



Somerset College

Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Trull, Taunton

Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

December 2013

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creative minds safe hands





Document Control

Project: Canonsgrove
Client: Somerset College
Job Number: A085184
File Origin: \\leeds2\envdata\Projects\A080000-A089999\A085184\reports\Canonsgrove_DBA v2-external.doc

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Issue	Date	Status
0	December 2013	Draft
1	December 2013	Internal Comment Draft
2	December 2013	Final Issue
3		



Contents Page

1.0 Introduction 4

1.1 Aims and Objectives 4

1.2 Acknowledgements..... 5

2.0 Site and Development Description 5

3.0 Methodology 6

3.1 Assessment Methodology 6

3.2 Sources Consulted 6

4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context 7

4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 7

4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 7

4.3 National Planning Policy Framework 2012 7

4.4 Local Policy and Guidance 9

4.4.1 Taunton Deane Core Strategy 9

4.4.2 Taunton Deane Local Plan 9

5.0 Baseline Data 9

5.1 Designated Sites 9

5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background 10

5.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD) 10

5.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD) 11



Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton

5.2.3	Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD).....	12
5.2.4	Medieval Period (1066AD-c.1540AD)	12
5.2.5	Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1750AD), Industrial and Modern (1750AD to present)	13
6.0	Historic Mapping Survey	14
7.0	Historic Landscape Character	15
8.0	Site Walkover Survey.....	15
9.0	Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment.....	16
10.0	Proposed Evaluation and Mitigation Measures	17
11.0	Residual Effects and Conclusions.....	18
	References	19

Appendix Contents

Appendix A – Site Location Plan

Appendix B – Site Photographs

Appendix C – Assessment Methodology

Appendix D – Planning Policies

Appendix E – Designated Heritage Sites

Appendix F – Recorded Heritage Sites

Appendix G – Historic Mapping

Appendix H – Envirocheck Data

Appendix I - Report Conditions



1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Martin Brown, Principal Archaeologist, WYG and Charlotte Dawson, Assistant Consultant WYG, on behalf of Somerset College to accompany a planning application for a residential development to replace halls of residence.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standard definition of a desk-based assessment (Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment, 2012):

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary.
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site.
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate.
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.



This baseline assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

1.2 Acknowledgements

WYG wishes to acknowledge the assistance and support received from the Somerset Historic Environment Record and County Record Office in the completion of this assessment and to Taunton College for site access.

2.0 Site and Development Description

The development site is located to the south of Trull, Somerset. The site is centred on ST 2100 2096 (321000, 120960) and lies approximately 55m above the Ordnance Datum at the lowest point and 65m above the Ordnance Datum at the highest point. It is to the south of Staplehay and Trull and is just north of the M5. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The site extends to approximately 3 hectares. The site is currently owned by Taunton College and includes their halls of residence, as well as a social centre, gym and sports pitch. The site currently includes two three-storey accommodation blocks facing into a central greenspace, a gymnasium, a social centre and cafeteria and a third three storey accommodation block facing onto a car park. The majority of the development originated in the mid 1970s when the site was part of the Avon and Somerset Police Training Centre, which also included the adjacent Canonsgrove House. The plant room and the hall facing the car park appear slightly later in construction. The boundary of the site is illustrated on Figure 2, Appendix E. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B.

The site is currently accessed from the Taunton to Honiton road. The site is bounded by this road and a rank pasture field on its eastern boundary. To the north the site is bounded by hedges and remains of an iron estate fence, which separate the site from arable fields. A cottage, formerly a lodge to Canonsgrove House is located on the north-western corner of the site. It is outside the site boundary. The western boundary of the site is formed by a hedge that separates the site from a lane. The southern boundary includes a split chestnut fence and a close board fence. This latter is the boundary of Little Canonsgrove, a residential property and garden. To the east the boundary includes a closeboard fence and belt of



ornamental woodland that separates the site from Canonsgrove House. The house itself is very close to the boundary of the proposed development site toward the eastern end of the southern boundary.

The proposed development includes the demolition of the existing halls of residence and the construction of residential development across the whole site. The reader is referred to the submitted application for full details.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Assessment Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgment is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix C.

3.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of an approximate 1km radius centred on the development site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context.

This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER);



- National Monuments Record (NMR);
- English Heritage and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- Historic mapping; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 25th November 2013 to assess the site for previously unrecorded heritage remains and suitability for potential evaluation and mitigation measures.

Consultation was undertaken with the Somerset Historic Environment Record, English Heritage and the Somerset Record Office for the provision of data for this report.

4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

4.3 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic



environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (para 126).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance through alteration or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (para 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 138).

Where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (para 133). Where there is less than substantial harm the harm should be weighted against the public benefits of the development (para 134). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (para 134). The NPPF also makes provision to allow enabling development (para 140) and allowing development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 127)

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publically accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (para 141).



4.4 Local Policy and Guidance

4.4.1 Taunton Deane Core Strategy

The Taunton Deane Core Strategy was adopted in September 2012. Policy CP8 “The Environment” commits the authority to “protect, conserve or enhance the interests of natural and historic assets”. This policy is reproduced in full in Appendix C.

4.4.2 Taunton Deane Local Plan

The Taunton Deane Local Plan (May 2009) sets out the Local Plan policies that are saved until the relevant Development Plan Documents replace them. The only relevant heritage policy to be saved following adoption of the Core Strategy is: EN23 Areas of Archaeological Interest. The full text of the policy can be seen in Appendix C.

5.0 Baseline Data

5.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, or Registered Battlefields within the study area.

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument recorded within the study area: Poundisford Pale, a medieval deer park boundary (43502). It is three miles in circumference and the extent of survival is variable along its length. The best preservation lies to the south of the park, whereas in other areas the earthworks have been destroyed by agricultural and building activity.

There is one Grade II Registered Park and Garden recorded within the study area: Poundisford Park (43503). This was one of the medieval estates of the Bishop of Winchester. Its establishment is traditionally attributed to Henry of Blois in the mid 12th Century. There are 17th Century formal gardens which are set within a medieval deer park. There are further formal gardens which are associated with a secondary house within the park.

There are seven Listed Buildings within the study area. These are all Grade II Listed. These include one chapel and the remaining buildings are farmhouses and cottages. These are detailed in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figure 2.



5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

In addition to the designated sites identified above, the Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record holds details for 47 recorded heritage sites within the study area. Details of all the sites can be seen in Appendix F and their locations can be seen on Figure 3. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifier in the Appendix F table and Figure 3.

There are a number of records of geophysical surveys, an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief (32130, 32128 and 32257). There are also several sites of unknown date recorded within the study area. These include a findspot of slag indicating a possible iron working site (29293), a standing stone (43509) and a possible buried trackway (43497).

5.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

Across the Taunton area there is widespread activity which is indicated by flint scatters. In addition archaeological works carried out in advance of the M5 revealed several prehistoric settlement sites which are indicative of widespread farming in the area. There are further findspots of prehistoric date which have not been specifically dated. These are of flint and chert tools (43515, 43500 and NMR 190896) including a quartzite hammerstone found during gardening (15726). There are also several cropmarks indicative of agricultural settlement and activity recorded within the study area. Although it has not been confirmed, it is likely that due to their form that they are of prehistoric date (Gathercole 2002).

Palaeolithic activity in the region is not well characterised due to the paucity of data. Typically, 'sites' are recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces (of which the highest density is from the east of the region (Hosfield *et al.* 2007, 30)). Cave sites associated with Palaeolithic activity are found throughout the south west region, particularly in south Devon and central Somerset (Hosfield *et al.* 2007, 37) and a number of such cave dwellings have been recorded in Cheddar Gorge. Although there are no recorded sites of Palaeolithic date within the study area, within the wider region there is a site at Norton Fitzwarren of a hillfort which also contains evidence of activity dating to the Palaeolithic (Gathercole 2002).

Mesolithic activity is typically associated with upland zones and lowland wetland areas (Hosfield *et al.* 2007, 40). The environment is better understood, in part due to the work of several specialists who contributed to the Somerset Levels Project: 1974-1989 (cf. Caseldine 1984 cited in Hosfield *et al.* 2007, 43). Within the study area, there is a recorded flint scatter of Mesolithic date (NMR 190895).



There is only one site recorded within the study area of possible Neolithic date (32231). The site comprises of a number of post holes which may indicate a small timber structure. Dating evidence from the lowest excavated fills indicates late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. However it is possible that the true date of formation may be late Neolithic or early Bronze Age allowing the site to be interpreted as a henge monument (Brigers 2013).

Whilst later Bronze Age settlement in the region is characterised by roundhouses, settlement evidence from within Somerset is largely gathered from material culture (pottery and lithics), rather than structures (Fitzpatrick 2007, 118). Settlement in the Iron Age focuses, for the most part, on agriculture. 'Village-like' settlements, such as Little Yeovilton, as well as hillforts are seen in the region.

Within the study area, to the south of Staplehay, there has been archaeological work producing evidence indicative of settlement during the Bronze Age and Iron Age (Gathercole 2002). These settlements are characterised by pottery within fills of ditches. One such site has recently been identified during archaeological evaluation to the north of the campus (GSB 2013, Brigers 2013). In addition to the henge described above, there are further pits and ditches containing artefacts of Bronze Age date at the lowest levels with further artefacts dating to the Iron Age within the upper fills. There is also a large v-shaped ditch which is mentioned several times across the sites which may indicate the extent of a small enclosed settlement (43493, 43494, 43510 and NMR 190887). These are recorded to the east of the development site. There is also evidence of further settlement of this date immediately to the north of the development site (32232 and 32233).

In addition, across the study area there are findspots of both Bronze and Iron Age date. There is a findspot of a Bronze Age flint core (44214) as well as a standing stone (NMR 190884). Further evidence of prehistoric occupation is also recorded in the form of a stone lined hearth of Bronze Age/Iron Age (NMR 190886), an Iron Age hearth (NMR 190891) and two oval Iron Age pits (NMR 190892). The majority of these prehistoric occupation sites and features were recorded during excavations in advance of the construction of the M5.

5.2.2 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)

Extensive Roman activity and influence is seen within the region. Within Somerset, the Iron Age tribal areas of the Durotriges in the south, Dobunni in the north, and Dumnonii in the west were all occupied during the 1st century AD. As part of this conquest and subsequent process of Romanisation the major Roman road, later known as the 'Fosse Way' was constructed through the county at this time. Several forts have been



Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton

recorded in Somerset, with one at Wiveliscombe (Ordnance Survey 1994). With the exception of militarised zones and larger civitas capitals, settlement forms remained relatively unchanged until the 2nd century with streets and 'roadside settlements'. Somerset saw a marked expansion in villas in the 3rd-4th century (Holbrook 2007, 151). Some of these villas have been shown to continue in use into the sub-Roman period of the 5th century. Villa sites have been the main focus of research in the region, with new sites identified and investigated at Dinnington, south Somerset and Yarford, north of Taunton (Holbrook 2007, 152). Natural resources within Somerset were exploited during the Roman period including iron to the west, stone to the south and lead to the north east (Ordnance Survey 1994).

Within the study area work carried out in advance of the M5 has revealed Roman farmsteads to the South of Staplehay (Gathercole 2002). There are also several other recorded sites of Romano-British date. These include the two sites which also have evidence of late prehistoric settlement, one of which (43493) remained in occupation and the other (43394) has been cut by a Roman ditch. There is also a possible Roman metalled trackway (NMR 190890) recorded within the study area, as well as a findspot of a Roman coin of Marcus Aurelius (NMR 190721).

5.2.3 Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD)

The nature of the transition from Romano-British culture to the later Anglo-Saxon in the region is not wholly understood. Theories of 'system collapse' for the Roman period and subsequent Anglo-Saxon conquest have been challenged; thoughts of a continuation of Romano-British settlement beyond 410AD and the incursion of peoples from northern Europe seen more in terms of a migration events during the 5th-6th centuries provide contrasting view points (Webster 2007, 170-171). Indeed, evidence from a number of villa sites, including Langport, suggest that Romano-British culture definitely continued into the 5th century in Somerset. The latter part of the early medieval (9th century) sees resurgence in both urban areas and nucleated rural settlements (Webster 2007, 171).

Within the study area there is evidence of occupation with finds of charcoal, pot sherds and hearths. There are also sites which indicate metal working (43493-5, NMR 190880 and NMR 190894). These sites were recorded through excavations in advance of the construction of the M5.

5.2.4 Medieval Period (1066AD-c.1540AD)

The archaeological evidence for the medieval period largely survives within pockets of the landscape which are used less intensively today, and also sealed beneath modern towns and farmsteads (Rippon and Croft 2007, 195). Overviews of medieval Somerset are provided by Aston and Burrow (1982 cited in Rippon and



Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton

Croft 2007, 195) and Aston (1988 cited in Rippon and Croft 2007, 195). The origins of the social and physical structure of the landscape is rooted in the early medieval period with the rise of feudal estates, ecclesiastical power, both spiritual and temporal, and the development of nucleated settlement of villages and small towns. Improvements were made to these existing patterns and there was a spread into more marginal zones during the more temperate period in the high medieval period (Rippon and Croft 2007, 195).

Within the study area Poundisford Park Pale (43502) is the enclosure of a medieval deer park. It is an earth bank with a stone core. It is associated with Poundisford Park (43503), which dates to 12th Century and is originally ascribed to the Bishop of Winchester, but it may have had an earlier Saxon predecessor (Gathercole 2002). The park was later split into two with the lodge constructed towards the end of the medieval period. There are now formal and ornamental gardens on the site which are typical in the development of a medieval deer park (English Heritage 1989). A further typical feature recorded within the park is a possible medieval fishpond and moat (43506) which may have served as a hunting lodge.

The majority of the recorded sites are farmsteads (41047, 16376 and 40981) most of which date to the 16th Century and are Grade II Listed, apart from Little Canonsgrove (NMR 524599) which is not designated. There is documentary evidence of mid 13th Century date which refers to the inhabitants of Canonsgrove, Sweethay and Kibbear (Gathercole 2002). There is also further evidence of agriculture across the study area with an area of possible ridge and furrow (43702) and evidence of irrigation ditches (NMR 190885 and 43495). Also within the study area there is evidence of pottery (43511) and a field known as "kiln close" although no kiln has been recorded. There is also another area with dense scatters of pottery (43499) recorded within the study area.

Excavations at Canonsgrove in 1971-72 found medieval/post medieval walls and a trackway in the south part of the farm (Gathercole 2002).

5.2.5 Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1750AD), Industrial and Modern (1750AD to present)

A similar level of agriculture continues into the post medieval period with further farmhouses recorded (NMR 538210, 40640, 41045, 43521-2, 43498, 41008 and NMR 190899) within the study area. There is further recorded evidence of agriculture in the form of cultivation ridges (44998), a horse gin (43701). Within Poundisford Park there are several recorded ponds (NMR 190898). These are likely to have served as larders and recreational places through fishing and fowling, as well as providing watering places for deer



Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton

and other, domesticated animals. There is also a turnpike road recorded within the study area (26227), as well as a milestone (19913) which is no longer extant. In addition to the farmhouses, a church (41007) was also built in the 19th Century. There is also a house recorded known as Little Fulwood (44848) which was converted into an officer's mess during World War II. No other Air Ministry buildings survive on this site.

Canonsgrove House is part of a phase of early modern development along the Honiton Road. It reflects the prosperity and expansion of Taunton as a commercial and administrative centre that created suburbs and opulent villas for the expanding professional and commercial classes. This process was driven by improvements in agriculture, industry and transport: initially with the digging of Somerset's canals and then the arrival of the railway. The nearby Taunton School, with its Gothic Revival buildings is also a manifestation of the rise of capital during this period. Map evidence shows that Canonsgrove House enjoyed features typical of country houses, including outbuildings, probably stables and a coach house and a walled garden, as well as ornamental grounds that included extensive planting, evident in the surviving tree-lined walk on the campus.

6.0 Historic Mapping Survey

A selection of historic maps held by the Somerset Record Office was examined in order to establish the history of the site. In addition, a series of Ordnance Survey maps from First Edition onwards was obtained via Envirocheck. The maps examined and discussed are presented in Appendix G.

The earliest map consulted was the 1775 Plan of the Parish of Pitminster, which shows the site as undeveloped, agricultural land. There are buildings depicted to the south of the development site in the vicinity of Little Canonsgrove. The 1810 Parish Map of Pitminster also shows the development area under arable cultivation: wheat to the west and oats to the east. No buildings are shown within the development site.

The Pitminster Tithe Map of 1839 shows that there had been some boundary loss to the north of the development site since 1810. The site itself had undergone some development with some buildings shown in the eastern field. These are associated with the development of Canonsgrove House and include evidence of a walled garden and outbuildings. The Taunton Deane Inclosure map, 1851 shows the same layout.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1887 shows further development within the site including landscaping. Canonsgrove House is also depicted. This layout and level of development is echoed on the



1905 OS 6" Second Edition, which also shows the buildings and walled garden that preceded the current development. The wider garden, including ornamental trees is also indicated. The 1962 OS 1:2500 still shows the House, gardens and outbuildings but by 1978 the halls of residence have been constructed and the walled garden and outbuildings demolished. There has also been extensive landscaping to the south of the halls and Canonsgrove House to create sports pitches. However, some elements of the garden planting, including the ornamental trees, including semi-mature chestnut trees, have been retained. At this time the complex, including the house, was the Avon and Somerset Police training college. The situation remains unchanged on the 1982 OS Map and is predominantly as the site appears today.

7.0 Historic Landscape Character

Historic Landscape Characterisation data was provided by Somerset Historic Environment Record. The data can be seen on Figure 4, Appendix F. The site is characterised as recently enclosed between 18th Century and 21st Century. It also states that there has been less than 25% boundary loss since 1905. This characterisation is echoed in the mapping.

The area to the east of the development site is anciently enclosed and Poundisford Park Pale is described as a Historic Landscape Park.

8.0 Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey was completed on 25th November 2013. The weather was bright and clear. Photographs of the site are included in Appendix B. The site was fully accessible and surveyed. No significant archaeological remains, or evidence of remains were identified during the walkover survey. However, elements of the gardens of Canonsgrove House are still extant in the ornamental planting of trees along the wooded path at the northern edge of the sports pitches. In addition to these trees there is a pond located between them and the halls. This may be an original garden feature, but as it does not appear on any of the maps consulted this cannot be said with any certainty.

The terracing for the sports pitches has had a significant impact on the site. The ground falls gently to the south and to create a level space the terracing has removed significant quantities of soil to a depth of some 2.5 to 3 metres at the northern edge of the works.



9.0 Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

Recent archaeological evaluation undertaken to the north of the site has demonstrated the archaeological potential for the presence and survival of significant archaeological deposits in this area. Nevertheless the evidence of extensive physical intervention at this site, including the original gardens and outbuildings for Canonsgrove House and the subsequent redevelopment as Police Training Centre and Halls for Taunton College are considered likely to have extensively truncated, if not entirely removed, any remains present on the majority of the site. The area of sports pitches has been so extensively landscaped that no archaeological deposits will survive in this, the southern portion of the site. The only area where archaeological deposits may have survived to any degree could be in the car park in the north-west portion of the site although, even here, there has been evidence of disturbance including services and sewerage works. For these reasons the overall heritage potential of the site is considered to be Low, if not negligible and there are areas where the site must be considered to have no heritage potential whatsoever.

The proposed development is immediately adjacent to the historic Canonsgrove House (circa 1840). This building is not listed. Nevertheless, setting of such an historic property is a consideration. In the northern part of the site the proposed development will replace three-storey existing halls of residence and a gym with uninterrupted, flat brick walls. These buildings are all taller than the proposed residential properties that will replace them. This should be regarded as a positive impact, reducing the impact of the site on the skyline, when seen from the north, and reducing the potential to see the neighbouring buildings from the grounds of Canonsgrove House. In addition, there is a closeboarded fence and tree screen between the development site and the grounds of the house which screens the development from the immediate setting of the house. In the southern area new development is proposed on the current sports pitches. Once again, trees, bushes and fencing already form a significant barrier between the house and the pitches. While the proposals will introduce new buildings into the landscape, the fall of the land and the boundary planting means that they will not be visible from either Canonsgrove House or its gardens. In addition, the existing planting means that the house is not currently visible from the west, meaning that the new development will not impact on the understanding or appreciation of an historic building in its landscape setting. Viewed from the east, including from the drive and from Honiton Road, fencing and planting screen both the existing halls and Canonsgrove House. These elements serve to screen the House from both the public road and the driveway.

Canonsgrove Close is situated adjacent to the south-west corner of the site. It is also not listed. The dwelling is separated from the site by fencing and planting and the fall of the land means that it is at a



lower level than the pitches within the proposed development area. In addition, the aspect of the farmhouse is to the south: the southern wall has more, larger windows than the northern. It is not considered that the appreciation, understanding or significance will be adversely affected by the proposed development.

The remains of ornamental planting survive as a path and row of trees in the north-west of the site and currently form a boundary between the car park and gym and the sports pitches. These retain some significance as a survival of the domestic and ornamental landscape. They will be retained in the proposed development scheme.

While the recent discoveries to the north of the site indicate archaeological potential, the impact of previous and current development is considered such that the proposed development will have very low impact in the historic environment. The extensive removal and truncation of the site by outbuildings for Canonsgrove House, associated garden works and the extensive redevelopment of the site, including the landscaping/terracing means that very little of the site remains undisturbed and that the former role of the site as garden to Canonsgrove House is not easily read. In addition, the impact of the proposals on the setting of Canonsgrove House is minimal. As a result the impact of the proposed development may be assessed as negligible.

10.0 Proposed Evaluation and Mitigation Measures

Further archaeological evaluation of the heritage potential of the site is not proposed. This is because the site is considered to have been significantly impacted in the past, resulting in low to negligible potential and negligible impact.

The setting of Canonsgrove House is, similarly, not considered to be adversely affected by the proposals. While fences may need to be improved, or planting retained these are minor matters. Planting to reinforce the boundary with Canonsgrove Close should be included within the design scheme.

The trees currently between the pitches and car park will be retained. However, they should be clearly marked as such and be fenced to exclude them from the working area in order to protect them from accidental damage.



11.0 Residual Effects and Conclusions

The proposed development will become a feature within the landscape south of Taunton. This is an area where there are a number of development schemes coming forward. However, the proposals are not considered likely to impact of archaeological deposits. Although the setting of Canonsgrove House and Farmhouse will be altered, a number of factors, including the strong physical boundaries between the properties and the site, and the current, developed nature of at least part of the site mean that there will be negligible impact on their understanding and appreciation.

The proposed development is located in an area that includes identified heritage assets, both archaeological deposits and historic buildings, some of them listed. There is potential for later prehistoric or Romano-British activity to have taken place on the site but the development of the site since the 1830s, and in particular in the 1970s, is considered to have had significant effects on any remains, including complete removal of any remains in the area currently in use as sports pitches. As a result, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low to negligible and neither evaluation nor mitigation are considered necessary, nor are they proposed. While the proposed development has the potential to adversely affect the setting of the historic buildings adjacent to the site, this has been assessed and is not considered to be an issue. Where necessary, design can further lessen the already minimal impact of the proposed development but the current landscaping is considered an effective mitigation as it stands.



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Historic Mapping

Plan of the Parish of Pitminster, 1755 DD/x/BLE

Pitminster Parish Map, 1810 DD/DP C/1062

Pitminster Tithe Map, 1839

Ordnance Survey 1" First Edition, 1890

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6" Series, 1905

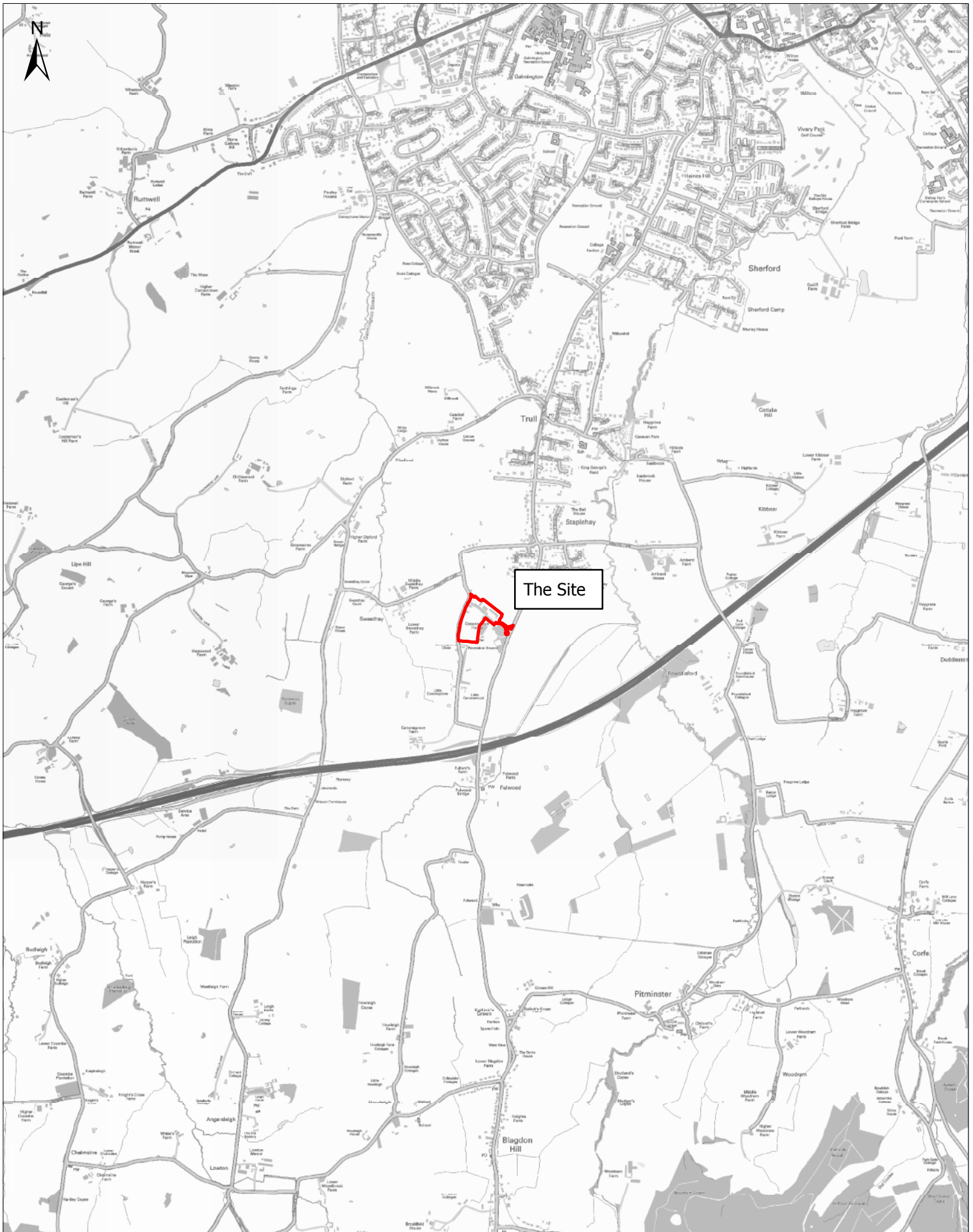
Ordnance Survey 1:25000, 1959



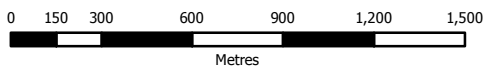
Appendices



Appendix A – Site Location Plan



The Site



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Sheet Size: **A4** Scale of Original: **1:25,000**

Client: **Somerset College**

Project: **Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Trull, Taunton**

PMC Created:	KRH Checked:	December 2013 Date:	V1 Version:
Site Location Plan			
Office: 4154	Project No: A085184	Figure No: 1	



Appendix B – Site Photographs



Photograph 1: View North from the SW corner of site across the sports pitches. The goal posts give scale to the terracing.



Photograph 2: View NE from the SW corner of the site showing the fence and landscape boundaries with Canonsgrove House



Photograph 3: View South from the terrace. Canonsgrove Close is visible through the trees.



Photograph 4: Former Pond behind the gym.



Photograph 5: Remains of the wooded garden path on the north side of the sports pitch.



Photograph 6: Inspection cover and semi-buried, probable septic tank at the west end of the pond and immediately north of the wooded path.



Photograph 7: View East across the car park from the western boundary of the site.



Photograph 8: View across the northern part of site showing buildings, infrastructure and planting.



Photograph 9: View looking south showing access at rear of Canonsgrove House by the current entrance to the campus.



Appendix C – Assessment Methodology



Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with



Value	Examples
	reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

Magnitude

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative) The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation



Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive)
Moderate	Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative) Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive)
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative) Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)
Negligible / No Change	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative). Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.



Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

Significance

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / no Change
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.





Appendix D – Planning Policies



Taunton Deane Core Strategy, Adopted Sept 2012

Policy CP 8

ENVIRONMENT

The Borough Council will conserve and enhance the natural and historic environment, and will not permit development proposals that would harm these interests or the settings of the towns and rural centres unless other material factors are sufficient to override their importance. Proposals that will have an adverse impact on Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites and/or features which provide ecological support for their conservation objectives will not be supported.

Planning applications for development on sites within the Bat Consultation Zone will require a 'test of significance' under the Habitat Regulations to be carried out. Applicants must provide all necessary information to enable such a test to be conducted, including any necessary survey work, reports and avoidance/mitigation measures with the application.

A network of green infrastructure assets has been identified and should be retained and enhanced, including through the development of green wedges and corridors as envisaged through the Taunton Deane Green Infrastructure Strategy. A number of green and blue links are proposed. New green wedges are proposed to be delivered as an integral part of urban extensions at Comeytrove / Trull in Taunton and in Wellington at Longforth and Cades / Jurston. Extensions to existing green wedges are proposed at Staplegrove, along the Tone east of the M5 and at Wellington. A new Priorswood country park is proposed to be provided as an integral part of the urban extensions at Monkton Heathfield and Nerrols. New green links are proposed from the town through the existing green wedges to the Quantock Hills AONB to the north and the Blackdown Hills AONB to the south. Developments will be expected to adopt Natural England's Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt) and contribute to realising the opportunities identified within the Taunton Deane Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Development will be supported at sustainable locations to improve green infrastructure, public access, visual amenity and the overall quality of the natural environment. Development will need to mitigate and where necessary, compensate for adverse impacts on landscape, protected or important species, important habitats and natural networks, river and ground water quality and quantity so that there are no residual effects.



Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton

The Council will seek to direct development away from land at risk of fluvial or other causes of flooding (including areas likely to be subject to flood risk in the future as a result of climate change) adopting a sequential approach to the location of development, as set out in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2. Development sites will need to ensure that flood risk is not exacerbated from increased surface water flows by ensuring that existing greenfield rates and volumes are not increased off-site through the adoption of multi-functional SUDS. The Council will seek to reduce flood risk and mitigate for the impacts of climate change within Taunton Deane (and in particular the Taunton urban area) through the provision of a strategic flood attenuation scheme to which development sites will need to contribute.

Unallocated greenfield land outside of settlement boundaries will be protected and where possible enhanced. Development within such areas will be strictly controlled in order to conserve the environmental assets and open character of the area. Development outside of settlement boundaries will be permitted where it will:

- be in accordance with national, regional and local policies for development within rural areas (including those for protected Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites); and
- be appropriate in terms of scale, siting and design; and
- protect, conserve or enhance landscape and townscape character whilst maintaining green wedges and open breaks between settlements; and
- protect, conserve or enhance the interests of natural and historic assets; and
- not exacerbate, and where possible improve the quality, quantity and availability of the water resource, reduce flood risk (fluvial and surface water); and
- protect habitats and species, including those listed in UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans, and conserve and expand the biodiversity of the Plan Area; and
- provide for any necessary mitigation measures.



Taunton Deane Local Plan

EN23 Where a proposal affects a site of archaeological interest or Area of High Archaeological Potential, or it is suspected the development could affect archaeological remains, developers must provide for satisfactory evaluation of the archaeological value of the site, and the likely effects on it, before planning applications are determined.

Where evaluation is considered to justify designation of an archaeological site of national or county importance, policies EN21 or EN22 will apply, otherwise, if it is decided that development is to be allowed, developers must provide for an adequate watching brief.

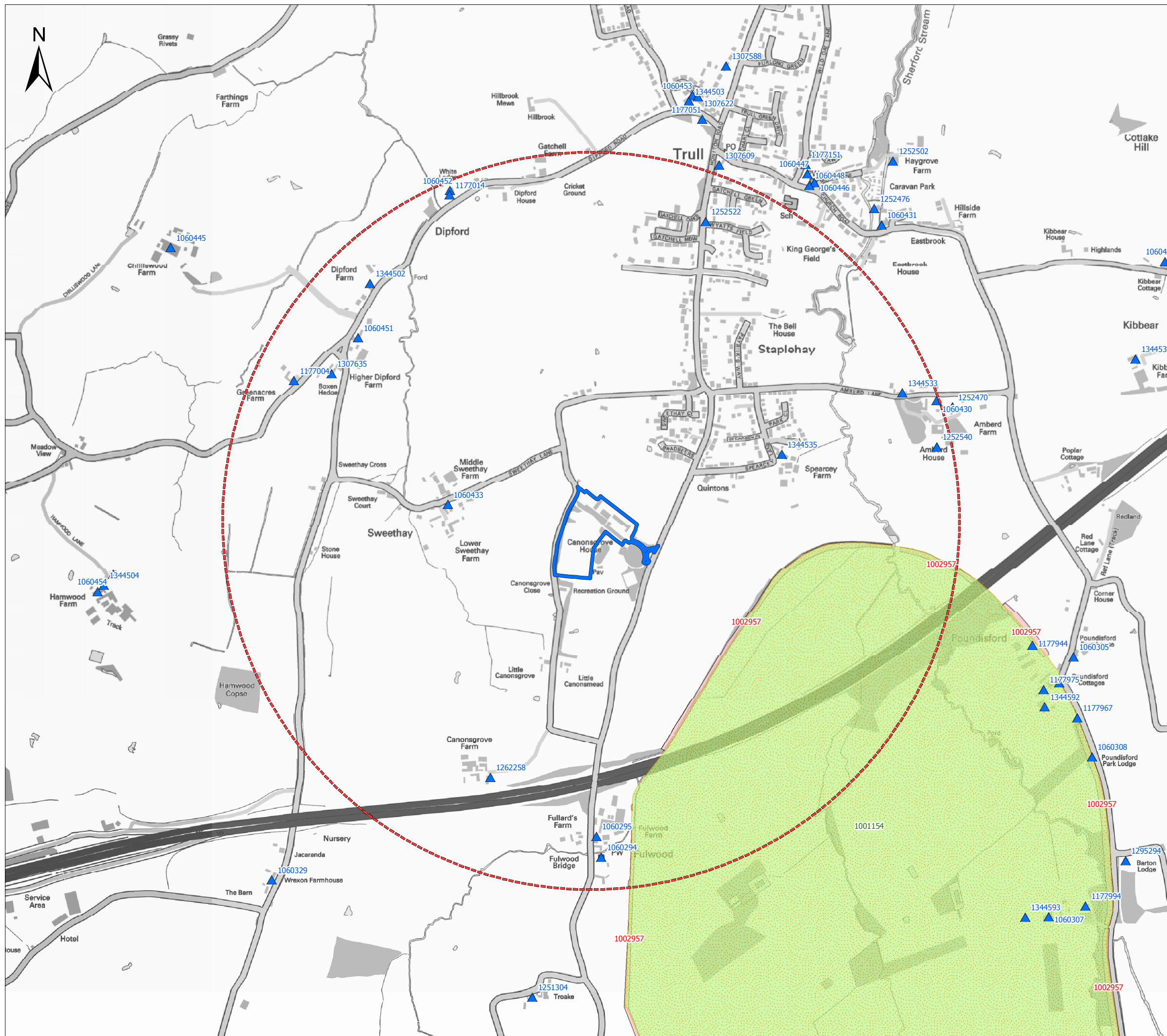


Appendix E – Designated Heritage Sites

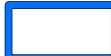


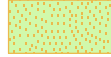



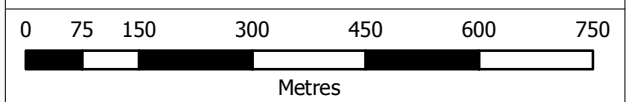
Designated Heritage Sites (Somerset Historic Environment Record & English Heritage)

Identifier	Grid Reference	Description
43502; NMR 1157933	ST 217 204, ST 218 198	Park pale to Poundisford Park which was enclosed in 1150. The pale survives as an earthwork bank up to 4 metres to 7 metres wide and up to 2 metres high. It is best preserved on the south side of the park. Scheduled Ancient Monument.
43503	ST 217 204, ST 218 199	Poundisford Park was one of the Bishop of Winchester's medieval estates in Taunton Deane. Its establishment is traditionally ascribed to Henry of Blois. The Park has a circuit of over 3 miles and encloses an area of 443 acres. Formal gardens of C17 origin set within a medieval deer park, together with further formal gardens associated with a secondary house within the park. Grade II Registered Park and Garden.
40981	ST 2072 2058	Canonsgrove Farmhouse was built in the 16th Century and altered in the 17th Century. It was subsequently extended. Grade II Listed Building.
41047	ST 2063 2131	Middle Sweethay Farmhouse is 16th Century possible earlier. It was enlarged in the 17th Century and restored late 20th Century. Grade II Listed Building.
16376	ST 2086 1998	Troake Farmhouse was built in the early 16th century, extended late 17th Century and refronted in 19th Century. Grade II Listed Building.
41008	ST 2104 2041	Fulwood Farmhouse is Late medieval, built in the 17th Century and enlarged with cross wing, refronted late 19th Century-early 20th Century. Grade II Listed Building.
40640	ST 2034 2168	Boxen Hedge is an 17th Century house which was refronted in 18th Century. Grade II Listed Building.
41045	ST 2153 2146	Spearcey Farmhouse is an 17th Century house which was refronted in 18th Century. Grade II Listed Building.
41007; NMR 190709	ST 2105 2036	Congregational chapel built circa 1820 and paid for by Thomas Wellman of Poundisford Park. It is of render grooved over rubble and brick with a steeply pitched hipped slate roof and is rectangular in plan. Closed in 1956 and now used for storage. Grade II Listed Building.



Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  Listed Buildings
-  Parks And Gardens
-  Scheduled Monuments



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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:10,000**

Client: **Somerset College**

Project: **Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Trull, Taunton**

Title: **Designated Heritage Sites**

Office: 4154	Project No: A085184	Figure No: 2
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Appendix F – Recorded Heritage Sites



Recorded Heritage Sites - Monuments (Somerset Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record)

Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
43513	ST 2148 2075	Prehistoric	A flint scatter.
15726	ST 217 214	Prehistoric	A hammerstone made from a quartzite pebble 78mm long with battered areas on the otherwise smooth surface was found during gardening
43500	ST 2073 2050	Prehistoric	Flint implement finds, Fulwood
43510	ST 214 206	Prehistoric	A site of Prehistoric occupation. A layer of fairly dense charcoal containing small pieces of red backed clay yielded much slag and a sherd of medieval pot. Three exposures of V shaped Bronze Age ditches were seen on the M5 cutting slop which join up with ditch excavated at 43494 to form and elliptical enclosure. Sherd of thick buff surfaces black BA pot were found near the bottom of the ditch and an Iron Age rim and flint blade lay half way up the ditch fill.
NMR 190896	ST 2148 2075	Prehistoric or Roman	A chert tool found in Poundisford Park circa 1972-73.
43493	ST 217 208	Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval	Cropmarks led to an excavation which revealed Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Settlement. The site extended along the motorway for 0.5km and beyond it. There was Early Medieval occupation in two separate areas with charcoal, coarse pot sherds and local concentrations of slag and twelve hearths. In the Romano-British period the occupation area lay around two parallel ditches with 2nd Century pottery. During the Iron Age they may have been an early settled Iron working community as suggested by pottery finds, charcoal and furnace pits with associated slag and the remains of two Iron Age round houses. The Bronze Age occupation is marked by pits and ditches containing flint points, a scraper, a clay weight fragment and a fragile late Bronze Age pot. There was also an elliptical V cut ditched enclosure which may be associated with the site.
43494	ST 2156 2074	Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval	Three areas were excavated which showed Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval occupation. Site A: A deep V shaped ditch enclosed an elliptical area contained Bronze Age pottery at its lowest levels and Iron Age potter in its fill. In the enclosed area there was an Iron Age hut gully and a series of pits and gullies which also contained material of this period, but none of these features could be stratigraphically related to the enclosure ditch. Site B: A group of unrelated Iron Age pits and a shallow semi-circular gully, apparently the eaves dip trench of another circular hut. Possibly related to these were two interconnected oval pits, the earlier containing burnt bone and clay ?lining fragments, the later iron slag. Site C: (west of Site B)



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			included a section of V shaped ditch producing 2nd Century Romano-British pottery. A layer of charcoal rich soil over Sites A and B contained Medieval pottery. A large deep ditch may be connected. A layer of buff ash with stones and flecks of charcoal was exposed on the M5 cutting slope. The layer yielded several very fragile coarse sherds.
NMR 190895	ST 2072 2053	Mesolithic	Mesolithic Flints
32231	ST 209 214	Late Prehistoric	A clear curvilinear anomaly in the geophysical data represented part of a circular enclosure some 60m in diameter extending beyond the site to the west, with a possible opening to the north east. Limited excavation proved this to be caused by a substantial ditch over 4m in width and possibly in excess of 2m in depth. No convincing evidence of a bank was encountered; deposits of densely packed chert rubble may be the slumped remains of an external feature such as a bank or wall but the high level of these layers within the feature suggests that it is more likely they were deliberately dumped to firm the ground in what was, by that time, a damp hollow. Pottery evidence suggests that the feature survived to be visible as a shallow earthwork into the later Roman period when it was finally completely infilled. A group of post holes would appear to be the remains of part of a small timber structure. Dating evidence recovered from the lowest excavated fills, dates these features consistently to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age suggesting that the ditch was in the process of being infilled at this time; its date of creation and principal period of use may be considered to be earlier. It is possible that the true date of formation is as early as the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age and if this can be shown, the combination of this, its morphology and scale would allow the feature to be interpreted as a henge. Further ditches to the NE contained no dating evidence, which may suggest that they are early in date
32232	ST 2102 2147	Late Prehistoric	Sampling of the west and south sides of a rectilinear magnetic anomaly proved it to be caused by a large ditch with a smaller linear feature externally. The former was of sufficient size to suggest a partially defensive function and chert rubble, found to form a high proportion of its lower fills, may represent the slumped remains of a bank or revetment wall. The smaller feature displayed a character consistent with it having functioned as the foundation for a timber structure, possibly a palisade. The precise relationship between the two features could not be determined. It seems likely that the large ditch defines the extent of a small enclosed settlement, the internal layout of which remains unclear. Some evidence for the survival of the remains of timber structures was obtained in the form of truncated post holes and a pit containing burnt material and a clay loom



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			weight. A late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date for the commencement of occupation is suggested by pottery from the earliest excavated fills within the large ditch but this feature also contains material of the later Iron Age and early Roman periods and doesn't appear to have been completely in filled until the 3rd century, when it was probably only visible as a shallow earthwork within the later landscape. It seems unlikely that the feature would have survived for such a prolonged period and it may be suggested that the early pottery is residual and the feature has later origins, possibly in the later Iron Age, a conclusion that is possible after consideration of the apparent absence of middle Iron Age pottery from these features and elsewhere in the excavated parts of the site.
32233	ST 210 213	Late Prehistoric	Linear gullies appear to define an area of prehistoric occupation concentrated on slightly higher ground. The area was deliberately avoided during the evaluation to avoid compromising the future understanding of what would appear to be archaeologically complex, as suggested by the geophysics results. Limited examination of the peripheries of the area suggests that the remains here consist of probable enclosure ditches associated with more than one phase of activity, possibly commencing in the later Bronze Age and likely to contain settlement remains including timber structures as indicated by a post hole and putative round house gully. The primary fill of the curving enclosure ditch contained pottery exclusively of the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, while the remainder contained exclusively that of Romano-British origin; once again suggesting that the early material was residual within a feature created in the Roman period.
44214; NMR 190888	ST 211 206	Bronze Age	A flint scatter, Fulwood. A Bronze Age core.
NMR 190884	ST 2117 2063	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age standing stone not in situ.
NMR 190886	ST 2155 2078	Bronze Age/ Iron Age	A stone-lined hearth, possibly Bronze Age/Iron Age in date, was identified during excavations in advance of Motorway construction in Poundisford Park in 1973. It was cut on the west side by an 0.6 metre deep ditch which contained iron slag and charcoal.
NMR 190887	ST 2149 2076	Bronze Age/ Iron Age	A V-shape ditch, 7.5 metres long, containing ash, charcoal, and Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery was identified during excavations in advance of Motorway construction in 1973 in Poundisford Park. The ditch was overlain by an cobbled area which contained some slag.
NMR 190891	ST 2168 2085	Iron Age	Possible Iron Age hearth, saucer-shaped in plan and chert-lined, was identified during excavations in advance of motorway construction in Poundisford Park in 1972. The pit was located within a

Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton, Trull



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			linear charcoal spread and had cut into another circular clay hearth which lay beside it. It contained charcoal and Iron Age pottery.
NMR 190892	ST 2156 2074	Iron Age	Two Iron Age oval pits were recorded during excavations in advance of motorway construction in Poundisford Park in 1972. The earlier pit contained burnt bone, broken clay lining and Iron Age pottery. The later pit contained slag and both had a layer of charcoal and ash.
NMR 190721	ST 21 21	Roman	Roman coin of Marcus Aurelius.
NMR 190889	ST 2140 2066	Roman	Two parallel ditches containing Romano-British pottery were identified during excavations in advance of motorway construction in Poundisford Park in 1972. The ditches were 0.90 metres deep and 1.50 metres wide.
NMR 190890	ST 2175 2084	Roman	A possible Roman metallised trackway was identified during excavations in advance of Motorway construction in Poundisford Park in 1972-73.
43495	ST 213 206	Roman and later	A ditch runs along the crest of a low hill and is terminated by field boundaries. There are two sluices which are lined with brick and dressed stone. Where sectioned by the M5 a double ditch is revealed, cutting a Roman ditch below. It was possibly constructed to irrigate the field. Two parallel ditches producing 2nd Century Romano-British pottery were excavated and deposits of charcoal and red burnt clay are recorded. At the latter Romano-British ditch was cut by later irrigation ditch and the charcoal deposit produced slag and early medieval pottery.
NMR 190880	ST 2177 2089	Early Medieval	Possible Early Medieval iron working site and pottery was identified during excavations in advance of motorway construction in 1972 in Poundisford Park. These features may correlate to cropmarks identified from aerial photographs.
NMR 190894	ST 2142 2066	Early Medieval	An early Medieval pit, 0.56 metres deep and 2 metres wide, was recorded during excavations in advance of Motorway construction in Poundisford Park in 1972.
NMR 524599	ST 209 209	Mid 16th Century	Little Canonsgrove Mid C16 farmhouse, altered C17.
NMR 538210	ST 206 212	17th Century	Seventeenth century farmhouse.
26227	ST 2079 1557, ST 2226 2421, ST 2105 1989	18th Century	A turnpike road of the Taunton Trust. The road was turnpiked in 1752 as far as Trickey Warren at the old Devon boundary (ST21251570). The continuation was turnpiked in 1765 by the Honiton Trust (PRN 24625). The climb south from Blagdon is steep now, but the original road was much worse. The new road (PRN 22543) was built under the 1799 Act, the terminus being switched to Whitewall Corner.

Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton, Trull



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
43521	ST 2169 2163	19th Century	The site of a cottage recorded in 1842 and demolished within the last 15 years (from 1972) was partly destroyed by road widening for M5 construction vehicles. Sherds of 19th Century and 20th Century were found, stone debris in the nearby stream.
43522	ST 2142 2124	19th Century	Two stone walls remain of a barton in use in 1838 with pond usually associated with these buildings. Roof tiles inside the building are marked "Curry's Taunton". Rotted beams are still in position, and some chert flooring was noted underneath ground debris.
43498	ST 2139 2050	19th Century	In Cribb House Close, a disused barton with a paved yard, pond and pump was in use in 1838. In a fairly well preserved state, the walls of cob with stone extensions are almost intact, though the thatch roof is in disrepair, wooden stands and chains for cows remain
43506	ST 215 203	Medieval	Possible square moat and fishpond in Poundisford Park.
43511	ST 2072 2053	Medieval	The site occupied a broad hollow running S from the farm which probably dates to the medieval period. Two low stone walls, at right angles, emerged from the pond. A chert cobbled area covering about 15sqm lay to the S and E of the pond and contained one sherd of early medieval gritty ware. Coarse ware of a similar type and pottery of C16-C19 was scattered over the site An adjacent field is named on the tithe map as "Kiln Close" but no sign of a kiln was located. 7m to the W was a buried metal track of chert
NMR 190885	ST 2126 2053	Medieval	Medieval irrigation ditch, 350 metres long, 2 metres to 5 metres wide and two sluices lined with brick and dressed stone were identified during excavations in advance of motorway construction in Poundisford Park
43499	ST 202 204	Medieval and Post Medieval	A heavy scatter of sherds was gathered during field working before and after the top soil was removed. Coarse gritty black wares, gritty red sherds of early medieval age, much Donyatt Ware, 16th Century Ratan Ware, 18th Century Midlands etc all represented. Also bone, glass, iron nails etc, clay pipes and oyster shells.
43702; NMR 190874	ST 2028 2107	Medieval/Post Medieval	A ditched enclosure which is roughly circular with linear depressions inside.
43491	ST 219 209	Post Medieval	A site of Post Medieval occupation with findspots of Donyatt Ware, clay pipes, oyster shells, coal, iron objects and slag.
43701	ST 2050 2135	Post Medieval	There is a horse gin for cider pressing in a barn at Sweethay Court with its wooden mechanism largely intact.
19913	ST 2099 2055	Post Medieval	A milestone recorded on 1904. It is not seen on the 2006 map and the M5 now passes through

Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton, Trull

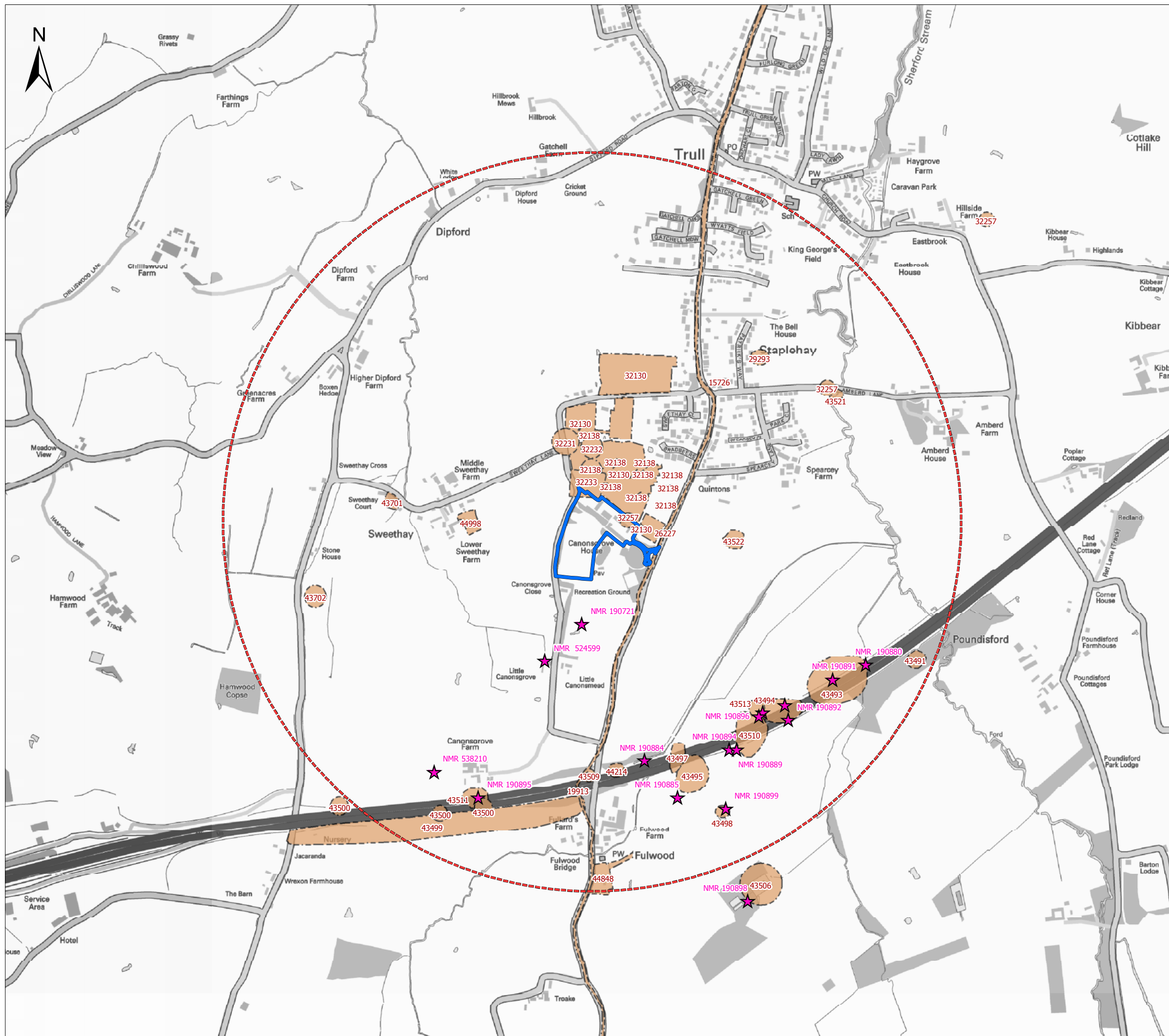


Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			this location.
44998	ST 2070 2127	Post Medieval	Cultivation ridges in field adjacent to Lower Sweethay Farm, Trull.
NMR 190898	ST 2145 2025	Post Medieval	Post Medieval ponds in Poundisford Park
NMR 190899	ST 2139 2050	Post Medieval	Barton in Poundisford Park. It has a paved yard, pond and pump and was first recorded in 1838. The cob walls with stone extensions and thatched roof were fairly well preserved in 1972.
44848	ST 2106 2032	Second World War	An existing house called Little Fulwood was requisitioned and converted into an officers' mess. No Air Ministry buildings survive on this site, but Little Fulwood House is extant. Written close to the entrance to the house is the following: "Any person found entering without permission (including WAAFs) will be welcome". This is now the only evidence of the site's former use
43509	ST 2102 2059	Unknown	Standing stone unearthed by M5 scrapers, probably on the E side of the Honiton Road. The adjoining field to the W was named "Yonder Cross" and this may be significant.
29293	ST 2141 2170	Unknown	At number 6 Patrick's Way the owner has found large quantities of slag in the back garden.
32130	ST 211 214	Unknown	A large area of geophysical surveying located several features of possible archaeological significance, including curvilinear enclosures. The responses were very weak suggesting that the site may be plough-damaged.
32138	ST 2109 2141	unknown	Following a geophysical survey (PRN 32130) 13 trenches were excavated to assess the significance of the magnetic anomalies. Three additional trenches were positioned in the field to the east, which had not been surveyed. All of the significant archaeological activity was associated with the surface of the head deposit (with the exception of Trench 13 where a buried soil horizon survived) and was sealed by a deposit of compact mid red-brown clay-sand up to 0.20m in thickness which was encountered in every intervention with the exception of Trench 5 where it was found to be intermittent in nature. This material appears to represent some form of post-Roman colluvial build-up across the site and would seem to be of primarily natural formation. The upper horizon in each area consisted of recent plough soil of mid greybrown clay-loam up to 0.38m in thickness that contained predominantly post medieval and modern material, although some earlier finds were recovered in Field 2. A clearly-defined broad linear feature recognisable to the east of the site in Trenches 10-12 and containing archaeologically sterile chert cobbles probably represented the remains of extinct watercourses that once flowed down the slope from the south. The date of this natural system is uncertain but it is not inconceivable that it was still

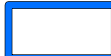



Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton, Trull

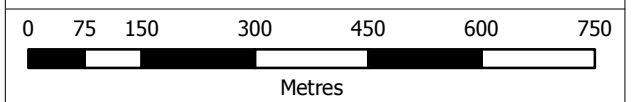


Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			active during the earliest phases of human occupation and its presence may have influenced the pattern of settlement in the area
32257	ST 21665 22706, ST 22096 22094	Unknown	Context One watching brief. Report awaited.
43497	ST 2126 2062	Unknown	A layer of large chert, two to three stones deep was exposed on both sides of the M5 ditch. This is a possible buried trackway crossing the M5.



Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  NMR Site
-  Recorded Heritage Site



PMC Created:	KRH Checked:	December 2013 Date:	V1 Version:
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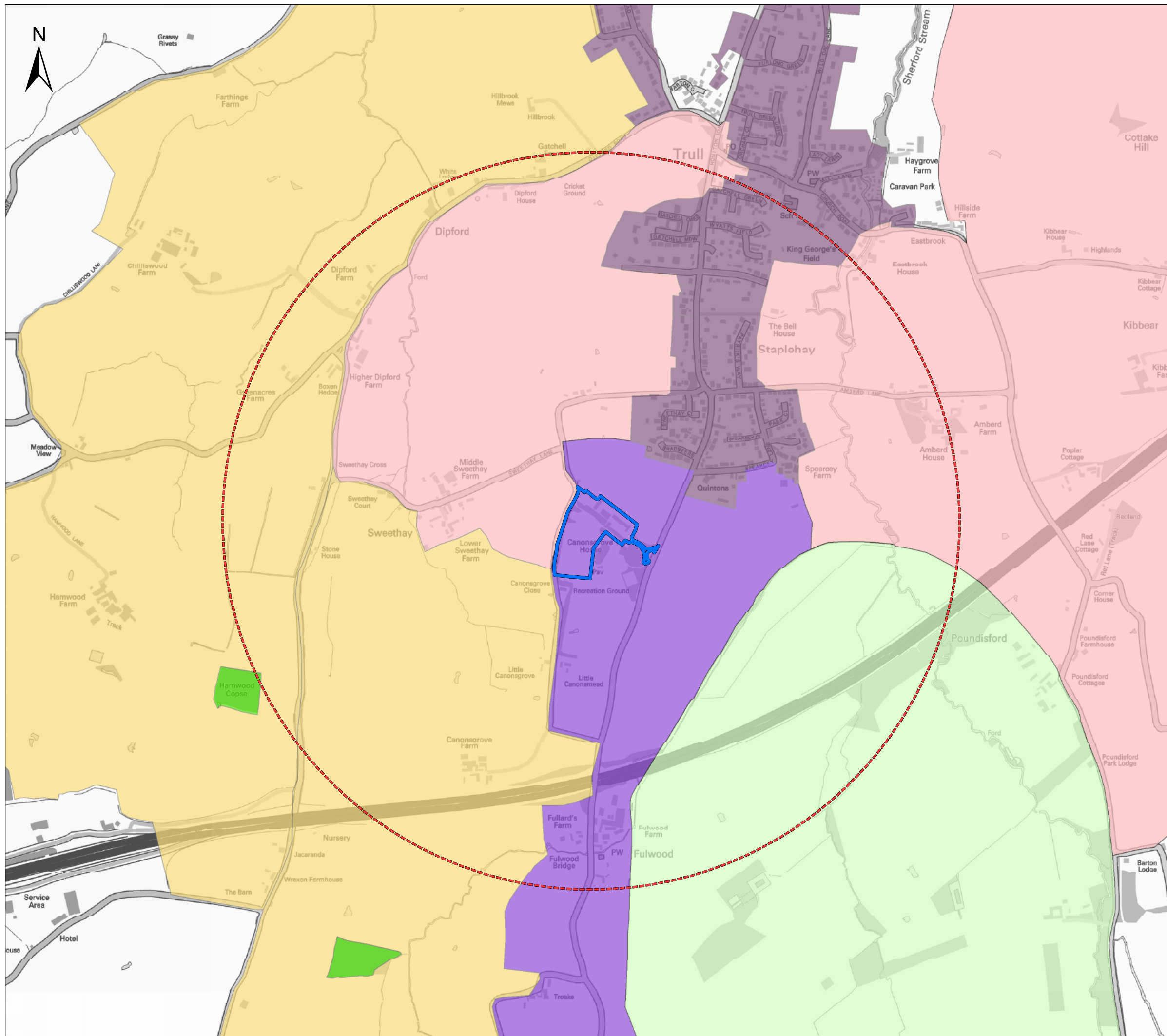
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Client: **Somerset College**




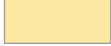
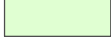



Project: **Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Trull, Taunton**

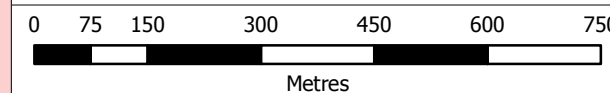
Title: **Recorded Heritage Sites**

Office: 4154	Project No: A085184	Figure No: 3
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Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
- Historic Landscape Character
 -  Anciently Enclosed Land modified 17th to 19th century
 -  Anciently Enclosed Land pre-17th century
 -  Historic Landscape Park
 -  Other woodland
 -  Recently Enclosed Land 18th to 21st century
 -  Settlement, post Tithe Map (c1840).



PMC Created:	KRH Checked:	December 2013 Date:	V1 Version:
------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:10,000**

Client: **Somerset College**

Project: **Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Trull, Taunton**

Title: **Historic Landscape Character**

Office: 4154	Project No: A085184	Figure No: 4
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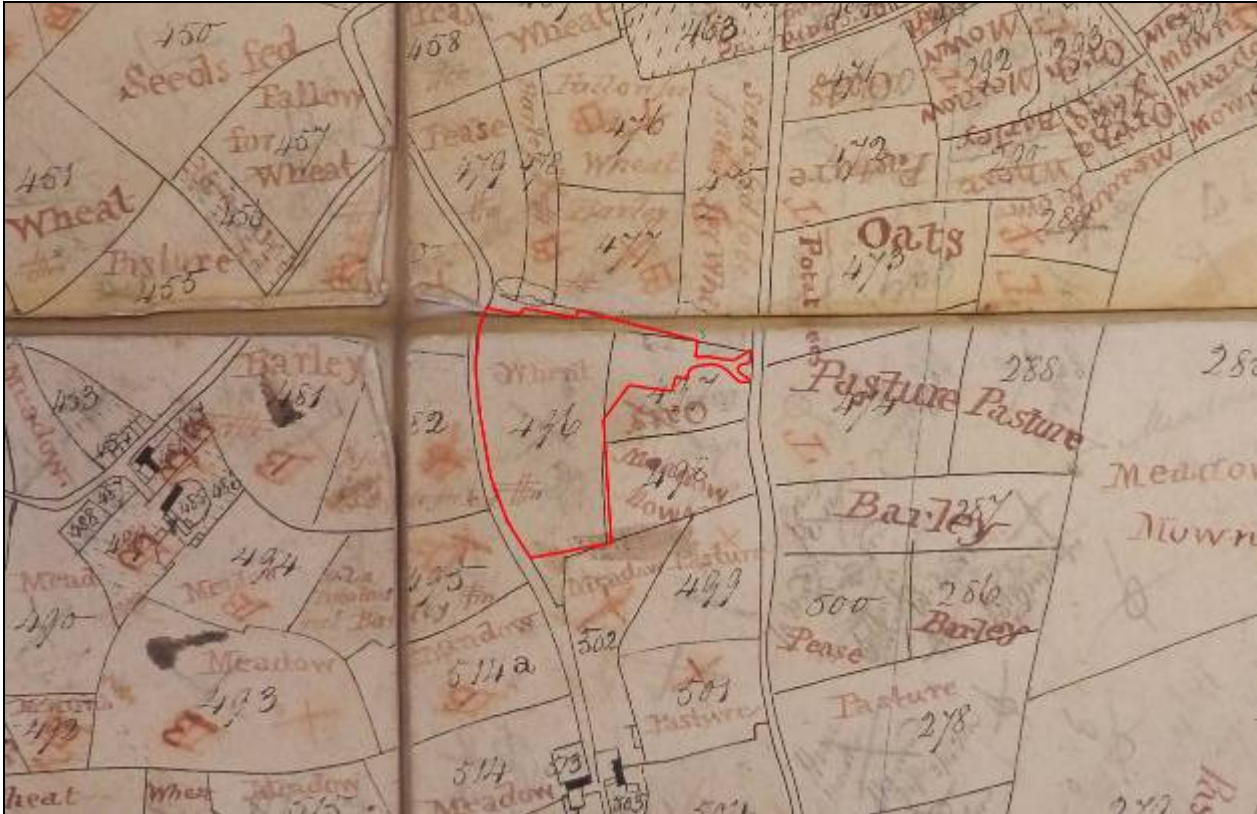


Appendix G – Historic Mapping

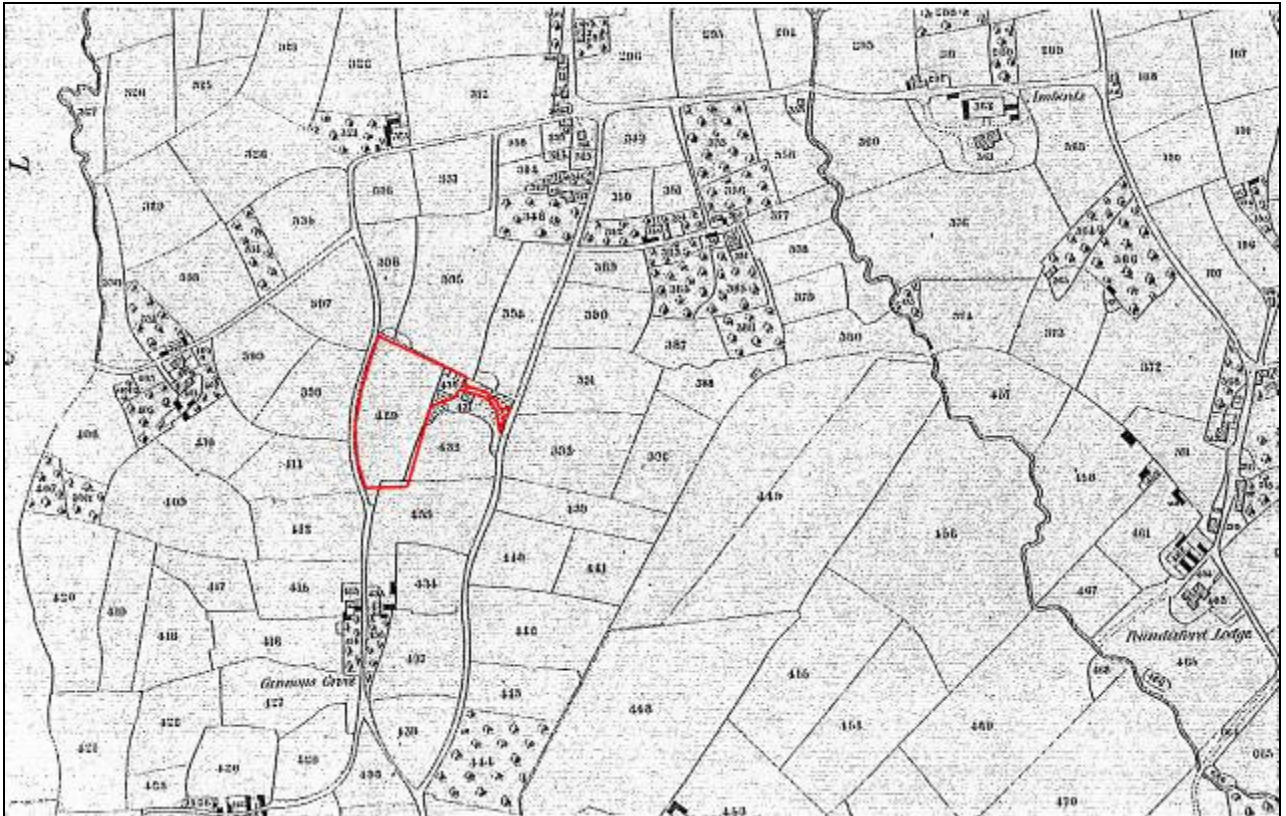


Ordnance Survey 1" First Edition, 1809

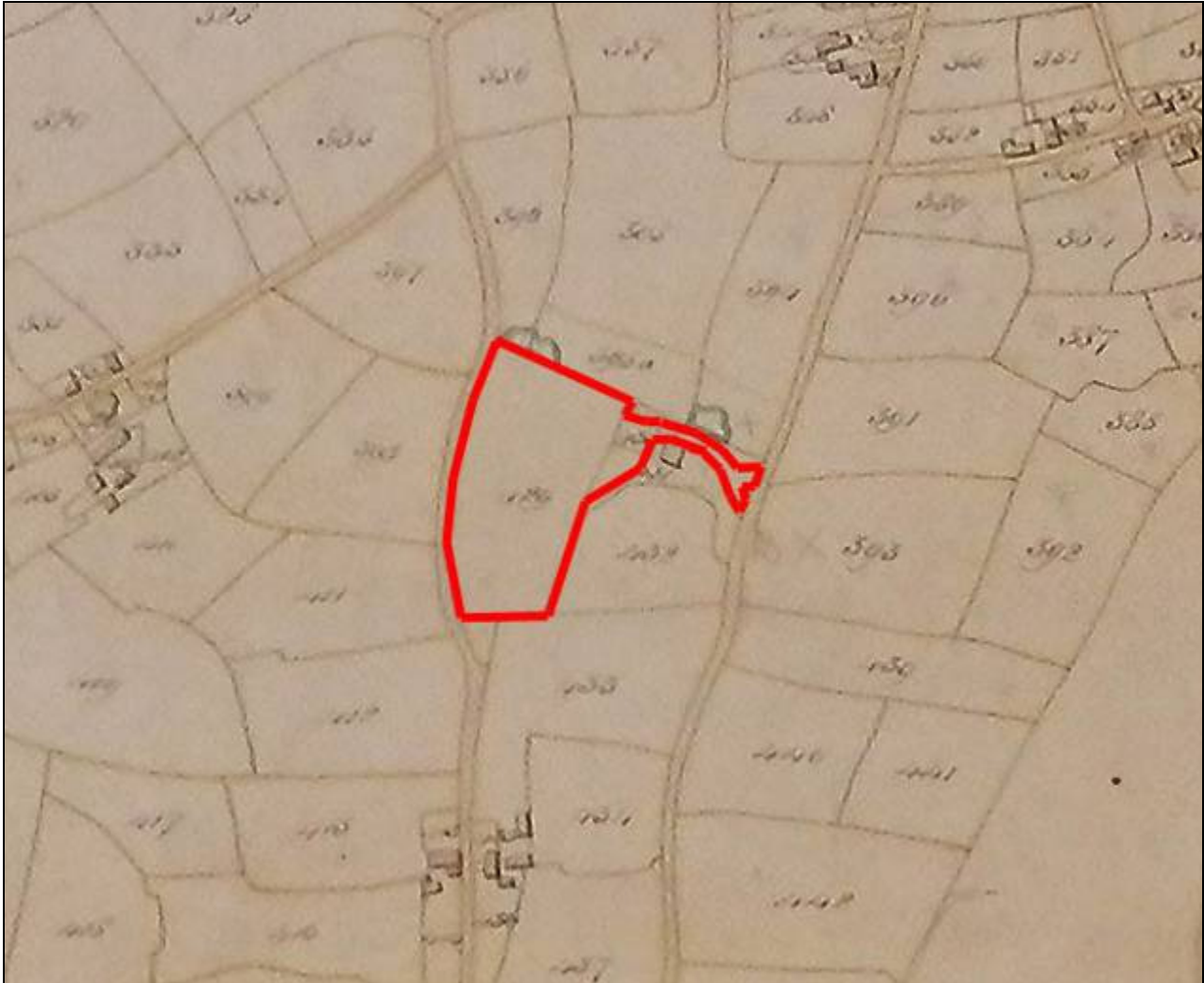
Development of Land at Canonsgrove, Taunton, Trull



Pitminster Parish Map 1810, amended 1812 to record crops



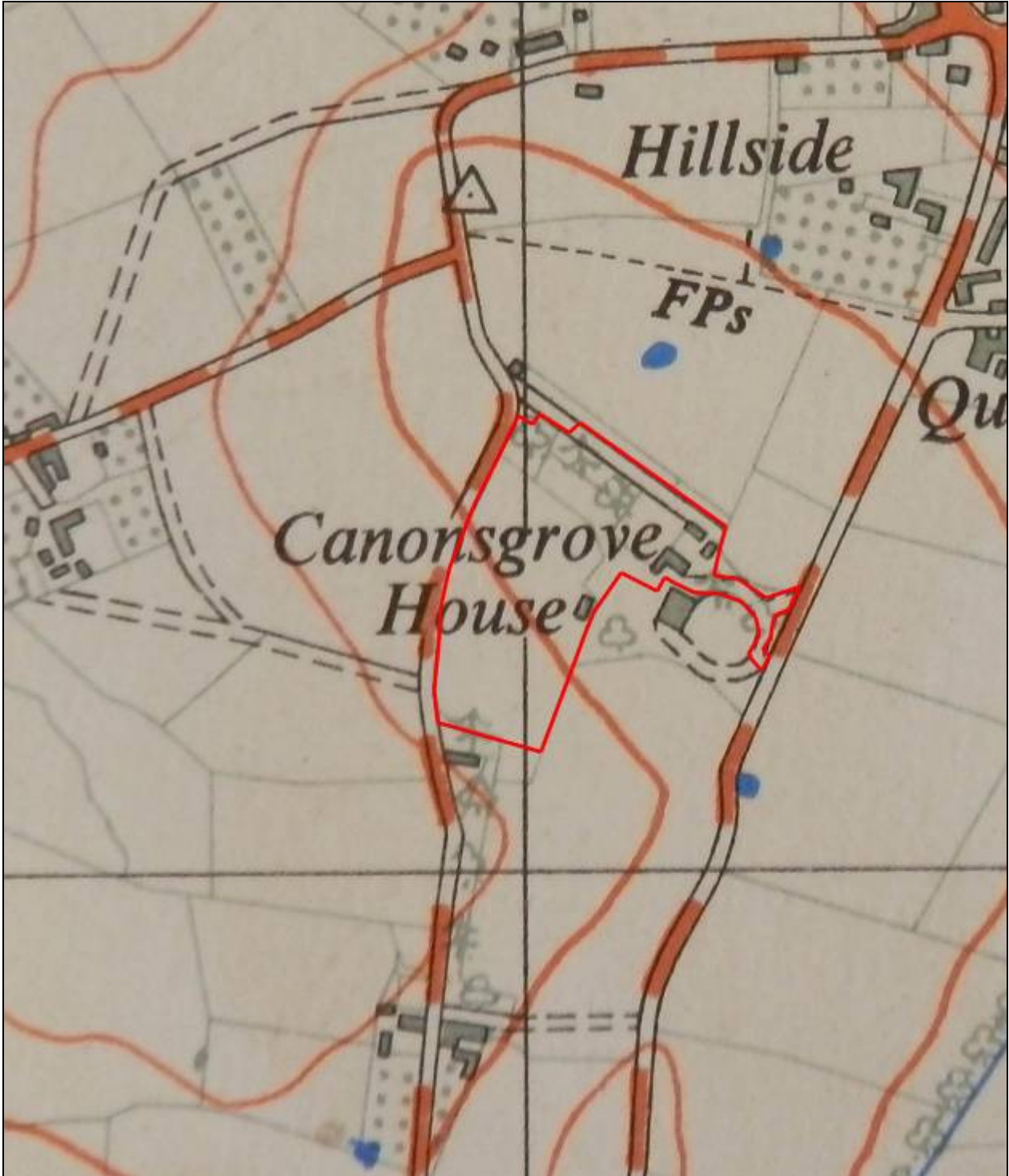
Pitminster Tithe Map, 1839



Taunton Deane Inclosure, Pitminster Map B, 1851



Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1905



Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 1959



Appendix H – Envirocheck Data

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry **Gravel Pit** **Sand Pit**
Clay Pit **Shingle** **Refuse Heap**
Sloping Masonry **Flat Rock**
Marsh **Reeds** **Osiers**
Rough Pasture **Furze** **Wood**
Mixed Wood **Brushwood** **Orchard**
Fir **Ford** **Stepping Stones**
Ferry **Waterfall** **Lock**
Trig. Station **Altitude at Trig. Station**
B.M. 325.9 **Bench Mark** **Surface Level**
Arrow denotes flow of water **Antiquities (site of)**
Cutting **Embankment**
Railway crossing Road **Level Crossing** **Road crossing Railway**
Railway crossing River or Canal **Road over single stream** **Road over River or Canal**
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
County Borough Boundary (England)
County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
Co. Boro. Bdy.
Co. Burgh Bdy.
BP BS Boundary Post or Stone **P.C.B** Police Call Box
B.R. Bridle Road **P** Pump
E.P Electricity Pylon **S.P** Signal Post
F.B. Foot Bridge **SL** Sluice
F.P. Foot Path **Sp.** Spring
G.P Guide Post or Board **T.C.B** Telephone Call Box
M.S Mile Stone **Tr.** Trough
M.P M.R Mooring Post or Ring **W** Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit **Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**
Rock **Boulders**
Cliff **Slopes** **Top**
Roofed Building **Glazed Roof Building**
Sloping Masonry **Archway**
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**
Orchard Tree **Scrub** **Bracken**
Coppice, Osier **Reeds** **Marsh, Saltings**
Rough Grassland **Heath** **Culvert**
Direction of water flow **Bench Mark** **Antiquity (site of)**
Cave Entrance **Triangulation Station** **Electricity Pylon**
Electricity Transmission Line
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes
BH Beer House **P** Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone **PO** Post Office
Cn, C Capstan, Crane **PC** Public Convenience
Chy Chimney **PH** Public House
D Fn Drinking Fountain **Pp** Pump
EI P Electricity Pillar or Post **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge
FAP Fire Alarm Pillar **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light
FB Foot Bridge **Spr** Spring
GP Guide Post **Tk** Tank or Track
H Hydrant or Hydraulic **TCB** Telephone Call Box
LC Level Crossing **TCP** Telephone Call Post
MH Manhole **Tr** Trough
MP Mile Post or Mooring Post **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap
MS Mile Stone **W** Well
NTL Normal Tidal Limit **Wd Pp** Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

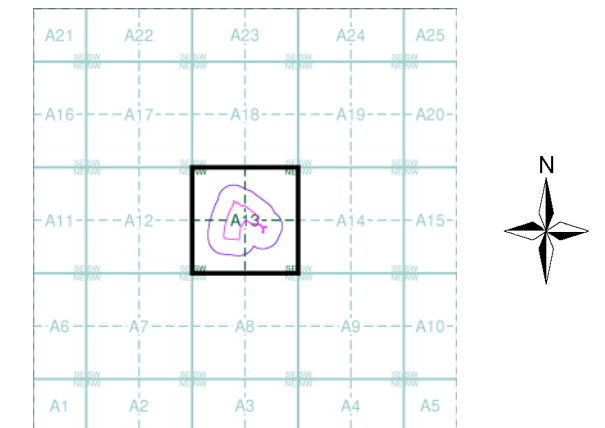
Cliff **Slopes** **Top**
Rock **Rock (scattered)**
Boulders **Boulders (scattered)**
Positioned Boulder **Scree**
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**
Orchard Tree **Scrub** **Bracken**
Coppice, Osier **Reeds** **Marsh, Saltings**
Rough Grassland **Heath** **Culvert**
Direction of water flow **Triangulation Station** **Antiquity (site of)**
Electricity Transmission Line **Electricity Pylon**
B.M. 231.60m Bench Mark **Buildings with Building Seed**
Roofed Building **Glazed Roof Building**
Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)
Bks Barracks **P** Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty Battery **PO** Post Office
Cemy Cemetery **PC** Public Convenience
Chy Chimney **Pp** Pump
Cis Cistern **Ppg Sta** Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly Dismantled Railway **PW** Place of Worship
EI Gen Sta Electricity Generating Station **Sewage Ppg Sta** Sewage Pumping Station
EI P Electricity Pole, Pillar **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge
EI Sub Sta Electricity Sub Station **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light
FB Filter Bed **Spr** Spring
Fn / D Fn Fountain / Drinking Ftn. **Tk** Tank or Track
Gas Gov Gas Valve Compound **Tr** Trough
GVC Gas Governor **Wd Pp** Wind Pump
GP Guide Post **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap
MH Manhole **Wks** Works (building or area)
MP, MS Mile Post or Mile Stone **W** Well



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Somerset	1:2,500	1888	2
Somerset	1:2,500	1904	3
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1962	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1976	5
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1978 - 1990	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1987	7
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1990	8
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	9

Historical Map - Segment A13



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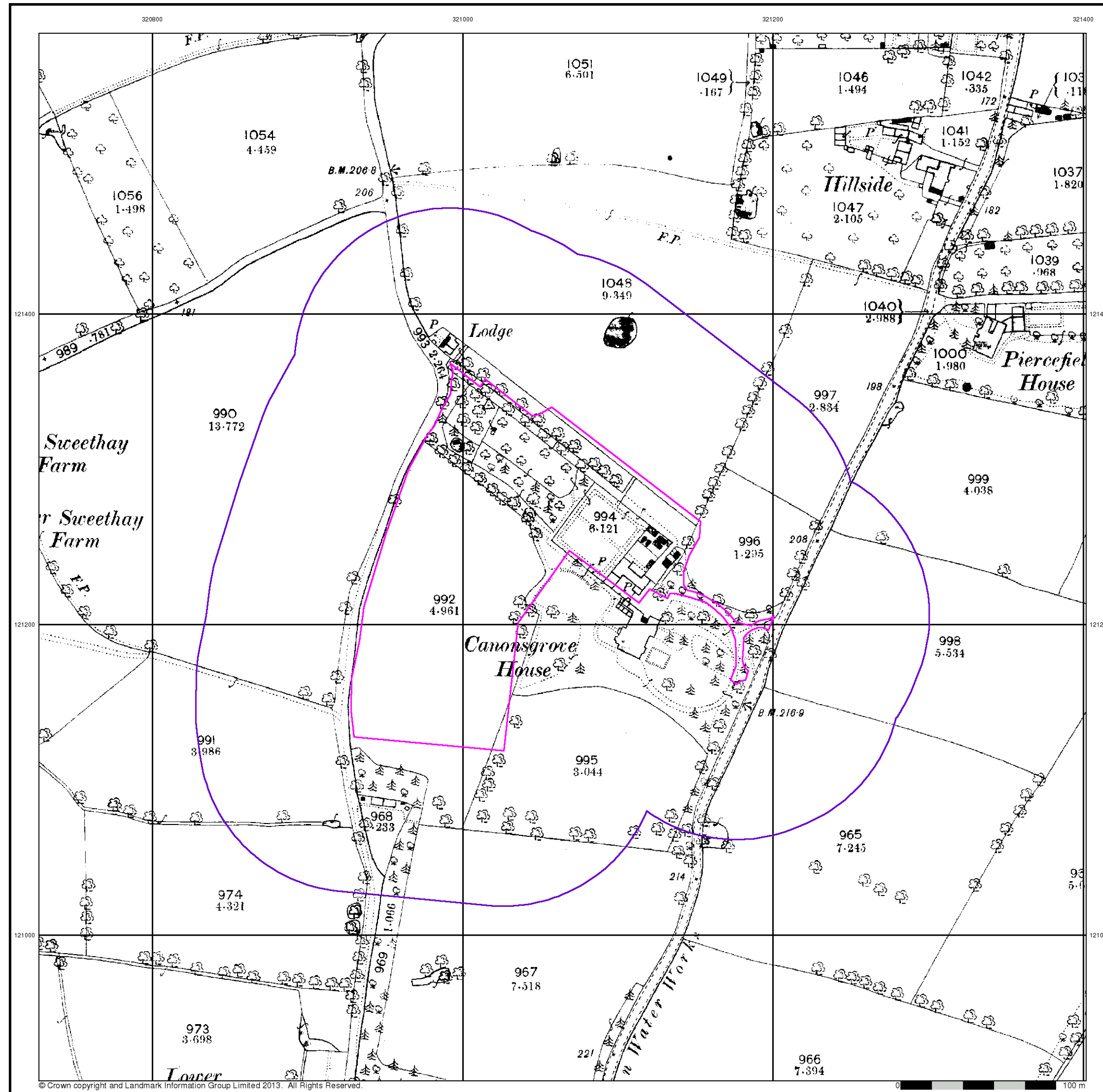
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 Site Area (Ha): 2.97
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Trull, Somerset



Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



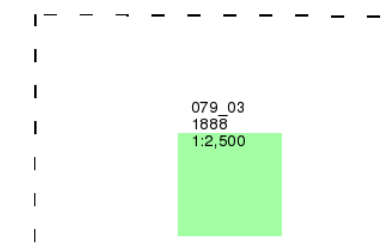
Somerset

Published 1888

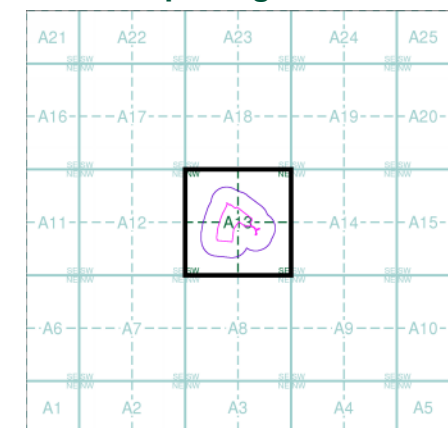
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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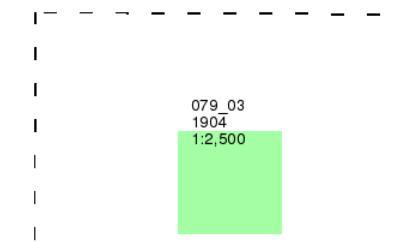
Somerset

Published 1904

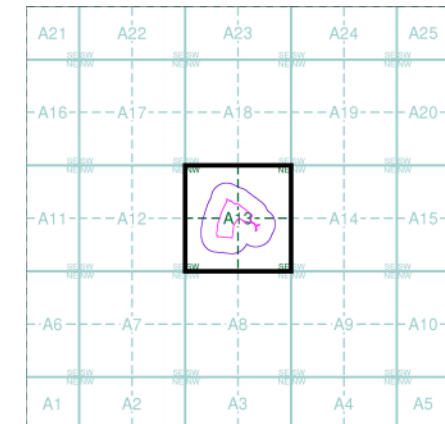
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962

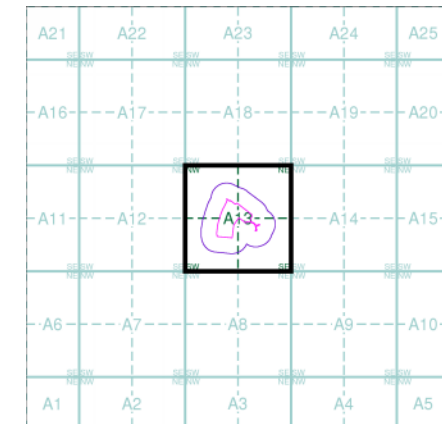
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST2021 1962 1:2,500	ST2121 1962 1:2,500
ST2020 1962 1:2,500	ST2120 1962 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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Additional SIMs

Published 1978 - 1990

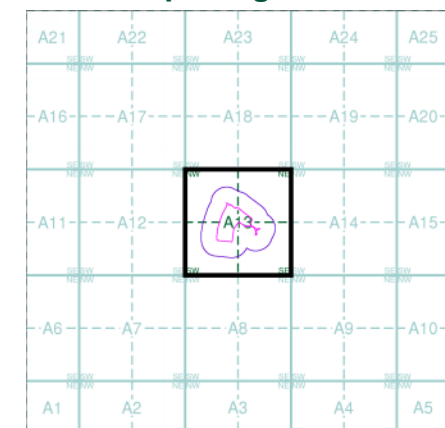
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST2021 1990 12,500	ST2121 1978 12,500
ST2020 1990 12,500	

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

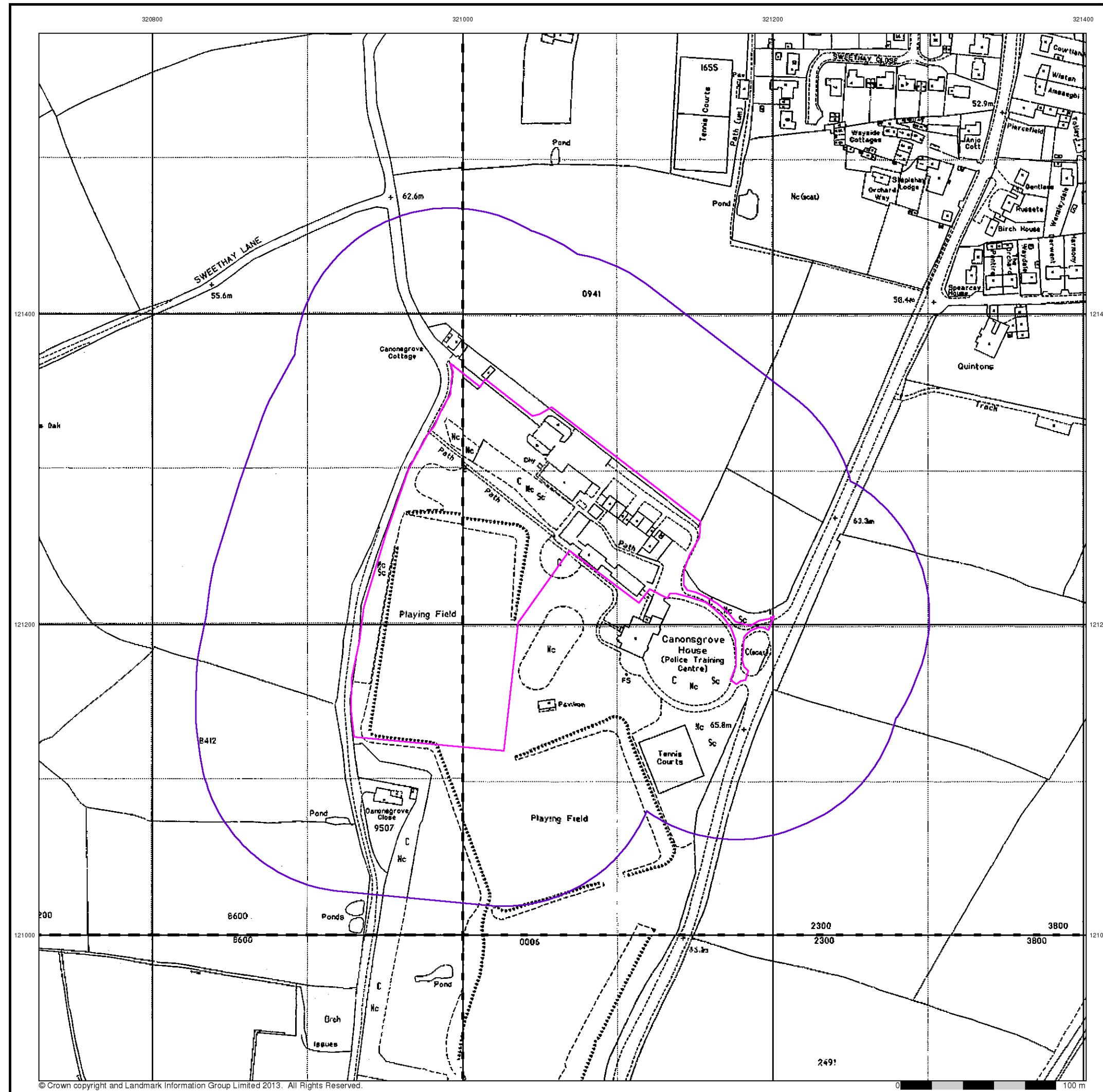
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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

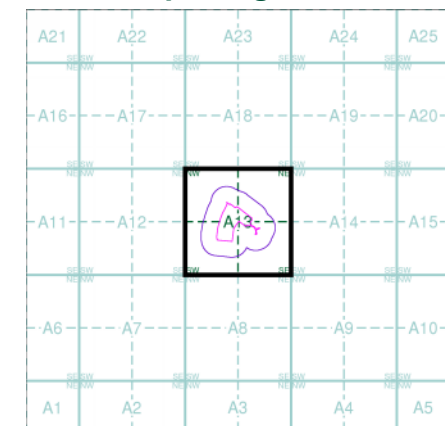
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST2021 1993 1:2,500	ST2121 1993 1:2,500
ST2020 1993 1:2,500	ST2120 1993 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 50214847_1_1
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Site Details

Site at, Trull, Somerset



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Appendix I - Report Conditions



Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Canonsgrove, Trull, Somerset

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Somerset College** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

8 November 2012

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd