



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ON

LAND ADJACENT TO DORMER HOUSE,

ARDLEY ROAD, SOMERTON, OXFORDSHIRE

NGR SP 49810 28649

On behalf of

JPPC

OCTOBER 2011

REPORT FOR JPPC
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CONTENTS

	Page
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Origins of the report	1
1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies	1
1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives	3
1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology	3
2 THE SITE	4
2.1 Location	4
2.2 Description	5
2.3 Geology and Topography	5
3 PROPOSED SCHEME	5
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND	5
4.1 The Historical Development of Somerton	5
4.2 Known Archaeological Sites	6
4.3 The Cartographic Evidence	8
4.4 Air Photography and site visit	13
5 DISCUSSION	14
5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site	14
5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains	15
5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains	15
6 CONCLUSIONS	15
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED	15
7.1 Books and Documents	15
7.2 Historic Maps	16
7.3 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records	17
7.4 Gazetteer of Observed Archaeological Sites	18

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location	2
Figure 2	Historic Environment Record Data: Prehistoric to Medieval	9
Figure 3	Historic Environment Record Data: Post-Medieval	10
Figure 4	Observed features not on Historic Environment Record	11
Plate 1	Area of earlier house and quarry	12
Plate 2	Eastern area with earthworks	

SUMMARY

This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land adjacent to Dormer House on the Ardley Road in Somerton, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 49810 28649). The Desk-Based Assessment noted that village of Somerton has a medieval origin, which could go back into the early medieval period prior to the recording of the Domesday Manor. The manor was split in the 13th century and thus there are probably two manorial centres in the village, the one is possibly located adjacent to the site to the west, while the other is probably adjacent to the site to the south. The block of land on which the site is located is shown on OS maps to have had earlier buildings and earthworks, the date and extent of which are not satisfactorily known about. Site inspection showed that earthworks are still evident on the ground.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

Simon Sharp of JPPC, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Hawes of Dormer House, has commissioned this archaeological desk-based assessment on land adjacent to Dormer House and Adams Cottages. The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

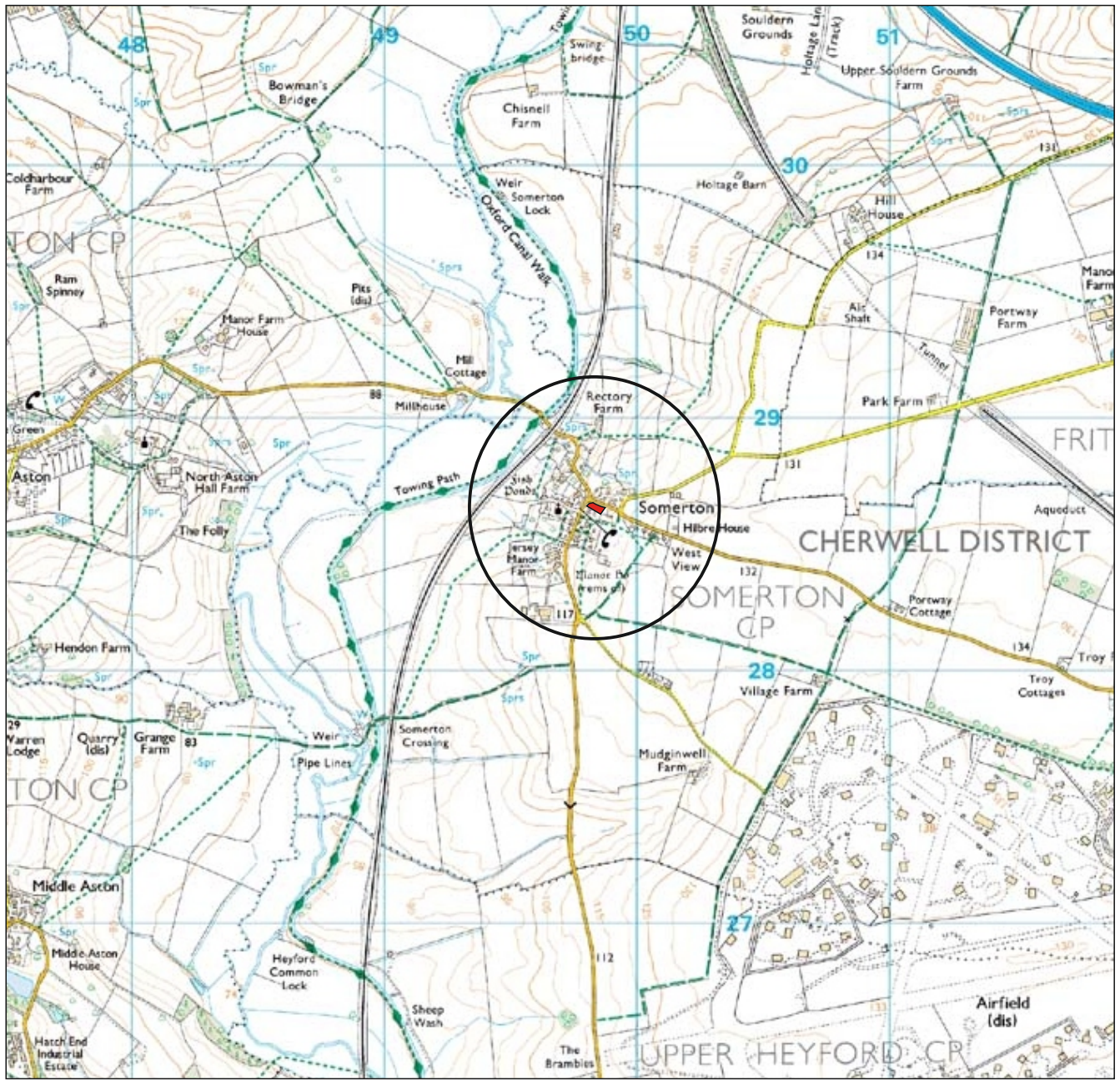
1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

This report has been prepared in accordance with *Planning Policy Statement 5. Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5 2010)* provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

HE6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

HE6.3 Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets affected cannot adequately be understood from the application and supporting documents.



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Figure 1. Site Location

In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008).

1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in *PPS 5* by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *PPS 5*, the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *PPS 5*, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format

of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon
- The Oxfordshire Centre for Historic Research

The National Monuments Record, Swindon and Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 250 metres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of SP 49810 28649, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record belongs to Oxfordshire County Council.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site is located on the south side of the Ardley Road in the village of Somerton, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 49810 28649). Somerton being a settlement

located in Cherwell District Council and formerly in the medieval hundred of Ploughley.

Topographically the village is located on the eastern escarpment of the Cherwell Valley, facing North Aston on the western scarp, with Souldern to the north and Upper Heyford to the south.

2.2 Description

The site is surrounded by hedge lines along the north and west sides. The plot was previously divided into two properties. This is apparent on aerial photographs, as the western plot is now tree covered. The eastern plot is mainly open although further tree cover is evident on the east side. Ordnance Survey maps of the area indicate the presence of earthworks in this area and this was confirmed by a site visit.

2.3 Geology and Topography

The site is situated on the eastern scarp or ridge of the Cherwell, which is formed by a series of rock strata with clay, silts and siltstones at the base, which is in turn covered by Marlstone Rock Bed. Over the marlstone is a clay deposit, then a band of Northampton Sand, then the Lower Estuarine Series and finally being capped by Great Oolite Limestone (BGS sheet 218). Due to the way the scarp runs the village lies across a number of these deposits.

The site is located between 105m and 115m OD.

3 PROPOSED SCHEME

The proposal is for the development of the site with the construction of a new dwelling along with landscaping. The new structure is located singularly, but it is not known from the information provided if this is one single property or two.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Historical Development of Somerton

The parish of Somerton, lay in Ploughley Hundred, and is bounded by the River Cherwell on the west and the Aves Ditch on the east (VCH 1959, 290-301). The name is first recorded in 1086 as *Svmertone*, which is considered to have an etymology of the farm or dwelling used in summer (Gelling 1953, 235). The name is an indicator of seasonal use and would perhaps signify settlement originally located on the edge of the Cherwell flood plain or water meadows, which was often under water in winter months.

The manor of Souldern was divided into three portions in 1086 (Morris 1978, 7.10, 35.14, 34). The largest part of the manor, consisted of 9 hides, and was

held by Reginald Wadard from Bishop Odo. The estate contained 17 villagers, 9 smallholders, 1 slave, a mill, meadow and pastureland. It should also perhaps be noted that Odo also held the manor of Fritwell (Morris 1978, 7.11). The other two smaller parts of the manor consisted of 1 hide each, of which Reginald held the both from Miles Crispin. The former of these 1 hide manors was held by Brictric in 1066 and the latter by Ketel at that date.

Not long after the compilation of the Domesday Book Odo was banished and his land at Somerton was granted to Manasses Arsic (VCH 1959, 290-301). This manor continued in the Arisc family until 1230 when Robert Arsic had two daughters Joan and Alexander as heirs who obtained half of the manor each. Joan had two husbands, first Eustace de Granvile and then Stephen Simeon. In 1245 Joan's son with Stephen exchanged land at Somerton with Robert de Grey. The other sister Alexandra married Thomas de la Haye. The latter half of the manor, the la Haye part, eventually descended to the Giffords and then in 1437 to John Aston the brother-in-law to the Giffords. In 1504 the manor was conveyed to William Fermor, who not long after held the whole manor of Somerton. In 1815 the manor of Somerton was sold to George Villiers.

Somerton church is considered to have been in existence from 1074 when the tithes of Northbrook, a hamlet of the parish, are mentioned (VCH 1959, 290-301). The church was granted to the priory of Cogges in 1107, and in 1291 there are indications of a payment of a pension to Osney Abbey, which is unexplained. The church at Fritwell was involved in a medieval dispute with Cogges Priory over tithes (VCH 1959, 134-46); such a dispute probably concerns Cogges holdings in Somerton and would point to Fritwell and Somerton once being a larger parochial unit. The hide of land held by Souldern church was located in Fritwell (VCH 1959, 134-46), this implies that both Fritwell and Somerton were once attached to the parish of Souldern (Yeates 2010). The church of Souldern also had disputes with Osney Abbey, and it is potentially these connections where the pension to Osney Abbey arose. This indication of a broader parochial arrangement would tie in with the suggestion that Somerton was only a seasonally occupied site and that Fritwell or Souldern operated as the original centre of human activity in the area.

4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 2-3)

A search was carried out in an area with a 250m radius around the site and produced features and sites dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period.

The earliest feature recognised was that of the Aves Ditch (1, HER 8925-MOX4830; SP 5127 2581). This bank has been variously described in the past as a Roman road, but since Sauer's excavations has been recognised as an Iron-Age boundary bank between the *Catuvellauni* and the *Dobunni* dated to the Middle Iron Age. The boundary bank is one of the most significant Iron Age features in Britain that can ultimately be placed on a tribal boundary, but not only is it on a tribal boundary it is probably on a major ethnic boundary between the *Belgic Catuvellauni* and the *Brittonic Dobunni*, and also sits on

the edge of Kenneth Jackson's area I (the English speaking area recognised in the 5th/6th centuries). A further possible prehistoric or Roman feature is the Portway (2, HER 8926-MOX4831; SP 4931 2866). These features were produced by the search but seem to lie to the east of the village beyond the limit of the search, and were probably picked up because of their associations with Somerton.

The Aves Ditch (HER 8925-MOX4830; SP 5127 2581) produced evidence of an early medieval burial in its course. Perhaps more significantly are the 8 early medieval burials located in the village (3, HER 1705-MOX3584; SP 4968 2884), which were recognised as such because of their use of limestone slabs to cover the burials. A tradition survives that the burials were discovered on the site of a castle. A record of 1295 (VCH 1959, 290-301) mentions a court, dovecote, fishponds, curtilage and gardens of the De Greys. At the time of Thomas Fermor there was a chapel in the courtyard of the Old Castle, which was later turned into a school building. The exact nature of this castle and its timeline are unclear, but the early medieval burials on the site may indicate that the 13th century castle was not the first activity on the site. In the Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire Cotswolds it is quite common to recognise what would seem to be stray early medieval burials as being located in or adjacent to Iron Age hill-forts or enclosures (Yeates 2008). The place-name suffix *tūn* is derived from earlier *dun*, a fortification, and in certain place-names this may be seen as the source of the *-ton* suffix. An enclosure here, of what ever date, but which predated the road formation could help to explain certain aspects about the morphology of the village. This is most notable in the course of the Ardley Road that is relatively straight course, veers to the northwest before reaching the causeway across the Cherwell.

A number of other medieval sites are noted around the village, some of which are believed to have been associated with this castle site. This included medieval earthworks and a hollow-way (4, HER 4476-MOX3605; SP 4956 2866) 200m to the west. There are medieval fishponds and a ditch that may be associated with the castle (5, HER 5080-MOX3613; SP 4962 2879), some 200m to the northwest. The village church is also of a medieval date dating structurally from the 12th to the 15th century (6, HER 5081-MOX3614; SP 4969 2863), which lies 150m to the west. A medieval cross (7, HER 5453-MOX3623; SP 4970 2864) is associated with the churchyard. There is also a medieval dovecote (8, HER 5452-MOX3626; SP 4977 2871) associated with the castle and lies about 100m to the northwest of the site. An undated earthwork associated with a driveway and hollow-way (9, HER 16635-MOX12366; SP 4931 2866) may also be of a medieval origin.

The Fermor family united the manor in the 16th century. The remains of their 16th century manor house (11, HER 5033-MOX84; SP 498 284) is located to the south of the site. It has a single wall surviving, which is part of a grade II listed building. That Somerton should have two significant manorial sites in the village should be expected due to the division of the manor in the 13th century. The implication is that there is an earlier building underneath this 16th century structure.

Dovecote Farmhouse (**12**, HER 18691-MOX13680; SP 49808 28691) is a listed farmhouse of the 17th century, although there are later 18th and 19th century alterations. The farm-buildings south of Dovecote Farmhouse (**13**, HER 18698-MOX14249; SP 49780 28661) are also listed. Excavations in the vicinity of Dovecote Farm (**14**, HER 16118-MOX3660; SP 4993 2866) identified a series of post-medieval walls and an undated pit that was claimed to be medieval in date.

In the vicinity of the church there are a number of listed funerary monuments including 4 headstones dated *c.* 1700 (**15**, HER 18691-MOX13680; SP 49694 28640), a headstone of *c.* 1670 (**16**, HER 18693-MOX13681; SP 49710 28629), the Collingridge Memorials (**17**, HER 18695-MOX13682; SP 49700 28622), and a headstone of *c.* 1684 (**18**, HER 18692-MOX14248; SP 49703 28635).

One further feature remains undated, that of a trackway (**10**, HER EOX1735; SP 49606 28669).

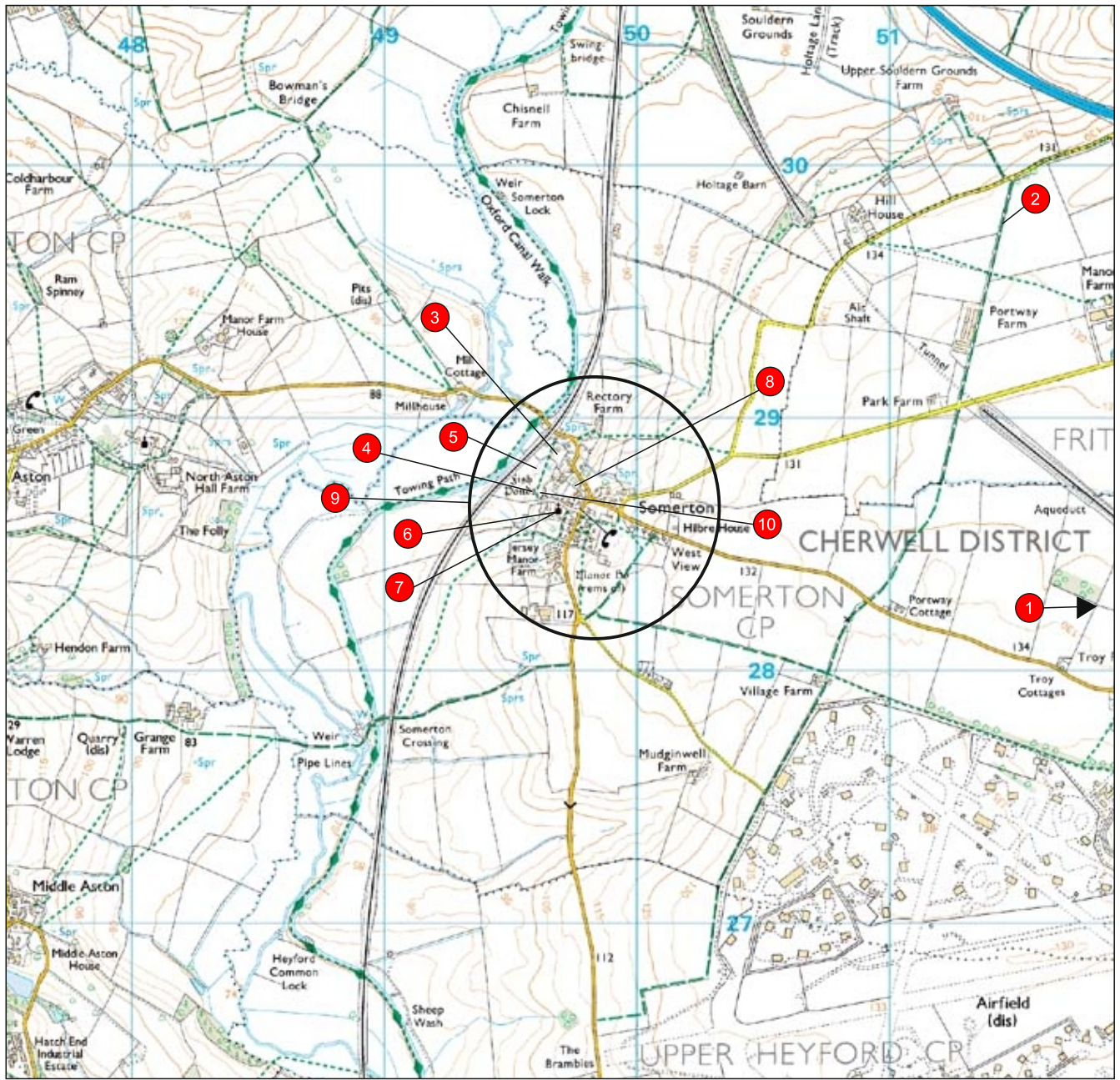
4.3 Cartographic Research

The earliest maps that survive of Somerton are not detailed and survive as county or hundred maps. Saxton's map of 1574 gives the name of the village only with no church or village symbol, suggestive perhaps that the village was rather small. A village symbol has been added on Speed's map of 1610, and this is also the case on Jansson's map of 1646. The map produced by Harrison in 1787 shows two groups of buildings located either side of the north south road, not the Ardley Road.

Jefferies' map of 1767 appears to show buildings in the western end of the site, as does Bryant's map of 1824.

A search was carried out of the surviving cartographic material in Oxfordshire History Centre. This showed that the survival of historical maps in Somerton is confined to Ordnance Survey maps. An award for enclosure survives dated 13th January 1766 (ORO QS/D/AF21) that sees the parish divided up for Frances Page of Middle Aston, Charles Bowles of North Aston, Anthony Keck of Great Tew, William Draper of Weston, Thomas Wescar of Souldern, and James Hakewell the rector of Fritwell. The latter is an indication that the rector of Fritwell received tithes from the parish of Somerton, supporting the claims made above that there was originally a parochial tie between these parishes.

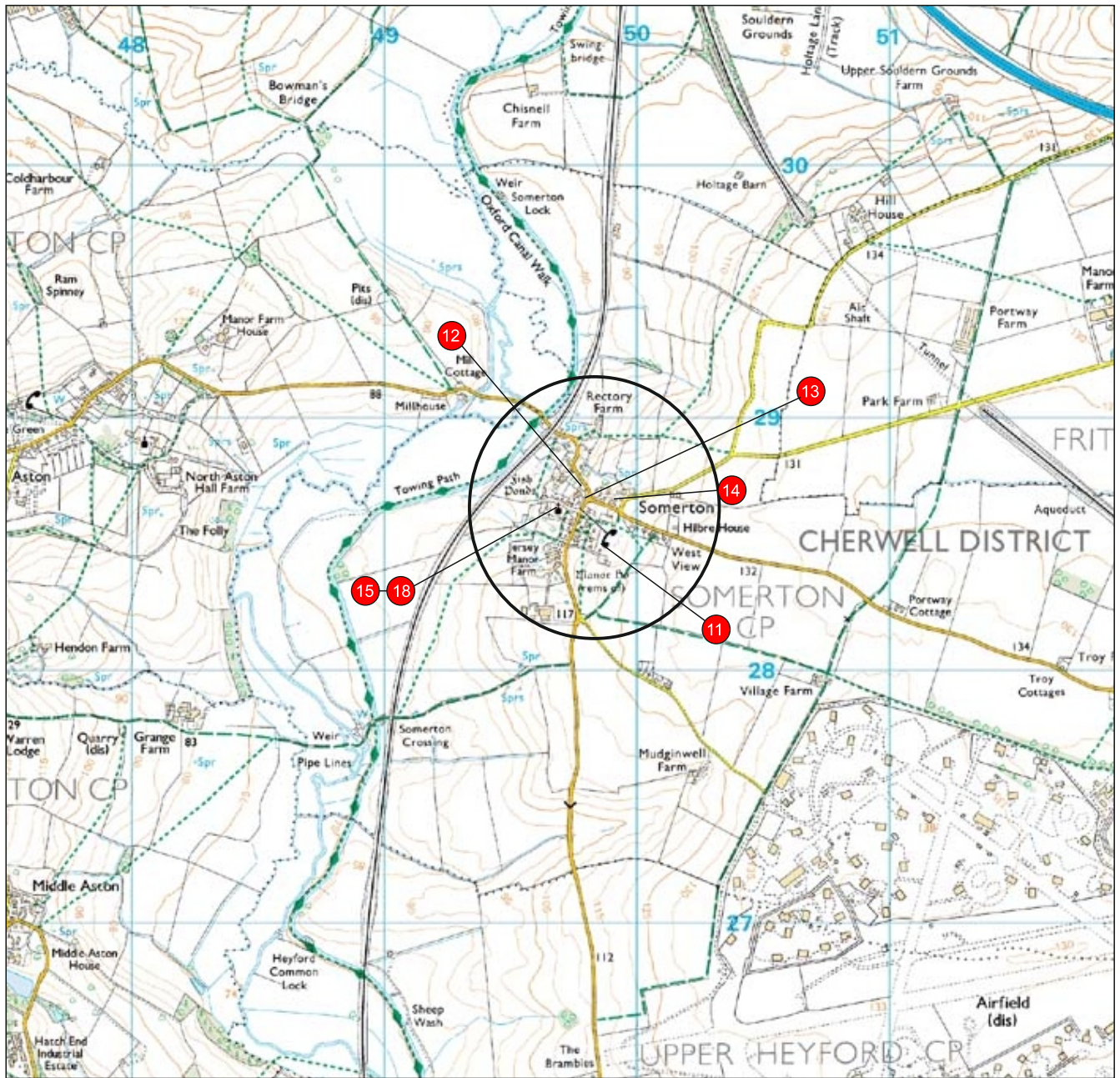
No Tithe Award survives for the parish or if it does, no copy has been deposited at the Oxfordshire Record Office or the National Archive.



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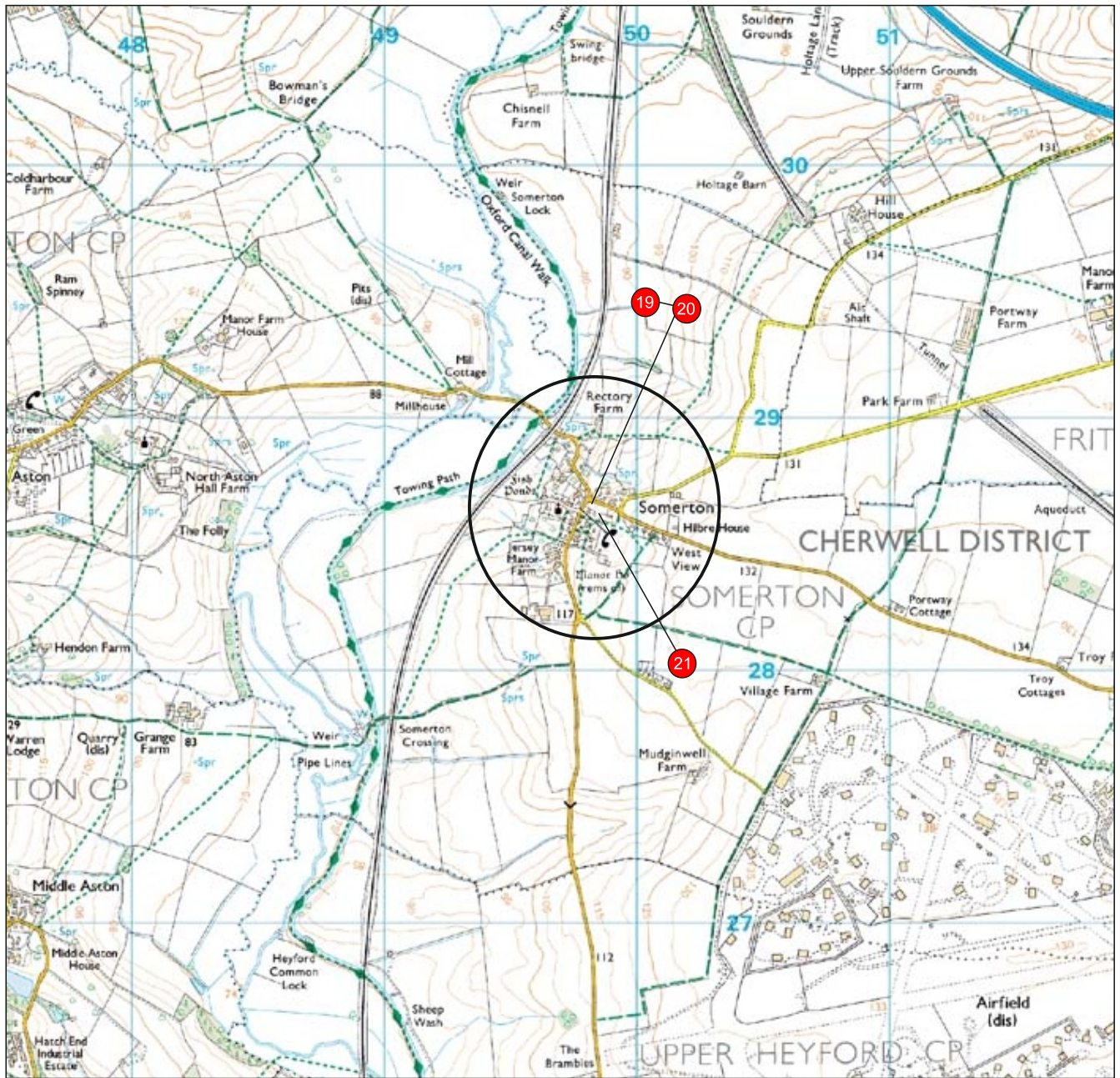
Figure 2: Historic Environment Record: Prehistoric to Medieval



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Figure 3: Historic Environment Record: Post Medieval



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Figure 4: Noted features of the site visit not on HER



Plate 1: The area of earlier building and possible quarry.



Plate 2: Eastern area with earthworks.

The Fritwell Enclosure of 1808 (ORO QS/D/A/vol C) is catalogued as containing part of the parishes of Souldern and Somerton, but this would only seem to be the few fields of Fritwell transferred to those parishes in the 19th century.

The National Archive holds the oldest surviving map of Somerton parish (rather than a county map) identified (PRO OS29/9), which is a map of the Ordnance Survey showing the bounds of Somerton dated 1874. This was not seen.

The first series OS map of 1881 (sheet 16.6) shows boundary lines that are slightly different from what they are today. The proposed development plot is divided into two unequal sections. In the west sections there is an L-shaped building shown with two further rectangular outbuildings (Fig, 4, 20). The date of these structures is uncertain as the buildings or earlier maps are absent. The east half of the field is marked as an open plot. The plot on which Dormer House stands has two structures, one in the location of the present house and another fronting the road on the east side. A saw pit is also marked in this area. A bank is shown running around part of the property of Dormer House and extending into the adjacent plot on which the proposed development is to occur. The OS map of 1885 shows a similar arrangement.

The second series OS map of 1900 (sheet 16.6) shows that the main L-shaped building in the corner plot has subsequently been demolished 1881 to 1900. The two outbuildings remain. The map also shows an extension that has been added at right angle to the rear of Adam's Cottages that cuts onto the corner of the development site.

The third series OS map of 1922 (sheet 16.6) shows one outbuilding remaining in the western part of the plot that is located on the north side. Dormer House is shown but the bank that surrounds the development site and Dormer House is shown more extensively practically running around the edge of the properties. This is probably associated with the earthworks of the manor and medieval village. The building once fronting the road on the plot on which Dormer House now stands has been demolished. The extension to the rear of Adam's Cottage has also gone and would seem to have been short-lived lasting 40 years maximum. The 1955 map shows only Dormer House and Adam's Cottages. The 1979 map shows these same buildings but indicates different boundary lines.

4.4 **Air Photographs and site visit (Fig. 4, plates 1-2)**

A site visit noted that the location is a raised platform with steep sides, perhaps associated with hollow-ways and road terraces on the north and west, although these may be part of deliberately raised banks. The road here on the map forms the corner with a playing card curve, and it is feasible that the road system follows an earlier feature.

The western plot of land that is covered with trees has considerable undulations, possibly from building remains (20) and or quarrying (21). Either is possible and one reason for the destruction of the house is stone robbing on abandonment, with continual robbing to form a quarry. The large bank and steep sides that surround the north side of the platform are denuded to some extent here, thus also implying that a quarry has been excavated in the bank, c. 1890 to 1920.

The eastern field into which the house is being constructed contains surviving earthworks (19), at least one very distinctive bank on the aerial photographs and maps. The site visit confirmed that through this section a bank survived on the south side and probably on the north side of the site adjacent to the road.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site

The site is located in the centre of a medieval village for which the process of development is not fully understood. The –tūn component on the end of the name could refer to an early farmstead but could equally apply to a fortification. This is all dependent on when and how the name originated, and like most major village or estate names in England, this was at the time of the Domesday Book.

At the time of Domesday Book there were some three manorial holdings in the village, by the 13th century this had become four, one of which the de Grays had a castle. The location of this castle and the extent of it is claimed by tradition but not proven through physical identification. By the 16th century the manor of Somerton had largely been amalgamated into a single manor, subsequently this manor site was located to the southeast of the proposal site. The exact extent of the curtilage is not defined although SM152 (11) may cover the most important central part of the site.

The church located to the west had probably been established by the 11th century. The information concerning the development of the parochial system in the area is indicative of Somerton being part of the parish of Souldern in the past. None of these factors help to explain the significance of earlier burials identified in the centre of Somerton Village, adjacent to the site.

The development site sits in the middle of these sites, an alleged manorial centre to the west, one to the south, and also the religious centre to the west. The potential for medieval archaeology in the area is potentially high, which is perhaps indicated by the survival of earthworks. If this area of ground is not as intensively used, as at present we would suspect, then this factor would also be significant, indicating a potential clear zone between the manorial centres.

5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

Little modern development has taken place across most of the site, especially the larger east field. The western plot of land is different in that the first series Ordnance Survey map shows the remains of at least one but possibly more than one dwelling. The western plot does show signs on the maps of a boundary dividing this area of land. The house was gone by 1900 and ground inspection may indicate that this land had been quarried away around the houses, but this would still have to be confirmed. The dwelling in this area is most likely to have been a limestone cottage of the 17th-18th century although this is only presumption from knowledge of this type of village and would have to be confirmed.

5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains

The plans indicate the construction of one building located centrally in the area with access from the road to the west. The driveway would extend over the western plot, where the earlier buildings were located, and which may be extensively quarried. If this area has already been quarried away then no damage to archaeology will occur here.

The eastern field is a different matter in that it contains standing earthworks and thus contains archaeology. The area is part of a raised platform above the surrounding area. As we are unaware of what function this area served in medieval Somerton it is difficult to ascertain the potential damage. In view of the street line to the north it is unlikely that a series of buildings fronted the road, it is possible that a medieval croft (building on its own piece of land) or a structure that was an outlier to the manor was located on the site.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The area lies in the centre of the medieval village of Somerton, and significant indications survive to demonstrate that there were a number of important monuments within the middle of that village. The exact locations of all of these features have not been confirmed and our knowledge concerning the morphological development of the village is incomplete.

The site lies nestled between the known locations and probable locations of these monuments. One would expect some-type of activity in the past to have occurred on this piece of ground.

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Oxford: Oxford University Press

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Hwicce, Oxford: Oxbow Books

Yeates, S. J 2010 Archaeological watching Brief at The Barn, Manor Farm,
Souldern, Oxfordshire, NGR SP 5218 3155, Oxford: JM Heritage
Services

7.2 Historic Maps

British Geological Series 1958, Sheet 218

Jefferies 1767

Bryant 1824

OS 1st series 1881

OS 2nd series 1900

OS 3rd series 1920

7.3 GAZETTEER: ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PERIOD	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	DESCRIPTION
Prehistoric/ Roman				
	1	8925-MOX4830	SP 5127 2581	The Aves Ditch. A prehistoric earthwork of the middle Iron Age interpreted as a linear boundary.
	2	8926-MOX4831	SP 4931 2866	The Port way. A prehistoric or Roman trackway.
Early Medieval				
	1	8925-MOX4830	SP 5127 2581	Early medieval burial in the ditch fill of Aves Ditch.
	3	1705-MOX3584	SP 4968 2884	Early medieval burials in Somerton village. Burials covered with limestone slabs to form cists.
Medieval				
	4	4476-MOX3605	SP 4956 2866	Medieval earthworks including a hollow-way.
	5	5080-MOX3613	SP 4962 2879	Medieval fishpond and a ditch. The ditch may be associated with the castle.
	6	5081-MOX3614	SP 4969 2863	Village church dating structurally from the 12 th to the 15 th centuries.
	7	5453-MOX3623	SP 4970 2864	A medieval cross.
	8	5452-MOX3626	SP 4977 2871	A medieval dovecote.
Undated Pos Medieval				
	9	16635- MOX12366	SP 4931 2866	An undated earthwork, droveway and hollow-way, may be of medieval or post-medieval origin.
	10	EOX1735	SP 49606 28669	The remains of an undated trackway.
Post- Medieval				
	11	5033-MOX84	SP 498 284	Remains of a 16 th century manor belonging to the
	12	18691- MOX13680	SP 49808 28691	Dovecote Farm, a listed building of the 17 th century with later 18 th and 19 th century alterations.
	13	18698- MOX14249	SP 49780 28661	Farm buildings to the south of Dovecote Farm, listed.
	14	16118-MOX3660	SP 4993 2866	Walls of a post-medieval date and an undated pit.
	15	18691-	SP 49694 28640	4 headstones dated c. 1700

		MOX13680		
	16	18693- MOX13681	SP 49710 28629	A headstone of c. 1670.
	17	18695- MOX13682	SP 49700 28622	The Collingridge Memorials
	18	18692- MOX14248	SP 49703 28635	A headstone of c. 1684

7.4 GAZETTEER: FEATURES NOT ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PERIOD	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SU)	DESCRIPTION
Medieval				
	19		SP 49830 28635	Location of an earthwork, probably medieval.
Post-Medieval				
	20		SP 49820 28640	Location of a building, probably post-med on the map of 1881.
Modern				
	21		SP 49820 28640	Quarry features.



Jefferys 1761

Not to scale



Bryant 1824

Not to scale

Figure 5. Jefferys' map of 1761 (above) and Bryant's map of 1824



OS Map 1900

Not to scale

 Site Outline



OS Map 1923

Not to scale

 Site Outline

Figure 6. OS 2nd Series map of 1900 (above) and 3rd Series of 1923