

English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Wedmore

Clare Gathercole

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

2003



SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WEDMORE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

by Clare Gathercole

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	3
II. MAJOR SOURCES	3
1. <i>Primary documents</i>	3
2. <i>Local histories</i>	3
3. <i>Maps</i>	3
III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF WEDMORE	3
IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WEDMORE	5
GENERAL COMMENTS	5
1. <i>PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN</i>	5
2. <i>SAXON</i>	8
3. <i>MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL</i>	11
4. <i>INDUSTRIAL (LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY)</i>	19
5. <i>20TH CENTURY</i>	21
V. THE POTENTIAL OF WEDMORE	22
1. <i>Research interests</i>	22
2. <i>Areas of potentially exceptional preservation</i>	22
3. <i>Limitations</i>	22
4. <i>Extent of current protection</i>	22
5. <i>Management Proposals</i>	23
VI. SOURCES	23
1. <i>General documentary (Somerset/ Wessex)</i>	23
2. <i>Wedmore</i>	24
3. <i>Maps</i>	26
VII. COMPONENT INDEXES	26
1. <i>Component to map</i>	26
2. <i>Component to page</i>	26

Appendix: Maps

SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WEDMORE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

II. MAJOR SOURCES

1. Primary documents

Though many of the documents relating directly to the Manor of Wedmore were destroyed by fire in the 19th century, several individual surveys and accounts connected either with the Deanery of Wells or with later Lords of the Manor have survived from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Of these sources, a number have been transcribed or otherwise made accessible by the efforts of local historians.

2. Local histories

The Isle of Wedmore has been extensively studied by a series of local historians including the 19th century Vicar Rev. S H A Hervey (1887, 1898), W M Acres and F J Pearce (1954, 1971), and most recently H. Hudson and F. Neale (1984 onwards). Together they have produced a corpus of work on which this report relies heavily and which contains a wealth of detail not included here.

3. Maps

The earliest map showing details of Wedmore itself is the 1791 parish map, which is unfortunately in a damaged condition, though an 1805 map covers the same area.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF WEDMORE

The Isle of Wedmore is formed by a sizeable ridge of higher ground lying between the coastal plain and the moors of the Brue and Axe Valleys; the River Axe separates it from high ground to the east. In times of high water, it has formed an extensive area of refuge from flood and marsh. Wedmore itself lies in a sheltered combe approximately half way along the north-eastern slope of the ridge, which is oriented towards the Axe Valley and the Mendips.

It has been clear for some time from a range of archaeological evidence - including flint from the uplands, and preserved wood from the moors - that the area of Wedmore was exploited from at least the Neolithic period onwards. For the later prehistoric period a possible pattern of farmsteads is just beginning to emerge from the earlier levels

of sites initially identified as Roman. In the Roman period, recent research suggests that there may have been a regularly spaced network of farmsteads (Hudson, 1993a), and whilst a general relationship to earlier settlement patterns has not yet been established, there is evidence for an iron age origin to at least some of the sites. One such site, the Close, lies on the south-west edge of modern Wedmore, whilst several other probably Roman sites have been identified on the margins of the settlement. Indeed, it is not impossible that a Roman site lies at the core of later Wedmore, though archaeological evidence for this is at present very limited.

Archaeological evidence for the nature of the transition between Roman, Post-Roman and Saxon settlement is also limited. The Close has yielded evidence of Saxon occupation, but not necessarily before the 10th century. Yet historical evidence - in the form of medieval references (generally accepted as genuine) to 7th century charters, the originals of which do not survive to add detail - shows that by the late 600s Wedmore lay at the heart of a large and important royal estate, the origins of which are obscure (many such estates have been shown to have originated in much earlier landholdings). The Isle of Wedmore was granted to Bishop Wilfrid of York by Centwine of Wessex in 682, for the building of a monastery, but the grant was rescinded by his successor, Caedwalla, after Wilfrid had instead passed the land on to Glastonbury Abbey. The estate then remained in Crown hands until 1062, with a royal manor centre at Wedmore. The subsequent history and development of Wedmore makes it almost certain - though again archaeologically unproven - that this centre was not at the Close but on what became the medieval manor and church site. The nature and role of Wedmore under the Saxon kings remains slightly unclear, for it was part of a multi-focus estate embracing Axbridge and Cheddar. Its main use to the Saxon kings appears to have been as a hunting lodge from which they could exploit the royal forest of Mendip and in particular the Isle of Wedmore (which means the Hunting Moor). But the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Asser imply that it was a *villa regalis*, suggesting that a substantial hall and complex, perhaps serviced by some associated settlement, existed at least by the reign of Alfred. The events of 878 suggest that there must also have already been a church (probably of minster status). For it was in that year that Alfred brought to Wedmore the defeated Dane, Guthrum, and his chief followers to complete their baptismal process (with the ceremony of 'chrysom-losing'), to negotiate the terms of the Peace of Wedmore (the treaty which recognised the Danelaw in eastern England), and to be entertained and impressed by Saxon hospitality and sport.

The 878 Peace represents Wedmore's one moment of fame, and dominates most accounts of its Saxon history. How the place developed between the late 9th and the 11th centuries is again more obscure, though archaeological and place name evidence suggests a process of settlement (or re-settlement?) of the Isle may have continued. Several settlements on the Isle, together with fisheries, mills and lands, are mentioned in the grants of 1062 and 1065 which record Edward the Confessor's gift of the manor of Wedmore to Bishop of Giso of Wells, and can be taken to mark - or recognise - the transfer of the main royal interest to Cheddar.

By the time Wells acquired the Wedmore estates, a process of fragmentation had begun. Though the ecclesiastical parish remained (and remains) extensive, the Domesday Survey makes it clear that there were several manors on the Isle, not all of which were held by Wells. Panborough, for example, belonged to Glastonbury Abbey, which resulted in a number of boundary disputes in the medieval period (though these never directly affected the settlement of Wedmore itself). Wedmore at first continued to house the seat of the Isle's main manor, but in 1136 a change began. The manor was allocated as part of the endowment of the recently established Dean and Chapter of Wells. It was divided into six prebends - estates to support canons - but as these were mostly held, either directly or indirectly, by the Dean himself, he effectively became Lord of the Manor from that point on. An 1157 Papal Bull confirms his title to the estates, and a late 12th century charter of free warren (hunting rights) is also in the Dean's name.

The significance of this for Wedmore was twofold. On the one hand the Deans' preference for their palace at Mudgley resulted in a loss of status for the old manor centre and, by extension, the settlement at Wedmore, which was thenceforth administered by a steward. But, on the other hand, the Deans also took steps to maximise the revenue potential of the Isle. Signs of land improvements (causeways and flood defences) and planned developments are evident in and around several villages on the Isle (Aston, 1994), but these are most marked at Wedmore, where a planned "Borough" was laid out on the eastern edge of the existing settlement in the late 12th or 13th century. The name of this area, together with 14th century mentions of burgages and a port-reeve (both urban terms), suggest urban aspirations. However, though a market and fair grant of 1255 is recorded, there is no evidence that official urban status was granted or even applied for.

The economic basis of Wedmore seems always to have been its local livestock markets and fairs. Despite medieval drainage schemes (which actually made access by water more difficult), it remained isolated by swampy ground until the end of the post-medieval period, and was therefore only moderately prosperous - though it was also protected by its relative isolation from serious disturbance in the troubled 17th century. It suffered most from absentee Lords of the Manor. This had been a problem even under the stable influence of the Deans of Wells, and was even more so from 1537 onwards, when the manorial history became a complex story of confiscations, sales and fragmentation. This had some benefits, for it allowed development by local smallholders, but on the whole was detrimental to Wedmore's economy. So while the population gradually rose as cottages and farms were built on small plots and waste ground, the manor house often stood empty, the market failed and the settlement gradually fell into decay, many of the burgages turning to orchard. In the 1730s, Strachey described the Borough as a poor, ragged place which had seen better days, and in 1791 Collinson described it as housing only farms and cottages.

It was about the time Collinson was writing that the main enclosures of agricultural land were taking place. Though small scale enclosure around the Isle of Wedmore had occurred from the 14th century onwards, the last two decades of the 18th century saw a dramatic change in the landscape. Between the late 18th century and the mid 19th, Wedmore benefitted from the agricultural improvements. A weekly market was revived and the cattle fairs prospered: the town (as it was now referred to) even acquired some medium-scale industry, including a brickworks and a brewery. It became somewhat gentrified and acquired several local businesses and large houses in this period (H. Hudson, in litt., 1998). However, its communications were still sub-standard: turnpikes were late in coming, and no railway link was ever achieved, despite a late 19th century proposal to build one. Its base remained local agriculture, and it was therefore hit very hard by the agricultural problems of the later 19th century. The census population reached a peak in 1841, but fell steadily after that, and the fairs failed in the early 20th century. It was not until the 1960s that the trend was reversed, since which point the population has been slowly rising, and Wedmore is now a thriving commuter village.

IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WEDMORE

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1 Archaeological work

Apart from 19th century observations, and work carried out in his own garden by Rev. Hervey, there has until relatively been little archaeological work in Wedmore. However, since the 1980s, field survey carried out by H Hudson & F Neale, together with occasional development-led excavation, has been taking place. This has resulted in the discovery of several important sites around Wedmore, chiefly Roman so far. On the other hand, very little remains known, archaeologically speaking, about the central area.

0.2 Standing structures and visible remains

Whilst most of the surviving structures in Wedmore are post-medieval or later, survival of the Saxo-medieval plan is particularly good, and there are traces of contemporary earthworks, including flood defences and lynchets. Listed Buildings are discussed under the relevant periods and shown on appropriate maps.

1. PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN

(Map A)

1.1 Archaeological work/ Archaeological knowledge

Archaeological knowledge of prehistoric Wedmore is limited to a few artefact finds, the results so far of one site (at the Close) and informed speculation. There are a number of reports of quantities of Roman material being found in and around Wedmore in the 19th century. Excavation and survey at the Close and at least one other site has produced supporting evidence of Roman occupation, and Hudson and Neale's field investigations into the pattern of sites not only at Wedmore but on the rest of the Isle are continuing.

1.2 Context

Wedmore is one of eight out of the 45 historic towns covered by this project in the vicinity of which prehistoric activity and/or occupation has been shown, and at which there is also good evidence of settlement on or near the site of the later town (in this case, at the Close and probably implying continuity of settlement). It is probable that the figure is far too low, for it is notoriously difficult for archaeologists to demonstrate a prehistoric presence in modern urban areas. Though '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.

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.

Wedmore is one of seven of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is evidence for Roman settlements in the area of the later town, and possibly at its core - with the consequent implication of settlement continuity. These farmsteads formed a small cluster of sites on the raised ground of the Isle of Wedmore, with access to the surrounding Levels, the drainage of which began in the Roman period.

1.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are no proven visible remains of prehistoric or Roman Wedmore, though the line of Plud Street may be that of a Roman road.

1.4 Archaeological features, shown on Map A

1.4.a Communications: Roads

WED/204

Roman roads

It is possible that a number of the lanes around Wedmore may be of early origin, but evidence is generally lacking. That shown is Plud Street, which occurs under that name in references as early as 1653. Such an early use of the term 'street' often implies the existence of a paved (?Roman) road. In the case of Plud Street, the possibility is strengthened by the road's proximity to the known Roman site of the Close (NWC, May 1991).

The road line shown is from the 1791 map. Its early origin is conjectural.

Not mapped

It has been suggested that Plud Street may have originally carried straight on eastward towards the Shortlands Roman site (Hudson & Neale, 1992b), and westward to the salt sites at Westham.

1.4.b Burial sites

Not separately mapped

A Roman inhumation burial has been recovered from the Close (see below).

1.4.c Settlement

WED/102

Hill Farm

Hudson & Neale (1996) suggest a possible early farm on or near the site of the present Hill Farm. The basis for this hypothesis is the identification of the Hill Farm holding with the landholding formerly known as Trullhay. The element 'trull' is believed to derive from the Old English 'trendle', signifying an early circular bank or enclosure. Similarly named sites elsewhere in the South-West have been associated with nearby iron age settlements.

Apart from sherds of Roman pottery reported as having been found near the farmhouse (Hudson & Neale, 1996), there is as yet no archaeological evidence of early settlement. No trace of any early enclosure survives in the field pattern. However, there is a clear need for caution around Hill Farm pending further investigation.

The possible area of potential shown can only be regarded as very conjectural, for it is possible that any early site would have been in the area of rather than directly underlying Trullhay.

- WED/201 Iron Age and Roman settlement site by the Close (SMR 10882, 12541)
 Several phases of archaeological investigation have taken place near the Close in advance of planned developments (see Hudson & Neale, 1990c; Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1993; C & N Hollinrake, 1993a,b; Hollinrake & Gater, 1994). These have produced evidence of an iron age and Roman settlement. Remains recovered so far include an inhumation burial in a ditch, 2nd and 3rd century pottery, a shallow, curving ditch and possible building footings.
- The limits, character and potential of this site on rising ground adjacent to the stream have not been fully established. But the historical and archaeological evidence gathered so far shows that different parts of the landholding in which the post-medieval farm of the Close is situated have been occupied in every period from the iron age onwards (see also below, p10) and that a high proportion of the site has been under pasture - and therefore undisturbed - for much of its subsequent history. Some earthworks, of unknown date, have been identified well beyond the areas so far investigated. This suggests that the entire area between the stream and the lanes (though these may not all be contemporary with the earliest occupation) should be regarded as an area of archaeological potential.
- The area shown is based both on the survey and excavation reports and on the maps accompanying an unpublished report by Hudson & Neale (1990c) in the SMR.*
- WED/202 Possible Roman settlement site by Combe Lane (SMR 12526)
 The evidence for a Roman settlement site here is limited. Two Romano-British sherds have been recovered, suggesting activity but not necessarily a structure. Several very large stones observed during the construction of the Combe Batch Rise estate were removed without archaeological recording. Described by an observer as 'like a harbour wall' with 'steps', they almost certainly indicate a structure. However, there are grounds for thinking this could have been a medieval dovecote (see p19) rather than the remains of a Roman building (Hudson, 1989). Nevertheless, the site remains of potential interest.
- The mapped site is from the SMR.*
- WED/203 Roman settlement, Shortland (SMR 12540)
 During quarrying in the 1870s large quantities of Roman finds were recovered from this site. Re-examination of the site, which is now under pasture, in 1992 located loose stone from a wall, in association with Roman pottery (Hudson & Neale, 1992b), perhaps indicating that structural remains may still survive beyond the quarried area. Hudson & Neale (1992b) argue that this site can be identified with a field called Blacklands in 1558 (one of several in that survey, mostly unidentified so far), and that the variety, quantity and quality of the material reported in the 19th century indicates a site of great significance. Since the unquarried part of the site is still undeveloped land, it is imperative that archaeological survival is assessed and steps taken to manage and protect surviving remains.
- The mapped site is from a map accompanying a report on Shortlands by Hudson & Neale (1992b) in the SMR.*

1.4.d Artefacts

- WED/101 Prehistoric finds
 The SMR contains details of a neolithic axe and hammer stone found in Wedmore (SMR 10143).
- From the SMR.*
- WED/205 Roman finds
 A few sherds of Roman pottery (SMR 10146) were found in the 19th century at the bottom of deep silts in the Old Vicarage garden (Hervey, 1887), and similar material continues to be found on the site (Hudson, in litt., 1998). This material has been used to argue the presence of a Roman

site underlying or close to the Saxon manor. However, given the pottery's association with water-carried silts, this cannot be regarded as a convincing argument.

The findspot is approximate, based on Hervey (1887).

Not mapped Unprovenanced Roman finds include a single 4th century coin (SMR 10146). A hoard of coins dug up on the east side of Mutton Lane in the 1940s (SMR 12527) was believed by the finder to have been of Roman coins: however, since the coins have now disappeared, this cannot be verified.

2. SAXON (Map B)

2.1 Archaeological work/ Archaeological knowledge

Wedmore has produced evidence of occupation in the 10th century at the Close (see Hudson & Neale, 1990c; Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1993; C & N Hollinrake, 1993a,b; Hollinrake & Gater, 1994). However, very little is known archaeologically of the presumed major sites - the manor and church - and of any adjacent settlement.

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

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

Wedmore is one of seven 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, had both ecclesiastical and administrative functions. It is one of 22 towns associated with a known or probable pre-Conquest minster.

2.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are no visible remains of Saxon Wedmore, except perhaps in the settlement layout.

2.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map B

2.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

The site at the Close was (re-?)occupied by the 10th century. The relationship between the earlier occupation (see above, p7) and that in the Saxon and early medieval periods is not fully understood, and the available evidence is discussed below.

2.4.b Communications: Roads, streets and routeways

WED/302

Saxon roads

The street plan of Wedmore was altered in the 12th or 13th century, but may retain elements of a pre-Conquest network of lanes converging on the manor and church site. Some of these, together with some postulated vanished alignments (from Hudson & Neale, 1988) are shown on Map B. However, much more information is needed on the development of Wedmore's street plan. Archaeology may be able to supply some of this, by testing possible early alignments and - ideally - obtaining dating evidence.

WED/305

Possible area of water features

Hervey (1887) describes deep silts to the south of the Old Vicarage, which he suggests could be associated either with the pre-medieval valley of the Lerburne or with pond features. If the latter they could conceivably be connected with the two fisheries mentioned in the Domesday Survey for Wedmore (though these are probably more likely to have been located amongst the low lying pools by the Axe at the mouth of the combe), or perhaps with early medieval mill sites or other water features created after the construction of the Borough causeway.

The silts referred to by Hervey have not been delimited or archaeologically investigated in the last hundred years; their potential requires further assessment.

The area shown is conjectural, based on suggestions in Hervey (1887).

2.4.d Manors and religious sites

WED/301

The Saxon manor and church complex

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Asser both refer to a substantial royal residence at Wedmore (Hudson & Neale, 1990b). The details given of the events in 878, when the defeated Danes were entertained in advance of the Peace of Wedmore and had their baptismal process completed, give colour to the assertion; they also imply the existence of a church.

The medieval manor site is the traditional site of Alfred's hunting lodge or hall (SMR 10880). Whilst there is so far no direct archaeological evidence to confirm this assumption, the topography of the site (which is on the western half of a marked shelf or spur on the north bank of the stream), and its proximity to the church, together with its subsequent history, tend to support the identification. Part of the argument, however, depends on the identification of the medieval churchyard as of earlier origin. Its location, on the same spur, a little way west of the medieval Borough, strongly suggests a pre-existing site. There is confirmatory evidence in Medieval documentary references. For though the first outright reference to a church at Wedmore does not occur until 1075, this document requires the Bishop of Exeter to cede the church to Wells, which implies that it must have been established before the creation of the Diocese of Wells in 909. A further document of 1178 mentions several dependent chapels (not all named), of which the Wedmore church was the mother church. Though Wedmore is not mentioned as a minster anywhere (Hudson & Neale, 1988), its mooted association with the royal manor, together with the unusual size of the medieval church and its early medieval parish, suggest that it was of some importance.

There is very little archaeological evidence of these major Saxon sites so far, though both may contain the remains of high status stone or timber structures. From the eastern edge of the churchyard has come a rare hoard of about 200 silver pennies of the late 10th to early 11th centuries (SMR 10153), and from elsewhere in the churchyard a single 9th century penny (NWC, Oct 1992). These certainly show Saxon activity on the site, but tell us little of its layout. The other evidence is hearsay. A church house built on land west of the churchyard entrance in the early 16th century was described at the time as having been built on the remains of a tower. Though the date and original purpose of this tower is unproven, it has been interpreted as the remains of a gatehouse, suggesting the possibility that the church and manor sites could have been together within a walled complex in the medieval period and perhaps earlier (NWC, Apr 1996).

For the medieval manor and churchyard, see below, p12.

The area shown is a conjectural manor/ church complex based on the local topography, on the 1791 map and on Hudson (NWC, Apr 1996) and Hudson & Neale (1988).

2.4.e Settlement

WED/303

Settlement around the church

It is probable that a small, nucleated settlement developed around the church and manor during the later Saxon period, but very little is known about it. A conjectural area of settlement at the precinct entrance and on the banks of the stream is shown.

The area shown is conjectural.

WED/201

Saxon and later occupation at the Close (SMR 12541)

Because of work in advance of development (see Hudson & Neale, 1990c; Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1993; C & N Hollinrake, 1993a,b; Hollinrake & Gater, 1994), there is more evidence for Saxon and early medieval occupation at the Close, on or by the iron age and Roman site (see above, p7), than there is for the centre of Wedmore. Here, field survey (including geophysical survey) and limited excavation has produced evidence of occupation from the 10th to the 13th or 14th century on a little-disturbed site lying partially to the south of the post-medieval farmstead.

The Close site is complex and has only been partially investigated archaeologically, so that its structural sequences remain uncertain. 10th century and later occupation there has been identified, mainly from pottery collected on site, but there is no clear evidence of continuity of occupation between the Roman site and the Saxo-medieval one. Nevertheless, Aston (1994) suggests that the Saxon site at the Close may have been a pre-nucleation (re-occupied) farmstead, earlier in date than the (so far undated and unlocated) nucleated settlement by the manor.

The archaeological evidence in this case can be fitted into a historical context. The tenorial history of the Close has been studied by Hudson and Neale (1988, 1990), who, despite an absence of medieval deeds to give detail, have examined the land divisions, and identified the farmstead as a particularly good survival of an 'old auster' holding (ie a farmstead on a 10th or 11th century estate, which had certain land and tenorial rights attached to it). In the medieval period, it formed the focus of the area known as 'West End', which was regarded as an integral part of Wedmore (Hudson, 1993a). It seems likely, then, that there was from before the Conquest, a close relationship between the manor site on the north bank of the stream, and the farmstead to the south.

In later periods, the distinctive position of the farm was maintained: it is one of two post-medieval farmhouses in the West End not to front one of the lanes which developed around open field strips (Hudson & Neale, 1990; H. Hudson, in litt., 1998). It is probable that several phases of substantial farm buildings exist within the area indicated, many of them probably underlying - or, possibly, incorporated within, the post-medieval farm, the buildings of which are variously dated to the 16th - 19th centuries.

Excavation and field survey has so far indicated the potential of a wide area, defined to south and west by the stream. Within this area, much of which has remained unploughed for centuries, earthworks are visible and archaeological remains representative of several different periods have been shown to survive. It is imperative that the archaeology of this area is properly managed.

The area shown is based both on the survey and excavation reports and on the maps accompanying an unpublished(?) report by Hudson & Neale (1990c) in the SMR files.

2.4.f Mills and fisheries

Not mapped

No mill is mentioned at Domesday, but two fisheries are. These have not yet been located.

2.4.g Artefacts

WED/304

Other finds

In 1988 a finger ring of knotted wire was found in a flower bed at Brooklands, Cheddar Road. This was dated to the 6th or 7th century by the British Museum, but may be slightly later (Hudson & Neale, 1990b). Since the find could have been imported onto this site at any time from the Saxon period onwards, the location is not considered significant.

From information in Hudson & Neale (1990b).

3. MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

(Map C)

There is insufficient information to distinguish archaeological areas for the medieval and post-medieval periods in Wedmore.

3.1 Archaeological work/ Archaeological knowledge

Excavations at the Close (SMR 10882, 12541; and see Hudson & Neale, 1990c; Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1993; C & N Hollinrake, 1993a,b; Hollinrake & Gater, 1994) and on the 19th century Brewery site (SMR 12548; Hudson, 1984) have revealed some archaeological information relating to medieval and post-medieval Wedmore, though most of our knowledge of these periods is still based on documents.

3.2 Context

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

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

Wedmore is one of 20 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which first acquired urban status (though not in this case borough status) in the medieval period. It was one of 19 of the 45 towns at which a planned area was laid out in the Medieval period partially across or - more commonly - immediately adjacent to an established settlement.

The basic pattern of towns had been established by the end of the middle ages, and there were very few major changes in the post-medieval period, though the economic fortunes of particular towns rose and fell. Wedmore, however, is one of nine of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which, though in some way urban in the medieval period, were not really so in the post-medieval period.

3.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Wedmore contains a small collection of Listed Buildings of known medieval or post-medieval origin. Those of known medieval origin are very few, including only the church (SMR LB 13355) and the Old Vicarage (SMR LB 13367), which probably rests on medieval foundations. Post-medieval Listed Buildings are more numerous, but are

rather scattered, betraying the rural character of the settlement at least in the post-medieval period. They include a number of 16th and 17th century farmhouses, such as the Close (SMR LB 13421]), or Kelsons (SMR LB 13258), and other houses, such as Gogs House (SMR LB 14422) and Porch House (SMR LB 14425), with which is associated a 17th century hospital, now Westovers (SMR LB 14429). In addition, the George Hotel (SMR LB 13363) contains 17th century fabric.

The Listed Buildings of known medieval or post-medieval origin are shown on Maps C and D. It is possible that other buildings of early origin survive.

3.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map C

3.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Those elements described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. The settlement was considerably altered in the medieval period, with the establishment of the Borough (either on the edge of or partially across the existing settlement), and the downgrading of the manor site and - possibly - separation of the churchyard out of a single precinct. The manor, church and settlement areas have therefore been redefined on the basis of post-medieval maps and available research.

3.4.b Communications: Roads, streets and routeways

WED/405

Pre-1800 roads

Hudson's articles, *The New Wedmore Chronicles* (Feb - Sep 1991), give derivations and historical information for many of the roads of Wedmore. The late medieval or post-medieval road pattern of Wedmore survives quite well, and is clearly shown on the 1791 parish map. This pattern of closes may derive in part from pre-Conquest and early medieval routes. However, the Borough was laid out in the late 12th or early 13th century, perhaps on a raised causeway, and it is probable that other roads connecting with it had to be straightened or diverted at the same time. Other roads, particularly in the West End, may have originated (at an unknown date) as access lanes into the open fields; other field access lanes or tracks, some of which are shown (SMR 11234), have since disappeared.

The medieval alignment of Pilcorn Street was altered in 1814 when the road was straightened and widened. Part of the old road surface was located during a watching brief in 1977 (SMR 12522).

Most road lines are from the 1791 map, with additional alignments from the SMR.

3.4.d Manors and estates

WED/409

The medieval and post-medieval manor

For the Saxon manor, see p9.

In the medieval period, the Deans of Wells were Lords of the Manor of Wedmore. The Deans had a main residence at Mudgley, to the probable detriment of the establishment at Wedmore. Many of the manor records have not survived, but there are some medieval references to the main hall, barns, oxhouses and granaries. 17th and 18th century accounts and papers give some details of the site in the post-medieval period, and include mentions of a garden and pigeon house (see NWC, May - Jun 1996, for historical and documentary details).

By the time of the earliest detailed map (1791), only a small number of buildings stood in an elongated series of enclosures just north of the road. This part of the site is likely to contain the main concentration of medieval and post-medieval structures. To the north of the main house there was a field, which may once have contained manor outbuildings and/or gardens - this area is shown more lightly shaded on Map C, for the character of medieval or post-medieval archaeological deposits here remains to be assessed. In the 19th century, the manor house complex (SMR LB 13401, 13402) was much altered and expanded into this northern area; it was not converted and split until the 1960s.

The areas shown are from the 1791 map.

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

WED/401 The medieval churchyard (SMR 10173)

For the pre-Conquest church, see p9.

The Grade I Listed church (SMR LB 13355) at Wedmore is largely medieval, containing fabric from the 12th or 13th century onwards. A restoration in the 1880s, observed by Hervey (1887, 1898), uncovered a medieval wall painting as well as several architectural features connected with the documented medieval chantry chapels. Hervey also observed rubble infill, possibly of a crypt or vault, which was revealed but not disturbed in the 19th century. Remains of earlier medieval or pre-Conquest foundations may survive, though this has not been established.

The churchyard has been in use for burials since at least the medieval period (almost certainly earlier), and contains a 15th century cross (SMR LB 13356, not in its original position) as well Listed 18th century monuments (SMR LB 13359, 13360). A watching brief was carried out in 1993 on the northern side of the church (Adkins, 1993), producing evidence of 19th century and possibly earlier burials there. The same work suggested that the area to the west of the church was largely undisturbed, which agrees with 19th century observations and memories (eg Hervey, 1887), though the land here may have been church land (see below). This illustrates the lack of certainty about parts of the churchyard's medieval boundaries, particularly to the west and north-west where it abuts the old manor and settlement; further archaeological work may be able to establish these with more certainty.

From the 1791 map.

WED/410

The church land west of the church

This area on the western edge of the churchyard was occupied by several documented late medieval and post-medieval structures, and may not have been used for burials until the 19th century. A late medieval chantry house and a church house both stood here, the former facing down Pilcorn Street, the latter at the south-west corner of the churchyard facing Church Street (Acres, 1954). These were used from the late 17th century onwards for poor houses and for a school; they were still standing when the 1791 map was made. They were partly demolished in the early 19th century and replaced by a single building which was still used as the poor house until at least 1841, even though Wedmore became part of the Axbridge Union in 1834 (H. Hudson, in litt., 1998). The buildings was itself demolished in 1843 as part of road alterations, and at the same time the churchyard was slightly extended.

Hervey also refers to a blacksmith's shop standing near the western entrance to the churchyard. This could have been part of the row of properties fronting the road from the manor site, though Hervey states that it belongs to the church. Further documentary research might clarify this point.

From the 1791 map.

WED/408

The Old Vicarage

The Old Vicarage (SMR LB 13367) is a building of 15th century or earlier origin, though much of the fabric is 17th century and later. It was recorded in 1492 (Hudson, 1993a), but artefactual evidence shows that it was probably the original site of the Vicarage, which was instituted in the early medieval period. During his occupancy, Rev. Hervey made a series of observations and discoveries during garden works. His finds included 13th century encaustic tiles similar to those used in the church and in the Dean's residence at Mudgley, as well as medieval and post-medieval pottery and a 16th century or earlier brooch (Hervey, 1887, 1898; NWC, Jan 1997).

Hervey also observed structural remains which led him to believe that one wing of the 19th century Vicarage overlies the site of an earlier barn. This idea is supported by two surveys of 1633 and 1635 which describe an extensive complex of buildings within the Vicarage plot, including a hall and porch, a parlour with a chamber over it, a kitchen with a chamber over it, a buttery also

with a chamber over it, a dairy, barn, stable, stalls, orchard and garden, a courtyard on the north side of the house, a mow barton, and a backside. The earliest fabric of the building consists of thick walls of probable 17th century date which rest on even thicker, possibly medieval, foundations. The position and orientation of the structural remains suggest that the 17th century complex was dominated by a residence sitting longwise to the street, which was realigned during later 18th and 19th century alterations (NWC, Jan 1997).

Whilst much of the site may contain a rich sequence of fairly high status buildings, the southern part of the garden contains an additional archaeological resource, in the form of deep silts which may preserve environmental and organic evidence from the earliest periods onwards (Hervey, 1887). The entire area must therefore be regarded as a site of considerable archaeological potential.

From the 1791 map.

3.4.f Settlement

(a) The Borough

The Borough was a medieval planned development, laid out in the 12th or early 13th century on behalf of the Dean of Wells. A 1717 Court Leet rental shows that the original extent of the Borough was much greater than that now included by the term, including much of Church Street, the southern end of Cheddar Road and part of what is now Combe Batch (Hudson, 1993a, Feb 1991, Mar - Jul 1994).

(i) The market place(s)

WED/402

The Market Place

Wedmore received a market and fair grant in 1255, later supplemented by another fair. The original width of the remaining Borough street, and that of the southern end of Cheddar Road, and the eastern end of Church Street (both of which were included within the medieval Borough), was much greater than that visible today. However, the exact extent of the medieval market and fairs has not been established. It is possible that the 14th or 15th century market cross (SMR 10876, SMR LB 13339, SM 28815), which may originally have stood at a narrowing of the street where the stream crossed it (NWC, Oct 1993), marked the entrance to the main market in the street which has retained the name of Borough.

The results of an excavation which took place on the Brewery site in Lower Church Street in 1983 (SMR 12548) found no medieval structural remains intervening between undisturbed stream silts and Post-Medieval building debris. One explanation of this is that there was a market (and/or livestock-watering?) area of unknown extent here on the northern stream bank and on the western edge of the Borough, one which has been completely concealed by a later shift of the commercial focus to Church Street. The area contains no listed medieval buildings to disprove this, though there are some of probable late post-medieval origin (SMR LB 13366, 13369). Other archaeological work in the area may in the future reveal evidence of medieval tenements, but until then this theory remains tenable.

From the 1791 map and sketch maps by Hudson (NWC, Apr 1994).

WED/505

Encroachments

In Wedmore, the post-medieval and 19th century encroachments which took place on the market areas (and on the wide mouth of what became Wedmore Drove) were slightly different from those in other market towns. They represented not the outward creep of a busy commercial frontage, but a deliberate attempt, particularly in the late 18th and 19th centuries, to revivify a semi-abandoned commercial core (which also explains the predominance of Listed Buildings of no earlier than 19th century origin in the Borough). The process of alteration which the Borough underwent in this period has been studied in some detail by local historians (NWC, Apr 1994).

From the 1791 map and sketch maps by Hudson (NWC, Apr 1994).

(ii) 'Burgage' plots

WED/407

The Borough (SMR 12549)

Though there never appears to have been any formal grant of urban status to Wedmore, it had a port-reeve (a distinctively urban official). The Borough is referred to by that name from 1325 onwards, and references to Newport (the new market) and Novo Burgo (the new borough) also occur (Hudson & Neale, 1988). The form of the planned medieval settlement is very similar to those which did officially become towns. A very regular plot layout survives in places, particularly on the east side of the modern Borough, whilst other 'burgages' (so referred to in at least one medieval document, a will of 1342) were abandoned and amalgamated into orchards in the post-medieval period, and their plan forms thereby hidden. Because of the lack of commercial pressure on space fronting the market in the post-medieval period, the surviving plots appear unusually large. However, Hudson's documentary research has shown that plot subdivision was taking place at least in the 14th century (NWC, Apr 1994). Archaeology may therefore be able to assist in the tracing of detailed plot histories in Wedmore.

The original layout of the Borough has been suggested by Hudson (NWC, Apr 1994), giving a useful framework for future archaeological work. Many of the possible tenements suggested by her from documentary research had disappeared almost entirely by the time of the earliest available maps. This is particularly true, where the form of 18th century encroachment east of the manorial pound (SMR 12517) suggests that if they ever were occupied these postulated burgage tenements had been long abandoned. The position of the pound, which probably marks the late medieval or post-medieval limit of the Borough (Hudson & Neale, 1988), has similar implications. The pound has itself been the subject of a small excavation, which revealed a well built stone water channel and drain leading into it (NWC, Jan 1991).

A feature of the Borough which is particular interest, because slightly unusual, is that it was apparently partly built on a causeway spanning the mouth of the combe. This would have been roughly contemporary with the flood defences at Gooseham (see p17) and with other medieval embankments and drainage schemes on the Levels. The backs of tenements on the eastern, marshy side may, however, have extended onto wet ground, in which case organic archaeological remains (probably rubbish pits) may be well-preserved. How far the flow of the Lerburne was impeded by the new causeway and what effect this had on the western edge of the Borough also remains to be established.

The areas shown are from the 1791 map and sketch maps by Hudson (NWC, Apr 1994). The pound is marked from the SMR.

(b) Other settlement

WED/411

'Atte Church'

This area, the medieval village which lay at the entrance to church and manor has been less studied than other parts of Wedmore, and there has been no archaeological work. It was the direct successor of the pre-Conquest settlement, and may contain remains of irregular medieval, or earlier, development. The beginnings of ribbon development up Lascot Hill and along Pilcorn Street, which is evident on the 1791 map, may have been of post-medieval origin, though some may also have originated in old medieval tenements (Hudson & Neale, 1988). One Listed Building of probable 17th century origin survives (SMR LB 13406).

From the 1791 map.

3.4.g Industrial sites: Mills and tanneries

Wedmore had little industry in the medieval and post-medieval periods. That which it did have was mainly connected with milling (and, later, with tanning). By 1559, there were ten mills on the Wedmore estate, including both windmills and watermills. Not all the sites have been accounted for. Some known or suspected sites are given below and on p18, though not all the ten are likely to have lain within the area covered by this report.

(a) Watermills and tanneries

It is not clear exactly how many watermills existed in the study area in the medieval and post-medieval periods, but there may have been several. No mill is mentioned at Domesday, but a 1379 survey mentions two mills on the Dean's land, and by 1559 there were ten (not all of which were watermills, as mentioned above). In the post-medieval period, milling and tanning families frequently intermarried in Wedmore, and both activities were carried out on at least one, possibly two, of the sites.

WED/504 Pillmead Mill, Benpool (SMR 12550)

The earliest possible reference to a mill on this site is in 1327, when a John *Mylbourne* is mentioned as holding a very small parcel of land in Pillmead, the meadow below the Borough. This is inconclusive, but deeds relating to Pillmead Mill in the field called Benpool (part of Pillmead) exist from the late 17th century and 18th century (Hudson, 1985; NWC, Aug 1994); a short-lived tannery is also mentioned in connection with this mill in the later 18th century (Hudson & Neale, 1989). Earthworks probably belonging to the post-medieval mill or tannery are still visible in the field: they include a silted leat which is at one point partially revetted, and other humps and bumps which may indicate the position of the mill itself or the mill pond. A cowshed was built on the leat wall in the late 19th century, and this building may reuse material from the mill as it includes good quality stonework. The field has been disturbed by dumping and the construction of a slurry pit.

The site shown is from the 1886 map and a survey plan by Hudson in the SMR.

WED/502 Glanville Road tannery (SMR 12528)

Work by Hudson & Neale (1989) has identified a post-medieval tannery in Gardiners Orchard on Glanville Road. This tannery is of interest in itself, because its documentary history has been so thoroughly studied. But Hudson & Neale's work has also raised the possibility of earlier milling on the site.

Glanville Road, on which the site lies, is built up to form a dam or causeway across the stream. Whilst this could be of 19th century date, connected with the ornamental water features of Elmsett Hall (Hudson & Neale, 1988), it is also possible that it is much earlier in date and connected with medieval or earlier mills and/or ponds (see p9). Two leats which served the tannery may also have been cut to serve an earlier mill, though no documentary or archaeological evidence has yet been found to confirm this (Hudson & Neale, 1989).

Definite references to a tannery on the Gardiners Orchard site occur from 1766 onwards, but earlier references from the 1640s onwards are also believed to refer to this site. At one stage, at least two tanners were making simultaneous use of the site, which suggests a small complex of buildings and pits. Few archaeological remains have yet been traced, but there is likely to be considerable potential, despite 19th century alterations associated with the laying out of the gardens of Elmsett Hall. A surviving building on the site contains the remains of a post-medieval (or late medieval) cottage which is believed from the evidence of an inscription to have been the residence of the late 17th century tanners.

The documented tannery site lies west of Glanville Road, but an area east of the road, occupied by small streamside cottages in the 19th century, has also been identified as of potential interest in connection with possible earlier activity.

From the 1791 - 1886 maps and from a sketch map by Hudson & Neale in the SMR.

3.5 Archaeological components (outlying area), shown on Map D**3.5.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components**

Those elements described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. Post-medieval settlement in the Close area (taken from the late 18th century map) is also shown separately.

3.5.b Communications: Roads

WED/405 Pre-1800 roads

Some of the roads shown may be of pre-Conquest origin. Other roads, particularly in the West End, may have originated (at an unknown date) as access lanes into the open fields; other field access lanes or tracks, some of which are shown (SMR 11234), have since disappeared.

The medieval alignment of Pilcorn Street, which was known as the causeway to Blackford in that period, was altered in 1814 when the road was straightened and widened. Part of the old road surface was located during an archaeological watching brief in 1977 (SMR 12522).

Most road lines are from the 1791 map, with additional alignments from the SMR.

3.5.c Water

WED/403 Wells

Two wells with reputed curative properties existed in Wedmore. One, Sunset Well (SMR 10881), which was already disused by the 1880s, was located during building works in Guildhall Lane, reported as a 'shallow well', but filled in and covered over before it could be properly recorded. The other, Dunnick's Well (SMR 10897), by which there was a pool, was near Latcham (the spring is still active: H. Hudson, in litt., 1998).

A further well, Vicars Well (SMR 12544), referred to in 1558, lay on the edge of the East Field. The original spring head is now buried under the modern road, though the water flows out lower down (H. Hudson, in litt., 1998).

Hudson (NWC, May 1990) gives historical information on the wells.

From the SMR.

WED/406 Flood defences (SMR 12542)

East of Gooseham - an early meadow area - the remains of a defensive bank are visible, separating the meadow from the moor. The bank is much degraded: it has spread to about 8 metres wide and is up to 1.2 metres high, with a flat top cut by a (probably) later drainage ditch. The bank is comparable to late 13th/ early 14th century examples at Blackford and Mudgley.

From the SMR.

3.5.d Manors and estates

WED/503 Sand Park (SMR 12533)

Sand Park or New Park is first referred to in documents of 1539, and is called New Park to distinguish it from the medieval deer park, Old Park or Mudgley Park, which lay to the south. A reference in 1545 makes it clear that deer were actually kept there. By 1553 it had been disparked, but was subsequently sold with a condition of maintenance of the park boundaries. There must have been a proper park pale, for there are references in 1558 to "Newe parke Wall", in 1722 to fields called Pilestyles, meaning the stile over the park pale (NWC, Sep 1997) and in 1791 to Park Wall. In the later 16th century the parkland was converted to arable.

Though its perimeter is well-defined by the 16th century documents, and is also clearly visible in plan from the field and road pattern, forming a rectangular block of regular fields about 70-75 acres in area, few traces remain on the ground. But Pilestyles has been located in the north-east corner, where a sunken lane leaves the park heading for Sand Park Farm in Plud Street. The pale itself has been virtually obliterated, though a short length of low bank lying just inside a kink in the eastern boundary may represent a remnant of it.

From the SMR.

3.5.e Settlement

WED/506

The West End

The West End was an integral part of medieval Wedmore (Hudson, 1993a), and is referred to as the 'Weste Towne' in 1554. To what extent it was populated in the medieval period is a little ambiguous, however. There was clearly widespread development of small residential plots in the post-medieval period, following the beginning of fragmentation of manor land. However, at the centre of the West End was the ancient tenement of the Close (see p7, p10), and Hudson & Neale suggest that it was not the only existing medieval tenement in the area: it is possible, therefore, that some plots developed in the post-medieval period may contain otherwise unsuspected medieval remains. However, the overall tenor of the West End at the end of the post-medieval period was that of a strung-out collection of substantial, new farmhouses on the margins of the old open fields, interspersed with smaller houses, cottages and other buildings. Several high quality examples survive (eg SMR LB 13258, 13421, 14422), including a small private hospital constructed in the late 17th century, and subsequently converted to a house (SMR LB 14429).

A considerable amount of information has been amassed on the West End by Hudson and Neale, and the potential exists on a number of sites for a fruitful combination of documentary and archaeological study.

The areas shown are from the 1791 map.

WED/507

Other settlement

Other settlement included the hamlet of Latcham, which is referred to in documents of 1176 and 1378. The latter is a reference to a single house in need of repair, and is probably a reference to Latcham Farm (NWC, Jan 1990). Later encroachment along the Wells Road was also regarded as part of Latcham, but the small settlement north-west of the original farm did not exist until the 19th century.

From the 1791 and 1839 maps.

3.5.f Industrial sites: Mills

WED/501

Windmills

The sites of at least two mills lie within the area covered. One stood (SMR 10878) on Quab Lane, and was known in the late 17th century as Westover's Mill. The documentary references have been studied by Hudson (NWC, Oct 1994). They show that the mill existed at least by 1558, when it was known as Weste Mill or Stone's Mill (NWC, Oct 1994). It stood on ex-chantry land, and may have already been in existence earlier in the 16th century, before the chantry was dissolved. The mill must have gone out of use by 1709, since there is a reference to the plot where it had lately stood. The site has not been definitely located, but the most likely site, in a field called Westovers Mill Tining in 1839, which contains a mound and remains of a building and track, is shown (though the building remains are probably those of a Second World War radar observation post: H. Hudson, in litt., 1998). The windmill site could also have been in the field to the north, Mill Batch, but no earthworks are visible in this field (NWC, Oct 1994).

From Hudson (NWC, Oct 1994) and a sketch map by Hudson in the SMR files.

A second mill, East Mill (SMR 10883), stood at the roadside on the site of the present Highfield Farm. This was already in existence in 1558, and is still clearly shown on early 19th century maps. It was damaged in 1878 and not repaired, and the site subsequently reused for the farm and an associated bungalow.

From the 1791 map.

WED/508 Other possible watermill sites
 Various suggestions have been made regarding other possible medieval or post-medieval mill sites upstream of the Glanville Road tannery (see NWC, Aug 1994; Hudson & Neale, 1990c). Three possible sites are shown, one (possibly with a mill pond) at the Close and two close to Guildhall. The existence of a mill, pond and bank at the Close was confirmed by excavations in Jan/Feb 1998 (H. Hudson, in litt., 1998).

From sketch maps and plans by Hudson & Neale (1990c, and in the SMR).

3.5.g Agricultural sites

WED/404 Lynchets
 The SMR records the remains of lynchets on the slopes to the south-east of Wedmore (SMR 10898, 11236), and to the north (SMR 12518).

From the SMR.

WED/202 A possible dovecote
 Ten dovecotes are recorded at unspecified locations in the 1559 manor sale particulars. The site at Combe Batch Rise interpreted as a possible Roman building (SMR 12526) (see p7) could well have been one of them. The site is just uphill from the manorial pound and in 1791 the field was known as Culvercroft, a name which often indicates a dovecote. Several very large stones, clearly structural and close to the ground surface, were removed without archaeological recording during the construction of the Combe Batch Rise estate, and these may have been part of the dovecote (NWC Jun 1997).

From the SMR.

3.5.h Artefacts

WED/412 Medieval pottery
 A substantial scatter of 11th to 13th century pottery was found during building work north of Pilcorn Street (Ellis, 1979).

The position is marked from the grid reference given by Ellis (1979).

4. INDUSTRIAL (LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY) **(Map E)**

4.1 Archaeological work/ Archaeological knowledge

Work relating to the industrial archaeology of Wedmore includes a survey of the brickworks and gasworks sites have been by SIAS (Anon, 1985; Murless, 1995) and an excavation on the site of the old Brewery (Hudson, 1984).

4.2 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.

Wedmore 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).

4.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Wedmore contains a number of Listed Buildings of late 18th and early 19th century origin. These include shops with houses (eg SMR LB 13354, 13370) and larger, suburban houses (eg SMR LB 13401, 14430), as well as farms (eg SMR LB 13348, 14435). There are also many unlisted houses and cottages - in Guildhall, for example - which are also of intrinsic interest.

Listed Buildings of this period are shown on Map E.

4.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map E

4.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Components described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. There was a certain amount of piecemeal redevelopment in the manor and Borough area, as shown by the distribution of Listed Buildings. This has not been separately mapped, except for the churchyard extension and some plots laid out in the abandoned area of Combe Batch. 19th century development in the Close is also shown.

4.4.b Communications: Roads

WED/603 Turnpikes and 19th century roads

Wedmore acquired turnpikes run by the Wedmore Trust and the Wells, Highbridge and Cheddar Trust in the 19th century. Both were small trusts and late in formation, and the realignment and widening of Pilcorn Street had already taken place in 1814.

The new road lines are from the 1839-1886 maps, and turnpike information is from Bentley & Murless (1985, 1987).

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

WED/604 Churchyard extension

When the poor house was demolished and the road widened in 1843, the churchyard was extended westward.

From the 1886 map.

WED/605 Chapels

The original Methodist Chapel (1795) stood on Cheddar Road, and burials are documented as having taken place (NWC, Nov 1992). The chapel became a Church of England school when the new Methodist Chapel on Guildhall was built in 1817, and it was demolished in the 1870s. Some burials were moved at this time to the new chapel, but it is not known whether the site has been completely cleared. The early 19th century chapel still stands (SMR LB 14433).

The original Baptist Chapel (SMR LB 13381) was built on Grant Lane in the late 18th century: it was rebuilt in 1857 (H. Hudson, in litt., 1998).

From the 1791 and 1839 maps.

4.4.d Settlement

WED/606 General settlement

In the late 18th and early 19th century, some new farms were established, including Redhill Farm (SMR LB 13348) and Latcham House Farm (SMR LB 14435). Other, more suburban settlement occurred in the West End and between the West End and the old settlement core. This consisted of two sorts of housing. On the one hand, many small cottages were built on waste land, as at Little Ireland or along the Wells Road, or on abandoned tenements, as at Guildhall (NWC, Jun 1991) or Gooseham (NWC, May 1990), to house the poorer members of the rising population. On the other, several large villas, such as the Hall (SMR LB 14430), the Grange (SMR LB 13408) and the manor house (SMR LB 13401), were built on old farm sites, and landscaped gardens laid out. Though the Wedmore Board School was established in 1879, there was relatively little else new building after the 1840s, for Wedmore's economy was by then far less buoyant. Indeed, some

of the late 18th and early 19th century settlements - Gooseham, for example - were already partially abandoned by the 1880s .

From the 1839-1904 maps.

4.4.e Industrial sites

WED/601 Brickworks (SMR 10896)

The Wedmore Brickworks was established in the 1830s or 1840s by John Tonkin. It became a secondary business to the Tonkin emporium, and was later operated by several different brickmakers. Clay was dug on the southern side of the site during the brickyard's early years, though it was later brought in. A wide range of goods was manufactured, including bricks, tiles and urns, some of which are visible in the local buildings. The brickworks closed in 1906, but the brick-drying shed and ancillary furnace room, which dates from about 1850, survives. The survey by SIAS (Anon, 1985) or the work of Hudson (NWC, Sep 1995) should be consulted for further details.

From the 1886 map.

WED/602 Gasworks (SMR 12545)

The gasworks were opened in 1870 and operated until 1947. The surviving buildings, which have been surveyed by SIAS (Daniel & Gledhill, 1994; Murless, 1995; NWC, Feb 1995), include the retort house.

From the 1886 map.

WED/607 Brewery

The brewery was recorded by 1883 but had been demolished by about 1890. An excavation has taken place on the site (SMR 12548; Hudson, 1984), but concentrated on the earlier archaeological remains.

From the 1886 map.

5. 20TH CENTURY

(Map F)

5.1 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. Wedmore 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.

5.2 Standing structures and visible remains

There is one Listed structure of 20th century date, the telephone kiosk outside the George Hotel (SMR LB 12771).

5.3 Settlement components, shown on Map F

5.3.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Components described in earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. There has been a certain amount of 20th century suburban development in some of these areas - in the Close, for example - which is shown on Map F.

All mapped components are from the 1998 OS digital maps unless otherwise stated.

5.3.b Water

WED/704 Sewage works

The sewage works lies on low ground east of Wedmore.

*5.3.c Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship*WED/703 Cheddar Road cemetery

A new cemetery has been established on Cheddar Road in the 20th century.

*5.3.d Settlement**(a) Suburbs*WED/701 20th century suburban developments

Suburban development has taken place in the 20th century, the bulk of it on the higher ground to the west and south-west of the centre.

*(b) Farms*WED/702 Farms

A few farm extensions have been built in the neighbourhood of Wedmore.

V. THE POTENTIAL OF WEDMORE***1. Research interests***

The cumulative evidence from Wedmore is that there has been settlement in the combe from the prehistoric period onwards, but that the settlement focus has repeatedly shifted. The relationships between the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements - both within the combe itself and in the context of other settlement on the Isle of Wedmore - are as yet hardly understood. Within one landholding, the Close, elements of all these periods have been provisionally identified from historical and archaeological research; the possibility exists in this area for a particularly detailed picture of settlement development to be obtained.

The Close lay at the heart of the West End, always an important part of Wedmore, yet it was not the main site. At least from the Saxon period onwards, that was the royal manor and adjacent possible minster site, which is presumed but not proven to lie under the extant manor and church sites. Nothing is known archaeologically of this historically important site, and the location of any features of pre-Conquest date must be of great interest. This also goes for the pre-Conquest and early medieval village, the predecessor of the medieval Borough, about which very little is known. The relationship between these two foci and the process by which they became linked by the complex of lanes now evident in Wedmore's plan remains ill-understood, but is a matter of great interest.

The medieval Borough itself is likely to provide relatively clear archaeological sequences because of reduced levels of disturbance in comparison with other, more successful, towns. Several features of the medieval town remain to be located, including mill sites (a number of possible sites have been provisionally identified and require testing).

2. Areas of potentially exceptional preservation

Wedmore has not been as badly affected by the most damaging late 19th and 20th century development as some comparable places. The backs of burgages on the western side of the Borough, for example, have been orchard or garden at least since the post-medieval period: the archaeological deposits are therefore potentially particularly well-preserved. In addition, there are several areas of Wedmore in which waterlogged deposits are known or probable: these areas include the stream valleys, which may contain a complex of leats or pond features adjoining the pre-Conquest settlement and upstream of the Borough, and the marshy eastern edge of the Borough, in which remains of not only medieval rubbish pits but also a mill may survive.

3. Limitations

There are no general limitations in Wedmore, though on specific sites recent suburban development may already have damaged the archaeological resource.

4. Extent of current protection

(Shown on Map G)

Wedmore contains a number of Listed Buildings, spread throughout the settlement. There is one Scheduled Monument, the market cross (SM 28815). A Conservation Area and an Area of High Archaeological Potential have been defined.

5. Management Proposals

See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

VI. SOURCES

1. General documentary (Somerset/ Wessex)

- Alcock, M, 1993 *The conservation areas of Sedgemoor*
- Aston, M (ed), 1988 *Aspects of the Medieval Landscape of Somerset*
- Aston, M (ed), 1976 Somerset Archaeology 1974-75, *PSANHS* vol 120, 72-76
- Aston, M, 1977a Deserted settlements, *PSANHS* vol 121, 41-53
- Aston, M (ed), 1977b Somerset Archaeology 1976, *PSANHS* vol 121, 107-128
- Aston, M, 1983 Deserted farmsteads on Exmoor and the lay subsidy of 1327, *PSANHS* vol 127, 90-93
- Aston, M, 1986 Post-Roman central places in Somerset, in Grant (ed)
- Aston, M, 1994 Medieval settlement studies in Somerset in: Aston, M & C Lewis (eds)
- Aston, M & Burrow, I, 1982 *The Archaeology of Somerset*
- Aston, M & Leech, R, 1977 *Historic Towns in Somerset* (CRAAGS)
- Aston, M & C Lewis (eds), 1994 *The Medieval Landscape of Wessex*
- Aston, M & Murless, B, 1978 Somerset Archaeology 1978, *PSANHS* vol 122, 124-134
- Bentley, J B & Murless, B J, 1985 & 1987 *Somerset Roads - The Legacy of the Turnpikes* Parts 1 and 2
- Bettey, J H, 1986 *Wessex from AD 1000*
- Bradbury, J & Croft, R A (eds), 1990 Somerset Archaeology 1989, *PSANHS* vol 133, 154-185
- Braggs, 1840 *Directory of Somerset*
- Burrow, I, Minnitt, S & Murless, B (eds), 1981a Somerset Archaeology, 1979, *PSANHS* vol 124, 111-140
- Burrow, I, Minnitt, S & Murless, B (eds), 1981b Somerset Archaeology, 1980, *PSANHS* vol 125, 93-97
- Burrow, I, Minnitt, S & Murless, B (eds), 1983 Somerset Archaeology, 1981, *PSANHS* vol 126, 61-91
- Burrow, I, Minnitt, S & Murless, B (eds), 1984 Somerset Archaeology, 1982, *PSANHS* vol 127, 13-31
- Burrow, I, Minnitt, S & Murless, B (eds), 1985 Somerset Archaeology, 1983, *PSANHS* vol 128, 1-23
- Coleman-Smith, R & Pearson, T, 1988 *Excavations in the Donyatt potteries*
- Collinson, J, 1791 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset*
- Coulthard, A J & Watts, M, 1978 *Windmills of Somerset*
- Costen, M, 1992 *The origins of Somerset*
- Dennison, E (ed), 1987a Somerset Archaeology 1985, *PSANHS* vol 129, 1-35
- Dennison, E (ed), 1987b Somerset Archaeology 1986, *PSANHS* vol 130, 141-161
- Dennison, E (ed), 1988 Somerset Archaeology 1987, *PSANHS* vol 131, 215-228
- Dennison, E (ed), 1989 Somerset Archaeology 1988, *PSANHS* vol 132, 209-243
- Dunning, R W (ed), 1974 *Victoria History of the County of Somerset* vol 3
- Dunning, R W, 1975 *Christianity in Somerset*
- Dunning, R W (ed), 1978 *Victoria History of the County of Somerset* vol 4
- Dunning, R W, 1985 *Victoria History of the County of Somerset* vol 5
- Dunning, R W, 1987 *A history of Somerset*
- Dunning, R W, 1991 *Some Somerset country houses*
- Dunning, R W (ed), 1992 *Victoria History of the County of Somerset* vol 6
- Dunning, R W, 1995 *Somerset Castles*
- Ellison, A, 1983 *Medieval villages in south-east Somerset*

- English Heritage, 1994 *County list of scheduled monuments: Somerset*
 Fowler, P J, 1971 "M5 and archaeology", *Arch Rev* 6, p10
 Grinsell, L V, 1970 *The Archaeology of Exmoor*
 Grundy, G B, 1935 *The Saxon charters of Somerset*
 Haskell, T, 1994 *By Waterway to Taunton*
 Hulbert, N F, 1936 A Survey of the Somerset Fairs, *PSANHS* vol 82, p83
 Kelly, 1861 *Directory of Somerset*
 Kelly, 1866 *Directory of Somerset*
 Lawrence, B, 1952 *Quantock Country*
 Leech, R, 1981 "The Somerset Levels in the Romano-British period" in *The Evolution of Marshland Landscapes*
 Leech, R & Leach, P, 1982 "Roman town and countryside" in Aston & Burrow, 1982, 63-81
 Minnitt, S & Murless, B J (eds), 1980 Somerset Archaeology 1978, *PSANHS* vol 123, 94-95
 Morris, 1872 *Directory of Somerset and Bristol*
 Page, W, 1911 *Victoria County History*, vol 2
 Pearce, S M, 1978 *The Kingdom of Dumnonia*
 Pevsner, N, 1958 *South and West Somerset* (the Buildings of England)
 Pigot & Co Pigot & Co's Directory, 1830
 Pigot & Co Pigot & Co's Directory, 1842
 Robinson, W J, 1914 *West Country Churches*
 Rogers, 1976 *Wiltshire and Somerset Woollen Mills*
 Rutter, J, 1829 *Delineations of north-west Somerset*
 Savage, W, 1954 Somerset Towns, *PSANHS* vol 99, 49-74
 Warren, D (ed), 1996 *Somerset's industrial heritage*
 Webster, C J & Croft, R A (eds), 1991 Somerset Archaeology 1990, *PSANHS* vol 134, 207-229
 Webster, C J & Croft, R A (eds), 1992 Somerset Archaeology 1991, *PSANHS* vol 135, 135-164
 Webster, C J & Croft, R A (eds), 1993 Somerset Archaeology 1992, *PSANHS* vol 136, 161-182
 Webster, C J & Croft, R A (eds), 1994 Somerset Archaeology 1993, *PSANHS* vol 137, 129-156
 Webster, C J & Croft, R A (eds), 1995 Somerset Archaeology 1994, *PSANHS* vol 138, 165-185
 Webster, C J & Croft, R A (eds), 1996 Somerset Archaeology 1995, *PSANHS* vol 139, 151-177
 Williams, M, 1970 *The draining of the Somerset Levels*
 York, B, 1995 *Wessex in the Early Middle Ages*
- 2. Wedmore**
 Acres, W M, 1954 *A brief history of Wedmore*
 Adkins, L & R, 1993 Wedmore, St Mary's Church, *PSANHS* vol 136, p180
 Adkins, L & R, 1993 *St Mary's Church, Wedmore: Archaeological Watching Brief (SMR files)*
 Anon, 1985 Wedmore Brickworks, *SIASB* vol 40, p2
 Batt, M, 1976 Broom's Cottage, *PSANHS* vol 120, p106
 Blair, J, 1996 Palaces or minsters? Northampton and Cheddar reconsidered, *Anglo-Saxon England* 25, p97
 Bramble, J R, 1887 *The church of St Mary the Virgin, Wedmore*
 Daniel, P & D Gledhill, 1994 Wedmore Gasworks, *SIASB*, no 66, p2
 Earle, J, 1878 *The Peace of Wedmore and how it touches the English Language*
 Ellis, P, 1979 Wedmore, *PSANHS* vol 123, p93
 Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1993 *Report on geophysical survey of the Close, Wedmore (SMR files)*

- Hervey, S H A, 1887 *The Wedmore Chronicle, Vol. 1*
 Hervey, S H A, 1898 *The Wedmore Chronicle, Vol. 2*
 Hollinrake, C & N, 1993a
 Wedmore, the Close, *PSANHS* vol 136, p176
 Hollinrake, C & N, 1993b
 The Close, Wedmore: an Archaeological Evaluation (Report in SMR files)
 Hollinrake, C & N, & J Gater, 1994
 Wedmore, the Close, *PSANHS* vol 137, p136
 Hudson, H:
 See also *New Wedmore Chronicles (NWC)* (below)
 Hudson, H, 1984
 Wedmore, Old Brewery Site/ Beggars Roost Garden, *PSANHS* vol 128, p20
 Hudson, H, 1985
 Wedmore, Wedmore Drove Road, *PSANHS* vol 129, p27
 Hudson, H, 1987
 Wedmore, Manorial pound/ Guildhall Lane/ Lascot Hill/ Wedmore Moor Drove,
 PSANHS vol 130, p155
 Hudson, H, 1988a
 Wedmore, Pilcorn Street, *PSANHS* vol 131, p223
 Hudson, H, 1988b
 Wedmore Parsonage, *PSANHS* vol 131, p234
 Hudson, H, 1989
 Wedmore, Combe Batch, *PSANHS* vol 132, p213
 Hudson, H, 1990
 Wedmore, Sewage Works, *PSANHS* vol 133, p169
 Hudson, H, 1993a
 Wedmore Past - a pictorial record of Wedmore Parish
 Hudson, H, 1993b
 Wedmore, Vicars Well, *PSANHS* vol 136, p177
 Hudson, H, 1994
 Wedmore, The Borough, *PSANHS* vol 137, p147
 Hudson, H, 1995
 More Wedmore Past
 Hudson, H & B Murless, 1989
 Wedmore, Brickyard Farm, *PSANHS* vol 132, p243
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1988
 *Wedmore: historic development of the shape of the central 'square' (unpublished note
 in SMR files)*
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1989
 Wedmore tan-houses, *NQSD* vol 32, no 330, p790
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1990a
 Wedmore, Gooseham, *PSANHS* vol 133, p181
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1990b
 A Saxon ring from Wedmore, *PSANHS* vol 133, p188
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1990c, unpub?
 Wedmore: the Close (in SMR files)
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1992a
 Wedmore, Sand Park, *PSANHS* vol 135, p159
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1992b
 Wedmore, Shortland (unabridged report in SMR files)
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1993a
 Wedmore, Shortland, *PSANHS* vol 136, p169
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1993b
 Wedmore, Gooseham, *PSANHS* vol 136, p176
 Hudson, H & F Neale, 1996
 Wedmore, Hill Farm, Lascot Hill *PSANHS* vol 139, p168
 New Wedmore Chronicles (NWC)
 Short articles by H Hudson in the *Isle of Wedmore News*, October 1989 - January 1988,
 especially: Oct 1989, Jan 1990, Apr-May 1990, Jul 1990, Jan-Sep 1991, Aug-Dec 1992,
 Oct 1993, Mar-Oct 1994, Feb-Mar 1995, Sep 1995, Dec 1995, Apr-Jun 1996, Aug 1996,
 Jan 1997, Mar-Dec 1997
 Murless, B J, 1995
 Wedmore, The Gasworks, *PSANHS* vol 138, p182
 Pearce, F J, 1971
 A history of Wedmore
 Rose, C A, 1982
 Wedmore's moors and the Enclosure Acts of the 18th century
 Symonds, H, 1923
 Anglo-Saxon coins, *PSANHS* vol 69, no 2, p30

3. Maps

1791	Map of the Parish of Wedmore: SRO D/P/Wed 13/10/17
1805	Map of the Parish of Wedmore: SRO DD/X/MRD
1811	OS surveyors' drawings at 2": fiche in SSL
1839?	Tithe Map for Wedmore: fiche in SSL
1886	OS 1:2500 1st edition: fiche in SSL
1904	OS 1:10560
1998	OS digital maps

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

<i>Component</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Map</i>
WED/101	A	WED/411	C
WED/102	A	WED/412	C
WED/201	A	WED/501	D
WED/202	A	WED/502	C
WED/203	A	WED/503	D
WED/204	A	WED/504	C
WED/205	A	WED/505	C
WED/301	B	WED/506	C
WED/302	B	WED/507	C, D
WED/303	B	WED/508	D
WED/304	B	WED/601	E
WED/305	B	WED/602	E
WED/401	C	WED/603	E
WED/402	C	WED/604	E
WED/403	D	WED/605	E
WED/404	D	WED/606	E
WED/405	C, D	WED/607	E
WED/406	D	WED/701	F
WED/407	C	WED/702	F
WED/408	C	WED/703	F
WED/409	C	WED/704	F
WED/410	C		

2. Component to page

WED/101	7, 26
WED/102	6, 26
WED/201	7, 10, 26
WED/202	7, 19, 26
WED/203	7, 26
WED/204	6, 26
WED/205	7, 26
WED/301	9, 26
WED/302	8, 26
WED/303	10, 26
WED/304	11, 26
WED/305	9, 26
WED/401	13, 26
WED/402	14, 26
WED/403	17, 26
WED/404	19, 26

WED/405	12, 17, 26
WED/406	17, 26
WED/407	15, 26
WED/408	13, 26
WED/409	12, 26
WED/410	13, 26
WED/411	15, 26
WED/412	19, 26
WED/501	18, 26
WED/502	16, 26
WED/503	17, 26
WED/504	16, 26
WED/505	14, 26
WED/506	18, 26
WED/507	18, 26
WED/508	19, 26
WED/601	21, 26
WED/602	21, 26
WED/603	20, 26
WED/604	20, 26
WED/605	20, 26
WED/606	20, 26
WED/607	21, 26
WED/701	22, 26
WED/702	22, 26
WED/703	22, 26
WED/704	21, 26

Maps

Map A – prehistoric and Roman

Map B – Saxon

Map C – pre-1800 core

Earlier components in yellow.

Map D – pre-1800 wider area

Earlier components in yellow.

Map E – 19th century

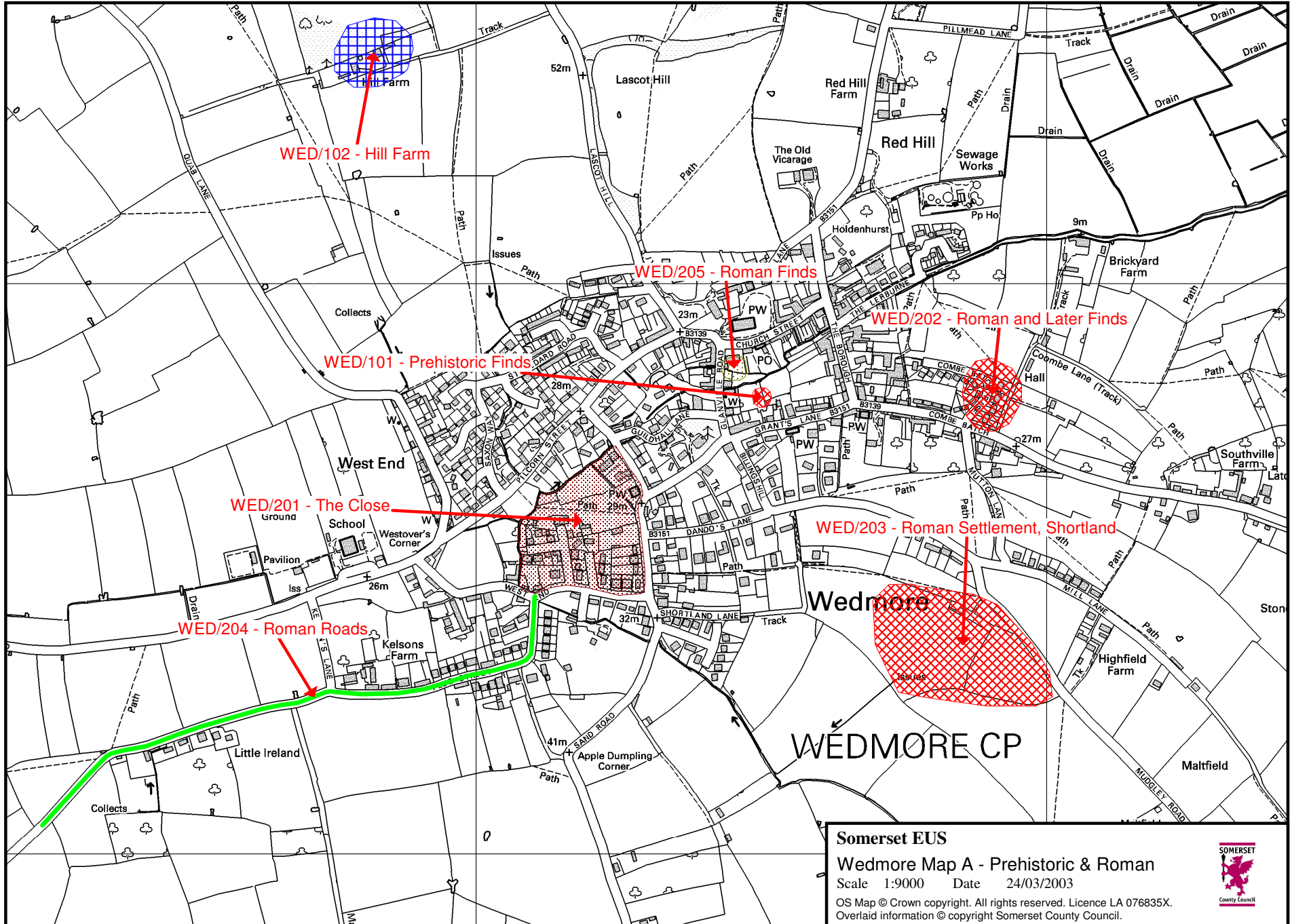
Earlier components in yellow.

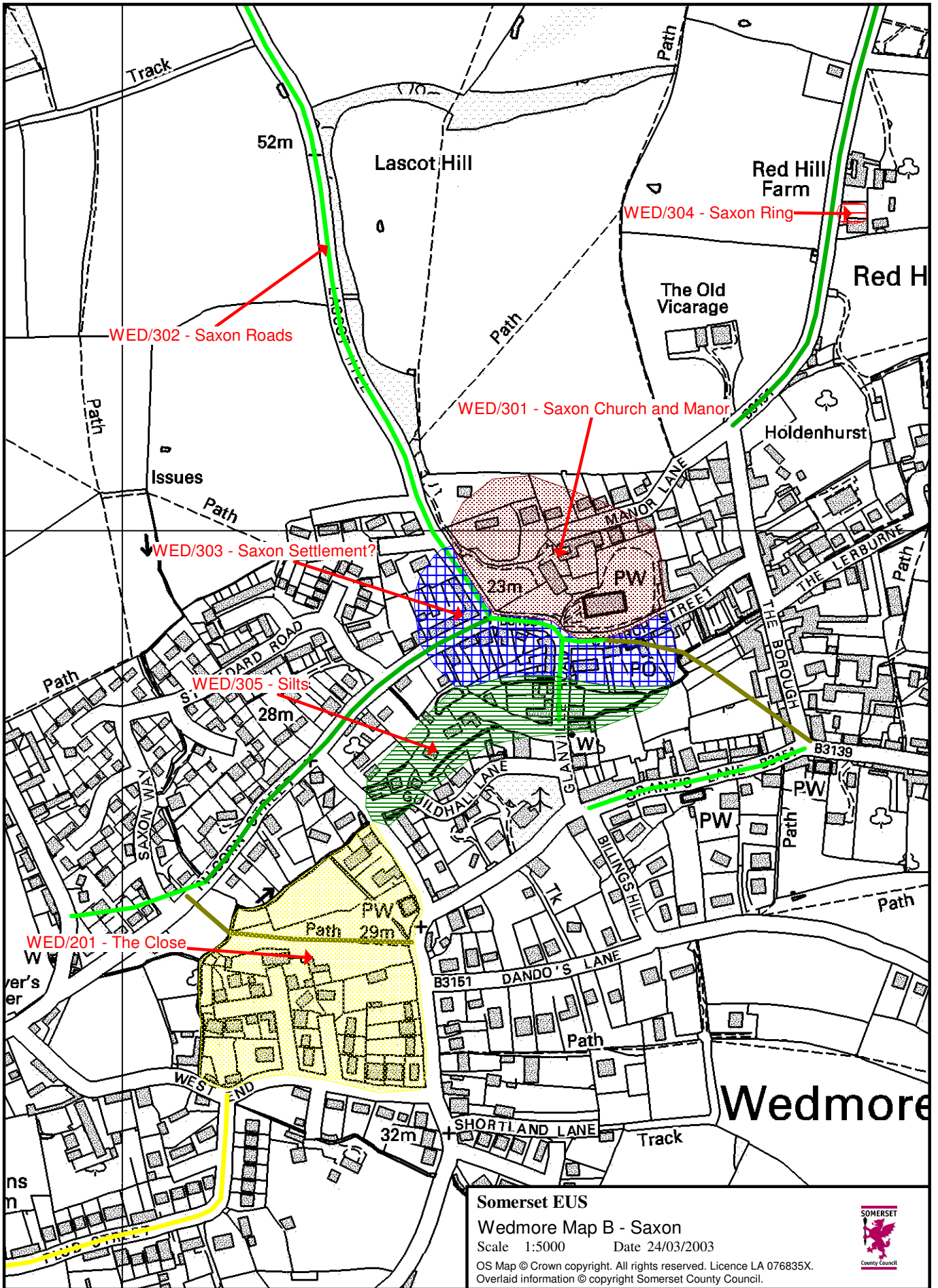
Map F – 20th century

Earlier components in yellow.

Map G - 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)





WED/302 - Saxon Roads

WED/304 - Saxon Ring

WED/301 - Saxon Church and Manor

WED/303 - Saxon Settlement?

WED/305 - Silt

WED/201 - The Close

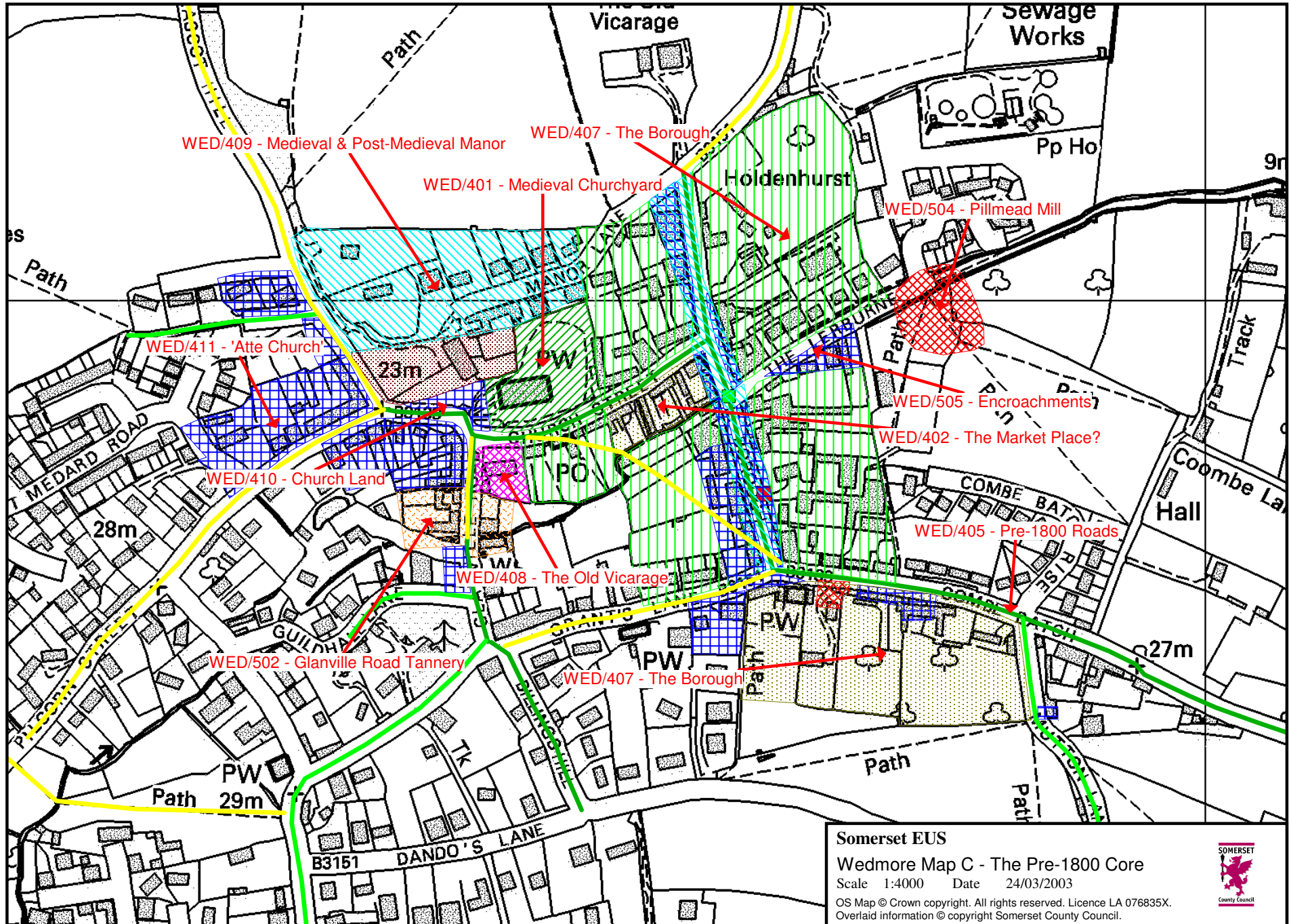
Somerset EUS

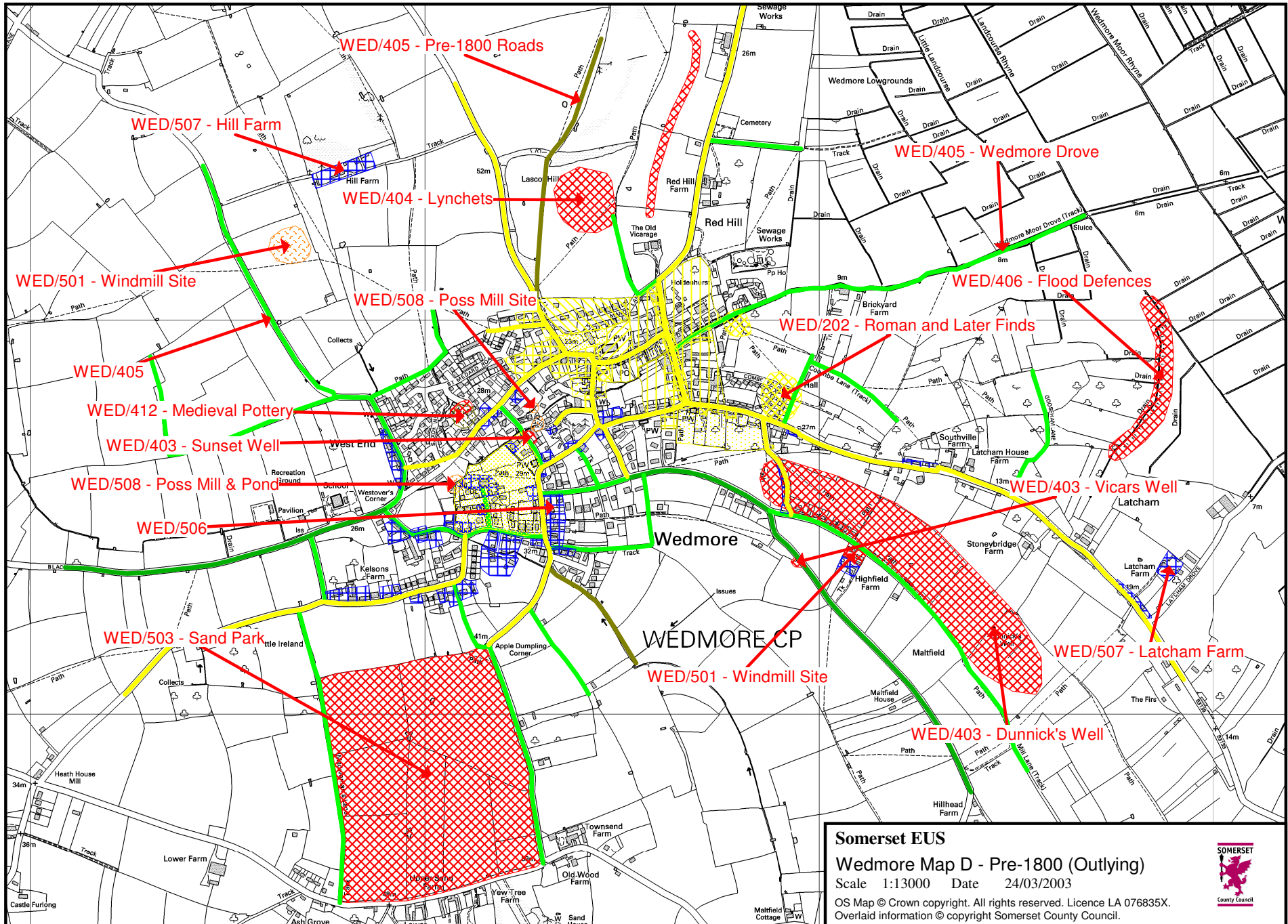
Wedmore Map B - Saxon

Scale 1:5000 Date 24/03/2003

OS Map © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence LA 076835X.
Overlaid information © copyright Somerset County Council.

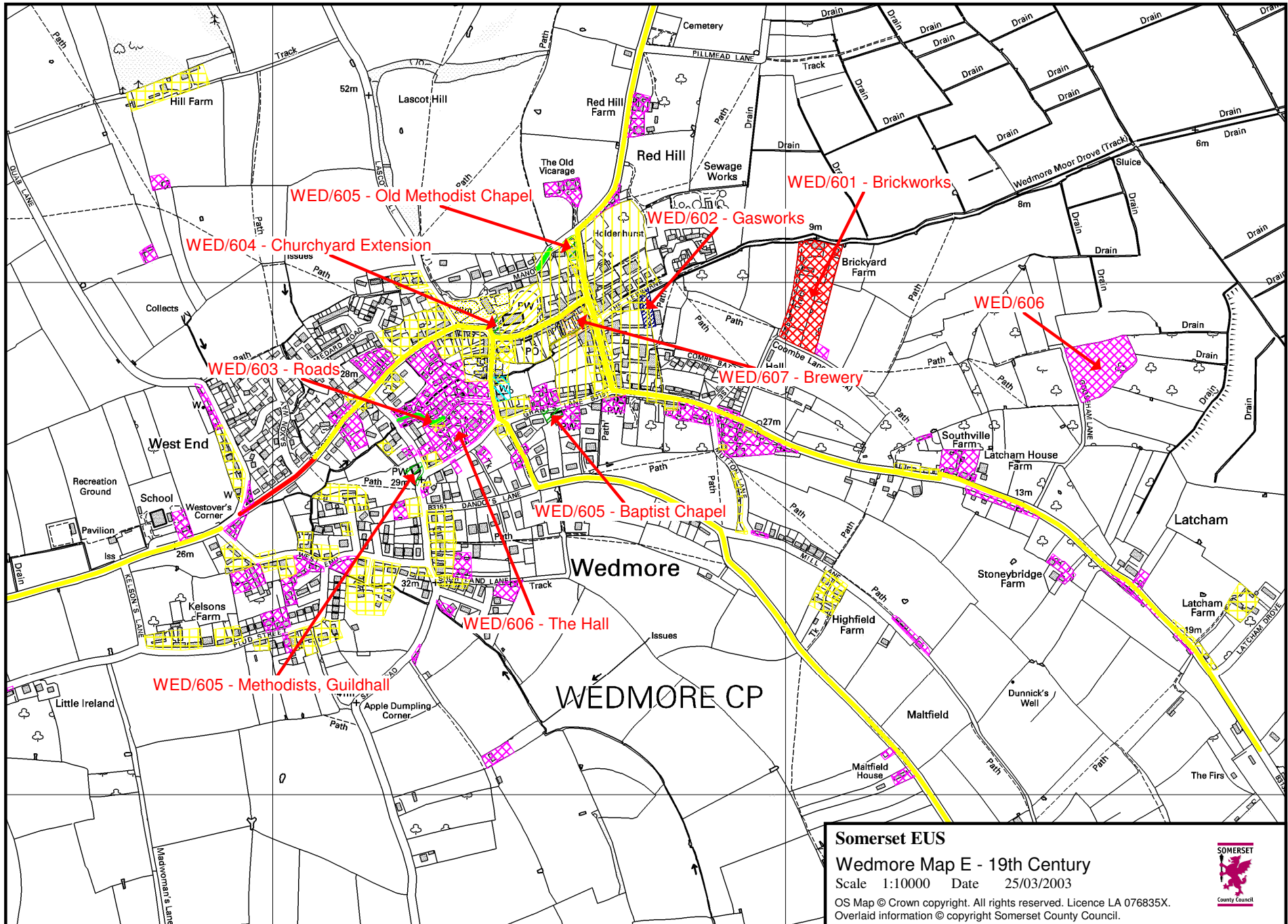


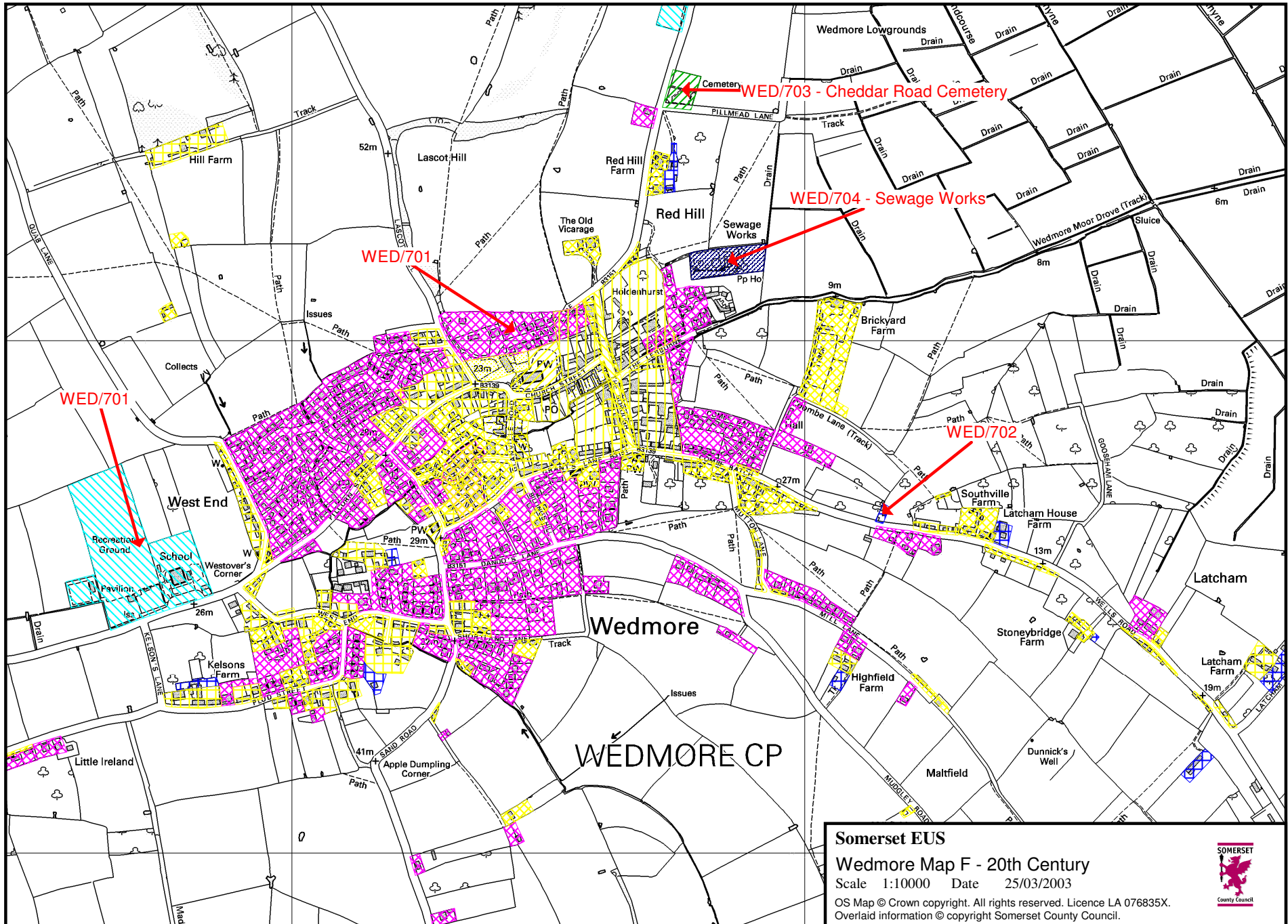




Somerset EUS
Wedmore Map D - Pre-1800 (Outlying)
 Scale 1:13000 Date 24/03/2003
 OS Map © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence LA 076835X.
 Overlaid information © copyright Somerset County Council.



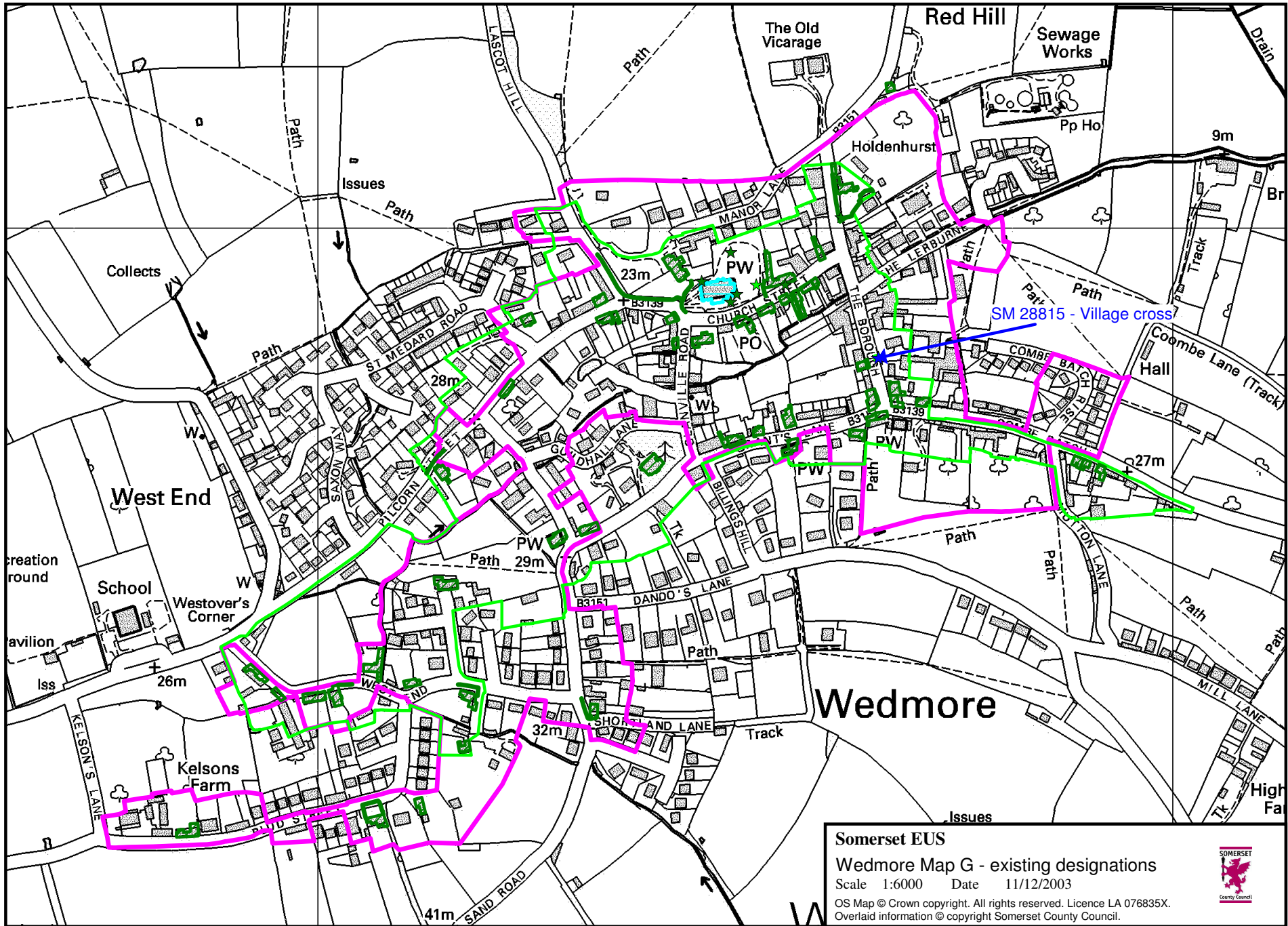




Somerset EUS
Wedmore Map F - 20th Century
 Scale 1:10000 Date 25/03/2003

OS Map © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence LA 076835X.
 Overlaid information © copyright Somerset County Council.





Somerset EUS
Wedmore Map G - existing designations
 Scale 1:6000 Date 11/12/2003
 OS Map © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence LA 076835X.
 Overlaid information © copyright Somerset County Council.

