

**LAND AT YEO VALLEY
CANNINGTON
SEDGEMOOR
SOMERSET**

Results of a Geophysical Survey



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01769 573555
01872 223164

Land at Yeo Valley, Cannington, Sedgemoor, Somerset

Results of a Geophysical Survey

By J. Bampton, MCIfA
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Yeo Valley, Cannington, Somerset. The site is located to the south-west of the village of Cannington, across two fields between the A39 and Cannington Brook, in an area of medieval and later agricultural and mill activity. Previous archaeological works within 1km of the site have revealed a Bronze Age enclosure, a Romano-British villa and 'ladder settlement', medieval field ditches and modern agricultural and drainage activity. Historical mapping shows general continuity of the layout of the site and potentially parts of a relict post-medieval field system.

The survey identified nine groups of anomalies, these include: undated ditches associated with a former field boundary or water management associated with the former mill south of the site; a ditch and possible land drains associated with either a relict post-medieval field system and boundaries and/or the extant field and road system; a series of linear anomalies associated with probable land drains; a spread probably associated with a modern feature; eleven possible pits or tree-throws; and an area of mixed responses including possible concentric ringditches and material deposits indicative of either Prehistoric or later monuments OR post-medieval to modern ground disturbance. Although the majority of potentially archaeological anomalies on the site are probably medieval or later in date, they cannot be dated from this survey and the potential for Prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity at the site remains. Any potential buried archaeological resource on the site will have been truncated to some degree by agricultural activity.



December 2021

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 THE STAFF AT YEO VALLEY (CANNINGTON)

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. BRYN MORRIS, ACIFA
PROJECT MANAGER: DR. BRYN MORRIS, ACIFA
FIELDWORK: JOE BAMPTON, MCIFA
REPORT: JOE BAMPTON, MCIFA
GRAPHICS: JOE BAMPTON, MCIFA
EDITING: DR. BRYN MORRIS, ACIFA



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT YEO VALLEY
PARISH:	CANNINGTON
COUNTY:	SOMERSET
CENTROID NGR:	ST 24830 39020
PLANNING REF:	PRE-APPLICATION
SWARCH REF:	CRFS21
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-420216

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (The Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Yeo Valley, Cannington, Somerset. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice, Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA), and South West Heritage Trust (SWHT) guidance. The work has been carried out as part of the planning submission for a PV site.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Cannington is a village c.3km north-west of Bridgewater, off of the A39. The site is on the south-west side of Cannington, c.1km south-west of the centre of the village. It comprises two fields immediately to the north of the Cannington Brook, at a height of c.20m AOD. The fields are located between the brook and the A39 and are bordered by lanes to the west and the Cannington Bypass to the east.

The site is at the approximate boundary of two soils: the well-drained fine loamy reddish soils over rock of the Milford Association, and the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey soils of the Brockhurst 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstones and halite-stones of the Mercia Mudstone Group (BGS 2021). The low-lying areas along Cannington Brook are described as alluvial (Baggs & Siraut 1992).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The parish and village of Cannington is in the Hundred of Cannington (Baggs & Siraut 1992). The place-name of Cannington is derived from the Old English *tūn* and the name of the Quantock Hills, meaning 'estate/settlement by the Quantock Hills' (Watts 2004). It was rendered as *Cantuctune* in the 9th century (Watts 2004). The estate was mentioned alongside the estates of Williton and Carhampton in the Will of Alfred the Great in 899 (Baggs & Siraut 1992). A Benedictine nunnery was located at Cannington from the 12th century until the Dissolution (Baggs & Siraut 1992). Cannington is on the banks of the River Parrett; the Cannington Brook, which runs alongside the site, is a tributary of that river.

The site lies between several relatively small Domesday manors: Blackmore, Chilton [Trivett], Withiel and Dodisham. The Yeo Valley site/creamery factory, on the other side of the Cannington Brook, is on the site of Cook's Farm/Mill (HER no.10319); this was recorded in 1494 as part of Chilton Trivett Manor. It may have been the site of a mill recorded in 1086. It was used as a fulling mill in 1599 and used to crush spar during the First World War (Baggs & Siraut 1992). An advertisement in 1869 described it as a water grist mill. It has an intact mill pond and leat that fed an overshot watermill and then a hydroelectric power turbine (HER no.10319). Blackmore would have been the nearest ancient manor to the site; however, the c.1839 tithe apportionment for the site lists the site (plots 1061 and 1068) as part of Brymore and Withiel. Cannington Brook probably formed a

natural boundary between estates. The Domesday manor of Withiel was listed as having a mill. In 1739 the road that follows the north-west boundary of the site (now the A39) was Turnpiked (HER no.24588).

Historical mapping from c.1800 shows the site as a pair of long narrow fields north-east of the road leading to Blackmoor Farm. The 1839 Cannington tithe map shows the site as the northern half of field no.1068 and field no.1061. The plots were listed in the tithe apportionment as *Long Meadow* and *Bowers* being part of *Brymore and Withiel*, owned and occupied by the Hon. Bouverie Philip Pleydell and listed as *meadow* and *pasture*. The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st and 2nd edition maps, from c.1886 and 1903, showed continuity with the earlier tithe map regarding the layout of the site. The adjacent Cook's Mill was described as a *corn* mill on the 1st edition map and then as *disused* on the 2nd edition map. By 1962 OS mapping Cook's Mill is named *Brooklands Farm*, labelled as a creamery on the 1970 OS map. OS mapping between 1974 and 1980 shows the new access road to the creamery that defines the north-east extent of the field. LiDAR imagery of the site indicates the site slopes gently down to the Cannington Brook, with possible terraces (perhaps relating to field boundaries removed following the creation of the Turnpike?). Supporting cartographic sources and LiDAR imagery for this section can be seen in Appendix 2.

To the north and further afield, Mesolithic material has been found at Brymore and Cannington Hill, which itself is the site of an Iron Age hillfort (Baggs & Siraut 1992). Near the hillfort was a cemetery that was in use from the 4th to 8th centuries (Baggs & Siraut 1992). Fieldwork has been undertaken close to the site in advance of the Cannington bypass and includes geophysical survey, evaluation and watching briefs. At the northern end of the bypass route an evaluation identified a Middle Bronze Age enclosure with internal features and a small Romano-British villa; a medieval holloway runs parallel and to the north of the A39 in an adjacent field (Graham & Biggs 2010; Hart 2016; Saunders 2011; HER no.30403, 32203). To the east of the site a geophysical survey identified what it described as a Romano-British 'ladder settlement' (Richardson 2013; Sheldon 2013; HER no. 11892, 32408, 32703, 32738). A watching brief carried out in 1993/4 across the southern length of the Cannington bypass did not record any significant features (Broomhead 1994; HER no.28850), and the bulk of the Romano-British activity east of the site appears to be to south of Cannington Brook. Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures to the west of the site have been identified from aerial photography (HER no.12505). Somerset's Historic Environment Record (HER) also includes the 15th century Grade I Listed Blackmore Farmhouse (List Entry no.1175359), to the south-west of the site; and 15th century Brymore Academy schoolhouse (List Entry no.1059065) with associated park and WWII use (HER no.10203, 22810).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and ClfA guidance. Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The geophysical (gradiometer) survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b) and the Somerset Archaeological Handbook (2017 SWHT) https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/downloads/publications/Somerset_Archaeological_Handbook_2017-6.pdf.

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.2.6ha was the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. While identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 1st and 3rd of April 2021 by J. Bampton; the survey data was processed by J. Bampton.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site consists of two flat and level fields that had recently been ploughed, seeded and rolled. The topsoil was relatively compact and contained relatively frequent amounts of rounded stones. A struck flint (scraper) was recovered from the south-west end of the north-east field. These fields were divided by the lane linking the A39 and the Yeo Valley/creamery site; this was lined with hedged earth banks and some post-and-wire fencing. The south-east boundary of the site was defined by Cannington Brook. At the north-east end of the site, in its eastern corner, made ground had been deposited and shrubs planted. The boundaries alongside the A39 and the access road at the south-west end of the site were bordered with wooden and wire fences. Overhead cables ran approximately north-east by south-west across the site. Personal communications on site referred to occasional flooding of this area during periods of heavy rainfall, when the brook could not fully discharge into the River Parrett. Supporting photographs for the site inspection can be seen in Appendix 3.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid- and set out using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover GPS. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.36.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes:

DeStripe all traverses, median; used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation, directional effects inherent in magnetic instrument, or differences in instrument set up during survey e.g. using two gradiometers).

DeStagger all traverses out and in-bound by 25cm (Grids a12, a13), by 50cm (Grids a19, a20, b2, b17), by 75cm (all other grids); reduces staggering effects within data derived from zig-zag collection method.

Clip +/- 1SD; removes extreme data point values.

Details:

2.6172ha surveyed

Stats unadjusted/prior to data clipping; Max. 100.02nT, Min. -102.70nT; Standard Deviation 6.57nT, mean -0.14nT, median 0.00nT.

Stats threshold adjusted/post processing (clipped to 1SD); Max. 6.39nT, Min. -6.68nT; Standard Deviation 1.74nT, mean -0.03nT, median 0.00nT.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 2 and 3 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 1.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a ditch in the south-west field of the site. Running north-west from the south-east corner of the field, by the original bridge to the Yeo Valley farm site, and turning to run parallel and perpendicular to the extant site boundaries. Probably associated with Group 2. With Group 2 this 'ditch' defines an area of more diffuse readings indicative of wetter ground/flood plain beside the brook. Either associated with former boundaries alongside the watercourse or water management associated with the former mill and had a lead to its south-west. Previous excavations have identified medieval ditches running parallel to the site boundary to the north (Hart 2016). Response of <+5nT.
2	Weak positive, possible	Linear with rectilinear and circular parts	Ditch, with possible annex/enclosure	Indicative of a ditch and possible ditch/drainage system in the south-west field of the site. Can be extrapolated to run from the end of the Group 1 anomaly to the south-west corner of the field. Associated with Group 1. The weak and intermittent response may be indicative of poor condition, perhaps truncation by ploughing; and/or indicative of diffuse responses associated with the sites geology and potentially seasonally wet/flooded nature. The more complicated aspect of this anomaly may be indicative of its association with a water management system associated with the former mill, or perhaps the Iron Age and medieval field systems identified in the wider area (Sheldon 2013; Hart 2016) Response of <+3nT
3	Weak positive, possible	Amorphous spread/linear	Probable modern spread/disturbance	Indicative of a spread or an infilled linear/amorphous hollow or feature. Located in the north-west corner of the site and adjacent to a modern feature. It is probably associated with shallow ground disturbance associated with this modern feature or modern agricultural activity. Response of <+4nT.
4	Weak positive, possible	Ovoid	Pits/ tree-throws	Indicative of discrete cut and infilled features such as pits or tree-throws. Although similar very weak responses may often equate to natural features, the response strength of anomalies more likely indicative of archaeological features across this site, implying that archaeological responses could have low responses. Some of these examples are near to site boundaries and areas of more mixed responses and may be indicative of natural variation or more modern ground disturbance. Typical response of +3nT to +5nT. Outliers in the north-east corner of the site have responses of +13nT and +33nT, although these are in an area of possible intercutting drainage and may be associated with agricultural activity.
5	Weak positive and negative, possible	Sub-circular/ovoid	Concentric ring-ditches with interior compact or bank material; possible agricultural disturbance or prehistoric feature/monument	Indicative of possible shallow ground disturbance or truncated features. Possible presence of two concentric ringditches with associated negative responses indicative of possible up-cast, mound material, or simply a relative response to the 'positive' 'ditch' aspects. (c.10m diameter). This anomaly is generally weak and irregular with some possible plough or drainage damage across- and obfuscating it. It may be a shallow area of disturbed ground associated with modern agricultural activity and or pareidolia [perceived patterns that are not genuine]. However, it is <i>possible</i> it may be associated with Prehistoric

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
				(barrow, henge etc.) or Late Iron Age (e.g. shrine) monument activity. Bronze Age and Iron Age-Romano-British activity has been identified within 1km to the north and east (HER no.32738; Hart 2016). Response between +3nT and -2nT.
6	Very weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch, possible boundary	Indicative of a ditch across the south-west end of the site, aligned north-west by south-east. Extremely straight anomaly and parallel/perpendicular to the extant site boundaries. Possibly associated with drainage of the site and/or for the A39. Possibly equates to a boundary depicted on mapping from 1802 but absent from mapping from 1839. Very weak response may allude to an ephemeral/poorly surviving nature, or the condition of redeposited natural. Associated with Groups 7 & 8 and possibly Groups 1 & 2. Response of c.+1nT.
7	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Field drain, possible boundary	Indicative of possible bank material, or more probable a built or stone lined or filled drain or compacted natural infill to a drainage trench. Located at the north-east end of the site; aligned north-west by south-east (parallel/perpendicular to the field boundaries). Possibly associated with drainage of the site and/or for the A39. Possibly part of a relict post-medieval field system (Group 6). Very weak response may indicate ephemeral nature, or the condition of redeposited natural. Associated with Groups 6 and 8. Response of <-3nT.
8	Very weak negative, probable	Linear	Field drain, possible boundary	Indicative of a possible bank material, or more probable a built or stone lined/filled drain or compacted natural in-fill to a drainage trench. Located across the south-west half of the north-east field of the site; aligned north-west by south-east (parallel/perpendicular to the field boundaries). Some slight positive response adjacent to it may be relative or relate to a cut trench-line or parallel ditch-type feature. Associated with drainage of the site and/or for the A39? Possibly part of a relict post-medieval fieldsystem and is partially represented in the historical record (Group 6). Very weak response may allude to an ephemeral nature, or the condition of redeposited natural that may fill such a feature. Associated with Groups 6 and 7. Response of c.-1nT.
9	Very weak negative, possible	Linear	Field drains/ agricultural activity	Very faint anomalies that may otherwise be classed as natural variation in the data set, geological striation? However, some vague herringbone pattern and their negative response may be indicative of a possible modern field drainage system. A herringbone arranged field drains have been identified in fields to the north at the cross roads of Sandy Lane and the Cannington bypass (Hart 2016), distinct intense field drains were also discernable in areas in a previous geophysical survey to the east of the site (Richardson 2013). Response of <-0.5nT.

Other anomalies				
-	Moderate-strong bipolar, probable	Linear and Ovoid	Modern services and features	The site contains overhead and underground services and modern features some of which are evident in the data (purple areas in Figure 3). A buried service runs north-east by south-west across the middle of the north-east field and along at least part of its south-west boundary. Other responses may be indicative of man-holes, dip-wells or features associated with overhead services and poles. Responses of <+/-100nT.
-	Moderate-strong dipolar, probable	Point/ ovoid	Ferrous objects/debris	The site has a relatively frequent spread of dipolar responses (black crosses in Figure 3). The strongest examples are indicative of ferrous objects that are typically presumed to be modern, such as farm machinery fragments. Similar and weaker responses can be indicative of geological features or anomalies. In the case of this site, most of these are presumably associated with either ferrous fragments with some weaker examples indicative of differential geology or weathering of relict river deposits. These are highly probable to be non-archaeological in nature. Responses of between approximately +/-5nT and +/-60nT.
-	Magnetic disturbance, probable	Spreads associated with site boundaries and made ground	Magnetic disturbance	Near the edges of the site magnetic disturbance from fence lines, modern structures/services and made-ground/hard-core near field accesses/gates is visible. In the south-west part of the site some of this may be associated with disturbed ground associated with the later crossing built over the brook. Responses of <+/-100nT.

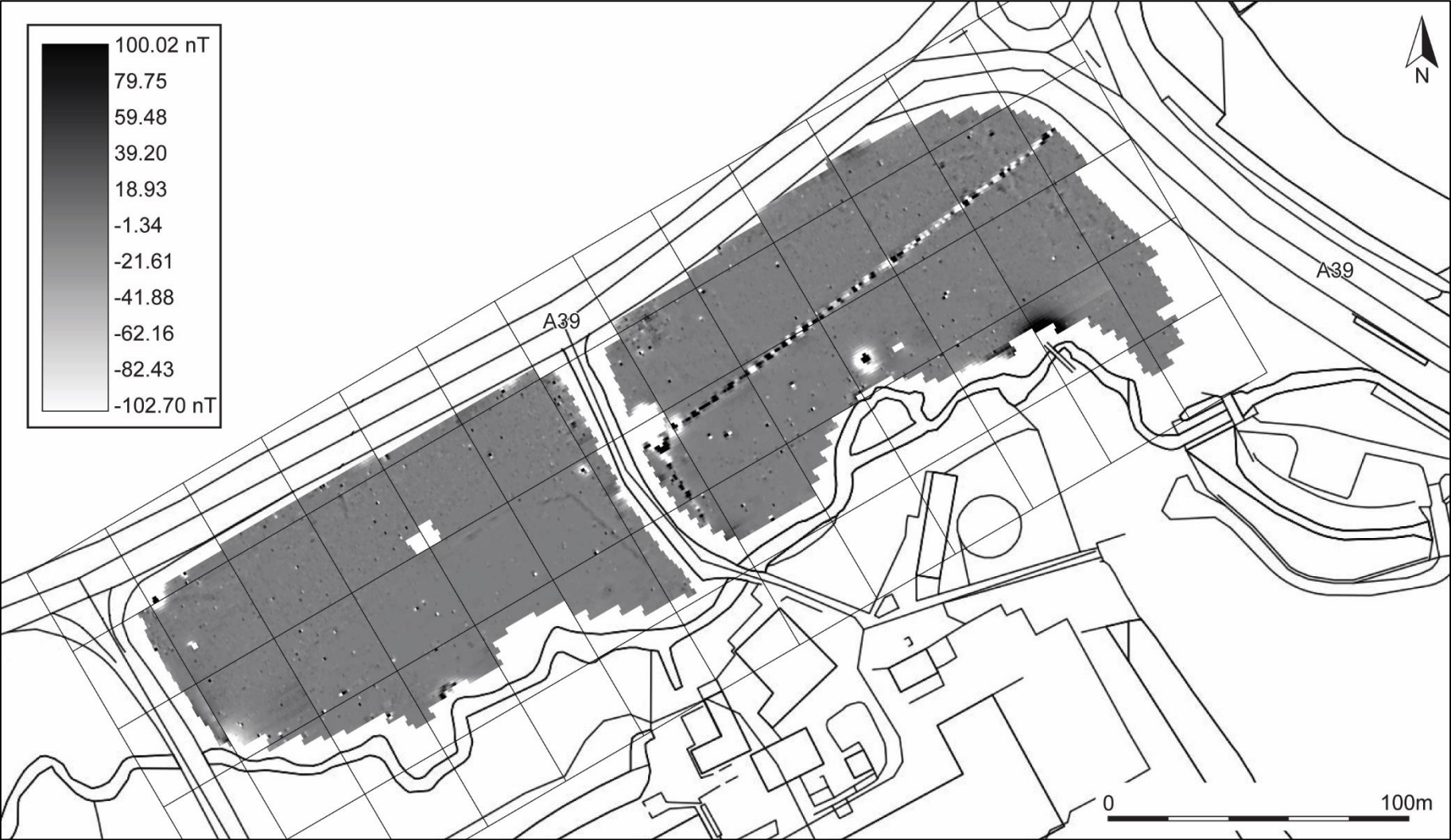


FIGURE 2: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

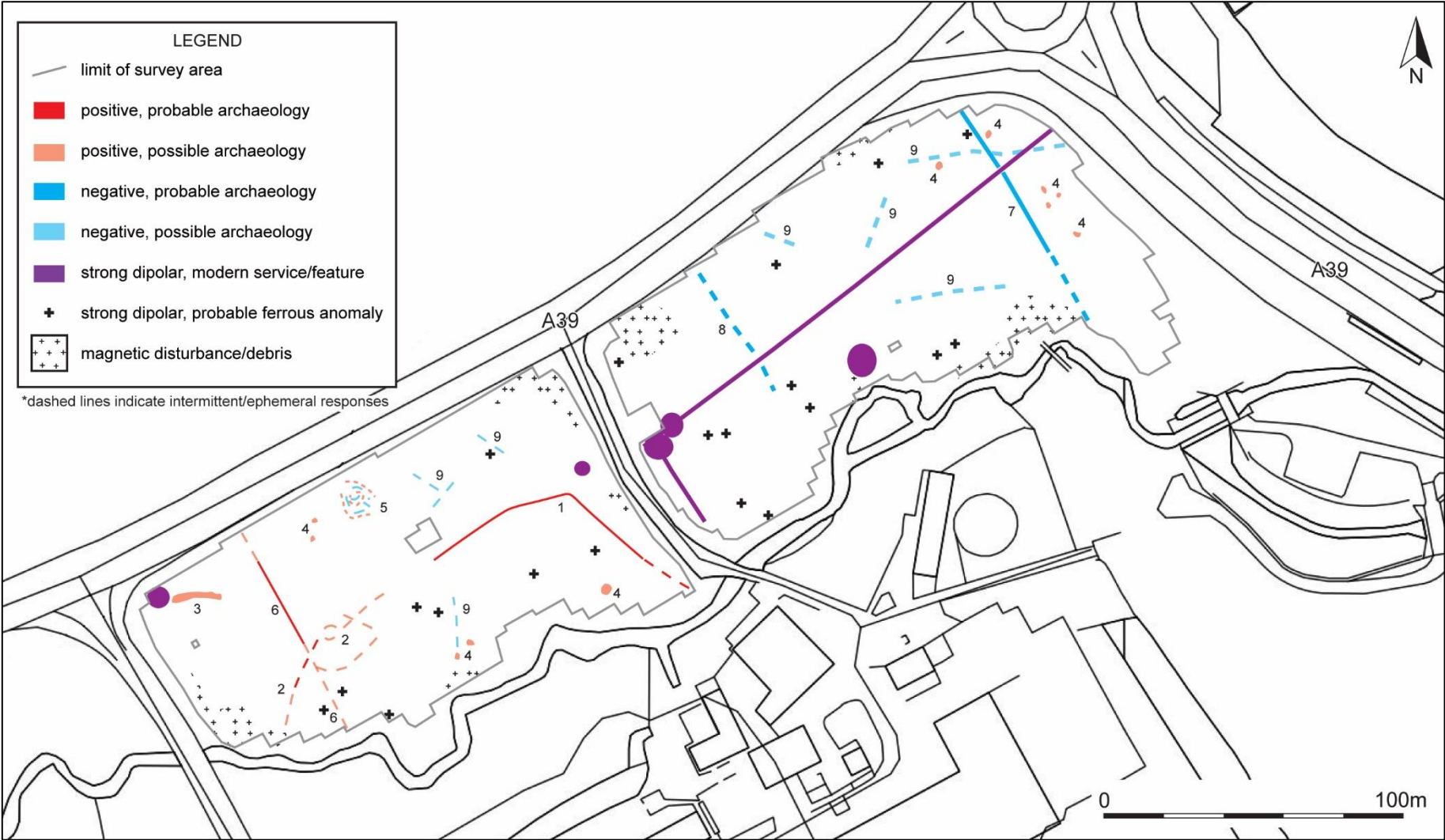


FIGURE 3: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The geophysical survey identified nine groups of anomalies. These include: undated ditches (Groups 1 and 2) associated with a former field boundary or water management associated with the former mill south of the site (now the Yeo Valley site); a ditch and possible land drains (Groups 6, 7 and 8) associated with either a relict post-medieval fieldsystem and boundaries and/or the extant field and road system; a series of linear anomalies (Group 9) associated with probable land drains; a spread (Group 3) probably associated with a modern feature; eleven possible pits or tree-throws (Group 4); and an area of mixed responses (Group 5) including *possible* concentric ring-ditches and material deposits indicative of either Prehistoric or later monuments, or post-medieval to modern ground disturbance.

The general 'noise' (inherent geological variation) of the site was quiet, $<c.\pm 0.5nT$. Seasonal flooding of the site may have leached some mineral content through the ground, resulting in diffuse or weak responses. The presence of moderate-strong dipolar, possible ferrous and geological, anomalies and areas of magnetic disturbance are explained in Table 1.

The site had evidently been ploughed and subject to agricultural works that may have resulted in some degree of truncation of any buried archaeological features; the topsoil contained a relatively frequent amount of rounded pebbles/river gravels. A single struck flint tool found at the south-west end of the north-east field could be indicative of Prehistoric activity, but equally could have been deposited with other riverine deposits during flood events (it was very mildly abraded). Mesolithic material has been found at Brymore and Cannington Hill, and Bronze Age material at the north end of the Cannington bypass (Baggs and Siraut 1992; Hart 2016).

The majority of anomalies on the site are probable associated with drainage of the extant/historic fieldsystem (Groups 6, 7, 8 and 9) and modern services and disturbance. Group 3 is also possibly associated with modern disturbance. Group 6 (and by association Groups 7 and 8) are associated with both: the extant fieldsystem and possibly the road along the north-west side of the site, and field divisions represented in mapping from 1802. Group 6 may represent part of a historic fieldsystem present in 1802 and absent by 1839 with Groups 7 and 8 possibly representing earlier relict aspects of the same medieval to post-medieval fieldsystem.

Groups 1 and 2 appear contiguous or part of the same phase of activity. Although Groups 1 and 2 cannot be dated by this survey, it seems likely that they are associated either with medieval or post-medieval water management relating to the former mill on the Yeo Valley site, an undated field boundary, or a *perhaps* part of the Iron Age fieldsystem identified in a previous geophysical survey to the east of the site (Richardson 2013). In the field to the north of the A39 a medieval Holloway was investigated (Hart 2016). The extant fieldsystem may have been divided into more strips parallel to this and Groups 1 and 2, and a slight topographic feature visible on LiDAR imagery on a comparable alignment across the two fields of the site, may form part of this medieval phase of agricultural activity.

The Group 4 anomalies are indicative of undated pit or tree-throw type features and may be archaeological or natural in origin. A concentration of similar responses in the north-east of the site may be indicative of a natural or geological origin. Proven Prehistoric to modern activity in the area could account for these anomalies.

Group 5 is more difficult to interpret. The weak responses of the site in general make it unwise to discount this anomaly as shallow ground disturbance or geological in nature, although it could easily be. Its form is not common and may be indicative of modern or naturally-occurring ground disturbance; e.g. ground investigation works and/or farm machinery leaving shallow areas of disturbance or large tree-throws that may leave churned natural within an approximately circular

area of disturbed ground. However, it may comprise concentric ring-ditches with bank/mound material, or an ephemeral ring-ditch with internal disturbance/features; possible archaeological features of this description may include an Iron Age roundhouse or Bronze Age barrow. Iron Age and Romano-British settlement-, agricultural- and burial activity have been identified within 1km to the north and east of the site, and Bronze Age activity to the north (Richardson 2013; Hart 2016).

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located to the south-west of the village of Cannington, across two roughly rectangular fields between the A39 and Cannington Brook, immediately west of the Cannington bypass. The site lies within an area of medieval estates that utilised the streams that feed the River Parrett. Previous archaeological works alongside parts of the A39 and Cannington bypass have revealed a Bronze Age enclosure, Late Iron Age settlement activity, Romano-British Buildings, graves and 'ladder' settlement, medieval field ditches and modern agricultural and drainage activity (Sheldon 2013, Hart 2016; HER no.32738). Historical mapping shows general continuity of the layout of the site, but potentially parts of a relict post-medieval fieldsystem.

The survey identified nine groups of anomalies. These include: undated ditches associated with a former field boundary or water management associated with the former mill south of the site; a ditch and possible land drains associated with either a relict post-medieval fieldsystem and boundaries and/or the extant field and road system; a series of linear anomalies associated with probable land drains; a spread probably associated with a modern feature; eleven possible pits or tree-throws; and an area of mixed responses including possible concentric ringditches and material deposits indicative of either Prehistoric or later monuments, or post-medieval to modern ground disturbance. Although the majority of potentially archaeological anomalies on the site are probably medieval or later in date, they cannot be dated from this survey and the potential for Prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity at the site remains, albeit quite limited.

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Websites:

- British Geological Survey** 2021: *Geology of Britain Viewer.*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- South West Heritage Trust** 2021: *Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER)*
<https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/>
- Environment Agency** 2021: *LiDAR, Digital Surface Model data*
<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

British Library (BL)

Surveyors draft map for the Bridgewater area, c.1802

Somerset Heritage Centre (SHC)

Cannington Tithe Apportionment, c.1839

Cannington Tithe Map, c.1839

Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Somerset L.5 & XLIX.8, surveyed 1886 & 1885, published 1889 & 1888 respectively

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Somerset L.5 & XLIX.8, revised 1903 & 1902, published 1904 & 1903 respectively

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



FIGURE 4: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

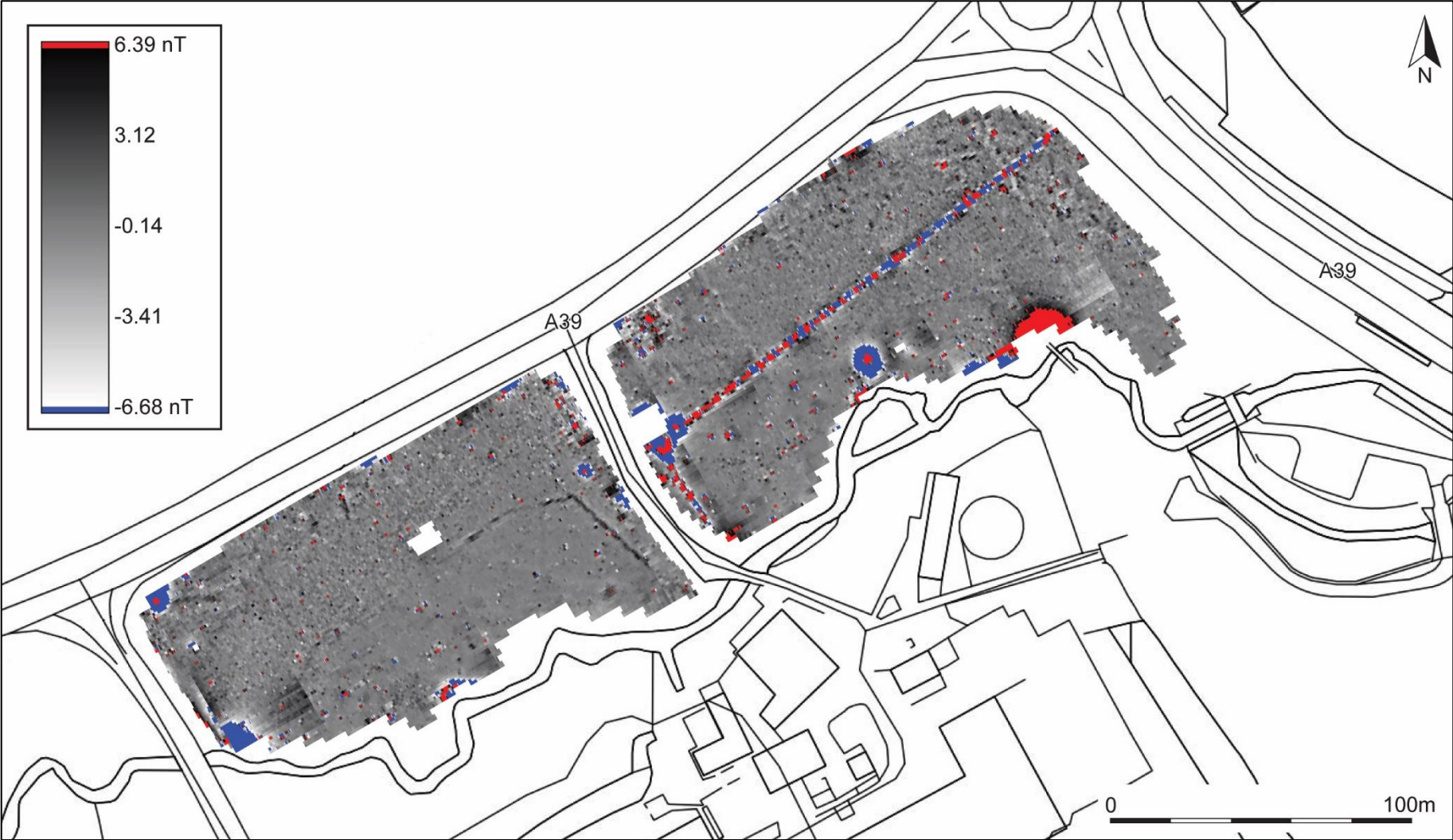


FIGURE 5: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; CLIPPED BY 1SD (STANDARD DEVIATION).



FIGURE 6: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING SOURCES



FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP, c.1802; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).

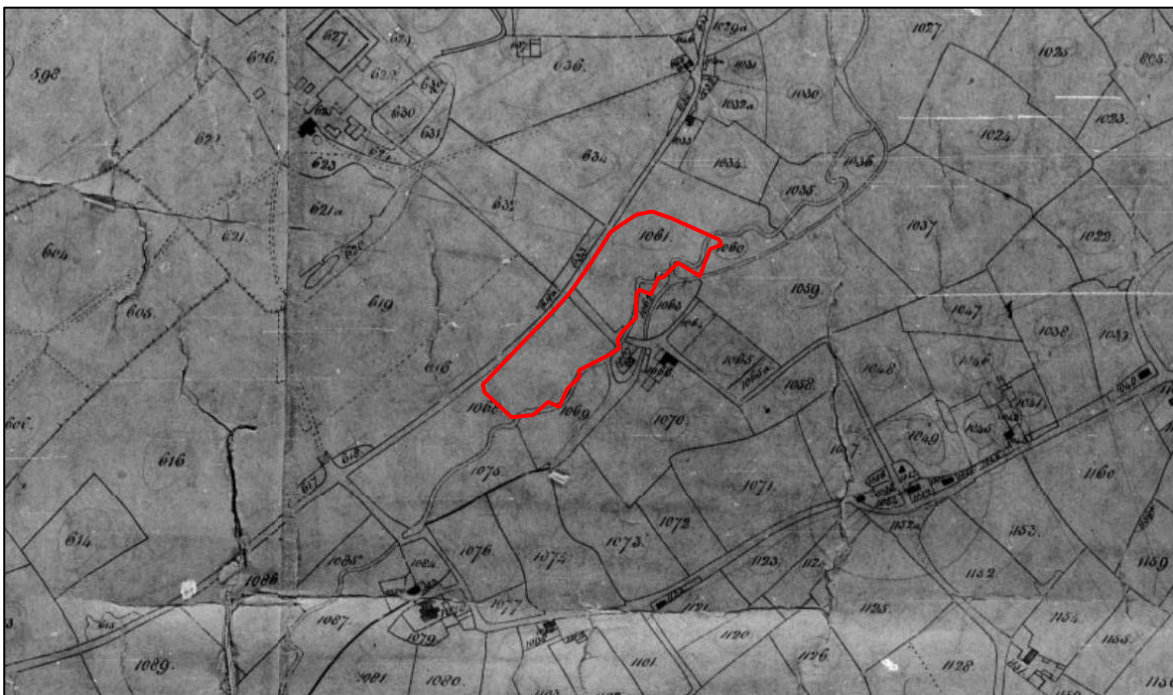


FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE CANNINGTON TITHE MAP, 1839; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (SHC).

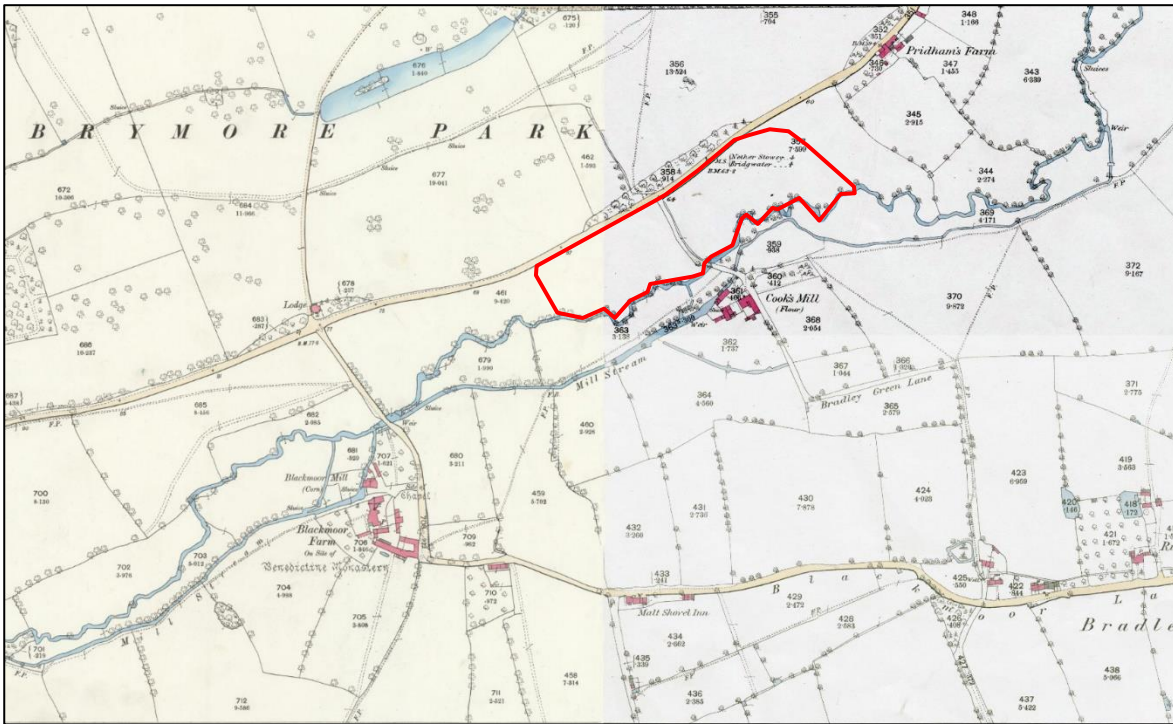


FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1888 AND 1889 (NLS). SOMERSET SHEETS XLIX.8 & L.5.

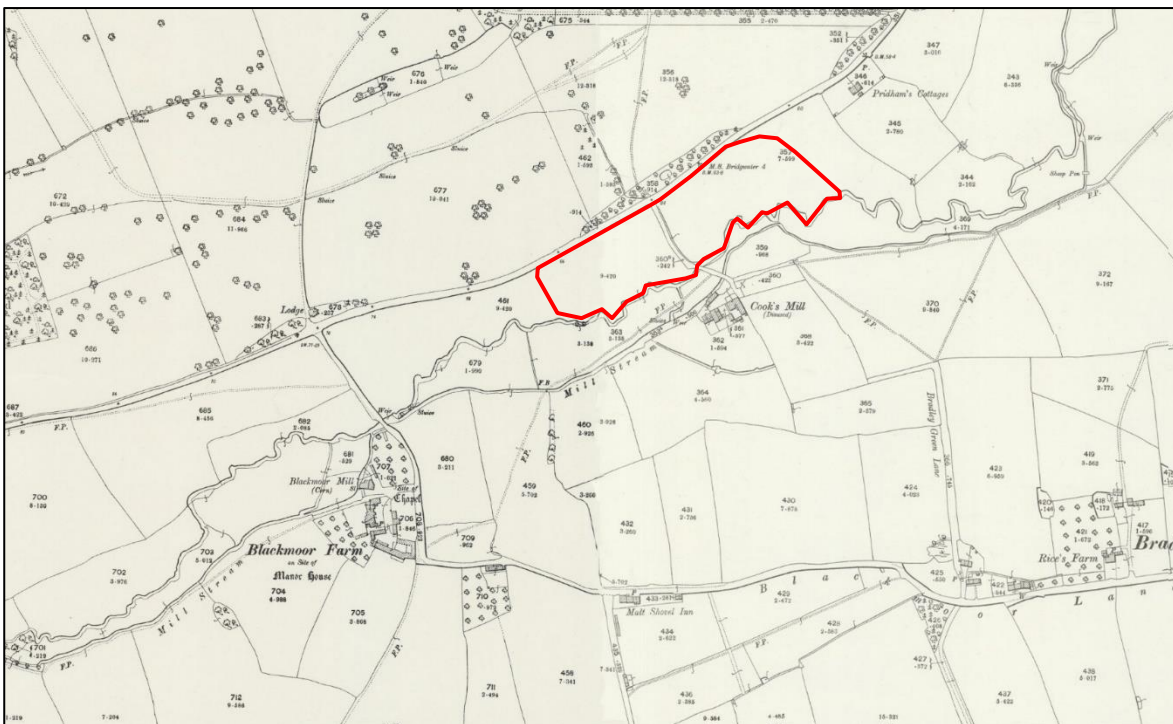


FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1903 AND 1904 (NLS). SOMERSET SHEETS XLIX.8 & L.5.

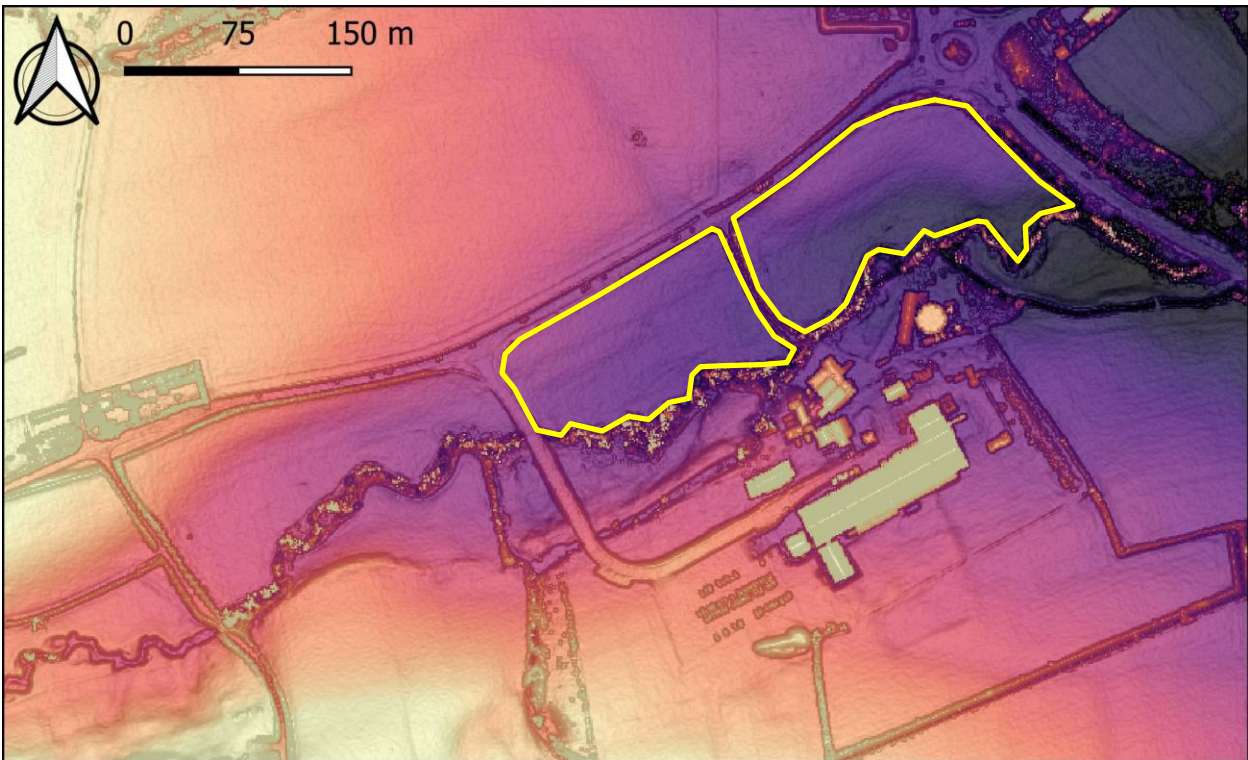


FIGURE 11: IMAGE DERIVED FROM LIDAR DATA; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN YELLOW (PROCESSED USING QGIS v.3.16., TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0; OVERLAID WITH COLOUR RAMP 17-25M AOD). DATA: CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. SOUTH-WEST FIELD, NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



2. SOUTH-WEST FIELD, SOUTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



3. NORTH-EAST FIELD, NORTH-WEST SIDE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



4. NORTH-EAST FIELD, SOUTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



5. NORTH-EAST FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



6. ROAD BETWEEN THE FIELDS, BETWEEN THE A39 AND YEO VALLEY SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE OLD DAIRY
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK
SOUTH MOLTON
DEVON
EX36 3LH

01769 573555

01872 223164

MAIL@SWARCH.NET