

Land at Pipehouse Lane, Freshford, Somerset

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



on behalf of

Belgravia Land Limited

Sarah Newns

Avon Archaeology Limited

Bristol: September 2013



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Frontispiece:

Internal view of greenhouses over southern portion of site, looking south.

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ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Belgravia Land Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Pipehouse, near Freshford, Somerset, in the local authority district of Bath and North-East Somerset. The site, centred at NGR ST 77619 59939, is rectangular in shape, orientated roughly north-south, and is currently occupied by a large warehouse building, to the north, and a range of greenhouses, to the south, with an access road and hard-standing. The site is situated on the northern side of Pipehouse Lane, towards the eastern edge of the village of Pipehouse. Pipehouse Lane itself marks the boundary between the present Freshford parish, to the north, and Hinton Charterhouse parish, to the south, which was also the former boundary between the Domesday Hundreds of Bath Forum and Wellow. Planning permission has been sought to convert the site to residential use.

The site is situated to the south of a prominent knoll, which reaches its highest point (152m aOD) just west of Limpley Stoke, at Hayes Wood, which is the site of an excavated Neolithic and later prehistoric settlement. From here, the ground falls away quite steeply, towards the River Avon, to the east, at Freshford, and towards the Wellow or Midford Brook to the west. The plot representing the study site occupies a total area of 6,795 sq.m. and is largely occupied by vacant nursery and warehouse buildings.

The study site lies towards the southern edge of the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, but outside the limits of the Conservation Area for Freshford and Sharpstone. There are also at least five officially designated areas of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland within a 700m radius of the site, including one, Hog Wood, only 350m to the south-west. Immediately adjacent to the site, along its western boundary, is an officially designated Traditional Orchard (BATH 0062), of 0.35ha, and a further, smaller Traditional Orchard (BATH 0792) exists some 290m to the north-east.

The study has found that Pipehouse Lane, on which the study site sits, has formed the boundary between the Hundreds of Wellow and Bath Forum (Hinton Charterhouse and Freshford parishes) since at least the early 17th century. The hamlet of Pipehouse does not enter the documentary record until the 17th century and is variously shown on maps of 18th century date as "Pipards" or "Pipehouse". The study site itself, lying on the north side of Pipehouse Lane, falls just within the present-day Freshford parish, and appears to have been used as agricultural land since at least the mid-18th century. The first buildings (fore-runners to the present greenhouses) do not appear on the site until the 1960s.

A trawl of the local authority's HER revealed no records from the area of the study site itself, although several records refer to archaeologically significant features further afield. The closest record to the study site is located 80m to the west, and relates to a Grade II listed building (Rose Cottage), of 17th century date. Further afield, the HER records a surviving length of Roman road 600m south-west of the present site, and a possible Bronze Age round barrow approximately 400m to the south. The remains of the Carthusian priory of Hinton Charterhouse lie 700m to the south-east. Surviving earthworks some 450m to the north-east of the site indicate the presence of the probable deserted medieval village of Woodwick, and it is likely that the study area would have formed a part of the small Woodwick estate at the time of Domesday.

In conclusion, and on the basis of the documentary and other evidence reviewed for this project, the study area is considered to offer a low to moderate potential for the survival of significant buried archaeological deposits and structures.

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NOTES

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited
aOD	above Ordnance Datum
BANES	Bath and North-East Somerset
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
SANHS	Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society
SRO	Somerset Record Office



1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Stutchbury Associates Limited, on behalf of Belgravia Land Limited, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Pipehouse, near Freshford, Somerset, in the local authority district of Bath and North-East Somerset. The site, centred on NGR ST 77619 59939, is rectangular in shape and is largely occupied by a warehouse building, a range of greenhouses, and associated driveways and hard-standing. The site lies at the eastern edge of Pipehouse village, adjacent to Pipehouse Lane, which marks the boundary between the parishes of Freshford, to the north, and Hinton Charterhouse, to the south, dividing the Domesday Hundreds of Bath Forum and Wellow (**Figures 1 and 2**). The plot representing the study site occupies an area of 6,795 sq.m., and consists of the site of a former plant nursery. Planning permission has been sought to convert the site to residential use.

The site lies outside and to the west of the Freshford and Sharpstone Conservation Area, but falls within the limits of the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and there are no less than five officially designated areas of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland¹ within a 700m radius of the site (Natural England 2012). Along the western boundary of the site lies an officially designated Traditional Orchard (BATH 0062) and a further Traditional Orchard lies 290m to the north-east (BATH 0792).

2 METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of the Somerset Record Office, the Bath Record Office, the Somerset and Bath Local Studies Libraries, and the collections of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society. A variety of online bibliographic resources, most notably COPAC, BIAB, the Archaeology Data Service, and Google Scholar, were also used to identify potentially useful sources of information, whether published or otherwise². In addition, a trawl of the online local authority HER was carried out on behalf of the author by Rod Millard, HER Officer for BANES, and the most salient results of that search have been incorporated in this report. A visit to the site was made by Kevin Potter and Susana Dias of Avon Archaeology Limited on Wednesday, 7th August, 2013, and a digital photographic record was made (**Cover, Frontispiece and Plates a) to d)**).

¹ The basic formal definition of Ancient Woodland is that which can be proven to have been in continuous existence since at least the year 1600.

² www.copac.ac.uk; www.biab.ac.uk; <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>; www.scholar.google.com

Figure 1



Location of the Study Area



Grid lines at 1 km intervals (extract from OS 1:25 000)

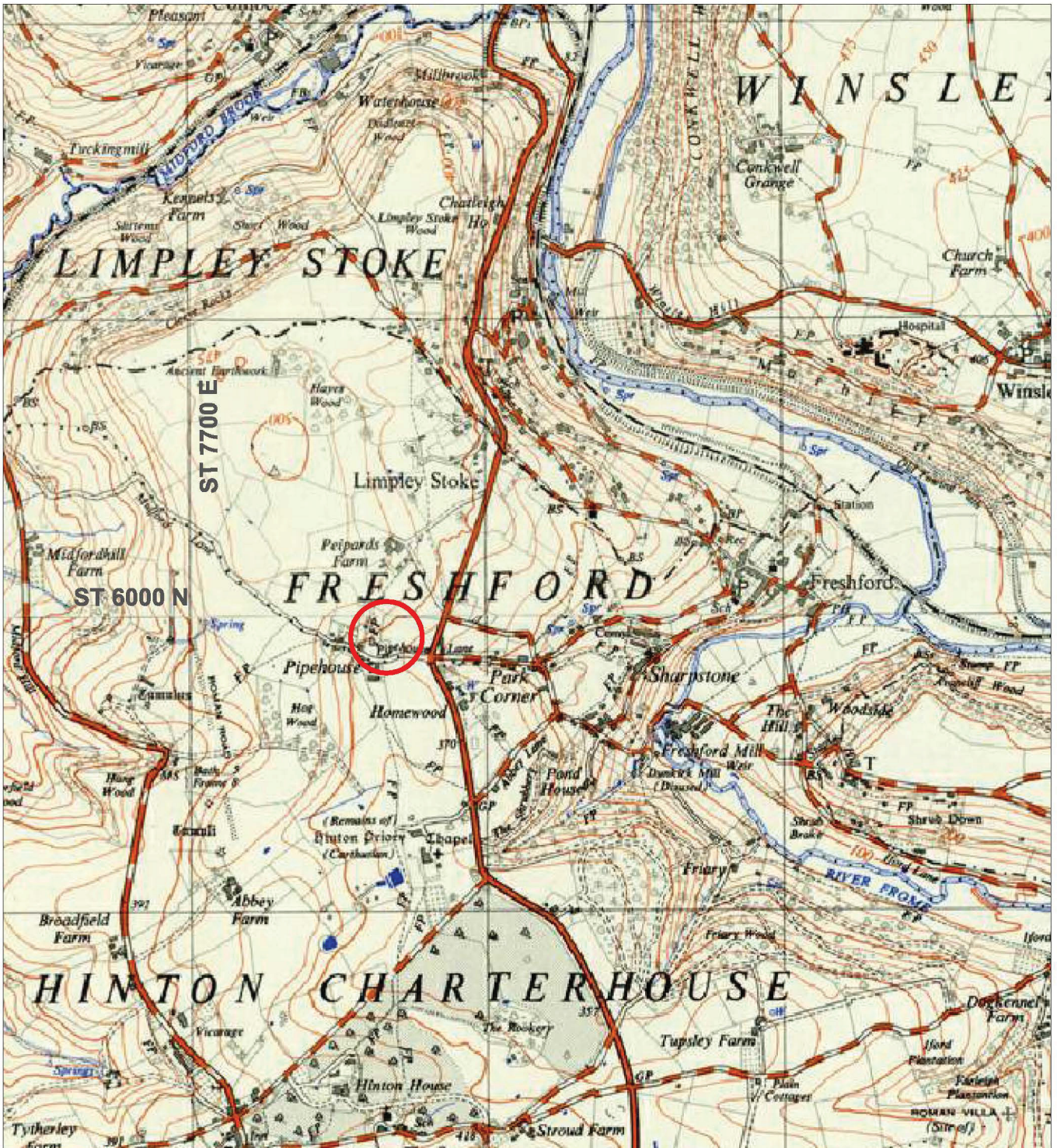


Figure 2



Plan showing detail of the study area. Scale as shown.



3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site is situated on the southern slopes of a prominent knoll, which reaches a maximum height of 152m aOD, 1km to the north of the study area. To the north, west and east, the ground falls very steeply away, towards the River Avon to the east and the Midford/Wellow Brook to the north and west. The study site itself lies between the 125m aOD and 120m aOD contours, on land which slopes gradually down towards the south-east (OS 1998 and 2007).

Geologically, the site sits on a tongue of Forest Marble mudstone, aligned roughly north-south and continuing to the south beyond Hinton Charterhouse (bgs, geology of britainviewer, site accessed 2013). As in much of the Cotswold area, the local geology is dominated by rocks and clays of the Jurassic era, which has provided limestone for building and clays for fulling cloth, as Fuller's Earth (Dodge 2000, 21). The local limestone continues to be quarried at the Stoke Hill Mine, Limpley Stoke, some 850m north-east of the study area, and was previously quarried from the surface at Pipehouse Lane itself (ibid.). These alternating bands of clay and stone commonly give rise to springs, the nearest of which is located at Park Corner, to the east of the study site. It is possible that the name, "Pipehouse", may refer to a conduit, bringing water either from this spring, or from one or more reservoirs in the fields to the north-east of the village (op.cit. 11 and 22).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Unfortunately, this part of Somerset has not yet been covered by a recent volume of the *Victoria County History*. An extremely useful, detailed account of the history of Freshford parish (including Pipehouse), however, has been written by Alan Dodge (Dodge 2000), and the Somerset Record Society has published a volume specifically relating to the manors of Hinton Charterhouse and Norton St Philip, immediately to the south, in the early post medieval period (Brett 2007). The hamlet is also mentioned by Collinson, in his *History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset*, 1791.

Pipehouse itself does not enter the historical record until the 17th century (Dodge 2000, 10). It is recorded as the hamlet of "Pipards", in the late 18th century, and is included by Collinson within the parishes both of Freshford and of Hinton Charterhouse, (Collinson 1791, 124). Collinson suggests that the name derives from the Pipard family, landowners in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire (ibid.). Dodge, however, suggests that the name may have derived from the 17th century field-name, "Pye Parke" (Dodge 2000, 11). It is probably significant that 17th century surveys of Hinton Charterhouse (of 1606 and 1638, Brett 2007, Appendices 1 and 5) do not refer to Pipehouse by name in the boundary descriptions, even though the contemporary northern boundary of Hinton Charterhouse parish would have run directly along the present-day Pipehouse Lane, and thus through the location of the present village (**Figure 3**). A map of Bath and the surrounding area of 1742 (**Figure 4**) shows the village as a small cluster of houses, "Pipards", straddling Pipehouse Lane, just to the

west of Park Corner (see **Historic Map Evidence**, below). A slightly later map, of Hinton Charterhouse, dated 1785, (**Figure 5**) names the hamlet of Pipehouse, but shows only one building at that location, as the remainder of the hamlet must have lain within Freshford parish. Dodge suggests that the hamlet may have been established in the 17th century, as the local cloth-making industry, based around Freshford Mill, was in full expansion at this time, to meet the demands of new-found markets in Spain and Portugal (Dodge 2000, 68). It is suggested that the then owner of the mill, John Ashe, may have been employing up to one thousand people by the mid-17th century (ibid.). Rose Cottage, which lies 80m to the west of the study site, adjacent to Pipehouse Lane, has been dated to the 17th century, with alterations of 18th and 19th century date (BANES HER EBN 3430).

At the time of the Domesday survey, two settlements are recorded within the area of the present-day parish of Freshford, Freshford itself and a second, smaller settlement, Woodwick. Freshford is first recorded as “Fersceforda”³ in a grant of land to Bath Abbey, at about the year 1000 A.D. (Dodge 2000, 9; Mills 2011, 195) and again in a boundary charter of 1001, detailing the bounds of the manor of Bradford to the north, granted to Shaftesbury Abbey by Ethelred (Pafford 1951, 213).

Prior to the Norman Conquest, Freshford was held by the sheriff of Somersetshire, Tovi, who also held five other small estates within the shire (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 88b,c; Dodge 2000, 35). Freshford was recorded at Domesday as the estate of “Firford” (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 88b,c), consisting of one major demesne farm of two and a half hides (100 to 150 acres), which was granted to the Bishop of Coutances, but farmed by one Roger Whiting (ibid.). In addition to this arable land, Domesday records twelve acres of hay meadow, thirty acres of pasture and twelve acres of woodland. The manor also owned a half share in a water-mill, shared with the manor of Woodwick (below), and probably sited on the Frome, in approximately the location of the present Freshford Mill (Dodge 2000, 35).

Woodwick (Domesday “Undewiche”)⁴, is recorded as one of the manors appropriated by Bath Abbey in the tenth century, and was held by one of the monks of the abbey (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 89d). At the Conquest, it continued to be held by the abbey, but was administered by one Ranulf Flambard (ibid.). The Domesday figures for Woodwick show surprisingly identical amounts of land devoted to arable, pasture and meadow as those for Freshford (above), but, again surprisingly, no woodland is recorded (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 89d).

Both Freshford and Woodwick fell within the Hundred of Bath Forum, forming an isolated “appendage” to the south, separated from the main portion of the

³ “Ferscesford” is recorded by Mills as “ford over the fresh water stream”, from Old English “fersc”, meaning “fresh” (i.e. “not salt”) (Mills 2011, 195).

⁴ Later variants include “Wdewich”, “Wudewica”, “Wdeuiche”, “Wodewyke”, “Wodewyk” and “Woodwike” (Dodge 2000, 32). Smith suggests a derivation from “wood” and Old English “wic” (“dwelling”, “building”, “farm” or plural “hamlet” or “village” (Smith 1970, Part 2, 257).

Hundred by the parish of Limpley Stoke, which fell within the county of Wiltshire (Dodge 2000, 20).

Hinton Charterhouse, (Domesday “Hantone”)⁵, by contrast, was a much larger, royal estate, previously tenanted by one Wulfwen (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 98 a,b). At the Norman Conquest it passed to Edward of Salisbury. Taxable farmland amounted to ten hides (double that of Freshford and Woodwick combined), with twelve acres of hay meadow and a large amount of woodland, measuring one league long by half a league wide (see below). The estate also owned two mills and two houses in Bath. Livestock listed included two hundred sheep, ninety pigs, sixty goats and forty head of cattle (ibid.).

As has already been noted, the present parish of Hinton Charterhouse includes a significant area of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland (an approximate total of 45 hectares, out of an approximate total area of woodland of 95 hectares (information drawn from DEFRA’s online MAGIC multi-agency GIS, www.magic.gov.uk). This total remains a significant reduction from the Domesday figure of one league by half a league, which would give an area of 323 hectares in total (using Oliver Rackham’s calculation of one league being equivalent to 1 ½ miles (Rackham in Aston 1988, 20). It should be noted, however, that areas of woodland recorded in Domesday were not necessarily located in the physical manor under which they were recorded, but may have lain at some distance from the central estate (Costen in Aston 1988, 39). It is, however, likely that at least part of the wooded area at Hinton would have formed part of a medieval hunting park (hence “Park Corner”, north of Sharpstone), prior to the establishment of the Carthusian monastery, at Hinton Charterhouse, in the 13th century (Rackham in Aston 1988, 27, 14). The two areas of woodland immediately to the south of the study site, Hog Wood (centred NGR ST 773596) and Home Wood, are listed in one of the 17th century surveys mentioned above (Brett 2007, 357). In the year 1638, Hog Wood contained a total of 79 acres and Home Wood, 39 acres (see **Figure 3** for their respective locations). As will be seen from the discussion in **Historic Map Evidence**, below, Hog Wood had already reduced to its present size by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885, and Home Wood now exists only in the name of Home Wood Farm (NGR ST 77625979). Areas of medieval parkland (which was not necessarily wooded) and woodland such as these are known to have been bounded by sometimes sizeable boundary features (ditches and banks), which may be preserved, as at Loxley Wood, Shapwick, Somerset (Knight 2007, 342-3).

Although the Domesday settlement of Freshford lay some distance away from the study site, presumably centred around a ford over the river Frome, to the east, the small (2 ½ hide) manor of Woodwick (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 89d) probably lay only 450m to the north-east (NGR ST 77884 60321; BANES HER EBN 2263) and it is likely that the study site would have fallen within the latter

⁵ Smith suggests a derivation from Old English “heah”, meaning “high”, “tall”, “important” (Smith 1970, Part 1, 237-8), with the suffix, “tun”, meaning “enclosure”, “farmstead”, “estate” or “village” (op.cit.188-9). The “Charterhouse” element was a later addition, on the establishment of the Carthusian monastery (Anglo-Norman “chartrouse”) in the 13th century (Smith 1970, Part 1, 92).

estate. Woodwick is known to have been in existence since before 1066, as Domesday records that it was held by a monk of Bath Abbey in the reign of Edward the Confessor (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 89d). No present-day settlement exists by this name and it is not known exactly how long the settlement was in existence or why it fell into disuse (but see **Archaeological Evidence**, below). A church is known to have been established at Woodwick by the mid-13th century, as Dodge records a reference in the Ilchester Assize Roll from 1242-3, to an assault having taken place on the road leading to Woodwick church (Dodge 2000, 40). Collinson records that, in 1464, the two parishes of Freshford and Woodwick were amalgamated under a single rector, suggesting that the amount of glebe land from each parish alone was insufficient to support one rector per parish (Collinson 1791, 125). By the late 18th century, Collinson records that “there is not the smallest vestige (of the church) remaining” only that tomb-stones had been recently excavated from a field named “Church-Field” or “Church Powels” (see **Historic Map Evidence**, below). Dodge suggests that Woodwick may have fallen victim to the changes in population following the Black Death in the mid-14th century, when many rural labourers migrated in search of higher wages (Dodge 2000, 44, 47). Alternatively, the inhabitants may have relocated to Freshford, with the rise in importance of the domestic cloth industry from the 14th century onwards, or to the neighbouring hamlets of Sharpstone, Park Corner or Pipehouse (ibid.).

A Carthusian priory was founded at Hinton (to become “Hinton Charterhouse”) in the early 13th century (Aston 1990, *passim*). The priory, one of only ten in Britain, of which two were located in Wiltshire, was located in the midst of parkland, removed from immediate areas of habitation, to the east of Hinton village. The Carthusian order promulgated a relatively austere, hermit-like existence for the monks, who lived separately from a community of lay brothers, who were housed at some distance from the main foundation. Hence, at Hinton, the “Abbey” itself is located directly south of Homewood Farm, at NGR ST 77805920, while the community of lay brothers were housed at the hamlet of Friary, to the east, beyond Friary Wood, near the bank of the River Frome (ST 78845916). For an overview of the monastic site itself, see Aston 1990, in *Avon Past* no.15, pp.14 to 20. Surviving features from the priory include earthworks, water features and possible upstanding walls on the site of the lay brothers’ friary, and earthworks, wall foundations, and chapter house and refectory buildings at the location of the priory itself. The latter was excavated in the 1950s by P. Fletcher (SANHS vols 96 and 103, see **Bibliography**). Aston suggests that ancillary features, such as quarries and watercourses, remain to be discovered in the vicinity, and it is possible that features associated with the priory may survive in the general area of the study site.

The area around Pipehouse has probably been largely agricultural since at least the time of Domesday. Aston suggests that parishes in east Somerset are more likely to have operated a “traditional” type of common open field system than those to the west (Aston 1988, 93). At Domesday, Freshford and Woodwick together contained land for six ploughs, whereas Hinton contained land for ten ploughs. As noted above, Hinton must also have contained a significant amount of land for animal husbandry, judging by the large numbers of cattle, sheep,

goats and pigs recorded in Domesday. Parson's Survey of 1638 records two open fields in Hinton parish, the South Field and the North Field (Brett 2007, Appendix 5). Tate, in his account of the Somerset Enclosure Acts and Awards (Tate 1948, 13) records that, in the 13th century, any land in Somerset which was under open field cultivation at that time was subject to the two-field system. He lists some thirty parishes, the majority of which are known to have been under two field cultivation between 1201 and 1400 (*ibid.*). Hinton may, however, have been unusual in retaining its open fields much beyond this date, as he quotes an earlier study, which states that "Tudor and Jacobean surveys from Somerset which disclose the two or three old fields as still intact are exceptional" (Gray, in Tate 1948, 14). A map of the Hinton Abbey estate, dated 1785 (**Figure 5**), shows that enclosure has largely taken place, at least in this part of the parish, by that date. The largest unenclosed area of land in the survey is the open part of Friary Wood, comprising 59 acres. A second part of the wood (presumably enclosed) comprised 98 acres.

Dodge suggests that Freshford, too, maintained the open field system of unenclosed arable farming, at least to some extent, into the 17th century (Dodge 2000, 67). A deed of 1647, referring to "newly inclosed arable upon Sharpstone" (*ibid.*), would suggest that enclosure of the arable fields was being undertaken by this date. By the time of the tithe map of Freshford, in 1838, however, enclosed fields are the norm, (**Figure 7**) and the pattern of field boundaries remains relatively unchanged up to the present day (**Figures 9 to 12**). (The tithe map for Hinton Charterhouse (**Figure 8**) is relatively uninformative, as the parishes of Hinton and of Norton St Philip, to the south, were declared a "Liberty" in 1708 (see Collinson 1791, 365) and as such were exempt from the payment of tithes.)

The 1785 survey of Hinton and Norton (above) suggests that the emphases on both sheep-farming and on woodland management, visible in the Domesday record, were retained into the 18th century. Field-names such as "Trenchcloth Close" suggest the importance of the cloth-making industry in the locality. It is suggested that the majority of the community, from the 17th century onwards, would have been involved in one of the many activities related to the cloth industry, including spinning, weaving, dyeing and fulling (Dodge 2000, 68). There were fulling mills at Freshford and Iford, and it is suggested that several of the houses in the neighbouring hamlets of Pipehouse and Park Corner may date from around this time (*ibid.*). Related industries in the area included both tanning (making use of bark from Friary Wood, *op.cit.* 67) and stone quarrying; (quarries existed at Sharpstone and Staples Hill, *op.cit.* 68).

Out of a total of 563 acres, listed at the time of the Freshford tithe apportionment of 1838 (SRO D\PI\fresh/3/2/1), roughly half the total area of the parish (215 acres) was under arable cultivation and one fifth (142 acres) under pasture. Field number 70 (see **Figure 7**), of which the study area comprises approximately two thirds, was under arable, as were Fields 71 and 69 to either side. It thus appears, that from the time of the 1742 map (see **Figure 4** and **Historic Map Evidence**, below), the study area has probably been under

continuous arable cultivation since at least the mid-18th century, and this has important implications for the survival of any buried archaeology.

In terms of communications routes, perhaps the most obvious feature of the study area is that it is located adjacent to Pipehouse Lane, which itself follows the route of the parish boundary, which is known to have followed the same course since at least the early 17th century. John Hercey's "Survey of Hinton Charterhouse", dated 1606 (see above and **Figure 3**) includes a description of the "Metes and Boundaries of the Manors of Norton St Philip and Hinton Charterhouse", which begins,

Beginning at the bridge called Iford Bridge, west by Freshford Mill within the river bank to the bridge called Midford Bridge for 1,000 paces... (Brett 2007, Appendix 1). According to Brett's interpretation (**Figure 3**), the latter part of this northern boundary exactly follows the course of Pipehouse Lane, leading into Midford Lane. What is not clear is whether the boundary was routed along the course of a pre-existing trackway, or whether the trackway followed an existing boundary feature (see Winchester 2000, 65). Dodge notes that development along the edge of a road or lane, in long, narrow strips such as that of the present study area, was a common feature of medieval and later development, known as "purpresture" (Rackham in Dodge 2000, 69) and, in the present case, is likely to have taken place in or around the 17th century (above). In 1720, Dodge notes that Pipehouse Lane constituted the main road between Bath and Trowbridge (Dodge 2000, 13). Although the lane is shown on maps of 18th century and later date (**Figures 4 to 10**), leading to the village of Midford and beyond (and hence known as "Midford Lane" in its western continuation) it appears, by the late twentieth century (OS 1973-83 1:10,000) to have been superseded as a through-route and is now recorded, beyond Pipehouse, as a "byway" (OS 1:25,000, 1998).

The second major routeway to have a bearing on the study area (not including the Roman road, which will be discussed under **Archaeological Background**, below) is the portion of the A36 trunk road leading north to Limpley Stoke and beyond. This is first shown on the tithe of 1838 (**Figure 7**) as the "New Turnpike Road" and can be seen to disregard completely pre-existing field and property boundaries (see **Historic Map Evidence**, below).

A more minor routeway, but one which led almost directly to the study area from the priory at Hinton Charterhouse, was "Trewman's Path", recorded in Samuel Parsons' survey of Norton St Philip and Hinton Charterhouse of 1638 (Brett 2007, 187). Parsons records one close of pasture, comprising 10 acres, located by Brett, running north from the priory at ST 777593 to Pipehouse Lane, at ST 776599 (ibid.). This is likely to be the linear tongue of land running north from Abbey Lease, shown on the map of 1785 (**Figure 5**). Parsons records a cottage and "back side" at the northern end of the path (Brett 2007, 357), presumably the small building shown on the 1785 map. A field boundary to the west of the study area may continue the line of the path in a northerly direction, beyond Peipards Farm, before it heads north-west towards Hayes Wood (see tithe map, **Figure 7** and **Aerial Photographic Evidence**, below).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The strict remit of this study is to consider the evidence for archaeological survival in the vicinity of the study site, based on current knowledge as expressed in the Bath and North-East Somerset County Council Environment Record. This specific aspect of this review, therefore, is underpinned by the results of a trawl of that resource carried out by Rod Millard, HER Officer for BANES. The trawl revealed a total of six records within a radius of just over 500m (not including “event” records and historic buildings). None of these records fell within the boundaries of the study area. The records did, however, suggest an intensively occupied landscape, from the prehistoric period onwards.

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study area is suggested by the location of a possible Bronze Age round barrow (MBN 4591), located at ST 774595, 474m south of the study area. Further tumuli are recorded by the Ordnance Survey (OS 1:25,000 1998) to the south and west of the study area, at Abbey Farm (ST 77105921) and at Hill Farm (ST 76865970). Two further possible ploughed out barrows were noted on aerial photographs, just south of Hog Wood (see **Aerial Photographic Evidence**, below). At Hayes Wood, 956m to the north-west of the study area, (ST 77296084) excavations in the 1930s revealed a small hillside enclosure, which yielded a small number of Neolithic pottery sherds and contemporary flint tools, although the majority of the pottery excavated was Early Iron Age in date (Stone and Wicks 1935, 133-148). Residual Romano-British sherds were also recorded (*ibid.*).

A surviving length of Roman road exists approximately 650m south-west of the study area, (MBN 1626), measuring 677m long and visible on the ground as a pronounced bank or berm, with a ditch up to 1.5m deep (as recorded in 1983, BANES HER). The road is clearly visible as parallel linear crop/parch-marks on aerial photographs of 1945/6 (NMR RAF/106G/UK/376 3665 and NMR RAF/3G/TUD/UK/25 168). The HER suggests that the road, with its continuation to the north (Dodge 2000, 15 and OS 6” 1932, **Figure 12**), must have been an important trade route between Bath and Poole Harbour, with its overseas trade links and pottery industry, and notes that finds of Roman date have been recovered from the vicinity. The field name, “Money Groves”, recorded on the Bradford-on-Avon tithe map of 1841, refers to the recovery of Roman coins in the area just north of Hayes Wood (Dodge 2000, 18). Excavations in this area in the 1920s revealed a Romano-British settlement site, yielding significant quantities of pottery, including Samian, and coins of 3rd to 4th century A.D. date (Stone and Wicks 1935, 135). Dodge also records that a Roman sarcophagus was recovered near Freshford church, together with other finds of Romano-British date (Dodge 2000, 28). It should also be noted that the study area lies in the vicinity of the major Roman villa complex at Wellow, which included a bathing suite and elaborate mosaics, and that more minor villas have been recorded at nearby Iford and Budbury, Bradford-on-Avon (Dodge 2000, 28).

North-east of the study area, to the east of Peipards Farm, centred NGR ST 77884 60321, the HER records the extensive surviving earthworks of the

probable deserted medieval village of Woodwick (MBN 1829), recorded in Domesday (above) and in the “Woodweeks” field-names listed in the tithe award of 1838 (Table 1; **Figure 7**). The earthworks have been the subject of a detailed field survey (EBN 2263), which suggested that the site consists of a manorial complex, comprising a trackway, with crofts, and further building platforms, one of which may be a dovecote. Field-names such as “Church Poles” and references in Collinson suggest that a church also existed on the site, at least up until the mid-15th century (Collinson 1791, 125). The earthworks are visible on aerial photographs of 1946 (NMR RAF/3G/TUD/UK/25 168 and RAF/CPE/UK/182/501).

Two possible medieval pillow mounds are noted on the HER west of Peipards Farm (DBN 1830 and 1831) at ST 772 602 and ST 773 602. The mounds are recorded by the Ordnance Survey on OS 6” map, Somerset Sheet XXI NW (**Figure 12**). One was already destroyed, and the second much reduced by 1966 (BANES HER). The mounds were not noted on the more recent aerial photographs viewed at the National Monuments Record, Swindon (see **Aerial Photographic Evidence**). Two possibly better attested locations for rabbit husbandry, suggested by field-name evidence, are “The Conigre” north of the River Frome, above Friary Wood (Dodge 2000, 16) and a field named “The Warren”, north of Freshford village, in the bend of the River Avon (ibid.)

The HER also records more modern archaeology, in the form of a Second World War anti-tank defensive ditch (MBN 11296), located approximately 580m south of the study area, at ST 77693 59379, which was surveyed by Philip Rowe of the University of Bristol (Rowe 2004).

The HER records a small number of listed buildings (all Grade II) in the vicinity of the study area, including one, Rose Cottage, just 80m west of the site, adjacent to Pipehouse Lane (see **Figure 13**). The majority are stone-built, 17th and 18th century buildings, including the large barn at Peipards Farm (DBN 1141). The English Heritage list of officially designated buildings records some sixty-three listed buildings in the Freshford area, including Mill Cottage and Dunkirk Mill, both constructed c. 1795, for Thomas Joyce, clothier, of Bradford-on-Avon (English Heritage listing UID 32322 and 32544; and see below for Joyce family).

6 HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

Apart from the usual run of large-scale Ordnance Survey maps, there are two historic maps depicting the study area, one dated 1742, accessible in the Bath Record Office, and one of 1785, in the Somerset Record Office (**Figures 4 and 5**). As the site lies on the border of two parishes, both the tithe map of Freshford parish and that of Hinton Charterhouse were viewed in Bath Record Office, but neither was available in a paper copy.

It is worth adding here that there are no parliamentary enclosure records, of any nature, relating to either Freshford or Hinton Charterhouse (Tate 1948).

The first map available, in chronological order, dates to 1742, and depicts “*the City of Bath ... and five miles round.....wherein are laid down all the villages, Gentlemen’s Seats, Farm Houses, Roads, High Ways, Rivers, Water Courses and all things worthy of Observation*”. An extract from it showing the area of the study site is shown here as **Figure 4** (Thomas Thorpe survey, Bath Record Office). Pipehouse (named “Pipards”) is clearly shown as a small hamlet of five houses, bordering Pipehouse Lane. The surveyor has clearly attempted to show land-use, and it is interesting to note that the fields immediately surrounding the hamlet are largely under arable at this time, with the exception of a large plot labelled “Park Corner” which appears uncultivated (possibly a remnant of the former park). Trewman’s Path is clearly shown as a hedge-line, leading from Hinton priory to the general area of the study site. Interestingly, an area of woodland south-west of Midford is named “Hog Wood” on this map, and Hog Wood itself does not appear, even though it is depicted on all later maps (below). Similarly, Peipards Farm is not recorded, although it was probably in existence by this date (see **Archaeological Background**, above) and the field boundaries do not bear much relation to those depicted on the tithe of 1838 (**Figure 7**).

Some forty years later, a map of Hinton Abbey Farm (SRO DD/FL/8; **Figure 5**) records the hamlet of Pipehouse (no longer “Pipards”), showing only one building to the south of Pipehouse Lane. Hog Wood is shown as a large area of woodland (some 70 acres), and field names such as “Timber Close” and “Upper Home Wood” suggests that the area of woodland was once more extensive. Trewman’s Path is not itself shown, but the field, “Abbey Lease” encompasses a tongue of land extending northwards in the direction of Pipehouse. Interestingly, a hand of unknown date appears to have sketched in the course of the later road (depicted as “New Turnpike Road” on the tithe), linking Frome and Warminster with Bath, and thus by-passing the through-route along Pipehouse Lane, via Midford. It is thus from the date of the construction of this new road that the hamlet of Pipehouse may have started to stagnate, or at least, not to have received the impetus to growth which would have been provided by passing trade.

The 1:50,000 reproduction map of 1817-1830 (Cassini Publishing 2007, **Figure 6**) shows Pipehouse as a small hamlet, the tracts of woodland of Hog Wood, Friary Wood and Hayes Wood, and, further afield, the finger of Wiltshire extending along the south bank of the Midford Brook, encompassing the steep wooded escarpment north and west of Hayes Wood.

By the time of the Freshford tithe map and award of 1837/8 (Bath Record Office; **Figure 7** and see also **Table 1**), the new turnpike road appears to have been constructed, with complete disregard for previously existing field boundaries (Dodge 2000, 148). Dodge records in detail the setting up of the turnpike trust in the 1830s, and the construction of the route to Bath, which involved major engineering projects, including excavation work at Limpley Stoke Hill and the construction of the Monkton Combe viaduct (ibid.). In the immediate vicinity of the study area, an isolated cottage was demolished at Pipehouse

Lane.

Table 1: Extract from Tithe award for Freshford parish, 1838, showing ownership, occupation, size and land-use of the study area, land adjacent and other areas of archaeological interest.

A – acres; R – Roods; P – Perches
Ar – Arable; Pa – Pasture

Landowner	Occupier	No.	Name & Description	Cultivation	A	R	P
Henry and John Fisher	John Allen	14	Lower Wood Weeks	Pasture	10	0	38
Fisher, Trustees of the Late	John Allen	15	Woodweeks Paddock	Pasture	0	3	9
Dyke Fisher	John Allen	16	Middle Woodweeks	Pasture	8	3	31
Dyke Fisher	John Allen	17	Upper Woodweeks	Arable	13	3	1
Joseph Daniel and Rev. Charles Cooper committees of the estate of Robert Cooper, A Lunatic	George Watts	25	Pipehouse Paddock	Pasture	2	3	30
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	27	Part of Barn Grounds	Arable	8	3	7
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	27a	Part of Barn Grounds	Pasture	0	2	36
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	28	Farm House and Barton		0	2	18
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	28a	Garden	Garden	0	1	29
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	29	Part of Barn Grounds	Pasture	2	1	39
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	30	Part of Barn Grounds	Arable	7	1	28
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	31	Part of Barn Grounds (west of new road)	Pasture	4	3	22
Maria Joyce	George Watts	33	Woodweeks (west of the road)	Arable	1	3	15
Maria Joyce	Thomas Dyke	34	Church Powels	Pasture	13	1	21
Freshford Glebe	Richard Wilkins	35	Parsons Brake (west of road)	Arable	1	1	35
Maria Joyce	George Watts	58	Woodweeks (west of the road)	Arable	1	3	15
Maria Joyce	George Watts	58a	Woodweeks (east of the road)	Arable	20	1	14
Freshford Glebe	George Watts	68	Piece in Pipehouse Field	Arable	0	2	8
Freshford Glebe	George Watts	68a	Piece in Pipehouse Field	Arable	0	1	15
Freshford Glebe	George Watts	70	Piece In Pipehouse Field	Arable	2	1	17
STUDY AREA							
Maria Joyce	George Watts	71	Piece in Pipehouse Field	Arable	0	3	36
Harold Brack	Thomas Mullard	72	Cottage/Garden	Garden	0	1	0
William Bush	Thomas Kenton	73	Orchard	Pasture	0	2	35
William Bush	Thomas Kenton	78	Cottage/Garden	Garden	0	0	21
Ellen Robinson Symonds	William Norris	88	Part of a Garden	Garden	0	0	8

(Customary measure allowed four roods to the acre, and 40 perches to the rood. An acre is about 4,050m², so that a rood is equivalent to 1,012.5m², and a perch is therefore about 25m².)

The study site formed part of land parcel no. 70, glebe land held by the church, which also formed part of Pipehouse Field, which encompassed in total some seven acres of arable and sixteen of pasture, shared between some seven plots. Land parcel 70, together with plots 71 and 69 to either side, was under arable at the time of the survey (see **Table 1**, below). The nearest buildings

were located west of plot 71, to either side of Pipehouse Lane. Much of the land in the parish was held by one major land-owner, Maria Joyce, a probable descendant of the Joyce family, the Bradford clothiers, who had the Dunkirk Mill, Freshford built in the late 18th century (above).

The tithe award (SRO D\PI\fresh/3/2/1), dated 1838, stated that the total area of the parish was 563 acres, of which 215 were under arable, 142 under meadow or pasture, 21 under woodland, 32 were glebe land and the remainder was made up of gardens, buildings and orchards.

On the tithe map, (**Figure 7**) Pipehouse itself (recorded as “Pipehouse” or Pipards”) remains a small hamlet of around ten houses, adjacent to Pipehouse Lane. Peipards Farm is shown, although not named as such, together with the cluster of fields to the north and north-east of the study area, named “Woodweeks”, “Church Powells” and Parsons Brake”, which indicate the location of the probable deserted medieval village of Woodwick (above). A footpath is shown, leading from beside the north-west corner of the study area, in the direction of Hayes Wood (above). Note also the small orchard, plot no.73, to the west of the study area.

As noted above, we also have to consider the tithe map for Hinton Charterhouse parish, which is disappointingly blank, as the majority of the parish was not subject to tithes (Bath Record Office; **Figure 8**). The map, dated some fourteen years later than that for Freshford, is less detailed in its representation of Pipehouse (as it fell within Freshford parish) and shows only one titheable field in the vicinity (“Turnip Wood”, named “Turnip Close” on the estate map of 1785). Hog Wood is represented as an amorphous area of woodland to the west of Turnip Wood. Dashed lines bounding the continuation of Pipehouse Lane towards Midford would suggest that the lane was already at this date starting to fall out of use as a major through-route.

The 25” First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 (Somerset Sheet XXI.2; a small extract from which is reproduced as **Figure 9**) shows relatively little change in field patterns or development in the vicinity of Pipehouse since the tithe forty years earlier. Pipehouse itself is shown in greater detail, with possibly one or two more buildings than in 1838. A linear pond is shown along the field boundary (and possible stream) to the south-west of the site, south of Pipehouse Lane. The site itself remains unchanged, but two buildings have been constructed just beyond its south-west corner, on either side of Pipehouse Lane. The possible continuation of Trewman’s path is more clearly delineated, with a branch leading directly to Peipards Farm (named “Prospect Farm”). A small field pond or reservoir is shown just north-west of the study area (see above, Dodge’s theory of possible derivation of “Pipehouse”).

The OS Second Edition map, published in 1904 (**Figure 10**) shows a change in the field pattern of the study area, in that the smaller fields (land parcels 176 and 178, **Figure 9**) have been amalgamated into one larger field (no.175) of 8.67 acres, of which the study area forms approximately one quarter. Prospect Farm is now named “Peipards Farm”, as at present. No further building has

taken place within the hamlet or its environs. A well (marked “W”) is shown in the south-west corner of the orchard to the west, plot no 180.

The OS Third Edition map, published in 1931 (**Figure 11**) shows a reversion to the former field pattern of 1885, in that the study area again forms the major part of a sub-division of the field labelled “175” in 1904. The building immediately to the south-west appears to have been demolished, and a second, labelled “Hall”, erected, in the field to the west. A very small building has also been built along the boundary of Fields 175 and 175a (**Figure 11**). Although outside the bounds of the small extract shown as **Figure 11**, it should also be noted that this is the first edition on which the Ordnance Survey record archaeological features such as the Roman Road to the south-west, the tumuli, and the earthworks adjacent to Hinton priory (see **Archaeological Evidence**, above).

The final OS map reproduced here for present purposes is the 6” Edition of 1932 (**Figure 12**). Not surprisingly, there is no change in the study area or its environs from the Third Edition, **Figure 11**, but the smaller scale map is reproduced to give an impression of the site in its wider context. Note particularly the archaeological features, including the possible pillow mounds to the north-east, and the dimensions of Hog Wood, much as it is today. The parish boundary is clearly marked along Midford Lane, which appears to be bounded to the north by a small stream, which may also be noted on earlier OS editions. Midford Lane itself appears still to continue towards Midford, but appears to reduce in width at the sharp bend to the south-west (at the top left of **Figure 12**).

Subsequent maps, not reproduced here, show that the field boundary encompassing the study area has remained largely unchanged until the present day. The first building(s) recorded within the study area, probably greenhouses, are shown on a map of 1960-1969 (www.old-maps.com, OS 1:10,560, 1960-69). Maps of the 1970s label the site as a plant nursery and show at least three probable greenhouses in the southern portion of the study area. By this date, a small amount of housing has been built to the east of the site, and a major farm complex, “Homewood Farm”, exists just south of Pipehouse Lane (see further below, **Aerial Photographic Evidence**).

7 SITE VISIT

The **Cover, Frontispiece and Plates a) to d)** represent part of a photographic record made by Kevin Potter and Susana Dias during a site visit conducted on 7th August 2013. The photographs themselves, viewed in conjunction with the detailed layout of the study area (**Figure 2**) should be relatively self-explanatory. No features of archaeological or historic interest were observed during the site visit. All buildings on the site appeared to be of late twentieth century date, and comprised the greenhouses and warehouse shown on aerial photographs of 1991, together with minor ancillary buildings. The greenhouses were in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and were constructed of concrete

block sleeper walls, with metal framed superstructure (**Cover, Frontispiece and Plate a**). The large warehouse building to the north was in better condition, and consisted of concrete block sleeper walls, topped with corrugated iron, and a roof of corrugated plastic, supported by metal girders (see **Plate c**, for internal view). The upper (northern) portion of the warehouse building was composed of offices, with concrete block walls. The site itself sloped down markedly towards the south (**Plate b**). A small concrete block shed (**Plate d**) with a corrugated iron roof, and a large fuel tank on a concrete foundation were recorded to the west of the greenhouses. To the south lay an open area of hard standing, roughly 35m north-south by 42m east-west, with areas of scrub and hawthorn. To the north, beyond the offices, lay a small tarmac car-park area. The site was bordered to the east by a cypress hedge, and to the west by a tarmac access road, with a low post and wire fence at its western edge, with occasional trees (**Plate b**).

8 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Appendix 1 lists the historic aerial images which were identified by staff at the NMR, from among their main archive, as covering the area of the study site and a radius of up to 1km around. The photographs range in date from 1945 up to 1991; the 1998 photographs were not available for viewing. As far as the study site itself is concerned, the photographs confirm what has already been shown by the historic map evidence, that there was no major development on the site until the 1960s, at which point greenhouses were constructed on the southern part of the site, in roughly the same location as those which were recorded during the site visit (above). Prior to the 1960s, aerial photographs showed that the site had been under continuous cultivation since at least 1945, and that no crop marks, soil marks or vegetation marks of any kind were visible within the boundaries of the study area. That is not to say, however, that the site had never been subject to any sort of occupation at any previous point in its history.

By the time of the 1945-6 aerial photographs, the study area appeared to be under a different crop from that of the remainder of land parcel 175 (see **Figure 11**), but the original land parcel had not yet been further sub-divided (NMR RAF/3G/TUD/UK/15/25 Jan 1946). Although not absolutely clear from the aerial images, it appears that this further sub-division and defining of the present study area had taken place by the time of the 1968 photographs, which also showed the row of greenhouses in the southern portion of the site, and a small area of scrubland to the north, within the study area (NMR OS/68161 11495). By 1971, the western boundary of the study area had been clearly defined and some further buildings (since demolished) appeared to have been erected just south of the greenhouses (NMR OS/71127 10224). It is not until photographs of 1991 that the warehouse building to the north appears, and the remaining undeveloped areas external to the buildings are tarmaced over (NMR OS/91304 13896). It is probable that the greenhouses to the south were rebuilt at around this date, on a slightly different alignment and covering a slightly smaller area than the earlier buildings.

As for the surrounding area, most of the archaeological features, including the Roman road, medieval settlement earthworks and the earthworks surrounding Hinton priory, which are visible on aerial photographs, have been noted above, under **Archaeological Background**. One oblique photograph, from July 1982, (NMR ST 7759/3 2123) shows two circular parchmarks, which may represent ploughed out Bronze Age round barrows, just west of Hog Wood, approximately 570m south-west of the study site.

It is also worth noting that the photographs show very little recent modern development within the hamlet of Pipehouse since the 1940s. Between 1946 and 1968, the major development which occurred in the area was the establishment of Homewood Farm at the south-eastern end of the hamlet. One or two more houses may also have been built within the hamlet itself. Peipards Farm, to the north, expanded considerably, with the construction of a large modern barn at the farm itself and numerous livestock sheds in the fields to the west and south-west. During the same period, only one or two more houses were constructed within Pipehouse itself and little further development has taken place since that date.

9 RELEVANT PLANNING POLICIES

Planning policies both national and local, which have direct implications for the site under consideration here, cascade down in the following order of primacy:

National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012, Dept of Communities and Local Government. See especially Section 12, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, 30-32.

Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan, including minerals and waste, adopted October 2007. Paragraphs C3.57 to C3.64 and Policies BH.11 and BH.12 relate specifically to archaeology. See especially "Other Archaeological Remains", C3.60 ff.

10 CONCLUSIONS

The study has found that the study area is made up of land which has been under cultivation probably from at least the mid-18th century, with the first buildings (greenhouses) not appearing on the site until the 1960s. The site is situated at the eastern edge of the hamlet of Pipehouse, which has itself changed remarkably little, since its probable origins in the 17th or early 18th century. It is suggested that the hamlet may have originated as a form of "ribbon development" along Pipehouse Lane, which constituted the main through-route between Bath and Trowbridge, until the construction of the north-south turnpike road (now the A36) in the 1830s. The turnpike is thought to have diverted most through-traffic away from the village, hence the absence of later development.

Pipehouse Lane itself is a historically important boundary feature, separating the Domesday Hundreds of Bath, to the north and Wellow, to the south. The site is also located close to the junction of Pipehouse Lane with an early trackway, Trewman's Path, which led northwards from the medieval priory at Hinton Charterhouse.

Although aerial photographs show no features of archaeological interest within the study area itself, the vicinity of the site is extremely rich in surviving archaeological remains, ranging from the prehistoric to the medieval periods, including Bronze Age tumuli, an extant length of Roman road and the deserted medieval village of Woodweeks. In the wider area, important archaeological sites include an excavated Neolithic and Early Iron Age settlement site at Hayes Wood and Roman villas at Budbury, Iford and Wellow.

In conclusion, and on the basis of the documentary and other evidence reviewed for this project, the study site is considered to offer a low to medium potential for the survival of archaeologically-significant buried deposits and structures.

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Figure 3



Landscape Features of the Manors of Norton St. Philip and Hinton Charterhouse in the 16th and 17th centuries (Reproduced from Brett, 2007, *Somerset Record Society*, vol. 93). Approximate location of study area shown in red. Scale as shown.

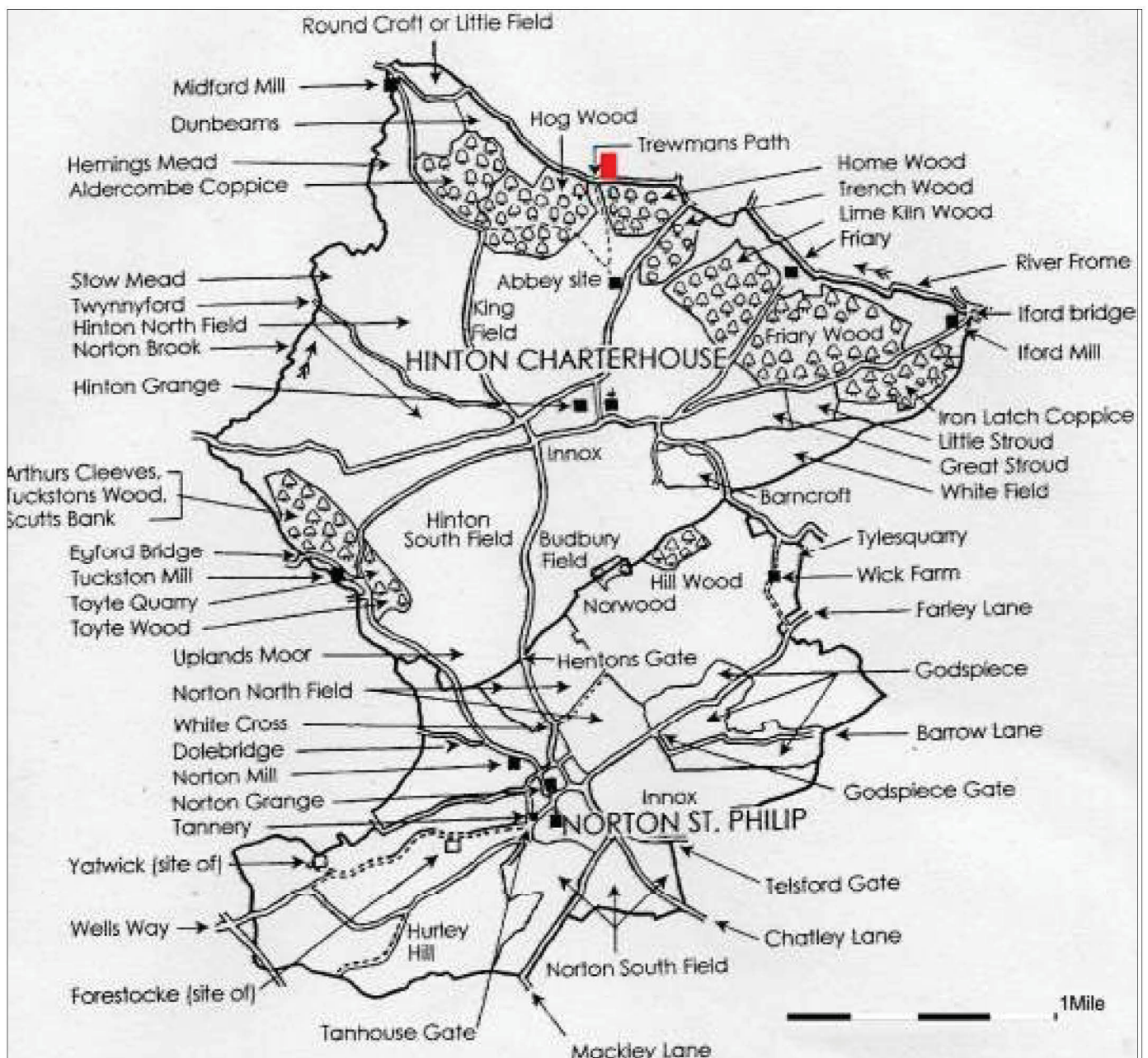


Figure 4



Extract from map of "The City of Bath in the county of Somerset and of Five miles Round", Thomas Thorpe, 1742. (Bath Record Office). Not to scale. Approximate location of study site indicated by red arrow.



Figure 5



Extract from "A Map of Hinton Abbey Farm, 1785" (SRO DD/FL/8).
Approximate location of study site indicated by red arrow. Not to scale.



Figure 6



Extract from OS Old Series Map 172 of Bristol and Bath area (1817-1830), 1:50 000 reproduction (Cassini Publishing Ltd, 2007). Approximate location of study site shown by red arrow. Note extent of Friary Wood, of Hog Wood and the location of Friary. Not to scale.

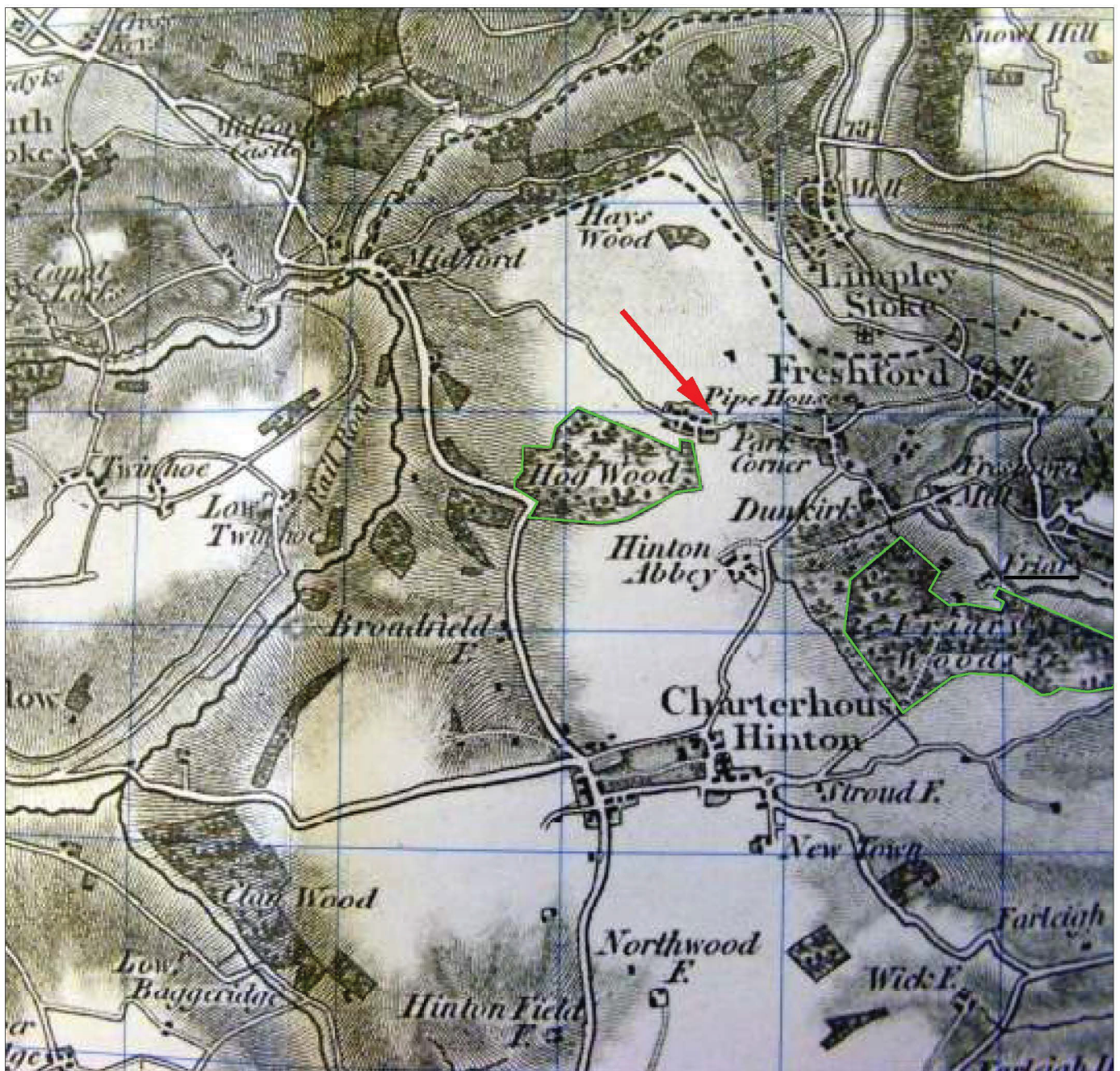
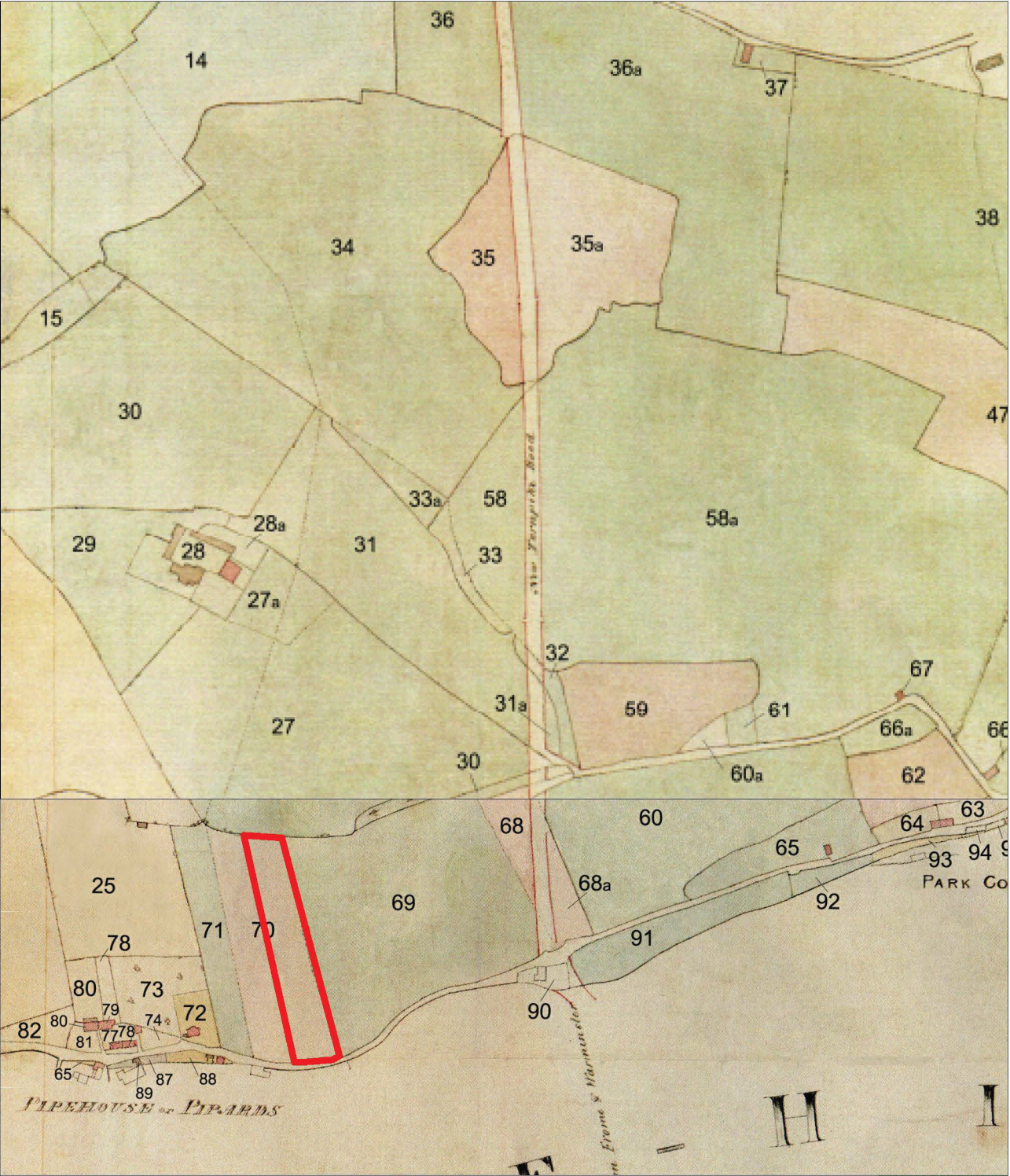


Figure 7



Extract from tithe map for Freshford Parish, 1838 (Bath Record Office).
Field numbers refer to Table I. Outline of study site in red. Not to scale.



Extract from tithe map for Hinton Charterhouse Parish, 1852 (Bath Record Office).
The map is largely empty as the parish was not subject to tithes. Approximate
location of study site shown by red arrow.

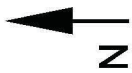


Figure 8

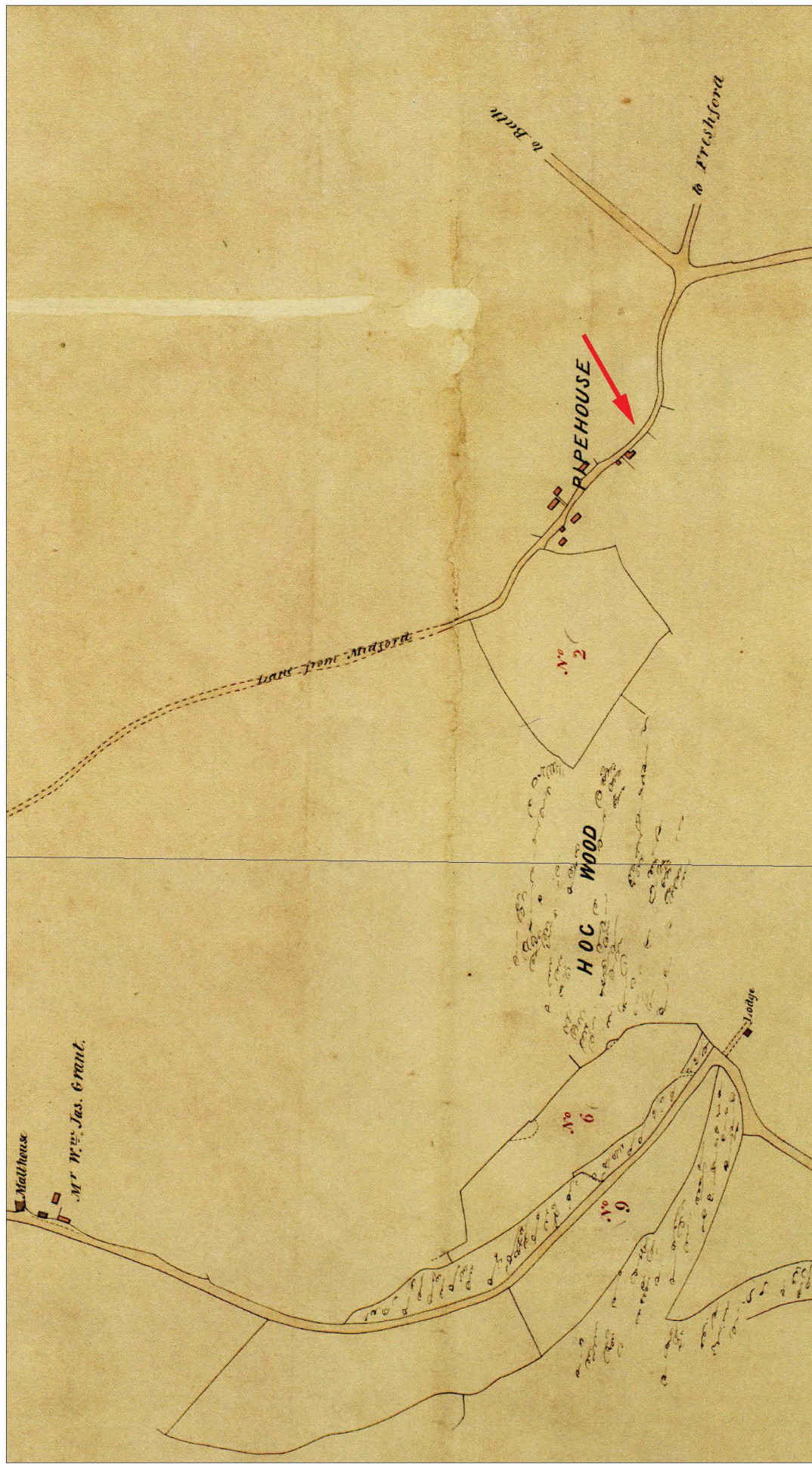


Figure 9



Extract from OS 25" First Edition Map, Somerset Sheet XXI. 2, 1885 (Bath Record Office). Outline of study site shown in red. Not to scale.

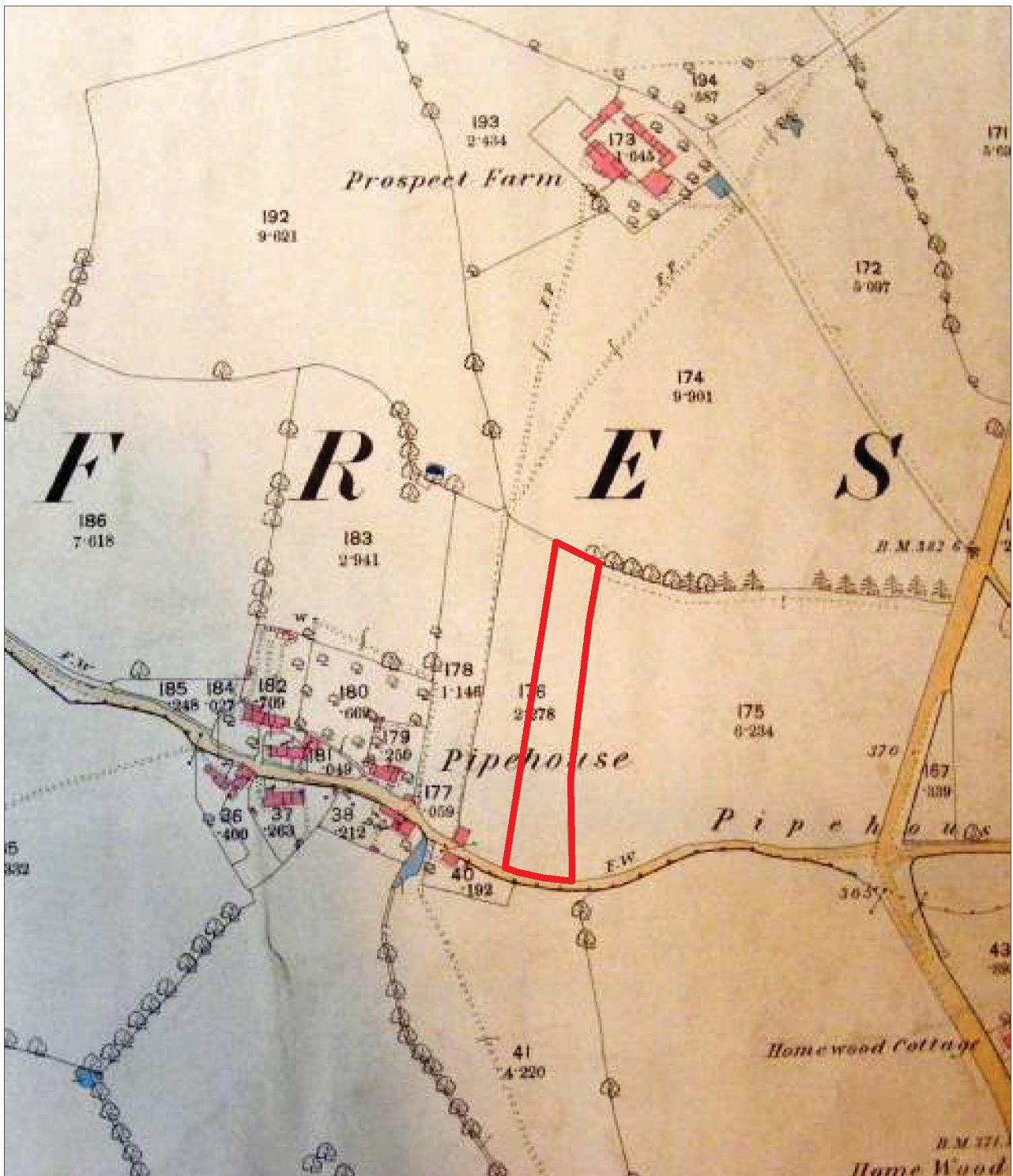


Figure 10



Extract from OS 25" Second Edition Map, Somerset Sheet XXI. 2, 1904 (Bath Record Office). Outline of study site shown in red. Not to scale.

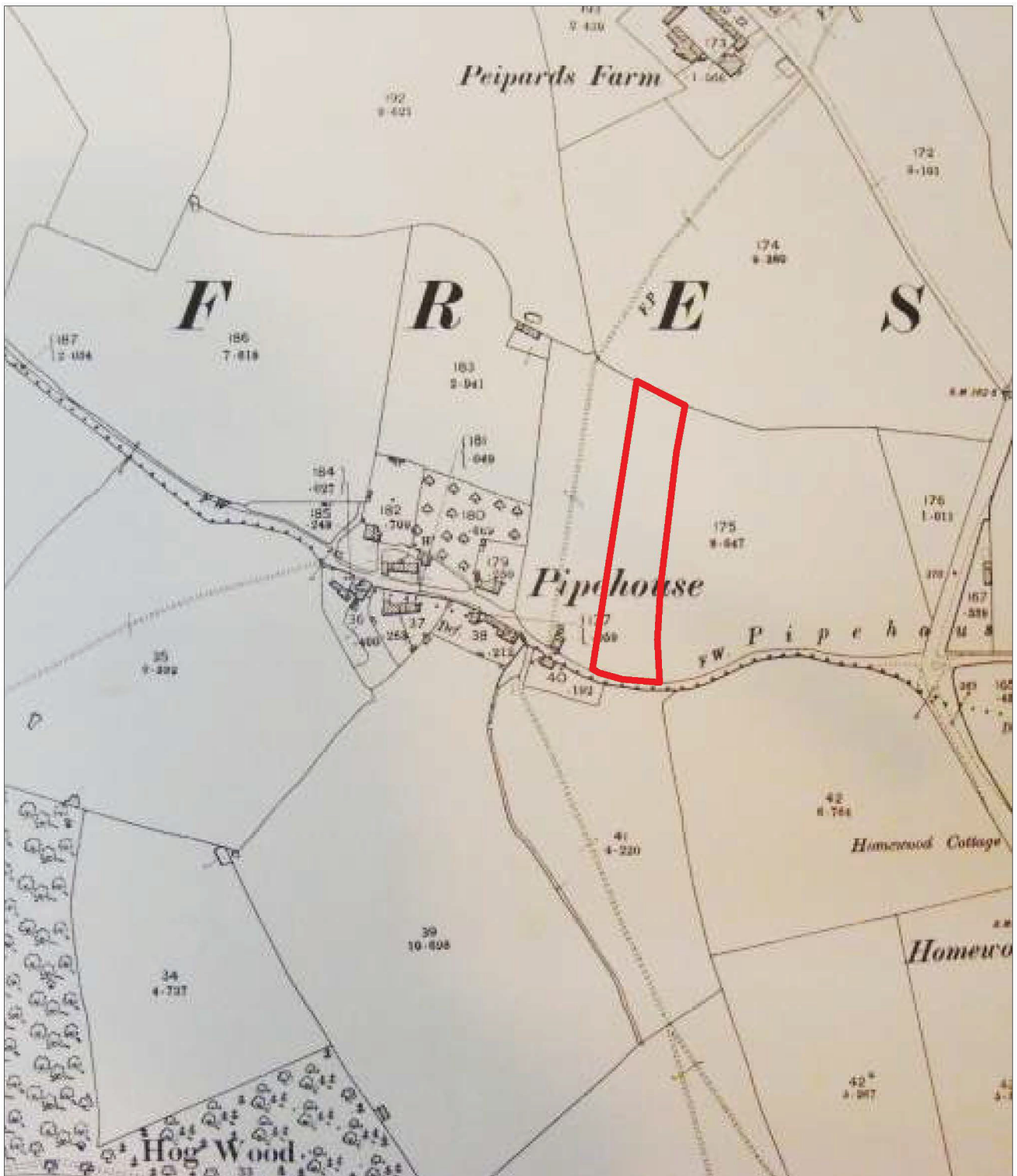


Figure 11



Extract from OS 25" Third Edition Map, Somerset Sheet XXI. 2, 1931 (Bath Record Office). Outline of study site shown in red. Not to scale.

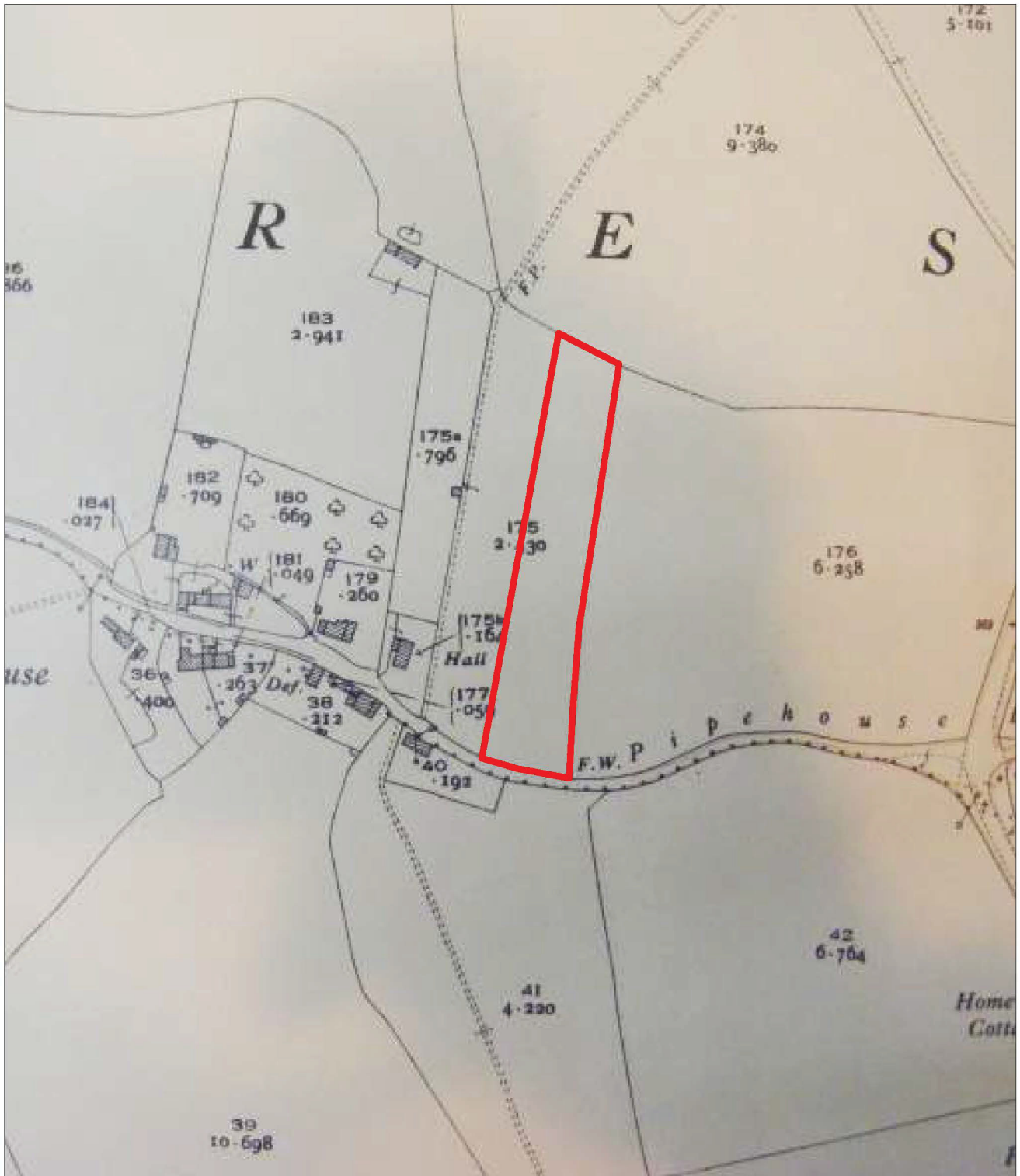


Figure 12



Extract from OS 6" Map of 1932, Somerset Sheet XXI NW (SRO).
Outline of study site shown in red. Not to scale. Note areas of woodland and course of Roman Road.

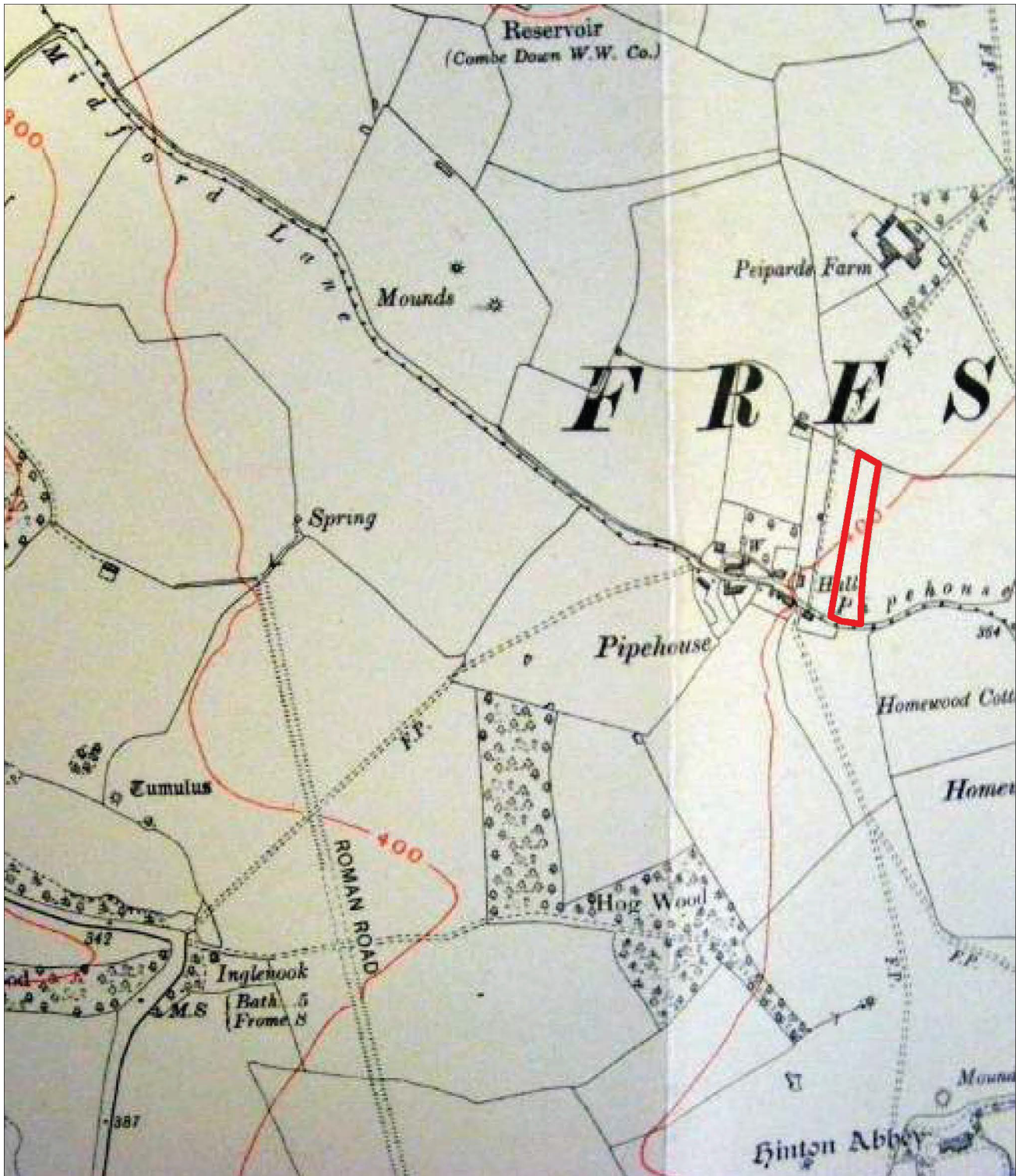


Figure 13 N ↑

Extract from BANES HER Base Map showing archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area. Not to scale.



Plates



a) Westernmost greenhouse, with encroaching vegetation, looking north-east.



b) External view of west wall of warehouse at northern end of site, and adjacent road, from north. Note that the ground slopes down from a maximum height of approx. 125m aOD (in the foreground) to 120m aOD at Pipehouse Lane, to the south.



c) Internal view of warehouse, looking north, showing that rear portion of building is raised, due to sloping nature of site. The offices referred to in the text are located beyond the wall in the background.



d) Concrete block shed, at south-western corner of greenhouses, from west.

APPENDIX 1

ENGLISH HERITAGE ARCHIVE
Air Photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)
RAF/3GTUD/UK/25	168	V	5165	P	ST 768 600	4	14 JAN 1946	AC	10000	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/3GTUD/UK/25	168	V	5166	P	ST 775 600	4	14 JAN 1946	AC	10000	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/3GTUD/UK/25	168	V	5167	P	ST 782 600	4	14 JAN 1946	AC	10000	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RP	3455	P	ST 771 589	5	14 APR 1946	A	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RP	3456	P	ST 778 591	5	14 APR 1946	A	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RP	3457	P	ST 784 593	5	14 APR 1946	A	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1821	501	RV	6006	P	ST 768 607	38	04 NOV 1946	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1821	501	RV	6007	P	ST 772 607	38	04 NOV 1946	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1821	501	RV	6008	P	ST 776 607	38	04 NOV 1946	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/CPE/UK/1821	501	RV	6009	P	ST 780 607	38	04 NOV 1946	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3011	P	ST 772 608	1	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3012	P	ST 775 607	1	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3013	P	ST 779 606	1	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3014	P	ST 783 605	1	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3067	P	ST 784 606	2	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3068	P	ST 780 607	2	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3069	P	ST 776 607	2	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/377	3664	RP	3070	P	ST 771 608	2	13 JUN 1945	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/376	3665	RS	4084	P	ST 777 610	15	13 JUN 1945	AC	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/376	3665	RS	4085	P	ST 771 605	15	13 JUN 1945	AC	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/376	3665	RS	4086	P	ST 765 599	15	13 JUN 1945	AC	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
OS/71127	10224	V	6	P	ST 779 603	1	02 MAY 1971	A	7300	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/71127	10224	V	7	P	ST 772 603	1	02 MAY 1971	A	7300	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/71127	10224	V	34	P	ST 775 591	2	02 MAY 1971	A	7300	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/68161	11495	V	150	P	ST 769 600	3	10 JUN 1968	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/68161	11495	V	151	P	ST 770 594	3	10 JUN 1968	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/68161	11495	V	233	P	ST 779 595	8	10 JUN 1968	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/68161	11495	V	234	P	ST 779 601	8	10 JUN 1968	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9



APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

ENGLISH HERITAGE ARCHIVE
Air Photographs

FSL/71219	12523	V	219103	P	ST 769 603	4	05 OCT 1971	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
FSL/71219	12523	V	219104	P	ST 769 591	4	05 OCT 1971	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/91304	13896	V	75	N	ST 770 607	3	07 SEP 1991	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/91304	13896	V	76	N	ST 770 600	3	07 SEP 1991	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/91304	13896	V	77	P	ST 769 593	3	07 SEP 1991	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/91304	13896	V	126	P	ST 782 594	5	07 SEP 1991	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/91304	13896	V	127	N	ST 783 600	5	07 SEP 1991	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/98448	23209	V	6033	N	ST 783 607	3	18 OCT 1998	A	8500	6	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/98448	23209	V	6034	N	ST 783 599	3	18 OCT 1998	A	8500	6	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/98448	23209	V	6035	N	ST 783 591	3	18 OCT 1998	A	8500	6	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/98448	23209	V	6062	N	ST 770 591	4	18 OCT 1998	A	8500	6	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/98448	23209	V	6063	N	ST 770 599	4	18 OCT 1998	A	8500	6	Black and White 9 x 9
OS/98448	23209	V	6064	N	ST 770 607	4	18 OCT 1998	A	8500	6	Black and White 9 x 9
									Total sorties	10	
									Total images	41	