

English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Norton St Philip

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

NORTON St PHILIP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

by Clare Gathercole

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

NORTON St PHILIP

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 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

There is very little published documentary or cartographic information available for Norton St Philip, except for the George Inn, which has been the subject of detailed architectural study. Most of the early town components have been defined on the basis of a relatively late map, the 1838 Tithe Map, the earliest detailed map located.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF NORTON St PHILIP

Norton St Philip is situated on the edge of a scarp south of Bath, at a minor junction of upland and valley routes. The Roman road from Bath to Poole Harbour passed less than a kilometre to the east of the site of the medieval church, though there is as yet no evidence of Roman, or earlier, settlement on the site of later Norton St Philip itself. However, a settlement was established, probably in the shelter of the valley head around the possible church site, during the Saxon period. It appears as *Nortune*, a small agricultural settlement with its own mill, in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

Until the 13th century, Norton was a small secular manor of no particular importance. But in 1232 ownership was transferred to the recently founded Hinton Priory, in the possession of which it remained until the Dissolution. Norton was granted its own fair in 1255, and a market was first granted in 1291. In 1345 the Priory was granted permission to transfer the Hinton Charterhouse fair (first chartered in 1245) - which was so successful it was disrupting the Priory's religious life - to Norton. Norton therefore became one of the county's more important wool trading centres, with its fair, centred on the George, comparable with some of the great national fairs. The success of this fair is reflected in the periodic disputes with the city of Bath.

In 1327 there were only nine taxpayers in Norton. However, with the fair's growth the priory established a new settlement area on the high ground above the original settlement. This included the George Inn which acted both as a *hospitium*, or lodging house, and as the regional wool collection point. The Priory also established a substantial grange in the lower settlement to the north of the church, cutting across the fields and roads of the original settlement. These enterprises appear to have been an attempt to maximise control of and profits from the fair; accordingly, there is no evidence that borough status was ever achieved or even envisaged by Norton's inhabitants.

The fairs and markets continued to be the mainstay of Norton St Philip in the post-medieval period, when ownership of the manor passed back into secular (initially Royal) hands. Some of the masonry from the Priory buildings, which were quickly demolished, probably made its way into Norton's buildings. However, Leland described in the early 16th century "a mean market kept in a small town", which suggests that it was already sinking back into uneventful obscurity - though in the late 17th century one of the skirmishes of Monmouth's rebellion was fought on its turf, Monmouth himself staying at the George. By the late 18th century, Collinson reported that the market had failed (it was reported failed as early as 1652, pers comm Colin Brett, quoting Bodleian Lib. Craven MSS), and the cloth industry which had made Norton's fair great was also failing by then. However, a sizeable cattle fair continued to take place until the early 20th century, and, as Norton was at a turnpike crossroads in the late 18th and 19th centuries, it remained of some importance as a coaching stop. Since 1801 the population has hovered between 450 and about 800, and Norton is no longer regarded as anything other than an attractive village.

IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORTON St PHILIP

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1 Archaeological work in the town

There has been no archaeological work in Norton St Philip, with the exception of the studies of the George Inn which have been carried out (eg Williams, 1987 and K. Rodwell in c.1999).

0.2 Standing structures and visible remains

Norton St Philip contains a relatively large number of Listed Buildings of medieval and later date and the medieval town plan has survived well.

1. PREHISTORIC

(No map)

1.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

No archaeological evidence has yet come to light of prehistoric activity at Norton St Philip.

1.2 Context

Norton St Philip 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 it should be remembered that it is notoriously difficult for archaeologists to demonstrate a prehistoric presence in areas 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

There has been no archaeological work in Norton St Philip to indicate whether or not there is any possibility of pre-Saxon occupation.

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.

Norton St Philip is one of 26 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is as yet no evidence of Roman settlement on the site of the later town, though the Roman road from Bath to Poole passed less than a kilometre to the east.

2.3 *Standing structures and visible remains*

There is possible earthwork of the agger of the Roman road.

2.4 *Archaeological features, shown on Map A*

2.4.a *Roads*

NOR/201

Roman road

The Roman road from Bath to Poole Harbour (SMR 24223) runs through the fields to the east of Norton St Philip. There is a possible agger earthwork visible between ST 7812 5512 and ST 7810 5520 (pers comm, Colin Brett).

From the SMR.

3. *SAXON*

(Map A)

3.1 *Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge*

There has been no archaeological work relating to the Saxon settlement of Norton St Philip.

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 8th or 9th century onwards) saw the beginnings of a resurgence of first trading places and then towns, under the control of the Saxon royal families, in the context of a network of royal estate administration centres and subordinate settlements which was already established (in some cases long-established). Though only a relatively small number of places with any claim to be towns existed by the time of the Domesday Survey, many of the subordinate settlements recorded at that point were to become towns in the medieval period. Norton St Philip is one of ten of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which had no urban pretensions before the Conquest but were nevertheless in existence as agricultural settlements.

3.3 *Standing structures and visible remains*

There are no visible remains of the Saxon settlement, though it is possible that some of the road alignments may date from this period.

3.4 *Archaeological components, shown on Map A*

3.4.a *Roads*

Not mapped

It is likely that the road pattern was altered in the medieval period and there is insufficient information to map the Saxon routes. Some of the roads shown as medieval roads (see NOR/408, p7) are very likely to be of pre-Conquest origin. Any archaeological evidence to date the roads in Norton St Philip will therefore be of great interest.

3.4.b *Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship*

Not mapped

Whilst there may have been a pre-Conquest church or chapel on the site of the medieval church, there is as yet no definite evidence of this.

3.4.c *Settlement (Urban)*

NOR/301

Saxon settlement

Again, there is no secure evidence of the location and extent of the pre-Conquest settlement. However, it seems plausible to suppose that either the irregular plots at the fork west of the church, or the area around the green directly west of the church, could represent the early focus of settlement. Alleged earthworks south of the churchyard *may* be linked to a possible Saxon or early medieval shifted focus (Anon, 1995).

The plan of the Saxon settlement may have been altered in the medieval period with the construction of the Priory Grange. Archaeological evidence will therefore be essential in clarifying the early history of Norton. The extent of survival is unknown, but should the

settlement have extended to the south of the present church site, where later disturbance has been limited, there is a chance that well-preserved remains may exist.

The mapped area is conjectural.

3.4.d Mills

NOR/302

Norton Mill

A mill at Norton is recorded in Domesday and it is possible that Norton Mill (SMR 23879) may be on the same site. Comparison of the available 19th and 20th century maps shows that an extensive mill pond to the east of the mill house has silted up, but there has been no major building extension since the early 19th century. The site may therefore potentially offer above average preservation of any archaeological remains of earlier mills.

The mapped site is based on the 1838 and 1885 maps.

4. MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

(Map B)

There is insufficient information to distinguish medieval and post-medieval Norton.

4.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been no archaeological work relating to medieval or post-medieval Norton St Philip, with the exception of the studies of the George Inn which have been carried out (eg Williams, 1987 and K. Rodwell in c. 1999).

4.2 Context

Both in Britain and on the continent, the medieval period saw the growth of town foundation and, to an extent, urban living (though the bulk of the population continued to live in villages). The reasons for this growth were many and complex. In England they included both general factors - such as the growth of mercantile trade (especially the cloth trade) - and more specific ones - such as the post-Conquest establishment of a network of (theoretically) loyal magnates and prelates with large estates and commercial privileges. The latter led to the increasing relaxation of the royal stranglehold on the profits of towns and chartered boroughs (where tenants paid cash rents and were free of feudal ties), which in turn enabled the establishment of new purpose-built commercial areas (the majority of places classed as towns in the medieval period have at least some planned elements). Of course, some boroughs were already in existence by the Conquest, and the existing pattern of Saxon urban or semi-urban centres was an important influence on the medieval one. This is evident in Somerset which, like many parts of the south and west (where the majority of the Saxon *burhs* and boroughs had been established), was peppered with small boroughs in the medieval period.

In archaeological terms, the medieval towns are characterised by evidence of partially planned, intensive occupation of restricted areas. Typical features which may occur include: regular, or semi-regular, street layouts; large market places (usually obscured by later encroachments); blocks of regular, long, narrow, plots end on to the commercial frontage; churchyards, either within the medieval layout or outside it - the latter often indicative of a deliberate shift of activity; regular or irregular suburbs or marginal areas occupied by quays, or industrial sites such as mills; and high status sites such as castles, manor sites and large religious precincts.

Norton St Philip is one of 20 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which first acquired urban status (though not in this case borough status) in the medieval period. Its wool fair was one of the most important in the county, if not the country. It was one of 19 of the 45 towns at which a planned area was laid out in the medieval period partially across or - more commonly - immediately adjacent to an established settlement.

The basic pattern of towns had been established by the end of the middle ages, and there were very few major changes in the post-medieval period, though the economic fortunes of particular towns rose and fell. Nearly all the Somerset towns depended on either cloth manufacture or cloth trade to some extent. Norton St Philip was no exception, and was one of many of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which held its own economically for much of this period. It was one of a group of important cloth towns in the south and east of the county, although it was one of several towns which suffered badly as a result of the Dissolution.

4.3 Standing structures and visible remains

A few buildings of medieval origin are recorded on the List for Norton St Philip, including the Grade I Listed George (SMR LB 20881), the Dovecote (SMR LB 20766, SM 33721), the church (SMR LB 20891) and a gateway on High Street (SMR LB 20862). It is possible that others of the relatively large number recorded as of post-medieval origin may be of medieval origin (for example, the White House, SMR LB 20842, or Manor Farm House, SMR LB 20765). The foundations and part of the gatehouse of the grange are incorporated in the two cottages (SMR LB 20776 and 20777) at the entrance to the Barton (pers comm, Colin Brett).

There are many Listed Buildings of 17th and early 18th century origin in the settlement, and a few of 16th century origin: some may in truth be of earlier date. Most of the buildings are houses and cottages concentrated on High Street, North Street and Church Street (eg SMR LB 20783, 20785, 20849, 20882). There are also the 16th/17th century Fleur de Lys Inn (SMR LB 20876), two 17th century gazebos (SMR LB 20864, 20867), a 16th/17th century gateway on High Street (SMR LB 20861), and several Listed tombs in the churchyard (eg SMR LB 20899, 20900).

Listed Buildings of post-medieval or earlier origin are shown on Map B.

4.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map B

4.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

The form of Norton may have altered considerably in the medieval period under the auspices of Hinton Priory. The possible Saxon settlement area described above has therefore been redefined for this period.

4.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

NOR/408 Roads of medieval or earlier origin

The manner in which the road pattern of Norton developed has not been satisfactorily established. It is possible, for example, that the creation of the Grange, with which Church Street may have been associated, may have cut across the Saxon and early medieval road pattern. The medieval pattern has itself subsequently been altered by the diversion of the Bath road in the 18th century (see NOR/603, p11).

Further archaeological and documentary research will be necessary to clarify the situation.

The roads shown are from the 1808 or 1838 maps, the earliest available.

NOR/410 Abandoned routes

Some possible old routes are shown. Those to the north of Chevers Lane are based on footpaths marked on the 19th century maps together with the assertion in several sources (Anon, 1995; Foxcroft, 1911) that North Street used to continue further in some form. Several others have been identified by Colin Brett; north-west towards Hassage, west to Forestock and Yatwick (SMR 25563) and across Church Mead.

Some of the routes shown are marked as paths on the 1904 map, the others are based on information from Colin Brett..

4.4.c Military sites

NOR/502 The battle site

Norton St Philip was the site of a skirmish during Monmouth's rebellion of 1685. The centre of the fighting was at a barricade across the top of North Street (Foxcroft, 1911), though fighting also took place elsewhere.

From Foxcroft (1911)

Not mapped Foxcroft (1911) contains references to occasional discoveries of fragments of skeleton and other items possibly connected to the battle, but these finds are not well provenanced.

4.4.d *Manors and estates*

NOR/402

The Grange

The Grange of Hinton Priory was established some time after 1232, possibly considerably after this date when the fair's importance had become established. It is unknown whether the site of the Grange was previously occupied: only archaeological excavation will clarify this.

Despite some infilling of the Grange complex in the 19th and 20th century, the plan of the area survives well. The 1838 map shows even more clearly the courtyard with its narrow neck (at which there used to be a gatehouse, parts of which are still visible) opening onto Bell Hill, and the lane leading north between house and farm buildings towards Lyde Green and the Mill. The outstanding architectural survival of the medieval Grange is the 15th century dovecote behind the main house (SMR 23878, SMR LB 20766, SM 33721). However, the house (Manor Farm, SMR LB 20765), though apparently a post-medieval structure, is probably also of medieval origin; and four outbuildings also survive; of these, two have been converted to dwellings and garages, one retains its original form and one possibly was originally a chapel - although the documentary sources do not mention a chapel in either 1565 or 1638 (pers comm Colin Brett).

Because there has only been limited disturbance of the area it is possible that remains of the medieval complex, and of any earlier occupation, may survive well. It would be of great interest to establish the relationship of the site to the pre-Conquest settlement and roads.

The area shown represents the building and garden complex shown on the 1838 map, and excludes the enclosed meadow and orchard to east and west.

4.4.e *Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship*

NOR/401

The medieval church

The churchyard at Norton St Philip (SMR 23871) has been in use since at least the medieval period, possibly since before the Conquest. The original extent is not known as the earliest available detailed map is that of 1838 but it was extended sometime after the 1903 OS map. A number of Listed tombs dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries are contained in the churchyard (eg SMR LB 20899, 20892, 20896).

The present church (SMR LB 20891) contains 13th and 14th century fabric, though much of the building is of 17th century and later date. It contains a rare 15th century effigy of a laywer. The stonework may incorporate reused stone from Hinton Priory.

The churchyard is mapped from the 1838 map.

4.4.f *Settlement (Urban)*

The medieval town is SMR 25577.

(a) The market places

NOR/404

The market places

What is now the Plain formed the nucleus of one of the medieval market places, though market activity may also have taken place in the streets. The other market place was to the west of the church.

The actual extent of any open area around the Plain is difficult to establish, partly because the available maps are relatively late and postdate a diversion of the Bath road. The dates of the buildings fronting High Street, however, suggest that there has been creepage of the frontages into the market area. There are references to a market cross which used to stand before the George Inn: this was demolished in the 19th century. Archaeological investigation may be able to establish the history and earlier layout of the Plain.

The area to the west of the church is still open space.

The possible market areas have been mapped from the 1838 map.

NOR/406

Fair site

The medieval fair took place on a field known as Fair Close on the south side of Bell Hill which remains partially open. Accounts of the later history of the cattle fair (Hulbert, 1936) describe cattle tied up along the roadside between the church and the George Inn (see above) and then taken into Fair Close.

The fair site has been mapped from the SMR, from the 1838 map and from information supplied by Colin Brett.

(b) *The planned 'town'*

NOR/405

The planned 'town'

The area along North Street and High Street is probably a planned settlement area imposed upon the earlier settlement nucleus to the west (see NOR/301, p5). A few long, narrow plot boundaries, often indicative of medieval tenements, can be distinguished.

The most clearly defined medieval plots, those on the west side of High Street, lie between the market and the fair site, in what was the commercial heart of the medieval town. They include the George Inn (SMR 25309, SMR LB 20881), an exceptionally fine medieval inn. The George functioned as a guest house for Hinton Priory, but was also both the centre of the great wool fair and the wool collection point for the area. The ground floor is of 14th and 15th century date, though parts of the upper storey are early 16th century and later. Recent (c1999) work by Kirsty Rodwell has included dendrochronological analysis which has showed that the whole of the jettied, upper storey timberwork and roof was built from timber felled in 1431 (Pers comm, Colin Brett).

The plots to the east side of High Street and along North Street appear on the 1838 map to be regular (they are all of 2 perch width, pers comm Colin Brett), though shorter and broader than those on the west side of High Street. It is likely that occupation would have been more mixed, particularly at the outer limits of the 'town', with larger residences or farms a possibility. The areas shown include plots which were unoccupied in 1838, but which may have been occupied in the medieval period. Archaeological investigation, as well as further documentary research, will be necessary to establish the actual extent, and the character, of medieval occupation in these areas.

The medieval town areas contain a large number of Listed Buildings, of which a high proportion are of post-medieval or earlier origin. This is indicative of a lack of pressure on space in the 19th and 20th centuries (despite some infill and development in the area), which in turn suggests that archaeological survival may be good.

The mapped areas are based on the 1838 map.

NOR/403

The central area

This area is shown separately because the pattern of development is particularly obscure around the Plain (see above, NOR/404, p8). The extent to which medieval occupation extended eastwards from the George Inn, and the road and plot pattern in that area, remain to be established. The 1838 map, which postdates the diversion of the Bath road, shows quite irregular development, often indicative of encroachment on an open area, but in this case perhaps also indicative of disruption of an established layout. Several Listed Buildings of post-medieval or earlier origin are contained in this area, including the Fleur de Lys Inn (SMR LB 20876). That these are concentrated close to the market could suggest either that development to the east was more limited or that the land to the east has been more disturbed. Documentary sources (eg SRO

DD/RG 36) show that much of the area was developed by 1638 with only a small area described as “wast” (pers comm, Colin Brett).

The mapped areas are based on the 1838 map.

(i) *Other occupation*

NOR/409 Church Street east

Between the Grange and the church lies an area of quite regular plots, which may have been deliberately laid out, perhaps in association with the creation of the Grange and Church Street. The area includes a number of surviving Listed Buildings of post-medieval or earlier origin.

The mapped areas are based on the 1838 map.

NOR/407 Church Street west

This area may have been a remnant of the earlier settlement (see NOR/301, p5). Development is still shown as fairly irregular on the 1838 map.

From the 1838 map.

NOR/501 Other settlement

Marginal settlement of uncertain date is also shown. Some can be dated using documentary sources (Cambridge University Library Ee.3.32 (1565), pers comm, Colin Brett). Some of these plots were abandoned in the later 19th century.

From the 1838 map.

5. INDUSTRIAL (LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY) (Map C)

5.1 *Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge*

There has been no archaeological work in Norton relating to the 19th century.

5.2 *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.

Norton St Philip is one of 8 places which were not towns in the 19th century, though they had previously been so.

5.3 *Standing structures and visible remains*

There are a few Listed Buildings of 19th century origin in Norton St Philip, including houses (eg SMR LB 20767, 20771), cottages (eg SMR LB 20855), the Baptist Chapel (SMR LB 20853, 20854), and the School (SMR LB 20889, 20890). There are also Listed tombs of 19th century date (eg SMR LB 20898) in the churchyard.

5.4 *Archaeological components, shown on Map C*

5.4.a *Redevelopment in earlier settlement components*

Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. The diversion of the Bath Road caused some small alteration to the plan in the 18th century but that there was otherwise only minimal redevelopment of these areas in the late 18th and 19th century is indicated by the relatively small number of Listed Buildings of late origin within them. None has been redefined for the 19th century map.

Mapped components are from the 1885 and 1904 maps except where indicated.

5.4.b RoadsNOR/603 Roads and turnpikes

The Bath Road was diverted in the 18th century, and turnpikes were established on other existing routes.

The turnpike routes are from Bentley & Murless (1987).

5.4.c Settlement (Urban)NOR/601 General development

Plots which were developed after 1838 are shown.

5.4.d Industrial sitesNOR/602 Quarries

Several small quarries are shown just outside Norton on the 19th century maps and others have been located by Colin Brett.

6. 20TH CENTURY**(Map C)****6.1 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. Norton St Philip 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.

6.2 Settlement components, shown on Map C**6.2.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components**

Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. Though there has been a little piecemeal redevelopment in the historic core, no areas have been redefined for this period.

The mapped components are from the 1997 digital maps, except where stated.

6.2.b Water

NOR/705 Reservoir and water tower, north-east of the centre.

NOR/706 Sewage works, west of the centre.

6.2.c SettlementNOR/701 Suburbs

There has been a little suburban expansion to the east, west and south of the centre of Norton.

NOR/702 Farms

20th century farms include Norton Farm and Southfield Farm.

6.2.d Industrial sitesNOR/703 Industrial sites

The largest of the 20th century industrial sites at Norton is the poultry packing station south of the centre.

V. THE POTENTIAL OF NORTON St PHILIP

1. *Research interests*

The chief focus of interest in Norton St Philip is in the medieval town. Of value would be the elucidation of the relationship between the plan of the earlier settlement - yet to be definitely located - and the deliberately laid out elements of the medieval town. Analysis of the extent of the medieval town, and of the manner in which its components are focussed on exploitation of the central fair, would also be of great interest.

2. *Areas of potentially exceptional preservation*

There may be wet and therefore well-preserved deposits on the mill site. The town itself may contain well-preserved remains of medieval or earlier buildings, because later disturbance has been limited. This may be especially true around the church, on which the pre-Conquest settlement may have been focussed.

3. *Limitations*

None.

4. *Extent of current protection*

(Shown on Map D)

The Listed Buildings in Norton St Philip include a high proportion of post-medieval or earlier origin. There is one Scheduled Monument, the Manor Farm dovecote (SM 33721). There is a Conservation Area and an AHAP has been defined as a result of this report.

5. *Management Proposals*

See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

VI. SOURCES

1. *General documentary (Somerset/ Wessex)*

- | | |
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3. Maps

- 1808
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Norton St Philip Tithe Map: fiche in SSL and SRO D/P/n.ph. 3/2/6
- 1885
OS 1:2500 1st edition: fiche in SSL
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OS digital maps

VII. COMPONENT INDEXES

1. Component to map

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NOR/201	A	NOR/410	B
NOR/301	A	NOR/501	B
NOR/302	A	NOR/502	B
NOR/401	B	NOR/601	C
NOR/402	B	NOR/602	C
NOR/403	B	NOR/603	C
NOR/404	B	NOR/701	C
NOR/405	B	NOR/702	C
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NOR/408	B	NOR/705	C
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Maps

Map A - pre-conquest

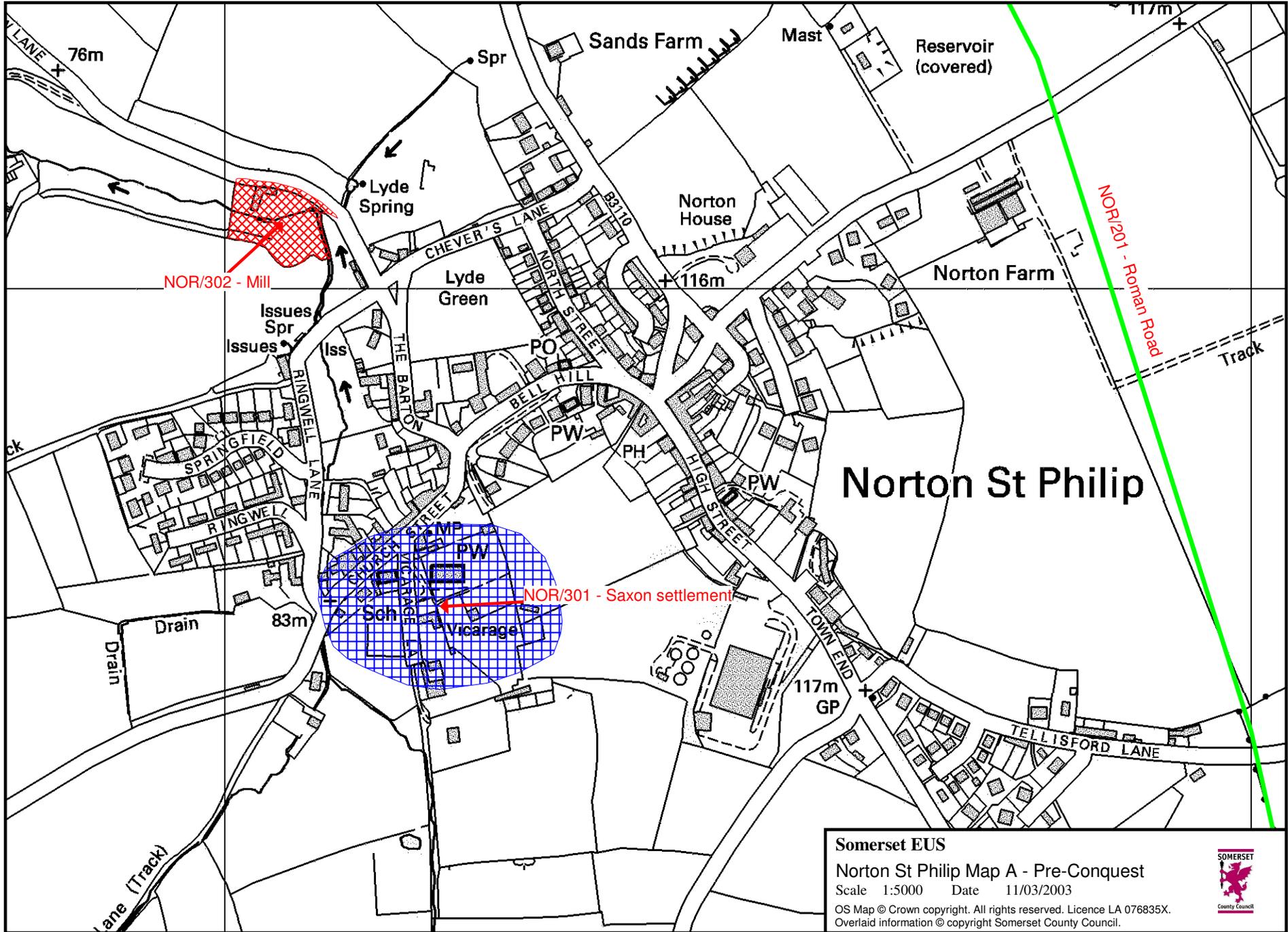
Map B -pre-1838 settlement

Map C - 19th and 20th century

Earlier components in yellow.

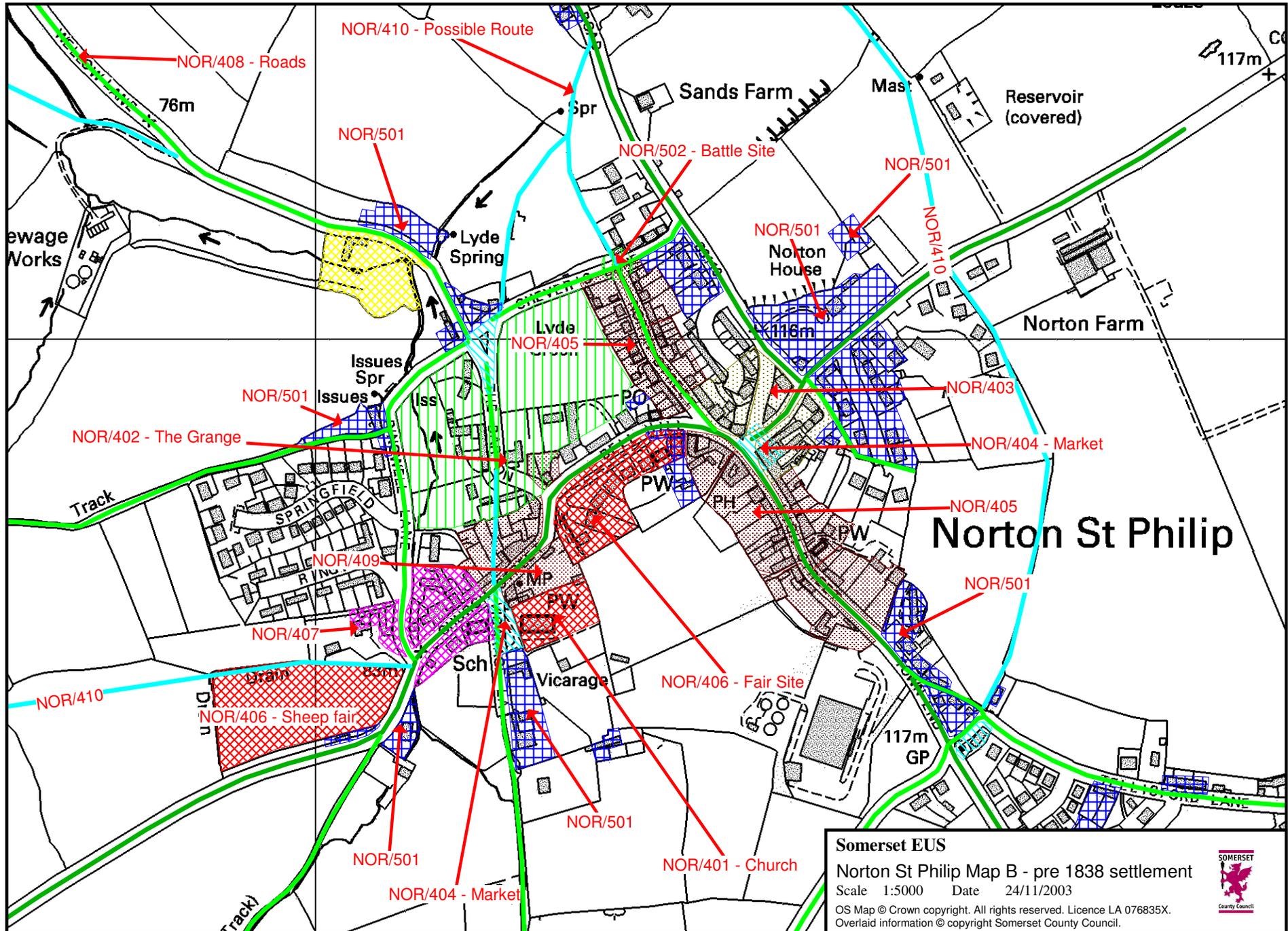
Map D - Existing designations

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



Somerset EUS
 Norton St Philip Map A - Pre-Conquest
 Scale 1:5000 Date 11/03/2003
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NOR/410 - Possible Route

NOR/408 - Roads

NOR/501

NOR/502 - Battle Site

NOR/501

NOR/501

NOR/410

NOR/405

NOR/403

NOR/501

NOR/402 - The Grange

NOR/404 - Market

NOR/405

Norton St Philip

NOR/409

NOR/501

NOR/407

NOR/410

NOR/406 - Sheep fair

NOR/406 - Fair Site

NOR/501

NOR/501

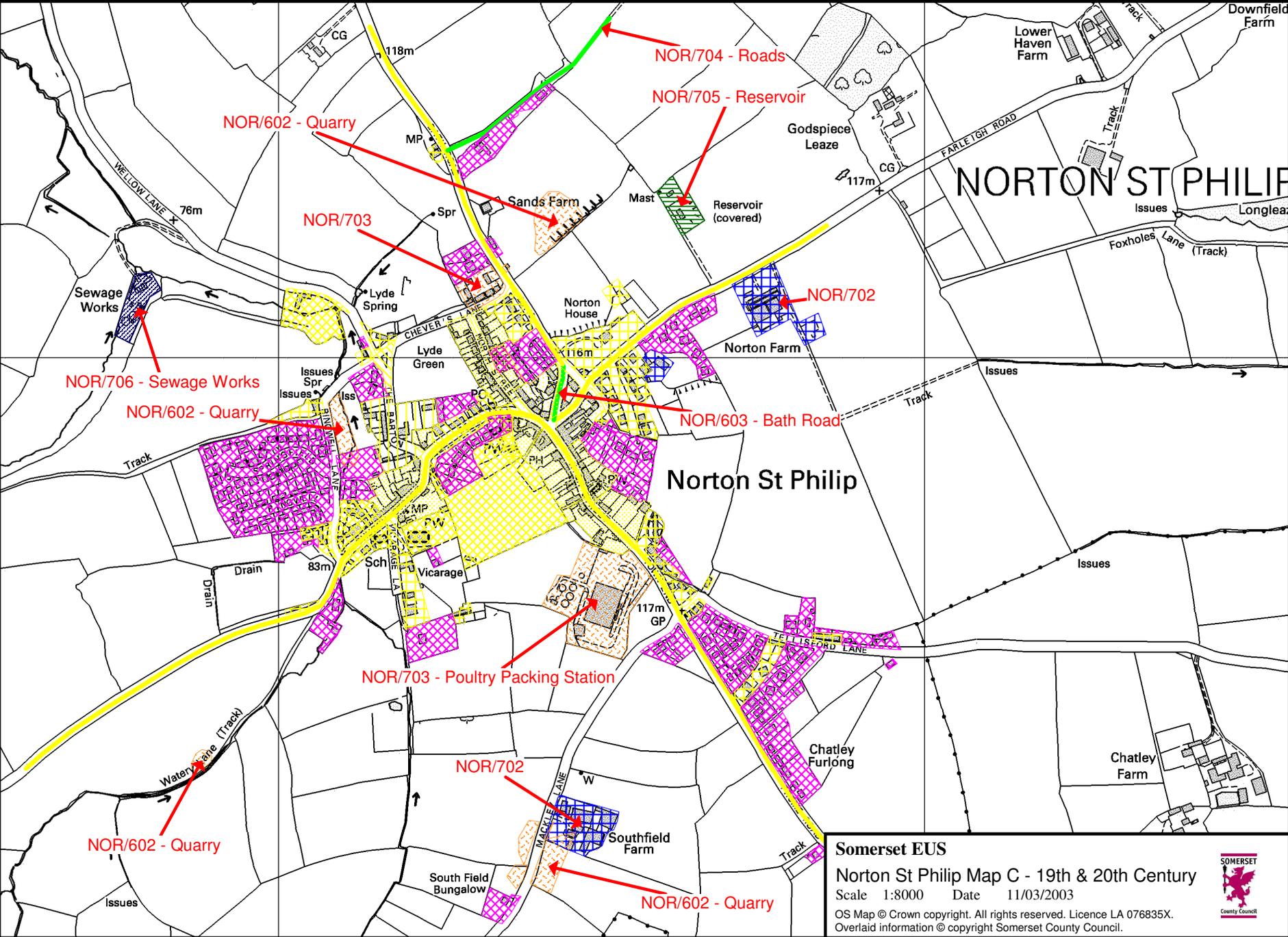
NOR/401 - Church

NOR/404 - Market

Somerset EUS
 Norton St Philip Map B - pre 1838 settlement
 Scale 1:5000 Date 24/11/2003
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NORTON ST PHILIP



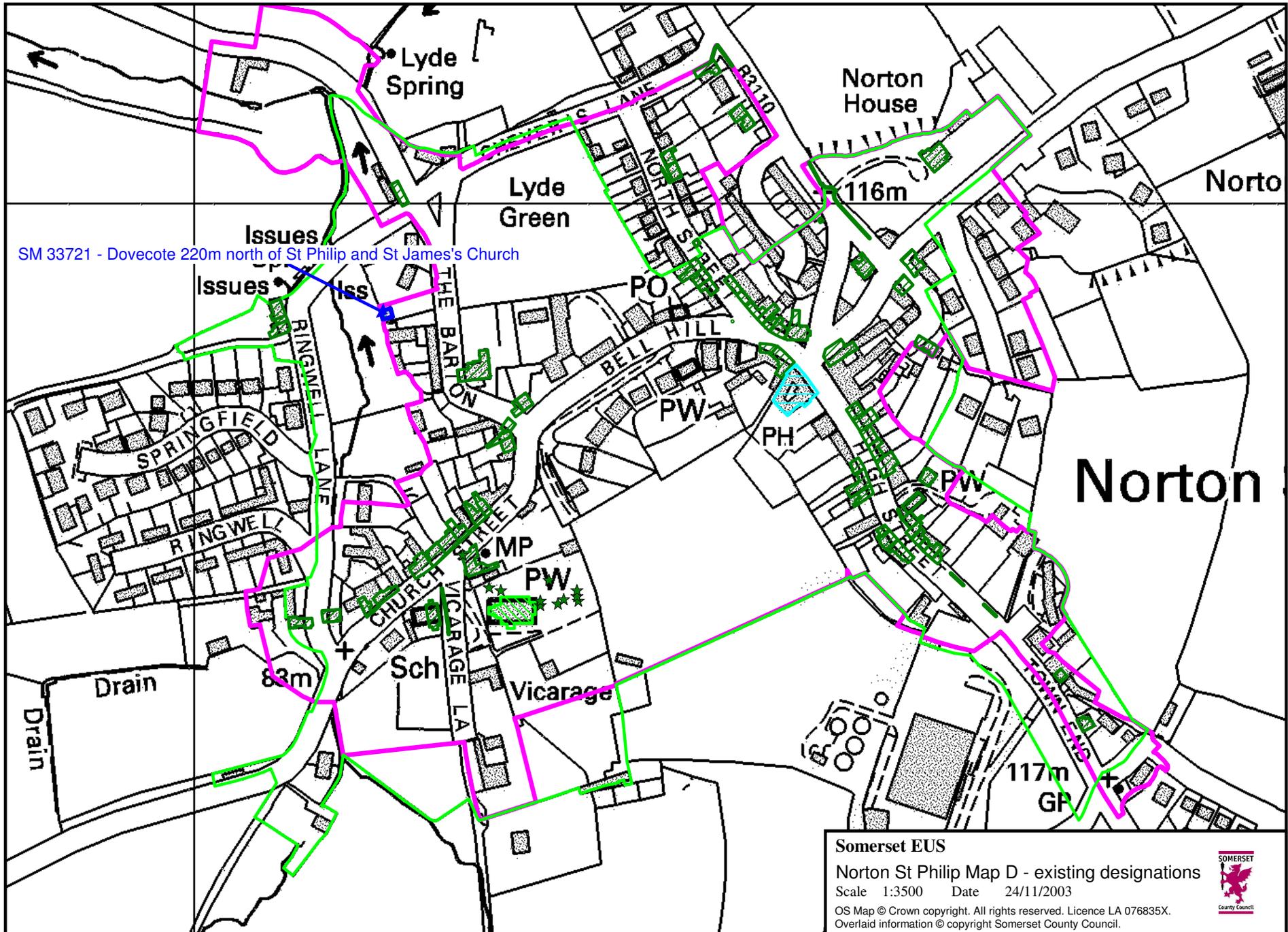
Somerset EUS

Norton St Philip Map C - 19th & 20th Century

Scale 1:8000 Date 11/03/2003

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SM 33721 - Dovecote 220m north of St Philip and St James's Church

Somerset EUS
 Norton St Philip Map D - existing designations
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