

English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Lyng and Athelney

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

LYNG AND ATHELNEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Somerset County Council would like to thank all the people who assisted in the compiling or editing of this report.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report forms one of a series commissioned by English Heritage and prepared by Somerset County Council with the aim of assessing urban archaeology as part of the Monuments Protection Programme. The work was carried out from 1994 to 1998 by Clare Gathercole and Miranda Richardson (from 1996), managed by Chris Webster. The reports are essentially as completed during that period but have been updated by Chris Webster with new archaeological information in early 2003.

English Heritage has funded two programmes assess the urban archaeological resource - intensive and extensive. The former is restricted to the major historic cities, characterised by a great depth of archaeological remains, a wealth of historical documentation and in many cases, by a great deal of archaeological investigation. The extensive urban surveys cover the smaller towns and are based on information in the local Sites and Monuments Record with limited amounts of new information collected during the project. Once the information has been collected and mapped, attention is focused on the analysis of the town plan and defining topographic units within the town. This will lead to the preparation of guidance for planners, developers and others involved in the management of the town.

II. MAJOR SOURCES

1. Primary documents

Asser's *Life of King Alfred*, *The Anglo Saxon Chronicle* and *The Burghal Hideage* all include mention of Lyng or Athelney. The other major source is Harbin's transcript of the Athelney cartulary (Bates 1899, Keynes 1992). Later primary sources are mentioned in the VCH chapters concerning Lyng and Athelney monastery.

2. Local histories

There is a VCH chapter on Lyng (Dunning 1992) and another on Athelney Monastery (Holmes 1911).

3. Maps

Although there are several 18th century maps of Lyng Court Farm in West Lyng, only the 1795 map of Athelney Farm, the 1833 Parish Map and the 1839 Tithe Map are useful additions to OS series for East Lyng and Athelney.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF LYNG AND ATHELNEY

The island of Athelney is a spur of keuper marl which rises proud of the Somerset levels. As the marshy land is now drained the site is considerably less remote than it once was.

Little is known of the prehistory of the site although the occasional find of prehistoric date and the as yet undated cropmarks show the possibility of prehistoric occupation deserves further investigation. Similarly little is known of this area in the Roman period although recent work to the south-west of Lyng is shedding new light on this period.

The place-name Athelney has been translated as '*isle of the aethlings*' and is traditionally the place where Aethelwine (son of Cynegils, king of the West Saxons 611-42, brother of Cenwealh, king of the West Saxons 642-72) lived as a hermit in the mid-7th century, who later was to be venerated as a saint (Keynes 1992). It was also used as a refuge by King Alfred the Great in 878, from Danish invasions according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. During the seven weeks he stayed at Athelney King Alfred is supposed to have built a fortress from which he launched his

attack on the Danes. In May of that year he was able to defeat the Danish king Guthrum at the battle of Edington in Wiltshire, after which Guthrum was baptized at Aller with the name Athelstan. Other legends have grown up around the site such as Alfred taking shelter in a swineherds hut where he burnt the cakes. The *Life of King Alfred* states that Alfred founded a monastery at Athelney in 893, as a thanks-offering for the defeat of the Danish army and describes the site thus ‘...surrounded by, swampy impassable and extensive marshland and ground water on every side. It cannot be reached in any way except by punts or by a causeway which has been built by protracted labour between two fortresses. A formidable fortress of elegant workmanship was set up by the command of the king at the western end of the causeway’ (Keynes and Lapidge 1983:84). This last probably refers to a burh built on the raised ground of East Lyng which was listed in the Burghal Hideage of the early 10th century. Whether the author of this work was indeed Alfred’s contemporary and friend Asser, is now doubted by some historians, the work may have been written c.1000 by an imposter using the late 9th century *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as a historical framework (Smythe 1995). Detail included in this work and absent from the *Chronicle* (such as that quoted above) should therefore be treated with caution. If not a contemporary document written from first-hand experience, the Life’s sources may have been aural history, tradition and first-hand or related experience of the places mentioned in the text as they were at the turn of the millennium.

In the 12th century William of Malmesbury remarked on the unusual construction of what he took to be King Alfred’s abbey. In the 1530’s Leland noted a wooden bridge used to enter the Abbey. However, the buildings were to crumble following the dissolution, the stone probably being quarried for the buildings of Athelney Farm in the 1670s. Antiquary excavations on the site in the 17th and 18th century apparently produced painted stone of some quality and a vault containing human remains (Keynes 1992:151).

By Domesday, Lyng is not recorded as having any special importance, although the monastic church of St. Peter at Athelney held other land, Lyng itself is described as a small rural settlement. In 1267 a charter for a market was granted, but this seems to have come to nothing by 1349. Despite this the settlement retained burh status and was recorded as such in 1498-9. A chapel, dependant on the church at Athelney, was founded at East Lyng prior to 1291, on the west edge of the medieval settlement. By the mid-16th century there were only 16 houses at East Lyng (Dunning 1992:54).

The site of Athelney is now deserted other than a monument erected in 1801 and Athelney Farm. The village of East Lyng remains a small rural settlement, although possibly retaining in its form a hint of its earlier history.

IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF LYNG and ATHELNEY

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1 Archaeological work in the town

Archaeological interventions in the area of Lyng and Athelney are recorded in section V. Much of our knowledge of Lyng and Athelney’s past is based on the historic texts rather than the results of archaeological inquiry.

0.2 Standing structures and visible remains

Part of the Saxon defences are visible on the west side of East Lyng.

1. PREHISTORIC

(No map)

1.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

No evidence of this period has been found in excavation. However two bronze palstaves were found at Athelney, although their exact provenances are unknown.

Recent work on the Baltmoor Wall recovered unstratified worked wood dating from the Bronze Age perhaps suggesting an earlier line of communication from Lyng to Athelney (SMR 15623)..

1.2 Context

Lyng is one of 37 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is as yet no strong evidence of prehistoric settlement on the site of the later town - though there was probably activity in the surrounding marshy areas and on the Isle of Athelney; and it should be remembered that it is notoriously difficult for archaeologists to demonstrate a prehistoric presence in areas which were subsequently built up. Whilst 'towns' were not, generally speaking, a feature of prehistoric landscapes, many of the same factors which made the site desirable in later periods would already have been operative.

2. ROMAN (Map A)

2.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

A series of small trenches was excavated to the south-west of East Lyng by the Bridgwater and District Archaeology Society in 1996 and 1997 which revealed pottery and features dating to the Roman period. (Ellson 1996:3-23).

2.2 Context

The Roman period was one of deliberate, strategic urbanisation. The area which is now Somerset appears to have been less affected than some other areas by this, in that few really urban sites are known, and this probably reflects its marginal position. However, the widespread distribution of Roman or Romanised settlements shows that the county - particularly east of the Parrett - was heavily populated and exploited in this period.

Lyng is one of 26 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is as yet no evidence of Roman settlement. Though there was some activity in the area, it was on the margins of land subject to flooding, and was therefore apparently less heavily settled than some other areas in the county.

Recent work by the television programme Time Team has recorded early material from Athelney including a sherd of 6th-century African Red Slipware but this is not yet published.

2.3 Archaeological features (centre), shown on Map A

2.3.a Settlement

LYN/201 Settlement Site (SMR 12609)
Building materials including tile and brick were found in the excavation (referred to above) which suggest a building of Roman date in the vicinity of the excavations (Ellson 1996).

Taken from SMR maps.

2.3.b Other not mapped

Roman Mask (SMR 10554)
A bronze mask of Dionysius, now in the British Museum is thought to have been found at Athelney although its precise provenance is unknown.

3. SAXON (Map B)

3.1 Archaeological work in the town/Archaeological knowledge

17th century antiquarian excavations at Athelney are described in letters from Andrew Paschall, rector of Chedzoy to John Aubrey in 1674 (Keynes 1992:151, Fowles and Legg 1980:868-71, 988-9). More recent investigation on the site has included small excavations related to the repair of the Alfred monument (Dennison 1985), contour and geophysical survey carried out by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory in 1987, geophysical survey (Croft *et al* 1993) and a series of trial trenches, sections and boreholes in the Balt Moor Wall (Collings *et al* 1996).

Three excavations prior to development have taken place at East Lyng; in the south-east of the village (Leach 1976), at Lockett's Cottage (Croft and Adkins 1988) and prior to the construction of a pipeline to the north of the village (BARAS 1995).

3.2 Context

Though the Post-Roman and early Saxon periods were characterised by a return to non-urban lifestyles, the later Saxon period (from the 9th century onwards) saw the beginnings of a resurgence of trading places and towns. This was controlled, in England, by the Saxon royal families (though it was part of a wider trend), and took place in the context of a network of royal estate administration centres which was already established (in some cases long-established). The reasons for the changes were many and complex, combining defensive, administrative and ecclesiastical considerations with, increasingly, purely commercial aspirations.

As one of the heartlands of the kings of Wessex, Somerset played an important part in the early re-urbanisation of the south, and there are a number of places amongst those studied for this project which can claim to have been towns before the Norman Conquest. However, there are also a number which can claim to have been ‘central places’ performing more limited, and non-commercial, functions: not all such places developed into towns, but many towns originated in such specialised settlements.

Though it was associated with a major monastic site, Lyng is the only one of the four Somerset *burhs* (fortified sites) covered by the survey which had not developed some form of proto-urban activity by the end of the Saxon period, and the only one not obviously linked to a nearby royal estate centre (unless it were Cannington, which itself never became urban).

3.3 Archaeological features, shown on Map B

3.3.a Communications

LYN/304

Bridge or Causeway

The *Life of King Alfred* includes a description of the monastery and fort and mentions a causeway or bridge crossing the Lyng-Athelney gap through which a branch of the Tone flowed. It is a matter of translation whether a bridge or causeway was described, Stevenson (1959) preferring the former and Keynes and Lapidge the latter (1983). The *causeway* translation has generally been preferred due to the widely held view that such a causeway was a direct predecessor of, and followed the same line as the Balt Moor wall.

In the first half of the 12th century a cut had been made to the south of Athelney island further splitting this branch of the Tone, evidenced by a charter of King Stephen which confirmed to the monks of Athelney, ‘..that passage and watercourse that they have made through the middle of the moor below their church on the south side..’ (Bates 1899:169, Collings *et al* 1996:3).

In addition to the cut and prior to c.1395, the other branch of the Tone, lying to the south-east of both Lyng and Athelney was straightened, cutting off or at least reducing the flow of water through the Lyng-Athelney gap. This is evidenced by the a document of this date in which the Abbot of Athelney admits to having illegally expropriated ‘..a water course where the Tone used to flow..’ (quoted in Williams 1970:59). The construction of the Balt Moor Wall (SMR 10545) has usually been seen as the final part of the same flood control scheme (*ibid*).

Recent evaluation excavations into the Balt Moor Wall, prior to consolidation of the bank, appear to confirm this theory, pottery found within or immediately below the bank dated to the 14th century. However little evidence of an earlier causeway was found although further un-interpreted stratigraphy survived below the bank construction. Only the trial trench closest to Lyng revealed a layer of laid stone and rubble at a depth of 3.2m below the present ground level, which could be interpreted as an early structure.

As the recent excavations have shown that no wood was used in the construction of the wall it is possible that an alternative means of crossing the Lyng-Athelney gap existed. A more direct route, north of the Balt Moor Wall is suggested here.

The area shown is conjectural

3.3.b Military sites

LYN/302

Stronghold at Athelney (SMR 11117, SM 33710)

Both the *Life of King Alfred* and the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* record that in 878 King Alfred sought refuge on the Isle of Athelney for about seven weeks before heading to Edington where Guthrum was defeated, during which time he 'made a fortress' (Keynes and Lapidge 1983:84:55, Garmondsway 1977:76-77). The location of this original fortress is not known and it is unlikely that it was a substantial construction, as the marsh surrounding the isle would itself have provided protection. It has been postulated that a fort was located on the western end of the isle (Aston and Leech 1977:89) due in part to the description of a causeway or bridge linking two forts in the *Life* (see above) and partly due to a slight scarp at the base of the slope which is thought to represent denuded defences.

Several attempts have been made to establish the character of any settlement on this site. A contour survey was carried out in 1985 by Somerset County Council which did not show any anomalies which could be interpreted as defensive structures. In 1993 Time Team made a television programme which included field walking, geophysical survey and plotting aerial photographs. The geophysical survey did not show features which could be interpreted as representing fortification but did produce a series of ditch features and evidence of metalworking. Anglo-Saxon iron slag was recovered during field walking of this area. In 1996 during excavations along Balt Moor Wall part of a furnace base was found, although it was not stratified (Collings *et al* 1996:8). A 1947 RAF aerial photograph (CPE.UK.1924.3408 in *Somerset Studies Library*) showed a large circular feature on the eastern slope of the hill, with other features, none of which were shown up by the geophysical survey. It is still to be shown whether this feature could be the remains of Alfred's initial fortification at Athelney or belongs to an earlier period. Further, features of unknown date were also picked up from aerial photographs as part of the claylands survey in 1984-5 (AP, overlays held with SMR maps, McDonnell 1985). This whole area at the western end of Athelney Island requires further research to establish what may be several phases of use from different periods, including good evidence of metalworking.

Part of the area has been slighted by the excavation of the slipway flood relief channel (see below).

After Aston and Leech 1977:89, the area shown is conjectural.

LYN/303

Lyng Burh (SMR 11836, SM 33711)

The *Life of King Alfred* describes, at the western end of the bridge or causeway 'a formidable fortress of elegant workmanship was setup by the command of the king' which has been interpreted as the burh at East Lyng. Lyng is mentioned in the early 10th century Burghal Hideage with 100 hides which is thought to represent defences of c.412.5 ft. in length. Hill (1967) suggests that a low bank and ditch on the west side of the present village, on the same alignment as the east wall of the church, represents the burh defences. The bank would have cut off the peninsula at its narrowest point, leaving the rest of the settlement to be protected by the marshland. Although no thorough survey of this feature exists it is approximately the length given in the Burghal Hideage.

Two excavations have taken place within the supposed bounds of the burh. The first (SMR 12897) in 1976, prior to a housing development, was largely negative, producing only post-17th century features and medieval pottery in residual contexts (Leach 1976). However, Leach was able to suggest evidence for a series of planned streets within the burh although he doubted that they were built up in the Saxon period. He proposed a central east-west road with pairs of opposing lanes running north-south on the basis of the current settlement form and topographical evidence.

The second excavation (SMR 12786) took place in 1988 at Lockett's Cottage. It has been interpreted as showing a section through a denuded bank and possible palisade on the south side of the burh (Croft and Adkins 1989). This feature was not clearly dated and its relationship with the bank noted by Hill is still to be ascertained.

In 1995, a watching brief to the north of Moorland's farm, outside the area of the suggested burh, produced no dated archaeological features (SMR 90070).

After Aston and Leech 1977:88

3.3.c Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

LYN/301 Benedictine Monastery (SMR 11117, SM 33710)

Alfred is reputed to have founded a monastery on the isle of Athelney in the late 880s. William of Malmesbury visited the site in early 12th century and described the construction of what he thought to be Alfred's abbey as '*...in a new fashion with four piers driven into the ground support the whole structure; four chancels of spherical form are disposed around it*' (quoted by Keynes 1992:149).

By 1321 however, the buildings were in disrepair and rebuilding is recorded in the 14th and 15th centuries. The abbey was dissolved in 1539.

Early excavation on the site of the monastery apparently revealed the foundations of the medieval church, pillar bases and fragments of traceried windows and painted sculpture. More recently excavation around the Alfred monument during its restoration has shown at least two medieval floor layers to survive *in situ*, very likely within one of the abbey buildings.

As part of the Time Team programme made in 1993 a remarkable geophysical plot was achieved which shows a large number of walls, perhaps of different phases over a wide area around the monument (Croft *et al* 1993). Most of these probably relate to medieval rebuilding of the monastery in the 14th and 15th century, but some may survive from earlier phases built into the later structure.

After Aston and Leech 1977:88 and 1993 geophysical plot

4. MEDIEVAL (Map C)

4.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

See above.

4.2 Context

Lyng is one of two of the 45 historic towns which, though it had some central place functions in the pre-Conquest period, did not develop into a town in the medieval period.

4.3 Standing structures and visible remains

The grade 1 St. Bartholomew's church is the only listed building dated to this period in East Lyng.

4.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map C

4.4.a Communications: roads, streets and routeways

LYN/404 Cuts Road

Following the construction of the Balt Moor Wall and the Cut the main Taunton-Wells road followed this line crossing the main course of the Tone at Athelney bridge, south west of Athelney farm (Dunning 1992:54). It was probably this bridge that Leland noted in the 1530s.

Taken from 1995 digital OS

4.4.b Water

LYN/403 Balt Moor Wall and Cut

See above, LYN/304.

4.4.c Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

LYN/401 St. Bartholomew's Church (SMR 10548)

The church is recorded from 1291, although it may have been established at the same time as the burh itself. Its position against or over the burh defences at the west gate to the town is reflected in its dedication to St. Bartholomew which is often associated with gates or entrances to medieval towns (Leach 1976:35).

Taken from 1995 digital OS

4.4.d Settlement (Rural)

LYN/402 Medieval Village

There is little evidence for the extent of the medieval village at East Lyng, however, in the mid-16th century there were only 16 houses recorded (Dunning 1992:55). It seems unlikely that the village ever expanded beyond the proposed extent of the Saxon burh, in part due to the prevalence to flooding of the lower land around the settlement.

Area shown is based on the 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings.

4.4.e Industrial sites

(a) Mills

not mapped

Water Mills

Two mills were recorded in 1349 and 1399 but then seem to have gone out of use, perhaps due to changes in the course of the Tone (Dunning 1992:61). The location of these is still to be ascertained.

5. POST-MEDIEVAL

(Map D)

5.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

None.

5.2 Context

Lyng was one of two of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which had already ceased to be urban by the end of the medieval period and continued so in the Post-Medieval.

5.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There is one post-medieval listed building at Lyng and Athelney.

5.4 Archaeological components (centre), shown on Map D

5.4.a Settlement (Rural)

(a) Farms

LYN/501 Athelney Farm

Parts of Athelney Farm was apparently constructed in the 17th century when there are records of stone being quarried from the monastery site, immediately north of the farm (Keynes 1992:151).

Taken from 1995 digital OS.

LYN/503 Building and Track (SMR 10547)

Banks outlining a road or track have been seen on aerial photographs and this may also be the site of a post-medieval building.

Taken from SMR map.

5.4.b Other

LYN/502

Pound (SMR 10550)

A pound is marked on the 1886 OS to the west of the church.

Taken from 1886 OS.

6. INDUSTRIAL (LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY) (Map D)

6.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

None.

6.2 Context

The late 18th and 19th centuries saw some changes to the urban pattern, with the beginning of the emergence of larger centres (often at the expense of smaller ones), linked by vastly improved communication lines (turnpikes, railways and canals). Somerset was not characterised by the kind of large scale industrialisation and urbanisation seen in other counties - indeed, the virtual collapse of its most important industry, which was cloth, affected nearly all of the medieval and post-medieval towns - but some did take place. The changes were reflected in a series of alterations to town governance, which left the county with a total of only fifteen Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts by the end of the 19th century.

Lyng is one of eight places which were not towns at all in the 19th century, though they had previously been so.

6.3 Archaeological components (centre), shown on Map D

6.3.a Communications

(a) Roads, streets, and routeways

LYN/605

Turnpikes

The Taunton Trust turnpiked the Taunton to Wells road from 1752 until 1875. It took the route through Lyng and then followed the Balt Moor Wall to Athelney Bridge. (Dunning 1992:54)

LYN/604

New Road

A road is shown on the north side of Athelney on a map of Athelney farm dated to 1795, surveyed by C. Chilcott. It may have started as a local alternative to the turnpike road.

Dunning notes that a new road across Salt moor to the north of Athelney was constructed in 1803-6 (1992:54) crossing the Tone at Burrowbridge. However, as the 1795 map shows a road in this position, this may refer to straightening or resurfacing of this road.

Taken from 1795 map of Athelney Farm and 1995 digital OS.

(b) Railways

LYN/601

The Durston and Yeovil Branch of the GWR

The branch was built in 1853 and survived until 1964.

Taken from the 1904 OS

6.3.b Settlement (Rural)

LYN/603

Expansion and Building

Some expansion has taken place along the main road, particularly on the west side of Lyng, partially overlying the line of the Saxon defences.

Taken from 1833 Parish Map

6.3.c Other

LYN/602

Alfred Monument

The Alfred monument was constructed in 1801 by the Slade family to record the site of the Abbey.

Taken from 1995 digital OS

7. 20TH CENTURY (Map D)

7.1 Context

The 20th century has seen a vast physical expansion of some existing towns, and some expansion in most of the 45 historic towns covered by the project. However, there have only been limited alterations to the overall pattern of urban settlement. The County Structure Plan still contains fifteen settlements defined as Towns: this is almost identical to the late 19th century list of Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts. Lyng is one of 30 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which is not classed as a town in the County Structure Plan.

7.2 Settlement components, shown on Map D

7.2.a Communications: railways

LYN/701

GWR.

A loop line avoiding Durston Junction was constructed in 1906, which following the closure of Durston station became the mainline.

Taken from the 1995 digital OS

7.2.b Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

LYN/703

Cemetery

A small cemetery has been opened on the north side of the main road opposite the church. This site may overlay the Saxon defensive bank postulated by Hill (1967).

Taken from the 1995 digital OS

7.2.c Settlement (Rural)

LYN/702

Expansion

Small scale expansion has taken place, partially in the backlands of the East Lyng burghage plots and partially beyond the original limit of the settlement on drained ground.

Taken from the 1995 digital OS

(a) Other

LYN/704

Slipway Flood Prevention Channel

As part of continuing works in the area to prevent flooding, a channel has been cut between the two hills that make up Athelney island. The channel is approximately 25m wide, flat bottomed and levelled to 7.14m OD.

Taken from the 1995 digital OS

V. THE POTENTIAL OF LYNG and ATHELNEY

1. Research interests

Lyng and Athelney are clearly of very great importance as documented Saxon sites which played an important part in the early history of England. The geophysical survey of Athelney has shown the potential for good survival of a large area of the late Saxon and medieval monastery. Field walking and aerial photography have shown the possible site of the original fort to also have a high archaeological potential, including traces of early metalworking. Lyng is one of the least built over of the recorded Saxon burhs, and therefore has good potential for survival of archaeological remains. There is still some potential for finding waterlogged remains of the causeway or bridge structure linking Athelney to Lyng.

2. Areas of potentially exceptional preservation

There is the possibility of waterlogged remains between Lyng and Athelney and in other lower lying areas around the hills.

3. *Limitations*

The survival of remains at Athelney is limited only by destruction by ploughing, previous early excavations and erosion. At Lyng survival is limited by building on the site but this has probably never been intensively occupied.

4. *Extent of current protection*

The backlands of Lyng, a large area of Athelney and the Balt Moor Wall are scheduled. There is no designated conservation area. There are three listed buildings in East Lyng. An AHAP covers most of the area of the village at East Lyng not currently scheduled.

5. *Management Proposals*

See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

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3. Maps

1795	Athelney Farm	DD/SLM
1802	OS Surveyor's Drawings	fiche in SSL
1833	Map of Lyng Parish	DD/MK 19 SRO
1839	Tithe Map	fiche in SSL
1886	OS 1:2 500 1st Edition	fiche in SSL
1905	OS 6' 2nd Edition	copies in SRO
1980	OS 1:10 000, SMR maps	copies in SMR
1995	Digital OS	

4. Archaeological Interventions

Year	Site	Grid Refs.	SMR No	Report
1674	Athelney	3461 2925	11117	Paschall's letters to J. Aubrey, in Fowles and Legg 1980:2, p. 868-71, 988-9
1773	Athelney	3461 2925	11117	Collinson 1791;1p.88
1872	Athelney	3461 2925	11117	Mellor J. <i>notes held by SANHS?</i>
1975	Lyng	333 290	11836	Leach (1976)
1984	Athelney Monument	3461 2925	10540	Dennison (1985)
1985	Athelney Contour Survey	3461 2925	11117	SCC map in SMR
1987	Athelney Geophysics Survey	3461 2925	11117	AML
1988	Lockett's Cottage	3336 2886	12786	Croft and Adkins (1988)
1993	Survey of Athelney	346 293	11117	Croft <i>et al</i> (1993)
1995	WB, Lyng Pipeline	3345 2905	90070	Unpub. archive report in SMR
1996	Curry Moor	332 286	12609	Unpub. archive report in SMR
1996	Balt Moor Wall		12787	Collings <i>et al</i> archive report in SMR backlog file

VII. COMPONENT INDEXES**1. Component to map**

<i>Component</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Map</i>
LYN/201	A	LYN/502	D
		LYN/503	D
LYN/301	B	LYN/601	D
LYN/302	B	LYN/602	D
LYN/303	B	LYN/603	D
LYN/304	B	LYN/604	D
		LYN/605	D
LYN/401	C	LYN/701	D
LYN/402	C	LYN/702	D
LYN/403	C	LYN/703	D
LYN/404	C	LYN/704	D
LYN/501	D		

2. Component to page

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LYN/304	6, 8, 15
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LYN/501	9, 15
LYN/502	10, 15
LYN/503	9, 15
LYN/601	10, 15
LYN/602	10, 15
LYN/603	10, 15
LYN/604	10, 15
LYN/605	10, 15
LYN/701	11, 15
LYN/702	11, 15
LYN/703	11, 15
LYN/704	11, 15

Maps

Map A - Roman

Map B - Early medieval

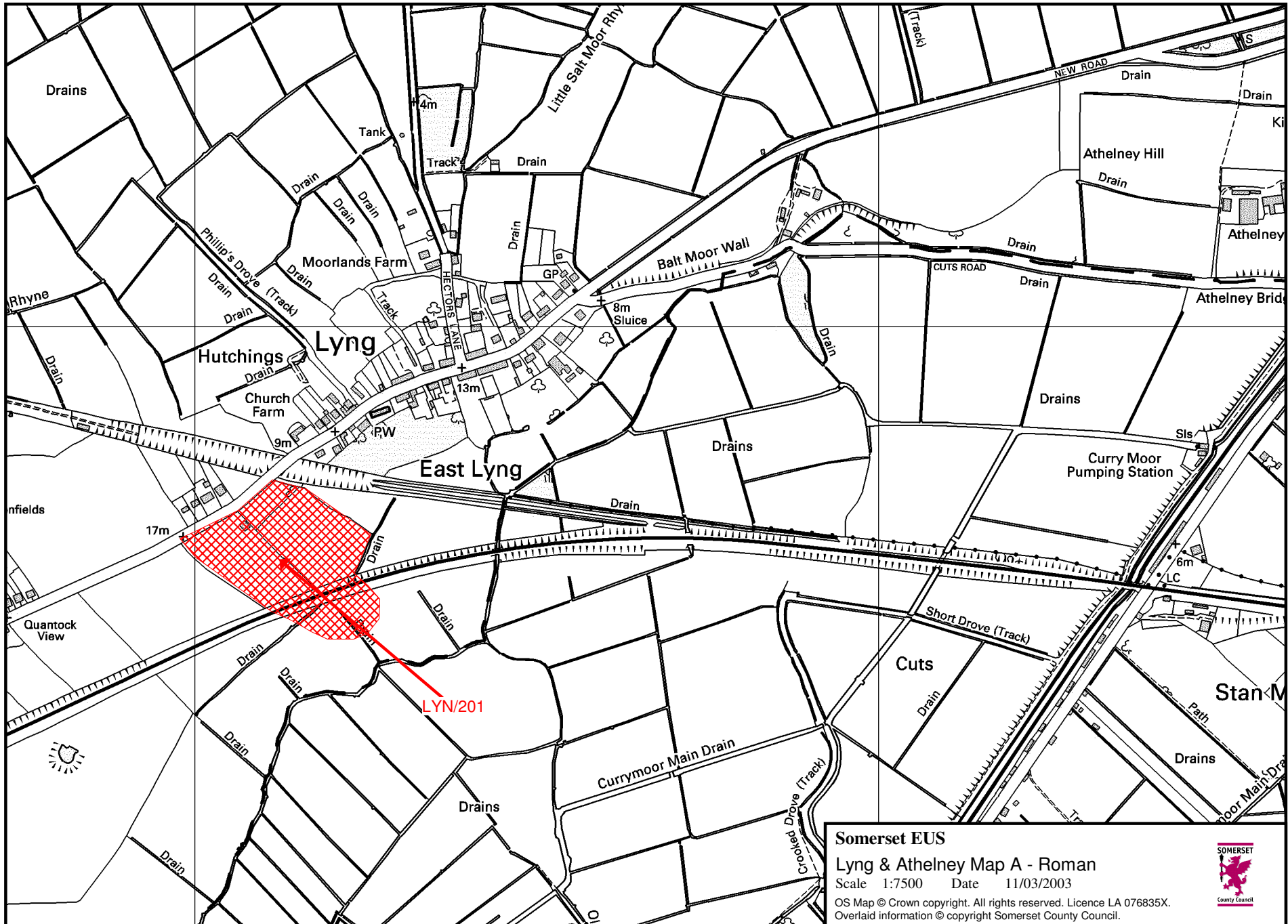
Map C - medieval

Earlier components in yellow.

Map D - Post-medieval to modern

Map E - Existing constraints

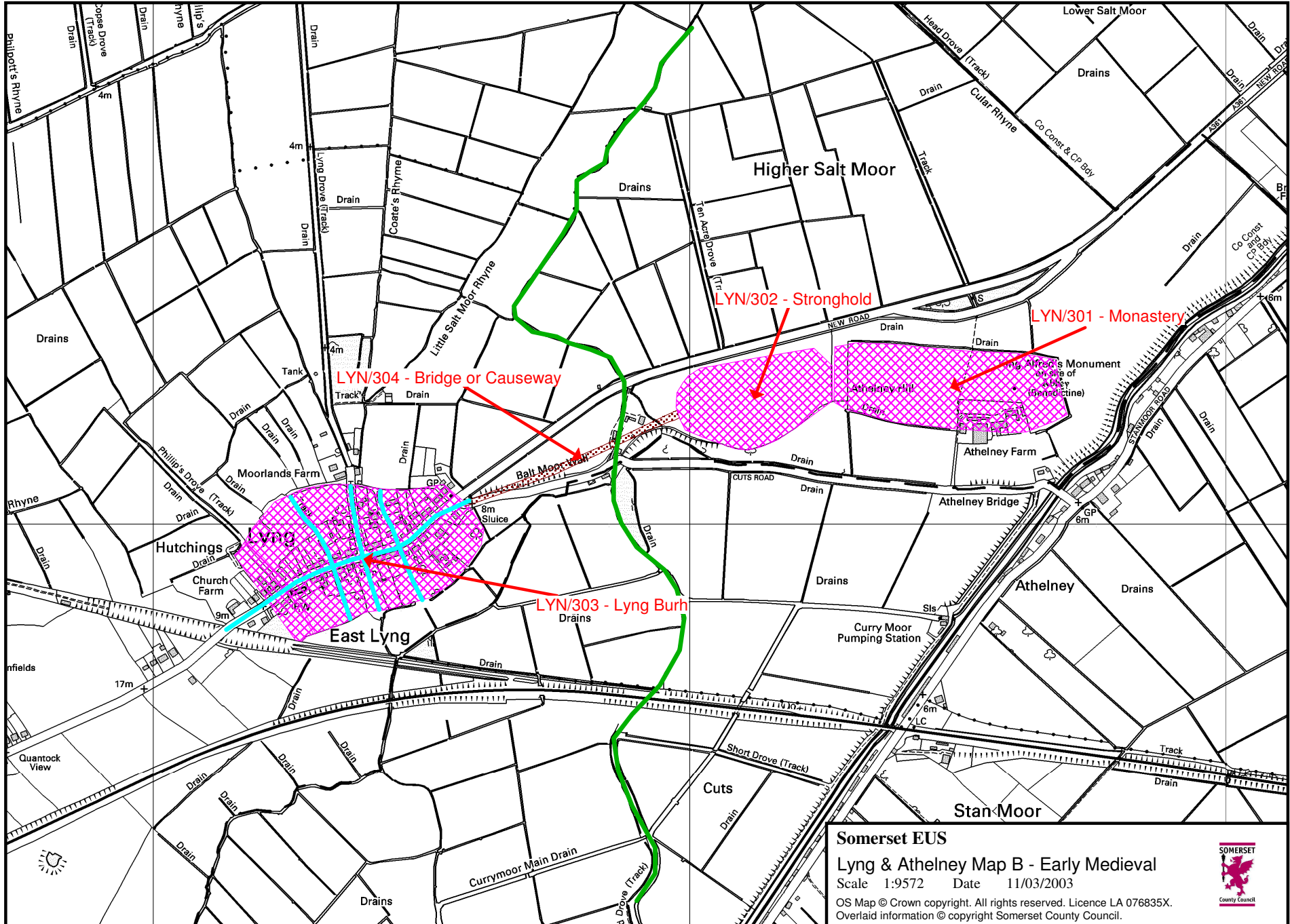
Key: Scheduled Monuments (dark blue),
Listed Buildings Grade I (light blue)
Grade II* (none)
Grade II (green)
Registered Park (none)
Conservation Area (none)
Area of High Archaeological Potential (pink)



Somerset EUS
 Lyng & Athelney Map A - Roman
 Scale 1:7500 Date 11/03/2003

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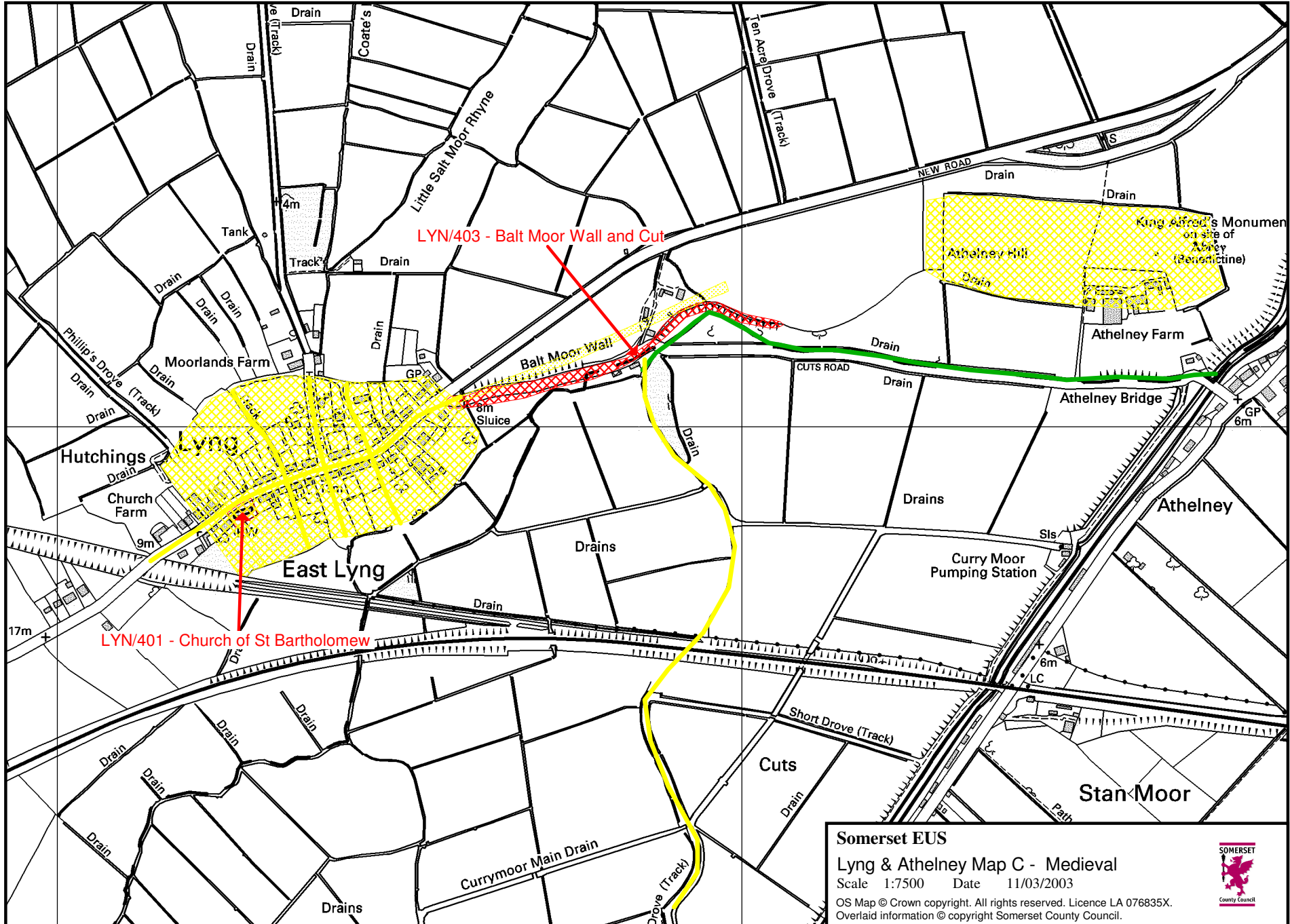
Somerset EUS

Lyng & Athelney Map B - Early Medieval

Scale 1:9572 Date 11/03/2003

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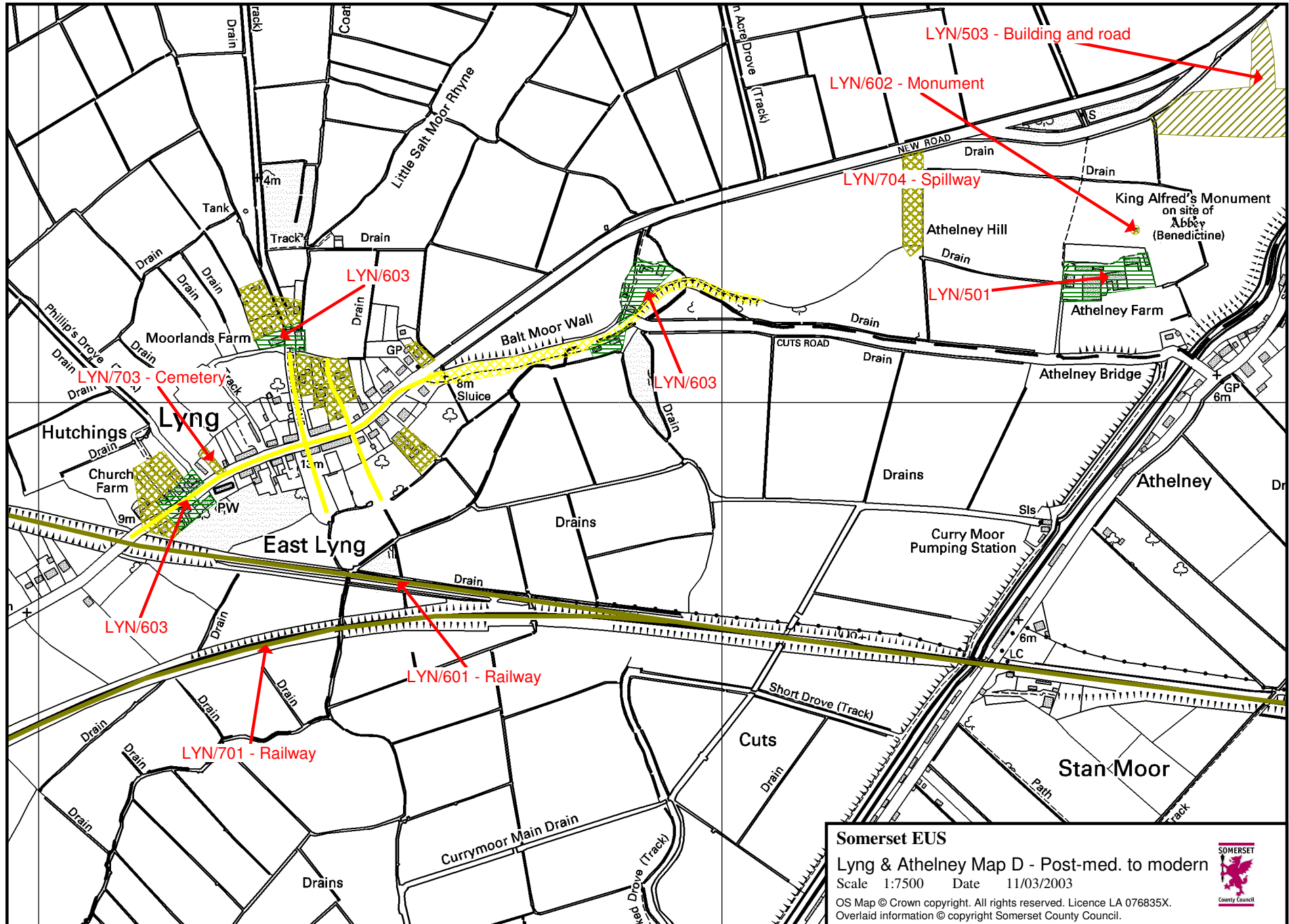


LYN/403 - Balt Moor Wall and Cut

LYN/401 - Church of St Bartholomew

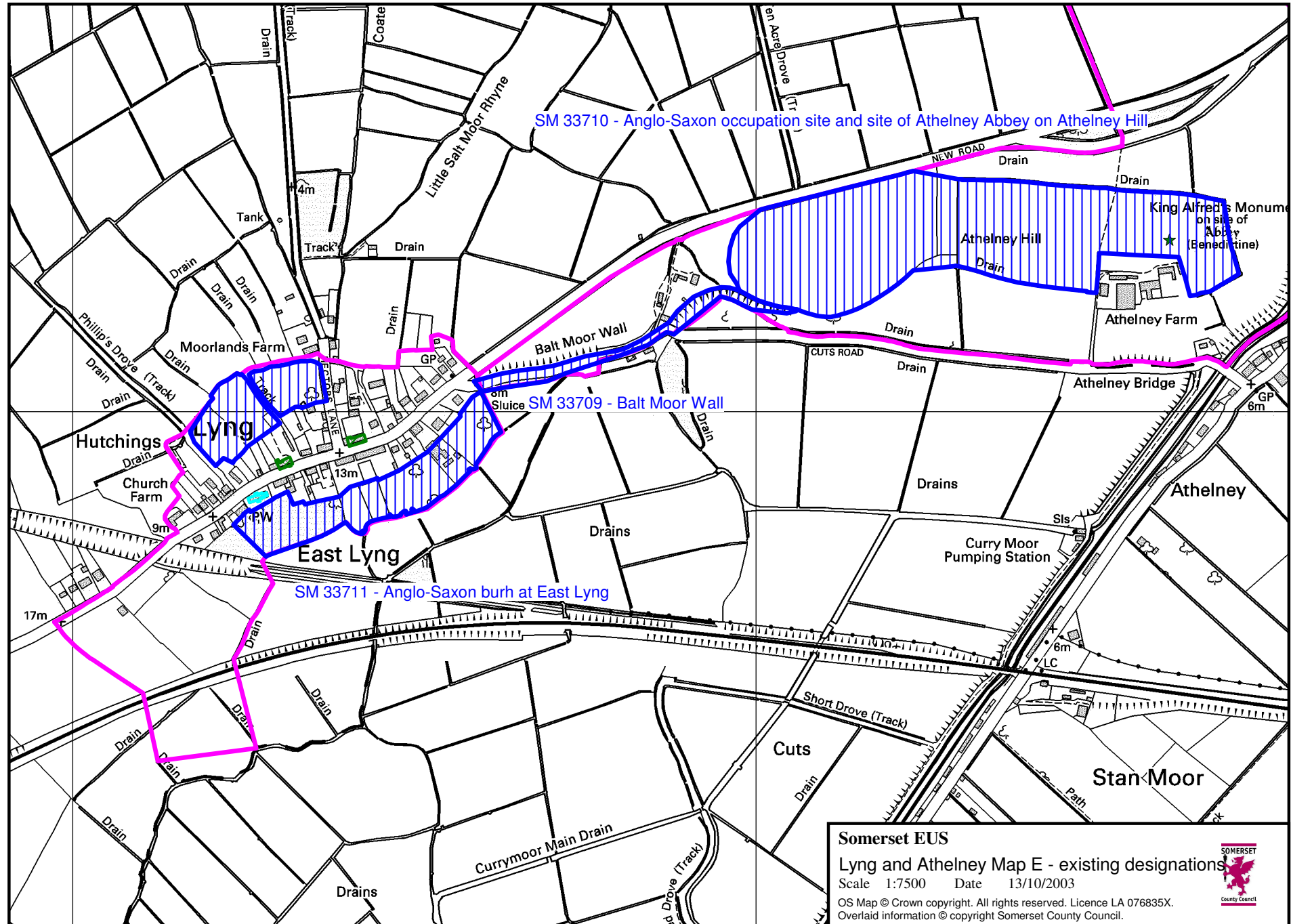
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 Lyng & Athelney Map C - Medieval
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 Lyng & Athelney Map D - Post-med. to modern
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SM 33710 - Anglo-Saxon occupation site and site of Athelney Abbey on Athelney Hill

SM 33709 - Balt Moor Wall

SM 33711 - Anglo-Saxon burh at East Lyng

Somerset EUS
 Lyng and Athelney Map E - existing designations
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