

Absolute Archaeology LLP
2014

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Land North of Church Lane, Carhampton, Somerset



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Darren Baker, BA (Hons)
On behalf of Bath and Wells
Diocesan Board of Finance

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In September 2014, Absolute Archaeology LLP was commissioned by Ms A Munday for Henry Adams LLP, on behalf of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Board of Finance to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on Land North of Church Lane, Carhampton, Somerset (the Project Site).

This DBA examined existing evidence from within the Study Area and found that the Project Site lies within an archaeologically sensitive region of Carhampton and adjacent to an Early Cristian to Medieval settlement and cemetery, which is designated as a Scheduled Area. Significant archaeological deposits relating to Early Christian, Early Medieval and Medieval settlement have been found immediately to the north and to the west of the Project Site, including human inhumations. It is therefore recommended that a programme of further investigation be undertaken prior to development and as part of a phased approach, in order to fully assess the archaeological potential and significance of the Project Site.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In September 2014, Absolute Archaeology LLP was commissioned by Ms A Munday for Henry Adams LLP, on behalf of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Board of Finance to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) on Land North of Church Lane, Carhampton, Somerset (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).

The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon the known or unknown archaeological resource.

This DBA has been undertaken by Darren Baker (BA Hons) and managed by Sam Driscoll (BA (Hons), MA, MifA). The Absolute Archaeology LLP project reference is AArc174/14/DBA.

1.2. The Project Site and Study Area

Carhampton is a village and a parish in Somerset, lying on the north east edge of Exmoor National Park (Figure 1). The parish borders the British Channel with the village located approximately 5km south east of Minehead. The Project Site is located within historical centre of Carhampton in the north east of the village, c.100m east of the Church of St John the Baptist (Figure 2). The Site comprises a c.0.35ha 'L' shaped parcel of rough ground which slopes gently to the north and lies c.26m aOD. The area is defined geologically by Triassic mudstone of the Mercian Mudstone group.

The Study Area encompasses a radius of 1000m and is centred upon NGR 0109 42695.

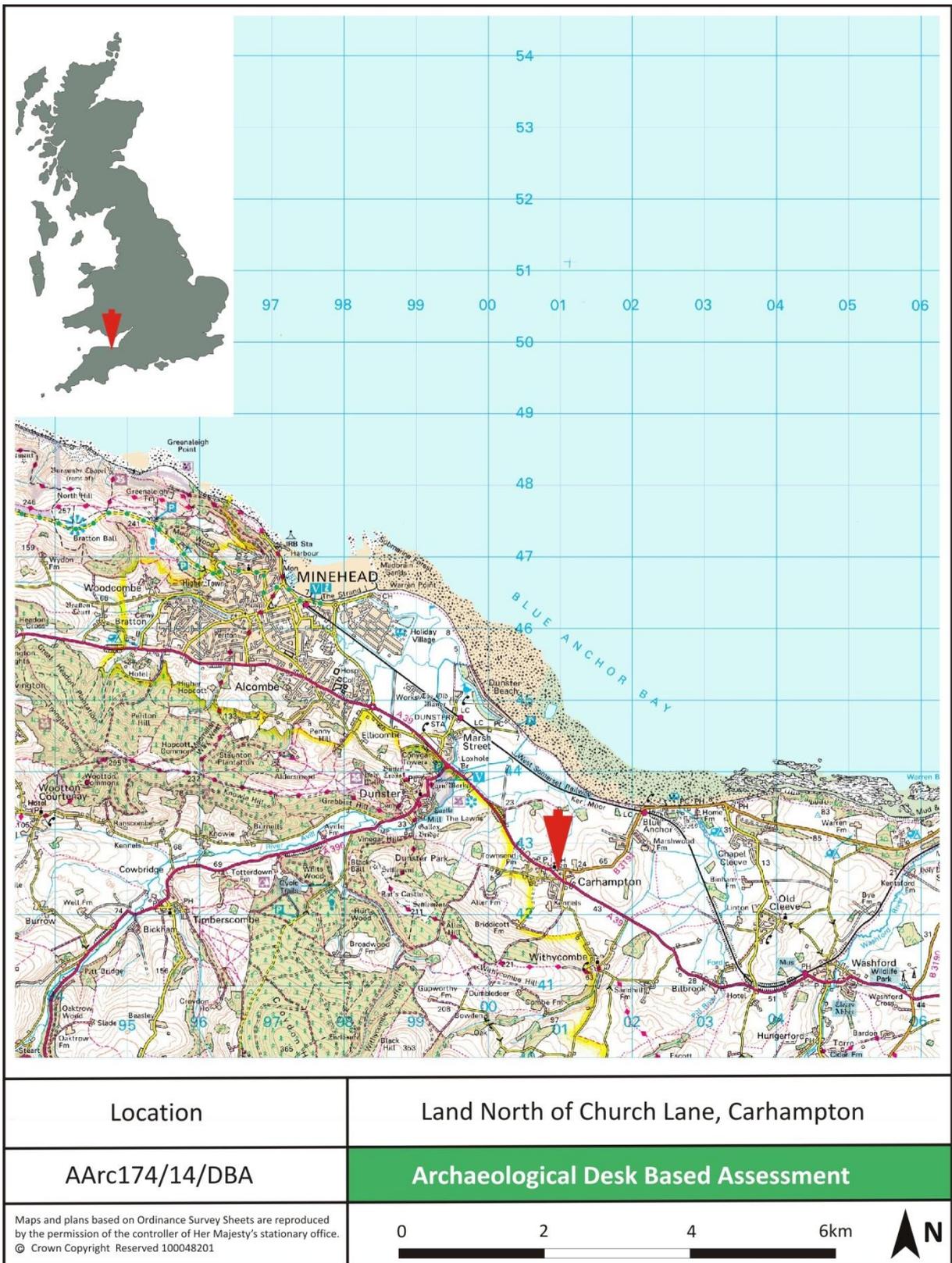


Figure 1 Site Location

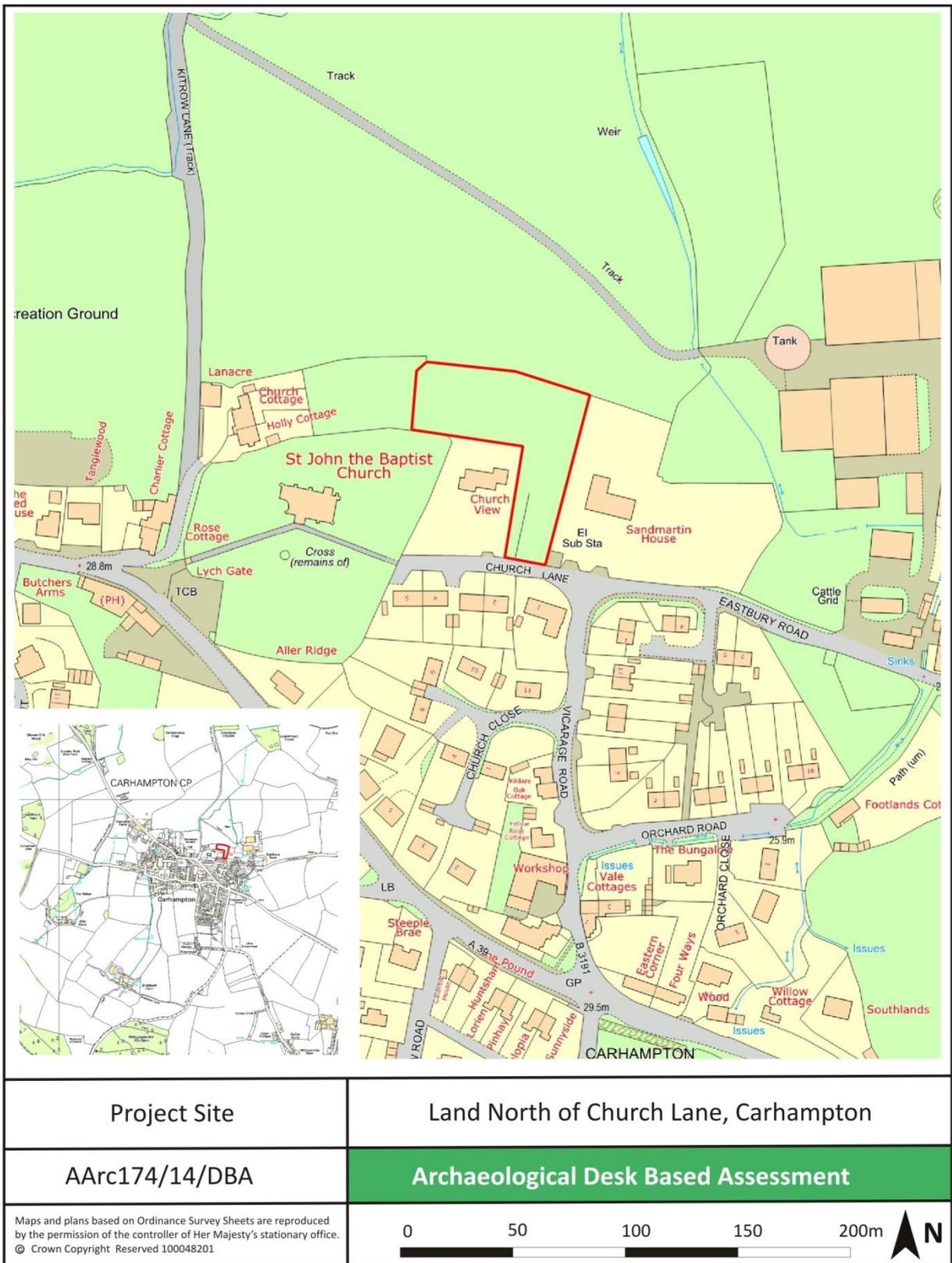


Figure 2 Project Site

2. Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment

The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Identify, where possible, any health and safety concerns, such as soil contamination;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource.

3. Methodology

This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Nov 2011), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in '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' (IFA 2011: 4).

3.1. Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 1000m radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.

The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

National Monuments Record

- Archaeological data from the AMIE database
- Aerial photographic records

Somerset Heritage Centre

- Historic maps and documents
- Books and articles

Somerset County Council

- Historic Environment Record

4. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

4.1. Introduction

The information presented here is derived from a number of sources, including the Somerset County Council Historic Environment Record, the English Heritage AMIE database and surviving cartographic and aerial photographic sources, along with other published or documentary sources, as well as the Heritage Gateway and National Heritage List for England. The archaeological sites and heritage assets included in the discussion below can be found in the Project Gazetteer (Appendix 1) and graphically in the Archaeological Resource (Figure 7).

Map	Date	Observations	Fig No
Tithe Map	1840	Area of the Project Site has a field name of 'Vicarage Croft'. Enclosed field to the South West named 'East Bury' may be ancient settlement site	Figure 4
1 st edition OS map (1:2500)	1888	Old Vicarage garden extends into southern part of the Site. Small enclosed area in the north west of the Site.	Figure 5
3 rd revision (1:2500)	1929	Old Vicarage garden boundary less irregular in form, but still extending into the south of the Site.	Figure 6

Table 1: Summary of map observation.

4.2. Walk-Over Survey

A visit was undertaken to the Project Site on the 8th of October 2014. The site consists of an 'L' shaped field utilised as rough grazing for sheep. The site has an open aspect to the north, which overlooks agricultural land. To the east and west, the Project Site is bounded by wooden and wire fencing, defining the boundaries of the development area. The Parish church and church yard sits to the south west. No archaeological features were identified during the visit, but the ground was noted to be uneven in the southern section of the site, close to the entrance.

4.3. Previous Archaeological activity

Summarised from Hollinrake, C and Hollinrake, N. (1993 & 1994) Eastbury Farm and the Old Vicarage, Carhampton. Unpublished reports

There has been no recorded archaeological activity within the confines of the Project Site, but significant work has been undertaken in advance of planning for the West Somerset Link Road. Much of the investigation centred on an area c.70m to the east of the Project Area at Eastbury Farm and Sandmartin House (formerly the site of The Old Vicarage) (gazetteer nos. 1-4). Evaluation located an extensive site of occupation and industrial activity dated to the early Christian/Early Medieval period, with an associated cemetery demonstrating continuation of use into the Medieval period (gazetteer 5). These important discoveries have resulted in the scheduling of the area. The limit of this designation borders the Project Site to the north east (Figure 3).

In 1993, a trench excavated (Figure 3, no.1) c.100m south east of the project area produced evidence for 18th\19th century farm buildings overlying 16th/17th century surfaces. Two further trenches c.70m east (Figure 3, nos. 2 & 3) uncovered an occupation layer yielding pottery dating from the 10th-13th centuries AD. Human inhumations were present cut into the clay. Undated post holes, pits and mortar floors were also recorded and one floor surface was cut by a burial. Trenches were insufficient in scale to expose the full plan of the structural material. Documentary evidence from the 19th century also recorded a significant amount of human burials during landscaping in the gardens of the Old Vicarage (now Sandmartin House adjacent to the eastern border of the Project Site). Subsequent archaeological work was planned in 1994 to investigate this further.

In 1994 further trenches c.70-80m east (Figure 3, nos. 4, 5 & 6) of the Project Site revealed numerous articulated skeletons, some believed to be of Early Medieval date. A percentage of the graves were recorded to cut occupation material derived from earlier structures. Radiocarbon dates obtained from three of the skeletons were 720 ± 70 BP, 380 ± 70 BP and 540 ± 70 BP (c. 1230, 1570 and 1410AD). A date of 1180 ± 70 BP (c. 770AD) was obtained from charcoal recovered from a ditch c.50m north of the Project Site (Figure 3, no. 8), although the nature of this sample makes the dating of the associated feature unsecure. Three metalwork hearths were recorded (Figure 3, nos 15 & 16) in association with imported post Roman pottery of Mediterranean origin (B-ware amphora – 5th-6th century AD). These features represent one aspect of a series of complex industrial activities apparently present on the site. Overlying this was occupation material of 10th-12th century AD date. Overall nineteen complete human inhumations ranging from neonate to adult were identified in addition to large amounts of disarticulated and articulated skeletal fragments. This indicated that the well-established burial ground was used by the general populous and that it was located at some distance from the present church yard. Much of the north section of the site was stratified beneath thick alluvial deposits, showing that the area was later used as a water meadow (Figure 3, no. 7). Additional trenching c.200m north (Figure 3, nos 9, 11, 12 & 13) of the project site recorded Prehistoric material and Roman pottery. In addition, the investigation of a low mound revealed a pebble layer with flint waste and tools and a small quantity of Bronze Age pottery (gazetteer 4).

A later watching brief carried out prior to the construction of a new barn at Eastbury Farm c.150m east of the Project Site (gazetteer 6) identified a possible beam slot at post Roman levels with the remains of wood within. In contrast to the numerous discoveries made in the area, field walking along the line of the proposed West Somerset Link Road (gazetteer 7) produced few archaeological finds, even in areas where archaeology is known to exist.

Archaeological evaluation has also been undertaken at 'Townsend Farm', c.500m west of the Project site (gazetteer 8 & 9). Two excavations undertaken in advance of redevelopment recorded Medieval postholes and pits in the east of the site, with the earliest pottery originating from the 10th – 11th centuries. Field boundaries depicted on early cartographic sources were also identified and some which were absent, indicating that they went out of use before 1770 AD.

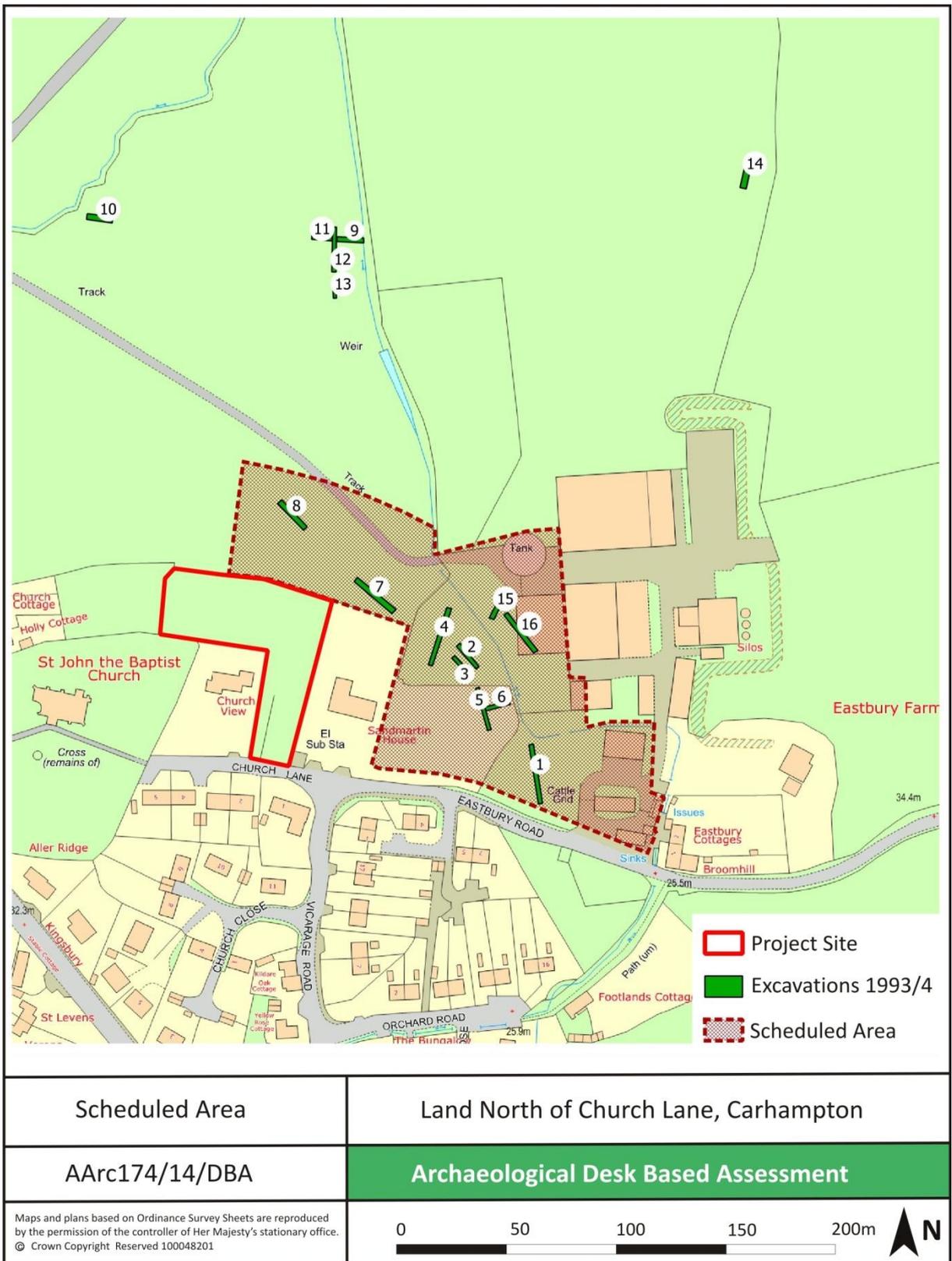


Figure 3: Scheduled area with location of trenches from the 1993/4 archaeological evaluation.

4.4. Prehistory

That Prehistoric activity exists in the area is evident by the Iron Age fortifications of Bats Castle and Black Ball camp which lie outside of the Study Area, c.2.5km south west of the Project Site. Within the Study Area evaluation related to the plans for the link road included the excavation of a low mound c.200m north of the Project Site (gazetteer 4) which revealed a pebble layer associated with flint tools, debitage and Bronze Age pottery. Other trenches produced prehistoric ceramics and flint work. A possible ring ditch of a barrow has also been identified c.70m NNE of the Project Site (gazetteer 10). Other prehistoric activity within the study area includes a flint scatter recovered c.800m south east of the project site (gazetteer 11) which may be associated with an adjacent enclosure. The enclosure (gazetteer 12) is visible on aerial photographs occupying the top of the hill and is defined by a ditch which suggests a possible a later Prehistoric defended site.

Proximity to the Project Site of the ceramic and flint finds and the possible barrow site indicate that Prehistoric activity is present nearby. However, the prospect of archaeology of this period existing on the Project Site is considered low.

4.5. Romano-British (AD 44 – AD 410)

The sole evidence for Romano-British occupation within the Study Area is restricted to pottery of the Period found during the relief road evaluation, 200m north of the Project Site (gazetteer 4).

The potential for Roman-British archaeology is therefore considered low.

4.6. Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records two Viking engagements at Carhampton in 836AD and 843AD (considered by some to be a duplication of one event). Egbert was defeated on *both* occasions. Sometime before AD888 King Alfred granted his eldest son Edward lands at Carhampton, probably to secure the vulnerable coast from further Viking incursions. Prior to becoming a Royal Estate, Carhampton was under the ownership of the Monastery at Cheddar. Records show that, before AD925, 20 hides of land at Carhampton were exchanged with Cheddar for other land, possibly compensation for the earlier transfer of land. That the land was owned by a religious community may imply that a religious order was in place at Carhampton at this time.

Further evidence exists to suggest that Carhampton was an early monastic foundation. The dedication of St. John the Baptist and the roughly circular churchyard has been suggested to indicate that the current church (c.100m east of the Project Site – gazetteer 13) has Early Medieval origins. A cemetery located by excavation implies a second church existed to the east. The latter may relate to records made by the 16th century antiquarian John Leland, who claimed that an upstanding chapel in the area was formerly a church of the Welsh Saint Carantoc. The presence of two Churches in close proximity indicates that the pairing may have originally followed the early Irish monastic tradition of twin Churches set within an enclosure and suggests the existence of an early religious community predating the arrival of the West Saxons. The presence of Post Roman B-ware amphora (5th-6th century AD) recovered during excavation supports this, as it is often associated in Britain with high status 5th- and 6th-century defended sites such as Tintagel, South Cadbury the dark age cemetery at Cannington (Rahtz 2000, 295) 25 km to the east of the Project Site.

The pottery was found in association with Metalworking hearths, slag and charcoal which formed part of a complex arrangement of industrial activities believed to extend from the 6th to the 10th centuries AD. The limit of the Early Medieval occupation was not established from the excavation, but it has been postulated that the centre of activity lies to the east of the Project Site in the area of Eastbury Farm, c.160m east of the Project Site (gazetteer 14). If it is accepted that the Parish church to the west of the Project Site and the former cemetery to the east are both elements of contiguous Early Medieval settlement, then part of the Project Site is possibly located within its border. If this is not the case then the Project Site still lies within close proximity of important Early Medieval deposits, the westward limit of which has not yet been established.

Therefore the potential for archaeology of Early Medieval date to be present on the Project Site is considered *medium*.

4.7. Medieval (1066 AD – 1539 AD)

In 1066 Peter, later bishop of Chester (d. 1085) held Carhampton church, which was in the king's hands in 1086. A single church and priest were recorded at Carhampton in 1086. The church had a 1 ½-hide estate including nine tenant holdings. By the 11th century Carhampton was the seat of a minster. Two Manors of Carhampton existed in the early part of the period. One manor comprised the majority of the arable land and was retained for the Crown by the Mohun and Luttrell families. This was named

Carhampton Barton from the early 14th century. The second Manor, the seat of the Bozun family, was centred upon Eastbury Manor and included the church. Simon Bozun gave the church estate to Wells in order to found a prebend c.1189, but it was granted to Bath priory afterwards and went on to form part of the endowment of Dunster priory. The Bozun Family, were known as lords and ladies of Carhampton in the 13th century.

Two churches were not recorded in Carhampton until the late 12th century. This raises the possibility that St Carantoc was the early church and that St John the Baptist parish Church was an 11th or 12th-century foundation and resulted in the redundancy of St Carantoc Church. The wall between the vicarage garden and the paddock has been observed to correspond to the original boundary of the Medieval cemetery found during the evaluation, whilst earlier burials extend beyond. The boundary may be of considerable antiquity. The burials may indicate that the Medieval churchyard was once much larger, encompassing both sites, or alternatively represents a second churchyard serving only St Carantoc's church. Radiocarbon dates suggest a 12th - 16th century date for the latest inhumations although further earlier burials may be represented as successive burials disturbed earlier graves, and later skeletons have become mixed with those below. To the north and northwest of the cemetery an extensive area of Medieval occupation was recorded including paths, pits and postholes. The northern part of the site was sealed by a thick layer of alluvium formed by deliberate flooding of meadowland. The flooding, managed by use of water sluices, is suggested to have begun in the 13th century and may represent the village restructuring from a dispersed farming community to a nucleated settlement for the maximisation of agricultural resources. Carhampton became a wealthy agricultural parish and was the breadbasket for the Manor of Dunster whose demesne lay largely within Carhampton. Evidence for Medieval occupation has also been noted at Townsend Farm, c.600m west of the project site (gazetteer nos 8 & 9). Archaeological evaluation recorded pottery of 11th century date and a number of Medieval field boundaries. Apart from the parish Church, only one recorded building with Medieval origins remains in the village. This is Forge Cottage and it lays c.400m south west of the Project Site (gazetteer 15).

The Project Site lies in a focal area for Medieval activity within Carhampton. The southern extent of the site is sandwiched between a church of Medieval origin and an area of known Medieval occupation, and therefore the potential for archaeology of Medieval date must be considered medium.

4.8. Post-Medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1900)

Some cloth working took place in the parish in the late 16th and 17th centuries, but an agricultural focus continued into the Post Medieval period. Leland's observations of an upstanding church in the 16th century and the latest radiocarbon dates from inhumations suggest that it was still in use at this time. In 1742 the parish of Carhampton was rated more highly than neighbouring Minehead or Dunster with half of the cultivated land reserved for arable produce until the 19th century. The Luttrell family re-arranged the parish in the 18th century, creating three large farms and converting many farmsteads into cottages. This resulted in poverty and Carhampton had a workhouse with places for 30 people. The site was located c.160m south west of the Project Site (gazetteer 16). Timber was also an important commodity in the 18th and 19th centuries and the parish attracted many carpenters. The religious history of Carhampton persists with two Wesleyan chapels, the first converted from a standing building in 1796 (gazetteer 17), which was superseded in 1839 by a propose built chapel (gazetteer 18)

The area of Project Site is listed as 'Vicarage Croft' on the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 4), owned by Rev Luttrell and is occupied by Rev Hillson, along with the Church and Vicarage. It is noted as arable land. To the south east, c.100m from the Project Site, a sub rectangular field of pasture (tithe map field no. 168) is named East Bury Croft. Although not named so until the 16th century, the name Eastbury Farm, which lies on the northern boundary, probably derived from here. The Bury name element is a Saxon term often associated with defended prehistoric settlement or early settlement sites at which earthworks or 'fortifications' are present. The name does suggest the presence of former settlement which could conceivably date from the Prehistoric period through to the Early Medieval. The tithe map illustrates well the elaborate road network within the village and hints at a complex developmental history. The large majority of settlement extends north west from the church. Several of the Post Medieval buildings depicted on the map still survive and are grade II listed. Excavation at Eastbury Farm (c.150 east) located the remains of 18th and 19th century buildings which are depicted on early cartographic sources. The watching brief in advance of a new farm building was on the site of former 18th century barn (gazetteer 19) recorded on photographs and was probably used as a hayloft with storage beneath. The remains of a leat and mill pond are all that remains of a former waterwheel at the farm (gazetteer 20). The early Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 5) illustrate that the southern part of the site is occupied by the eastern extent of the Old Vicarage gardens and garden wall. These boundaries are not depicted on the tithe map and may have

been a 19th century augmentation of the Old Vicarage garden. This also may account for the uneven ground observed during the site visit. A small enclosed parcel of land is also shown in the far north west of the Project Site, north of the church.

The potential for archaeology of Post-Medieval date is considered medium.

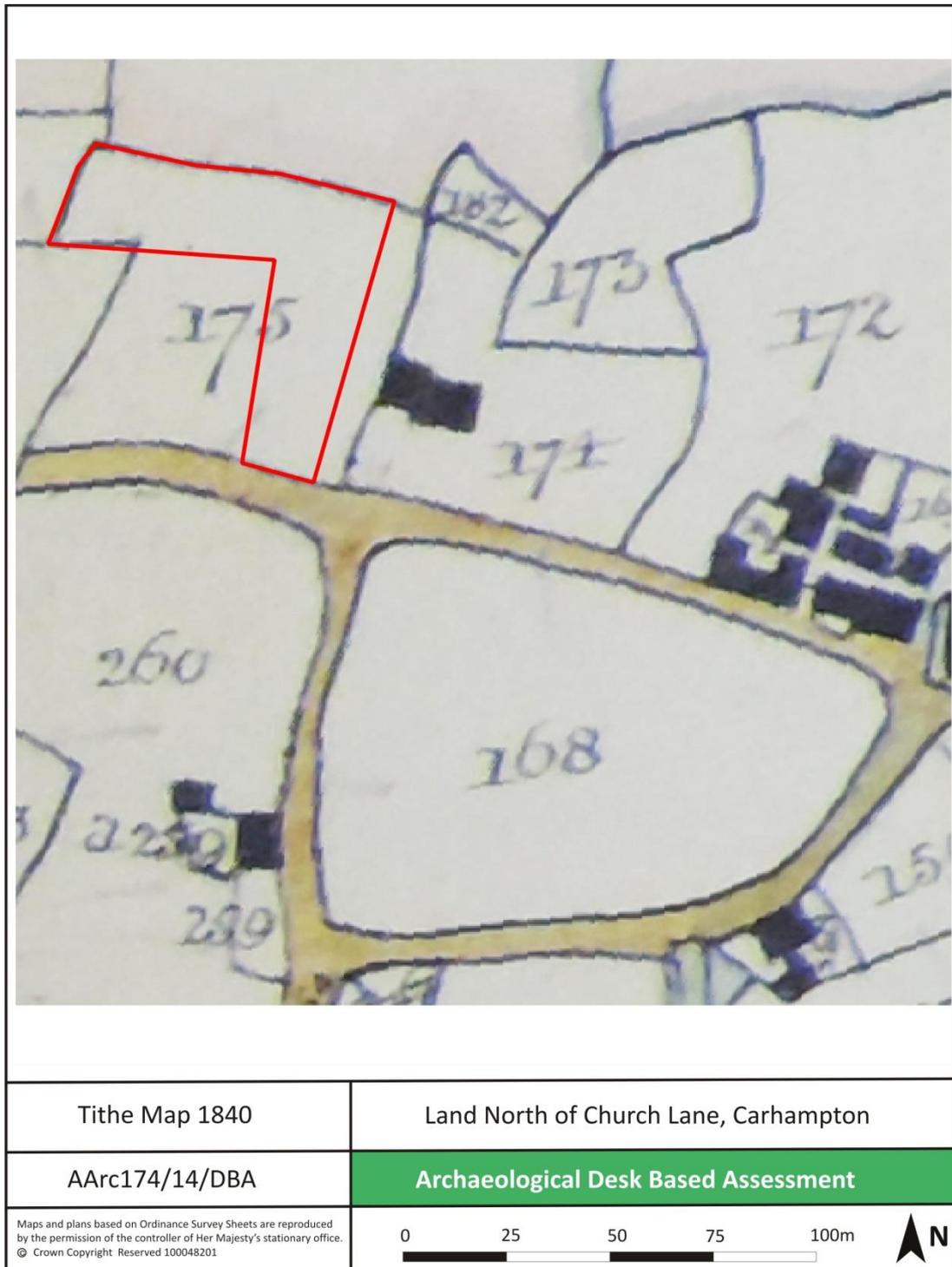


Figure 4 Tithe map 1840. Note: Field no. 168 'East Bury Croft'.

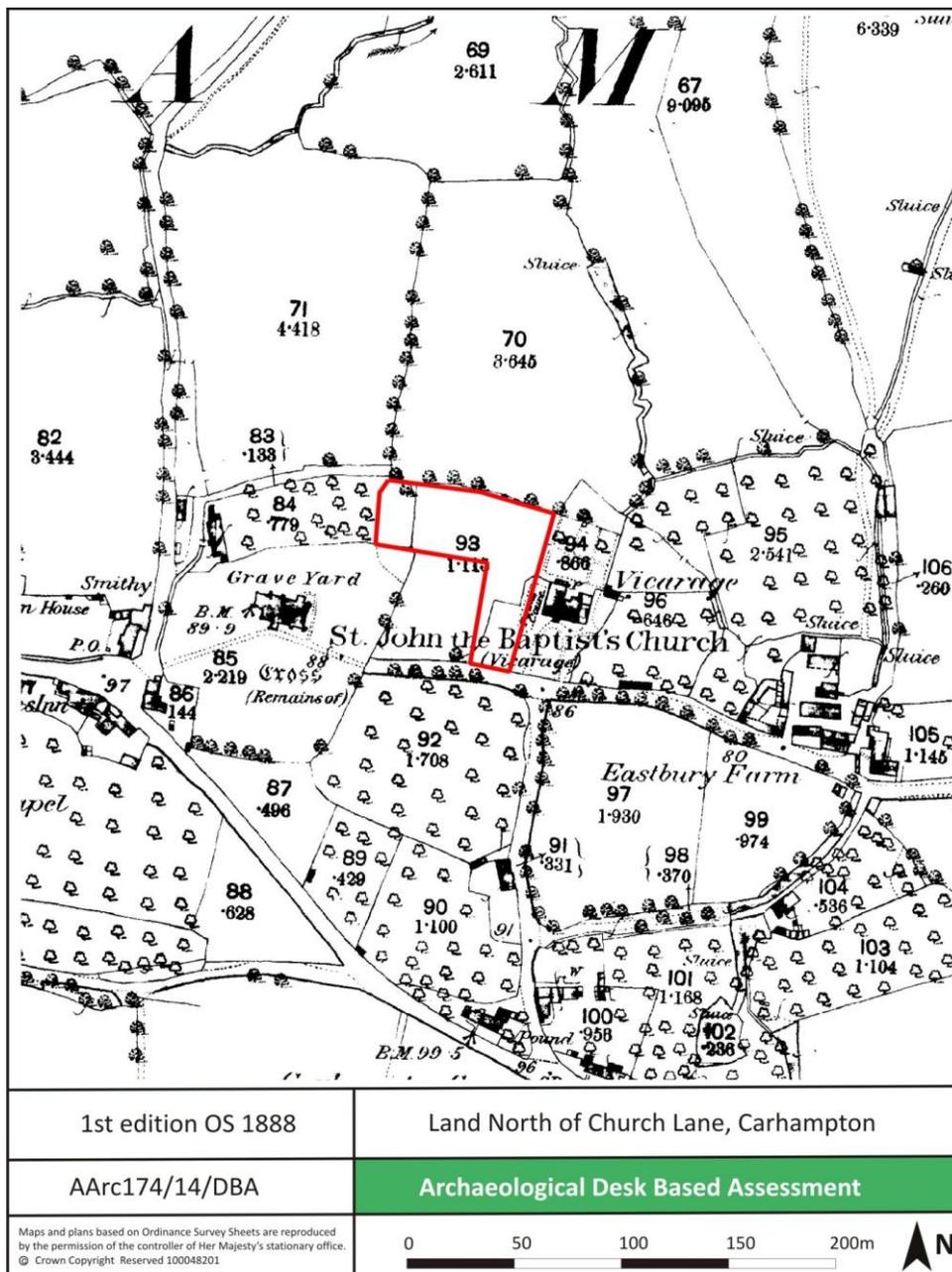


Figure 5 First edition OS map.

4.9. Modern (1900 AD – Present)

Little activity seems to have taken place on the Project Site in the modern period. The 1929 Ordnance Survey map illustrates that the garden boundary of the Old Vicarage garden to the east has altered to be less irregular in form (Figure 6). The change to the current form may have taken place during the construction of the modern Sandmartin House, now occupying the site. The five second world war pill box sites (gazetteer nos. 21-25) are examples of the few heritage assets dating to the modern Period which exist within the Study Area.

The potential for significant archaeology from the modern period is considered low.

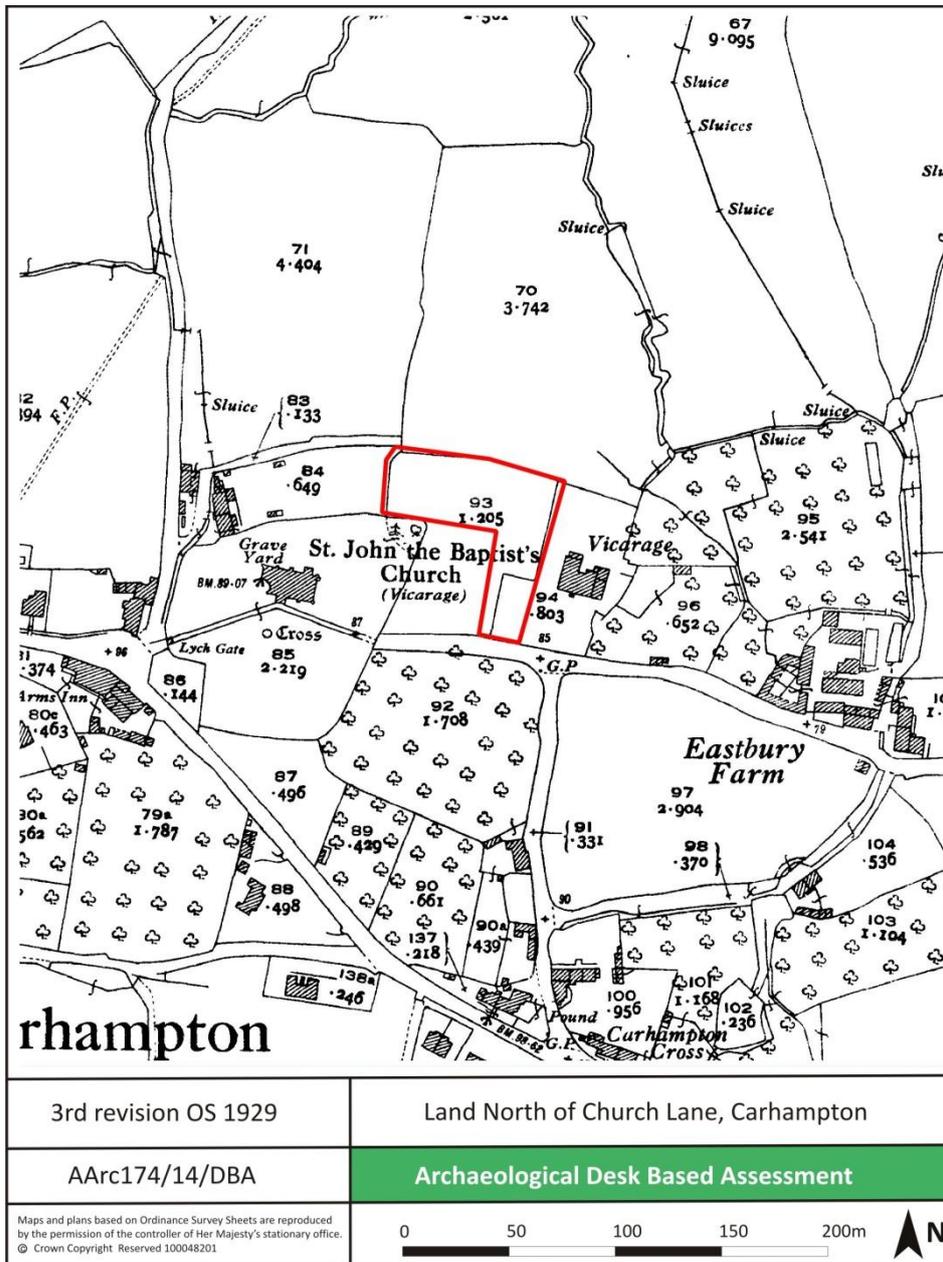


Figure 6 Third revision OS map.

4.10. Summary of the Archaeological Resource

The Project Site lies within the historic Medieval core of Carhampton and therefore potential for important unknown subsurface archaeological deposits to be present is significant. Prehistoric occupation is shown by excavation to be present to the north of the Project Site, and by known and potential monuments within Study Area. Although limited, some evidence for Romano British occupation also exists.

Documentary and archaeological evidence for important Early Medieval and Christian occupation exists for areas immediately to the north and c.50m to the east. As a result this area is designated as Scheduled. The well documented Early Medieval occupation includes an extensive cemetery, industrial and structural deposits. The site may be an early monastic foundation which is archaeologically supported by the recovery of pottery dating to the 5th/6th centuries AD, often associated with such sites. Occupation continues into the Medieval Period and includes continued use of the burial ground. The burials are located c.100m east of the present churchyard and are thought to be associated with a second church for which there is documentary and some archaeological evidence. It is unclear if the two cemeteries were separate entities or were contiguous. In the 13th century parts of the site were utilised as water meadow and, as a consequence, the archaeology has been sealed beneath thick layers of alluvium. In later years the project site formed part of the Vicarage Croft, arable land associated with the (old) Vicarage garden, the boundary of which occupied part of the south of the Project Site.

The Project Site clearly lies within an archaeologically sensitive area of Carhampton, with nationally important deposits in close proximity. Similar unrecorded subsurface archaeological deposits may well exist on the Project Site. Moreover, as the Site lies between the existing Medieval church and the excavated cemetery, significant archaeology pertaining to the relationship between the two may exist.

It is therefore recommended that a programme of further investigation be undertaken prior to development and as part of a phased approach, in order to fully assess the archaeological potential and significance of the Project Site.

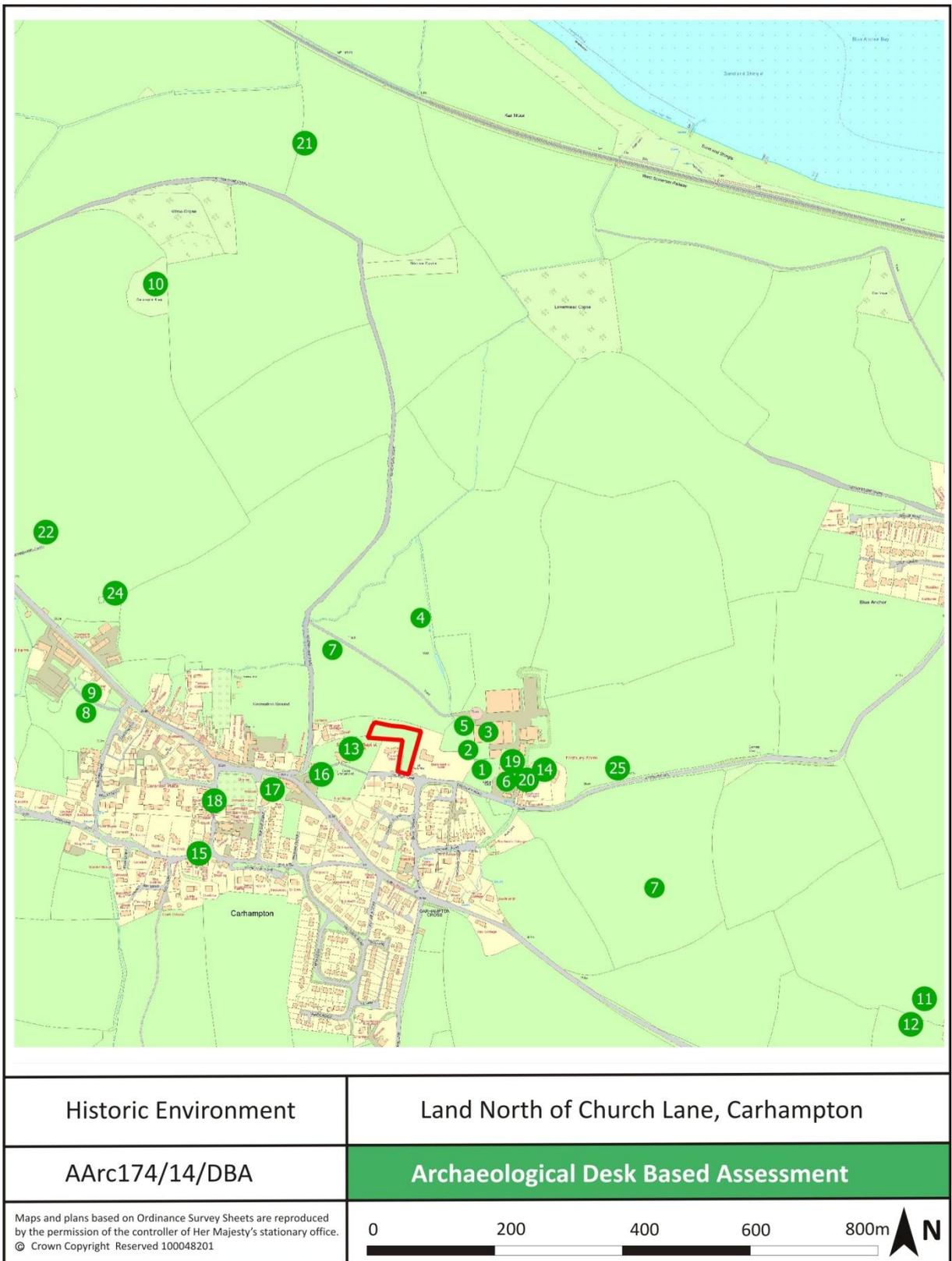


Figure 7 Selected archaeological resource in the Study Area.

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6. Photographs



Photo 1: NE facing view from Church Lane.



Photo 2: NNE facing view from central position.



Photo 3: S facing view from central position.



Photo 4: NW facing view from entrance on Church Lane.

AArc174/14/DBA Land North of Church Lane, Carhampton.



Photo 5: NW facing view from centre of site.



Photo 6: WSW facing view.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Gazetteer

This gazetteer has been compiled from the Historic Environment Record data provided by Somerset Council and the English Heritage AMIE database, supplemented where necessary by published works and online data (e.g. Heritage Gateway). It has been summarised and reordered to reflect the current state of knowledge concerning archaeological sites and finds. The numbers relate to the numbers defined in Figure 7.

No	Reference	Name	Description
1	15365	Evaluation (1993), Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	Three trenches were excavated in advance of plans to construct a relief road to the north of Carhampton. Trench 1 at the south located the remains of C18/19 buildings around a farmyard as shown on the early Ordnance Survey mapping. These lay above and were covered with alluvial deposits from the stream. Trench 2 lay to the north and was intended to test the extent of the graveyard. A thick layer of mixed occupation deposit containing C10/13 pottery was removed by machine revealing two graves cut into an underlying deposit of silty clay. One skeleton was exposed and to the north were several undated postholes or small pits. Trench 3 lay adjacent to the west and again located the occupation layer but below this, in the southern part of the trench, were several layers of mortar floor. A grave lay to the north, possibly cutting it.
2	15366	Evaluation (1993), Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	Further (to PRN 15365) evaluation excavations were undertaken. Trench 4 was excavated in the same paddock as trenches 2 and 3 and exhibited a similar stratigraphy. The southern end became waterlogged and was not examined in detail, although features were seen initially. The northern end contained several intercutting ditches believed to have been part of a water meadow system. Trenches 5 and 6 formed a T shape in the garden of Sandmartin House and revealed numerous articulated skeletons. These were left in situ and the only evidence for earlier features was recorded in a large modern pit which reached the natural subsoil. Building debris appeared to represent the position of buildings that had been demolished and through which later graves were cut. Trenches 7 and 8 were excavated further to the north-west along the line of the road in extremely difficult, wet conditions. Limited sampling of deposits was undertaken but no detailed excavations. Four radiocarbon dates were obtained: 720±70, 380±70, 540±70 and 1180±70 BP, the first three from skeletons and the last from charcoal from a ditch in Trench 8. Note that the radiocarbon determinations were not corrected for isotopic

			fractionation, which according to information supplied by the laboratory, could make up to 200 years difference to the result provided.
3	15368	Evaluation (1994), Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	Two further (to PRN 15367) evaluation trenches and a trial pit were excavated. Trenches 15 and 16 revealed similar stratigraphy to that seen earlier with a soil buried under silts believe to be associated with water meadows. A complex series of industrial activities was represented, including metalworking hearths. These were associated with post-Roman imported wares. These were overlain by C10/12 occupation deposits. Trench 17 was a small test pit and revealed deposits associated with Eastbury Farm dating from the C16 onwards. Pits for the supports of a new barn were also monitored.
4	15367	Evaluation (1994), Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	A further (to PRN 15366) series of five trenches were excavated to examine alternative road lines. Trenches 9, 11, 12 and 13 formed a cross-shape well to the N of Eastbury Farm and located features associated with prehistoric and Roman pottery. Trench 10 lay to the west by a stream and contained only modern features. Trench 14 was located to the east and located a ditch of C18/19 date with a few earlier finds within the alluvial deposits. North of Eastbury Farm an evaluation excavation of a low mound revealed a pebble layer with associated flint flakes, both waste and tools, and small quantities of Bronze Age pottery.
5	33449	Early Christian to medieval settlement and cemetery, Carhampton	In the 1800s "a number of stones and cement" were dug up in an "orchard and garden belonging to the vicarage, about 200 yards E of the present churchyard". "Many human bones were found among the ruins as have many more in some parts of the vicarage orchard, and also in an adjoining orchard belonging to Eastbury Farm, where in cutting a deep drain; the workmen came across many human skeletons all lying as if decently buried". Further burials were located in the vicarage garden during landscaping in 1828. Savage interprets this as being the site of the chapel mentioned by Leland. Leland notes that there was a chapel dedicated to St Carantoc that used to be the parish church. This may explain the presence of St Karentoc on the 16 May on the calendar of Dunster Priory. Evaluation excavation (PRNs 15365, 15366) in 1993 along line of road revealed large numbers of burials. A series of trenches excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the road line produced evidence for 18th\19th century farm buildings overlying 16th/17th century surfaces, extensive cemetery deposits and features indicating early occupation beyond the existing village boundaries. Nineteen complete human inhumations ranging from neonate to adult were identified. Additionally large amounts of disarticulated bone and articulated fragments of skeleton (e.g. an almost complete spinal column) were found suggesting a well-used burial ground existed some distance from the present church. Radiocarbon dates suggest a 12th-16th century date for the

			latest burials although potentially many more and possibly earlier burials lie on the site. A number of features and finds of metal slag and charcoal in trenches dug north of the village suggest industrial occupation. Charcoal from a ditch fill gave an 8th century date. Further evaluation work was carried out in the area of Eastbury Farm the following year (PRNs 15367, 15368). In the area between Eastbury Farm and the Old Vicarage (now Sandmartin House) further evidence for metalworking was uncovered in the form of three furnace bases and quantities of slag. These were associated with sherds of post-Roman B-ware amphora. This pottery, originating in the eastern Mediterranean is most often associated in Britain with high status 5th- and 6th-century defended sites such as Tintagel, South Cadbury and Cadbury Congresbury. A chapel or church dedicated to St Carantoc was recorded in the 16th century, which may suggest an early monastic site.
6	35622	Watching brief (1997), Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	Twelve construction pits for a new barn were monitored following the destruction of the old barn (PRN35621). These were cleaned and recorded where pre-modern deposits were noted. Only one archaeological feature was discovered beneath modern and post medieval deposits - a possible beam slot with the remains of wood within it. This was very decayed but a sample was taken for radio carbon dating. In November 1997 a watching brief was undertaken when 12 foundation pits for a new barn were cut on the site of a demolished 18th-century farm building. Undated archaeological deposits were seen in three of the pits, the only certain feature being a probable timber beam slot sealed by about 0.8m of colluvial and alluvial clay and pebbles. The slot was at a similar level to post Roman deposits recorded during an evaluation in 1994. Samples of the timber within the slot have been forwarded for a radiocarbon date.
7	28817	West Somerset Link Road field walking (1995)	Field walking along the proposed routes of the West Somerset Link road revealed very few archaeological finds, even in areas where sites were know from other sources
8	16879	Evaluation (2003) Townsend Farm, Carhampton.	Nine evaluation trenches were dug at Townsend Farm in May 2003 prior to redevelopment. Medieval post holes and pits, indicating occupation, were recorded at the east end of the site, at the base of a slope and in the area of the modern farm buildings. The earliest artefacts found were pottery sherds dating to the 10th and 11th century, probably originating from a medieval plough soil. A number of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries were recorded, some recorded on a map of 1770 and others not, indicating they fell out of use before 1770. Evidence of levelling was encountered at the east end of the site and was probably undertaken from 17th-18th centuries when the present farm buildings were constructed.
9	31992	Evaluation (2012)	Further trenches (to PRN 16879) recorded more undated, but probably medieval and post-medieval ditches, probably

			representing field boundaries. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.
10	35245	Cropmark enclosures and ring-ditch, Carhampton Knap	Various cropmarks seen around Carhampton Knap, including field boundaries and possible ring-ditch of barrow. The tree enclosure survives as an earthwork and may be earlier.
11	33452	Flint implement finds, Carhampton	Flint cores and flakes.
12	27708	Cropmark enclosure	A possible enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure is located southeast of Carhampton and is defined by a ditch. The enclosure is bounded by a modern field boundary on its north sides. The enclosure is located on the top of a small hill which may suggest a possible Iron Age defensive site, though no associated bank can be seen. Surface finds of flint cores and flakes (PRN 33452) have been found in the area and may be associated with the enclosure. The linear cropmark may also be a later field boundary.
13	33451	Church of St John the Baptist and churchyard, Carhampton	Parish church. Perpendicular, extensively restored, north wall rebuilt 1862-3, tower rebuilt 1868-70 and vestry added 10-bay late C15 fan vaulted screen, painted and gilded with 5 carved friezes to cornice. Early-mid C18 pulpit with raised and fielded panels. Late C19 square font, earlier font moved to Church of St Bartholomew, Rodhuish .Medieval chest. Brass plaque with fine lettering.
14	33457	Eastbury Manor site, Carhampton	Eastbury Manor was situated at the foot of Eastbury Hill. Earliest record is 1287 but there is now a more modern farmhouse on the site. It seems likely that the post-Roman site (PRN 33449) to the W continues, and is perhaps focussed, on the area of the current farm. An 18th / 19th century barn was photographically recorded before its demolition in 1997 (PRN 35621). A subsequent watching brief during the construction of a new barn revealed very little.
15	30996	Forge Cottage (formerly listed as Laurel Cottage), Carhampton Village	Cottage, C15, altered C16, enlarged C18
16	33460	Workhouse site, Carhampton	A workhouse was situated at the car park of the Butchers Arms on the N side of main road in Carhampton
17	18487	Wesleyan Chapel, Carhampton	The first preaching house, converted in 1796 from an existing building, now serves as the village post office
18	18486	Wesleyan Chapel, High Street, Carhampton	The chapel was built in 1839 and has rendered walls and a hipped slate roof. The front is concealed by a later cottage and has a central entrance and two small gallery windows. Now part of Chapel Court, a private dwelling.

19	35621	Farm building, Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	An old farm building was recorded photographically on October 27th 1997 prior to its demolition in November. It had probably originally functioned as a granary or hayloft with the open ground floor utilised for storage of wagons, carts and implements.
20	33456	Farm waterwheel, Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	Leat, millpond and associated farm waterwheel.
21	35427	Pillbox, Ker Moor, Carhampton	A beach defence pillbox survives in good condition. A pillbox survives buried in a hedge. A very unusual variant of type FW3/24 greatly extended with two internal baffles.
22	35395	Pillbox, W of Carhampton	A beach defence pillbox.
23	28640	Pillbox site	A pillbox disguised as a summerhouse stood in the field at the eastern end of Carhampton, opposite Bay Cottage {1}. The site appears to be visible on RAF aerial photographs of c.1947 but is now likely to be under the widened road.
24	18114	Pillbox, NE of Townsend Farm, Carhampton	Visible on 1946 aerial photographs and probably survives beneath a clump of vegetation visible on modern aerial photographs. A Second World War polygonal pillbox, possibly a Type 24 is visible on aerial photographs. The pillbox is situated north of Townsend Farm in a hedgerow and centred at ST 0054 4291. The pillbox was camouflaged by a hedge. The pillbox was still extant on aerial photographs taken in 1979 and possibly remains so under a clump of vegetation seen on modern aerial photography.
25	35371	Pillbox, E of Eastbury Farm, Carhampton	A beach defence pillbox.

Appendix 2: Abbreviations and Terminology

ARCHAEOLOGY

Taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. It is also used in this report as a means of describing physical remains (e.g. there is likely to be preservation of archaeology).

DBA

Desk Based Assessment.

aOD

Above Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level.

PROJECT SITE

The area of the proposed development site. This may include heritage assets and boundaries that will not be directly affected by development, but which by virtue of their proximity to the actual ground disturbance are important elements of the historic environment and which must be included in any assessment.

SEA LEVEL

Heights are to the nearest metre above sea level.

STUDY AREA

Area around the Project Site whose Historic Environment is assessed to understand the nature of the site. The Study Area for this DBA is 1000m from the centre of the Project Site.

Appendix 3: Confidence Ratings

Low

Archaeological activity is considered unlikely based on available information, but cannot be entirely discounted.

Medium

Likely survival of archaeological remains based on proximity to archaeological sites, associated finds and or literary and cartographic evidence.

High

Confirmed presence of archaeological features, preserved to a high level from which vital and important evidence could be obtained.

Appendix 4: General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	800000 – 43 AD	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in Britain (Happisburgh) to the conquest of Britain by Claudius.
Palaeolithic	800000 - 10000 BC	Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology. Material evidence found predominantly in caves. Earliest evidence for hominins in Britain is at Happisburgh and Pakefield in Norfolk dating to the Early Pleistocene c.800,000 BP.
Mesolithic	10000 – 4000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement, particularly along the east coast of England and in Ireland.
Neolithic	4000 – 2350 BC	Emergence of monumental architecture, such as long barrows and causewayed enclosures. Movement towards more complex society and sedentary lifestyles.
Bronze Age	2350 – 800 BC	Introduction of Bronze, construction of barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition.
Iron Age	800 BC– 43 AD	Introduction of Iron and the return of monumental architecture in the form of hillforts, tribal boundaries and the introduction of coinage.
Romano-British	43-410 AD	Romano-British period including the emergence of villas and Roman infrastructure.
Early Medieval	410 – 1065 AD	Post-Roman period including Saxon invasions and the arrival of Christianity.
Medieval	1066 – 1539 AD	Medieval period in Britain including Tudor activity, with arbitrary cut off point of 1650 AD.
Post-Medieval	1540 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid industrial development and changes to the English landscape.
Modern	1901 – 1950 AD	Including WWI, WWII and Cold War archaeology.