

Wessex Archaeology

A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Improvement, Somerset

Archaeological Appraisal

Ref: 50843.01

April 2002

**A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT,
SOMERSET**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mott MacDonald to carry out an archaeological appraisal of land along proposed A303 road improvements around the Sparkford junction and along the A303 through Queen Camel, Somerset centred at NGR ST 5940 2560.

The Study Area has been shown to contain a high potential for new archaeological significant features, likely to date from the Early Iron Age to the present. A large significant multi-period settlement has been identified at Camel Hill Farm at the most 500m from the western end of the proposed road improvements. Three separate sites have produced Anglo-Saxon burials and grave-goods, less than 50m to the south of the present A303. At least two groups of undated linear and circular are located within the impact area, although attempts to locate them by evaluation trenches have failed.

A limekiln, quarry and two military observation posts are recorded as being located within 200m south of the proposed impact area. The park and gardens of Hazelgrove House are Grade II listed on English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The associated drive is impacted by the proposed work.

Previous construction and improvement of the present A303 is expected to have had a high impact on any existing archaeological deposits or features. While this is likely to have significantly truncated previous archaeological deposits within the road line, some high potential may exist for the partial survival of substantial archaeological features.

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Acknowledgements

This assessment was commissioned by Mott Macdonald. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Theobald of Mott Macdonald for his assistance.

The assistance of the staff of the Somerset Sites and Monuments Record (SSMR), Somerset Record Office (SRO) and Somerset Studies Library (SSR) is also gratefully acknowledged.

Paul Falcini managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. The research, site survey and compilation of this report was undertaken by Bob Davis and Andy Manning. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman and Karen Nichols.

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT, SOMERSET

ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mott Macdonald to carry out an archaeological appraisal of land along proposed A303 road improvements around the Sparkford junction and along the A303 through Queen Camel, Somerset centred at NGR ST 5940 2560 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This appraisal has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Top Assessments (IFA 1994).

1.2 Location, Topography, Geology and Hydrology

1.2.1 Three main options have been supplied for the road improvements and remodelling of the existing Sparkford roundabout (**Figure 2**). Option 1 involves dualling the present road for approximately 1km, running approximately east/west on and slightly to the north of the present A303 from Camel Hill to 200m east of the present roundabout. The Sparkford roundabout is proposed to be repositioned slightly to the south, and linked to a new slip road and overbridge. The southern end of the present drive to Hazelgrove House is proposed to be raised into a second overbridge and linked to the present A359.

1.2.2 Option 2 retains the majority of the features of Option 1, with the absence of a minor slip road on to the remodelled roundabout.

1.2.3 Option 3 follows the main route of Option 1, but with a complete remodelling of the roundabout into a system of slip roads and underbridges. The raised overbridge linking Hazelgrove House drive to the present A359 has been slightly enlarged.

1.2.4 All three options run through predominately pastoral agricultural farmland at the northern fringes of the small villages of Queen Camel and West Camel. The Study Area is situated on a pronounced ridge of Middle Lias limestone at a height of 72m aOD at the western end of the proposed improvements and dropping to 47m aOD at the eastern end (Geological Survey 1973).

1.2.5 No rivers or streams lie within the vicinity of the proposed works.

1.3 Planning and legislative background

National Guidelines

- 1.3.1 The initial legislation concerning the protection of important archaeological sites comprises the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended). Guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16). This note was issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that;

'Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation' (Para. 8).

- 1.3.2 PPG 16 continues;

'In their own interest prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains' (Para. 19).

- 1.3.3 It continues;

'Local Planning Authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessment as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance' (Para. 22).

- 1.3.4 Protection for historically important buildings is principally based upon the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Recent guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15).

- 1.3.5 This states that;

'Sections 16 and 66 of the Act [(Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990)], require authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building'.

- 1.3.6 The 1997 Hedgerow Regulations exist to protect important hedgerows in England and Wales. As a result, since 1st June 1997 it has been against the law to remove most countryside hedgerows without first notifying the local planning authority. If the hedgerow is important, according to a set of defined criteria, the authority may prohibit its removal. Criteria include if the hedgerow marks the boundary of a historic land unit, such as the outer limits

of field systems, parks and woods, or if the hedgerow is associated with an archaeological feature.

County Guidelines

- 1.3.7 At County level, the Somerset and Exmoor Joint Structure Plan Review, Adopted 2000 states;

Policy EH13

'There will be a presumption in favour of preservation in situ of nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, whether scheduled or not. Planning permission will not be granted for development which would damage or destroy these sites or their settings unless the importance of the proposed development outweighs the national significance of the remains. In that event, mitigation strategies should be in place for the protection and recording of the site.'

- 1.3.8 This continues;

When development proposals will affect areas of high archaeological potential, an evaluation of the site will be sought prior to determination of the planning application. Any archaeological remains of national or local significance discovered will be subject to the appropriate policies. Areas of high archaeological potential are identified on the proposals maps and applications for development which would affect these areas will also be referred to the County Archaeologist and the prospective developer may be required to carry out an archaeological field evaluation/survey. If remains of national or local importance are discovered on the site, then the site will be subject to policy EH13 or EH14 as appropriate.

- 1.3.9 As regards conservation areas and listed buildings, the County Plan states;

Policy EH1

'All development in or adjoining conservation areas will be required to preserve or enhance the character of the area by:-

Conforming with the historical pattern of development and property boundaries;

Showing respect for the setting while contributing an identifiable character;

Using landscape design as an active element in the overall design;

Using materials for buildings, surfaces and enclosures which are appropriate to the buildings function and compatible with its surroundings;

Providing buildings and spaces which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area

Local Guidelines

- 1.3.10 The South Somerset Local Plan follows the Somerset and Exmoor Joint Structure Plan Review, Adopted 2000. As regards Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, the South Somerset Local Plan States;

Protecting the Built Environment

South Somerset has over 80 Conservation Areas and nearly 20 outstanding heritage settlements. New development will be required to preserve or enhance the appearance of these areas, and not to have any adverse effect on listed buildings.

The district also contains 18 historic parks and gardens such as Barwick Park and East Lambrook Manor which will be protected, as will the historic battlefield at Langport.

There is a vast number of archaeological sites of varying importance, which will normally be protected. In areas where it is thought that important archaeological remains could be found, sites will have to be investigated.

1.4 Previous Archaeological work within the Study Area

- 1.4.1 Quarrying and cable works in 1931 and mid 1940s uncovered at least eleven Anglo-Saxon burials (WA 92-4) to the south of the A303, opposite Camel Hill House. A later watching brief within this general area during the excavation of a cable support found no additional archaeological evidence (WA 109) (Wessex Archaeology 1998).
- 1.4.2 The section of the A303 from the Sparkford roundabout to Ilchester, including the section of the road appraised in this report, has been the subject of detailed archaeological investigation in the early 1990s when the proposed road improvements were first raised.
- 1.4.3 At least eight separate stages of archaeological work were carried out by Wessex Archaeology, AC Archaeology, Geophysical Surveys Ltd and Geoquest Associates between 1990-3, prior to a Public Enquiry in 1994. These stages included:
- A Stage 1. desk-top assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1990)
A rapid assessment of the known archaeological potential within an area 3km by 7km along the route of the A303 between Ilchester to Sparkford.
 - Geophysical Survey (Geophysical Surveys Ltd 1992)
Survey of an area at Conegore Corner identified from cropmarks as being of high archaeological potential.
 - Test-pitting, field-walking and field survey (AC Archaeology 1992)
Selective test-pitting, field walking and field survey along the A303 Ilchester- Sparkford roundabout route

- Geophysical Survey (Geoquest Associates 1992)
Survey of areas identified from previous work as being of high archaeological potential.
 - Desk-top assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1992)
A detailed impact assessment, including information supplied from the previous stages of work
 - Archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1993a)
Trenched evaluation of four areas Conegore Corner, north of Pepper Hill Copse, south of Camel Hill House and adjacent to Camel Hill Farm.
 - Archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1993b)
Trenched evaluation of area on the southern side of the A303, opposite Camel Hill Farm.
 - Desk-top impact assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1993c)
A detailed summary of archaeological potential and impact assessment within the Study Area. Report included updated information supplied from the previous stages of work
- 1.4.4 Geophysical survey of cropmarks at Conegore Corner proved negative (Geophysical Surveys Ltd 1992), although broad scatters of prehistoric material were located at Camel Cross (WA 84), Conegore Corner (WA 85), Camel Hill Farm (WA 87-9) during work by AC Archaeology (1992). Part of an undated gully or ditch was also located close to the Sparkford roundabout (WA 105)
- 1.4.5 One area identified during this work, as being of particularly high archaeological potential was the area surrounding Camel Hill Farm, 500m to the west of the proposed improvements, which was subsequently evaluated by Wessex Archaeology in 1993 (Wessex Archaeology 1993a and b). The evaluations found significant traces of settlement and other activity dating to the Early-Late Iron Age and the Late Romano-British period, on the north side of the present A303 (WA 90-1, 103). The Early Iron Age activity appears to have extended to the southern side of the road, although obviously trailing off (WA 86).
- 1.4.6 Another area initially thought to be of high archaeological potential was located during geophysical survey on land south of Pepper Hill Copse, immediately adjacent to the proposed improvements (Geoquest Associates 1992). Three possible ring-gullies were identified (WA 104), although subsequent evaluation of this general area proved negative (Wessex Archaeology 1993b).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The aim of the appraisal was to provide a detailed inventory and assessment of any impact on the known archaeological resource and potential resource within the Study Area. A number of sources were consulted to obtain the maximum information. A brief summary of sources consulted is given below; a full listing is contained in the Bibliography.
- 2.1.2 The information gathered is intended to be used in the formation of worksheets (GOMMMS Sheet 4.8) assessing the impact of the proposed improvements, via set criteria, covering different aspects of the historic landscape. These worksheets are used to form short impact summaries with an Appraisal Summary Table (AST).
- 2.1.3 The objectives of the assessment were:
- to establish the character, extent, context, condition and significance of archaeological remains on and within the vicinity of the Study Area;
 - to establish the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Study Area
- 2.1.4 The appraisal considers the archaeological potential along the line of the proposed improvements and the surrounding area, up to 500m from the center of the present A303 and hereafter the 'Study Area'. Selected major archaeological sites and finds of national or regional importance within the general region, but which lay beyond the Study Area are also considered.

2.2 Archive consultation

- 2.2.1 The Somerset Sites and Monuments Record in Taunton (SSMR) holds the main source of archaeological information referred to in this report. It comprises an index with associated distribution maps of all known archaeological and historic sites and find-spots. All known sites and find-spots within a 500m radius of the proposed A303 improvements, together with other features noted during this assessment, have been allocated a numbered reference (WA 122-126) and are shown on Figure 2 and listed in Appendix 1.
- 2.2.2 Historic maps and other documentary and photographic evidence were consulted at the Wessex Archaeology Library, Taunton Record Office (TRO) and Somerset Studies Library (SSL) and the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon (NMRC). These were consulted in order to provide evidence for past land ownership and land use. Somerset County provided current County and Local Structure Plans.

2.3 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 2.3.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings or conservation areas exist within the Study Area. The Roman Site at Camel Hill (WA 91) is currently being prepared for scheduling (SSMR pers. comm.)
- 2.3.2 The 18th century park and gardens belonging to Hazelgrove House are listed as being Grade II on English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and have statutory protection.

3. PERIODS REPRESENTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (FIGURE 2)

3.1 The prehistoric periods (c .500,000 BC-AD 43)

- 3.1.1 During the course of the archaeological investigation of the Study Area, test-pitting, geophysical survey and evaluation has uncovered a new of sites of prehistoric activity. Test-pitting at Camel Cross located a burnt deposit of ash, clay and flint (WA 84), 2km to the west of the proposed works. No datable material was obtained from this possible prehistoric site.
- 3.1.2 Further to the east, undated prehistoric flints were found at Conegore Corner on the site of a soilmark (WA 85), 1km to the west of the proposed improvements. Test-pitting and subsequent evaluation has uncovered Early to Late Iron Age features and material spreads, suggesting the site of a possible substantial settlement at Camel Hill Farm, 500m from the western end of the proposed improvements (WA 86-8). The main focus of this possible settlement lies immediately to the north of the present A303, although a few features do extend south of the road.
- 3.1.3 South Cadbury Castle, which lies 4km to the southeast of the proposed works, is a major focus of prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic (8000-4500BC) through to the Iron Age (700BC-AD 43). Evidence for Iron Age settlement has been found at Podimore, 3.5km to the west of the proposed works.

3.2 The Roman period (AD 43-c. 410)

- 3.2.1 Evaluation and geophysical survey has identified material, at least three stone buildings and a single burial at Camel Hill Farm (WA 89-91), suggesting that occupation on the site continued in the Late Roman period, very close to the focus of Iron Age activity.
- 3.2.2 The major focus of settlement in the area within this period moved from South Cadbury to the site of the Roman town of *Lindinis*, presently Ilchester. The hinterland of this small Roman Town appears to have contained a large number of associated settlements, including evidence for continuing occupation at Podimore (Wessex Archaeology 1992, 2).

3.3 The Post-Roman period (c. AD 410-1066)

- 3.3.1 A total of eleven Anglo-Saxon burials have been found in three places in Queen Camel Hill, between 50-120m to the south of the western end of the proposed improvements. Two of the burials were found separately during cable works in the mid-1940s (WA 92 and 93) close to the A303, while a further nine burials, including a sword, were found in the Queen Camel quarry (WA 94), 300m to the east, in 1931.
- 3.3.2 No firm material evidence for any other Anglo-Saxon activity or occupation has been found within the Study Area. However, the settlements at Queen Camel and West Camel, which both lie just south of the Study Area, are both likely to have Late Anglo-Saxon origins relating to a likely West Saxon estate (Ekwall 1991; VCH 1974). Both villages lie on a prominent ridge and derive their name from the Welsh elements *cant* and *moel* (recorded as *Cantmael* in AD 995) meaning 'the rim of a bare hill'.

3.4 The medieval period (AD 1066-1500)

- 3.4.1 Material scatters (WA 95) and a possible settlement (WA 96) have been located at Conegore Corner and Camel Hill Farm, indicating likely activity and settlement within this period. To the west of these sites, extant traces of Ridge and Furrow cultivation are still visible at Plowage and Camel Cross (WA 97 and 98), immediately to the north of the present A303, 1.5km to the west of the western end of the proposed improvements.
- 3.4.2 Within the wider area, this period saw a large increase in the number of settlements. Medieval settlements, including shrunken and deserted sites are known at Podimore, Milton, Little Marston, West Camel and Hazlegrove. At least one moated site at Coages deer park is found just to the north of the Study Area.

3.5 The Post-medieval period (c. AD 1500-1800)

- 3.5.1 The only firmly dated site founded in this period is the 18th century Hazlegrove House and grade II registered park and gardens (WA 99). The southern end of the drive, which connects the House to an entrance onto the A303, is directly impacted by the proposed improvements.

3.6 Modern and undated features (c. AD 1800-present)

- 3.6.1 Within the Study Area, a 19th century limekiln and limestone quarry (WA 100) are situated to the south of Ridge Copse, 100m south of the present line of the A303. Within the Study Area, a small number of undated features were noted. A group of quarry pits were located during evaluations of the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval settlements at Camel Hill Farm (WA 86-91 and 96). Although undated, these features are likely to related to modern limestone extraction.
- 3.6.2 Elsewhere, undated linear and curvilinear features were noted in geophysical and aerial survey, immediately to the north and south of the A303 at

Conegore Corner (WA 101-2), close to the evaluated settlements at Camel Hill Farm (WA 103), south of Pepper Hill Copse (WA 104) and immediately north of the Sparkford roundabout (WA 105). In all but one case (WA 105), later evaluation only produced negative results in these areas (WA 111-114).

- 3.6.3 A number of current and former military sites are located within the Study Area, but outside the probable impact area. Yeovilton Navel Air Base (WA 106) lies 2.5km to the west of Queen Camel. Two former ROC posts (WA 107-8) associated with the air base are located south of the present A303, opposite Camel Hill House and between 25-50m south of the proposed road improvements.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Archaeological potential

- 4.1.1 The Study Area has been shown to contain a high potential for new archaeological significant features, likely to date from the Early Iron Age to the present.
- 4.1.2 A large significant multi-period settlement has been identified at Camel Hill Farm (WA 86-91 and 96) at the most 500m from the western end of the proposed road improvements.
- 4.1.3 Three separate sites have produced Anglo-Saxon burials and grave-goods (WA 92-4), less than 50m to the south of the present A303. At least two groups of undated linear and circular features (WA 104-5) are located within the impact area, although attempts to locate them by evaluation trenches have failed.
- 4.1.4 A limekiln, quarry and two military observation posts (WA 100, 107-8) are recorded as being located within 200m south of the proposed impact area.
- 4.1.5 The park and gardens of Hazelgrove House are grade II listed on English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The associated drive is impacted by the proposed work.

4.2 Assessment of previous impact

- 4.2.1 Construction and improvement of the present A303 is expected to have had a high impact on any existing archaeological deposits or features. While this is likely to have significantly truncated previous archaeological deposits within the road line, some potential may exist for the partial survival of substantial archaeological features.
- 4.2.2 The area around Queen Camel Hill has been subject to limestone quarrying and installing and maintenance of services. While this has lead to the discovery and removal of some significant archaeological material, the area affect is likely to have relatively little impact on the overall potential of the area.

- 4.2.3 A large part of the farmland within the Study Area appears to have been pasture, with a correspondingly low impact from plough-damage on any surviving archaeological deposits or features. Areas of identified Ridge and Furrow cultivation tend to be located some distance from the impact area.

4.3 Impact of the proposed development

- 4.3.1 All three options have the same impact on the known archaeological resource. The proposed raised overbridge linking the Hazelgrove House drive to the A359 will both impact directly and visually the grade II listed park and gardens and drive (WA 99).
- 4.3.2 The proposed works also directly impacts on two areas of possible archaeological features, south of Pepper Hill Copse (WA 104) and Sparkford roundabout (WA 105)
- 4.3.3 The proposed improvements run to within 50m of the nearest Anglo-Saxon burials (WA 92-3). The potential for further burials of a similar date must be high.

4.4 Proposed archaeological work

- 4.4.1 The results of this assessment should be reviewed and refined once further detailed plans of the proposed development impacts are available.
- 4.4.2 In the absence of detailed information on the depth and extent of the impact from the proposed road improvements and associated earth movements, it would be envisaged that some degree of additional archaeological fieldwork would be required to mitigate probable damage to the archaeological resource.
- 4.4.3 Such mitigation may include additional trenched evaluation and excavation and/or a watching brief during works, depending on evaluation results.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

5.1 Published and unpublished sources

- AC Archaeology, 1990, A303 Sparkford-Ilchester Road Improvement: Archaeology Survey, Unpublished Client Report
- Geoquest Associates, 1992, A303 Sparkford-Ilchester Road Improvement: Geophysical surveys, Unpublished Client Report
- Wessex Archaeology, 1990, A303 Sparkford-Ilchester Improvement, Unpublished Client Report 33521
- Wessex Archaeology, 1992, A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Road Improvement: Archaeological Assessment, Unpublished Client Report W530.01

Wessex Archaeology, 1993a, A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Road Improvement: Archaeological Evaluation, Unpublished Client Report W530.02

Wessex Archaeology, 1993b, A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Road Improvement: Archaeological Evaluation Stage 2, Unpublished Client Report W530.03

Wessex Archaeology, 1993c, A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Road Improvement: Assessment, Unpublished Client Report W530.04

5.2 Other documents consulted (SSL, SRO)

OS Maps

OS 6" Somerset map series

1st edition, 1890, Sheet LXXXIV NE
1st edition, 1886, Sheet LXXIV SW

2nd edition, 1904, Sheet LXXIV NE

OS 25" Somerset map series

1st edition, 1885, Sheet 74 6
1st edition, 1885, Sheet 74 7

1st edition, 1887, Sheet 74 9
1st edition, 1885, Sheet 74 10
1st edition, 1887, Sheet 74 12

Administrative Maps (SRO)

Tithe map and apportionment for the Parish of *West Camel 1840*

Tithe map and apportionment for the Parish of *Queen Camel 1842*

Tithe map and apportionment for the Parish of *Sparkford 1839*

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES AND FINDS

- A) Entries directly impacted by the proposed road improvements: **Bold**
- B) Entries not directly impacted, but setting may be impacted by the proposed road improvements: standard font
- C) Entry within Study Area but not impacted by proposed road improvements: *italic*

WA No.	Commins Sheet No.	Somerset SMR No.	Site Name	Site type	Period	NGR E	NGR N	Description and status	References
WA 84		11596	Camel Cross	Find-spot	Undated-prehistoric?	35627	12483	A deposit of ash, burnt clay and burnt flint was found during test-pitting (PRN 11593).	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 85		11597B	Conegore Corner	Find-spot	Undated-prehistoric?	35764	12535	Small number (7) of flint flakes found during field-walking (PRN 11593).	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 86		11606	Camel Hill Farm	Ditch	Early Iron Age	35820	12540	Evaluation to south of A303, to assess any continuation of the Romano-British settlement on the north side of the A303 (PRN 11599). This evaluation found modern quarries and a possible Early Iron Age ditch, which butt-ended.	Wessex Archaeology 1993
WA 87		11595A	Camel Hill Farm	Settlement	Early Iron Age	35838	12551	A significant amount of Early Iron Age pottery and metal was found during test-pitting (PRN 11593). A scatter of Late Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval material was found 50m to the west.	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 88		11595B	Camel Hill Farm	Settlement	Late Iron Age	35838	12546	A scatter of Late Iron Age pottery was found during test-pitting (PRN 11593), 50m to west of PRN 11595A.	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 89		11595C	Camel Hill Farm	Settlement	Romano-British	35838	12546	A scatter of Romano-British pottery was found during test-pitting (PRN 11593), 50m to west of PRN 11595A.	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 90		11599	Camel Hill Farm	Buildings and burial	Romano-British	35850	12550	Two evaluation trenches were excavated to assess test-pitting results (PRN 11595A-D) and geophysical results (PRN 11602). A number of walls were found, suggesting at least three buildings, one at least 5.5m wide, together with a cremation burial within a C3-4 vessel.	Wessex Archaeology 1993

WA 91		I1607	Camel Hill	Settlement	Romano-British	35850 12550	Settlement found by evaluation (PRN 11599) lying on the north side of the A303. Settlement comprised several stone buildings and burials. Dated material was AD 3-4 th century.	
WA 92	16	54429B	Queen Camel Hill	Burials	Anglo-Saxon	35890 12550	Burial found during excavating for an electric cable in the mid-1940s.	
WA 93	16	54429C	Queen Camel Hill	Burials	Anglo-Saxon	35897 12549	Burial found during excavating for an electric cable in the mid-1940s.	
WA 94		54429A	Queen Camel Hill	Burials	Anglo-Saxon	35928 12551	Nine burials found in a hillside quarry at Queen Camel in 1931. One burial included a sword.	PSANHS, 1941, 92, 47-8
WA 95		I1597A	Conegore Corner	Find-spot	Medieval	35764 12535	Small number (10) of medieval pottery sherds found during field-walking (PRN 11593).	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 96		I1595D	Camel Hill Farm	Settlement	Medieval	35898 12546	A scatter of medieval pottery was found during test-pitting (PRN 11593). 50m to west of PRN 11595A.	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 97		N/A	Plowage	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval?	35720 12520	Spotted during the field visit, a single field containing possible ridge and furrow cultivation	
WA 98		N/A	West of Camel Cross	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval?	35600 12500	Spotted during the field visit, six fields, all adjacent to the present line of the A303 containing possible ridge and furrow cultivation. Situated between Camel Cross and junction of Eastmead Lane and A303.	
WA 99	17	54430	Hazelgrove House	Park	18 th Century	35900 12600 to 36010 12680	Landscaped Park belonging to Hazelgrove House. Set out in early 18 th century and remodelled in 1732. Grade II English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens	1. English Heritage, 1990, Register of Parks and Gardens 2. Peyssner, 1958 3. Kelly, 1875
WA 100		54442	South of Ridge Copse	Limekiln	19 th Century	35946 12536	Limekiln and quarry marked on OS 25" 1903 map	1. OS 25" 1903
WA 101		I1605	East of Conegore Corner	Possible ditches and ring gullies	Undated	35770 12540	Survey carried out after the discovery of flints found during field-walking (PRN 11597). A few linear or curvilinear anomalies were noted.	Geoquest, 1992
WA 102		54635	South of Steart Hill	Cropmark enclosures	Undated	35800 12530	Overlapping rectangular cropmarks seen on aerial photographs. Shallow gully was noted in test-pit (PRN 11593). Later evaluation failed to locate any features.	1. AC Archaeology 1992 2. Wessex Archaeology 1993 3. WAP OAP BL1557 10

WA 103		11603	Camel Hill	Ditch, buildings and ring ditches	Undated	35838 12549	Survey carried out after the discovery of Iron Age material in test-pitting and evaluation trenches (PRN 11595). Survey located a ditch and possible stone buildings. A number of circular features, interpreted as ring gullies, were also found.	Geoquest, 1992
WA 104	18	11604	South of Pepper Hill Copse, Queen Camel	Possible ring gullies	Undated	35916 12566	Survey carried out after the discovery of Iron Age material in test-pitting and evaluation trenches (PRN 11600). Survey located three possible ring gullies in the southeast of the area.	Geoquest, 1992
WA 105		11594	Sparkford Roundabout	Gully/ditch	Undated	35982 12598	An undated gully or ditch recorded during test-pitting (PRN 11593).	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 106		55405	Yeovilton	Yeovilton Naval Air Station	Modern	35500 12500	Training Air Station active from 1939 to present	
WA 107		56967	Camel Hill	ROC observation post	Modern	35930 12550	Observation post established in 1938 and used to 1962	
WA 108		56969	Camel Hill	ROC observation post	Modern	35903 12548	Observation post established in 1939 and used as main post 1962-1975. Enclosure around the post still survives.	OS 1995, 1:2500 ST5925
WA 109		90090	Gason Lane	Watching brief	N/A	35930 12550	Watching brief for the excavation of supports for an overhead power cable. Situated close to site of Anglo-Saxon burials (PRN 54429A). No significant archaeological features were found	Wessex 1998 Archaeology
WA 110		11593	Sparkford to Ilchester	Assessment	N/A	35520 12480 to 35990 12610	Road widening assessment by AC Archaeology in 1992. Included test-pitting, field-walking and earthwork survey. Four test pits located archaeological significant material (PRNs 11594, 11595, 54635 and 11596), five field-walking areas produced archaeological material (11595 and 11597) and an observed soil mark (11595).	AC Archaeology 1992
WA 111		11598	Conegore Corner	Evaluation	N/A	35797 12535	Five trenches excavated to assess possible features noted from aerial photographs and geophysical survey (PRNs 54635 and 11602). No significant archaeological features were found.	Wessex 1993 Archaeology

WA 112		11600	Pepper Hill Copse	Evaluation	N/A	33926 12564	Three trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or finds were found.	Wessex 1993	Archaeology
WA 113		11601	Camel Hill House	Evaluation	N/A	33926 12564	Three trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or finds were found.	Wessex 1993	Archaeology
WA 114		11602	Conegore Corner	Geophysical Survey	N/A	35730 12530	Geophysical survey carried out in advance of road improvements. No results.		

APPENDIX 2. GAZETTEER OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL CONSULTED

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Start frame	End frame	National start	Reference end	Date	Scale
CPE/UK/1924	550	O	1280	1284	ST555253	ST584250	16-JAN-1947	10000
CPE/UK/1924	550	O	2205	2212	ST552248	ST602257	16-JAN-1947	10000
CPE/UK/1944	561	O	4373	4377	ST580247	ST555256	23-JAN-1947	10000
CPE/UK/1974	583	O	2001	2003	ST587254	ST573258	11-APR-1947	9960
CPE/UK/1974	583	O	3003	3006	ST570241	ST550247	11-APR-1947	9960
58/3904	1991	O	34	41	ST598267	ST549258	02-NOV-1960	9961
US/7PH/GP/L OC14	6782	O	1054	1054	ST560245	ST560245	09-AUG-1943	13000
NLA/80	8633	O	3001	3001	ST567242	ST567242	24-MAR-1944	10000
NLA/80	8633	O	4001	4002	ST550249	ST549244	24-MAR-1944	10000
RCU/FSL/721 6	9016	V	825	829	ST561248	ST551248	16-MAR-1972	3000
RCU/JAS/700 56	9052	V	93	96	ST554244	ST578258	03-MAY-1970	10000
OS/71124	10190	V	190	191	ST556245	ST556252	01-MAY-1971	7500
OS/71124	10190	V	224	224	ST566253	ST566253	01-MAY-1971	7500
OS/71124	10190	V	225	225	ST566246	ST566246	01-MAY-1971	7500
OS/71124	10190	V	242	244	ST579246	ST579260	01-MAY-1971	7500
OS/71125	10191	V	147	149	ST590263	ST590248	01-MAY-1971	7500
OS/71125	10191	V	167	168	ST603257	ST603264	01-MAY-1971	7500

OS/72317	10463	V	316	317	STS99255	STS99255	16-AUG-1972	7500
OS/72318	10464	V	479	479	STS90246	STS90246	16-AUG-1972	7500
OS/77073	12265	V	28	31	STS49252	STS65249	03-JUL-1977	75000
OS/77073	12265	V	32	33	STS71249	STS76248	03-JUL-1977	7500

NGR Index No	Accession No	Frame	Date	NGR
ST5725/1	WAP 16182	10	01-JAN-1975	ST579252



Site location and study area

Figure 1

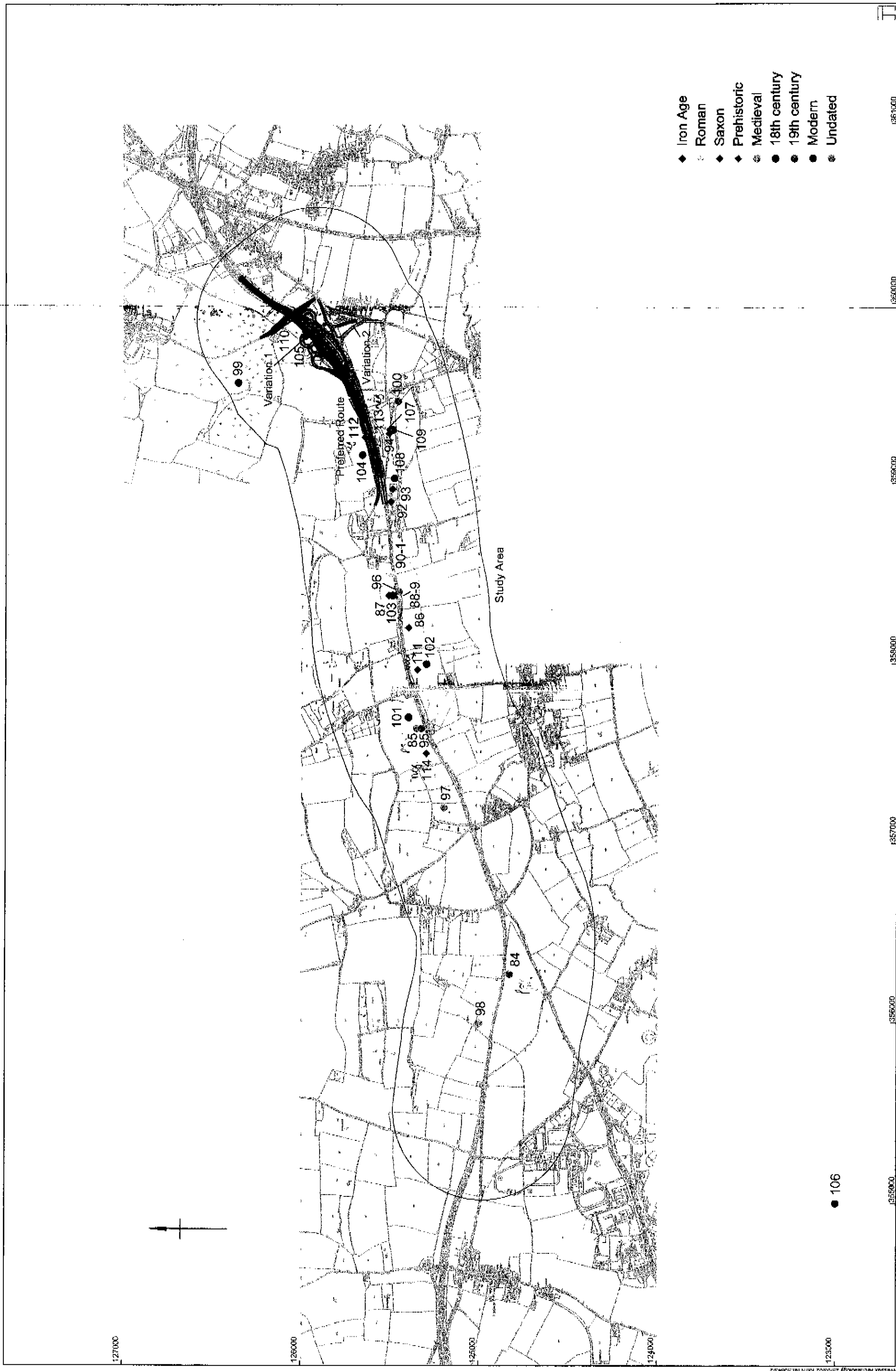


Figure 2

Known archaeology
 + 111, 114, 102, 109