

English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Shepton Mallet

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SHEPTON MALLET

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
SHEPTON MALLET
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. Documentation

There is no Victoria County History coverage of Shepton Mallet, and limited attention has been paid to it by local historians. The main local history of the town dates from the mid 19th century (Fairbrother, 1859) and only brief works have since been produced.

2. Maps

The earliest available map is a 1790 Duchy of Cornwall map, which shows little detail of the town. There are no detailed maps of the town earlier than the Tithe Map.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF SHEPTON MALLET

The town of Shepton Mallet is situated on the upper reaches of the River Sheppey, and just off the fertile shelf at the foot of the Mendips. It lies at the head of a narrowing of the river valley, with gently rising ground to the south and steeper scarps to north and east. The site gives access to the resources of both the Levels and the Mendips, including good agricultural land and sheep pastures, building stone and water power.

Archaeology is now demonstrating that, like the rest of the Mendips, Shepton's valley has been the scene of human activity since at least the neolithic period. No neolithic settlement structures have yet been located, but many artefacts have come from the rising ground south of the modern town; and in the same area the remains of iron age farmsteads have been found (at Cannard's Grave, near Field Farm and possibly underlying part of the Roman town). Whilst there is, therefore, an apparent concentration of prehistoric settlement on the higher ground between the Sheppey valley and the Levels, this may be a distortion caused by a high number of archaeological investigations in that area. Evidence of prehistoric burials from both sides of the valley suggests, for example, that activity was widespread.

We do not know how much continuity there was between the prehistoric settlements and the recently discovered Roman settlement which straddles the Fosse Way between modern Charlton and Cannard's Grave. The Fosse Way

itself, the main Roman road into the South-West, was an important factor (perhaps the most important) in the Roman settlement pattern, however. Its artificial straightness was punctuated at regular intervals at first by military outposts and later by civilian service points and trading centres: the major reason for the location of Shepton's Roman settlement may therefore have been its position half way between Bath and Ilchester. Recent archaeological investigations along Fosse Lane have revealed many details of the markedly linear civilian roadside settlement, which survives well and is a find of great archaeological importance. But other finds, such as the early Roman kilns (possibly to be associated with early military activity) found well west of the Fosse Way in the 19th century, serve as a reminder that much remains to be learnt about the pattern of Roman activity in the wider area now occupied by Shepton Mallet, and of its relationship to the earlier settlement pattern.

It is not yet clear how long the Roman settlement continued to be occupied after the 4th century, though archaeology now suggests it was at least into the 5th century. It may be that the (slightly unusual) extension of the parish boundary across the Fosse Way at this point may imply that the limits of the Roman settlement retained some significance centuries later. There is, however, no evidence that the main site was still occupied in the Saxon period. Indeed, the settlement pattern may have altered substantially. Shepton itself is first mentioned by name, as *Sceaptun* (the sheep farm), in the Domesday Survey, though an 8th century charter granted the land in which it lay (part of the Pilton estates) to Glastonbury Abbey. By Domesday there were already many sheep, a mill, and, one assumes, a village, at Shepton, which was held from the Abbey by the Courcelles family.

In the medieval period, Shepton was one of a number of small settlements along the Sheppey valley (this may already have been the case before the Conquest: Charlton at least is recorded separately at Domesday as *Cereletone*, linked to Doulling manor). But it appears to have been deliberately developed as a commercial enterprise, either by Glastonbury Abbey or by the Mallet family (who held the manor from the Abbey by the 14th century). A market and fair charter was granted in 1235 and though this was subsequently suppressed after objections by Wells, further market and fair grants were made in 1260 and 1318. A planned urban core may have been laid out, and though no borough was ever established, the amounts of tax which were raised Shepton in the medieval period testify to its prosperity, which was firmly based on the woollen industry.

Though the overlordship of the town reverted to the Crown at the Dissolution (being granted to the Duchy of Cornwall in 1536), there was little disruption to the town's life. Shepton continued to thrive in the Post-medieval period, and its continued significance was underlined by the placing of the county prison there in the early 17th century. In the 17th and 18th centuries the town expanded eastward along the river, where were built the mills on which its prosperity rested. Shepton itself, and the outlying settlements, became populous, industrialised settlements. Collinson (1791) describes an industry employing about four and a half thousand people in the valley (when the silk and crepe mills as well as the woollen mills are included). But the streets of Shepton, according to his account, were narrow and dirty.

By 1840, things had changed somewhat. The woollen industry was already declining by the late 18th century and this trend continued in the early 19th century. However, other industries, such as silk manufacture, brewing and cheese making, were growing to take its place. Braggs' 1840 Directory was able to describe Shepton as a neat and clean market town, and the other 19th century directories also give a picture of a town in recovery from the economic threat imposed by the failure of the cloth industry. Efforts were made to improve the urban fabric and the communications system, by, for example, the construction of the new Waterloo Bridge in the 1830s. The arrival of the railways from the 1850s onwards was a boost to the town's attempts to keep its head above water. In fact, population has remained fairly steady since 1801 (around five to six thousand), though it has expanded physically, absorbing the surrounding settlements.

IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SHEPTON MALLET

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1 Archaeological work in the town

There have been some substantial excavations in Shepton Mallet, some of the most important of which have taken place within the last ten years. Most of these, and of the preceding 19th century discoveries, have produced evidence

mainly of Roman and prehistoric activity. There is less archaeological knowledge of other periods, despite one excavation in 1972 in the heart of the medieval town. The excavations which have taken place are listed in Section VI.

0.2 Standing structures and visible remains

Shepton contains many Listed Buildings, though many (especially in the commercial core) are of 19th century or later date. The historic plan has been compromised by 19th and 20th century developments, but still survives in part. The Listed Buildings are shown on the appropriate maps.

1. PREHISTORIC

(Map A)

1.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

Evidence of prehistoric settlement and burials has come from several archaeological investigations and chance finds in and around Shepton Mallet. Finds made in the first half of the 20th century include iron age remains in the town centre (SMR 24926) and the bronze age burial (SMR 24927). Work was also undertaken on the barrows of Barren Down in the 1950s. However, since the late 1980s, a considerable amount of information on the prehistoric period at Shepton Mallet has been recovered from excavations and surveys in and around the Roman town. These, which are listed in Section VI, have produced evidence of neolithic activity and of iron age (and possibly bronze age) occupation to the south-east of the modern town. However, only a small number of structural features have been delineated, and much remains to be learnt about the pattern of settlement.

1.2 Context

Shepton Mallet 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 both the Roman and the medieval towns) - possibly, though not necessarily, 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, and 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.

1.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Two barrows (SMR 24928, 24929) survive on Barren Down.

1.4 Archaeological features, shown on Map A

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

SHM/102

Bronze age burials

In 1934 a cist burial was found (SMR 24927). The skeleton was in a sitting position and was associated with a piece of early-middle bronze age pottery; flint flakes were also found nearby.

The site is mapped from the SMR.

SHM/104

Barrows

North of the town on Barren Down are two bronze age bowl barrows (SMR 24928, 24929). Both were partially excavated in the 1950s; no ditch was detected around either barrow. Both had roughly central primary cremations, that under the more northerly, and smaller, barrow being of a child of about 10.

The barrows are mapped from the SMR.

1.4.b Settlement

Not mapped

Neolithic settlement:

Substantial amounts of neolithic flint, and a few pieces of late neolithic pottery, have been recovered from excavations in the Roman settlement area and at Cannard's Grave. The evidence is so far insufficient to map settlements, but the amount of material is such as to suggest that they did exist in this area.

SHM/103

Bronze age and iron age settlement at Cannard's Grave

Evaluations, surveys and excavations carried out in connection with the Cannard's Grave A37/A371 junction improvement between 1990 and 1995 (Leach, 1990a,b; Jones, 1994; Birbeck, 2000; Geophysical Surveys Reports 90/52 and 90/94) revealed the existence of a prehistoric settlement at the southern end of the Roman settlement area. Whilst most structural features were associated with mid to late iron age occupation, one pit within the excavation area contained early to mid bronze age pottery and may represent an earlier phase of occupation. Residual bronze age and neolithic artefacts, including flint and pottery, were also found in contexts associated with the iron age settlement. The iron age features included the eaves drip gullies of several roundhouses, together with pits and postholes cut into bedrock. Finds included pottery, animal bones, beads and quernstones indicative of domestic occupation and the settlement has been interpreted as a small farmstead, possibly occupied by a single extended family.

Only the area which was to be destroyed by the road junction was excavated in 1995. Indeed, the proposed junction was realigned on the strength of the initial evaluation so that some of the deposits encountered then could (in theory) be preserved *in situ*. This means that the Cannard's Grave settlement has not been fully excavated. Its limits have not been established with any certainty, though the indications are that it was not large. Work west of Whitstone Road (Jones, 1994, Birbeck 2000) has given largely negative results, whilst the results of both the evaluation and the excavation at Cannard's Grave itself suggest that features tail off to the south. Geophysical surveys in the fields east of Fosse Lane (Geophysical Surveys, Rpt 90/94) indicate the existence there of some archaeological features, possibly pits and enclosure ditches associated with the prehistoric or Roman settlements and field systems.

The relationship between the mid to late iron age and the Roman settlements has not at the time of writing yet been fully assessed by the 1995 excavators of Cannard's Grave. The picture has been somewhat obscured by Roman quarrying activities in part of the area in question. However, the 1990 evaluation (Leach 1990a,b) produced results which suggested that the area in which the roundhouses were later excavated in 1995 might have persisted as a yard on the edge of the Roman settlement (associated with a more substantial structure lying to the north, within the main Roman settlement area). This raises the possibility of continuity of occupation on part of the site - which may originally have extended further into the area later occupied by the Roman settlement: this remains for the present merely a possibility.

The area shown is based on the results of the 1990-1995 work (Leach, 1990a,b; Jones, 1994; Birbeck, 2000; Geophysical Surveys Reports 90/52 and 90/94), but must still be regarded as conjectural.

SHM/105

Field Farm iron age settlement

Evaluations and subsequent excavations and watching briefs at Field Farm have shown the existence of a subcircular settlement enclosure at least 60 metres across. The enclosure ditch and a limited number of interior postholes and pits survived as rock cut features, though any overlying occupation deposits and less deeply cut features had been removed by medieval and later agricultural activity. The surviving cut features were mostly associated with iron age pottery. However, there were also signs of earlier occupation on the site: the initial evaluation recovered a scatter of flints and the excavation some features cut by the enclosure ditch and associated with late bronze age/ early iron age pottery. In addition, a small, circular rock-cut oven was found on the site, the only feature of Roman date.

The area shown is the area of potential from the initial evaluation report (Leach & Dingwall, 1991). Though a summary of the excavation results was available during the writing of this report (Leach 1996), this did not include a site plan.

SHM/204 Prehistoric settlement in the Roman settlement area (not mapped separately)
 Several sites in the Roman settlement area have produced artefactual evidence of earlier prehistoric activity. Few if any structural features have yet been definitely associated with the later prehistoric (iron age) material, and none with the earlier (neolithic) finds. This may be partly because the agenda underlying archaeological work in the area in the 1990s has been focussed on the location and preservation of Roman deposits. The volume of finds recovered, however, suggests that there was settlement nearby. Archaeological features associated with such a settlement could be masked (where total excavation has not taken place) by the far more substantial Roman occupation, but still survive. However, it is also possible that Roman building or quarrying activity may have disturbed or destroyed them (Leach, 1991a).

The main entry for the Roman settlement is on page 9.

1.4.c Agricultural sites

Not mapped It is likely that partial remains of prehistoric field systems may survive around the small settlements, but these cannot at present be mapped.

1.4.d Other

SHM/101 Iron age pottery and piles

The SMR contains a record of early iron age pottery being discovered in apparent association with wooden piles at a depth of about three metres in 1951 (SMR 24926). Since this was in a cable trench too little was revealed to enable a proper assessment of the meaning and significance of the remains.

Mapped from the SMR.

2. ROMAN (Map A)

2.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

Excavations took place in the 19th century at the Anglo-Bavarian Brewery and at the intersection of the Fosse Way and the Somerset and Dorset Railway, producing evidence of, respectively, a Roman pottery kiln and a "villa". Whilst finds of Roman artefacts continued to occur no further major investigations took place until the late 20th century. But since the late 1980s a large number of archaeological surveys, evaluations and excavations have been carried out along the line of the Fosse Way. These are listed in Section VI. As a result there is now a good deal of information on that area, though knowledge of possible Roman archaeology elsewhere around Shepton is still rather limited.

2.2 Context

The Roman period was one of deliberate, strategic urbanisation. The area which is now Somerset appears to have been less affected than some other areas by this, in that few really urban sites are known, and this probably reflects its marginal position. However, the widespread distribution of Roman or Romanised settlements shows that the county - particularly east of the Parrett - was heavily populated and exploited in this period.

Shepton Mallet is one of three of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which a Roman town has been identified (though the town lies east of the later centre), and one of five with a known or probable association with a Roman fort (in this case, so far unlocated). The town at Shepton lay on the Fosse Way, the main Roman artery into the south-west, approximately half way between Ilchester and Bath, and probably became a service and trading point once the military garrisons had been withdrawn. Though smaller than Ilchester, and with significantly less depth of archaeological deposit, the Roman town at Shepton has also been well-preserved, because of a settlement shift in the pre-Conquest period to the valley, and therefore forms a particularly important resource.

2.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are no visible remains of Roman Shepton except for the line of the Fosse Way itself.

2.4 Archaeological features, shown on Map A

2.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

The relationship between the Roman settlement at Shepton and its prehistoric predecessors has not been established and it is possible that the Roman settlement overlies earlier occupation (see above, p7).

2.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

SHM/205

The Fosse Way

The Fosse Way (SMR 25358) runs just to the south-east of what is now Shepton Mallet, and was central to the Roman settlement. It has not been the subject of detailed investigation at Shepton, being less affected than the off-road areas by development proposals. However, it is likely that Roman metallings and ditches will survive along much of its length through Shepton. The exception may be the river crossing, where extensive alterations to the watercourse have taken place in connection with Post-medieval and later industrial developments.

Mapped from the SMR and the 1790 map.

2.4.c Military sites

Not mapped

A possible Roman fort:

The pattern of Roman military-civilian development in the South-West, together with the strategic location of Shepton Mallet halfway between Bath and Ilchester, suggests that the Roman settlement may have been preceded by a 1st century fort. Whilst there is as yet no archaeological evidence which directly supports this theory, the Anglo-Bavarian Brewery pottery kilns (see SHM/201, p10), which were apparently in production only in the 1st and early 2nd centuries, may have been associated with Roman military activity (Leach, 1991c). The location of the putative fort is unknown: it could have been near the kilns, though a site closer to the line of the Fosse Way may be more likely.

2.4.d Burial sites

Several Roman interments and groups of interments have been recorded at the Roman settlement, and it is possible that other small cemeteries or single burials may be encountered. The pattern of burial appears to have been informal, and burials have been found both within and without the main settlement area (though burial within Roman towns was illegal). Preservation of bones and artefacts in the burials so far located in Shepton has been good.

SHM/206

Burials within the main settlement area

In 1988 a lead coffin was found by metal detectorists on a site opposite the so-called "villa" found in the 19th century (see below, SHM/204), and excavated. It proved to come from one of a number of small groups of interments which have subsequently been excavated within the main Roman settlement area.

The Showerings site contained three small inhumation cemeteries (Buteux, 1990), which all lay within the southernmost of the three areas shown on Map A. The largest of the cemeteries, from which the lead coffin came, contained graves aligned approximately east-west. From one of these was recovered the famous Chi-Rho amulet, dated on stylistic grounds to the 5th century. It is probable that this was a Christian cemetery, and that it was relatively late in date, though the enclosure around it was probably of earlier origin (Leach, 1990a).

The two smaller cemeteries on the Showerings site contained graves oriented approximately north-south and may have represented pagan cemeteries associated with individual properties or families. One was associated with a mausoleum and with two burials within another building; the other appeared to have been cut by the railway in the 19th century.

Further excavations which took place as part of the Tesco development in 1996 revealed two further small groups of burials, one containing exclusively north-south burials, and one in apparent association with a building.

The approximate areas in which burials have been found are sketched from the excavation plans in Buteux (1990) and Leach 2001a).

Not mapped The Shepton Mallet Museum has a record of the discovery of three skeletons in 1890 during work 'near the Fosse Way' (SMR 25160): these were probably from within the Roman settlement area.

SHM/202 Burial at Cannard's Grave
Roman coins and a fibula were found at Cannard's Grave in the 1880s (SMR 24925). The exact location of the remains and the likelihood of finding further interments are unknown, but it is possible that roadside burials occurred south of the main settlement.

The area shown is conjectural and is based on the SMR map.

SHM/203 Burial near Charlton
A single burial was found on the north side of the Roman settlement close to the course of the Foss Way during evaluation of a probably medieval earthwork enclosure (SMR 24951). The burial was found in a narrow evaluation trench and may form part of larger group of burials (Ellis, 1987). The extent of burials here at the north end of the settlement by the river crossing is unknown at present. No evidence of burials north of the river was found in the 1991 Woodlands Farm evaluation.

The area shown is highly conjectural, based on the single inhumation found at Brewery Lane (Ellis, 1987).

Not mapped There are references to burials having been previously found in the fields near the Anglo-Bavarian Brewery site. Barnard (1891) refers to seven or eight skeletons being found during erection of a warehouse at the brewery: these were thought at the time to be "some of Judge Jeffrey's victims", but may have been Roman.

2.4.e Settlement

SHM/204 The Roman settlement
One of the more dramatic archaeological discoveries of the late 20th century has been that of the Roman settlement (SMR 25160) on the south-eastern margins of Shepton Mallet, flanking the Fosse Way. Much of the archaeological work, carried out in advance of developments in this area, has been very recent: not all the excavation reports were yet available, therefore, during the writing of this Assessment Report.

Though the extent of the settlement at Shepton Mallet (second only to Ilchester in the county) has only been realised relatively recently, the area along the Foss Way has been producing significant finds for well over a century (for details, see SMR 25160). The two 19th century railway lines both passed through areas of Roman occupation, and a number of the badly provenanced finds once in the Shepton Mallet Museum collection (many are now lost) may have come from railway cuttings. Unprovenanced finds from the area include a hoard of over 200 coins found 'at Charlton' in 1880. The most substantial of the 19th century discoveries, however, occurred in 1887, during the doubling of the Somerset and Dorset Railway at its intersection with the Fosse Way. The structural remains of walls forty feet in length and a well were found, together with many potsherds and large numbers of artefacts, including, for example, over 300 fibula brooches, over 120 coins (from the 1st to 4th century), and many other small metal items. The site was interpreted as that of a villa, way station or single building, however, and once activity on the railway lines ceased, the surrounding area remained virtually unexplored by archaeologists until the 1990s. The discoveries of metal detectorists, however, continued to draw attention to the area, and led to the 1988 excavation of a lead coffin which highlighted the need for the surveys and excavations which have subsequently taken place.

Work in advance of commercial and residential developments in the 1990s has demonstrated the

existence of a sprawling, undefended roadside settlement flanking the Fosse Way. A series of excavations and geophysical surveys has produced abundant evidence of complicated sequences of property boundaries, stone and timber houses and workshops, cemeteries, streets and other metalled areas, industrial complexes, wells, stock enclosures and other remains of occupation of late 1st or 2nd century to at least late 4th century, probably 5th century or later, date. Large quantities of locally made and imported potsherds and artefacts, including coins, tools and jewellery, as well as slag and animal bones, have been recovered. Though this may not, strictly speaking, have been a town, for no public buildings have yet been encountered and the burial of individuals within an urban area was illegal under Roman law (Buteux, 1990), it has already been shown to have been a significant trading and manufacturing settlement occupied over a long period.

The limits of the Roman settlement have not yet been defined at all points. But current evidence suggests that it was a linear settlement extending for about a kilometre, bounded by the River Sheppey to the north. At least by the 3rd/ 4th century it may have been bounded by a former course of the Frog Lane stream some 300 metres to the east of the road (Leach, 1991a), though 1996 excavations on the Tesco site produced evidence of a possible earlier boundary ditch nearer the Fosse Way (Leach, 1996). Development on the west side of the road appears to have been more concentrated along the road frontage, and parts of the line of Whitstone Road may mark its approximate extent: fieldwalking to the west of Whitstone Road in 1990 produced very little Roman material (Leach, 1990b). To the south, the extent of the Roman settlement may have been marked by a large ditch encountered in an evaluation at Cannard's Grave (Leach, 1990b), south of which lay earlier, prehistoric occupation features (see SHM/103, p6). The margins of the town appear, not surprisingly, to have been characterised by areas of less intensive occupation.

Much of the Roman settlement at Shepton Mallet has been little disturbed since it fell out of use some time after the 4th century. The archaeological remains are therefore exceptionally well-preserved in some areas. However, they do lie very close to the surface, and other areas have been badly disturbed by the 19th century railways and by late 20th century service roads and trenches put in without proper archaeological monitoring. It is therefore imperative that the whole area of the Roman settlement, which is considered to be of outstanding potential and importance, is protected from further indiscriminate development: part of the area is now Scheduled (SM 22803) and development on other areas of potential occupation will also be closely regulated.

The area shown is based on Fig. 2 of Leach (1992b): the suggested outlines are still somewhat approximate.

2.4.f Industrial sites

SHM/201

Anglo-Bavarian Brewery pottery kilns

Five Romano-British pottery kilns (SMR 24922) were found in the mid 19th century on the site of the Anglo-Bavarian brewery (where a new copper was being installed). One of the kilns was excavated and proved to be a domed circular structure cut out of the hillside, so that the kiln floor was six feet below the upper ground level. Parts of the pottery shelf survived, with vessels still on it.

The kilns appear to have been producing mainly red-buff ware, probably in the late 1st and 2nd centuries. Other Roman pot fabrics were also found, together with fragments of quernstone, coins and animal bones and general refuse: some of this material came from a pit in a field adjoining the kiln site itself.

Further evaluation in 2002 indicated that the construction of the brewery had caused considerable disturbance (Cottrell and Robinson 2000).

The site is mapped from the SMR.

Not mapped Within the town area was found evidence of pottery manufacture, lead and pewter working, iron and bronze working, quarrying and agricultural processing (Leach, 1990-1995). This has not been mapped separately.

2.4.g *Agricultural sites*

Not mapped It is probable that remains of Roman field enclosures may survive in the area around the Roman settlement. Some abraded Roman pottery, possibly deposited as manure, has been found in the surrounding fields belonging to Field Farm (Leach & Dingwall, 1991).

2.4.h *Artefact scatters*

Not mapped Unprovenanced finds from the neighbourhood include several coins and two finger rings (SMR 24952); and a bronze ox-head vessel handle (SMR 24953; Painter, 1963).

3. **SAXON** (Map A)

3.1 *Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge*

There has been no archaeological work relating to Saxon Shepton Mallet.

3.2 *Context*

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

3.3 *Standing structures and visible remains*

The church (SMR LB 20187) contains Saxon fabric in the nave, and is shown on Map A.

3.4 *Archaeological components, shown on Map A*

3.4.a *Roads, streets and routeways*

Not mapped The pre-Conquest and early medieval street plan has been obscured by high medieval and later developments. Any opportunity to date archaeologically the streets in the historic core of Shepton - and the main routes out - should be taken in order to further our understanding of the settlement's development.

3.4.b *Manors and estates*

Not mapped The hundred stone lies just beyond the area under consideration, on Whitstone Hill.

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

SHM/301

The church (also shown on Map B)

Though the church (SMR 24949, SMR LB 20187) is mainly of 12th to 15th century (and 19th century) date, it contains Saxon fabric on the outside of the south nave wall (visible from the south aisle). Allen (1907) suggests the dimensions of the nave (tall and narrow) imply it may follow the Anglo-Saxon plan, but says the masonry fragments (which include the 'old font') are not in situ. The church also contains "the finest 15th century carved oak wagon-roof in England" (from Pevsner).

The graveyard has been in use since at least the medieval period.

From the 1790 map.

3.4.d Settlement

SHM/302

Early occupation at Shepton

The pattern of settlement at Shepton may have been deliberately altered in the medieval period with the establishment of the town, and we do not know precisely where the previous settlement would have been. It must, however, have been close to the church and may have lain around and just below it, on the south bank of the river. Excavations in the medieval market place in the 1970s (Wedlake, 1972) found no evidence of Saxon occupation, though this is as likely to indicate continuity in the market area as it is to indicate settlement shift. There is no other information on the extent and character of surviving archaeological deposits.

The area shown is conjectural.

SHM/303

Pre-Conquest occupation at Charlton

The evidence for medieval and post-medieval settlement at Charlton is discussed below (see SHM/503, p20). It points to a straggling valley settlement, with occupation sites going in and out of use from at least the medieval period onwards. The mention of Charlton in the Domesday Book (when it was part of the Doultling estate) implies that some kind of settlement existed there before the Conquest. It is possible that if a similar settlement pattern to that of the medieval and later periods obtained before the Conquest then pre-Conquest occupation sites may have been abandoned and - perhaps - their remains preserved. However, no direct archaeological evidence of pre-Conquest occupation has yet come to light.

The area shown is conjectural, based on the above information.

3.4.e Mills

Not mapped

At least one mill existed by 1086, but the location is not known.

4. MEDIEVAL (Map B)

4.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been very little archaeological work relating to the medieval town centre. Chance finds include part of a possible medieval crucifix reported as having been found in the gardens of Park House, Bowlish (Allen, 1888). However some work to the east of the town, at Brewery Lane and Frog Lane (Ellis, 1987; Leach, 1995), has produced information on medieval Charlton: this is discussed in Section 5.5 on page 20.

4.2 Context

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

In archaeological terms, the medieval towns are characterised by evidence of partially planned, intensive occupation of restricted areas. Typical features which may occur include: regular, or semi-regular, street layouts; large market places (usually obscured by later encroachments); blocks of regular, long, narrow, plots end on to the commercial frontage; churchyards, either within the medieval layout or outside it - the latter often indicative of a deliberate shift

of activity; regular or irregular suburbs or marginal areas occupied by quays, or industrial sites such as mills; and high status sites such as castles, manor sites and large religious precincts.

Shepton Mallet 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.

4.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Whilst some elements of the medieval plan survive, 19th and 20th century road developments have obscured parts of it. There are very few surviving structures of known medieval origin, though some of the post-medieval structures may turn out to be so. Only the restored shambles (SMR LB 20278) is Listed as of medieval origin; the church (SMR LB 20187) contains Saxon fabric but is largely a medieval building. The Listed Buildings of medieval origin are shown on Map B.

4.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map B

4.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

The medieval town may have been deliberately laid out across earlier settlement, though this is not proven. Its components have therefore been defined anew.

4.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

SHM/402

Medieval streets

High Street and Town Street may have been deliberately laid out when the town was developed from the pre-existing village in the 13th century. However, documentary evidence for the dates of the streets has not been studied for this report and little or no archaeological information is available by which to date the street plan. The roads shown therefore remain of conjectural medieval origin.

The roads shown are from the 1790 map.

(b) Bridges

SHM/406

The medieval river crossings

Before the construction of Waterloo Bridge in the 19th century the main crossing points were at the bottom of the hill at Town Street and Cowl Street. There is no detailed information on the medieval bridges or fords.

The approximate position of medieval crossing points is marked from the 1790 and 1841 maps.

4.4.c Military sites

Not mapped

There is a local tradition that a castle existed in Shepton and Davis (1977) mentions surviving walling. The supposed site has not been identified for this report.

4.4.d Manors and estates

Not mapped

No references to a medieval manor house in Shepton were encountered during research for this report.

SHM/405

The Rectory

The 18th and 19th century Rectory lay behind the Town Street tenements overlooking the river. Further research is needed to investigate the possibility of a medieval use of this site, but should any archaeological deposits have survived the 20th century road development, they should be investigated.

From the 1790 and the 19th century maps.

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

The churchyard (SHM/301) is described above on page 11.

4.4.f Settlement (Urban)

The medieval town (SMR 24924) probably replaced an earlier medieval village by the church and on the hillside to the south of the River Sheppey in the 13th century. An idea of the possible location and extent of this settlement is given by the mapped area for SHM/302 (see p12).

(a) Market places

SHM/401

The market place

The medieval market place was probably considerably larger than the present open area. No early detailed maps exist and, though the Tithe Map shows irregular encroachment indicative of former open space in the area shown on Map B, the original extent of the market place is not absolutely clear from that map. 17th century complaints of encroachments by stalls and pig pens exist (Bond, c1990), giving an idea of the kind of ephemeral structural remains which might survive as evidence of market activity.

In 1972 an excavation took place in advance of development in the market place (Wedlake, 1972). This appeared to show that the area had lain open before the laying out of the medieval town (in that no remains of pre-Conquest occupation were recovered). The excavation recovered both medieval and post-medieval pottery; other post-medieval artefacts were found in cess pits. Two features of particular interest were recorded - the post-medieval fives court (SMR 24930) and a substantial foundation of Douling stone, which may represent the base of a medieval predecessor of the market cross.

The present hexagonal market cross (SMR 25323, SM 33718, SMR LB 20135) may have been originally built in 1500 as a buttressed structure. It was rebuilt without buttresses in the 17th/18th century and rebuilt again in the 19th century, this apparently remodelling the structure considerably. The market place also includes a restored and re-erected length of the medieval shambles (SMR 24914), of which the fabric is 15th century and later. The shambles originally stood along the north and south sides of the market place; the southern shambles were demolished in the 19th century, whilst the northern ones survived *in situ* until the early 20th century. A set of stocks (SMR 23523) stood on the north side of the cross until the mid 19th century.

The market place is based on the 1841 map: the limits shown are conjectural however.

SHM/407

An open area by the river

The late 18th and 19th century maps appear to show the remains of an open area on the hillside by the river, with the river crossings at its northern corners. By the 19th century it was partially built up, though still criss-crossed by roads. It would be of interest to establish the earlier history of this areas.

From the 1790 and 1841 maps.

(b) Town plots

SHM/403

High Street and Town Street tenements

Regular property boundaries either side of High Street and Town Street suggest that these may have been laid out as tenement blocks when the town was developed in the 13th century. Those south of Paul Street project beyond the central urban block which surrounded the market and may, therefore, be a later extension. No archaeological investigations have taken place to provide dating evidence, but further documentary research might confirm or refute this possibility.

The probable medieval tenement areas contain a large number of Listed Buildings of late 18th and 19th century origin. This indicates the extent of redevelopment which took place in that period, a trend which has continued into the 20th century. Archaeological survival of medieval frontages

is expected to have been compromised on many sites, therefore, though the backs (in which outhouses, workshops, yards and pits would have been situated) may not have been as badly affected.

The areas are mapped from the 1841 Tithe Map.

SHM/408

Peter Street to Paul Street

On the 19th century maps the areas between Peter Street and Paul Street, around the market place, display a somewhat less regular plot pattern than on High Street and Town Street. It is almost certain that they were part of the medieval town, but their role is not well understood. Remains of medieval occupation may survive, though, like High Street and Town Street, later development may have damaged much of the archaeology.

Just south of the churchyard and east of the market are Strode's Almshouses (SMR 25326; SMR LB 20129, 20130, 20131), which were founded in the 17th century.

From the 1841 map.

(c) *Suburbs*

SHM/404

Other possible medieval town areas

Shepton is thought from population estimates to have expanded considerably in the Post-medieval period. It is therefore probable that the medieval town was physically smaller than the settlement shown on the earliest available maps. Very little information is, however, available to provide an accurate impression of the limits of the medieval town. Certain areas directly abutting the medieval town core may contain medieval occupation deposits, and some of these are identified on Map B.

The areas shown are from the 1841 map.

4.4.g *Mills*

SHM/409

Town Mill

The site of the medieval mills are unknown, but one may have been close to that of the mill known as Town Mill in the 19th century. This mill was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century after a fire. In the later 19th century it was functioning as a corn mill, but before the fire it had been a cloth mill and then a silk mill. An area of potential along the river by Town Mill is shown, but further research will be needed in order to more securely the location of the medieval mill.

See also SHM/502 (p18).

The area shown is conjectural, based on the 1841 map.

4.5 Archaeological components (outlying area), shown on Map D

There was insufficient information on the outlying settlements to differentiate medieval and post-medieval settlement, and the two periods are considered together (see page 19).

5. POST-MEDIEVAL

(Map C, Map D)

5.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been little work relating to post-medieval Shepton or the surrounding settlements, though the Market Place excavations produced some post-medieval remains (Wedlake, 1972).

5.2 Context

The basic pattern of towns had been established by the end of the middle ages, and there were very few major changes in the post-medieval period, though the economic fortunes of particular towns rose and fell. Nearly all the Somerset towns depended on either cloth manufacture or cloth trade to some extent. Shepton Mallet was no exception, and was one of many of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which held its own economically for much of this period. It was one of a group of important cloth towns in the south and east of the county. Indeed, it is one of four of the towns which is of particular importance for its post-medieval industrial remains, containing 17th and 18th century suburbs like Frome's (though less well-preserved).

5.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Several Listed Buildings of 17th century or earlier origin survive in the parish of Shepton, though most are in the outlying settlements. These include clothiers' and town houses (eg SMR LB 20023, 20049, 20050, 20136, 20275), farmhouses (eg SMR LB 20047, 20060) and industrial housing (eg SMR LB 20037, 20041), as well as Strode's Almshouses (SMR LB 20131) and the Unitarian Chapel (SMR LB 20033). Many early to mid 18th century Listed Buildings also exist, including town houses (eg SMR LB 20004, 20056, 20132), industrial housing (SMR LB 20006, 20035, 20039), and mills (SMR LB 24935).

5.4 Archaeological components (centre), shown on Map C

5.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Components described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. Piecemeal redevelopment probably took place in the medieval core in this period, but no settlement areas of that period have been redefined (except the mill).

5.4.b Roads and streets

SHM/504 Pre-1800 streets

The streets which appear on the 1790 map, which predates a number of significant 19th century road alterations, are shown.

From the 1790 map.

5.4.c Military sites

SHM/517 The Prison

Shepton Jail was one of the first prisons built after the passing of the Bridewell Act in 1610. It remained a local house of correction until 1884 when it became the County Gaol. Alterations and extensions were made during the course of the 19th century, and all the structures included in the Buildings List under one heading (SMR LB 20167) are of 19th century origin.

The Prison expanded in the 19th century and the area shown (from the 1841 map) is therefore probably larger than the 17th century extent. See also SHM/618, p25.

From the 1841 map.

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

SHM/505 Burial grounds

The Unitarian Chapel on Cowl Street, opened in 1692, and enlarged in 1758, had its own burial ground. The late 17th century chapel still survives as a house (SMR LB 20033).

The position is from the 1888 map.

5.4.e Settlement (Suburbs)

Shepton expanded to the east in the post-medieval period. There were two principal factors in this expansion: the establishment of the Prison in the early 17th century; and the success of the wool industry in the 17th and 18th centuries.

SHM/501

The milling suburbs (east)

The Lower Lane and Garston Street suburbs stretched eastward along the river from the most used crossing points. The entire area was a highly industrialised suburb and a mixture of clothiers' houses, weavers' cottages, mills, osier beds and watercourses. Some of the buildings can still be seen: 17th and early 18th century houses and weavers cottages survive on Garston Street, Kilver Street and Town Lane (SMR LB 20003, 20004, 20037, 20039, 20041, 20049, 20136) and there are also some mid 18th century examples, dating from the very end of the post-medieval period (eg SMR LB 20006, 20035, 20057, 20269). Fine houses were still being built there at the end of the 18th century and into the 19th (for example, Barren Down House, SMR LB 20101, 20105, 20108), for the area also lay close to the major 19th century breweries (see p26). Nevertheless, it is possible that some areas of post-medieval occupation were abandoned in the 19th century (though this depends on the evidence of the 1817 1" map and must be tested in the field).

Despite the redevelopment which has taken place along the river in the 20th century, these early industrial suburbs may contain archaeological remains of some importance to the study of the town's development. Nowhere near the number of mills and factories claimed to have operated in Shepton has yet been identified, and some of the 'missing' ones - the earlier, undocumented mills - are likely to have been in these areas. Some mill sites in the area have been identified from the maps: see p18f.

From the 1817 and 1841 maps, with additional information from the Buildings List.

SHM/516

Draycott and the north-western suburb

Though Draycott originated as a separate hamlet, it lay virtually within the suburbs by the end of the post-medieval period. It was dominated by its mill sites and by the adjacent large clothiers' houses (SMR LB 20265, and see SHM/513, p18). Up the hill on both sides of the valley were built smaller houses. The extent of the suburb along Cowl Street has been obscured by later redevelopment and road cutting, and the maps, particularly on the eastern side of the road, are not wholly reliable. The 1817 map implies that it was solidly built up as far as Barren Down at the end of the 18th century, whilst the more detailed 1841 map shows a number of gaps in the road frontage. Given the failure of the cloth industry at the end of the 19th century, the difference between the two maps could be a genuine reflection of suburban decay. A few Listed Buildings of post-medieval origin survive, including 16th and 17th century houses (SMR LB 20152, and SMR LB 20274 respectively). Further research - documentary or archaeological - will be necessary to establish the extent and character of archaeological remains in this area.

From the 1817 and 1841 maps.

SHM/518

Gaol Lane

The area enclosed by Gaol Lane was probably developed in the 17th century after the establishment of the Prison (see above, p16), though much of it, fronting onto Leg Square, was also associated with milling along the river (see above). It is in the latter part that Listed Buildings survive (SMR LB 20159, 20160, 20161, 20188) though all are of mid 18th century or later date. The eastern part of the area has since been affected by later Prison expansions.

From the 1841 map.

SHM/514

Townsend/ Board Cross

The extent of post-medieval settlement at the road junction is unclear from the available maps. The area shown is from the 1841 Tithe Map. It includes one surviving 17th century house (SMR LB 20185), and several of the buildings shown on the 1841 map may survive (though only one, the Inn, is Listed, SMR LB 20184). Some parts of the area were cleared in the 19th century when Summerleaze Park was established. Redevelopment has since taken place, but archaeological remains of post-medieval, or perhaps earlier, buildings may still survive.

From the 1841 map.

SHM/523 Unclassified occupation
Scattered plots to the south and east of the town which have not been individually identified are shown on Map C and Map D.

From the 1817 and 1841 maps.

5.4.f Mills

Shepton Mallet's cloth industry developed relatively early, and there are supposed to have been around fifty mills and factories in the early 18th century; twelve substantial clothiers are listed in a 1783 directory. However, it was in an advanced state of decline by the time the first detailed maps for most of the area were produced, in the 1840s, and this has made it very difficult to establish the sites of particular mills referred to in sales papers and other documents (see Rogers, 1976). It is very likely that the suburbs (see above) may contain unidentified mill sites.

SHM/502 Mills near Leg Square
The extent of Town Mill in the mid-19th century is shown. For details of this mill, see above (SHM/409, p15).

There are two possible mill sites at the eastern end of Peter Street. The SMR records surviving remains of an early 18th century mill (SMR 24935) in the garden of a mid 18th century house, the Hollies (SMR LB 20132). The 1841 shows both buildings. It also shows a similar situation on the opposite side of Peter Street, though no historical references to a mill to the west of No. 1 Leg Square (SMR LB 20056, the contemporary of the Hollies) have been noted: the possible mill buildings here had been demolished by 1888.

An 18th century mill site on Lower Lane is also recorded in the SMR (SMR 24934).

The extent to which archaeological remains of the mills and the millstream serving them may survive is not known.

Mapped from the 1841 map and the SMR.

SHM/513 Mills at Draycott
There were at least two cloth mills at Draycott in the early 19th century. The larger of the two (SMR 24931) was sold as a well-established business in 1808, and the sales papers refer not only to the main mill building, but also to workshops, a dye house and store, and to the owner's residence, Sales House (SMR LB 20125, 20283). Though the mill building itself was described as newly erected at that date, Sales House dates from at least half a century earlier: it is likely, therefore, that at least one previous mill existed on the site, and possible that earlier mill complexes preceded that.

Whether the other turn of the century houses (SMR LB 20044, 20277) abutting the mill buildings were part of the 18th/ 19th century mill complex is not absolutely clear, though their close proximity suggests they were. The gardens of the three houses, one of which (Sales House) housed a convent for part of the 19th century, have been little disturbed, and though the 18th/ 19th century mill itself has been completely demolished, archaeological remains of that and perhaps earlier mills may therefore survive.

The smaller Draycott mill (SMR 24932), which became a silk mill in the 19th century, lay a little way downstream. There is very little information on this mill, though the site can be identified. The mill itself has been demolished, but the 17th century house presumably belonging to it still survives (SMR LB 20271).

The mill sites are mapped from the 1841 map, with additional information from the Buildings List.

SHM/515 Longbridge Mill
A steam powered silk mill (SMR 24933) was sold in 1814. The site included a dye house, weaving, spinning and picking shops, and is shown on the later 19th century maps.

From the 1841 and 1887 maps.

SHM/519 Jardine's Mill
There are 18th or early 19th century references to clothiers in Kilver Street (Rogers, 1976), probably on this site (SMR 24936). It may have been a flour mill at some stage in its career, but was also a silk and crape factory, and then a lace factory. It was burnt down in the 1850s and rebuilt as a 'model factory' (Davis, 1985). The site is now part of Showerings factory.

From the 1841 map.

5.5 Archaeological components (outlying area), shown on Map D

The components shown on Map D include some of possible medieval origin.

5.5.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Components described under earlier periods and still functioning in the medieval and post-medieval periods are shown more lightly shaded.

5.5.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

SHM/504 Roads of post-medieval or earlier origin

The roads which appear on the 1790 map are shown. There were fewer additions or alterations to these outlying roads in the 19th century, but there were realignments - at Charlton, for example, and perhaps at West Shepton.

From the 1790 map.

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

Not mapped The name Cannard's Grave may imply a possible suicide or felon burial at the crossroads there.

5.5.d Settlement (Rural)

The extent of post-medieval settlement in the hamlets around Shepton is difficult to determine precisely from the available maps. The extent shown on the 1817 OS 1" map though only approximate, appears to exceed that on the 1841 Tithe Map. Whilst this may be an accurate reflection of the failure of the cloth industry, neither of these maps, nor the 1790 map, is accurate or complete enough to be certain.

SHM/507 Lower Ham

In the 19th century Lower Ham was a hamlet based on Ham Farm East. But on and near the farm a small complex of fine 16th and 17th century houses survives (SMR LB 20023, 20025, 20134), though most of the associated outbuildings shown on the early 19th century maps have been demolished. Two of the houses have been named the old manor, and whilst they may in fact have originated as clothiers' houses like those in Bowlish, a medieval origin may be a possibility. Further research will be necessary to clarify the history of these sites and establish the archaeological potential of the house grounds, which have been little disturbed by modern development.

A small number of cottage or house sites are also marked on the early 19th century maps, closer to the mill.

From the 1817 and 1839 maps.

SHM/508

Bowlish

The hamlet of Bowlish was a separate suburb of Shepton in the post-medieval period, though it may have had earlier origins. The earliest detailed maps available are relatively late and not wholly reliable as evidence of absence of building. However, they do show the core of the settlement before the redevelopments of the later 19th century, in which the mills, leat and pond (see SHM/510, p22) were replaced by Pike Hill and suburban housing.

Bowlish contained a number of large clothiers' houses in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and many of these still survive. These include the Grade II* Listed Park House (SMR LB 20020), Old Bowlish House (SMR LB 20050), and Bowlish House (SMR LB 20275) as well as Little Bowlish (SMR LB 20280), Bowlish Villa (SMR LB 20055) Park Farm House (SMR LB 20018) and Coombe House (SMR LB 20282).

A collection of clay pipes dating to the second half of the 17th century was recovered from the gardens of Park House (Higgins, 1985).

The areas shown are based on the 1817 and 1841 maps and on information in the Buildings List.

SHM/511

Darshill

The mills at Upper Darshill were flanked by cottages and houses, and the hamlet had probably reached its present extent by the end of the 18th century. See Hollinrake and Hollinrake (1997) for recording of one cottage.

From the 1817 and 1841 maps.

SHM/512

West Shepton

The original extent of settlement at West Shepton is particularly unclear. The 1841 map postdates the construction of the Hospital (see p25) in West Shepton, though the 1817 1" map certainly shows an existing settlement focus here at the crossroads. All the available maps also postdate the turnpiking of the road in the 1750s, and the apparent pattern of settlement on the maps suggests the possibility that the road was diverted at that time: however, no historical references to such a diversion were noted during research for this report.

The margins of West Shepton contain a few Listed Buildings of 17th and 18th century origin (SMR LB 20148, 20164, 20186). However, the Listed Buildings nearer its centre (such as Grove House, SMR LB 20158) date from the 19th century or later, after the establishment of the Workhouse and Hospital.

From the 1817 and 1841 maps.

SHM/503

Charlton

Evidence for medieval and post-medieval settlement at Charlton is unusually fragmentary and sources indicate a range of possible settlement areas, with two foci at the Frog Lane and Fosse Way junctions. The sources available for this report included the 1790, 1817 and 1841 maps, the excavation reports for Brewery Lane (SMR 24951; Ellis, 1987) and Frog Lane (Leach, 1995), and aerial photographic evidence cited in the SMR.

Several plots shown on the post-medieval maps are still occupied. They contain Charlton's Listed Buildings, which include houses of 17th century to early 18th century date (SMR LB 20062, 20064, 20128) as well as the slightly late Charlton House (SMR LB 20165).

The 1817 map also shows a number of occupied areas which do not appear on the 1841 map. Though neither of these maps is wholly reliable, it is quite possible that Charlton, which was partly reliant on the cloth industry, shrank significantly after the end of the 18th century. All the areas shown on the 1817 map are therefore indicated as potentially containing remains of post-

medieval or earlier occupation. Many of these sites must have been abandoned in the 19th century, when the main road was also realigned to bypass one of the old settlement foci, but the areas concerned have nearly all been subsequently redeveloped.

Another site which may contain the remains of a building not shown on any of the maps is that identified in the SMR from parchmarks visible on aerial photographs (SMR 24947).

Though the extent of archaeological survival in the above areas is unknown, and they all require further investigation, the excavations at Brewery Lane and Frog Lane both produced positive results (though it was clear that considerable, though piecemeal, Post-medieval or later quarrying had taken place on Frog Lane). The Brewery Lane site encountered a possible early medieval house site, which had gone out of use by the later medieval period, when it was replaced by an apparent field enclosure (Ellis, 1987). The Frog Lane evaluation found evidence of occupation spreading along Frog Lane by the 12th or 13th century (Leach, 1995).

From the 1790, 1817 and 1841 maps, with additional information from the Buildings List. The SMR parchmark site is also shown, as is a conjectural area of occupation on Frog Lane, the latter based on the results of the evaluation there (Leach, 1995).

SHM/522

Cannard's Grave

Cannard's Grave was not studied in any detail for this report. The possible extent of Post-medieval settlement is shown from the 1817 map. There are no Listed Buildings.

From the 1817 map.

(a) Farms

SHM/520

Farms

Separately identified farms of post-medieval or earlier origin in the outlying areas include: Woodlands Farm, which has a 17th century farmhouse (SMR LB 20060); Bullimore Farm (shown on the east side of the road on the 1817 map, but on the west on both the 1790 and the 1841); and Ivy House Farm, which has a 17th century or earlier farmhouse (SMR LB 20047).

From the 1817 and 1841 maps.

(b) Unclassified

SHM/523

Unclassified occupation

Scattered plots to the south and east of the town which have not been individually identified are shown on Map C and Map D.

From the 1817 and 1841 maps.

5.5.e Industrial sites

(a) Corn mills

SHM/509

Ham corn mill

The building at Ham corn mill (SMR 24941, SMR LB 20052) is of late 17th century or early 18th century origin. It is possible that the site was in use at an earlier date, though this remains unproven. The adjacent house, Weirside (SMR LB 20053), dates from around 1650, or earlier. The corn mill continued to work until the early 20th century, and is now a house: parts of the leat system still survive.

The area shown is based on the 1809 map.

See also SHM/521 for possible mill sites at Charlton (below, p23).

(b) Cloth mills

Shepton Mallet's cloth industry developed relatively early, and there are supposed to have been around fifty mills and factories in the early 18th century; twelve substantial clothiers are listed in a 1783 directory. However, it was in an advanced state of decline by the time the first detailed maps for most of the area were produced, in the 1840s, and this has made it very difficult to establish the sites of particular mills referred to in sales papers and other documents (see Rogers, 1976). It is likely that many of the surrounding hamlets may contain unidentified mill sites.

SHM/506

The Darshill mills

The 1820s rate books refer to three mills or factories at Darshill, at least two of which are referred to in documents of the 1790s. By the 1830s they were all occupied by a silk and crepe manufacturer, and a fourth factory had been built. It has proved difficult to sort out the individual histories - and, indeed, the exact locations - of these four mills (SMR 24943, 24944, 24945, 24946), and further research on all of the sites will be necessary to establish the likely character, date and survival of archaeological remains.

A wool factory was built at Lower Darshill, probably in the second half of the 18th century, though possibly on the site of an earlier mill. It operated as a woollen mill until 1811, and documents show that it was in fact the largest of the Shepton mills in 1810. The 1809 Pilton map shows it at this point in its history, with a complex of buildings, leats and a pond (for the mill's supplementary steam power). The Lower Darshill factory had been converted into a silk mill by the 1830s. It burned down in 1843 and by 1888 a sewage farm had been established on the site, which was completely cleared for that purpose. No standing remains of the earlier mill buildings survive, and the extent to which archaeological remains may have survived is unknown.

The Middle Darshill site has not been identified with any certainty for this report. Two possible sites are shown on Map D, one half way between Lower and Upper Darshill, on the site of Darshill Farm, and one in the hamlet of Darshill itself. At the downstream site the 1841 map shows a leat running off the river to a small building; by 1887 the leat had fallen out of use though a larger building by the river is shown. This may, however, have been the site of a smaller mill and farmhouse (consultation of the Tithe Apportionment, which was not consulted for this report, should clarify this matter). The site is now a farm and has not been subject to extensive development: archaeological remains may therefore survive.

The second possible site of the Middle Darshill factory (which could also be the site of the lower Upper Darshill mill recorded in documents) is shown on the 1841 map in little detail, though two buildings are shown. The site was still a water-powered silk mill in 1887, but went out of use as a mill in the early 20th century. Both the mill itself and the mill house survive (SMR LB 20015).

There was a factory at Upper Darshill by the end of the 18th century: again, this may have been on the site of an earlier fulling mill. By the 1840s there were two Upper Darshill factories, one of which may have been the above 'Middle Darshill' site. The upstream site, however, could have contained both factories, and two large buildings are shown there on the 1841 map. A large reserve pond lay to the east of the larger mill building and provided steam power to it. This building and the pond remained (though disused) until the 1970s. Though the mill has now been demolished the site remains undeveloped at the time of writing and archaeological remains may survive.

The Lower Darshill site is from the 1809 Pilton map. The Middle and Upper Darshill sites are from the 1841 Tithe Map for Shepton.

SHM/510

Mills at Bowlish

There are two references to mill sites at Bowlish in Rogers (1976), though they could both be to the same site. In 1810 a mill complex consisting of three buildings including a fulling mill and dyehouse was sold; and in 1836 a factory with a dyehouse and stove was for sale.

The 1841 Tithe Map for Shepton Mallet shows a probable mill site, with an accompanying water system, in the valley bottom, just to the north of Bowlish House (SMR LB 20275). No further details were obtained for this report (for which the Tithe Apportionment was not consulted). The buildings and pond shown were demolished and filled in later in the 19th century, when Pike Hill was cut. However, it is possible that archaeological remains may survive beneath the road.

The late 17th or early 18th century Bowlish Grange (SMR LB 20276) is described in the Buildings List as a former mill, and may have been connected to the northernmost leat shown on the 1841 map. The 1841 map shows a possible complex of mill buildings to its east, but no further details were obtained for this report.

Further documentary research would probably clarify the history of both mills. Some of this has been carried out during the recording work on the conversion of the mills, see Hollinrake and Hollinrake 1998b, 1998c, 2000, Leach 2002a.

Mapped from the 1841 Tithe Map and information in the Buildings List.

SHM/521

Charlton mills

It is not clear where the early mill sites in Charlton were. One known site is that of the woollen mill at the downstream focus of Charlton, but there may also have been mills along the river closer to Charlton House. The 1790 map, though not very detailed, shows a possible area in which one or more mills may have been sited, but this interpretation remains unproven. Should mills have been located here some archaeological remains may survive, for apart from the realignment of the road in the 19th century no other significant development has taken place.

Few details were available on Charlton Woollen Mill, the predecessor of Charlton Brewery (p26), which lay downstream of the above area and may also have been on the site of earlier mills. There are, however, early 19th century documents (referring to the letting of a mill, factory, workshops, dye house, stove and racks at Charlton) which may relate to this site (Rogers, 1976). Only two buildings are shown on the 1841 map (which was made just three years before the Brewery took over), one of which, SMR LB 20063, survives: there may have been more when the mill was at its peak. The site has been subject to considerable redevelopment in the 19th and 20th century, but it is still possible that archaeological remains of earlier mills may survive.

The upstream area is conjectural, based on the 1790 map. The downstream mill is from the 1841 map.

(c) Other industrial sites

Not mapped The Persimmon Homes site (Leach, 1991a) and the Frog Lane evaluation (Leach, 1995) found evidence of small-scale quarrying south of Charlton.

5.5.f Agricultural sites

Not mapped The main open fields were in the north part of the parish above the valley, but archaeological investigations at Field Farm found traces of ridge and furrow (Leach, 1996).

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

6.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been very little archaeological work relating to the late 18th and 19th century in Shepton Mallet.

6.2 Context

The late 18th and 19th centuries saw some changes to the urban pattern, with the beginning of the emergence of larger centres (often at the expense of smaller ones), linked by vastly improved communication lines (turnpikes,

railways and canals). Somerset was not characterised by the kind of large scale industrialisation and urbanisation seen in other counties - indeed, the virtual collapse of its most important industry, which was cloth, affected nearly all of the medieval and post-medieval towns - but some did take place. The changes were reflected in a series of alterations to town governance, which left the county with a total of only fifteen Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts by the end of the 19th century.

Shepton Mallet was one of the thirteen existing boroughs and towns which were either Municipal Boroughs or Urban Districts at the end of the 19th century. These varied in character. Shepton is one of the towns noted for its industrial remains. It was one of a number of places at which there was moderate expansion (though it was not one of the seven towns at which there was large scale growth).

6.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are many Listed Buildings of late 18th and 19th century origin in Shepton, a large proportion of which is concentrated in the commercial core of the town and consists of commercial and residential properties. However, there are also some more unusual Listed Buildings, including the Anglo-Bavarian Brewery (SMR LB 20259), the Charlton Viaduct (SMR LB 20279), the market cross (SMR LB 20135), the old Roman Catholic Church (SMR LB 20118) and the Prison buildings and perimeter wall (SMR LB 20167), all of which are Grade II* Listed. The Listed Buildings of late 18th and 19th century origin are shown on Map E.

6.4 Archaeological components, shown on Map E

6.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. The 19th century saw some significant alterations to the settlement plan, partly due to several new and realigned roads and to the building of the railways. Not all of these caused redevelopment of established areas, but some new settlement blocks have been defined across post-medieval occupation - notably at Charlton and along Waterloo Road.

All the mapped components are from the Tithe Maps, the 1887-9 and the 1904 maps, except where stated.

6.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

SHM/612 Roads and turnpikes

The turnpikes were established from the mid 18th century onwards, and in the 19th century a number of major new roads were constructed. These included Commercial Road, Pike Hill and Waterloo Road. The road at Charlton was also realigned, as was the northern end of Cannard's Grave Road.

Turnpike information is from Bentley & Murless (1987).

(b) Bridges

SHM/613 Waterloo Bridge

The bridge (SMR LB 20005) was built about 1830 to avoid the steep inclines on both sides of the river.

(c) Railways

SHM/601 The railways

Shepton was served by two railways, the Great Western (SMR 24132), which reached the town in 1854, and the Somerset & Dorset (SMR 24131), which opened in 1874. Both the lines closed in the 20th century and have been partly built over. There were two stations, both of which have now been demolished. However, the Charlton Viaduct (SMR LB 20279), a stone railway viaduct of 27 arches, has been preserved (though it was partly rebuilt in the 1940s after a collapse).

6.4.c Water

SHM/623 Reservoir

A reservoir was established just north of the Somerset & Dorset line in the 19th century.

6.4.d Military sites

SHM/618 The Prison extension
The Prison (see above, SHM/517, p16) was extended in the 19th century.

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

SHM/603 Chapels
The Roman Catholic Church (SMR LB 20118) and the Methodist Chapel and Sunday School in Paul Street are shown. No burial grounds are shown on the 19th century maps on these sites.

Not mapped Other independent chapels existed in the town but no further details have been obtained for this report.

SHM/615 The Convent
A Convent was set up in the 19th century on the site of one of Draycott's mills. The clothier's house, Sales House (SMR LB 20125) became part of the Convent buildings. The exact limits of the Convent were not established for this report.

SHM/617 The Cemetery
The Cemetery, which was established before 1887 and had been extended by 1904, contains two Listed mortuary chapels (SMR LB 20140, 20142). The 19th century road leading from Waterloo Road to the Cemetery passes across a bridge which is also Listed (SMR LB 20150).

SHM/604 Churchyard extension
The churchyard (see SHM/301, p11) was extended in the 19th century.

*6.4.f Settlement (Urban)**(a) Commercial core (market places)*

SHM/619 Cattle market
A new cattle market was established at Townsend by 1887.

(b) Suburbs

SHM/602 General suburban and residential development
There was only limited suburban expansion of Shepton in the 19th century. Map E shows the main areas, around Commercial Road and Waterloo Road and south of Jardines Mill.

Several large parks were established in the 19th century, including Summerleaze, Langhorn and Whitstone Park. Summerleaze was built over in the late 20th century, and the other two are now school grounds.

SHM/608 Hospitals
The Workhouse (SMR 24942) and infectious diseases hospital was established in the 1840s on Runaway Hill; the workhouse has since been converted to a hospital. Many of the 19th century buildings survive, including the main range (SMR LB 20163) and the lodge (SMR LB 20133).

A general hospital was also established on Waterloo Road, and Edenfield sanatorium was built just to the north of the Somerset & Dorset Railway.

SHM/622 Swimming baths
Swimming baths existed in the 19th century by the quarries of Charlton lime works.

6.4.g Settlement (rural)

SHM/620 Farms
A few new farms, including Field Farm, were set up in the 19th century, and existing farms extended.

6.4.h Industrial sites

- SHM/614 The Anglo-Bavarian Brewery
The Anglo-Bavarian Brewery (SMR 25328) was established in the 1860s. The complex was extensive, including two maltings, kilns, brewhouse, copperhouse and other workshops (see Barnard, 1891 for a detailed description). Most of the main buildings lay to the east of the site, and survive (SMR LB 20259); there was also an area of tanks to the east.
- The Brewery was closed in 1918, but reopened for cider (Davis, 1985). It was taken over by the Ministry of Defence in World War II, but is now a trading estate.
- SHM/611 The Town Brewery
The Old Town Brewery is marked on the 1887 map.
- SHM/621 Charlton Brewery
The Charlton Brewery (SMR 25327) was founded in 1844, replacing an earlier mill which stood on the site (see p23).
- SHM/605 Quarries and lime works
Several quarries are shown on the 1880s maps. The greatest concentration was around the Somerset & Dorset railway station, where Charlton lime works was also situated.
- SHM/610 Brickworks
Brickworks existed west of Cannard's Grave (SMR 24948) by the early 19th century.
- SHM/609 Sewage Farm
The core of the sewage farm was on the old Lower Darshill Mill site, but sewage tanks and filter beds were established to the north by 1904.
- SHM/616 Gasworks
The gasworks was established on Cowl Street by 1887.
- SHM/606 General industry
Other industrial site included a saw mill at Board Cross.

7. 20TH CENTURY (Map F)

7.1 Context

The 20th century has seen a vast physical expansion of some existing towns, and some expansion in most of the 45 historic towns covered by the project. However, there have only been limited alterations to the overall pattern of urban settlement. The County Structure Plan still contains fifteen settlements defined as Towns: this is almost identical to the late 19th century list of Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.

Shepton Mallet is one of 15 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which is classed as a Town in the County Structure Plan.

7.2 Standing structures and visible remains

There is one Listed 20th century structure, the phone box on Commercial Road (SMR LB 25604).

7.3 Settlement components, shown on Map F

7.3.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. There has been some redefinition of settlement components for the 20th century, mostly where trading and industrial estates have been built across the 19th century railway lines and parks.

All mapped components are from the 1997 digital OS maps except where stated.

7.3.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

SHM/703 Roads

The major road developments of the 20th century have been the cutting of Rectory Road through the margins of the historic town and the Cannard's Grave junction improvement. A few of the major suburban feeder roads are also shown.

7.3.c Water

SHM/710 Reservoirs

Two further small reservoirs, west of Compton Road and north of Garston Street have been established in the 20th century.

7.3.d Military sites

SHM/711 Prison extension

A further extension of the Prison has taken place in the 20th century.

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

SHM/705 Cemetery extension

The municipal cemetery has been extended in the 20th century.

SHM/709 Churches

The new Roman Catholic Church, St Michael's, has been established not far from the 19th century site.

7.3.f Settlement (Urban)

(a) Commercial areas

SHM/707 Town

A number of urban waste areas, including car parks and waste ground, have been created in Shepton Mallet in the 20th century.

SHM/706 Trading estates

Major trading estates have been established across the old Somerset and Dorset Railway and alongside Fosse Lane, and smaller ones on the old Anglo-Bavarian and Charlton Brewery sites.

(b) Suburbs

SHM/702 General development

Suburban estates have been built all round the town and several new recreation areas and schools established.

SHM/704 Hospital

The Shepton Mallet Community Hospital has been established on the west side of town.

7.3.g Settlement (Rural)

(a) Farms

SHM/712 Farms

A few farms have been extended in the 20th century and one established on the site of the Cannard's Grave brickworks (SHM/610, 26).

(b) Unclassified

SHM/713 Unclassified sites

A number of unclassified plots of 20th century origin are shown.

7.3.h Industrial sites

SHM/701 Sewage works extension

The sewage works at Darhill has expanded east and west.

SHM/708

General industry

Apart from the Summerleaze Industrial Estate, in the old park and encroaching upon the old Great Western line, the main industrial development has been around the Showerings' Babycham factory.

V. THE POTENTIAL OF SHEPTON MALLET

1. Research interests

Shepton's iron age and Roman remains have been and still are of paramount importance to archaeologists. Study of the Roman settlement itself is still in progress, but of equal importance is the location of other possible Roman and prehistoric settlement sites (and a possible Roman fort) within or close to the modern urban area. However, questions also remain to be answered about later periods, of which the chief may be the location of the late Roman and Saxon settlements (and the process of transition to the medieval town) and the location and study of the many post-medieval (or earlier) mill sites.

2. Areas of potentially exceptional preservation

Some waterlogged deposits and deeper stratigraphy are possible along the River Sheppey and the Frog Lane stream. Though the River lies just to the north of the medieval town, mill sites may be preserved along its course. The Frog Lane stream marks the eventual eastern boundary of the Roman settlement, and may contain organic remains.

3. Limitations

Much of the town, and the area of the Roman town, is dry, and preservation of organic remains therefore unlikely. The historic core has been quite badly affected in places by frontage redevelopment, with consequent probable destruction of archaeological remains.

4. Extent of current protection

(Shown on Map G)

There is a large number of Listed Buildings in Shepton Mallet and there are three Scheduled Monuments, two barrows (SM33717), the market cross (SM 33718) and an area of the Roman settlement (SM 22803). The shambles in the market place have been descheduled. There is a large Conservation Area. The AHAPs (Areas of High Archaeological Potential) have been redefined on the basis of this report, mostly representing areas of potential prehistoric and Roman settlement.

5. Management Proposals

See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

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Painter, K S, 1963	A bronze ox-head from Somerset, <i>Antiq Journal</i> vol 43, p291
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3. Maps

1790	Duchy of Cornwall lands in Shepton: SRO T/PH/DCL 9
1809	Plan of Pilton and North Wootton: SRO DD/SAS C/549
1811	OS Surveyors' drawings at 2": fiche in SSL
1817	OS 1" map
1839	Croscombe Tithe Map: fiche in SSL
1839	Pilton Tithe Map: fiche in SSL
1841	Shepton Mallet Tithe Map: fiche in SSL
1886-8	OS 1:2500 1st edition: fiche in SSL
1904	OS 1:10560

VII. EXCAVATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS IN SHEPTON MALLET

Year	Site & References
1864	Anglo-Bavarian Brewery excavation (<i>Roman Pottery Kilns</i>): Scarth, 1866
1887	Somerset and Dorset Railway excavations (<i>Roman "villa"</i>)
1950s	Barren Down barrow excavations
1971	Market place excavations (<i>Possible medieval cross base and post-medieval features</i>): Wedlake, 1972
1980	Charlton earthwork survey: Burrow, 1979
1987	Brewery Lane evaluation (<i>Single Roman burial/ medieval enclosure and house site</i>): Ellis, 1987
1990	Fosse Lane (<i>Roman settlement</i>): Showerings site evaluation and geophysical survey (<i>Roman structures</i>): Ferris & Leach, 1990; <i>Geophysical Surveys, 1990 (90/52)</i> ; Leach, 1990a Showerings excavation (<i>late neolithic artefact concentration; Roman structures and burials</i>): Leach, 1990a; Buteux, 1990 Persimmon Homes evaluation and geophysical survey (<i>iron age and Roman artefacts and structures</i>): <i>Geophysical Surveys, 1990 (90/50)</i> ; McCrone, 1990a; Leach, 1990a; Hollinrake, C & N, 1991 Cannard's Grave evaluation (<i>iron age settlement and late neolithic artefacts; Roman structures</i>): Leach, 1990a, b Mendip Business Park A/B evaluations and geophysical survey (<i>prehistoric flints & iron age pot; Roman structures</i>): Leach, Mould & Richardson, 1990; <i>Geophysical Surveys, 1990 (Rpt 90/51)</i> ; Leach, 1991a Wolff Construction geophysical survey: <i>Geophysical Surveys, 1990 (Rpt 90/87)</i> Shepton Bypass geophysical survey: <i>Geophysical Surveys, 1990 (Rpt 90/94)</i>
1990	Field Farm fieldwalking (<i>outside Roman settlement; Post-Med pot scatters</i>): McCrone, 1990b
1991	<u>Fosse Lane</u> (<i>Roman settlement</i>) Persimmon Homes site (<i>Prehistoric artefacts; Roman quarry and possible settlement boundary</i>): Leach, 1991a Wolff Construction site (<i>Roman structures</i>): Leach, 1991a; Leach, Jones & McKelvey, 1991 Bypass/ Bullimore Farm evaluation (<i>eastern limit of Roman settlement</i>): Leach 1991a, b
1991	Field Farm evaluation (<i>iron age settlement and earlier prehistoric occupation</i>): Leach, 1991a; Leach & Dingwall, 1991; <i>Geophysical Surveys, 1991 (Rpt 91/11)</i>
1991	Woodlands Farm (<i>Dispersed iron age, Roman, medi eval and post-medi eval sites and material</i>): Leach, 1991a; Leach, Jones & Henry, 1991

- 1992 Mendip Business Park C evaluation (*Possible eastern limit of Roman settlement*): Leach 1992a,b,c
 1994 Cannard's Grave evaluation (*Negative*): Jones, 1994
 1994 Mendip Business Park watching brief and excavations (*Roman structures and enclosures*): Leach, 1994b
 1994 Field House watching brief: Hollinrake, C & N, 1994
- 1995 Frog Lane evaluation (*Roman and medieval occupation, disturbed by post-medieval quarries*): Leach, 1995
 1995 Cannard's Grave excavations (*bronze age and iron age occupation; Roman settlement and boundary*): Birkbeck, 2000.
- 1996 Field Farm excavation and watching brief: Leach, 1996.
 1996 Tesco site excavations (*Roman structures and burials*): Ellis and Leach, 2000.
 1996 Bristol Water pipeline. AC Archaeology, *report not received*.
 1997 No. 25 Darshill recording (*Seventeenth-century cottage*), Hollinrake and Hollinrake 1997.
 1998 Collet Park pipeline watching brief (*post-medieval occupation*), Hollinrake and Hollinrake 1998a.
 1998 Mills, Darshill recording (*Eighteenth-century mills*), Hollinrake and Hollinrake, 1998b, 1998c.
 1999 Whitstone Corner engineering test pit monitoring (negative), Broomhead, 1999.
 1999 Framptons Warehouse, Mendip Business Park watching brief (*negative*), Leach, 1999.
 1999 Darshill watching brief (*Eighteenth century mill*), Hollinrake and Hollinrake, 2000
 2000 Field Farm watching brief (*negative*), Leach, 2001b
 2001 Cannards Farm watching brief (*negative*), Leach, 2001c
 2001 Darshill watching brief (*negative*), Leach, 2002a
 2002 Showground evaluation (*negative*), Leach, 2002b
 2002 Field Farm geophysical survey (*field boundaries and enclosures*), Dean and Faxon, 2002
 2002 Field Farm evaluation (*bronze-age enclosure*), Leach 2002c, 2002d
 2002 Anglo Trading Estate (residual Roman material), Cottrell and Robinson, 2002

VIII. COMPONENT INDEXES

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Maps

Map A – prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

Map B – medieval town core

Map C – Post-medieval core

Earlier components in yellow.

Map D – Post-medieval wider area

Earlier and core components in yellow.

Map E – 19th century

Earlier components in yellow.

Map F – 20th century

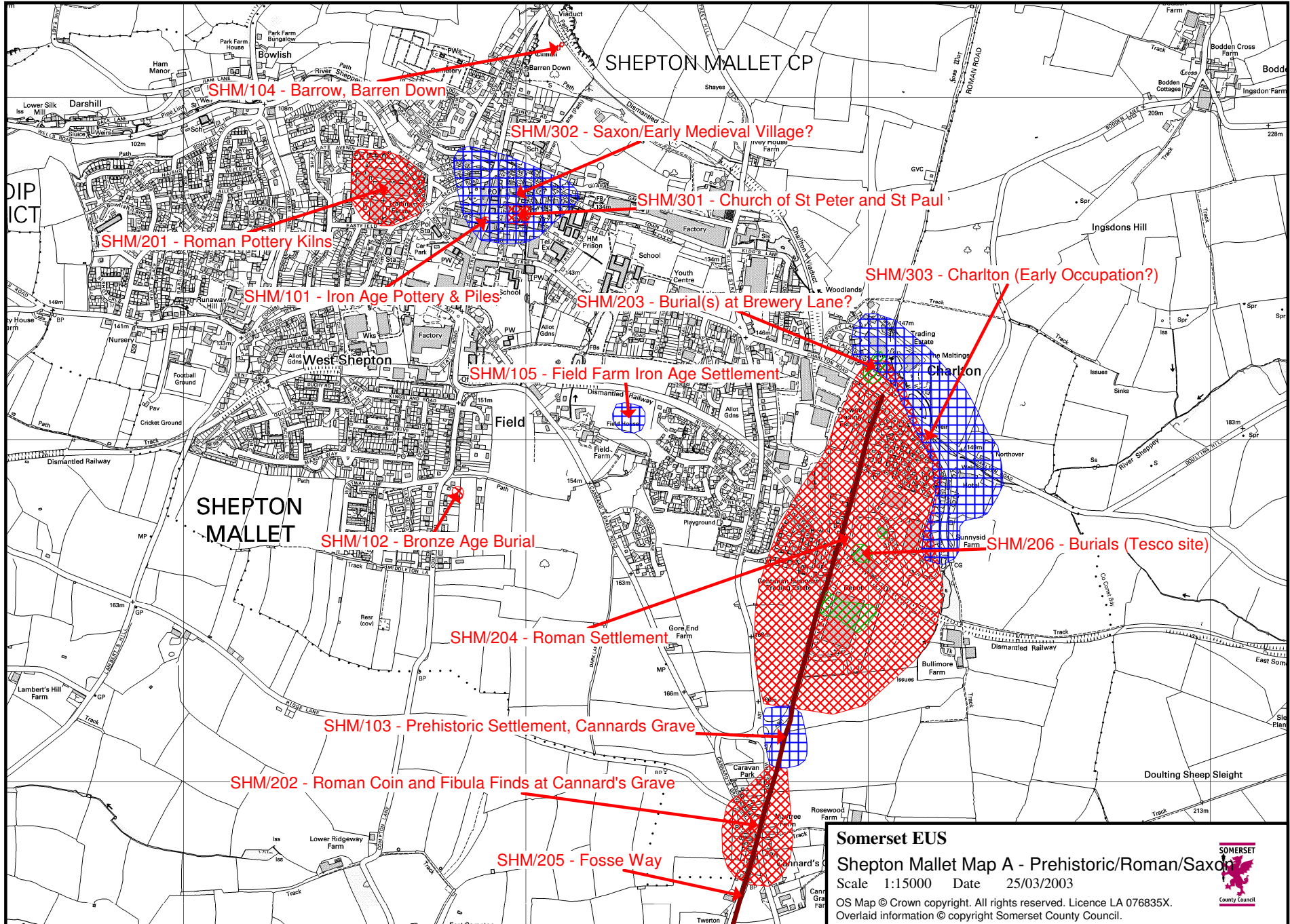
Earlier components in yellow.

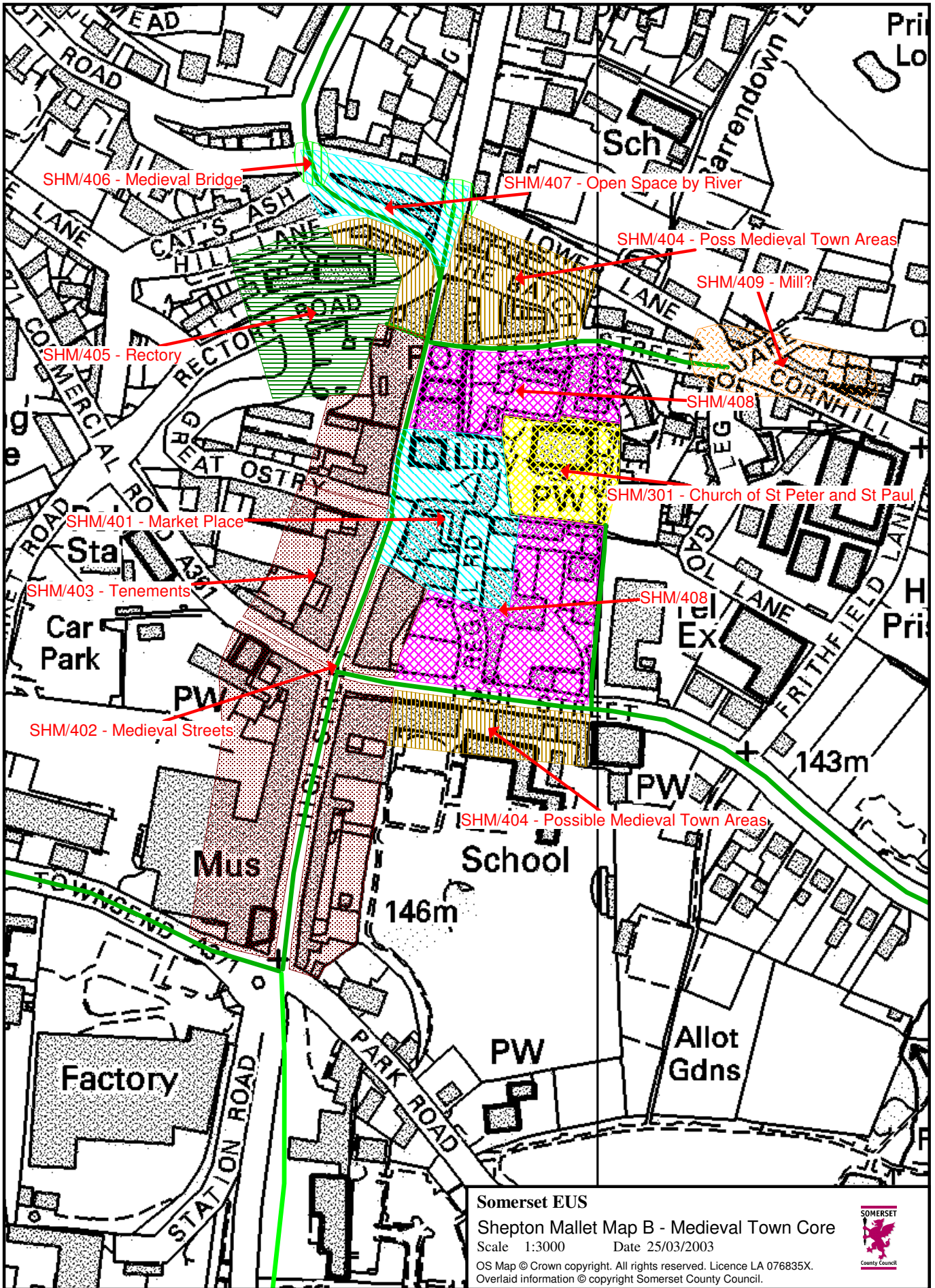
Map G - Existing designations core

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)

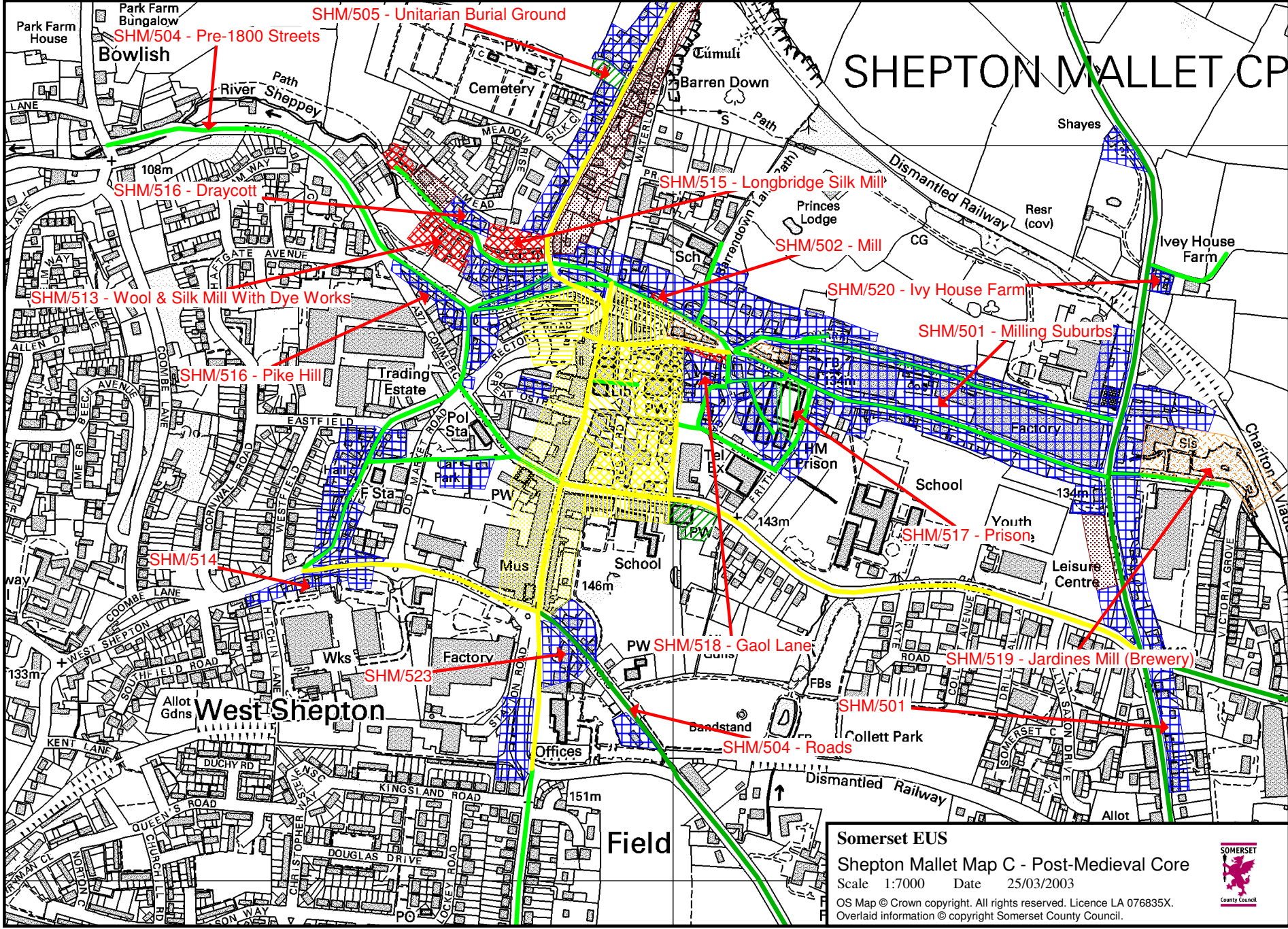
Map H - Existing designations wider area

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)



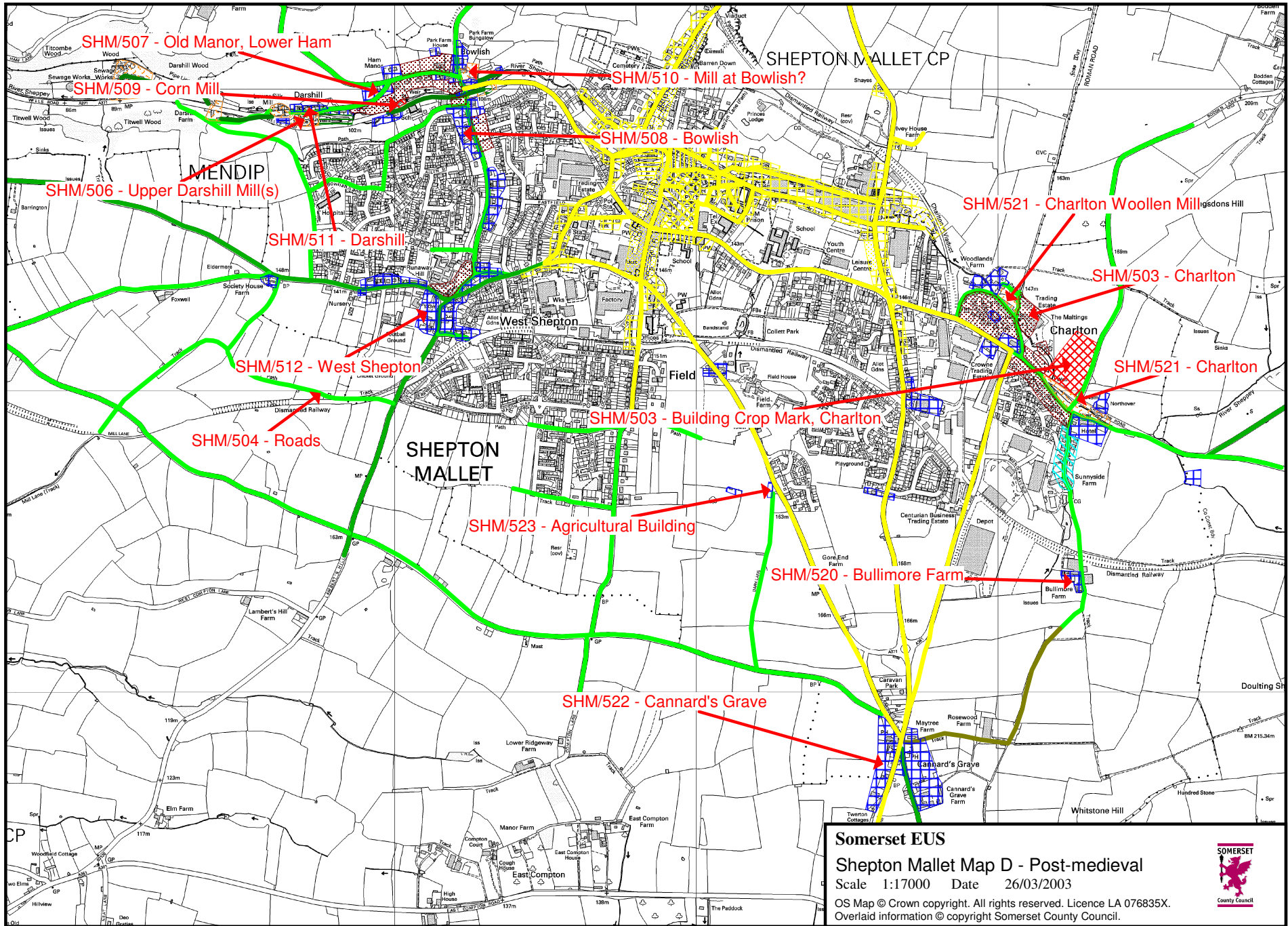


SHEPTON MALLET CP



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Shepton Mallet Map C - Post-Medieval Core
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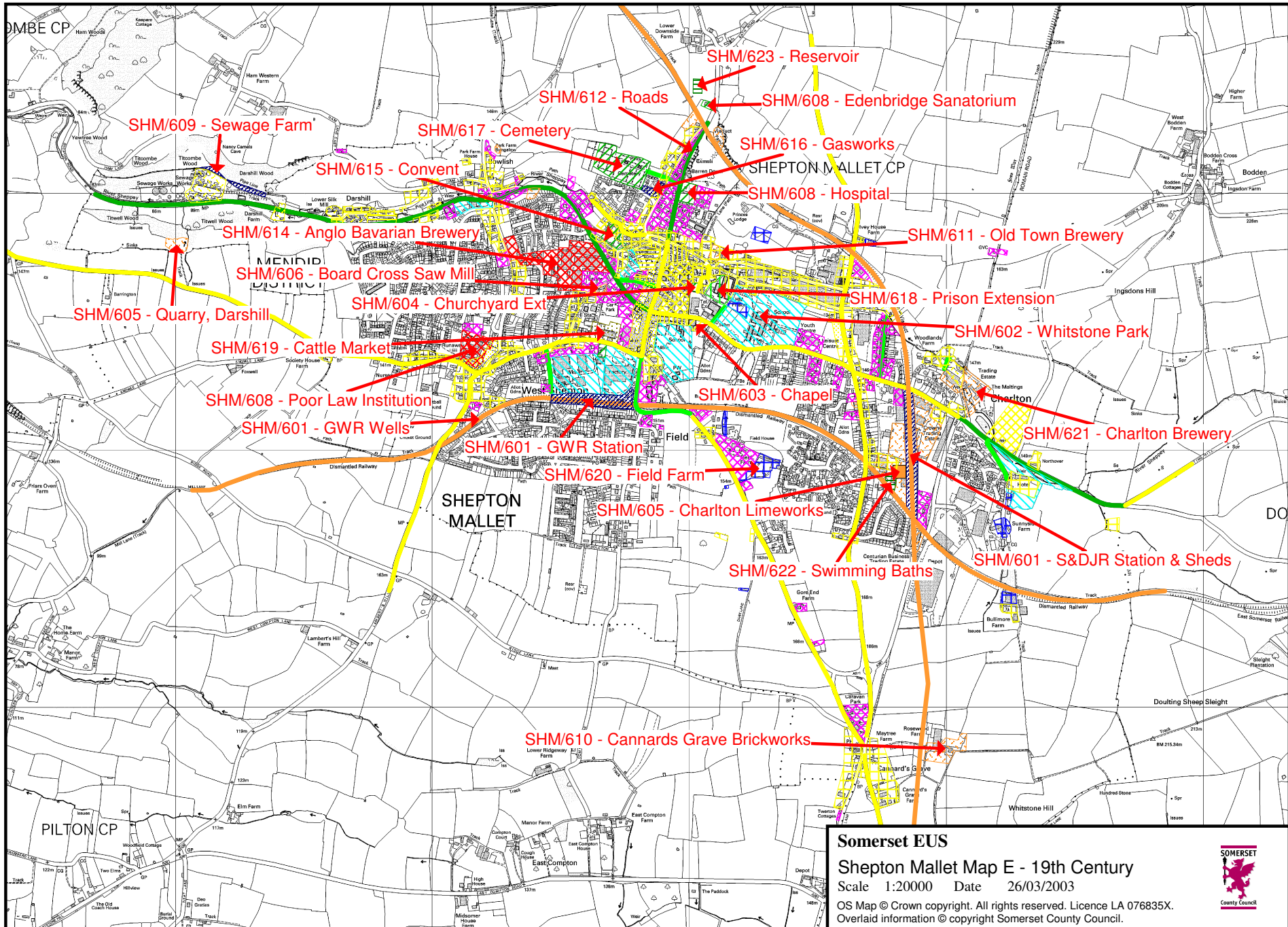
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Shepton Mallet Map D - Post-medieval

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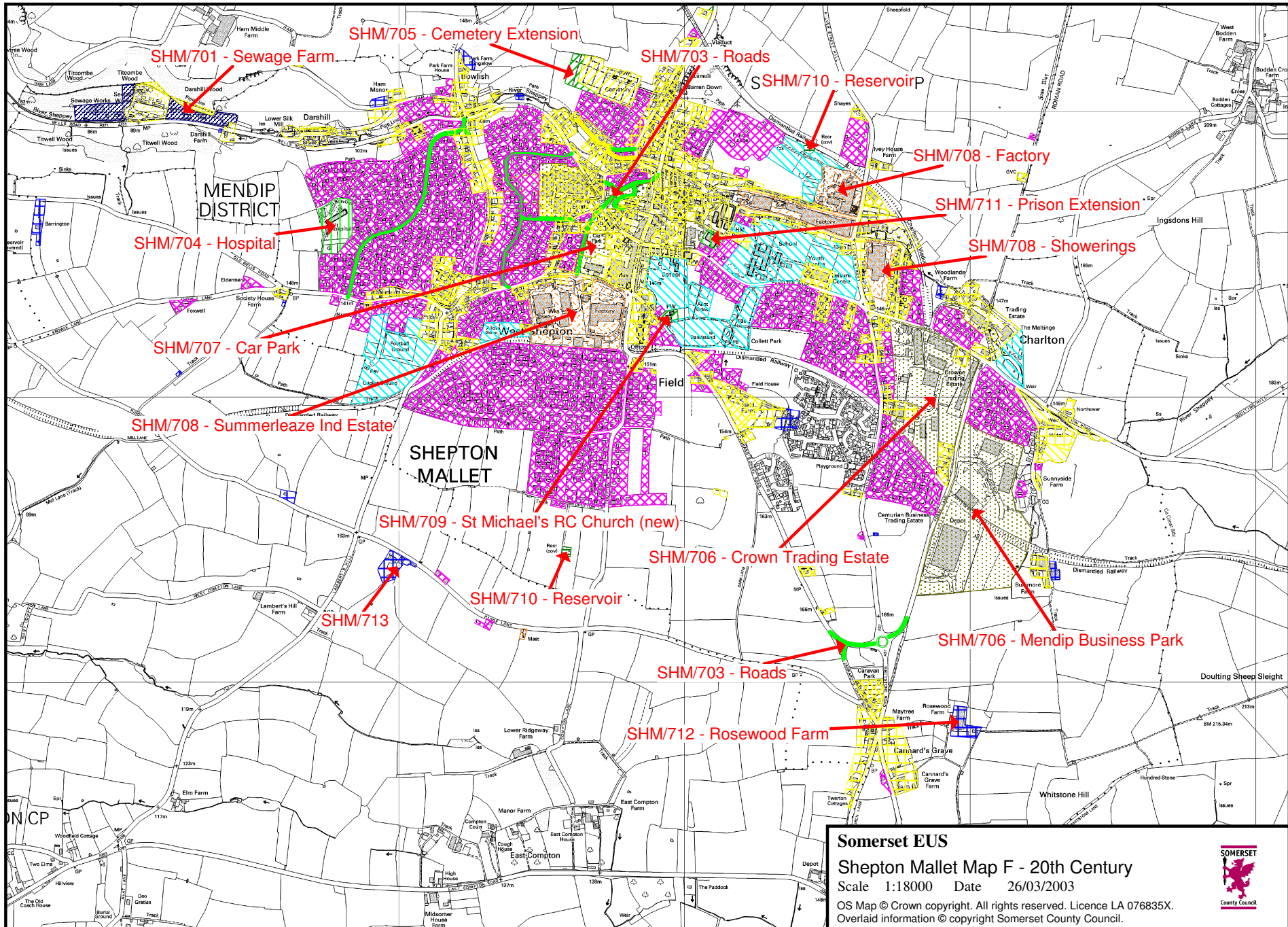
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Shepton Mallet Map E - 19th Century

Scale 1:20000 Date 26/03/2003

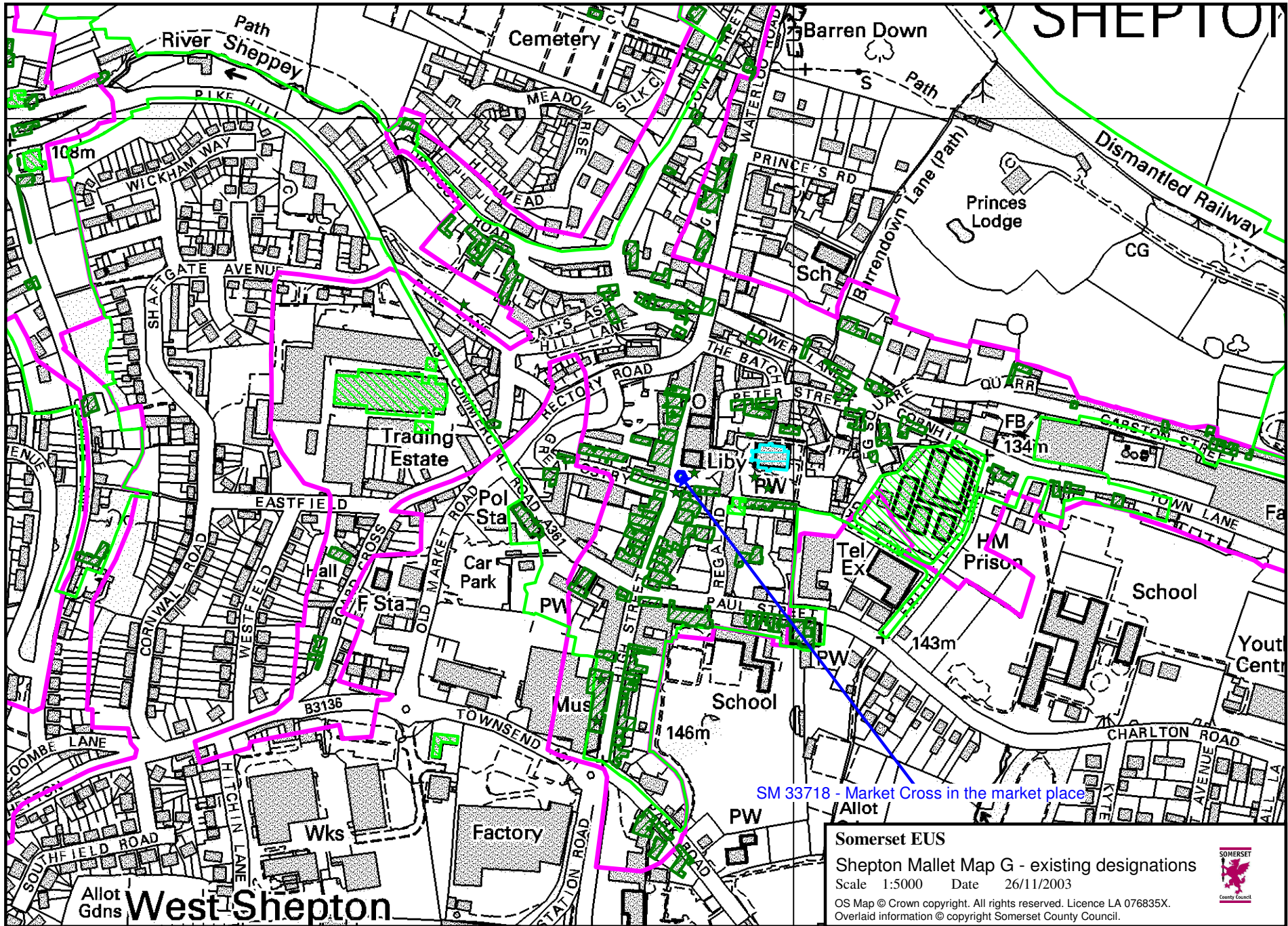
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SM 33718 - Market Cross in the market place

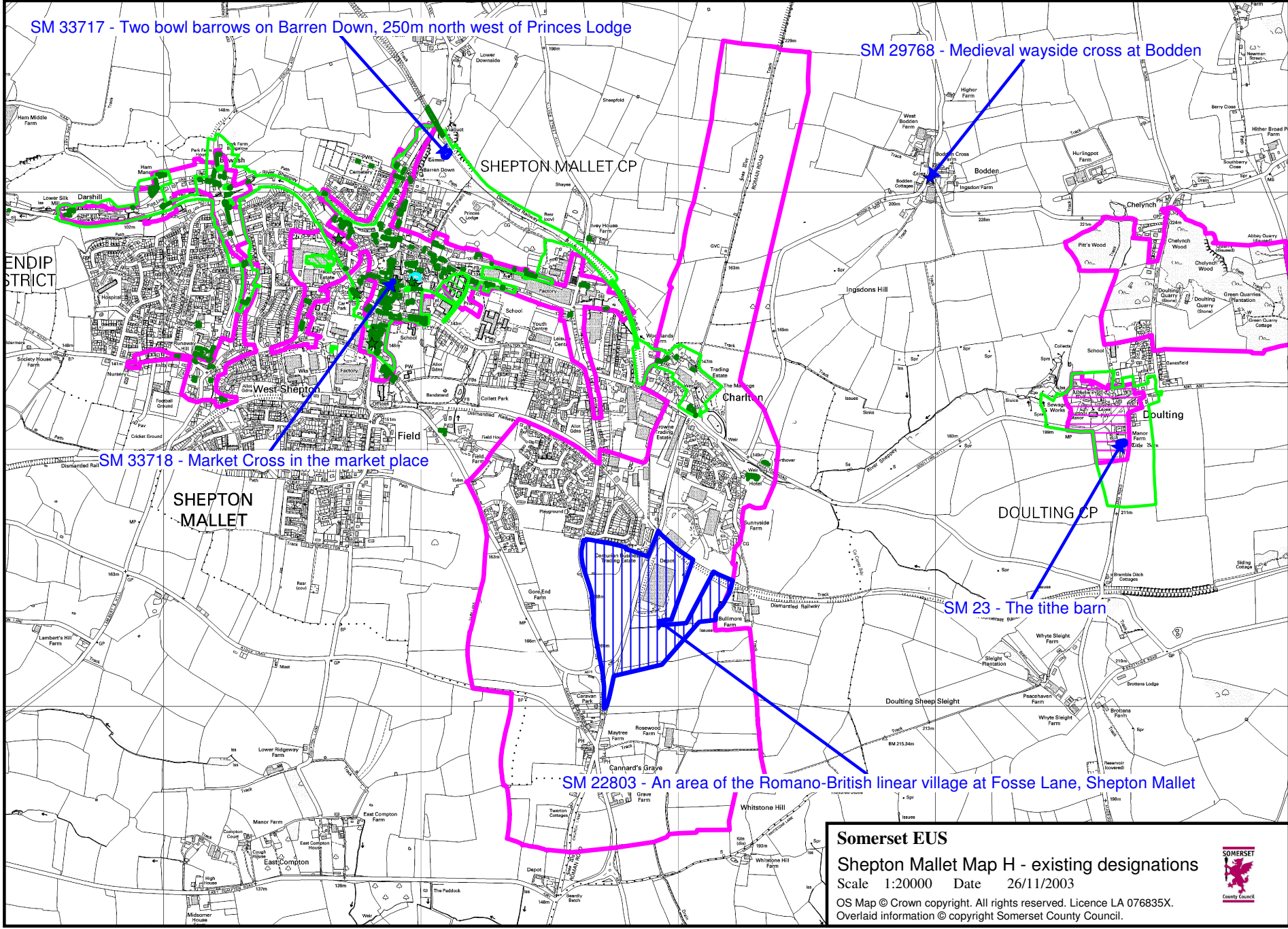
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Shepton Mallet Map G - existing designations

Scale 1:5000 Date 26/11/2003

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SM 33717 - Two bowl barrows on Barren Down, 250m north west of Princes Lodge

SM 29768 - Medieval wayside cross at Bodden

SM 33718 - Market Cross in the market place

SM 23 - The tithe barn

SM 22803 - An area of the Romano-British linear village at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet

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 Shepton Mallet Map H - existing designations
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