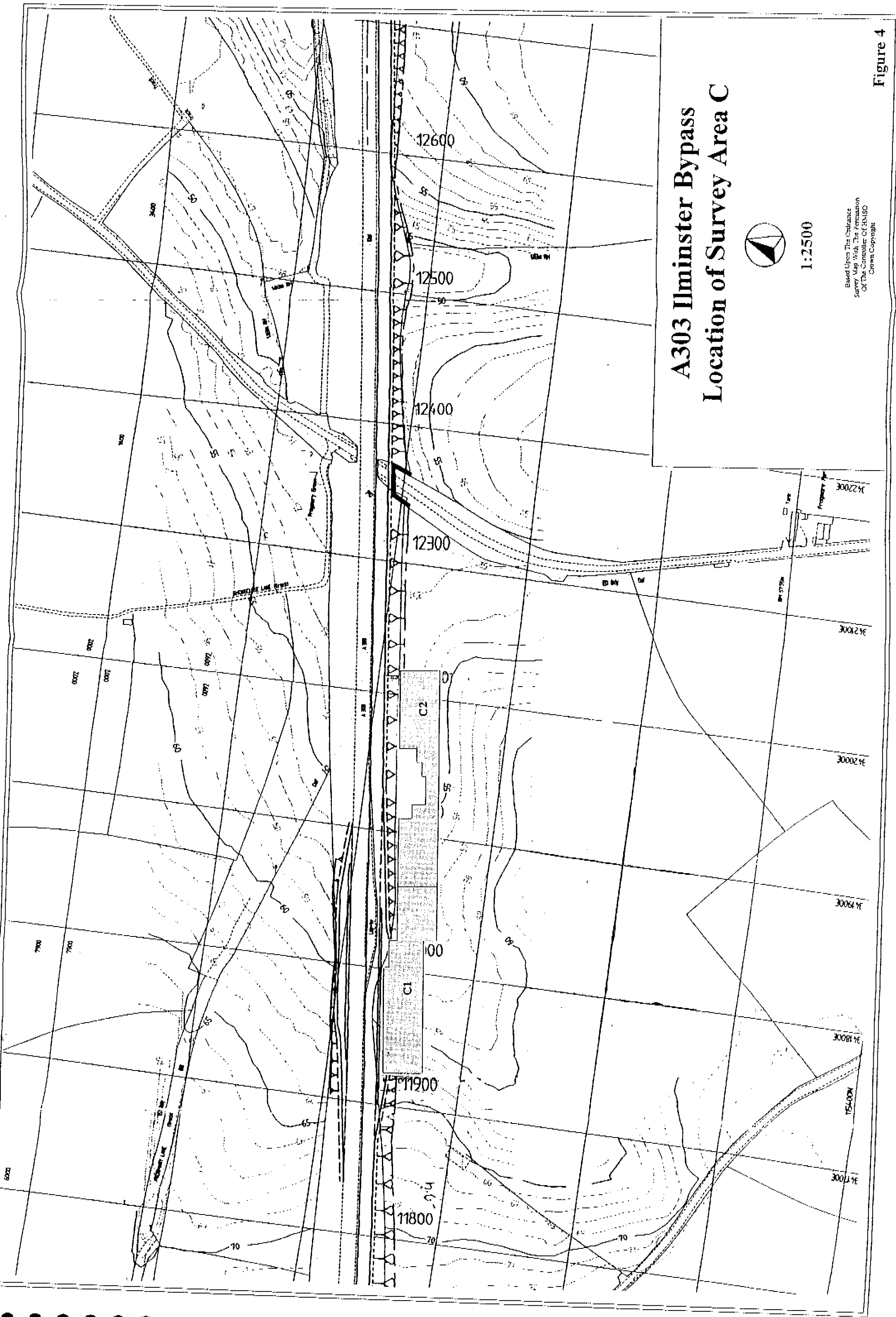


Figure 4

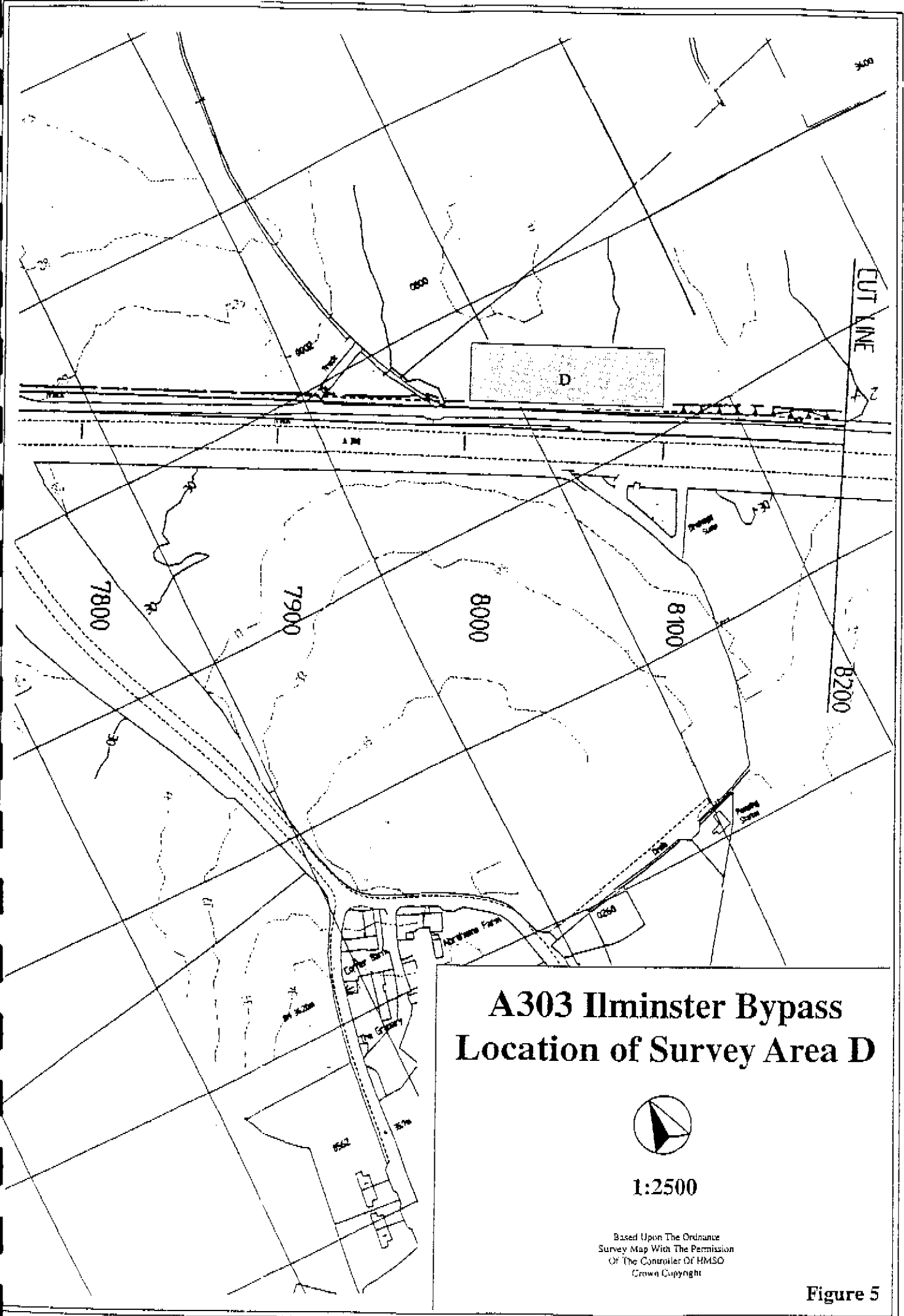
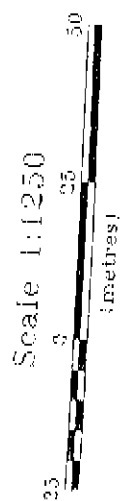
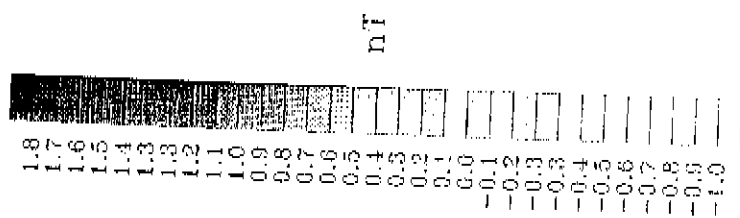
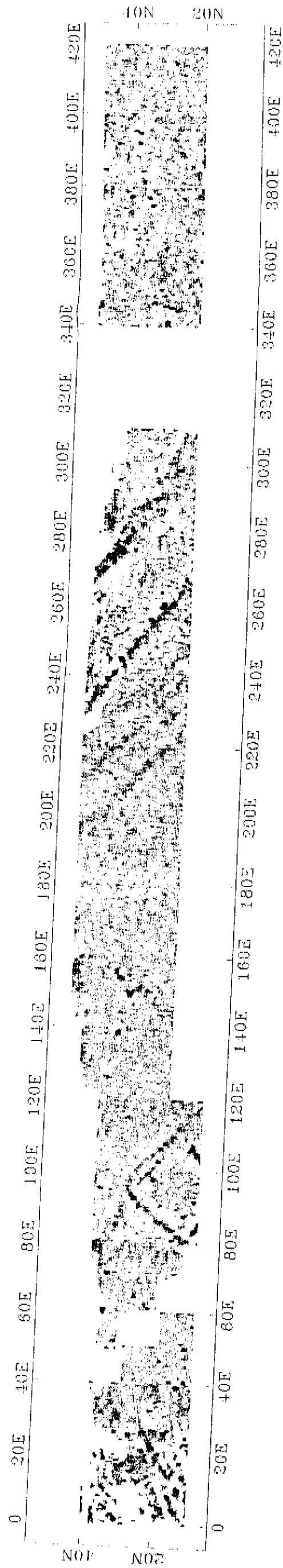


Figure 5

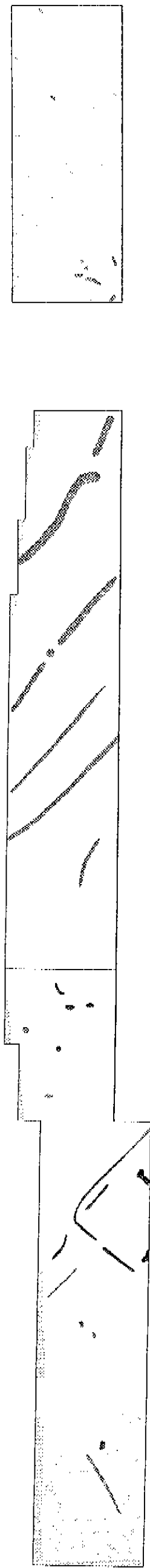


A303: ILMINSTER BYPASS

Area B
Gradiometer Data

Figure 6

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF BRADFORD
PROJECT: A303 ILMINSTER BYPASS
TITLE: Summary Interpretation Diagram of Area B



- Ditch / Pit
- ? Archaeology
- Ferrous

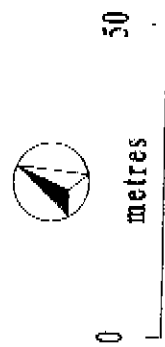
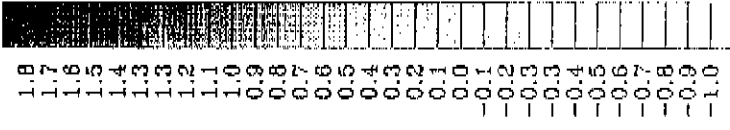


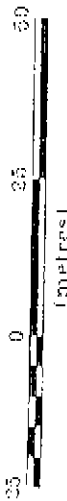
Figure 7

0 20E 40E 60E 80E 100E 120E 140E 160E 180E 200E 220E 240E 260E 280E 300E



nT

Scale 1:1250



A303: ILMINSTER BYPASS

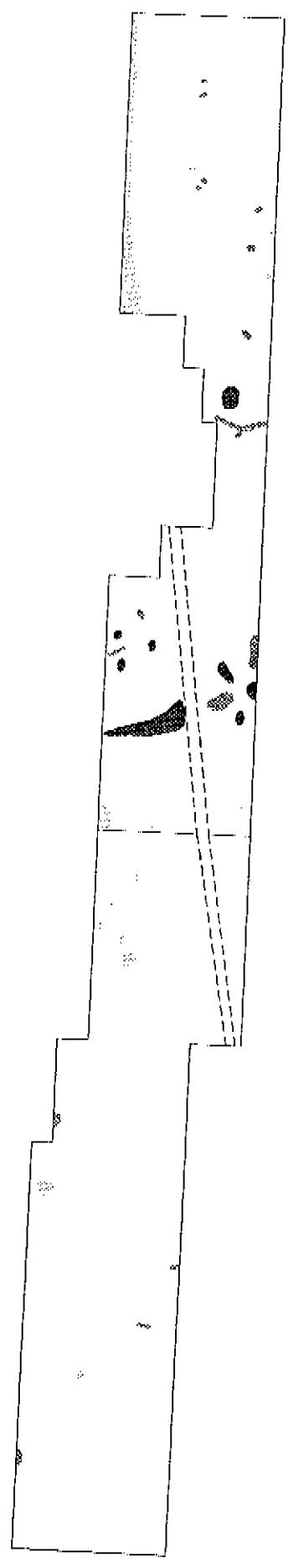
Area C
Gradiometer Data

Figure 8

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF BRADFORD

PROJECT: A303 ILMINSTER BYPASS

TITLE: Summary Interpretation Diagram of Area C



- Ditch / Pit
- ? Archaeology
- Pipe
- Ferrous

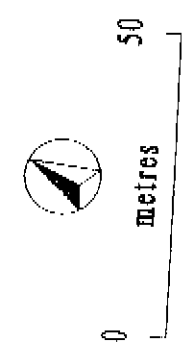
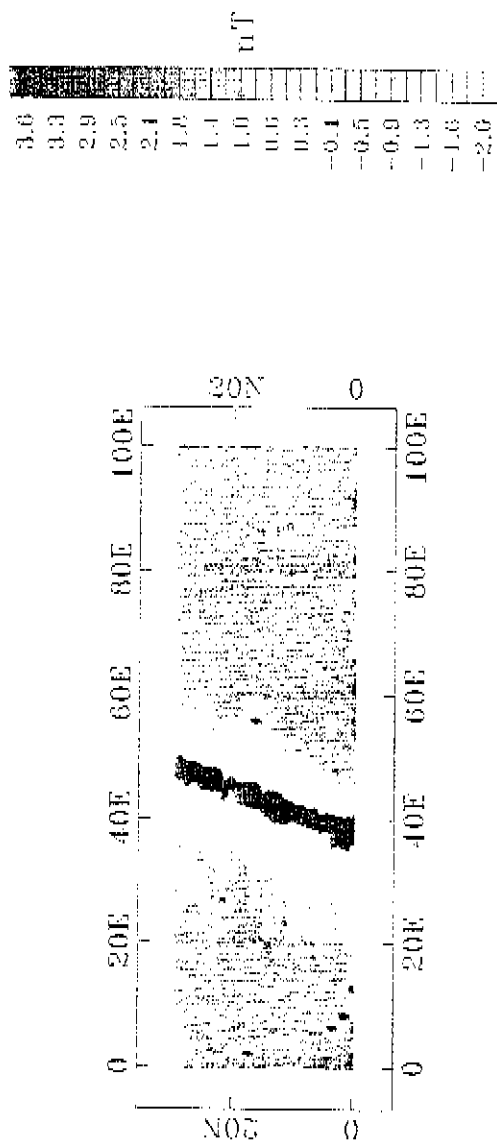


Figure 9



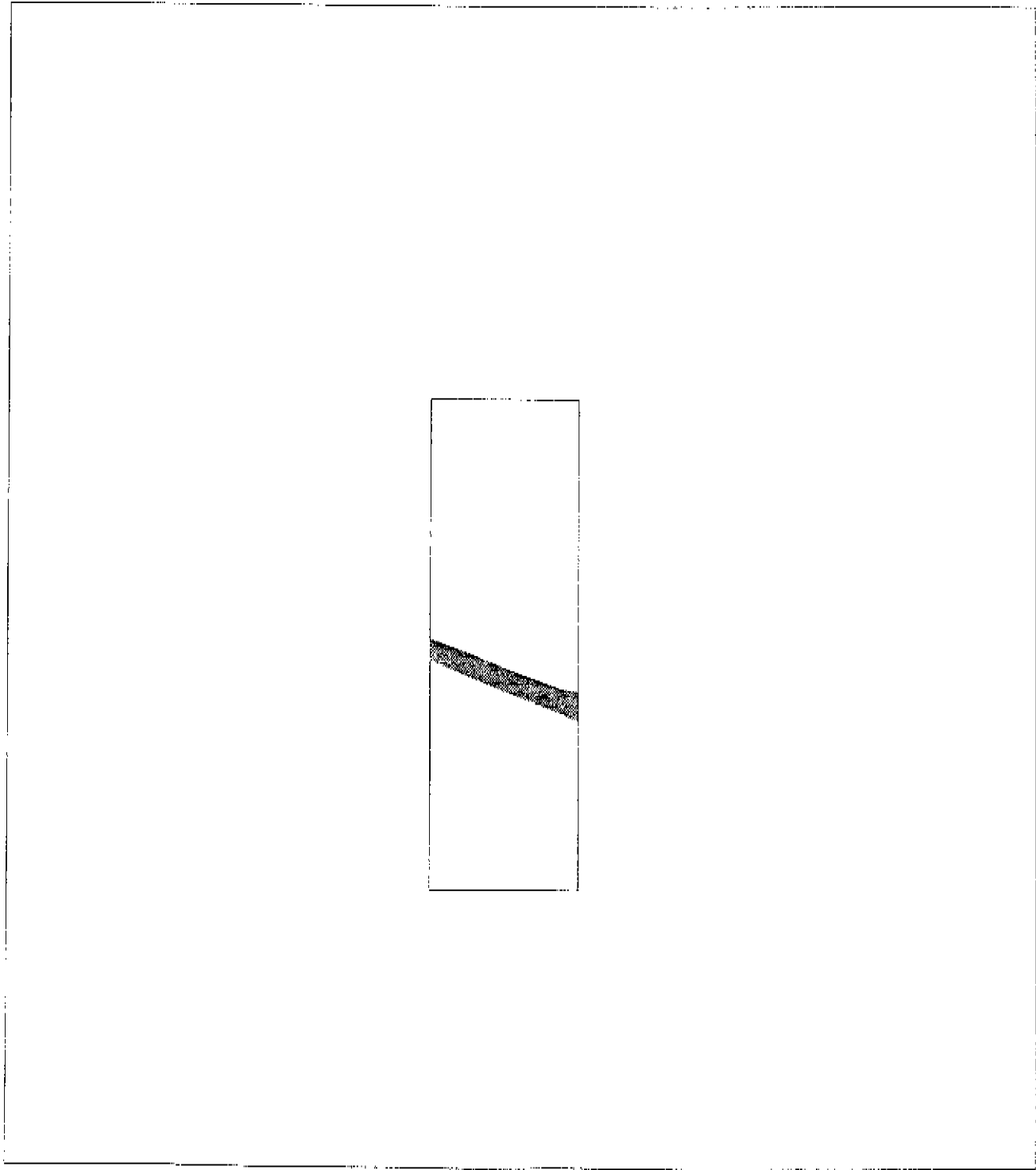
Scale 1:1250
 25 0 25
 (meters)

A303: ILMINSTER BYPASS

Area D
 Gradiometer Data

Figure 10

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF BRADFORD
PROJECT: A303 ILMINSTER BYPASS
TITLE: Summary Interpretation Diagram of Area D



Pipe

Pierous

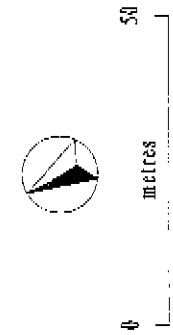


Figure 11

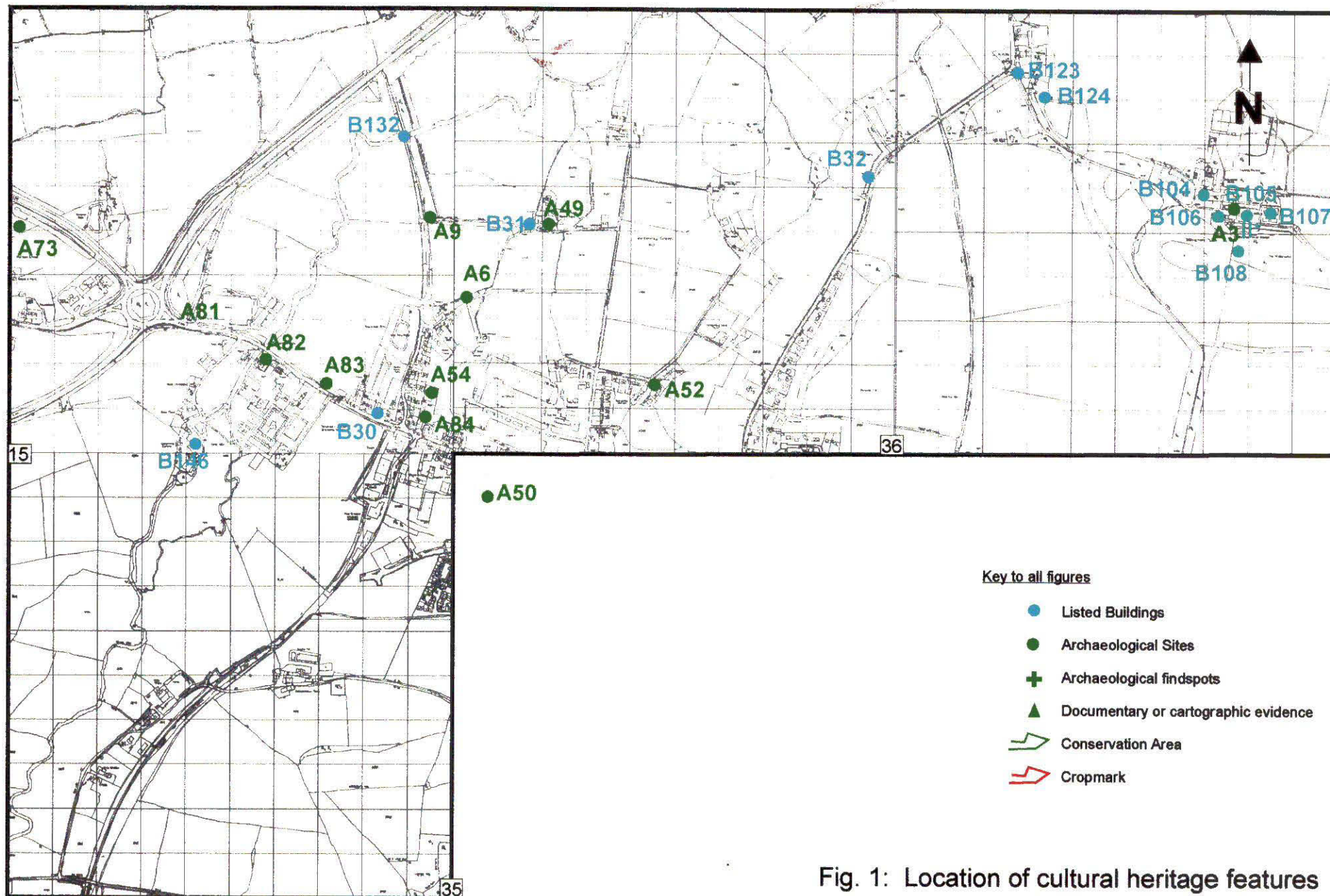


Fig. 1: Location of cultural heritage features

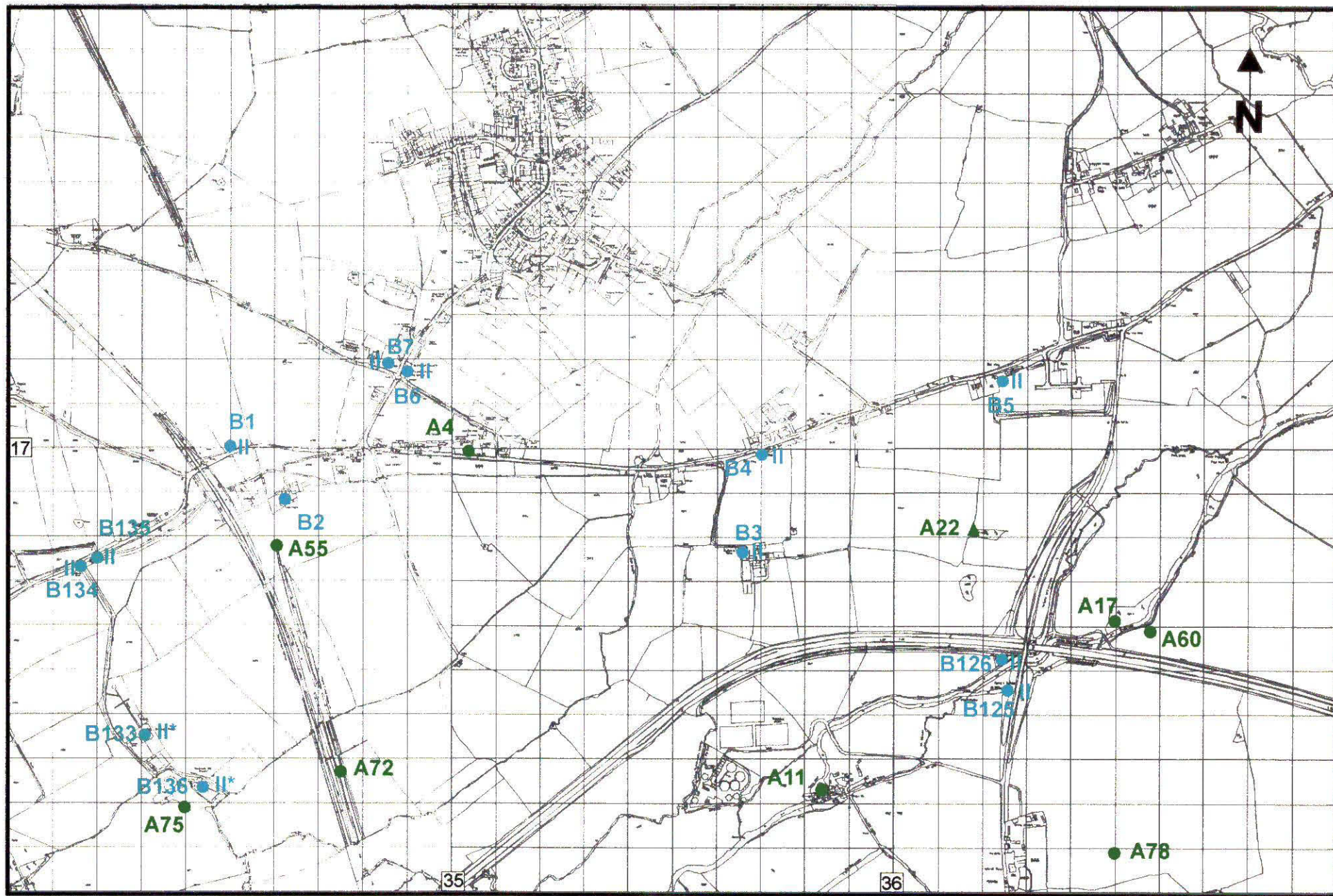


Fig. 2: Location of cultural heritage features

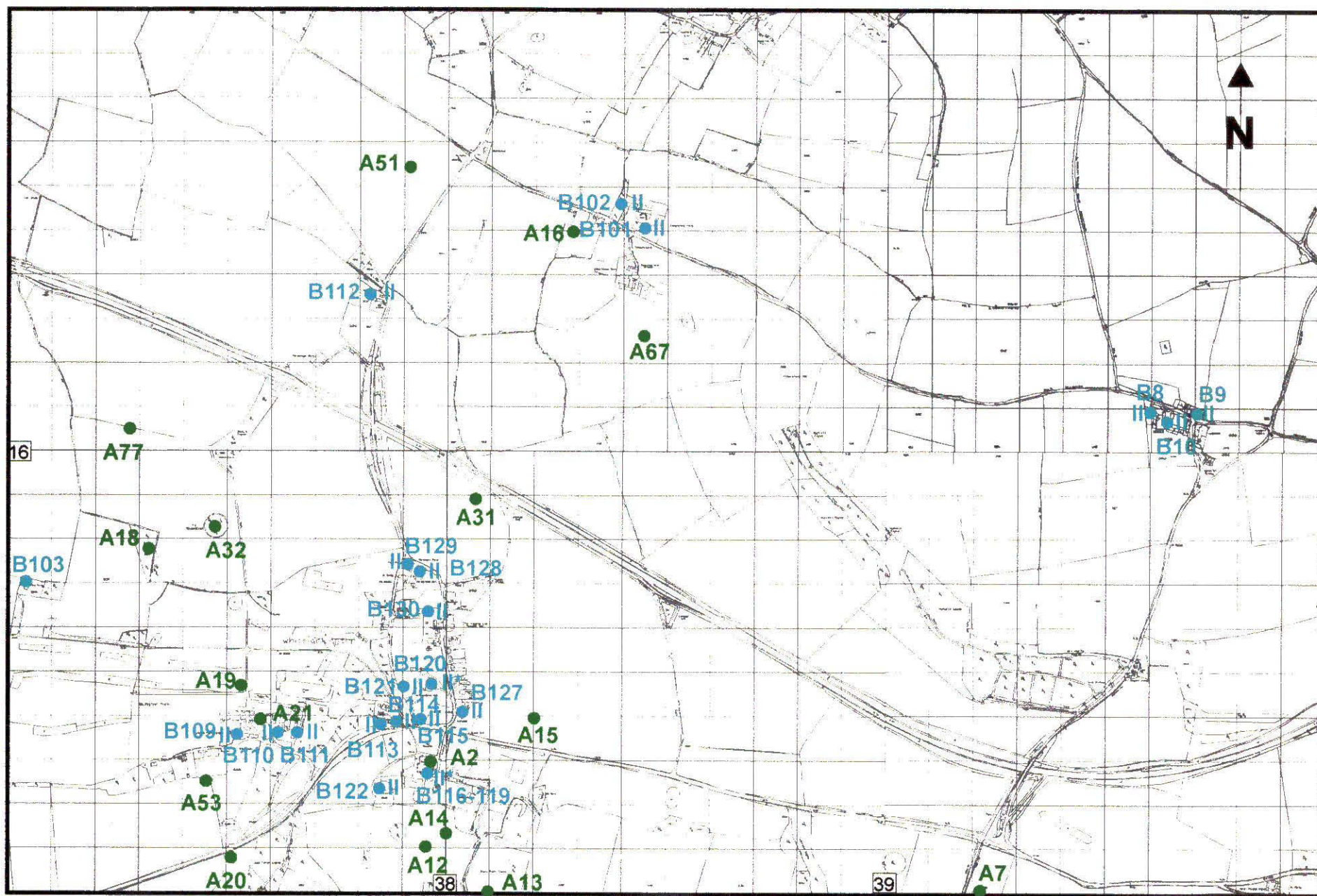


Fig. 3: Location of cultural heritage features

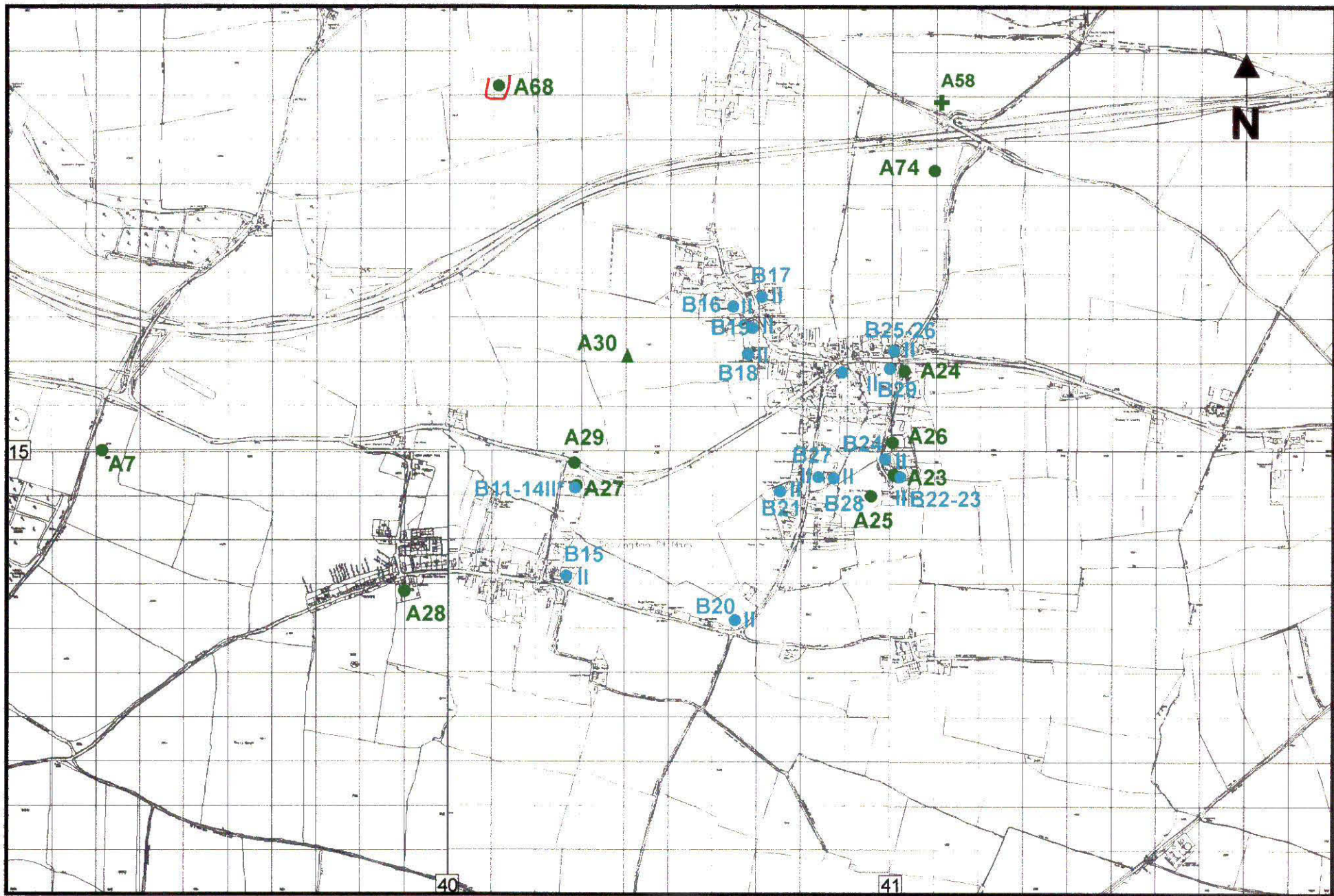


Fig. 4: Location of cultural heritage features

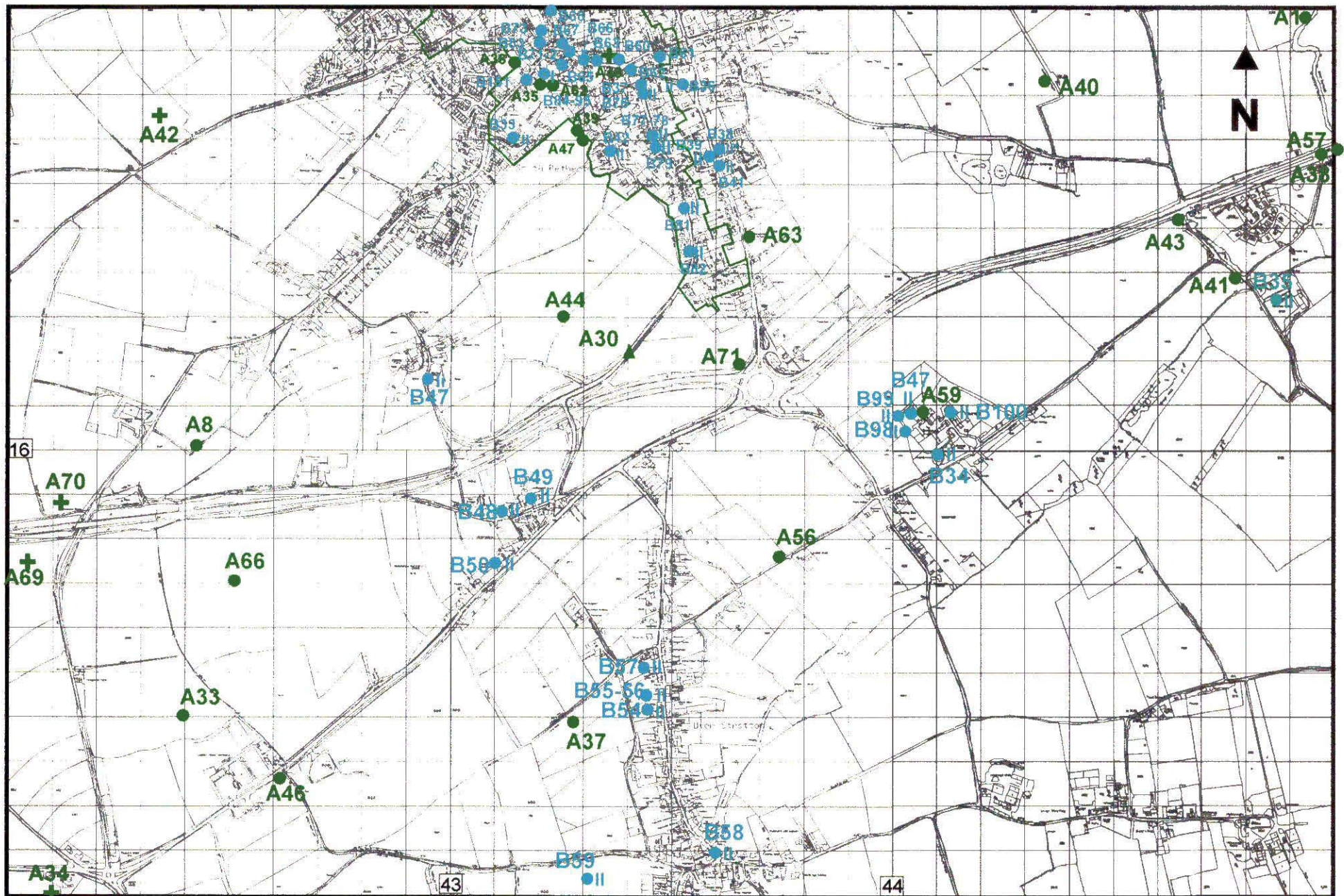


Fig. 5: Location of cultural heritage features



