

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ON

WINDMILL HILL,

WINCANTON, SOMERSET

NGR ST 7220 2895

On behalf of

Rackstraw Ltd

MAY 2014

REPORT FOR Rackstraw Ltd
Channel View
Swans Lane
Daycott
BS27 3SS

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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	1
1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology	3
2 THE SITE	4
2.1 Location	4
2.2 Description	4
2.3 Geology and Topography	5
3 PROPOSED SCHEME	5
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND	5
4.1 The Historical Development of Wincanton and Bayford	5
4.2 Known Archaeological Sites	8
4.3 The Cartographic Research	18
4.4 Air Photography	18
5 DISCUSSION	26
5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site	26
5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains	27
5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains	27
6 CONCLUSIONS	28
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED	29
7.1 Books and Documents	29
7.2 Historic Maps	29
7.3 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records	30

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site location	2
Figure 2	Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites	11
Figure 3	Medieval and Post-medieval Historic Environment Record Sites	12
Figure 4	Industrial Historic Environment Record Sites	14
Figure 5	Modern and Undated Historic Environment Record Sites	17
Figure 6	Bayford map of 1783	19
Figure 7	Bayford map of 1792	20
Figure 8	Tithe Map of 1838	20
Figure 9	Tithe Map of 1840	21
Figure 10	First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1: 2,500) 1886	21
Figure 11	Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1: 2,500) 1903	22
Figure 12	Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1, 2:500) 1930	22
Plate 1	Plot 1 looking northeast	
Plate 2	Boundary bank or lynchet between plots 1 and 2	
Plate 3	Plot 2 looking southeast	

SUMMARY

This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land at Windmill Hill, Wincanton, Somerset (NGR ST 7220 2895). A search of the historic sources, archaeology, maps and aerial photographs were carried out. The site has potential for archaeology, although this archaeological activity would seem to be mainly associated with agricultural activity and on our present knowledge of a relatively insignificant nature. Such an assessment may prove to be correct or may simply be apparent because there is insufficient intrusive research carried out on in the area.

The search area was at a 2km radius so that a better assessment could be made of the later prehistoric and Roman period activity. Two Bronze Age burials have been located on the larger structure that is Windmill Hill, but neither of them lie within the site and there is no clear evidence that these would comprise a cemetery and as of the current information these would be treated as isolated burials.

The Roman period does provide the potential for a villa being located adjacent to the proposal site at Bayford Lodge. The villa was first detected in 1764 when building work was carried out, but no evidence of subsequent Roman finds have subsequently been found. There is the possibility that field systems may extend into areas of plot 2, but this is something that could only be demonstrated by further research.

Two maps of the late 18th century show a building fronting onto the Bayford to Wincanton road. The map is antiquarian in nature thus the site could be located just on or just off the proposed development site. There is no knowledge of what or if anything continues along the rest of the street frontage. Such information would only be obtained by further investigation. A castellated tower is shown adjacent to Bayford Lodge, which is located just of the edge of the proposal site.

The maps show a wagon road in the west part of plot 2 and a building there probably of an agricultural nature. Both of these features would probably be of little archaeological significance because of their presumed dates.

Aerial photographs show that the area of plot 2 had previously contained lynchets of an agricultural origin. This indicates that what potential there is adjacent to Bayford Lodge or the Bayford to Wincanton road may have been degraded.

The parish boundary follows the line of a bank, lynchets or terrace. The origins of this feature are unknown.

The current knowledge of our archaeology in this area cannot create a significant argument against development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

Anthony Rackstraw commissioned this archaeological desk-based assessment on land to the east of Wincanton, being partly in that parish adjacent to Windmill Hill Farm (NGR ST 7220 2895), and also in the Parish of Stoke Trister, adjacent to Bayford. The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

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 *NPPF* (2012) 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 *NPPF* (2012), 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.

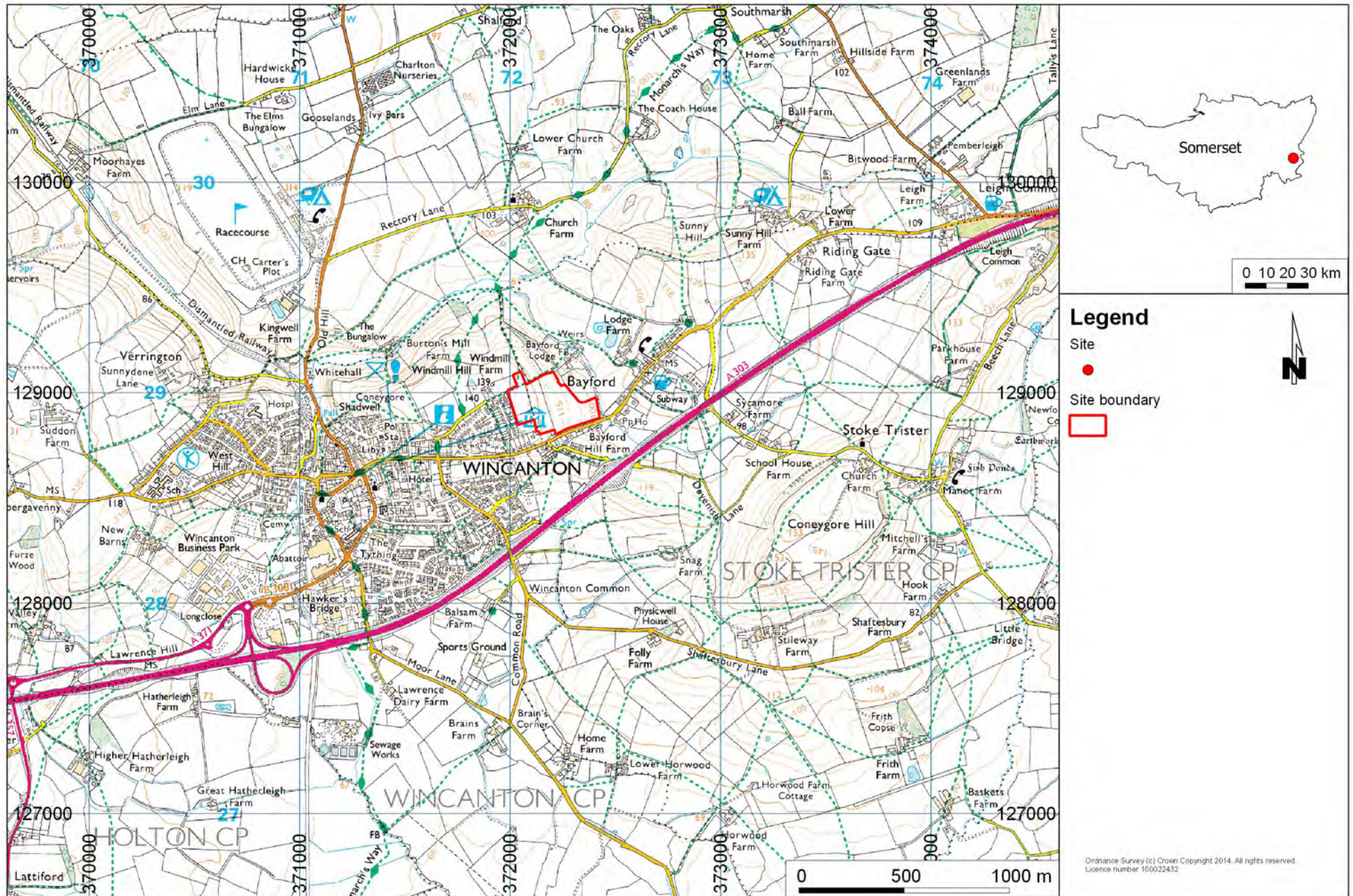


Figure 1: Site location

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 *NPPF* (2012), 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 Somerset Historic Environment Record
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon
- The Somerset Record Office

The National Monuments Record, Swindon and Somerset 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 2 kilometres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of NGR ST 7220 2895, 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 Somerset Historic Environment Record belongs to shire County Council (Figures 1).

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site is located on the east side of the town of Wincanton, Somerset (NGR ST 7220 2895). Part of the proposal site is located in that parish, while the majority is located in the historic parish of Stoke Trista. The site was located in the hundred of Bruton in 1084, and was subsequently in the Hundred of Norton Ferris, which was on occasion referred to as the Hundred of Wincanton (VCH 1999, 161-3). The site is located in the modern county of Somerset, which is created from the historic county of Somerset.

2.2 Description (Figure 1)

The proposal site is essentially divided into two plots. Plot 1 is the westerly plot, which is located in Wincanton parish. It is essentially a rectangular development with a small rectangular extension with a further pointed part on the north side. To the south and west of this plot are domestic dwellings, with the back of an estate on the west side. On the northwest and northeast sides there are fields laid out in pasture. On the east side is Plot 2. The northern part of the proposed development site is under pasture, while the southern part is grassed over and is used as a children's play area. A number of well established hedge-lines mark the east and north boundaries.

Plot 2 is the larger and eastern part of the development that is located in Stoke Trister parish, being L-shaped in plan. On the southwest side the site is bounded by domestic gardens of properties spread along the Wincanton to Baysford road. On the west side this is bounded by Plot 1, and to the north there is a trackway or path on the other side of which there are pastoral fields.

On the northeast side there are pastoral fields beyond which is Bayford Lodge and walled garden. On the southeast side the proposed development extends towards the drive to Bayford Lodge and the Lodge House at the end of the drive. On the south side the plot of land extends to the road from Wincanton to Bayford. The plot is mainly pastoral, but there are a few isolated parkland trees, well established hedgelines on the north and west, and a band of well established trees on the south side.

2.3 Geology and Topography

The western part of the site, Plot 1, is located on the edge of an east facing plateau area. The other or eastern part of the site is located on an east facing slope. The site lies between 100m and 136m Ordnance Datum.

The underlying geology on the upper western part and the lowest part of Plot 2 on the east side is considered to be Cornbrash Formation, a limestone sediment formation laid down 161 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The central part of the site is covered with Forest Marble Formation a mudstone laid down at about the same time and in the same period.

3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 1)

The proposal is for the development of the site with the construction of some 100 dwellings. A new access road will be made to the Bayford to Wincanton road from Plot 2. There will be a sweeping crescent across Plot 2 with dwellings to the west and the parkland maintained to the east. A road placed centrally to the crescent will cut up onto Plot 1, where road and houses will be inserted.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 to 5)

4.1 The Historical Development of Wincanton and Bayford

Wincanton

Two finds of a prehistoric or early historic date are well catalogued in the historic accounts of Wincanton. Antiquarian accounts record the recovery of a human skull, flint and a drinking vessel, all considered to be of a Bronze Age date at a location described as the Quarry at the Great Windmill (Sweetman 1903, 5-7; VCH 1999, 208-32). The remains of a Roman villa have been located at New Barns (VCH 1999, 208-32).

The parish of Wincanton is interlinked with that of Charlton Musgrove and Shepton Montague (VCH 1999, 208-32). This has been used to suggest that these parishes once formed an earlier entity and that this entity was part of the minster parish of Bruton and part of its larger estate.

The place-name Wincanton was recorded in 1086 as *Wincaletone* (Watts 2004, 683) and in 1084 as *Wincawel'* and is considered to refer to the settlement on the *Wincawel'*, the White Cawel or Cale river.

A chapel was located in the parish of Wincanton that was dedicated to Saint Eligius (Eloy or Loyes), a bishop who presided over the See of Noyon in early medieval France during the reigns of either Clovis II, Pepin and Charles Martel (Sweetman 1903, 32-8). The parish church is assumed to be on an early medieval site, but there is no mention of the church's existence until 1291 (Sweetman 1903, 42-61), although the presence of a priest at Wincanton is noted in 1066 (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 24.16) that may support this claim. There was a vicar also in 1280 (VCH 1999, 208-32). The church was awarded to a priory established at Stavordale founded by the Lovels (VCH 1999, 208-32).

The manor in 1066 was held by Alfsi at 3 ½ hides (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 24.16). There was also ½ hide which was held by Brictrmer the priest. A comment also in the Domesday Book is that tax was paid only on 3 out of 4 hides at Wincanton, implying that some of the estate was church land and tax exempt. The location of the early medieval core of Wincanton is discussed by Richardson (2003). This area lies too far away from the development site for that location to impinge on the early medieval archaeology.

In 1086 the manor of Wincanton was held as land from Walter of Douai (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 24.16). The two parts of the estate were held by Rainward from Walscin. The larger estate was catalogued as 16 villagers, 6 smallholders and 5 cottagers. The smaller estate contained 2 slaves, 7 villagers, 9 smallholders and 2 cottagers along with a mill.

Walter is considered to have been succeeded by Ralph Lovel (VCH 1999, 208-32). The estate descended in this family until Muriel Lovel was heir to the estate, who married Nicholas Seymour. The estate remained with the Seymour family down to 1361. Alice Seymour married William Zouche in c. 1409. The estate passed to Sir Gilbert Debenham in 1471, and to Giles Daubeney c. 1508. By 1538 the holder of the manor was Edward Seymour, and by 1551 the manor was with Richard and Charles Zouche. Robert Kemys bought the manor 1567-71, and the manor was split again after this time.

The size and population of the borough can be estimated over time. Originally the main focus of settlement was located on the river (VCH 1999, 208-32). In 1327 there is a list of property owners numbering 58 (Sweetman 1903, 123-4). In the 15th and 16th century the town probably thrived as a wool town, like many others in Britain increasing in prosperity. There were some 200 communicants in 1548 (VCH 1999, 208-32). In the 1660s there were c. 175 houses (VCH 1999, 208-32). There are the borough rents of 1678 (Sweetman 1903, 125-28). The town was recognised as a staging post on the London to Plymouth road in the 17th century (VCH 1999, 208-32). A list of ratepayers for the repair of the highways in 1703 (Sweetman 1903, 129-32), a poor rate list for 1736 (Sweetman 1903, 133-40), and also 1745 (Sweetman 1903, 141-8); with the window tax list of 1773 (Sweetman 1903, 157-60). Delftware

manufacture is known to have taken place from c. 1730 and have continued into the latter part of the 18th century (VCH 1999, 208-32). There were 383 houses in 1791, of which 297 were located in the town (VCH 1999, 208-32). The town was joined to the railway network in 1861 (VCH 1999, 208-32). The extent of the medieval, post-medieval and industrial town have been discussed by Richardson (2003), there is no need to repeat that data and discussion here due to the distance of the town from the proposed development site.

Stoke Trister

Roman occupation has been identified to the north of Sycamore Farm (VCH 1999, 201-8).

The hamlet of Bayford lies in the parish of Stoke Trister and much of the early history is associated with that manor. The village and church lie on a distinctive hill to the east of Bayford on which cultivation plots have been noted but no signs of an ancient camp (Bates 1895, 16-28).

The latter component has been claimed in antiquarian accounts to come from either the family name del Estre or perhaps more likely from Tristra or Trista, derived from a Latin word referring to the allotted place for hunt meets (Bates 1895, 16-28). Watts noted the name as Tristrestok in 1265 (Watts 2004, 579), and interpreted it as Stoke held by the Trister family, but noted that no such association was known. The family name was connected to medieval English *triste* or *tristur*, a hunting station, and denoted the man in charge of the hounds.

Two thanes held the manor in 1066 (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 19.63).

In 1086 Stoke Trister was held by the Count of Mortain (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 19.63; Bates 1895, 16-28), who also held the neighbouring manor of Cucklington. The Stoke manor paid tax on 3 hides and contained 3 villagers, 8 smallholders and 5 cottagers along with a mill.

During the reign of Henry I, c 1104, the property of Stoke Manor reverted to the Crown (Bates 1895, 16-28; VCH 1999, 201-8). The manor passed to the tenant at this time. This included Bretelde St. Clair and Walter of Ashley before it came to Henry Lorty in 1254. Henry was granted free warren in 1304, and the holder of the manor appears to have held the title of chief forester of Selwood. Lorty died in 1321 (Bates 1895, 16-28; VCH 1999, 201-8). In 1321 the estates passed to his son Henry. The estate of Stoke passed to Sir John de Molyns in 1340. In 1351 the estate was sold to Sir Roger de Beauchamp, who was forester of Selwood. The title of chief forester of Selwood appears to have become appendent to the manor. In 1380 the manor of Stoke came to John de Arundel and his wife Alianora. It is at this time that the manors of Stoke Trister and Cucklington are listed along with that of *Bayeford*. This implies that Bayford had become a manor or significant settlement in at least the 14th century and that it appears to have been created out of the manor of Stoke Trister. In 1403 Alianora married her second husband Reginald, Lord Cobham of Sterborough. John, earl of Arundel, was

in possession of the manors of Stoke and Cucklington in c 1430. James I sold the manor to the Earl of Pembroke. After the Civil War the estate of Stoke was purchased by Sir Hugh Wyndham, a Judge of the Common Pleas. Judge Wyndham's estate was initially split between his daughters Rachel and Blanche. Rachel married John Digby, Earl of Bristol, and when she died her share passed to her sister, Lady Napier, and the estate descended with the Napier family.

The church of Stoke was first noted in 1225 (VCH 1999, 201-8), and it was referred to as a chapel in the 14th century. There was a chapel at Bayford in the 13th century. The parish was united with that of Cucklington in 1767.

A park is known to have been in existence at Stoke from 1208 (VCH 1999, 201-8). The site is known to have been surrounded by a pale and stockade by 1547, although this feature could be far older.

The settlement of Bayford is recognised as a separate settlement from the 1440s (VCH 1999, 201-8). A chapel is known to have existed at Bayford from the 13th century, and a Parsonage was located there from 1482. An account of the open field system in 1547 state that there were 6 open fields of which two were attached to the 3 main settlements. This implies that there was a field to the north of the Bayford Hill Farm and to the south of that road. The oldest part of Bayford Lodge is dated to the 17th century and the front was constructed in 1785. There were 27 dwellings in 1785 at Bayford. The Bayford Farm developed as freehold properties from 1790s.

4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 2-5)

A search was carried out around the proposed development area with a 2km radius, centred on NGR ST 7220 2895. The search included one for known archaeological sites and a further one for listed buildings. However, although all of the archaeological sites have been included in this discussion and gazetteer, with the listed buildings this has only included those that can be identified in the historic hamlet of Bayford, which lies adjacent to the site.

Prehistoric activity in the area is limited, and for such a large search it is likely that there is more in the area to discover. Alternatively we may be looking at an area of Selwood which saw very little human activity and was prized for its wilderness and the resources that that brings. Bronze Age flint work has been recovered from Sycamore Farm, Stoke Trister (**JMHS 1**, HER 31476: ST 735 288, Fig.2). This would indicate some type of activity some 900m to the east of the site. Antiquarian sources describe the remains of a Bronze Age burial associated with a beaker as being found in a quarry called Windmill Hill Quarry (**JMHS 2**, HER 54703: ST 718 289). The location plotted on the HER is some 200-300m to the west of the site. The finds are in the Taunton Museum so this location has at least a regional importance. Geophysical survey produced anomalies in the Deanesly Way, which resulted in evaluation that uncovered the remains of an early Bronze Age cremation (**JMHS 3**, HER 28283, 28284, 28285: ST 72020 28624). This later burial lies some 200m south of the proposal site. This burial would at least have a local significance.

What is perhaps significant here is that two Bronze Age burials have been recovered from a hilltop some 500m square, which are the only recognised burials of this type in the whole search area. It is possible that there could have been a cemetery of that date located across this hill and that these are only two of a number of burials identified.

Excavations have identified features associated with early Iron Age pottery to the northwest of Sycamore Farm (**JMHS 4**, HER 15155, 28867, 54606: ST 7303 2900), there are also accounts of flint and chert implements. The site appears to be part of a multi-period site located in the valley 900m to the east of the proposal site. The current development is too far away to have an impact on this location.

The landscape of the Roman period is also very limited in the amount of knowledge that we have from the search area. The location of a Roman Villa was identified in 1764 with the construction of a new house at Bayford Lodge (**JMHS 5**, HER 54602: ST 722 291). Roman pottery was recovered at the time, but no evidence of the site has been noticed since. This site could be significant and is supposedly located some 100m to the northeast of the site. Without further details and exact locations it is difficult to determine if this site is of local, regional or national importance. It is at least significant locally. Villa complexes quite often have an extensive surrounding landscape, and one would expect this to be the case theoretically here.

Roman period occupation layers of the 1st to 4th centuries AD were located to the northwest of Sycamore Farm associated with smelting (**JMHS 6**, HER 15154, 28867, 54606: ST 730 290). Roman livestock enclosures and hearths were detected with industrial activity in the same area (**JMHS 7**, HER 15155: ST 7303 2900). Roman material was recovered from features in Stoke Lane (**JMHS 8**, HER 15156: ST 7302 2900). In Greenway Close Roman occupation layers were identified (**JMHS 9**, HER 26994: ST 718 285). East of Higher Sycamore Farm a further Roman pottery scatter has been identified associated with settlement of the 3rd to the 4th centuries AD (**JMHS 10**, 54615: ST 735 288). These sites indicate that there is an area of Roman settlement in the Stoke Lane area and adjacent fields starting some 900m away. Though there is significant activity in this area we cannot infer at present if this is anything other than an agricultural settlement, which may be associated with the villa at Bayford Lodge.

The remains of a further Roman Villa were identified to the west of Wincanton when buildings at New Barns Farm were erected (**JMHS 11**, HER 54698: ST 7026 2825). The finds included sculptured stone, and there is a levelled platform to the south of the farm buildings. The description so far would indicate a villa of at least local significant, if not regional significance, due to the sculpture and extent of the site. This structure is not impacted on in any way by the development.

The remains of a later early medieval settlement are noted at Wincanton (**JMHS 12**, HER 28867: ST 711 284, not illustrated). There are indications in the Domesday Book of three settlements of an 11th century date inside the

search area. The first of these was at Wincanton (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 24.16). The location of this early medieval settlement is discussed by Richardson (The second is at Stoke Trister (**JMHS 13**: ST 741 287, Thorn and Thorn 1980, 19.63). The third of these is located at Charlton Musgrove (**JMHS 14**: ST 721 298, not illustrated, Thorn and Thorn 1980, 33.1). The two former estates were described in the history above, yet this one was not and described 4 villagers, 15 smallholders, 3 cottagers and a mill. The mill is probably that of Bruton Mill. Burton Mill Farm and mill leat could be of a medieval or post-medieval origin (**JMHS 15**, HER 53715: ST 7138 2920, Fig. 3). The reference to a mill in the manor of Charlton implies that this goes back even earlier.

The early medieval settlements that can be identified through textual sources continued to develop into the high medieval and late medieval period. The church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul at Wincanton with medieval cemetery (**JMHS 16**, HER 54697: ST 7110 2848), was an important component of this settlement. The medieval town was called a borough from the 14th century (**JMHS 17**, HER 54709: ST 71 28), but it cannot be confirmed if the town was ever legally granted this status. Like many towns across England it grew and flourished with the cloth trade during the 15th and 16th centuries AD. In 1556 it is known that there was a weekly market. The development of the medieval and post-medieval town has been discussed by Richardson (2003).

Excavations at the priory of Saint Luke and Saint Teresa uncovered a north to south orientated ditch and dog burial with a possible medieval date; but much of the area had been disturbed by 20th century landscaping (**JMHS 18**, HER 15574: ST 7139 2851). There are also medieval occupation layers in Greenway Close (**JMHS 19**, HER 26994: ST 718 285). The site of the town mill is located in Silver Street, there was an earlier mill on the site first referred to in 1425 (**JMHS 20**, HER 54705: ST 7106 2861). The place-names Windmill Hill and Windmill Farm are so called in the 17th century, but there is no reference to an extant windmill in any later textual sources (**JMHS 21**, HER 54704: ST 719 290). Excavations at 38-40 High Street in Wincanton did not identify any features but recovered late medieval and post-medieval pottery (**JMHS 22**, HER 14324: ST 7153 2865).

Earthwork platform measuring 20m x 58m, undated (**JMHS 23**, HER 14134: ST 7136 2893), but probably of a medieval or later date. Agricultural lynchets have been noted on the aerial photographs on the steep facing slopes of Windmill Hill (**JMHS 24**, HER 54699: ST 717 292). Further agricultural lynchets have been identified to the west of Vennington (**JMHS 25**, HER 54707: ST 703 294).

Balsam Farm is located on the southern side of Wincanton. Excavations uncovered medieval deposits at Balsam House (**JMHS 26**, HER 26283: ST 7166 2849). The remains of a deserted settlement of a late medieval to early post-medieval date (**JMHS 27**, HER 54702: ST 722 284) located along the side of Balsam Lane.

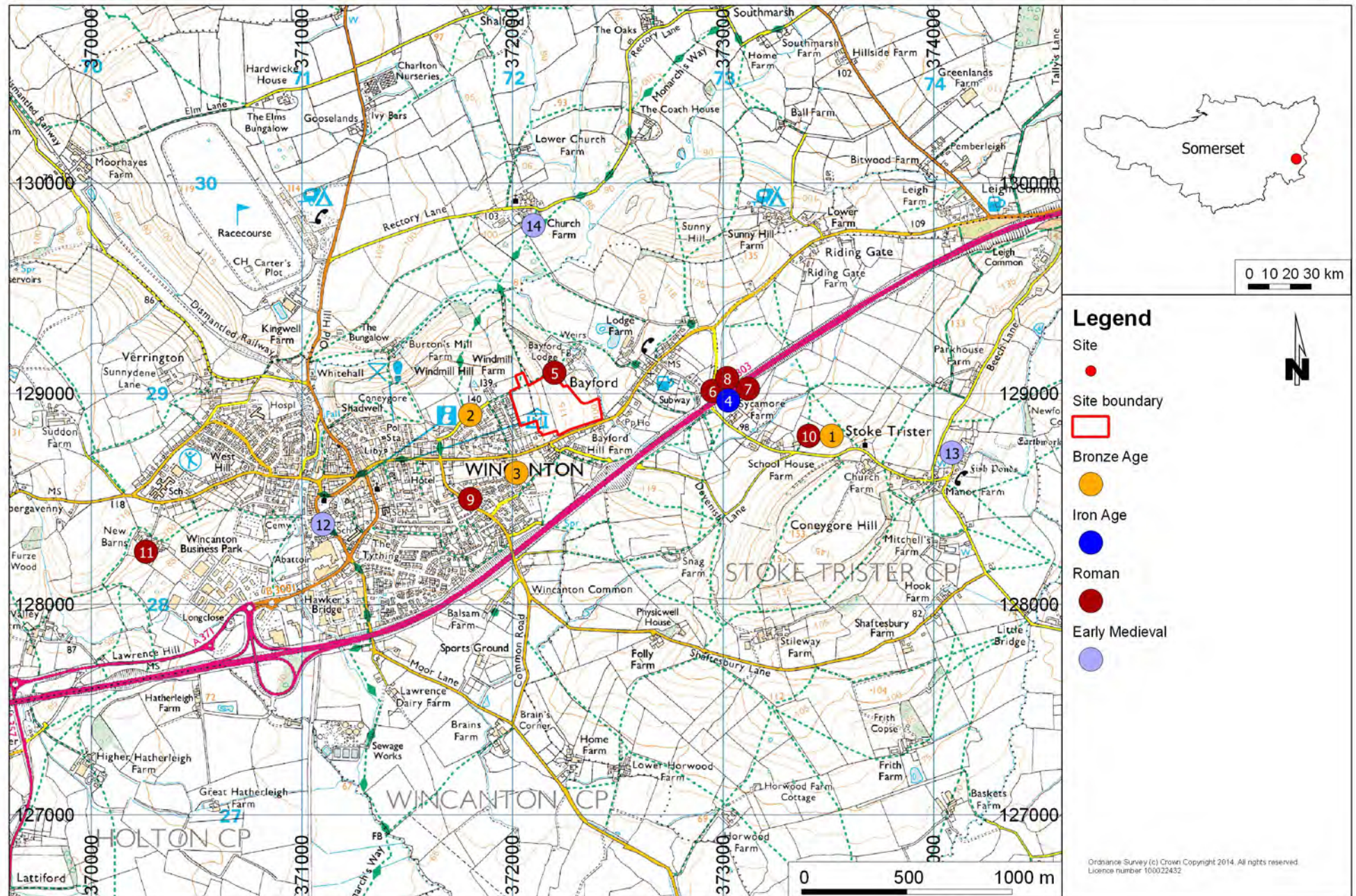


Figure 2: Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

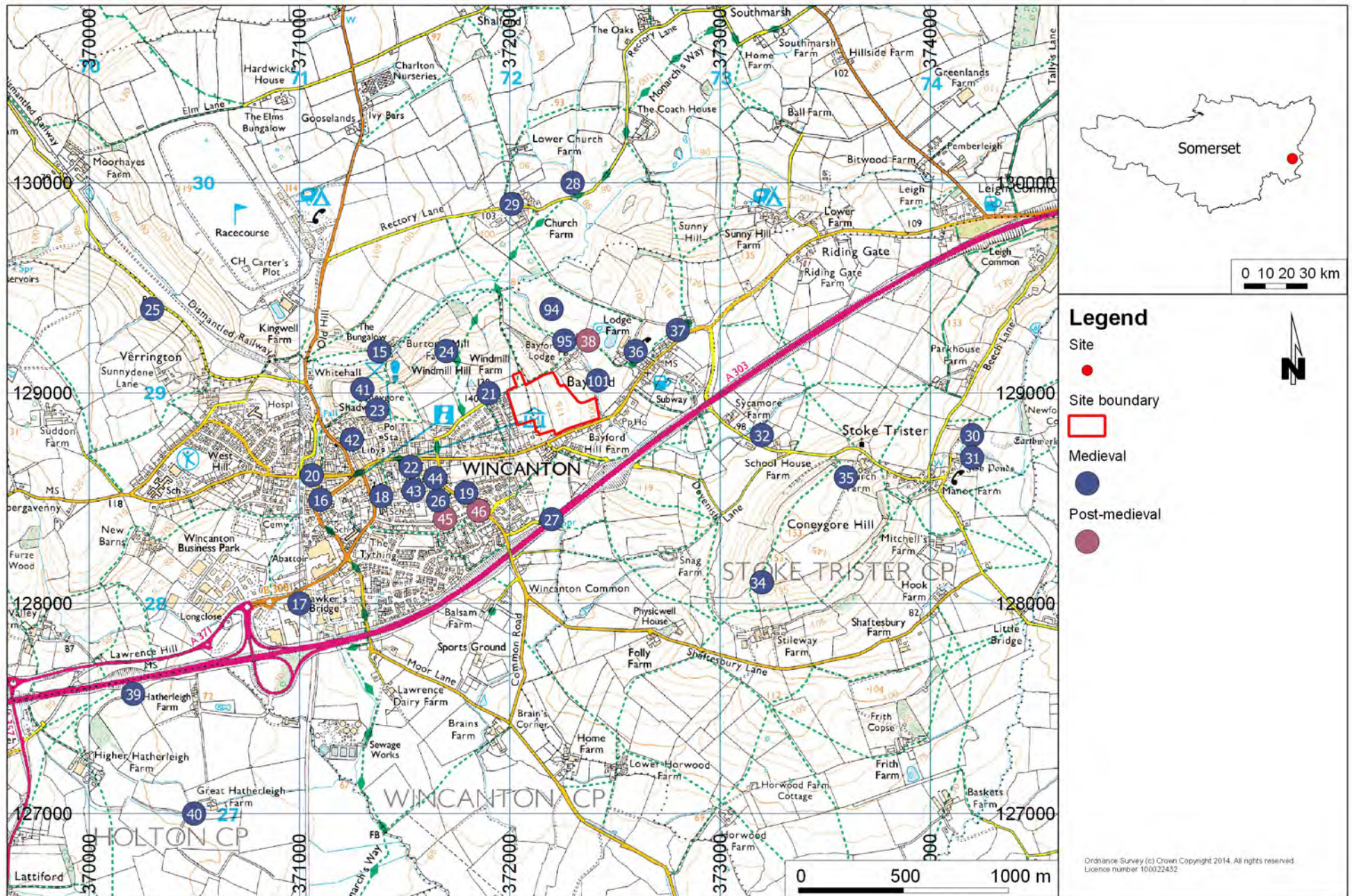


Figure 3: Medieval and Post-medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Earthworks adjacent to the church of Charlton Musgrove are the remains of a Deserted Medieval Village (**JMHS 28**, HER 12011: ST 723 300). The church of Saint Stephen and its cemetery at Charlton Musgrove are of a medieval date (**JMHS 29**, HER 53711: ST 7201 2990).

A medieval church is documented at the site of Stoke Trister in 1225, but in 1317 and 1344 is described as a chapel (VCH 1999, 201-8). The church was located to the north of the manor house (**JMHS 30**, ST 7420 2880). The manor house also has a longevity of use and was held by the chief forester of Selwood Forest (**JMHS 31**, ST 7418 2870). Medieval and post-medieval pottery has been recovered from east of Higher Sycamore Farm (**JMHS 32**, HER 54615: ST 735 288). Strip lynchets exist around Coneygore Hill (**JMHS 33**, HER 54608: ST 732 281, not illustrated), which are probably the result of medieval agricultural activity. Coneygore Hill has a place-name associated with a rabbit warren (**JMHS 34**, HER 54609: ST 732 281). The name Windmill Field is associated with the location of a windmill at Stoke (**JMHS 35**, HER 54613: ST 736 286).

Bayford is first mentioned in 1332 with Stoke and Cucklington (VCH 1999, 201-8), and it can be assumed from this that there was probably a medieval settlement along the line of the main road (**JMHS 36**, ST 726 292). Two buildings that are described are those of a medieval chapel at Bayford that is at least dated to the 13th century (VCH 1999, 201-8). The Parsonage House at Bayford is first recorded in 1482 (VCH 1999, 201-8); which was located (**JMHS 37**, ST 7280 2930) near the White Horse Inn and demolished by 1838. The earliest surviving structure at Bayford Lodge is considered to be the rear wing dated to the 17th century (VCH 1999, 201-8), while the front was added in 1785 (**JMHS 38**, ST 7234 2925).

In the current parish of Holton further medieval sites can be detected. Linear earthworks at Great Hatherleigh Farm are either part of a deer park or the remains of woodland boundary banks (**JMHS 39**, HER 54017: ST 7021 2757). The remains of a deserted medieval village have also been located at Great Hatherleigh Farm (**JMHS 40**, HER 54022: ST 705 270). The name Coneygare is recorded to the north of Wincanton and it refers to a rabbit warren (**JMHS 41**, HER 54717: ST 713 290). A medieval coin was recovered from Shadwell (**JMHS 42**, HER 55406: ST 7125 2878).

Post-medieval settlement has also been detected in Wincanton. Truncated features identified in excavations in the High Street were disturbed by 17th and 18th century landscaping (**JMHS 43**, HER 11645: ST 7159 2855). A post-medieval boundary bank and stone quarry with deposits of a 17th to 20th century date were detected at Balsam House (**JMHS 44**, HER 14325: ST 7164 2859). The excavations at the Balsam House also identified deposits of the 17th to 20th centuries (**JMHS 45**, HER 26283: ST 7166 2849). Late post-medieval deposits of the 17th century, and Imperial or Georgian deposits of the 18th century have been identified in Greenway Close (**JMHS 46**, HER 26994: ST 718 285).

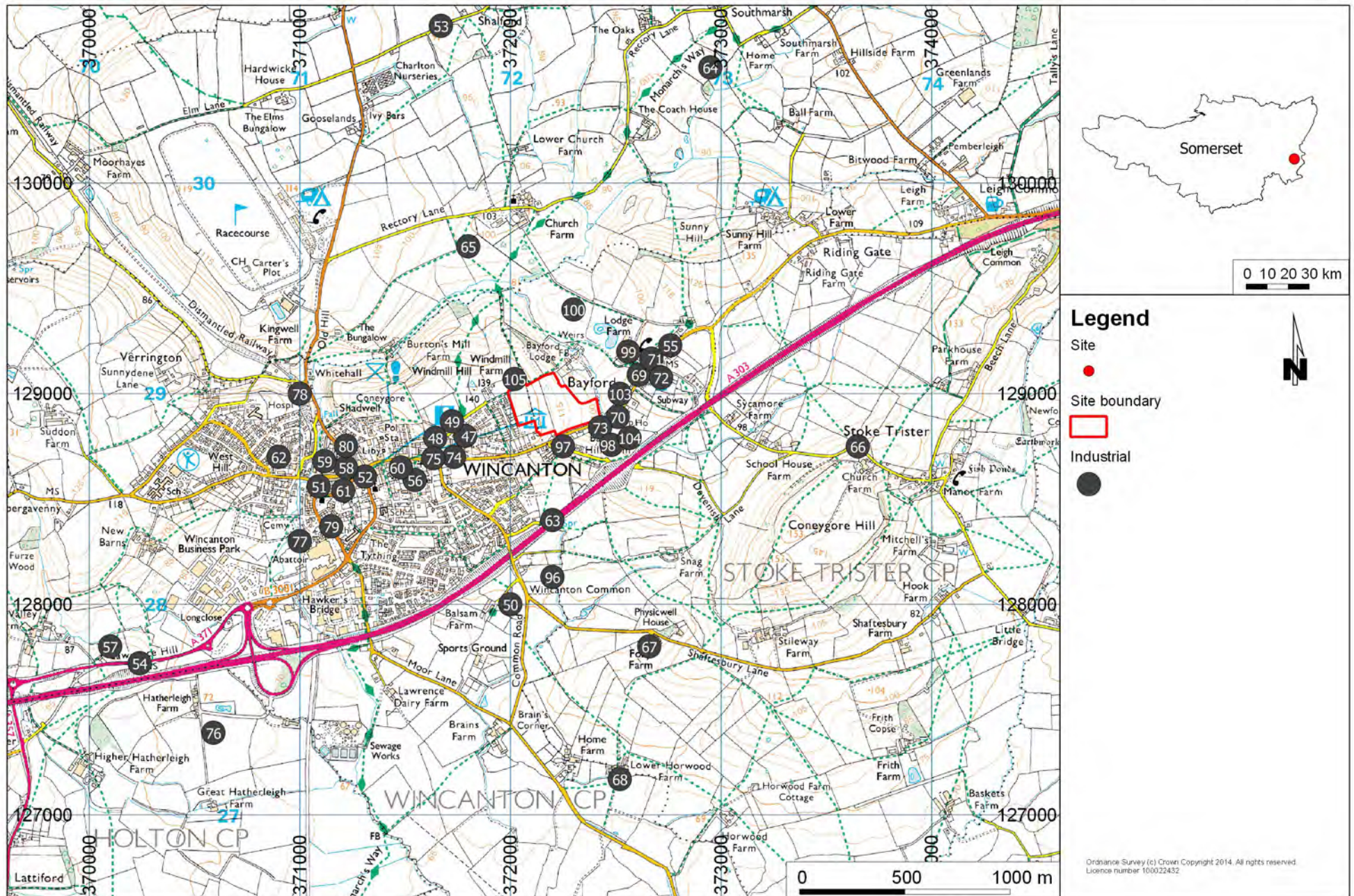


Figure 4: Industrial Historic Environment Record Sites

Wincanton and Windmill Hill was the location of pottery production. Richardson's report (2003) uses the term Industrial for archaeology of the 18th and 19th century and it is used here and in the gazetteer. These were known as the Ireson Pottery Works, which produced Delftware similar to that produced in Bristol from 1720-67 (**JMHS 47**, HER 54710: ST 717 288, Fig. 4). The pottery kilns are probably at least regional importance and located some 300m to the west of the site. Excavations have taken place at the location of this HER reference number, but the results were not available at the time this report was produced. Production of the Delftware has also been noted at Hayescroft of Grants Lane (**JMHS 48**, HER 54710: ST 7169 2879). Delftware wasters have been recovered in the vicinity of Grants Lane (**JMHS 49**, HER 14027: ST 7169 2877).

A number of Turnpike Roads were constructed in the Wincanton area in the later part of the 18th century and early part of the 19th century. These included the Turnpike Road from Sparkford Bridge to Bourton constructed in 1756 (**JMHS 50**, HER 29169: ST 720 280). The Turnpike Road from Castle Hill to Wincanton in 1756 (**JMHS 51**, HER 29172: ST 7109 2856). The Turnpike Road from Wincanton to Shepton Montague constructed in 1818 (**JMHS 52**, HER 29173: ST 7129 2862). The Turnpike Road from Barrow to Stoney Stoke also constructed in 1818 (**JMHS 53**, HER 29176: ST 7258 3169). Milestones have been identified at the following locations: Lawrence Hill (**JMHS 54**, HER 14131: ST 7024 2772) and Bayford (**JMHS 55**, HER 17336, 51108: ST 7270 2917).

Industrial archaeology can be detected in the Wincanton area from the Georgian and Regency periods. A quarry pit of the 18th to 19th century was identified at the Dolphin Hotel (**JMHS 56**, HER 17266: ST 7152 2861). A map of 1815 shows the location of a brickyard to the west of Wincanton (**JMHS 57**, HER 54716: ST 701 278).

New Christian forms of religious devotion were established. A Baptist Chapel was constructed in Wincanton in 1832, which had a late 19th century overhaul (**JMHS 58**, HER 18530: ST 7122 2865), there is also a non-Conformist burial ground (**JMHS 59**, HER 18531: ST 7117 2866). A late 19th century Meeting House with burial ground in use from 1833-1935 is also known in the Wincanton area (**JMHS 60**, HER 18532: ST 7150 2863).

There was a brewery site in operation from at least 1839 in North Street, which contained a malthouse and extensive cellars (**JMHS 61**, HER 31702: ST 712 286). Town View was the location of a workhouse from 1838 (**JMHS 62**, HER 54711: ST 709 287), which had replaced two earlier poor houses, one on Wincanton Common and the other by Wincanton Mill. A platform and ditches of a 19th century date covering earlier occupation material (**JMHS 63**, HER 54702: ST 722 284), which was located in Balsam Lane.

Regency and Victorian features can be recognised in and around Charlton Musgrove near Higher Church Farm. South of Rectory Farm there is a deserted farmstead abandoned in the mid-19th century (**JMHS 64**, HER

12012: ST 7295 3055). At Charlton House aerial photographs show the remains of a 19th century park (**JMHS 65**, HER 53719: ST 718 297).

Regency and Victorian features have been identified at Stoke Trister. The church of Saint Andrew at Stoke Trister has been in use since 1841 (**JMHS 66**, HER 54610: ST 7365 2875). The location of the medieval village church was abandoned and the site moved. A mineral spring was identified at the location of Horwood Spa in 1810 (**JMHS 67**, HER 54614: ST 7266 2780). A further mineral spring is noted at Lower Horwood Farm (**JMHS 68**, HER 54712: ST 7252 2717).

At Bayford the medieval settlement must have developed into the current post-medieval and later settlement that can be recognised today. Bayford Post-Office is a grade II listed building with a date stone of 1679 that has been reworked in the 19th century (**JMHS 69**, HER 51103: ST 7263 2911). Ivy House is also a grade II listed building but is of the 18th century (**JMHS 70**, HER 51106: ST 7251 2889). The cottage next to the post-office is a grade II listed building of an early 19th century date (**JMHS 71**, HER 51104: ST 7265 2912). Hope Cottage is also a grade II listed building of the early 19th century (**JMHS 72**, HER 51105: ST 7265 2913). Saint Anne and Saint Teresa's is a grade II building of the early 19th century (**JMHS 73**, HER 51109: ST 7242 2884). Numbers 1 and 2 Colyton Terrace are also a grade II listed building, but with a construction date of 1830 (**JMHS 74**, HER 51127: ST 7170 2870). The Rectory is also a listed building but constructed in 1840 (**JMHS 75**, HER 51126: ST 7168 2870).

The location of a steeplechase course of a 19th century date is known to have been located at Hatherleigh Farm (**JMHS 76**, HER 17755: ST 7059 2739).

Victorian features of the town of Wincanton included the following. The railway station at Wincanton was constructed c 1861 and was in use from 1861 to 1966 (**JMHS 77**, HER 18398: ST 710 283), and was part of the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway (**JMHS 78**, HER 25524: 710 290). The Wincanton Gas Works were constructed in or just before 1877 and were in use from 1877 to 1954 (**JMHS 79**, HER 28955: ST 7115 2837). Excavations identified the remains of a building at 11 Market Place, described as post-medieval, yet the archaeological report stated that no deposits or finds were earlier than the 19th century (**JMHS 80**, HER 30200: ST 7126 2872 (Fig. 4).

Modern features of the parish of Stoke Trister can be seen to include the following sites. A milk factory is recorded on an Ordnance Survey map of c 1904 (**JMHS 81**, HER 14129: ST 7115 2818, Fig. 5). The remains of a cemetery and lynch gate are also on a map of this date (**JMHS 82**, HER 14130: ST 7077 2841). An isolation hospital was established c 1900 (**JMHS 83**, HER 14132: ST 7078 2891). There is a Cattle Market identified in the area c 1904 (**JMHS 84**, HER 14133: ST 7119 2835). The Roman Catholic Church of Saint Luke and Saint Teresa was constructed c 1904 (**JMHS 85**, HER 17813: ST 7367 2875). The mission room is also dated to c 1904 (**JMHS 86**, HER 19806: ST 7265 2910). The School Room was also dated to c 1904 (**JMHS 87**, HER 19807: ST 7329 2871).

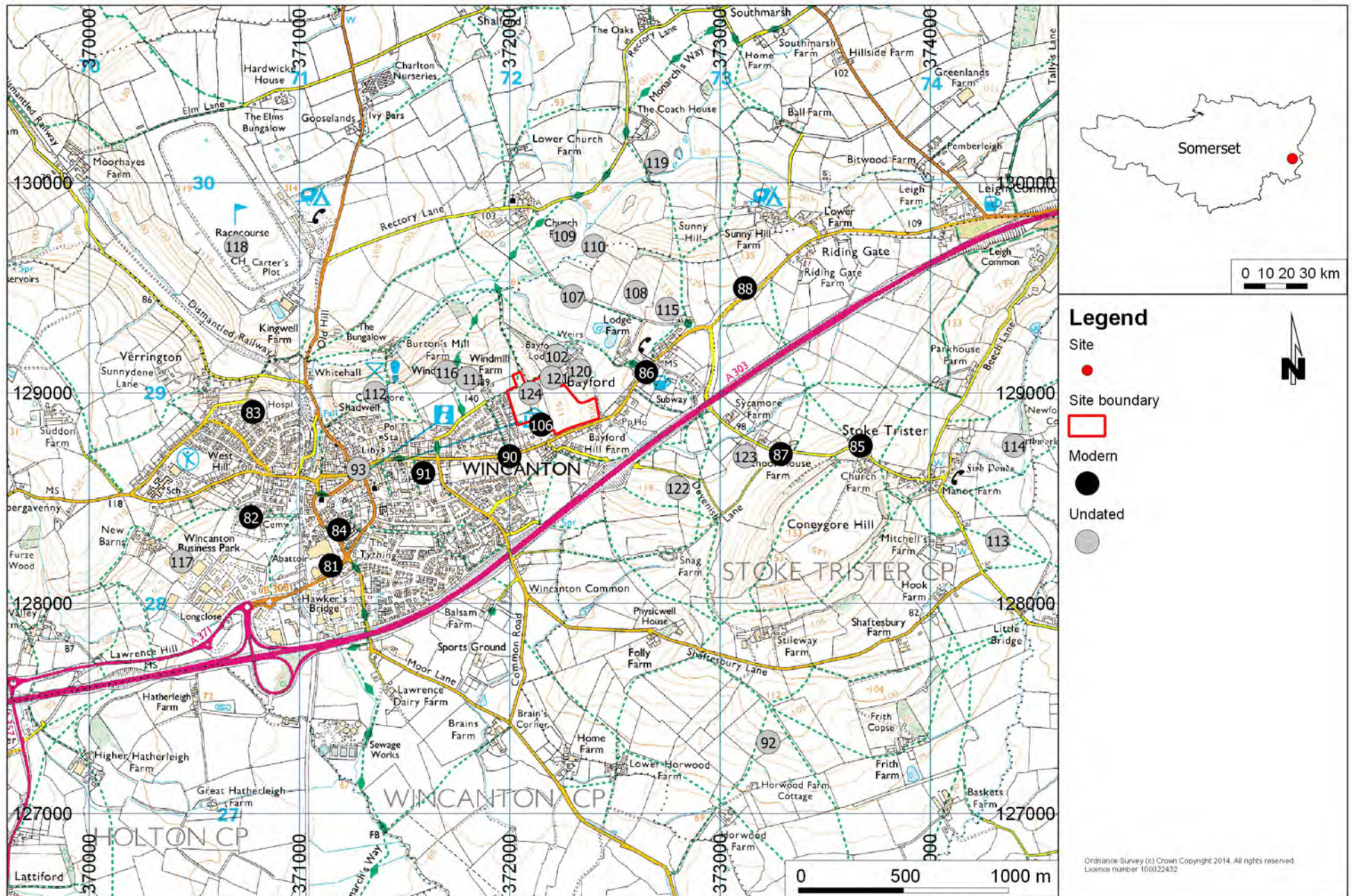


Figure 5: Modern and Undated Historic Environment Record Sites

In Stoke Trister there was a limekiln located to the southwest of Riding Gate, which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1903 (**JMHS 88**, HER 54617: ST 7312 2950).

A World War I memorial was constructed in Stoke Trister churchyard (**JMHS 89**, HER 17821: ST 7367 2875). There is a World War II memorial dated to the 4th July 1945 (**JMHS 90**, HER 17811: ST 720 287). A memorial hall was constructed in 1960 (**JMHS 91**, HER 17812: ST 7159 2862).

There is an undated pond to the west of Frith Farm (**JMHS 92**, HER 54611: ST 7323 2734). Undated cellars and tunnels were recorded under Wincanton near the Greyhound Inn (**JMHS 93**, HER 56887: ST 7128 2864, Fig. 5).

Evaluations at the following sites failed to find any archaeology (HER 15971: ST 7143 2863). Survey work on Bayford Hill over 2ha found no significant archaeological features (HER 32482: ST 718 286). Archaeology was found at the council yard but the full report has not been deposited with the Somerset HER (HER 28187: ST 712 281).

4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 3-13)

The areas designated Plot 1 lie in the old parish of Wincanton, those designated Plot 2 lie in the old parish of Stoke Trister. This division means that there were historically different owners and also variations in map production. The earliest maps survive for the estates associated with Bayford Lodge in Plot 2. These maps go back to the 18th century, while the maps concerning Wincanton only start in the 19th century.

The earliest Bayford map is dated 1783 (SRO D/P/Sto.t/23/1) which shows a number of recognisable features in the area and also some noteworthy place-names (Fig. 6). The field-names include Yonder Worthy (**JMHS 94**: ST 7220 2940, Fig. 3), and two fields called Worthy (**JMHS 95**: ST 7230 2925) located on the north side of where Bayford Lodge is located now. The name is important as the variant forms Worthy, Worth or the Welsh border form Wardine all develop from Old English **worþ**, **weorþ** or **wyrþ**, an enclosure (Gelling 1954, 472). In field-names it is common for the expanded form **wor•ig** to occur, which produces wordy or worthy as in the case on the Bayford map. The names do not occur in the proposal site, but coupled to the Iron Age and Roman activity around Sycamore farm and the Roman villa under Bayford lodge it is likely that these field names refer to areas where earlier earthworks showed the location of agricultural enclosures associated with the villa and perhaps indicate a field system extending northwest and east from the possible villa. To the south of the later site of Bayford Lodge there is a different field system from what is recognisable on later maps. On the west side of Plot 2 there is a wagon road (**JMHS 96**: ST 7220 2813, Fig. 4), which extends north from a hedged road system that extends north from the Turnpike Road that runs through Bayford. At the southern end of these roads is an enclosure in which a house is located on the south side or edge of plot 2 (**JMHS 97**: ST 7225 2875). The road system extends all of the way around this plot of land, which may indicate alterations in the line of the earlier

Bayford Hill Road. The Lodge and the road leading to Bayford Lodge are not shown on this map, and neither is Bayford Lodge although there is a shaded shape where the later was located. Fronting onto the turnpike road immediately to the east of the stream there is a row of two cottages and then the Unicorn Inn (**JMHS 98**: ST 7250 2883). There is a Barn Close (**JMHS 99**: ST 7256 2920) some 300m to the east of the proposal site and buildings in an enclosure to the north of this. Some 300m to the northeast there is a pond (**JMHS 100**: ST 7230 2940) in Hither Hambridge Mead. The reference to a bridge here where none is known to exist also indicates a lost structure outside the area of the proposal site.

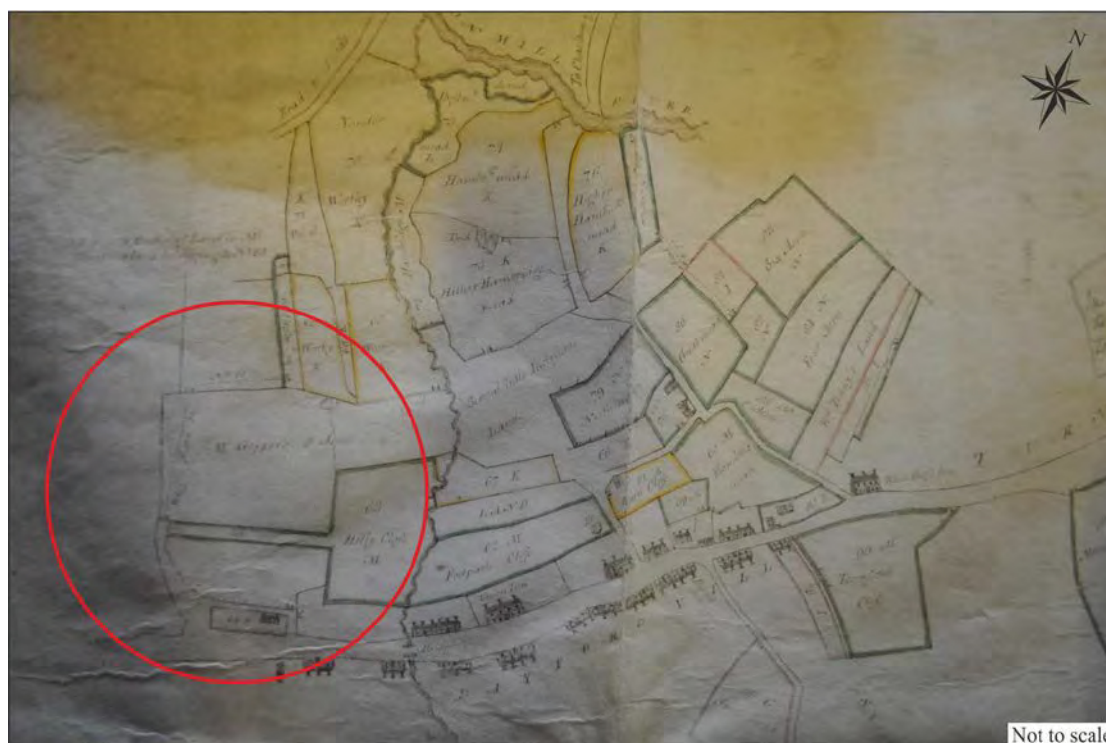


Figure 6 Bayford map of 1783

The second map of the Bayford Estate is dated 1792 (SRO T/PH/Whit/1). This map (Fig. 7) also contains the Worthy field-names, listing Yonder Worthy, Higher Worthy and Hither Worthy, which are in the same location as the earlier map. There is, however, a further addition is Worthy (**JMHS 101**: ST 7242 2906, Fig. 3) that lies on the east side of the stream and some 150m to the east of the proposal site. Bayford Lodge is marked on the map, and there is a castellated tower type structure (**JMHS 102**: ST 7223 2915, Fig. 5) drawn to the west of the main house (perhaps derived from the chapel or was a folly). These features lie some 100m to the northeast of the proposal site. A new road or carriage way (**JMHS 103**: ST 7252 2900, Fig. 4) has been inserted between Bayford Lodge and the turnpike road, which is marked as gated at the south end, but no lodge house occurs next to the gate facing onto the Bayford Road. The Old Unicorn Inn is marked on the map, but the cottages to the west of it are gone. Behind these buildings there appears to be a faint line continuing across the other side of the Lodge Road as if the back property boundary for structures fronting onto the road continued. This could be indicative of premises previously fronting onto the road in this location that

were cleared in the 18th century. The Wagon Road located in the west part of Plot 2 is still shown, as is the house fronting onto the turnpike road.



Figure 7 Bayford map of 1792



Figure 8 Tithe Map of Stoke Trister 1838

The Tithe Map covering Stoke Trister dated 1838 (SRO D/P/cuck/3/1/3) is that of Cucklington and Stoke Trister (Fig. 8). There are two structures at Bayford Lodge, with a road to the lodge and the Lodge building (JMHS 104:

ST 7250 2883). There is a possible square structure that could represent a tower. The building fronting onto the Bayford Road on the southwest corner of Plot 2 is not shown and has presumably been demolished. The map shows the rest of the area as fields with a scarp slope running through.



Figure 9 Tithe Map of Wincanton 1840

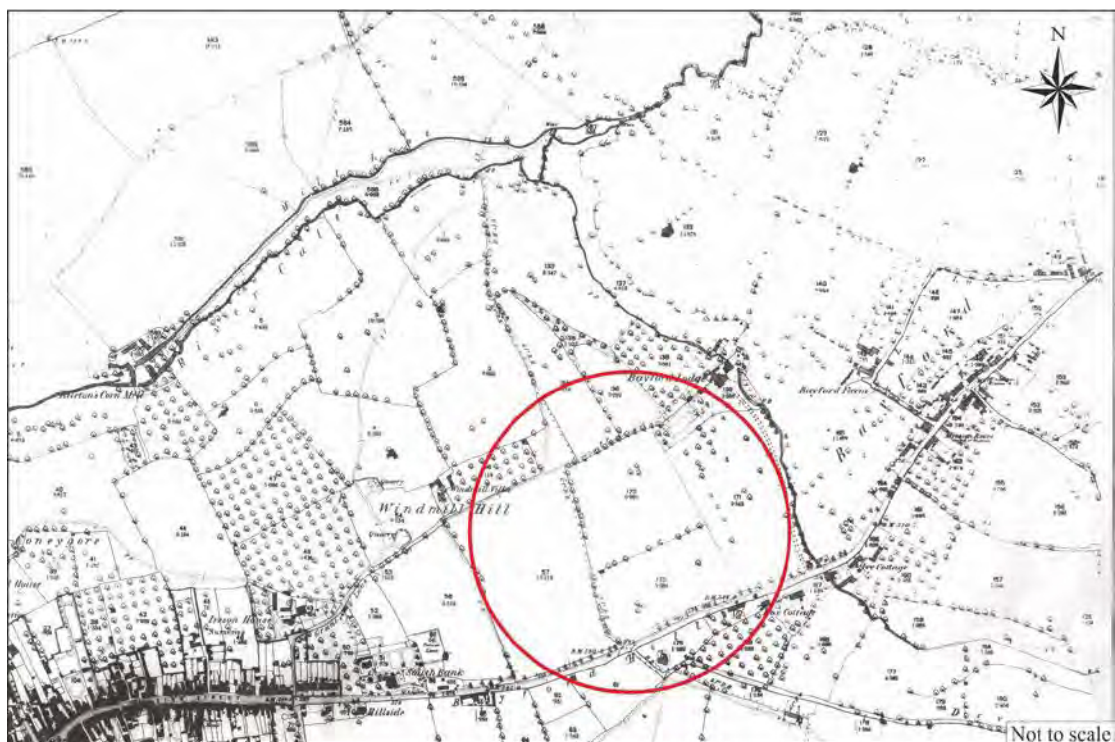


Figure 10 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1: 2,500) 1886

The earliest surviving map of Wincanton parish is the Tithe Map of 1840 (SRO D/P/Winc/3/2/19), which shows a group of fields on Windmill Hill (Fig. 9). Field 146 has the two names Thomas Aubrey Gapper and William Biggin associated with it, one as an owner and the other as a tenant.



Figure 11 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1: 2,500) 1903



Figure 12 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1: 2,500) 1930

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map at 1: 2,500 of 1886 (Somerset 65.16) shows Bayford Lodge with a formerly laid out garden and roadway and a lodge building (Fig. 11). There are some structures in the garden area, but what was probably the tower-like structure to the west of Bayford Lodge has gone. There is a pond (**JMHS 105**: ST 7202 2907) located on the edge of the area in the land attached to Windmill Villa.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map at 1: 2,500 and dated 1903 (Somerset 65.16) shows Bayford Lodge, the road system to it, and the Lodge to the south on the turnpike road (Fig. 12). Agricultural or garden buildings are shown to the southeast of the Lodge, but still located outside Plot 2. On the edge of the proposal site on the northwest side there are hachure marks drawn as if a quarry or terracing for a formal garden has occurred. There is a building shown on the west side of Plot 2 (**JMHS 106**: ST 7215 2885, Fig. 5).

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map also at 1: 2,500 (Somerset 65.16) also shows Bayford Lodge and the buildings located to the southwest of it; located outside the area of the proposal site (Fig. 13). The hachure lines have been removed, perhaps indicative of a quarry or terrace that has been backfilled or levelled. The road from Bayford Lodge is shown as is a Lodge at its south end. The building is still located in the west part of Plot 2. The field boundaries have been altered in the south part of Plot 2 as though this has been turned into an open park land. Plot 1 inside Wincanton parish is described as the location of allotments.

4.4 **Air Photographs and Site Visit (Figure 5)**

The National Monuments Record holds a collection of 34 oblique photographs and 73 vertical photographs that cover the search area. It was the vertical photographs that produced the greater indications of activity across the search area generally.

The vertical collection of aerial photographs in the search area dates back to 1924. Frame 1228 of this sortie showed a series of features to the north of Bayford Lodge and Lodge farm, some of which are shown on later photographs. In the field to the north of Bayford Lodge there is a feature inside the Enclosure Award field systems and a further double mark dividing this area (**JMHS 107**, ST 7230 2946, Fig. 5). Further features are shown north of Lodge Farm (**JMHS 108**, ST 7260 2948), but these may only be post-medieval field systems. A probable quarry is shown east of Church Farm at Charlton Musgrove (**JMHS 109**, ST 7226 2975). Two lynchets are located in the valley at the west end of Sunny Hill (**JMHS 110**, ST 7240 2970).

Frame 3228 from the 1924 sortie shows lynchets over Windmill Hill, already recorded on the HER. There is a quarry or pond to the northwest of Windmill Farm (**JMHS 111**, ST 7180 2907), and a further one on Coneygore Hill to the north of Wincanton (**JMHS 112**, ST 7136 2900). Lynchets are shown on Frame 3230 of this sortie on the south and west side of Coneygore Hill at Stoke Trister, these are already included on the HER.

Aerial photograph (ST 7328/1), an oblique picture taken in 1930, shows Stoke Trister village with a large curving field boundary to the south of the fishpond and enclosure on the modern OS map (**JMHS 113**, ST 7432 2830). A circular feature east of the northern earthwork is marked on the modern OS map (**JMHS 114**, ST 7440 2875), and also building platforms in the area of the church and manor house near Beech Lane.

The next group of vertical photographs were taken in a sortie of 1946. Frame 1359 shows ridge and furrow or lynchets to the north of the White Horse public house at Bayford (**JMHS 115**, ST 7275 2940). Frame 1360 shows a distinct bank running to the northwest of Windmill Hill Farm, which may not be derived from the agricultural lynchets of the area (**JMHS 116**, ST 7170 2910). This could be an earlier bank around which the later lynchets were formed. Frame 1361 shows a series of lynchets to the northwest of Wincanton Business Park (**JMHS 117**, ST 7044 2820).

Frame 3361 of the 1946 sortie shows the remains of the outline of the enclosure field marked out across the current location of the Kingwell racecourse (**JMHS 118**, ST 7070 2970), but in the northeast part of the course there may be the bank of a feature that does not belong to this phase of activity (**JMHS 119**, ST 7070 3010). The frame also shows lynchets at Vennington, which are also on the HER.

Sorties in 1964 contained frame 0463 that identified two circular features (**JMHS 120**, ST 7230 2910) immediately to the south of Bayford Lodge and strip lynchets over part of Plot 2 and in the field to the north (**JMHS 121**, ST 7220 2910). The building is shown on the west side of Plot 2.

The 1994 sortie shows lynchets in fields to the south of Devenish Lane (**JMHS 122**, ST 7280 2855). There appear to be further earthworks to the south of Sycamore Farm (**JMHS 123**, ST 7312 2870).



Plate 1 Plot 1 looking northeast

The site visit did not identify any outstanding features across the site. Plot 1 was a featureless field (plate 1). The only notable standing feature is along the line of the parish boundary in the form of a bank, scarp or lynchet (**JMHS 124**, ST 7210 2900) that runs on the boundary between the two fields (plate 2). The feature may have originated as any of these features, a parish boundary bank as it lies on the old parish boundary between Wincanton and Stoke Trister; the subsequent location of a lynchet or scarp created by differential ploughing techniques either side of the parish boundary. Plot 2 is also a relatively featureless field (plate 3), of which any undulations may be of a natural origin.



Plate 2 Boundary bank or lynchet between plot 1 and 2

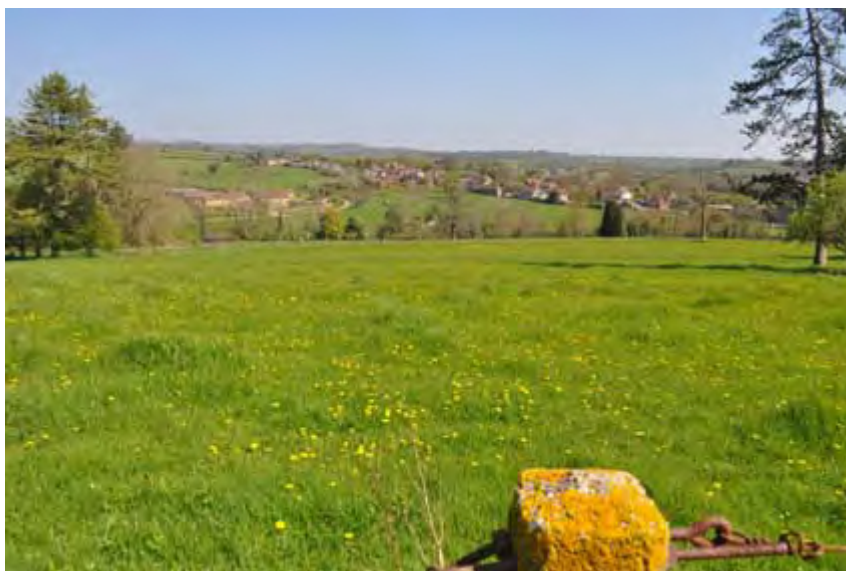


Plate 3 Plot 2 looking southeast

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site

The 2km radius search area covered a substantial area of the landscape, which was requested by the county authorities in an attempt to elucidate the paucity of prehistoric and Roman archaeology in the area.

A number of archaeological sites on the HER and identified through map regression and aerial photography can be noted. Two Bronze Age burials (**JMHS 2**, **JMHS 3**) are both located outside of the area. They are Bronze Age burials, one to the northwest of the proposal site and the other to the southwest. Very few prehistoric sites were encountered in the search and the two burials that were, were identified on Windmill Hill. These could be isolated burials or could be part of a larger cemetery used over an extensive period of time. As no burials were noted in the developments between these two sites it is probable that these may be isolated examples with no wider association to the development site.

The Roman Villa at Bayford Lodge (**JMHS 5**) also lies outside the proposal site. However, such sites often have extensive field systems associated with them. Any villa may be of regional importance or local importance, depending on its size, scale and design. The Worthy field names have been noted (**JMHS 94**, **95**, **101**) as they could imply that any associated field systems were located primarily to the north and east of the claimed location of the villa site and thus outside the area of development. There is some potential for fields associated with this site to extend into Plot 2, though this would only be determined by trial excavation.

The maps show a number of potential Industrial period features of which some could be slightly older. On the west side of Plot 2 the line of a Wagon Road (**JMHS 96**) is marked. The significance of this road is only important in a local context. A house (**JMHS 97**) is shown on the north side of the Bayford to Wincanton road, its exact location is not known but it could lay just on or just off the proposed development site. The exact significance of this building is not known, and what it could imply for the land fronting onto that turnpike road. The map of 1792 also shows a castellated tower (**JMHS 102**), which may be associated with the Bayford chapel. The structure is located outside the proposal site, and although it may not be affected we have no knowledge of what it is exactly and what may be occurring in its hinterland. A building occurs in the west part of Plot 2 on the map of 1903 (**JMHS 106**), the nature of the structure is unknown, but it is highly likely that it is an agricultural building with very little significance or merit.

The aerial photographs show circular features to the south of Bayford Lodge (**JMHS 120**), these lie outside the proposed development. It is not understood what these features are, but one of them is shown on the map of 1792. This would imply that they could be garden features associated with the lodge and would not be impinged by this development. The other feature is strip lynchets that show up in Plot 2 (**JMHS 121**); as agricultural features of a

probable medieval or post-medieval date these would be considered moderately archaeologically important.

The last feature to note is the parish boundary bank (**JMHS 124**). The exact origins of this feature are unknown. Here it is being assumed that it originated as a boundary bank created in the medieval period on the line of the division between Wincanton and Stoke Trister. The drop in ground level on the east side of the feature is presumably from agricultural activity, although there is the possibility that it has been deliberately scarped.

Though there are indications of potential archaeological features in the area, the apparent significance of these features would not in themselves as we understand them at present be sufficient to preclude the proposed development.

5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

A number of archaeological features were noted in the immediate area, a number of them were located outside the development area. Our present knowledge of these sites may suggest that in the northeast part of Plot 2, towards Bayford Lodge, and in the south of Plot 2, along the line of the Bayford to Wincanton road there is the best chance of finding any archaeology. That strip lynchets or ridge and furrow (**JMHS 121**) could be identified in Plot 2 would indicate that the area has in the past seen significant ploughing. This can either remove earlier archaeology if ephemeral or conceal archaeology and obscure it. Thus, if any archaeological features did extend out around the villa or along the street frontage the survival of any archaeology may be patchy. No above ground remains of these possible features could be noted.

The wagon road and agricultural building (**JMHS 96, 106**) could not be identified on the ground at the site visit. Their survival may be ephemeral if anything at all.

The parish boundary bank is a substantial terrace or lynchets across the hillside (**JMHS 124**), we do not understand its development as a constructed feature or as a product of agricultural erosion.

5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains

The proposed development of the site sees the construction of 100 houses. In Plot 2 there is a link road onto the Wincanton to Bayford road, the tree line on the road frontage is maintained except where the road is inserted. The road sweeps around in a large crescent, with building to the west and the park maintained to the east. There is a road that extends west from the central part of the crescent that cuts through the parish boundary feature (**JMHS 124**). The line of this feature with its associated hedgeline is retained to the north and south. The main area of Plot 1 is developed with roads and housing.

The area can be shown to have a potential for archaeology as stated in 5.1 above, but it is highly likely that the potential of this archaeology survives only in a patchy form. Roman field systems could potentially survive in the northeast of Plot 2 as buried features. Post-medieval to Industrial period buildings could front onto the Wincanton to Bayford road. No above ground features could be noted of either of these. If archaeology does survive in these areas it will be impacted upon.

The insertion of a road through the parish boundary bank means that part of the feature will be destroyed, however, as much of the plan shows at present a significant amount of this feature survives.

6 CONCLUSIONS

A Desk-Based Assessment was carried for land between Wincanton and Bayford Lodge. The search area requested had a 2km radius, so as to enhance the possibility that information could be noted for the later prehistoric period and Roman periods.

Bronze-Age cremations are recognised on Windmill Hill at its north and south sides, but there is no indication at present that the plateau was used for a larger cemetery that would infringe on the proposal site.

Iron Age and Roman deposits have been identified at Sycamore Farm and two villas have been identified, one of which is at Bayford Lodge. The site at Bayford Lodge is located outside the area of the proposal site but it is possible that field systems associated with it could survive as buried features in Plot 2.

Map evidence from the 18th century indicates that structures were built along the line of the Wincanton to Bayford road. There is a small potential for archaeological remains in this area, but some of this may lie outside the area of proposed development or under the tree line which is retained.

Aerial photographs show that Plot 2 has had strip lynchets in the past. This shows that the area of parkland around Bayford has previously been ploughed, thus some of the potential archaeology in the area will have been denuded.

Other features on the maps indicate a wagon road and a building in the west part of Plot 2, features of an Industrial period development with little archaeological significance.

The remaining feature is the parish boundary bank that has an unknown origin. This has a significant downward terrace on the east side. The origins of the feature are not known. The feature in the current proposal will be partially destroyed.

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7.2 Historic Maps

D/P/Sto.t/23/1 1783 Map of Bayford Estate

T/PH/Whit/1 1792 Map of the Bayford Estate

D/P/cuck/3/1/3 1838 Tithe Map of Cucklington and Stoke Trister

D/P/Winc/3/2/19 1840 Tithe Map of Wincanton

OS FE 65.16 1886 1: 2,500 map of Wincanton

OS SE 65.16 1903 1: 2,500 map of Wincanton

OS TE 65.16 1930 1: 2,500 map of Wincanton

7.3 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Bronze Age	31476	373500	128800	Sycamore Farm: Bronze Age flint work
2	Bronze Age	54703	371800	128900	Windmill Hill Quarry: Bronze Age burial associated with a beaker
3	Bronze Age	28283, 28284, 28285	372020	128624	Deanesley Way: Bronze Age cremation detected by geophysical survey and later excavation
4	Iron Age	15155, 28867, 54606	373030	129000	Sycamore Farm: Features associated with early Iron Age pottery
5	Roman	54602	372200	129100	Bayford Lodge: The remains of a Roman Villa were reported when building work took place in 1765, when Roman pottery was recovered. No archaeological evidence of this find has subsequently been reported
6	Roman	15154, 28867, 54606	373000	129000	Sycamore Farm: Roman occupation layers containing pottery dated from the 1st to the 4th century AD
7	Roman	15155	373030	129000	Sycamore Farm: Roman livestock enclosures, hearths and industrial activity
8	Roman	15156	373020	129000	Stoke Lane: Roman material recovered
9	Roman	26994	371800	128500	Greenway Close: Roman occupation layers
10	Roman	54615	373500	128800	Higher Sycamore Farm: Roman pottery scatter of the 3rd to 4th centuries AD associated with a probable settlement
11	Roman	54698	370260	128250	New Barns Farm: The remains of a Roman Villa with sculptured stone and the remains of a platform to the south of the farm buildings
12	Early Medieval	28867	371100	128400	Wincanton: Documented location in 1066 of an early medieval settlement
13	Early Medieval		374100	128700	Stoke Trister: Documented location in 1066 of possibly two early medieval estate centres
14	Early Medieval		372100	129800	Charlton Musgrove: Documented location in 1066 of an early medieval estate centre
15	Medieval	53715	371380	129200	Burton Mill Farm: Mill leat and mill of a medieval origin. The Domesday book refers to a mill in this manor
16	Medieval	54697	371100	128480	Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Wincanton: The location of a church and cemetery of a medieval date, which may be early medieval in origin
17	Medieval	54709	371000	128000	Wincanton: The town in the 14th century was called a borough, but no legal documentation survives to confirm this status. The town flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries as a woolltown
18	Medieval	15574	371390	128510	Saint Luke and Saint Teresa: Medieval ditch and dog burial
19	Medieval	26994	371800	128500	Greenway Close: Medieval occupation layers

20	Medieval	54705	371060	128610	Silver Street: The location of the town mill, an earlier mill is documented on the site in 1425
21	Medieval/Post-Med	54704	371900	129000	Windmill Hill: Windmill Hill and Windmill Farm are so named in the 17th century, no extant document survives describing a windmill so it is considered that the structure was probably medieval in date
22	Medieval/Post-Med	14324	371530	128650	38-40 High Street: Late medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered
23	Medieval/Undated	14134	371360	128930	Undated earthwork platform probably of a medieval or later date
24	Medieval/Post-Med	54699	371700	129200	Windmill Hill: Agricultural lynchets of a probable medieval or post-medieval date
25	Medieval/Post-Med	54707	370300	129400	Vennington: Agricultural lynchets of a probable medieval or post-medieval date
26	Medieval	26283	371660	128490	Balsam House: Medieval deposits
27	Medieval/Post-Med	54702	372200	128400	Balsam Lane: Deserted settlement of late medieval or post-medieval date
28	Medieval	12011	372300	130000	Charlton Musgrove: Earthworks of a deserted medieval village
29	Medieval	53711	372010	129900	Saint Stephen: Charlton Musgrove medieval church and cemetery
30	Medieval		374200	128800	Stoke Trister: The location of a medieval church
31	Medieval		374180	128700	Stoke Trister: Medieval manor location
32	Medieval/Post-Med	54615	373200	128800	Higher Sycamore Farm: Medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered
33	Medieval/Post-Med	54608	373200	128100	Coneygore Hill: Agricultural strip lynchets
34	Medieval/Post-Med	54609	373200	128100	Coneygore Hill: Place-name evidence indicates that this is associated with rabbit warrens
35	Medieval/Post-Med	54613	373600	128600	Windmill Field: The location of a windmill
36	Medieval		372600	129200	Bayford: Medieval settlement
37	Medieval		372800	129300	Parsonage House: Medieval structure recorded in this location in 1482, but which was demolished by 1838
38	Post-Medieval		372340	129250	Bayford Lodge: Building of 17th and 18th century date
39	Medieval/Post-Med	54017	370210	127570	Great Hatherleigh Farm: Linear earthworks that are part of a deer park or woodland banks
40	Medieval	54022	370500	127000	Great Hatherleigh Farm: The location of a deserted medieval village
41	Medieval/Post-Med	54717	371300	129000	Coneygare, Wincanton: The place-name refers to a rabbit warren
42	Medieval	55406	371250	128780	Shadwell: A medieval coin recovered from the well
43	Medieval	11645	371590	128550	High Street: Truncated features disturbed by 17th-18th century landscaping

44	Medieval/Post-Med	14325	371640	128590	Balsam House: Medieval boundary bank and stone quarry with later deposits
45	Post-Medieval	26283	371660	128490	Balsam House: Post-medieval deposits
46	Post-Medieval	26994	371800	128500	Greenway Close: Late post-medieval deposits
47	Industrial	54710	371700	128800	Windmill Hill/Ireson Pottery Works: Delftware production site
48	Industrial	54710	371690	128790	Hayescroft, Grants Lane: Delftware production site
49	Industrial	14027	371690	128770	Grants Lane: Delftware wasters were found in this location
50	Industrial	29169	372000	128000	Sparkford Bridge to Bourton turnpike road constructed 1756
51	Industrial	29172	371090	128560	Castle Hill to Wincanton turnpike road constructed 1756
52	Industrial	29173	371290	128620	Wincanton to Shepton Montague turnpike road constructed 1818
53	Industrial	29176	372580	131690	Barrow to Stoney Stoke turnpike road constructed 1818
54	Industrial	14131	370240	127720	Lawrence Hill: Milestone
55	Industrial	17336	372700	129170	Bayford: Milestone
56	Industrial	17266	371520	128610	Dolphin Hotel: Quarry pit
57	Industrial	54716	370100	127800	Wincanton: A brickyard identified on a maps of 1815
58	Industrial	18530	371220	128650	Baptist Chapel constructed 1832
59	Industrial	18531	371170	128660	Non-conformist burial ground
60	Industrial	18532	371500	128630	Meeting House of the late 19th century with a burial ground 1833-1935
61	Industrial	31702	371200	128600	North Street: Brewery site containing malting house and extensive cellars
62	Industrial	54711	370900	128700	Town View: a workhouse established in 1838
63	Industrial	54702	372200	128400	Balsam Lane: Platform and ditches of a 19th century date
64	Industrial/Post-med	12012	372950	130550	Rectory Farm: Deserted farmstead abandoned in the mid-19th century
65	Industrial	53719	371800	129700	Charlton House: The remains of a 19th century park
66	Industrial	54610	373650	128750	Saint Andrew: A new church was built at Stoke Trister
67	Industrial	54614	372660	127800	Horwood Spa: Mineral spring identified in 1810
68	Industrial	54712	372520	127170	Lower Horwood Farm: A further mineral spring identified
69	Industrial/Post-Med	51103	372630	129110	Bayford Post-Office: Listed building with date stone of 1679, but reworked in the 19th century
70	Industrial	51106	372510	128890	Ivy House: Listed building of the 18th century
71	Industrial	51104	372650	129120	Listed building next to the post-office of a 19th century date
72	Industrial	51105	372650	129130	Hope Cottage: Listed building of the 19th century

73	Industrial	51109	372420	128840	Saint Anne and Saint Teresa: Listed building of the 19th century
74	Industrial	51127	371700	128700	1 & 2 Colyton Terrace: Listed building of 1830
75	Industrial	51126	371680	128700	The Rectory: Listed building of 1840
76	Industrial	17755	370590	127390	Hatherleigh Farm: Steeplecase course of the 19th century
77	Industrial	18398	371000	128300	Wincanton Railway Station used c 1861 to 1966
78	Industrial	25524	371000	129000	Somerset and Dorest Joint Railway
79	Industrial	28955	371150	128370	Winton Gas Works 1877 to 1954
80	Industrial/Post-Med	30200	371260	128720	11 Market Place: Building described as post-medieval but other indications are that this did not pre-date the 19th century
81	Modern	14129	371150	128180	Milk Factory c1904
82	Modern	14130	370770	128410	Cemetery and lych gate
83	Modern	14132	370780	128910	Isolation Hospital c 1900
84	Modern	14133	371190	128350	Cattle Market c 1904
85	Modern	17813	373670	128750	Saint Luke and Saint Teresa: Roman Catholic Church
86	Modern	19806	372650	129100	Mission Room c 1904
87	Modern	19807	373290	128710	School Room c 1904
88	Modern	54617	373120	129500	Riding Gate: Kiln location 1903
89	Modern	17821	373670	128750	Stoke Trister Churchyard: World War I memorial
90	Modern	17811	372000	128700	World War II memorial dated 4th July 1945
91	Modern	17812	371590	128620	Memorial Hall constructed in 1960
92	Undated	54611	373230	127340	Frith Farm: Undated pond
93	Undated	56887	371280	128640	Wincanton: Undated cellars and tunnels near the Greyhound Inn
94	Medieval/Roman		372200	129400	Yonder Worthy: Worthy derived from an Old English word for an enclosure
95	Medieval/Roman		372300	129250	Worthy: Hither and Higher Worthy, Old English word for enclosures
96	Industrial		372200	178130	Plot 2 wagon road
97	Industrial		372250	128750	House on map of 1783 on the south edge of plot 2
98	Industrial/Post-Med		372500	128830	Unicorn Inn and 2 cottages on map of 1783
99	Industrial/Post-Med		372560	129200	Barn close and surrounding buildings on map of 1783
100	Industrial		372300	129400	Hither Hambridge Pond on 1783 map
101	Medieval/Roman		372420	129060	Worthy: Field-name using Old English word for enclosure
102	Undated/Medieval		372230	129150	Bayford Lodge: Castellated tower to the west of Bayford Lodge on 1792

					map
103	Industrial		372520	129000	A new road to Bayford Lodge on 1792 map
104	Industrial		372500	128830	Lodge Building constructed between 1792 to 1838
105	Industrial		372020	129070	Windmill Villa: Pond on 1886 map
106	Modern		372150	128850	Building on west side of plot 2 on 1903 map
107	Undated		372300	129460	Bayford Lodge: Possible enclosure to north
108	Undated		372600	129480	Lodge Farm: Possible post-medieval field systems
109	Undated		372260	129750	Charlton Musgrove: Quarry
110	Undated		372400	129700	Sunny Hill: Two lynchets
111	Undated		371800	129070	Windmill Farm: Quarry or pond
112	Undated		371360	129000	Coneygore Hill, Wincanton: Quarry
113	Undated		374320	128300	Stoke Trister: Large curving boundary of an enclosure
114	Undated		374400	128750	Stoke Trister: Circular feature, round barrow ring ditch or a circular enclosure
115	Undated		372750	129400	White Horse Public House: Lynchets / ridge and furrow to the north
116	Undated		371700	129100	Windmill Hill: A distinct bank to the northwest of the farm, possibly not part of the lynchets
117	Undated		370440	128200	Wincanton Business Park: Lynchets to the northwest
118	Undated		370700	129700	Kingwell Racecourse: Enclosure field system across racecourse
119	Undated		372700	130100	Kingwell Racecourse: Enclosure possibly earlier than the enclosure fields
120	Undated		372300	129100	Bayford Lodge: Two circular features south of Bayford Lodge, one is marked on a map of 1792
121	Undated		372200	129100	Bayford Lodge, Plot 2: Strip lynchets in plot 2 and in field to the north
122	Undated		372800	128550	Devenish Lane: Three fields with ridge and furrow
123	Undated		373120	128700	Sycamore Farm: Earthworks to the south
124	Undated		372100	129000	Parish boundary bank or terrace