

DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**CADBURY CAMP LANE
MAINS REPLACEMENT SCHEME
TICKENHAM
NORTH SOMERSET**

NGR: ST 4551 7269 - ST 4556 7242

JOB N^o: BA1245BWCC



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Frontispiece: View looking E along Cadbury Camp Lane from Bridleways

Report specification

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1. Executive Summary

This Detailed Archaeological Assessment of proposed water mains renewal works at Cadbury Camp Lane has reached the following conclusions about the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the study area:

A 300m-long section of the route extends across a field to a covered reservoir located immediately E of the Iron Age hillfort of Cadbury Camp, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric or Roman occupation along this section of the proposed route has been assessed as Moderate to High.

*No sites of archaeological or historic significance have been identified along that section of the route which follows Cadbury Camp Lane and the potential for encountering significant archaeological deposits and features in this area has been assessed as **Low**.*

*The potential encountering evidence of significant archaeological deposits and features of medieval or post-medieval date must be considered as **Low**.*

Recommendation: Border Archaeology considers that archaeological observation of groundworks is only appropriate for the 300m long section extending through the field adjacent to Cadbury Camp and that observation of the remainder is not likely to be of benefit.



2. Introduction

Border Archaeology undertook this Detailed Archaeological Assessment (DAA) on behalf of Bristol Water to assess the archaeological implications of a water mains replacement scheme extending along Cadbury Camp Lane Tickenham, North Somerset and through fields to a covered reservoir situated adjacent to the Iron Age hillfort of Cadbury Camp, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (**Figs. 1 & 2**).

The proposed engineering scheme is in initial design stage at present but the proposal is to open cut a 180mm HPPE main to replace the failing 6" AC; it is not possible to pipe burst as the main is AC and ground conditions appear not to allow for Directional Drill. The proposed works involve open cut trenching east-west along Cadbury Camp Lane from adjacent to Longridge House to The Old Pound and thence southwards across open land to the Cadbury covered reservoir.

This DAA represents a thorough review of all existing sources (including published material and, where available and relevant, unpublished manuscripts) of archaeological and historical information relating to an area potentially affected by proposals, including, where applicable and appropriate, journals & periodicals, archaeological databases, desk-based assessments, fieldwork reports (including results of both intrusive and geophysical investigations), primary and secondary documentary sources, historic mapping and aerial photographic records. A detailed map regression analysis (including, where available, estate maps, enclosure maps, tithe maps and OS mapping) has been carried out to identify patterns of change and continuity in the landscape and this is complemented by a visual survey of the existing landscape to establish the nature and extent of the surviving archaeological resource.

Copies of this assessment will be supplied to Bristol Water for their consideration and to Vince Russett, County Archaeologist at North Somerset Council in due course.

Border Archaeology will seek confirmation from English Heritage as a matter of urgency that the route chosen by Bristol Water is definitively outside of the Scheduled Area and inform thereof.

2.1 Soils and Geology

The predominant soil type identified in the vicinity of the works comprises the Brown Ranker soils of the CRWBIN (313c) series (SSEW, 1983). The underlying solid geology comprises of Carboniferous limestone; more specifically Black Dolomite, although a band of Gully Oolite runs north-south along the higher slopes of the eastern side of Cadbury Camp (BGS, 1968, Sheet ST 47). The limestone is part of the Failand Ridge which extends from the Avon Gorge to Clevedon a distance of about 18km.

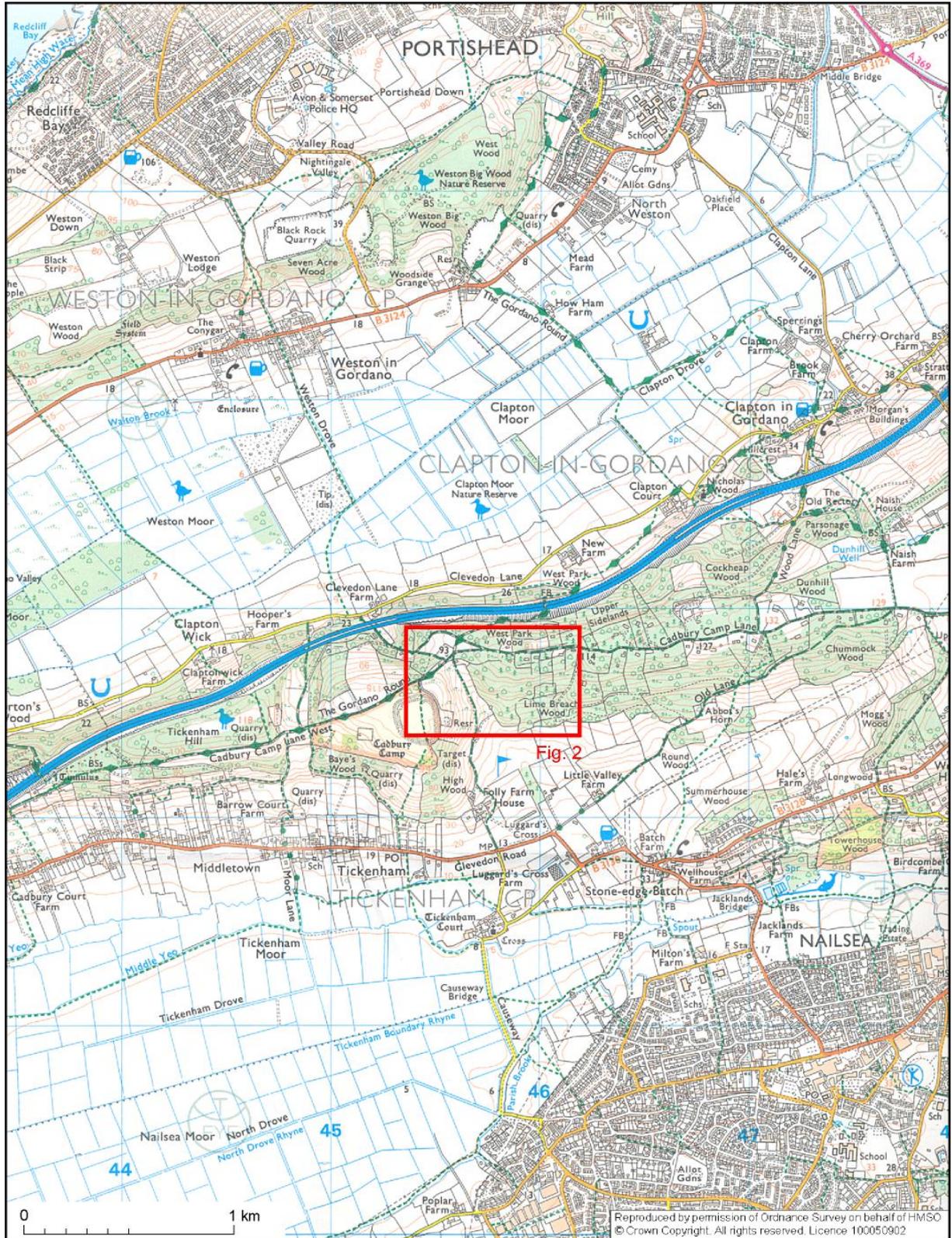


Fig. 1: Site Location Plan (for detail see Fig. 2)



3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Assessment

3.1.1 Aims

This detailed archaeological assessment seeks to identify any known historic environment assets or potential archaeological resources within the study area and to establish their extent, quality and significance within a local, regional and national context.

3.1.2 Research Methods

The research carried out for this archaeological assessment consisted of the following elements:

3.1.3 Evaluation and study of archaeological databases

A search was made of the National Monuments Record (English Heritage) and the North Somerset Council Historic Environment Record for any sites of archaeological or historic interest within a 50m corridor (25m on either side of the pipeline route).

3.1.4 Evaluation and study of primary sources

Primary documentary sources relating to the study area were consulted at the Somerset Heritage Centre.

3.1.5 Evaluation and study of secondary sources

Secondary sources relating to the study area were consulted using the collections held at the Somerset Heritage Centre, Norton Fitzwarren, the North Somerset Studies Library at Weston Super-Mare and the Westcountry Studies Library, Exeter.

3.1.6 Evaluation and study of cartographic and other pictorial evidence

The tithe map of 1841 for Tickenham parish and the Tithe map of Clapton-in Gordano of 1838 were consulted at the Somerset Heritage Centre. Copies of the Ordnance Survey 1st-3rd edition maps of the mid-late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries were obtained from the Somerset Heritage Centre. The modern (2004) OS 1:25000 Explorer Map 154 was obtained for reference purposes.

Aerial photographic records, including vertical and oblique photos, ranging from 1946 to 1971 were located and examined at the Somerset Heritage Centre.



4. Site Specific Analysis

The specific study area comprises a proposed mains replacement scheme which comprises a 600m long section extending along Cadbury Camp Lane from NGR ST 4602 7280 to The Old Pound at ST 4551 7269, together with a 300m long continuation extending through fields to the S of Cadbury Camp Lane (opposite the Old Pound) to Cadbury Reservoir at NGR ST 4556 7242. The section through the field south of Cadbury Camp Lane is located within the parish of Tickenham while the section extending along Cadbury Camp Lane lies along the present boundary between the parishes of Tickenham and Clapton-in-Gordano.

4.1 Consultation of Archaeological Records

This section analyses the information available from records of archaeological work or observations carried out or made within the vicinity of the proposed works and discusses its implications for the nature of the archaeological resource within the study area and the likely depth and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features.

4.1.1 Conservation Areas

The mains route to be replaced does not run through any designated conservation areas.

4.1.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

A section of the proposed route extends approximately 10m to the east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Cadbury Camp (SAM No. 22822) (**Fig. 2**). Cadbury Camp has been in the ownership of the National Trust since 1971. The closest Listed Building to the proposed works is the Grade II Listed 18th century Tynnings Barn (NHL No. 1337027) at Folly Farm which lies well to the south of the proposed works.

4.1.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Historic Landscape Characterisation programme provides a framework for broadening our understanding of the whole landscape and contributes to decisions affecting tomorrow's landscape. Relevant historic landscape characterisation information was supplied by North Somerset Historic Environment Record by way of their online resources. The landscape through which the proposed replacement mains run has mostly been characterised as 'medieval enclosed fields created by assart' (assarting is the process whereby new fields were created by making a clearing in existing forest or woodland). The upland area of the Failand Ridge is mentioned in the Clevedon Extensive Urban (Archaeological) Survey (La Trobe-Bateman, 1999) but no detail is provided on Cadbury Camp and its environs which sit well to the east of the Clevedon focus of the assessment.

4.1.4 Archaeological sites

The North Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource within an area deemed to be appropriate for the purposes of the assessment; this area was established as that around Cadbury Camp and on Cadbury Camp Lane.

Archaeological sites or find spots within this area and shown on the North Somerset HER are located on Fig. 2. There are no recorded archaeological sites in the parish of Clapton-in-Gordano in the vicinity of the proposed works although a limekiln (HER 03088) and its quarry were formerly in Clapton-in-Gordano before the parish boundary was moved to run further to the north along Cadbury Camp Lane at some stage after 1932.

HER No	NGR	Description
00531	ST 4542 7247	Cadbury Iron Age Hillfort
00532	ST 4540 7233	Roman finds of coins, pottery, altar
00533	ST 4528 7245	Bronze Age Flint knife
00534	ST 4510 7221	Bronze Axe Head
00541	ST 4523 7255	Undated earthwork
00543	ST 4539 7248	Bronze Spearhead of Bronze Age date
00544	ST 4500 7180	Roman pottery finds
02526	ST 4520 7235	Deserted farmhouse
03088	ST 4592 7278	Limekiln in West Park Wood
03089	ST 4602 7240	Limekiln in Lime Breach Wood
04968	ST 4541 7248	Neolithic flint scatter
10302	ST 4555 7230	Disused target
41042	ST 4531 7250	Late Bronze Age spearhead
42134	ST 4541 7242	WW2 Searchlight position
42219	ST 4540 7246	WW2 Searchlight position
42220	ST 4540 7246	WW2 Searchlight position
42841	ST 4572 7255	Esso cold-war multi-pipeline route feeder (1960)
43786	ST 4556 7242	Covered reservoir (20 th century)
43787	ST 4519 7220	Post-Medieval quarry
45035	ST 4512 7250	Site of WW2 USA troop bivouac

Table 1: Gazetteer of historic environment assets within the vicinity of the study area recorded in the North Somerset Historic Environment Record. .

Prehistoric and Roman

The discovery of a Neolithic flint scatter (HER 04968) within the prehistoric defended enclosure of Cadbury Camp and of Bronze Age artefacts including a flint knife and a bronze spearhead (HER 00543, HER 00533 and HER 41042) immediately west of the Camp indicate that this was a long established occupation site, possibly predating the construction of the hillfort which is usually assumed to be of Iron Age origin (Gray, 1922, 10-11). The importance of the site may be related to the use of Failand Ridge, a prehistoric routeway which extended from the Avon Gorge to the coast at Clevedon. At Tickenham it contracts to a narrow steep-sided ridge with a spur on which sits Cadbury Camp overlooking the floodplain of the Levels to the south.

The small multivallate hillfort of Cadbury Camp (HER 00531) is generally considered to be Iron Age in date. The enclosure covers an area of 2.6 hectares, defended by a double bank and ditch. It dominates the Failand Ridge and its position, 130m above sea level, gives it wide-ranging views south to the Mendip Hills, west over Weston-super Mare, and north to the Bristol Channel and the coast of South Wales. The geological structure of the ridge is carboniferous limestone, which was quarried from the ditches to provide the material for the banks of the hill-fort. A small excavation in the fort defences undertaken in 1921



revealed evidence of Iron Age pottery (Gray, 1922, 16). More recently, a geophysical survey undertaken on behalf of the National Trust in 1998 has attempted to identify features in the interior and at the main entrance (Papworth, 2001).

At least three late Roman coin hoards of the 3rd-4th centuries AD have been found within Cadbury Camp, predominantly during the 19th century. The coins from the separate hoards range in date from AD253 to AD373 (Franks, 2000, 14), and might be associated with the presence of a Roman shrine.

An altar to Mars (or a local equivalent of Mars) was found within the environs of Cadbury Camp in 1979 (HER 00532) and an occupation deposit on the inner bank of the hillfort reported on at the same time contained Pennant sandstone roofing tile of probable Roman date. A quantity of coarse pottery and a partial quernstone of probable Roman date have also been identified within the hillfort interior. This combination of finds and an altar might indeed suggest the possible presence of a Romano-British shrine at the site and continued occupation of the hillfort well into the Roman period (Burrow and Bennett, 1979). However, no definite evidence for Roman settlement or associated field systems has been recorded outside the Camp itself.

It is possible that disturbance by previous road construction works and the installation of modern utilities (including the existing water mains), may have reduced the likelihood of encountering well-preserved archaeological deposits and features.

Medieval

Cadbury Camp may have been utilised as a stronghold during the post-Roman period - as were other Iron Age hillforts in Somerset (Aston and Burrow, 1982, 96) although there is no firm evidence of this. Cadbury Camp probably owes its name to the Saxon period – that name deriving from *Cada's beorg* (i.e. *Cada's fort*). It may not have been farmed in the medieval period but used for pasture. The field patterns further to the east of Cadbury Camp suggest medieval enclosure though at what time during the medieval period this may have taken place is uncertain.

Recorded evidence of medieval archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed works is sparse. Cadbury Camp and the study area lie to the north of the historic Domesday manor of Tickenham which may owe its origins to the Saxon period. The first documentary record of settlement at Tickenham comes from the Domesday Book of 1086 (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 26-8) where it was known as *Ticheham* and was held by William of Eu. Land to the north of the village on the uplands may have supported common pasture for grazing in the medieval period (Franks, 2000, 3)

Post-medieval

Limestone was extracted for agricultural and building mortar uses and rendered useable by a number of post-medieval limekilns in the area. One of the closest to the study area was at West Park Wood (HER 03088) just south of Cadbury Camp Lane and another was in Lime Breach Wood to its south (HER 03089). Cadbury Camp saw activity during WW2. A searchlight battery together with an ak-ak gun were mounted on the on the hillfort to assist in the defence of the Bristol Channel and the Channel dockyards (HER 42134, 42219, 42220). A multi-feeder pipeline (HER 42841) was run through the area in 1960 during the Cold War

to ensure essential supplies of oil in the event of war. This course of this pipeline shows as the Cadbury Tunnel on Fig. 2.

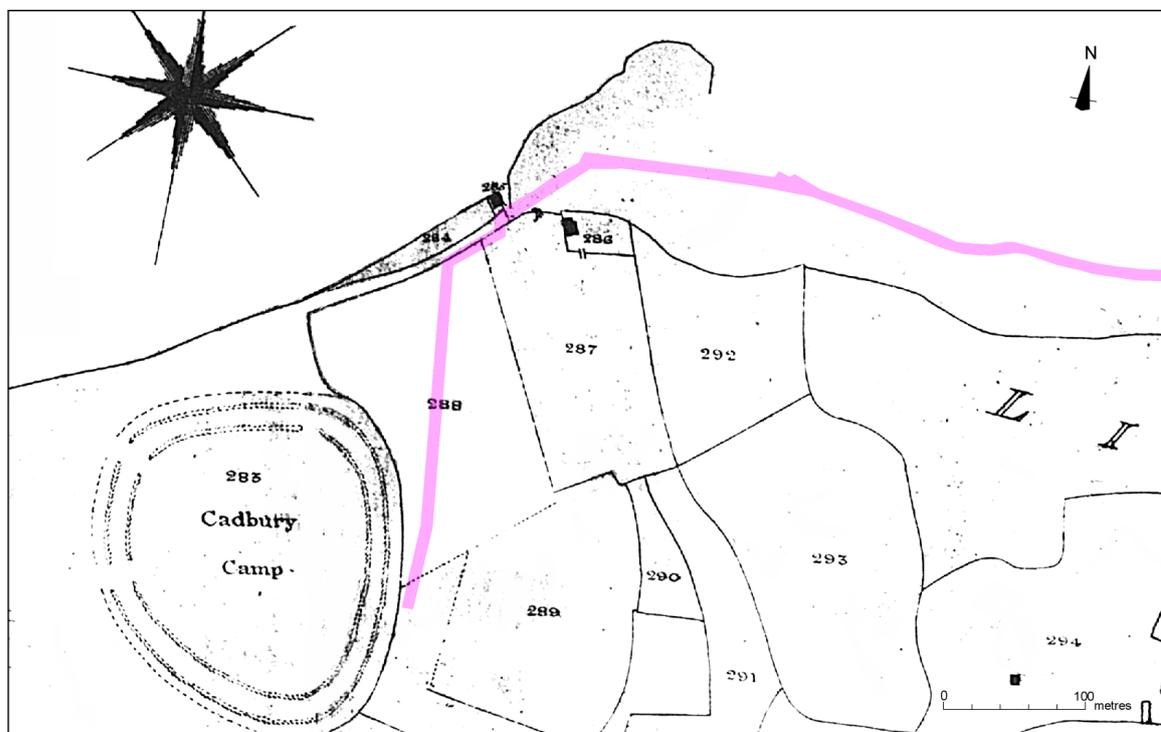
4.2 Documentary Study and Map Regression

4.2.1 Medieval to c. 1850

The Historic Landscape Characterisation study (see above Section 4.1.2) has suggested that the area in which works are to take place may have been enclosed in the medieval period – perhaps in an area which previously had been wooded. Whilst this may be the case there is nothing to suggest that the enclosed fields have ever been ploughed on a regular basis and many were probably pasture fields.

The process of enclosure had already taken place east of Cadbury Camp prior to the major period of post-medieval enclosure within Tickenham Parish between 1801 and 1803 as a result of the Tickenham Inclosure Act of 1801. The enclosure award plan of 1803 marks the area as ‘Old Enclosures’ but does not include their boundaries. It was during this period that Cadbury Camp was first enclosed together with much of low lying land between Tickenham and Nailsea which was reclaimed from Tickenham moor by extensive drainage works in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Franks, 2000, 40).

The early enclosure may account for the remains of stone boundary walls of probable post-medieval date which survive as ruins along the eastern side of Cadbury Camp and along the south side of Cadbury Camp Lane opposite The Old Pound. The name ‘The Old Pound’ suggests previous use as a stock enclosure which re-enforces the notion that the area has been used for grazing, – at least in those areas where woodland was not retained.



*Fig. 3 Extract from the Tickenham tithe map of 1841
(Reproduced by courtesy of Somerset Heritage Centre)*

By the time of the 1841 Tithe map of Tickenham (**Fig. 3**) the majority of the fields east of Cadbury Camp were pasture with only Fields 291 and 294 being recorded as arable within the apportionment. Indeed the sloping nature of the east side of Cadbury Camp may in any event have precluded the possibility of arable usage until the time of the Industrial Revolution. Even in more modern times the fields reflect previous and current use as rough pasture. Plates 7-8 show the field with the reservoir down to pasture at the time of site visit; this field was known as 'Sidelands' (No. 288) in 1841 and was recorded as being under pasture. A field boundary between fields 288 and 289 is shown on the Tithe Map (**Fig. 3**) although it is shown in a form which suggests that it was not a wall or a bank but more likely a fence.

Where fields had not been created by assart, the higher land to the east of Cadbury Camp was predominantly wooded. The Tickenham and Clapton-in Gordano tithe maps show nothing but unbroken woodland where Cadbury Camp Lane runs today; indeed the parish boundary between Tickenham and Clapton-in-Gordano at this time appears to follow a course through the woodland of Lime Breach wood in Tickenham and Common Wood and West Wood in Clapton-in-Gordano rather than along Cadbury Camp Lane as it does today. Cadbury Camp Lane appears to have developed from a woodland track which first appears on later mapping in 1884 (**Fig. 4**).

Shown also on the Tithe Map is a property known as The Lodge (No. 285) which matches the location of The Old Pound although the tithe map name suggests a dwelling rather than an animal enclosure. The Lodge of the tithe map may well be associated with the estate of Sir Charles Abraham Elton whose Clevedon Court lands stretched as far as Cadbury Camp in the 19th century. To the west of Cadbury Camp a house and garden (HER 02526) in the ownership of Sir Charles Abraham was occupied at the time of the tithe map by Mary Lilly but there is no evidence that the building was in existence before 1800 (Franks, 2000, 37).

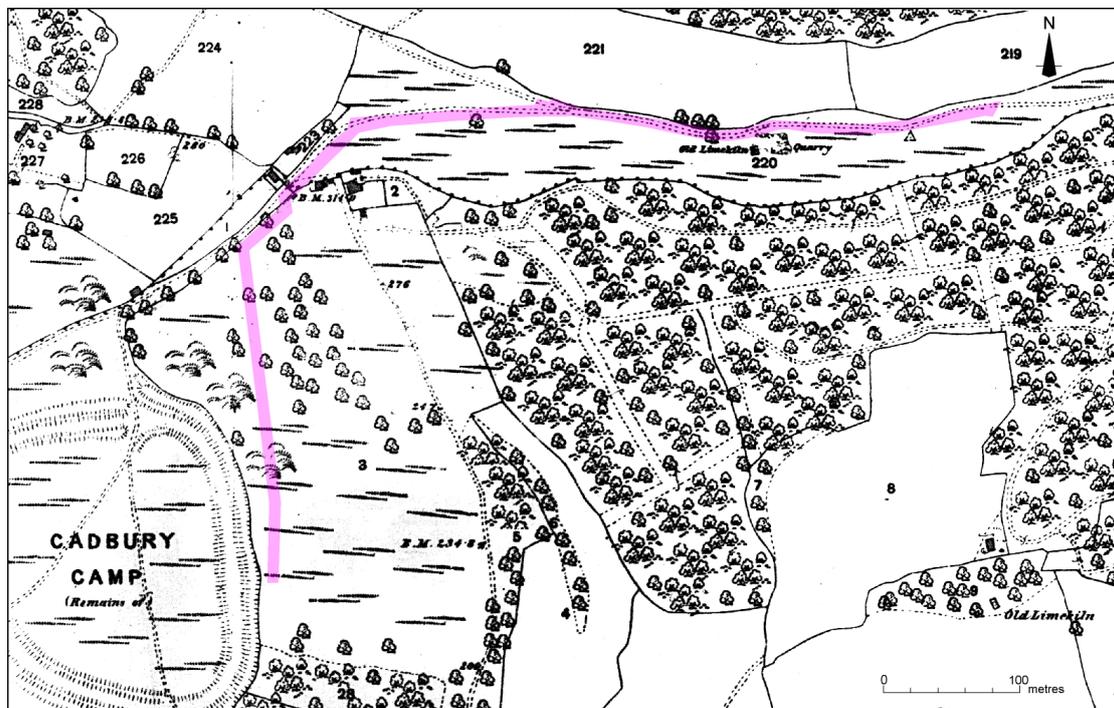


Fig. 4 Extract from the OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1884
(Reproduced by courtesy of Somerset Heritage Centre)

4.2.2 c.1850-1900

Some of the field boundaries shown on the 1841 tithe map have disappeared by the time of the OS 1st edition map of around 1884 (Fig. 4). Most notably, Fields 288 and 289 on Fig. 4 appear to have reverted to scrub or woodland; although Field 291 may have been retained for arable cultivation as it was in 1841. The limekiln (HER 03088) is marked as Old Limekiln next to a quarry where the property of Bottreaux stands today. Another 'Old Limekiln' (HER 03089) is marked on the edge of woodland on the east side of the map extract (Fig. 4).

A similar picture emerges on the 2nd edition OS map of around 1903 (Fig. 5). The former pasture fields of 1841 (288 and 289) immediately to the east of Cadbury Camp appear to be a mixture of scrub and woodland. Much of the area either side of Cadbury Camp Lane is woodland although the lane may have been no more than a track at this date. A target (HER 10302) for a rifle range is marked to the southeast of Cadbury Camp. The Cadbury reservoir had not been built by this date.

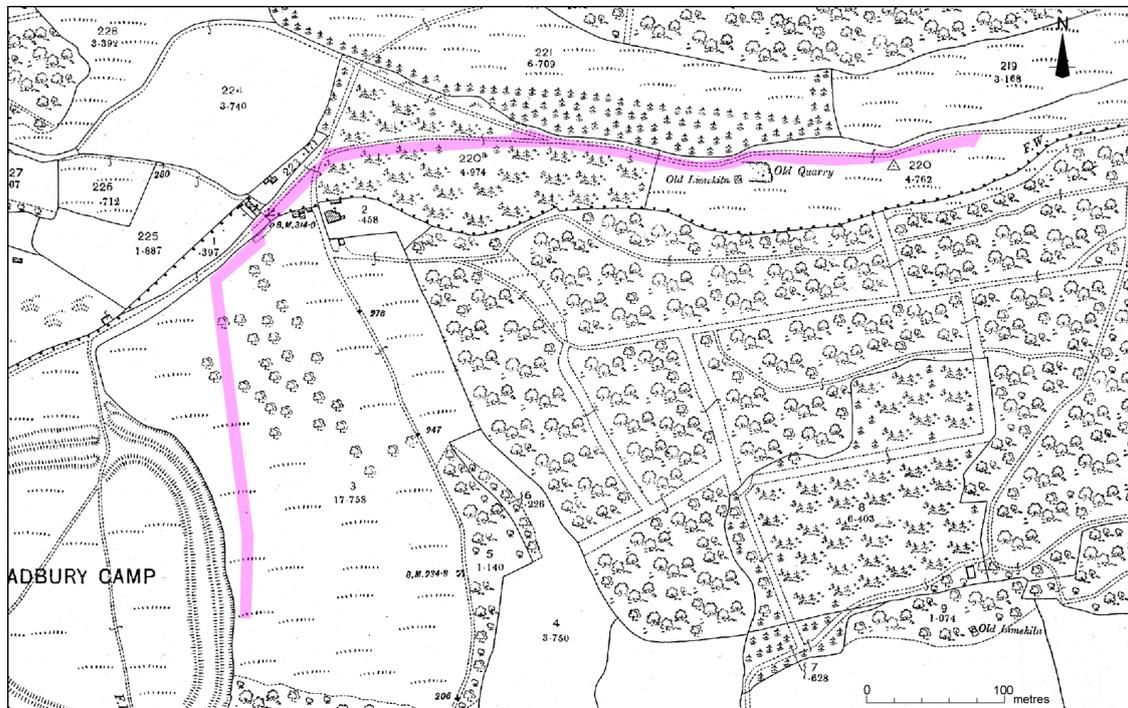


Fig. 5: Extract from the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1903
(Reproduced by courtesy of Somerset Heritage Centre)

4.2.4 c. 1903 to present

Prior to the Second World War the picture of land use around the study area changes little from that seen in around 1903. The OS 3rd revised edition map of 1932 (Fig. 6) shows a similar pattern of land use with much woodland to the south of Cadbury Camp Lane. The rifle range target of 1903 is now marked 'Old Target'.

Significantly, the covered reservoir (HER 43786) east of Cadbury Camp must have been built between the period 1903 and 1932 as it is absent from the 1903 map but marked on that of 1932 although slightly to the southeast of the position shown on later and more modern mapping.

Aerial photographs of 1946 and 1971 held by the Somerset Heritage Centre show that in 1946 the reservoir field appears to be uncultivated scrub (CPE/UK/869) whilst in 1971 the field appears to be pasture with extensive woodland further to the east (HSL UK 71. 218).

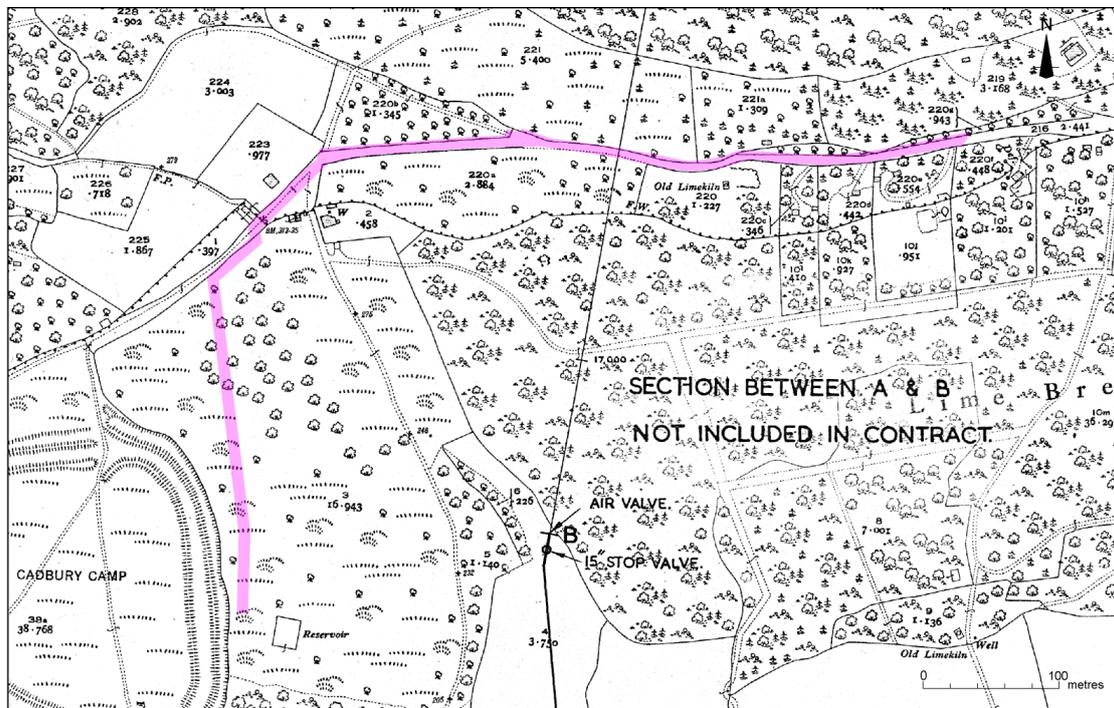


Fig. 6: Extract from the OS 3rd edition 25 inch map of 1932
(Reproduced by courtesy of Somerset Heritage Centre)

5. Conclusion

This detailed archaeological assessment, based on an extensive consultation of available sources of archaeological and historical information, has reached the following conclusions:

The section of the route extending through a field S of Cadbury Camp Lane to the Cadbury reservoir has been assessed as being of **Moderate to High** potential in archaeological terms.

This assessment primarily reflects the very close proximity of the proposed route to the Iron Age hillfort of Cadbury Camp – especially since the route lies at a minimum distance of approximately 10m E of the eastern boundary of the Scheduled Area of the hillfort – while acknowledging the likelihood of disturbance as a result of landscaping activity associated with the construction of the reservoir in the early 20th century, as well as the insertion of the existing water mains trench.

The potential for encountering archaeological evidence of prehistoric or Roman occupation along this stretch of the route has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Although previous fieldwork carried out in the vicinity of Cadbury Camp has been focused on the interior of the camp and its defensive circuit, the discovery of Bronze Age artefacts including a spearhead and tools to the west of the defended enclosure (HER 41042; 00533) indicates the potential



for archaeological deposits, features and finds to be identified elsewhere beyond the outer limits of the camp.

The section of the route running for 600m along Cadbury Camp Lane has been assessed as having **Low** potential for revealing archaeological deposits and features, reflecting the likelihood that this stretch of water main will sit within trenching excavated directly into bedrock. Further disturbance is likely to have been caused by the excavation of the modern Cadbury Tunnel (HER 42841), which carries a multi-feeder pipeline running north-south beneath Cadbury Camp Lane.

The likelihood of encountering significant archaeological features and deposits of medieval or post-medieval date has been assessed as **Low**. At the point where the route turns south into the field containing the covered reservoir, a partially ruinous boundary wall of likely post-medieval date has been identified, extending along the southern boundary of Cadbury Camp Lane between the bridleway at Monocot and the northern entrance to the Camp, however this feature has been assessed as being of **Low** significance in archaeological terms.

At one point the works will pass through the northern perimeter bank which surrounds the reservoir; the bank is believed to be 20th century in date and contemporary with the original construction of the reservoir.

6. Engineering and Mitigation – Considerations thereof

Considerations as to mitigation will depend upon final engineering arrangements including size of easement and vehicular access.

The relevant Written Scheme of Investigation will deal with these matters in due course.

6.1 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on the 13th of October 2012 and a photographic record was made of sections of Cadbury Camp Lane and in the field north of Cadbury Reservoir where groundworks are proposed (the field was down to pasture at the time of visit). Fig. 2 shows location of the photos taken and where necessary the direction of view.

Cadbury Camp Lane is tarmacked from its junction with Cuckoo Lane off the B3128 through to Bridleways (see **Plates 1 and 2**). The position of the below ground Cold War pipeline (HER 42841) is marked on the south of Cadbury Camp Lane by a post (**Plate 3; Fig. 2**). The tarmac surfacing of Cadbury Camp Lane is probably cut down onto bedrock; in places the limestone is exposed on the side of the lane (**Plate 4**). West of Bridleways the lane appears to be only roughly metalled (**Plate 5**) eventually giving way west of The Old Pound to a path cut down onto bedrock as it approaches the entrance to Cadbury Camp. At a location opposite The Old Pound the proposed works cross beneath an historic boundary wall (**Plate 6**) into the field containing the Reservoir.

The proposed works cross the open field which contains the reservoir (**Plates 7 & 8**) show the field in question. The reservoir itself is surrounded by a chain-link fence which in turn is



surrounded by an earth bank surmounted by trees which screen the reservoir; the bank is additionally fenced-off (**Plate 9**).

From within Cadbury Camp it is virtually impossible to see the reservoir due to tree cover (**Plate 10**). The outer ditches of Cadbury Camp are heavily overgrown with the exception of a stretch near the northern entrance (**Plate 11**). The interior of the camp is down to pasture and is grazed (**Plate 12**) under the terms of a Countryside Stewardship Scheme.

7. Copyright

Border Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

8. Bibliography

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9. Cartography & Aerial Photography

Somerset Archives

D/RA 1/2/140 – Tickenham Inclosure Award 1803

M 5104/1 - Tithe map for Clapton-in-Gordano - 1838

M 5408/1 - Tithe map for Tickenham parish - 1841

OS 1st edition 25 inch Map (Somerset 5.1) - c.1884

OS 2nd edition 6-inch Map (Somerset 5.1) – c.1903

OS 3rd edition (revised) 25 inch map (Somerset 5.1) – 1932

Aerial photo CPE/UK/869 F/20//82 SQDN 4/12/1946

Aerial photo HSL UK 71 218 12/11/1971

Other

OS 1:25000 Explorer map 154, 2004

BGS British Geological Survey 1968, Sheet ST 47

SSEW (Soil Survey of England & Wales) 1983 1:250,000 map of Soils of South West England. Sheet 5.

10. Appendix 1: Site Visit Illustrations

N.B. The final two plates are included for contextual purposes only (the route lies E of Cadbury Camp)



Plate 1 Cadbury Camp Lane, looking east from Bridleways.

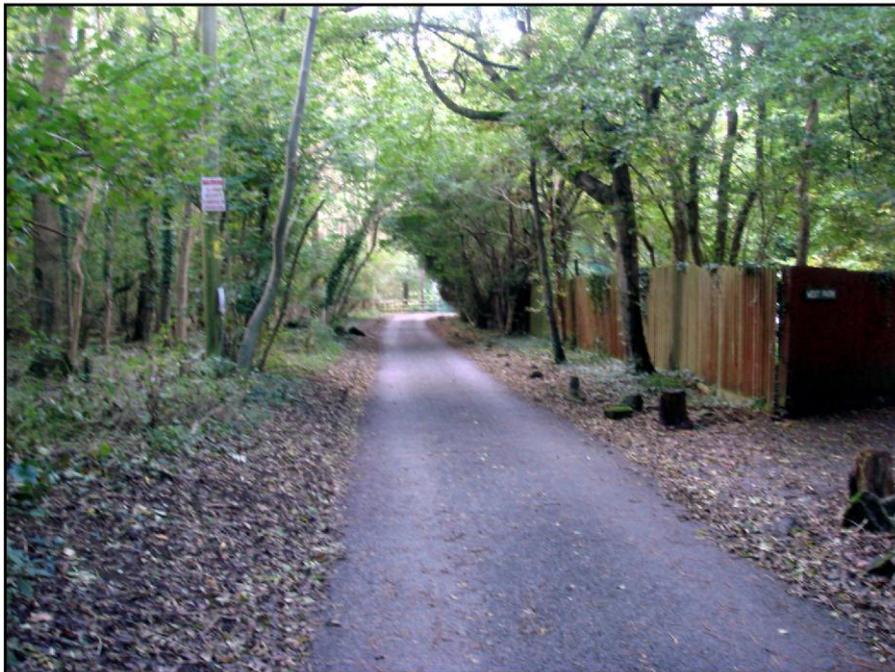


Plate 2 Cadbury Camp Lane, looking west from West Park.



Plate 3 Marked position of below ground Cold-War pipeline, Cadbury Camp Lane.



Plate 4 Exposed limestone bedrock, Cadbury Camp Lane.



Plate 5 Cadbury Camp Lane, looking west outside The Old Pound.



Plate 6 Historic boundary walling on south side of Cadbury Camp Lane.



Plate 7 The reservoir field, looking north from the reservoir.



Plate 8 The reservoir field looking south towards the reservoir.



Plate 9 The enclosure bank which surrounds the reservoir.



Plate 10 The reservoir from Cadbury Camp (reservoir just visible centre of picture).



Plate 11 Outer ditch of Cadbury Camp (east side).



Plate 12 Inner bank of Cadbury Camp (east side).



Document Control

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