English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey
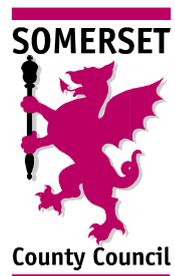
An archaeological assessment of

Wincanton

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SOMERSET

County Council

SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WINCANTON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

by Miranda Richardson

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WINCANTON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

I.   MAJOR SOURCES

1.   *Primary documents*
No primary documents have been consulted although the 1558 rental outlined by Sweetman (1903) has been used in an attempt to plot the extent of the medieval town. This is apparently the most informative document of the pre-industrial history of the town.

2.   *Local histories*
As there is currently no VCH coverage for Wincanton, the main source has been Sweetman's local history of 1903 in which he collated much of the documentary evidence concerning the town.

3.   *Maps*
Other than the OS maps the 1840 tithe map and an 1817 map produced prior to alteration of the toll roads have been consulted. No pre-19th century maps have been located.

II.   A BRIEF HISTORY OF WINCANTON
Wincanton is situated in the far east of the county, originally on rising ground on the east bank of the river Cale, from which the town takes the middle part of its name. The site is both a river crossing and the junction of north-south and east-west road routes. The local geology is mixed including clays and shales, calcareous sandstone and sandy beds.

Little is known of the prehistory of the area, although the discovery of a bronze age burial on the north side of the town and the occasional discovery of Roman artefacts in the vicinity of the town are suggestive of early settlement in the locality. It is not known when the settlement of Wincanton was founded but the village of 'Wincawel' was referred to in the Henstridge charter of 956 which by 1086 was called 'Wincaleton'. Wincanton was probably the site of a market in the medieval period but did not gain a market and fair charter until 1556, from when the town was known as the borough of Wincanton. A copy of rental dated to 1558 exists which lists owners, occupiers and rents paid for tenement plots within the town at that date. Like many South Somerset towns Wincanton's main industry in the later medieval and post-medieval period was cloth production which was commented on in the early 18th century by Defoe However, whereas other towns in the area declined with the advent of mechanised cloth manufacture in the north, Wincanton remained relatively affluent having the alternative industries of clock making and particularly Ireson's brick and tile works and pottery manufacture. In addition, its position on major routeways enabled the town to maintain an income from coaching traffic being home to a large number of coaching inns in the 18th and early 19th centuries. More recently, milk processing became a major industry in the town.

III.   THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WINCANTON

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1   *Archaeological work in the town*
There have been no archaeological excavations in the town. Excavations prior to the construction of the Wincanton bypass to the west of the town have produced some evidence of late iron age and Roman occupation. A local group

of the South East Somerset Archaeology Society undertook to investigate various reports of tunnels in the town in 1982, a report of their findings is kept in the SMR.

1.   PREHISTORIC and ROMAN
(Map A)

1.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
Excavations to the west of the town, prior to the construction of the Wincanton by-pass in 1975, produced late iron age and Roman features.

1.2   Context
Wincanton is one of 37 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is as yet no strong evidence of prehistoric settlement on the site of the later town - though there was certainly activity in the area and it should be remembered that it is notoriously difficult for archaeologists to demonstrate a prehistoric presence in modern urban areas. Whilst 'towns' were not, generally speaking, a feature of prehistoric landscapes, many of the same factors which made the site desirable in later periods would already have been operative.

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.

Wincanton is one of 26 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is as yet no evidence of Roman settlement, though there was certainly activity in the area.

1.3   Archaeological features, *shown on* Map A
1.3.a   Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship
WIN/101   Bronze age burial (SMR 54703)
                 A bronze age burial was found in 1870 during work at Ireson's quarry on Windmill Hill. It contained a single burial with a large beaker, stag horn and flint scraper. The discovery of the burial is described by Sweetman in some detail (1903).

                 Taken from SMR map.

1.3.b   Settlement (Rural)
WIN/102   Late iron age and Roman features (SMR 54714)
                 Excavations at Holbrook, prior to the construction of the Wincanton by pass-in 1975, revealed two probable prehistoric features and a scatter of Roman sherds, probably evidence of Roman-British settlement in the vicinity (Ellison and Pearson 1981:196-198).

                 After Ellison and Pearson 1981:fig.7

WIN/202   Roman Villa at New Barns Farm (SMR 54698)
                 Pottery, tesserae and carved stone pieces have been found on this site, some at a depth of *c*. 1m during excavations for barn foundations. Aerial photographs show there to be buried features, probably buildings, and a levelled platform earthwork to the south of the farm house may show the southern extent of the site.

                 Taken from SMR map.
1.3.c   Other
WIN/203   Pottery Scatter
                 Roman and medieval pottery was found in 1979 in Greenaway Close during construction work (Burrow *et al* 1979:124-132).

                 Taken from Burrow et al 1979:124-132

not mapped   <u>Roman Coin Hoard and Single Coin Finds</u> (SMR 54700, 54706)
An urn full of Roman coins is reported to have been found at Wincanton in *c*. 1720 (VCH I:369) and a further Roman coin was found at an imprecise location to the south-west of the town. The provenance of neither of these finds is securely located.

2.   SAXON
(Map B)

2.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
There has been no archaeological excavation carried out in the town centre. Excavations prior to the construction of the Wincanton bypass in 1975 produced Saxon material (SMR 54714).

2.2   Context
Though the Post-Roman and early Saxon periods were characterised by a return to non-urban lifestyles, the later Saxon period (from the 9th century onwards) saw the beginnings of a resurgence of trading places and towns. This was controlled, in England, by the Saxon royal families (though it was part of a wider trend), and took place in the context of a network of royal estate administration centres which was already established (in some cases long-established). The reasons for the changes were many and complex, combining defensive, adminstrative and ecclesiastical considerations with, increasingly, purely commercial aspirations.

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

Wincanton is one of five of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which, whilst it had not developed any really urban functions by the end of the Saxon period, was probably the administrative centre for a royal estate (though the estate had passed into the hands of the church by the Conquest). There were eleven other administration centres in the survey whichhad developed urban functions by the Conquest (and another six which also had minsters).

2.3   Archaeological components, shown on Map B
2.3.a   Communications
(a)   Roads, streets and routeways
WIN/301   <u>High Street, Mill Street, West Hill and Bayford-Cemetery Lane</u>
Aston and Leech suggest that this was once a continuous road which was later altered, possibly in the late medieval period when the bridge was built in its current position. Alternative through route has been suggested from Bayford in the east following the field boundaries south of Bayford Hill until Deansley Way then Thornwell Lane and crossing the river at Cemetery Lane (DJ Easthaugh *pers comm*). This line partially survives in the modern road and boundary pattern but its original date has yet to be ascertained.

After Aston and Leech 1977:155

2.3.b   Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship
WIN/302   <u>St. Peter and St. Pauls Church</u> (SMR 54697)
There is some suggestion that a church or chapel stood on the site of the present parish church in the later Saxon period, despite the first historic reference to a church dating to 1344. A carved stone frieze depicting a scene from the life of St. Eligius was found during rebuilding in 1735 and reused in the north porch. It may be of Saxon or early medieval date which would suggest the presence of an early church or chapel. Aston and Leech (1977:155) suggest that the dedication of the St. Peter and Paul may also point to the original church being founded in the Saxon or Norman period.

Taken from 1840 Tithe Map

2.3.c   Settlement

WIN/303   <u>Saxon Settlement</u>
The Saxon settlement, described in the Domesday book (1086), probably took the form of a village centred around the site of the church, with Mill Street, Church Street and Silver Street outlining its core.

After Aston and Leech 1977:155

2.3.d   Industrial sites: mills

WIN/304   <u>Domesday Mill</u> (SMR 54706)
A mill worth 30d. was recorded at Domesday, which is highly likely to have stood at the same site as the modern Town Mill depot and the medieval Wincanton Mill, at the west end of Mill Lane.

Taken from 1840 Tithe Map

3.   Medieval
(Map C)

3.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been no excavation within the town centre. Excavations prior to the construction of the Wincanton bypass in 1975 produced 12th-century material (SMR 54714).

3.2   Context

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

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

Wincanton 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 is one of a relatively small number - five - of the medieval towns which consisted of a largely irregular layout (though with some regular tenements) superimposed on an existing settlement.

3.3   Standing structures and visible remains

There are three listed buildings dated to the medieval period; the church (although this may have had earlier antecedents), a pair of stone cottages on the south side of Mill Street and no.7 Church Street.

3.4   ***Archaeological components (centre)***, *shown on* **Map C**

3.4.a   *Communications*

(a)   Roads, streets and routeways

WIN/401   South Street, Church Street, Shatterwell Lane (North Street),
                 All of these are mentioned as in the 1558 rental as having burgage properties set out along them.

                 Taken from 1840 Tithe map and after Sweetman 1903:32

(b)   Bridges

WIN/405   Silver Street and Wincanton Bridge
                 Aston and Leech (1977:155), have suggested that a bridge was constructed over the Cale in its current position during the medieval period, causing Mill Street to be diverted to the south joining with Silver Street.

                 Taken from 1840 Tithe Map

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

WIN/404   St. Peter and St. Pauls Church (SMR 54697)
                 The church is first documented in 1344 but is thought to have been rebuilt in the 15th century although little of this period has survived successive alterations in the 18th and 19th century.

                 Taken from 1840 Tithe Map.

3.4.c   *Settlement (Urban)*

(a)   Market place(s)

WIN/403   Market Places in Mill Street
                 The town did not acquire a charter for a market and the two annual fairs until 1556, although these are likely to have taken place before this date (Aston and Leech 1977:155). Bond notes that the market place in Mill Street appears to be superimposed rather than being a primary feature of the settlement (c1990:2). A small market triangle can be seen at the junction of Mill Street and Church Street although this area may have been larger, being encroached upon from the west side in more recent years. A market house stood somewhere in the centre of Wincanton until 1768 (Sweetman 1903:259). Rent of 12d. was paid on shambles in the market place in 1558 and they were not removed until 1879.

                 After 1840 Tithe Map.

(b)   Burgage plots

WIN/402   South Street, Church Street, Shatterwell Lane (North Street), Silver Street
                 The 1558 rental lists who rented properties on which roads in the town and the amount paid. Evidence of the original burgage layout can be deduced from this document. The 19 burgages listed on the north side of High Street and 14 on the south side would have filled this area, nearly as far as the road to Wincanton Common. On the north side of the road there are two burgage forms with 15 very long thin plots probably laid out in a first phase with a further 4 shorter slightly wider plots added on the eastern end. Two large plots (paying 1½ times the rent of a single burgage) are listed as lying in the east of 'the Borough' but it is not clear where this refers to. South Street apparently had burgages laid out as far as Thornwell Road on which 10 plots are referred to in the document. Seven plots are noted on Church Street and 7½ on the north side and 4 on the south side of Mill Street. Two plots are listed on Shatterwell Lane (probably North Street leading to Shadwell) and a single rent for of 12d. was paid for the shambles in the market place in Mill Street. Much of this information is reflected in form of plots portrayed on the 19th century maps, the clearest evidence surviving on High Street and the north side of Mill Street.

                 Taken from 1840 Tithe map and after Sweetman 1903:32

3.4.d   Industrial sites
(a)   Mills
WIN/406   Town Mill

> Although the mill mentioned in Domesday is likely to have stood on the same site, the first documentary evidence for the town mill dates to 1475. A mill stood on the site until shortly before 1977 (Bond c1990:4).

4.   POST-MEDIEVAL
(Map D)

4.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
Some survey and minor excavation was carried out on the edge of the town prior to the construction of the Wincanton bypass in 1975 (Pearson and Ellison 1981).

4.2   Context
The basic pattern of towns had been established by the end of the middle ages, and there were very few major changes in the post-medieval period, though the economic fortunes of particular towns rose and fell. Nearly all the Somerset towns depended on either cloth manufacture or cloth trade to some extent. Wincanton 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, and, indeed, was one of a small number of towns to acquire borough status in this period.

4.3   Standing structures and visible remains
There are twelve post-medieval listed buildings recorded in the town, including the grade I 'The Dogs' built in c. 1650 and the grade II* Balsam House also dating to the 17th century. Both of the these, and many other buildings in the town and locality were built or remodelled to designs by Nathaniel Ireson who lived and worked in the town between 1726 and 1769.

4.4   Archaeological components, *shown on* Map D
4.4.a   Communications: roads, streets and routeways
WIN/501   Common Road and Grants Lane

> Both of these roads are shown on the 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings. They may have been in existence at an earlier date but were not mentioned in the 1558 rental document and were probably not built on until the post-medieval period.

> *Taken from the 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings*

4.4.b   Settlement (Urban)
WIN/502   Town Plots

> Buildings shown on the 1808 OS Surveyor's drawings have been shown on map D. This document shows buildings rather roughly and does not include minor property boundaries.

> *Taken from the 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings*

4.4.c   Settlement (Rural)
WIN/505   Balsam Lane Deserted Settlement (SMR 54702)

> Survey prior to the construction of the Wincanton bypass in 1975 showed a house platform situated beside the sunken Balsam Lane (Ellison and Pearson 1991:206). This was interpreted as a late medieval or early post-medieval building development, possibly a planned extension to the town. Some buildings are shown on the 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings and the 1840 tithe map, which also names this area 'Tanner's Corner'. This may indicate an industrial use for this semi-rural suburb.

> *Taken from Pearson and Ellison (1981:206) and 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings*

4.4.d   Industrial sites
(a)   Mills

WIN/506   <u>Windmill</u> (SMR 54704)

Windmill Hill and Windmill Farm, names present from the 17th century, mark a mill's location although its precise position is not known.

Taken From SMR map.

WIN/507   <u>Burton's Mill</u> (53715)

Burton's Mill is marked on the 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings, the 1886 OS six inch calls it Burton's Corn Mill.

Taken from 1808 OS Surveyor's Drawings.

(b)   Other industrial sites

WIN/504   <u>Ireson's House and Pottery Works</u> (SMR 54710)

Ireson built his own house on Windmill Hill in 1726. He also quarried building stone, brick clay and a fine clay for delft manufacture from adjacent land on Grants Lane (Gray 1941:82). Manufacture of both bricks and pottery took place at works on the same site until Ireson's death in 1769. Some record of kilns was apparently made prior to 1979 but no report has been located (Mr and Mrs Keynes *pers comm*).

Taken from SMR map.

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

5.1   Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge
None.

5.2   Context
The late 18th and 19th centuries saw some changes to the urban pattern, with the beginning of the emergence of larger centres (often at the expense of smaller ones), linked by vastly improved communication lines (turnpikes, railways and canals). Somerset was not characterised by the kind of large scale industrialisation and urbanisation seen in other counties - indeed, the virtual collapse of its most important industry, which was cloth, affected nearly all of the medieval and post-medieval towns - but some did take place. The changes were reflected in a series of alterations to town governance, which left the county with a total of only fifteen Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts by the end of the 19th century.

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

5.3   Standing structures and visible remains
There are 77 listed buildings from this period in and around the town. Much of the town centre was rebuilt following fires in 1705 when 52 properties were destroyed and 1722 when further buildings were damaged by fire in South Street.

5.4   Archaeological components (centre), *shown on* Map E

5.4.a   Communications
(a)   Bridges

WIN/609   Hawkers Bridge
                 Sweetman (1903:263) reports that Hawkers bridge was built in 1833. As the earlier 1817 Turnpike
                 Alteration Map shows this route a ford or earlier bridge must also have existed at this place.

                 Taken from 1886 OS.

(b)   Railways

Win/601   The Somerset and Dorset Railway (SMR 55115)
                 The railway opened in 1861 and closed 1966. At Wincanton it included additional track servicing
                 the milk depot.

                 Taken from 1886 OS.

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

WIN/604   Cemetery
                 Sweetman reports the new cemetery on the west side of the river was consecrated in 1888
                 (1903:266).

                 Taken from 1904 OS.

WIN/610   Carmelite Priory
                 Sweetman reports that the Carmelite priory and chapel on South Street, were consecrated in 1889
                 (1903:266).

                 Taken from 1904 OS.

WIN/607   Chapels
                 The 1904 OS shows three independent chapels; Sweetman reports that the Congregational chapel
                 was opened in 1800 and the Baptist chapel in 1833 (1903:261) both situated behind Mill Street
                 and a Wesleyan Chapel was opened on North Street in 1873.

                 Taken from 1904 OS.

5.4.c   Settlement (Urban)
(a)   Market place(s)

WIN/611   Cattle Market
                 A cattle market was established on Station Road by 1904.

                 Taken from 1904 OS.

(b)   Other town plots

WIN/602   General Expansion on the Edge of the Town
                 General expansion of the town shown on the 1904 OS has been shown on map E.

                 Taken from 1904 OS.

WIN/605   Wincanton Workhouse (SMR 54711)
                 Wincanton was made the centre of a Poor Law Union in 1836 (Sweetman 1903:263), the large
                 workhouse built on the west side of the Cale was apparently built shortly after as it is shown on
                 the 1840 Tithe map.

                 Taken from the 1840 Tithe map.

(c)   Unclassified

WIN/603   Cricket Pitch

A cricket pitch and pavilion was opened in 1885 to the north of the town (Sweetman 1903:266).

Taken from 1904 OS.

5.4.d   Settlement (Rural)

WIN/612   Wincanton Common

Wincanton Common was enclosed in 1814 (Sweetman 1903:262) and partially built over by 1840.

Taken from the 1840 Tithe map.

5.4.e   Industrial sites

WIN/608   Creamery and Milk Depot

In the later 19th and 20th century the Unigate creamery and milk depot became an important part of Wincanton's industry.

Taken from 1904 OS.

WIN/606   Sewage Works

Taken from 1904 OS.

WIN/613   Gas Works

The town was first lit by coal gas in 1836 (Sweetman 1903:263)

Taken from 1904 OS.

6.   20TH CENTURY
(Map F)

6.1   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.

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

6.2   Settlement components, *shown on* Map F

6.2.a   Communications

(a)   Roads, streets and routeways

WIN/701   Wincanton By-pass

The by-pass was built in 1975.

Taken from 1995 Digital OS.

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

WIN/703   Cemetery Extension

The cemetery has been extended between 1984 and 1995.

Taken from 1995 Digital OS.

6.2.c   Settlement (Urban)
WIN/702   <u>20th Century Estates and Redevelopment</u>
                 The town has expanded greatly in the post-war period, with large estates to the south, east and
                 west and redevelopment on the back of plots in the town centre.

                 Taken from 1995 Digital OS.

WIN/704   <u>Wincanton Race Course</u>

                 Taken from 1995 Digital OS.

6.2.d   Industrial site
WIN/705   <u>Sewage Works</u>

                 Taken from 1995 Digital OS.

WIN/706   <u>Industrial Zone</u>

                 Taken from 1995 Digital OS.

IV.   THE POTENTIAL OF WINCANTON

1.   Research interests
Several indications of prehistoric and Roman period occupation in the area of the town have arisen which would
benefit from further investigation. Similarly for the Saxon settlement, the precise location, character and degree of
survival of remains have still to be established. Although various phases of expansion and contraction during the
medieval and post-medieval periods can be ascertained from the 1558 rental and historic maps, precise dating for
these phases requires further research.
Wincanton is of particular interest in the post-medieval period due to the number of surviving Ireson designed and
built houses and most importantly as a place of delft manufacture.

2.   Areas of potentially exceptional preservation
The area along the river appears to have been used for industrial activities remains from which may be preserved
in waterlogged conditions.

3.   Limitations
The archaeology of Wincanton is limited only by successive phases of redevelopment in the town centre and new
developments around the town which have, to a very large extent, slighted the form of the burgage plots.

4.   Extent of current protection
There are no scheduled monuments. There is a Conservation Area and 92 listed buildings in the town. An Area of
High Archaeological Potential has been defined, based on the work in this report.

5.   Management Proposals
See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

V.   SOURCES

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3.   *Maps*

1808	OS Surveyor's Drawings
1817	Wincanton Turnpike Alterations Map 1817
1840	Tithe Map
1886	OS 1st Edition 6"
1904	OS 2nd Edition 6"
1984	OS 1:10,000
1995	OS Digital Maps

VI.   COMPONENT INDEXES

1.   *Component to map*

Component	Map	Component	Map
WIN/101	A	WIN/601	E
WIN/102	A	WIN/602	E
WIN/202	A	WIN/603	E
WIN/203	A	WIN/604	E
		WIN/605	E
WIN/301	B	WIN/606	E
WIN/302	B	WIN/607	E
WIN/303	B	WIN/608	E
WIN/304	B	WIN/610	E
		WIN/611	E
WIN/401	C	WIN/612	E
WIN/402	C	WIN/613	E
WIN/403	C		
WIN/404	C	WIN/701	F
WIN/406	C	WIN/703	F
		WIN/702	F
WIN/501	D	WIN/704	F
WIN/502	D	WIN/705	F
WIN/504	D	WIN/706	F
WIN/505	D		
WIN/506	D		
WIN/507	D		

2.   *Component to page*

Maps

Map A – prehistoric and Roman

Map B – Saxon

Map C – medieval

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map D – Post-medieval

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map E – industrial

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map F – 20th century

Earlier components shown in yellow.

Map G - Existing designations

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

WIN/101 - Bronze Age Burial
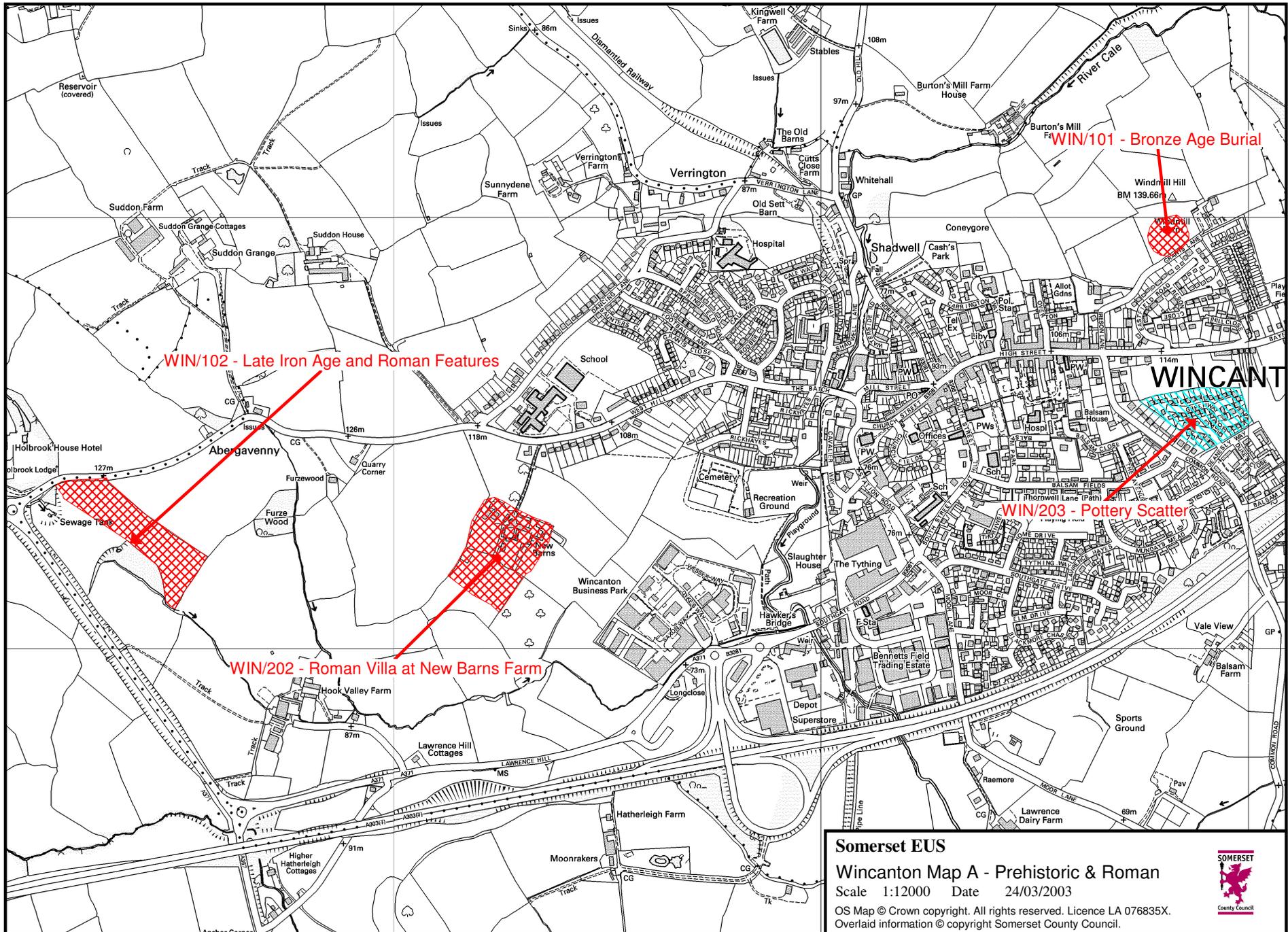
WIN/102 - Late Iron Age and Roman Features

WIN/203 - Pottery Scatter

WIN/202 - Roman Villa at New Barns Farm

Somerset EUS

Wincanton Map A - Prehistoric & Roman

Scale   1:12000   Date   24/03/2003

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SOMERSET
County Council

WIN/304 - Domesday Mill

WIN/303 - Possible Extent of Saxon Settlement

WIN/302 - St Peter & St Pauls Church

WIN/301 - Roads

Weir

Recreation
Ground

Playground

Slaughter

Liby

106m

HIGH STREET

PWs

Hospl

Sch

BALSA

Thornwell La

Playing F

THE BATCH

RICKHAYES

HAYES

93m

PW

PO

Offices

FIELDS

76m

Sch

76m

SHADWEL

SOUTH STREET

TOUT HILL

RNWELL WAY

Somerset EUS

Wincanton Map B - Saxon

Scale   1:3000   Date   24/03/2003

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SOMERSET
County Council

Windmill
Farm

Coneygore

Hospital

Shadwell
Cash's
Park

WIN/402 - Burgage Plots

CALE WAY

Spr.

Fall

GRANTS LANE

STBEFIELD ROAD

RESON CLOSE

WIN/401 - Roads

CALE WAY

SPRINGFIELD ROAD

SHADWELL LANE

WIN/406 - Mill

100m

BALL LANE

RODBER CL

GRANTS CLOSE

114m

WIN

RICKHY

THE B

WIN/402 - Burgage Plots

Balsam
House

BALSAM CLOSE

GREEN

RICKHAYES

CAVALIER WAY

Offices

WIN/403 - Market Square

THE AVENUE

COMMON

Cemetery

Weir

CHURCH FIELDS

WIN/404 - St. Peter and St. Pauls Church

76m

Sch

BALSAM FIELDS

MUNDAYS MEAD

Recreation
Ground

Playing Field

Thornwell Lane (Path)

Playground

Slaughter
House

76m

The Tything

THORNWELL WAY

HOME DRIVE

HAYES

WESSEX WAY

Path

MOOR CL.

DYKE

Somerset EUS

Wincanton Map C - Medieval

Scale   1:5000   Date   24/03/2003

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SOMERSET
County Council

WIN/507 - Burton's Mill

WIN/506 - Windmill

WIN/504 - Ireson's House & Pottery Works

WIN/501 - Roads

WIN/502 - Town Plots

WIN/505 - Tanners Corner

WINCANTON

Bayfor

Verrington

Shadwell

Coneygore

Windmill Hill
BM 139.66m △

Windmill
Farm

Burton's Mill Farm
House

Burton's Mill
Farm

River Cale

Bayford
Lodge

Lodge
Farm

Stoke
View

Bayford
Hill
Farm

Playing
Field

Ringwell
Farm

Stables

The Old
Barns

Verrington
Farm

Sunnydene
Farm

Whitehall

Cutts
Close
Farm

Old Sett
Barn

Hospital

School

Cemetery

Recreation
Ground

Playground

New
Barns

Wincanton
Business Park

Hawker's
Bridge

The Tything

Bennetts Field
Trading Estate

Depot
Superstore

Longclose

Raemore

Lawrence Hill
Cottages

Wincanton Common

Vale View

Balsam
Farm

Playing Field

Thornwell Lane (Path)

Balsam Fields

Dismantled Railway

Issues

Sinks   86m

97m

108m

87m

118m   108m

76m

73m

73m

Weir

Weir

Weir

Weir

Weir

Track

Path

114m

WIN/601 - Railway

WIN/603 - Cricket Pitch

WIN/610 - Carmelite Priory and Chapel

WIN/605 - Workhouse

WIN/607 - Baptist Chapel

WIN/604 - Cemetery

WIN/613 - Gas Works

WIN/611 - Cattle market

WIN/608 - Milk Depot and Creamery

WIN/612 - Wincanton Common

WIN/609 - Hawkers Bridge
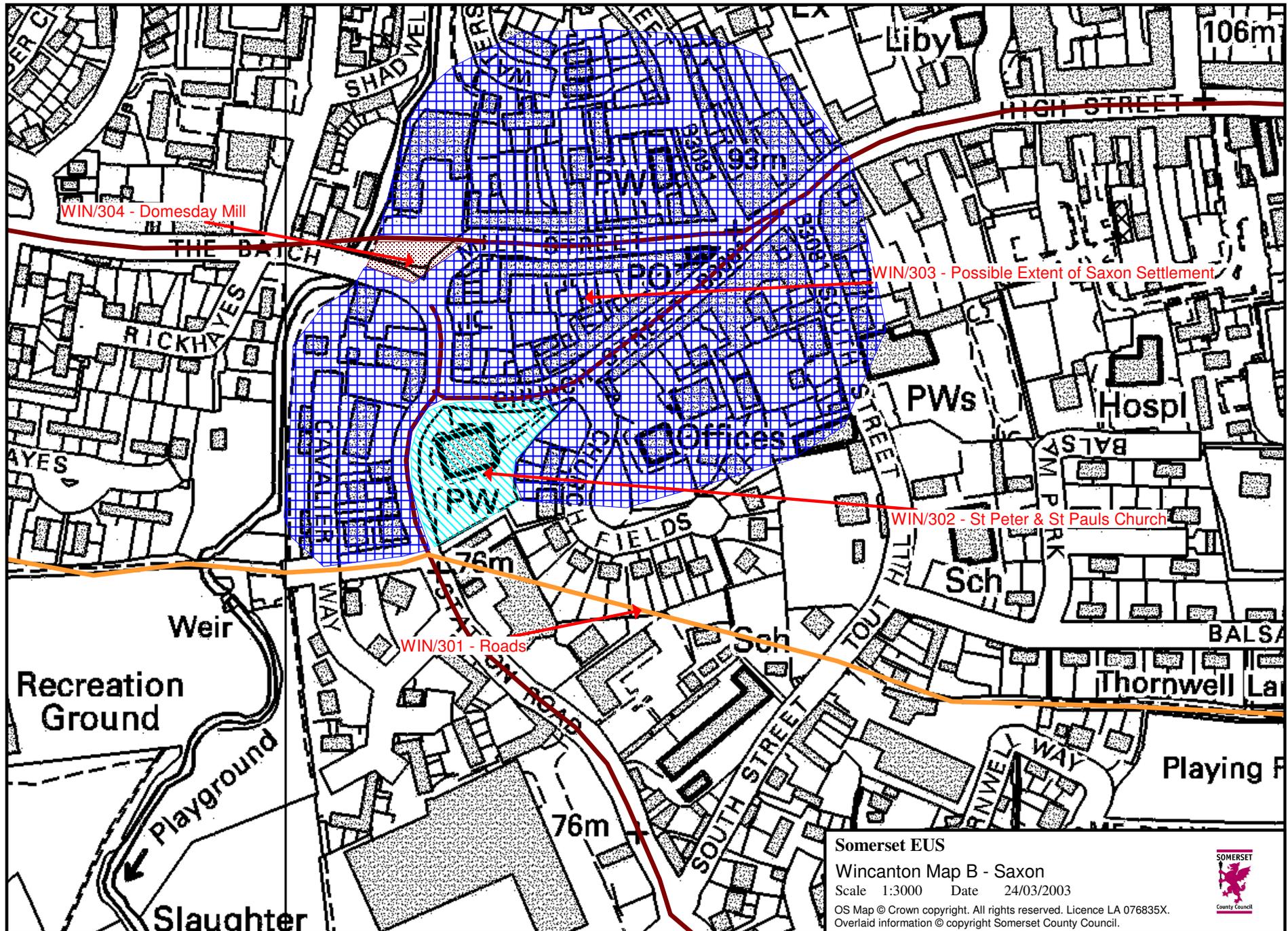
WIN/606 - Sewage Works

WINCANTON

Somerset EUS

Wincanton Map E - Industrial

Scale   1:10000   Date   24/03/2003

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WIN/704 - Race Course

WIN/703 - Cemetery Extension

WIN/706 - Industrial Zone

WIN/702

WIN/701 - By-pass

WINCANTON

SOMERSET
County Council

Farm

Verrington

Old Sett Barn

Hospital

Whitehall

GP

VERRINGTON LANE

87m

Close Farm

Windmill Hill

BM 139.66m △

Windmill Farm

Coneygore

Shadwell

Cash's Park

Spr

Fall

School

DANCING LANE

DASHUNTERS CL

SPRINGFIELD ROAD

CALE WAY

ROIDBER CL

FOOTBALL LANE

GRAN'S CLOSE

CALE WAY

SHADWELL LANE

NORTH STREET

77m

CARRINGTON

Pol Stn

Allot Gdns

OVERTON LANE

106m

Tel Ex

Lby

HIGH STREET

114m

WIN

WEST HILL

108m

THE BATCH

RICKHAYES

14

MILL STREET

CHURCH STREET

B3081

B3081

PW

PW

PO

PW

PW

PW

WINGREEN

EASTFIELD ROAD

NESON CLOSE

GRANTS LANE

Balsam House

CAVALIER WAY

STATION ROAD

76m

Offices

CHURCH FIELDS

PWs

Hospl

Sch

GREENW

Cemetery

Weir

Recreation Ground

Playground

Path

Slaughter House

The Tything

Sch

South STREET

STOUT

THORNWELL WAY

Thornwell Lane (Path)

BALSAM FIELDS

Playing Field

HOME DRIVE

BALSAM CLOSE

THE AVENUE

MUNDAYS MEAD

COMMON

76m

B3081

THORNWELL WAY

THORNWELL LANE

TYTHING WAY

LENCE HAYES

Wincanton Business Park

WESSEX WAY

DYKES WAY

Hawker's Bridge

SOUTHGATE ROAD

E Sta
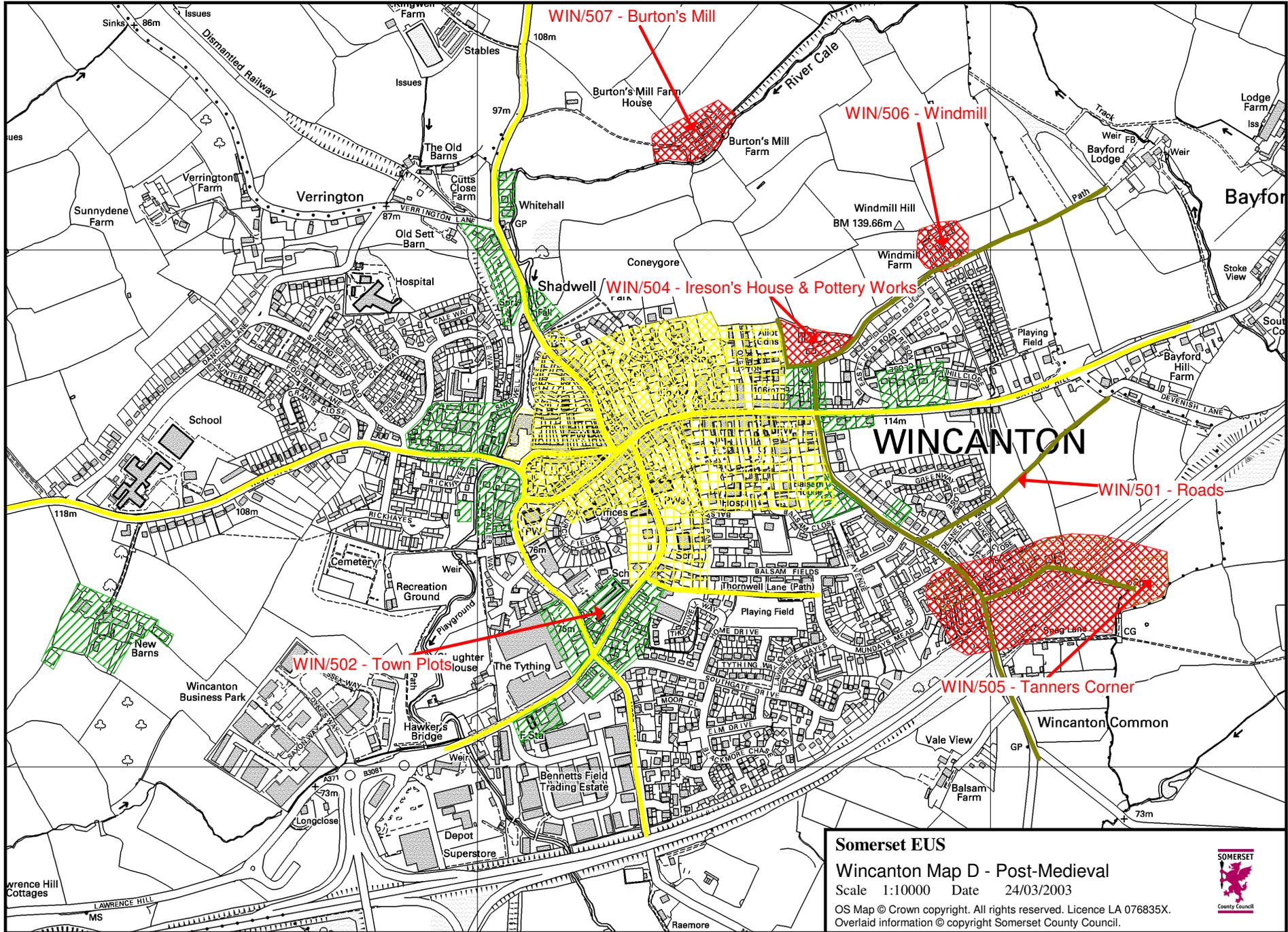
MO

Somerset EUS

Wincanton Map G - existing designations

Scale   1:6000   Date   17/12/2003

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