English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Stogumber

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SOMERSET
County Council

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STOGUMBER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

by Clare Gathercole

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STOGUMBER

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 documentation and local histories

The parish of Stogumber has been covered by the Victoria County History. Documentation exists for the parish as a whole, with no collections particularly relevant to Stogumber's "urban" phase.

2. Maps

The earliest detailed maps are from the end of the 18th century, a Wells' estate plan of 1788 and a Rowden manor plan of 1796. There are omissions from both these maps. The earliest *complete* map is the tithe map of 1842. Together with the absence of archaeological information, this has made it difficult to define reliable zones in Stogumber.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF STOGUMBER

Stogumber lies in the valley separating the Quantocks and the Brendons, at a stream-crossing and convergence of routes. The date of the first settlement there is not certain. However, several possibly prehistoric enclosures are visible on aerial photographs of the neighbouring area, and a bronze age axe was found in Stogumber itself.

Whilst we do not know of any Roman settlement or activity at Stogumber, there was certainly a pre-Conquest settlement. In fact, the implications of the Domesday entries and of the later pattern of chapelries and dues (discussed in Siraut, 1985) are that Stogumber was part of a minster estate which lay at the area's ecclesiastical centre. The modern parishes such as Monksilver, Bicknoller and Crowcombe now surrounding Stogumber are relics of estates which once possessed only chapelries probably dependent on the mother church at Stogumber, or *Warverdinstoch* as it was called at Domesday. The Domesday entries appear to omit much land in the parish, including that around Preston: it is thought that these omissions represent the relics of the minster land. This estate, held by Alfric before the conquest, was afterwards granted to one of the king's clerks, Richer de Andelys, in whose family it was passed down.

The modern name *Stogumber*, which had appeared by the 13th century, is of uncertain origin and date. However, it was this variant of the name which was perpetuated in the names of the manors which derived from the pre-Conquest estates. The minster estate became divided into two manors - Stogumber Rectory and Stogumber, both held by the same family. Stogumber Rectory was used to support rectors until about 1271, when the estate passed to Wells, which enhanced it and let it out. This continued until the 19th century. The vicarage was the most valuable in the area in 1291.

In this period, there are signs that Stogumber may have acted as a market and distribution centre, though there is no documentary evidence that it had any truly urban status in the medieval period (there are no traces of a borough). Moreover, the first direct references to a formal market are in the post-medieval period. Stogumber was, however, the local wool town, acting as a centre for distribution to the cottage industries in the surrounding hamlets and farmsteads. There are records of fulling mills throughout the parish around Stogumber. These continued to flourish throughout the post-medieval period.

Indeed, Stogumber acquired a new market and fairs, established by Sir John Sydenham, in the 17th century. These continued to flourish in the 18th century, and in 1791 Collinson was able to describe the place as a small market town. The 19th century brought problems: Stogumber was bypassed by both the turnpike movement and the industrial revolution, leading to a significant decrease in traffic through the town, and to the demise of the parish's cottage industries. However, stagnation was averted by the establishment of Stogumber Brewery in about 1840. The national success of Stogumber Ale encouraged the economy, and it was in this period that the tithe map was entitled the Town of Stogumber. The coming of the railway restored the settlement's link to major communications routes - though the station was not close enough to have a major impact on the town fabric. Despite this "boom", Stogumber had a high proportion of people requiring poor relief in the 19th century. It was rough place, and the weekend drinking town of the Brendon miners. The population fell steadily in the later part of the 19th and during the 20th century, and with the demise of the brewery and the market has returned to its village identity.

IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STOGUMBER

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1 Archaeological knowledge
There has been very little archaeological work in Stogumber, though aerial surveys of the surrounding area have cast some light on its early history.

0.2 Standing structures
Stogumber retains some early buildings of interest. The overall pattern of listed buildings of all periods is shown on **Map E**.

1. PREHISTORIC
(Map A)

1.1 Archaeological knowledge
The SMR contains information on several possibly prehistoric sites in and around Stogumber, many of which have been discovered through aerial survey. Those nearest to the present settlement include the remains of an enclosure and possible field system to the west (SMR 35278), another to the south near Preston (SMR 35279), and two of uncertain date to the north-west (SMR 35409). There was also a bronze age axe found in Stogumber itself (SMR 34530).

1.2 Context
Stogumber 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 Settlement

STB/101 Cropmark sites

Map A reproduces the locations of two of the sites in the SMR, which should be consulted for further details. These are based on cropmarks and have not been further investigated. Part of SMR 35409 (the more easterly of the sites) appears to show building foundations, and therefore may be of later date.

From the SMR.

2. ROMAN

(No map)

2.1 Archaeological knowledge

Whilst a Roman coin hoard is supposed to have been found in the northern part of the parish in the 17th century, there has been no evidence discovered as yet of Roman activity at Stogumber.

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.

Stogumber 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 Roman material has been found in the area. This reflects the generally reduced penetration of Roman influence into the West Somerset uplands.

No map has been produced for this period.

3. SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

(Map B)

The layout of the pre-Conquest settlement would not have been identical with that of the post-Conquest one, centring on one intact estate rather than two manors. However, too little is known of the archaeology of the Saxon period to separate the periods.

3.1 Archaeological knowledge

There is no archaeological information on the major sites of the Saxon and medieval period - namely, the putative minster and the manor(s) - let alone on the possible settlement areas.

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, adminstrative 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.

Stogumber is one three of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which, whilst it had not developed any really urban functions by the end of the Saxon period, was the site of a known or possible pre-Conquest minster. There were twelve other minster settlements in the survey which had developed urban functions by the Conquest.

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. However, Stogumber is one of three of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which had not yet acquired urban functions by the end of the medieval period.

3.3 Standing structures

Nothing remains visible of the Saxon settlement, except in all probability the general layout of Stogumber around a junction of routes. There are however a few medieval buildings, including the Church of St Mary (SMR LB 30854) and the old farmhouse of James' Barton (SMR LB 30894). These are shown on Map B.

*3.4 **Archaeological components**, shown on **Map B***

3.4.a Communications

Not mapped — Stogumber lay on one of the main medieval (and earlier?) routes to Watchet, at a point of convergence with two other routes. These roads survive as the main roads of modern Stogumber.

3.4.b Manors and estates

Of the two manors, one manor house is located by the Victoria County History. The manor house for Stogumber manor is however not mentioned separately, and it is not clear whether another major house is envisaged in the vicinity. Further research could clarify this.

STB/402 — Stogumber Rectory

The Victoria County History locates the manor house of Stogumber Rectory at Hall Place. The earlier history of the site is unclear. There are references to a dovecote (15th century) and to the construction of new barns in the post-medieval period. The present barn (which used to be known as the Tithe Barn) is 17th century (SMR LB 30887). At the end of the 18th century, the old house was still in existence. Collinson describes the "ancient mansion, partly modernised" and says there used to be a chapel there; the 1788 map shows buildings and a court lying to the south of the modern farmhouse, adjacent to the barn.

The area has been defined from the 1788 map.

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

STB/401 — The Saxon minster and medieval church

There was certainly a pre-Conquest church at Stogumber, and this is most likely to have been on approximately the same site as the medieval church. The Saxon church may have been a minster church (Siraut, 1985): the discovery of any traces of this building might help to confirm or refute this hypothesis. The earliest surviving fabric of the church (SMR 34027, SMR LB 30854) is 13th or 14th century, with an extensive 15th century rebuild dominating the medieval fabric. The church was restored in the late 19th century, having fallen into disrepair: the chancel was removed at this time.

The graveyard is of at least medieval date and probably also contains Saxon burials. There may be a 17th-century plague burial area on a triangle of grass south of the church. There is a restored medieval cross, not in its original position (SMR LB 30855).

The churchyard is mapped from the 1788 map. Whether this represents its original extent is not at present known.

STB/408 Possible minster land

This area is thought to have been part of the minster lands and to have continued as part of the Stogumber Rectory Estate (Siraut, 1985). The post-medieval maps show very little development in this area, despite its proximity to the market place. We do not know whether there are any structures associated with the early history of the area, but it does abut both a possible minster centre and a possible pre-Conquest manor site to the south (see below). It would therefore be advisable to treat the area with caution. Its north-western limits have been affected by moderate redevelopment, but other parts have continued to lie open: therefore, survival of any archaeological deposits is potentially good.

The limits of this area have been defined from the plot boundaries showing on the 1788 map in conjunction with comments in the Victoria County History (Siraut, 1985).

STB/403 The medieval vicarage

The medieval vicarage was to the west of the church. The present buildings (SMR LB 30858) include 15th century work and remnants of a hall. The building to the south of the former vicarage (SMR LB 30859) may have been the church house, originating in the 14th century. The earlier history of this area is at present unclear: any appropriate archaeological interventions might help to clarify it.

STB/404 The medieval vicarage

This area appears to form part of the vicarage area on the 1788 map, though this may be misleading. The relationship of the two areas to each other and to the possible minster and manor sites is unclear. The Manor Farm shown by 1842 may be the successor to previous farms on the site: this is a matter which could probably be clarified by more detailed local research. The lands around the farm must be regarded as having archaeological potential because of their proximity to the possible minster, and because they appear to have been little disturbed by development.

Both of the above areas appear blank on the 1788 map: several buildings, but no boundaries are clear on the 1796 map. The subdivision of the area is therefore taken from the 1842 map, which shows Manor Farm definitely in existence.

3.4.d Settlement

STB/406 The Saxon and medieval settlement

There is no documentary trace of a borough in Stogumber, and there is no sign of typically urban early development. The areas marked represent the probable extent of Saxon and medieval settlement and are likely to contain remains of a variety of dwellings and farms with their attendant structures. Much of this area has been redeveloped in the 19th and 20th century, though not always intensively: survival is likely to vary within the areas.

These areas are conjectural: they have been defined around the plots and buildings marked on the 1788 map.

STB/405 The market place

The market place in Stogumber is a triangular area outside the church gates: it has been encroached upon at least from the north-west and was once larger. It lies somewhat at the periphery of early developments as shown on the post-medieval maps. This may imply strong and lasting constraints on the development of lands once part of the minster estate, and may also imply

that the market was of less importance than the through route in the medieval period. The heyday of Stogumber's market seems in fact to have been in the post-medieval period, when the inn, a shambles and market house are referred to. These are shown on the 1788 map.

The market place has been mapped as it appears on the 1788 map.

3.4.e Industrial sites

STB/407 Manor Mill

Manor Mill (SMR 34019) was not mentioned at Domesday but may have been in operation by 1389 (Siraut, 1985). It expanded in the 19th century but went out of use before the end of that century. There are remains of the pond, leat and wheel pit on the site and in adjoining gardens.

It is possible that the mill pond and leats shown on the 1888 map existed at least in part in earlier periods, if the assertion of the Victoria County History that the mill may have medieval origins is correct.

The stream course mapped here is shown on the 1788 map.

3.5 Archaeological components (outlying area)

(No map)

Stogumber was surrounded by small farmsteads and settlements, including in the pre-Conquest period the dependent settlement at Preston (Priest-tun). These have not been included in this report.

4. POST-MEDIEVAL

(Map B)

4.1 Archaeological knowledge

There have been no archaeological investigations specifically relating to the post-medieval period.

4.2 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. Stogumber, however, is an exception, the only one of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which can be regarded as having become a town (if only a small market town) in the post-medieval period.

4.3 Standing structures

There are a number of listed buildings dating from the post-medieval period, both within and beyond the probable area of medieval occupation. These include the 16th century Almonry (SMR 34850, SMR LB 30833), Swan House (SMR LB 30865), Zinch Cottage and Zinch House (SMR LB 30891), 17th century dwellings (eg SMR LB 30838-39, 30868) and the early 18th century White Horse Inn (SMR LB 30860). The Tithe Barn at Hall Farm (SMR LB 30887) also dates from the 17th century. The listed buildings are shown on Map C.

4.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map C

4.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. There was some redevelopment focusing on the market area, reflected in the distribution of listed buildings. Some development around the market may have been of previously open land.

4.4.b Communications

STB/507 Road realignment

One possible realignment of roads is suggested by the 1788 map which shows the route from the south-east continuing to join the main road directly.

This is taken from the 1788 map. It does not show on the 1796 map: this could imply either a change of street plan in the intervening years, or an inaccuracy on the 1788 map.

4.4.c Water

The stream at Stogumber has been diverted in a small way several times, as the sequence of available maps shows.

STB/508 The stream

The 1788 map shows the stream, or a branch of it, with a well at the south-eastern end of the delineated section.

Note that information on the 1788 map is probably incomplete and that some of the alignments are a little difficult to interpret with confidence. The layout of this area does not appear to be the same on the 1796 map (also incomplete).

4.4.d Settlement

Detached houses and farms along the roads out of Stogumber appear on the post-medieval maps. Some at least of these may in fact have earlier origins: the attribution of these sites to the post-medieval rather than earlier periods is an interpretation which may be corrected by more detailed research, or by archaeological investigation.

STB/501 Post-medieval development: Old Way

This area contains scattered extant post-medieval buildings (SMR LB 30881, 30883); the 1796 and 1802 maps also show that some form of development had occurred by then. It is likely that much of the marked area lay open as garden or paddock as it does today.

This area is defined by the modern plot boundaries: the general area of settlement is based on the 1796 and 1802 maps, together with the position of surviving buildings.

STB/506 Post-medieval development: Zinch

The buildings at Zinch (SMR LB 30890-91) are of 16th century date and this is one of the areas that may well contain earlier archaeology (Siraut, 1985).

This area is defined from the 1802 and 1842 maps.

STB/502 Post-medieval development: Wynes

This area is marked on the 1788 map as containing not only buildings on two sides of a court, which survive as Wynes (SMR LB 30870), but also quite extensive gardens to the rear. Part of the area was orchard. If there was earlier occupation on this site, archaeological work in the area might reveal it.

From the 1788 map.

STB/503 Post-medieval development

The few buildings marked on the 1788 map (of which one survives as SMR LB 30868) may represent the first development on this land.

The area is defined from the 1788 map.

STB/505 Post-medieval development (various)

Other post-medieval (or earlier) plots have been defined from the 1788, 1796 and 1802 maps.

4.4.e Settlement (Rural)

STB/504 Post-medieval farms (various)

It is possible that both of these farms (Cridland Farm and Togford Farm) may contain medieval or earlier remains.

Both from the 1796 map.

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

5.1 Archaeological knowledge

A survey was made of the brewery complex before its demolition in the 1970s (Hawtin & Hawtin, 1977).

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.

Stogumber is one of the 22 or so places which though they did not merit Borough or Urban District status at the end of the 19th century, remained market centres and can probably still be regarded as towns (though several of them had sunk towards village status during the course of the century).

5.3 Standing structures and visible remains

A number of 18th and 19th century buildings in Stogumber are listed, including the Baptist Church and Manse (SMR LB 30834-36), Wick House (SMR LB 30837), and cottages (SMR LB 30841). Unfortunately, the brewery buildings do not survive. The listed buildings of this period are shown on **Map C** (in *red*).

*5.4 Archaeological components, shown on **Map C***

5.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Components described under earlier periods (except for the post-medieval period) are shown more lightly shaded. There was some further redevelopment in the centre, reflected in the distribution of listed buildings.

5.4.b Settlement (Urban)

There was small scale expansion in the 19th century, mostly in the vicinity of the market and, a little later, the brewery.

STB/601 <u>19th century development (various)</u>
19th century developments have been mapped from the 1842, 1888 and 1904 maps (though in fact, there was no expansion between the two latter dates.

5.4.c Settlement (Rural)

STB/602 <u>Hall Farm</u>
Hall Farm buildings were erected on land marked as a nursery on the 1788 map. *From the 1842 tithe map.*

STB/602 <u>Hill Farm</u>
Hill Farm was built close to the brewery site. *From the 1888 map.*

5.4.d Industrial sites

(a) Mills

STB/604 <u>Manor Mill</u>
Manor Mill (SMR 34019) expanded in the 19th century and there are still remains visible of the wheel pit and waterways.

These areas are mapped from the 1888 map.

(b) Other industrial sites

STB/603 Stogmber Brewery

The brewery (SMR 34020) opened in the early 19th century, some time before Braggs' 1840 directory was prepared. Stogumber Ale became nationally famous for its supposed purity and medicinal value. The water was drawn from Harry Hill's Well (SMR 34021) near the brewery and the complex included a cooper's workshop, three malthouses, a reservoir, boiler and engine houses, and warehouses. There was also a fizzy drink factory established by the end of the century. Springfield Lodge, the owner's house, was built by 1861 (Kelly's directory). Brewing ceased c1910, though malting continued until 1924. The brewery complex was demolished in the 1970s, having fallen into ruin, but had been surveyed beforehand.

The brewery complex is mapped from the 1842 and 1888 maps.

STB/605 A limekiln and quarry

Adjacent to the brewery are the remains of a limekiln (SMR 34043) and quarry.

From the 1888 map.

STB/606 A quarry near Zinch

Another quarry is marked near Zinch *on the 1888 map*.

5.5 Outlying components

(No map)

5.5.a Railways

Not mapped The railway (SMR 33462) opened in the late 1850s, and passed to the east of the town. It was closed in the 1960s, but is now reopened.

20TH CENTURY

(Map D)

5.6 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. Stogumber 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.

5.7 Settlement components, shown on Map D

5.7.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Components described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. Whilst there has been a little redevelopment of the central area, this has not been on a large scale.

5.7.b Settlement (Urban)

(a) Suburbs

STB/701 20th century suburbs (various)

There have been several small suburban developments in Stogumber this century, mostly on meadowland behind and beyond previous development.

From the 1962 and 1995 maps.

5.7.c Settlement (Rural)

STB/702 20th century farm extensions (various)

Farm extensions, *from the 1962 and 1995 maps.*

V. THE POTENTIAL OF STOGUMBER

1. Research interests

The main point of interest in Stogumber is the clarification of the early character of its central block, including the establishment or otherwise of its pre-Conquest minster status.

2. Areas of potentially exceptional preservation

Whilst there are no areas of exceptional environmental potential, no area of the settlement has been severely affected by development. Large parts of the central block in which remains associated with the minster may be situated have probably lain open throughout the medieval and later periods.

3. Limitations

There are no areas in which archaeological deposits are likely to have been badly affected by development, although there was some 19th century development (with unknown amounts of cellaring) in areas of probable early settlement.

4. Extent of current protection

There is a number of Listed Buildings in Stogumber, although there are no Scheduled Monuments in the area considered by this report. A Conservation Area and an AHAP have been defined to cover the core of the early settlement.

5. Management proposals

See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

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3. Maps

1788 Map of Wells estates in Bicknoller, Stogumber, Stogursey: SRO DD/CC 10874
1796 Chilcott's survey of Rowden manor: SRO DD/WO
1802 OS surveyors' drawings at 3": fiche in SSL
1842 Tithe map: fiche in SSL
1888 OS 1:2500: fiche in SSL
1904 OS 1:10560
1962 OS 1:10560
1995 OS digital data

VII. COMPONENT INDEXES

1. Component to map

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STB/101	A	STB/505	C
STB/401	B	STB/506	C
STB/402	B	STB/507	C
STB/403	B	STB/508	C
STB/404	B	STB/601	C
STB/405	B	STB/602	C
STB/406	B	STB/603	C
STB/407	B	STB/604	C
STB/408	B	STB/605	C
STB/501	C	STB/606	C
STB/502	C	STB/701	D
STB/503	C	STB/702	D
STB/504	C		

2. Component to page

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STB/701 . . . . . 11, 14
STB/702 . . . . . 11, 14

Maps

Map A – prehistoric

Map B – Saxon and medieval

Map C – Post-medieval and 19th century

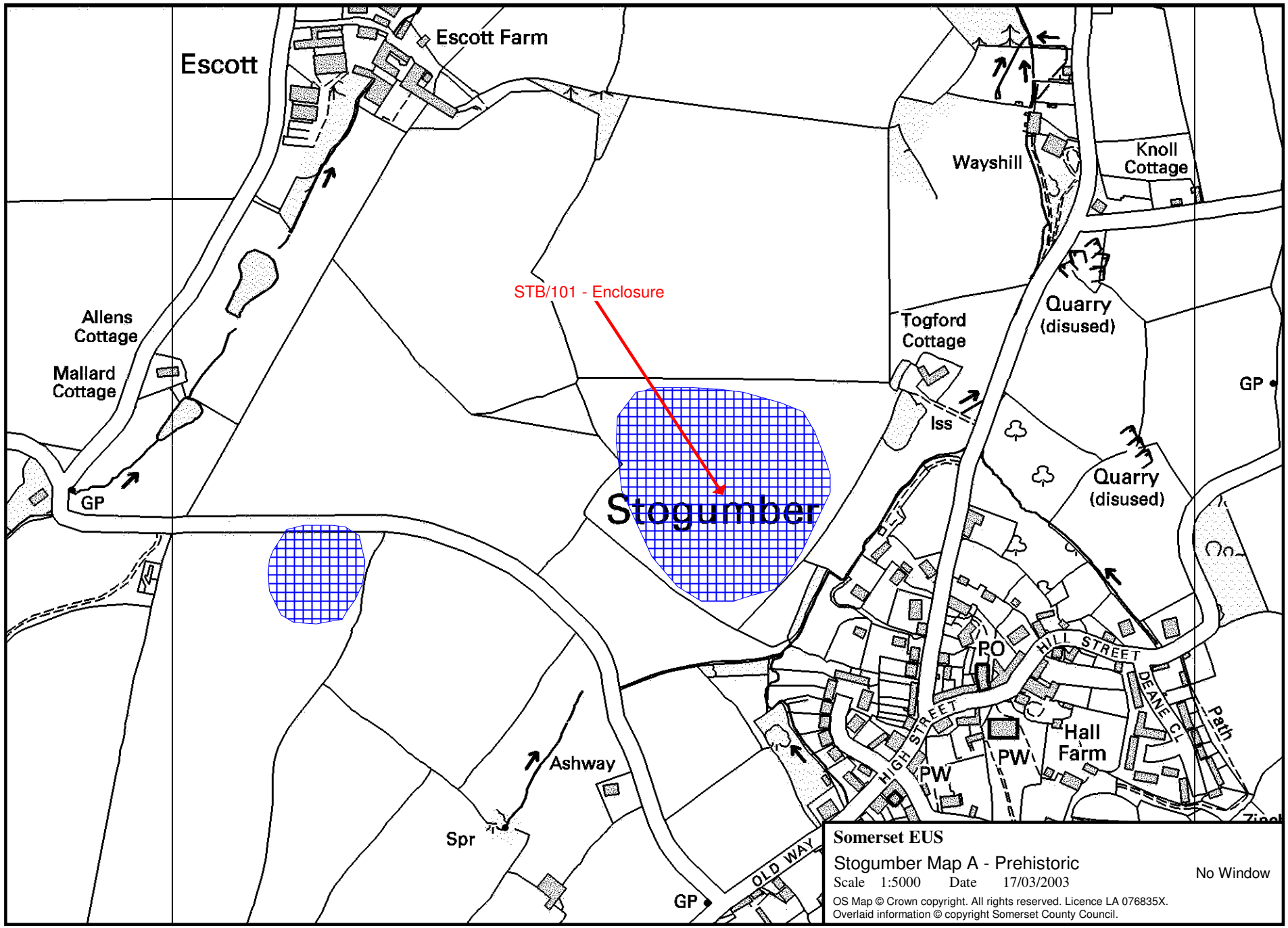
Earlier components in yellow.

Map D – 20th century

Earlier components in yellow.

Map E - Existing designations

Key: Scheduled Monuments (dark blue, none),
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)


Escott
Escott Farm
Wayshill
Knoll Cottage
STB/101 - Enclosure
Allens Cottage
Mallard Cottage
Togford Cottage
Quarry (disused)
GP
Iss
Stogumber
Quarry (disused)
PO
HILL STREET
DEANE CL
Path
HIGH STREET
PW
PW
Hall Farm
Ashway
Spr
OLD WAY
GP
Somerset EUS
Stogumber Map A - Prehistoric
Scale 1:5000 Date 17/03/2003
No Window
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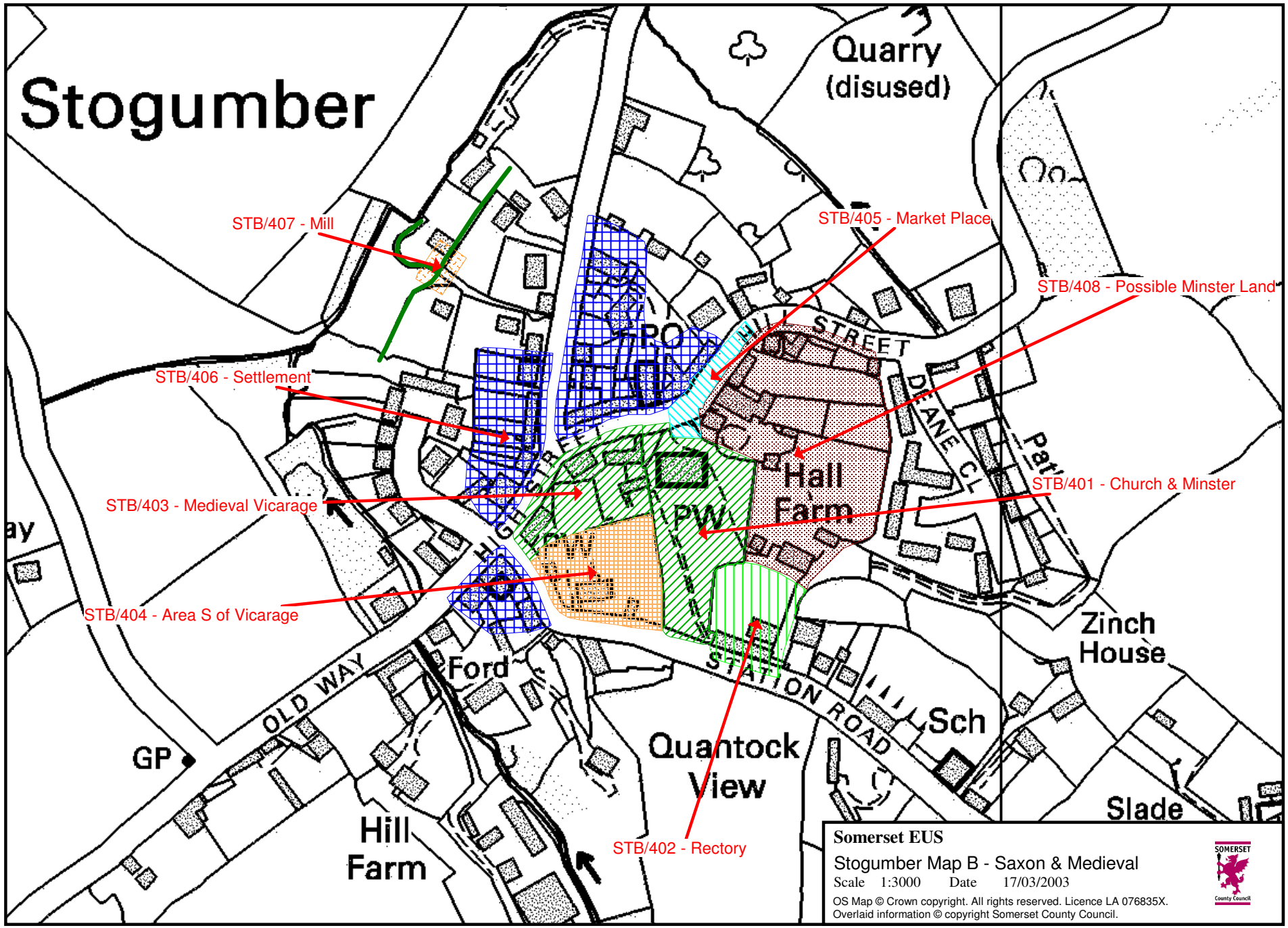
Stogumber
Quarry
(disused)
STB/407 - Mill
STB/405 - Market Place
STB/408 - Possible Minster Land
STB/406 - Settlement
STB/403 - Medieval Vicarage
STB/401 - Church & Minster
STB/404 - Area S of Vicarage
STB/402 - Rectory
HIGH STREET
DEANE CL
Hall
Farm
PW
Ford
OLD WAY
STATION ROAD
GP
Quantock
View
Hill
Farm
Zinch
House
Sch
Slade
Somerset EUS
Stogumber Map B - Saxon & Medieval
Scale 1:3000 Date 17/03/2003
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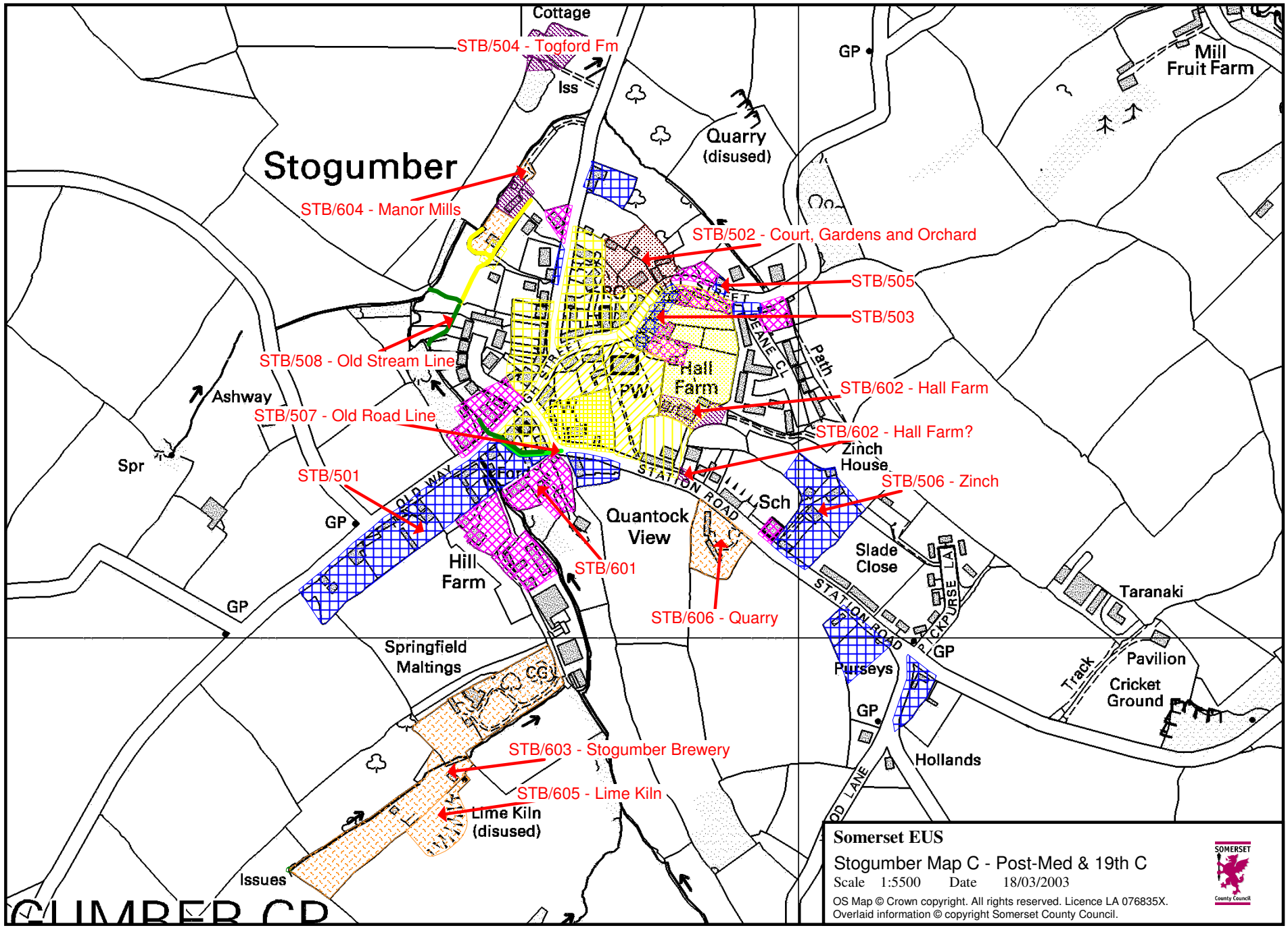
Cottage
STB/504 - Togford Fm
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GP
Mill
Fruit Farm
Quarry
(disused)
Stogumber
STB/604 - Manor Mills
STB/502 - Court, Gardens and Orchard
STB/505
STB/503
STB/508 - Old Stream Line
Hall
Farm
Path
STB/602 - Hall Farm
Ashway
STB/507 - Old Road Line
STB/602 - Hall Farm?
Zinch
House
Spr
STB/501
Ford
STATION ROAD
STB/506 - Zinch
Sch
GP
Quantock
View
Slade
Close
Hill
Farm
STB/601
STB/606 - Quarry
Taranaki
GP
Springfield
Maltings
Purseys
GP
Pavilion
Track
Cricket
Ground
GP
STB/603 - Stogumber Brewery
Hollands
STB/605 - Lime Kiln
Lime Kiln
(disused)
Issues
Somerset EUS
Stogumber Map C - Post-Med & 19th C
Scale 1:5500 Date 18/03/2003
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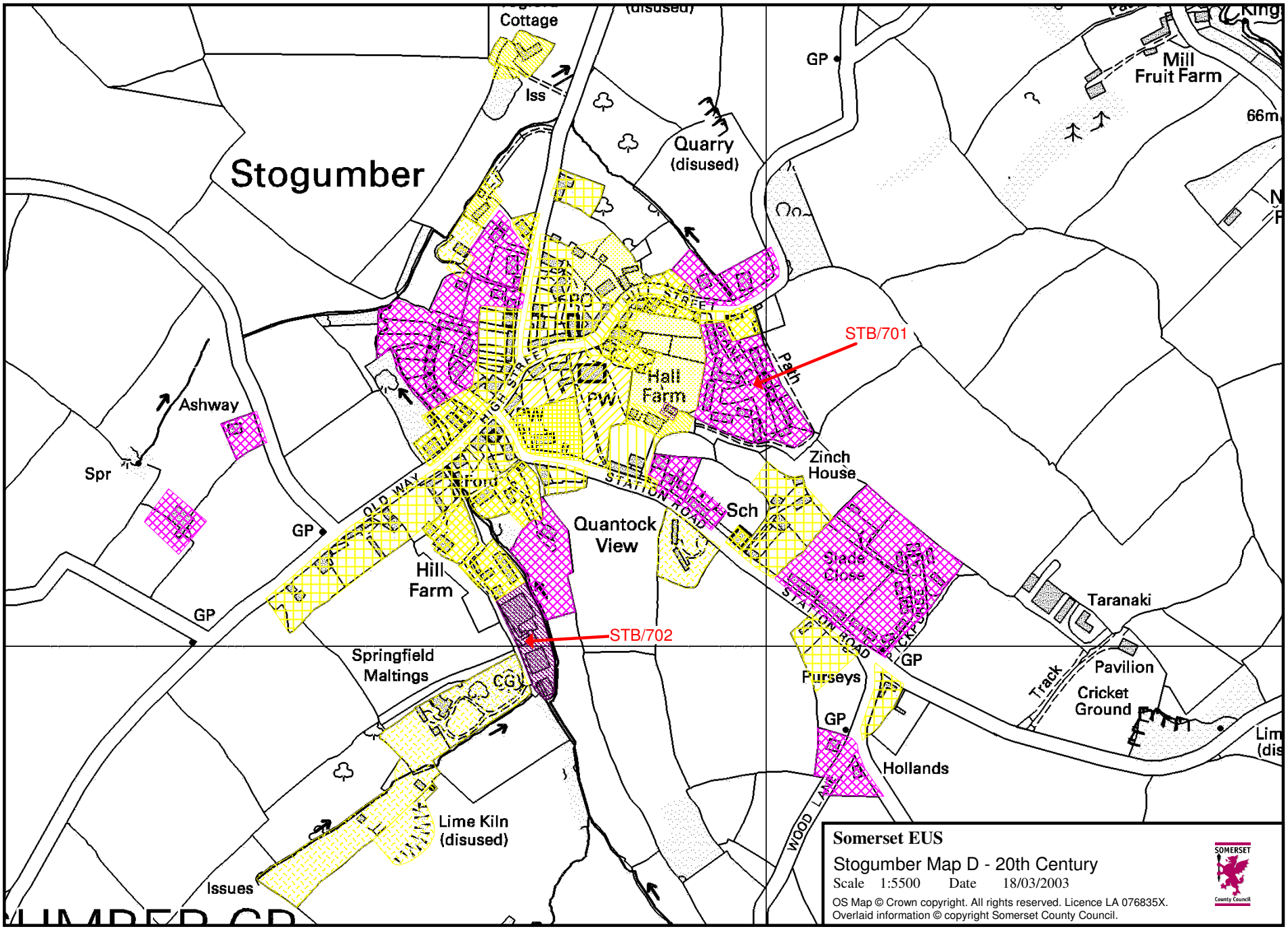
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Ashway
Spr
Zinch
House
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Ford
OLD WAY
STATION ROAD
Quantock
View
Slade
Close
Hill
Farm
Taranaki
STB/702
Springfield
Maltings
CG
Purseys
Pavilion
Track
Cricket
Ground
Hollands
WOOD LANE
Lime Kiln
(disused)
Issues
Somerset EUS
Stogumber Map D - 20th Century
Scale 1:5500 Date 18/03/2003
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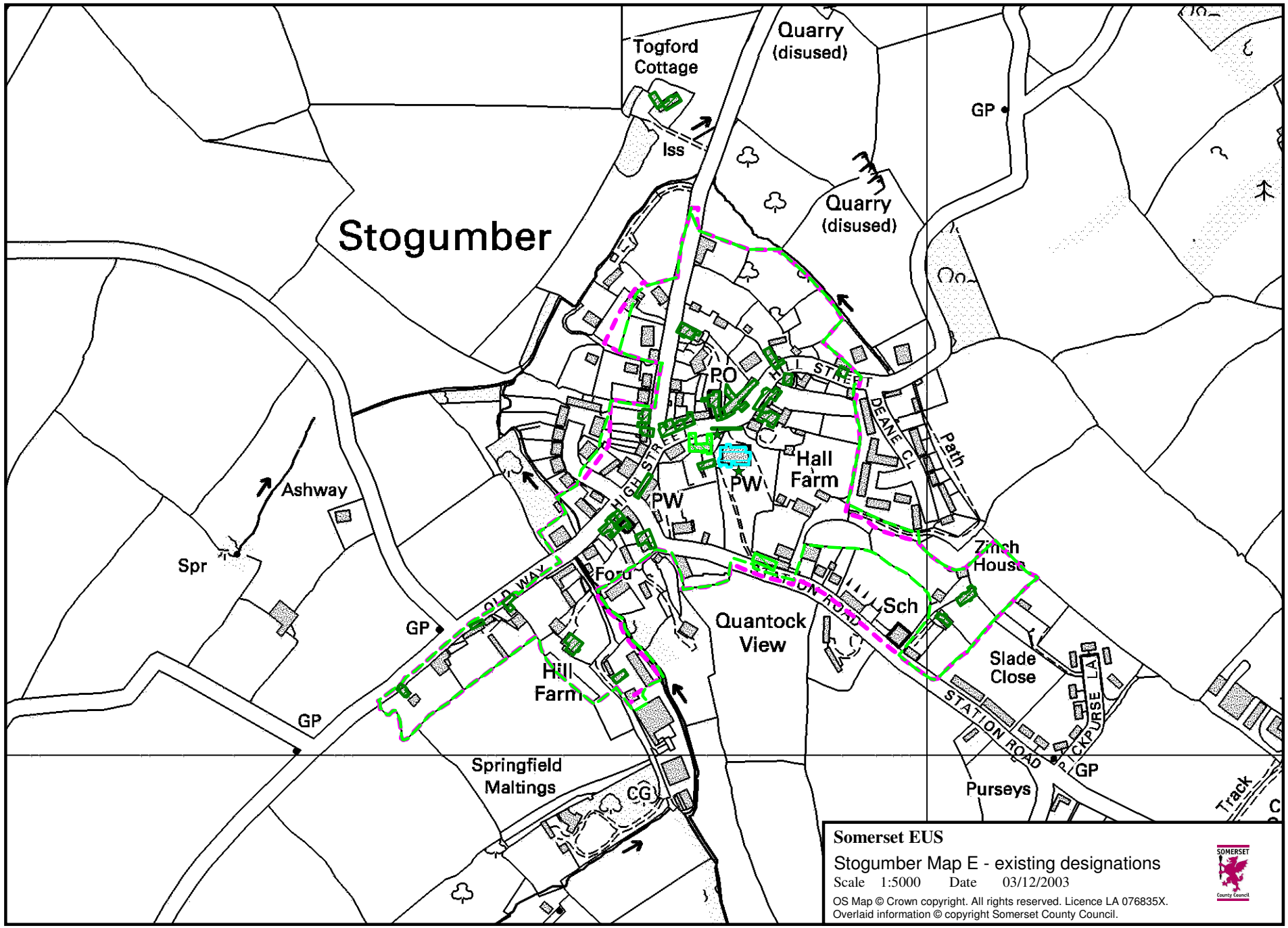
Stogumber
Togford Cottage
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Quarry (disused)
Quarry (disused)
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PO
HILL STREET
DEANE CL
Path
Hall Farm
PW
PW
HIGH STREET
Ashway
Spr
Zinch House
Ford
OLD WAY
STATION ROAD
Sch
Quantock View
GP
Hill Farm
Slade Close
STATION ROAD
PICKPURSE LA
GP
GP
Springfield Maltings
CG
Purseys
Track
Somerset EUS
Stogumber Map E - existing designations
Scale 1:5000 Date 03/12/2003
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