

# LAND AT BROADLEAZE FARM WINSCOMBE NORTH SOMERSET

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey



F

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170721



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net) Tel. 01769 573555

## Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe & Sandford, North Somerset Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Geophysical Survey

---

By P. Bonvoisin & P. Webb  
Report Version: FINAL  
12<sup>th</sup> July 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Rebecca Gooding of Sutherland Property and Legal Services Ltd.  
on behalf of Paul Drake of Mead Realisations Ltd.

### Summary

---

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe & Sandford, North Somerset, in advance of a planning application.*

*The site is located in the angle between the former Cheddar Valley Railway Line ('Strawberry Line'), and the settlement of Winscombe and Sandford. This is a landscape of high archaeological potential, with Prehistoric and Romano-British settlements and other remains located or reported in the local area. Winscombe is a medieval settlement, and part of the site lies within the enclosed medieval parkland attached the former Bishop of Wells palace at Banwell.*

*The site inspection failed to identify significant archaeological remains within the area of the development, although the railway line and associated structures are located just to the west. The geophysical survey failed to identify any features of archaeological significance, with just one anomaly of possible archaeological or geological origin; modern services were identified in the western half of the site in Fields 2, 3 and 4.*

*Despite the archaeological potential of this landscape, the geophysical survey would suggest the archaeological potential of the site is fairly low. Further archaeological works on this site, based on the results of the walkover and geophysical surveys, would appear unlikely to produce any meaningful result.*

---



July 2017

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

## CONTENTS

---

<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.5 METHODOLOGY	5
<b>2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY	7
2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT	8
<b>3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>13</b>
3.2 LIDAR AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	17
3.3 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	18
<b>4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1 INTRODUCTION	19
4.2 SITE INSPECTION	19
4.3 METHODOLOGY	19
4.4 RESULTS	20
4.5 DISCUSSION	20
<b>5.0 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY &amp; REFERENCES</b>	<b>25</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

*Cover plate: View across Field 2 taken from the centre looking north-east; viewed from the south-west.*

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	6
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP.	8
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1837 BANWELL TITHE MAP.	9
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 WINSCOMBE TITHE MAP.	9
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1 <sup>ST</sup> EDITION 6" ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP.	11
FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 2 <sup>ND</sup> EDITION 6" ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP.	12
FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE REVISED 6" OS MAP.	12
FIGURE 8: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS.	14
FIGURE 9: IMAGE DERIVED FROM 2M DTM LIDAR DATA, SHOWING THE SITE.	17
FIGURE 10: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.	22
FIGURE 11: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	23

## LIST OF TABLES

---

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR BANWELL.	10
TABLE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR WINSCOMBE.	10
TABLE 3: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS.	14
TABLE 4: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	20

## LIST OF APPENDICES

---

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY	26
APPENDIX 2: BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS	30

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

REBECCA GOODING OF SUTHERLAND PROPERTY AND LEGAL SERVICES LTD. (THE AGENT) ON BEHALF OF PAUL DRAKE (THE CLIENT)  
THE STAFF OF THE SOMERSET HERITAGE CENTRE

## PROJECT CREDITS

---

DIRECTOR: BRYN MORRIS  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: PETER WEBB  
FIELDWORK: PETER BONVOISIN  
REPORT: PETER BONVOISIN; PETER WEBB  
EDITING: BRYN MORRIS  
GRAPHICS: PETER BONVOISIN; PETER WEBB

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

<b>Location:</b>	Land at Broadleaze Farm
<b>Parish:</b>	Winscombe & Sandford
<b>County:</b>	North Somerset
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 41818 58884
<b>Planning no.</b>	pre-Planning
<b>SWARCH ref.</b>	WBF17

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Rebecca Gooding of Sutherland Property and Legal Services Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Paul Drake of Mead Realisations Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey for land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe & Sandford, North Somerset, as part of the pre-application requirements for a proposed residential development. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located c.1.3km north-north-west of the historic core of Winscombe and c.3.8km east of the M5. The site is comprised of four fields divided by the Towerhead Brook, and lie at an altitude of 32-42m AOD. Fields 1 and 2 slope down to the Brook from the south-west; Fields 3 and 4 slope down to the Brook from the north-east. The soils of this area are the reddish fine loamy over clayey soils of the Whimple 1 Association (SSEW 1983); across parts of the site these overlie superficial Quaternary deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (head), with mudstone and halite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group at depth (BGS 2017).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is situated between Winscombe and Sandford, divided between the parishes of Banwell and Winscombe, in the Hundred of Winterstoke. Both Banwell and Winscombe are pre-Domesday settlements, the land largely being held by the Bishop of Bath or Wells Cathedral. Mining and quarrying activity has been documented on Sandford Hill since the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, though on a much larger scale in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located between Winscombe and Sandford, both of which have historic origins. A limited amount of archaeological investigation has been carried out in the area, particularly with the Winscombe Project in the early 2000s. The majority of the evidence for the archaeological background of the area is derived from documentary and upstanding remains; the North Somerset HER identifying settlement activity in the region dating from the Prehistoric through to the post-medieval and modern periods.

### 1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice. The desk-based assessment 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 gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined

in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

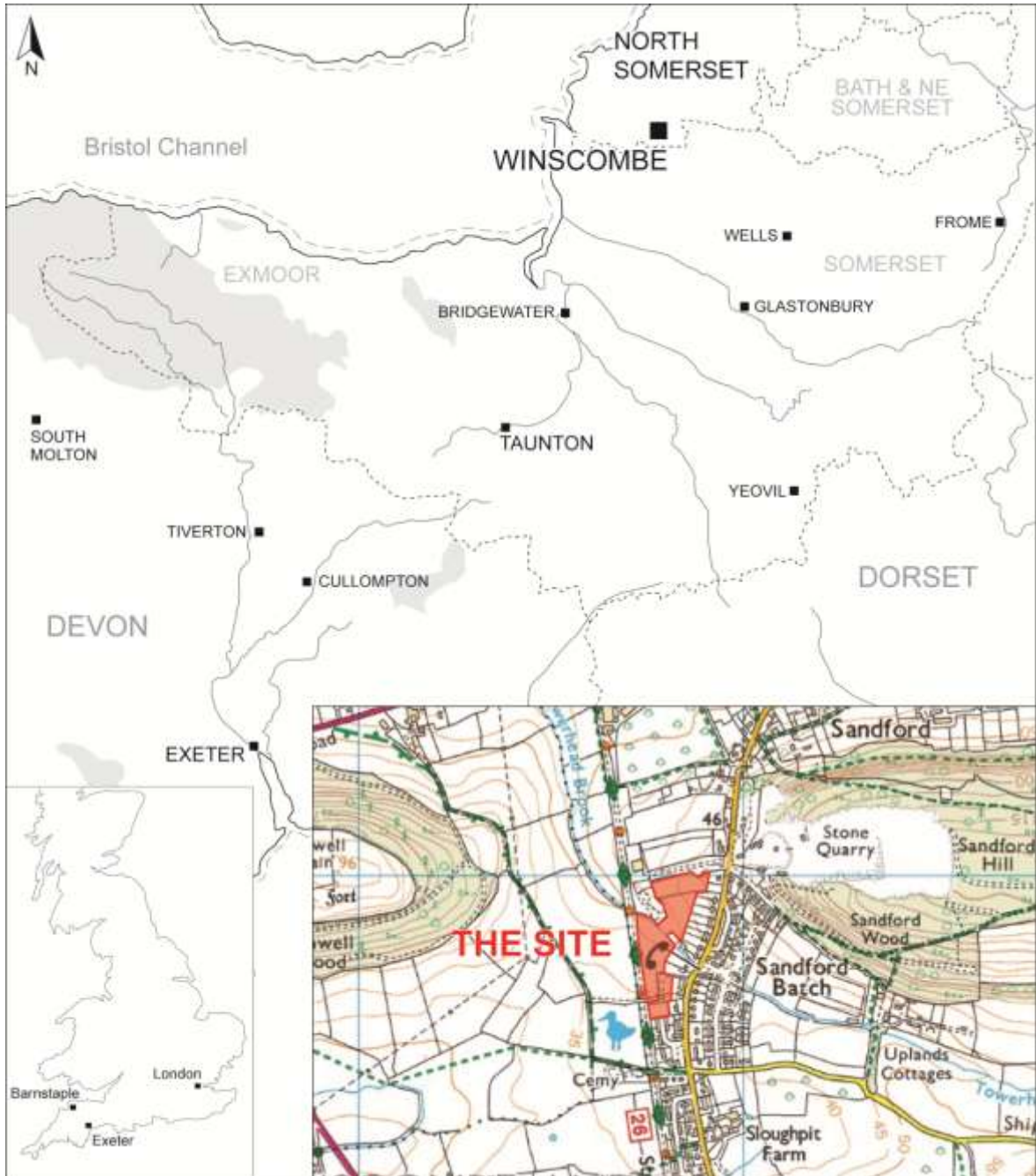


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

---

### 2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The site is located between the historic settlements of Winscombe and Sandford in the Civil Parish of that name. It was formerly divided between the ecclesiastical parishes of Banwell and Winscombe, both in the Hundred of Winterstoke. The name Banwell, from OE *bana+well* meaning 'Murderer Stream', may refer to the ritual drowning of criminals, or perhaps a contaminated spring (Watts 2010). In 1066 Banwell was an extensive estate of 30 hides with land for 40 ploughs, held by Earl Harold; in 1086 it was held by the Bishop of Wells and his six feudal tenants: Serlo, Ralph, Rohad, Fastrad, Bono and Alwig (Williams & Martin 2003). The estate was reputedly granted to a monastery founded here by the West Saxon kings, and gifted by Alfred to Asser in c.888. There are several Anglo-Saxon charters that list Banwell (S373; S806; S825; S1042); and during the 10<sup>th</sup> century it was gifted or exchanged several times. The Bishop has a 'palace' at Banwell, to which an extensive medieval park was attached.

Winscombe (*Wine's Combe*, Watts 2010) is generally assumed to have formed part of Banwell. However, Winscombe does not appear to form part of Banwell when its bounds were defined in a charter of c.904, although Sandford did form part of Banwell at that time. In 959×975 Winscombe was granted by King Edgar to Aelfswith, wife of the Hampshire ealdorman Aelfheah (S1762), and passed to Glastonbury Abbey (Aston & Costen 2007). In 1066 Winscombe was an estate of 15 hides with land for 30 ploughs, held by the Abbot and his four feudal tenants Roger, Ralph, Pipe and the Bishop of Countances (Williams & Martin 2003). In 1196×1206 the ambitious churchman Bishop Savaric of Bath and Wells persuaded Richard I to allow him to annex Glastonbury Abbey, during which time the estates of both institutions were combined. In 1239 Winscombe was granted by Bishop Jocelin to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, under whose ownership they remained until the Dissolution.

The modern settlement of Winscombe has shifted away from its historic core, which lies to the south-west around its church, to the former hamlet of Woodborough, first documented in 1396 but presumed to be earlier in origin. Winscombe, as a monastic possession, is particularly well-served by medieval documentation (see Aston 2010), but the closest settlement to the site, *Broadleaze Farm* (wide+meadow) does not appear by name in those documents. As its fields encompass part of the medieval deerpark, it is possible it was established when the park was enclosed; equally, it may have been established on roadside waste by squatters, and in that respect similar to a number of the other historic cottages along the road between Woodborough and Sandford.

There is documentary evidence for mining with extraction of lead ore in Winscombe from mining licenses granted by the Dean and Chapter of Wells in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. From 1798 parishioners had the right to obtain stone from areas of Sandford Hill to meet 'their duty to repair local roads', though by the mid 1800's commercial quarrying was taking place. By 1895 Sandford Hill Quarry was run by Alfred Weeks with five men. In 1910 the Winscombe Stone and Lime Co. Ltd. was registered to continue the work, and by 1920 it was reformed as the Sandford and Conygar Quarries Co. During World War II the quarry was worked by Italian prisoners of war, with production rising to 50,000 tonnes in 1951. The quarry was closed in 1993 (BGS 2017b).

The Cheddar Valley Railway Line was opened in 1864 following the joining of the Somerset and Dorset and Bristol and Exeter railway companies, and ran between Yatton and Cheddar. It was later extended to Wells in 1870, and Shepton Mallet, Cranmore and Witham in 1878; it closed in 1963. The line became known as the *Strawberry Line* due to the volume of locally grown strawberries that were transported to London (Strawberry Line Society).



## 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

### 2.2.1 EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

There are a number of early county maps for Somerset, but none of these depict the landscape around Winscombe in any meaningful detail. The first cartographic sources to show the area around Broadleaze Farm are a 17<sup>th</sup> century map of Woodborough and the 1792 William White map (SHC: MAP\DD\CC/10762). The earliest map available to this study is the 1811 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map (Figure 2); the OS draft maps are reliable with regard to roads and settlements, but the depicted field boundaries are usually illustrative rather than accurate.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).

In contrast, the tithe maps of c.1837 (Banwell, Figure 3) and c.1839 (Winscombe, Figure 4) provide a detailed cartographic account of the site and the surrounding fields. The narrow fields with gently-curving boundaries north and east of the site clearly reflect the fact they were enclosed from a medieval Open Field. This is also reflected by the complexity of landowning and landholding in this area, with a multiplicity of intermixed smallholdings scattered across the whole area. The fields to the west are much larger and more regular, reflecting the planned enclosure of the former medieval deerpark attached to the Bishop's Palace in Banwell. Most of the field names (see Tables 1-2) are relatively prosaic, relating to landuse, nearby features, or the local topography. The repetition of certain elements (e.g. *Small Furlong*, *Binfurlong*) are also indicative of enclosed open fields. The site itself is located within the fields listed as *Tinings*, *South Croft*, and *House, Yard, Buildings and Broad Leaze*.



Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

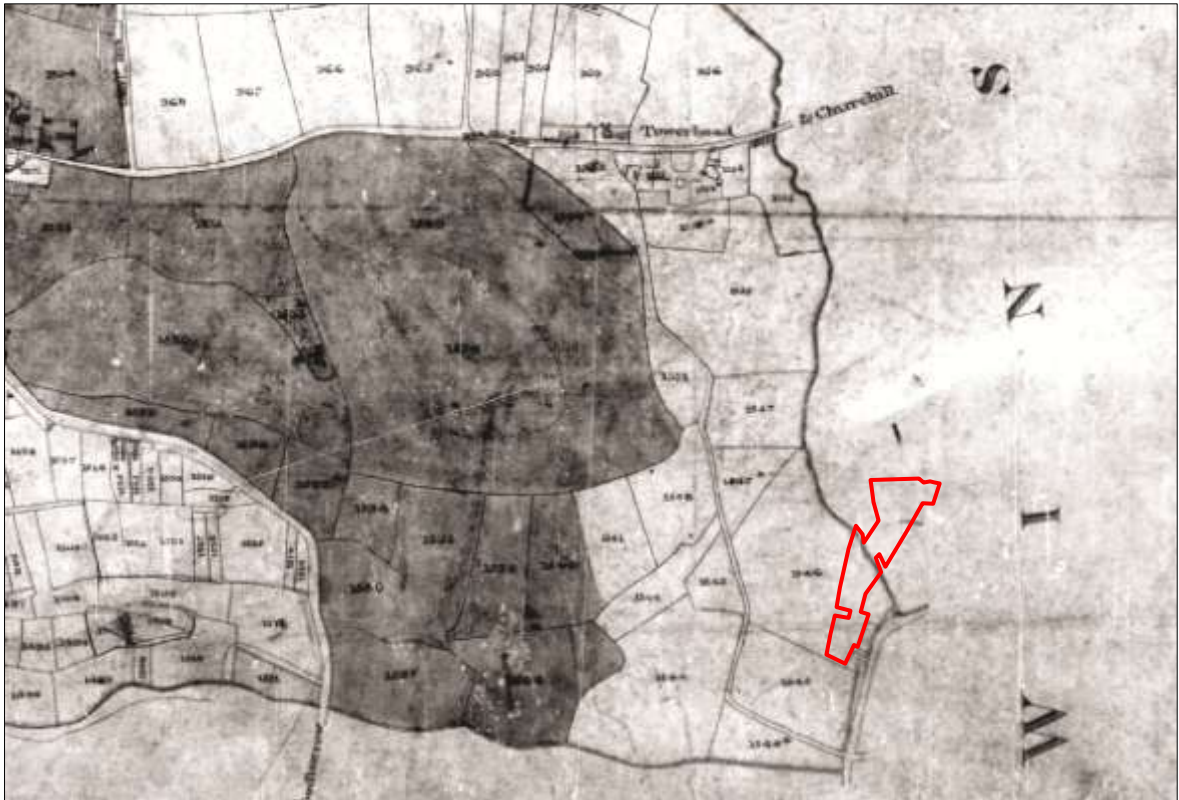


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1837 BANWELL TITHE MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED (SHC).



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 WINSCOMBE TITHE MAP; THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (SHC).

Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR BANWELL (SEE FIGURE 3); THE FIELDS OF THE SITE ARE HIGHLIGHTED.

Number	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name	Cultivation
1541	Thomas Blackburnrow	Thomas Blackburnrow	Carter's Six Acres	
1542			Slades	
1543	John Blackburnrow	James Highman	Little Wortice	
1544			Great Wortice	
1544a			Part Hortice	
1545			The Eight Acres	
<b>1546</b>			<b>House, Yard, Buildings &amp; Broad Leaze</b>	
1547			Stoney Stile	
1547a			Part of Stile Orchard	

TABLE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR WINSCOMBE (SEE FIGURE 4); THE FIELDS OF THE SITE ARE HIGHLIGHTED.

Number	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name	Cultivation
361	George Washer	George Washer	House, Garden, Orchard & Land	
362			House, Garden, Orchard & Land	
363	James Nichols	James Nichols & James Jones	Two Houses & Gardens	
386		James Jones	Garden	Garden
364	Thomas Smith Esquire	John Parsons	Binfurlong	Arable
365	William Caple Junior	William Caple Junior	Binfurlong	Arable
366	Robert Welsh	George Lovell	Binfurlong	Arable
392			In Small Furlong Field	Arable
367	John Parsons	William Nipper	Binfurlong	Arable
381			Binfurlong	Pasture
382			Binfurlong	Arable
383			Stoneing Stile	Pasture
509			In Sutton Field	Arable
394			William Jones	In Small Furlong Field
384		William Adams Senior	William Adams Senior	Orchard
385	Orchard			Orchard
510a	Sarah Adams	Sarah Adams	House Only	
387	William Jones	William Jones & John Hardwick	Two Houses & Gardens	
388	James Poole	James Poole	Tinings	Pasture
512			Sutton	Arable
515			Yeovill	Pasture
389	Thomas Brookman	Thomas Brookman	Clover Ground	Pasture
390	Charles Knowles	George Jones	House & Garden	
391	Nicholas Tilley of Landford	Nicholas Tilley	Small Furlong Orchard	Orchard
393	Sarah Ellis	William Jones	In Small Furlong Field	Arable
395	William Pope	William Pope	In Small Furlong Field	Arable
<b>396</b>	James Leman	William Adams	<b>Tinings</b>	<b>Arable</b>
398		John Adams	Chave	Arable
399		Coppice	Coppice	
511		In Sutton Field	Arable	
514		Yeovill	Arable	
<b>397</b>		William Blackburnrow	William Blackburnrow	<b>South Croft</b>
397a	Nathan Hancock	Nathan Hancock	House & Garden	
400	William Miller	William Miller	House & Orchard	Orchard
401	Wesleyan Society	Wesleyan Society	Chapel & Yard	
402	Job Marshman	Job Marshman	House & Garden	
403		Anthony Adam	House & Orchard	Orchard
502	Samuel Tertius Gatton Esquire	John Parsons	Sandford Hill	
507	James Snow	James Snow	House & Land in Sutton Field	Arable
508	Richard Calcott	William Small & George Hancock	Two Houses & Lans in Sutton Field	
510	Benjamin Salisbury	George Jones	In Sutton Field	Arable
512a	Edward William Violett	Nathan Hancock	House & Garden	
512b	William Cooksley	William Cooksley	House & Garden	
513	William Roynon	William Roynon	Yeovill	Arable
513a	James Blackburnrow	James Highman	House & Garden	
513b			Oxhouse & Pen	Yard

### 2.2.2 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

The 1884 and 1904 OS maps (Figures 5-6) indicate some significant developments had occurred within this landscape, most notably the construction of the Cheddar Valley Railway, splitting field 1546 (*Broad Leaze*) in half and separating Broadleaze farm from most of its fields. It also shows the initial development of the Sandford quarries, and indicates that in Winscombe the narrow post-medieval fields were being steadily amalgamated. Broadleaze Farm itself appears to have expanded, with the addition of several new structures to the north of its original core.

The 1931 OS map shows a new branch railway line feeding the expanded quarries, and the initial development of housing (*Sandford Batch*) along the road between Winscombe and Sandford. The *South Hill* housing estate is shown on the 1961 OS map (not illustrated), and by 1978 significant new housing developments had occurred around Woodborough (e.g. *Moorham Road, Oak Road, Homefield Close*), Sandford (e.g. *Somerville Road, Hill Road*) and along the road linking the two (e.g. *Wimbleston Road, The Grove, Broadleaze Way*), creating a sprawling linear settlement.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION 6" ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP (SURVEYED 1883-4, PUBLISHED 1884) SOMERSET SHEET XVII.NE; THE SITE IS INDICATED (SHC).





FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 6" ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP (SURVEYED 1902, PUBLISHED 1904) SOMERSET SHEET XVII.NE; THE SITE IS INDICATED (SHC).



FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE REVISED 6" OS MAP (REVISED 1929, PUBLISHED 1931) SOMERSET SHEET XVII.NE; THE SITE IS INDICATED (SHC).

## 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

---

### 3.1.1 BASELINE DATA

The site is located to the south of Sandford, and north of Woodborough. A limited amount of archaeological investigation has been carried out in the area, most notably as part of the Winscombe Project which has undertaken documentary work, test-pitting, geophysical survey and building recording (Aston *et al.* 2011b; Aston & Forbes 2012); these investigations have uncovered evidence for Romano-British, early medieval and medieval activity. However, much of the background archaeological data for the area is derived from documentary references and upstanding remains. No archaeological investigations have been carried out, and no monuments are recorded on the site itself, but the North Somerset HER notes the railway bridge at Broadleaze Farm (HER 45103).

### 3.1.2 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

There is evidence for Prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape, mostly derived from artefactual find spots. The earliest of these is Upper Palaeolithic (HER 04656) though most flint scatters are Neolithic or Bronze Age in date (HER 00247). There is a possible Bronze Age barrow at Banwell (HER 00224). Iron Age remains are more substantive, most notably the hillfort of Banwell Camp (SAM 1008031), but also the hut circles at Slough Pitts Farm c.250m to the west of the site (HER 40569).

### 3.1.3 ROMAN AD43 - AD410

By the Romano-British period this was clearly an actively-managed landscape with dispersed settlements, including sites in Banwell Woods (SAM 100811) and Winthill Farm (SAM 1008296), but also a villa at Star (SAM 1015499), and the line of a Roman road c.150m to the south of the site (HER 40568). Burials and other material have been uncovered at Queensmead Court (HER 00246), and fieldwalking c.250m to the west of the site has recovered 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century Roman pottery and other finds, indicating the presence of a settlement here (HER 46148).

### 3.1.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1065

Archaeological evidence for the early medieval is sparse, with the only potential example within the study area being a single possible Saxon coin (a styca, HER 00248). The tenurial and ecclesiastical framework of the landscape was established during this period, and Banwell and Winscombe were both substantial Anglo-Saxon estates.

### 3.1.5 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

The HER notes medieval roads and tracks (HER 10337; 42711) as well as mills (HER 42710) and churches, e.g. the 14<sup>th</sup> century Banwell Abbey and 15<sup>th</sup> century Banwell Church (LSB42; LSB45). A hunting lodge and deerpark (HER 00160; 03076) are noted on Banwell Hill. The basic structure of the landscape was established during this period, with the open strip fields of Winscombe still evident in the layout of the fields to the east and north of the site. Most of the farms documented in the various medieval surveys of Wincombe (1189 and 1290) survive (see Aston 2010).

### 3.1.6 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 - PRESENT

The bulk the entries in the North Somerset HER date to the post-medieval period, reflecting both increased activity but also the survival of historic structures from this period (e.g. many of the buildings, including the church, are 19<sup>th</sup> century in date). The HER notes several limekilns (HER 44657; 44658); mines (HER 05444; 07925); and quarries (HER 40504).

Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

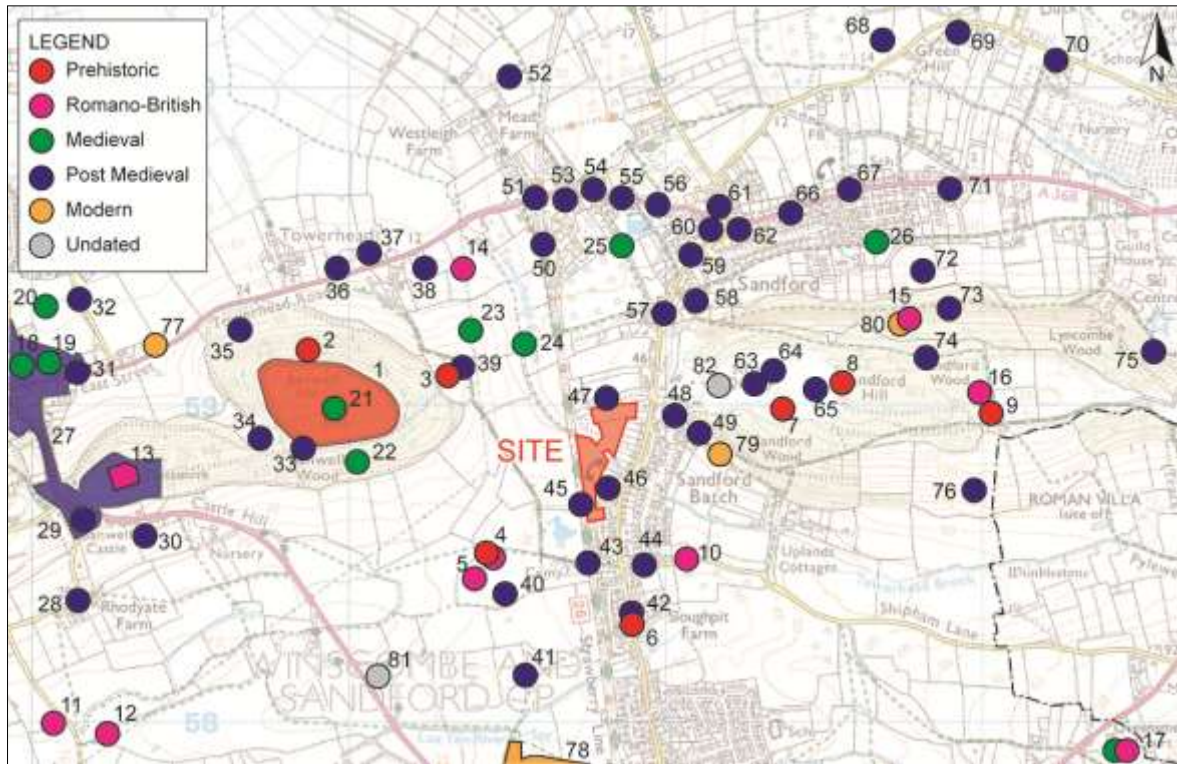


FIGURE 8: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: NORTH SOMERSET HER).

TABLE 3: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SEE FIGURE 8) (SOURCE: NORTH SOMERSET HER).

No.	HER No.	Name	Record	Description
1	1008031	Banwell Camp	Scheduled Monument	Large multivallate Iron Age hillfort on Banwell Plain. Visible as earthworks.
	00220	Flint Scatter from Banwell Hillfort	Findspot	A Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatter is recorded from this location.
	00224	Round Mound (?Barrow)	Earthwork	A possible Bronze Age barrow is recorded at this location.
	04656	Palaeolithic Flints from Banwell Hillfort	Findspot	Upper Palaeolithic flints are recorded from Banwell Hillfort.
2	00221	Bronze Age Palstave	Findspot	A Bronze Age palstave is recorded as being found at this location in Banwell Wood.
3	00231	Alleged 'hut circles' E of Banwell Hillfort	Documentary	Alleged late Prehistoric hut circles are recorded at this location.
4	44983	Settlement at Sloughpits Farm	Monument	Possible Iron Age settlement is recorded at this location.
	46148	Roman Coins, Pottery etc. at Ilex Lane	Findspot	A findscatter of Roman pottery (430 sherds) and coins is recorded at this location.
5	40066	Roman Building and pottery scatter	Findspot	Possible Roman building recorded at this location.
6	40569	'British Station' at Sloughpits Farm	Documentary	Possible Iron Age settlement site recorded at Sloughpitts Farm.
7	00236	Bronze Age Torc	Findspot	A Bronze Age torc was recovered from Sandford Quarry.
8	00237	Flint Scatter	Findspot	Prehistoric flint scatter recovered from this location.
9	00245	Neolithic Flint Scatter and Pottery	Findspot	Neolithic flint scatter and pottery recovered from this location.
10	40568	Shipham Lane	Documentary	Line of a supposed Roman road.
11	00226	Roman Pottery and Finds	Findspot	Roman pottery and coins recovered from this location.
12	00227	Roman Building Debris and Pottery Scatter	Monument	Roman building debris and artefacts recorded at this location.
13	1008111	Roman Camp in Banwell Woods	Scheduled Monument	Roman camp incorporating later pillow mound. Visible as earthworks.
14	04878	Roman Pottery from Towerhead House	Findspot	Roman pottery scatter and coins recovered from Towerhead House.
15	00353	Roman Coin Hoard from Levy	Findspot	Roman coin hoard recorded at this location.
16	00244	Roman Coin	Findspot	Roman coin.
17	00247	Flint scatter	Findspot	A Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scatter was recovered from this



Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

No.	HER No.	Name	Record	Description
				location.
	00246	Roman Burials and Pottery	Monument	Roman burials and pottery recovered from Queensmead Court.
	44933	Roman Pottery	Findspot	Roman pottery scatter recovered from Queensmead Court.
	00248	Supposed find of Saxon styca	Findspot	A findspot is recorded for the supposed recovery of a Saxon styca.
18	LSB42	Parish Church of St. Andrew	Listed Building	Grade I Listed 15 <sup>th</sup> century church restored in early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Includes associated Grade II Listed 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century tombs
19	LSB45	Banwell Abbey The Cloisters	Listed Building	Grade II* Listed houses, formerly a bishop's residence constructed within or on the site of a monastic foundation. 14 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier with 15 <sup>th</sup> century and 19 <sup>th</sup> century re-workings.
20	05790	Medieval Fishponds, Banwell Abbey	Monument	Site of Medieval fishponds recorded at this location.
21	00160	Medieval Hunting Lodge	Documentary	A Medieval hunting lodge is recorded on Banwell Hill.
22	03076	Bishop's Park	Documentary	A deer park dating to before the 15 <sup>th</sup> century is recorded at Banwell.
23	46147	Medieval Coin Scatter	Findspot	Medieval coin scatter recorded at this location.
24	42710	Site of Medieval Mill	Documentary	Site of a 13 <sup>th</sup> century mill recorded.
25	10337	'Roman Road', Sandford	Documentary	Medieval road recorded at this location.
26	42711	Line of Mill Way	Documentary	Route of a Medieval track.
27	CA	Banwell	Conservation Area	Banwell Conservation Area includes numerous examples of 19 <sup>th</sup> century domestic buildings, many of which are Grade II Listed.
28	44759	Rhodyate Farm	Cartographic	Farmstead recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
29	LSB508	Banwell Castle	Listed Building	Grade II* Listed house dated c.1848. With associated Grade II* Listed stables, dairy, and walls; Grade II Listed outbuildings and walls.
30	LSB40	Kitchen Garden wall and Tower	Listed Building	Grade II Listed wall and tower to former kitchen garden, now nursery. Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
31	42323	Site of Pound, Sandford Road	Cartographic	A pound is marked on historic mapping at this location.
32	44751	Ruined Building, Eastermead Lane	Cartographic	1930 OS map depicts a ruined building at this location.
33	44761	Site of Two Buildings at SW Corner of Banwell Camp	Cartographic	Two buildings are recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
34	44010	Ruined Building in Banwell Wood	Cartographic	A possible dwelling house is recorded in Banwell Wood on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
35	07923	Banwell Ochre Mines	Documentary	The Banwell Ochre mines are recorded at this location.
36	40910	11 Towerhead, Banwell	Structure	19 <sup>th</sup> century dwelling.
37	44754	Site of Farmstead, Towerhead	Cartographic	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map depicts a farmhouse at this location.
38	LSB60	Towerhead House	Listed Building	Grade II Listed house, c.1820 with reset 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century features. With associated gatepiers.
	00230	Site of Elizabethan Bishops Palace	Documentary	Remains of Elizabethan Bishops Palace may have been incorporated into Towerhead House.
	04341	Garden at Towerhead House	Documentary	18 <sup>th</sup> century garden
39	44009	Old Quarry 200m E of Banwell Camp	Cartographic	A quarry is recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
40	07763	Circular Mark of Infilled Pond	Cartographic	A pond is recorded at this location on an 1815 map. Now infilled.
41	44760	Site of Building 350m N of Mooseheart	Cartographic	A possible farmstead is marked at this location in 1792.
42	44654	Sloughpit Farm	Cartographic	Farmstead depicted at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
	44655	Site of Hillcrest Farm	Cartographic	Farmstead of Hillcrest Farm depicted at this location on 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
43	45102	Railway Bridge in Ilex Lane	Cartographic	Location of a railway bridge suggested, dating to the 1860s.
44	42765	Hedge Opposite the end of Wimblestone Road	Earthwork	Possible Post-medieval hedge.
45	45103	Railway Bridge at Broadleaze Farm	Cartographic	Location of a railway bridge suggested, dating to the 1860s.
46	44656	Broadleaze Farm	Cartographic	Site of Broadleaze Farm recorded on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
47	40503	Railway Branch to Sandford Quarry	Cartographic	1930 OS map shows a branch of the railway running to Sandford Quarry.
48	03510	Bank of Three	Cartographic	A bank of three limekilns are recorded on the 1903 OS map.

Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

No.	HER No.	Name	Record	Description
		Limekilns		
	44006	Site of Building at the Batch	Cartographic	A possible dwelling house is recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
	44007	Site of Building at the Batch	Cartographic	A possible dwelling house is recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
	44008	Site of Building at the Batch	Cartographic	A possible dwelling house is recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
	44984	Site of Limekiln	Cartographic	A limekiln is recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
49	44985	Old Forge at Sandford Quarry	Cartographic	A former smithy is recorded at this location.
50	LSB853	Former Sandford Station	Listed Building	Grade II Listed former station building to the Bristol and Exeter Railway. Built c.1869. With associated railway structures.
51	44666	Site of Railway Bridge at Sandford Station	Cartographic	1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a railway bridge at this location. Recorded from 1860-1970.
52	45642	Site of Building north of Mead Farm	Documentary	Possible dwelling house located 100m NE of Mead Farm.
53	44001	Station Farm	Cartographic	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map depicts a farmstead at this location.
	44002	Site of Sandford Farm	Cartographic	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map depicts a farmstead at this location.
	45643	Site of Buildings East of Station Farm	Cartographic	Possible 18 <sup>th</sup> century dwelling houses recorded at this location in 1792.
	45644	Site of Buildings 80m NE of Station Farm	Cartographic	Possible farmstead recorded at this location in 1792.
	45645	Site of Buildings at Station Road	Cartographic	Possible 18 <sup>th</sup> century dwelling houses recorded at this location in 1792.
	45646	Site of Buildings W of Railway Inn	Cartographic	Possible 18 <sup>th</sup> century dwelling houses recorded at this location in 1792.
	45647	Sandford House	Cartographic	Dwelling house recorded at this location in 1792.
	44003	Railway Hotel	Cartographic	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map records a public house at this location.
	45648	Building at 'Bowleaze'	Cartographic	Dwelling house recorded at this location in 1792.
	42712	C18 Former Chapel	Structure	Site of the former 18 <sup>th</sup> century chapel.
	42713	Dissenting Chapel	Structure	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century chapel.
	45650	Site of Building at Spring Cottage	Cartographic	Dwelling house recorded at this location in 1792.
	45651	Site of Building at The Batch	Cartographic	Dwelling house recorded at this location in 1792.
	45652	Site of Building at The Barch	Cartographic	Dwelling house recorded at this location in 1792.
	LSB844	Walnut Tree Cottage	Listed Building	Grade II Listed late 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.
	LSB843	Hillside Cottage	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 19 <sup>th</sup> century pair of houses. Built c.1840.
	10444	Site of Post-medieval Cottage	Documentary	Possible 17 <sup>th</sup> century dwelling house.
60	LSB845	Church of All Saints	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 19 <sup>th</sup> century church. Built c.1883-5
	LSB850	Myrtle Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 18 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.
	41015	House 50m N of All Saints	Cartographic	Dwelling house recorded at this location in 1792.
62	44660	Yew Tree Farm	Cartographic	Farmstead recorded at this location in 1792.
63	40504	Former Sandford Quarry	Documentary	Quarry recorded at this location in the 1798 Winscombe and Sandford Enclosure Act.
64	07934	Site of Spar Shaft Mine	Documentary	A mine shaft is recorded in this location.
65	02150	Site of Former Tree-ring circle	Documentary	Site of a former tree-ring circle.
66	LSB839	No. 20 Greenhill Road	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 16 <sup>th</sup> century cottage with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
	40513	38-40 Greenhill Road	Structure	Post-medieval dwelling houses.
	44661	Sandford Primary School	Cartographic	Site of a school recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
68	42440	'Stanbridge' Field Names	Documentary	Field names on tithe awards suggesting the location of a bridge.
69	LSB1089	Churchill Green Farm	Listed Building	Grade II Listed late 18 <sup>th</sup> century former farmhouse.
70	44663	Daniells Farm	Cartographic	Farmstead recorded at this location on OS 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map.
71	LSB840	Pool Farmhouse Greenhill	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 17 <sup>th</sup> century thatched farmhouse.
72	42709	Site of Miners House	Documentary	Dwelling house recorded at this location c.1830.
73	05444	Ochre Mine on north	Documentary	Ochre mine recorded at this location.

Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

No.	HER No.	Name	Record	Description
		side of Sandford Hill		
74	07925	Site of Mine, Sandford Hill	Documentary	A mine is recorded at this location.
75	44658	Old Limekiln 210m SSE of Lyncombe Lodge	Cartographic	Lime kiln recorded at this location on OS 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map.
76	44657	Limekiln 570m E of Uplands Cottages	Cartographic	A limekiln is recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.
77	42114	Banwell Police House	Documentary	Site of Cold War WP
78	176	Mooseheart	Park & garden	Unregistered early 20 <sup>th</sup> century garden and ornamental wood.
79	43040	Site of WW2 Italian POW canteen, pottery factory and offices	Documentary	Site of a WW2 Italian prisoner of war camp, including canteen, pottery factory and offices.
	43041	Site of POW toilets	Documentary	Site of WW2 prisoner of war toilets.
80	40830	WW2 Auxiliary Unit HQ	Documentary	Site of a WW2 auxiliary unit HQ recorded at this location.
81	00232	Undated ?settlement earthworks	Earthwork	Earthworks relating to possible settlement activity are recorded at this location.
82	00235	Ditch and Bank in Quarry Face	Earthwork	A ditch and bank were recorded in a former quarry face. Now destroyed.

### 3.2 LIDAR AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Analysis of LiDAR data for the site (Figure 9) reveals no clear earthworks, but does indicate slight linear earthworks associated with removed field boundaries and possible ridge and furrow do survive across the wider area. In addition, it is possible that an area to the south-west of the site (where Late Iron Age and Romano-British finds have been reported – see above) could contain the earthworks of a sub-circular enclosure, partly followed by extant field boundaries (indicated in yellow on Figure 9). A review of readily-accessible aerial photography failed to identify anything further, though it does indicate the modern farm buildings at Broadleaze were demolished during the period 2001×2005.

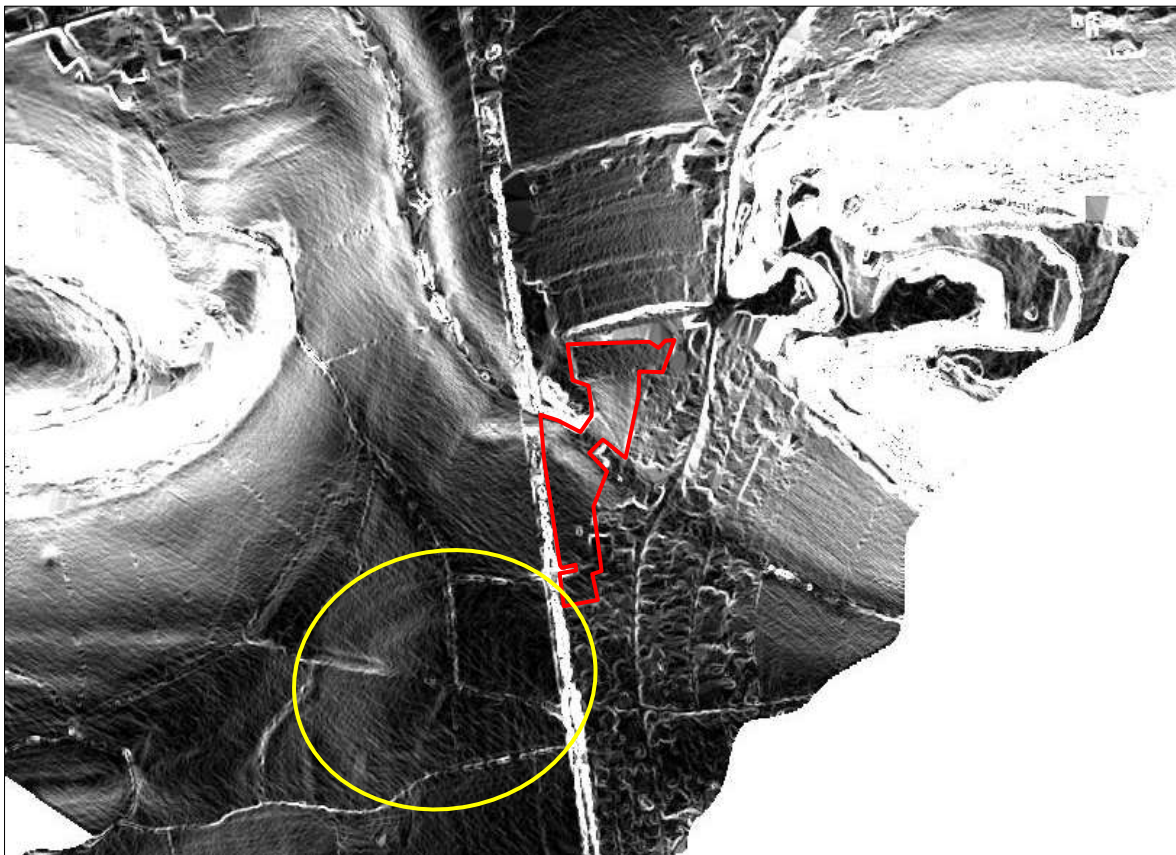


FIGURE 9: IMAGE DERIVED FROM 2M DTM LIDAR DATA, SHOWING THE SITE (INDICATED)(PROCESSED USING QGIS VER2.18.2, TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0). DATA: © ENVIRONMENT AGENCY COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2017; CONTAINS OS DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2017.

### 3.3 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

The HLC for North Somerset indicates the fields around Winscombe and Banwell fall into a number of related categories. There are surviving elements of the original *medieval enclosed fields* to the south of Banwell, and much of the landscape around Winscombe is characterised as *late medieval enclosure of open fields by local arrangement and exchange*. *Post-medieval fields from the enclosure of medieval parkland* cover the fields around Banwell Camp, and *large scale utility landscapes* are represented by the railway and quarries. The site is located on the edge of the former open fields of Winscombe, where it borders on the enclosed medieval parkland.

The county HLC represents a broad-brush approach to landscape analysis and it is clear in this instance that the land around Broadleaze Farm falls into the category of *post-medieval fields*. However, it is equally clear this is an agricultural landscape that is likely to have been continuously used since the late Prehistoric, if not earlier.

## 4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

---

### 4.1 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 28<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 2017 by P. Bonvoisin; the survey data was processed by P. Bonvoisin.

### 4.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site comprised a total of four fields: three sub-rectangular and a fourth sub-triangular field; all under pasture and recently cut. The fields were bounded to the north and west by overgrown hedges with metal fencing, with closely-spaced deciduous trees. To the east the modern houses are bounded by wooden or wire fencing with concrete posts. To the east and south the site was bounded by modern housing; to the west by the 19<sup>th</sup> century railway line, now a cycle track; and to the north by a track. A metal bridge crossed the Towerhead Brook at a break in the hedge between Fields 2 and 3.

A series of modern features were identified across the site, including electricity pylons along the length of the eastern edge of the site; a concrete platform and curving metal track at the south-eastern corner of Field 2; and a modern drain and concrete debris in the south-east corner of Field 4

### 4.3 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 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. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. 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: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median.

Details Field 1: 0.16625ha surveyed; Max. 141.55nT, Min. -103.88nT; Standard Deviation 21.64nT, mean -1.13nT, median -0.03nT.

Details Field 2: 1.0087ha surveyed; Max. 129.15nT, Min. -135.32nT; Standard Deviation 20.66nT, mean -1.37nT, median -0.01nT.

Details Field 3: 0.58535ha surveyed; Max. 148.10nT, Min. -105.58nT; Standard Deviation 18.39nT, mean 0.32nT, median 0.00nT.

Details Field 4: 0.49595ha surveyed; Max. 106.87nT, Min. -104.61nT; Standard Deviation 12.35nT, mean -0.42nT, median 0.00nT.

#### 4.4 RESULTS

Table 4 with the accompanying Figures 10 and 11 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.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Weak positive, possible archaeology	Linear	Possible archaeology or geology	Mostly weak linear feature with some peak responses, form and responses indicate possible geology or archaeology. Responses vary from c.+2.1nT to +13nT.
2	Strong positive	Ovoid	Possible modern disturbance	Positive ovoid, strength of response indicates modern disturbance. Responses vary from c.+65nT to +78nT.
3	Strong positive	Ovoid	Possible modern disturbance	Positive ovoid, possible modern disturbance. Responses vary from c.+22nT to +35nT.
4	Strong positive	Ovoid	Possible modern disturbance	Positive ovoids, strength of response indicates modern disturbance. Responses vary from c.+74nT to +102.5nT.
5	Strong mixed response	Linear	Possible modern disturbance or utilities	Indicative of modern utility. Responses vary from c.+107.9nT to -96nT.
6	Strong mixed response	Linear	Possible modern disturbance or utilities	Indicative of modern utility. Responses vary from c.+105.2nT to -99.5nT.
7	Strong mixed response	Linear	Possible modern disturbance or utilities	Indicative of modern utility. Responses vary from c.+99.51nT to -96.7nT.

TABLE 4: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

#### 4.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified seven groups of anomalies. These are linear anomalies associated with a possible historic boundary and modern utility services. A series of ovoid features with high responses indicate further modern activity, whilst areas of high disturbance were identified at the southern end of the site in Fields 1 and 2. Cartographic and visual sources supporting the discussion and comments can be found in the desk-based assessment above.

Group 1 is a weak (+2.1nT to +13nT) positive linear feature aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Its responses are primarily low with a small number of higher peaks. The alignment of this feature suggests that it may be related to a removed field boundary following the line of the brook, though its response and form may indicate a geological response.

Group 2 is a strong (+68nT to +78nT) positive ovoid feature, the strength of which suggests modern disturbance or debris.

Group 3 is a strong (+22nT to +35nT) positive ovoid feature indicative of a possible cut feature. The strength of the response suggests modern disturbance or debris, though there is a low possibility of it being an archaeological feature such as a pit.

Group 4 is a series of four strong (+68nT to +78nT) positive ovoid features on an approximate east by west alignment. The strength of the Responses suggest modern disturbance or debris, and the location also suggests a relationship to the previous concrete structure and magnetic disturbance in the southern corner of Field 2.

Groups 5 is a strong (+107.9nT to -96nT) north-west to south-east aligned linear feature. The strength and nature of the response indicates a modern utility service feature.

Similarly, Groups 6 (105.2nT to -99.5nT) and 7 (+99.51nT to -96.7nT) are linear features on a north-east to south-west alignment with strong mixed responses, indicative of magnetic disturbance due to modern utilities.



Magnetic disturbance and Di-Polar anomalies also cover the site. Most of this is associated with the boundaries of the site and entrances to the fields. Both magnetic disturbance and Di-Polar anomalies appear more concentrated in the southern end of Field 2 where there are the remains of a concrete structure, as well as a pylon, metallic fence and metallic water trough. There is also an area of magnetic disturbance in the western half of Field 2; this is likely associated with Group 5.

Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

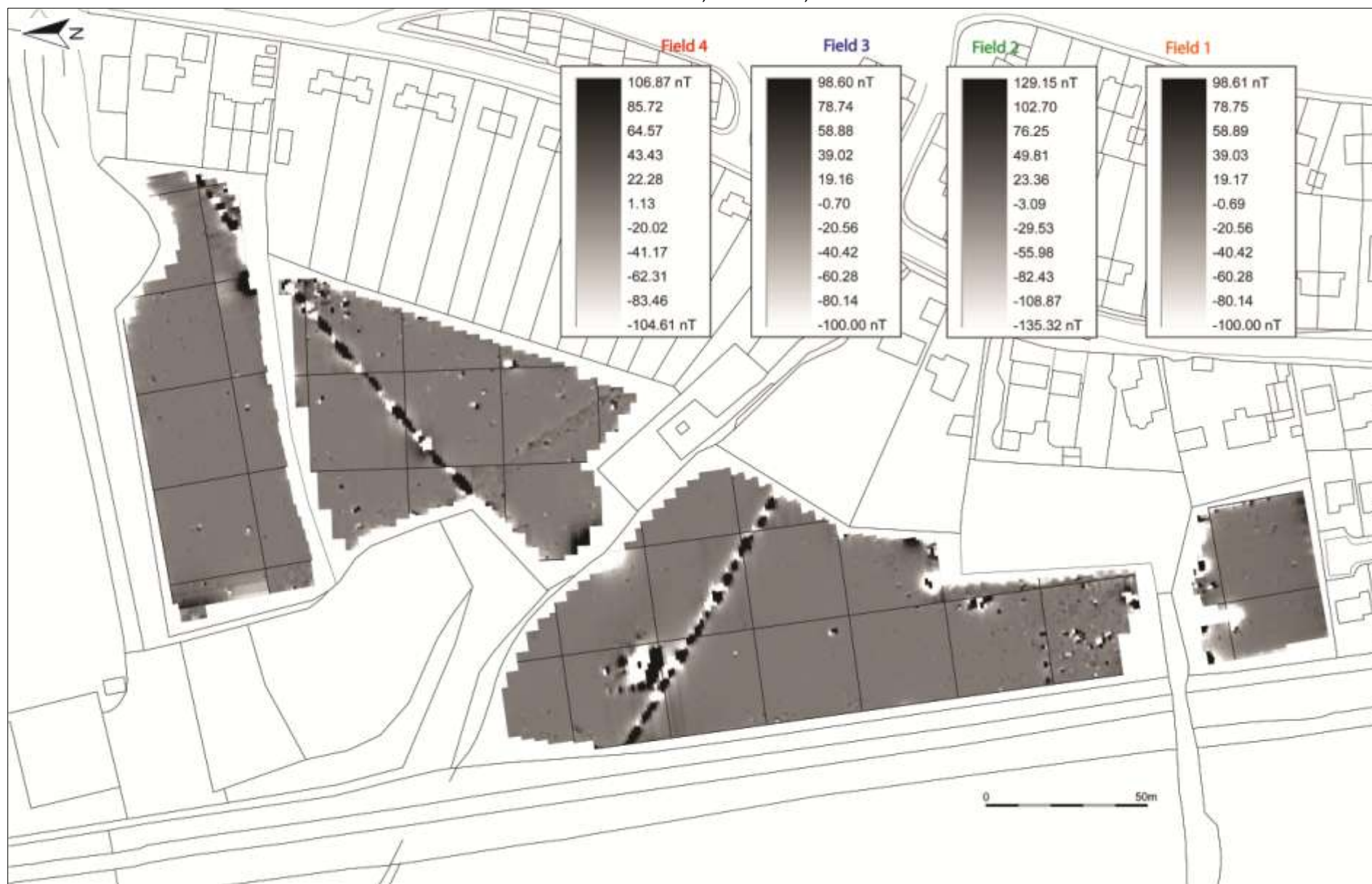


FIGURE 10: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset

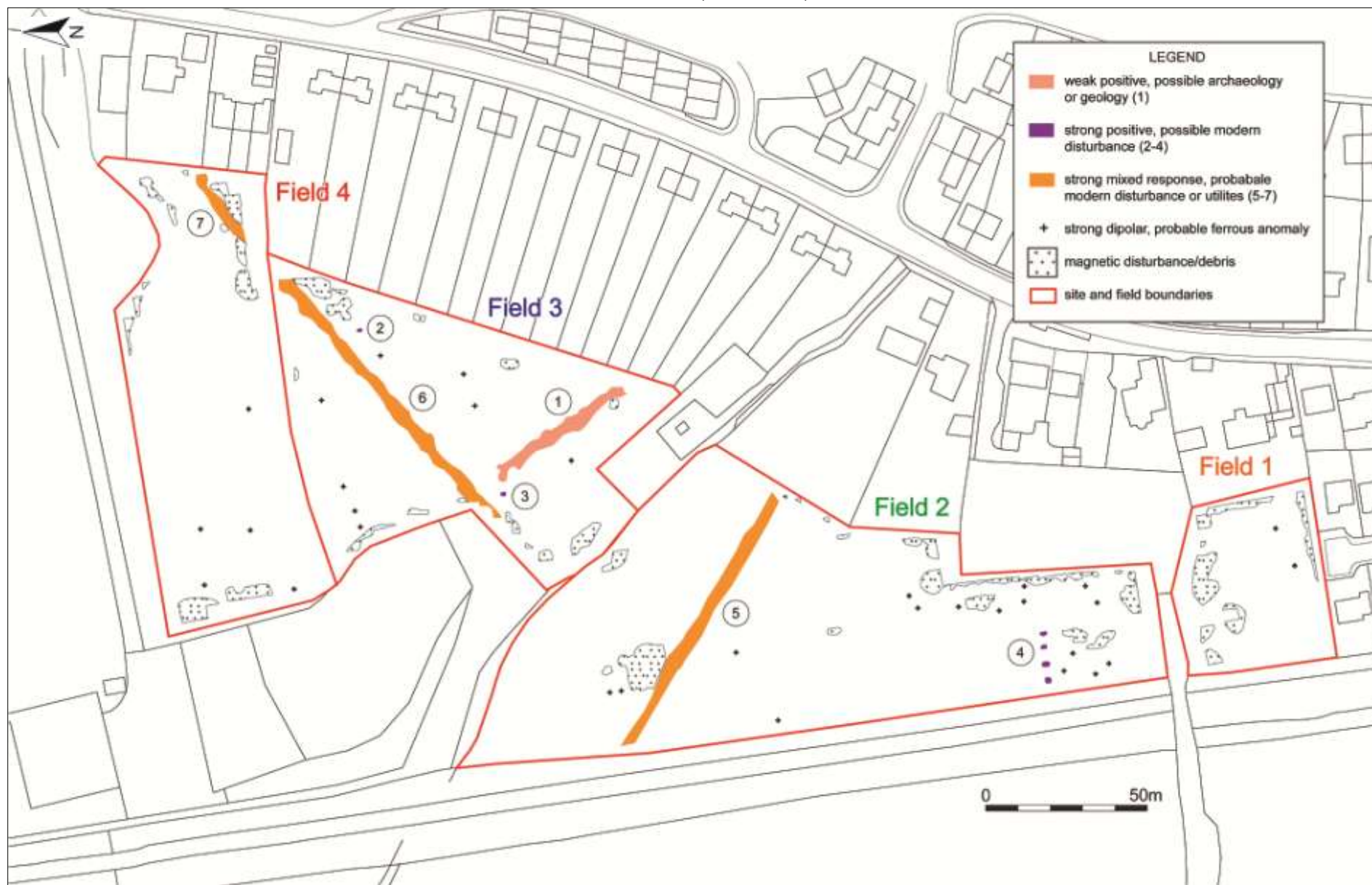


FIGURE 11: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

---

The proposed site is located on land between the settlements of Winscombe and Sandford at a height of c.35-42m AOD. It is comprised of four fields divided by the Towerhead Brook, and straddles the former boundary between the parishes of Winscombe and Banwell. Both parishes were extensive early medieval ecclesiastical estates held by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Dean and Chapter of Wells. In 1840 the site formed part of Broadleaze Farm, and part of two small tenements within Winscombe; these two parts of the site, separated by the Towerhead Brook, have had very different landscape histories. The small tenements in Winscombe formed part of an extensive open field system enclosed by agreement in the post-medieval period; the fields of Broadleaze Farm were enclosed from the deerpark centred on Banwell Camp and attached to the Bishop's Palace at Banwell.

The extensive medieval documentation for these two manors would suggest Broadleaze is not medieval in origin, and is probably a later post-medieval foundation. However, the archaeological potential of this landscape is considerable, with the hills crowned with Iron Age fortifications and with Romano-British settlements identified in the lowland areas, including the site at Ilex Lane/Slough Pits Farm located 250m south-west of the site. Post-Roman evidence is sparse, but this landscape is likely to have been in continuous use since the Late Prehistoric, and the medieval tenurial and ecclesiastical framework was established during this period. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the expansion of Winscombe and Sandford has created a sprawling linear settlement flanking the road between the two villages.

However, despite the apparent archaeological potential of the area, the geophysical survey identified only a single feature of archaeological interest on the site: a linear feature within Field 3 that may represent a former historic field boundary, but which could be of geological origin. Several 20<sup>th</sup> century services were identified as crossing the site, and much of the site shows signs of magnetic of modern disturbance.

On that basis, the archaeological potential of the site would appear to be fairly *low*, and further archaeological intervention would appear unlikely to produce any meaningful result.

## 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

---

### *Published Sources:*

- Aston, M. & Costen, M.** 2007: 'An Early Medieval Secular and Ecclesiastical Estate: The Origins of the Parish of Winscombe in North Somerset', *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History* 151, 139-57.
- Aston, M. & Hall, T.** 2011: 'The Winscombe Project, Somerset, 2011'. *Medieval Settlement Research* 26, 67-69.
- Aston, M., Ecclestone, M., Forbes, M. & Hall, T.** 2010: 'Medieval Settlements in Winscombe Parish in North Somerset: where did Helen ate Wyke, Isak in la Combe and William de Makkesmille live in the Middle Ages?', *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History* 153, 55-90.
- Aston, M. Ecclestone, M. Forbes, M. & Hall, T.** 2012: 'Medieval Farming in Winscombe Parish in North Somerset'. *Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society* 155, 79-144.
- Aston, M., Forbes, M., & Hall, T.** 2011: 'The Winscombe Project 2010' In *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History* 154, 193-6.
- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2014a: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** 2014b: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.
- English Heritage** 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Schmidt, A.** 2002: *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*. ADS series of Guides to Good Practice. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.
- Watts, V.** 2003: *The Cambridge Dictionary to English Place Names*. Cambridge University Press.
- Williams, A. & Martin G.H.** 2002: *Domesday Book*. Penguin Books, London.

### *Websites:*

- Archaeological Data Service (ADS)** 2017: *Archsearch & Grey Literature*  
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>
- British Geological Survey** 2017a: *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)
- British Geological Survey** 2017b: *Detailed Site Information*  
[https://www.bgs.ac.uk/mendips/more\\_info/west\\_mendip\\_quarries\\_history.htm](https://www.bgs.ac.uk/mendips/more_info/west_mendip_quarries_history.htm)
- Somerset Council Interactive Map** 2017: *HER and HLC*  
<https://map.Somerset.gov.uk>
- Somerset Heritage Centre (SHC)** 2017: *National Archives*  
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk>
- Environment Agency** 2017: *LiDAR, Digital Surface Model data*  
<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey#>
- The Strawberry Line Society**  
<http://www.thestrawberryline.org.uk/index.php?section=heritage>



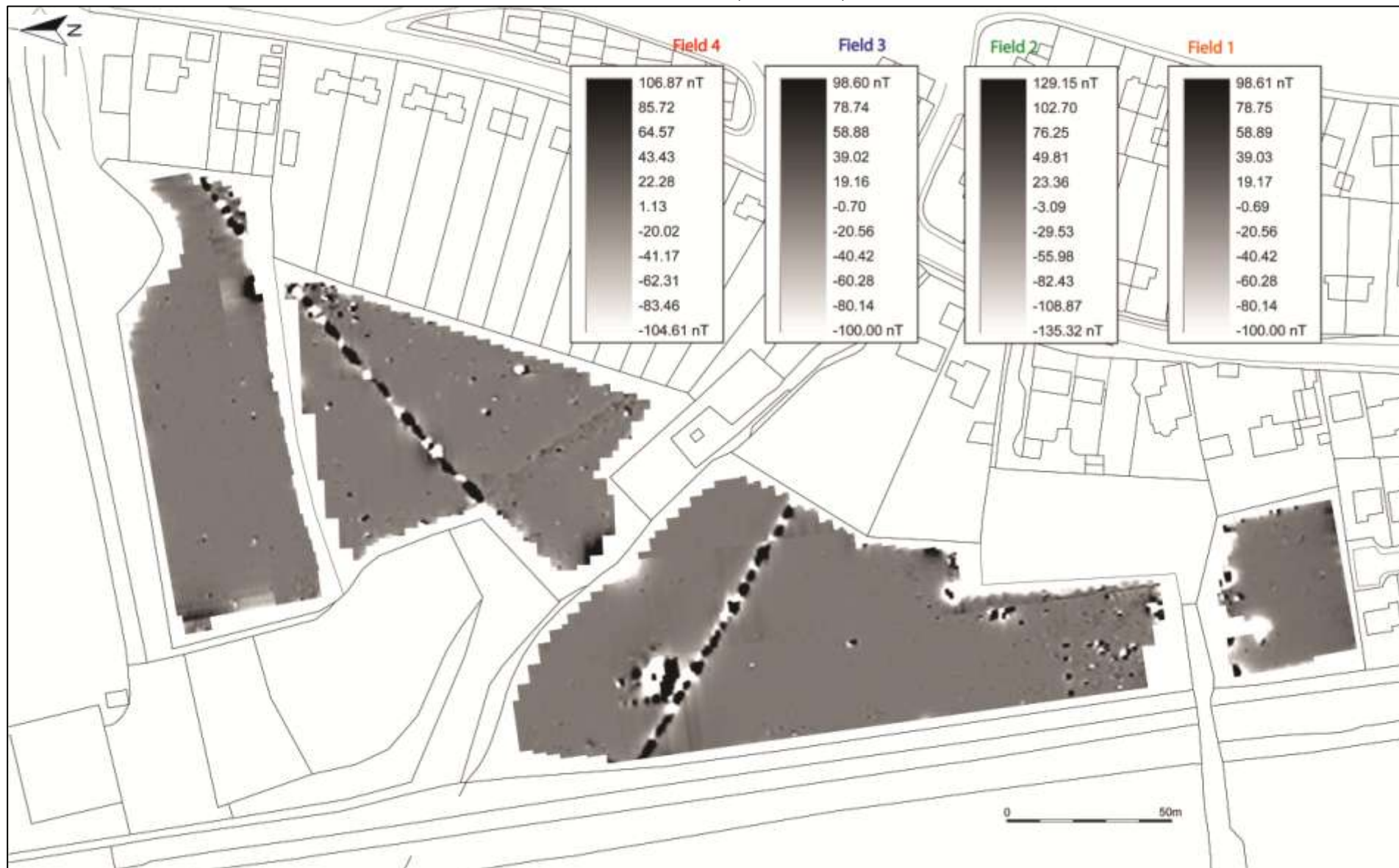
APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



Geophysical survey grid location and numbering.

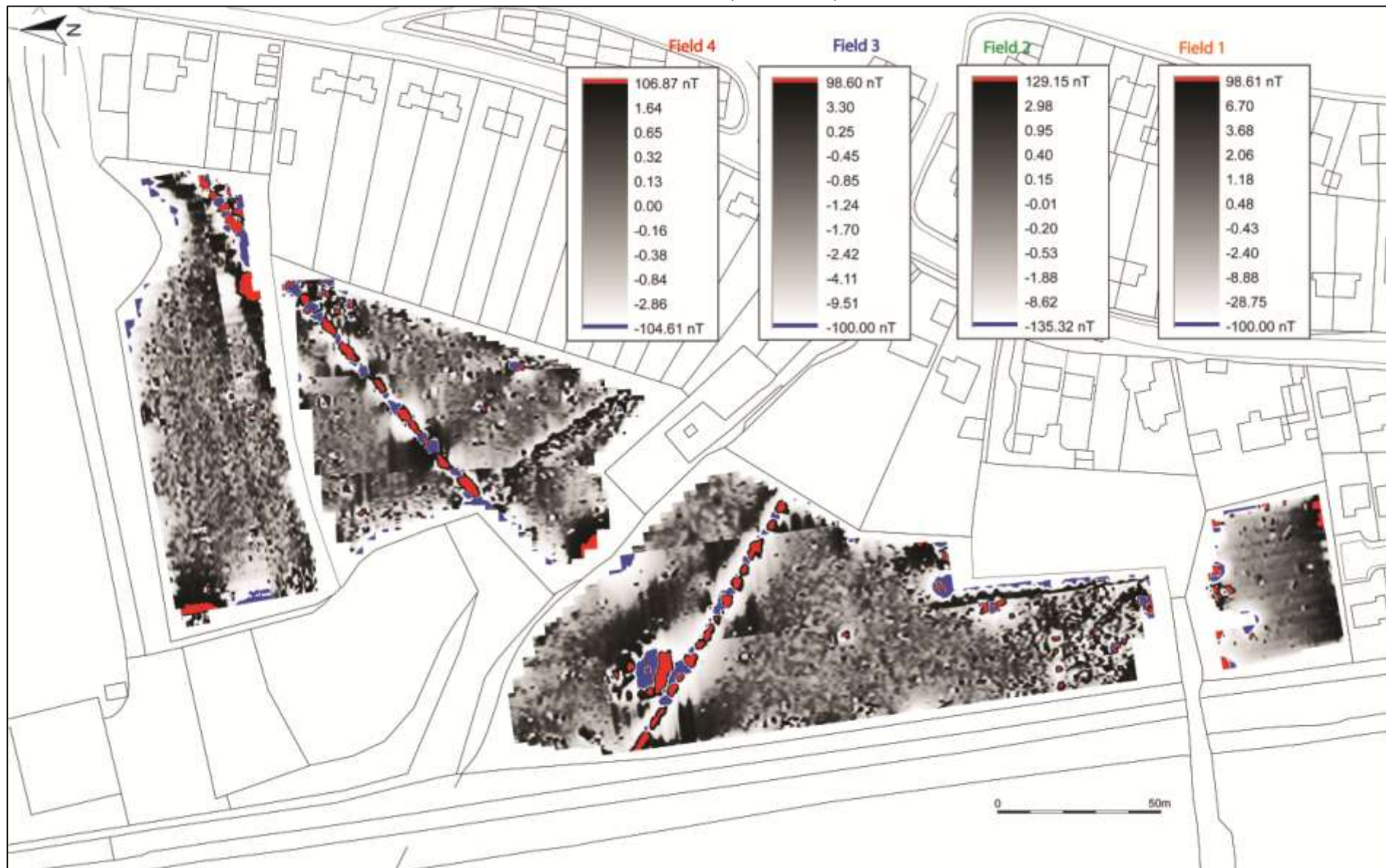


Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset



Shade plot of gradiometer survey data; gradiated shading.

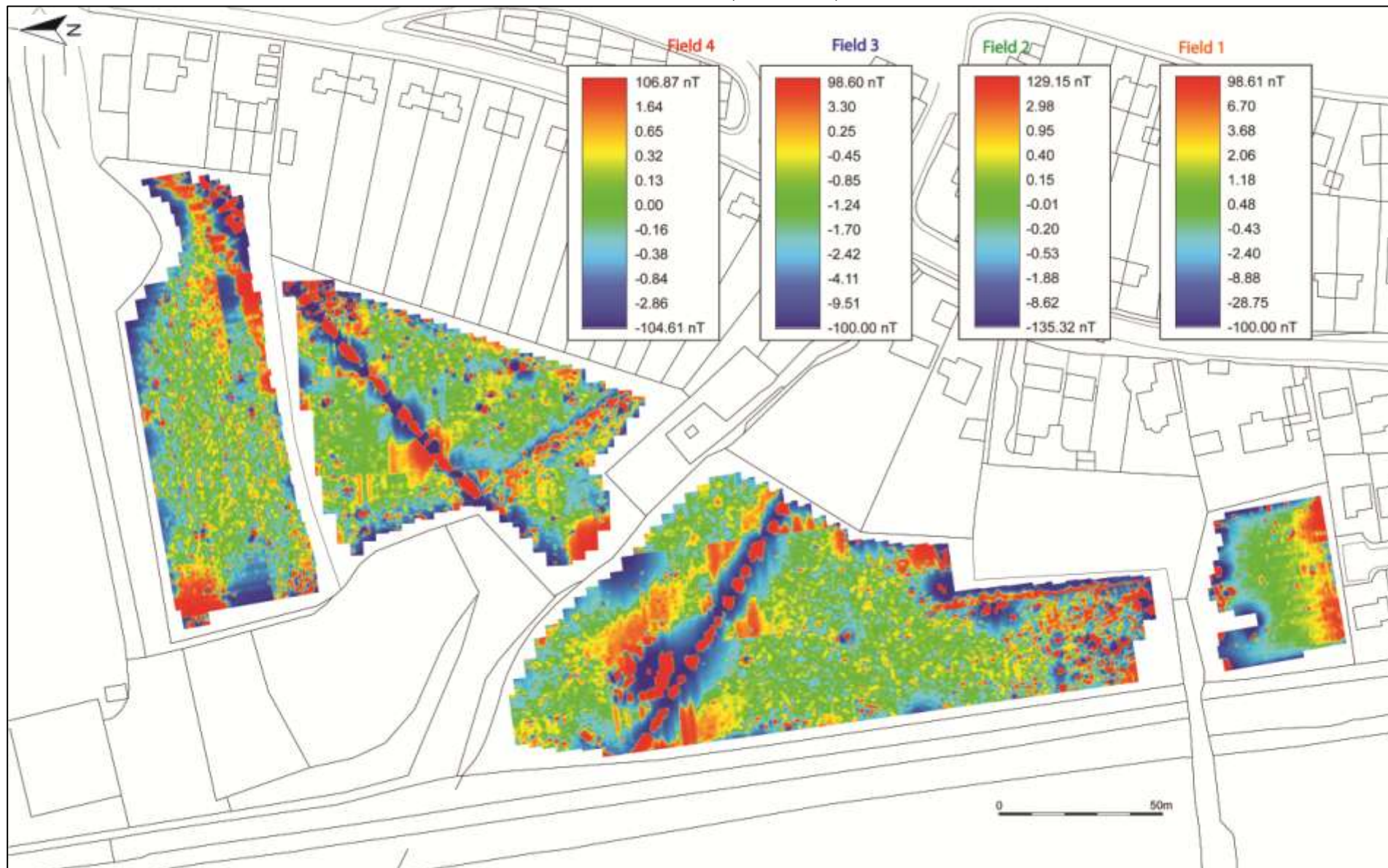
Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset



Red-Grey-Blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data; band weight equalised; gradiated shading.



Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset



Red-Blue-Green(2) shade plot of gradiometer survey data; band weight equalised; gradiated shading.

APPENDIX 2: BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS



Field 1: View from the entrance of the site looking out across the field; viewed from the north, looking south.



Field 1; viewed from the south, looking north.





Field 1; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



Field 1; viewed from the east corner, looking west.



Field 2; the concrete structure at the southern end of Field 2; viewed from the west, looking east.



Field 2; the lower end of eastern boundary of Field 2; viewed from the north, looking south.





Field 2; the central section of the eastern boundary of Field 2; viewed from the west, looking east.



Field 2; the north-east boundary of Field 2; viewed from the south, looking north.





Field 2; the northern segment of the western boundary of Field 2; viewed from the north, looking south.



Field 2; the western boundary of Field 2; viewed from the north, looking south.





Field 3; the metal bridge between Fields 3 and 2; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



Field 3; the chain-link fencing on western boundary of Field 3; viewed from the east, looking west (scale 1m).





Field 3; the gateway between Fields 3 and 4; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



Field 3; the northern boundary of Field 3; viewed from east, looking west.



Field 3; the western boundary of Field 3; viewed from east, looking west.



Field 3; the gateway to Field 3 from Field 2; viewed from north-east, looking south-west.





Field 3; the south-east corner of Field 3; viewed from north, looking south.



Field 3; the eastern boundary of Field 3; viewed from north, looking south.





Field 3; wire fencing along the eastern edge of Field 3; viewed from west, looking east (1m scale).



Field 4; metal utilities cover in the south-east corner of Field 4; viewed from north-west, looking south-east (1m scale).





Field 4; rubble in south-east corner of Field 4; viewed from the north, looking south (1m scale).



Field 4; the section of boundary to the east of the gateway between Fields 3 and 4; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.





Field 4; the north-east corner of Field 4; viewed from the south-west, looking north east.



Field 4; the central section of the northern boundary of Field 4; viewed from the south, looking north.



Field 4; the western side of the northern boundary of Field 4; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



Field 4; the west side of the southern boundary of Field 4; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.

Land at Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe, Somerset



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)