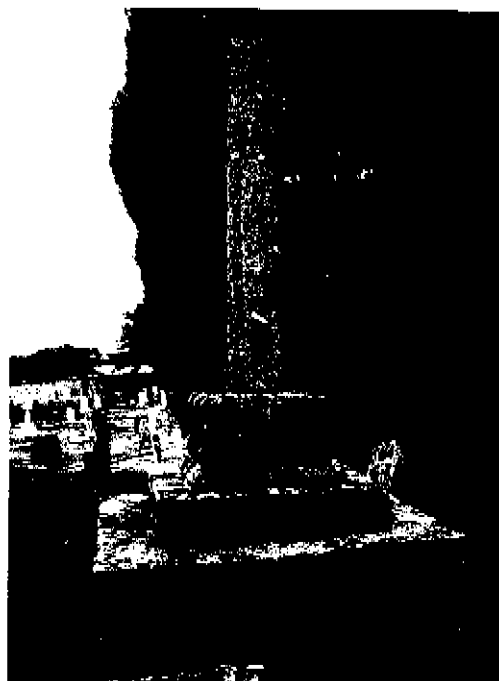


A358 ILMINSTER TO M5 TAUNTON: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE REPORT

Prepared by Neil J. Adam
With contributions from Dr. John Chandler and John Taylor



AC
archaeology

August 2003

Manor Farm Stables
Chicklade
Hindon
Nr Salisbury
Wiltshire SP3 5SU

Tel : 01747 820581
Fax : 01747 820440
e-mail : ac.archaeology@virgin.net

PROJECT NO. HHI80652
A358 ILMINSTER TO M5 TAUNTON

Description And Revision Status							
Date	Description	Revision					
8/9/03	Initial Draft for comment	Draft					
Copy No.	Issued To:						
1	Antonia Glyde, Highways Agency	X					
2	Andrew Page-Dove, Highways Agency	X					
3	Lindsey Evers, Highways Agency	X					
		Copy No: 3					

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(ST337153 - 255248)
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE REPORT**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report sets out archaeological and cultural heritage background data acquired in connection with the proposed A358 Ilminster to Taunton road improvement scheme. The study was undertaken by AC archaeology as part of the Parsons Brinckerhoff consultancy team acting for the Highways Agency. The survey data was acquired between June 2002 and August 2003 from an area comprising a total of some 17km² (Fig. 1), established on each side of the proposed route set out in the 'Layout Plans' (Drawing Numbers HHI 43590/300-304) produced by Parsons Brinckerhoff. This corridor was widened at each end of the scheme to allow for optional routes at both the junctions with the M5 and in particular the A5 option with the A303.

1.2 The current A358 Principal Road between the Southfields roundabout at Ilminster and the Junction of the M5 at Taunton is some 13 km in length and comprises improved single carriageway. The route includes a series of by-passes around the villages of Ashill, Hatch Beauchamp and Henlade, which were constructed in the 1980s and 1990s. The underlying geology of the route consists mainly of Lower Lias limestone with isolated pockets of valley gravels, while at the Taunton end of the route outcrops of Upper Marls and Rhaetic Beds occur. The topography of the study area is generally gently undulating with the River Isle crossing the southern end of the route on a NE-SW axis.

1.3 The land use of the route is dominated by pasture and arable farming. Agriculture is the dominant force within the study area and lead to the establishment of a number of manorial estates in the Medieval period that later developed into the series of villages noted here today. Despite a large amount of enclosure in the last two centuries many of the Medieval field patterns from the manorial period survive. The central third of the route lies within the boundaries of the former Royal Forest of Neroche that existed until 1635. Parts of the forest survived as common land until enclosed from 1830 onwards.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of the Study

2.1.1 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with section 11 of the Environmental Assessment Scoping Report issued February 2003 (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2003).

2.1.2 This report is based on a Stage II study as defined in Chapters 8 and 13 '*Stages of Built Heritage and Archaeological Assessment*' in Volume II Section 3 Part 2 of the *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)

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....'

2.1.4 The scope of the assessment has included:

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

2.2 Data Sources

The assessment has comprised a review of:

- a search of the Somerset County Council (SCC) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Historic Landscape Records (HLR) and the SCC register of listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas, both based at County Hall, Taunton.
- a search of the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon, Wiltshire
- an examination of aerial photographs held in the English Heritage National Library of Air Photographs in Swindon, Wiltshire
- a selective walkover of sites and buildings likely to most directly affected by the route options

These searches were conducted in accordance with paragraphs 8.14 - 8.15 and 13.8-10 from the DMRB. The search of the Sites and Monuments Record of Somerset County Council was carried out at County Hall, Taunton in June 2002. This search identified a total of 68 individual archaeological sites, artifact find spots and archaeological events from the study area. A search of the records concerning listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas was carried out in July 2002 at County Hall, Taunton. This search identified a total of 106 entries. An additional search of archaeological sites was carried out at the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon in summer 2003. This search identified an additional 5 sites to those already noted in the Somerset County SMR. A search of relevant aerial photographs was carried out at the National Monuments Record, Swindon in July 2003. This search identified no additional sites to those already recorded by the above searches. The walkover survey of selected sites and buildings from the study area was conducted in August 2003. One additional entry was made to the historic buildings table as a result of the walkover survey.

2.3 Presentation of Data

- The main body of this report consists of a summary of gathered archaeological and historical data, followed by a discussion of its significance for the proposed development.
- The delimited study area and all cultural heritage information is presented in Figures 2-5.
- All of the data relating to archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, aerial photography and cartographic sources are presented either in full in tabular form in the main text or in Appendices 1, 2, and 3.
- Photographs, including one of the one Scheduled Monument identified within the study area, plus a selection of other noteworthy structures, are presented in Plates 1-13.

3 RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND FINDS (Figs. 2 - 5)

3.1 Previous archaeological surveys

3.1.1 The area has been the subject of one previous desk-based survey (Weddell, 1993). This has added some information on the Royal Forest of Neroche.

3.2 Summary of Results

3.2.1 Of the 73 sites identified, a total of ten (A7, A17, A33, A48 and A58, A62-64 and A66-67) are located either on the line of the proposed road route, or within 100 metres of it. None of the archaeological sites within the study area are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The most significant sites recorded within the study area are considered to be the Medieval settlement sites at Hankridge Farm (A33, A40 and A45) at the northern end of the scheme and the Medieval settlement evidence to the south west of Jordans House Park (A63 and A65-67, Plate 13) at the southern end. This site data, especially when it is combined with the historical records of shrunken and deserted medieval villages in the southern third of the study area, suggests concentrations of medieval activity exist at both the southern and northern ends of the road corridor. Elsewhere the records show a relatively low level of prehistoric, and Romano-British activity across the study area, made up mostly of chance stray finds and occasional shallow features with little dating evidence. The Post Medieval sites consist mainly of features within the parks of the two large country houses in the area, Hatch Court and Jordans House, along with some mills and limekiln sites that are scattered across the rest of the route corridor. The modern period is dominated by early industrial features such as canal and railway fragments, along with military sites dating from the Second World War. All of these sites will now be discussed by period.

3.3 Mesolithic

A scatter of worked flint (A21) was found by a W.A. Seaby at Thorn Hill, midway between Ash and Thornfalcon at some point in the early 1950s. This material, along with other cores, flakes and implements that had been found over the years by Mr Seaby, was donated to the Taunton Museum.

3.4 Neolithic

Three small Neolithic implements (A11) were found by pupils from King's College School at an unspecified location to the north east of Hatch Beauchamp. These tools were given to Taunton Museum, although all trace of them has now been lost. A single polished flint axehead was found in the garden of 5 Blackbrook Road in Taunton (A41) in the late 1970s. The find was in rather poor condition with both ends missing. A chert scraper (A72) was found in gravel during the construction of the new main road at Ashill in 1925. It seems likely that this item was not lost at Ashill in antiquity, but was transported to the site in a consignment of gravel destined for road construction in the 20th century. The artefact is now in Taunton Museum.

3.5 Bronze Age

Some fragments of pottery rim with finger mark impressions (possibly Early Bronze Age) along with some pieces of animal bone (A7) were found at High Bridge some 1.5 km to the north west of Ashill in 1936. These items were found by workmen laying a telephone cable and as a result their context record is somewhat unclear, simply being recorded as being scattered over a length of 5ft in black earth at a depth of some 3ft. A Bronze Age sword (A32) was recovered from the river Tone to the south of Bathpool in the early 1970s. No information survives on the find itself or its location. Two bronze palstaves and a portion of bronze bracelet (A71), which was initially believed to be a gold torque by its finder, were found at Winterhay Green on the NW edge of Ilminster in 1881. These items, thought to be the remains of a small hoard, are now in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

3.6 Iron Age

Iron Age occupation evidence was found during an excavation on either side of the A38 to the south west of Bathpool (A4). This evidence consisted of linear ditches and pits associated with early IA pottery. A later medieval phase was also recorded (see below).

3.7 Roman

A series of Roman settlement features (A45) was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation (A44) at Hankridge Farm in 1992. These features consisted of heavily truncated ditches. The site was destroyed before a full excavation could take place. Old Somerset SMR maps list two Roman sites for which there are no further references in the Somerset archive. 'RB pottery found' (A30) is listed at ST252255 in a field to the north west of Hankridge Farm, although nothing was found here when

the site was evaluated in the early 1990s (PRN44650). A Roman coin (A31) was reportedly found at Laxton Road, Taunton in the early 1970s and was marked on the map as being from the 2nd century and found at a depth of 3 feet by a Mr L. Sully in 1972.

3.8 Medieval

3.8.1 Ecclesiastical Sites

A total of seven such sites was identified within the study area. The graveyard (A20) associated with the Holy Cross at Thornfalcon has been in use at least since medieval times. The same is true of that at St. Andrew's at West Hatch (A26) and at St. Mary's in Ashill (A54). Both the north and south doorways of St. Mary's date from the Norman period, while some of the decoration dates from the 13th century. A watching brief (A1) was conducted at St Mary's during the excavation of a service trench from the stair turret to the north eastern corner of the church yard. These works uncovered the mixed infill from the tops of graves and occasional fragments of human bone. The now demolished church of St. Paul at Bickenhall Farm (A12) was described by Collison in 1791 as consisting of a nave and chancel. It also had a tower, which was demolished in 1849. When visited in the late 1970s, the building had disappeared apart from the platform, while the churchyard had become overgrown and was being used as a cottage garden. Some fragments of architectural stone were still visible on site. The graveyard associated with the church of St. George at Ruishton (A14) has reportedly been in use since the Medieval period. A medieval chapel still exists at Horton Cross (A49), while the church of St. Aldhelm and St. Eadburgha at Broadway (A50) has a chancel, transept and a perpendicular nave and west tower dating from the late 13th to early 14th century.

3.8.2 Deserted and Shrunken Villages

One shrunken (A38) and four deserted medieval villages (DMV) (A47, A63, A69 and A70) are listed within the study area. These sites can be sub divided into two main groups; those which are recorded solely as folk memories or local traditions and those where physical evidence survives.

The shrunken village of Capland (A38) is located some 0.5 km to the south east of Hatch Green. The settlement's decline may have been caused by the Black Death, although it is becoming increasingly clear that many medieval settlements declined for other less dramatic and more pragmatic economic reasons. A number of scattered houses and farm buildings remain. No earthworks from earlier buildings have been recorded. Local tradition speaks of a deserted village at Broadway (A51) centred around the isolated parish church that was destroyed during the Black Death, however, no physical evidence for a settlement has yet been found.

A deserted village site has been clearly identified to the south of Horton Cross (A47) around 0.75km to the south west of the roadline. Earthworks have been recorded on the western side of Cheshays Hill. These are well defined including a ditch some 5 m wide and 750mm deep. Further earthworks are recorded to the north and east and are marked on the 1838 tithe map of the parish, which also shows now demolished buildings within the complex of boundaries, platforms and closes. Some of the

earthworks were disturbed during the building of the Ilminster by-pass with groundworks yielding some sherds of post medieval pottery. Tax roll evidence from 1336 suggests that two substantial villages once existed at both West Hatch (A69) and Henlade (A70). This has led to the assumption that potential DMV sites remain to be found close to both of the smaller modern settlements.

Another well established site (A63) is that near to Jordans House at the southern end of the study area. Fieldwork during the construction of the Ashill by-pass located the earthworks of a probable medieval settlement that had been preserved in the parkland of the house. Several mounds were also found along the river Ding to the south of the main site, these may be the remains of a mill. Two rubbish pits (A64) containing pottery from the 10th to 12th centuries were also found during the construction of the by-pass. It was thought that these features may well be associated with the earthworks. A concentration of medieval pottery (A66) was also found during the construction that was not associated with the village.

3.8.3 Fishponds

The Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1938 shows a series of elongated ponds (A17) on the eastern edge of the village of Henlade. These are described as 'Fishponds', although no further information is available on them. A string of three further possible fishponds (A25) are also shown on the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (OSAD) 6" map from 1968, some 250m to the south of the house. It is assumed that both these sets of ponds once formed part of the Henlade House estate.

3.8.4 Settlement Sites

Excavations to the south west of Bathpool (A4) located a 12th century settlement site enclosed by a bank and ditch. Internal features and timber structures of at least five successive phases were noted. A possible limekiln dating from between the 14th to 16th centuries was also noted. A large occupation site was found during the main evaluation at Hankridge Farm (A44). This was identified as a 12th or 13th century precursor to the later Post Medieval farm that was then still in existence.

3.8.5 Other Sites

Wood Court (A53), located around 1 km to the west of Ashill is the site of a medieval manor. Little positive information exists on this site. It was once thought to have ecclesiastical origins, due to the nearby track called 'Nunnery Lane' although this has since been largely discredited. It was also thought that possible fishponds were situated to the south of the site, however these are probably the result of the widening of Venner's Water on the east side of Wood Bridge. A former Deerpark (A58) to the south of Radigan Farm and immediately to the North east of Ashill has also been identified. The site was licensed in 1411 when Henry IV gave Sir Thomas Beauchamp, a local knight, some 250 acres within his manor at Ashill. Some place names associated with the park are shown on the 1838 tithe map of the parish. A number of earthworks survive around the site boundary that may well be park pales.

The Dole Stones (A5) are situated in a field to north west of Ruishton church. These vary in size between 380 and 990mm high and appear to delimit the old strip fields which are shown on the 1839 tithe map of the parish. A total of twelve stones are

shown on the 1938 map, but none on the OS 1:10000 map of 1986. A field visit in 1988 found that four stones now remain upstanding, three along the river bank and one in the centre of the field. A possible moat (A22) has been identified at Lower Farm at Thornfalcon. No further information on the site exists in the Somerset SMR.

3.9 Post Medieval

3.9.1 Estate Features: Henlade House

The Mansion house (A15) north of Henlade House, reported to be sited on a more ancient structure, is mentioned in the 16th century in association with the gardens attached to Henlade House. There are now a number of earthworks in the vicinity that was visited in 1974. This visit recorded stone lined and stone arched drains and culverts, a cess pit and a well. Bricks found on site were dated to 1794-1850. An area of landscape park (A16) attached to Henlade House was shown on the OS 6" map of 1938. This is a large area of land to the north and south of the main house, although no further information was available on this site from the Somerset SMR.

3.9.2 Estate Features: Hatch Court Farm

An Ice House (A8) was identified at Hatch Court Farm at Hatch Beauchamp on the OSAD 6" map of 1962. The structure was visited in 1977 and found to be a brick built circular version, however, the dome capping was missing. The pit appeared to be infilled with modern rubble. A second visit in 1998 found that the structure had been reduced to ground level, leaving only a ring of walling to delimit the infilled pit. A wind pump (A10) has also been identified within the Hatch Court Farm estate. The site is printed on the OS 6" map of 1904, although no further information is available in the SMR.

3.9.3 Mills

A total of four mills was identified within the study area. 'Pepper's mill (corn)' (A23) is printed on the OS 25" map of 1903. This site, which is located c.100m to the south west of Ash, was visited in 1977. It was noted that the remains of two ponds and relief sluices still exist, while one wall of the mill was still standing along with the remains of a wheel pit and leat. More recent information on the site is unavailable. The second mill is located at Hort Bridge (A52) on the north western edge of Ilminster. The words 'Hort Bridge Mills' are printed on the Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1904, however no information exists on the current state of the site and what remains of the mill buildings. The third mill is Rowlands Mill (A57) located to the south east of Rowland's Farm and c.1 km to the north of Ilminster. This 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 fourth mill was in a location some 0.5km to the north east of Hatch Green (A9) where the words 'Higher Mill' and 'Millpond' are printed on the OSAD 6" map of 1904. This site has now been redeveloped into a dwelling, although the remains of the millpond and the leat still existed, along with some evidence for an overshoot wheel, when the site was visited in 1977.

3.9.4 Limekilns

Three disused limekiln sites were identified within the study area. One potential site has been identified at Huish (A27) a kilometre to the south of Ash, while a known site (A28) exists some 200m to the south east of that. No further information is available on either of these sites from the Somerset SMR. Two kilns at 'Limekiln House' (A18) c. 0.5 km to the south west of Ash are discussed in the following section concerning listed buildings (B18).

3.10 Modern

3.10.1 Industrial Features

A section of the Chard Canal (A29) crosses the study area close to the village of Thornfalcon, and runs roughly parallel to the NE of the study area, crossing the Ilminster by-pass on a roughly north - south axis at the SE end of the study area. Option A5 of the scheme severs the line of the canal. This was a canal incline that was preserved in a deep cutting which has itself been partially in-filled by modern episodes of tipping. The site was visited around 15 years ago when a stone culvert was noted at the base of the incline that brought water from an upper pound. The incline as a whole had a drop of some 8.5m. The remains of a pound serving the canal (A24) are to be found next to the church in Thornfalcon itself. This consists of a rectangular stone structure c. 4m square and built against the south wall of the churchyard at its eastern end. The wall is made of lias limestone blocks and capped with vertical slates. The line of the former Taunton to Chard railway (A65) crosses the study area some 1.5 km to the north east of Ashill. This line was opened in 1866, closed to passengers in 1962 and then completely shut in 1966. Rose Mills (A46) a complex of textile mill buildings, located to the south east of Horton Cross, survives in good condition. The mill appears to have been converted to the generation of electricity at some point in either the late 19th or early 20th centuries with the installation of two turbines and a generator that still survive and which could produce 222 volts at a speed of 460 rpm. No information exists in the Somerset SMR on when this conversion took place.

3.10.2 Military Features

A total of seven pillboxes or sites of former pillboxes were identified within the study area (A34-6 and A59-62). All of these were part of the Inland Defences System established in the early years of W.W.II around Taunton and Chard. A heavy AA battery site (A39) is also found within the study area, to the north of Haydon. The origins of the battery are unclear, although the site is first recorded in June 1942 with four 3.7" guns in use.

3.11 Undated

3.11.1 Enclosures

Two enclosures have been identified. The first of these (A3) is located to the west of Blackbrook Inn on the western edge of Taunton. The site was visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph by J. K. St. Joseph, but could not be detected on the ground and the farmer who worked the land was reported as stating that nothing unusual had been noticed during ploughing. This site has subsequently been built on. The second enclosure (A6) is rectangular in shape and located some 300m to the south east of site

A3 at Little Hankridge Farm. The enclosure is formed from two concentric ditches and was thought to be an in-filled pond. It was referred to by McDonnell (PRN90103) as a dew pond. Like site A3, this site has also subsequently been built on.

3.11.2 Earthworks

Two sets of earthworks with uncertain origins were identified within the study area. The first of these was a bank and ditch (A37) at New Barn Farm, Blackbrook, some 250m to the north east of Haydon. The earthwork consisted of a north - south aligned bank some 2m wide and 1m high with an associated ditch some 4m wide and 1.5m deep on the east side and traces of a second on the west. The site was recorded as it was partially destroyed during the construction of the M5 motorway. No dating evidence was produced from these excavations. The second site (A42) is located at the Lamb Inn at Horton Cross at the opposite end of the study area. This site appears clearly on aerial photographs as a dark mark in a paddock to the rear of the pub. No interpretation for the feature has yet been put forward and its origin remains uncertain.

3.11.3 Wells

Two such sites have been identified. 'Hurmans well' (A55), located some 1 km to the south east of Hatch Green, is printed on the OSAD 6" map of 1962. Hazel Well (A48), located to the east of Hortons Cross is noted on the OSAD 6" map of 1969 as 'Hazel Well (chalybeate)'. This well, mentioned by Collinson in the 1790s was supposed to contain water with healing effects. It consists of an 18" square concrete shaft and an iron lid that is flush with the ground. The precise date of origin for either well is not given in the Somerset SMR.

3.11.4 Other Sites

An area of cropmarks was identified to the east of Hankridge Farm at the northern end of the study area (A33). These cropmarks appear to represent old fields, although no features could be identified when the site was evaluated (A44) in the early 1990s. This site has since been redeveloped and the cropmarks lost. 'Tanyard House', located to the north east of Bickenhall, is mentioned on the OS 25" map of 1903 (A13). No further information on the date and nature of this structure exists in the Somerset SMR. A 'Tower', shown on the OSAD 6" map of 1968 (A19), is no longer shown on the current 1:2500 scale maps of the area. No further information is available on this structure and so its date of origin remains unclear. The site of a possible Folly (A56) has been identified at Folly Farm some 1.5 km to the north west of Ashill. Indeed the word 'Folly' is printed on the OS 1st edition 1" map of 1809. However, no further information on this monument survives.

3.12 Archaeological Events

3.12.1 Hankridge Farm

A series of evaluations were carried out on and around the site of Hankridge Farm during the site's redevelopment in the early 1990s. A large area around the farmhouse was evaluated in 1992 by Wessex Archaeology (A44). A total of 39 machine excavated trenches was dug which identified one principal area (A4) of archaeological interest to the south of the farmhouse. An early phase of shallow features was recorded along with a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. The later phase consisted of an

area enclosed by a ditch with many internal features, dating to the 12th to 13th centuries. A watching brief (A43) was carried out the following year during the construction of new buildings around the farmhouse. Several construction features related to the current buildings were identified along with a series of ditches and gullies dating to the 12th century that were found to the NW of the farm. These latter features were thought to relate to the main site found the previous year (A44). A further watching brief was conducted in 1995 (A40) during groundworks on the eastern and western wings of the farmhouse. A series of post medieval features were noted at this time.

3.12.2 *Ashill by-pass*

A watching brief was carried out in December 1991 during the construction of the by-pass (A67). Several boundary features were recorded and two potential medieval sites were identified. Fieldwalking along the route of the by-pass (A68) located some medieval and post medieval pottery sherds as well as some flint scatters.

3.12.3 *Miscellaneous Sites*

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken on the site of the new rugby ground at Hyde Lane on the eastern edge of Taunton (A2). Three machine-excavated trenches were dug which found no archaeological features or deposits. A small evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of this site (A69) at the northern end of the study area. Some sherds of medieval pottery were found, but no features.

4. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE by John Taylor

4.1 Introduction

The original prints were examined at the NMR between 15 July 2003 and 23 July 2003. The Vertical Cover Search produced a total of 326 prints from 35 sorties. All the prints in the cover search were available. Those held under copyright by Somerset County Council were not available for photocopy. Where necessary copies of photographs have been 'rubber sheeted' to a digital OS map base using AutoCADMAP software to enable accurate transcription of possible archaeological sites.

4.2 Results

Evidence for archaeological sites in the form of crop marks was very limited in this search. Most anomalies detected from the aerial photographs could be ascribed to other actions, such as hedgerow removal, cultivation patterns arising from square ploughing or other agricultural activity.

4.2.1 One distinct pattern of bleached crop marks (ST330158) was identified from US/PH/GP/LOC390 Frames 4027-34. Although these marks were in the vicinity of a possible deserted village at Broadway, it is likely that they were cultivation patterns characteristic of square ploughing.

4.2.2 OS/78010 Frame 22 shows one possible dark crop mark (ST251247) south of the enclosure (A3) previously identified by aerial photography. The crop mark is not positively identifiable from this photograph as an enclosure or other archaeological activity and may have arisen from agricultural works. This area has also been heavily developed and it is unlikely that any archaeological evidence would remain.

4.2.3 No Paleochannels were noted along the length of the study area.

5 HISTORIC BUILDINGS

5.1 Introduction

A total of 107 Listed Buildings and other surviving structures of historic interest are recorded within the study area (Figs. 2 - 5). Of this total, 103 are listed. These are detailed in Appendix 2, while a short summary of this data by historic period is provided below.

5.2 Ratios of Grades

The listed buildings comprise four Grade I Buildings, nine Grade II* Buildings and ninety are Grade II Buildings. In percentage terms this can be expressed as 3.9% of the total as Grade I, 8.7% as Grade II* and 87.4% as Grade II. This compares to the national ratios in England of 2% for Grade I, 4% Grade II* and 94% Grade II (PPG15, 6.6, 26). From these figures it seems that the listed buildings in the study area are somewhat over represented in the Grade I and Grade II* sections and slightly underrepresented in Grade II. The reasons for this probably reflect the nature of the A358 corridor that consists of open countryside that has been farmed intensively since the medieval period. This has led to the development of a number of isolated, but architecturally significant farmhouses, agricultural outbuildings, and in the post medieval era the Hatch Beauchamp, Henlade and Jordans Estates, all of which provide a number of Grade II* buildings to the list. The series of small villages that has developed along the corridor each contain a late medieval church that also raises the percentage of Grade I and Grade II* buildings in the sample.

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5.3 Medieval

The medieval buildings within the study area fall into two main categories; churches and isolated farmhouses. The only exception to this rule is Rapps Cottage near Ilton (B87, Plate 7), which is 15th century in origin with some later 17th century additions.

5.3.1 Churches

A Medieval village cross, dating from the late 13th to the early 14th century is located in the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St. Eadburga in Broadway (B10, Plate 1). This is Scheduled Ancient Monument (32155). All of the churches within the study area are either Grade I or Grade II* Listed Buildings. St. George's church, Ruishton (B9, Grade I) is Norman in origin with a south chapel dating from the 14th century. The church of

the Holy Cross at Thornfalcon (B28, Grade I) has its origins in the late 14th and early 15th century. Although the building itself was extensively rebuilt following a fire in 1882, further restorations and additions were made in the 20th century. St. Andrew's Church at West Hatch (B40, Grade II*) is late 15th to early 16th century in origin although extensively restored in 1861, when the north aisle and probably the vestry and organ bay were added by Benjamin Ferrey. The church was restored further in 1907. The living was originally a chapel and was declared a vicarage in 1865-6. The church of St. John the Baptist at Hatch Beauchamp (B50, Grade I) is, like St. George's at Ruishton, Norman in origin with a later tower dating from c.1500 and a porch from 1530. Major extensions and renovations were also undertaken in the 19th century. St. Mary's church in Ashill (B71, Grade II*) was built at some point in the 12th or 13th century. Post medieval additions included a pulpit and a font.

5.3.2 Farmhouses

Musgrave Farmhouse (B17, Plate 3) at Henlade has a medieval core that is believed to date from the early 14th century, although both post medieval and modern additions have been made to the structure that is a Grade II* Listed Building. The origins of Ashe Farmhouse (B25), The Thatch (B27), Lower Farmhouse (B36) and Greenings at West Hatch (B38) are believed to be Medieval, while Park Farmhouse also at West Hatch dates from the late 15th century. All of these buildings have had post medieval and modern additions and extensions. Perris in Hatch Beauchamp (B62, Plate 12) is now a domestic house, although it was originally a farmhouse with medieval foundations and a mainly post medieval structure. Rowlands Farmhouse (B67) near Ilton dates from the early 15th century and forms one element in a courtyard of buildings.

5.4 Post Medieval

The post medieval period within the study area is dominated by the development of large country estates in the 18th and 19th centuries such as those at Hatch Beauchamp and Jordans. These estates not only include listed buildings but also the conservation area of Hatch Beauchamp (B104) and the registered parks and gardens of Hatch Beauchamp (B1) and Jordans (B105, Plate 13) which are discussed in more detail below (Sections 5 and 6). The Jordans estate also includes a Grotto/Summer House (B89) which still survives today, although Jordans House itself was demolished in 1963. Minor country houses such as Hatch Court (B58) and Court House (B33) were also built during this period but without the extensive parks and grounds of those above. The main body of structures from this period, as in the medieval era, are farmhouses, often with modern additions and improvements, such as Meare Court Farmhouse (B39) and Ashton Farmhouse (B85), as well as outbuildings of some quality such as the brick barn at Haydon Farm (B20, Plate 4). In addition to this are a number of family tombs located in the graveyards of the villages along the route, examples being the Procktor Family chest tomb (B11) at St. George's in Ruishton and the Harred Family chest tomb (B29) at Holy Cross, Thornfalcon. Perhaps surprisingly, considering that the study corridor is dominated by agriculture throughout the medieval and post medieval periods, only a single mill (B106) survives from this period, dating from c.1600, and located just to the south east of Rowlands Farm.

5.5 Modern

The construction of large country houses continued into the 19th century with the development of Henlade House (B13), a fine Grade II* example of an early 19th century building, built between 1805 and 1815 and then enlarged in the 1890s. Woodlands House (B2) and Thornfalcon House (B31) were also constructed at this time and later enlarged, while Ruishton House (B3) was constructed later in the 1890s. The rest of the buildings from the modern era reflect the major changes affecting society throughout the 19th and into the 20th centuries with the appearance of the Chard to Taunton Railway line, the Chard Canal, a number of stone road bridges (an example is located to the east of Ilton, B69, Plate 8) reflecting major improvements to the roads at the turn of the 19th century, and the appearance of early industrial sites such as the Limekilns near Thornfalcon (B18). A bridge (B107, Plate 11) which once took the Taunton to Chard Railway Line across the River Isle to the north of Ilminster was identified during the walkover survey. This bridge is not currently listed on the Somerset County SMR or the NMR and it is suggested that it is added to both databases due to its historic significance and its good state of preservation. The most modern structure to be listed is a road sign from the early 20th century located just outside Ashill (B81) which predates the construction of the villages first by-pass in 1925.

6 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

6.1 Historical Development with a contribution from Dr. John Chandler

The historical record across the study area will be discussed by parish from north to south. This is due to the fact that all the historic tithe maps and secondary historical data for the area are structured on a parish by parish basis.

6.1.1 Ruishton

The name of the parish derives from 'settlement where the rushes grow'. Along with Henlade, its tithings formed part of the Manor of Taunton Dene in the 9th century, with St. Georges Church serving the Cannons of nearby Taunton Priory. The tithe map for the parish showed three groups of fieldnames that were of some interest. 'Mortlands' to the north of the road probably refers to lime, rather than mort meaning death, suggesting a nearby limekiln site. Graveland probably refers to gravel and the possibility of a nearby quarry, while Shop Close/Ground suggests some kind of workshop at the road junction. It was noted that the current route coincides with the site of a former railway bridge over a stream to the south of Thornwater Farm.

6.1.2 Thornfalcon

The name derives from Thorn=thornbush with the 'falcon' added by 1265 as 'Fagun', which was probably the surname of the Lords of the Manor from the mid 13th to early 14th centuries. The Chisholm-Batten family owned the manor from the mid 18th century and lived in the 16th century Court House (B33) until 1979. An Estate map of 1780 was examined along with the 1840s parish tithe map, this noted a number of

roadside cottages built on the waste ground at Ash and at Ash Cross. There do not appear to be any significant field names.

6.1.3 *West Hatch*

Named from its geographical location to the west of Hatch Beauchamp, this parish was first recorded as being held with the royal manor of North Curry and was granted along with that manor by Richard I to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1189. Afterwards it passed to the dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral. A chapel is recorded on the site of St. Andrews Church (B40) by 1234 when the vicar of North Curry agreed to serve it (St. Andrews itself was constructed in the 15th century, with a vicarage only established in 1866). The parish tithe map of 1840/1 was examined along with an estate map from 1787. This survey noted three field names that are felt worthy of note; 'Bridge Mead', where there is currently no sign of a bridge, 'Park', adjacent to Hatch Beauchamp Park, but does not look like a park on the 1787 map and 'Limekiln Field' that is self explanatory. Comparing the estate map with the tithe map it was noted that the field patterns had changed very little between 1787 and 1841.

6.1.4 *Hatch Beauchamp*

The 'gateway' (Saxon: *haecc*) to the royal forest of Neroche, this was the seat of the Medieval baronry held by the Beauchamp family. Originally formed from the holdings of three Saxons, the land was given to the Count of Mortain, under whom Hatch was held by Robert Fitzlvo. Robert Beauchamp, probably a relation of Fitzlvo, owned the manor by 1092 and his successors occupied it until 1361. Thereafter it descended to the Seymour family who were in occupation throughout the 14th century. By 1633 the Manor House is reported as laying in ruins, but in the early 18th century the property was bought by the Collins family who had the manor rebuilt in bath stone in the 'Palladian' style. This house still stands, although it lies just outside the study area. The parish tithe map for 1840 and an estate map of 1820 were consulted. The existing A358 appears to follow the line of an ancient lane that forms the parish boundary between Hatch Beauchamp and Bickenhall. 'Saltfield' in Hatch Beauchamp was noted along with 'Saltfield Coppice' across the parish boundary in Bickenhall. Sometimes 'salt' names like these denote an old road nearby which functioned as a 'saltway', i.e. carrying salt from the coast for use in towns and monasteries etc.

6.1.5 *Bickenhall*

The parish name derives from 'Bica's hall' or 'hill'. The manor was held at the time of Domesday (1086) by Robert Fitzlvo. It was passed to the Portman family in the 15th century. The development of the family's wealth in London, resulted in the naming of Bickenhall Street there. The name 'Salt Coppice' was noted on the parish tithe map of 1840 (see 6.1.4).

6.1.6 *Broadway (Capland)*

The name is reportedly derived from a 'Broadway' that lead from the village of the same name, northwards towards the forest of Neroche. In 1306 Henry de Lorty obtained a Tuesday market and a nine-day fair there. Later the lordship passed to the Portman family. The church of St. Aldhelm and St. Eadburga, in the churchyard of which stands the Medieval stone cross (B10), stands some distance to the NE of the village. According to local tradition this was the result of plague leading to a

repositioning of the settlement. The tithe map for Capland (1845) was consulted. No noteworthy field names were seen

6.1.7 Isle Abbots (Detached)

This is named after the River Isle that separates the parish from the neighbouring Isle Brewers. Isle is a Celtic name that was first mentioned as *Yle* in a Saxon charter of AD 693. The second element in the name indicates that the village was owned by a monastic foundation during the medieval period. Domesday records that by 1086 the manor was one of the holdings of Muchelney Abbey, situated 3 miles to the NE, although it may not have belonged to the abbey in the time of Edward (VCH. Somerset I, 468). The manor was held by Muchelney until the dissolution in 1538 when it passed to the Earl of Hertford.

6.1.8 Ashill

Known as 'Aisselle' in 1086 and 'Esselle' in 1212, the name simply meaning 'Ash Hill', the parish was recorded as two separate estates in Domesday, one held by a Saxon *thegn* (Lord) prior to 1066 and one held by Athelney Abbey. Both of these estates were held by the Count of Mortain in 1086. The parish was formerly part of the royal forest of Neroche. During the Medieval period the manor was held successively by the Hull and Multon families. In 1317 grant was made for a market to be held weekly and there were two annual fairs. The parish tithe map of 1839 was consulted and the following field names were noted; 'Court Field', which could be the site of a former manor house, 'Hall Ground' that could also be the site of a former manor, but may be a misspelling of 'Stall Ground', and 'Fair Cross', which may signal the position of a fairground on the adjacent crossroads.

6.1.9 Ilton

The place name here simply indicates a settlement (Old English 'tun') on the River Isle. From 1086 up to the dissolution in the 1530s the manor was owned by Athelney Abbey, a mill was also mentioned in the Domesday survey. Ilton also contains part of the Medieval borough of Merryfield (A73) which was first mentioned in 1275 by a rental of East Cocker.

6.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Data on the historic landscape character of the study area was gathered from Somerset County Council Architectural and Historic Heritage Department on 18th August 2003. A map showing the results of this data gathering along with an explanatory note of the colour codes used is presented in Appendix 2. A summary of those results is given here.

6.2.1 The landscape along the route corridor is divided into three main groupings; Anciently enclosed land (AEL, pre 17th century), recently enclosed land (REL, post 17th century) and post 1839/40 settlement.

6.2.2 At the northern end of the scheme the land surrounding Haydon Farm is identified as AEL pre-17th century land with REL from between the 18th and 20th

centuries between Haydon and the line of the A358. Further strips of AEL are located to the north of the road at this point.

6.2.3 Following the road south eastwards, REL, previously described as 'waste' on the local parish tithe map, runs from the village of Henlade down to Ash Cross with an L-shaped area of AEL to the north of the road that surrounds the village of Thornfalcon on three sides with an area of Medieval woodland to the SE.

6.2.4 To the south of Ash Cross, a large area of pre-17th century AEL exists to the south of the road, while Post Medieval 'waste' is located to the north. The AEL to the south of the road continues to the south of Mattocks Tree Green with more post 18th century 'waste' to the north, however, to the south of Mere green both sides of the road are taken up with AEL. This continues as far as West Hatch Bridge where REL with Medieval origins is noted to the south of the road.

6.2.5 At Bickenhall lane REL is noted on either side of the road with a large plot of Post Medieval enclosure around the village of Hatch Beauchamp. To the south of Hatch Green AEL appears again on either side of the road before REL appears on both sides to the south of Capland. Apart from a small piece of AEL at Battens Green, the REL continues with some Post Medieval improved waste ground to the north of the road in between Capland and Ashill. AEL surrounds Ashill on three sides and continues to the south of the village on either side of the road as far as Jordans 18th century country park. The park reaches almost as far as the end of the scheme at Ilminster roundabout that is surrounded by parcels of AEL with a small patch of REL to the NW.

6.3 Historically Important Hedgerows

The majority of field boundaries within the study area, with the exception of those along the recently-improved A358, appear on the relevant parish tithe maps (1839-1840) and would therefore be considered to be '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'.

6.4 Conservation Areas

The study area contains one Conservation Area from the South Somerset District Council list, this being the Medieval core of Hatch Beauchamp village (B104), which is detailed in Appendix 2. This area contains ten Grade II listed structures (B45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56, 57, 62 and 66), nine of which are either 19th or 20th Century in date including Beauchamp House (B46), along with the house known as 'Perris' (B62, Plate 12) which is 15th century in origin.

6.5 Registered Parks and Gardens

The Study area contains one Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest, Hatch Court Park (B1) which is included in the English Heritage Register as a Grade II listed park. Hatch Court Park still forms the gardens of Hatch Court House that lies outside the study corridor to the north. Hatch Court Park includes an 18th century deer park which should not be confused with the Medieval deer park, also owned by the Beauchamp family, which was located to the north of Ashill. The parks associated with Jordans House (B105) (demolished in 1963) are not shown on the English Heritage lists, but are mentioned in Policy EH9 of the South Somerset District Council Local Plan as being of local importance. The parks at Jordans have not been maintained following the demolition of the house there some 40 years ago and are currently under rough pasture serving the farm that is now located on the site of the former country house. The current state of the Grotto/Summer House (B89) is unknown as access could not be gained to the grounds to view it during the walkover survey.

6.6 Battlefields

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

7 ASSESSMENT

7.1 Summary

- **Archaeology** A total of ten sites were recorded within 100m of the current road
- **Listed Buildings** Three listed buildings lie within 100m of the current road
- **Historic Parks and Gardens** Two are present in the study area
- **Conservation Areas** One conservation area is recorded
- **Historic Hedgerows** Will involve crossing historically 'important' hedgerows
- **Other** Off line elements may have impacts on presently unknown archaeological sites

7.2 Archaeological Sites

7.2.1 The majority of the sites recorded in the study area are Medieval in date, with a number of Post Medieval and Modern sites scattered across the area. Some traces of prehistoric and Roman activity have also been identified. The sites identified should be considered of local or county importance.

7.2.2 There is also some limited potential for Romano-British finds at the northern end of the scheme where the road links with the M5 motorway, based on entries in the SMR record (30 and A31), and on the finds made at Hankridge Farm (A45).

7.3 Listed Buildings

The presence of, and the likely impacts on, listed and historic buildings is a material consideration in the assessment of the scheme. Those structures that are situated on, or within 100 metres of, the proposed road route (B17, Plate 3, B24, Plate 5 and B44, II Plate 6) are most susceptible to impacts arising from the scheme options. These impacts may include both direct effects on the physical preservation of the structures (noise, vibration etc.) and indirectly from the effects on their historic setting. These indirect affects may also affect buildings outside the 100m corridor.

7.4 Historic Landscape

7.4.1 Historical Development

The historical record shows that the study area is lined by a series of Medieval villages, including Ashill, Ilton, Broadway, Thornfalcon and Hatch Beauchamp which date from at least the Domesday Survey, and in some cases from earlier Saxon estates. These estates and those of the post conquest period appear to have been divided in ownership between the church and large local landowners, initially individuals such as the Count of Mortain, then later local wealthy families. The tithe map evidence, among other minor points, suggests a number of potential roadside cottage sites near to Thornfalcon, along with the possibility of a 'saltway' running cross the line of the Study area at Hatch Beauchamp and the potential for as yet undiscovered Manorial sites close to Ashill. The rich nature of the agricultural land in the Study area and the absence of local raw materials has seen little industrial development in the last 200 years, with the exception of communications such as the railway and the A358 itself, along with some military defences associated with W.W.II. As a result of this the study area has retained much of its Medieval character (section 7.4.2), despite the presence of Taunton nearby.

7.4.2 Historical Landscape Development

The land along the corridor is more or less evenly divided between Anciently Enclosed (AEL) and Recently Enclosed Land (REL) dating from the 18th century focused around the main Post Medieval estates of Henlade, Hatch Beauchamp and Jordans. The areas of AEL appear to consist of surviving fragments of the manorial estates that once covered the study area, along with field systems surrounding the Medieval villages of Thornfalcon, Henlade, Ashill, Broadway and Ilton (section 6.1). There are also small ancient woodlands presumed to be fragments of the royal forest of Neroche that was largely cleared in the 17th century. The two areas of parkland that surrounded the Hatch Beauchamp and Jordans estates were also recorded by this survey. From these results it is clear that the study area includes significant blocks of AEL that is of significant local and regional historical value.

7.4.3 Historically Important Hedgerows

The area contains a high proportion of hedged boundaries that could be considered important. There should be a presumption in favour of the retention of these landscape features, where possible. Removal of Hedgerows by the Highways Authority may be permitted under section 6 (1h) of the Hedgerow regulations 1997.

A survey of the relevant parish tithe maps, aerial photographs and some limited field survey has established that all of the current boundaries along the route corridor, with the exception of those along the improved A358, fall into the 'important' category.

7.4.4 Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens

The indirect effects of the development, depending on the final chosen route do not impact on the settings of the Historic Park at Hatch Court Park (B1) and the Conservation Area at Hatch Beauchamp (B104). The existing A358 has already bisected and affected the setting of the locally designated park at Jordans House (B105).

7.5 Overall Conclusions

7.5.1 Overall, the Study area can be said to be of local and regional archaeological and historic significance, in terms of archaeological sites present, built heritage and historic landscape survival. The overall impacts on this heritage will depend on the chosen route, although any development will certainly have an impact on the historic landscape and historically 'Important' hedgerows off the line of the recently improved A358, if not on other aspects.

7.5.2 Despite the identification of some 73 archaeological sites, the full potential for buried archaeological remains may be underrepresented in the current Somerset SMR. In particular, the substantial evidence for Medieval settlement at Hankridge Farm (A43-5) at the northern end of the scheme along with the finds made during earlier road improvements at Ashill (A62, A63 and A65-7) at the southern end, suggests that further sites will be disturbed by any new development. This potential may be limited in the central third of the scheme as much of the route here lies within the bounds of the old Forest of Neroche that was not formally deforested until 1635. Weddell however identifies the potential for iron working and smelting activity within the Forest at Bickenhall that may survive as buried archaeological features.

8 REFERENCES

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A358 Ilminster to Taunton Improvement

Table 1: Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Event Records

SITE No.	SMR No.	NMR No.	AGE	GRID REF (ST)	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCES	STATUS
A1	11669		Medieval	32121728	A watching brief was carried out at the Church of St. Mary, Ashill during the excavation of a service trench from the stair turret to the north east corner of the churchyard. Some mixed infill from the tops of graves and occasional fragments of human bone recovered.	Graham, A <i>The Church of St. Mary, Ashill, Somerset</i> in Somerset SMR	None
A2*	12018		Undated	257258	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of the new rugby ground at Hyde Lane on the eastern edge of Taunton in 2001. Three trenches recorded a soil depth of some 0.5 m overlying natural clay and gravel. No archaeological features were found although the remains of possible paleochannels were identified.	Hollinrake, C. and N. An <i>Archaeological Evaluation at Taunton Rugby Club, Hyde Lane, Taunton</i> , unpublished report (2001) in Somerset SMR Hollinrake, C., <i>An archaeological desk-top survey of land off Hyde Lane, Bathpool</i> unpublished report (1999) in Somerset SMR	None
A3	43077	190667	Undated	25142487	Enclosure west of Blackbrook Inn, West Monkton. A cropmark visible on an aerial photograph by St. Joseph. The enclosure is not visible on the ground. The farmer has not seen or noticed anything unusual when ploughing.	Aerial Photographs - List of St. Joseph's Aps Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (OSAD) 1965 S122SE10 SCPD	None
A4*	43079	190630	Iron Age / Medieval	249255	Iron age and Medieval occupation to the south west of Bathpool, Taunton. The area of settlement is demarcated by a ditch 2m wide and 1.5 m deep with a slight internal bank enclosing an area of 150m by 75m. Excavation on either side of the A38 which bisects the site, revealed slight IA occupation and extensive medieval	CBA ARCII REV 1972 no.7, 6-7 Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J. 26.10.93	None

					settlement. The earliest features consisted of linear ditches and pits associated with earlier IA pottery. It appears that in the 12th century, or earlier, the area was enclosed by a bank and ditch. Internal ditches and timber structures of at least five successive phases were noted. One structure was at least 20m by 15m and appeared to be aisled. Internal partitioning was also identified within many of the structures. A possible limekiln dating from between the 14th and 16th centuries was also uncovered.		
A5	43080	190532	Medieval	262252	The Dole Stones, north of Ruishton are a group of eleven stones, nine of which were standing by the 1960s. These are situated in a field to the north west of Ruishton church. They range in height from 381mm to 990mm and some have what may be supporting stones driven into the ground close by. They are not arranged in any circle or row. They appear to delimit the old strip field pattern which is shown on the OS 6" map of 1938 and as a result the stones are interpreted as field boundary markers. Twelve stones are shown on the 1938 map, but none on the 1:10000 map of 1986. There are currently only four stones left, three along the river bank and one in the centre of the field.	SDNQ Gray, H. St.G. <i>Standing stones at Ruishton, near Taunton</i> vol 22, 224-5 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1965 ST22NE8 SCPD Map - SCRO West Monkton tithe map 1839 D.D. Rt 257 Map - OS 1938 6" sheet 71SW SCPD Map - OS 1986 1:10000 ST22NE SCPD Pers. Comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 16.08.88	None
A6	43087	619480	Undated	25242459	Cropmark, north of Little Hawkridge Farm, West Monkton. Rectangular enclosure with two concentric ditches at ST2502468. May be an infilled pond. This is probably the site referred to by McDonnell (PRN90103) as a dew pond at ST25242459. The site has since been built on.	Aerial Photographs - Slide SCC 4.48.23 (March 1979). Slide missing in 1998 Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J. SMRO (June 1998)	None
A7	43250	191658	Prehistoric	30591851	Scattered finds at High Bridge, Hatch Beauchamp. In September 1936 workmen laying a telephone line found rim pieces of pottery with finger mark impression and also some bone (probably human). They were scattered over a length of 5ft in black earth at a depth of 3ft.	Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1965 ST31NW14 SCPD	None
A8	43254		Post Medieval	30212103	An Ice house at Hatch court Park, Hatch Beauchamp, printed on the OSAD 6" map of 1962. The structure was first visited in 1977 and found to be circular and brick built with its dome missing.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1962 6" ST32SW SCPD	None

					The rest of the structure appeared to be buried below the ground. A second visit in 1998 found the structure to have been reduced to ground level and filled in leaving only a ring of walling outside.	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M SCPD 06.07.77 Pers. Comm. Chris Webster 30.12.98	
A9	43260		Post Medieval	30581975	'Higher Mill' and 'Millpond' printed on OSAD 6" map of 1904. The site is now a dwelling. Remains of the millpond and leat exist. Some evidence for an overshoot wheel.	Map - OS 1904 6" sheet 80NE Pers. Comm. Warren, D. SIAS 28.11.77	None
A10	43263		Post Medieval	30442118	A wind pump at Hatch court Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. Printed on the OS 6" map of 1904. No further information available.	Map - OS 1904 6" sheet 80NE	None
A11	43331	191999	Neolithic	3022	Three small Neolithic implements picked up by the boys of King's College School. They were given to Taunton Museum. Finds now lost.	Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division ST32SW2 (not in SCPD) Pers. Comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 20.01.86	None
A12*	43356	190270	Medieval	28661957	The church of St. Paul and churchyard, north of Bickenhall Farm, Bickenhall. A small church, described in 1791 as consisting of a nave and chancel. It also once had a tower at the western end, though this was demolished in 1849. The church is shown on the tithe map of 1839, though by 1977 there was no sight of it, while the walled graveyard was recorded as overgrown and used as a cottage garden. The church yard contained a platform and carved stones in the yard wall which probably belonged to the church. A replacement church was built in 1848 (PRN 44664).	Collison, J., <i>History of Somerset</i> vol 2, 62 Sixsmith, R.A., 1958 <i>Staple Fitzpaine and Forest of Neroche</i> Ordnance survey Archaeology Division 1965 ST21NE1 SCPD SCRO Bickenhall tithe map 1838 D.D. Rt 142 Illustration - LHL Buckler 1847 (Piggot Collection) Pers. Comm. Ashton, M, SCPD 11.11.77	None
A13*	43360		Undated	28861933	'Tanyard House' printed on OS 25" map.	Map - OS 1903 25" sheet 80(6)	None
A14	43528		Medieval	26372511	The graveyard at the church of St. George at Ruishton. The graveyard here has been in use since the medieval period.	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD 11.07.77	None
A15	43529		Post Medieval	27262330	Mansion house, north of Henlade House, Henlade. Reported to be the site of an ancient house, mentioned in the 16th century on the areas of the gardens attached to Henlade House. Many earthworks in the immediate area. A site visit in 1974 revealed stone lined	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M. SCPD 13.08.74 Murless, B.J., 1976, <i>A Brick from Hendale</i>	None

					and stone arched drains and culverts, a cess pit and a well. Bricks found to date from 1794-1850.	House, Ruiston miss SCPD PSANHS Ashton, M., 1976 Somerset Archaeology 1974-5 vol 120, 75	
A16	43530		Post Medieval	273230	Area of landscape park attached to Henlade House shown on OS 6" map.	Map - OS 1938 6" sheet 71SW	None
A17	43531		Medieval	273234	'Fishpond' printed on OS 6" map and showing three long sinuous ponds leading from the stream.	Map - OS 1938 6" sheet 71SW	None
A18	43669		Post Medieval	27762205	'Limekiln Cottage' printed on OSAD 6" map.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1968 6" ST22SE SCPD	None
A19	43670		Undated	27702221	'Tower' printed on OSAD 6" map of 1968, no further information available. Tower is no longer shown on the 1:2500 digital maps.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1968 6" ST22SE SCPD Pers. Comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 07.02.86 Pers. Comm. Chris Webster (13.11.01)	None
A20*	43685		Medieval	28332391	The graveyard associated with the church of the Holy Cross and churchyard, Thornfalcon. This graveyard has been in use at least since medieval times.	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD 11.01.77	None
A21	43686	190655 190661	Bronze Age	286233	A flint scatter at Thorne Hill, Thornfalcon. The material found here was included in a collection of flint and chert implements, cores and flakes collected and donated to Taunton Museum by a W.A. Seaby.	PSANHS 1952 vol 97, 32 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1965 ST22SE6 SCPD	None
A22*	43688	190680	Medieval	28052410	Possible moat at Lower Farm.	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD 19.07.77 MSRGAR 1977 no.4, 21 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1979 ST22SE15 SCPD Dennison, E., SCPD 10.02.86	None
A23	43689		Post medieval	27902227	'Pepper's mill (corn)' printed on OS 25" map of 1903. The site was visited in 1977 and the following notes made. The remains of two ponds and relief sluices still exist. One wall of the mill is still	Map - OS 1903 25" sheet 80(2)	None

					standing along with the remains of a wheel pit and leat. The Flaunch and axle of the wheel are extant too. The wheel is 12ft in diameter. Two runner stones were also noted at Ashe farm to the north east.	Pers. Comm. Warren, D., SIAS 28.11.77	
A24*	43690		Modern	28372392	A pound at Thornfalcon. Rectangular stone structure c.4m square and built against the south wall of the churchyard at its eastern end, facing onto a small green. The churchyard wall, probably 18th or 19th century, forms the northern wall of the pound. The latter consists of roughly mortared stressed lias blocks of alternating thick and thin courses standing 1.75 m high and capped with vertical slates. The entrance gap is c.1.5m wide in the southern wall. The eastern part of the churchyard wall is a rebuild contemporary with the pound.	SMR file 43690	None
A25	43691		Medieval	27452260	String of three possible fishponds shown on OSAD 6" map. No further information shown.	Map - OS 1968 6" map ST22SE SCPD Pers. comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 10.02.86	None
A26	43772		Medieval	28542101	The graveyard associated with the church of St. Andrew, West Hatch. The graveyard has been in use since at least the medieval period.	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD 11.07.77	None
A27	43781		Post Medieval	283217	Possible limekiln at Huish.	Pers. Comm. Ward, A.P. SIAS 01.11.77	None
A28	43782		Post Medieval	285216	Limekiln, south west of Strangways Cross, West Hatch.	Pers. Comm. Ward, A.P. SIAS 01.11.77	None
A29*	43839	1048610	Post Medieval	284241	A canal incline at Thornfalcon. Part of the Chard Canal (PRN 43835). It was preserved in a deep cutting, though part of it is obscured by tipping. The site was visited in 1987. At the bottom of the incline the stone outlet of a culvert bringing water from an upper pound was noted. It had a fall of 28ft.	Pers. Comm. Dennison, E SCPD 04.12.87 Chard History Group Publication No.1, 1967, 18	None
A30	44226		Roman	252255	An old SMR map is annotated with 'RB pottery found' (Grays 6" map collection sheet 71SW). Nothing was found when most of the area was evaluated in 1991 (PRN 44650)	Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J. SMRO 26.10.93 Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J. SMRO May 1998	None
A31	44227	619433	Roman	25102525	Roman coin find at Laxton Road, Taunton. Annotated on SMR map 'Roman coin C2 found c.3' down inf. Mr L Sully 1972'	Pers. Comm. Webster C.J., 27.10.93	None
A32*	44228	190559	Bronze Age	255256	A Bronze age sword find on the River Tone to the south of	Pers. Comm Webster, C.J., 27.10.93	None

					Bathpool. The find is recorded on an SMR map as 'BA sword found MJ Vickery (1971)'		
A33	44229		Undated	256251	An area of cropmarks to the east of Hankridge Farm which appear to represent old fields. No subsurface features could be identified when the areas was evaluated (PRN 44650). The cropmarks may have been relatively recent in origin. The area has since been redeveloped.	Aerial photographs - Aston, M., (no date but c. 1976) in SMR Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J., SMRO May 1998	None
A34*	44297		Modern	28142427	Inland defences pillbox, survives in good condition.	Pers. Comm. Hellis, J., Fortress Study Group, March 1994 Ref.JH.00001	None
A35*	44299		Modern	28462411	An inland defences pillbox survives in good condition with an inland Anti Tank obstacle attached, both are in good condition.	Pers. Comm. Hellis, J., Fortress Study Group, March 1994 Ref.JH.00019	None
A36*	44318		Modern	27482445	Inland defences pillbox, survives in good condition.	Pers. Comm. Hellis, J., Fortress Study Group, March 1994 Ref.JH.00289	None
A37	44495	190679	Undated	25072394	A bank and ditch at New Barn Farm, Blackbrook. A north - south aligned bank some 2m wide and 1m high with a ditch 4m wide and 1.5 m deep on the east and traces of a second on the west was recorded. No dating evidence was produced.	PSANHS, 1994, M5 list of sites,	None
A38	44497	191666	Medieval	302193	The shrunken village of Capland, Hatch Beauchamp. The decline of Capland was probably caused by the Black Death but its proximity's to the forest of Neroche may have added to its difficulties. Only a few houses and farms remain in existence. These are widely scattered. The numbering of the site has been confused in the Somerset SMR with PRNs 43808 and 53565.	SDNQ 1967 vol 28, 325 SDNQ 1931 vol 20, 136-7 SRS 1896 vol.10, 539, 547, 578, 581 and 706 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1962 6" ST31NW SCPD Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J. SMRO 06.09.95	None
A39	44598		Modern	256241	Heavy AA battery site, north of Haydon. The battery is recorded at this site in June 1942 with 4 mobile 3.7" guns and a GL Mk1A radar.	Dobinson, C.S., <i>20th century defences in England</i> vol 1.3 (1996), 465	None

A40	44607		Event Record	25502520	A watching brief carried out at Hankridge Farmhouse in 1995 during the excavation of foundation for the extensions on the W and E wings of the farmhouse. A well, a pit and a foundation trench were noted in the E wing. The foundation trench was associated with the standing structure and was dated to the 16th or 17th centuries .	Wessex Archaeology <i>Hankridge Farmhouse, Taunton</i> unpubl report (1995) in Somerset SMR	None
A41	44621		Neolithic	25062535	A polished flint axehead was found in the garden at 5 Blackbrook Road, Taunton. It is made of grey flint and is broken with both ends missing. It measures 122mm by 52mm.	Minnitt, S. and Murless, B <i>Somerset Archaeology</i> 1978 PSNHS 123 (1979), 86 Pers. Comm. Webster, C.J., SMRO Dec. 1977	None
A42	44745		Undated	33641515	Ring ditch, Lamb Inn, Horton Cross. Aerial photographs show clearly an annular dark mark in a paddock at the rear of the Lamb Inn. Although it does not really have the appearance of an archaeological feature and fits neatly into a field, there is no modern explanation either.	Aerial photographs - CPE/UK/2491 3085 (11.03.48) in SSL	None
A43	44648		Medieval	25472518	A watching brief maintained on groundworks relating to construction around the farmhouse. Several construction features were noted to the north of the farm, but no datable material was recovered. These trenches probably relate to former farm support buildings. A series of ditches and gullies dated to the 12th centuries to the NW of the farm probably relate to the structures found during the evaluation PRN44650..	Crockett, A. <i>Hankridge Farm, Taunton</i> unpubl Wessex Archaeology report W527 (1993) in SMR	None
A44	44650		Multi Phase	255253	A large area of the Hankridge Farm development was evaluated in advance of a retail park development. A total of 39 machine excavated trenches with a total length of 2000m was dug. One principal area (PRN 44651) of archaeological interest was identified to the south of the farmhouse (PRN44649). The earlier phase comprised a collection of shallow features which appeared to have been truncated by ploughing. One sherd of late Iron age or Roman pottery was recovered. The later and larger phase consisted of occupation on the same area of the ridge is suggested as being the 12th to 13th century precursor to the later farm. Few signs of the cropmarks (PRN442229) could be seen as subsoil features and it is suggested that they were formed by shallow, more recent drainage ditches. No Roman pottery was recovered	Crockett, A., <i>Hankridge Farm</i> unpubl Wessex Archaeology report (1992) in Somerset SMR	None

					from the E end of the site where it had been previously reported (PRN 44226).		
A45	44651		Roman and medieval	25502507	A series of Roman and medieval settlement features were uncovered during the evaluation at Hankridge Farm in 1992 (PRN44650). The Roman features were heavily truncated ditches whilst the Medieval features comprised drainage ditches, a possible occupation surface and a series of trackways. These were dated to the 12th century. The site was completely removed during ground levelling operations by the contractors while negotiations were taking place for further work.	Crockett, A. <i>Hankridge Farm</i> unpubl Wessex Archaeology report (1992) in SMR (PRN 44650) Webster, C.J., and Croft, R.A. <i>Somerset Archaeology 1991</i> PSNHS 135 (1991), 158	None
A46	53347		Modern	34410150 00	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 Armfield of Ringwood. A generator by W.H. Bond of Warminster, giving 222 volts or 36 amps at 460rpm.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1969 6" ST31NW SCPD Pers. Comm. Warren, D. 15.08.77	None
A47	53351		Medieval	335150	Deserted village, south of Horton Cross. Earthworks on the western side of Cheshays Hill to the south of the A303 between ST33351510 and ST33601499. They are most evident in the fields immediately to the west of Cheshays Hill. These consist of a well-defined north-south ditch c. 5m wide by 750mm deep forming the back lane of two crofts divided by an E-W ditch. To the north lie more complex earthworks, including a levelled area by road occupied by a building in 1838. To the west are additional similar earthworks, some field boundaries, along with platforms and closes. Additional buildings are shown on the parish Ilminster Tithe Map, particularly at ST33391515 where some earthworks are visible. A number of earthworks were disturbed by earthmoving during the construction of the Ilminster by-pass. Examination of the area revealed few finds with the only datable artefacts being a few sherds of post medieval pottery.	Pers. Comm. Burrow, I., SCPD 1983 Burrow, I., PSANHS 128 (1984), 19 SCPD HBC 5.057. 1 copy of 2 G.W Sutton, Correspondence ref. ARX9 Map - SCRO Ilminster tithe map D.D.Rt84 Croft, R.A., in Dennison, E., <i>Somerset Archaeology 1987</i> PSANHS 131 (1987), 227 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 15.11.84	None
A48	53354		Undated	34380152 90	Hazel well, east of Horton Cross. 'Hazel well (chalybeate)' is printed on the OSAD 6" map. The well, which is reported to have healing effects, consists of an 18" square concrete shaft and an iron lid flush with the ground. The water level is 2ft below the top and is culverted away.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1969 ST31NW SCPD	None

						Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1965 ST31NW13 SCPD Dennison, E., SCPD 31.08.84	
A49	53355		Medieval	33800151 80	Medieval chapel at Horton Cross, no further information available.	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD 07.09.77 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 03.09.84	None
A50	53370		Medieval	32971590	The grave yard at the church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, Broadway has been in used since the medieval period.	Pevsner, N., 1958, <i>Buildings of England and West Somerset</i> Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card in SMR Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD (25.07.77)	None
A51	53374		Medieval	32900158 00	Deserted village at Broadway. There is a local tradition of a village formerly around the now isolated church destroyed by plague.	Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD 01.08.77 Ellison, A., 1983 <i>Medieval villages in SE Somerset</i> , 104	None
A52	53457		Post medieval	34560152 00	A mill at Hort Bridge, Ilminster. 'Hort Bridge Mills' is printed on the OS 6" map from 1904.	Map - OS 1904 6" sheet 88NW	None
A53	53508	191640	Medieval	31260173 30	Wood Court, the site of a medieval manor. The possible fishponds thought to be situated to the south of the house are more probably the result of the widening of Venner's Water to the east side of Wood Bridge.	SDNQ 1932, vol 20, 84ff Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1965 ST31NW10 SCPD	None
A54	53510		Medieval	32110172 60	The graveyard associated with the church of St. Mary, Ashill has been in use since medieval times.	Pevsner, N., 1958, <i>Buildings of England: South and West Somerset</i> Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card in SMR Pers. Comm. Ashton, M., SCPD 25.07.77	None
A55	53511		Undated	30411822	A well, north of Folly Farm. 'Hurmans well' is printed on OSAD 6" map of 1962.	Map - OS 1962 6" ST31NW	None

A56	53512		Undated	30400178 00	The possible site of a Folly at Folly Farm, Ashill. 'Folly Farm' and 'Folly Drove' are both printed on the OSAD 6" map of 1962. 'Folly' is printed on the OS 1" map of 1809. No further information is available.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1962 6" ST31NW SCPD Map - OS 1809 1" sheet 21 Pers. Comm. Dennison, E., SCPD 09.09.84	None
A57	53514		Medieval	323182	A Deerpark, south of Radigan Farm, Ashill. 'Park Farm Cottage', 'Park Barn' and 'Park Lane' are printed on the OSAD 6" map. The site was licensed to empark in 1411. Henry IV gave Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Knight 250 acres in his manor in Ashill. Park field names are on the tithe map centred at ST323182, south of Radigan Farm. There are a number of continuous field boundaries which could resemble pales. A long bank with a ditch on the east side runs from ST322183 to the stream at ST322178. There are also earthworks to the south of the farm and an E-W ditch at ST323185. There are two pollared oaks at ST321183 by a marl pit.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1962 6" ST31NW SCPD VCH Somerset 1911 vol 2, 598 Shirley, E.P., 1867 <i>English Deer Parks</i> Pers. Comm. Aston, M., SCPD 02.08.77	None
A58	55230		Modern	34811605	A pillbox, south of Cad Farm, Cad Green. Shown on OS map.	Map - OS 1:2500 sheet ST3416	None
A59	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.	Pers. Comm. Hellis, J., Fortress Study Group, March 1994. Ref. JH.001110 Pers. Comm. Chris Webster 12.11.01	None
A60	55240		Modern	34861501	A pillbox to the south of Station Road, Ilminster. The OS map of 1965 shows a pillbox on the railway embankment to the south of the road.	Map - OS 1:2500 sheet ST3415 1965	
A61	55241		Modern	34961513	A pillbox to the north of Station Road, Ilminster. Situated to the west of the railway.	Map - OS 1:2500 sheet ST3415 1965	
A62	55322		Medieval	336159	Medieval village at Jordans, north of Horton Cross. Fieldwork during the construction of the Ashill by-pass located the earthworks of a probable medieval village, preserved by the parkland of Jordans. To the south along the river Ding are several mounds which may relate to a mill of some form.	Hollinrake, N. and C. Ashill by-pass, unpublished report in Somerset SMR (PRN90015)	None
A63	55323		Medieval	338156	Two rubbish pits found during construction of the Ashill by-pass. both contained 10th to 12th century pottery. These pits may be	Hollinrake, N. and C. Ashill by-pass,	None

					associated with the village earthworks found at the same time (PRN 55322).	unpublished report in Somerset SMR (PRN90015)	
A64	55451	1359290	Modern	344181	Line of the Taunton to Chard railway. Opened in 1866. Closed to passengers in 1962 and freight in 1966.	Gathercole, C., 1996, Extensive Urban Survey of Somerset (Chard)	None
A65	55460		Medieval	323177	A concentration of medieval and post medieval pottery was found during construction of the Ashill by-pass (watching brief no. PRN 90016)	Hollinrake, C. and N. SCC Office Pottery report no 70 (1995), 1 (PRN 90014) Finds - SOCM accession 178/1995	
A66	90015		Medieval	327175	A watching brief was carried out in December 1991 during the construction of the Ashill by-pass. Topsoil had been stripped and drainage ditches were being excavated. Several boundary features were recorded and two potential medieval sites were located (PRNs 55322 55323). See PRN 90016 for northern end of works.	Hollinrake, C. and N. SCC Office Pottery report no 70 (1995) (PRN 90014) Hollinrake, N. and C. and Mcrone, P.R., in Webster, C. J., and Croft, R. A.Somerset Archaeology 1991 PSNHS 135 (1991) 136-7 Finds - SOCM accession no. 178/1995	None
A67	90016		Medieval / Post Medieval	312181	Fieldwalking along the route of the Ashill by-pass in December 1991 produced a few sherds of archaeological interest. Occasional flints were recovered along with isolated sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery. The paucity of archaeological material may be the result of the area having once been part of Neroche Forest and therefore sparsely populated. See PRN 90015 for southern end of road. Two concentrations of medieval pottery were located (PRNs 55460 55461). These finds have been deposited in the Somerset County Museum.	Hollinrake, N. and C. and Mcrone, P.R., in Webster, C. J., and Croft, R. A.Somerset Archaeology 1991 PSNHS 135 (1991) 136-7 Finds - SOCM accession no. 178/1995	None
A68	90103		Medieval	251244	A very limited evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of Blackbrook Business Park. This concentrated on the hill top with only one trench to the south. No archaeological features were found and the only finds were sherds of medieval pottery, probably manuring scatter from Little Hankridge Farm.	McDonnell, R.R. J. Blackbrook business Park unpubl report (1989) in Somerset SMR	None

A69		190673	Medieval	220120	Site of a possible DMV at West Hatch. Suspected from evidence of Tax Rolls of 1336.	MSS records CO Arch Field Investigators Comments F1 MJF 09-SEP-75	None
A70		190676	Medieval	220130	Site of a possible DMV at Henlade. Suspected from evidence of Tax Rolls of 1336.	MSS records Co Arch Field Investigators Comments F1 MJF 14-SEP-75	None
A71		191591	Bronze Age	35451544	Two bronze palstaves and a portion of bronze bracelet which may have been a torque. Thought to be the remains of a small hoard Found at Winterhay green pre-1881. Now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.	Evans, J., 1881, The ancient bronze implements, weapons and ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland, 90, 384 PPS, Vol.25, 1959, 202	None
A72		191610	Neolithic	320170	Chert scraper found in gravel during the construction of the new main road at Ashill in 1925. Now in Taunton Museum.	P. Som. A & N.H.S. 72, 1926 ixixii Field Investigators Comments F1 NVQ 08-OCT-65	None
A73		660795	Medieval	339177	Medieval borough of Merryfield first mentioned in 1275 by a rental of East Cocker	OS map: 10,000 1969 Beresford, M. W., English Medieval Boroughs: a hand-list, 156	None

* - Site is within 1km study corridor but is not shown on Figures 2-5

A358 Ilminster to Taunton Improvement

Table 2: Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas

SITE No.	SMR No.	AGE	GRID REF (ST)	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCES	STATUS
B1	43258	Post Medieval	305210	Historic Park at Hatch Court, Hatch Beauchamp. 'Hatch Court Park' and 'Deerpark' printed on OSAD 6" maps from 1962. The area is shown on the 1904 OS 6" map. The English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens describes this as: 'Gardens, landscaped pleasure grounds, park, c.45ha., mid 18th century. House, 1755 by Thomas Prowse for John Collins of Ilminster. Arcaded loggias to south front, steps descending to shallow turfed terraces, with some steps leading to ornamental pool. Park, scattered trees, plantations backed by Lime Wood. Church to north of House, 1530, 1834, restored 1867 by Sir G.G. Scott. Farm beyond church. Park formerly adorned with temples and seats (1791). Small deer park.	Maps - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1962 6" ST32SW SCPD Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1962 6" ST22SE SCPD OS 1904 6" sheet 80NE EH Register of Parks and Gardens Collinson, 1791, <i>Somerset I Country Life</i> , 22 Oct 1964, 1034 Pevsner, N., 1958, <i>South and West Somerset</i>	English Heritage Historic Landscape Register: Parks and Gardens (Grade II)
B2	5/113	Modern	26052480	Woodlands House and stable block. Built c.1810, remodeled and enlarged by Richard Carver c.1833 for a Mrs Lock. A good example of a Tudor-style villa, unaltered apart from a 20th century wrought iron verandah at the front. Typical work of a local architect. Single storey rendered stable block to the left. Two storey Brick coach house adjoining.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B3	5/110	Modern	26082455	Ruishton House. Dated 1893, built by a Mr Spiller for Stuart Somerville. The Somervilles owned the papermill at Creech St. Michael and there is a memorial to them in St. George's Church in Ruishton. The house in the Old English Tudor style with good external detailing and might contain features of interest.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B4	5/111	Modern	26122455	Stables and wall abutting north east corner of Ruishton House. Building dated 1899, built by a Mr Spiller for Stuart Somerville, altered in the mid 20th century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B5	5/112	Modern	26092462	Gates, gate piers and wall abutting. Located at entrance to Ruishton House. Built c. 1893 by Mr Spiller for Stuart	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

				Somerville. Wrought iron gates with brick and Portland limestone piers and a 500mm high red brick wall.		
B6	5/97	Post Medieval	26382498	Acklands farmhouse. Dating from the late 16th to early 17th century. The building has been subsequently enlarged from two cell to three cell plan.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B7	1/98	Modern	26332510	The Vicarage at Ruishton. Built in the early 19th century and altered in the mid 20th century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B8	1/99	Modern	26332510	Gates, gate piers and walls on either side of the entrance to the Vicarage. Early 19th century in origin.. Cast iron gates with ashlar gate piers and ashlar fronted brick walls.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B9*	1/100	Medieval	26362513	The church of St. George. The building has Norman origins. The south chapel dates from the late 14th to early 15th century and was refenestrated in the late 15th century. The church tower was begun in the 1530s with the upper stages completed in 1549. It was restored and reseated in 1866.	Pevsner, 1958, <i>Buildings of England South and West Somerset</i> SANHS, vol 44, 1898	Grade I Building
B10	1/101	Medieval	32961589	A 13th to 14th century churchyard cross located to the east of the south porch of the church of St. Aldhelm and St. Eadburga, Broadway. It is in ruins. It has a sculptured shaft with no head and a socket stone on two square steps. The cross is complete except for the head of the shaft and was in reasonably good condition when last inspected in 1965. Scheduling affirmed with a new national number on 15.02.99 (was Somerset 296).	Pooley, C., 1877, <i>Old Stone Crosses of Somerset</i> , 166-8 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1965 ST31NW9 SCPD Letter - English Heritage to SCC (26.05.99)	Scheduled Monument No:32155 Grade II* Building
B11	1/102	Post Medieval	26322510	The Procktor family chest tomb in the churchyard 6m to the south west of the porch of St. George's Ruishton. This is 17th century in date and made from ham stone. It forms a pair with another Procktor chest tomb (B12) to the south west.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B12	1/103	Post Medieval	26322510	The Procktor Family chest tomb c. 8m to the south west of the porch of St. George's church Ruishton. The tomb is 17th century in date and made of ham stone. Referred to by Collinson.	Collinson, 1791, <i>History of Somerset</i> , vol.3	Grade II Building
B13	5/104	Modern	27302310	Henlade House. Built between 1805 and 1815 and was enlarged between 1890. Built by an unidentified Italian architect for John Proctor Anderdon.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II* Building
B14	5/105	Modern	27452305	The East Lodge to Henlade House built c.1872.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B15	5/106	Modern	27422303	The stable block located around 100m to the east of Henlade House. The structure, which has now be partly converted to a	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

				dwelling, dates from 1872 with some late 20th century alterations.		
B16	5/107	Post Medieval	26822362	Potnans farmhouse, a cottage with an adjoining barn. 16th to 17th century in origin. It was altered subsequently with the end bay being demolished in the late 20th century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B17	5/155	Medieval	26922359	Musgrave Farmhouse, Henlade. Built in the early 14th century and remodeled in the late 16th century, the house was extended in the mid 17th century and remodeled again in the mid 19th century.	Somerset Vernacular Building Research Group report, May 2000	Grade II* Building
B18	5/115	Modern	27882206	A pair of Limekilns dating from 1906, set on a platform just to the south of Limekiln Cottage, the old kiln masters house which is not part of the listing. Built for G. Small and Son. They have been set into the hillside with a small square vent between them just above ground level. A field to the rear of the kilns was used as a lime quarry, it is now filled in. The kilns ceased production in 1939. These are amongst the last Limekilns built and are the only known dated examples in the country.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B19	5/117	Post Medieval	25672358	Haydon House, built in the late 17th century and enlarged or partially rebuilt in the 19th century. It was altered further in the mid to late 20th century	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B20	5/118	Post Medieval	25682358	Outbuilding with a wall adjoining the south eastern corner of Haydon House. The original purpose of this building is unclear. It appears to be late 17th century in date and underwent some restoration in 1984. This is a rare example of a high quality brick building in Somerset, retaining the majority of its original features.	VAG report, unpubl SRO, March 1982	Grade II* Building
B21	5/119	Modern	25552352	The walls enclosing a garden about 30 m to the south east of Haydon House. These were built c. 1800, of red brick with four pilasters on the west face and a plank door.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B22	5/120	Post Medieval	25412378	Haydon Farmhouse, probably built in the 16th century, it was faced with brick in the late 17th century. The roof was raised and the house enlarged by one bay south in the early 19th century. It was partly refenestrated in the mid 20th century. Only the exterior has been recorded.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B23	5/121	Modern	25432379	Railings, a dwarf wall, a summer house and a wall on the north eastern corner of Haydon Farmhouse. All of these features are early to mid 19th century in origin. They have been listed primarily for their group value.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

B24	4/143	Modern	27652373	The Battlements, once a school, now a house. It was built by the Chisholme-Batten family in the early to mid 19th century and enlarged in the later part of the same century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B25	5/135	Medieval	28102240	Ashe Farmhouse, possibly late Medieval in origin. The east end was rebuilt and enlarged in the late 18th to early 19th centuries.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B26	5/136	Modern	28152249	A road bridge over the railway line at Ash. Built c. 1866, it spans the now dismantled Taunton to Chard branch line opened in 1866 and closed in 1962. It forms a striking element in the landscape and is also of historic interest as the best surviving bridge on the line.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B27	5/137	Medieval	28082268	The thatch, a farmhouse which appears to be late Medieval in origin, it was undergoing restorations and enlargement when surveyed in 1984.	VAG report, unpubl SRO January 1985	Grade II Building
B28*	5/138	Medieval	28362398	The church of the Holy Cross at Thornfalcon. The building has its origins in the late 14th to early 15th century and was restored in 1882 by Benjamin Ferrey. The tower was restored in 1912, while the church was restored again in 1920. A vestry was added in 1958.	Pevsner, 1958 <i>Buildings of England, South and West Somerset</i> Kelly's Directory, 1914	Grade I Building
B29*	5/139	Post Medieval	28362392	A Harred Family chest tomb c.2m south of the porch of Holy Cross church, Thornfalcon. Mid 18th century in origin and built of Ham stone. An interesting variant on an standard 18th century design.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B30*	5/140	Modern	28372393	A Henry Branson chest tomb about 5m south east of the chancel at the church of the Holy Cross. Early 19th century in date and made of unidentified stone. An unusual design for a chest tomb.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B31*	5/141	Modern	28292391	Thornfalcon House. Built in the early 19th century, though possibly incorporating part of an earlier dwelling. Only the exterior was surveyed.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B32*	5/142	Modern	28182381	The village cross at Thornfalcon. Late 19th century in origin and made from Red Sandstone. Described as being 15th century in origin in the former statutory list, the cross however appears to be entirely late 19th century. It occupies an important position in the village.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B33	5/144	Post Medieval	28022373	Court House. Possibly 16th century in origin but extensively altered around 1870. Only the exterior was surveyed. From the late 18th century to 1979 this was the home of the	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

				Christolm-Batten family who were also owned large amount of land in the parish.		
B34	5/145	Post Medieval	28192374	Manor Farmhouse. Probably early 18th century in origin, built on the site of an earlier dwelling. It was reroofed and altered internally in the early 19th century and refenestrated in the 20th century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B35*	5/151	Post Medieval	28232366	A range of farm buildings about 30m to the east of Manor Farmhouse, comprising an open ended barn, a cowshed and loft probably over the stables. These are mid 18th century in origin. Form a good group of simple vernacular farm buildings.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B36*	5/146	Medieval	28032408	Lower Farmhouse, Thornfalcon. A possible longhouse, now a farmhouse. Possibly late Medieval in origin, a byre incorporated into the dwelling c. 1600, subsequently enlarged with the south end rebuilt in the late 17th to early 18th century and restored in the late 20th century.	VAG Report unpublished SRO, February 1983	Grade II Building
B37	5/161	Medieval	29232070	Park Farmhouse, West Hatch. Late 15th to early 16th century in origin with later alterations in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B38	5/147	Medieval	29182081	Greenings at West Hatch. A former farmhouse which is now a dwelling. Late Medieval in origin, southern end rebuilt in the 20th century when a north end was added.	VAG Report, unpublished SRO, December 1981	Grade II Building
B39	5/148	Post Medieval	29742189	Meare Court Farmhouse. Now two dwellings. the building is 17th century in origin, enlarged possibly in the 18th century and altered in the mid 20th century. Only exterior surveyed.	VAG Report, unpublished SRO, 1975	Grade II Building
B40	5/149	Medieval	28532102	The church of St. Andrew at West Hatch. Late 15th to early 16th century in origin, this church was extensively restored in 1861 when the north aisle and probably the vestry and organ bay were added by Benjamin Ferrey. The church was restored further in 1907. The living was originally a chapel and was declared a vicarage in 1865-6.	Pevsner, 1958, <i>Buildings of England, South and West Somerset</i> Olivey, 1901, <i>North Curry: Ancient Manor and Hundred</i> Kelly Directory, 1914	Grade II* Building
B41	5/150	Post Medieval	28532101	Hearne family chest tomb in St. Andrew's churchyard, c.12m south of the porch. Early 17th century in origin and made of Ham stone. said to be the tomb of Hearne, died 1617.	Olivey, <i>North Curry: Ancient Manor and Hundred</i> , 1901	Grade II Building
B42	5/160	Post Medieval	28642096	Virgins, West Hatch. A house, possibly late Medieval in origin, walls raised in the early 17th century, extensively reconstructed in the 19th and mid 20th centuries.	VAG Report, unpublished SRO, 1975	Grade II Building
B43	5/9	Modern	29782032	Dairy Lodge, Hatch Beauchamp. A lodge to Hatch Court, this was built in the early to mid 19th century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

B44	9/10	Modern	30611882	Capland Farmhouse, built in the early 19th century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B45	12/11	Modern	30062013	Baptist Chapel, The Lawrence Flat and The Manse adjoining. The Chapel is dated 1783, the flat, now lecture rooms, dates from 1883 while the Manse dates from 1855.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B46	12/12	Modern	30212056	Beauchamp House. Originally a dwelling, now a nursing home. Late 18th century in origin, this was the home of the Baban family in the 19th century. Mark Girouard has suggested that this was the house erected by Henry Powell of Hatch Court known as Belmont, though the 1832 Greenwood map shows Belmont standing to the north east of Hatch Court.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B47	12/13	Modern	30162062	Walls enclosing a garden some 50 m north of Beauchamp House. These are late 18th century in date and made from red brick. there are arched opening in the north and south corners and a square headed opening on the west. Primarily listed for group value with Beauchamp House.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B48	5/14	Modern	3002004	Buttle's Lodge. A lodge to Hatch Park, built circa 1835 and restored 1894.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B49	5/15 8/15 12/15	Modern	300200	Railings, Gate piers and Gates fronting Buttle's Lodge. Two pairs of gate piers with gates, flanked by railings. Built circa 1870. Cast Iron railings and gates and piers. Made by C Denning and Co., Chard.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B50	6/16	Medieval	30622112	The church of John the Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp. This is Norman in origin with a tower dating from circa 1500, a porch from 1530, south aisle chapel from 1825 and a chapel added in 1834. The church was extensively restored with the chancel arch rebuilt further east and end bays added to the north and south aisles in 1867 by Sir Gilbert Scott. Earlier additions by Richard Carver. The chancel arch that was demolished in 1867 is said to have been Norman.	Pevsner, 1958, <i>Buildings of England: South and West Somerset</i> Kelly's Directory, 1914	Grade I Building
B51*	6/17	Post Medieval	30632111	A chest tomb of the Parris family to the south of the south aisle of St. John's Church, Hatch Beauchamp. Early 18th century in origin, made from Ham stone. Date of 1721 visible on north side. A similar design to the Paul family chest tomb to the south. The Parris or Perris family have given their name to Perris, Hatch Beauchamp.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B52	6/18	Post	30632111	A memorial to John Symes, c. 4m south of the south aisle of St.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II

		Medieval		Jon's Church. The monument consists of an Obelisk on a plinth and is dated between 1688 and 1798. It is made from Ham stone. John Symes was a servant to John Collins, the man who built Hatch Court. The obelisk is said to have been reset.		Building
B53	6/19	Post Medieval	30632111	A chest tomb of the Paul family, located about 10m south of the south aisle, St. John's church. This is also 18th century in date and made from Ham stone. Similar in design to the Parris family chest tomb to the north.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B54	6/153	Modern	30642113	The chest tomb of a George Dymock, about 6m to the north east of the north chancel aisle, St. John's church. The tomb is dated 1840 and built of Ham stone. Possibly designed by Richard Carver who restored the church.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B55	12/23	Modern	30062041	Grey Lodge. A lodge to Hatch Park, built in the early 19th century and probably altered in the mid 19th century.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B56	12/24	Modern	30062041	Railings, gate piers, gates and an archway fronting Grey Lodge and continuing south. Mid 19th century in date and restored in the 20th century. The Gates and railings were made by Wightman and Denning, iron founders who were trading between 1848 and 1861.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B57	12/26	Modern	30312063	Nos. 1 and 2 Lloyd Cottages, Hatch Beauchamp. shown on the OS map as 'Reading Room'. Originally a Methodist chapel, now a dwelling. Built circa 1850 and converted to a dwelling in the late 20th century. This is said to have been built as a Methodist chapel by a Mr Hardstaff.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B58	6/20 12/20	Post Medieval	30652088	Hatch Court. A country house, built around 1755 by Thomas Prowse for John Collins. Around 1820 - 1830 it was redecorated, the service area was enlarged and an orangery was added. The house was renovated and dormers were inserted into the attic between 1925 and 1935. The design of the house is similar to Hagley where Thomas Prowse, a gentleman architect is known to have been consulted.	<i>Country Life</i> 22nd and 29th October 1964 Neale, seats, 1829 Collinson, 1791, <i>History of Somerset</i>	Grade I Building
B59	6/21	Modern	30632096	The stables adjoining Hatch Court, built circa 1820. A building shown in the engraving in Collinson standing to the west of Hatch Court is believed to have been the original stables designed by Prowse and demolished circa 1820.	Collinson, 1791, <i>History of Somerset</i>	Grade II Building
B60	6/22	Post Medieval	30632097	The walls enclosing the garden on the north side of Hatch Court. Built circa 1755 with red brick. Brick pilasters on the exterior west wall with a square headed opening, panelled door,	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

				an arched opening on the south side with other openings on the north and east walls.		
B61	6/159	Modern	30552120	The Horse Engine House, about 50m north of Hatch Court Farm. This building is now a store. It was built around 1820 and was altered in the early 20th century. A rare example of a two-storey horse engine house with a shaft drive column still in situ.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B62	12/25	Medieval	30042028	Perris. A late Medieval farmhouse, ceiled in the 16th century mainly refenestrated and enlarged in the late 20th century. It has now been converted into a dwelling. Described as of 'outstanding interest in that it provides the best evidence yet seen for solid walls replacing timber frame in farmhouses'	VAG Report, unpublished SRO, March 1983	Grade II Building
B63	5/27	Modern	29782067	Stable, around 150m north of Hatch Park. These stables, partly converted to a dwelling, are late 18th century in origin and have been altered and enlarged in the mid 20th century. These stables are set to contain their original fittings. These were the stable to Hatch Park which was destroyed by fire in 1942.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B64	8/28	Post Medieval	30081955	Hatch Green Farmhouse. This is 16th century in origin with some 20th century windows added. Interior was only partly sighted.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B65	9/30	Modern	30502041	Hatch Beauchamp railway station. Built around 1865 for the Bristol and Exeter railway company. The design of the building is derivative from plans by Brunel. The building is situated on the Taunton to Chard line on which work began in 1864 and was completed by 1866. It has similarities with the railway stations at Chard and Ilminster which also served this line.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B66	12/29	Modern	30322052	A boundary marker, dated to 1911, made from cast iron and about 350mm high. Set into the railway bank around 200m north west of the old station. Inscribed with the raised lettering 'Great Western Railway'. The GWR took over the Bristol and Exeter Company. A very rare survival of this type of boundary marker, primarily included in the list for historical interest.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B67	2/14	Medieval	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.	VAG Reports, SRO unpublished, December 1972, February 1973 and January 1980	Grade II* Building
B68	2/15	Modern	34181671	Entrance gateway about 370 metres north-north-west of Rowland's Farmhouse. Built in the early 19th century with	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

				Ham stone piers and cast iron railings, but no gates. Matching pedestrian gate on the east side.		
B69	2/17	Modern	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.	Bentley, J.B. and Murless, B.J., 1985 <i>Somerset Roads</i> SIAS	Grade II Building
B70	2/28	Modern	33321658	Bow Bridge. A road bridge over a stream. Built in 1801 by John Burt for the Ilminster Trust out of Ham stone ashlar blocks.	Bentley, J.B. and Murless, B.J., 1985 <i>Somerset Roads</i> SIAS	Grade II Building
B71	2/1	Medieval	32111728	The church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Ashill. Built in either the 12th or 13th centuries with various later alterations. Fittings include a 17th century pulpit and a 16th century octagonal font.	Pevsner, N., 1958, <i>Buildings of England South and West Somerset</i>	Grade II* Building
B72	2/2	Post Medieval	32111728	The curtis monument in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Ashill. Located 1 metre to the north of the chancel. A chest tomb dating from the 17th century and made from Ham stone. Commemorates William Curtis, d.1669, a servant of Sir George Speke.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B73	2/3	Post Medieval	32111728	The Moore monument, located in St. Mary's churchyard about four metres to the north of the chancel. A chest tomb dating from the 17th century, and made from Ham stone. It commemorates Ambrose Moore and his wife Alice (d.1663).	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B74	2/4	Post Medieval	32111728	A pair of monuments in St. Mary's churchyard about 8 metres to the north of the chancel. These are both chest tombs, 17th century in date and made from Ham Stone. They commemorate William Crabb (death date not legible) and James Crabb (d.1691). The west tomb commemorates --- wife of --- 1601.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B75	2/5	Post Medieval	32121729	An unidentified chest tomb in St. Mary's churchyard, around 15 metres north-north-west of the chancel. This is 18th century in date and made from Ham stone. It commemorates Richard --- d.1716.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B76	2/6	Modern	32121729	The Paul monument in St. Mary's churchyard about 14 metres north of the chancel. A chest tomb built in the early 19th century of Ham stone. Commemorates a John Paul of Whitelackington, d.1803.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B77	2/7	Modern	32131729	The Pugh monument in St. Mary's churchyard about 16 metres north of the nave. A chest tomb from the early 19th century, built of Ham stone and commemorating Zebulon Pugh, d.1821 and his wife Rebecca, d. 1820.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building

B78	2/8	Post Medieval	32111728	The Ashton monument in St. Mary's churchyard, about 3 metres north of the tower. A chest tomb from the early 18th century, made of Ham stone and commemorating John Ashton, d.1713.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B79	2/9	Post Medieval	32101729	An unidentified monument in St. Mary's churchyard, about 32 metres north of the tower. A chest tomb from the 18th century, its inscription is not legible.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B80	2/10	Post Medieval	32171738	The Old Rectory, Ashill, with attached boundary wall. Some fragments of the original 16th century structure survive, although the house was remodeled c.1800 and again by the Reverend Mickleburgh in 1833. The building was reroofed in 1900 after a fire at the local Inn. It was sold by the diocese in 1958. The attached boundary wall is late 19th century in date and made from local stone. It is some 2 m high.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B81	2/11	Modern	32321730	A road sign at the old entry to Ashill. Early 20th century in date. The road was diverted around the village in 1926/27.	Bentley, J.B. and Murless, B.J., <i>Somerset Roads</i> , SIAS 1985	Grade II Building
B82	2/23	Post Medieval	32111743	The Firs. A house at the end of a row, 18th century in date with later modifications. The interior was not seen.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B83	2/24	Post Medieval	32111742	A cottage between The Firs and Ashill Farmhouse. Originally part of The Firs, this is probably 18th century in date and designed to match The Firs. A room at the rear has cased beams and could be part of an earlier building.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B84	2/25	Modern	32121742	Ashill Farmhouse. Situated at the end of the row containing The Firs and B84. Probably a 19th century reshaping of an earlier property. The interior was not seen, but older fragments are suspected. Included in the list principally for its group value.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B85	2/26	Post Medieval	31851745	Ashton Farmhouse. A detached building dating from the 18th century. Interior not recorded.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B86	2/27	Post Medieval	31851745	A cider house, about 20 metres to the south of Ashton Farmhouse. This building is 18th century in origin and inside, its machinery is still in position and when last inspected in December 1985, it was still used for commercial cider making.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B87	2/13	Medieval	33811703	Rapps Cottage and building on the south east corner. A detached cottage, possibly 15th century in origin, some 17th century modifications and additions	VAG Report, SRO unpublished, June 1980	Grade II Building
B88	2/18	Modern	33611621	Shrubbery Farm Cottage. Early 19th century in origin with a	Somerset statutory list	Grade II

				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.		Building
B89	2/12	Post Medieval	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.	<i>Buildings of England</i> , 201	Grade II* Building
B90	2/29	Post Medieval	31581849	Steely Farmhouse. A detached 18th century red brick farm house. When inspected in December 1985 the house was found to be overgrown and neglected.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B91	2/19	Post Medieval	32081652	A detached farmhouse on the north side of the lane in Southtown. Later 18th century in date, but probably a remodeling of an earlier building. The interior was not recorded.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B92	2/20	Post Medieval	32981688	Thickthorn House. Possibly 16th century in origin, it was remodeled in the late 17th century and possibly refronted in the 18th.	VAG Report, SRO unpublished, December 1978	Grade II Building
B93	2/21	Post Medieval	31001727	Caige Bush Farmhouse. A detached 18th century farmhouse with 19th century windows. Interior not surveyed.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B94	2/22	Modern	31201733	Wood Court Farmhouse. Apparently rebuilt c.1840, incorporating 14th and 15th century work. Some 20th century windows. The interior was not surveyed.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B95	2/54	Post Medieval	33661536	Horton Cross Farmhouse and front boundary wall. Possibly a 17th century remodeling of an earlier building.	VAG report, unpublished SRO, June 1980	Grade II Building
B96	2/55	Post Medieval	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.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B97	2/60	Modern	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 Honiton and Ilminster Trust under an Act of 1807 and transferred to the Ilminster Trust in 1829.	Bentley, J.B., and Murless, B.J., 1985, <i>Somerset Roads</i> , SIAS	Grade II Building
B98	2/63	Post Medieval	33561566	Jordans Bridge. A road bridge over a stream. Constructed by the Ilminster Trust in 1782 of Ham stone.	Bentley, J.B., and Murless, B.J., 1985, <i>Somerset Roads</i> , SIAS	Grade II Building
B99	2/62	Modern	33601530	Horton Manor and its entrance gateway. Built around 1800.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II

				Interior not surveyed.		Building
B100	2/58	Modern	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.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B101	2/61	Modern	33911529	Ildene Cottage. Possibly a former toll house. Early 19th century. Some 20th century windows and a 20th century extension to the rear. Interior not seen.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B102	2/56	Post Medieval	33661535	Barn about 20 metres north of Horton Cross Farmhouse. Probably 18th century in origin. Interior not surveyed.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B103	2/57	Post Medieval	34031528	Southfields. A detached house, 18th century in origin and possibly remodeled in the 19th century. The interior was not surveyed.	Somerset statutory list	Grade II Building
B104	----	Medieval	302205	The Medieval core of Hatch Beauchamp village. Includes part of the Registered Park of Hatch Court at its northern end.	Somerset statutory list	Conservation Area
B105	----	Post Medieval	337161	The park land around Jordans House. Not listed by English Heritage, but is listed by South Somerset District Council	South Somerset District Plan: Policy EH9	Registered Park and Garden
B106	53513	Post Medieval	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.	Map - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1962 6" ST31NW SCPD Pers. Comm. Warren, D., 28.11.77 Graham, A., <i>Rowlands Mill, Ashill</i> typescript and plans in Somerset SMR 1998	Grade II* Building
B107			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.	None	None

* - Site within 1km study corridor but not shown on figures 2-5

**APPENDIX 1: LIST OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
CONSULTED**

Sortie	Library No.	Frame/s	NGR Start/Finish	Date	Scale	Comments
CPE/UK/1974	583	1050	ST300219/300219	APR 1947	9960	
CPE/UK/1974	583	1243-47	ST315184/287196	APR 1947	9960	
CPE/UK/1974	583	2099-102	ST290179/310181	APR 1947	9960	
CPE/UK/1974	583	2249-57	ST290231/241247	APR 1947	9960	
CPE/UK/1974	583	3054-58	ST275246/246256	APR 1947	9960	
CPE/UK/1974	583	3244-49	ST308200/275217	APR 1947	9960	Frame 3244, [A9] is visible but not clear. Frame 3248-9 [A26] is visible
CPE/UK/1974	583	4103-07	ST319164/349164	APR 1947	9960	
CPE/UK/2491	785	3221-23	ST334144/348141	MAR 1948	10000	
540/640	1229	3055-58	ST336178/318173	DEC 1951	10000	Position of [A54] can be seen on Frame 3057
540/640	1229	4043-47	ST317178/342171	DEC 1951	10000	
540/640	1229	4058	ST316193/316193	DEC 1951	10000	
82/1252	1671	1	ST287180/287180	JUL 1955	15000	
82/1252	1671	2	ST342184/342184	JUL 1955	15000	
543/922	1966	30-32	ST312179/292177	MAY 1960	10000	
543/922	1966	53-54	ST293216/282215	MAY 1960	10000	Frame 53 shows [A26], Frame 54 possibly shows [A27] and [A28]
543/922	1966	72	ST262230/262230	MAY 1960	10000	
543/922	1966	31-33	ST302199/282197	MAY 1960	10000	
543/922	1966	48-50	ST240254/267255	MAY 1960	10000	
543/922	1966	53-56	ST292235/258232	MAY 1960	10000	
58/3879	1984	163-65	ST257263/249262	OCT 1960	4400	
58/3881	1986	3-4	ST250256/259255	OCT 1960	10000	Frame 4 possibly shows position of [A39]
58/3881	1986	4-8	ST257236/292231	OCT 1960	10000	Frame 6 possibly shows positions of [A15], [A16] and [A17]
58/3881	1986	16-23	ST280243/250242	OCT 1960	10000	
58/3881	1986	76-82	ST248245/275245	OCT 1960	10000	
58/3881	1986	112-119	ST294231/265228	OCT 1960	10000	
58/3904	1991	70-74	ST338176/309178	NOV 1960	10000	
58/3904	1991	138-40	ST284237/270237	NOV 1960	10000	
58/3904	1991	29-31	ST352139/336138	NOV 1960	10000	
58/3904	1991	186-88	ST262256/246257	NOV 1960	10000	
58/3904	1991	30-33	ST343165/320163	NOV 1960	9961	
540/689	3141	5073-76	ST249254/265251	MAR 1952	10000	
540/1587	5038	7-8	ST316185/329184	JUL 1955	5000	

225A/UK854/3	6671	12-20	ST344140/340179	JUL 1940	12000	
225A/UK854/3	6671	1	ST268253/268253	JUL 1940	12000	
225B/UK854/5	6673	1	ST273240/273240	SEP 1940	12000	
US/7PH/GP/LOC38	6794	6011-13	ST312165/333174	SEP 1943	8000	
US/7PH/GP/LOC38	6794	5010-12	ST311166/332174	SEP 1943	4000	
US/7PH/GP/LOC292	6932	5019-22	ST298179/335169	APR 1944	15000	
US/7PH/GP/LOC314	8195	5031-32	ST317159/322179	APR 1944	15000	
US/7PH/GP/LOC390	8222	3014-22	ST329187/290189	AUG 1944	5000	
US/7PH/GP/LOC390	8222	3025-33	ST312171/341174	AUG 1944	5000	Frame 3025 shows position of [A38], Frame 3028 shows [A54]
US/7PH/GP/LOC390	8222	3046-48	ST320186/326186	AUG 1944	5000	
US/7PH/GP/LOC390	8222	4020-22	ST301199/291199	AUG 1944	5000	Frame 4020 shows [A9]
US/7PH/GP/LOC390	8222	4027-34	ST319158/347161	AUG 1944	5000	Most frames from this sortie show [A50]. Also shown are strong bleached crop marks in the vicinity of the deserted village at Broadway [A51]. However the crop marks appear to be cultivation patterns characteristic of square
OS/66184	9464	1-6	ST302213/288184	JUL 1966	7500	
OS/74011	9731	33-35	ST257258/250247	MAR 1974	7400	
OS/74011	9731	47-49	ST266254/256245	MAR 1974	7400	
OS/73039	10457	30-33	ST250239/265257	MAR 1973	7500	
OS/73040	10458	34-39	ST273234/248258	MAR 1973	7500	
OS/73085	10477	115-117	ST341160/341146	APR 1973	7500	
OS/73085	10477	133-135	ST351145/352155	APR 1973	7500	
OS/70117	10590	209-10	ST308188/308194	MAY 1970	7500	
OS/70117	10590	253-59	ST296228/295193	MAY 1970	7500	
OS/88035	10767	19-24	ST269250/247250	APR 1988	5200	
OS/88035	10767	54-55	ST258234/263234	APR 1988	5200	
OS/88035	10767	58-61	ST261257/247257	APR 1988	5200	
OS/88036	10774	90-94	ST249242/267243	APR 1988	5200	
OS/75288	12165	26-28	ST256243/263255	JUN 1975	7600	
OS/78010	12286	22-23	ST256244/251252	APR 1978	10200	Frame 22 shows one possible dark crop mark south of the enclosure [A3] previously identified by aerial photography. The crop mark is not positively identifiable as an enclosure or other archaeological activity and may
OS/85001	12673	459-69	ST270248/311171	FEB 1985	10000	
OS/83191	13086	6-11	ST247247/270249	SEP 1983	5200	
OS/88185	13304	846	ST346154/346154	JUN 1988	10400	
OS/88186	13305	888-90	ST347157/329150	JUN 1988	10400	
OS/89158	13491	917-19	ST249256/263256	MAY 1988	8000	
OS/89158	13491	931-35	ST281243/251243	MAY 1988	8000	

OS/89158	13491	950-54	ST265230/294229	MAY 1988	8000	
OS/89158	13491	960-64	ST301218/274219	MAY 1988	8000	
OS/89158	13491	993-95	ST286204/300204	MAY 1988	8000	
OS/89274	13457	15-19	ST283194/311194	JUN 1989	8100	
OS/89274	13457	47-53	ST331182/290182	JUN 1989	8100	
OS/89274	13457	87-92	ST309170/343170	JUN 1989	8100	
OS/89275	13458	13-17	ST354157/325156	JUN 1989	8100	
OS/54T37	20434	51-55	ST247256/246245	AUG 1954	3200	
OS/54T37	20434	11-13	ST244255/244249	AUG 1954	3200	
OS/54T37	20434	24-31	ST252263/249243	AUG 1954	3200	
OS/54T37	20434	54-61	ST258262/255240	AUG 1954	3200	

APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

HLC Taunton-Hminster A358

1km margin

Maps 1-3

Colour	Time depth	Previous land use	Date encl.
Blue 1	REL C18-20	Improved waste	PM
Blue 2	REL C17-18	Subdivided	Medieval
Blue 3	AEL pre C17	Complex	Ancient pre C17
Brown 1	AEL modified C17-19	Complex reorganised	Med; a. pre C17
Brown 2	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM
Brown 3	REL C17-18	Subdivided	med
Building	Post 1839/40 sett.		
Dark brown	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM
Dark grey	AEL pre C17	Complex/subdivided (open field)	Ancient pre C17
Dark purple	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM/Modern
Deep blue	AEL modified C17-19	Imp waste	Med
Deep brown	AEL C17-19	Subdivided/complex	Med
Deep brown 2	AEL modified C17-19	Complex	Med
Deep yellow	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM
Green (all)	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM
Light blue	AEL modified C17-19	Complex modified	Med
Light blue 2	REL C17-18	Wood; a. subdivided	Med
Light blue 3	AEL pre C17	Complex	Ancient pre C17
Mauve	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM now modern
Mud green	AEL modified C19-20	Complex	Med now modern
Pale yellow	REL C17-18	Subdivided	Med
Pale yellow 2	AEL pre C17	Complex	Ancient pre C17
Pale yellow 3	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM
Pink 1	AEL modified C17-19	Complex	Med now modern
Pink 2	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM
Purple 1	REL C18-20	Imp waste	PM
Purple 2	AEL modified C17-19	Complex/subdivided	Med
Red	AEL pre C17	Complex	Pre C17 now modern
Red 2	REL C18-20	Subdivided	Med now modern
V. deep blue	REL C18-20	Wood/imp waste	PM
Yellow	REL C18-20	Meadow/imp waste	PM

Key

AEL – Anciently enclosed land

REL – recently enclosed land

Subdivided – medieval enclosure of open field

Complex – old, but no indication of age (ie the interesting bits!)

Maps 4-6

Colour	Time depth
Dark blue	Recently enclosed land; medieval origins
Pale yellow	Recently enclosed land; PM
Yellow	Anciently enclosed land; ancient or med origins
blue	Anciently enclosed land now modern

**APPENDIX 3: ILMINSTER TO TAUNTON
HISTORICAL MAPPING**

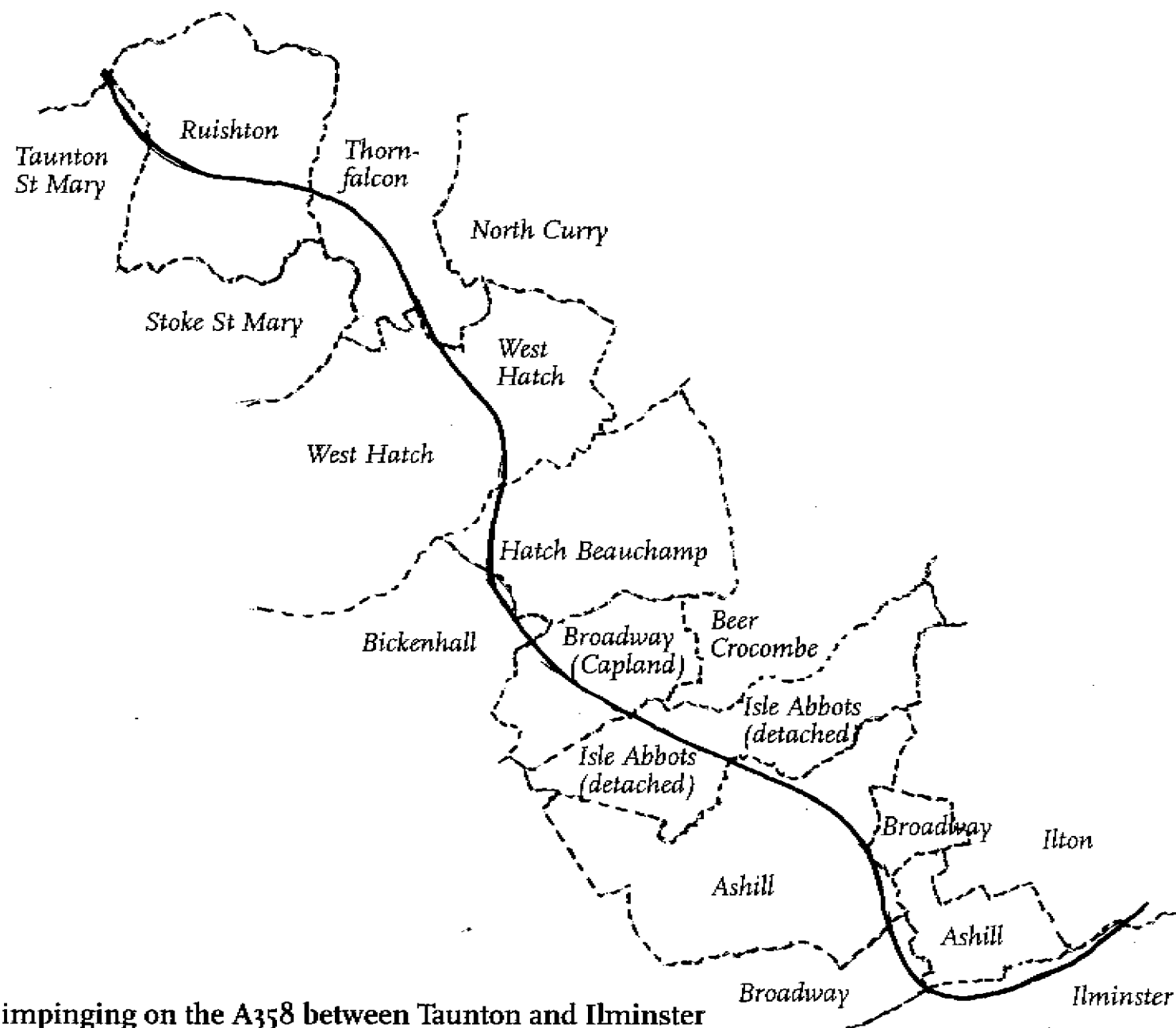
Introduction

This study presents historic maps relevant to a road corridor (option A) to replace the existing A358 Taunton – Ilminster road between Blackbrook and Southfields. A wider area, embracing options 2-6, has also been considered, along with an area around Haydon at the north-western end of the route. Printed maps of 1782 (Day and Masters), 1809 (Ordnance Survey 1-inch), 1822 (Greenwood), and 1886 (Ordnance Survey 6-inch 1st editions) are reproduced, together with selected manuscript maps, as follows: Thornfalcon, 1780 (SRO DD/S/CH); West Hatch, 1787 (SRO DD/CC 10880); Ilton, 1803 (SRO DD/WY box 121). These maps cover the existing road and a swathe of country on both sides.

In addition fieldname evidence has been collected along this road corridor. Names of possible archaeological, topographical, ecological or architectural interest have been superimposed on enlargements of the 1886 Ordnance Survey maps. They are taken from the tithe maps (of c. 1840) for Taunton St Mary, Ruishton, Thornfalcon, West Hatch, Hatch Beauchamp, Bickenhall, Broadway (Capland), Isle Abbots, Ashill, Broadway and Ilton. It should be noted that, because the fieldnames of c.1840 are superimposed on maps of some fifty years later, land use and boundaries have in many cases changed, or buildings disappeared. Microfilm prints of all the maps have been made and these, together with parcel numbers of significant and less significant fieldnames, will be kept in the site archive. The disposition of ancient parishes and boundaries along the road corridor is presented on a key map following this introduction.

Research was conducted in the Somerset Record Office and Somerset Studies Library, both in Taunton.

Reproductions of maps in this report are not to uniform or original scales.



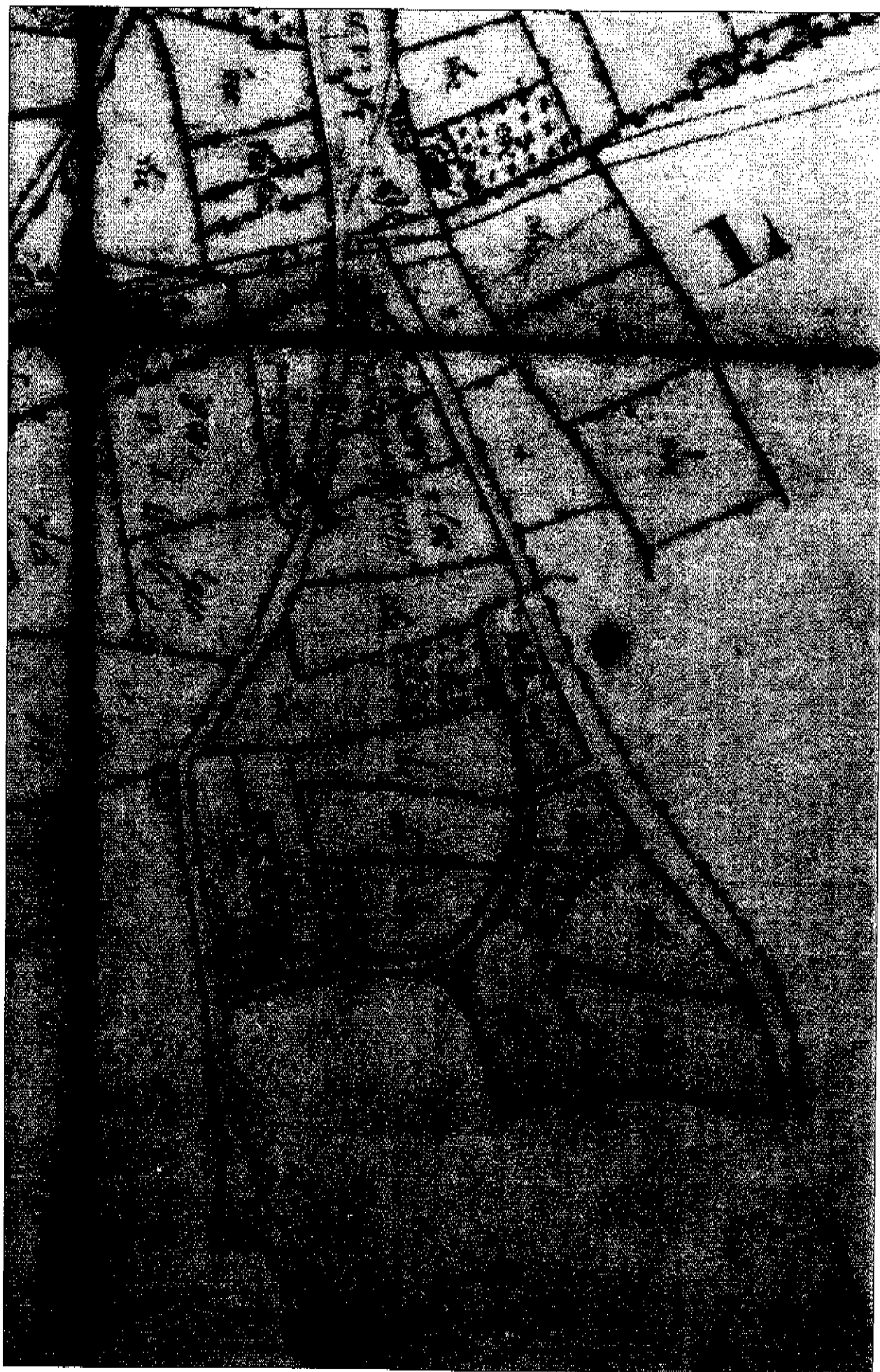
Ancient parishes impinging on the A358 between Taunton and Ilminster



1780: Thornfalcon Estate Map



1787: West Hatch Estate Map



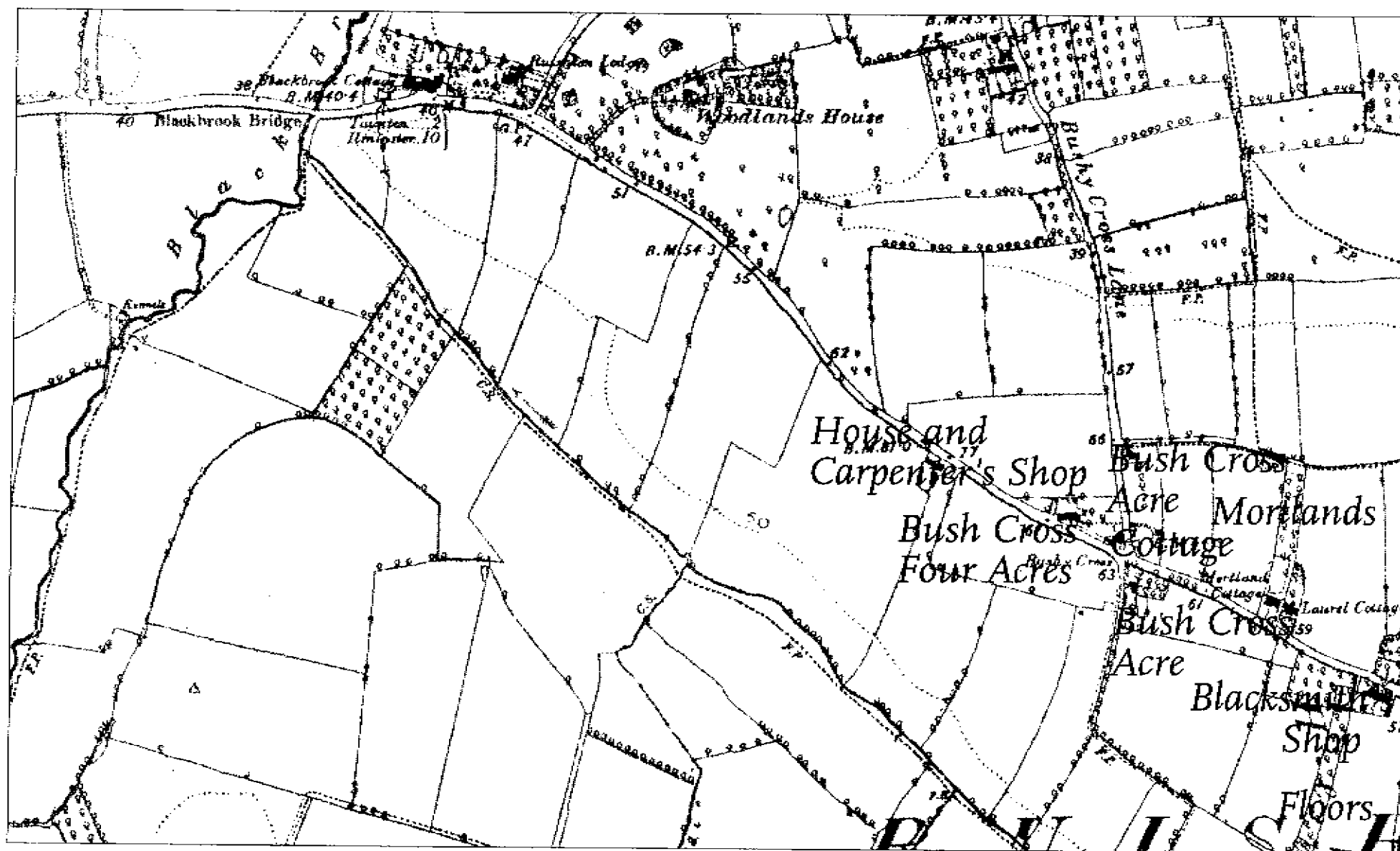
1803: Ilton Estate Map



1809: Ordnance Survey 1-inch series



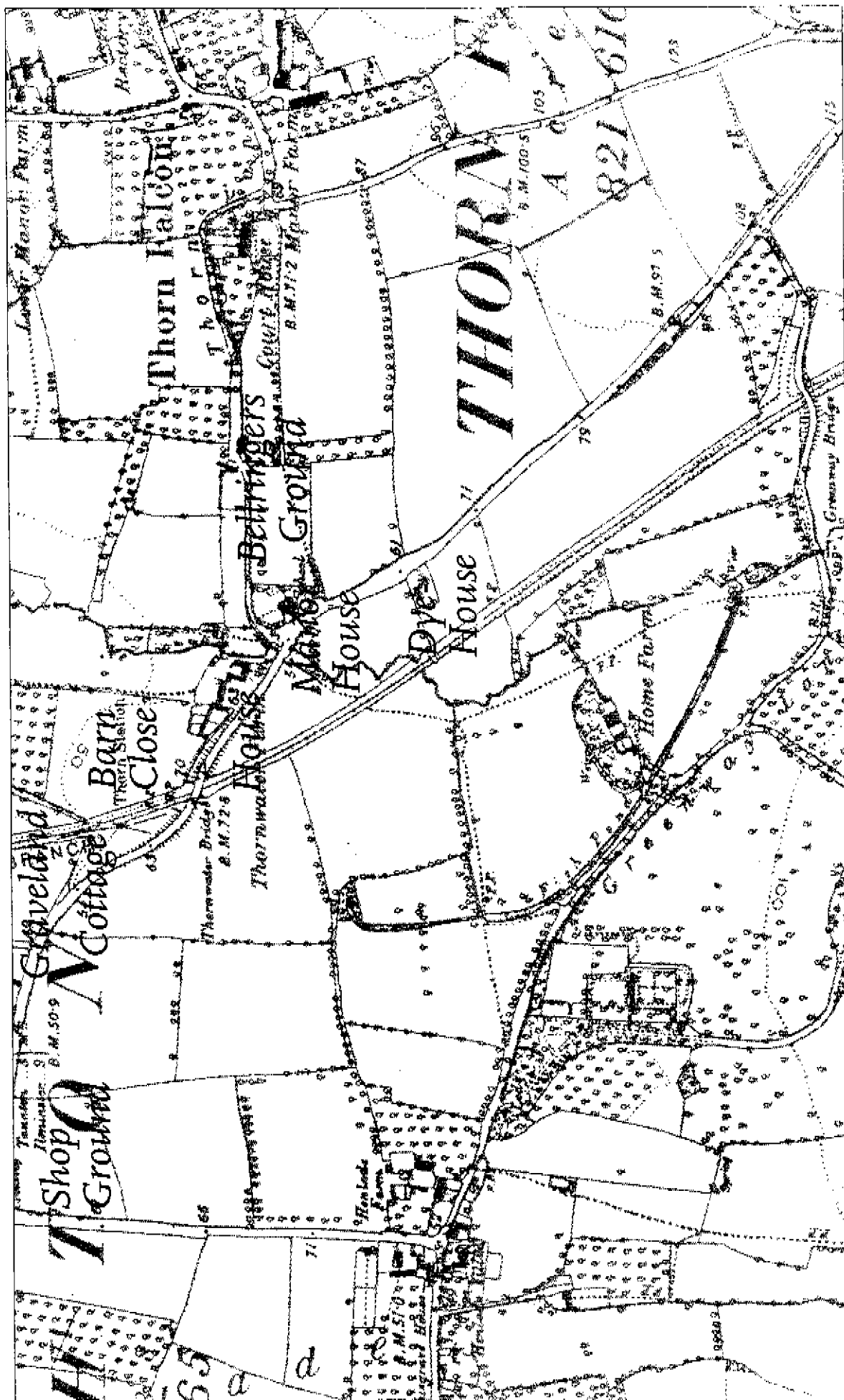
1822: Greenwood's map of Somerset



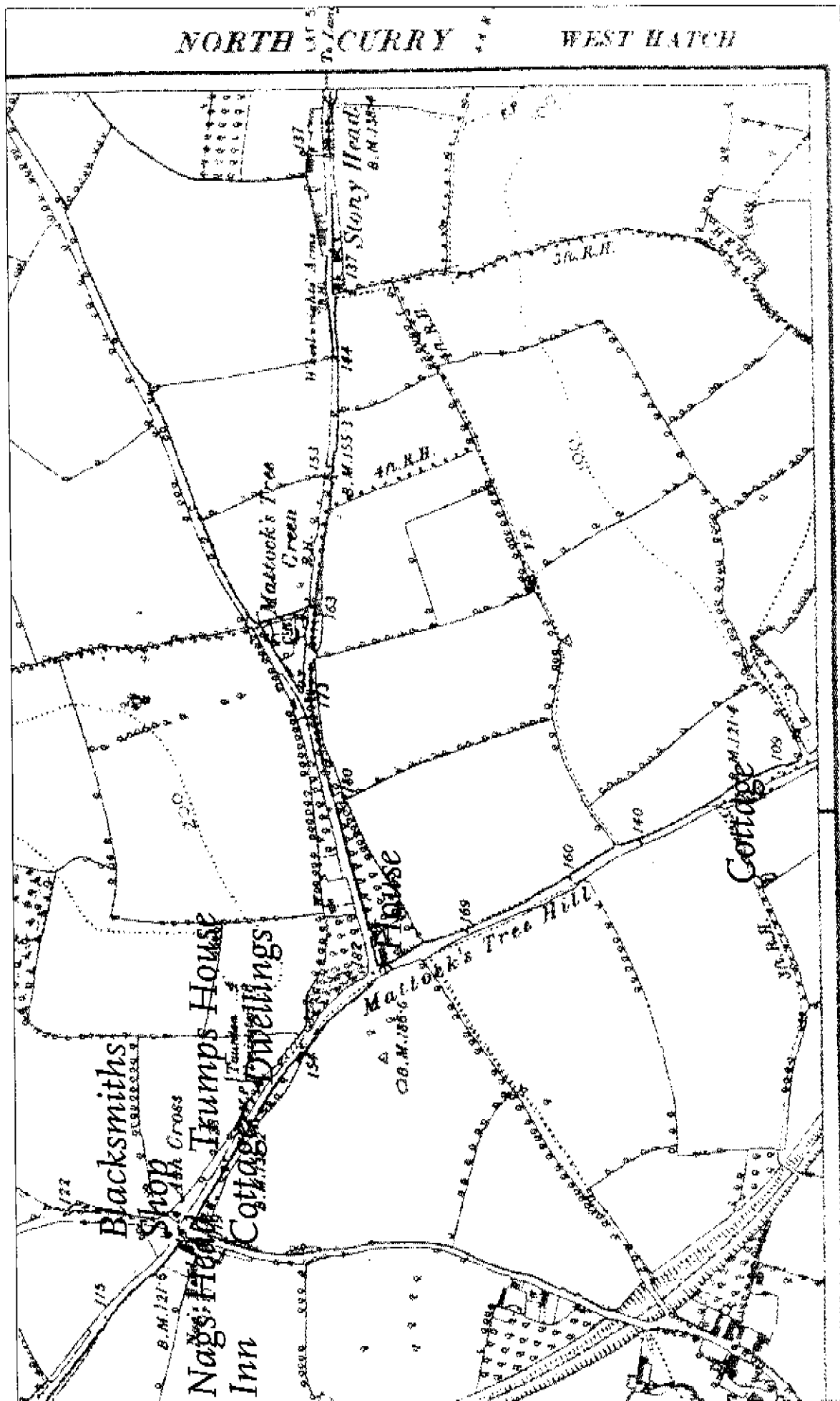
c. 1840 Fieldname evidence from tithe maps



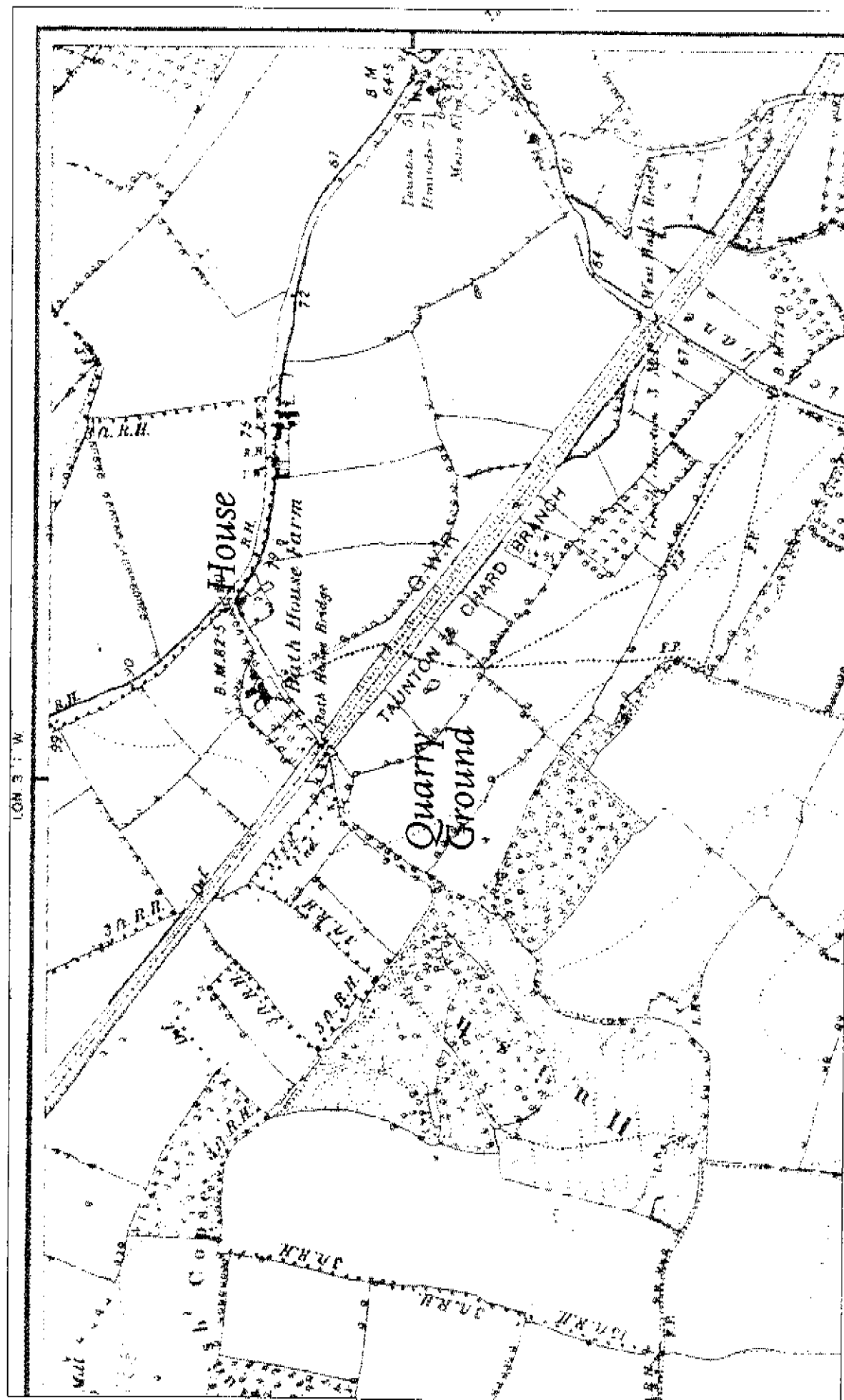
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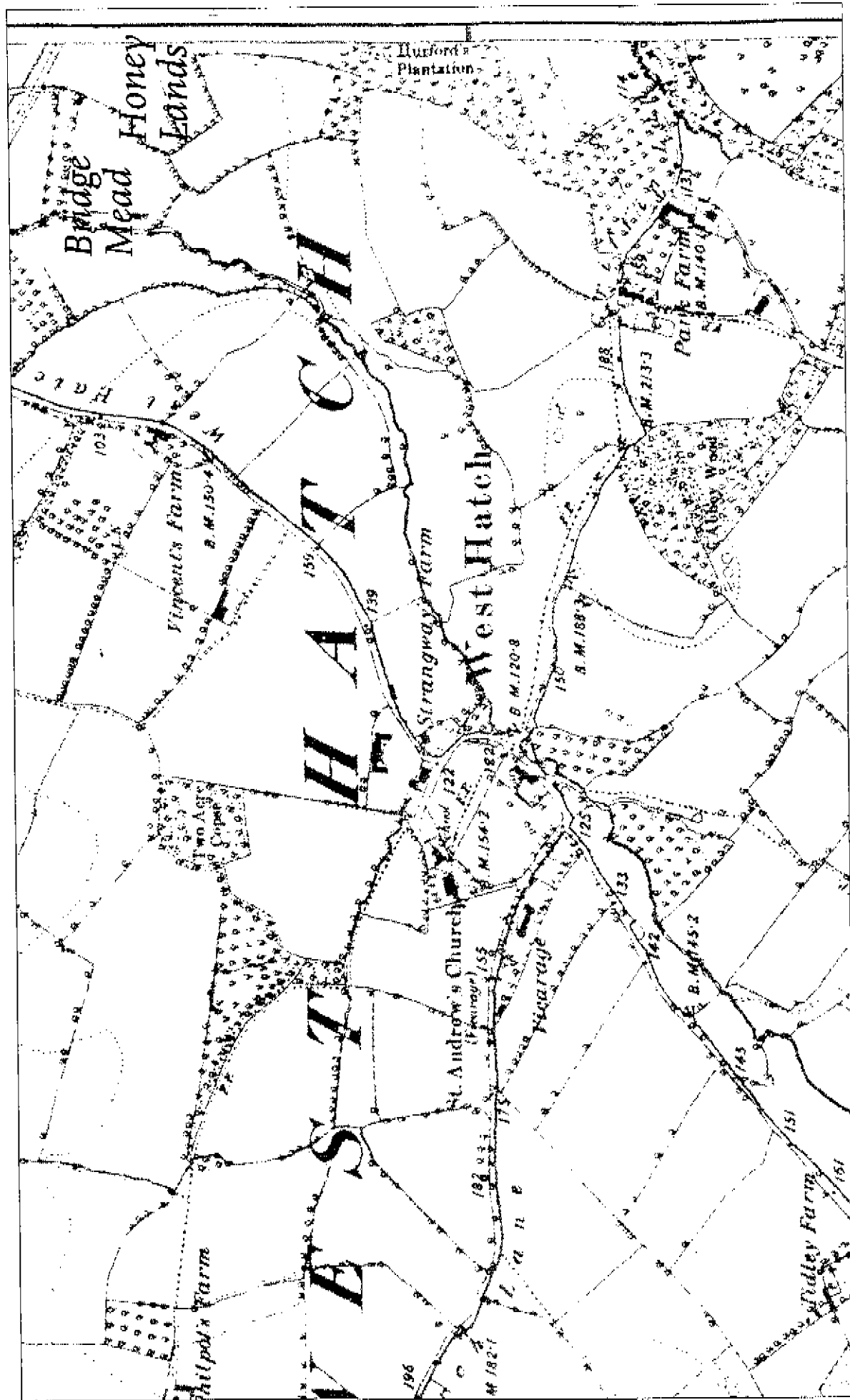
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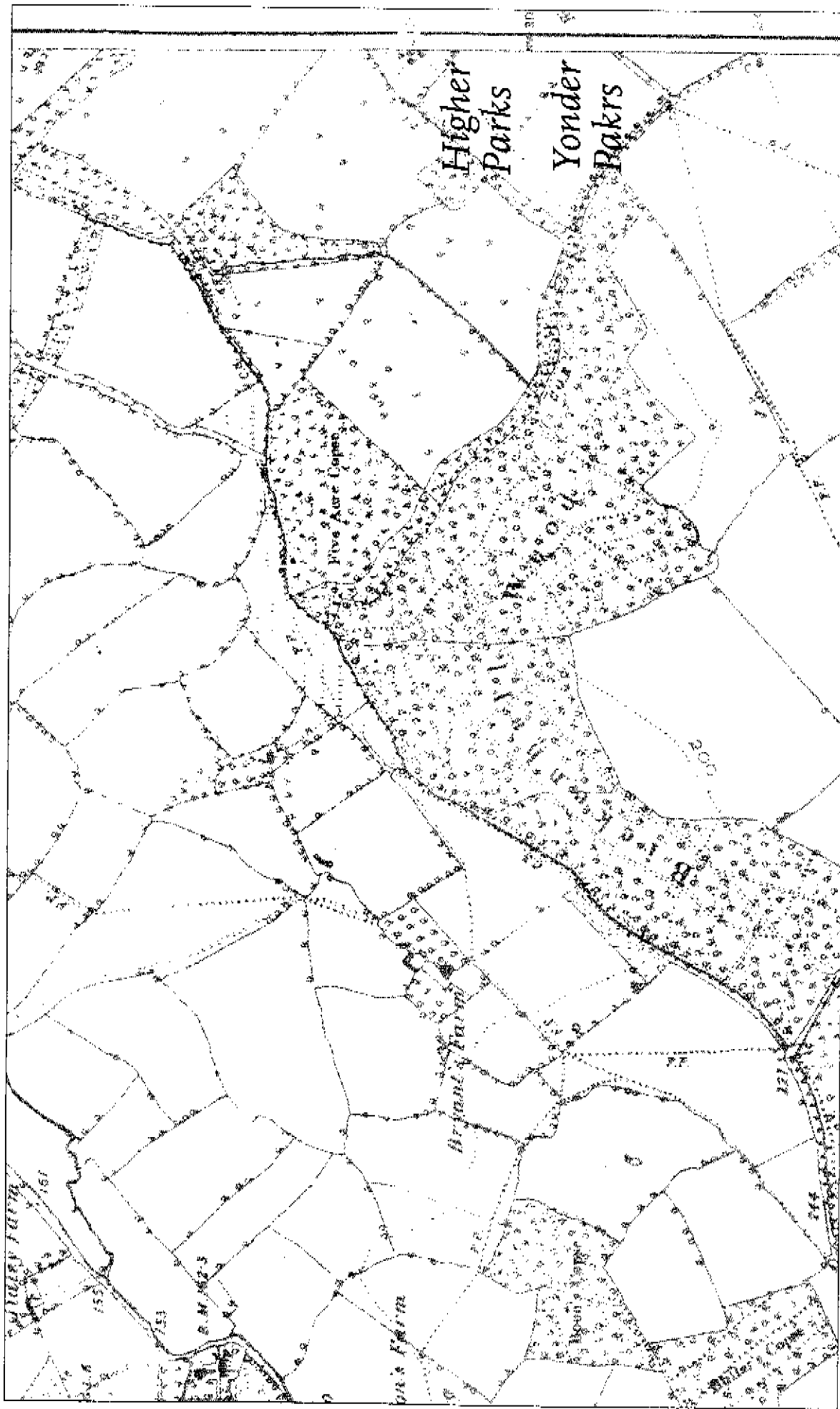
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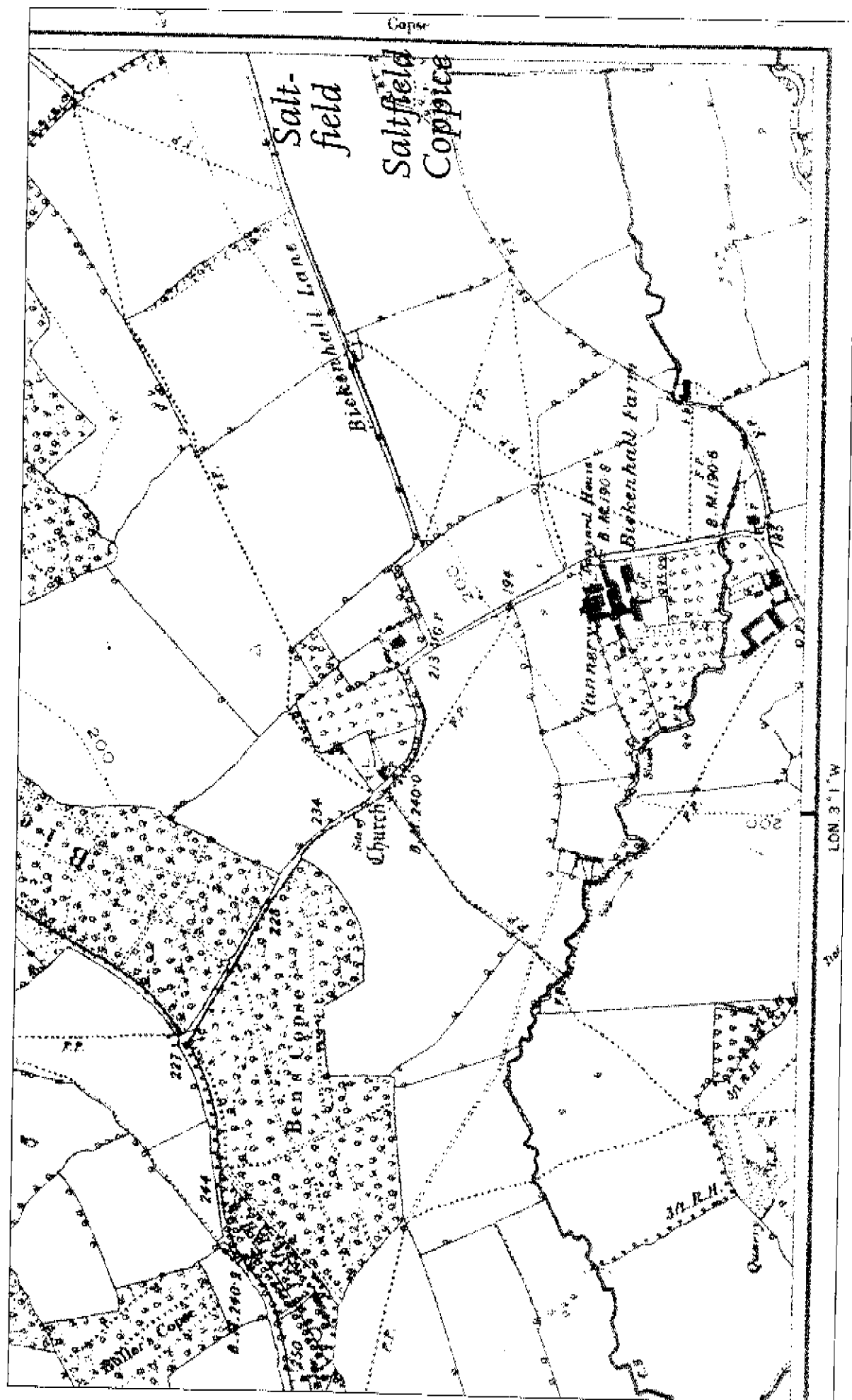
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c. 1840 Fieldname evidence from tithe maps



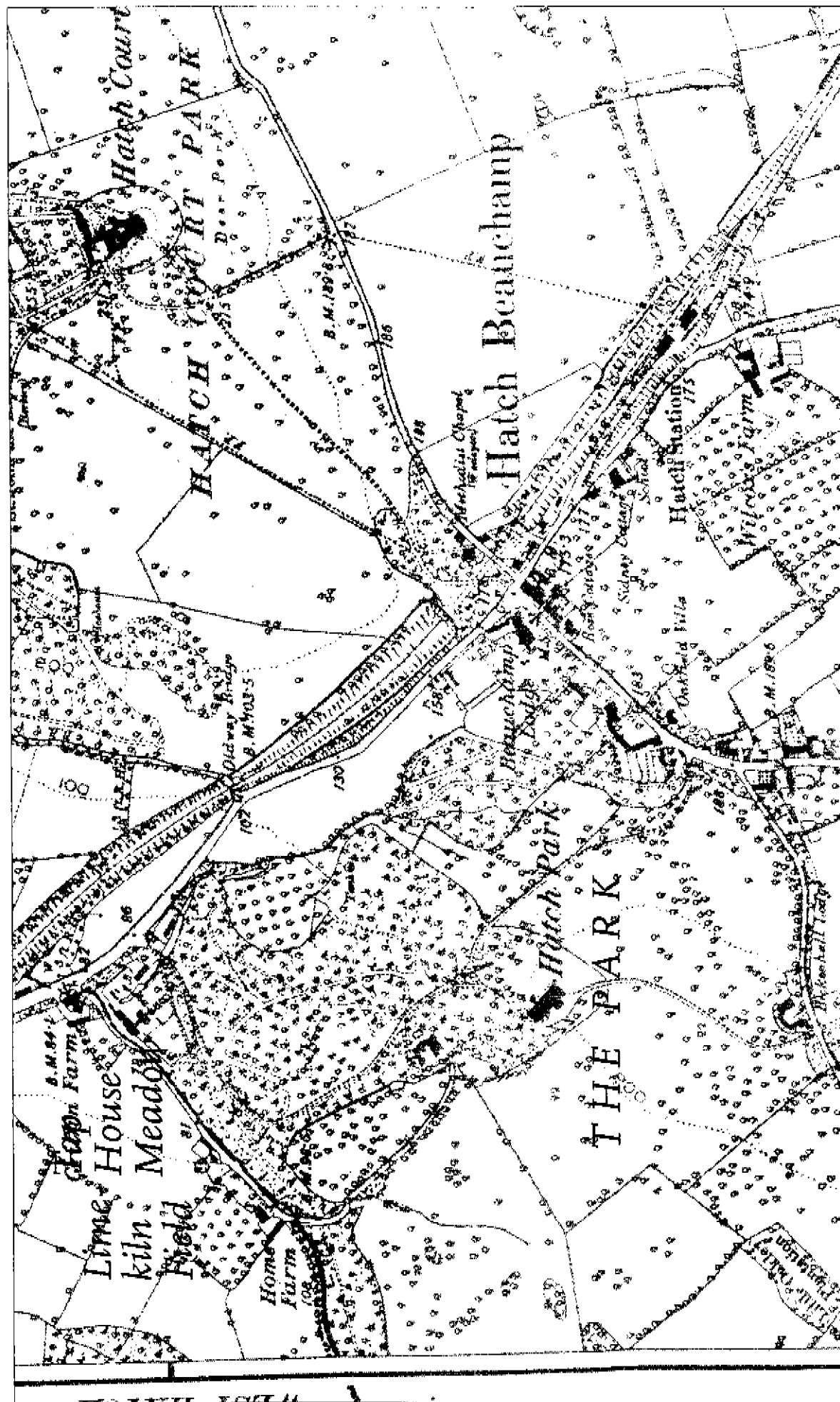
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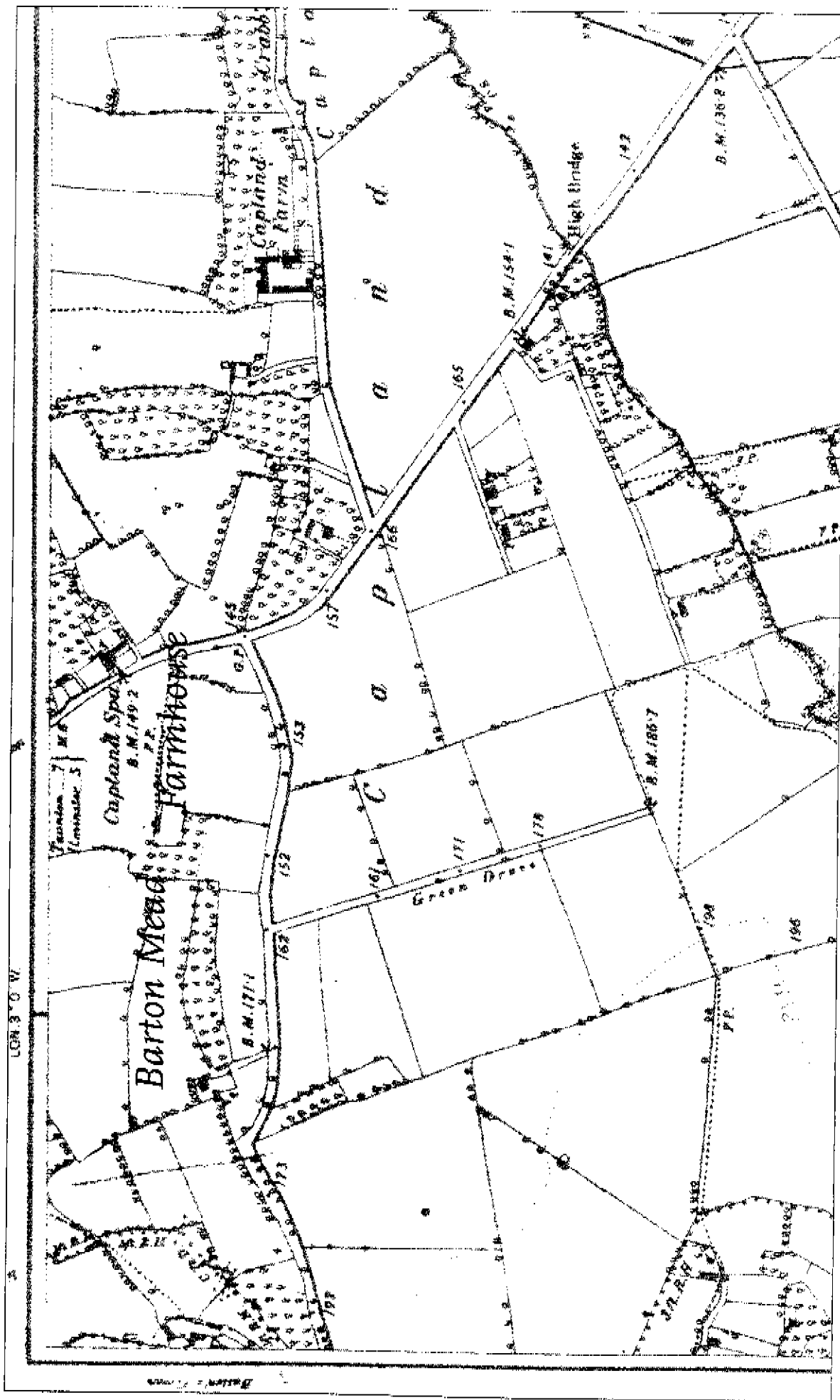
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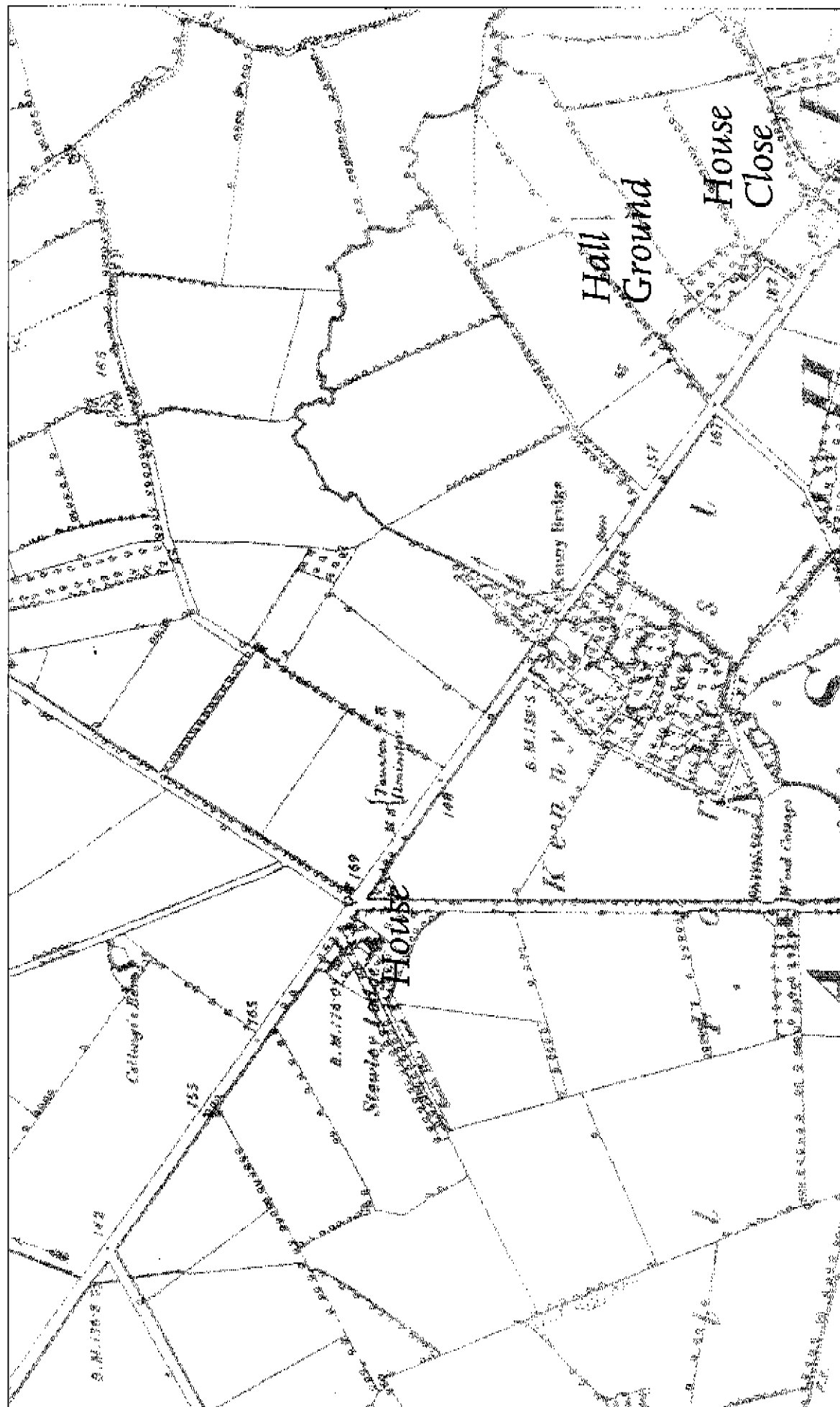
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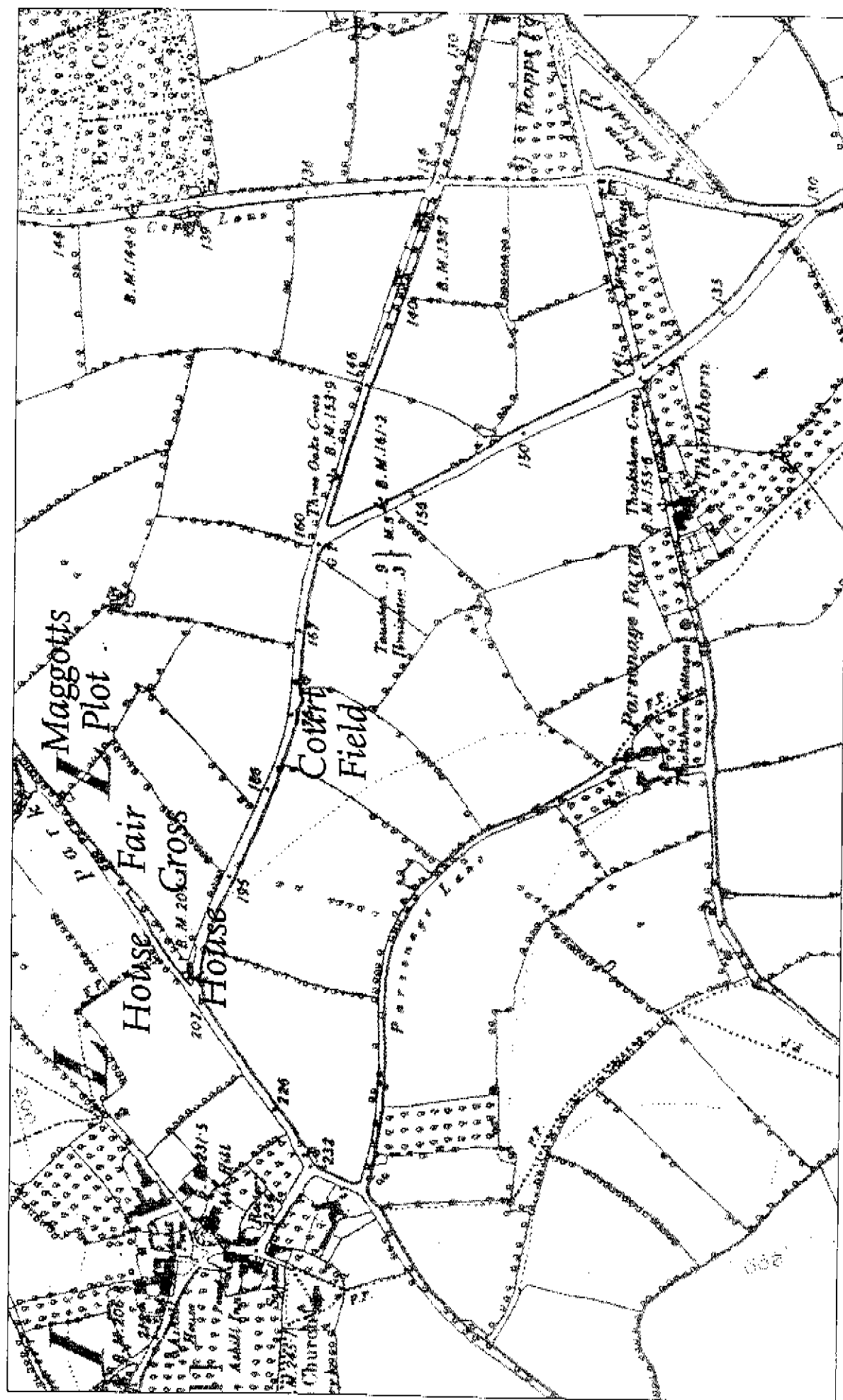
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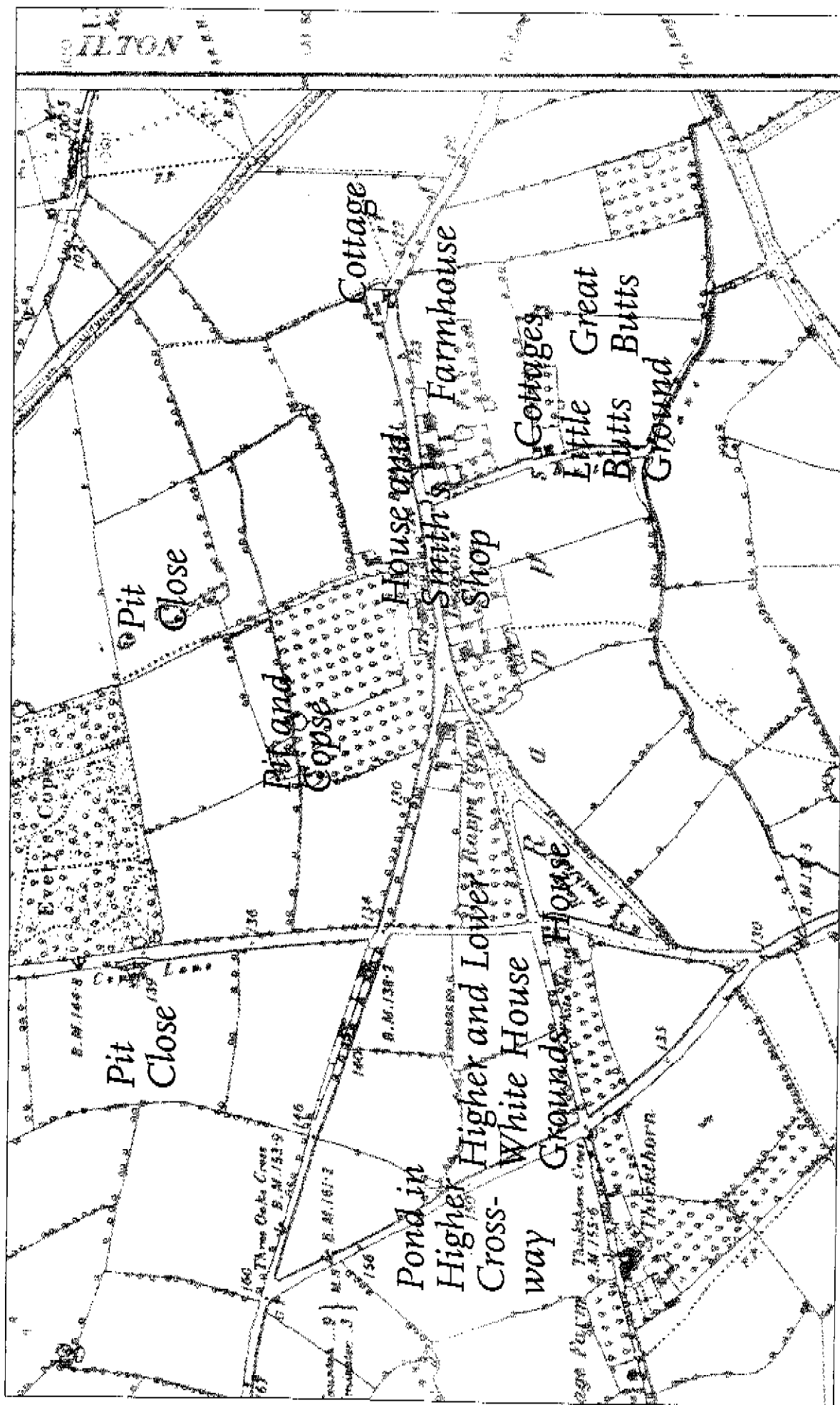
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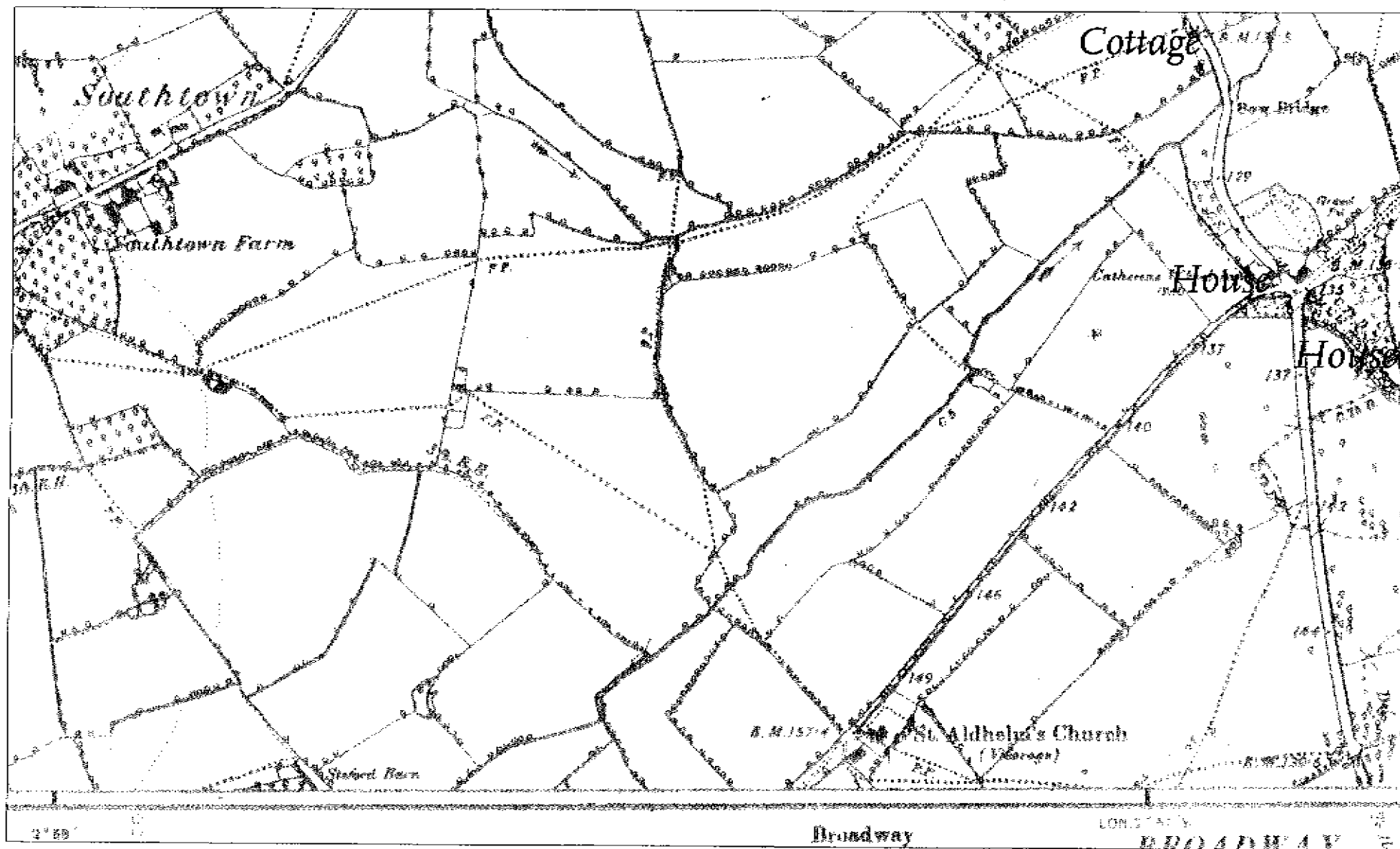
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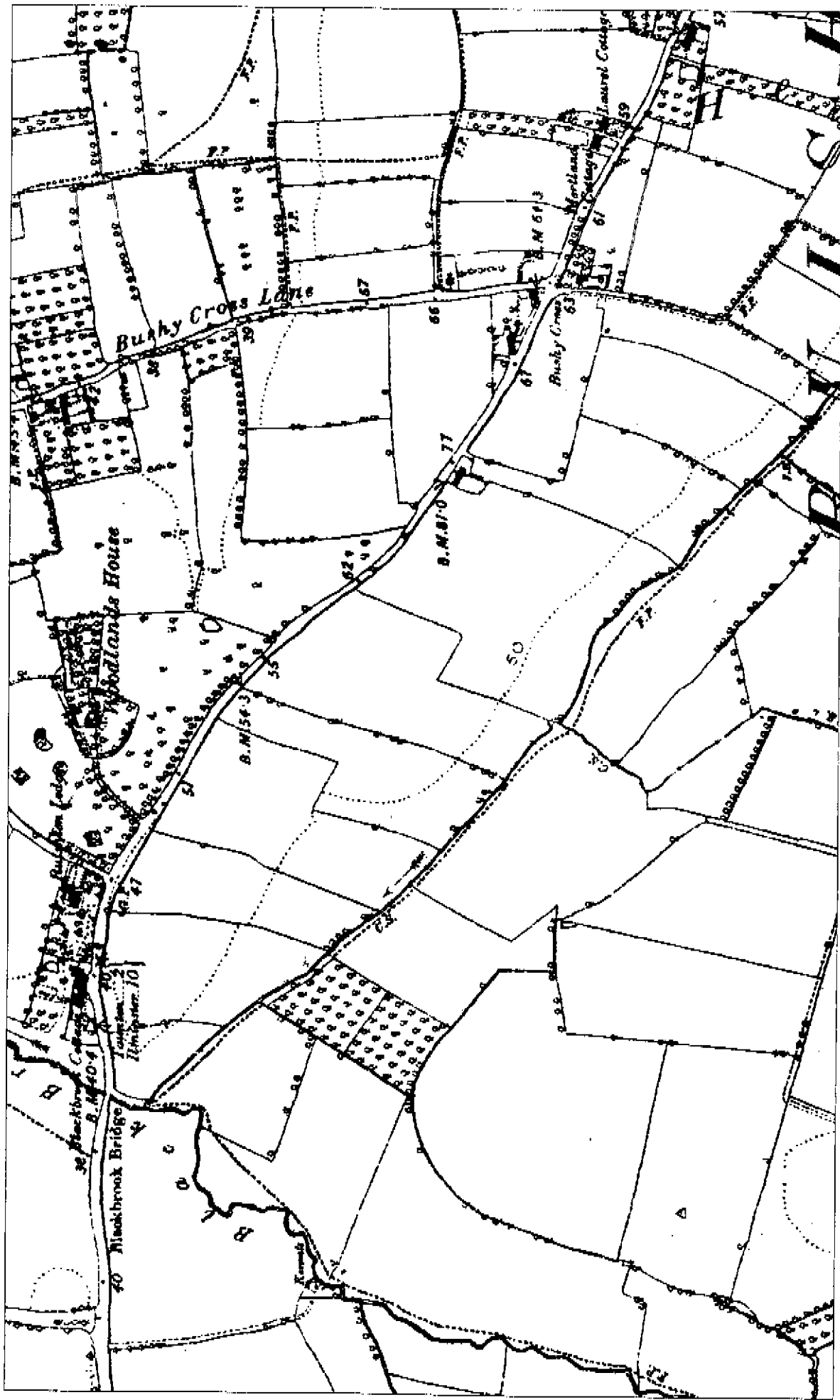
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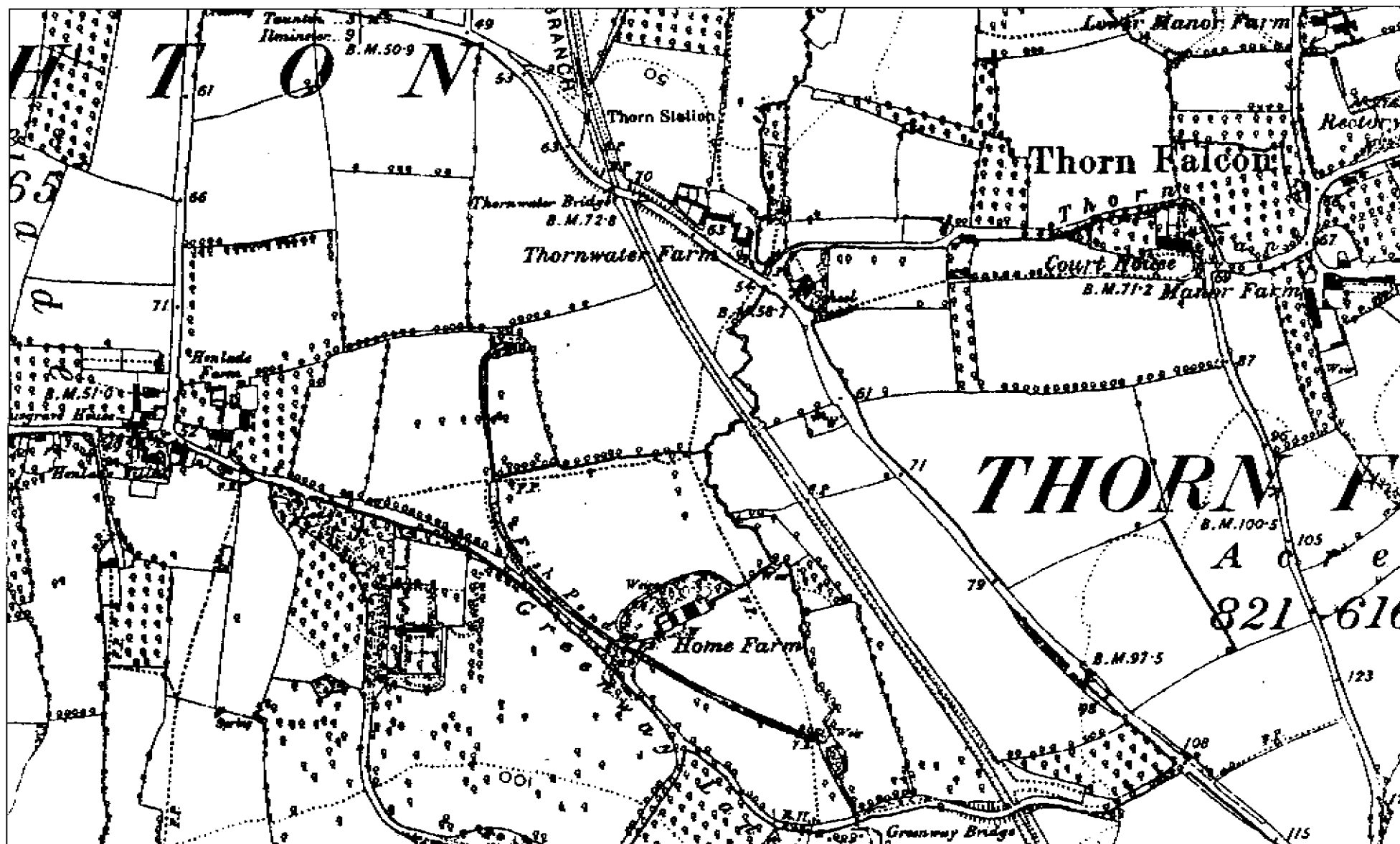
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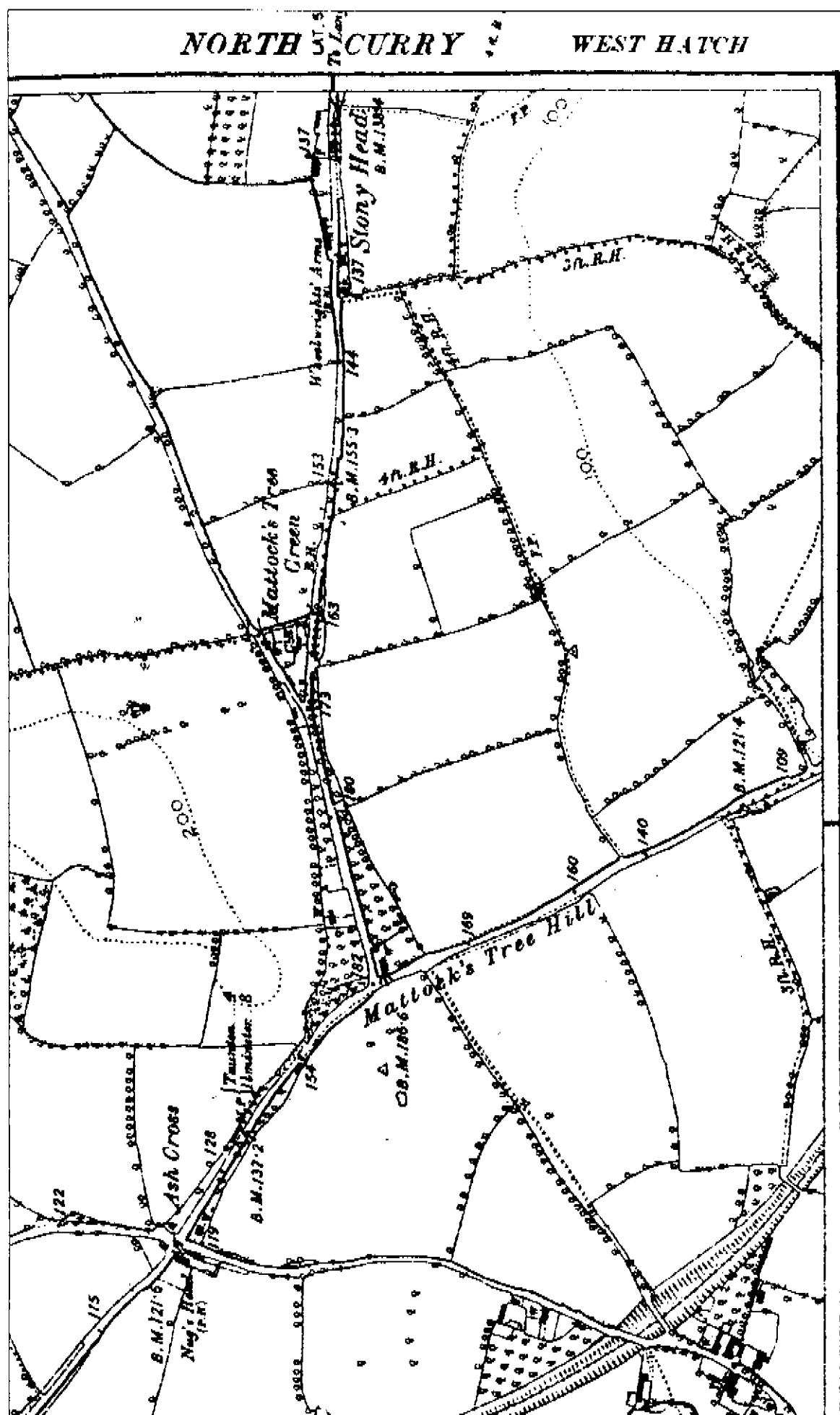
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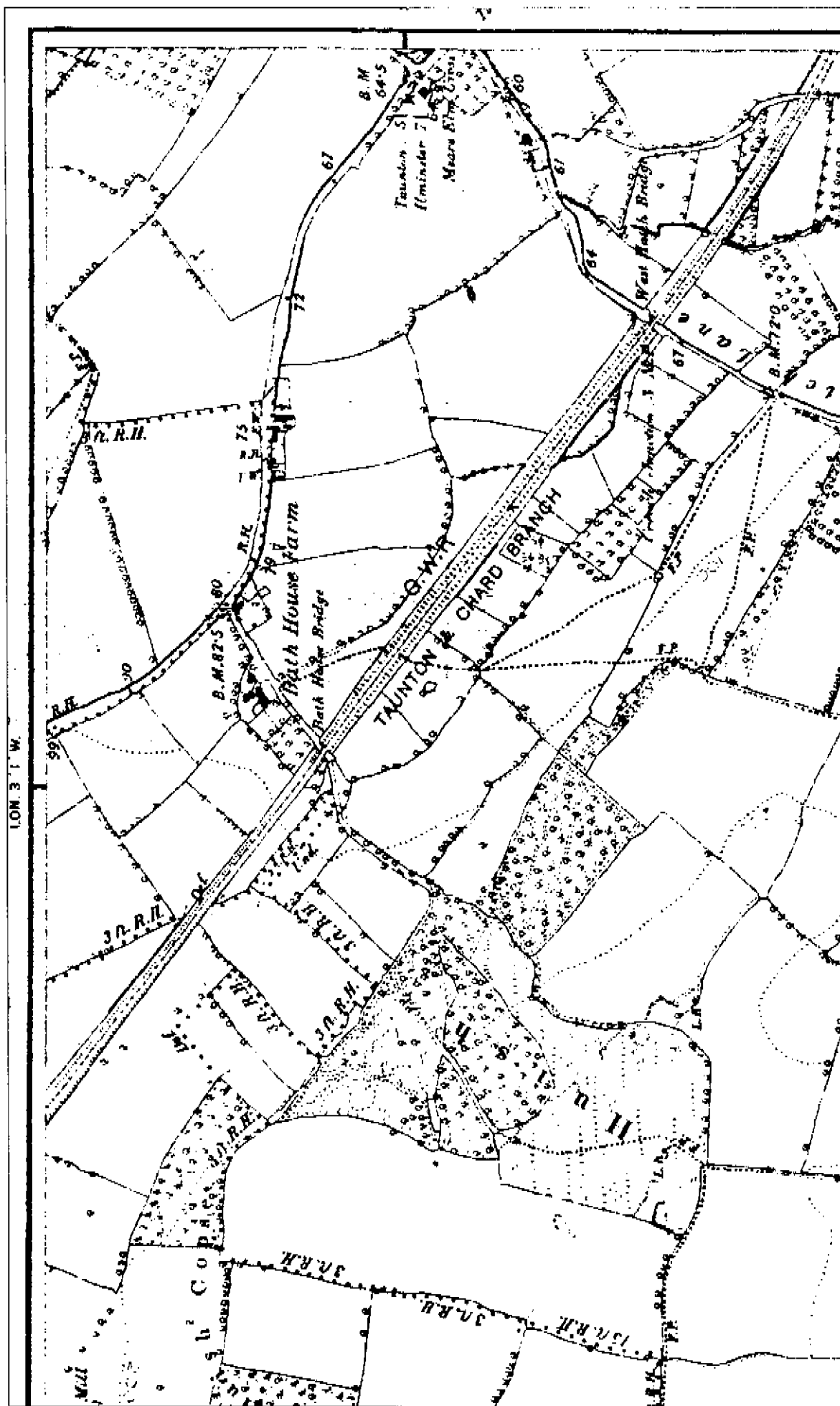
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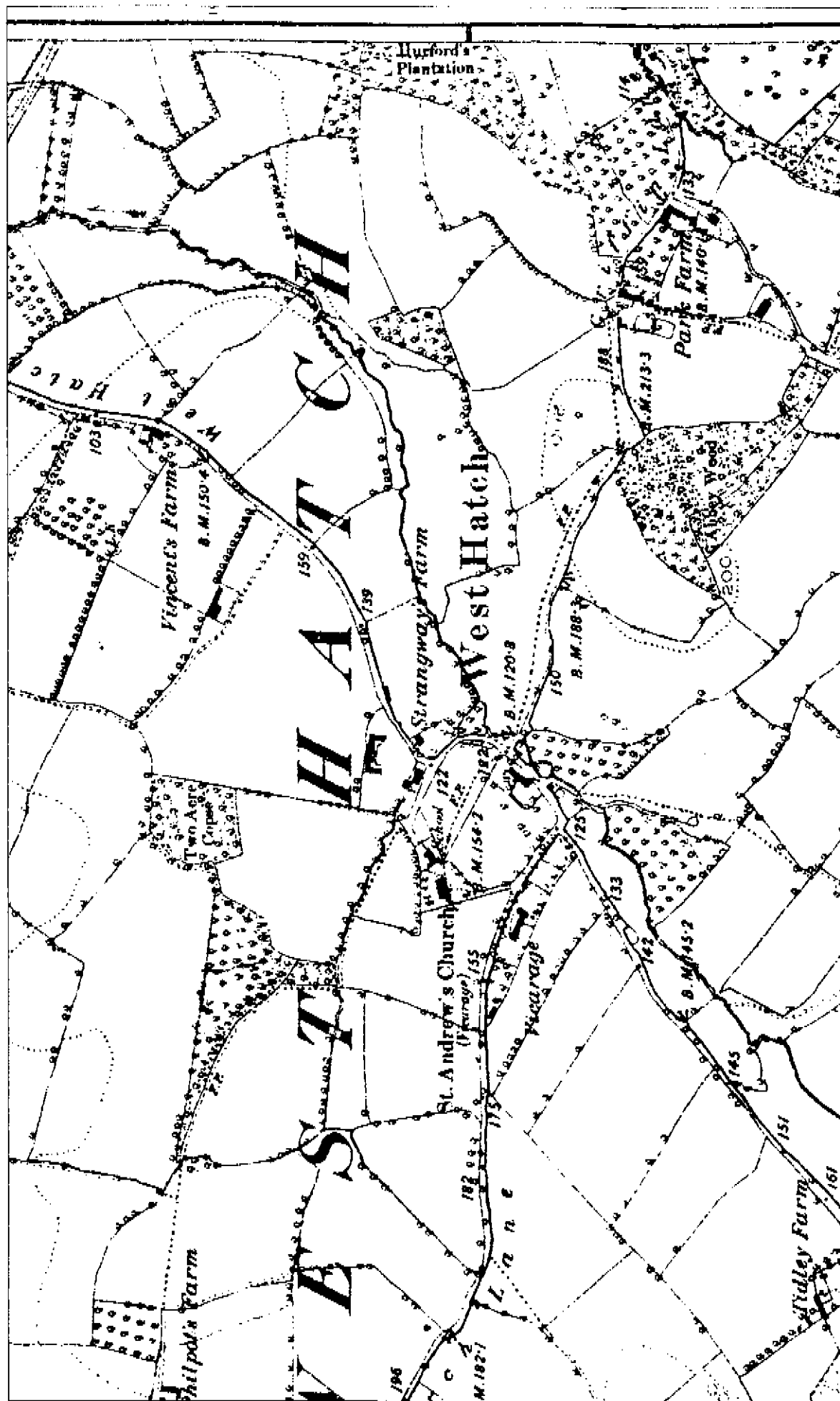
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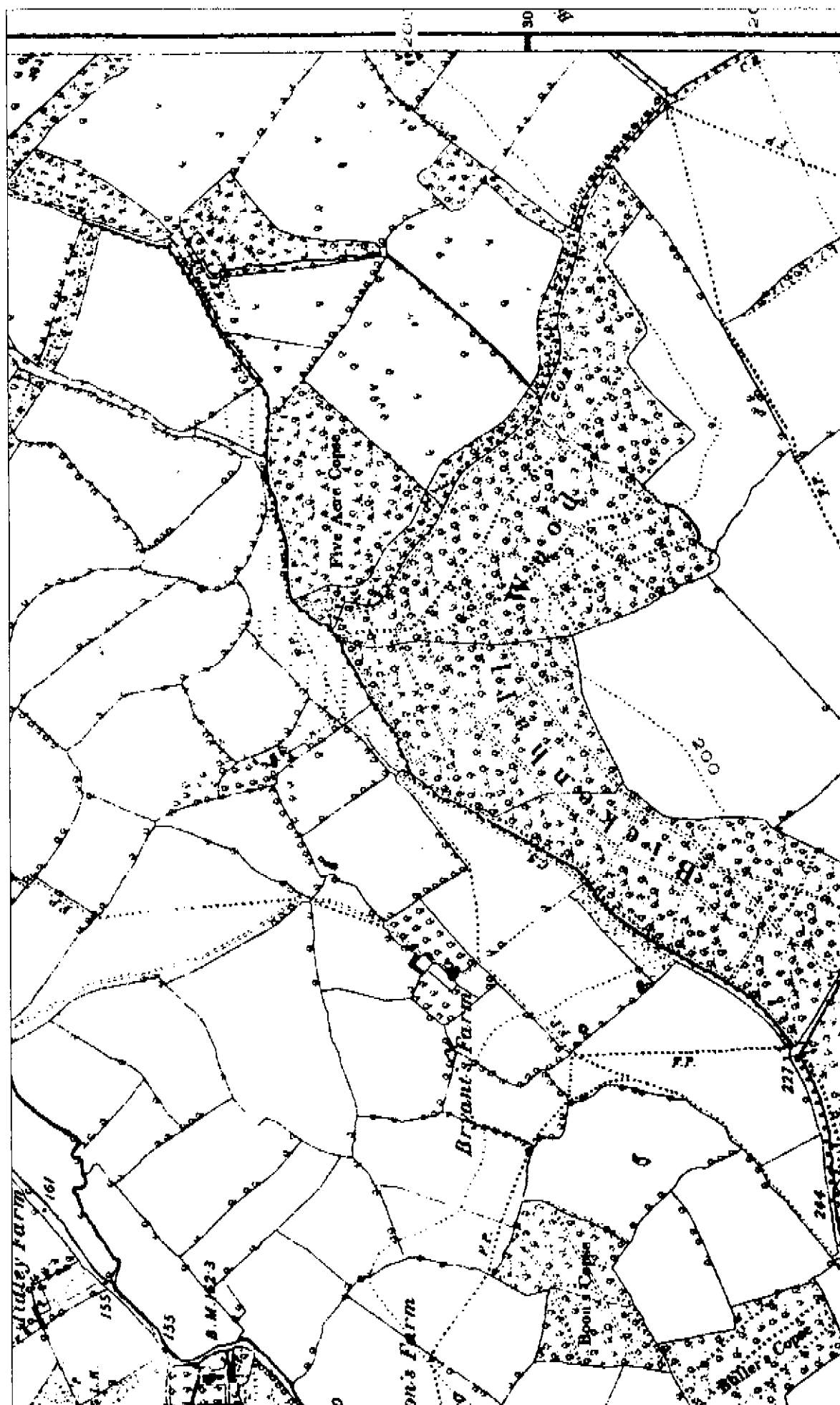
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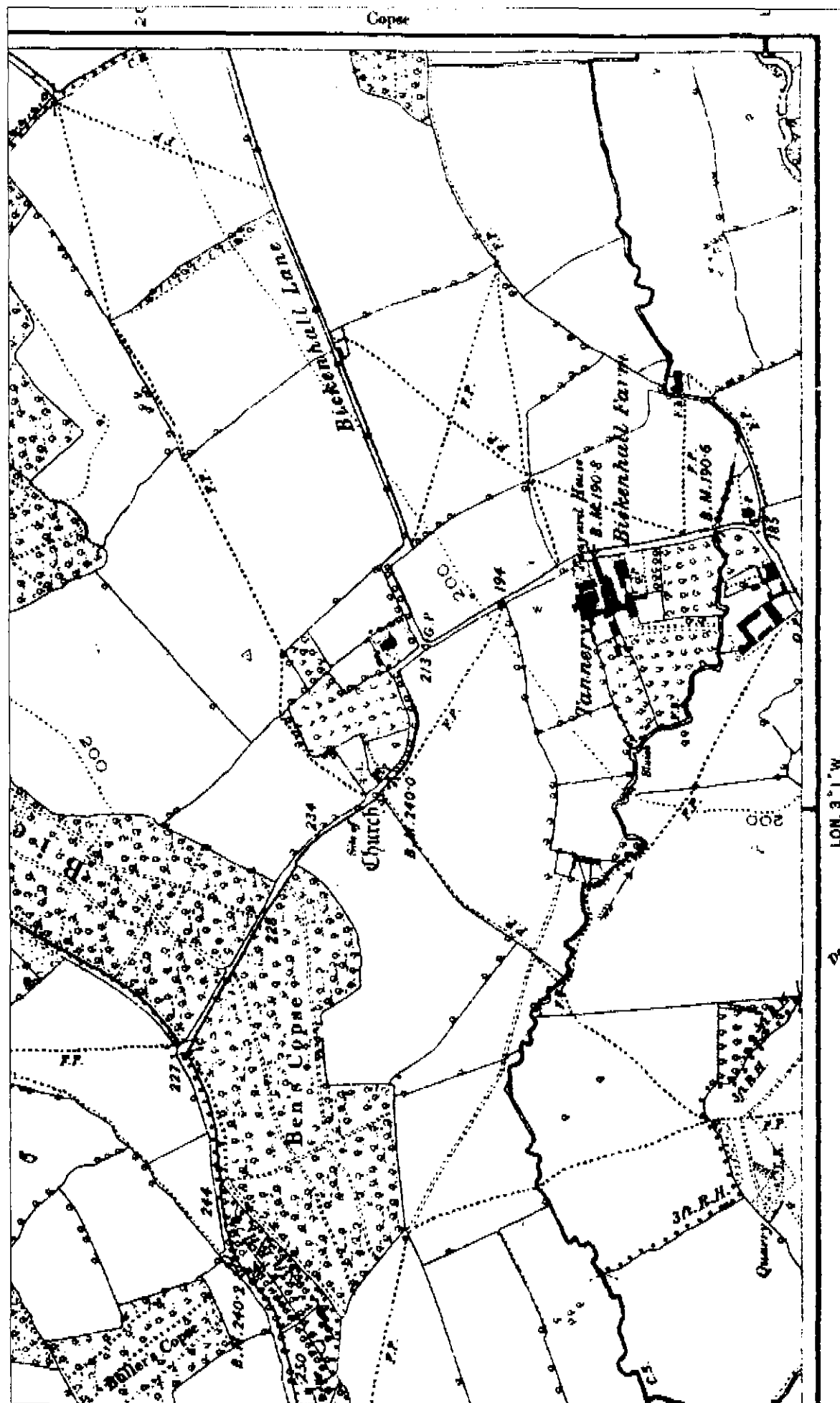
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1886: Ordnance Survey 6-inch series



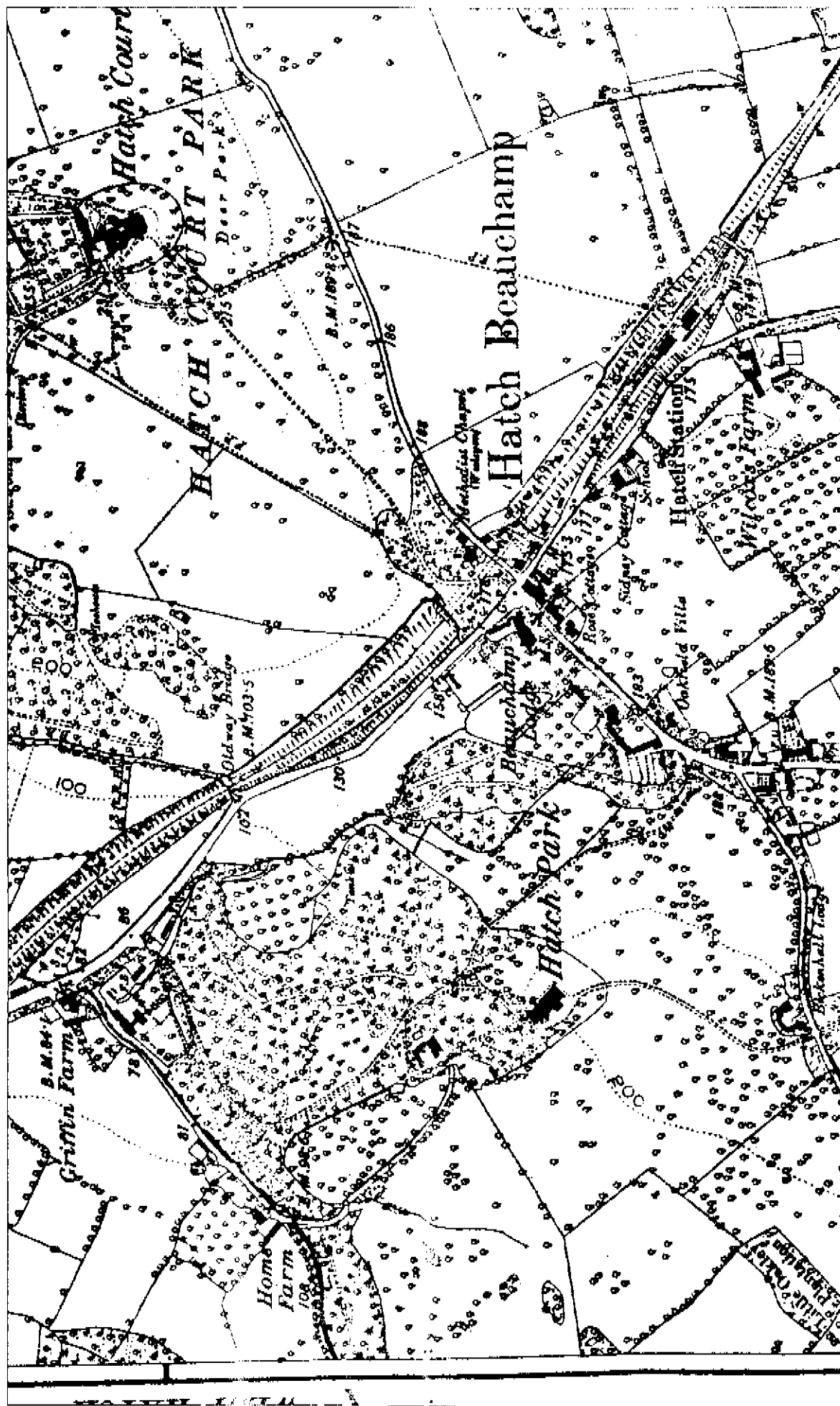
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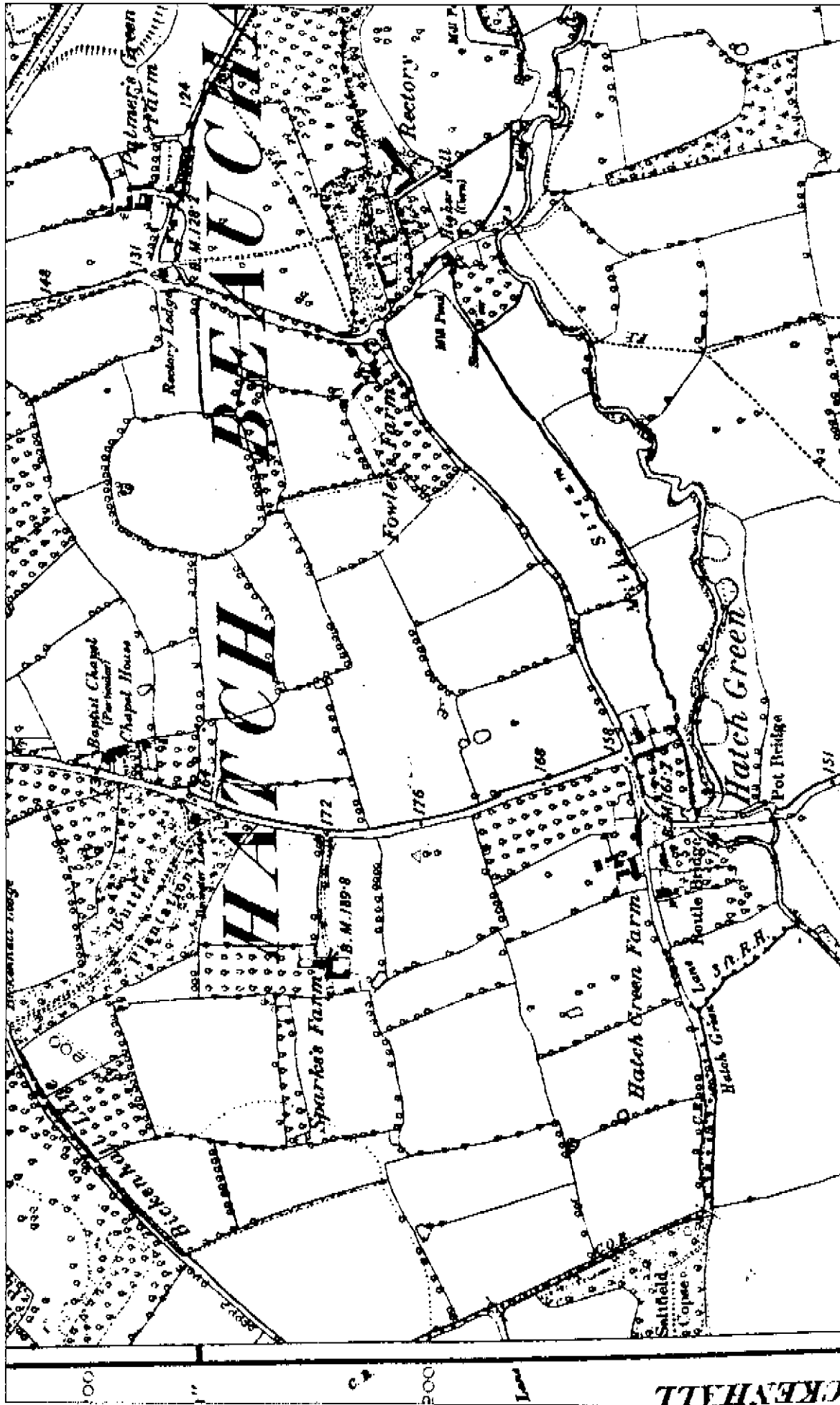
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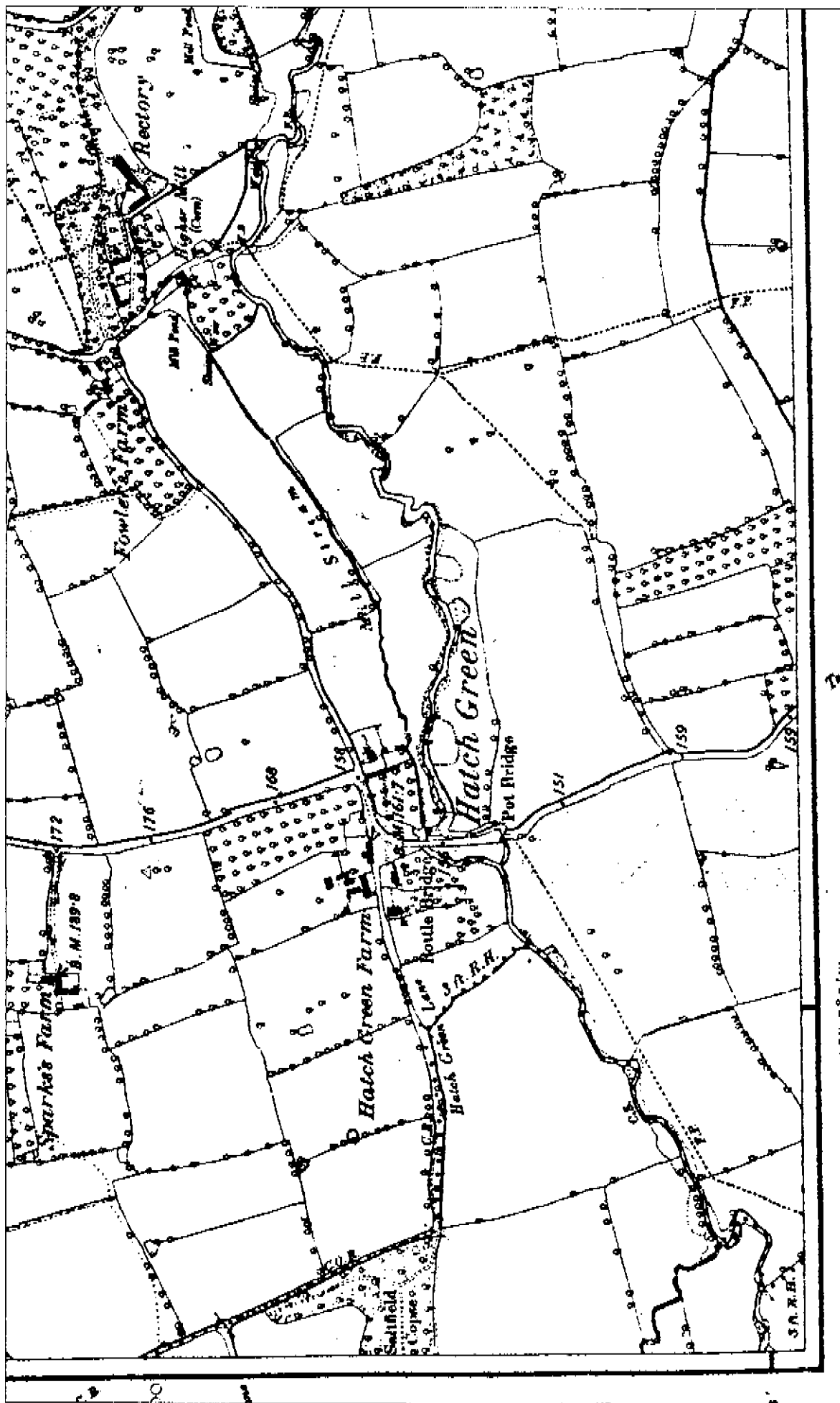
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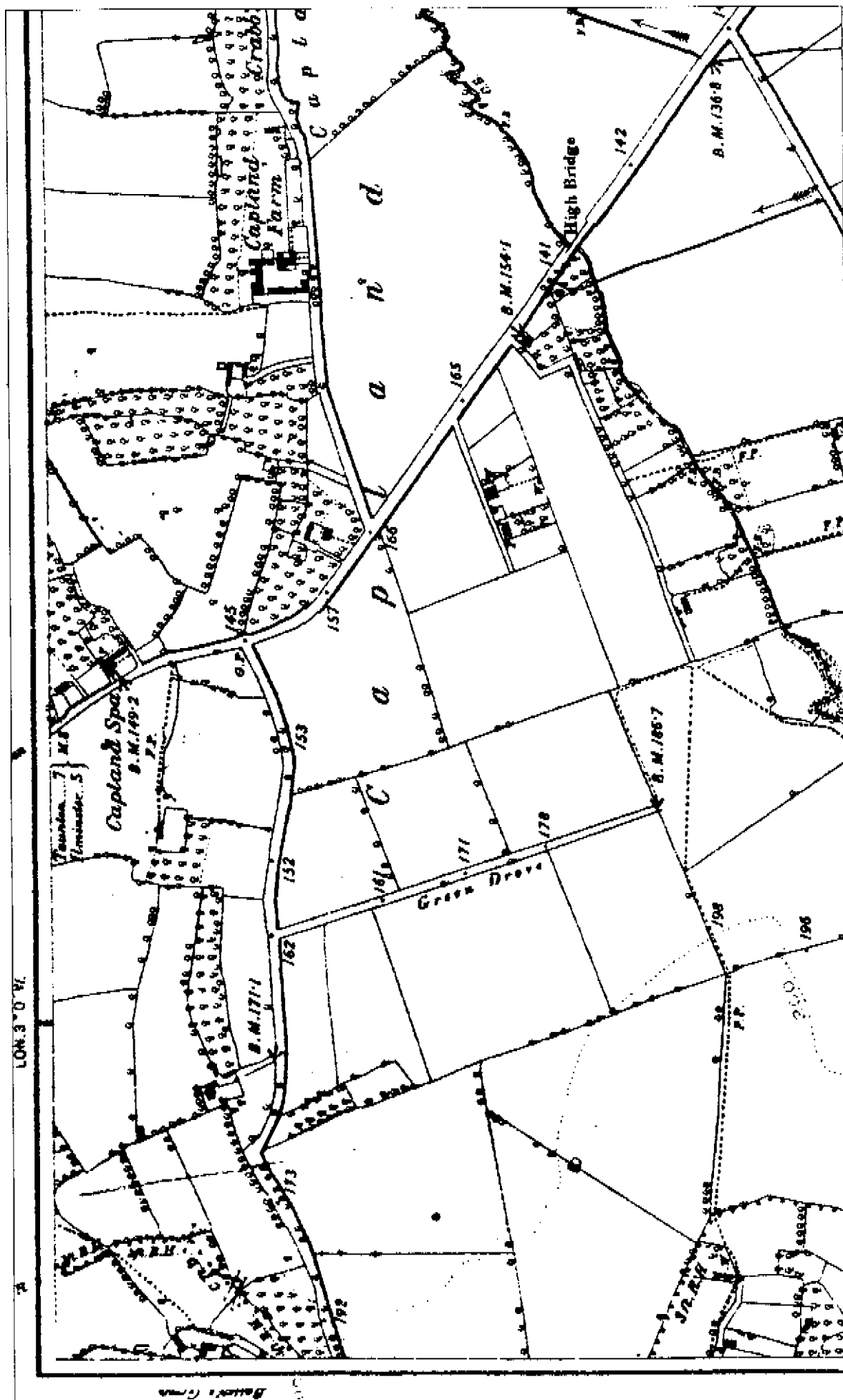
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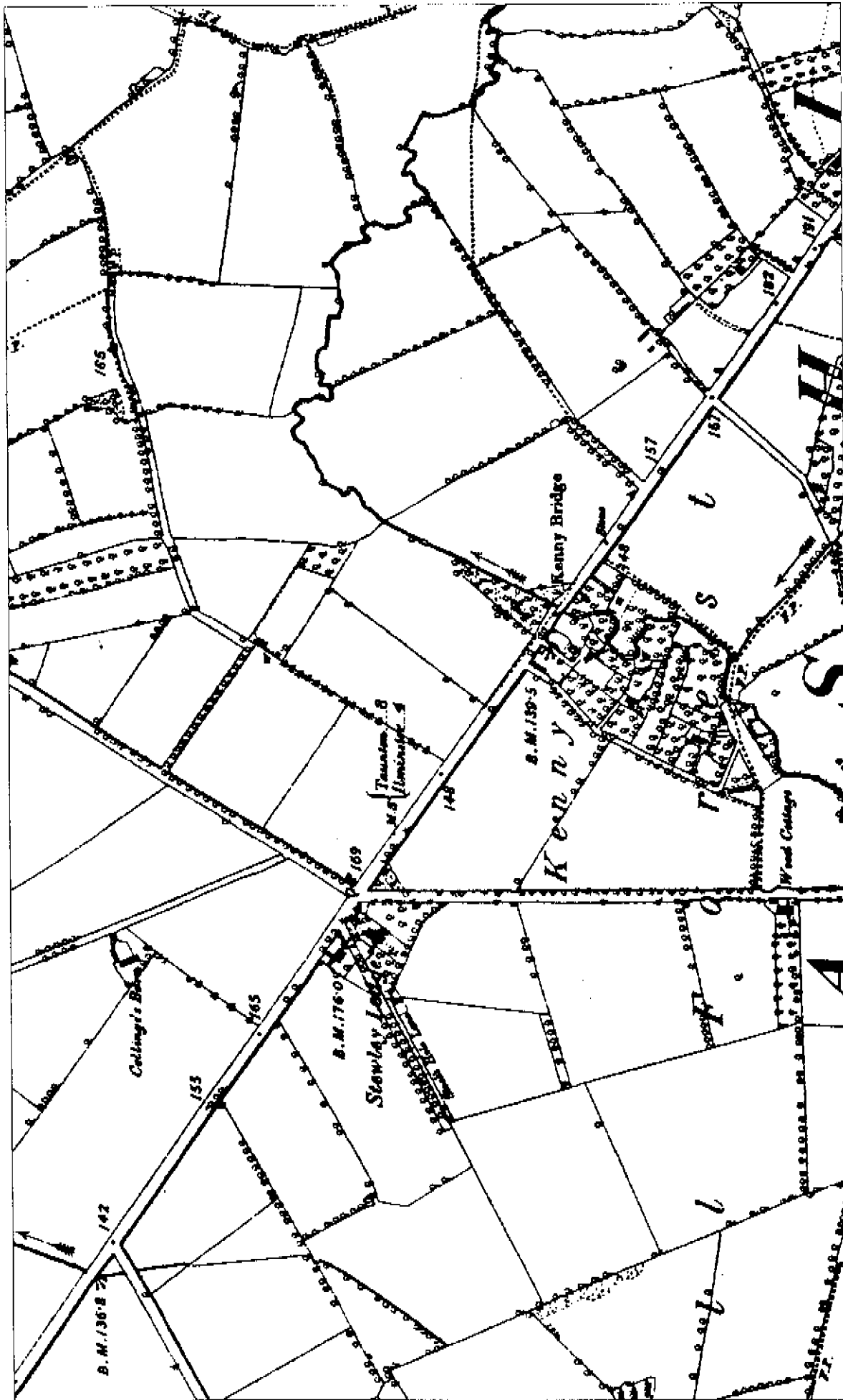
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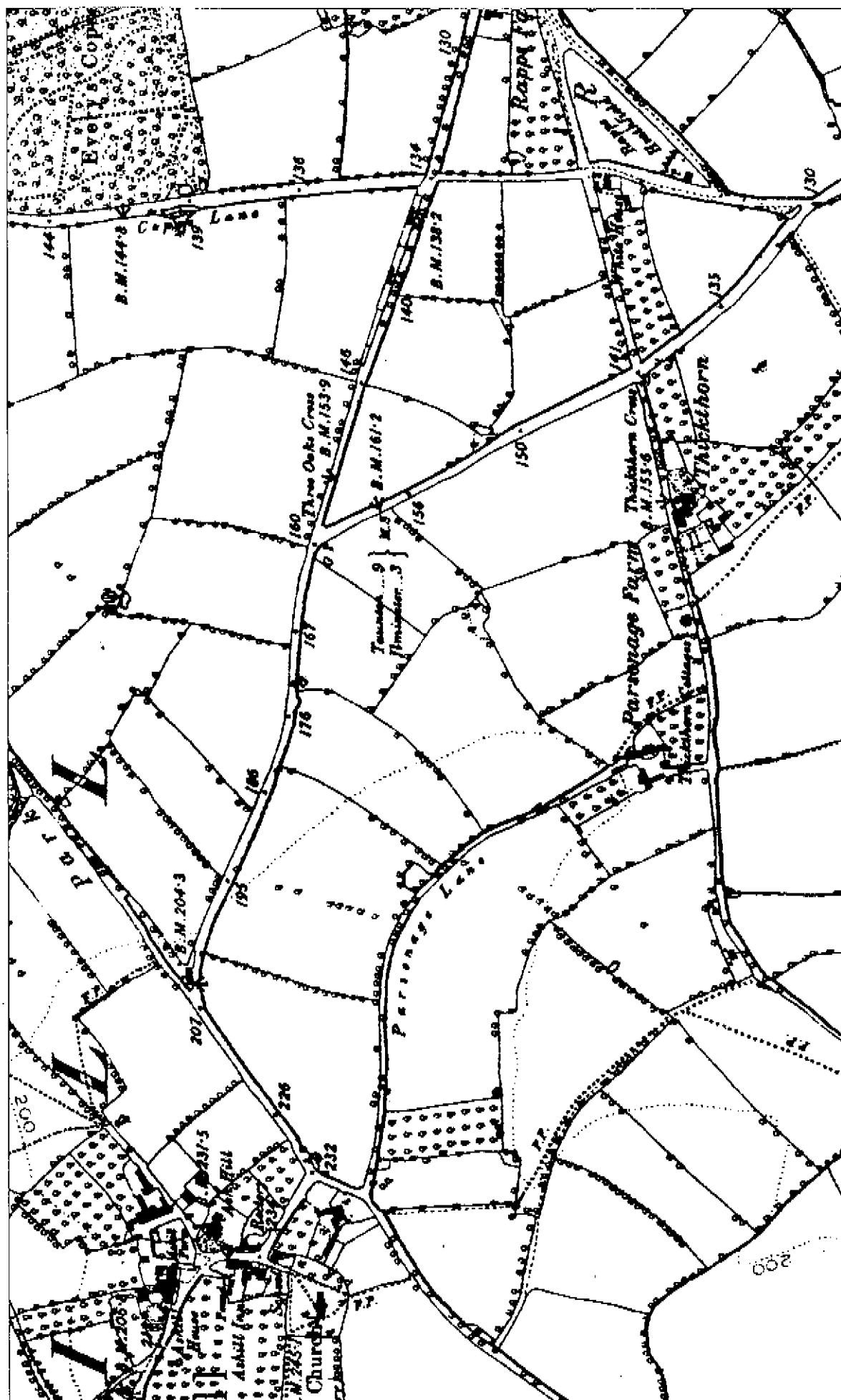
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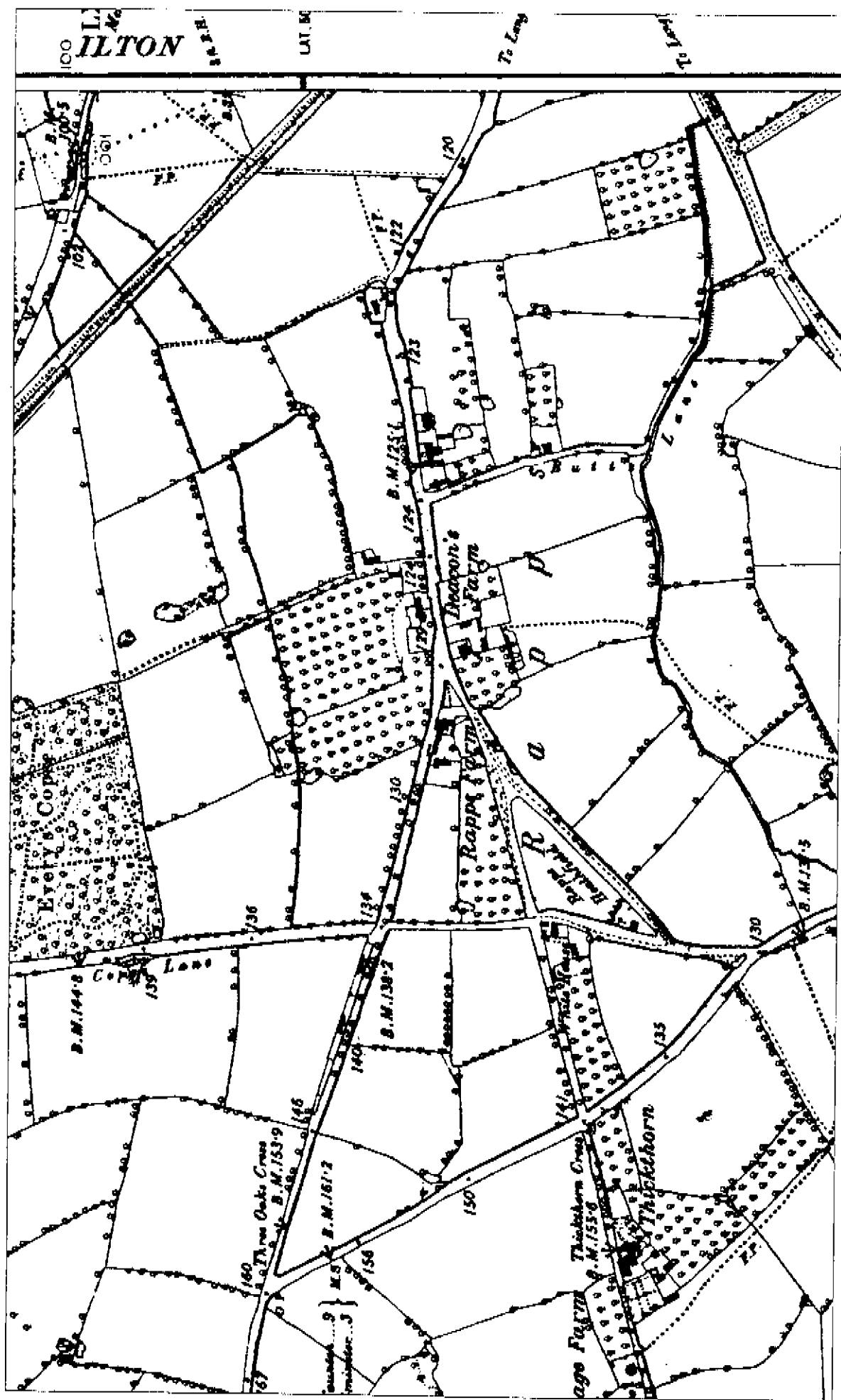
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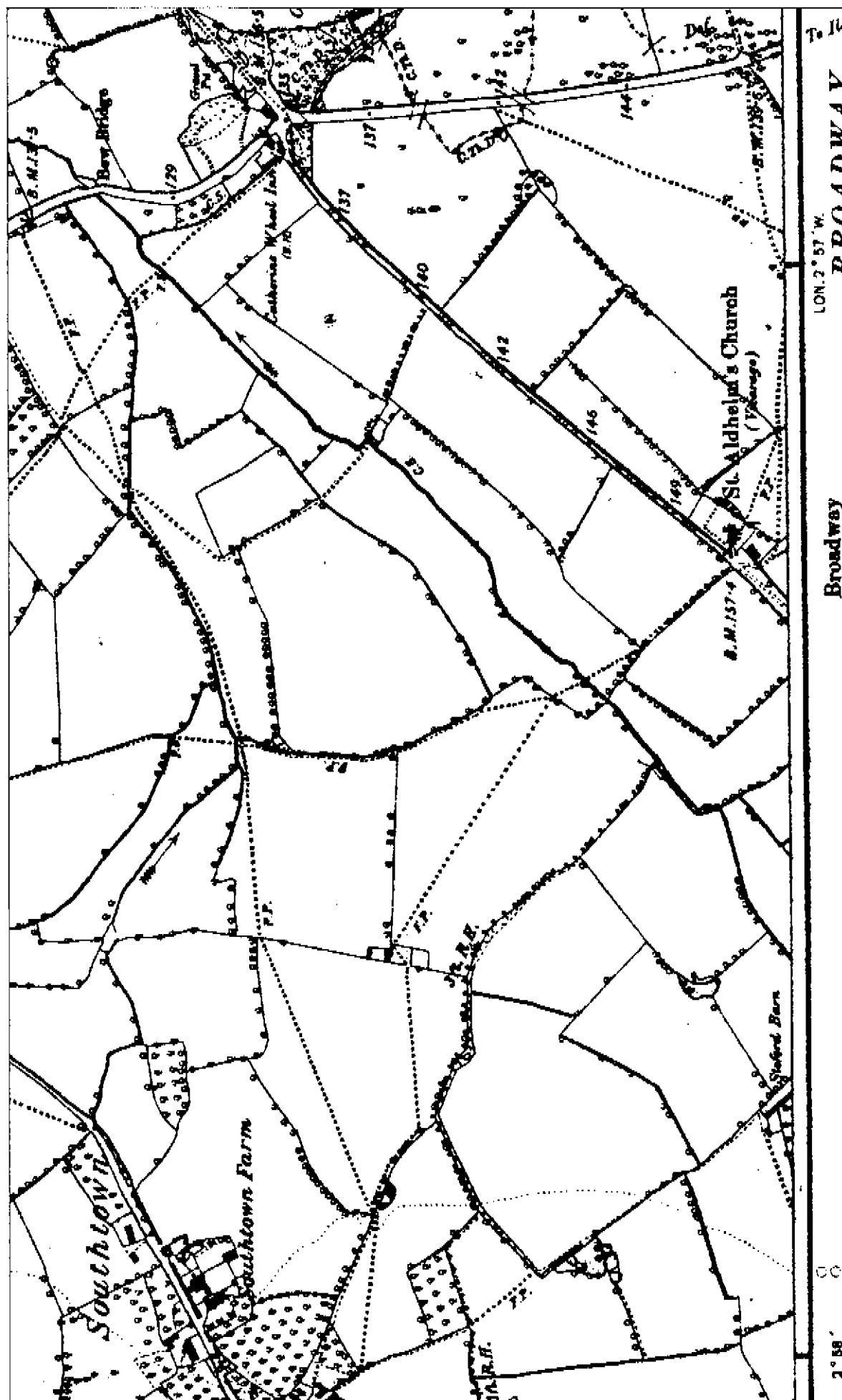
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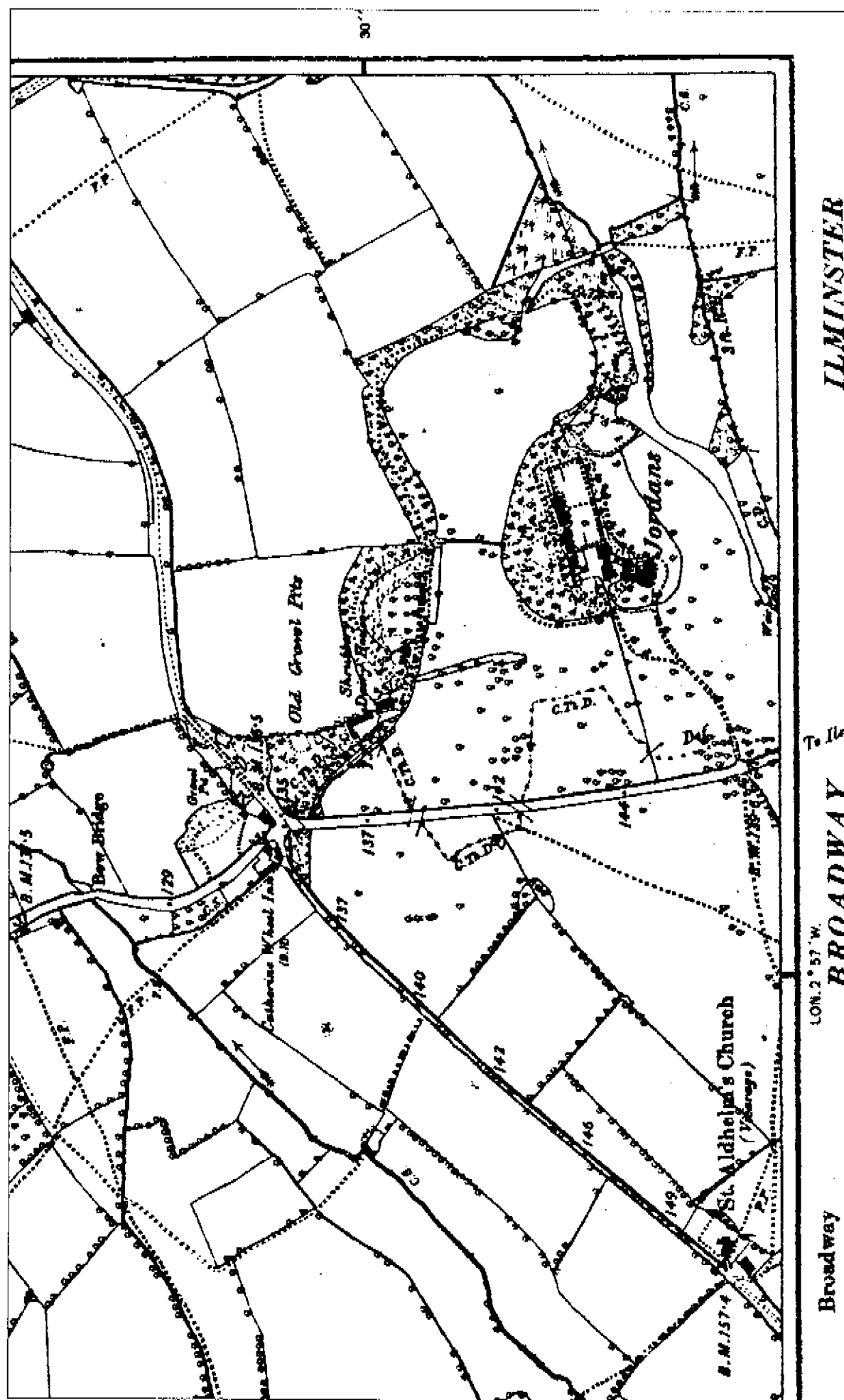
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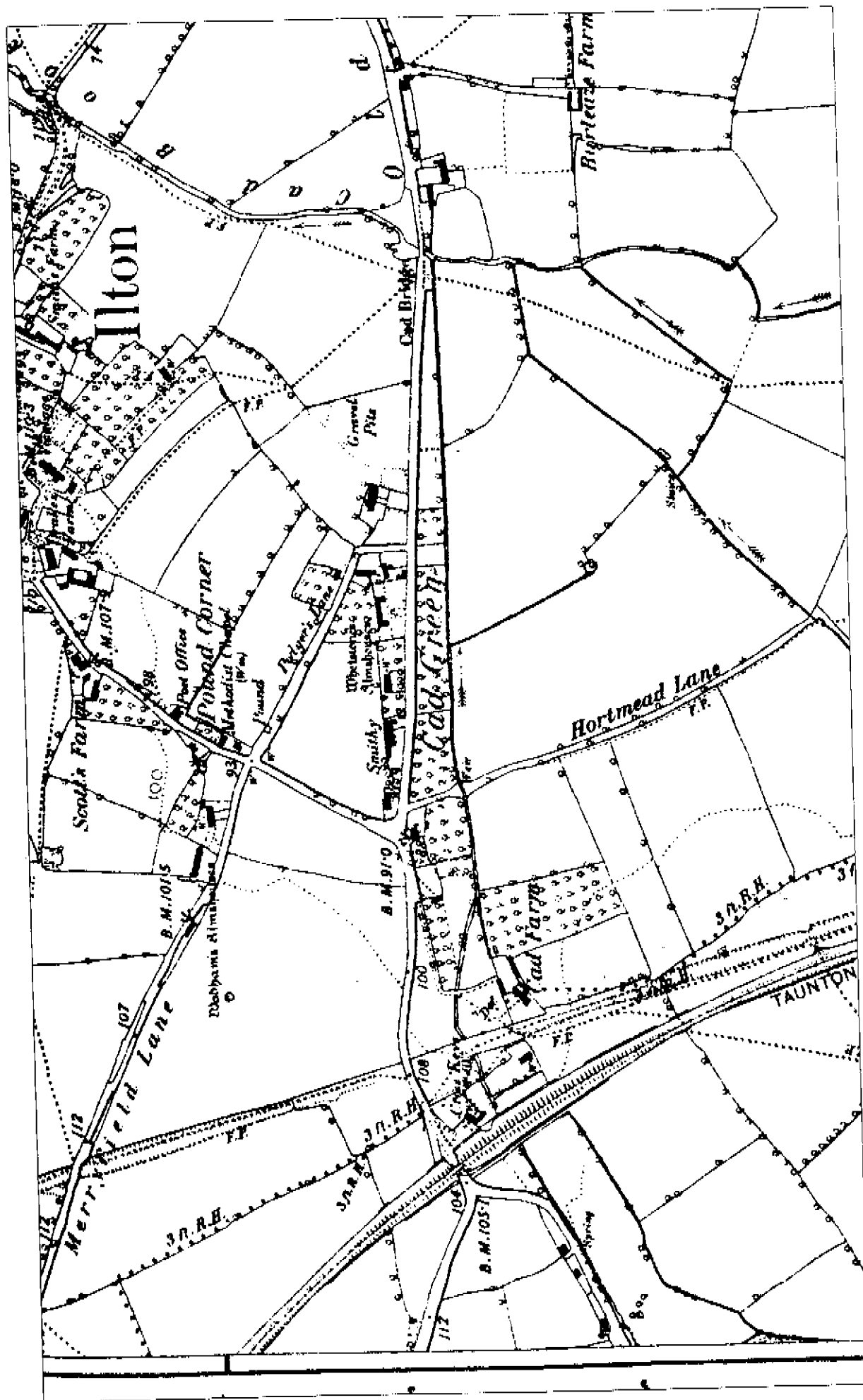
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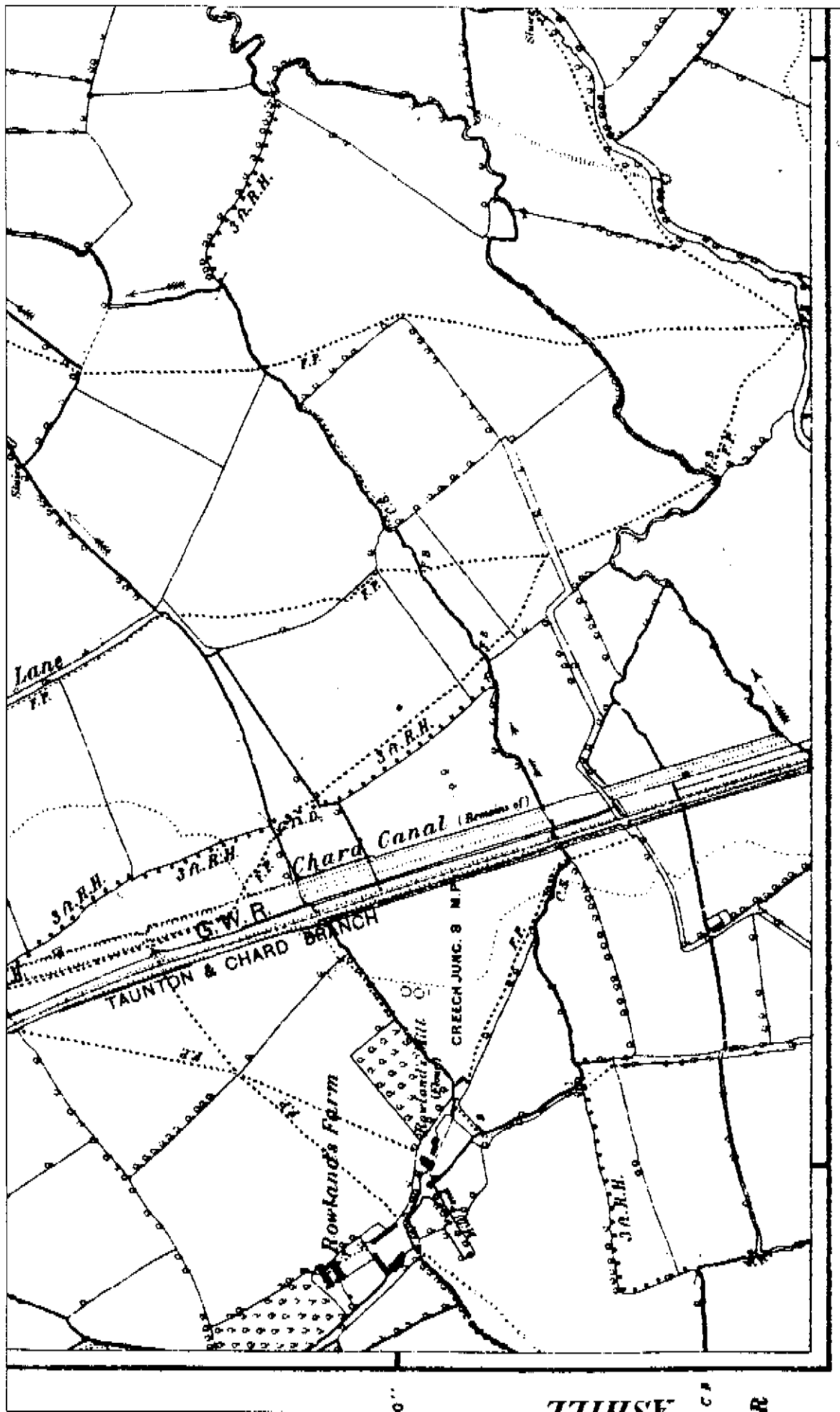
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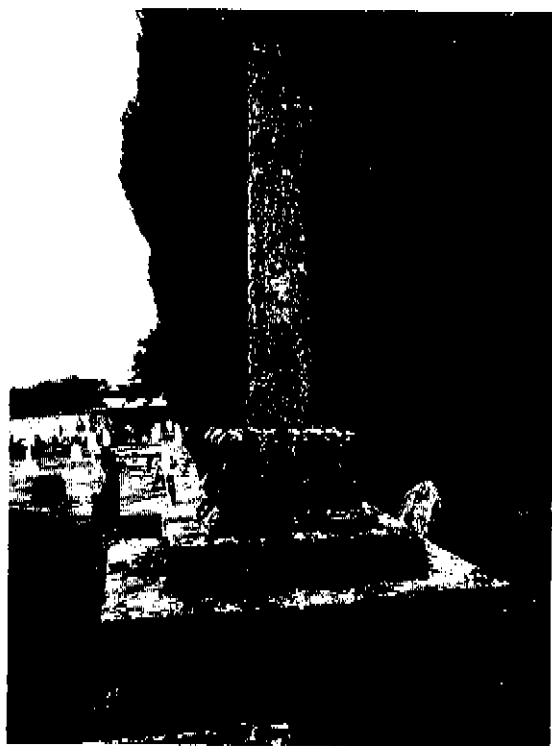


Plate 1. B10 Church Cross at Broadway. SAM.JPG
19/08/2003

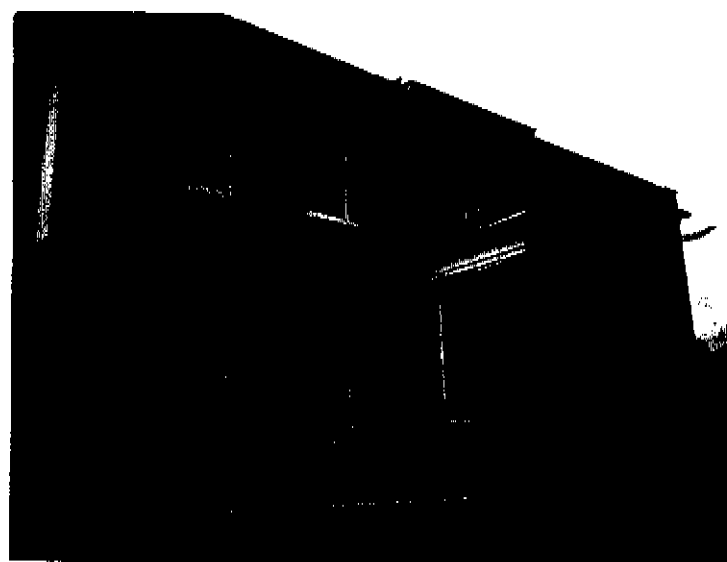


Plate 2. B13 Henlade House.JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 3. B17 Musgrave Farmhouse.JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 4. B20 Outbuilding at Haydon Farm.JPG
19/08/2003

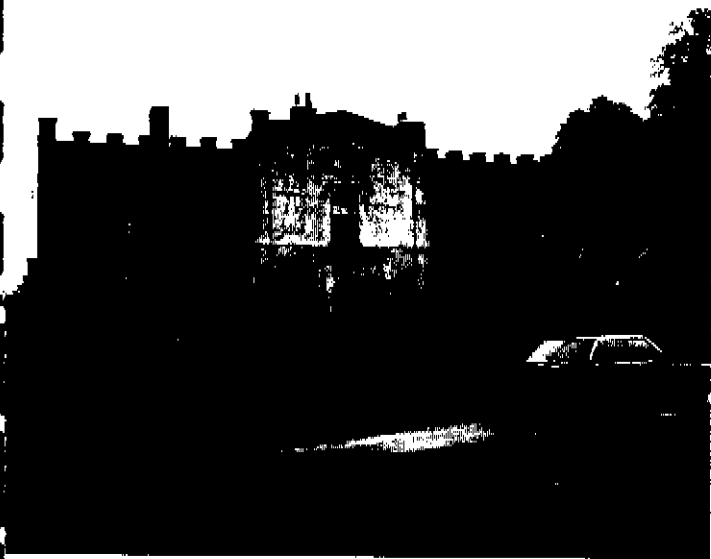


Plate 5. B24 The Battlements.JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 6. B44 Capland Farmhouse.JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 7. B87 Rapps Cottage.JPG
19/08/2003

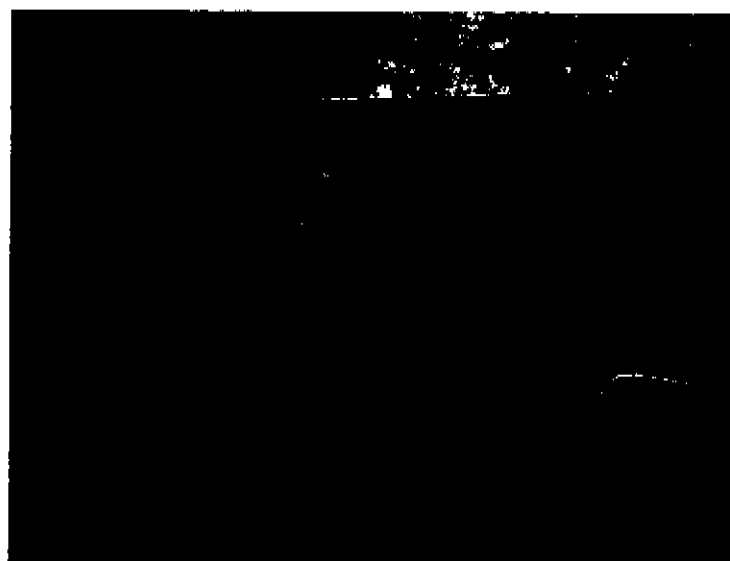


Plate 8. B69 Bridge Looking NW.JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 9. B71 St. Mary's Ashill 2.JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 10. B68 Entrance to Rowlands Farm .JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 11. B107 Railway Bridge north of Ilminster.JPG
19/08/2003

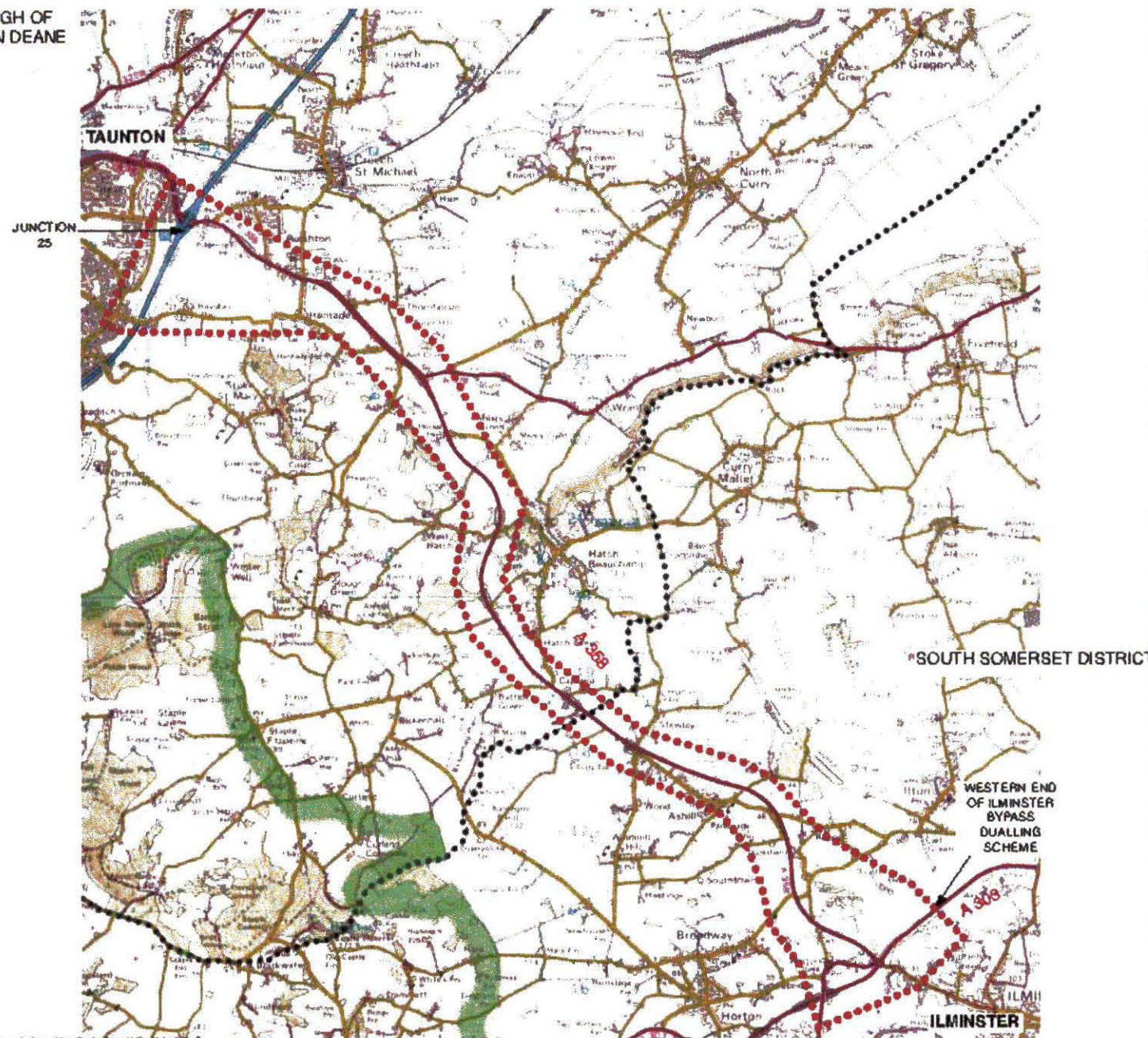


Plate 12 .B62 'Perris' Hatch Beauchamp.JPG
19/08/2003



Plate 13. B105 Entrance to Parkland at Jordans.JPG
19/08/2003

BOROUGH OF
TAUNTON DEANE



KEY

..... District boundary

Boundary of Blackdown
Hills
AONB

..... Boundary of proposed
core Stage 3 study
area for A358 Ilminster
- Taunton improvement

This study area boundary applies
to biodiversity, landscape
elements and cultural heritage
field surveys.

Listed buildings information will be
collected up to 1km from the
centre line of the proposed route.

Landscape character and visual
assessments will extend to the
limits of the visual envelope
determined at Stage 1.



SCALE: 1:50,000



environs
PLANNING

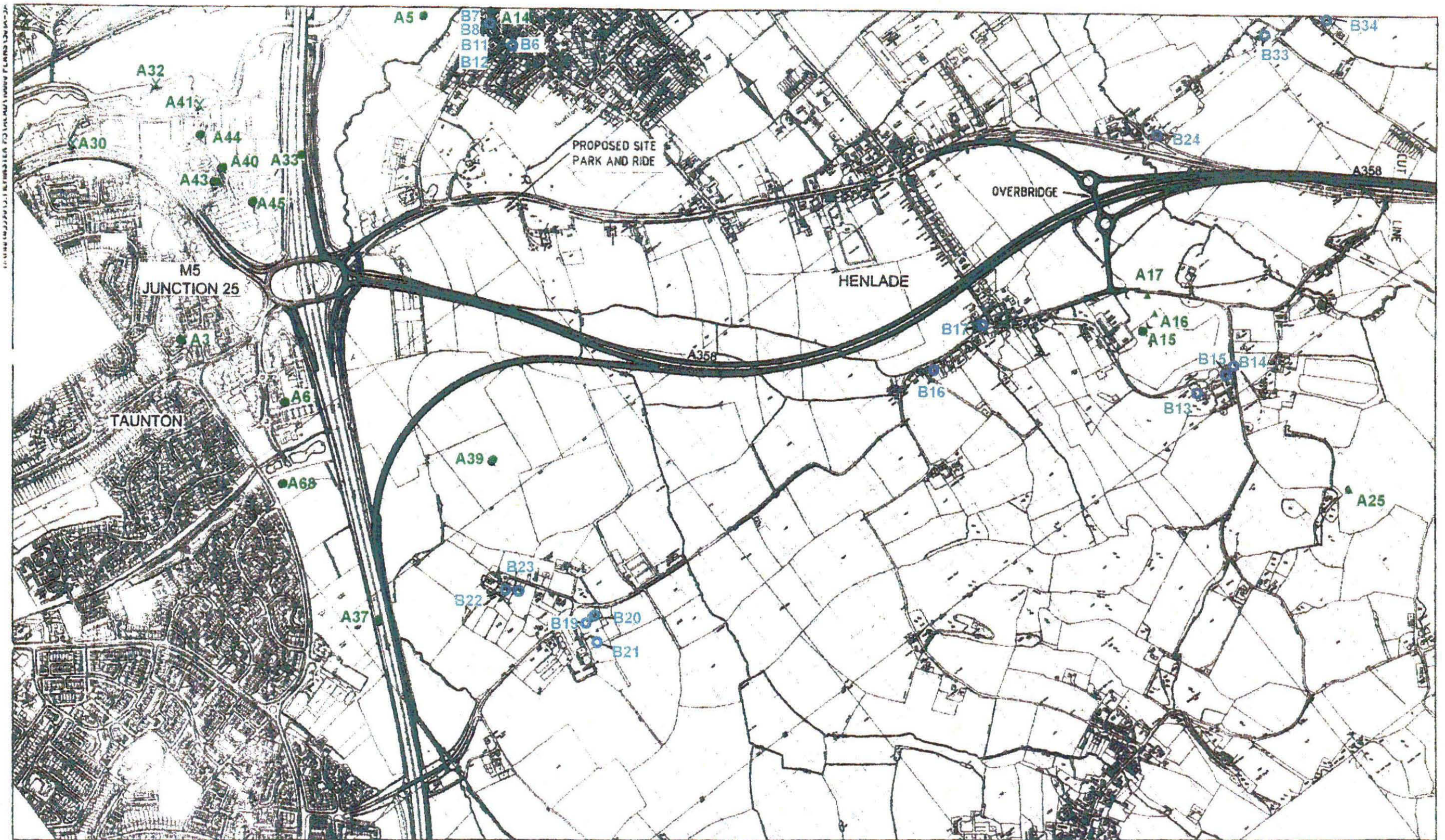
PR **PERSONS BRINDENHOFF**

Persons Brindenhoff Ltd

Company No. 0144 0144, Registered Office: 0144 0144
Tel: 0144 0144 0144 Fax: 0144 0144 0144

**A358 ILMINSTER-
M5 TAUNTON
STUDY AREA**

Fig. 1



Key

● Archaeological Site

○ Listed/Historic Structure

X Findspot

▲ Cartographic/Documentary Evidence

Fig. 2

PB PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF

Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd

Colfax House, South Road, Taunton, Somerset TA1 3DU
Tel: 01823 424400 Fax: 01823 424401

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HIGHWAYS AGENCY
Operations Directorate
South West

Temple Quay House
2, The Square
Bristol
BS1 6HA

PROJECT

APPRAISAL SUMMARY TABLES
FOR DEFINED A303 / A358 SCHEMES

TITLE

A358 ILMINSTER TO M5 TAUNTON
CULTURAL HERITAGE
INFORMATION

DATE 26/06/02

SCALE 1:10,000

LAYOUT 301A

CAD REF. \301A-SA

DRAWING NUMBER

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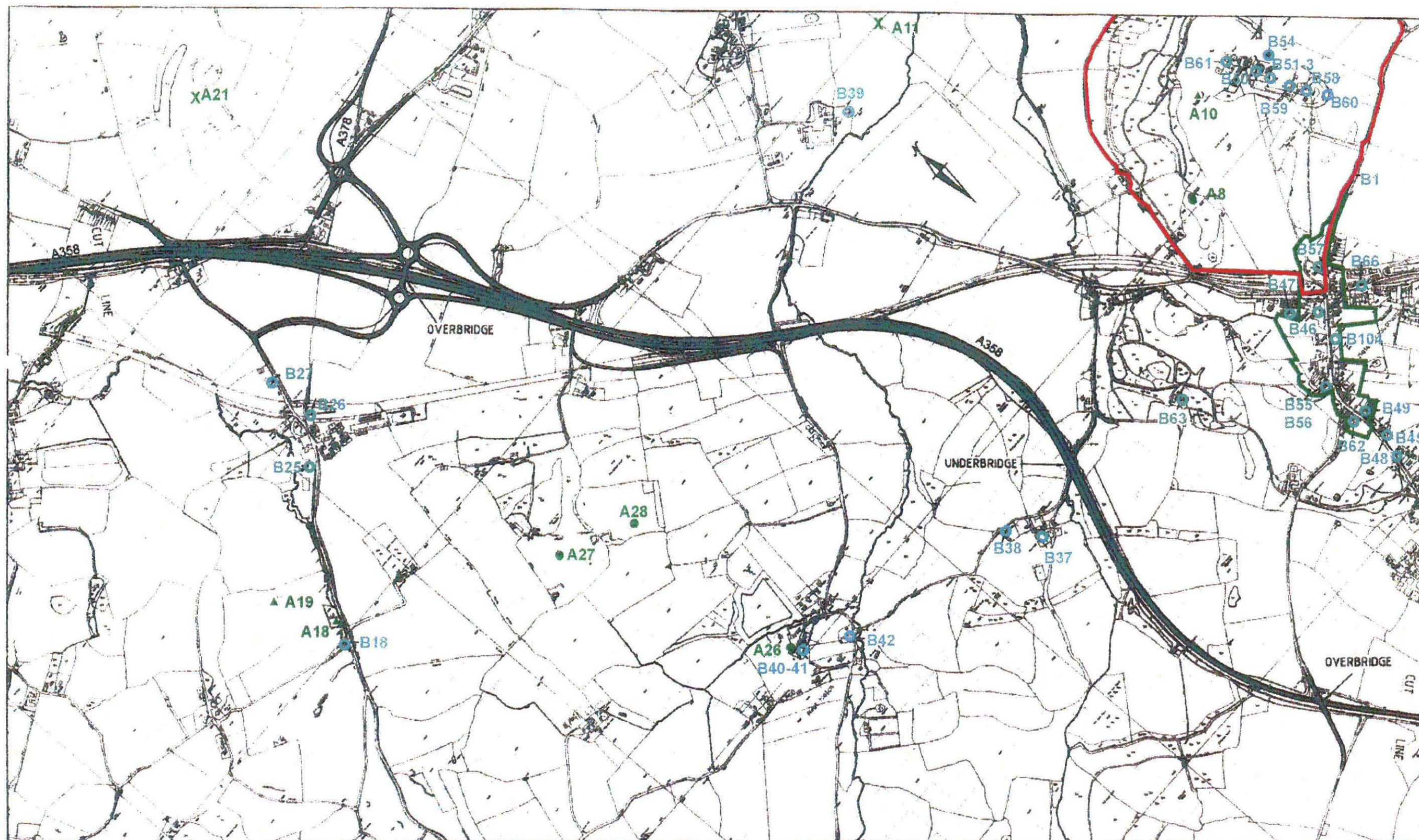
A3 original size

PRODUCED JRH

CAD LT

CHECKED KA

APPROVED KA



Key

- Archaeological Site
- X Findspot
- ▲ Cartographic/Documentary Evidence
- Listed/Historic Structure
- △ Conservation Area
- △ EH Register of Parks and Gardens

Fig. 3

PB PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF

Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd

Calyx House, South Road, Taunton, Somerset TA1 3DU
Tel: 44-(0)1823 424400 Fax: 44-(0)1823 424401

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2, The Square
Bristol
BS1 6HA

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APPRAISAL SUMMARY TABLES
FOR DEFINED A303 / A358 SCHEMES

TITLE

A358 ILMINSTER TO M5 TAUNTON
CULTURAL HERITAGE
INFORMATION

DATE 26/06/02

SCALE 1:10,000

LAYOUT 302A

CAD REF. \301A-5A

DRAWING NUMBER

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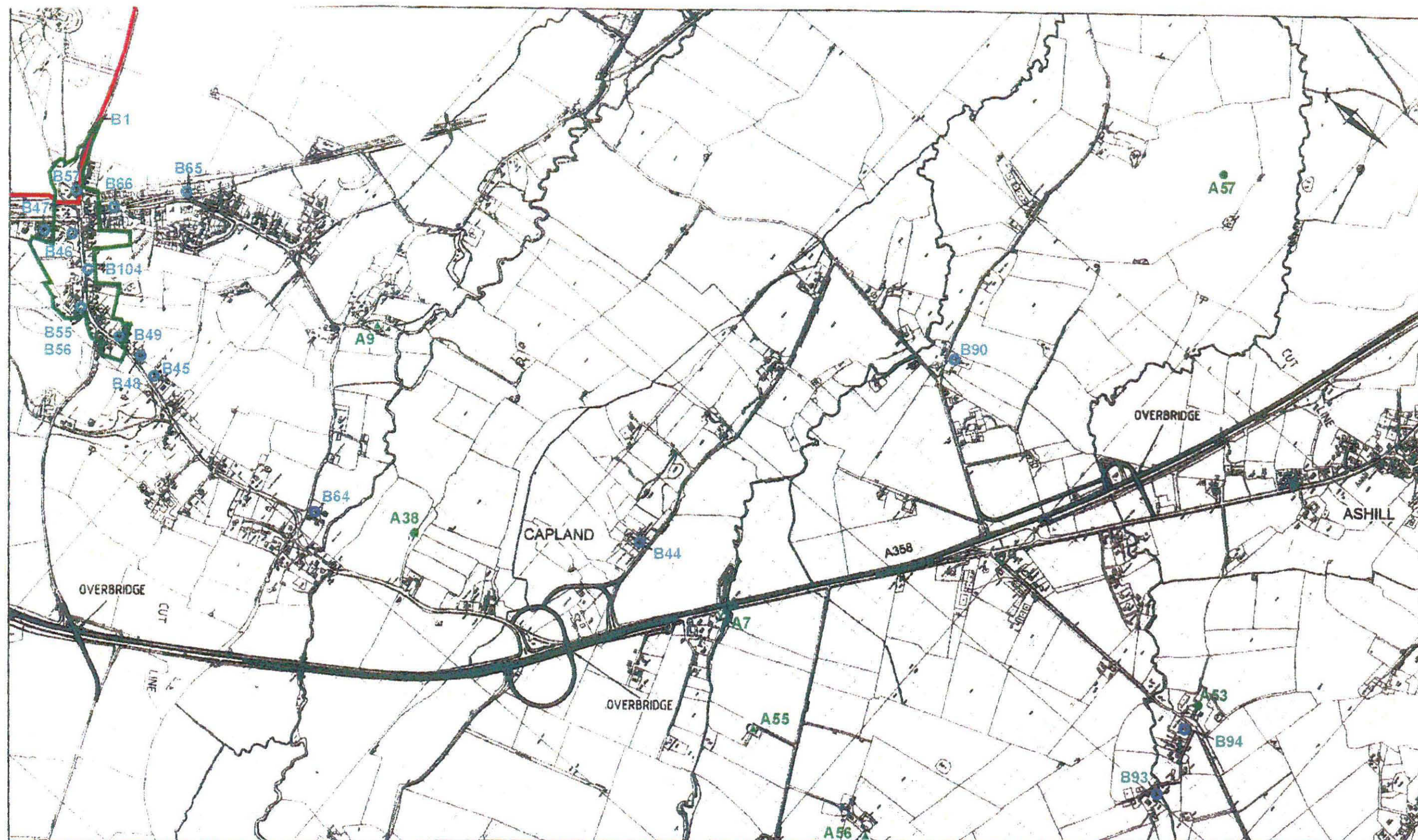
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PRODUCED JRH

CAD LT

CHECKED KA

APPROVED KA



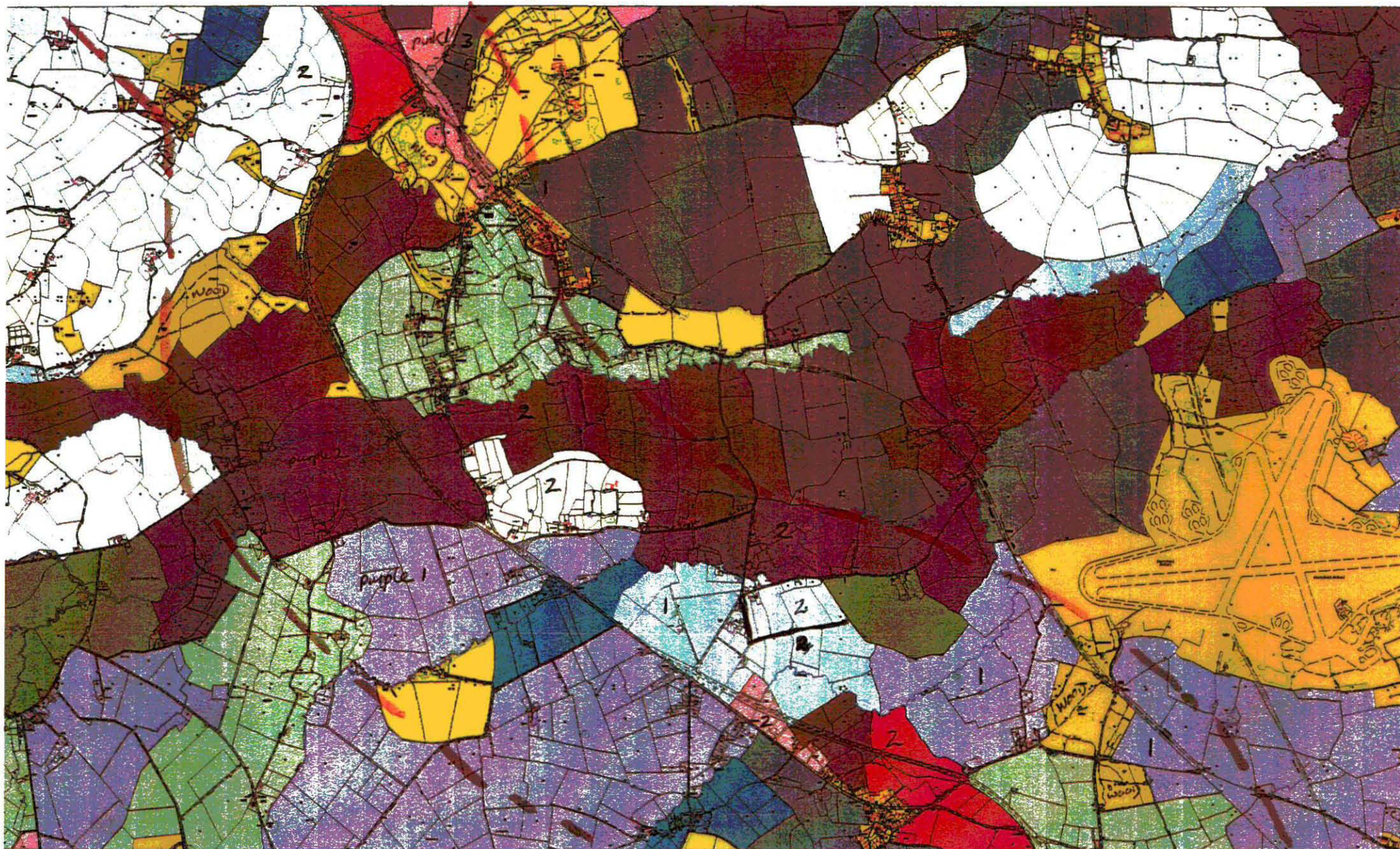
<p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Archaeological Site X Findspot ▲ Cartographic/Documentary Evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Listed/Historic Structure △ Conservation Area ▢ EH Register of Parks and Garden 	<p>PB PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF</p> <p>Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd Glyn House, South Road, Taunton, Somerset TA1 1DU Tel: 44 (0)1823 424400 Fax: 44 (0)1823 424401</p> <p>Fig. 4</p>	<p>CLIENT</p> <p>HIGHWAYS AGENCY Operations Directorate South West</p> <p>Temple Quay House 2, The Square Bristol BS1 6HA</p>	<p>PROJECT</p> <p>APPRAISAL SUMMARY TABLES FOR DEFINED A303 / A358 SCHEMES</p> <p>TITLE</p> <p>A358 ILMINSTER TO M5 TAUNTON CULTURAL HERITAGE INFORMATION</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE 26/06/02</td> <td>PRODUCED JRH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE 1:10,000</td> <td>CAD LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAYOUT 303A</td> <td>CHECKED KA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAD REF. \301A-5A</td> <td>APPROVED KA</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">DRAWING NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">HHI 43590/303A 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">AS original size</td> </tr> </table>	DATE 26/06/02	PRODUCED JRH	SCALE 1:10,000	CAD LT	LAYOUT 303A	CHECKED KA	CAD REF. \301A-5A	APPROVED KA	DRAWING NUMBER		HHI 43590/303A 0		AS original size	
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TAUNTON

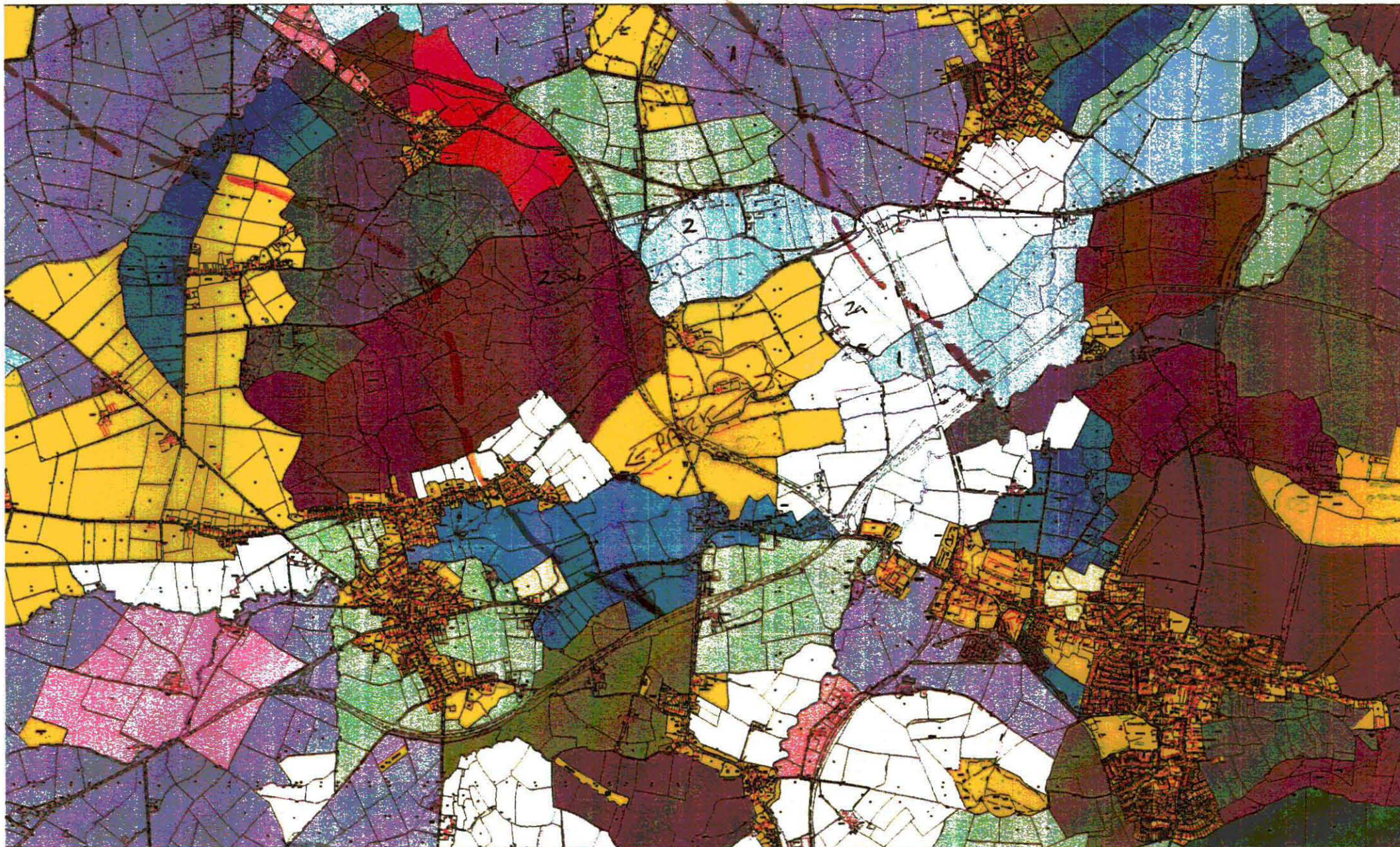


MAP 1

PARK



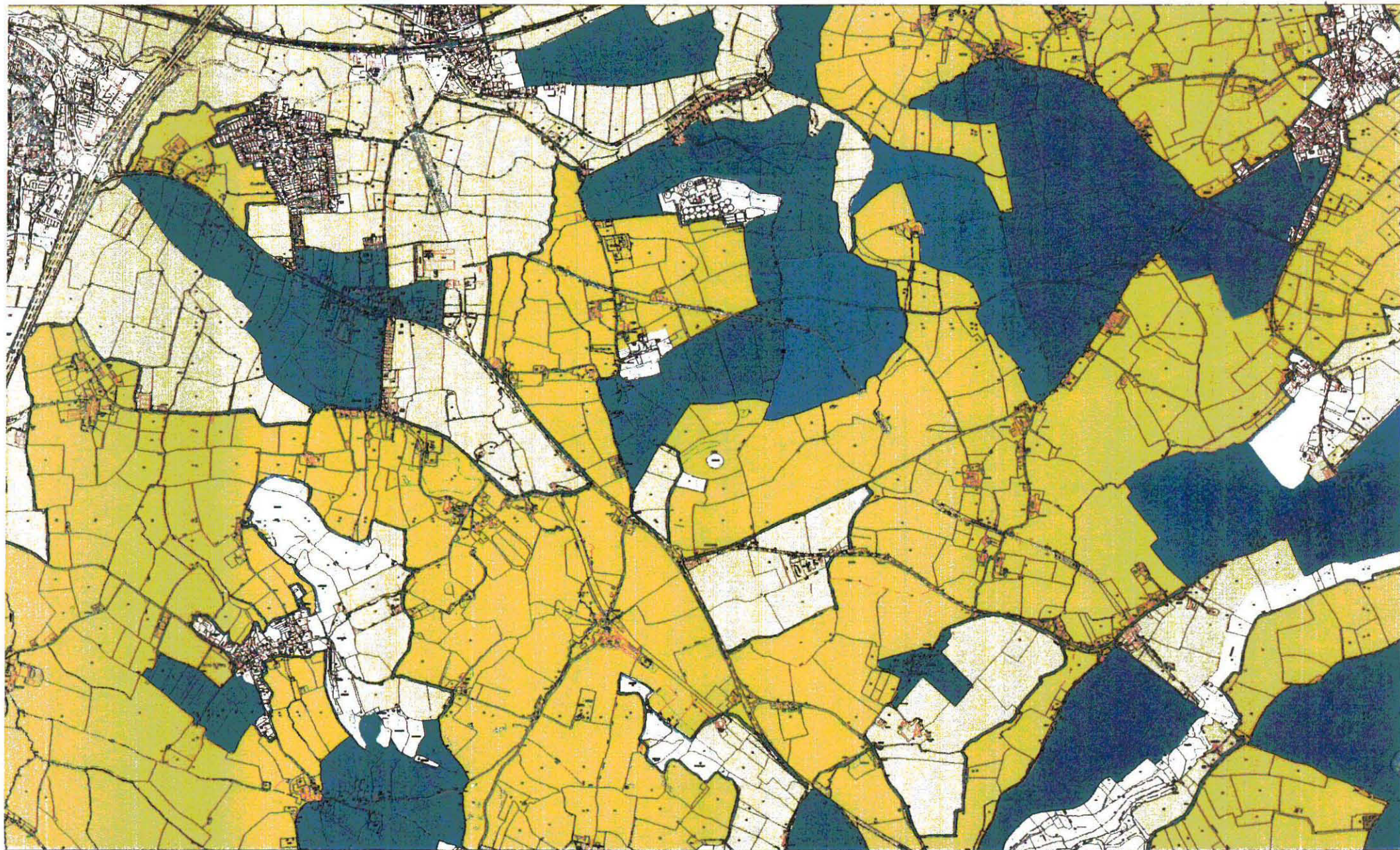
MAP 2



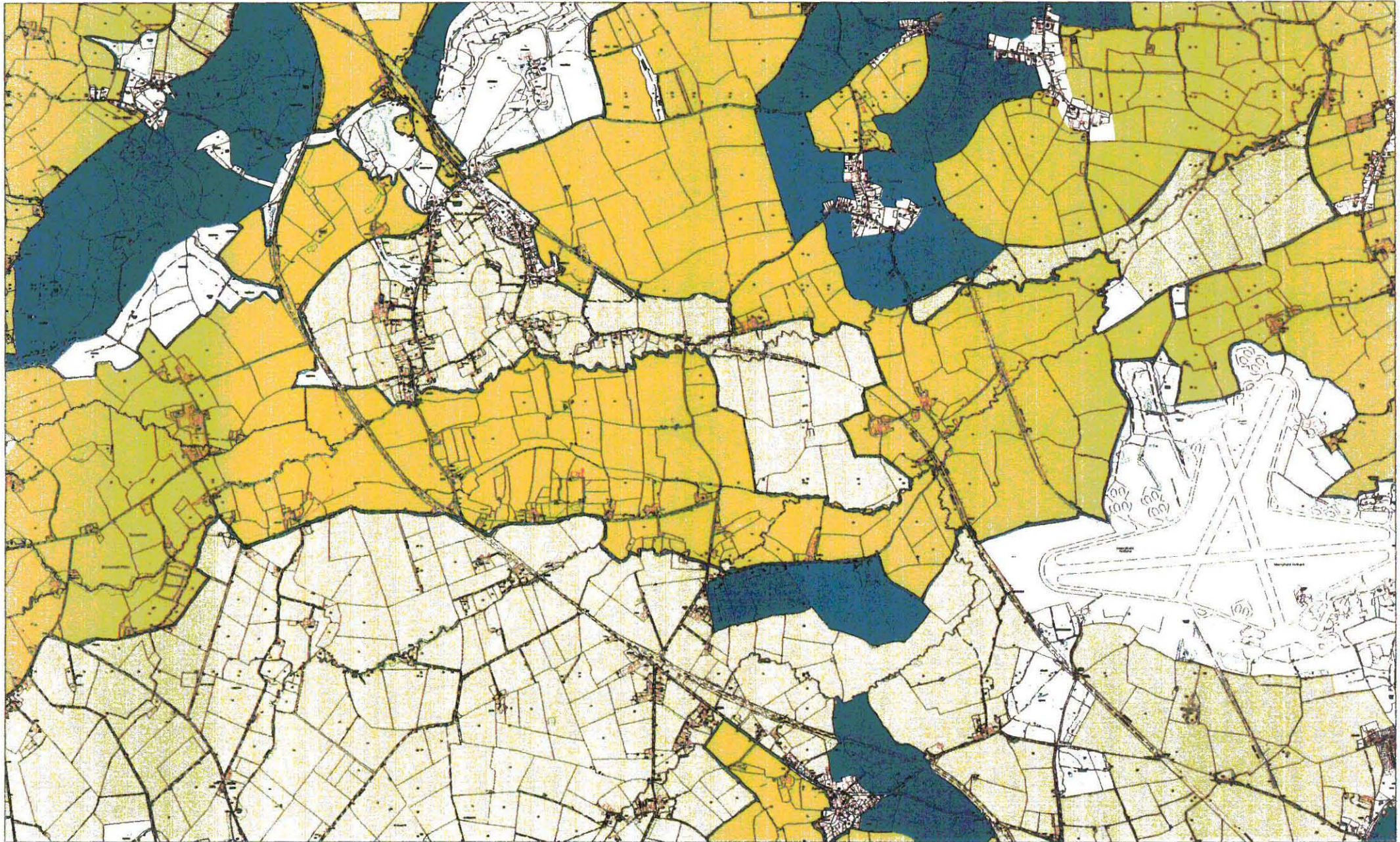
MAP 3

ILMINSTER

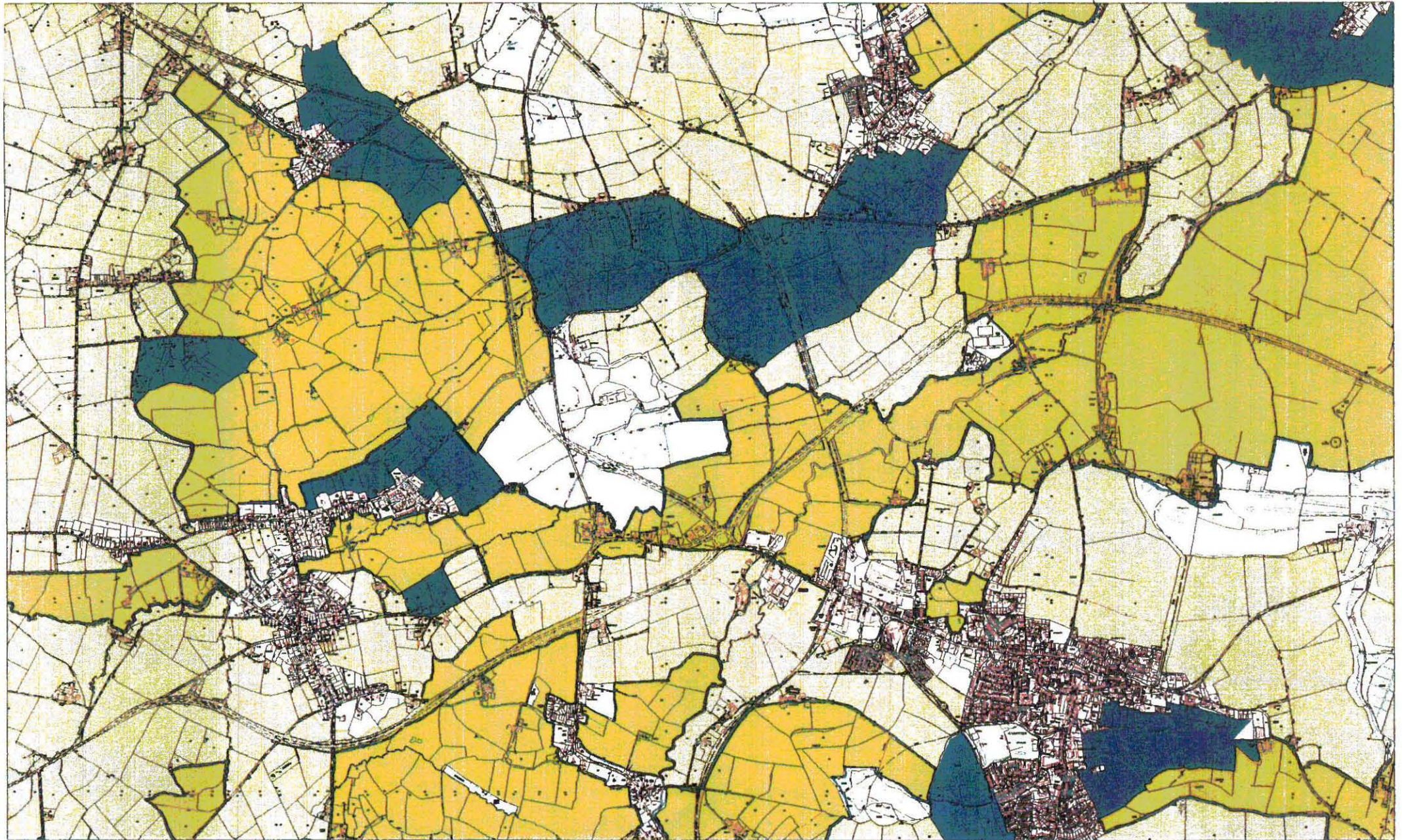
MUNTAU



MAP 4



MAP 5



MAP 6

↑
LIMINSTER