English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Stoford

Miranda Richardson

SOMERSET

County Council

SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

STOFORD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

by Miranda Richardson

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

STOFORD

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

There seem to be few primary documents concerning Stoford, however the 'Inquest' documents of 1272, written following the death of George de Cantilupe without heirs, provides a detailed, early survey of the parish. In addition the church at Barwick has registers dating to 1560 which include references to the borough of Stoford.

2. Local histories

No recent local histories of Stoford or Barwick have been found, however the accounts in Collinson (1791) and particularly Batten (1894/1994) have been used along with the relevant chapter in *Historic Towns in Somerset; Archaeology and Planning* (Aston and Leech 1977:126-130).

3. Maps

No pre-18th century maps have been found for Stoford or Barwick. A good quality tithe map dating to 1837 and the OS maps listed in part V have been used.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF STOFORD

The prehistory of the area is not well known, although recent excavation has produced a number of worked flints, probably neolithic and to the north-east of the town bronze age burials have been found. The main Roman road linking Yeovil and Dorchester forms Barwick parish boundary. Several finds of Roman pottery recorded in the SMR attest Roman presence in the landscape although no settlement or structures have been located as of yet.

Neither Barwick nor Stoford appear in Domesday, but the former was probably a Saxon foundation. By the early 13th century the manor of Barwick was in the hands of the de Cantilupe family, who founded the free borough of Stoford. The new town of Stoford was laid out in burgage plots which were let to free tenants. George de Cantilupe died in 1272 leaving no heir which caused a detailed inquisition to be made of the property and income of the estate. This document describes Stoford as a free borough which remained part of the Barwick estate. For a short period the town flourished with a successful weekly market and annual fair. A deed from 1353 refers to the building of a

Guild hall in the market area and in 1483 a conveyance referred to the building of an alms house within the town. All that was lacking was a church, no document or remains have been found of a church and it is likely that Stoford residents used the parish church at Barwick. The town was still known as '*Stowford Burgus*' in the mid-17th century Hearth Tax returns but by this time was little more than a village with a rural market having lost trade to its prosperous neighbour, Yeovil. The main road to London from the West Country would have passed through Stoford in the medieval period but was superceded by a route passing through Yeovil which took trade away. In 1791 Collinson recorded only 32 houses in Stoford and Harbin has estimated the population of the whole parish (Barwick and Stoford) as approximately 340 at the start of the 18th century (Harbin 1936).

The railway arrived in Stoford in 1860, dividing the area of the original planned town in half and providing some employment at Yeovil junction station to the north-east.
Twentieth century expansion of housing reflects the town's position on the outskirts of Yeovil which has itself expanded and prospered at Stoford's expense.

IV.   THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STOFORD

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1   Archaeological work in the town
There have been two small excavations in Stoford. In 1990 evaluation trenches were excavated prior to construction of ten houses and four flats on Hooper's Lane (SMR 55861, McDonnell, 1990). Medieval remains, including a wooden structure were found at the north end of the plot whilst the evaluation trenches at the southern end of the plot showed only animal burials and ditches interpreted as feeding a pond. In 1994 and 1997 small trenches were excavated in the garden of The Rock (on the corner of New Road and The Green) by the Yeovil Archaeology and Local History Society Archaeological unit (SMR 55862). Results from the first season revealed below the topsoil in both these trenches a medieval horizon and a post hole. Several worked flints were also retrieved (Gittos and Gittos 1994:78). Further evaluation has been undertaken at The Rock (SMR 57040) and The Church Cottage (SMR 15741); a watching brief was maintained at The Croft (SMR 57129) in 1998. None of these produced significant evidence for the medeival town.

0.2   Standing structures and visible remains
There is only a handful of listed buildings in Stoford and Barwick.

1.   PREHISTORIC
(Map A)

1.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
Excavation in 1994 and 1997 in the garden of the Rock produced a a number of worked flints, probably of neolithic date.

1.2   Context
Stoford 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 certainly activity in the area and 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.

1.3   Archaeological features, *shown on* **Map A**
1.3.a   Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship
STF/101   Cist Burials (SMR 53549)
                 In 1826, two stone cut cists and a large pit were discovered at the site of a quarry owned by Mr. George Harbin. The first contained a single human skeleton with a bronze age beaker and part of

a deer horn, the second contained the skeleton of a horse and the third, a mass of mixed human bone (Anon. 1853:8-9).

Taken from SMR map.

1.3.b   Artefact scatters
STF/102   <u>Worked Flints</u>
Worked flints were found in the garden of The Rock in 1994 and 1997 during excavations (Gittos and Gittos 1994:78). In addition a flint axe was found in an adjacent garden which may have been associated with the excavated finds.

Taken from Gittos and Gittos 1994:78

not mapped   <u>Stone Arrowhead</u> (SMR 53559)
A barbed and tanged arrow head was found in the vicinity of Barwick.

2.   ROMAN
(Map A)

2.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
None.

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.

Stoford 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 there was certainly activity in the area, which was not far from the town at Westland and was on the fringe of the belt of villas surrounding Ilchester.

2.3   Archaeological features*, shown on **Map A**
2.3.a   Communications
(a)   Roads, streets and routeways
STF/203   <u>Ilchester to Dorchester Road</u> (SMR 55102 and 53556)
The Ilchester to Dorchester Roman road forms the western limit of the parish of Barwick. At the southern end of the parish the modern road and the parish boundary diverge from the line of the Roman road which has been noted as a series of cropmarks.

Line taken from SMR map.

2.3.b   Settlement
STF/204   <u>Stilchester</u> (SMR 53557)
Fields with this name have been noted on the 1837 tithe schedule which may indicate a Roman settlement.

Area taken from SMR maps.

2.3.c   Artefact scatters
STF/201   <u>Pottery</u> (SMR 53551)
Roman pottery was found in the top soil of a small quarry in the late 1940s. A watching brief just to the north (SMR 57129, Manning 1998) failed to locate any early remains.

Area taken from the SMR map.

STF/202   Pottery (SMR 53550)
             A few fragments of Roman pottery were found, at a depth of 4-5ft., in trenches dug to the north
             of Two Tower Lane in 1916.

             Area taken from co-ordinate in SMR.

STF/205   Coin
             A coin, thought to be Roman in date was found in the garden of 5, Hamden Close Stoford (B&M
             Gittos *pers comm*).

3.   SAXON
(No map)

3.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
It is not known when the hamlet or village of Barwick was established, nor are there clear indications of the form
of the original settlement. It was not mentioned in Domesday but is likely to have existed as a minor settlement
within the *parochia* of Yeovil by 1086.

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. In fact, Stoford
is one of only five of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is no evidence of settlement before
the medieval period.

4.   Medieval
(Map B)

4.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
Medieval pottery was found in a stratified layer in excavations in the garden of The Rock in 1994 carried out by the
Yeovil Archaeology and Local History society (Gittos and Gittos 1994:78). Some medieval remains were found at
the north end of the plot on Hooper's Lane, which was the subject of an evaluation excavation in 1990
(McDonnell,1990).

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 priveleges. 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.

Stoford is one of six of the 45 historic towns identified by this project which were set up in the 12th and 13th centuries as completely new towns on greenfield sites, from an existing settlement or borough (this does not include planned extensions *within* existing boroughs, of which there were also a number). All of these new towns were given borough status by their founders - in this case one of the Norman lords - and were subsequently abandoned, or semi-abandoned, with consequently good archaeological preservation.

4.3   Archaeological components for Stoford , shown on Map B
4.3.a   Communications
(a)   Roads, streets and routeways

STF/401   Stoford's Planned Roads
                 Four straight roads forming a rectangle were laid out probably in the early 13th century, these are Court Lane, Silver Street, The Green and the north end of Fairhouse Road. Lanes presumably ran between Court Lane and Silver Street creating the 'ladder' pattern within which category Bond (c1990:1) describes the town. This might also be reflected in the three names given to different sections of the southerly road, Higher Bullen, South Street and Silver Street (although without further research it is not certain that all three names were used concurrently).

                 Taken from 1808 OS Surveyors' Drawings and Aston and Leech 1977:128.

STF/403   Hooper's Lane, Fairhouse Lane and Dorchester Road
                 It seems likely that Fairhouse Lane, Dorchester Road and Newton Road were laid out at the same time as the town plots as they are on the same alignment and serve to link the town with the Yeovil to Dorchester Roman road to the south and Yeovil to the north. At the southern end of the parish of Barwick the Dorchester Road diverges to the east from the line of the Roman road. It is possible that this was part of the scheme designed to lead traffic into the town.

                 Taken from 1808 OS Surveyors' Drawings.

(b)   Bridges

STF/410   Stoford Bridge (LB 50377)
                 A late medieval double arched stone bridge crosses the river Yeo to the east of Stoford.

                 Taken from Listed Building map.

4.3.b   Settlement (Urban)
(a)   Market place(s)

STF/405   Market Place
                 A rectangular market place was established at the east end of the town. A market charter was granted in 1231, although Batten suggests this was confirmation of an existing market (1994:6). The 1272 Inquisition records five houses built in the market place paying 2s., 16d., 8d., 8d. and a pound of cinnamon, and 6d. respectively. A further two plots, presumably for market stalls paid 2d. (Batten 1994:5). A deed dating to 1353 refers to a guild hall built within the market area. A building within the market square, previously known as the Guild House, dates to the 15th century. (SMR LB 50379)

                 Taken from 1808 OS Surveyors' Drawings.

(b)   Burgage plots
STF/404   <u>Area of possible burgages</u>
It is presumed that the town was laid out in the early 13th century. The 1272 Inquisition records 74 $^1/_2$ burgesses each paying 10d. a year, the total being 72s 1d (Batten 1994:5). It is unclear if these figure represented the potential income for the property or the actual income and population of the town. Taking the smallest size of plots shown on the tithe map and 1886 OS 1st Edition, (in a declining settlement plots are likely to be amalgamated rather than divided), 74 plots would have filled the full length of the laid out streets with plots on both sides. Aston and Leech (1977:126) have used the Inquisition document to estimate the total population of the borough at over 500 in 1272. However, they also suggest that the west end of the town was never built upon (*ibid*:127). Plots may have been laid out, assigned and rented but never occupied.

Taken from the 1837 Tithe map and the 1886 1st Edition map.

4.3.c   Other
STF/409   <u>Fair Ground</u>
A fair was granted to William de Cantilupe in 1228, in 1272 it was worth 13s 4d and is likely to have been held on the field to the south of the town which is named fair ground on the 1837 tithe map. The fair was still held in 1611 when the parish register records one Edmund Wilson, '*slayne at Stoford fair..*'.

Taken from the 1837 tithe map.

4.4   Archaeological components for Barwick *, shown on* **Map B**
4.4.a   Communications
STF/402   <u>Church Lane</u>

4.4.b   Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship
YEO/427   <u>Saint Mary Magdalene Church, Barwick</u>
The parish church at Barwick was built as a chapel of the minster church at Yeovil prior to 1219, which is the date of a document disputing the share of tithes paid to the two churches (Batten 1994:18). It is not known when the chapel gained the right to bury (and thus claim Soul scot); the chapel was still listed with Yeovil in Popes Nicholas's Taxation of 1341

Taken from 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings.

4.4.c   Settlement (Rural)
STF/407   <u>Barwick Village</u>
An approximate area of medieval occupation is shown based on Aston and Leech (1977:128), and the property boundaries shown on the 1837 tithe map.

After Aston and Leech (1977:128)

4.4.d   Industrial sites: mills
STF/406   <u>Tucking Mill</u> (SMR 53554)

STF/408   <u>Barwick Mill</u> (SMR 53553)

Taken from Aston and Leech (1977:128)

5.   POST-MEDIEVAL
(Map C)

Although the market continued into the 17th century and Gerard (1633) notes that the portreeve still paraded with maces on fair day, the town was much reduced; in 1664 the hearth tax returns still referred to Stoford as a borough but reported only 13 taxable properties (Nash 1993:40).

5.1   *Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge*
None.

5.2   *Context*
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. Stoford, however, is one of nine of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which, though in some way urban in the Medieval period, were not really so in the post-medieval period.

5.3   *Archaeological components*, shown on **Map C**
5.3.a   Manors and estates

STF/504   Barwick House and Gardens
                 Barwick house is has Georgian origins but was remodelled in 1830 with a Jacobean appearance. The boundaries of the gardens and estate are marked with follies at the four cardinal points constructed in c. 1775 by John Newman.

                 Taken from Garden Register maps.

5.3.b   Settlement (Urban)

STF/501   The built area at the west end of Stoford shown on the 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings is mapped here. This shows that the market area was reduced but remained the focus of the settlement.

                 Taken from 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings

(a)   Unclassified

STF/505   A single property is shown within a burgage plot on the west side of the town on the 1808 Surveyor's Drawings. Whether this is a remnant of buildings spreading from the market square right along South Street, or was one of the few burgages occupied at the west end of the town is unclear.

                 Taken from 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings

5.3.c   Settlement (Rural)
(a)   Farms

STF/502   Court Farm
YEO/505   Lower Key Farm
                 Both of these farms are shown on the 1808 OS surveyor's's drawings.

                 Taken from 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings

(b)   Unclassified

YEO/512   Red House Inn
                 The inn, on the Yeovil-Dorchester road is shown on the 1808 map. Its position shows that generally traffic no longer passed through the centre of Stoford. This route was turnpiked in 1852 (Bentley and Murless 1985:67).

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. Stoford is one of eight places which were not towns in the 19th century, although they had previously been so

6.3 Archaeological components, shown on Map D
6.3.a Communications
(a) Roads, streets and routeways

STF/601   New Road and Other Road Alterations
The arrival of the railway in Stoford in 1860 caused the road system to be reorganised. The expense of building two bridges was avoided by building the New Road between Court Lane and South Street on the east side of the settlement which goes under a single rail bridge and then splits to join the original road lines on the west.

Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

(b) Bridges

STF/606   Rail bridge in Stoford Centre
The bridge was built in 1860 for the London and South Western railway.

Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

STF/607   Yeovil Junction Road and Rail bridges over the Yeo

Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

(c) Railways

STF/602   The London and South Western Railway
The railway was completed in 1860.

Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

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

STF/605   Barwick Cemetery
The church at Barwick was originally a chapel of the minster church at Yeovil and is therefore unlikely to have had its own cemetery. However the 1886 first edition OS maps show that a plot of land to the west of the church building which was used as a cemetery at this date.

Taken from the 1886 OS 1st Edition.

STF/608   <u>Stoford Chapel and Mission Room</u>
                 A non-conformist chapel on Court Lane and mission rooms on the south side of Silver Street are
                 shown on the 1904 OS second edition.

                 Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

6.3.c   Settlement
(a)   Commercial core
STF/603   <u>Stoford Centre</u>
                 The built area on the 1904 map is shown on map D.

                 Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

(b)   Unclassified
STF/604   <u>Various</u>
                 Other industrial period building on the 1904 map is shown on map D. It includes a school building
                 at the west end of Court Lane, where it turns towards Barwick and workers cottages to the north
                 of the settlement beside the railway.

                 Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

6.3.d   Settlement (Rural)
YEO/622   <u>Church Farm</u>

                 Taken from the 1904 OS second edition 6".

7.   20TH CENTURY
(Map E)

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. Stoford is one of 30 of the 45
historic towns covered by this project which is not in itself classed as a town in the County Structure Plan. It is,
however, extremely close to Yeovil, which is one of the more important Structure Plan Towns. Yeovil is one of
six Towns identified as having an important role in accommodating new development, which may leave Stoford's
archaeological remains under increased threat.

7.2   Settlement components, *shown on* **Map E**
7.2.a   Water
YEO/708   <u>Sewage Works</u>

                 Taken from 1995 Digital OS

7.2.b   Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship
YEO/706   <u>Cemetery Extension</u>
                 The cemetery has been extended to the west during this period.

                 Taken from 1995 Digital OS

7.2.c   Settlement

YEO/701   General Expansion

Housing estates and other smaller areas of 20th-century expansion are shown on map E.

Taken from 1995 Digital OS

V.   THE POTENTIAL OF STOFORD

1.   Research interests

Stowford is a fine example of a planned town implanted in the 13th century, and provides the possibility of researching the material remains of the lives of the free burgesses and a thriving market town.

2.   Areas of potentially exceptional preservation

There are no obvious areas where exceptional preservation might be expected although the lack of later building, due to the decline of the town from the later medieval period, areas might have allowed good preservation of the 13th- century buildings and plots.

3.   Limitations

The archaeological potential of the town is limited only by more recent, mainly 20th-century construction.

4.   Extent of current protection

A small Conservation Area covers the eastern part of the planned town and there is a handful of listed buildings (shown on map F). An Area of High Archaeological Potential has been designated as a result of this report. There are no scheduled monuments.

5.   Management Proposals

See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

VI.   SOURCES

1.   General documentary (Somerset/ Wessex)

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VII. COMPONENT INDEXES

1. Component to map

Component	Map	Component	Map
Component	*Map*	*Component*	*Map*
STF/101	A	STF/401	B
STF/201	A	STF/402	B
STF/202	A	STF/403	B
STF/203	A	STF/404	B
STF/204	A	STF/405	B
		STF/406	B

STF/407	B		STF/601	D
STF/408	B		STF/602	D
STF/409	B		STF/603	D
STF/410	B		STF/604	D
YEO/427	B		STF/605	D
			STF/606	D
STF/501	C		STF/607	D
STF/502	C		STF/608	D
STF/503	C		YEO/622	D
STF/504	C			
STF/505	C		STF/701	E
YEO/505	C		YEO/706	E
YEO/512	C		YEO/708	E

2.   Component to page

Maps

Map A – prehistoric and Roman

Map B – medieval

Map C – Post-medieval

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map D – Industrial

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map E – 20th century

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map F - Existing designations

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

Spr
Constitution Hill
Newton Copse
Path
76m
Path
Fatlands Plantation
Track
The Fish Tower
GP
STF/202 - Roman settlement
STF/204 -Stilchester
BARWICK CP
Drain
Barwick Park
72m
Long Lane (Track)
e Rose Tower
46m
39m
Barwick House
Cave
Jack the Treacle Eater (Archway)
Issues
Sharman's Bridge
REX'S LANE
STF/101 - Cist Burials
CHURCH LANE
PW
Quarry Cottages
Track
Sks
NEWTON ROAD
Sprs
Barwick Drain
Iss
Barwick Farm
38m
STF/205 - Roman coin find
Church Farm
Aqueduct
Barwick
School
South View
Co Const Bdy
Path
COURT LANE
Court Farmhouse
57m
39m
Drain
MONTEAZE
Recn Gd Pav
PO
Stoford Bridge
BRIDLE WAY
WHITCROSS
36m
NEW ROAD
Stoford
STF/203 - Roman road
CLIFTON VIEW
HIGHER BULLEN
SILVER STREET
Royal Oak Inn
STF/201
43m
FAIRHOUSE ROAD
Sluice
Fair House

Somerset EUS

Stoford Map A - Prehistoric & Roman
Scale   1:7500   Date 12/03/2003

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SOMERSET
County Council

House

The Rose Tower

Cave

46m

Issues

Jack the Treacle
Eater
(Archway)

39m

Sharman's
Bridge

Track

Track

STF/407 - Barwick

PW

STF/406 - Mill

Quarry
Cottages

Drain

Barwick
Farm

STF/402

Church
Farm

Barwick

School

South View

STF/405 - Market

Aqueduct

Co Const Bdy

STF/401 - Roads

STF/408 - Barwick Mill

Court
Farmhouse

MEADOW VIEW

39

PO

Stoford
Bridge

Stoford

STF/409 - Fairground

Royal Oak Inn

STF/404

Stoford
Farm

BRIDLE WAY

Drain

43m

Sluice

Key
Bridge

Fair House
Farm

Fair
Farm

53m

isk

GP

GP

HOOPER'S LANE

Key
Copse

STF/403

Darvole
Cottages

K Farm

Issues

Somerset EUS

Stoford Map B - Medieval

Scale   1:7500   Date 12/03/2003

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SOMERSET
County Council

Path

Fatlands
Plantation

The Fish Tower

GP

TWO TOWER LANE

STF/504 - Barwick Park

Barwick Park

72m

BARWICK CP

Barwick
House

Long Lane (Track)

The Rose Tower

Cave

46m

Issues

Jack the Treacle
Eater
(Archway)

39m

Shar
Bri

ROMAN ROAD

YEO/512 - Red House

PH

Keyford
Roundabout

PW

Track

Track

Quarry
Cottages

Barwick
Farm

Barwick Drain

Church
Farm

Barwick

School

South Vie

STF/502 - Court Farm

MEADOW VIEW

LADIES

STF/501

Key Farm

Drain

Lower Key

STF/505 - Building

57m

Court
Farmhouse

COURT AC

PO

Recn Gd
Pav

WHITCROSS

NEW ROAD

36m

Royal Oak Inn

Stoford
Farm

CLIFTON VIEW

BRIDLE WAY

MOWLEAZE

YEO/505 - Lower Key

43m

Sluice

Key
Bridge

Fair House
Farm

Fair
Farm

53m isk

GP

STF/605 - Cemetery
STF/604
STF/604
STF/604
STF/601 - New Road
STF/606 - Rail Bridge
STF/608 - Chapel
STF/608 - Mission Room
STF/604
STF/602 - Railway

Barwick
Key
Stoford

Keyford Roundabout
PW
Keyford
Church Farm
Barwick Farm
Barwick Drain
Quarry Cottages
Aqueduct
Co Const Bdy
Path
School
South View
Court Farmhouse
57m
Court Lane
Recn Gd
Pav
Bridle Way
Mowleaze
PO
Whitcross
Higher Dr
Clifton View
Fairhouse Rd
Fair House Farm
Fair Farm
Sluice
Key Bridge
Farm
43m
53m isk
GP
Stoford Bridge
39m
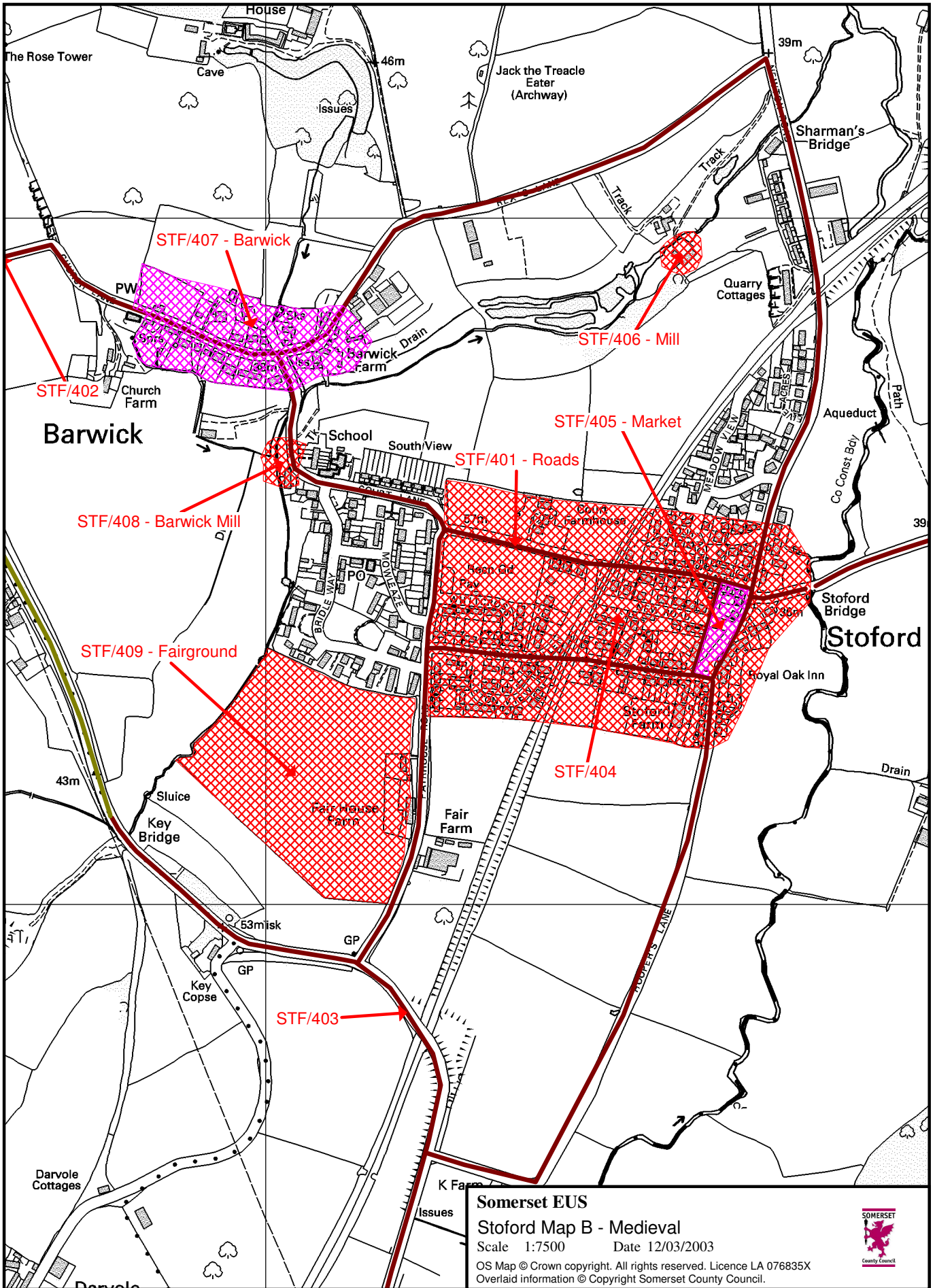Royal Oak Inn
Stoford Farm
Drain
Drain
Path
Meadow View

Somerset EUS

Stoford Map D - Industrial
Scale 1:6000   Date   12/03/2003

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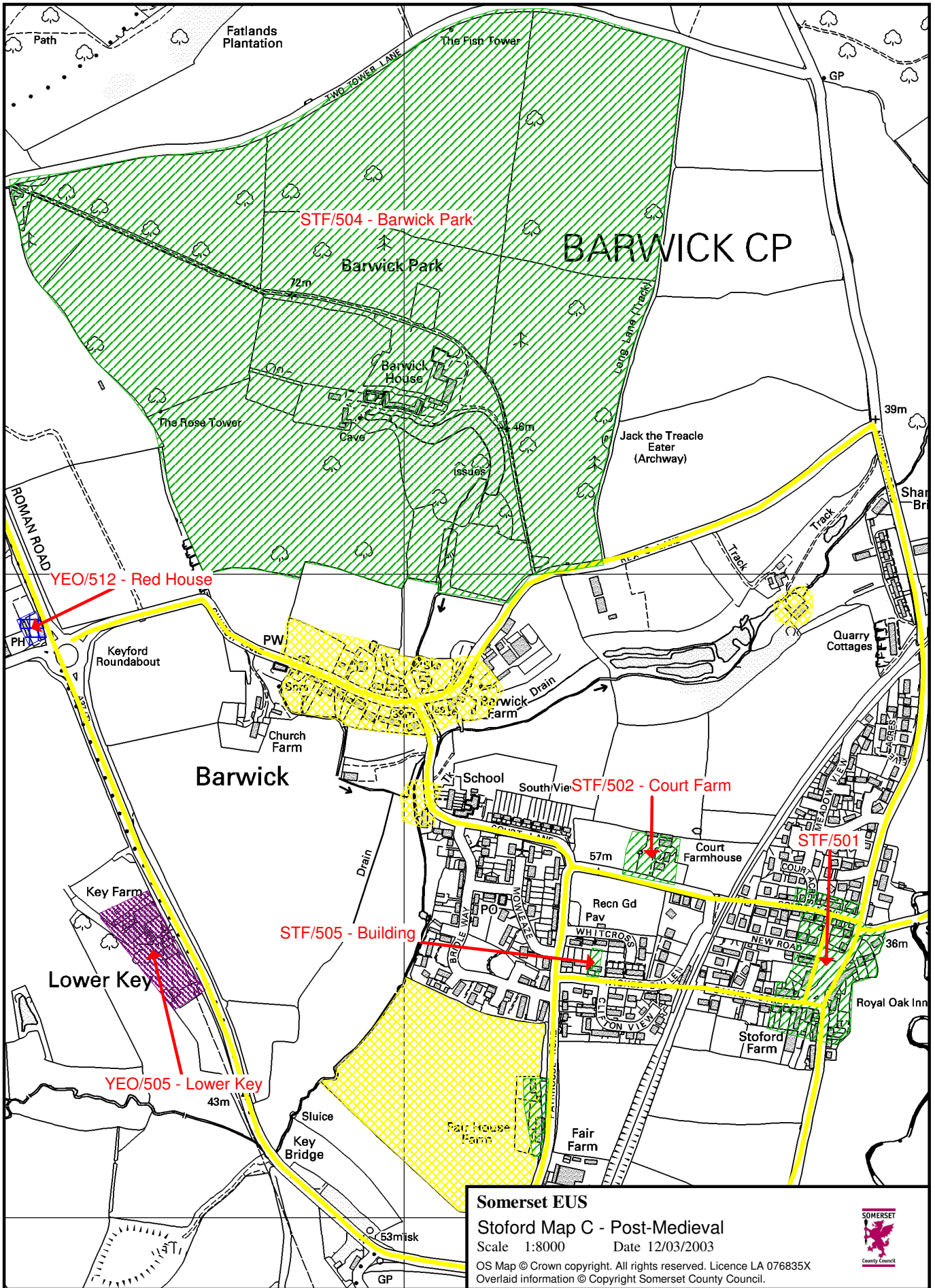Overlaid information © Copyright Somerset County Council.

SOMERSET
County Council

The Rose Tower

Cave

46m

Jack the Treacle
Eater
(Archway)

YEO/708 - Sewage works

39m

Issues

Sharman's
Bridge

ROMAN ROAD

REX'S LANE

Track

Track

Track

YEO/706 - Barwick cemetery

39m

CHURCH LANE

PW

Quarry
Cottages

Redmead

PH

Keyford
Roundabout

Sks

Barwick Drain

...TS LANE

A37 (T)

Sprs

38m

Iss

Barwick
Farm

Aqueduct

Church
Farm

Barwick

School

South View

Court
Farmhouse

MEADOW VIEW

Co Const Bdy

Melview

57m

COURT LANE

STF/701

Key Farm

Recn Gd
Pav

COURT ACRES

CLIFTON HILL

39m

Drain

MONKEAZE

PO

WHITCROSS

Court
Farmhouse

NEW ROAD

36m

Stoford
Bridge

Lower Key

BRIDLE WAY

HIGHER BULLEN

SILVER STREET

Stoford

...otts Mill
...ouse

CLIFTON VIEW

Royal Oak Inn

Drain

43m

Sluice

Fair House
Farm

FAIRHOUSE ROAD

Fair
Farm

Stoford
Farm

Drain

Cowpool
Farm

...vyotts
...arm

Key
Bridge

53m

isk

GP

Somerset EUS

Stoford Map E - 20th Century

Scale   1:7500   Date   12/03/2003

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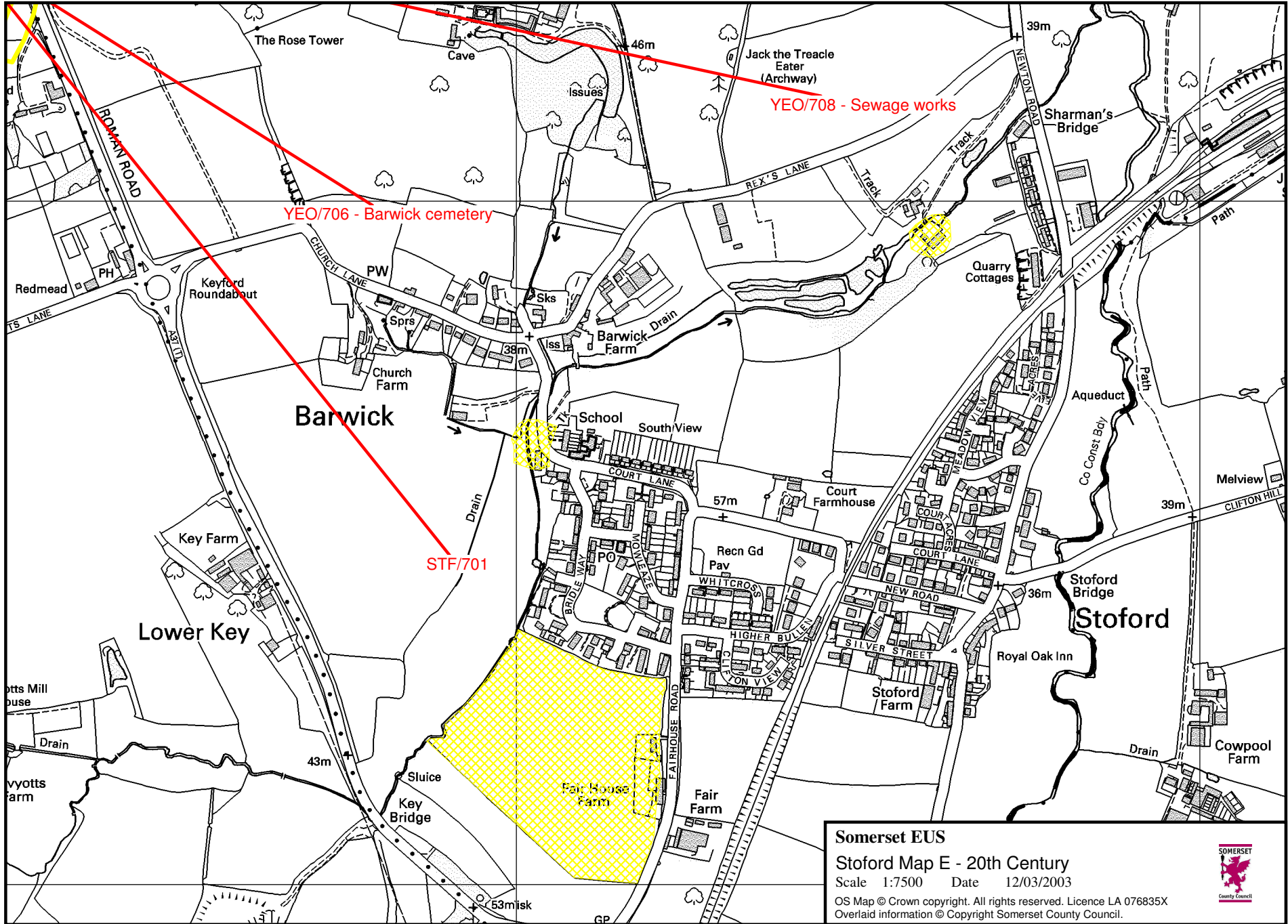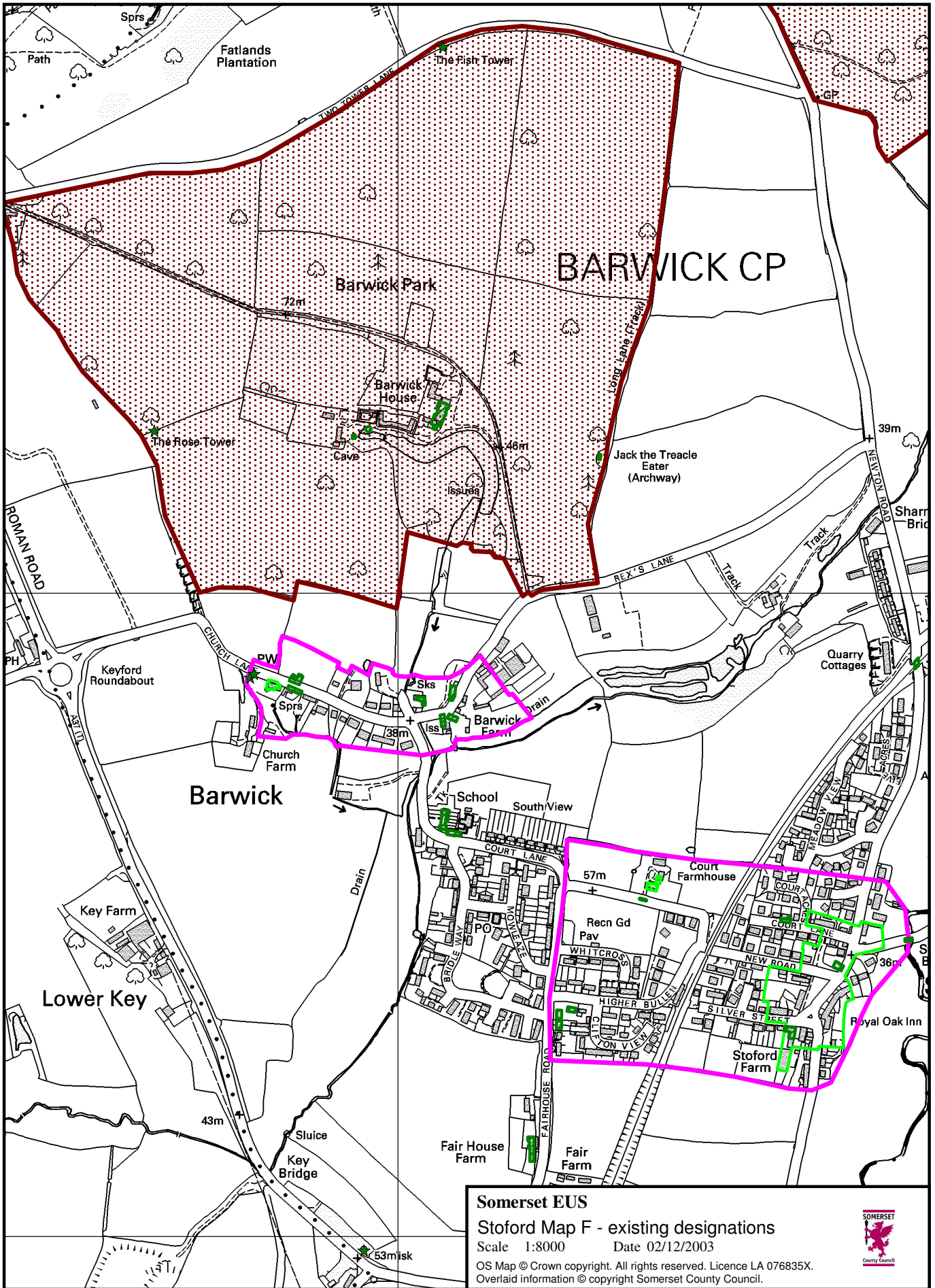Overlaid information © Copyright Somerset County Council.

SOMERSET
County Council

Sprs

Path

Fatlands
Plantation

The Fish Tower

Barwick Park

BARWICK CP

72m

Long Lane (Track)

Barwick
House

39m

The Rose Tower

46m

Cave

Jack the Treacle
Eater
(Archway)

Issues

Sharn
Brid

ROMAN ROAD

REX'S LANE

Track

Track

PH

CHURCH LANE

PW

Keyford
Roundabout

Sks

Quarry
Cottages

Sprs

Drain

Iss

Barwick
Farm

38m

Church
Farm

Barwick

School

South View

NEWTON ROAD

Key Farm

COURT LANE

57m

Court
Farmhouse

MEADOW VIEW

COURT

Lower Key

PO

BRIDE WAY

Recn Gd
Pav

WHITCROSS

COURT LANE

NEW ROAD

36

HIGHER BULL

SILVER STREET

Royal Oak Inn

FAIRHOUSE ROAD

ON VIEW

43m

Stoford
Farm

Sluice

Key
Bridge

Fair House
Farm

Fair
Farm

53m isk