English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Street

Clare Gathercole

Jane Murray
Corporate Director
Culture and Heritage
Directorate
Somerset County Council
County Hall
TAUNTON
Somerset
TA1 4DY

2003

SOMERSET
County Council

SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

STREET

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

by Clare Gathercole

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

STREET

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

Because Street was a possession of Glastonbury Abbey, there are occasional references to it in the Abbey's unusually abundant mediaeval surveys, and in the work of its chroniclers.

2. Local histories

Although Street has not yet been covered by the Victoria County History, it has been extensively studied by Michael McGarvie: this report leans very heavily on his work.

3. Maps

The earliest detailed map of Street dates from 1821, though there is a 1774 map of the area around Blagrove (Blackgrove) Farm.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF STREET

Street lies on the edge of high ground, looking towards the Glastonbury moors and the Tor itself. Its situation gives access to good communication lines, to the various resources of the Levels and to beds of blue lias (building stone), all of which are known to have been exploited from at least the Roman period. The extent of prehistoric activity is less certain, though there have been occasional artefact finds. Street lies a little way from the famous Brue Valley settlement sites at Glastonbury and Meare, and from the known trackways. Though the later importance of the crossing between Street and Wearyall Hill suggests that there may also have been a prehistoric crossing point, this remains unproven.

There is more evidence of Roman occupation on the hills south of Street, with known villa sites near Marshall's Elm and Ivythorn, which were on the fringes of the belt of villas surrounding Ilchester. It is possible that there was also a Roman building on the churchyard site, probably where the route from sites on Wearyall Hill and at Glastonbury (see Glastonbury Assessment) hit the high ground en route to the Foss Way and Ilchester. It is often assumed that

Street is named after this Roman road, but there is in fact little archaeological evidence for a paved highway until a later period, and no evidence of the use of the name Street until still later.

Somerset has produced a number of Roman occupation sites, some with their own cemeteries and/ or shrines, which were reused for Christian burials in the post-Roman period. This may have been what happened at Street, where at some point before the 7th century (possibly by the 5th) a religious site was established on the knoll of raised ground now occupied by the churchyard, its direct successor. The form of the later churchyard, and the name - Lantokay - by which the site is referred to in charters recording its 7th century transfer (with three hides of land) to Glastonbury Abbey, suggest parallels with early church sites (*llans*) found in Wales and, less frequently, in the South-West peninsula. The name Lantokay ('the sacred enclosure of Kay') also implies that the site was already associated with a Celtic saint by the 7th century. According to the Glastonbury chronicles, a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the predecessor of the medieval parish church was subsequently founded here, nominally by St Gildas.

That Lantokay, lying just beyond the bounds of the Glastonbury Twelve Hides, remained an important sacred site in the Saxon and then the medieval period is shown by its status as one of the Seven Churches (which were subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Glastonbury Abbey rather than that of the Bishop), and by the fact that it was mother church to the chapel on the important neighbouring estate of Walton. It was in Street church that King Edward I and Queen Eleanor held assizes in 1278 (because to have done so within the bounds of the Twelve Hides would have been a breach of Glastonbury's privileges). However, in other respects, the estate was just another outlying possession of Glastonbury and was accorded no special treatment. At Domesday, it was poorer than both its neighbours, Walton and Butleigh. Moreover, by this time the ancient name had fallen out of use, and Street appears in the Domesday Survey as neither Lantokay nor Street, but as Leigh.

The name Leigh is believed to have been a collective name for the hamlets of Higher, Middle and Lower Leigh, the names of which suggest that they began as separate clearances in the woodland and waste; it is possible that there was also some settlement, associated with Lower Leigh, by the church. For at least part of the medieval period, the Leighs were administered directly from the Abbey Grange, though the tenurial history of the estate is complex. The Abbey surveys and national tax records suggest that though the farming community at Leigh was poorer than its neighbours, it became relatively prosperous in the medieval period, the implication being that agricultural land was being improved around Street, as it was around Glastonbury.

Higher, Middle and Lower Leigh remained separate settlements, consisting almost entirely of farms and cottages, until the late 19th and early 20th century: they are still identifiable elements of the town of Street. However, if there was any additional settlement closer to the church, this would have been displaced in the 12th or 13th century by the realignment and rebuilding of the road and causeway to Glastonbury. The immediate reason for the road improvements may have been the reconstruction of Glastonbury Abbey after its destruction by fire in 1184, which entailed the transport of considerable quantities of blue lias from the Street quarries to Glastonbury. It appears to be only in the late 12th century that references to settlement on the Street (or *strata*), settlement which was still technically part of Lower Leigh, begin to occur, and it seems plausible that these are references to the new medieval highway (McGarvie, 1987).

Settlement at Leigh-in-Street was still in no way urban, consisting of farmhouses, cottages and small smithies. There was little sign of settlement nucleation and no (official) market, the settlement being completely overshadowed by Glastonbury. The Dissolution of Glastonbury Abbey in the 16th century did not materially alter this situation. It led instead to the splitting of the estate (with centres at Ivythorn and the Grange), and to frequent changes of landlord, none of whom was of any great wealth or status. Indeed, Street's only claim to fame, or notoriety, in the succeeding century and a half is that the first fatal skirmish of the Civil War is reputed to have been fought at Marshall's Elm, in August 1642.

It was also in the mid-17th century that Quakerism took root in Street, creating a small, close community from which both the leading families in the industrial developments of the 19th century eventually came. But throughout the 18th century agriculture remained predominant, with quarrying the major industrial activity (and a cottage industry of knitting and weaving outwork providing the principal occupation for women). At the end of the 18th century there was very little remarkable about Street (except for the fossils which were increasingly being recovered by collectors from the quarries and which eventually provided the inspiration for the town's emblem). Collinson's travelogue,

published in 1791, the same year as the final detachment of Street Farm (the Grange) from its manorial rights, says very little about the settlement, and one of the early directories calls it an 'inconsiderable village', adding that 'nothing worthy of notice is attached to the place' (McGarvie, 1987), though it was by this time a turnpike staging post, which must have enjoyed considerable traffic.

However, since 1801, Street's population has been steadily increasing. In the first part of the 19th century, this increase was based on agriculture: as in many rural settlements, agricultural improvements and enclosures (at Street, from 1798 onwards, though some of the Glastonbury enclosures were somewhat earlier) provided the spur to this increase. But whereas the population of Street's neighbour, Walton, peaked in the mid-19th century and then tailed off, that of Street continued to rise, despite the collapse of the woollen industry.

Street's continued growth was a direct result of the industrial developments of first the Clothiers and then the Clarks, who founded the tanning and shoe-making enterprises on which its expansion was based: 19th century directories show the proliferation of tanners and shoemakers. It has not been possible to study the industrial developments in detail for this report, but accounts of the families' enterprises are available elsewhere (Anon, 1950; McGarvie, 1987). The first major development was the opening of Arthur Clothier's tanyard in 1810. Young Cyrus Clark, the descendant of Quaker farmers became first an apprentice and later a partner in the tanyard. Shortly after his marriage, he inherited property on the High Street from his glover father-in-law and set up on his own, subsequently taking his younger brother, James, into partnership. The Clothiers tannery continued to operate, whilst the Clarks diversified into rug-, mop- and glove-making and then boot and shoe manufacture: the latter was to prove most successful.

The village had to expand physically to accommodate the increasing numbers of labourers (at first including outworkers, but later almost entirely factory staff as Clarks became mechanised), and the hamlets began to coalesce. Alongside the piecemeal workers' housing developments a number of larger houses were built and Braggs' Directory of 1848 describes "the rapidly improving village of Street, [where] several good houses have lately been built and others are in the course of erection". But until the second half of the 19th century, Street remained a straggling medieval settlement complex, albeit an increasingly polluted one.

Having weathered two major cash crises, in 1863 Clarks' entered a golden age under William Clark (James' son): both the factory and the settlement continued to expand. The process of change was accelerated in the Vestry Road area by a fire in 1863 which destroyed many of the cottages there. Later in the century, there were also planned housing developments and deliberate urbanisation by the Clarks themselves, who erected public buildings and were instrumental in improving the infrastructure of the incipient town. Gas street lighting was established in 1885; in 1895 Street acquired an Urban District Council, and by the early 20th century, it was virtually a company town.

In fact by 1921, Street's population exceeded that of Glastonbury (just). It has continued to grow as a centre of manufacturing and, more recently, retail enterprise centred on the Clarks' Village shopping centre.

IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STREET

GENERAL COMMENTS

Note that whilst part of the eastern edge of Walton parish has been included in the maps for this report, it has not been subject to the same level of study as the area within the parish of Street.

0.1 Archaeological work in the town

There is very little archaeological knowledge of Street, with only one watching brief having been carried out in recent decades. Earlier work, was, with the exception of Morland's work on the causeway, somewhat sketchily recorded. Several evaluations have taken place since this report was first written but with largely negative results.

0.2 Standing structures and visible remains

Street is dominated by its 19th and early 20th century townscape and there are few visible remains of its past, except in the churchyard, and at the Grange, Middle Leigh and Ivythorn, where complexes of early origin survive. The Listed Buildings are discussed in the appropriate sections.

1. PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN
(Map A)

1.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
There have been occasional finds of prehistoric and Roman material around Street, which are recorded in the SMR and mentioned below. There has been no recent work on the Roman sites, except for the 1994 watching brief in the churchyard, which recovered Romano-British pottery (Hollinrake, C & N, 1994).

1.2 Context
Street 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 modern urban areas. 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. Though Street lies a little way from the famous Brue Valley sites at Glastonbury and Meare, and from the known trackways, it formed part of the same landscape, and lies at a crossing point of the Brue and around a sacred site, both which may already have been important in the prehistoric periods.

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.

Street is one of seven of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is evidence of a Roman site at the core of the later town. Four of these towns, including Street (and Cheddar, Glastonbury and Wells) have probable or possible villa sites at their heart, and in each case there is also an apparent association with a (pre-existing?) religious site: each was later reused as a religious precinct. The site at Street lay on the fringes of the belt of villas around Ilchester, the main Roman town, overlooking a crossing point of the Brue.

1.3 Standing structures and visible remains
There are no visible remains of these periods, except in the morphology of the churchyard.

1.4 Archaeological features, shown on ***Map A***
1.4.a Communications
(a) Roads, streets and routeways

STR/104 — Possible prehistoric trackways

Two possible sites of prehistoric trackways have been noted at Ivythorn (SMR 24702) and Asney (SMR 25529). At Ivythorn in the 1940s oak piles were recovered, but their arrangement was not carefully noted by the discoverer, and their interpretation is therefore uncertain. At Asney, a layer of wood was encountered at a depth of about two metres during the construction of a water tank in 1991. Initially interpreted as part of a trackway, it could also be part of a marsh-edge platform; examination of the spoil in 1996, however, noted alder roots which suggest a natural fen wood deposit.

Both sites are from the SMR.

Not mapped — There is a possibility that trackways may have crossed between the raised ground at Street (including the small knoll on which the later churchyard is situated) and the end of Wearyall Hill.

STR/204 — Roman roads

The parchmark of a road (SMR 24709) to the Marshall's Elm villa (STR/203, below) was noted in 1949. Part of a more important Roman road near Marshall's Elm is also supposed to have been seen in 1831 (McGarvie, 1987), and more recently (N Hollinrake, pers. comm.).

From the SMR.

Not mapped There must have been an important Roman route, possibly echoing an iron age routeway, running through the area of modern Street, linking Glastonbury with the Polden ridgeway and joining the main route to the Foss Way and Ilchester. But there is no definite evidence of a substantial paved road, the name Street having apparently been adopted after the construction of the second medieval causeway (see GLA/412, p10). The exact alignment of the Roman road is not known and whilst it may have accorded with that of the first, pre-Conquest causeway (see GLA/310, p9), and the later Somerton road, this need not have been the case.

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

STR/202 The possible Roman site and Lantokay

Roman pottery, including some Samian, has been recovered from Street churchyard in both the 19th and 20th centuries, most recently during the 1994 watching brief (Hollinrake, C & N, 1994). There have also been masonry fragments (from the earlier work), which could have included some Roman material, though descriptions suggest they may have been Norman; in addition, one iron age coin has been found, though the precise significance of this is unclear. There is enough evidence to suggest that there could have been a Roman building on this island of raised ground close to a conjectured Roman routeway.

However, little further can at present be said about any Roman occupation here. The enclosure which has in part survived as the medieval churchyard appears rather to have been of a post-Roman British form. The closest parallels are the *llans* of Wales, found occasionally in the South-Western peninsula, which are small, oval ditched and banked enclosures each containing a cemetery centred on a sacred site. The name, the only occurrence of this particular form in Somerset, supports this identification, as does the (limited) documentary evidence of the site's history. The name Lantokay (which would translate as 'the sacred enclosure of St Kay') appears in a 7th-century charter recording its transfer to Glastonbury, and is identified with Leigh-in-Street by the chronicler William of Malmesbury. Glastonbury's traditions associate Lantokay not only with the unknown Kay, but also with the British St Gildas, said by the 14th-century chronicler John of Glastonbury to have founded the *capella fortunarum* (or 'Chapel Adventurous'), the predecessor of the medieval church. Even if the details of this tradition are apocryphal, they point to a long-standing assumption of a Celtic Christian origin for the site.

If this is correct, then it is probable that archaeological remains of importance extend some way beyond the limits of the medieval churchyard (itself curtailed in the 19th century), and that the surrounding roads, paths and plots overlie the bank and ditch of the ancient enclosure. The date at which the bank and ditch would have been levelled is not known.

See also STR/405, p12 (the medieval churchyard).

From information in the SMR and Hollinrake, C & N (1994). The precise area in which remains of the enclosure might be encountered is conjectural.

1.4.c Settlement

(a) Villas

STR/201 Villa at Middle Ivy Thorn

A Roman villa (SMR 24701) is supposed to have been discovered in the early 19th century on this site. It is shown on a sketch map by Hassell (undated, but watermarked 1825).

No signs of a building on the site have been seen by 20th century archaeologists either on the ground or from the air.

The marked area is from the SMR.

STR/203 Villa at Marshall's Elm

A possible villa near Marshall's Elm (SMR 24708, SM Som 274), near quarries probably in

operation in the Roman period was partially excavated but inadequately recorded in the early 19th century by Hassell. Observer's reports noted foundations, thick wall remnants and fragments of hypocaust, but no tesserae (McGarvie, 1987). Coins were found nearby; and scatters of pottery and building material have been found on subsequent occasions in the surrounding field. No other traces are now visible, except for some low banks. However, the parchmark of a road (SMR 24709, see above) was detected leading from the villa in 1949, and a nearby uninvestigated cropmark site (SMR 25389, see below) may also be associated with the villa.

From the SMR.

(b) Unclassified

STR/102 Cropmark enclosure

A cropmark enclosure (SMR 25389) at Marshall's Elm may be of prehistoric date and/ or may be associated with the nearby Roman villa site (STR/203, SMR 24708) or the other cropmarks to the south (possible boundaries, SMR 24605).

Further enclosures have been noted on aerial photographs of the area between Walton and Street. Those of probable prehistoric date and liable to be threatened by future development at Street include SMR 24766 and SMR 25390.

From the SMR.

STR/103 Other cropmarks around Street

As well as the datable sites (which are mentioned where appropriate in the text), the SMR contains records of a number of features of uncertain date. These (SMR 24602, 24605, 24606, 24710, 26021, 25477, 25481) include enclosures and unclassified landscape features to the south and west of the town. They must be assumed to be of potentially early date, until evidence to the contrary is obtained.

From the SMR.

1.4.d Artefact scatters

STR/101 Artefact finds

Flint fragments, iron age and Roman pottery, and a lead line sinker have been found in a field east of Overleigh (SMR 24713).

From the SMR.

Not mapped Unprovenanced or badly located artefact finds include SMR 24719 (a flint flake).

2. PRE-1800
(Map B)

Because of the lack of information, the Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval periods at Street have been considered together.

2.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There is very little archaeological knowledge of pre-1800 Street. Except for one recent watching brief which has taken place in the churchyard, most information dates from 19th or early 20th century work. Though the causeway excavations are well-recorded, reports of other finds are sketchy.

2.2 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. Street 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.

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, Street 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. Indeed, it was one of two of the 45 towns which could still not be regarded as urban by the end of the post-medieval period.

2.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Little remains of the pre-1800 fabric of Street. A small number of Listed Buildings of probable medieval origin include: the Church (SMR LB 21164, Grade I Listed); the Grange (SMR LB 21161), which though largely post-medieval includes earlier fabric; and Ivythorn Manor (SMR LB 21184). Listed Buildings of probable post-medieval origin include properties on the High Street (SMR LB 21174, 21176, 21177), and farmhouses at Middle Leigh (SMR LB 21182, 21183); the dovecote at Ivythorn (SMR LB 21185) is also post-medieval.

The Listed Buildings of medieval and post-medieval origin are shown on Map B and some are also shown on Map E.

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

2.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

The enclosure at Lantokay has been redefined to show the probable medieval churchyard area. It is currently believed that the other Roman sites had gone out of use in these periods.

2.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

GLA/310 The pre-Conquest causeway *(reproduced from the Glastonbury Archaeological Assessment)*

A causeway (SMR 25522) which possibly dated to the pre-Conquest period (though it was in use until the 13th century) was partially excavated between Northover and Street in 1881 and 1921. The structure, which is now Scheduled (SM 27984), is not visible as an earthwork, but lies not far below the current ground surface. The excavations showed it to be relatively well-preserved, though cut by 19th century drains in several places (the cause of its discovery).

The initial excavation in 1881 was close to the south bank of the river. Here, the road was built on a surface of peat 2.31 metres below the surface of the field. The base of the road consisted of a track of boughs and brushwood forming a layer 0.45 metres deep which was overlain by a mortar spread. On the southern river bank, a framework of large squared timbers was built on the brushwood foundation; this frame was infilled with rough limestone and lias (from quarries near Street) and a further embankment of stones, logs and brushwood sloped out for nine metres either side to further support the causeway. These large timber structures were considered by the excavators to perhaps represent the footings for a bridge.

Further excavations north of the river in 1921 picked up the road, though no signs of a bridge head. However, the level of the road on each side was such that there must have been a bridge in such wet land. From the road's surface was recovered a 12th/ 13th century spur, and from beneath it came Roman pottery. However, there was no evidence of any wheeled traffic ever having used the road at that point, though the surface was not as well preserved as to the south of the river.

Though the causeway may have veered towards Northover north of the river, Morland implies that traces of a trackway found in Northover Nurseries directly connected it with the old Street Road.

Mapped from the 1886 OS map and Morland (1922).

GLA/412 The medieval causeway *(reproduced from the Glastonbury Archaeological Assessment)*
In the 13th century the causeway was rebuilt, slightly to the west of the earlier causeway, and a new bridge built (see below, GLA/406). Less is known archaeologically of this feature, which has carried the post-medieval roads and has therefore been much altered, than of its predecessor (see above).

From the 1778 Glastonbury map and Rahtz, 1993.

STR/501 Pre-1800 roads
Before the 19th century, a network of lanes linked the hamlets and led towards Glastonbury, Somerton, Walton, Sharpham Park and Butleigh. These may all have been of early origin, though few can be definitely identified in the documents. There are 13th-century references to the Portway (the Glastonbury to Somerton road, not the modern Portway): this was an important route in the Saxon period. A few other named roads occur in documents of the 16th century (Gape Lane , now part of Vestry Road, and Water Lane, which has not been identified) and the 18th century (Pound Lane, also now part of Vestry Road).

From the 1811 and 1821 maps.

The ridgeway along the Poldens is an ancient and important route. The SMR contains records of traffic ruts of uncertain date preserved on the margins of the modern carriageway (SMR 24603).

From the SMR.

(b) Bridges

GLA/309 The old bridge *(reproduced from the Glastonbury Archaeological Assessment)*
The old bridge, the predecessor of the medieval stone bridge over the Brue, was referred to in documents of 1163, but may have been pre-Conquest in origin. The excavations which located the pre-Conquest causeway north of Street also encountered heavy oak timbers which might be part of the structure of this bridge. However, a 10th-century charter appears to refer to a stone bridge carrying this road (Costen, 1992).

The approximate area in which remains of an early bridge is given, based on the causeway alignment suggested by the accounts of Morland (1922) and Rahtz (1993).

GLA/406 Pomparles Bridge (SMR 23577) *(reproduced from the Glastonbury Archaeological Assessment)*
A stone bridge was built in the 12th or 13th century as part of the Abbots' Brue improvements, and this came to be known as Pomparles Bridge, probably a corruption of *Pont Perlus*, the "dangerous bridge" of medieval romance (Morland, 1912). The bridge survived until 1826, and there is both documentary and archaeological evidence for its appearance. The bridge is mentioned in 1502 as Street Bridge; Leland describes it as having four arches, though an illustration in Phelps' history (1839) shows only two, one round and one pointed. Excavations preceding the construction of a new bridge in 1912 located some of the elements illustrated in

Phelps and also the remains of a second round arch to the south of that illustrated in Phelps. This was dated to the 12th century, and the excavator concluded that the two round arches were original and spanned the main stream: when the pointed arch was added, in the 14th or 15th century, an extension to the watercourse was cut out of the northern bank (Morland, 1912).

The 1912 excavations did not locate the entire bridge structure, but the extent to which further remains might now survive is uncertain.

The mapped area is from the SMR.

2.4.c Water

Not mapped The Polly stream, referred to as La Pile in a charter of 1255, used to flow down the High Street until the late 19th century.

2.4.d Manors and estates

STR/403 <u>The Abbey Grange (Street Farm)</u>

A grange or barn belonging to the Abbey at Street is first referred to in an Abbey survey of 1238/9 and it is possible that in the earlier part of the medieval period there may have been a tenanted manor here - or perhaps on another site nearer the church (see below) - rather than a demesne farm. Though the site of the 13th-century barn is not specified, it was probably on the same site as that of the later Grange, also known as Street Farm. This site was not developed until the second half of the 19th century and its regular outline is clearly defined on the early 19th-century maps.

There are several further references in the documentation of both the medieval Abbey and the post-medieval Grange Estate, which together trace some of the changes to the building complex, and suggest the kind of structures of which archaeological remains might survive. There are references to a new barn being built in the 14th century, probably on the site of the later barn (McGarvie, 1987). Bere's survey of the early 16th century mentions the house and barn, as well as a cattle-shed, pound, barton, or yard, and paddock. A mid 17th-century 'particular' mentions the mansion house, outhouses, a brewhouse, dairy, two stables, a wainhouse, a hayhouse and a 'fair barne', courts, three gardens, two orchards, 'ye wall orchard', a pigeon house and barton.

The 'fair barne' referred to above may have been newly built, as the surviving barn is of 17th-century date. The present house (SMR LB 21161) also has a 17th-century facade and south wing, though the main structure is of 16th-century and earlier origin and still retains traces of early plan features such as a hall and screens passage. However, the house was not pretentious: in 1791, at the break up of the manor, it was not even mentioned in the sale particulars, so nondescript was it considered (McGarvie, 1987). Further adaptations and refurbishments were therefore carried out in the early 19th century (during which the carriage doors were inserted into the barn) and a will of 1823 mentions gardens, a lodge, a coach house, stable, carpenters shop, waggon house and limehouse.

A local tradition of a 'secret passage' running from under the barn down towards the moor is now believed to relate to a stone lined medieval conduit or drain.

The extent of the complex is from the 1811 and 1821 maps.

STR/404 <u>Brutasche</u>

A possibly spurious suggestion that an early medieval manor house could have been situated in this field appears to have been first made in the 19th century. The site, the name of which may mean 'the ash grove by the Brue', lies on the old boundary of the Twelve Hides, between Street and Glastonbury: ash trees were still growing there in the 16th century. It formerly contained a mound, now almost entirely levelled, the significance of which is obscure (perhaps a boundary marker). There do not appear to be any early documentary references to support the idea of a

house here, though there are references to the family of Bretasche in connection with the early medieval manor history. Trenches were dug, in connection with drainage work, in 1959: these revealed a wall foundation, again of uncertain significance. The site has already been badly damaged by 20th century road construction.

The marked site is from the 1886 OS map.

STR/401 Ivy Thorn Manor

Ivythorn, to which there is a reference as early as 1189, was held at first from the Abbey, becoming a separate manor after the Dissolution.

There are known to have been several phases of building at Ivythorn. By the early 19th century, the house was a three-sided court, with a (much altered) early medieval core flanked by 15th- and 16th-century wings. But from a substantial manor, Ivythorn dwindled to a farmhouse, and was in a state of partial collapse by the time it was restored in the late 19th century. It appears to have been the original medieval block which survived best to become the core of the 19th-century restoration (SMR LB 21184).

Apart from the main house, other features at Ivythorn include a rectangular stone dovecote of probable late 16th century date (SMR 24703, SMR LB 21185), a cottage (rebuilt in the late 16th century, and later known as the Shepherds House), fish ponds (to the south-east: these were partly infilled in the 19th century), a windmill (see STR/502, p15) and an ice house.

From information in Little (1958) and the 1821 map.

2.4.e Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

STR/405 Medieval churchyard

The medieval churchyard (SMR 24705) was located on the important early sacred site of Lantokay (see p7).

The Glastonbury chroniclers imply that there was both a chapel and a hermitage on the site in the Saxon period, a situation perhaps similar to that of the monastic outpost at Beckery on the other side of the Brue. Whilst burials are possible in this period, and certain in the medieval and later periods, it is therefore likely that there have been significant changes to the area in use for burial, with a priest's house at first sharing the churchyard. The 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries of fragments of masonry, in association with a Norman bone draughtsman, may, though they are not well-documented, may support this idea. The establishment of the changing layout, limits and contents of the churchyard between the 7th century and the 19th is a matter of some importance.

The church itself (SMR LB 21164) contains 13th- and 14th-century fabric, though it was restored and extended in the 19th century. The church is claimed in the chronicles of Glastonbury Abbey to overlie at least one earlier building. Though the literal truth of these cannot be assumed, such a situation seems most plausible.

The later churchyard is mapped from the 1821 map.

STR/507 Friends' burial grounds

The first Quaker burial ground in Street was opened in 1658 on the corner of Farm Lane in a meadow attached to the farm of a Friend. The exact location and extent of burials here is not known.

A possible area is shown based on information in McGarvie (1987) and the Tithe Map.

The present site has been in use by the Quakers since the early 18th century (by 1719), though the present meeting house (SMR LB 21169, 21170) is a 19th-century rebuild of the first purpose-built meeting house; there was also a stable on the site in the 18th century.

From the 1821 and later maps.

STR/512 Marshall's Elm

Marshall's Elm may have been a gallows site and it is therefore possible that burials may be found in the vicinity of the site.

A conjectural area has been defined around the crossroads where the elm (marked on the 1843 map) was situated.

2.4.f Settlement (Rural)

STR/504 Higher Leigh

Higher Leigh was the site of a substantial farmstead of medieval or earlier origin, to which there are references (as Overleigh) in medieval documents. At least by the post-medieval period there were several cottages and another smallholding adjacent to the main farm.

The old farmhouse was rebuilt in 1829, also by members of the Clark family, to create Overleigh House. The extent of survival of archaeological remains of the medieval or earlier occupation has not been assessed.

The smallholding was acquired by the Clark family in the late 18th century, but sold by them in the mid-19th century. Having burnt down in 1878, it was rebuilt and is now known as Whitenights. A photograph of the pre-fire building survives (shown on p40 of McGarvie, 1987).

The areas shown are from the 1811 to 1843 maps.

STR/505 Middle Leigh

Settlement at Middle Leigh is of medieval or earlier origin. In the post-medieval period it consisted principally of farm complexes, two of which belonged to the Clothier family by the early 19th century. One of these was extended in the 19th century to form the tanyard (see STR/601, p17), though both the 17th-century farmhouse and the 19th-century Tannery House survive. Old Middleleigh Farm (SMR LB 21182), opposite the old tanyard, contains 16th- and 17th-century fabric; and to its west Ringoldsway (SMR LB 21183) is also of post-medieval origin.

The extent of survival of archaeological remains of medieval or earlier occupation has not yet been assessed.

The areas shown are from the 1811 and 1821 maps.

STR/508 Lower Leigh

Very little is known of the original Lower Leigh, which has been absorbed more completely into the modern town than its two neighbours. By the time of the 1811 map part of the straggling settlement of Street was already obscuring it and its post-medieval farm had been rebuilt by the Clarks as 'Hindhayes' (1807).

From the 1811 and 1821 maps.

STR/506 Street

Settlement on the Street itself only gradually became regarded separately from its parent settlement of Leigh from the later medieval period onwards. It is therefore probable that much of the settlement shown on the 1811 and 1821 maps is of post-medieval origin, though some at least may be of earlier origin. Certainly, settlement around the Cross can only have solidified in

its current form after the establishment of the present road line in the 12th or 13th century. However, it is perhaps in this area, and in the areas close to the church, that underlying remains of earlier settlement are most possible.

The changing pattern of occupation around the churchyard would repay further study. There are certainly post-medieval references to settlement close to the churchyard, including one to a priest's house sandwiched between two other dwelling plots and directly adjoining the churchyard. One rector who died in the 16th century requested burial "near unto the church porch of Strete, evyn before my doore" (McGarvie, 1987, p67). The Tithe Map shows a row of cottages, with two at its eastern end directly adjoining the churchyard, and these may therefore be of early origin..

The settlement straggling south-west along the Street was, before the 19th century, in no way urban, and consisted principally of farms and cottages. A small number of buildings survive from this period, including Mullions (SMR LB 21177) and other houses in the High Street (SMR LB 21174, 21176), but many were lost in the 19th century either by fire (in Vestry Road, 1863) or by redevelopment. The extent of archaeological survival is not known, but may be limited.

The areas shown are from the 1811 and 1821 maps, with additions from the 1843 Tithe Map.

STR/509 Possible occupation at Street

The areas shown occupied by pasture or orchard on the Tithe Map may contain the remains of early occupation predating the change of road alignment.

These areas are conjectural.

STR/510 Blackgrove

Blackgrove Farm is of medieval origin, being mentioned in the 13th century. The old farm, which appears on a map of 1774, was rebuilt in the first half of the 19th century after a serious fire. Archaeological remains of the medieval and post-medieval complexes may survive.

From the 1774 map.

STR/511 Marshall's Elm

There was an inn at Marshall's Elm in the post-medieval period, though the Listed Building there (SMR LB 21186) is of 19th-century origin.

From the 1843 map.

STR/514 Walton

Possible early occupation on the eastern edge of Walton parish, in the area threatened by modern Street, has been mapped. Note that the 1811 map is not very legible in this area, and that no more detailed research has been carried out for Walton parish. The marked plots include roadside development and two farms, Asney (on the edge of Sharpham Park) and Middle Ivy Thorn, the history of neither of which has been researched.

From the 1811 and 1843 maps.

2.4.g Industrial sites

GLA/409 The early medieval mill *(Adapted from the Glastonbury Assessment Report)*

Though there is no reference to a mill at Leigh in the Domesday survey, a mill on the manor is referred to in 1154, and again in 1190. The early medieval references are believed to be to a mill on the north bank of the Brue, replaced when the causeway and bridge were rebuilt, or when the Glastonbury millstream and Beckery Mill were created in the 12th or 13th century.

A suggested site for this mill is taken from Rahtz, 1993, p14.

STR/503 Peck Mill

A mill on the site of Peck Mill (SMR 24714) may have been set up after the construction of the causeway, though since Abbot Bere's early 16th-century survey mentions no mill it may have post-dated the Dissolution. It was the manorial mill in the post-medieval period. The papers connected with the selling off of the Grange Estate in 1791 mention a house, garden and orchard as well as the mill. Peck Mill, now a farm, is still on the edge of the urban area, and retains its pond system (though the machinery has been removed): archaeological survival may therefore be good.

From the SMR.

STR/402, STR/502

Windmills

Though Abbot Bere's survey mentions no windmills, there is a record of one in 1255 (SMR 24706). Since there is also a mid-17th century record of a windmill being leased out from the Grange Estate, and one is shown on the maps of Newcourt (1660) and Ogilby (1675) east of the town in Millfield, it is at least possible that one was in continous operation for several centuries.

A windmill at Ivythorn (SMR 24707) is recorded on Greenwood's map of 1822.

From the SMR.

Not mapped There are documentary references to quarrying in the 15th and 16th century and it was clearly also occurring in the earlier medieval period. However, particular sites have not been identified: the quarries at Street were generally relatively small and later infilled.

2.4.h Agricultural sites

Not mapped Leigh had two open fields, the East Field and the West Field, first referred to in a survey of 1238.

2.4.i Artefact scatters

STR/513 Artefact scatters

Medieval and post-medieval pottery has been found near Asney (SMR 26013, SMR 26070).

From the SMR.

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

3.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

Though Street's 19th-century industry has been of great importance to the town, and some of the associated buildings are protected, it has not been the subject of much archaeological study.

3.2 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.

Street was one of the two new 19th century towns amongst the late 19th century Muncipal Boroughs and Urban Districts, both of which were amongst the seven towns which saw large scale expansion in this period. It is one of the towns noted for its industrial remains, though it was the only important industrial centre not directly connected either to railway or canals.

3.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Street is dominated by its 19th-century townscape, although only a proportion of the buildings are Listed. Of the factory buildings, the main frontage and clock tower and part of the factory block are Listed (SMR LB 21172). Also Listed are other Clarks' developments including Crispin Hall (SMR LB 21179) and examples of workers housing in Wilfrid Road (SMR LB 21191, 21192, 21193).

Other Listed Buildings on the High Street include the Quaker Meeting House (SMR LB 21169, 21170) and housing (SMR LB 21171, 21173, 21175, 21178, 21180). Elsewhere, there are several Listed suburban houses, including Hindhayes (SMR LB 21181), and others on Somerton Road (SMR LB 21187, 21188, 21189, 21190). Street Farmhouse (SMR LB 21165) and Marshall's Elm (SMR LB 21186) are Listed 19th-century farmhouses; and the old tollgate (SMR LB 21168) is also Listed.

The Listed Buildings of late 18th-century and 19th-century origin are shown on Map C and some are also shown on Map E.

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

3.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Components described under earlier periods are shown lightly shaded. Because development was piecemeal for much of the 19th century, only the areas along the High Street in which redevelopment was most marked have been redefined for this period.

The mapped components are from the 1843, 1886 and 1904 maps except where stated.

3.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

STR/604 19th-century roads and turnpikes

Though turnpikes were established in the mid-18th century, this did not result at Street in the creation of any major new stretches of road. The turnpikes ran down both High Street and Somerton road; the former tollgate, now positioned in Grange Road survives (SMR LB 21168).

From the 19th century maps, with information on the turnpikes from Bentley & Murless, 1985.

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

STR/609 Baptist burial ground

A further non-Conformist burial ground was established on Glaston Road in the 19th century.

STR/610 Cemetery

A municipal cemetery was opened north of the town at Houndwood.

Not mapped Other chapels not separately mapped included the Congregational church in Orchard Road (1853) and the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, the latter rebuilt in Leigh Road in 1893..

3.4.d Settlement (Urban)

STR/605 19th- century developments (general)

19th-century development at Street, much of which took place late in the century, was of mixed character, consisting of workers' housing, larger suburban houses, and some commercial and municipal building in the core of the settlement.

Terraces of workers' housing were built by the Clarks in Church Road (1843) Somerton Road (1843-45), Orchard Road (1859-60 and 1890), West End (1883), Wilfrid Road (1885-1891: SMR LB 21191, 21192, 21193) and Grange Road (1892-93, and 1898). Examples of the characteristic back workshops of the Clarks' outworkers survive in Orchard Road, as well as in West End (McGarvie, 1987). Kingstown, near Overleigh, grew up between 1820 and 1845 where a family of tanyard workers, the Kings, proliferated in the 19th century.

Larger houses newly built or converted included Hindhayes (SMR LB 21181: built in 1807, for Joseph Clark, father of Cyrus and James), Netherleigh (1835, for James Clark, now part of the factory), Elmhurst (1856, for Cyrus Clark, now a school), Greenbank (1866, for William Clark), Millfield (1889, for William Clark, now a private school), and the New Rectory in Merriman Road (1897).

Municipal buildings, most provided by the Clarks, included Crispin Hall (opened 1885), the Vestry Room (1887) and the Clock Tower (1887) and the Bear Inn (1894, a coffee house replacing a cider house); schools, such as the British School (1831), the Board School (1859) and the Technical School (1899) were also established.

3.4.e Settlement (Rural)

STR/608 New farms and extensions

New farms included: Street Farm (SMR LB 21165), which was built in the first half of the 19th century to the south of the old Street Farm, and is now part of Clarks; Brooks Farm, 'newly erected', by the Clothier family, in 1812; Leigholt (though the place name existed in the 13th century, there is no sign of a farmhouse until the second half of the 19th century); and Marshalls Elm (SMR LB 21186), by the site of the old inn.

There were also a number of small extensions, which have not all been separately noted, to existing farms in the settlement areas.

3.4.f Industrial sites

(a) Leather and shoes

STR/601 Clothiers tanyard

Arthur Clothier's tanyard (SMR 24716) opened in 1810 in the grounds of one of the Clothier family's farms at Middle Leigh. The tanyard expanded rapidly and in the quickly became the biggest employer in Street, employing over a hundred men. Cyrus Clark was taken on as an apprentice there, and became a partner in 1821, as the business was beginning to expand into sheepskin rug manufacture. When he set up his own business, that of Clothier's was restricted, and though the tanyard continued to operate until about 1860, it finally ceased to be viable.

STR/603 Clarks' factory (SMR 24717)

The nucleus of the Clarks' factory was the farmhouse and glove-shop of the father of Cyrus Clark's wife, Sarah Bull: this was more or less on the site of the factory clock tower. Married in 1825, Cyrus became associated with Bull's business and inherited it in the same year. He left Clothier's business, coming to an arrangement whereby Clothier would supply tanned skins and Clark would concentrate on the manufacturing side - in theory, though small-scale tanning was also carried out by the Clarks (Cyrus' brother James became a partner in 1833), at first behind Bull's farmhouse and subsequently at Bowlingreen (see below).

The first factory block was established in 1829: this block still survives. This was a cutting out shop, mostly for shoe pieces, though the Clarks were also manufacturing rugs, mops and gloves. The pieces were sent to outworkers at this stage, so only a limited amount of factory space was necessary. It was not until the 1850s, as machinery began to be introduced, that the factory expanded physically: the main block now surviving dates to 1857. The business came to be dominated by the success of its shoe sales (75% were shoes by 1860). In 1870, under the directorship of William Stephens Clark, James' son, the rugmaking was transferred to Northover (the Morlands factories, beyond the area covered by this report). The remaining factory absorbed neighbouring properties, including Netherleigh itself and the Old Rectory: it was provided with a fine frontage (SMR LB 21172) complete with a clock tower in the late 19th century; it was also in William's time that many of the municipal buildings of Street were created.

Though some shoe production continues at Street, the main focus of activity is now Clarks' Village, the retail outlet built out the back.

STR/606 Other shoe factories
There was at least one other shoe factory in town (SMR 24718) by the end of the 19th century.

STR/607 Bowlingreen mill
Bowlingreen mill began as a small tannery in 1836, expanding in 1853, when the Clarks' tanning activities were moved away from the High Street, at least in part for reasons of public health. In 1877, it became a leather board factory run by the Avalon Leatherboard Company, a subsidiary of Clarks', and the facade of the main mill building was built by 1906 by Reynolds, the Clarks' architect at the time.

(b) Quarries

STR/602 Quarries and limekilns
There were many quarries to the south of Street. Whilst quarrying had been taking place since Roman times, the industry expanded in the 19th century, first near Marshall's Elm and then at Overleigh and Stone Hill. Many of the quarries, which remained comparatively small were later filled in and built over or used for orchards. One quarry owner (Joseph Seymour) built Tower House over his infilled quarry, to demonstrate the product.

With a number of the quarries were associated limekilns, the positions of some of which are known (SMR 24711, 24712, 24715).

From the SMR and the 19th century maps.

4. 20TH CENTURY
(Map D)

4.1 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.

Street is one of 15 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which is classed as a Town in the County Structure Plan. When taken together with Glastonbury, it is one of seven towns which has seen extremely high levels of expansion in the 20th century (the same seven as saw large scale expansion in the 19th century). It is also one of six Towns identified as having an important role in accommodating new development, which inevitably leaves its archaeological remains under increased threat.

*4.2 **Settlement components**, shown on **Map D***
4.2.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components
Components described under earlier periods are shown lightly shaded. Though there has been piecemeal redevelopment in the core of Street, much 20th-century building has taken place on greenfield sites.

The mapped components are from the 1938 and 1997 maps, except where stated.

4.2.b Communications
(a) Roads, streets and routeways

STR/702 Roads
The major new road of the 20th century has been the Westway bypass (the A39), which has clipped the edge of the medieval manor and also entailed the destruction of some earlier 20th-century building.

4.2.c Water

STR/704 The sewage farm
A sewage farm was established in the 1890s, though a site is first shown on the 1938 map.

STR/707 Reservoir
The reservoir at Leigholt was built by Street Urban District Council in the early 20th century.

4.2.d Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

STR/705 Cemetery extension
The Houndwood cemetery has been extended.

4.2.e Settlement (Urban)

STR/703 Commercial developments
The urban core of Street has been developed, with the major development being the establishment of Clarks' Village across land formerly used in part for manufacture.

STR/701 Suburbs
There has been considerable suburban development in the 20th century, with the establishment of several estates, including schools and recreation areas (largely open areas are shown more lightly shaded). Within the suburbs are several interesting groups of early 20th-century brick terracing and early council housing. McGarvie (1986) notes terraces in the High Street (Shield Terrace, 1914), Ivythorn Road (1927-28), Jubilee Road (1925-26), Park Close (1920-21), Merriman Gardens (1920-21), Merriman Road (1911-1912), Southleaze Road (1934), Grange Avenue (1934), and Barn Close (1913) as being of interest.

4.2.f Settlement (Rural)

STR/708 Farms
A small number of new farms and farm extensions have been constructed in the 20th century.

4.2.g Industrial sites

STR/706 Industry
The Clarks' factory has continued to expand in the 20th century, eventually being largely redeveloped into Clarks' Village.

V. THE POTENTIAL OF STREET

1. Research interests

The real archaeological interest at Street is in and immediately adjacent to the very early enclosure of the churchyard, where remains of Roman and post-Roman, Saxon and early medieval structures are expected. The Lantokay enclosure is rare in Somerset and its relationhip to both the earlier (iron age) and the later (Saxon and medieval) Glastonbury landscapes is of great importance.

2. Areas of potentially exceptional preservation

There are no major areas of potentially exceptional preservation at Street, though where water features survive (as at Peck Mill and Ivythorn), pockets of good preservation may be expected.

3. Limitations

Remains of earlier settlement at Street, along the main roads, is expected to have been badly damaged by 19th- and 20th-century developments.

4. Extent of current protection

There is a number of Listed Buildings in Street, and two Scheduled Monuments, the Roman villa near Marshall's Elm (SM Som 274) and the pre-Conquest causeway (SM 27984). There is a Conservation Area and an AHAP has been defined as a result of this report. The designations in the north central area of Street are shown on Map E.

5. Management Proposals

See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

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Rahtz, P, 1993 *Glastonbury*

3. Maps

1774	Blackgrove Farm: SRO T/PH/gat 1
1778	Plan of Glastonbury town: SRO DD/SAS C/1461/1
1811	OS surveyors' drawings at 2": fiche in SSL
1821	Parish of Street: T/PH/coz
1843	Street Tithe Map: fiche in SSL
1843	Walton Tithe Map: fiche in SSL
1886	OS 1st ed: fiche in SSL
1904	OS 2nd ed
1931, 1938	OS revisions
1997	OS digital maps

VII. COMPONENT INDEXES

1. Component to map

Component	*Map*	*Component*	*Map*
STR/101	A	STR/509	B
STR/102	A	STR/510	B
STR/201	A	STR/511	B
STR/202	A	STR/512	B
STR/203	A	STR/601	C
STR/204	A	STR/602	C
GLA/310	B	STR/603	C
GLA/406	B	STR/604	C
GLA/409	B	STR/605	C
GLA/412	B	STR/606	C
STR/401	B	STR/607	C
STR/402	B	STR/608	C
STR/403	B	STR/609	C
STR/404	B	STR/610	C
STR/405	B	STR/701	D
STR/501	B	STR/702	D
STR/502	B	STR/703	D
STR/503	B	STR/704	D
STR/504	B	STR/705	D
STR/505	B	STR/706	D
STR/506	B	STR/707	D
STR/507	B	STR/708	D
STR/508	B		

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STR/104 6
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STR/404 . . . . . 11, 22
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Maps

Map A – prehistoric and Roman

Map B – pre-1840

Map C – 19th century

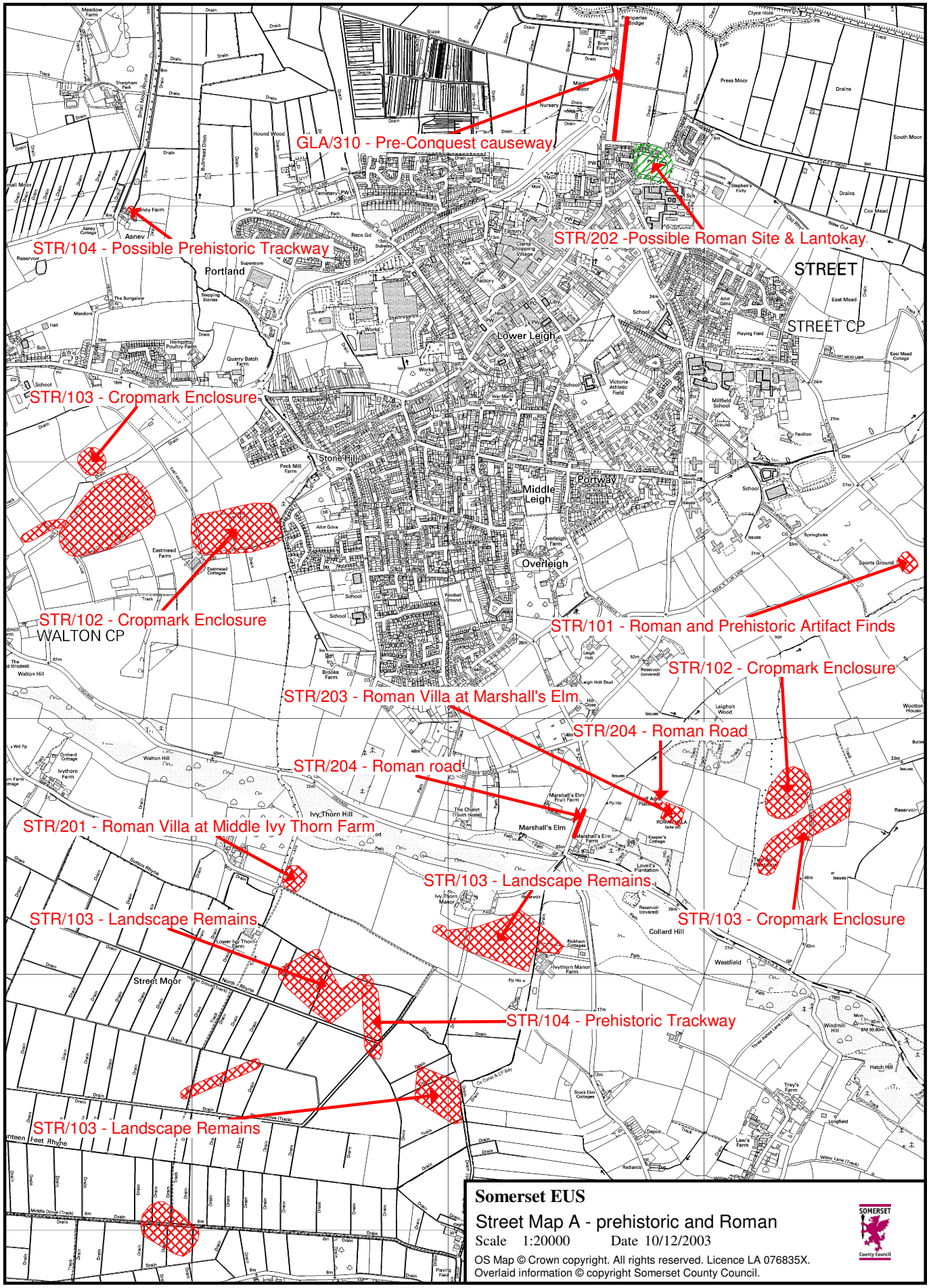
Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map D – 20th century

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map E - 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

Street Map A - prehistoric and Roman

Scale 1:20000 Date 10/12/2003

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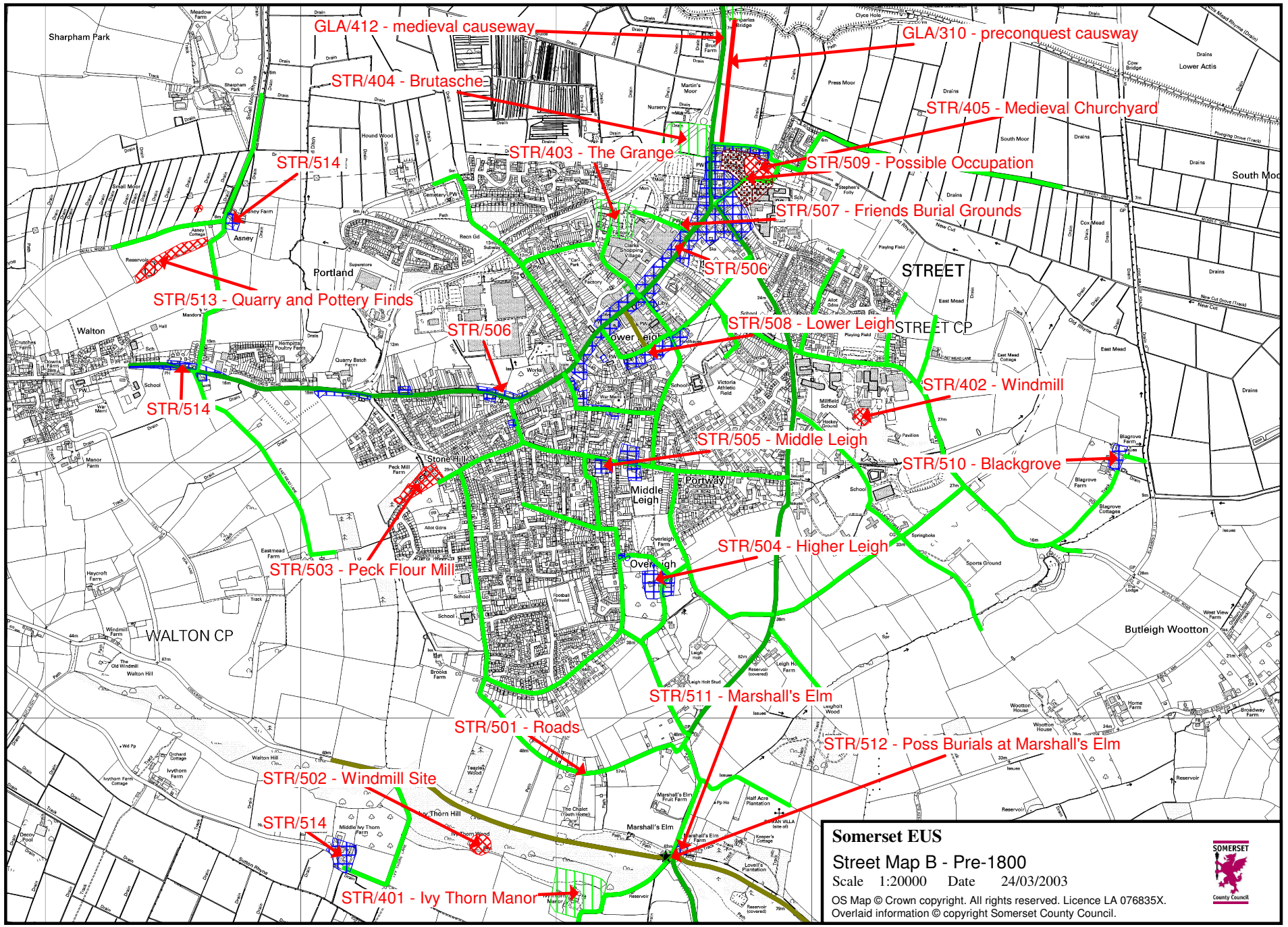

Somerset EUS

Street Map B - Pre-1800

Scale 1:20000 Date 24/03/2003

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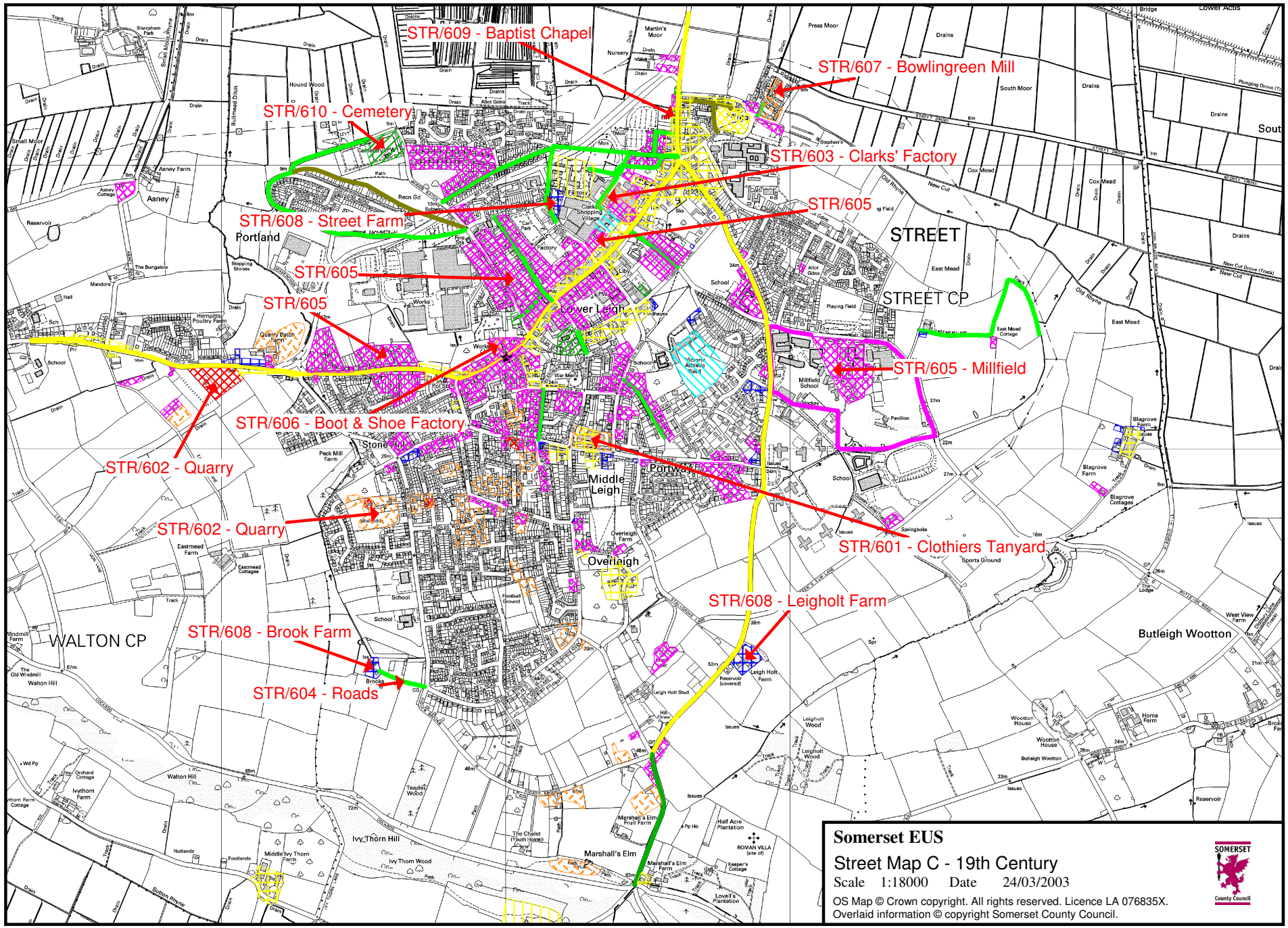
STR/609 - Baptist Chapel
STR/607 - Bowlingreen Mill
STR/610 - Cemetery
STR/603 - Clarks' Factory
STR/608 - Street Farm
STR/605
STR/605
STR/605
STR/605 - Millfield
STR/606 - Boot & Shoe Factory
STR/602 - Quarry
STR/602 - Quarry
STR/601 - Clothiers Tanyard
STR/608 - Leigholt Farm
STR/608 - Brook Farm
STR/604 - Roads
Portland
STREET
STREET CP
Lower Leigh
Middle Leigh
Portway
Overleigh
WALTON CP
Butleigh Wootton
Asney
Ivy Thorn Hill
Marshall's Elm
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Street Map C - 19th Century
Scale 1:18000 Date 24/03/2003
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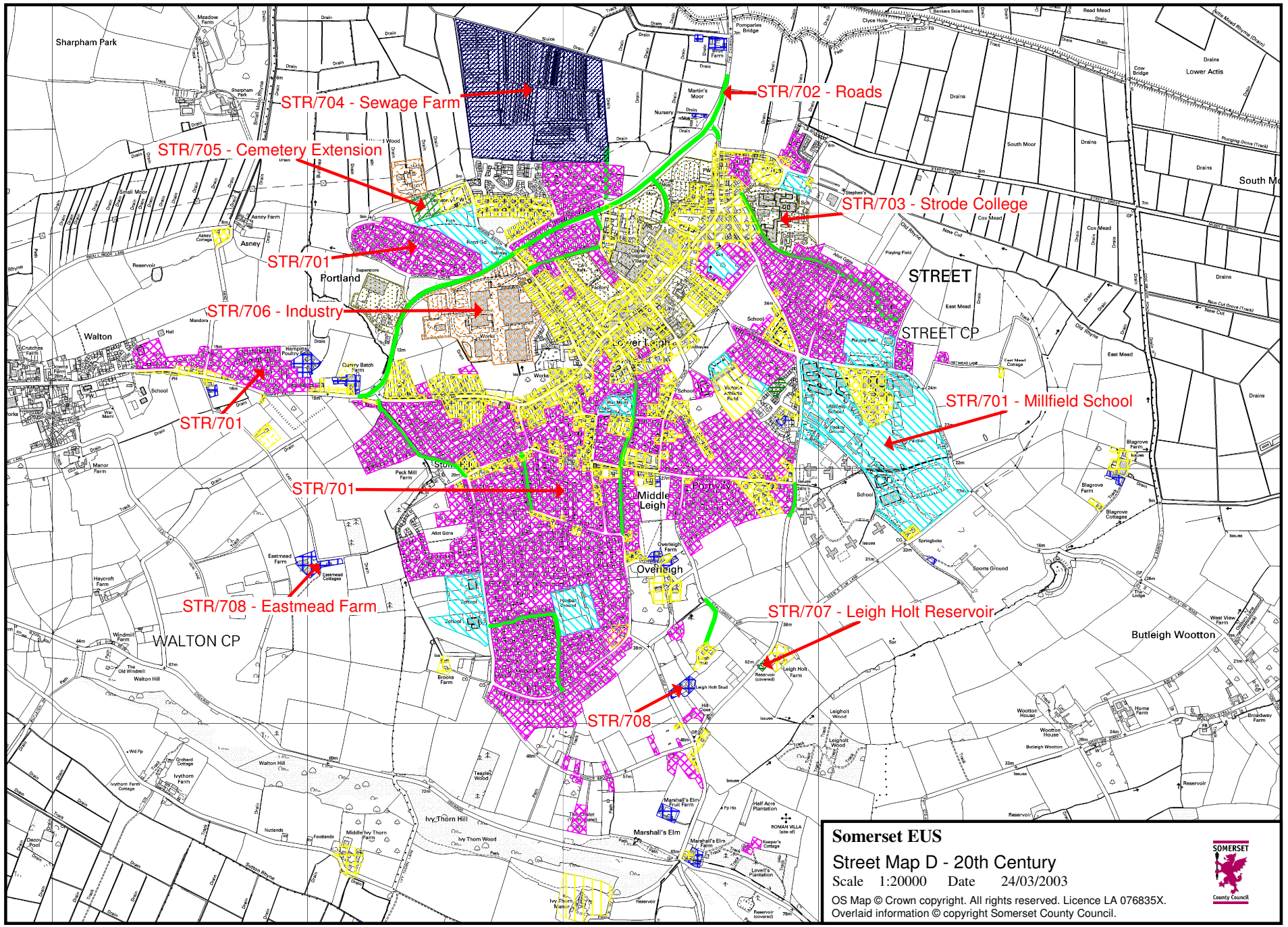
STR/704 - Sewage Farm
STR/702 - Roads
STR/705 - Cemetery Extension
STR/703 - Strode College
STR/701
STR/706 - Industry
STR/701
STR/701 - Millfield School
STR/701
STR/708 - Eastmead Farm
STR/707 - Leigh Holt Reservoir
STR/708
Somerset EUS
Street Map D - 20th Century
Scale 1:20000 Date 24/03/2003
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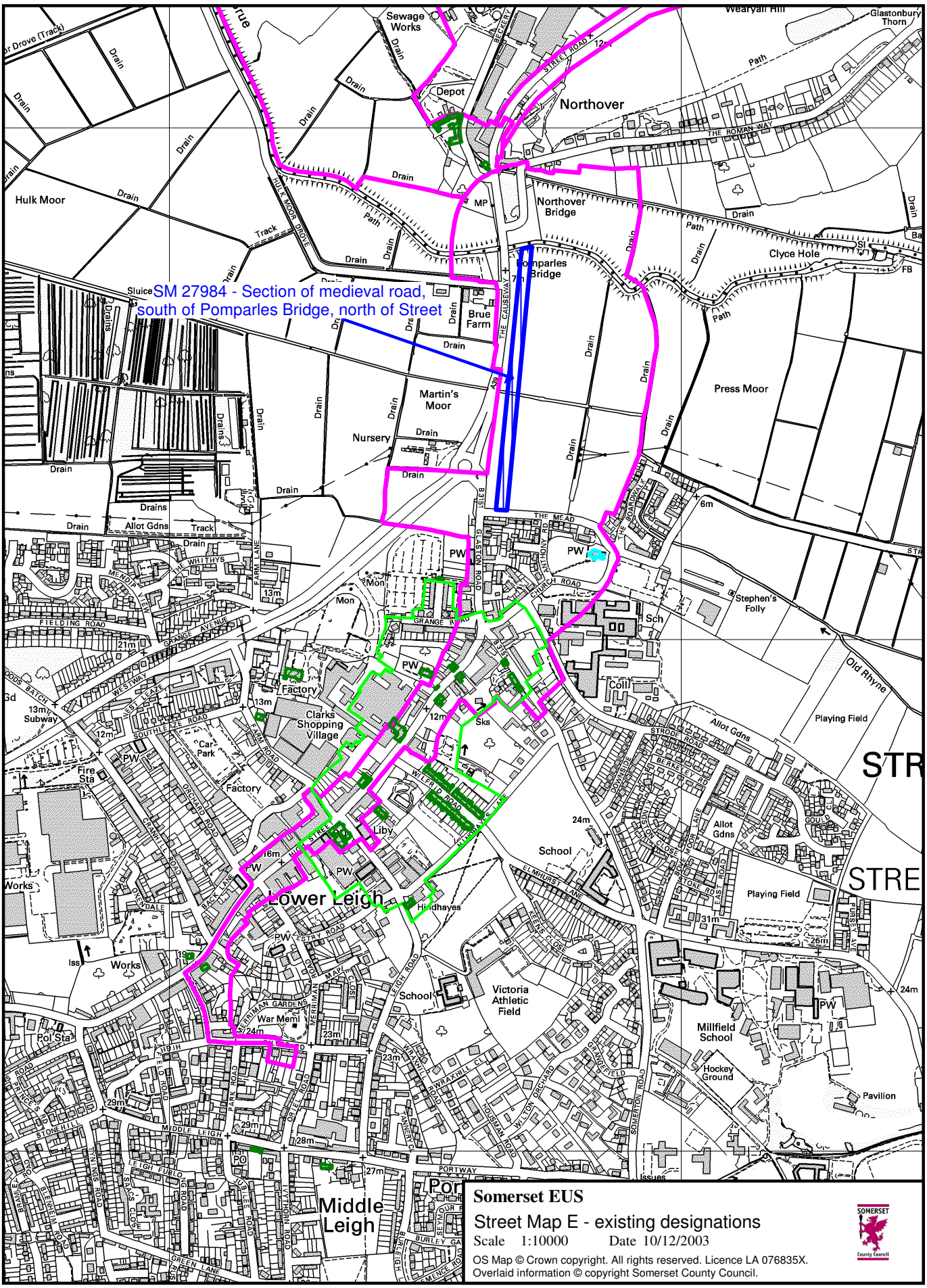

Somerset EUS

Street Map E - existing designations

Scale 1:10000 Date 10/12/2003

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