

CAPTIONS

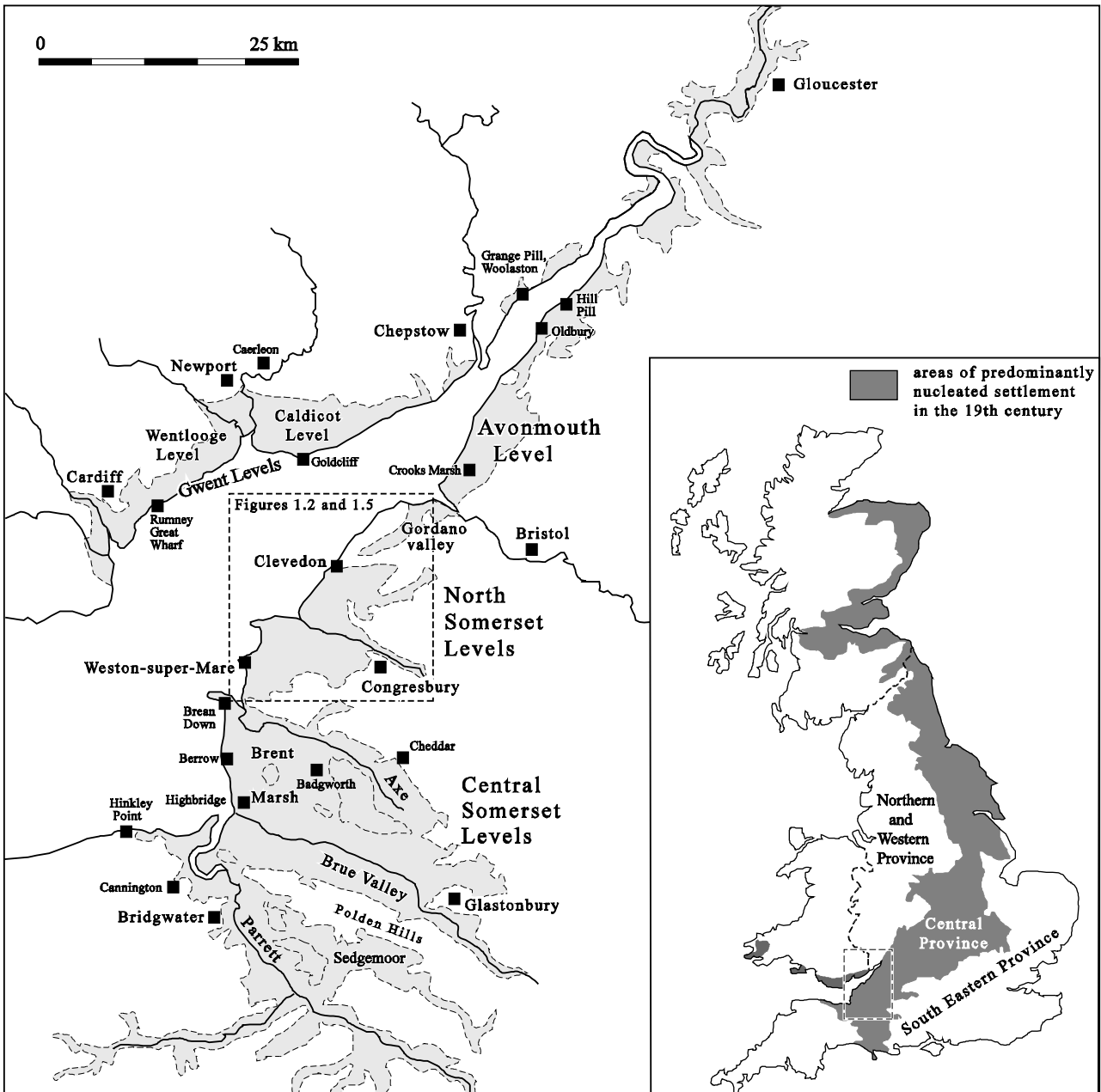


Figure 1.1 The Severn Estuary and its wetlands with the major historic landscape provinces of England (after Roberts 1987, fig 1.1, and Roberts and Wrathmell 2002, fig 1.4).

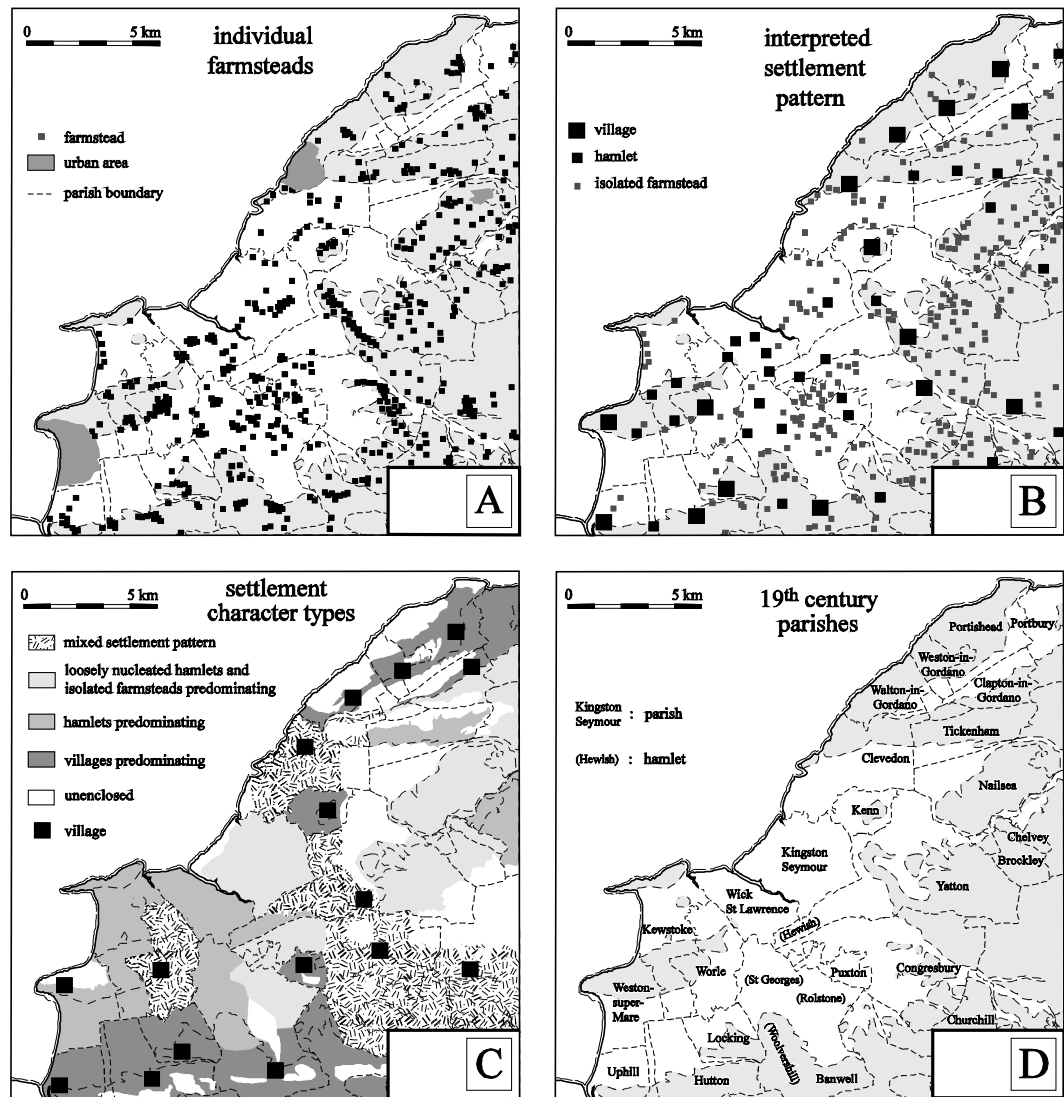


Figure 1.2 North West Somerset: a characterisation of the 19th century settlement pattern based on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch maps of the 1880s.

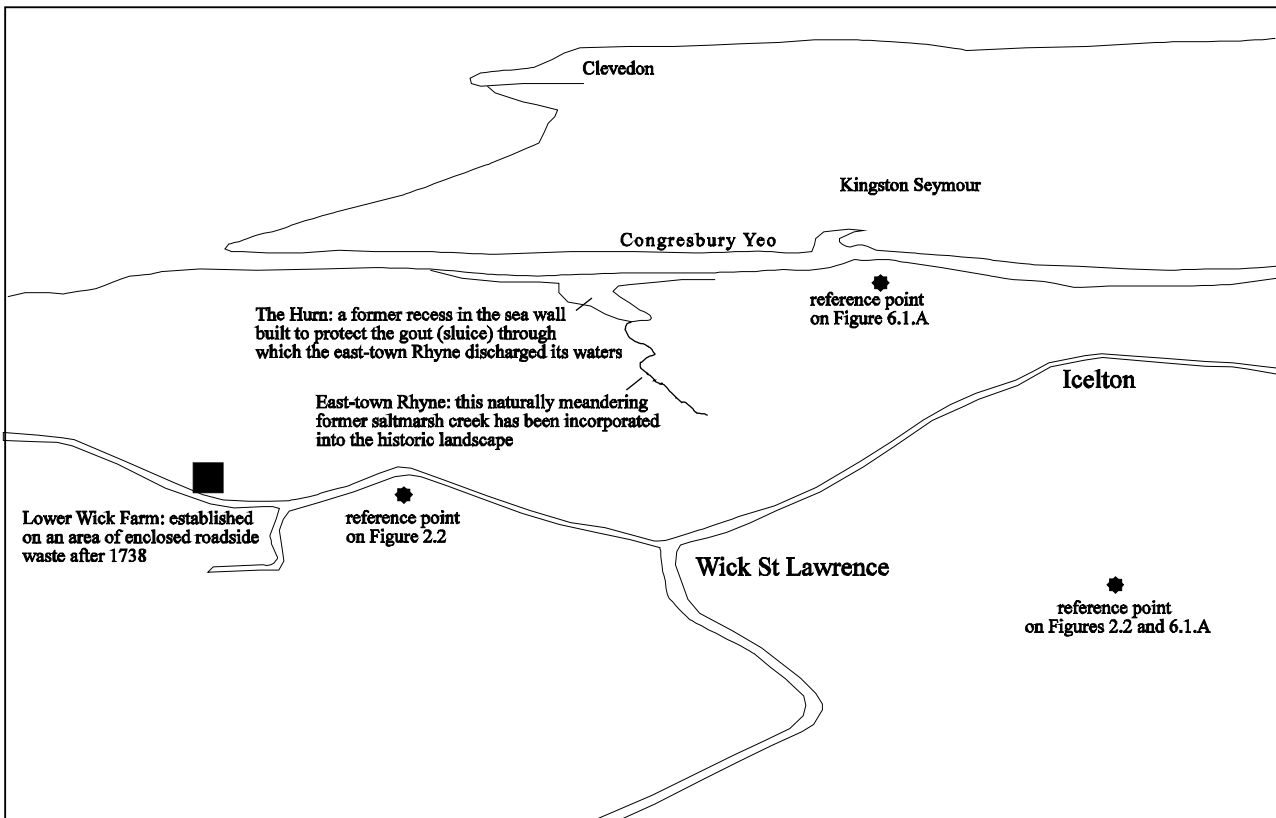


Figure 1.3 Aerial view of the tightly nucleated hamlets at Wick St Lawrence and Icelton, looking north across the estuary of the Congresbury Yeo towards Clevedon. Note how these compact settlements are in sharp contrast to the loosely arranged hamlets in Banwell Marsh (see Fig 1.4).

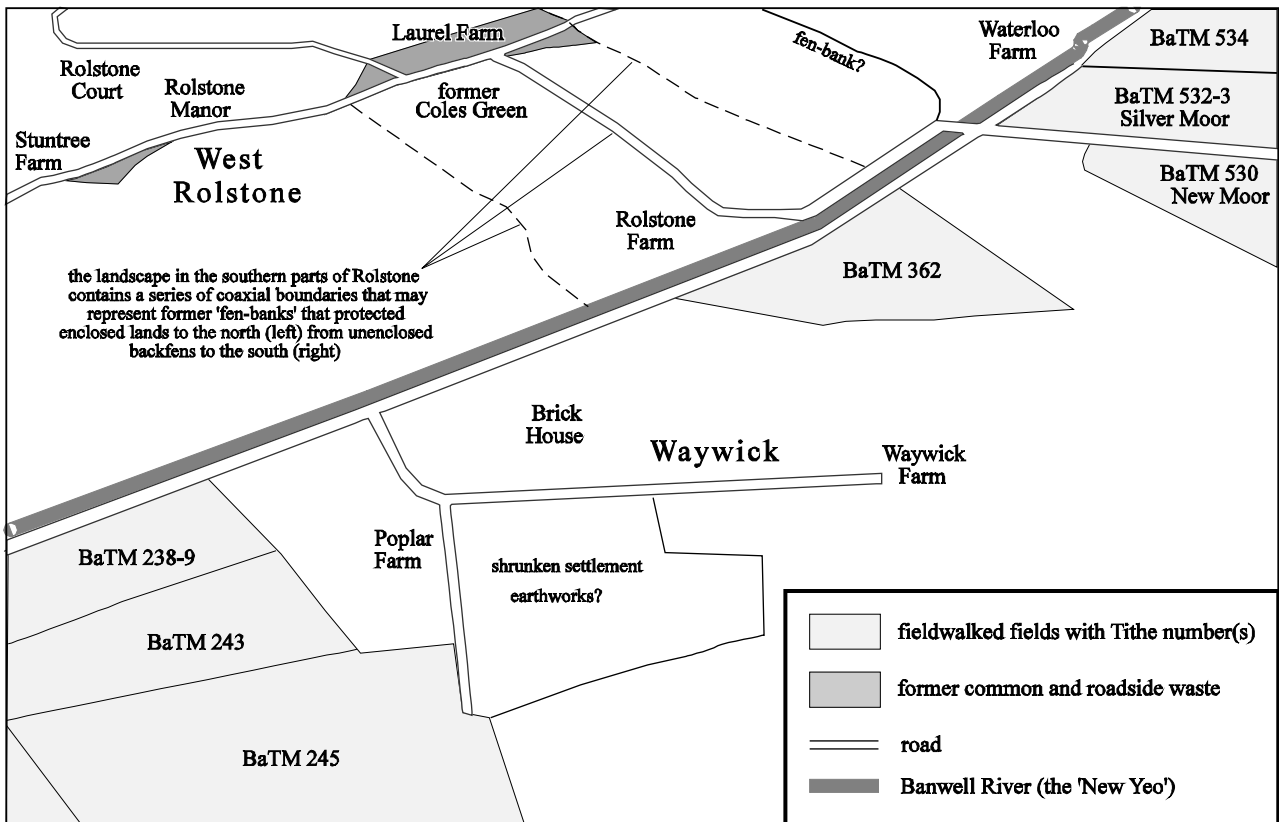


Figure 1.4 Aerial view of the loosely nucleated hamlet at Waywick in Banwell Marsh. Fieldwalking in adjacent fields suggests that the area was occupied from around the 12th century, while New Moor and Silver Moor were enclosed by the early 18th century.

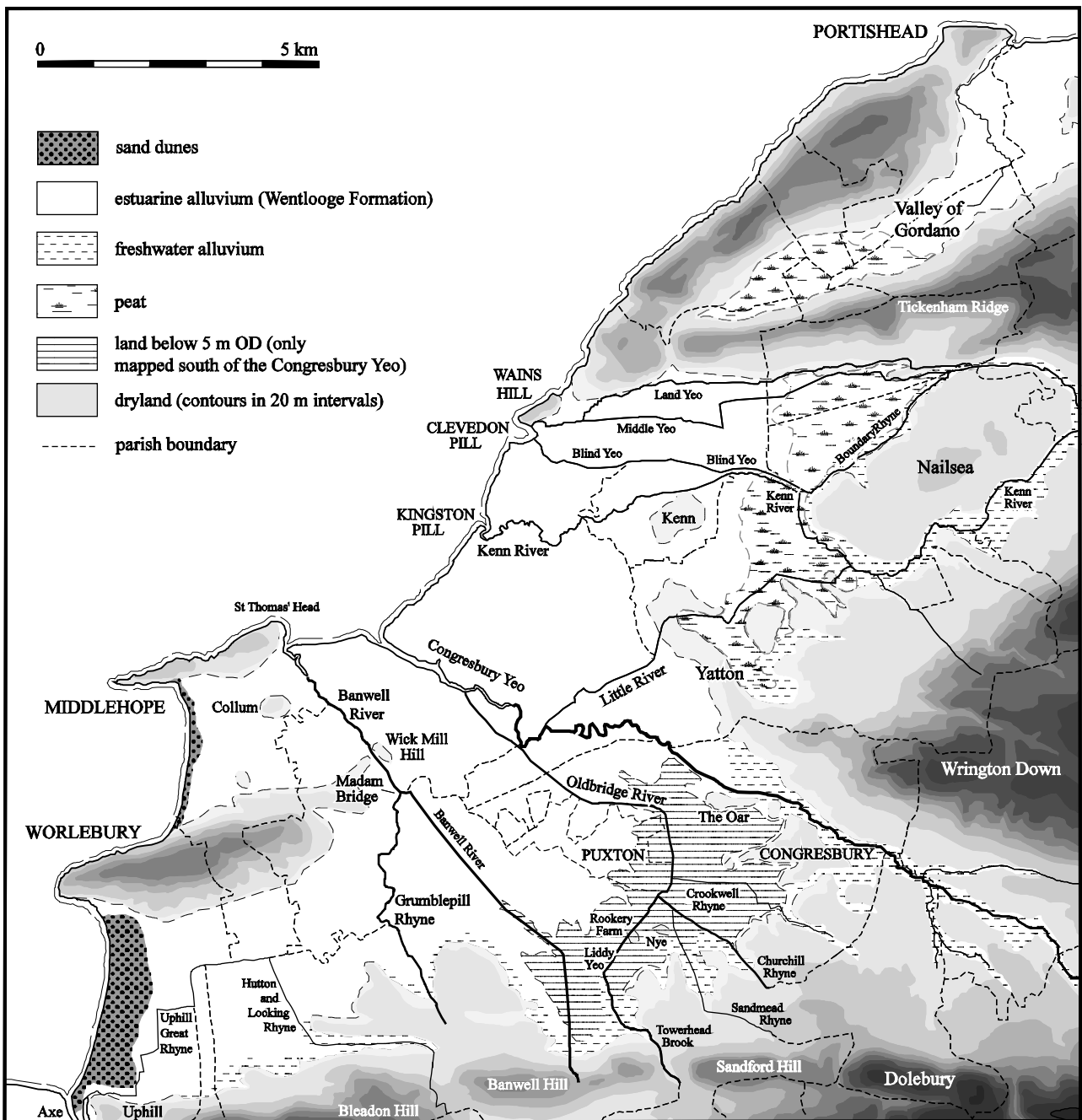


Figure 1.5 The topography, soils, and drainage of North West Somerset.

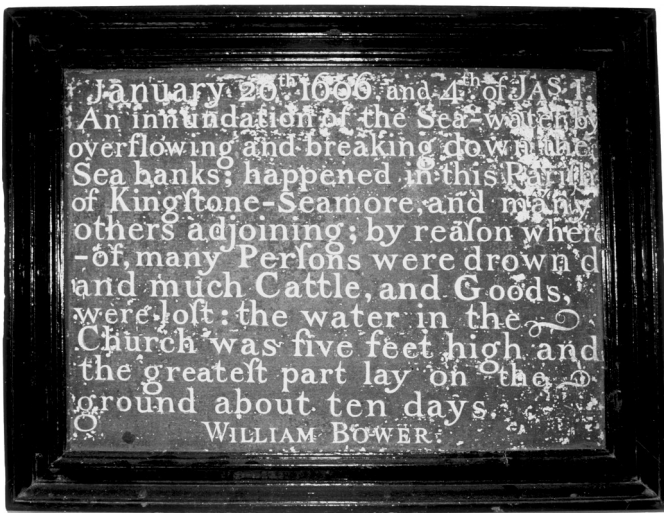


Figure 1.6 Wooden plaque in the porch of Kingston Seymour church commemorating the great flood of 20th January '1606' (1607 in our modern calendar).

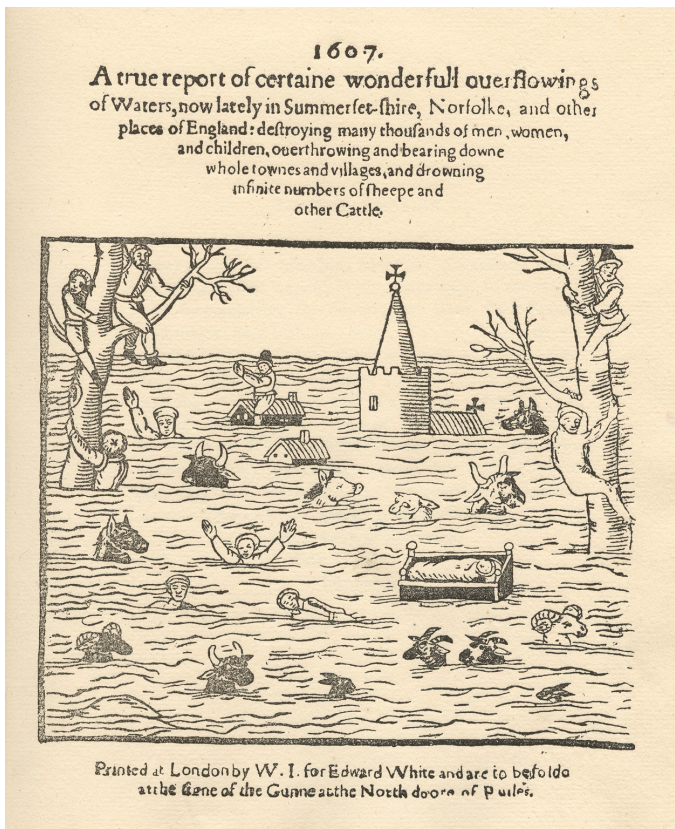


Figure 1.7 Engraving showing the 1607 flood from a contemporary account entitled 'A true report of certaine wonderfull overflowinges of waters, now lately in Somersetshire ...' (reproduced in Baker 1884). Note that the height to which the waters reached is greatly exaggerated, being far higher than recorded on plaques such as that shown in Fig 1.6.



Figure 1.8: Aerial view of the oval-shaped Church Field that forms the earliest focus for settlement in Puxton. Looking north across Congresbury Marsh, Hewish, and Kingston Seymour towards Clevedon on the coast.

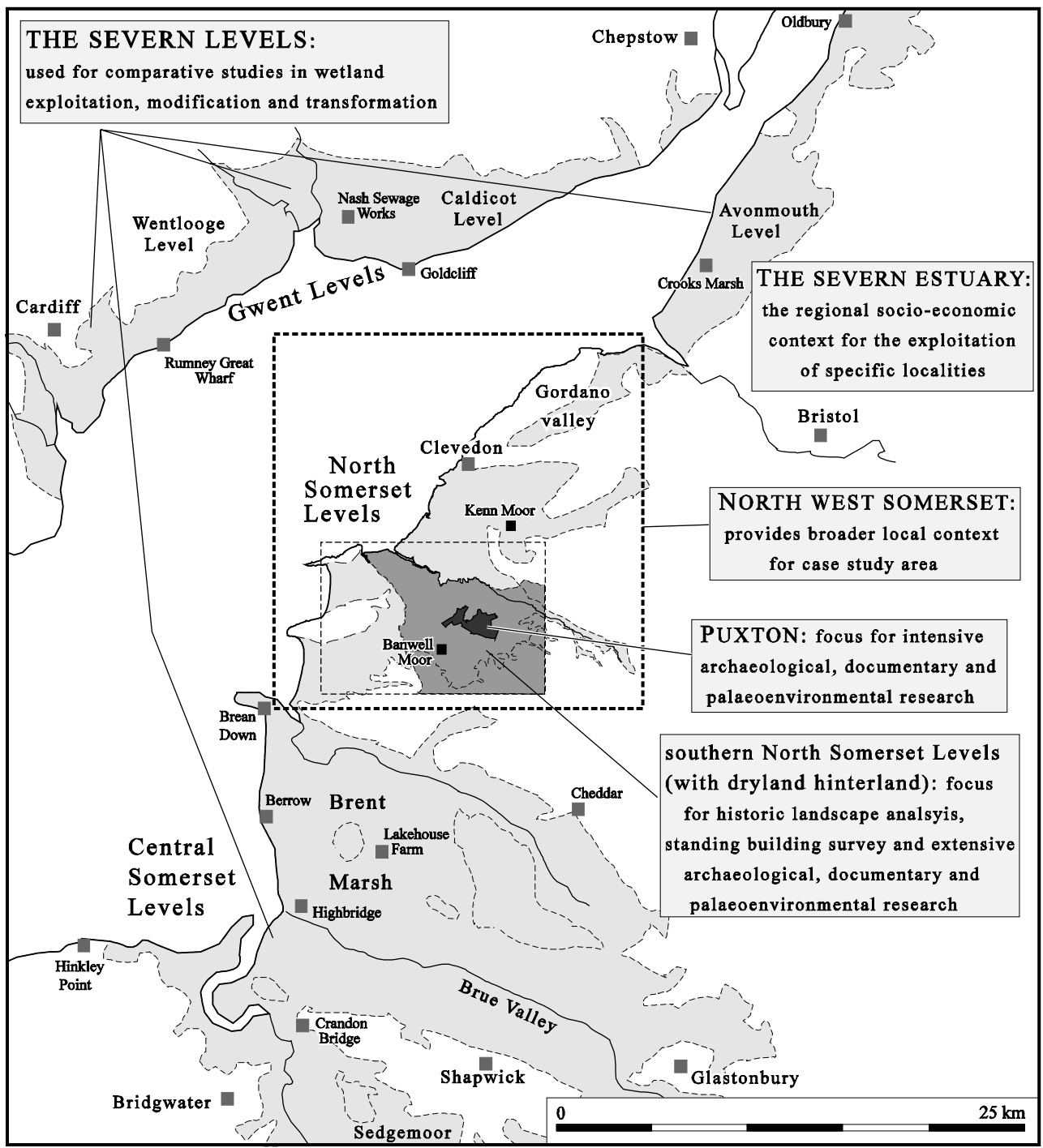


Figure 2.1 The series of nested study areas that provided data, and context, for the landscapes studied in the North Somerset Levels Project.



Figure 2.2 Extract of the de Wilstar map of Wick St Lawrence, 1738 (BRO 04480, ©Bristol Records Office). North is at the top. Tenements labelled C, G, H etc were held by Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, while those labelled Sir Sheppard and Sir Pritchard Bondfield has been sold off in the late 16th century.

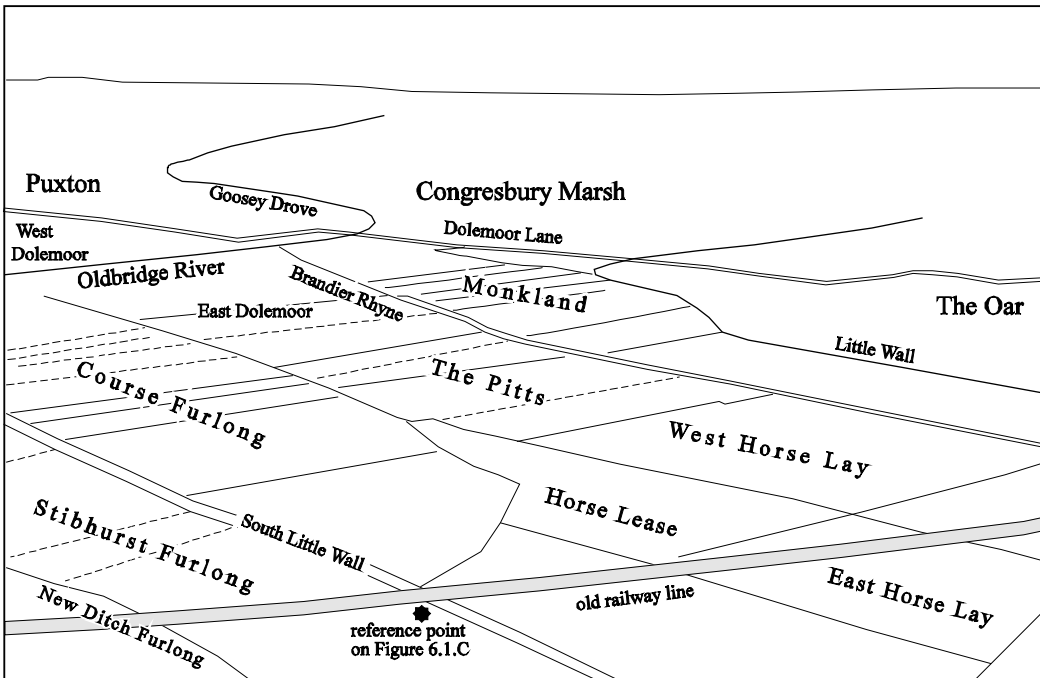


Figure 2.3 Aerial view of the former common fields west of Congresbury village. The carefully planned, coaxial, furlong boundaries still form the skeleton of this landscape, and many of the strips within this former common meadow are still preserved as field boundaries.

Linking documentary sources to the historic landscape

New and Silver Moors

In 1705 there is reference to a close of 16 acres called North Silver Moor (which equates with the acreages of fields 532 and 533, both called Silver Moor, on the Tithe map) and South Silver Moors (field 526 on the Tithe map). To the west of Silver Moors lay New Moors which in 1731 was a single close of 29 acres (which can be identified in the Tithe Survey as four four fields of the same name whose total acreage is 27a 2r 22p) (WCL 10189). Clearly, the western part of Banwell Moor had been enclosed by that date, albeit in a rudimentary fashion, and the large closes so created were only later sub-divided into the fields of today.



West Rolstone

this relatively sinuous boundary is parallel to those to the north and south, suggesting that it may have been a furlong boundary within a common meadow, or a former fen-bank

these boundaries are very straight, especially compared to the sinuous boundaries to the north and south, suggesting they are later: they may have been created following the enclosure of a common meadow

the southern boundary of this block of fields is noticeably sinuous and probably represents a 'fen-bank' dividing the drained agricultural land to the north from the open moors to the south

the pattern of 'gripes' (spade-dug gullies cut into the surface of fields) is very different in this area, which is bounded to the south by a sinuous lane that separates these relatively irregularly shaped fields, with sinuous or curving boundaries, from the straight-sided and clearly later fields further south

later Romano-British relict landscape

palaeochannel (former saltmarsh creek)

0 200 m

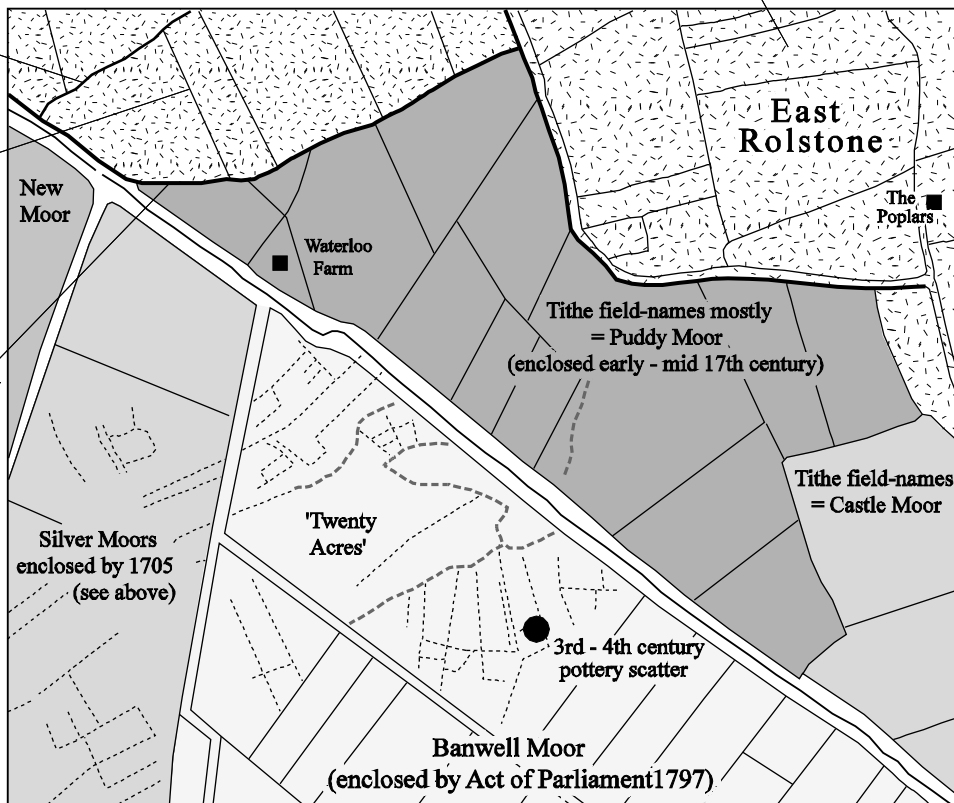
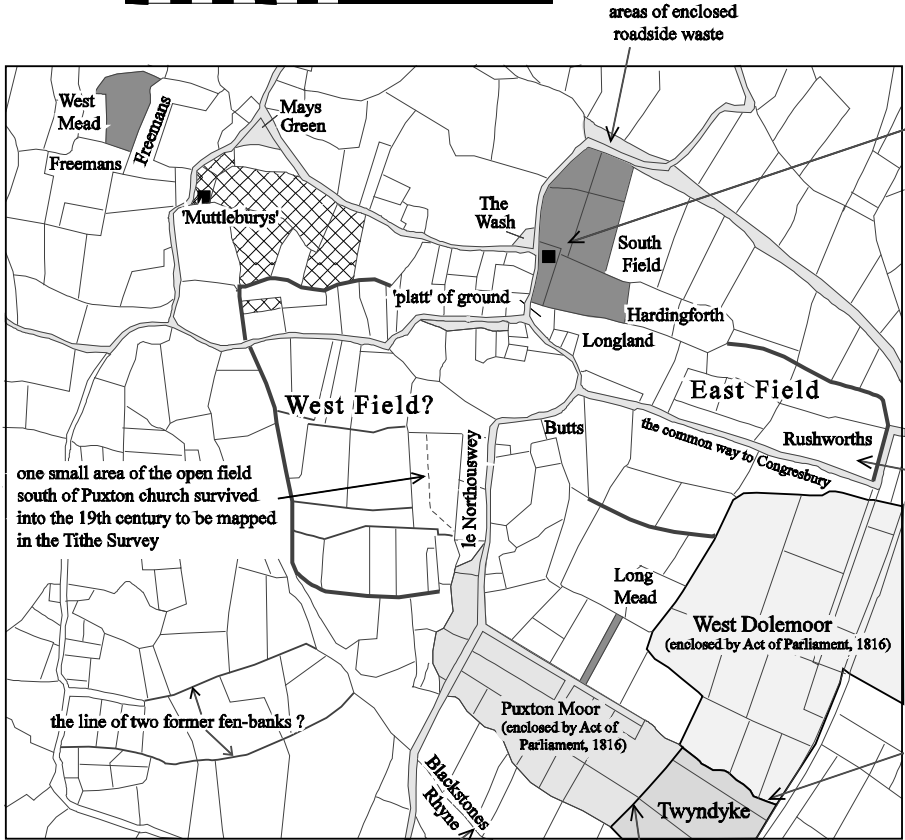


Figure 2.4 Aerial view and interpretation of the north west corner of Banwell Moor (including 'Twenty Acres'), with Puddy Moors to the north and Silver Moor to the west. The integration of documentary sources and fieldwalking with historic landscape analysis allows the sequence of enclosure in this area to be worked out (aerial photograph: © National Monuments Record RAF/3G/TUD/UK/21 fr:5096, January 1946). For survey and excavation of the late Romano-British relict landscape see Rippon 2000b.



Linking documentary sources to the historic landscape

0 1 km



The Puxton Glebe Terrier, 1636

'We present five severall grounds near adjoining to the Parsonage House in the north and east sides thereof commonly called by the names of PREISTS LEAZE conteyning by estimation 15 acres be it more or less and being bounded on the West and North by the highway, on the east side with two peices of ground called by the name of SOUTHFIELD now in the tenure or occupation of THOS INMAN and the other part on the East side with a peice of ground commonly called HARDINGFORTH belonging to a tenement that lately was in the tenure of JOHN HORT And on the south side bounded with certaine groundes called LONGLAND lately in the tenure of JOHN HAINE and pte of it bounded with a PLATT of Ground lately in the tenure of JOHN BURGES' (BRO DC/E/25/2)

'Rushworthis', lying to the east of the furlong of Thomas Crossman called Elleneacris in the East Field, and to the north of the common way to Congressbury was granted to Merton College in 1468 (BL MC 1204-35)

In 1494 the court rolls record that John Hayman and Adam Stephens damaged the Lord's 'ward' [fen-bank and ditch] between Dolemore and Twyndyke that was to be repaired on pain of 40d (BL RAWL B317).

In 1560 John Herdiche broke certain banks so the stream over ran Blackstone Wall (WRO 2667/13/452)

In 1568 John Cooke was ordered to repair the bank and ditch between Twyndyke and the Common (SRO DD/WY/W/CR 46/1)

Figure 2.5 Aerial view and interpretation of Puxton and the Dolemoors with documented medieval features identified through later sources such as field and place-names. Note how areas of

enclosed former roadside waste can be identified in the field boundary pattern (aerial photograph:
 © National Monuments Record RAF/58/1354 fr:0053, February 1954).

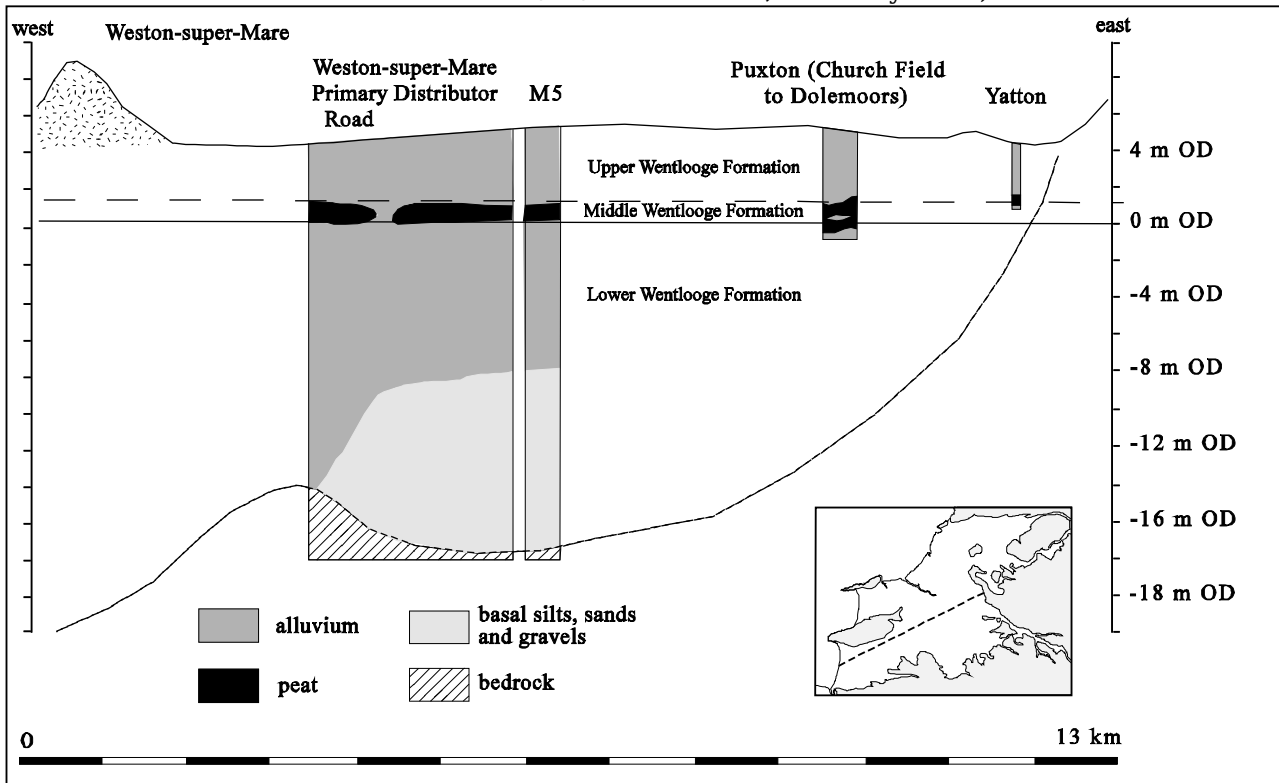


Figure 3.1 Cross section through the alluvial and peat sequence that makes up the North Somerset Levels based on coring at Puxton, unpublished borehole logs along the line of the M5 motorway and Weston-super-Mare Primary Distributor Road (in the Highways Department of the former Avon County Council), and Murray and Hawkins 1976.

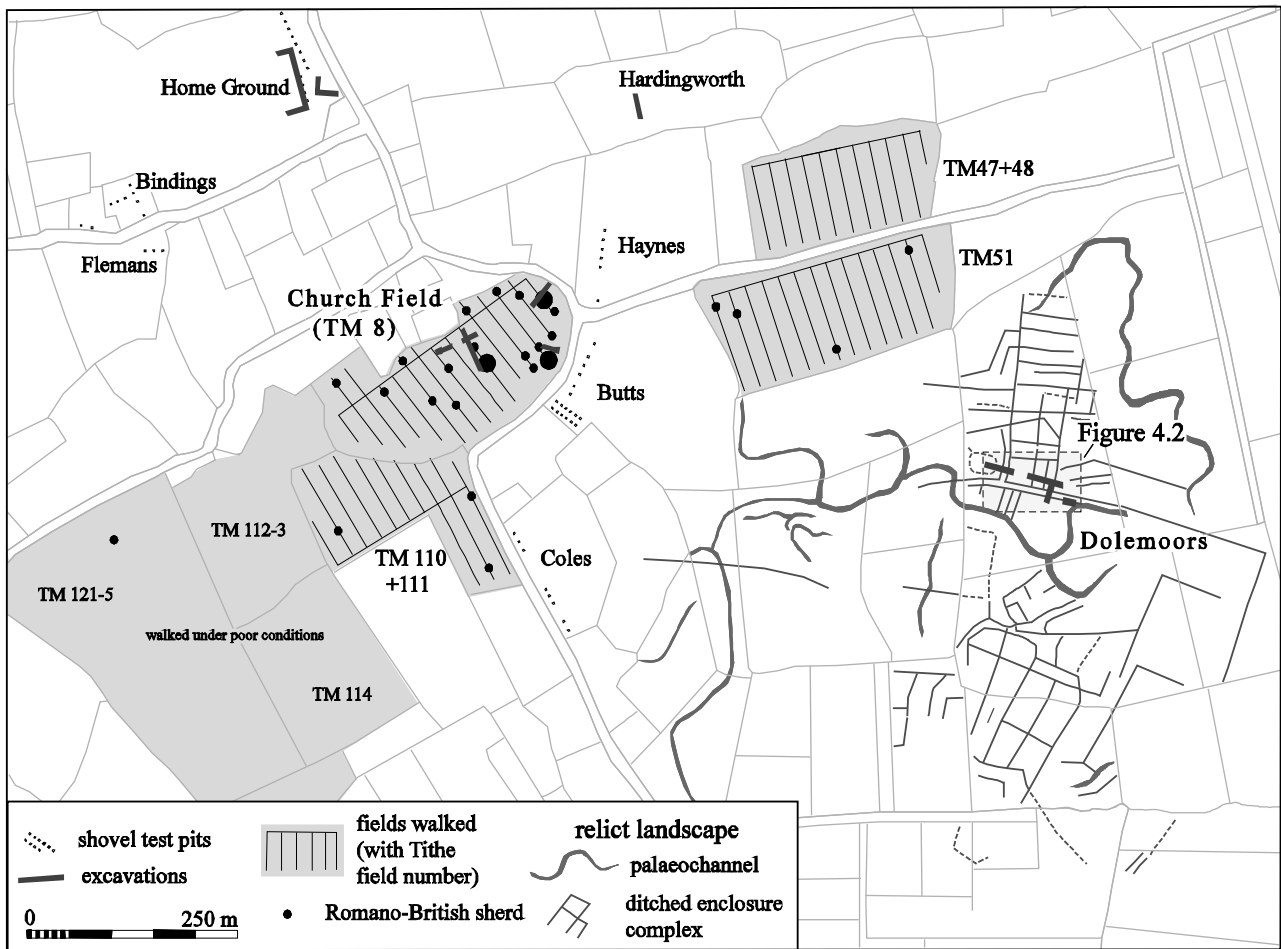


Figure 4.1 Romano-British archaeology at Puxton: the earthwork relict landscape on the Dolemoors (transcribed from air photographs in the National Monuments Record), and the location of fieldwalking, shovel test pits, and excavations (for location see Fig 5.1).

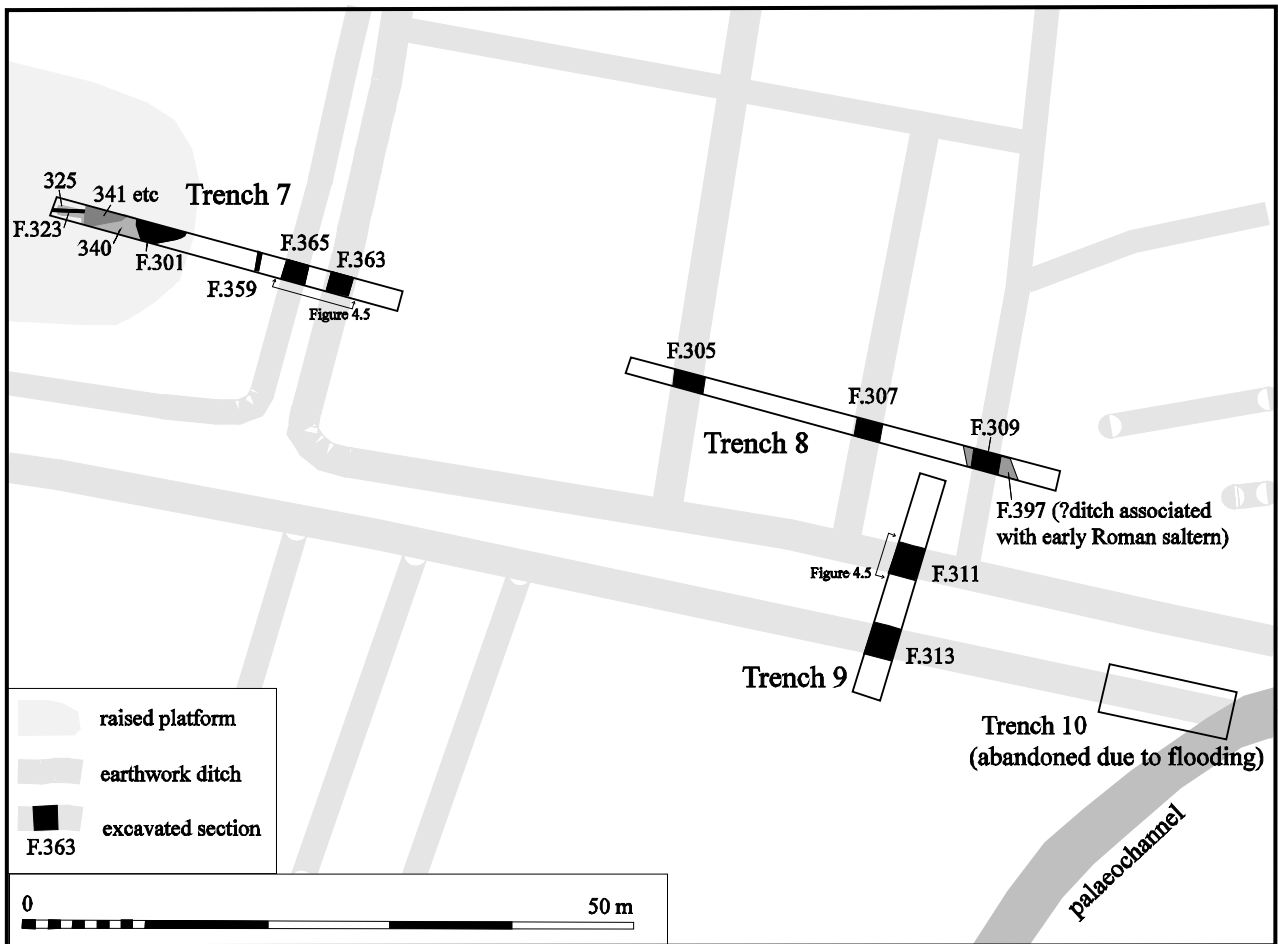


Figure 4.2 Trenches 7 – 10 in the Dolemoors.

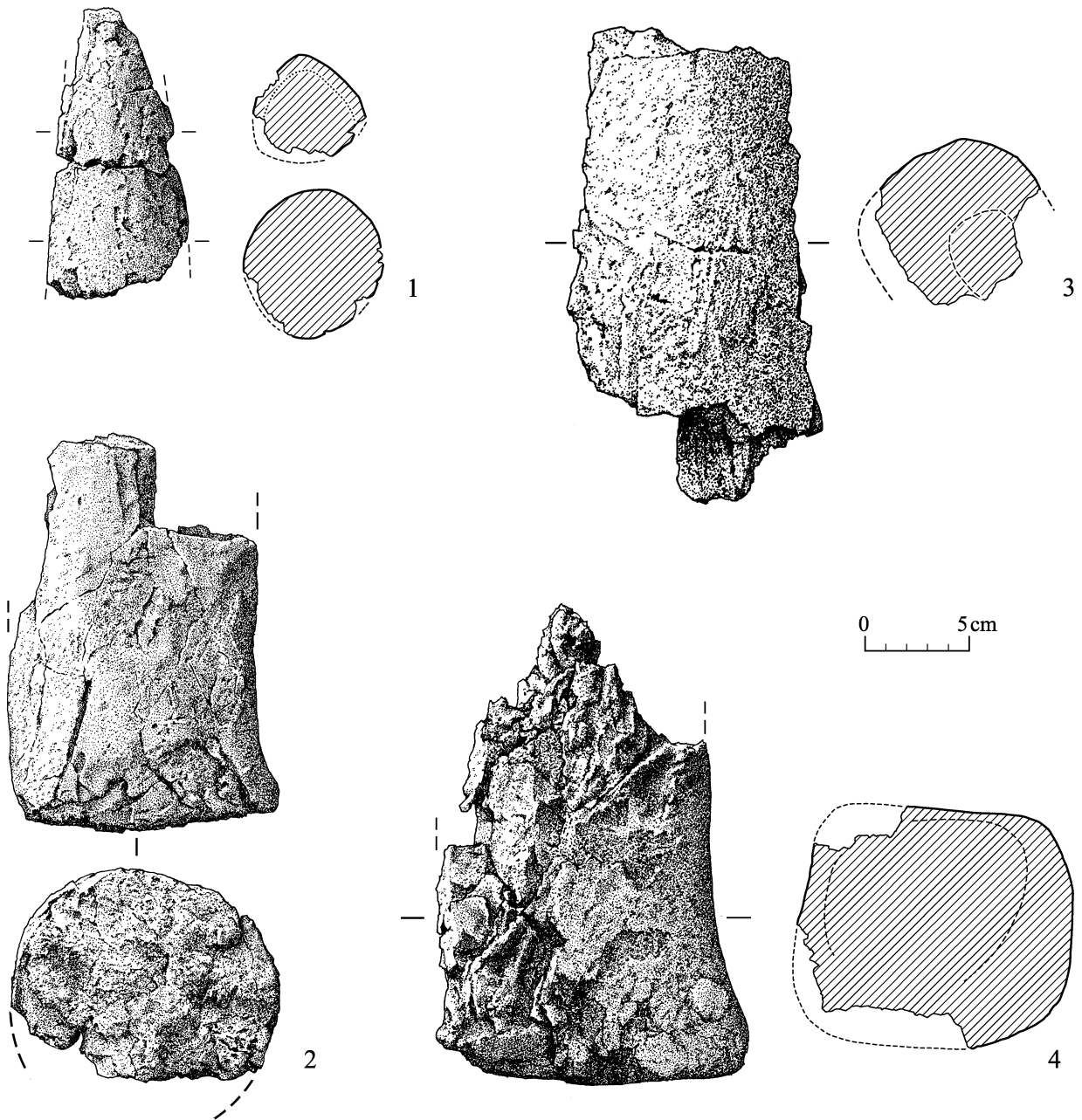


Figure 4.3 Briquetage/saltern debris (drawing by Mike Rouillard).



Figure 4.4 Puxton Dolemoors: view looking east along Trenches 7 (foreground) and 8 (background), with Trenches 9 and 10 top right. Looking towards the valley of the Congresbury Yeo on the skyline, with Dolebury Warren to the south (right) and Wrington Down to the north (left) (see Fig 1.5).

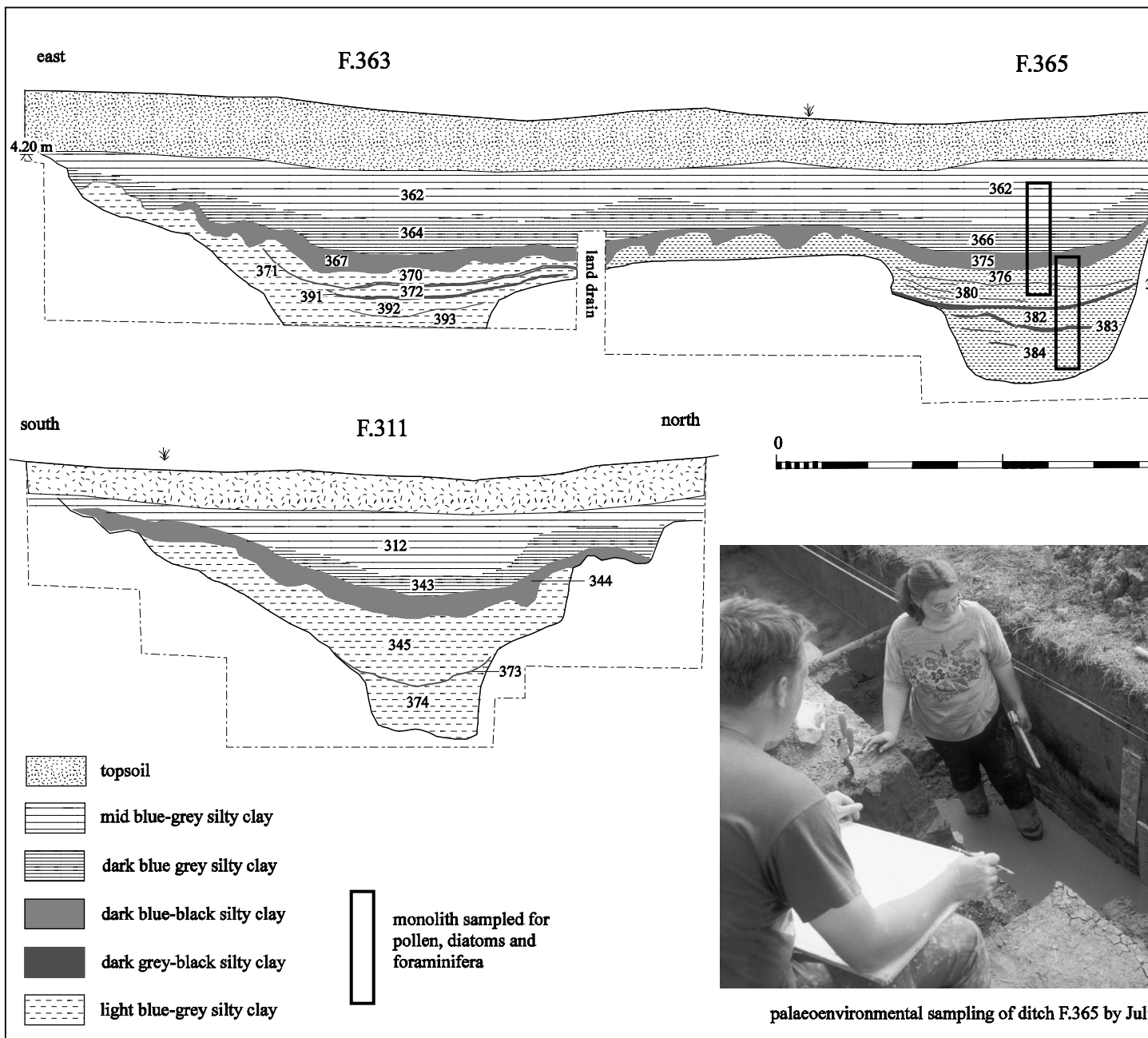


Figure 4.5 Sections of F.363, F.365 (and photo), and F.311 (for locations see Fig 4.2).

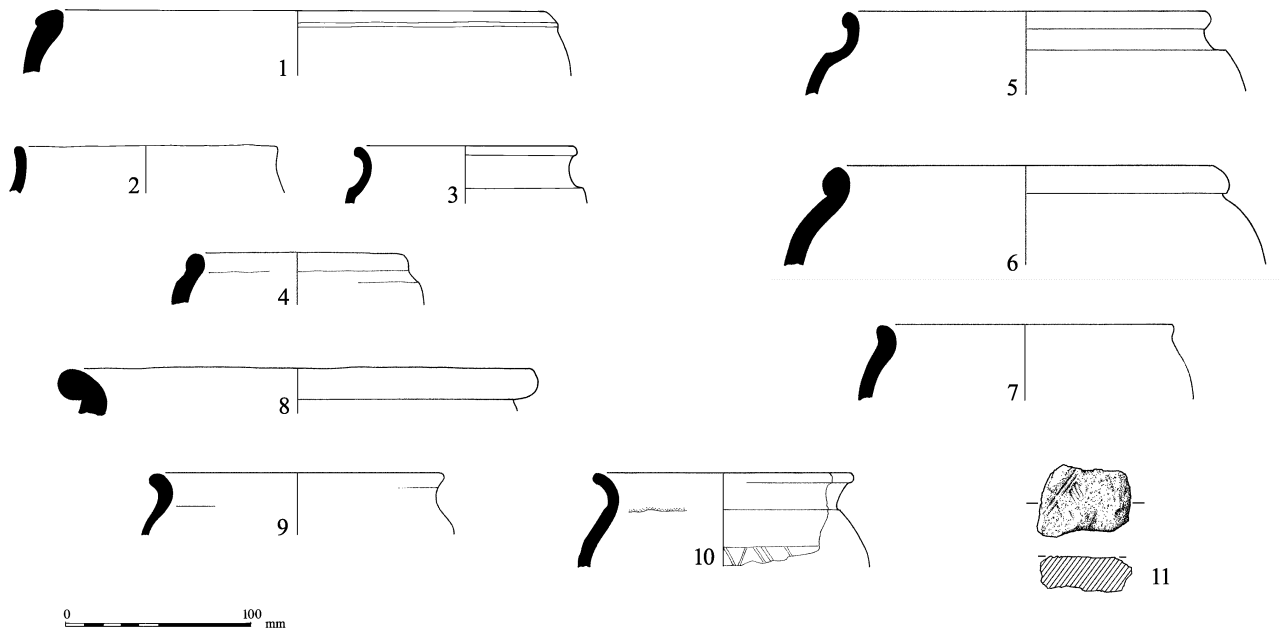


Figure 4.6 Romano-British pottery from Dolemoor (nos 1–10, drawing by Jane Timby), and fragment of comb decorated box flue tile from fieldwalking in Church Field (drawing by Mike Rouillard).

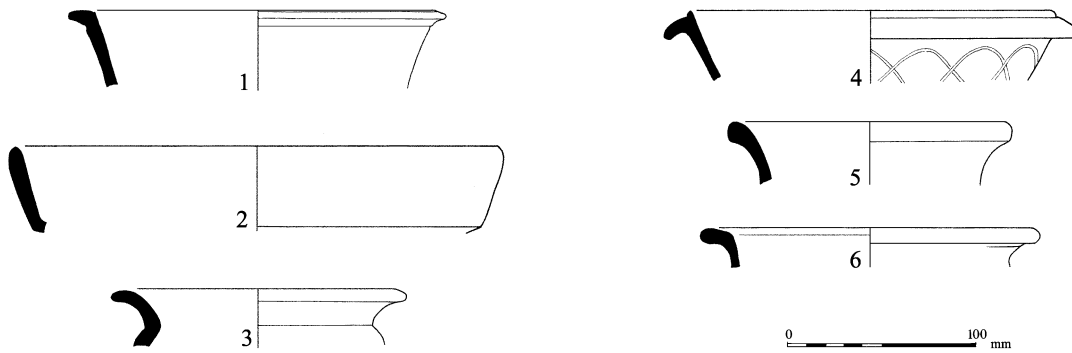


Figure 4.7 Romano-British pottery from 'Twenty Acres' in the north west corner of Banwell Moor (for location see Fig 2.4) (drawing by Jane Timby).

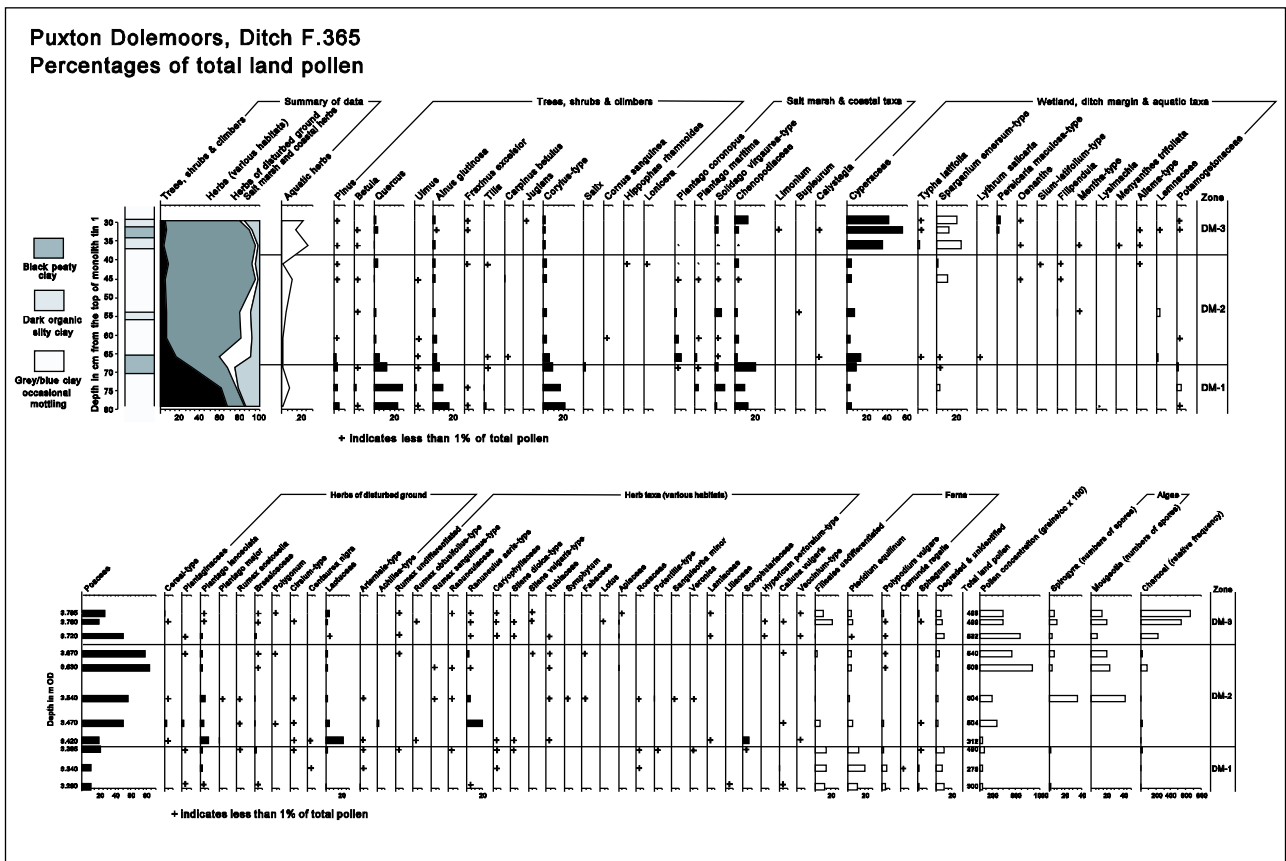


Figure 4.8 Pollen diagram for F.365 (drawing by Heather Tinsley).

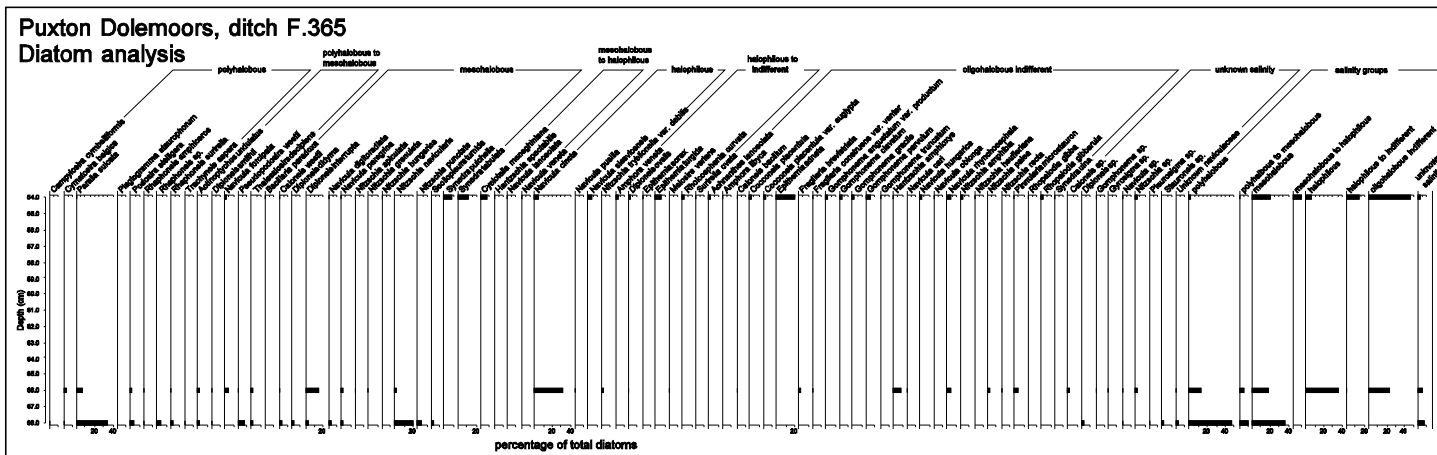


Figure 4.9 Diatom diagram for F.365 (drawing by Nigel Cameron).

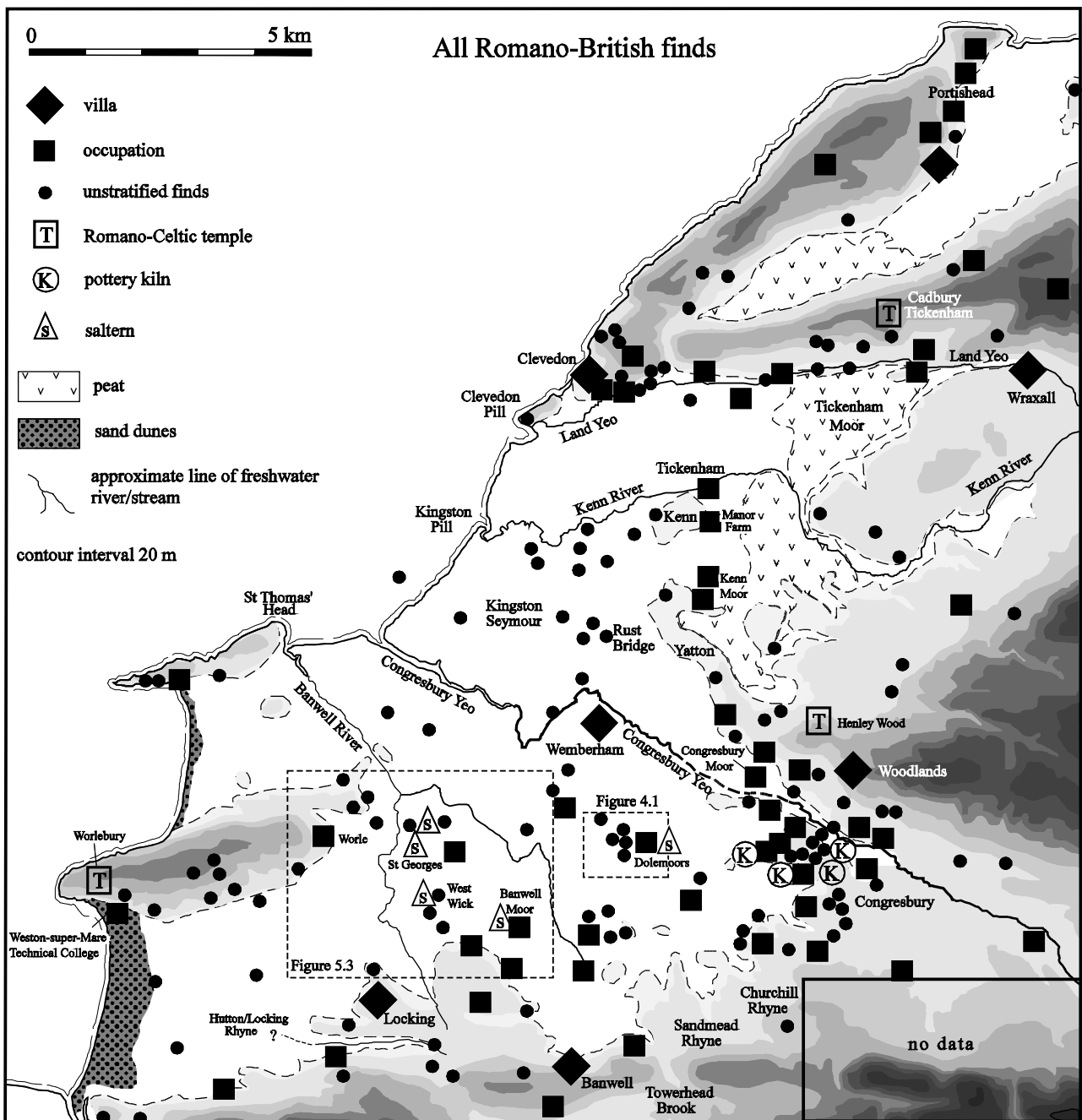


Figure 5.1 The Romano-British archaeology of North West Somerset based (based on the North Somerset SMR). For location see Figure 2.1.

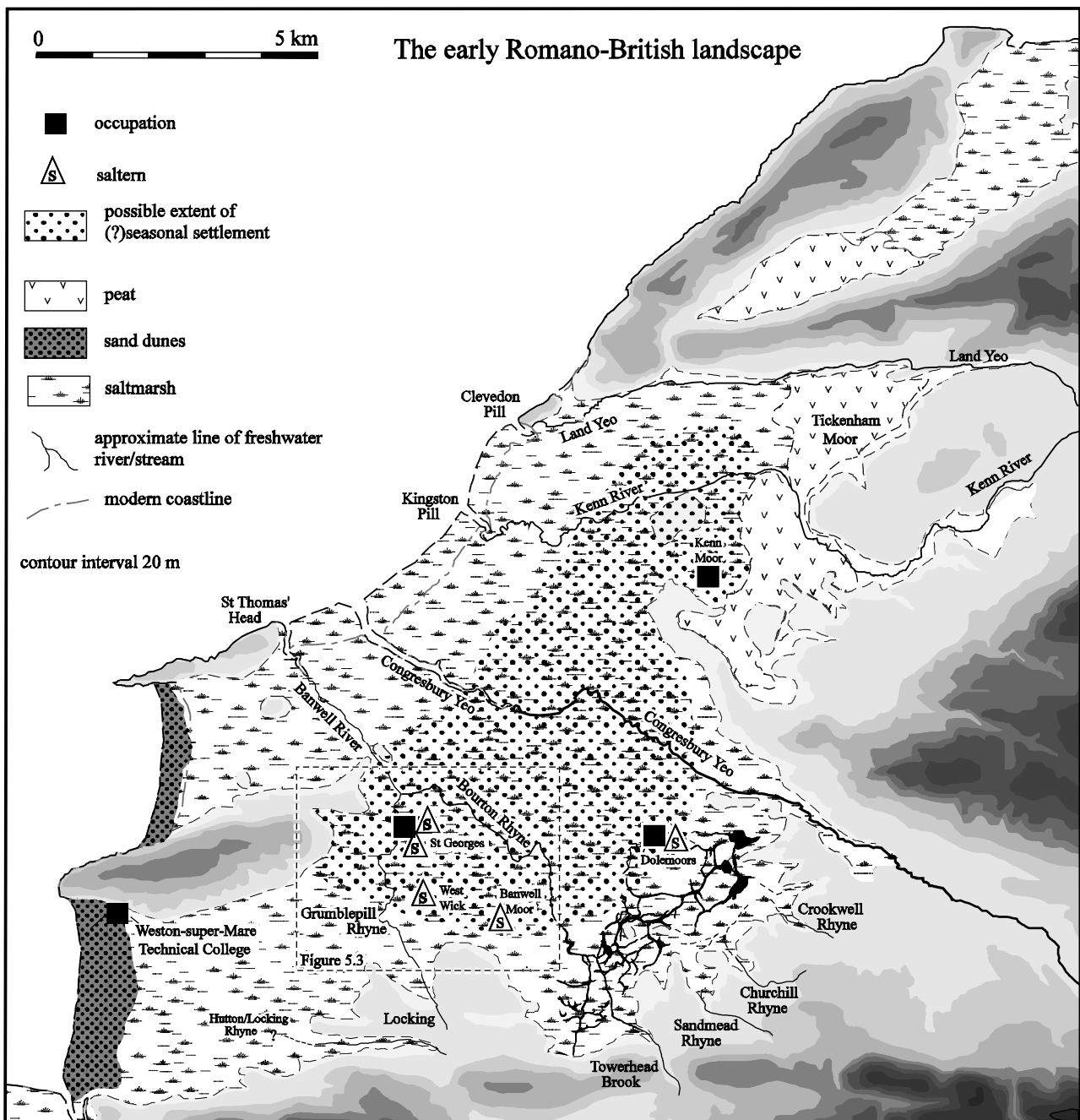


Figure 5.2 A possible reconstruction of the Early Romano-British landscape of North West Somerset showing known sites and the probable extent of settlement avoiding the most frequently flooded coastal zone, and poorly drained areas behind the sand dunes. Earthworks of an extensive relict creek system in the low-lying backfens in the south east corner of the Levels probably dates to this period, but across the rest of the Levels is buried under later alluvium.

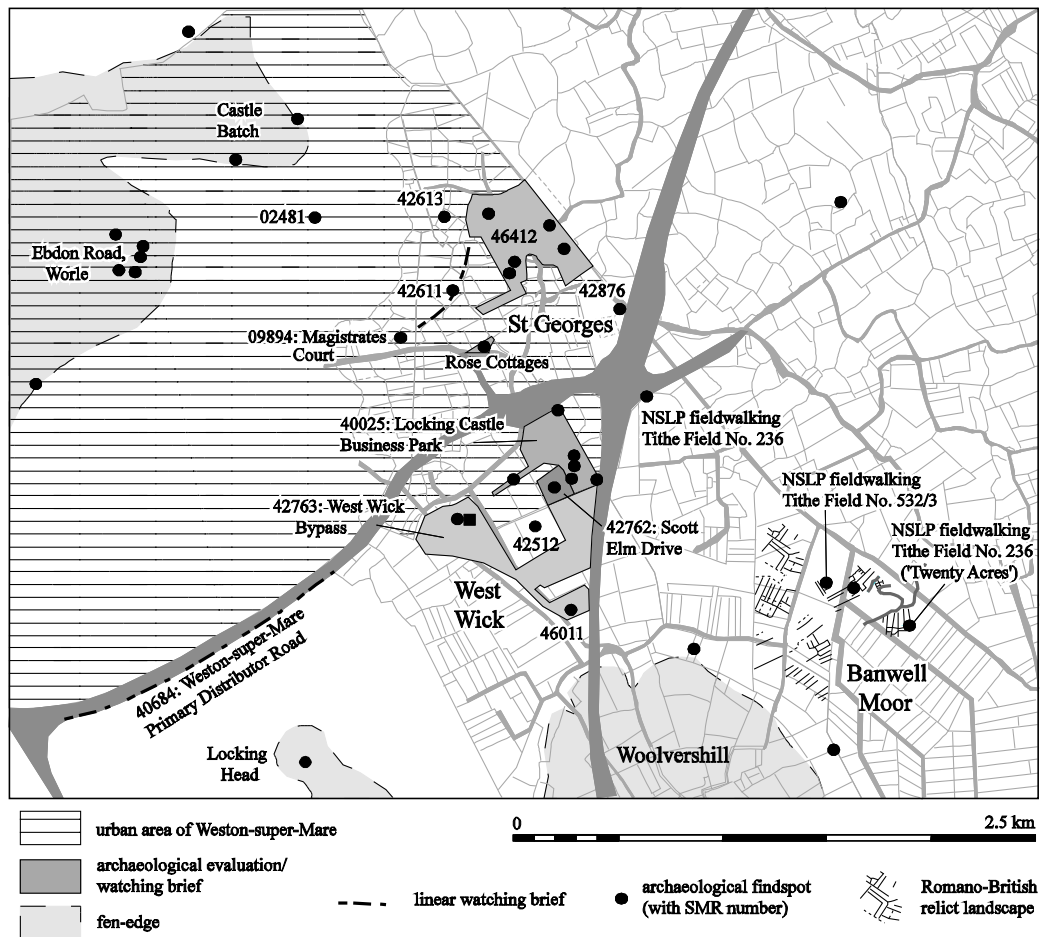


Figure 5.3 Recent PPG16 related work around West Wick and St Georges and results of survey work carried out as part of the North Somerset Levels Project on Banwell Moor (based on the North Somerset SMR, and unpublished reports by the Avon Archaeological Unit and Cotswold Archaeology referred to in the text). For location see Figure 5.1.

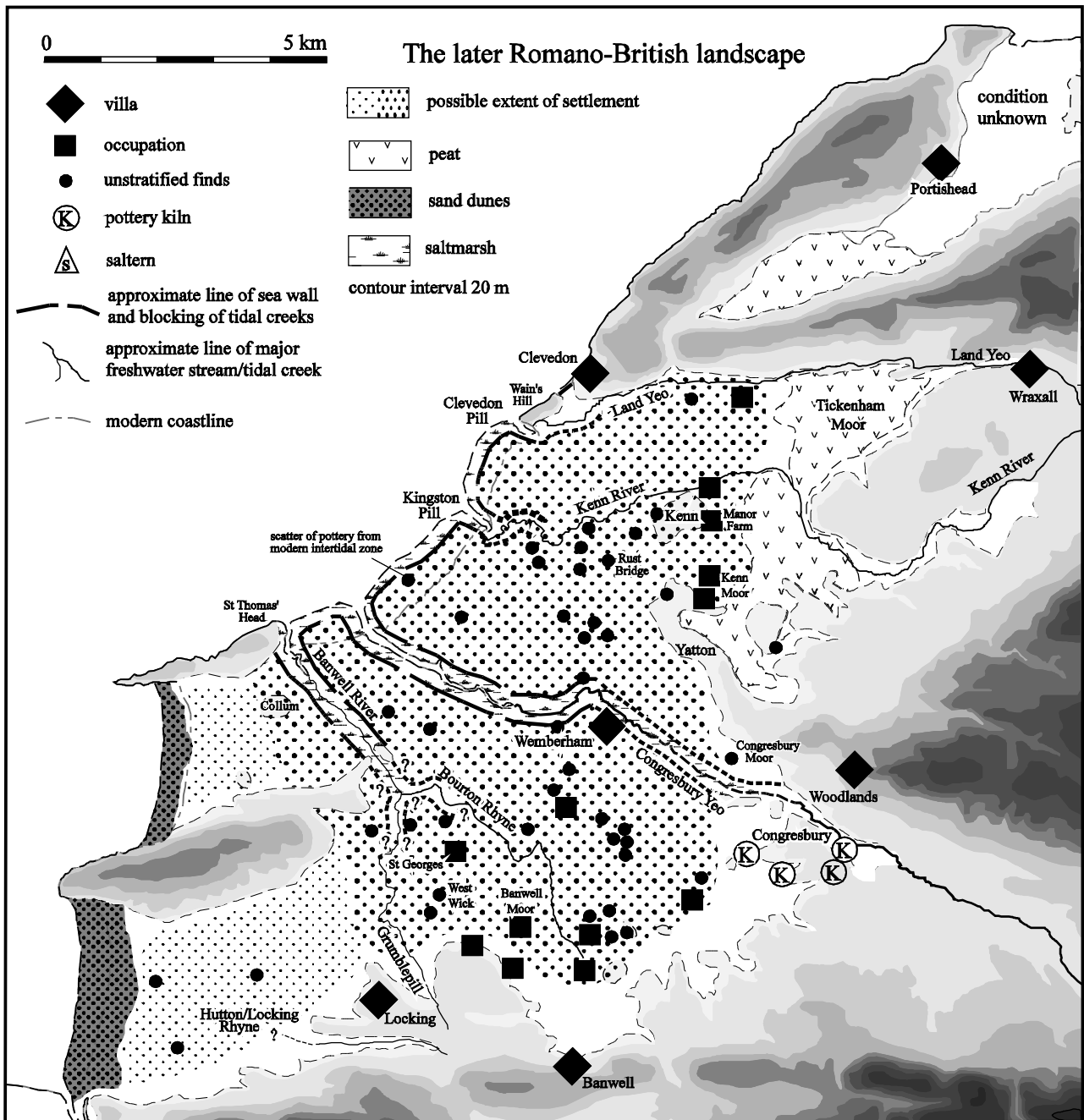


Figure 5.4 A possible reconstruction of the later Romano-British landscape of North West Somerset. The exact location of the sea walls is unknown.



Figure 5.5 The bridge over Grange Pill in the high saltmarshes of Woolaston, Gloucestershire, that may have had its origins as a dam and sluice analogous to those used in the Roman period on reclaimed marshlands such as the North Somerset Levels.

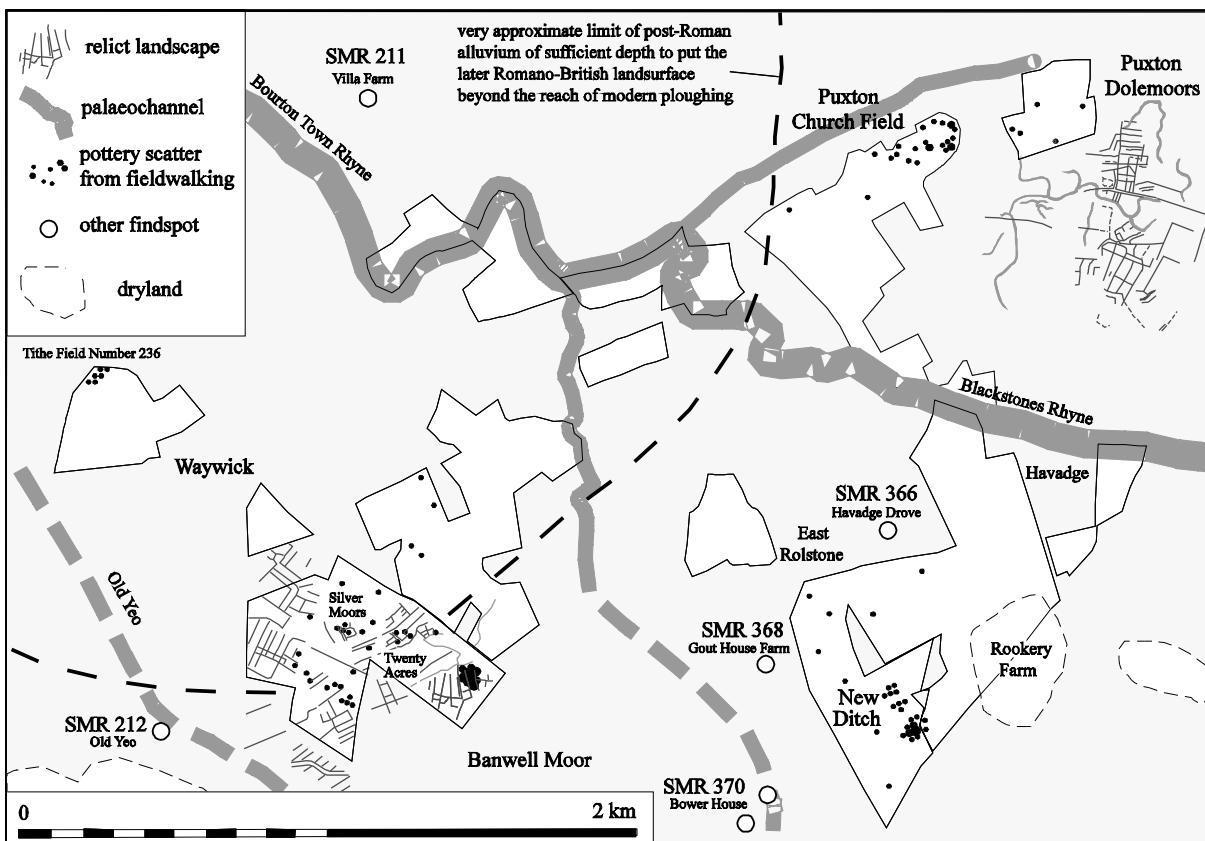


Figure 5.6 Romano-British material from the fieldwalking survey around Puxton, Rolstone, and Waywick. Note that the scarcity of material from the northern and western areas may be due to the greater depth of post Roman alluvium. The results from Puxton and Havadge, where the

Roman landscape is within reach of modern ploughing, suggests areas of around half a kilometre around each settlement was manured, with areas of pasture in between.

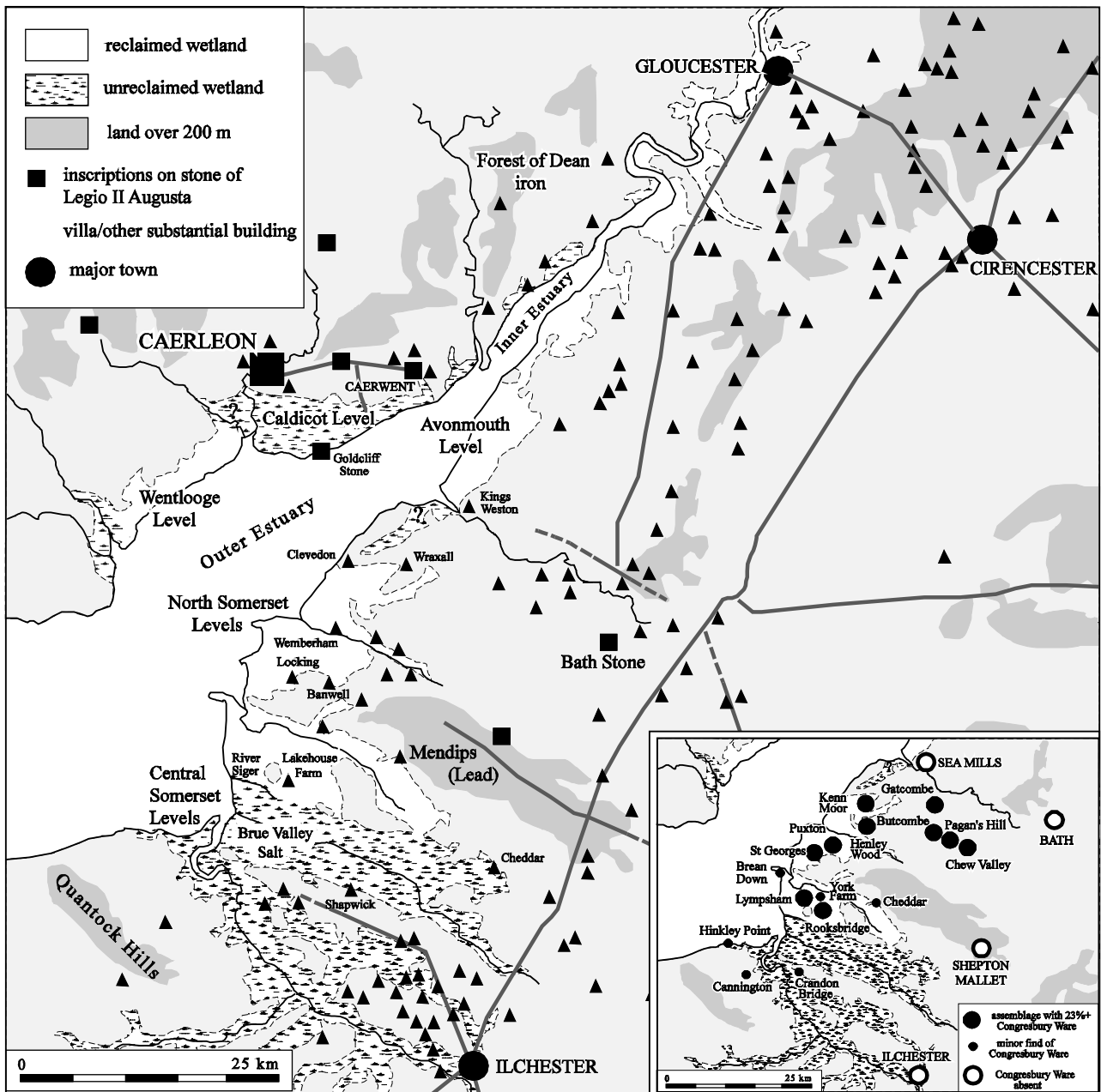


Figure 5.7 The context of later Romano-British reclamation (with distribution of Congresbury Ware inset). The distribution of villas and other substantial buildings based on information in the Historic Environment Records of Gloucestershire, South Gloucestershire, Bristol, Bath and North East Somerset, North Somerset, Somerset, and Wiltshire (collected by Chris Webster as part of the English Heritage sponsored South West Archaeological Research Framework).

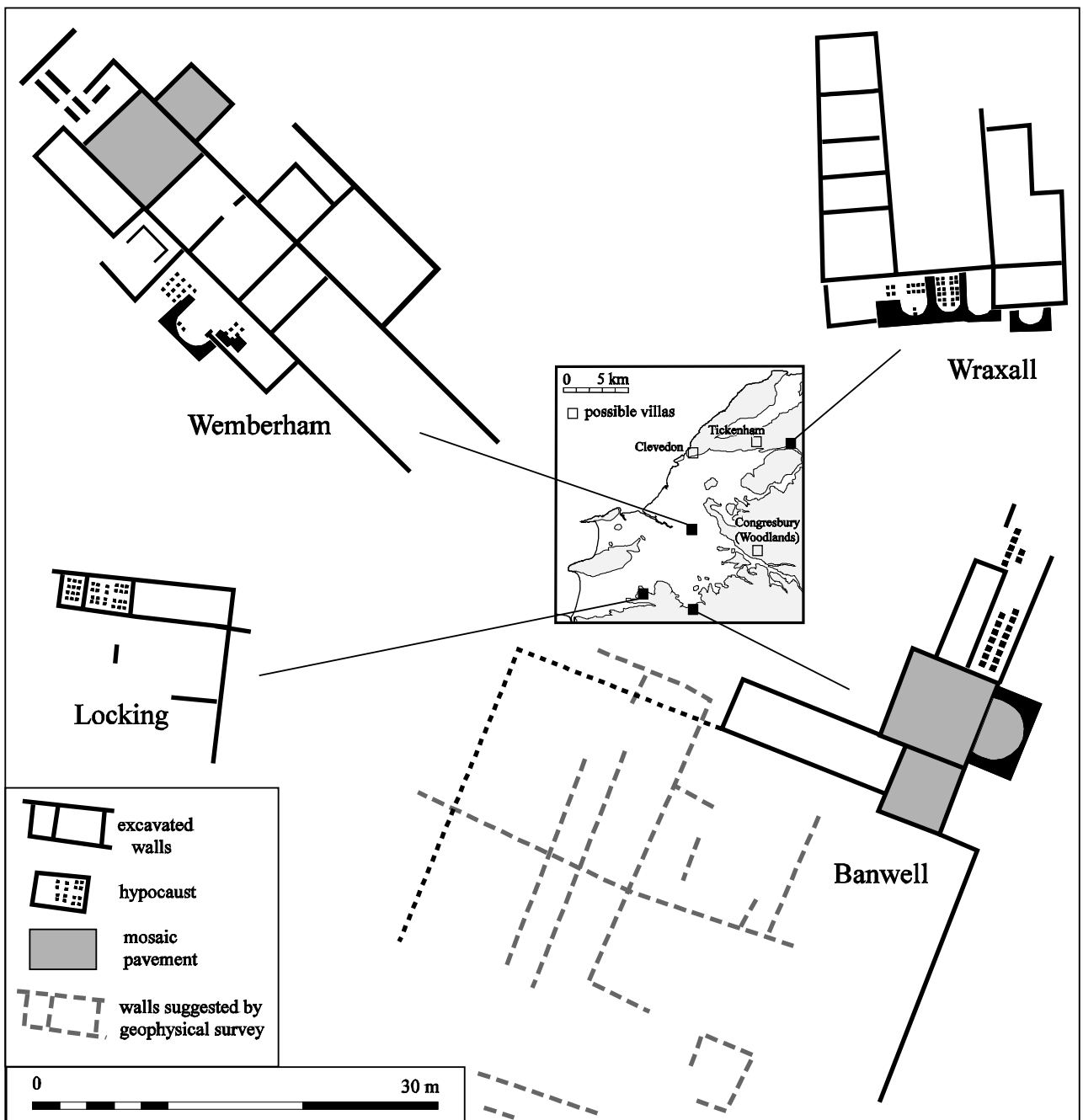


Figure 5.8 Comparative plans of excavated Romano-British villas in North West Somerset (after Reade 1885 and Scarth 1885 (Wemberham); Sykes and Brown 1960/1 (Wraxall); Linnington and Rogers c.1961 (Locking); Rendell 1986/7 and Gait 2001 (Banwell)).

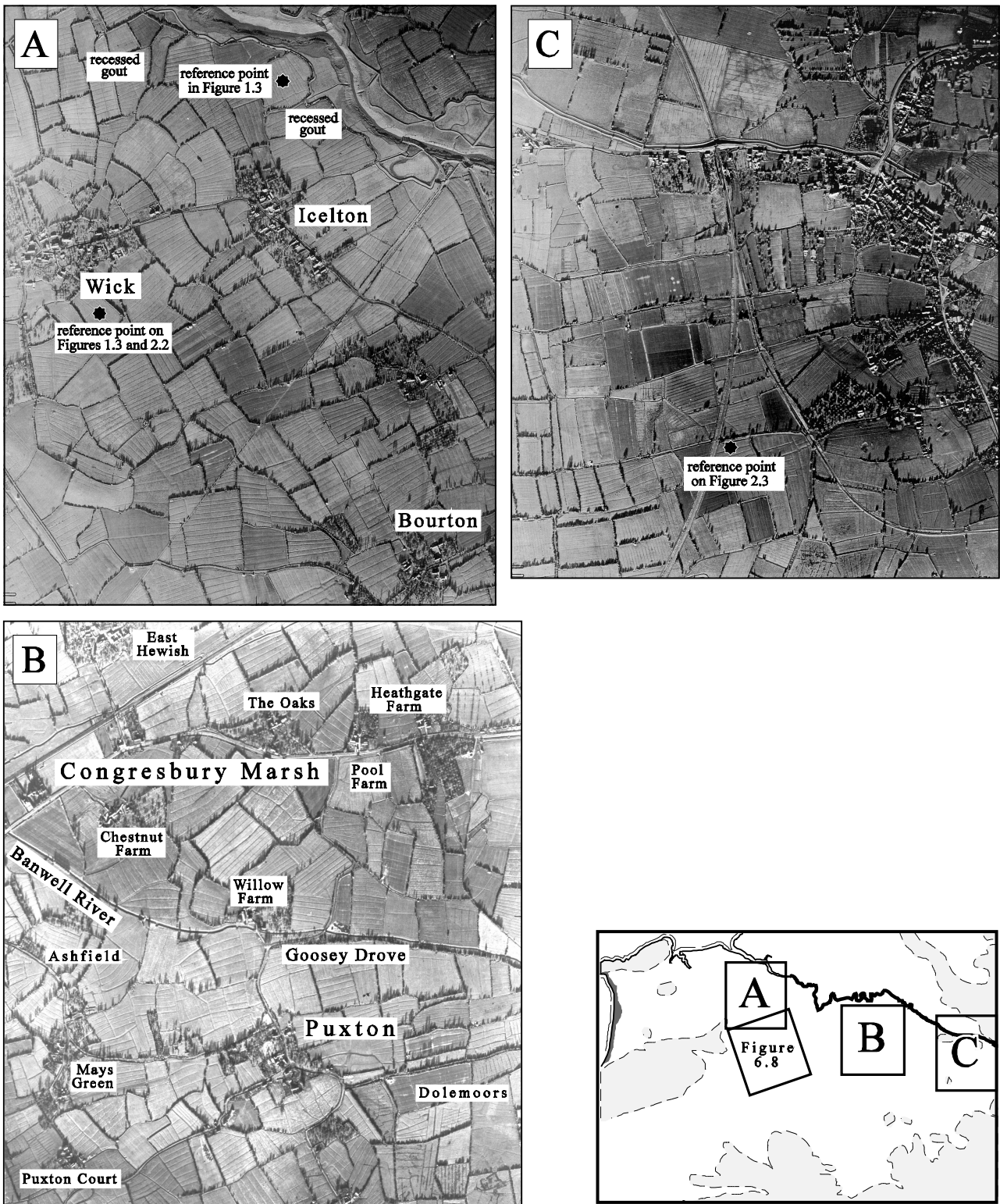


Figure 6.1 Contrasting historic landscapes of Wick (a series of small tightly nucleated hamlets), Puxton (a mixture of hamlets and isolated farmsteads) and Congressbury (isolated farmsteads on Congressbury Marsh, and a substantial nucleated village on the fen-edge to the east of a substantial common meadow: and see Fig 2.3) (aerial photographs © National Monuments Record RAF/CPE/UK/1869, December 1946, photo A: fr 4148, B: fr:3155; C: fr 4265).

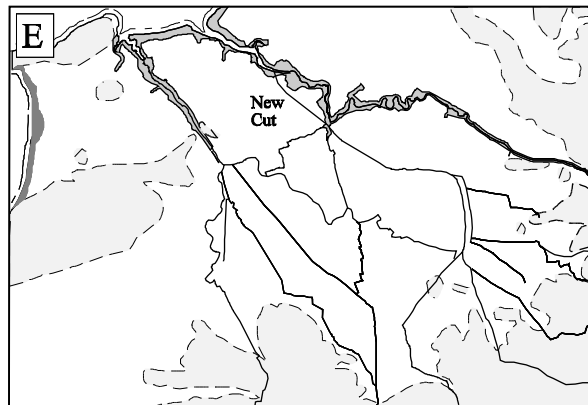
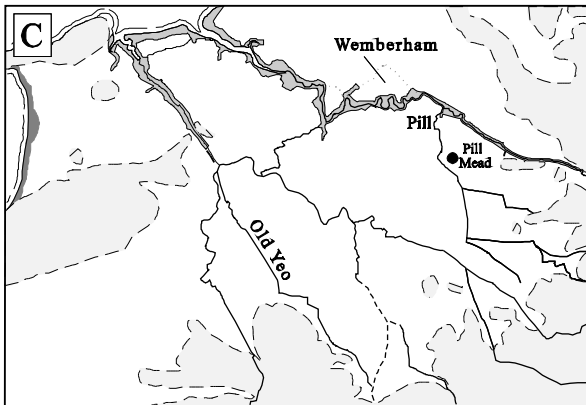
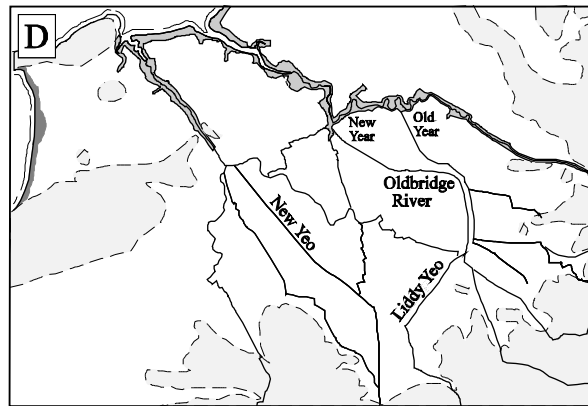
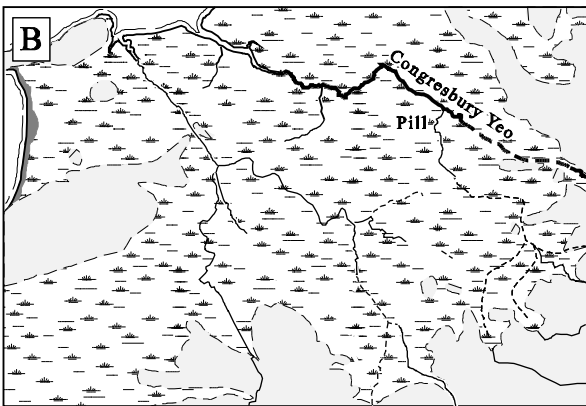
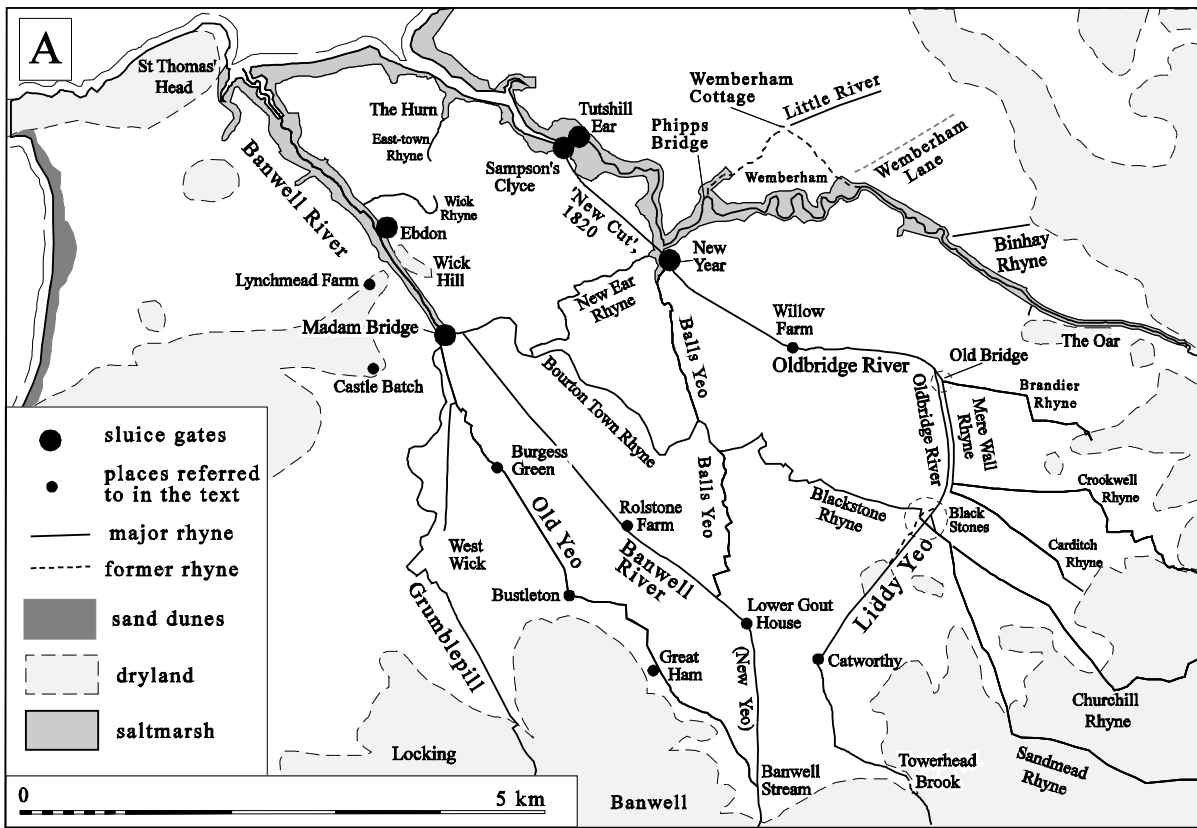


Figure 6.2 The drainage system in the southern part of the North Somerset Levels.
 A: the rhyne as recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch maps of the 1880s.
 B: the conjectural natural drainage system in the early medieval period
 C-E: development of the artificial system of rhyne showing how the outfall of the Sandmead and Churchill Rhyne (and later the Oldbridge River) was progressively shifted down the Congressbury Yeo from Pill, to what must have been the 'Old Year at East Hewish, then to the New Year at West Hewish (by 1521), and ultimately Sampson's Clyce (in 1820).



Figure 6.3 The Oldbridge River and Goosey Drive (to the left) at Old Bridge (from ST 4160 6365 looking west towards Willow Farm; for location see Fig 6.2).

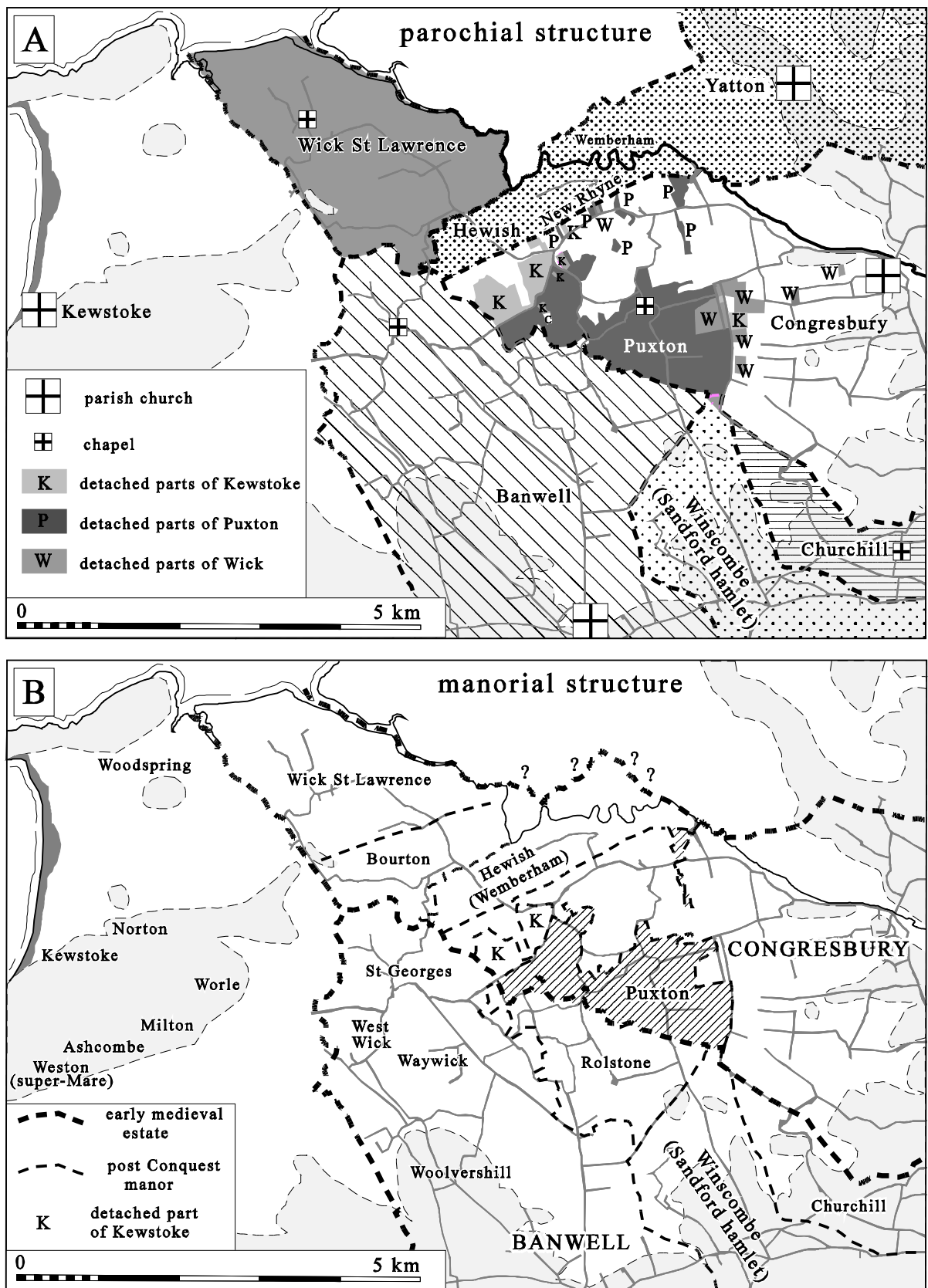


Figure 6.4 The parochial and manorial landscape of the main study area.

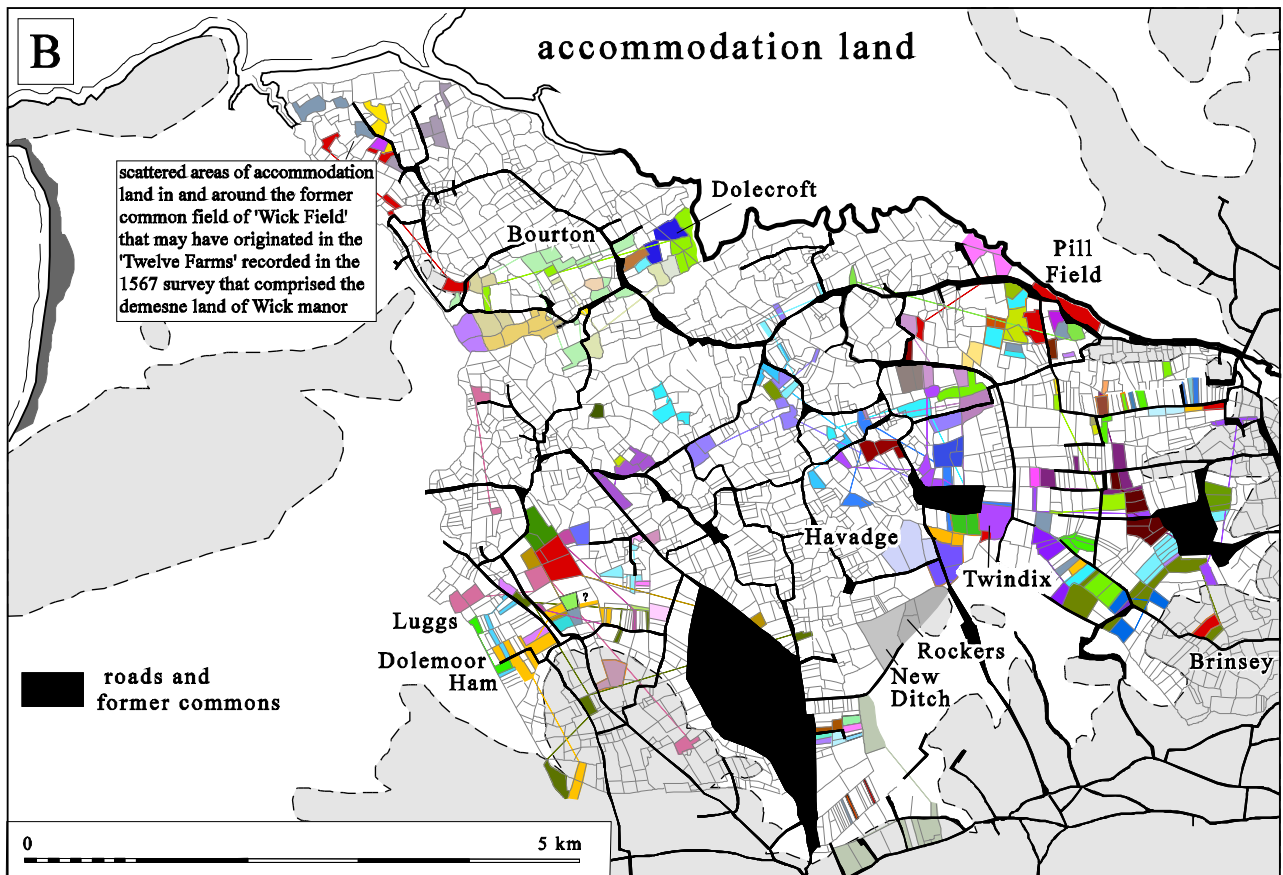
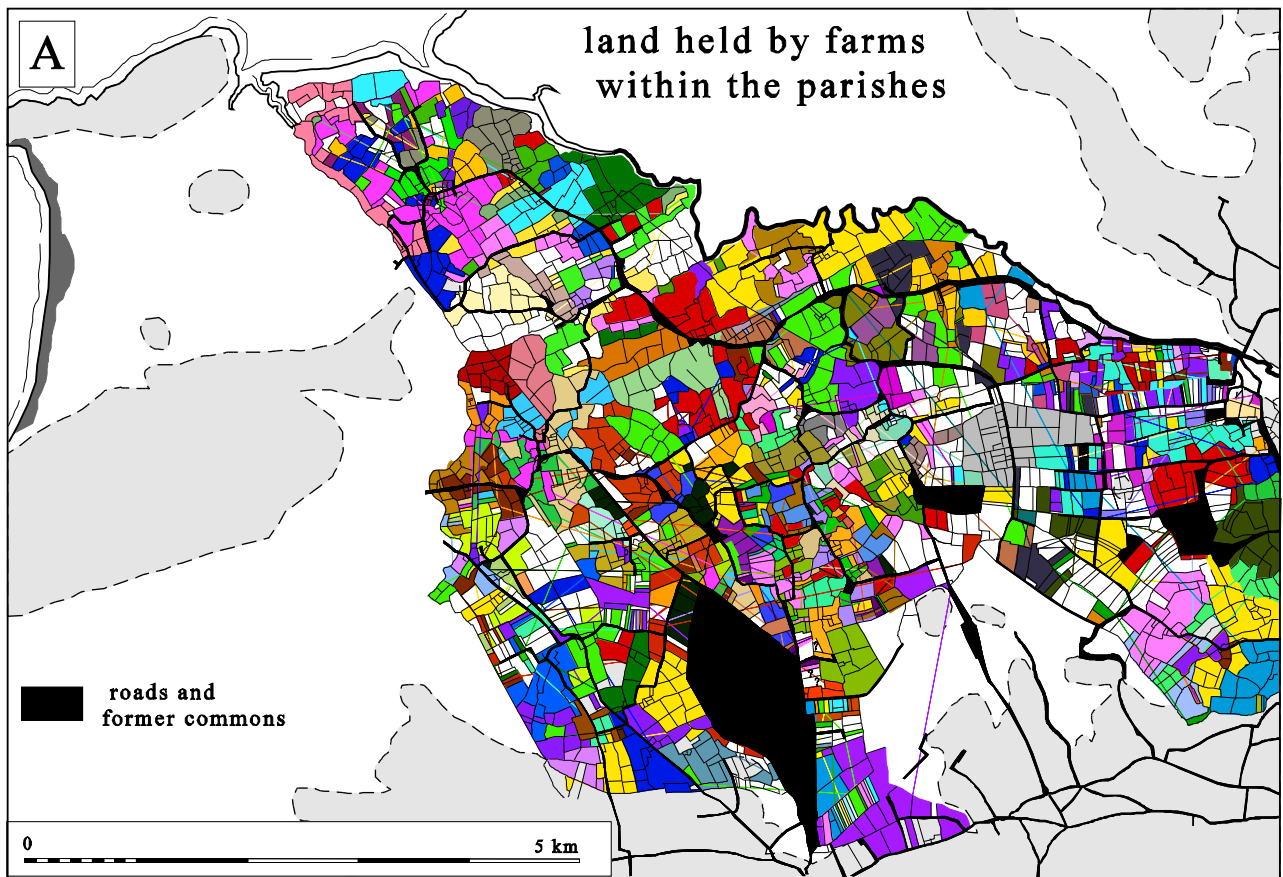


Figure 6.5 Characterisation of 19th century landholding (occupancy) in the main study area. **A** All land held by farms located within the parishes of Banwell, Congresbury, Puxton, Wick St Lawrence, and Yatton (Hewish). **B** Accommodation land (ie land held by distant farms).

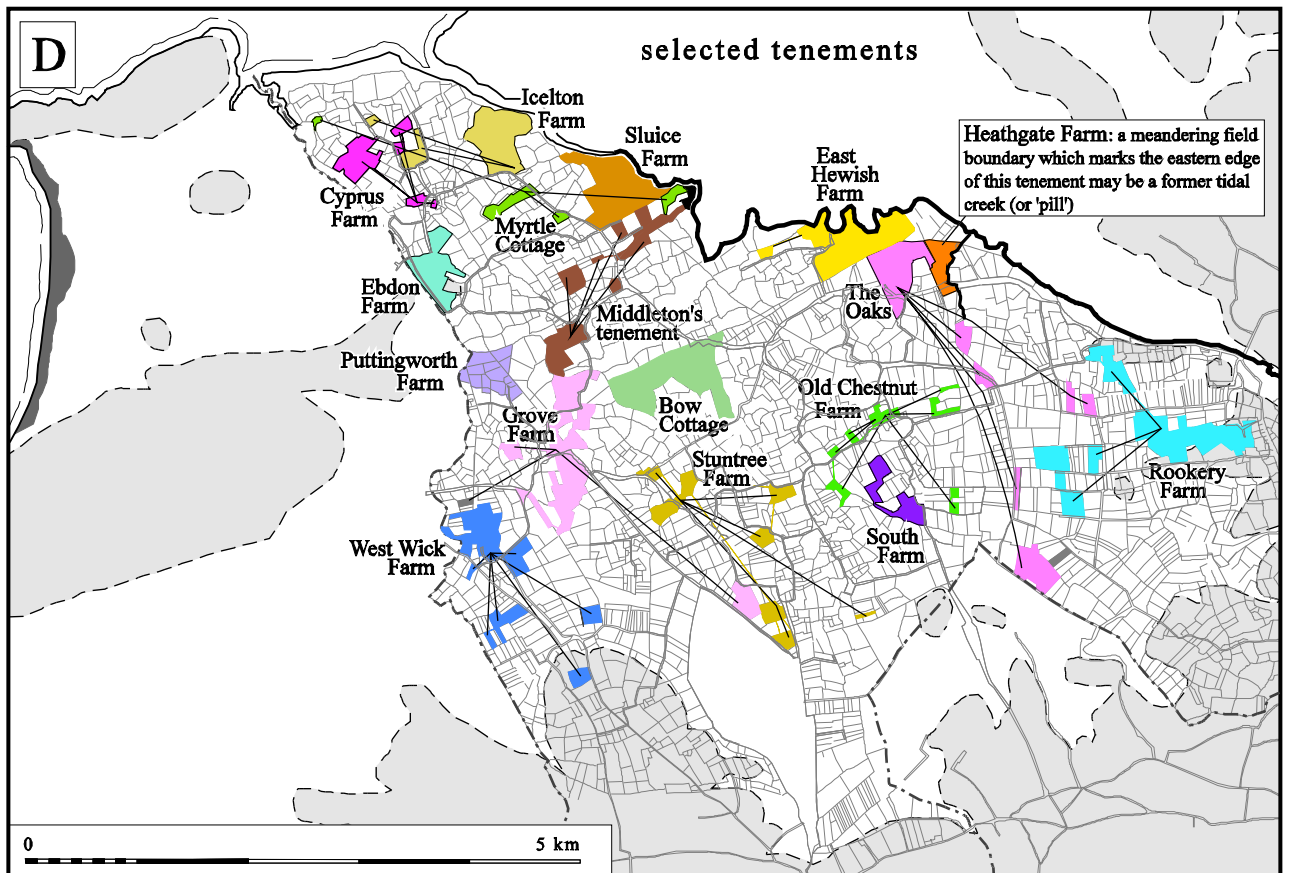
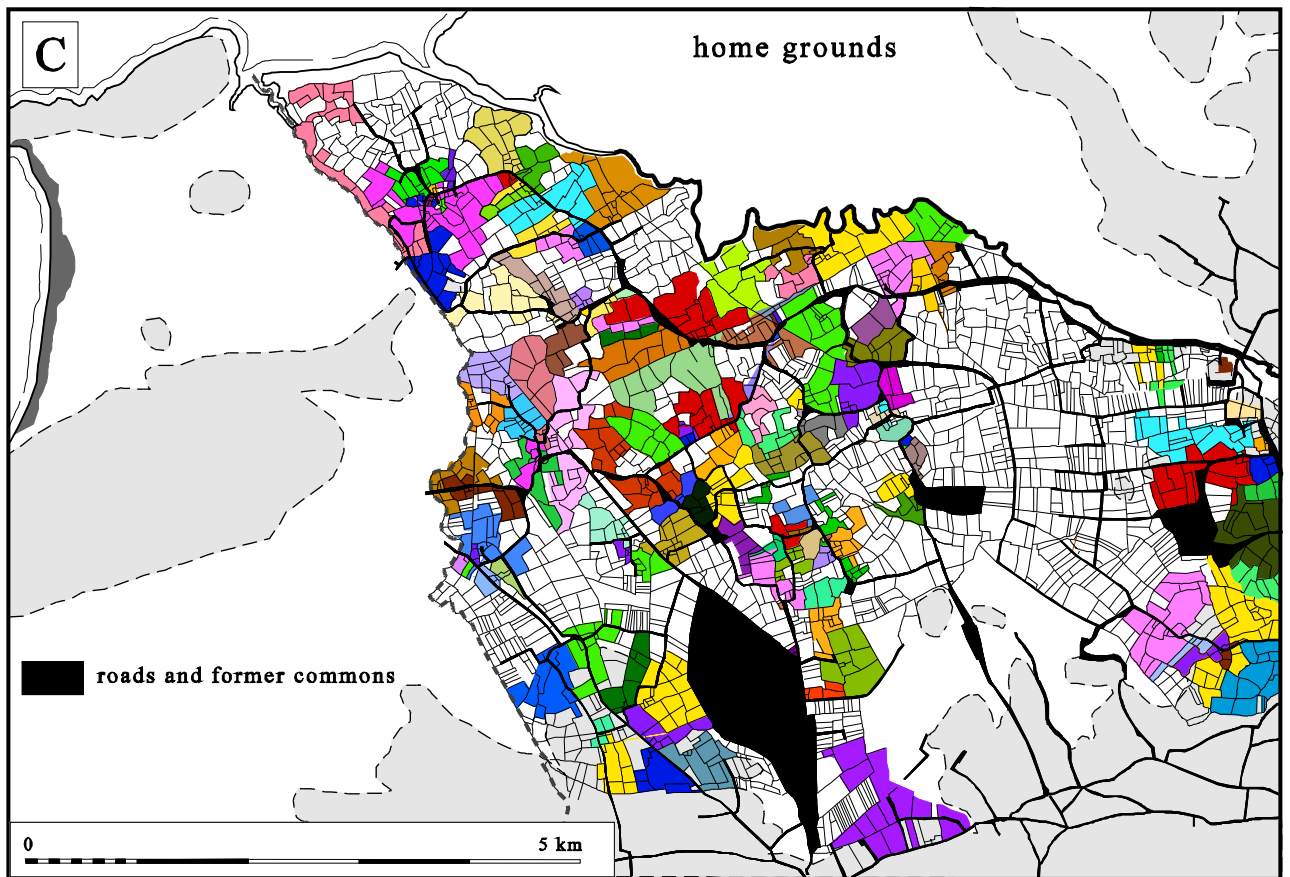


Figure 6.5 Characterisation of 19th century landholding (occupancy) in the main study area.
C 'Home grounds' (ie closes located immediately adjacent to the tenement's farmhouse).
D Selected estates illustrating the diversity of ways that the land belonging to individual tenements was distributed.

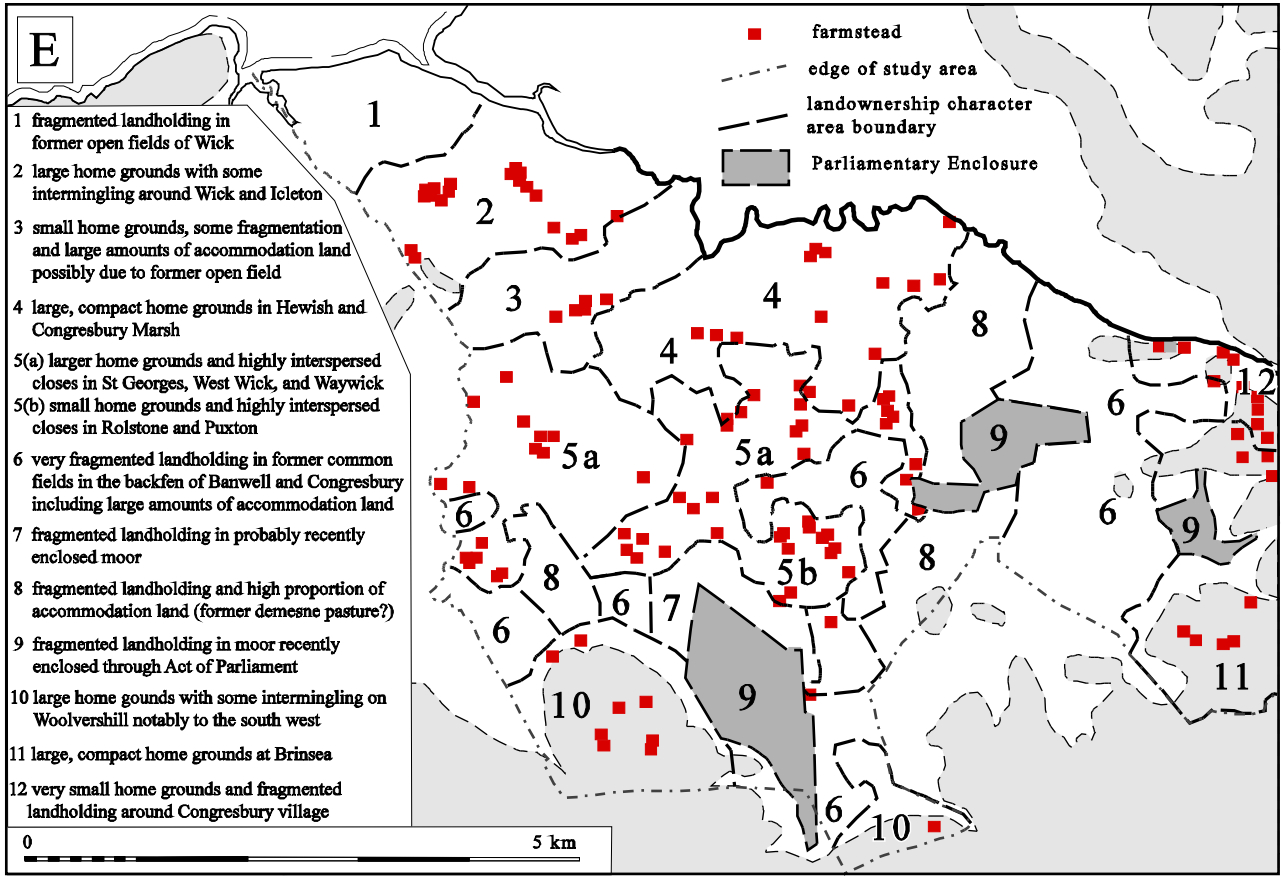
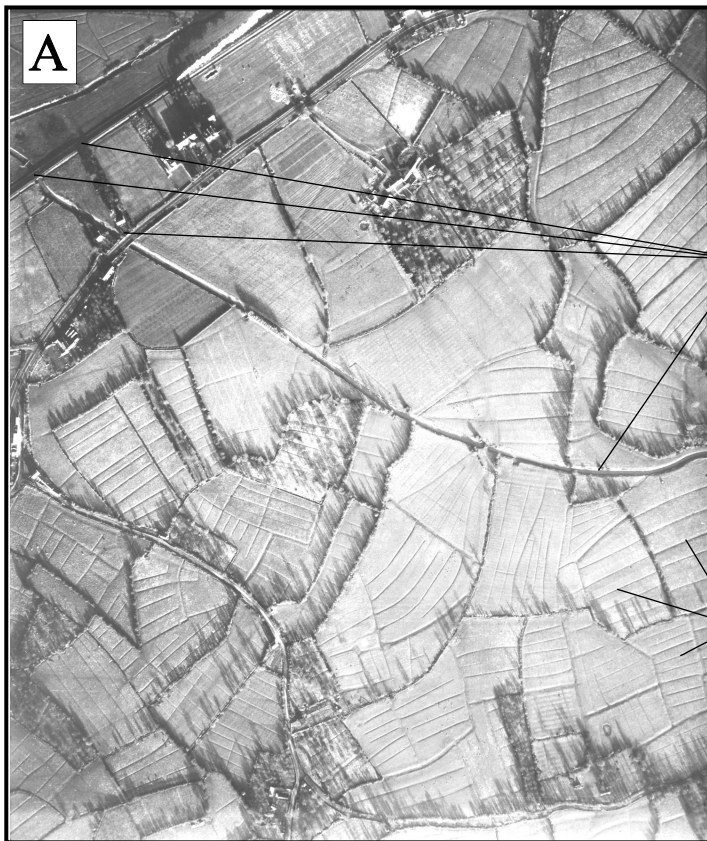


Figure 6.5 Characterisation of 19th century landholding (occupancy) in the main study area.
E Characterisation of the patterns of landholding.



note how both the railway line and the Oldbridge River are stratigraphically later than the historic landscape through which they cut

area of gripes: spade-dug gullies cut into the surface of a field to aid drainage

0 400 m

the compact landholding of Chestnut Farm as it appears in the Tithe Survey

the dispersed landholding of Merton College's 'Rushworths' tenement as it appears in the Tithe Survey, on the map of c 1770, and the surveys of 1756 and 1601

road

the possible 'infields' at Ashfield, Chestnut Farm and Smeaths

possible deserted farmstead?

In the Court Roll for October 1491 the whole homage [assembled body of tenants] was ordered to inspect one acre of land called Princisacre in Asshefeld before 25th Nov.

The Court Roll for April 1492 records that William Coke, John Jevr jnr and John Carpenter were ordered to make a 'fossata' from Chaundersmede to the land of Thomas Browne before 24th June next, on pain of 20d each (in the 1567 Survey of Congresbury Tile House Farm was held by John Brown)

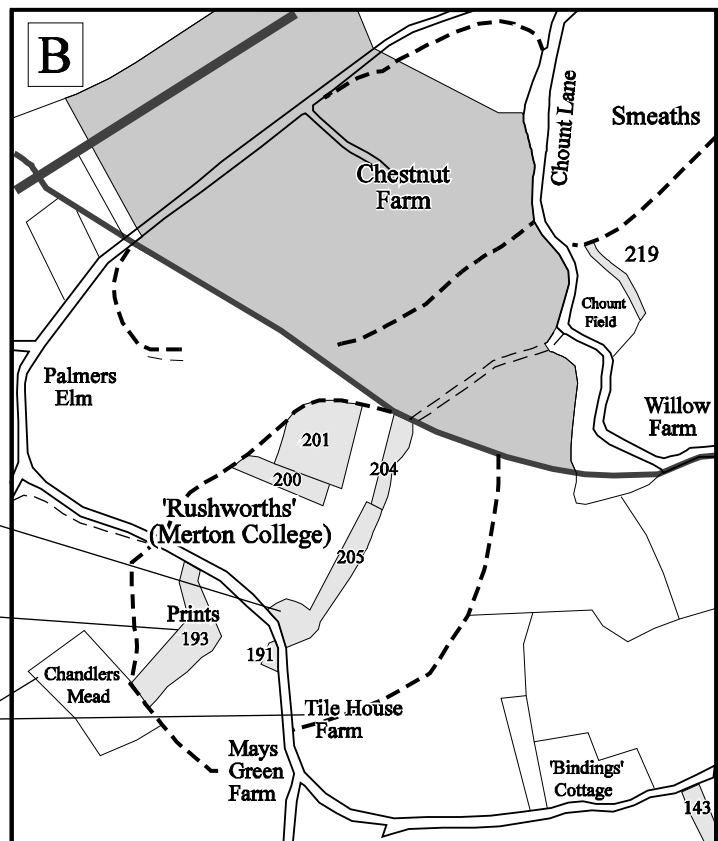


Figure 6.6 Aerial view and interpretation of Ashfield and Chestnut Farm in Puxton and Congresbury, illustrating examples of landscape stratigraphy, the way in which documentary sources can be given a spatial dimension through their integration with the physical fabric of the historic landscape, and the contrasting structure of tenements with the scattered landholding of Merton College's holding in Ashfield (based on the survey of 1601) contrasting with the extensive 'home

ground' of Chestnut Farm (aerial photograph © National Monuments Record RAF/3G/TUD/UK15/21 PART I, January 1946, fr 5037).

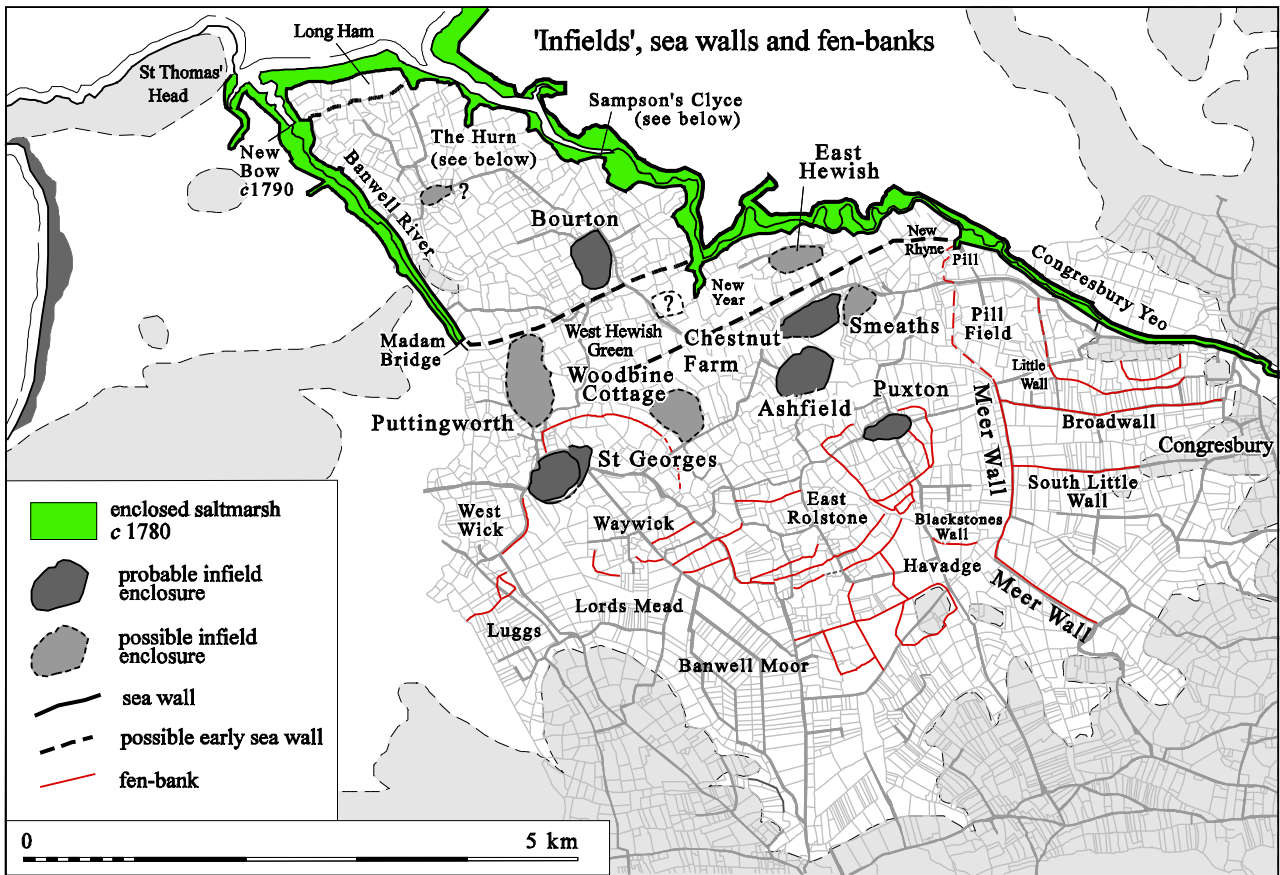


Figure 6.7 Landscape elements related to flood defence (infields, sea walls, and fen banks) in the main study area, and aerial view of the estuary of the Congresbury Yeo looking south east down

the 'New Cut' of the Oldbridge River towards Banwell and Dolebury Hills (on the skyline, centre). The spade-dug gullies ('gripes') cut into the surface of the fields in the foreground were to aid drainage.

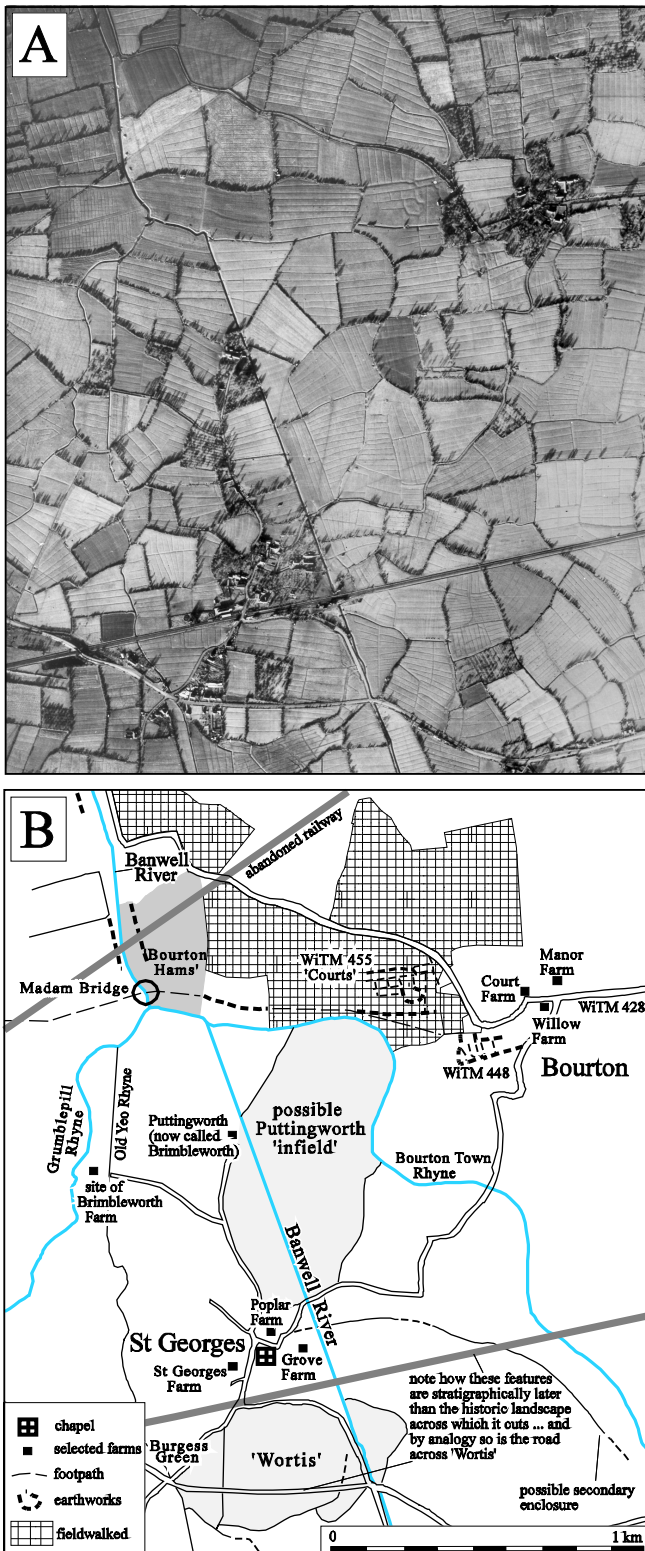


Figure 6.8 Aerial view and interpretation of St Georges and Bourton. Note how earthworks, mostly 'gripes', were preserved in almost every field, but including the deserted settlement of 'Courts' west of Bourton which has been fieldwalked. There are several clear examples of landscape stratigraphy where linear features (two railways and the road across 'Wortis') were constructed after the earliest maps of the area were drawn. The Banwell River shows the same type of stratigraphic relationship to the historic landscape and by analogy is also later than the fields

through which it passes (aerial photograph © National Monuments Record RAF/540/640, December 1951, fr 4008).



Figure 6.9 Blackstones Rhyne, which marks the southern boundary of Puxton parish (looking east from ST 4095 6235). References in the Puxton Court Rolls suggest that in the 15th century there was a fen-bank adjacent to the ditch (BodL RAWL B317). Note that palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that this relatively open ditch, without the scrubby hawthorn hedges that fringe many field boundaries on the Levels today, is probably very much what the landscape looked like in the later Roman and medieval periods.

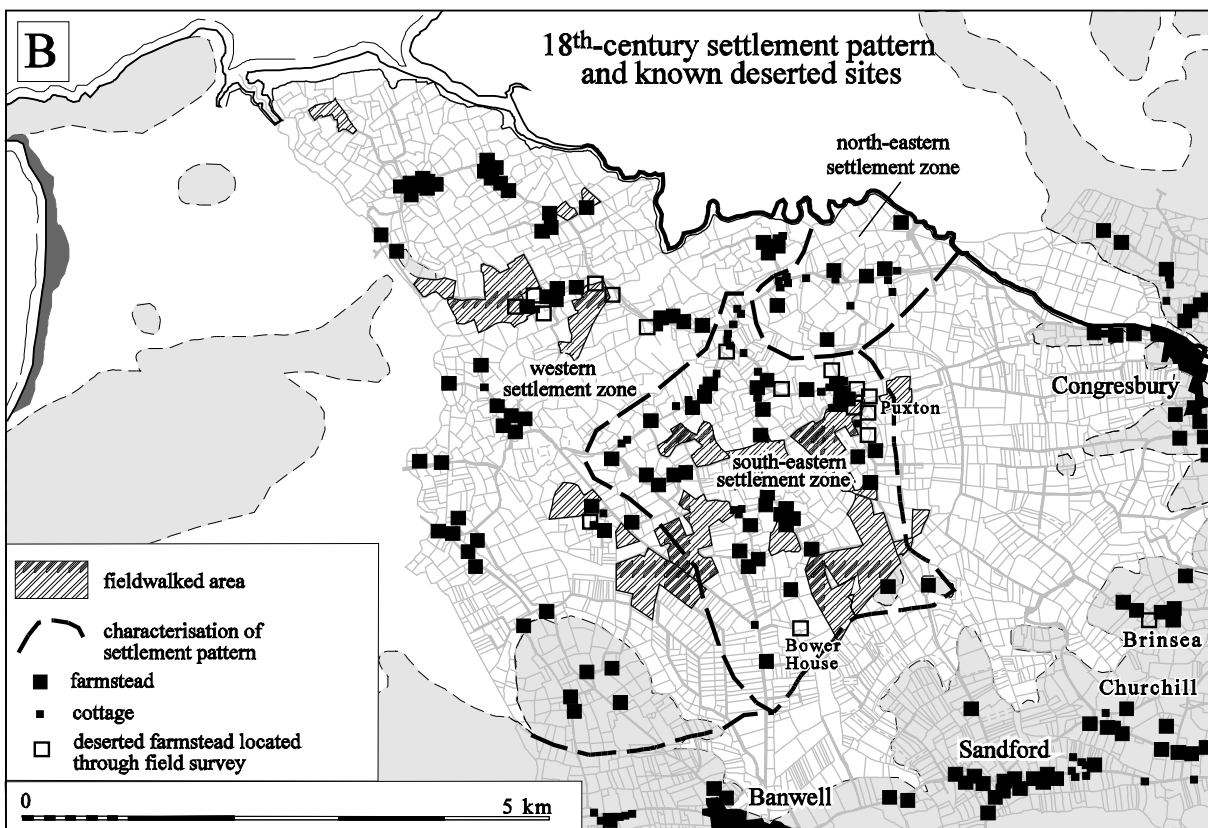
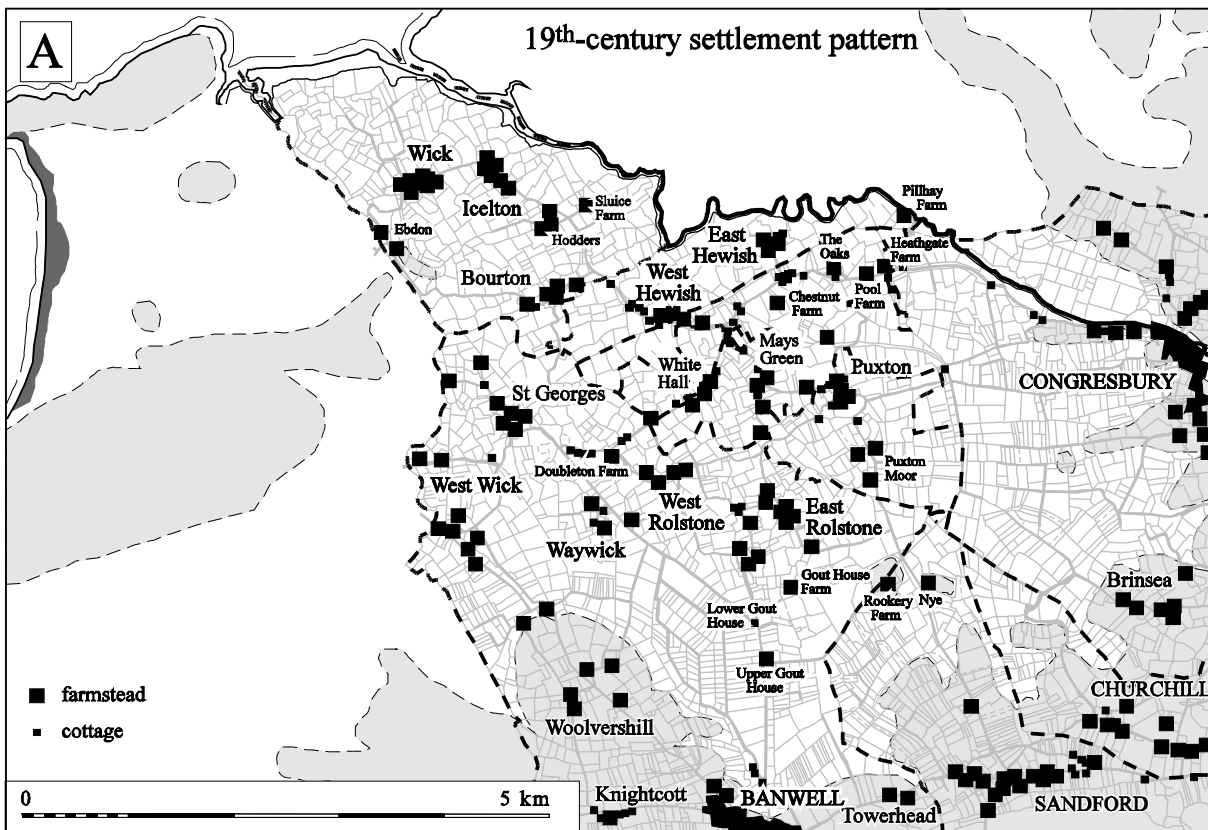


Figure 6.10 **A** The 19th century settlement pattern within the main study area (based on the Tithe surveys of c 1840)

B A comparison with the 18th century settlement pattern for those areas with estate maps (see Figure 6.15) which reflects very little change between then and the Tithe surveys other than the emergence of several clusters of roadside cottages. Extensive areas have also been fieldwalked and apart from some shrinkage of Bourton, East Rolstone and Puxton the fundamental character of the different settlement patterns does not appear to have been significantly different in the

past (sources: maps of Congresbury 1739 (BRO 33041/BMC/4/PL1/1-4), Puxton and Rolstone c 1770 (SRO DD/X/WI 66), and Wick St Lawrence 1738 (BRO 04480).

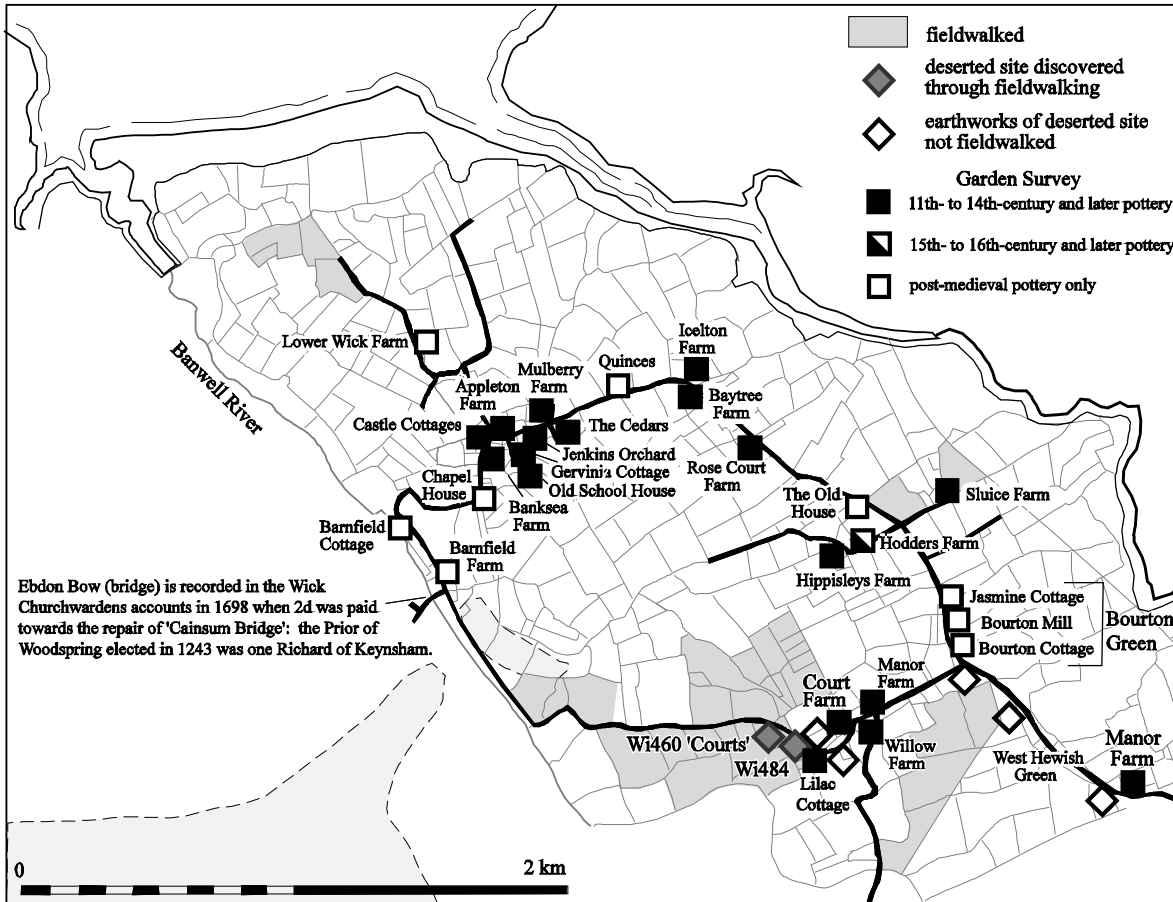


Figure 6.11 The results of garden survey and fieldwalking in Wick St Lawrence. The vast majority of those properties from which only post medieval pottery was collected are known to be recent in origin (post dating the map of 1738 in the case of Quinces, or being on enclosed roadside waste in the case of Bourton Green).

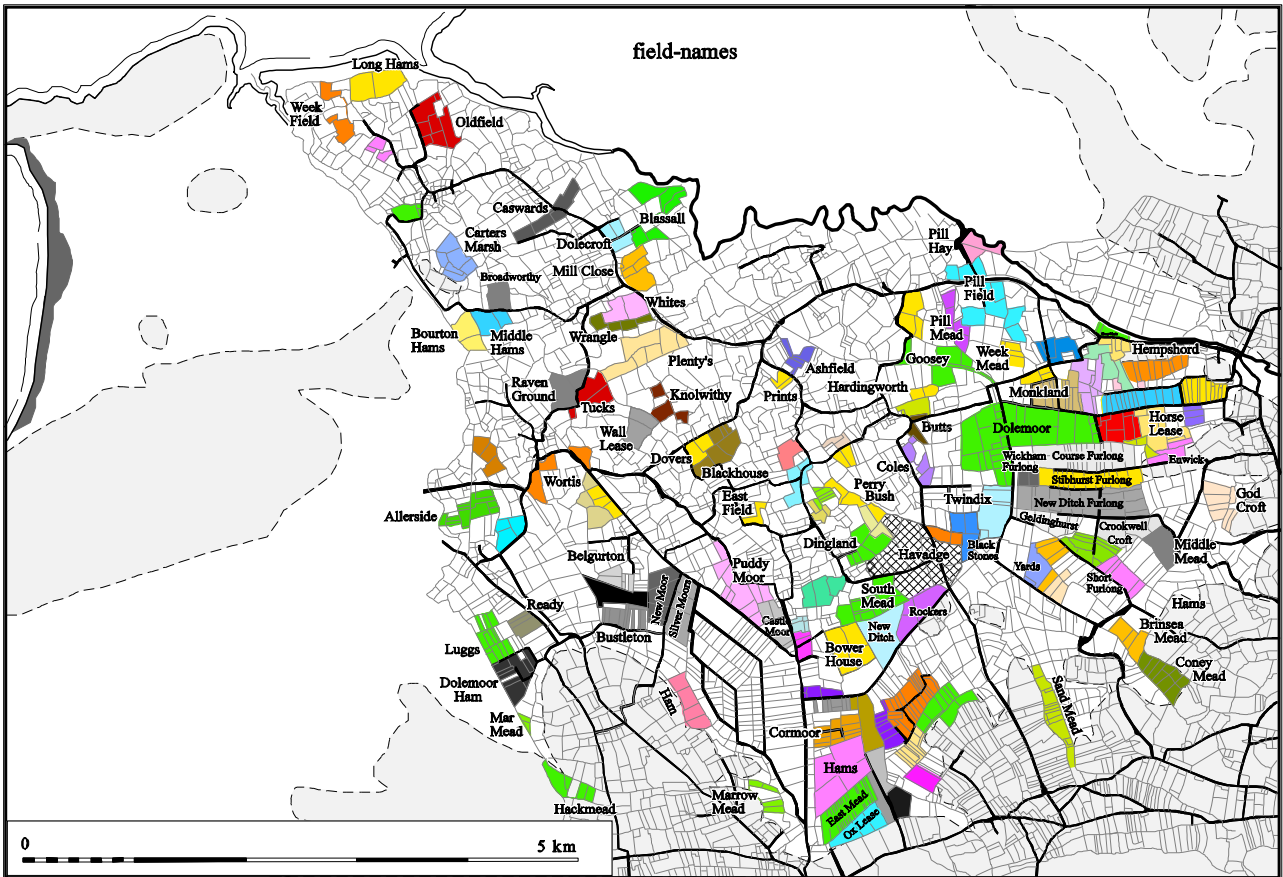


Figure 6.12 Selected field-names from the Tithe surveys and earlier estates maps in the main study area. Fields with the same name have the same shading.

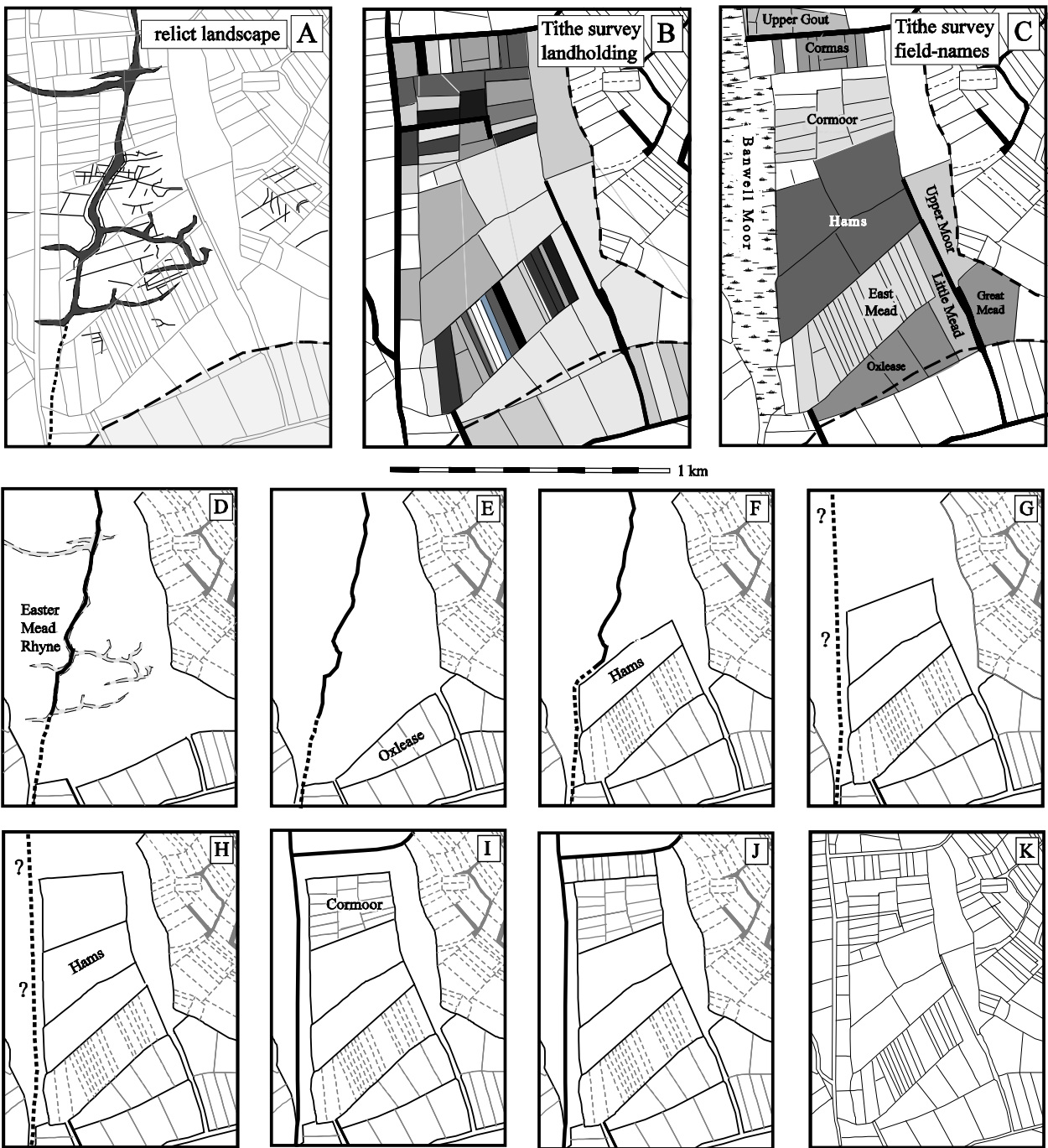
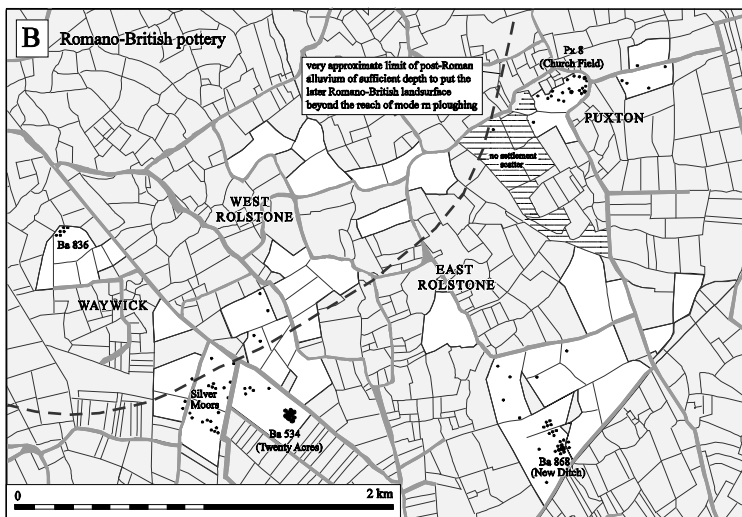
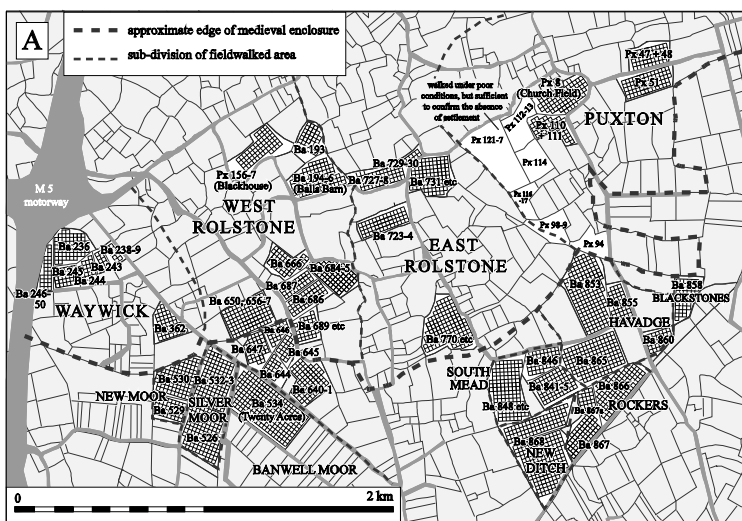


Figure 6.13 The evolution of the landscape around the Banwell Hams showing the progressive enclosure of this low-lying backfen as both common meadow (East Mead), closes held in severity (Hams), and former common pasture (Cormoor).



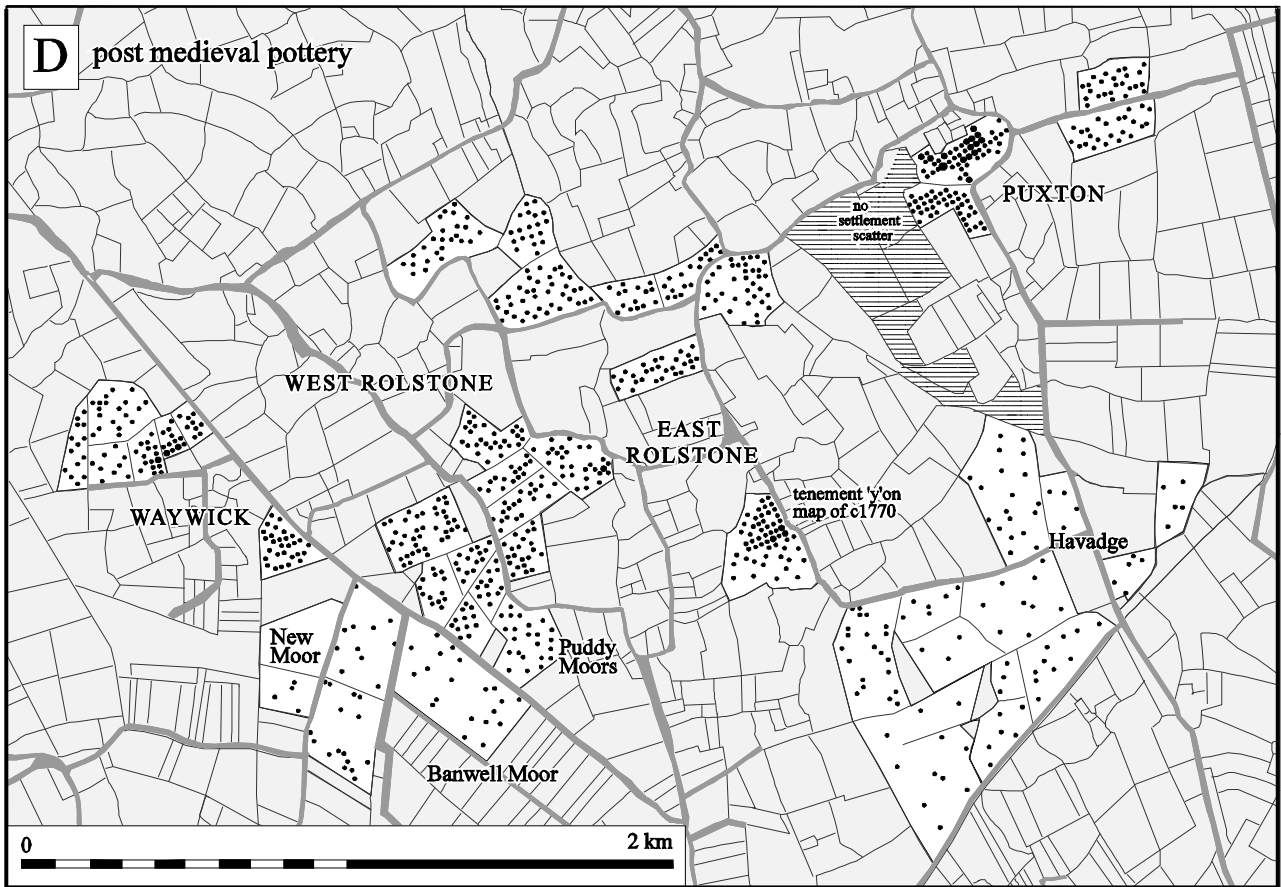
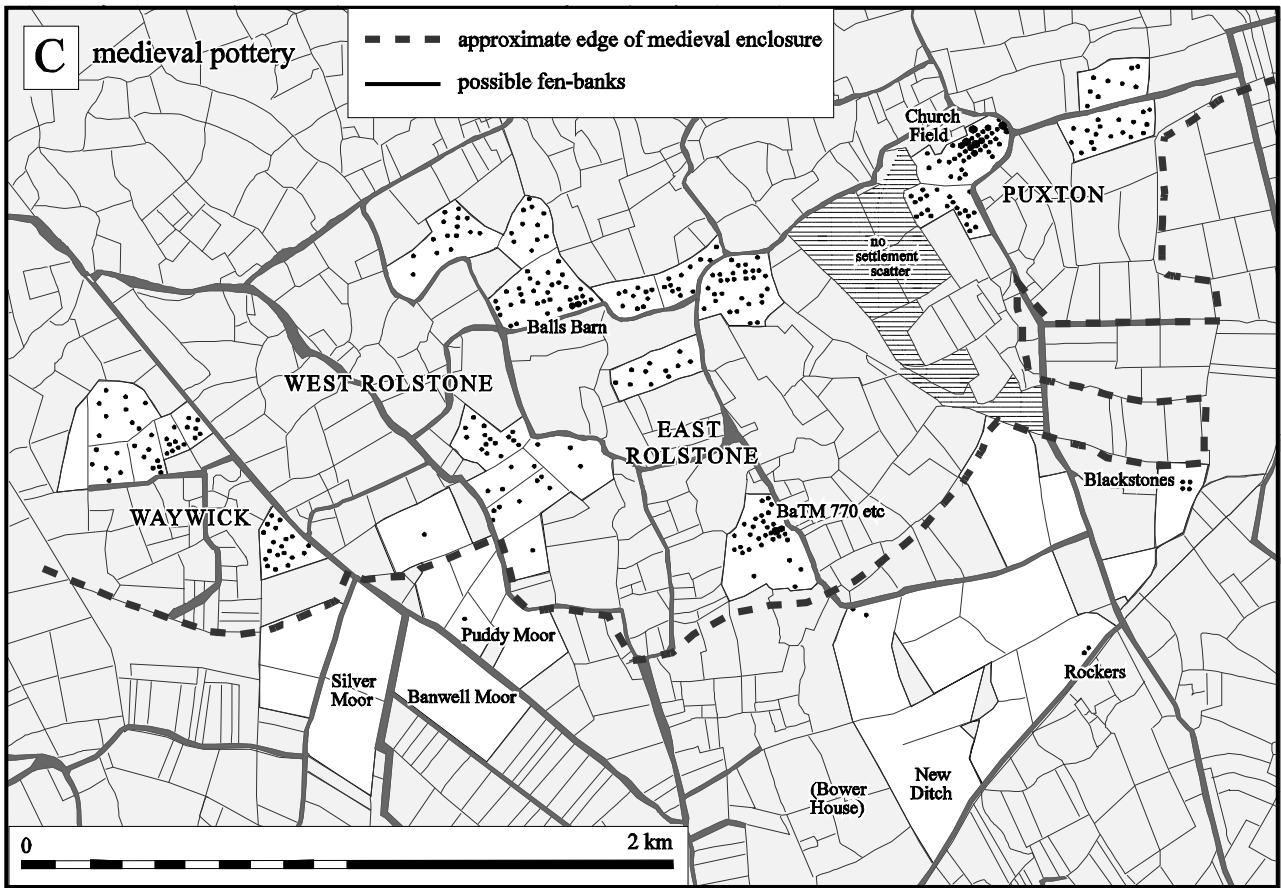


Figure 6.14 Results of the fieldwalking survey in Puxton, Rolstone, and Waywick. Note that Px121-7 was not systematically line walked due to the poor ground condition.

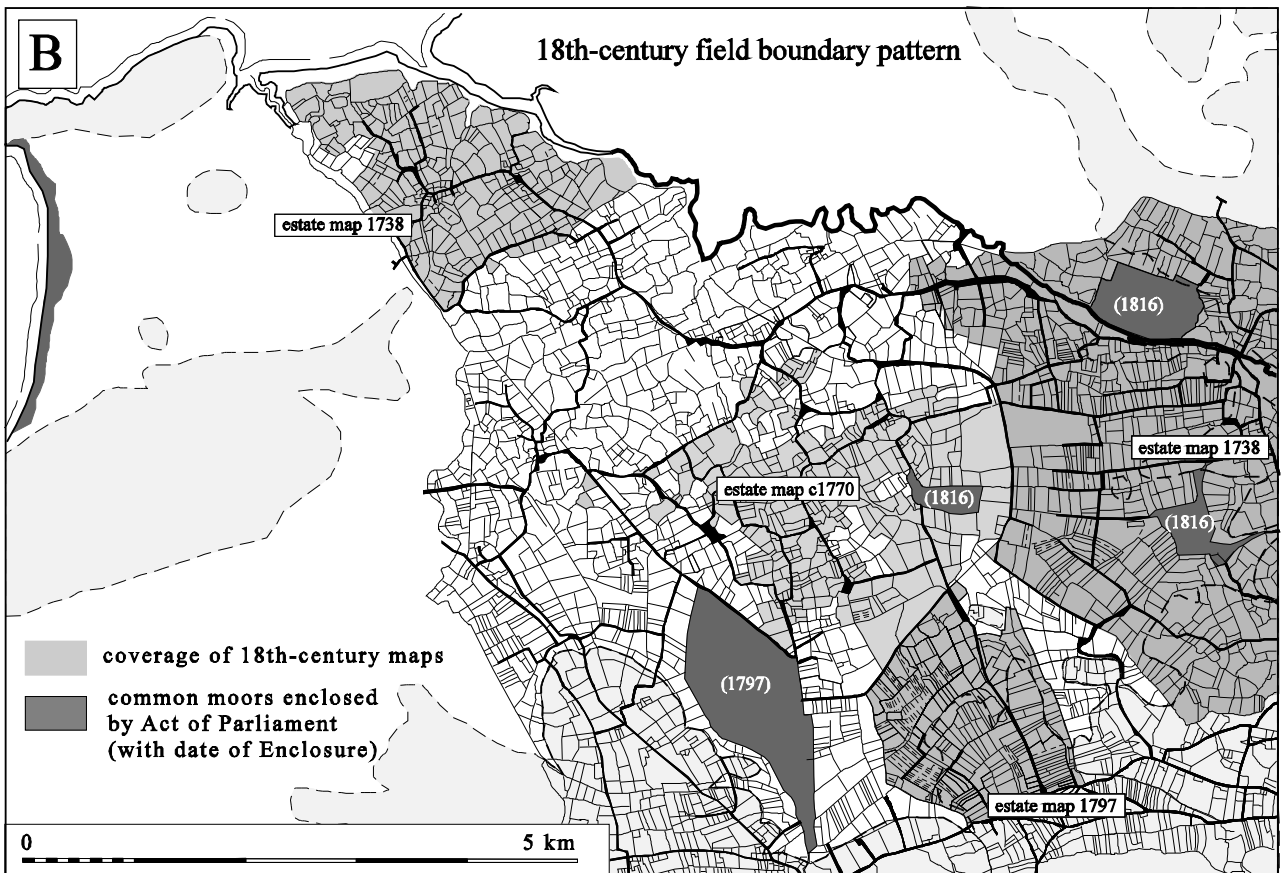
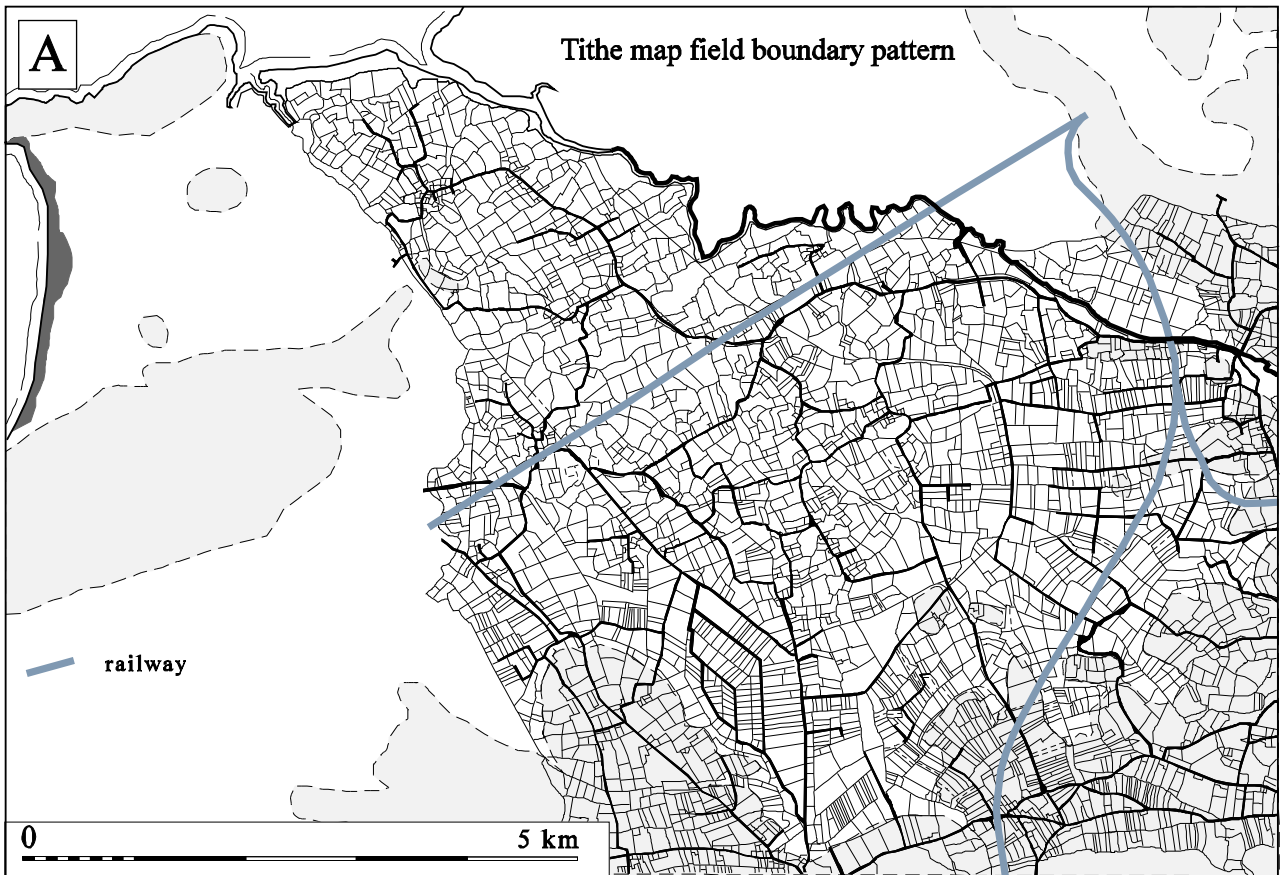


Figure 6.15 A characterisation of the field boundary patterns across the main study area.

A Tithe map field boundary patterns

B 18th century field boundary patterns

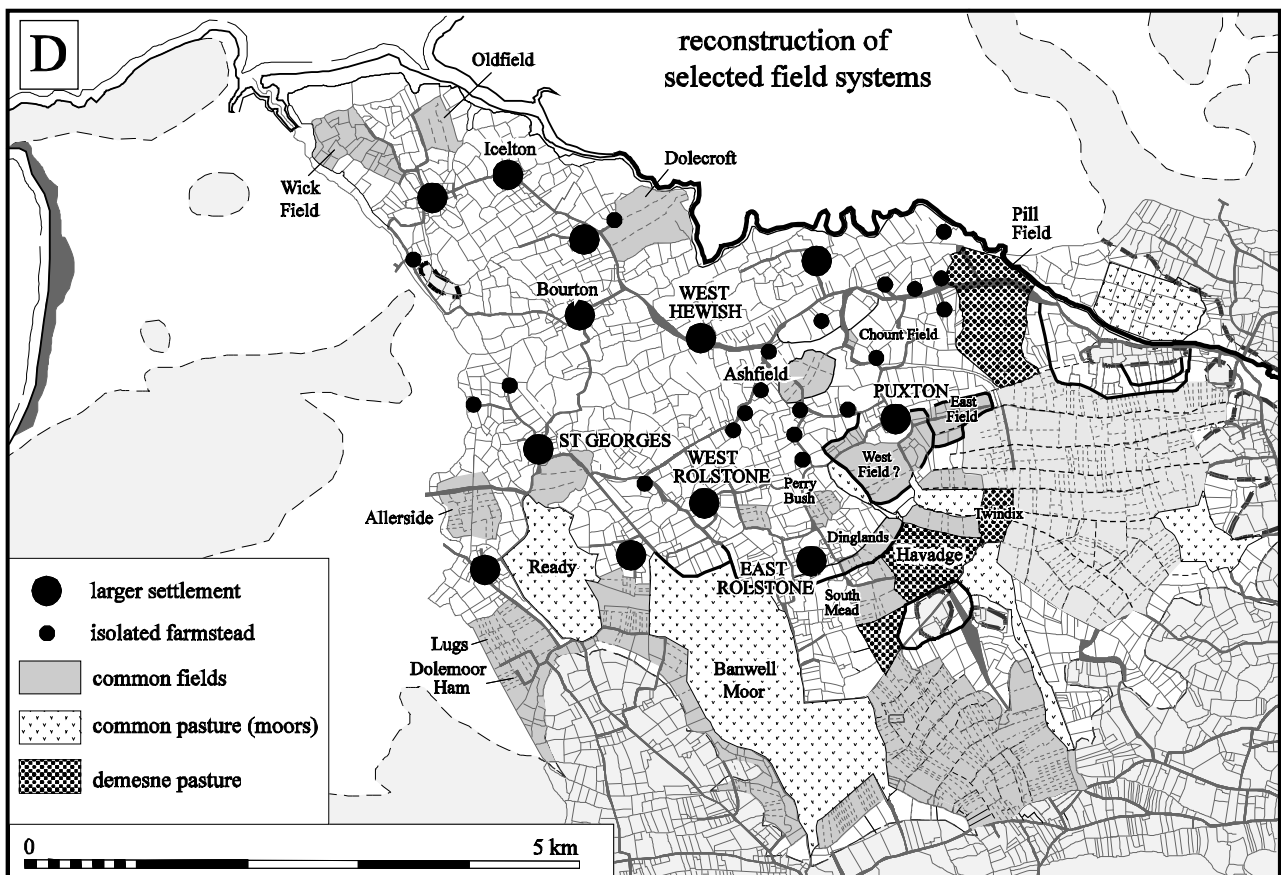
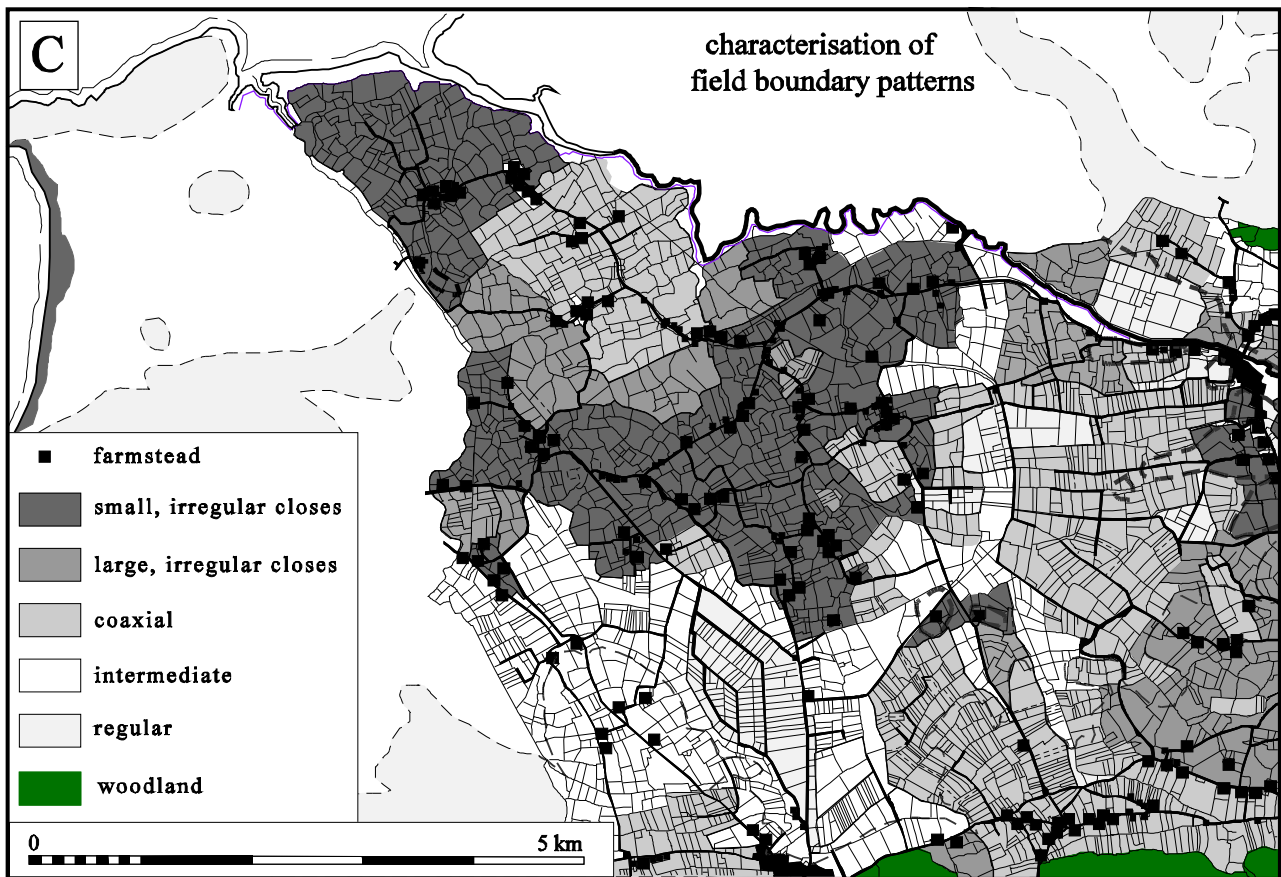


Figure 6.15 A characterisation of the field boundary patterns across the main study area.

C A characterisation of the field boundary patterns based simply on their morphology.

D An interpretation of the field systems based on their morphology, field-names and documentary sources.

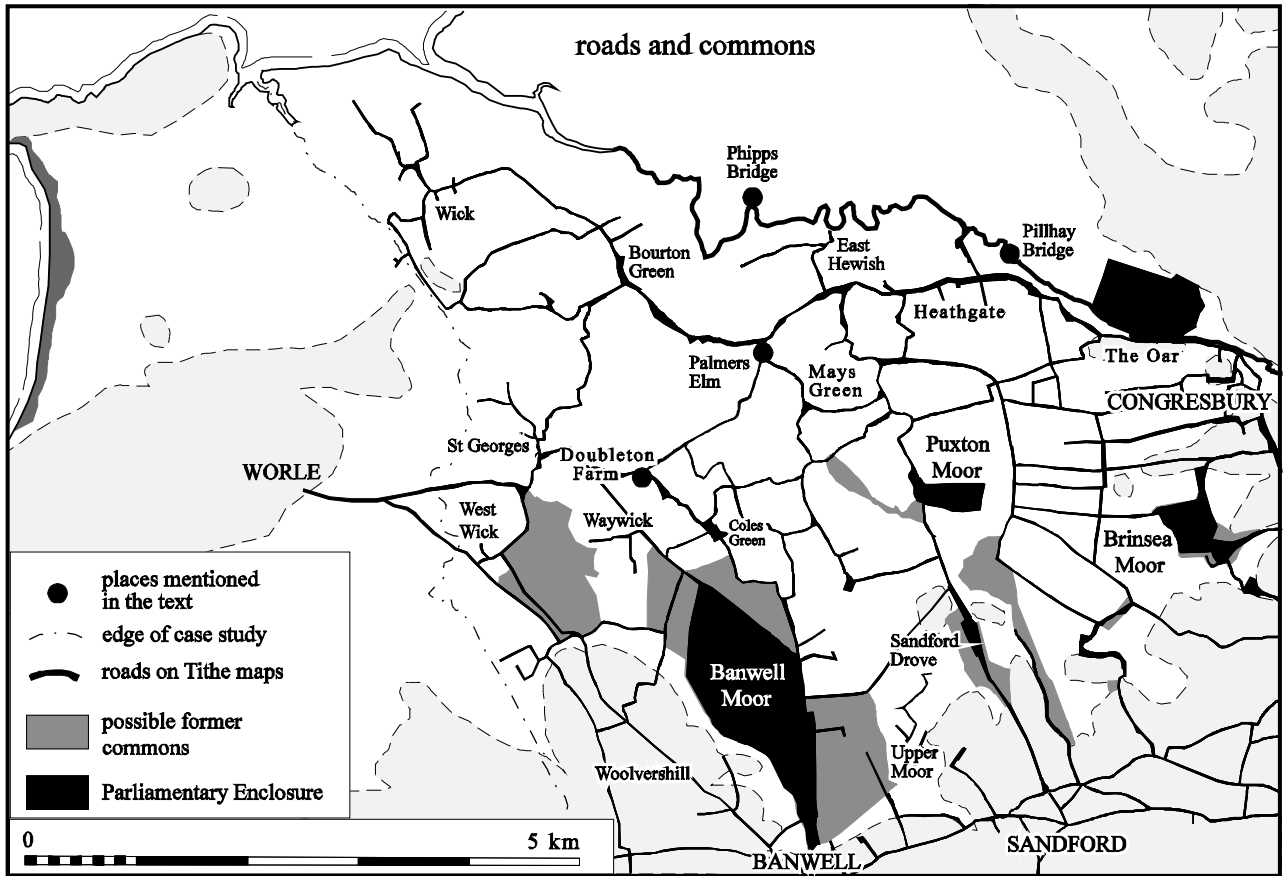


Figure 6.16 Roads and commons in the main study area

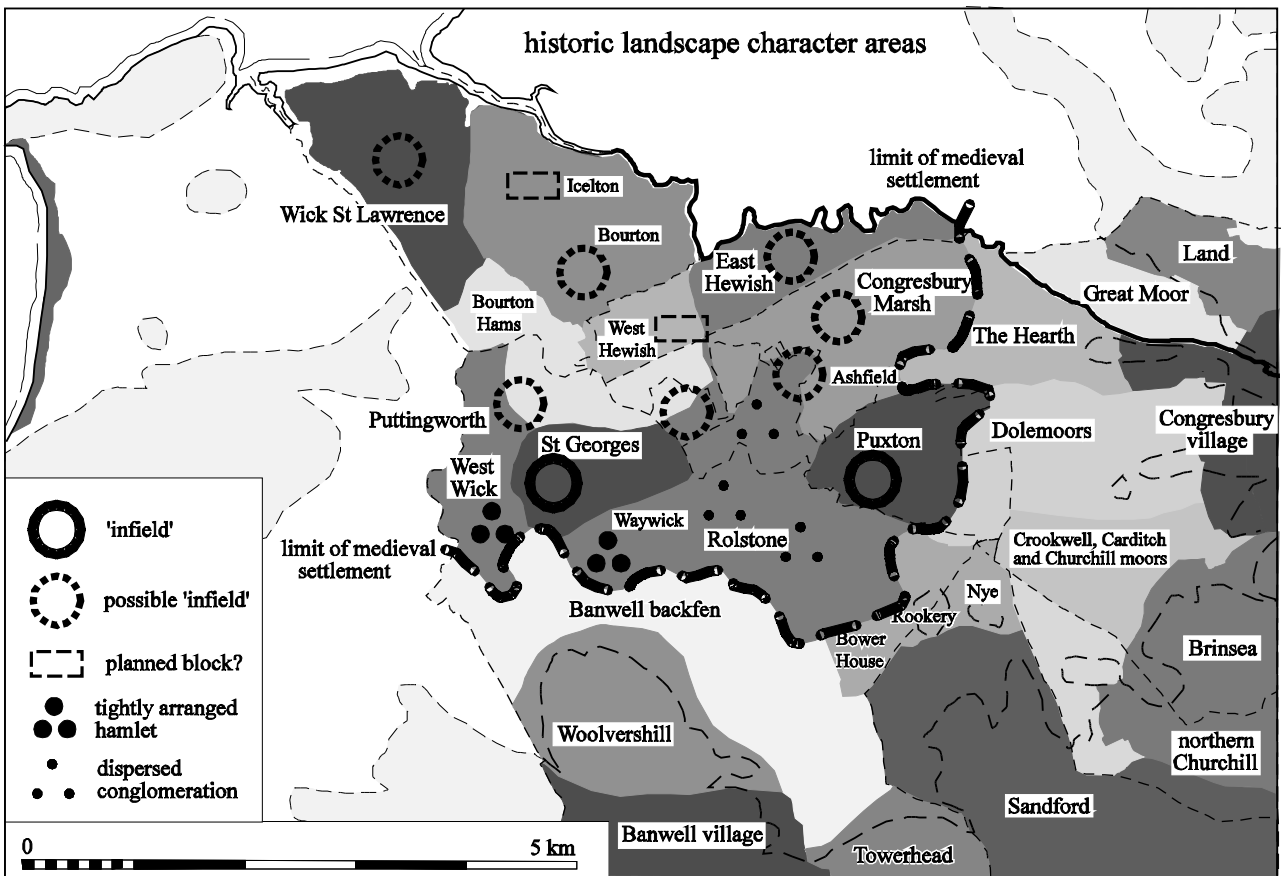
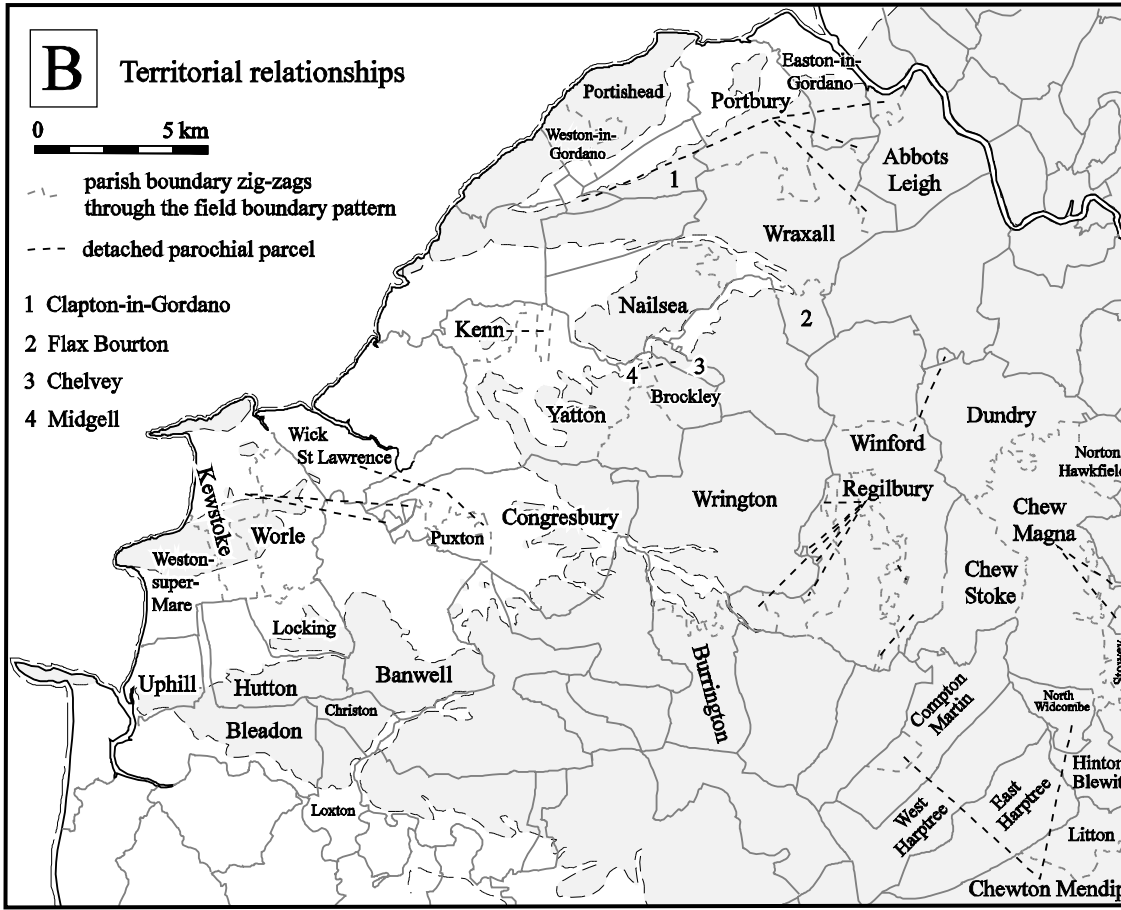
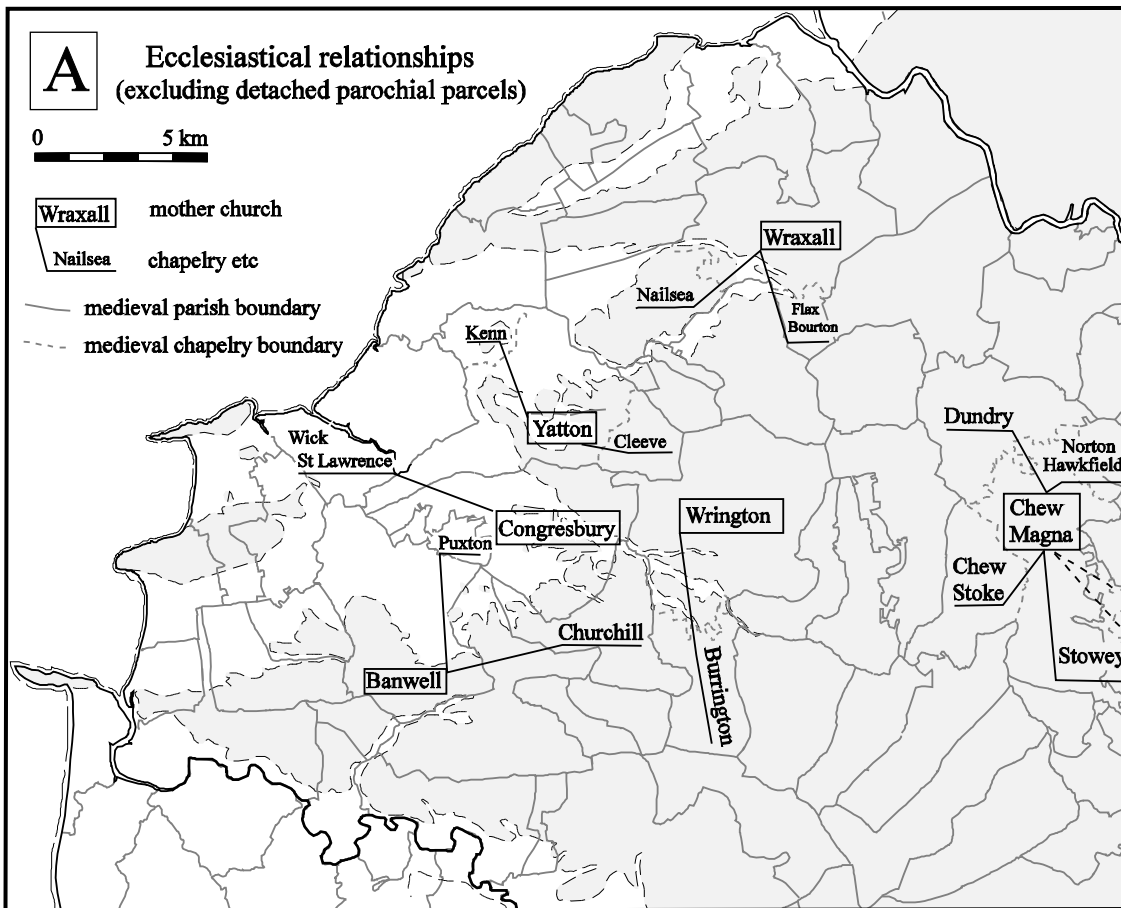


Figure 6.17 The major historic landscape character areas within the main study area. The darker tints represent the earlier areas to be enclosed.



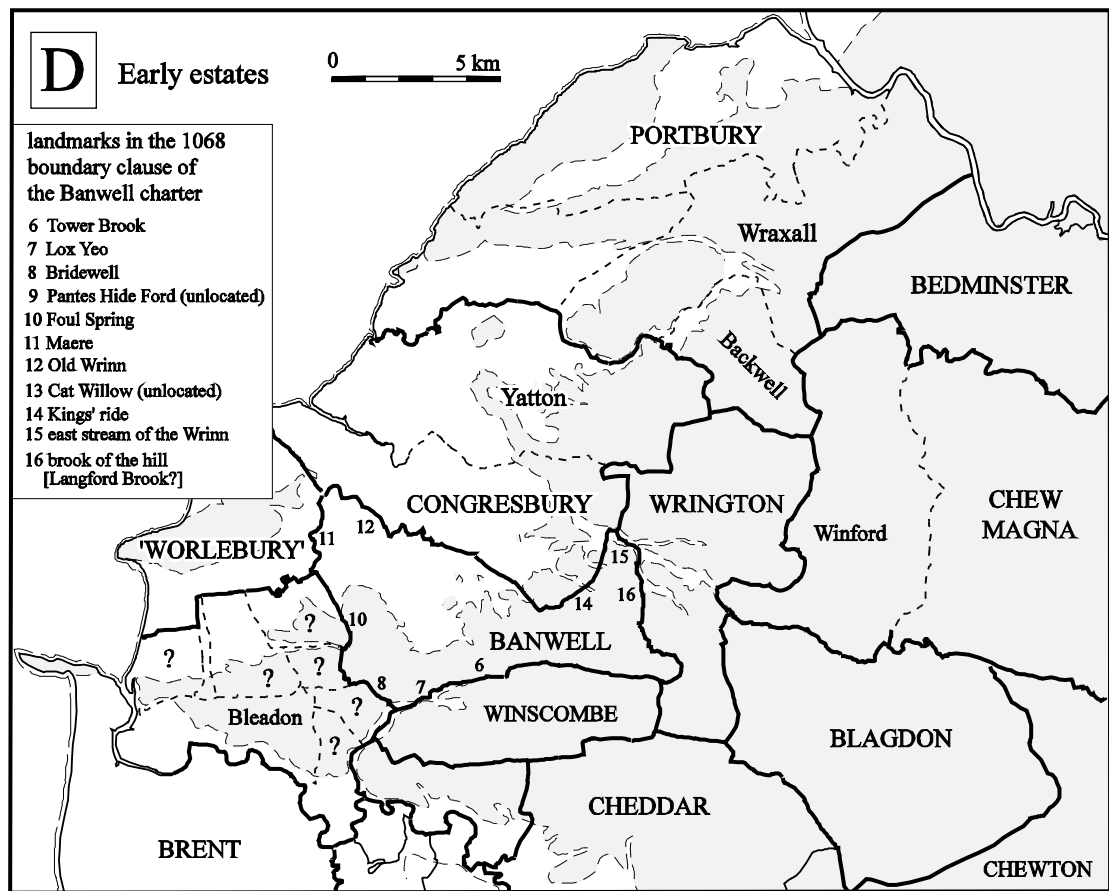
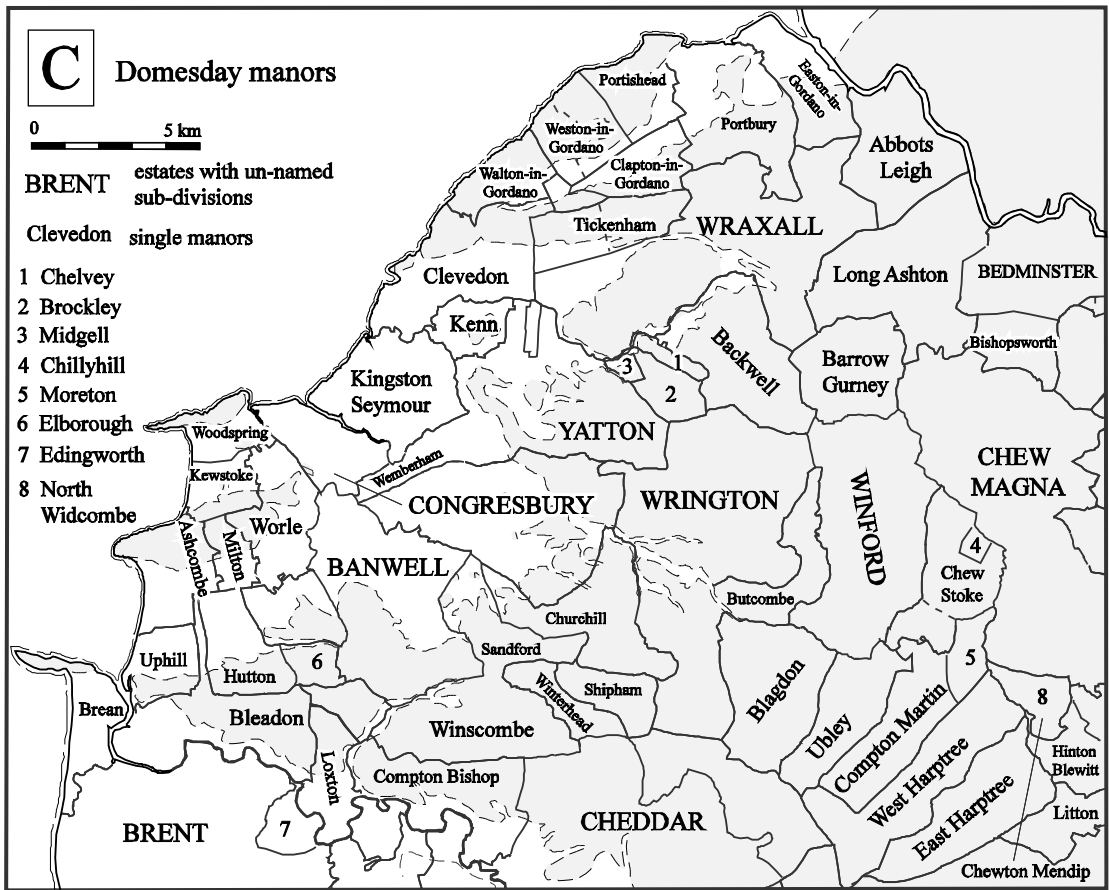


Figure 7.1 The evidence used to reconstruct the early estates in North West Somerset.

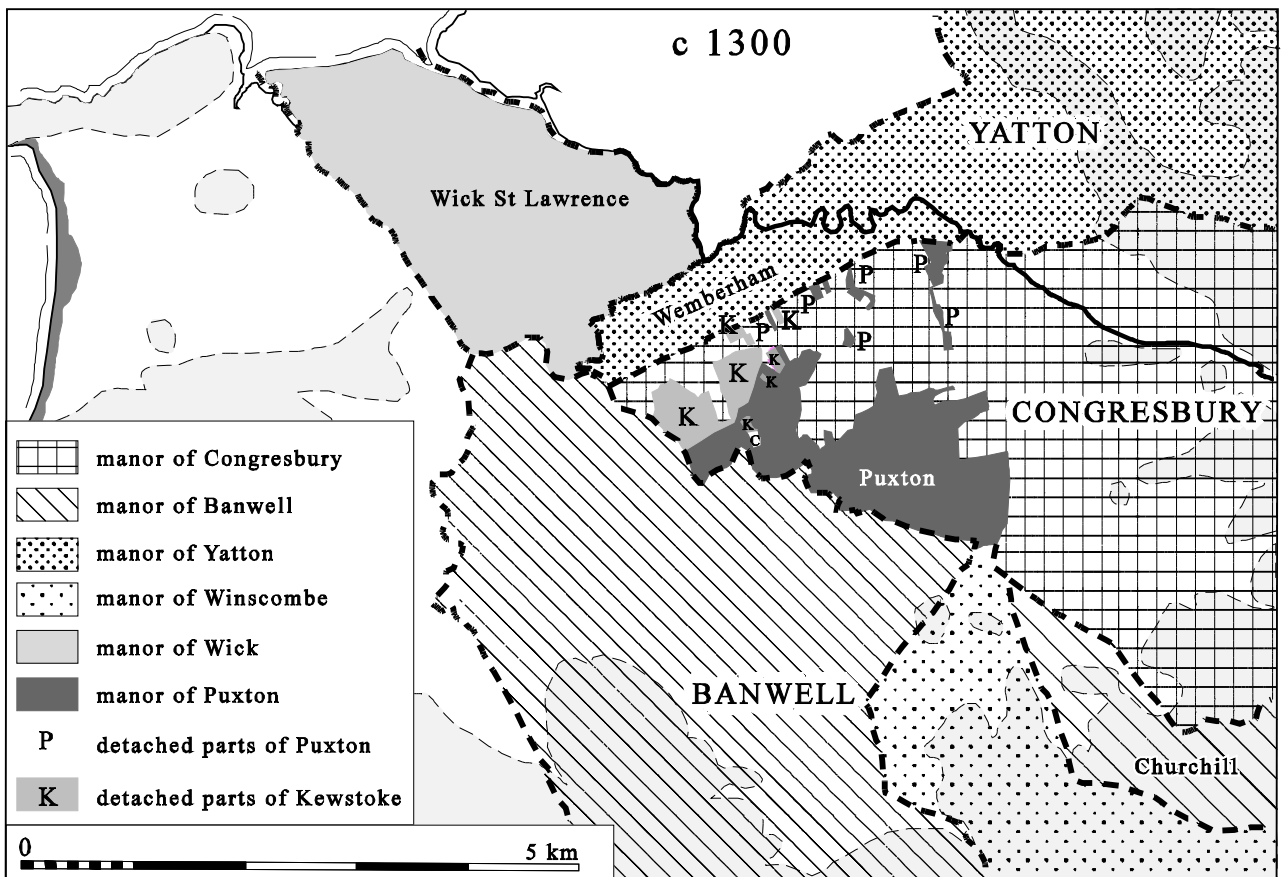
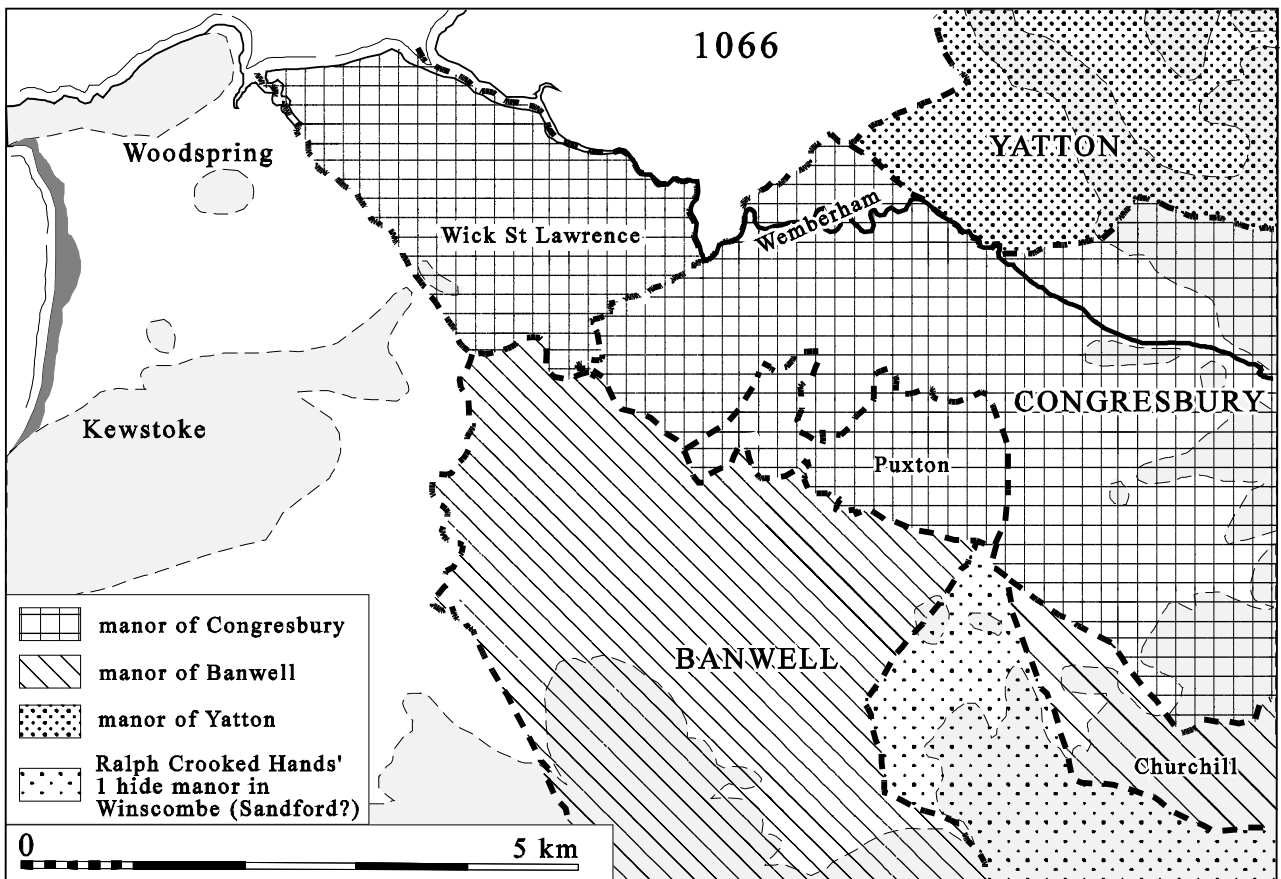


Figure 7.2 The Domesday manors and possible sub-tenancies within the main study area.

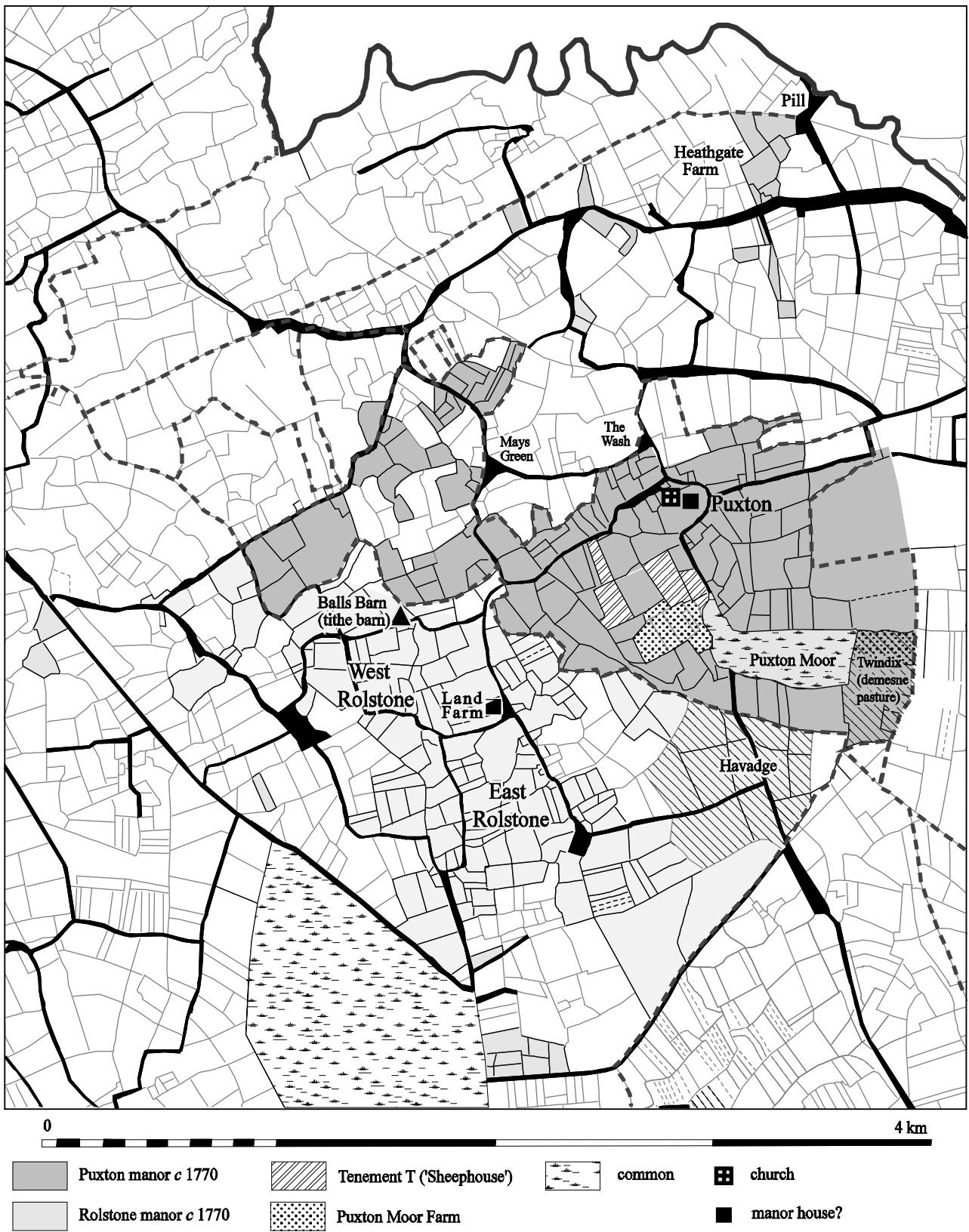


Figure 7.3 The extent of the manors of Puxton and East and West Rolstone in c 1770, and selected elements such as the demesne pastures and common moors.

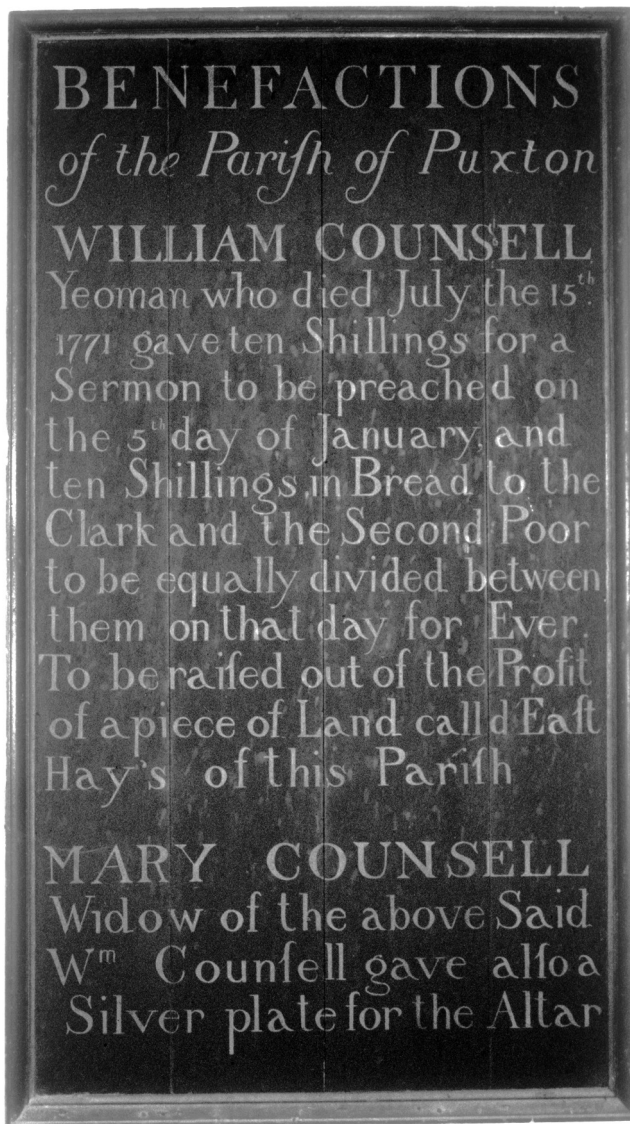
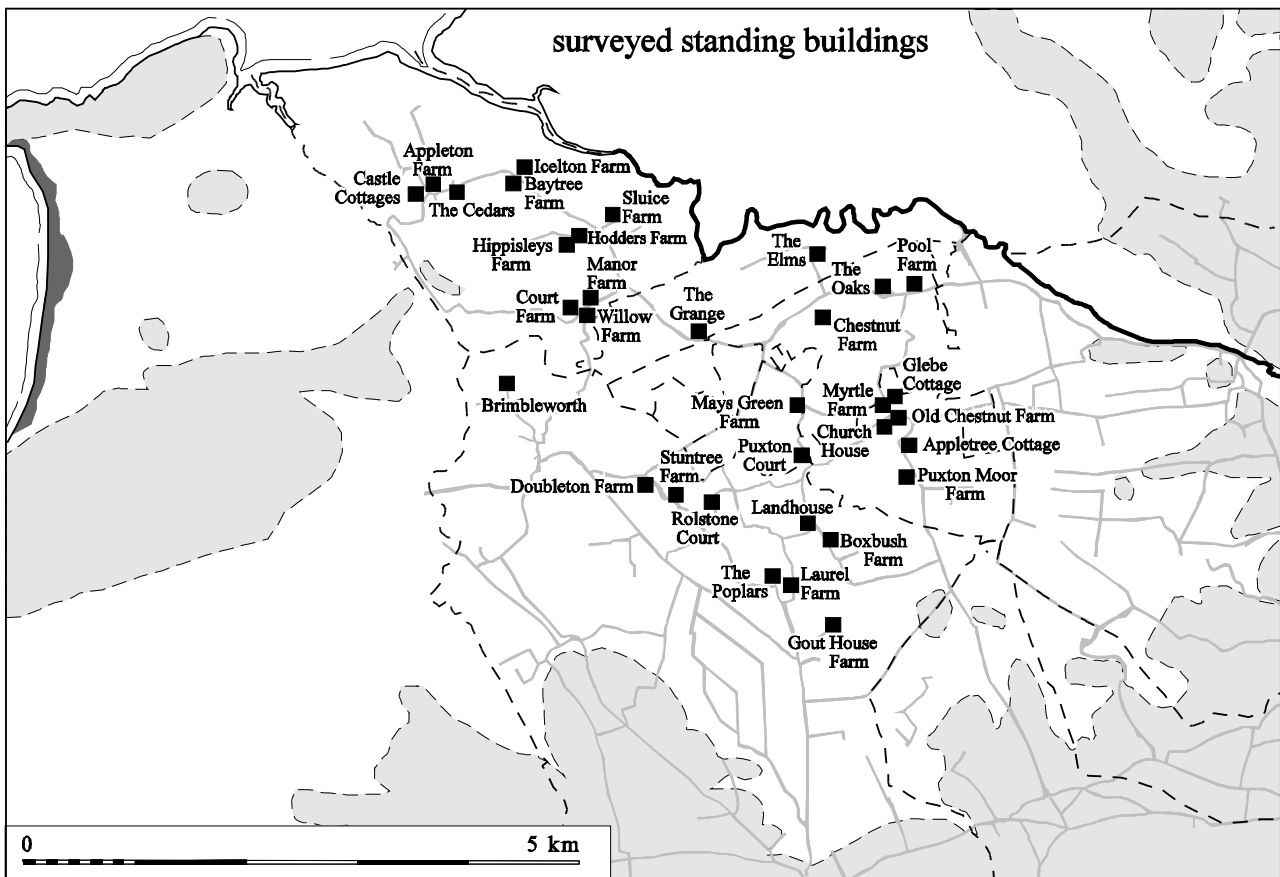


Figure 8.1 (A) Monument in Banwell church commemorating the benefactions of William and Mary Counsell of the parish of Puxton. That part of the survey of c 1770 which covers William Counsell's tenement has been lost, though later sources show that it was Heathgate Farm, the detached part of Puxton by Pill (see Figure 7.3): on the Puxton Tithe Map this tenement was held by James Reeves off William Wyndham. In the 1832 Register of Electors one James Broackes occupied 'Heathgate Farm', while in the same year he paid £1 14s 9d Land Tax for 'late Counsells' off William Wyndham. The same tax was paid by William Counsell in 1782, and in 1766 for 'Wilcoxs'. The Lease Book of c.1778 records 'Tenement 5' leased to William Counsell in 1749, Mary Counsell in 1771, and Edward Blackford in 1787. This was, therefore, tenement 'c' on map of c.1770 [ie Heathgate Farm] when it amounted to a house and 27a 2r 14p. In 1755 William Counsell paid £1 3s 2d rent which John Inman paid in the 1651, 1642 and c 1630 rentals for 24 acres.



Figure 8.1 (B) The monument of George Bennett in Banwell churchyard. In Tithe Survey George Bennett owned and occupied what is now called Land House in East Rolstone (though the 40a 2 15p of land was leased to Thomas Urch. This tenement lay outside manor in c 1770 (when it was owned by Joseph Shepherd). Bennett (1812, 57) argues that the name 'Land House' reflects its origins as the only freehold dwelling in the manor of Rolstone and a deed of 1569 shows that it was freehold from at least that date. Its landholding was typical of Rolstone comprising a compact block of land around the farmhouse with detached parcels in the former common fields of Dingland, Perry Bush, and East Field. The present house is a late medieval or 17th century three-celled cross-passage house, though around 60 sherds of medieval pottery, including green glazed ware, and a 14th century silver penny have been recovered from the garden (SMR 217; 2483; 4649; Isles 1977-8).



Key for building plans in Figure 8.3






	first phase	A, B etc	domestic rooms
	first or second phase	1, 2 etc	agricultural rooms
	second phase	S	staircase
	third phase	F	fireplace
	modern (20th century)		

Figure 8.2 Location map for the standing buildings that were surveyed as part of the North Somerset Levels Project, and early surveys.

Figure 8.3 Examples of the historic houses in the southern part of the North Somerset Levels. They are shown in broadly chronological/typological order as follows:

- Late medieval houses with dated roof structures (Brimbleworth Farm and Glebe Cottage)
- Other three-roomed cross passage houses that are late medieval – 16th century (Castle Cottages, Gout House Farm)
- Three-roomed cross passage houses that developed from a single celled unit (Hodders Farm, Appleton Farm)
- Other three-roomed cross passage houses that are cannot be closely dated and may be late medieval – 17th century (Boxbush Farm, Landhouse, Rolstone Court)
- Houses that probably contain substantial remnants of a three-roomed cross passage house (Chestnut Farm, Doubleton Farm, the Cedars, Sluice Farm, Hoppisleys Farm, Laurel Farm)
- Large 17th century symmetrical central passage houses with two rooms (Icelton Farm, Myrtle Farm, Pool Farm)
- Substantial C-shaped houses (The Grange, Puxton Moor Farm)
- Small 17th- 18th century symmetrical central passage houses with two rooms (Church House, Maysgreen Farm, Old Chestnut Farm, Baytree Farm)

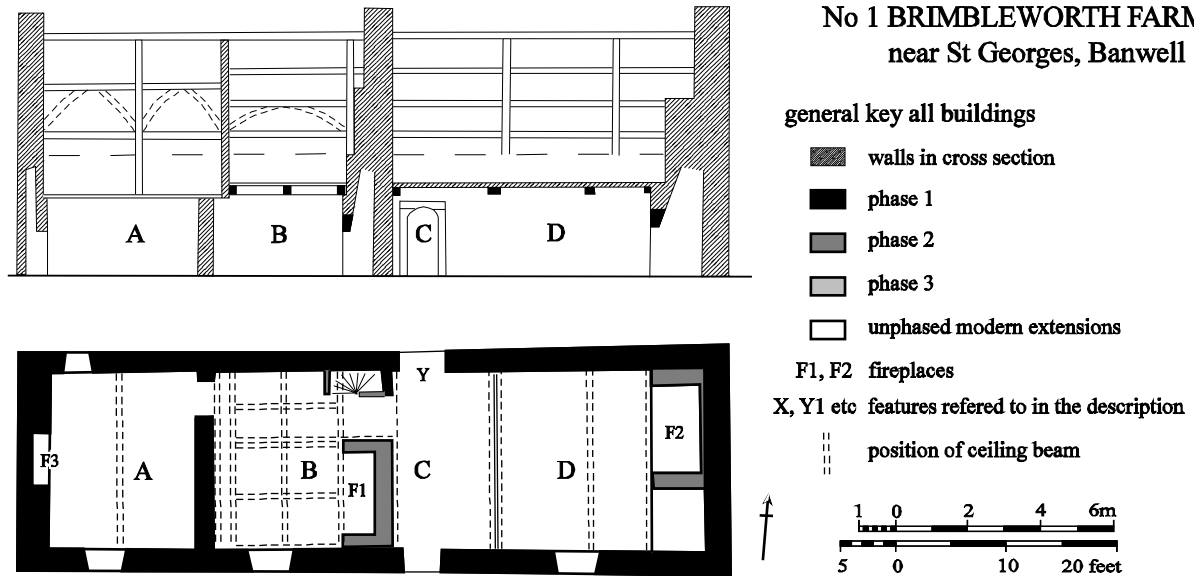
Large 17th century symmetrical central passage houses with three rooms (Manor Farm, Willow Farm, Stuntree Farm)

Double pile houses (The Poplars, Doubleton Farm)

Cottage (Appletree Cottage)

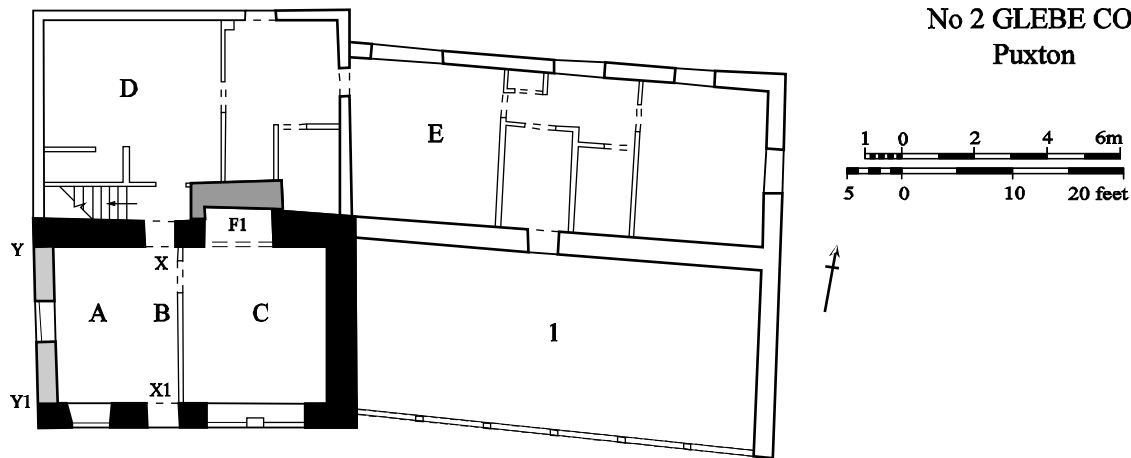
Shading on the plans simply identifies the different phases of construction, with the earliest in black. Selected datable features (windows and roof structures) are shown in inset boxes.

No 1 BRIMBLEWORTH FARM
near St Georges, Banwell



Late medieval three-roomed cross-passage house previously surveyed by Williams (SRO DD/V/AXR.3.3) comprising what was an open hall (B) with an inner room (A), cross passage (C), and service room (D). Rear door of the passage is in a three-centred wooden frame which is identical to that into the hall. At the upper end of the hall the framed ceiling is set against a lower plain plastered area 18 inch wide showing there was a jettied upper floor (the solar) to the inner room. The roof over the solar includes a mortice and tenoned jointed cruck, not blackened, with cambered mortice and tenoned collar; and purlins that have halved scarf joints in the principals. Stack added to hall backing onto the passage. A date stone in the western gable of 1737 may relate to the insertion of the fireplace in that end wall. The length of the lower end, including the cross passage, almost equals that of the hall and inner room combined, and the face-pegged jointed cruck in the lower end is a less sophisticated form of structure than the tenoned jointed cruck over the solar, leading Williams to suggest that this was a longhouse with rooms C and D originally used as a byre for livestock.

No 2 GLEBE COTTAGE
Puxton

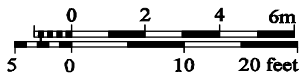


Phase 1: Late medieval? The surviving plan suggests a two-roomed house with central passage (B), though Williams (SRO DD/V/AXR/24) reports having seen a photograph taken a few years prior to 1988 (and before extensive rebuilding) that showed a heavy, arched, and windbraced truss over room C that he regarded as 'probably a cruck', suggesting that room C was in fact the open hall of a late medieval house, with A the inner room. He suggests that the modern extension (1) may be on the site of a cross passage and service room (giving a three-roomed cross-passage layout), though this may in fact have been a two-roomed house with a cross-passage between X and X1 giving the asymmetrical facade typical of late medieval houses.

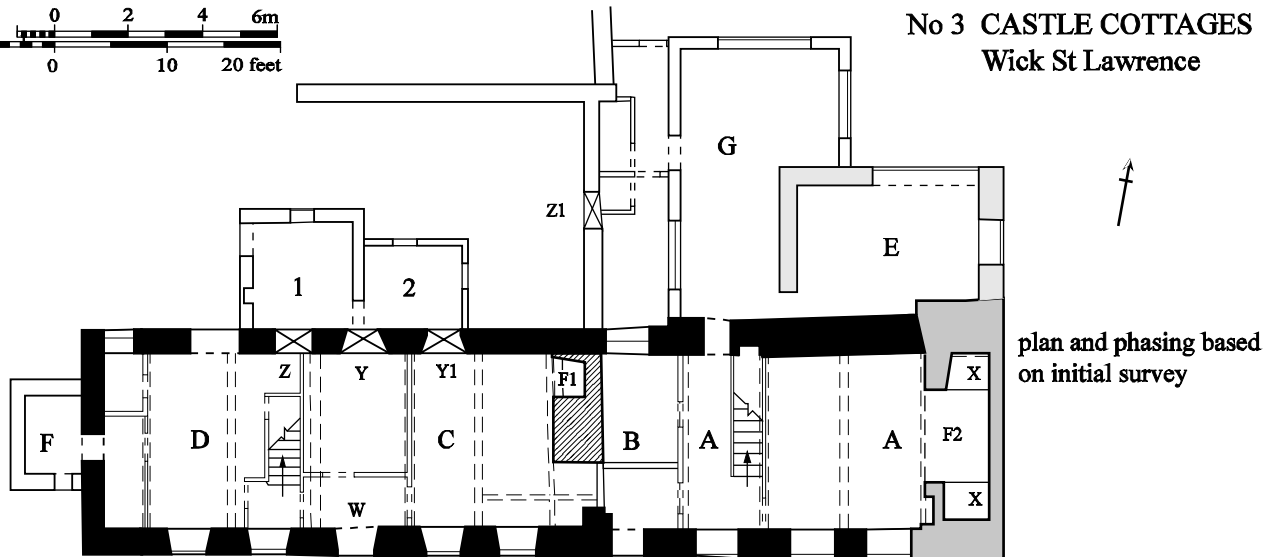
Phase 2: Addition of external stack on the north side of the formerly open hall C. Chamfered and stopped lintel and moulded stone uprights are not very datable but could be 17th century.

Phase 3: Rebuilding of the west wall of room (A) which is narrower than the rest of the walls.

Phase 4: 20th century. Conversion of outbuilding (E) to domestic accommodation and the addition of extension (D).



No 3 CASTLE COTTAGES Wick St Lawrence



plan and phasing based on initial survey

The initial survey of Castle Cottages was carried out before the interior of the western half was stripped out, including removal of all the plaster and ceilings. The initial interpretation of the structure was as follows:

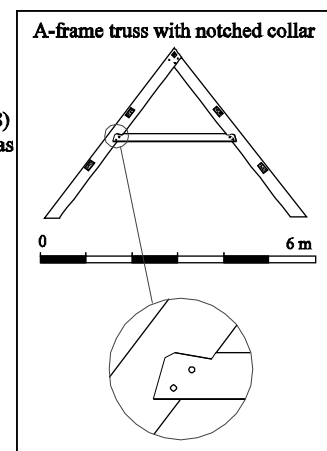
Phases 1/2: either a three-roomed cross-passage house with an inner room (D), hall (C) with a stack backing onto the passage (B) and a service end (A), or a 17th-century two-roomed central-passage house (like Nos 16–18) consisting of rooms C and D either side of a passage between doorway W and a putative doorway at Y (which was evidenced externally as a blocked window), or central entry three-roomed house with central unheated service room (like Nos 25–7), to which was added rooms A and B later in the 17th century (based on the roof structure and chamfered beams with stop ends).

Phase 3: Eastern gable end rebuilt to include a large stack with deep recesses (smoke bays or large ovens: X).

Phase 4: Addition of small wing (E) to the north of service room (A).

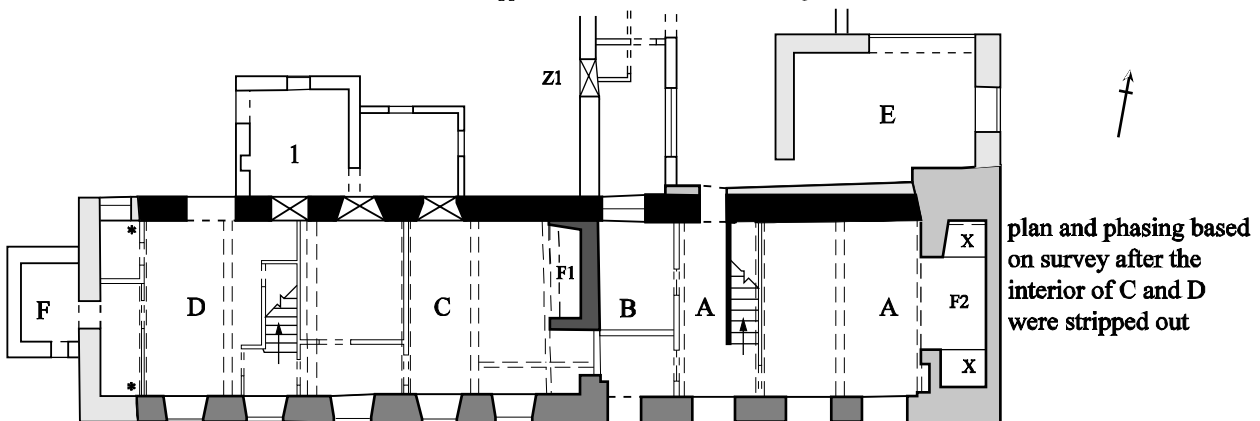
Phase 5: Addition of store (1) to the north that closes window Y, and later extension (2) that closes window Y1.

Phase 6: 20th century. Addition of room (F) to west and room (G) to the north.



Following the stripping of the interior a number of key observations were made:

1. the front and rear walls of C and D are of different construction, with a mud bonding in the north wall, and a lime mortar used in the south wall.
2. the modern door W was originally a window.
3. window Y was never a door, ruling out the possibility that rooms C and D once formed a symmetrical two-roomed house.
4. the stack post-dates the construction of the north wall, suggesting that it was inserted into an open hall (C).
5. the western gable end has been rebuilt in the 19th century 1m to the west of its predecessor. The former gable end wall was next to the westernmost floor beam in room D (*-* on plan below), which has a flat back. A fireplace was added to the first floor at the same time.
6. chamfered beams with stop ends, and the roof structure with half lapped, pegged notched collars are identical throughout A–D.
7. the uneven thickness of the walls of room A is due to the application of thick external rendering.



plan and phasing based on survey after the interior of C and D were stripped out

Based on these observations the following phasing can now be proposed:

Phase 1: late medieval. A three-roomed cross-passage house with an open hall (C) and inner room (D), cross-passage (B), and service room (A).

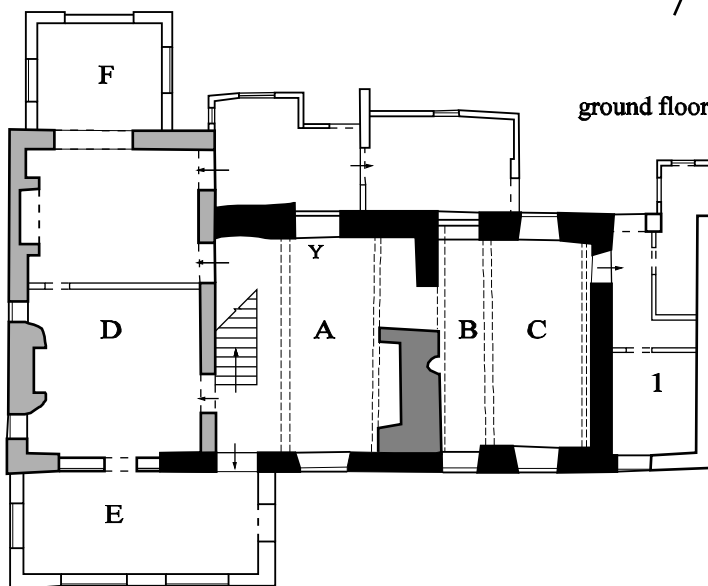
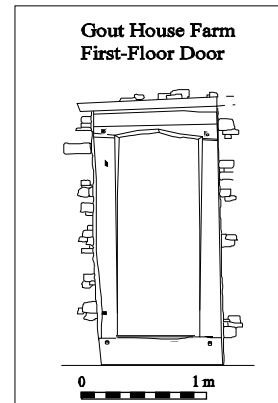
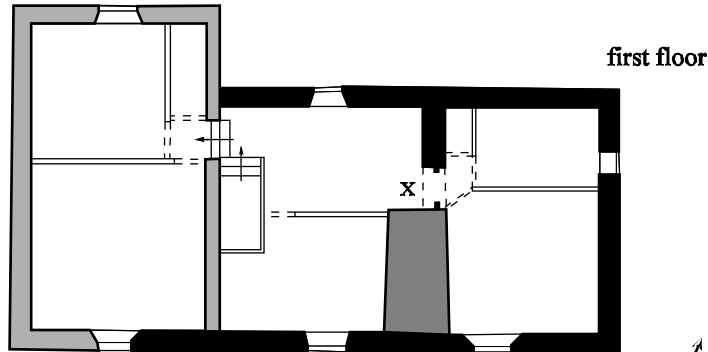
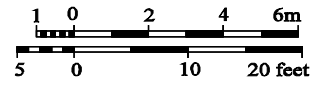
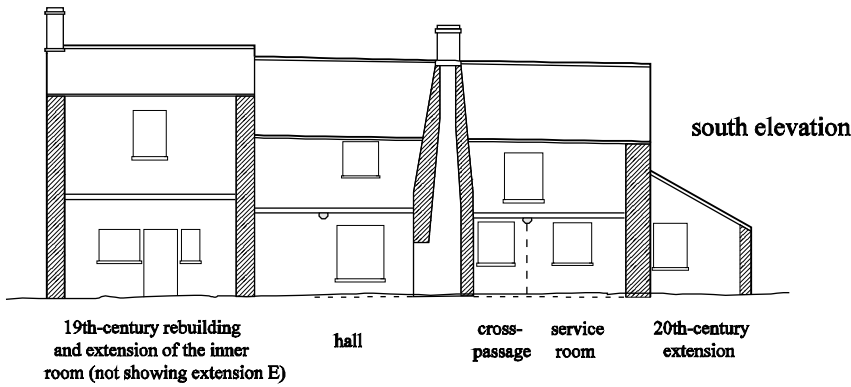
Phase 2a: ?16th century: stack inserted into the hall (C).

Phase 2b: 17th century. The front wall of the house is rebuilt, along with a new first floor and a new roof.

Phase 3: rebuilding of the eastern gable end.

Phase 4: 19th century. Rebuilding and extension of the western gable end, and addition of extension E.

No 4 GOUT HOUSE FARM
East Rolstone



Phase 1: ?late medieval. A three-roomed cross-passage house consisting of (A) hall, (B) cross-passage, (C) service room, and in the position of the later room (D) an inner room. A slot in the beam between B and C marks the position of a wooden partition. The ground-floor doorway Y and adjacent thickening and curvature of the north wall in room A may represent the remains of an external stair turret giving access to the first floor before the construction of the present, modern, stairs.

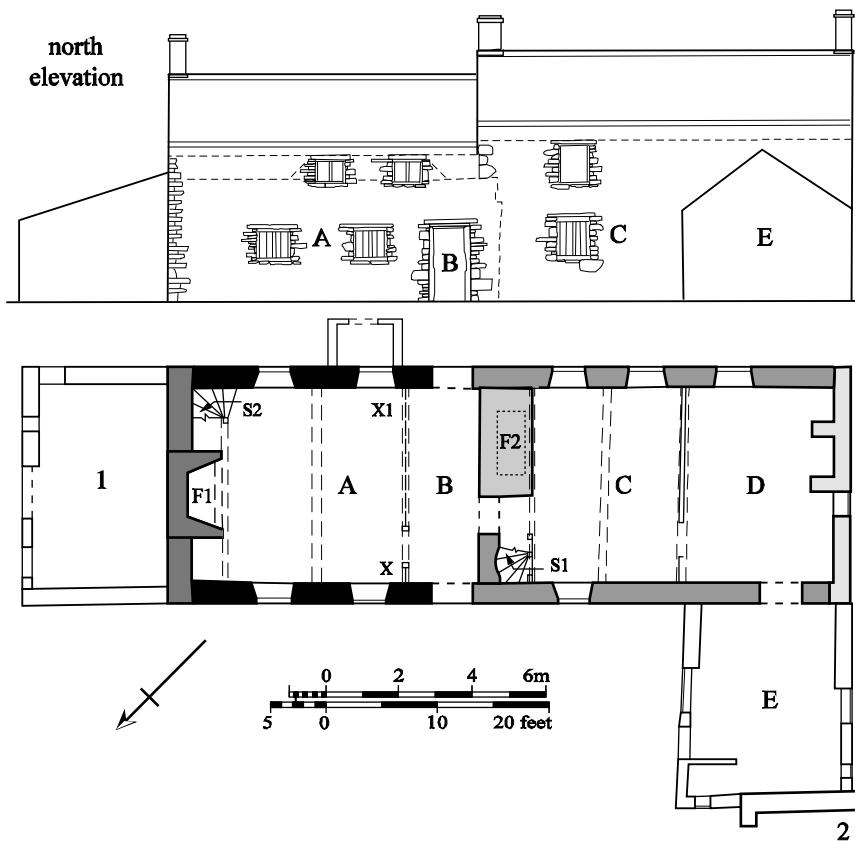
Phase 2: insertion of ceiling into hall (note the higher elevation of the first floor compared to that over B and C) . The first floor doorway X is late 16th- or early 17th-century, as are the very deeply chamfered ground floor beam stop ends in room A.

Phase 3: 19th century. Demolition, rebuilding, and extending to the north, of inner room (D).

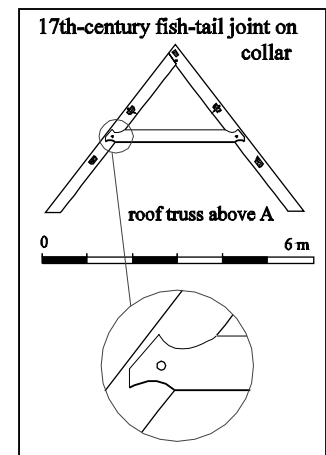
Phase 4: 20th century. Addition of animal house/store (1).

Phase 5: 20th century. Addition of room (E).

Phase 6: 20th century. Addition of room (F).



No 5 HODDERS FARM Wick St Lawrence



Phase 1: ?late medieval. Single storey, single-cell building comprising the later rooms A and B (the removal of external render reveals that the lower walls of A and B are of different construction to the first floor, that of the chimneystack in the eastern gable end, and of rooms C and D). The late medieval to 17th-century 'plank and plank' screen between the hall (A) and passage (B) may have been an original feature or added later.

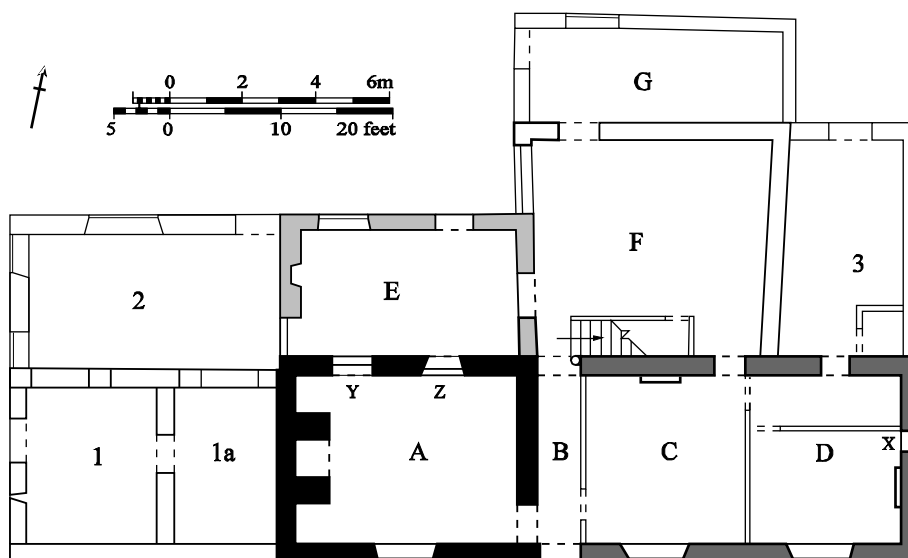
Phase 2: east wall of A rebuilt with gable end stack (F1), and the other walls raised to allow the insertion of a first floor giving 1½ storeys with low dormer windows to a first floor accessed by stair (S1) adjacent to the stack. A series of quoins above the west side of the rear doorway match those in the east gable confirming that A/B was raised as a single cell. The roof comprises A-frame trusses with half-lapped, rounded fish-tail joint on straight collar.

Phase 3: late 16th–17th century. Creation of three-roomed cross-passage house through the addition of a two-storey extension to the west comprising a hall (C) and inner room (D) with stack against cross-passage (B) (the stack is possibly not tied to the south wall and so may have been inserted later). The first floor is accessed by a stair (S1) adjacent to the stack. Roof comprises a thatched 3-bay, A-frame with mortised and tenoned collars. The dormer windows of the earlier end (rooms A and B) are now incorporated into the wall to give a level wall plate height throughout building though the lower ridge height of the east end is retained. The same rubble construction is used to infill between the dormer windows in A/B as is found in the construction of C and D. The front and rear openings to the passage have 17th-century ovolo-moulded wooden frames and two-panel plank doors, suggesting that new doors were provided for this older part of the building when it was extended to the west.

Phase 4: 19th-century rebuild of west gable with new brick stack incorporated in the construction of the wall.

Phase 5: 20th-century conversion of rear lean-to into kitchen.

No 6 APPLETON FARM Wick St Lawrence



Phase 1: a single-roomed structure (A). Note that the wall between A and B is too substantial to have originated as a partition in a cross-passage house, and room A is too large to have originated as the service end of such a structure. At the first-floor level there is a reused wood mullioned window looking out from the east wall of A that was blocked when B–D were built.

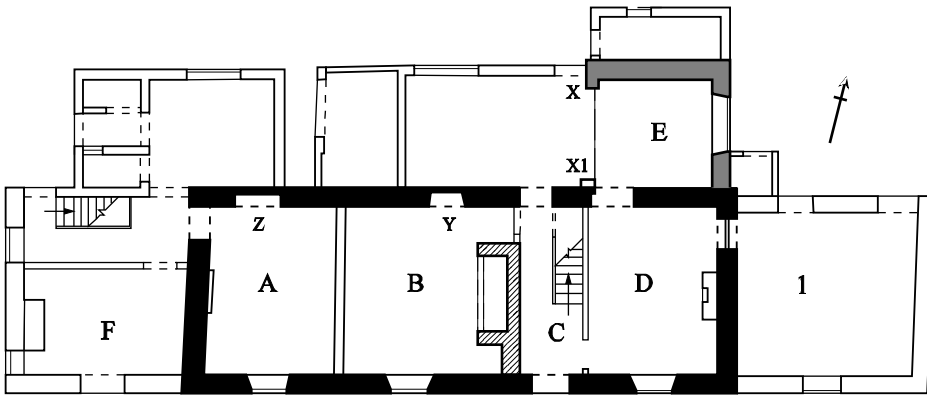
Phase 2: the addition of a cross passage (B), hall (C), and inner room (D) to create a three-roomed cross-passage house.

Phase 3: after 1738. Addition of room E, the closed window (Z) showing that this extension post-dates room A.

Phase 4: Addition of domestic room F and outbuilding (3).

Phase 5: Addition of room (G); 19th-century reroofing of A; 20th-century reroofing of B–D

**No 7 BOXBUSH FARM
East Rolstone**

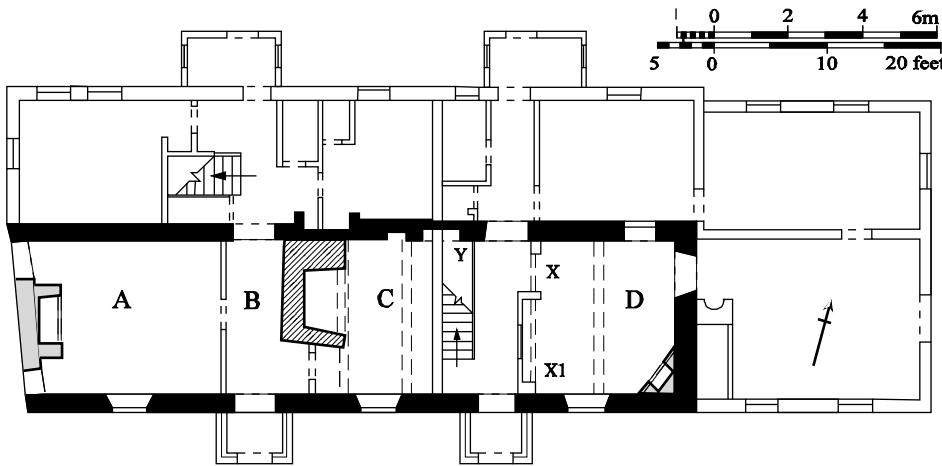


Phase 1: late medieval-17th century. Three-roomed cross-passage house with (A) inner room, (B) hall, (C) cross-passage, and (D) service room. Chimney-stack backing to cross-passage.

Phase 2: A small extension (E) to the north, with access from the lower room (D). Such extensions are a common feature in the area and may have been used as dairies (eg Appleton Farm, Baytree Farm, Castle Cottages, Laurel Farm, Manor Farm, Rolstone Court, and Stuntree Farm).

Phase 3: Extensions to the building with a stable (1) to the east and possibly the same to the west (F) though this part of the building is now in domestic use and the original function is hard to establish. Modern roof structure over whole building.

**No 8 LANDHOUSE
East Rolstone**



Phase 1: late medieval to 17th century. Three-roomed cross-passage house comprising (A) service room, (B) cross-passage, (C) hall, and (D) inner room. Chimney-stack backing to cross-passage. Blocked doorway (Y) and change of wall thickness in north wall of hall (C) may represent position of winder stair (as seen in Chestnut Farm, No 10) Slotted beam X-X1 in inner room (D) is probably the upper rail of a screen that separated the hall and the inner room.

Phase 2: West wall of service room (A) rebuilt with stack. The angle of this wall to the rest of the building suggests that it may be the rebuild of a collapsed wall (not untypical of the area) and care was not taken to square the rebuild to the rest of the building.

Phase 3: 20th century. Extensions to north and east and division of the house into two dwellings. New roof over whole structure.

**No 9 ROLSTONE COURT
West Rolstone**

Phase 1: late medieval to 17th century. Three-roomed cross-passage house comprising (A) inner room, (B) hall, (C) passage, and (D) service room. Stack with its back to the passage.

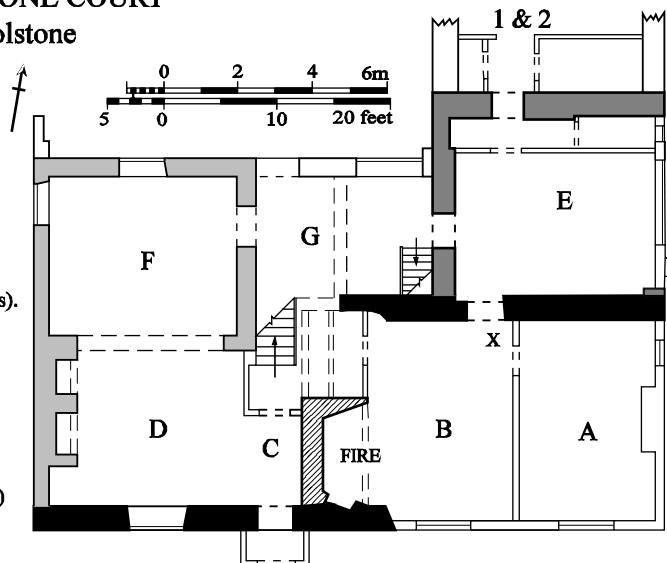
Phase 2: ?17th/18th century. Addition of unheated extension (E) to the north side of the building.

Phase 3a: ?19th century. Rebuilding and extending of the west end (D and F) of the main range (as seen at Gout House and Hippisleys).

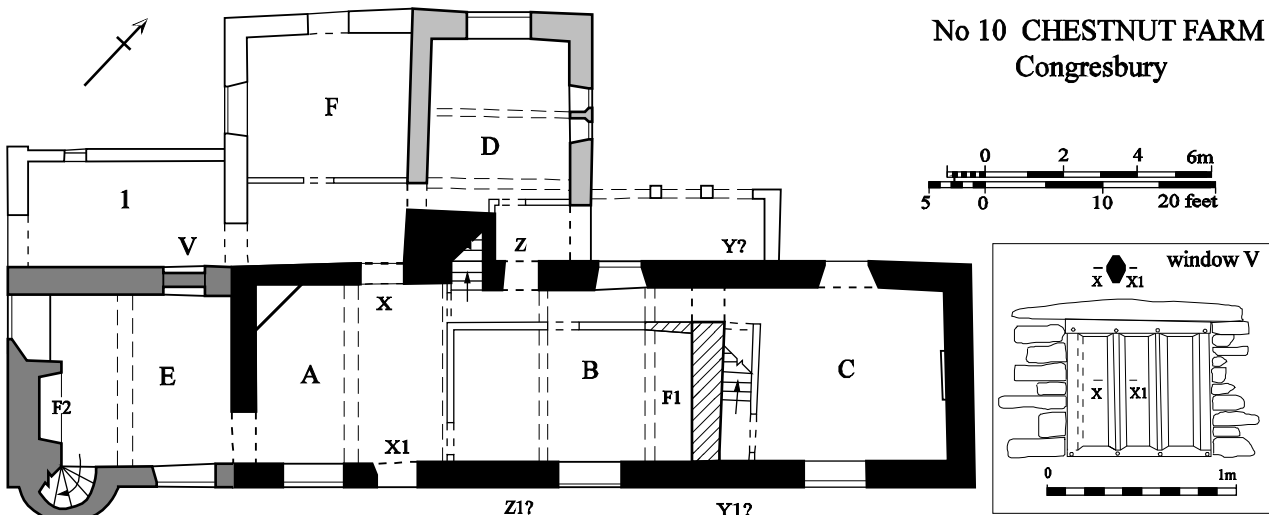
Phase 3b: 19th century. Addition of long range of agricultural outbuildings (1 and 2), including stables, tack room etc.

Phase 4: 19th/20th century. Infill of area (G) between rooms (F and E) to the north of the building.

Phase 5: 20th century. Rebuilding of the south wall of rooms (B and A) and the east walls of rooms (A and E). New roof over whole structure.



No 10 CHESTNUT FARM Congresbury



Phase 1: three possible interpretations for the original plan

1. Late medieval to 17th-century three-roomed cross-passage house with (A) an unheated inner room, (B) the hall with the stack backing the cross-passage which would have required doors between (Y and Y1), and (C) the unheated service room. Stair turret to the first floor projecting behind the rear of the hall (B).

2. Late medieval to 17th-century three-roomed cross-passage house with (A) the unheated service room, the cross-passage between (X and X1), (B) the hall with the stack backing (C) the inner room. Stair turret to the first floor projecting behind the rear of the hall (B).

3. 17th-century two-roomed house with a parlour (A) and kitchen (B) either side of a slightly offset central passage between Z and a putative blocked Z1. Door X has 17th-century hinges, but the width (6m) and wall thicknesses (0.71m) of the central block (A and B) are both greater than in other 17th-century central passage houses and so this plan interpretation is thought unlikely.

Phase 2: Extension (E) with stair turret to east of main range with remains of 17th-century hipped roof with dormer windows front and back. Blocked window V has chamfered (flat splay) mullions. Rooms A and B have a very similar roof with mortice and tenoned joints and so were probably reroofed at a similar time as E was built. Door X1 in room A has mid 17th-century strap hinges and latch.

Phase 3: Rear extension (D), with 17th-century half-lapped notched collars on the roof trusses, truncating the north stair turret in order to give access to the wing, and closing a first-floor window in north wall of the main range. Two-light ovolo-moulded windows on the ground and first floors with late 16th-early 17th-century latches.

Phase 4: 19th century. Renewing and raising of roof above A and B. Phase 5: Late 19th century. Filling in of angle between rooms A and D with room F.

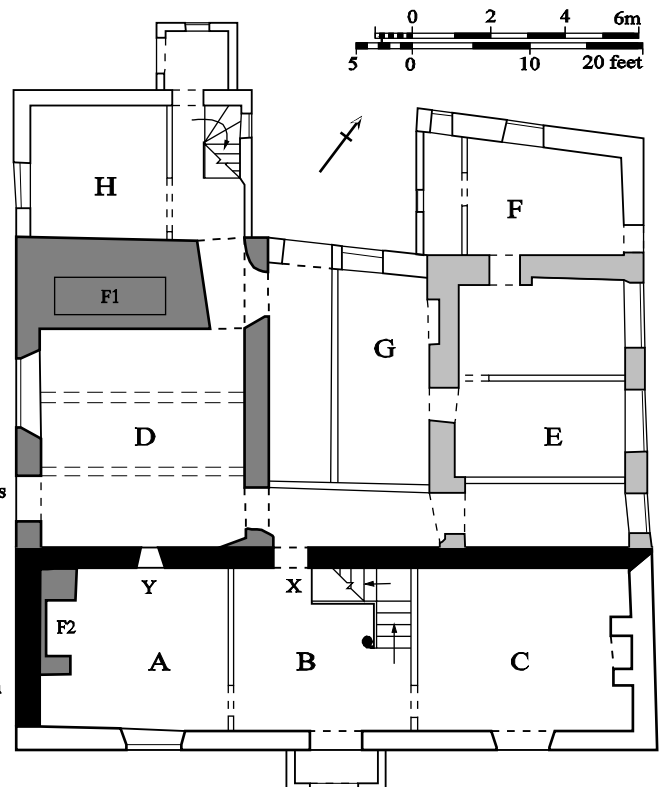
No 11 DOUBLETON FARM West Rolstone

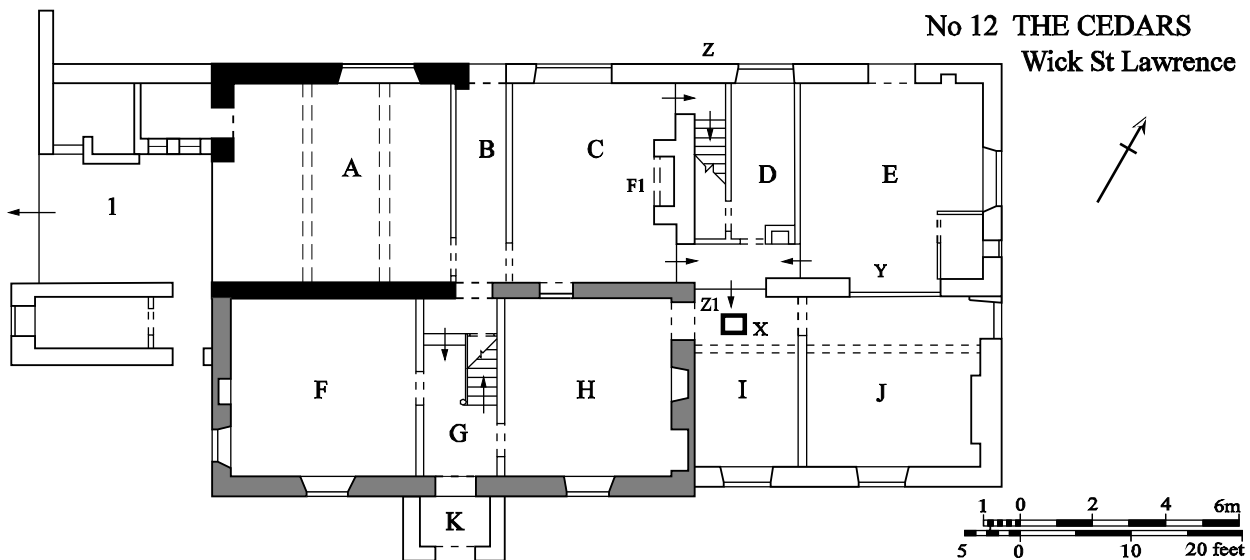
Phase 1: The dimensions of the front wing are suggestive of a three-roomed cross-passage house with (A) service room, and (B and C) the hall and inner room. Rear doorway of cross-passage may be (X) in room (B). The splayed window (Y) demonstrates that the wing (D) post-dates this part of the building.

Phase 2: Addition of kitchen wing (D) to earlier front range. The beams are deeply chamfered with scroll stopends, and the fireplace (F1) is 'at least early 16th century' (SRO DD/V/AXR 3.7), though the roof structure is not chronologically diagnostic. The insertion of the stack (F2) in the western gable end of A may have been contemporary as the first floor fireplace dates to c1560 to 1630; this is a high-status feature with two carved shields.

Phase 3: The wing (E) could have been added at this stage. The original function of this part of the building is not clear: it may have been built as domestic accommodation although the square-cut rather than splayed windows may suggest an agricultural function or dairy. Either way it created a building with a U-shaped plan that possibly mirrors that at The Grange (No 19). The thickness of the walls suggests that this part pre-dated the rebuild of the front range.

Phases 4: addition of animal house, probably pig sty (F); 5: mid- to late 18th-century rebuild of front range rooms (A, B and C) and construction of present staircase; roof structure with tusk tenons on the purlins and surface spiked collars; 6: infill of courtyard (G) between the two rear wings (D and E) with a 2-storey domestic block; 7: addition of room (H) to the north of the west wing.

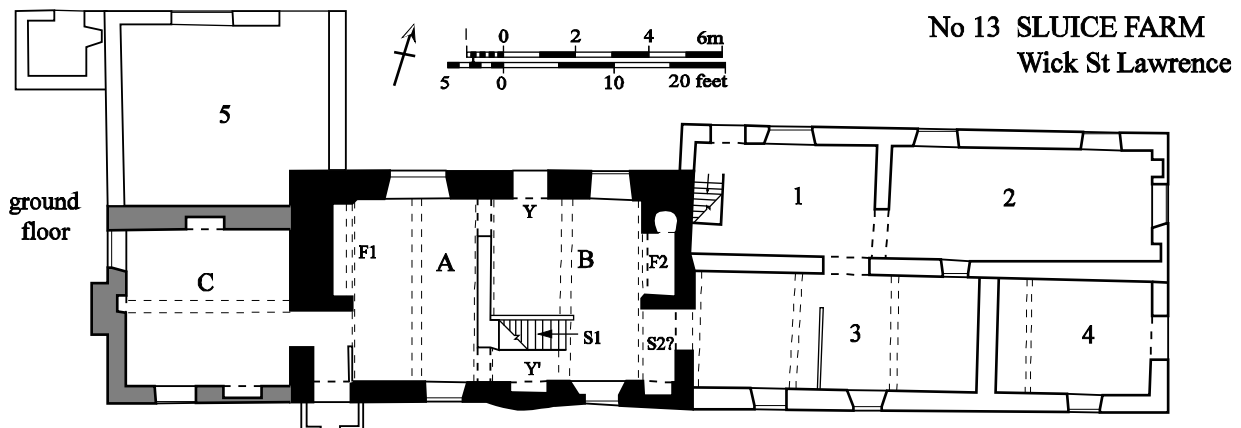




Phase 1: ?late medieval–17th century. Probably a three-room cross-passage house, the likely layout being (A) inner room, (B and C) hall, with a cross-passage between Z and Z1 (next to a well, X), and D and E (or part of) forming a service room (only A surviving, but B–E being rebuilt on an earlier footprint). The only surviving part is rooms A and B which are still 1½ storeys (typical of earlier buildings in the area), with moderately chamfered beams. An 18th-century painting suggests that there was a stack backing the passage in the same position as the 19th-century structure (F1) in the rebuilt room C.

Phase 2: late 18th century (post-1738). Addition to the south of two-storey extension consisting of two heated rooms (F and H) either side of a central hallway and staircase (G).

Phase 3: late 19th century. Replacement of the east end of north range and extension to south range by new build consisting of heated domestic rooms I and J, and agricultural rooms D and E (the latter probably a cheese room). Addition of porch (K).



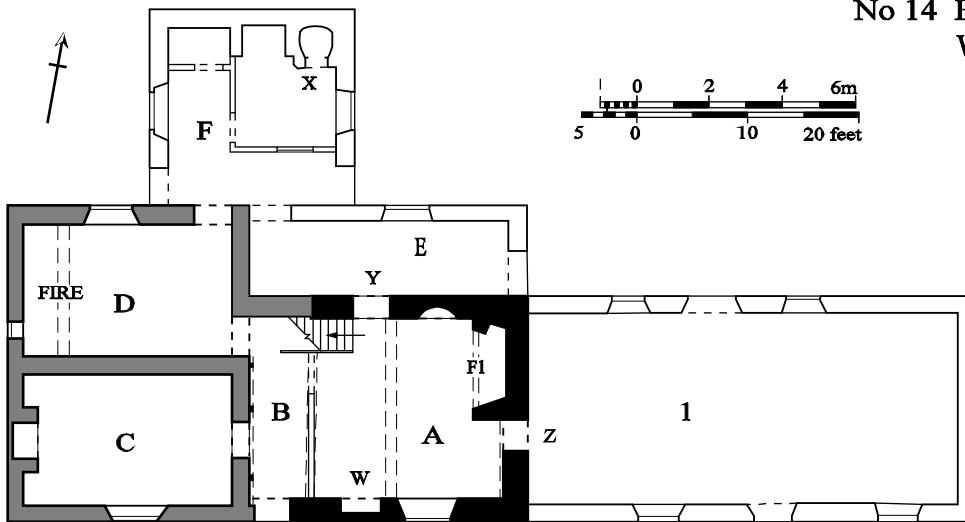
Phase 1: late medieval to 17th century. The earliest part of Sluice Farm is clearly rooms A and B, whose length (11.1m), width (6.3m), and thick north walls (0.72m) are comparable to late medieval–17th-century three-roomed cross-passage houses with B the hall and A the inner room, suggesting there was originally a cross passage behind the stack F2 (with moulded stone jambs) beyond which lay a service room. Alternative interpretation is a two-roomed gable-entry house which is also a 16th to 17th-century form.

Phase 2: mid 17th century. Extensive renovation and creation of a central through passage between extant north door (Y) and possible blocked doorway (Y'). Insertion of fireplace (F1) in west gable end with deep chamfered lintel and moulded and chamfered shelf. F2 in the east gable end may also have been added at this date. Access to the first floor may have been via a winder stair next to the fireplace F2 whose former existence is suggested by a change in floor level in the first floor. The present roof is a 17th-century through purlin structure with half-lapped collar notched top and bottom.

Phase 3: mid- to late 18th century. Present staircase inserted along with most of the internal first-floor doors. Room C added at this time along with the door between A and C which matches those on the first floor (the beam supporting the first floor is chamfered and has stop ends).

Phase 4: 19th century. Addition of outbuildings 1–5 with 19th-century windows. 1 and 2 clearly pre-date 3 and 4 as there is a window in the south wall of 1.

No 14 HIPPISELYS FARM
Wick St Lawrence



Phase 1: The central core (A and B), with a large stack, is either the remains of a two-roomed through-passage house, with a central passageway running from the present cupboard W through to Y, either side of a kitchen (A) and parlour (B), or the hall of a three-roomed cross-passage house of which A was the hall, with a cross-passage and service room under the later room 1 (the otherwise inexplicable doorway Z being typical of such a layout), and an inner room rebuilt as C. The width (6.1m) of the core block (A and B) is also typical of three-roomed cross-passage houses, and far wider than well-dated 17th-century houses. Stopped and chamfered beams in room A are not closely datable but probably 16th–17th century.

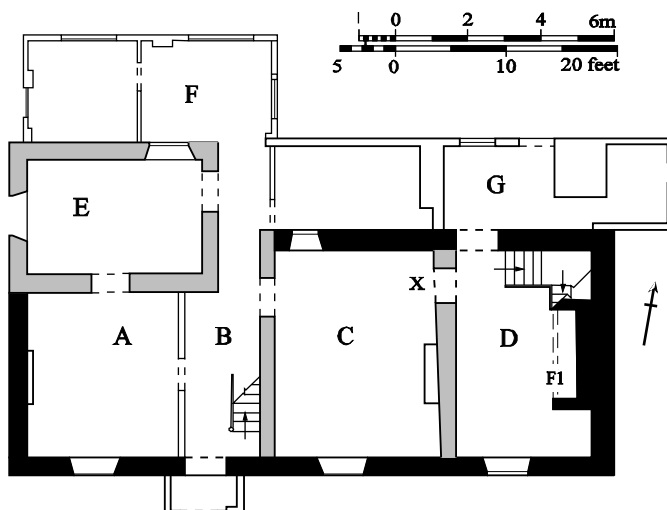
Phase 2: 19th century. Rebuilding of western end with a heated domestic room (C) and kitchen (D) with full width fire. The change of wall thickness (at the current staircase) clearly demonstrates the truncating of the earlier building.

Phase 3: 19th century. Building of cider house (1) to the east of the main chimneystack, and re-roofing of A and B. This may have involved the demolition of the serviceend (cross-passage and service room) of the original three-roomed cross-passage house.

Phase 4: Room E built into re-entrant angle between old house and new west wing.

Phase 5: Further extension (F) (containing large bread oven) to the north.

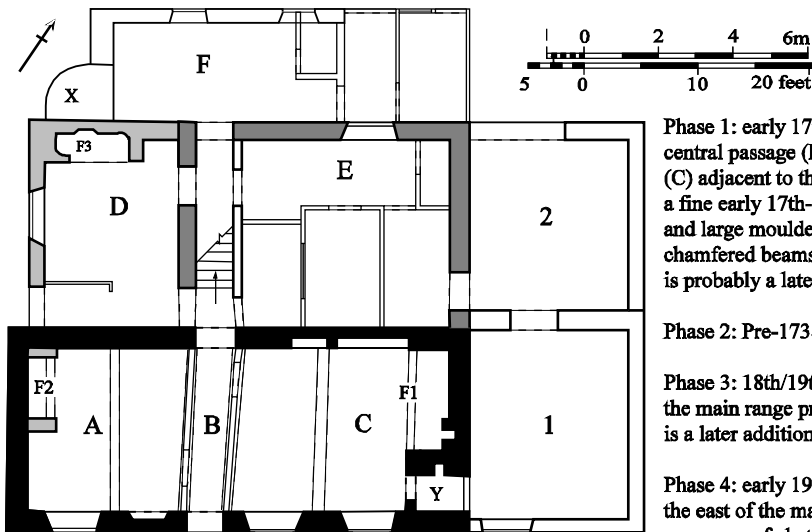
No 15 LAUREL FARM
East Rolstone



Phase 1: late medieval to 17th century? Probably a three-roomed cross-passage house consisting of (A) service room, (B) cross-passage, (C) hall, and (D) inner room.

Phase 2: The wall between the hall and the passage has been rebuilt, possibly at the same time as the house was extended through the addition of the unheated room E (perhaps used as a dairy). The wall between C and D is of uneven thickness and may also have been inserted at this time.

Phase 3: 20th century. Extensions to north and east, and division of the house into two dwellings.



No 16 ICELTON FARM
Wick St Lawrence

Phase 1: early 17th century. Two-room house (rooms A and C) with central passage (B). Access to first floor by winder stair (Y) in room (C) adjacent to the stack. Principal room (C) heated from the start with a fine early 17th-century fireplace (F1) with moulded freestone jambs and large moulded shallow arch timber lintel. Stopped and moderately chamfered beams throughout this first phase. The fireplace in room (A) is probably a later insertion.

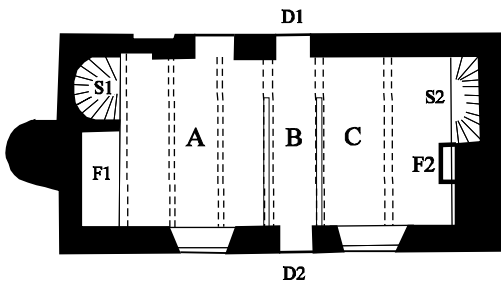
Phase 2: Pre-1738: addition of wing (E).

Phase 3: 18th/19th century. Infill of angle between the wing (E) and the main range probably as a kitchen (D), though the bread oven (X) is a later addition. New staircase fitted.

Phase 4: early 19th century. Two-storey extension (rooms 1 and 2), to the east of the main range, probably with agricultural function. Main range reroofed at same time. Refronting of main range.

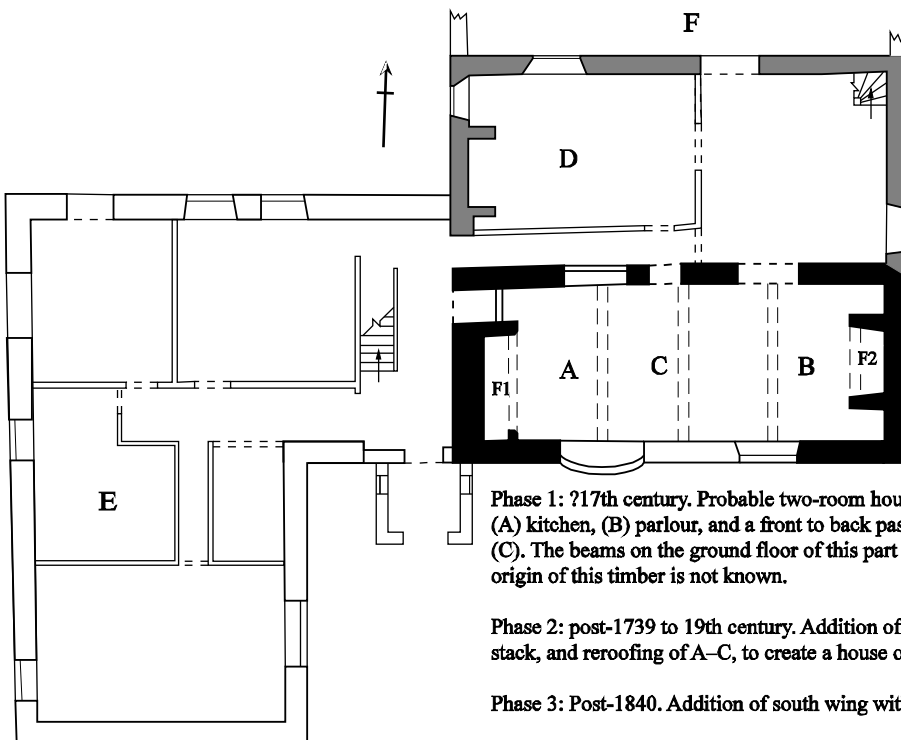
Phase 5: Addition of a further single-storey room (F).

Phase 6: Conversion of room (1) and floor above to domestic use.



No 17 MYRTLE FARM
Puxton

Previously surveyed by P. Brimacombe (SRO DD/V/AXR/24/4): early 17th-century one and a half storey, two-roomed house with a central passage between doors D1 and D2.



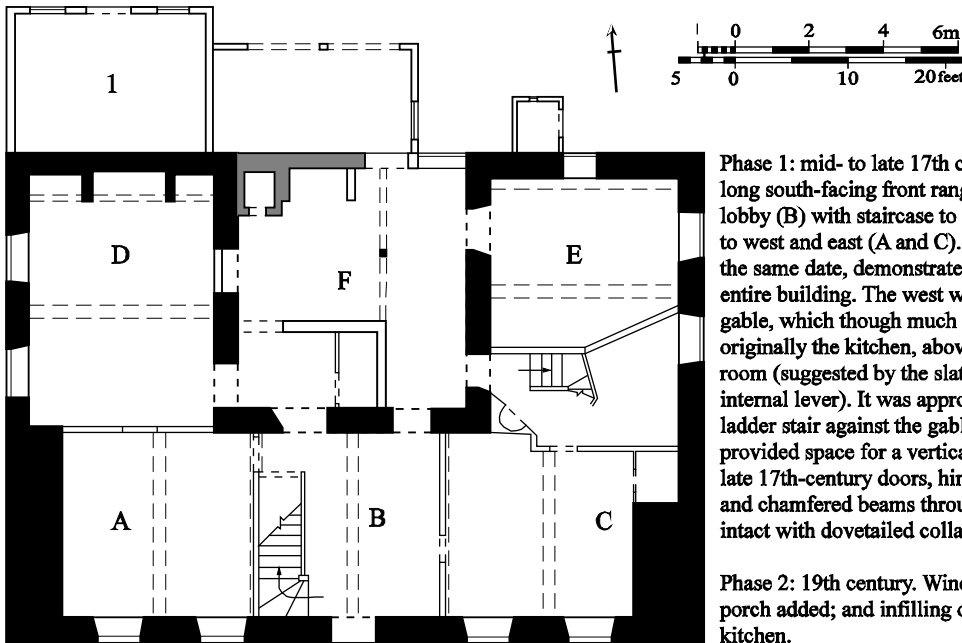
No 18 POOL FARM
Congresbury

Phase 1: ?17th century. Probable two-room house with a central passage consisting of (A) kitchen, (B) parlour, and a front to back passage approximately in the position of (C). The beams on the ground floor of this part of the building are reused, although the origin of this timber is not known.

Phase 2: post-1739 to 19th century. Addition of two-storey extension (D) with chimney-stack, and reroofing of A-C, to create a house of double-pile plan.

Phase 3: Post-1840. Addition of south wing with connecting rooms to primary range (E).

Phase 4: 20th century. Addition of single-storey extension (F) (not recorded).



No 19 THE GRANGE
West Hewish hamlet,
Congresbury parish

Phase 1: mid- to late 17th century. A substantial house with a long south-facing front range comprising a central unheated lobby (B) with staircase to the first floor, with heated rooms to west and east (A and C). The two wings at the rear are of the same date, demonstrated by the continuous string around entire building. The west wing contains a fireplace in the gable, which though much rebuilt may indicate that this was originally the kitchen, above which was a cheese storage room (suggested by the slatted louvre vent operated by an internal lever). It was approached from below by a narrow ladder stair against the gable which if removed could have provided space for a vertical hoist for the cheeses. Mid- to late 17th-century doors, hinges, stair balusters etc. Stopped and chamfered beams throughout. Roof structure mostly intact with dovetailed collars.

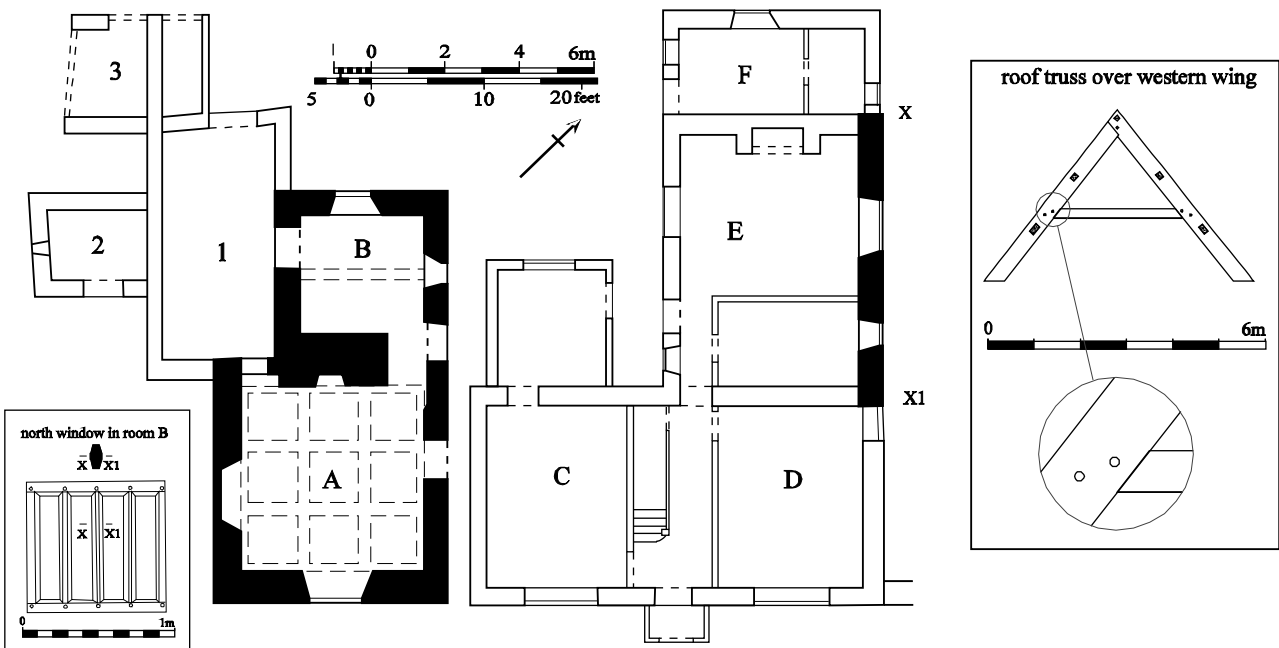
Phase 2: 19th century. Windows replaced in the south front; porch added; and infilling of space between rear wings as kitchen.

No 20 PUXTON MOOR FARM
Puxton

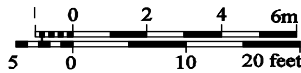
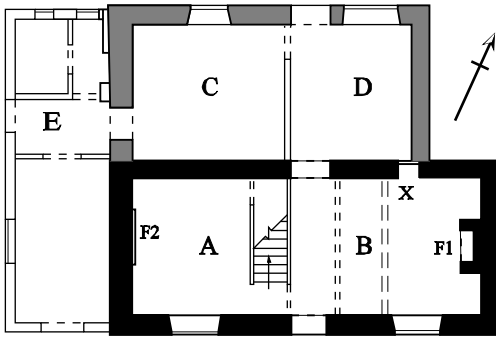
Phase 1: mid-17th century. Two rooms (A and B): may be the west wing of a substantial U-shaped house, or a detached late medieval chamber block that was remodelled in the 17th century (the latter can survive when the hall does not). Room A to the south is heated and has a framed/cross-beam ceiling, and mid-17th century Cockshead-type door hinges on cupboard, and door through to room B has mid-17th century divided scroll strap hinge. Room (B) has a lower ceiling with stopped and chamfered beams and a four-light oak mullion window in north wall. Roof structure intact over A with mortice and tenoned collars (B has a modern roof). Blocked oak mullion window in rear section of first-floor west wall. The east wall of the east wing (X-X1) is thicker than therest and has splayed windows, and may represent a fragment from this early phase. Alternative interpretation of A and B is as a detached chamber block.

Phase 2: 20th century. Main range and east wing demolished in 1929, but the new house may have been built on the footprint of the old. Part of east wall of old building may be incorporated in new structure (X-X1).

Phase 3: 20th century. Addition of outbuildings (1, 2 and 3).



No 21 CHURCH HOUSE Puxton

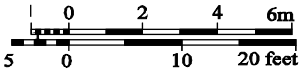
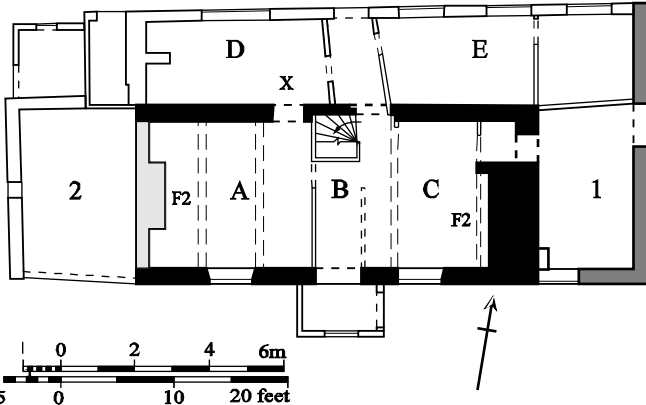


Phase 1: ?18th century. Two-room cottage consisting of rooms A and B and a central through passage. Only room B heated. Date stone of 1786 on east gable may relate to construction or subsequent repairs.

Phase 2: 18th/19th century. Addition of rooms C and D. The later addition of these rooms is demonstrated by the closing of the doorway (X), in the north wall of room B, by the east wall of the extension. Addition of chimney-stack to room A. Reroofing of whole building and raising of stacks in brick.

Phase 3: 20th-century extension to the west; reroofing of whole building.

No 22 MAYS GREEN FARM Puxton



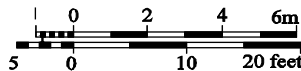
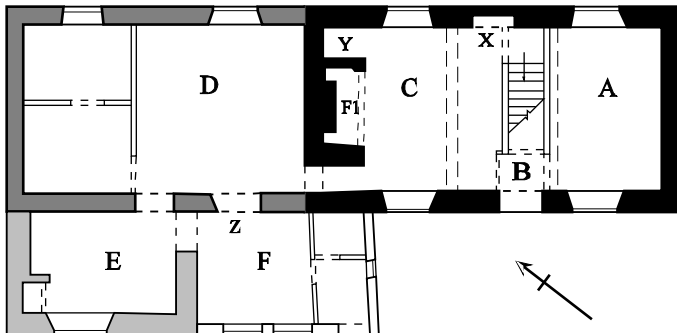
Phase 1: 17th/18th century. Two-roomed house with central passage (B), leading to kitchen (C), and parlour (A). Passage now blocked by staircase but this may be later alteration. Opening (X) in north wall of parlour (A) now acts as a door. Chamfered and stopped beams in both main rooms on ground floor not closely datable but probably 17th century.

Phase 2: Addition of cellar (store room) (1) to the east.

Phase 3: 20th century. Rebuilding of west gable with chimney-stack.

Phase 4: 20th century. Single-storey extension to the north incorporated under main roof. Removal of partition between passage (B) and room (C).

No 23 OLD CHESTNUT FARM Puxton



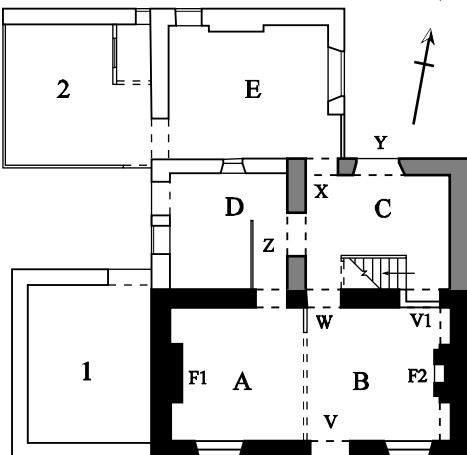
Phase 1: 17th/18th century. Two-roomed house with offset central passage, consisting of passage (B), giving access to unheated parlour (A) and kitchen with large fireplace (C). Blocked doorway (X) giving external access to passage. The current staircase is modern: the original one may have been a winder stair, positioned next to the chimneystack (Y). Stopped and chamfered beams in rooms (A and C), not closely datable but possibly 17th century.

Phase 2: 18th/19th century. Addition to the west of 2-storey extension (D) with brick stack in west wall. East wall of earlier phase rebuilt with chimney-stack.

Phase 3: Addition of small, single-storey extension (E) with chimney-stack.

Phase 4: 20th century. Extension (F) that overlaps the splayed window (Z).

No 24 BAYTREE FARM Wick St Lawrence

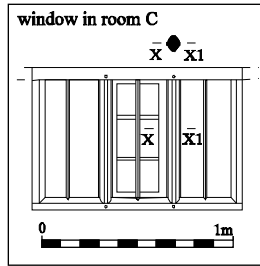
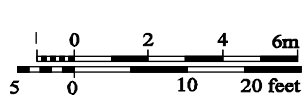


Phase 1: Pre-1738. Two-roomed cottage consisting of two heated room (A and B), with gable-end chimneystacks and a central through passage. External doorways in south (V) and north walls (V1).

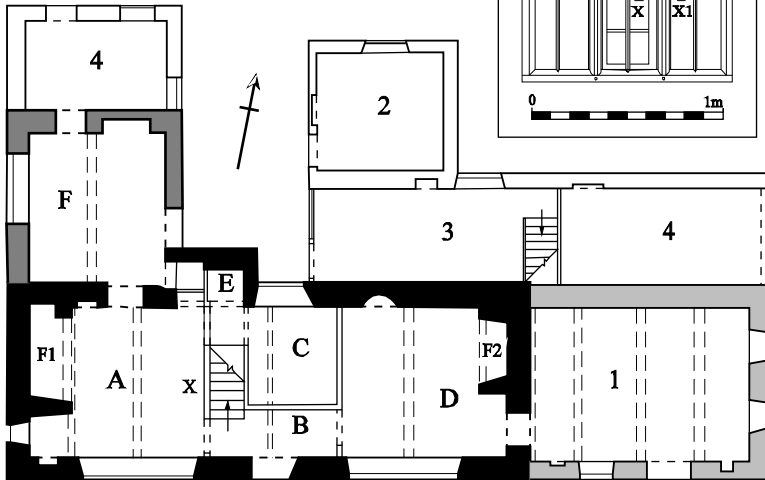
Phase 2: Post-1738. Addition of extension (C) with window (Y) and external doorway (Z) (large frame and external door still in situ). Staircase inserted which blocks previous external doorway (V1). New doorway (W) forced in north wall of room (B).

Phase 3: Addition of dairy (D). This closes the external doorway (Z) and may be the point when the window (Y) is converted into a doorway. The outbuilding (1) could have been added at this stage.

Phase 4: Addition of kitchen (E) demonstrated by the closing of the small splayed window in the north wall of the dairy (D). Addition of outbuilding (2). Whole structure reroofed in the 19th century.



No 25 MANOR FARM Bourton



Phase 1: 17th century. Three-roomed farmhouse with kitchen (A), hallway (B), service room (C) with three-light ovolo-moulded mullion window, parlour (D), and with first floor accessed by external winder stair turret (E) with a two-light ovolo-moulded mullion window with sunk chamfer and convex planes leaded with stays. The present staircase is a later addition. Moderately chamfered and stopped beams throughout.

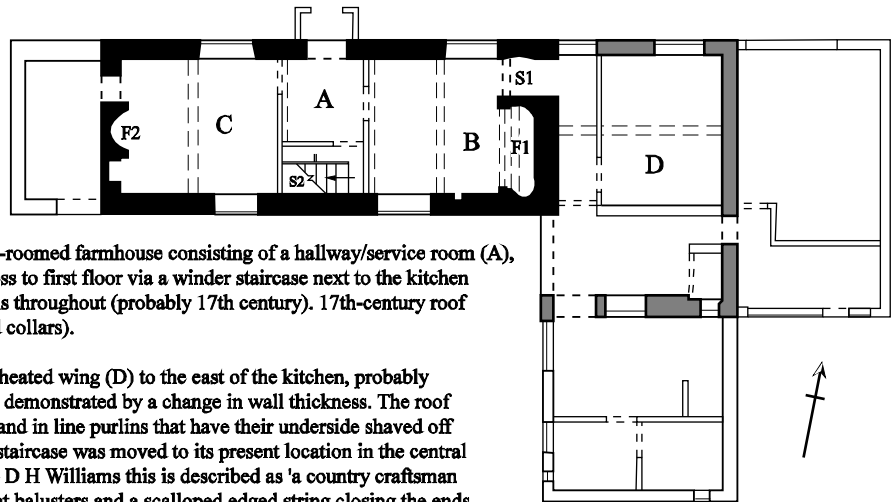
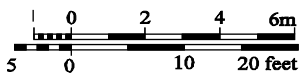
Phase 2: ?17th/18th century, certainly pre-1840. Addition of wing (F) to the north of the kitchen (A).

Phase 3: Pre-1840. Addition of animal house (1) to the east of the main range.

Phase 4: Outbuildings (2, 3, 4) added to north side of building.

Phase 5: 20th century. Conversion of animal house (1) to domestic accommodation.

No 26 WILLOW FARM Bourton

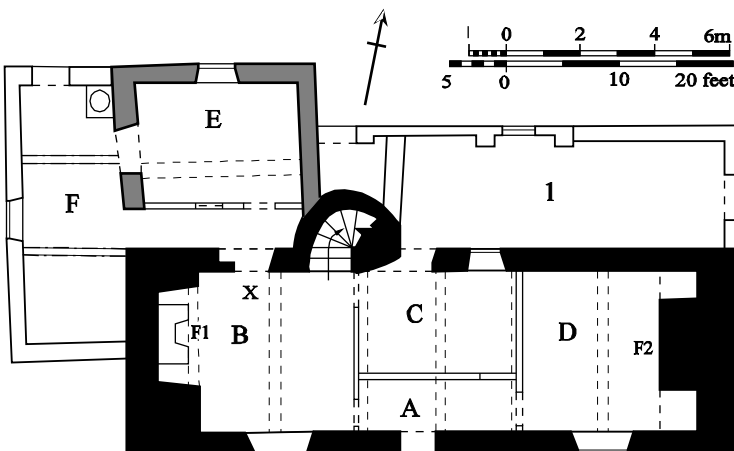


Phase 1: early 17th century. 1½-storey three-roomed farmhouse consisting of a hallway/service room (A), leading to (B) kitchen, and (C) parlour. Access to first floor via a winder staircase next to the kitchen fireplace (S1). Chamfered and stopped beams throughout (probably 17th century). 17th-century roof (with in line tenoned purlins and side-lapped collars).

Phase 2: late 17th century. Addition of an unheated wing (D) to the east of the kitchen, probably as a dairy. That this is a later addition can be demonstrated by a change in wall thickness. The roof has trusses with roughly side-lapped collars and in line purlins that have their underside shaved off close to the truss. In order to access this the staircase was moved to its present location in the central service room (S2). In a previous survey by E D H Williams this is described as 'a country craftsman copy of Jacobean style with small pierced flat balusters and a scalloped edged string closing the ends of the threads: probably late 17th century' (SRO DD/V/AXR.28.2).

Phase 3: Further outbuildings added at both the east and west ends.

No 27 STUNTREE FARM West Rolstone



Phase 1: 17th century. 1½-storey three-roomed farmhouse consisting of a (A) hallway, (B) kitchen, (C) unheated service room, and (D) parlour. Access to first floor may have been via a stair turret on north wall of room (B). Stopped and moderately chamfered beams in all rooms (A-D) (probably 17th century).

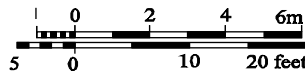
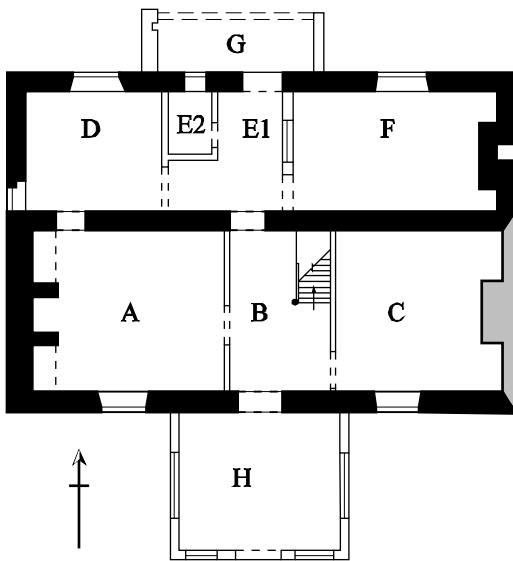
Phase 2: Late 17th/18th century. Addition of unheated wing (E), probably as a dairy. That this is a later addition can be demonstrated by a change of wall thickness, the lack of alignment to what otherwise is an extremely square building, and the conversion of the window (X) in the north wall of room (B) into a doorway.

Phase 3: 19th century. Reroofing of whole building and raising of eaves to give 2 storeys. First floor rooms refurbished.

Phase 4: 19th/20th century. Addition of single storey room (F). Dovetailed collar reused in the lean-to roof of this room.

Phase 5: 20th century. Addition of outbuilding (1).

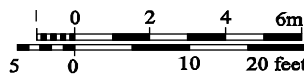
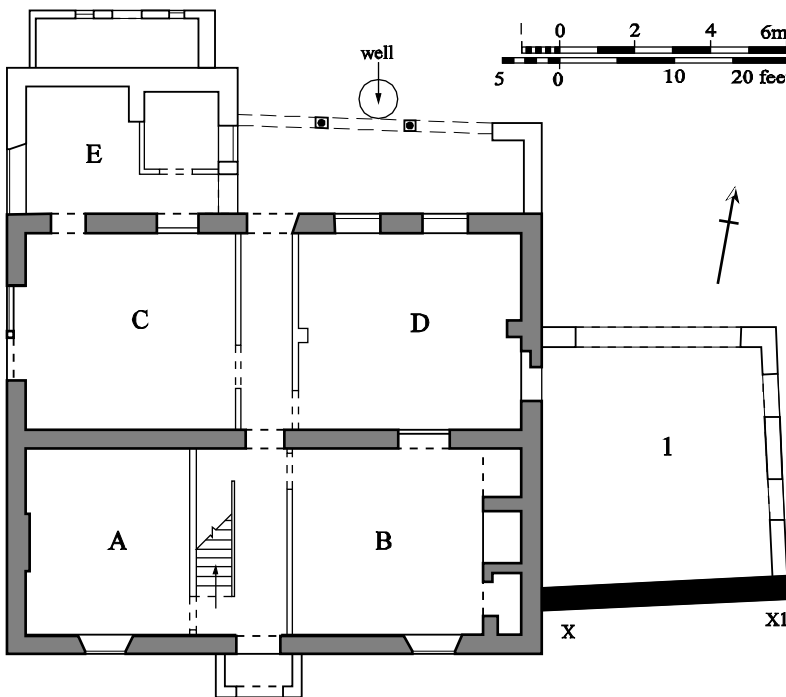
No 28 THE POPLARS
East Rolstone



Phase 1: Late 18th/early 19th century. Four-room symmetrical plan with an entrance lobby with late 18th-early 19th-century doors and staircase (B). Dining room (A), and parlour (C) to the south and service rooms (probable dairy (D), entrance lobby (E) and a kitchen (F)) to the north. Porch (G) to the north possibly of this date. East wall of parlour (C) is narrower than the rest and has probably been rebuilt at some stage

Phase 2: 20th century. Single-storey extension (H) attached to the south front of the house. Insertion of room (E2).

No 29 PUXTON COURT FARM
Puxton

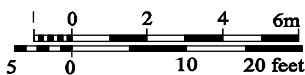
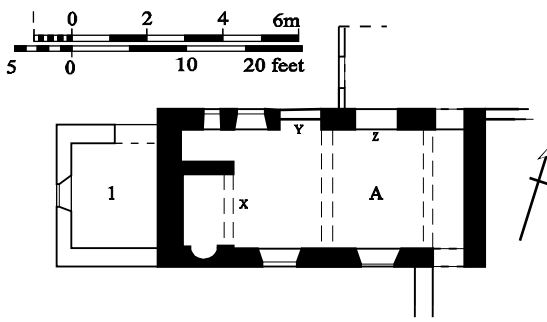


Phase 1: A fragment of an early building (X-X1), on slightly different alignment to current structure, may be preserved in the outbuilding (1) to the east of the present house.

Phase 2: 19th century. Double pile house of four rooms with central passage. 19th century roof structure. Cast-iron manhole cover over the well in the yard to the north of the house, dated 1849.

Phase 3: Addition of outbuildings (E).

No 30 APPLETREE COTTAGE
Puxton



Phase 1: One or two roomed, one and a half storey cottage with doorway (Y) in north wall. Chamfered and stopped bressumer of inglenook; probably 17th century.

Phase 2: Addition of outhouse (1). Splayed window would suggest domestic use for such as a dairy.

Phase 3: A substantial modern addition (not recorded).



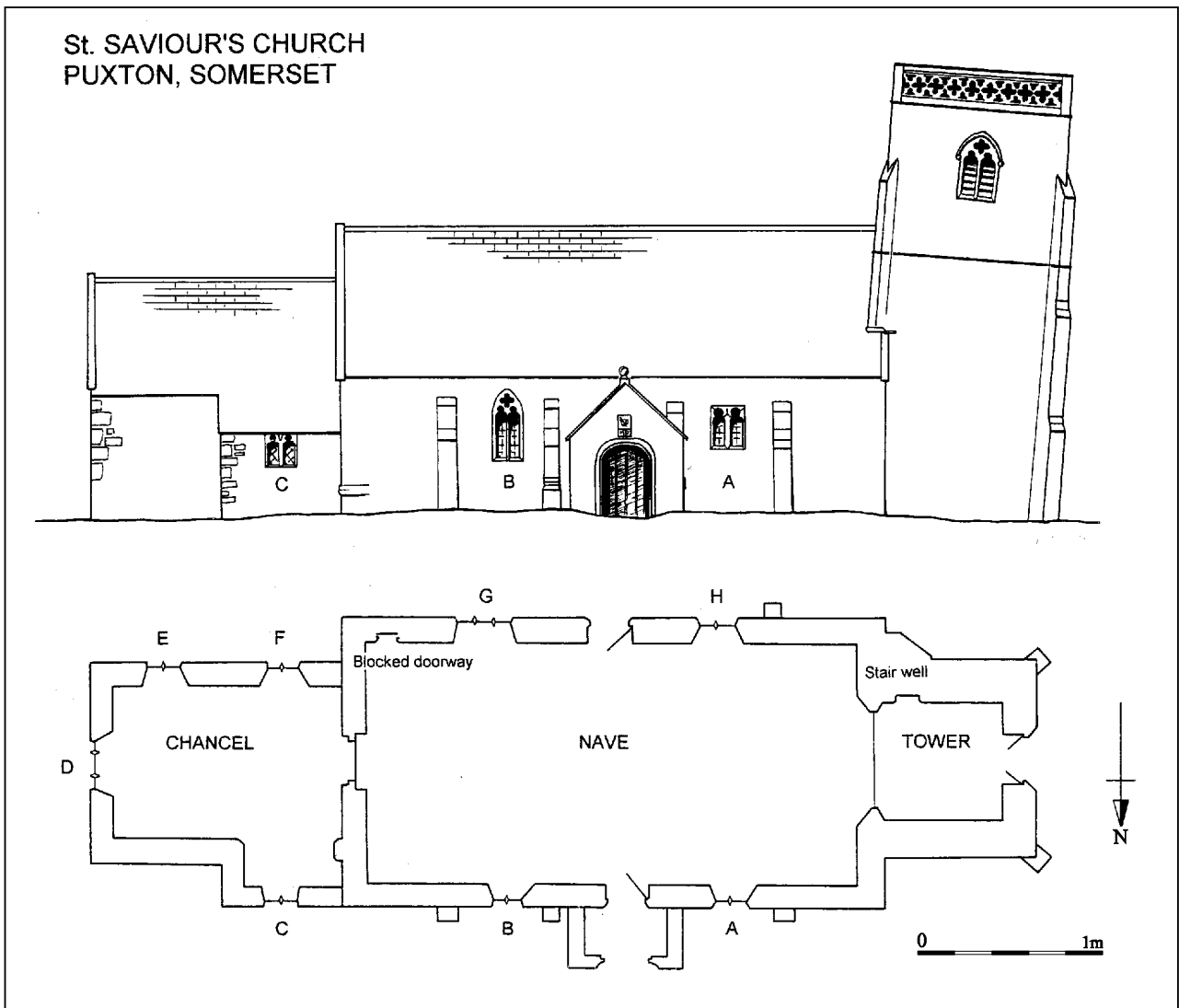
8.4 Hodders Farm: this house is unusual in having had its grey external render removed, revealing a complex structural history starting with a single celled house (centre left), whose walls were raised to accommodate a first floor, and then extended to create a three-roomed cross passage house.



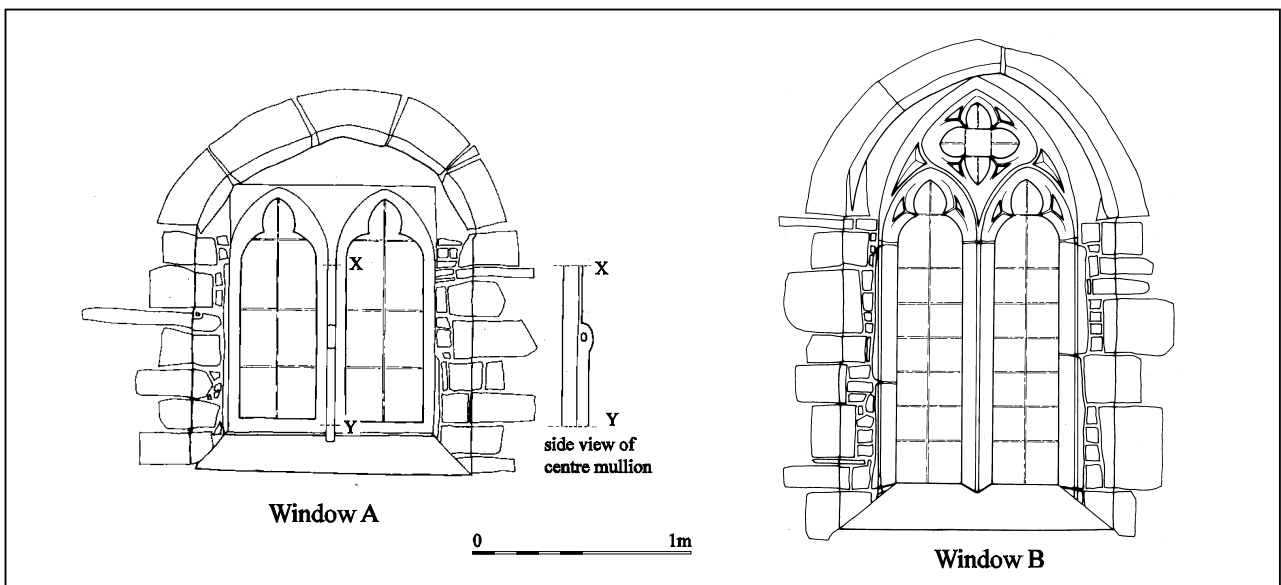
8.5 Stuntree Farm: a 17th century house with a symmetrical front façade.



8.6 Puxton church, from the south.



8.7 Plan and elevation of Puxton church (drawn by Colin Humphreys)



8.8 Interior views of the two windows in the north wall of the nave (drawn by Colin Humphreys)



8.9 Early roof line and graffiti on the eastern side of the church tower, now covered by a steeper pitched roof (photo by Richard Parker)



8.10 Roof structure within Puxton church, now obscured by a ceiling (photo by Richard Parker)

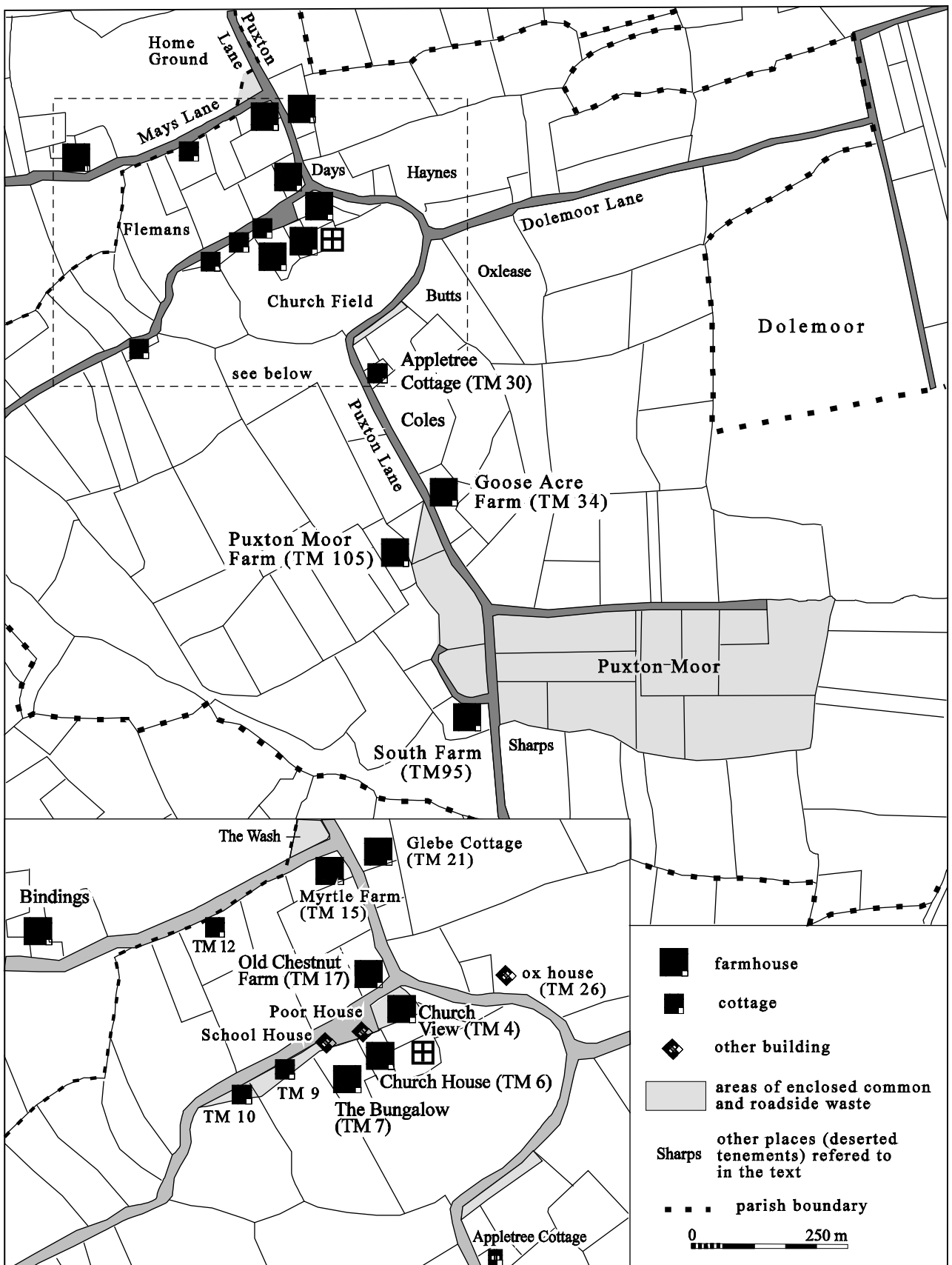


Figure 9.1 Puxton village in 1840 (based on the Tithe map), with abandoned tenements (identified through documentary and archaeological research) named in italics.

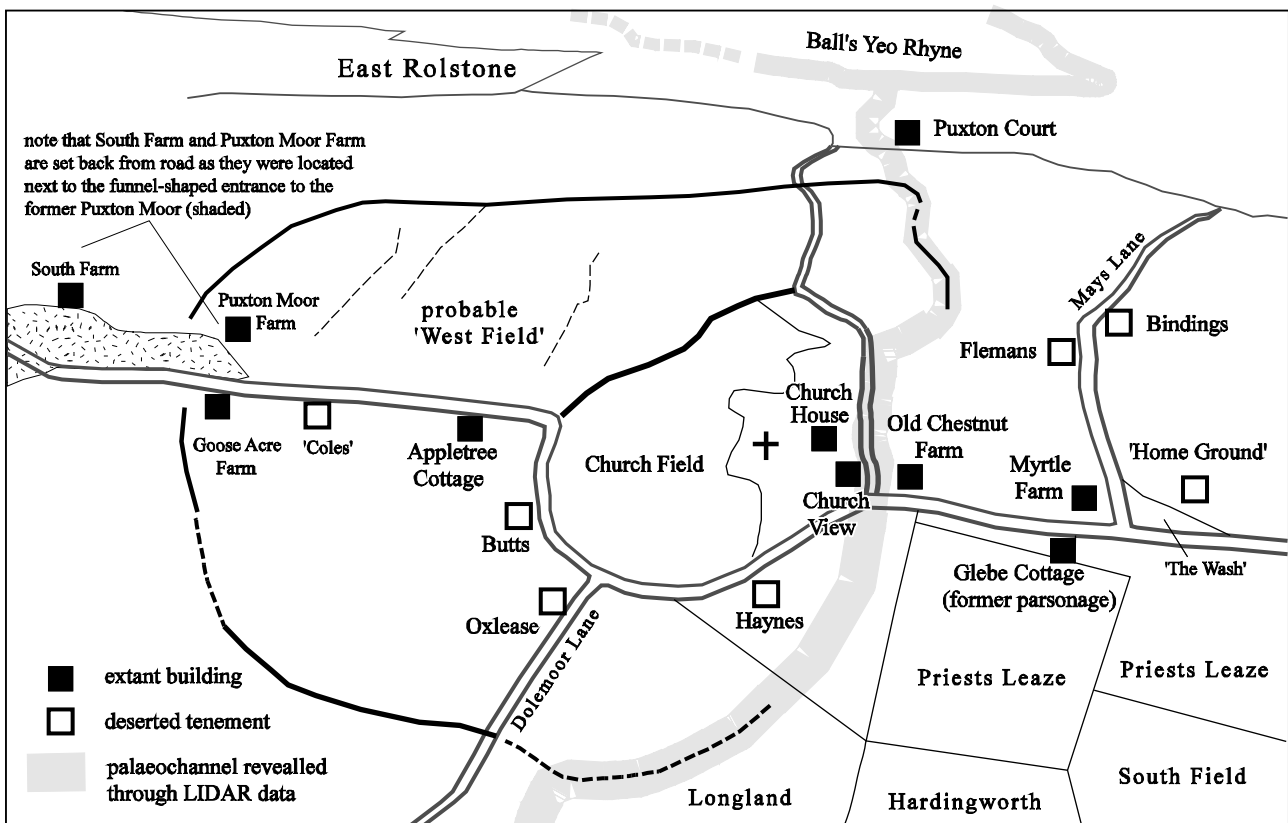


Figure 9.2 Aerial view and interpretation of Puxton from east, looking towards East Rolstone (top left). A recent LIDAR survey by the Environment Agency reveals that the 'infield' enclosure (Church Field) was constructed to the south of a former creek.

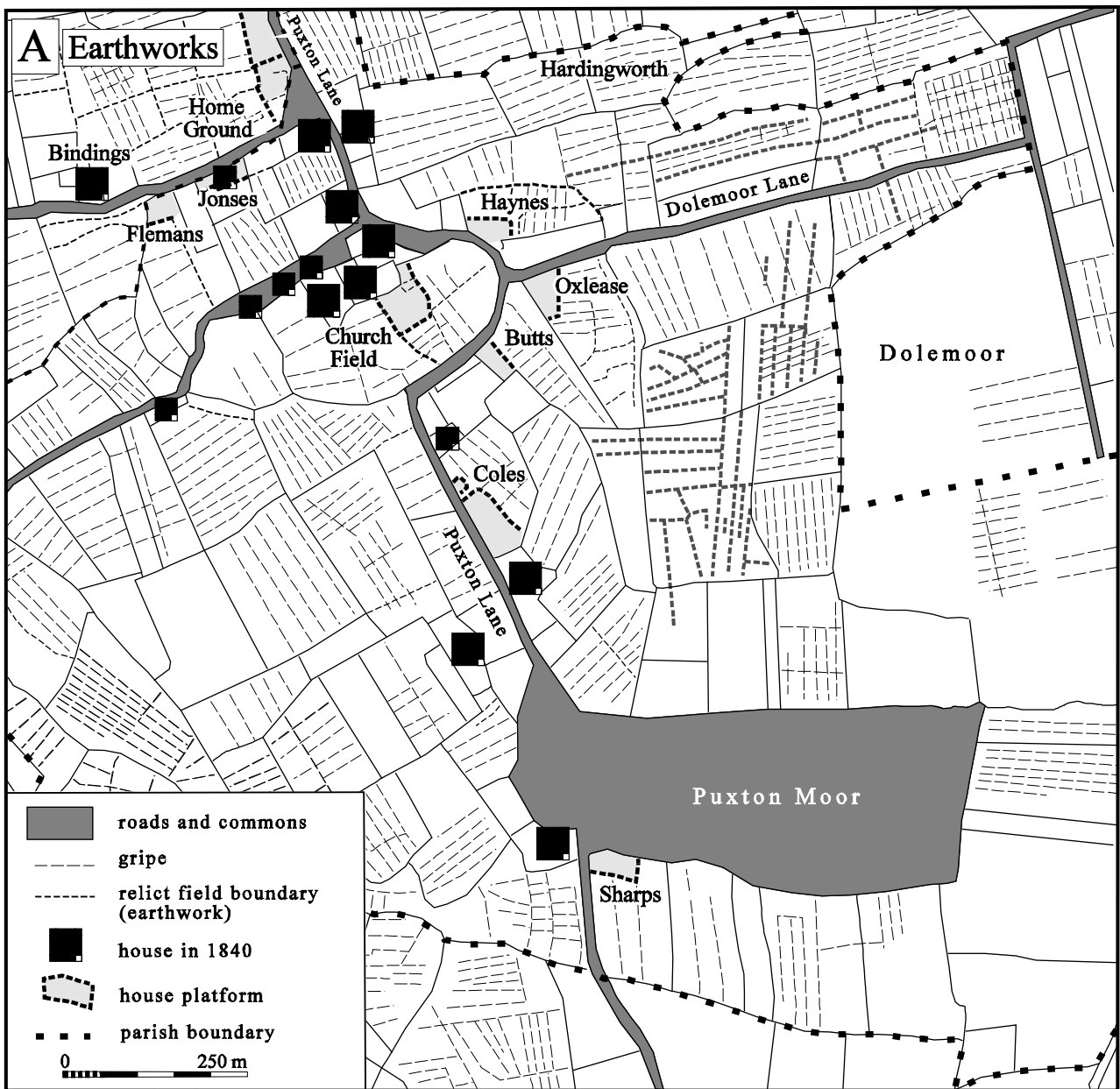


Figure 9.3. Archaeological survey around Puxton
A Earthworks

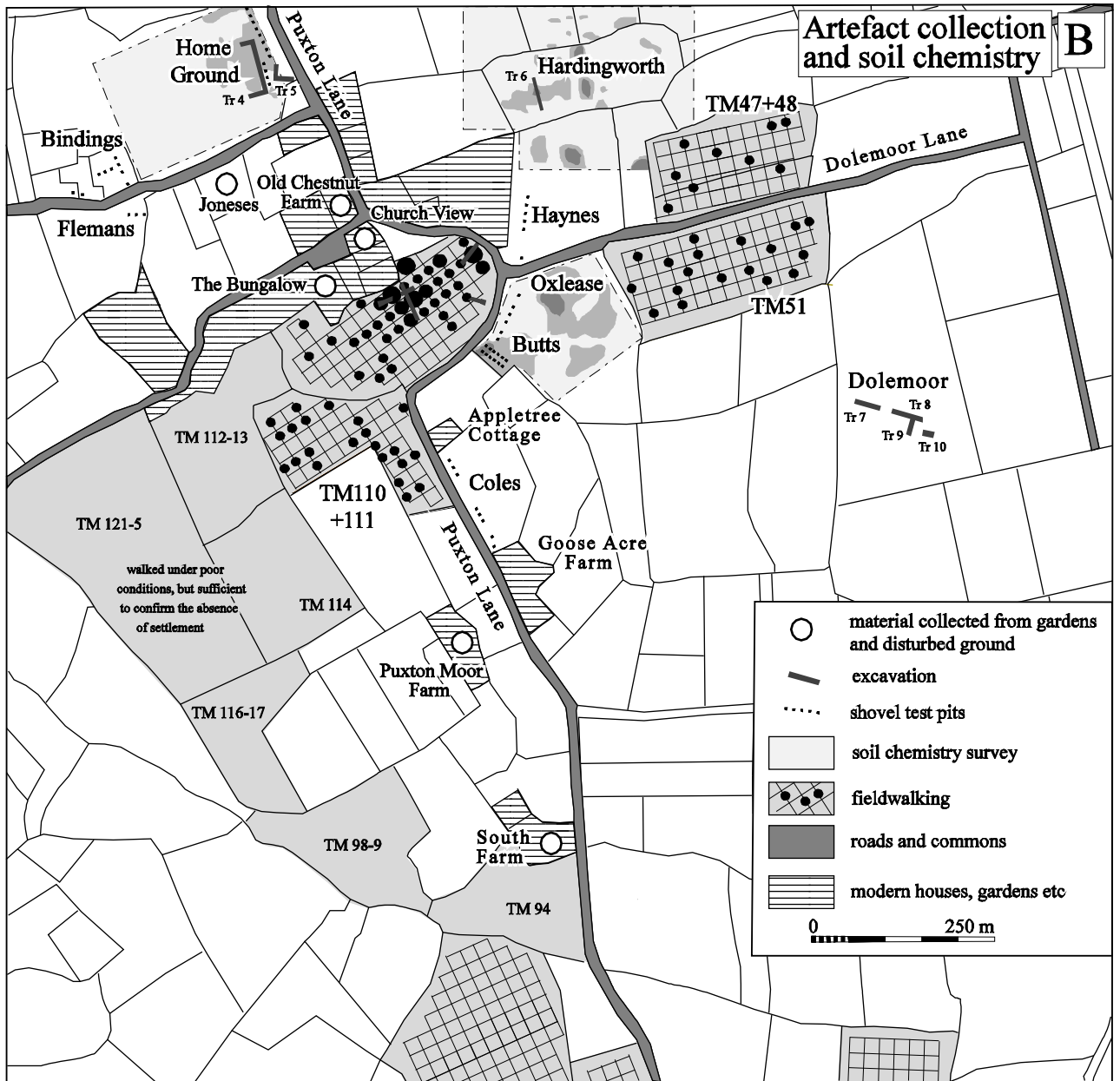
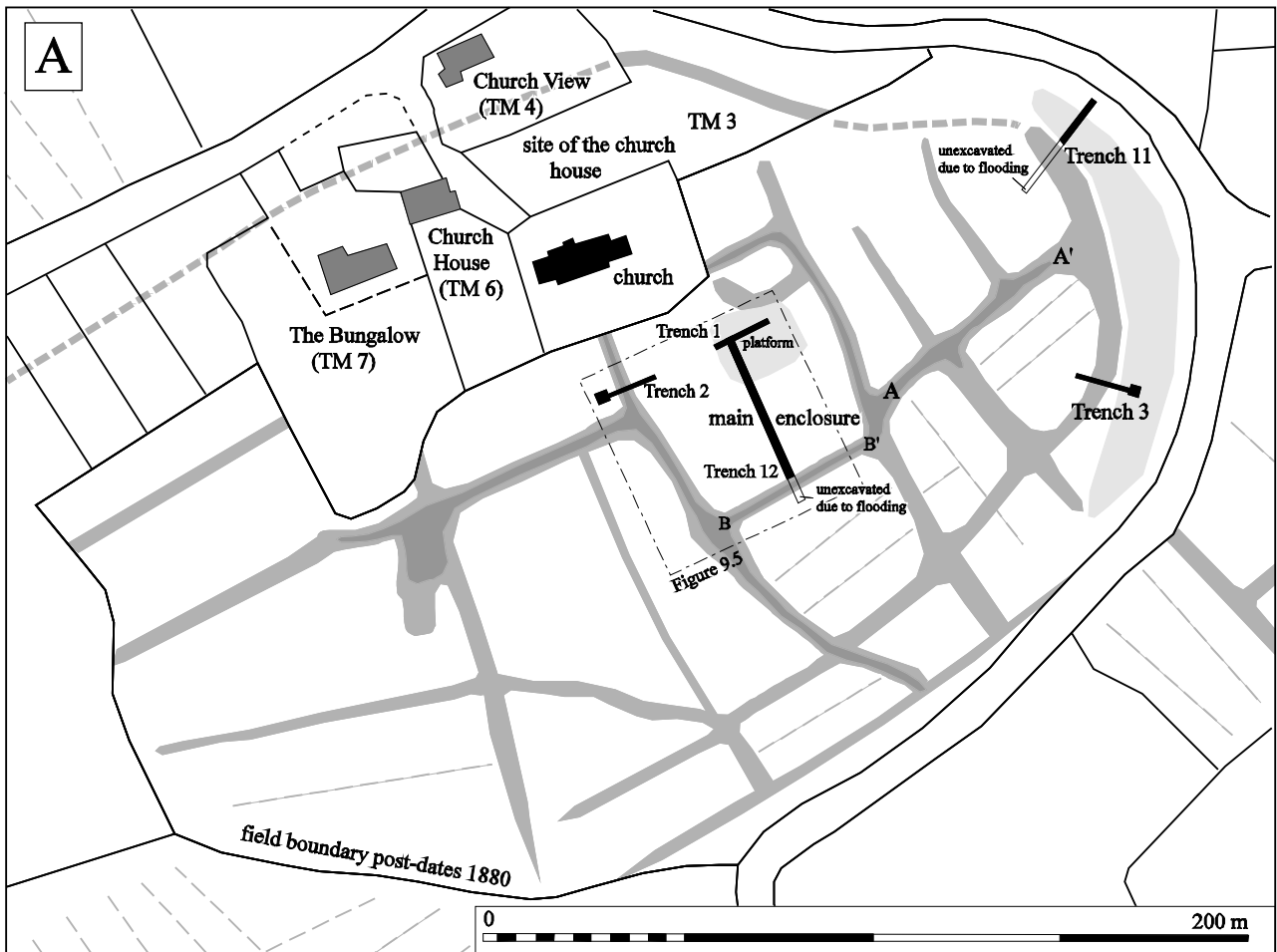


Figure 9.3. Archaeological survey around Puxton
 B Fieldwalking, soil chemistry, shovel test pitting, and garden surveys.



- former edge of roadside waste
- edge of toft of TM 7 on the Tithe map
- gripe
- ditches
- bank and platform

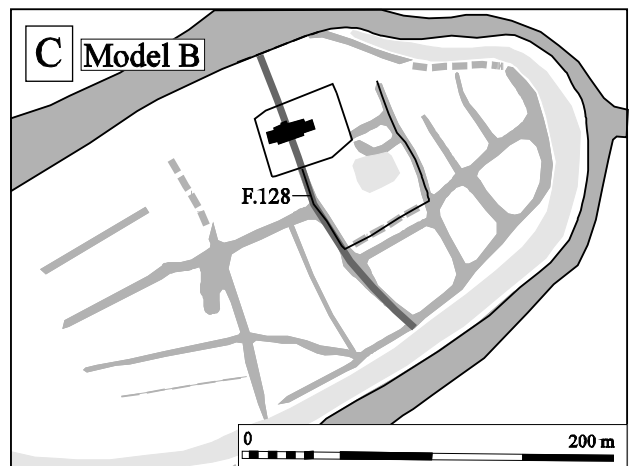
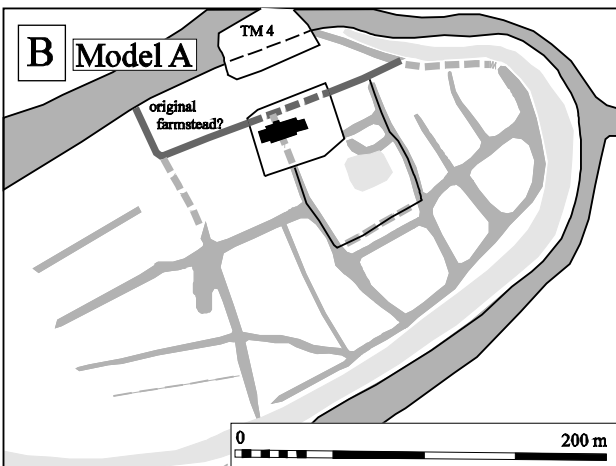


Figure 9.4 The archaeology of Church Field with two possible models for how the earliest phase of settlement may have evolved.

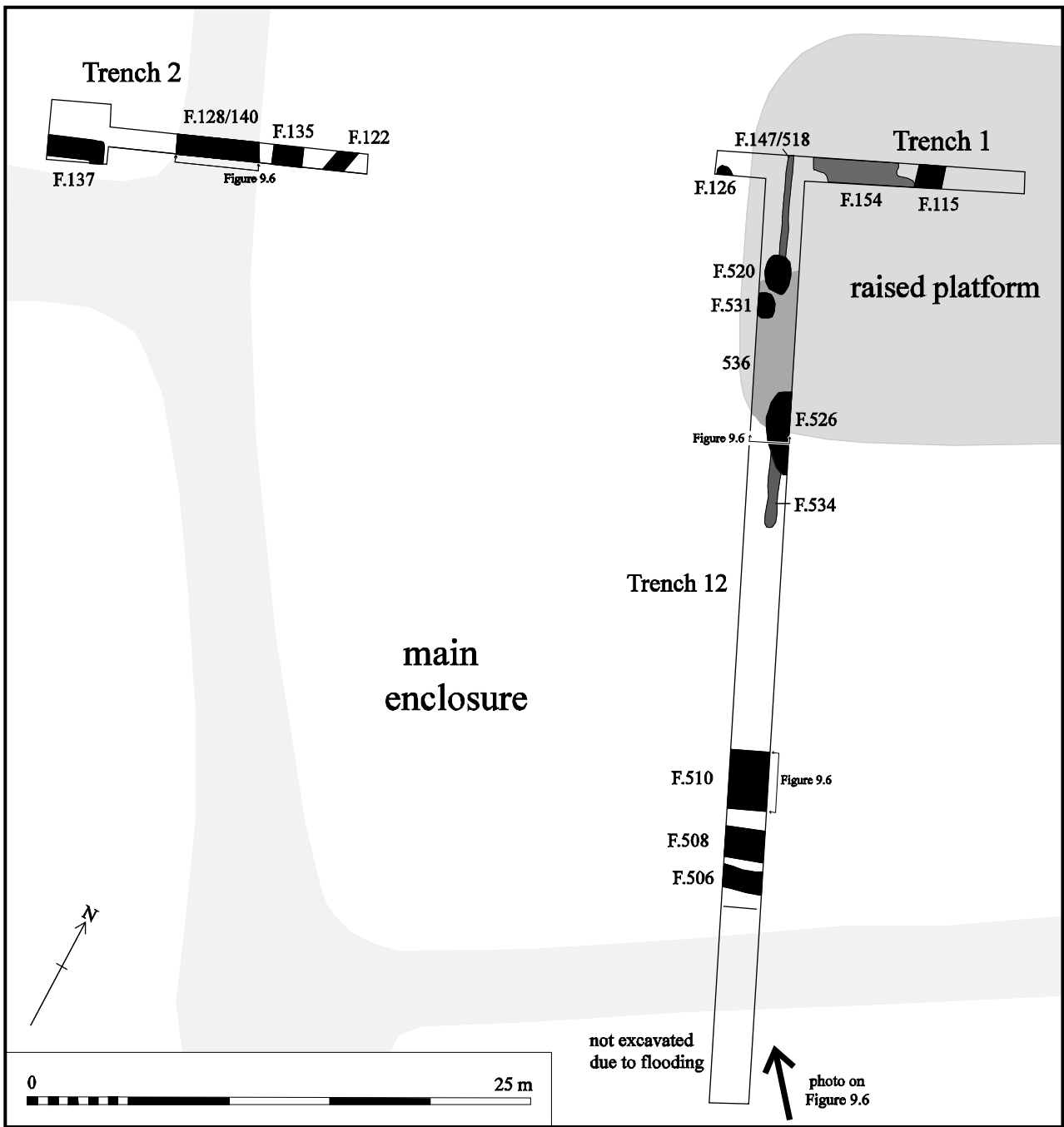


Figure 9.5 Trenches 1, 2, and 12 in Church Field.

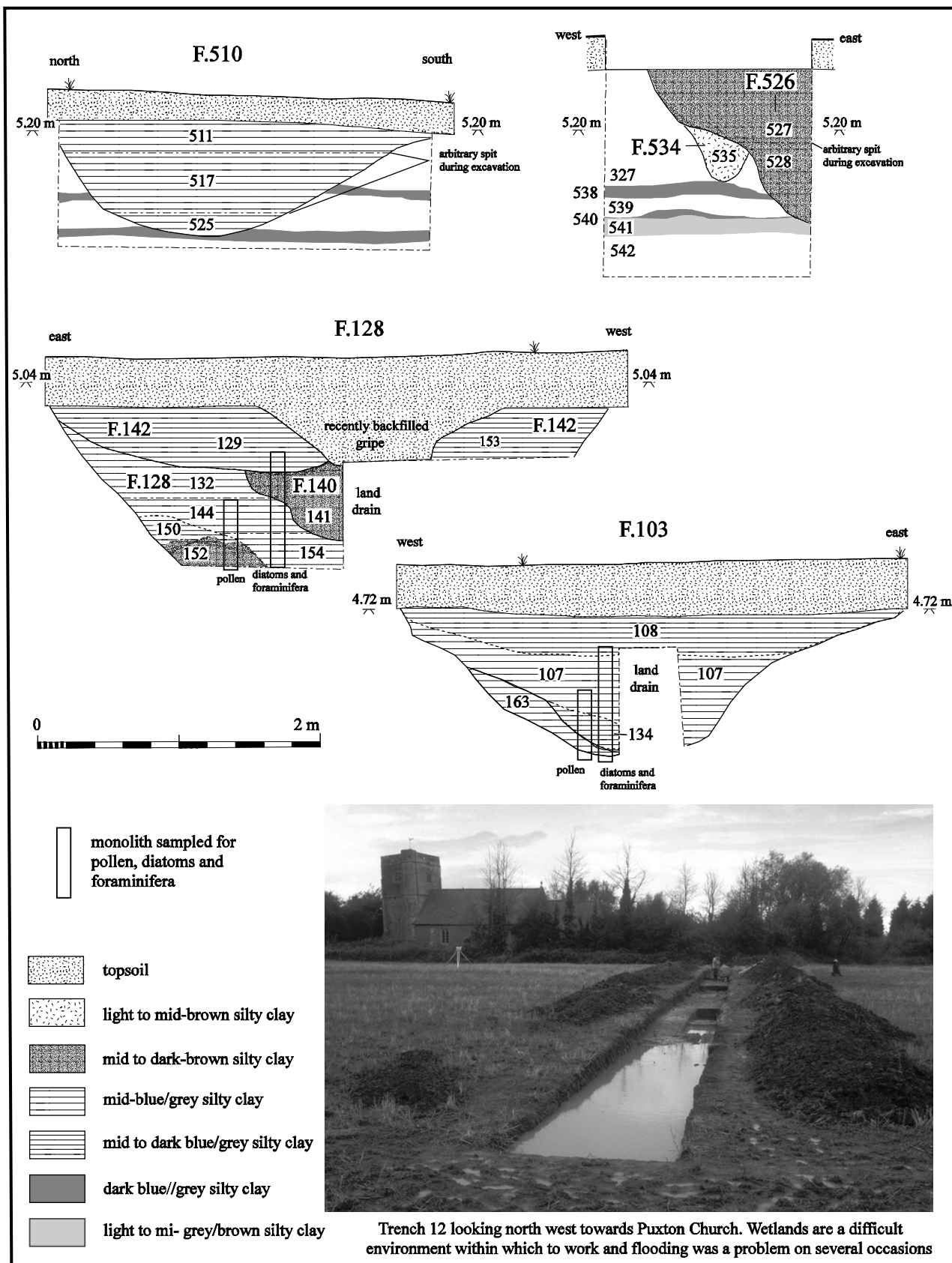


Figure 9.6 View of Trench 12, and sections across the major features in Church Field.

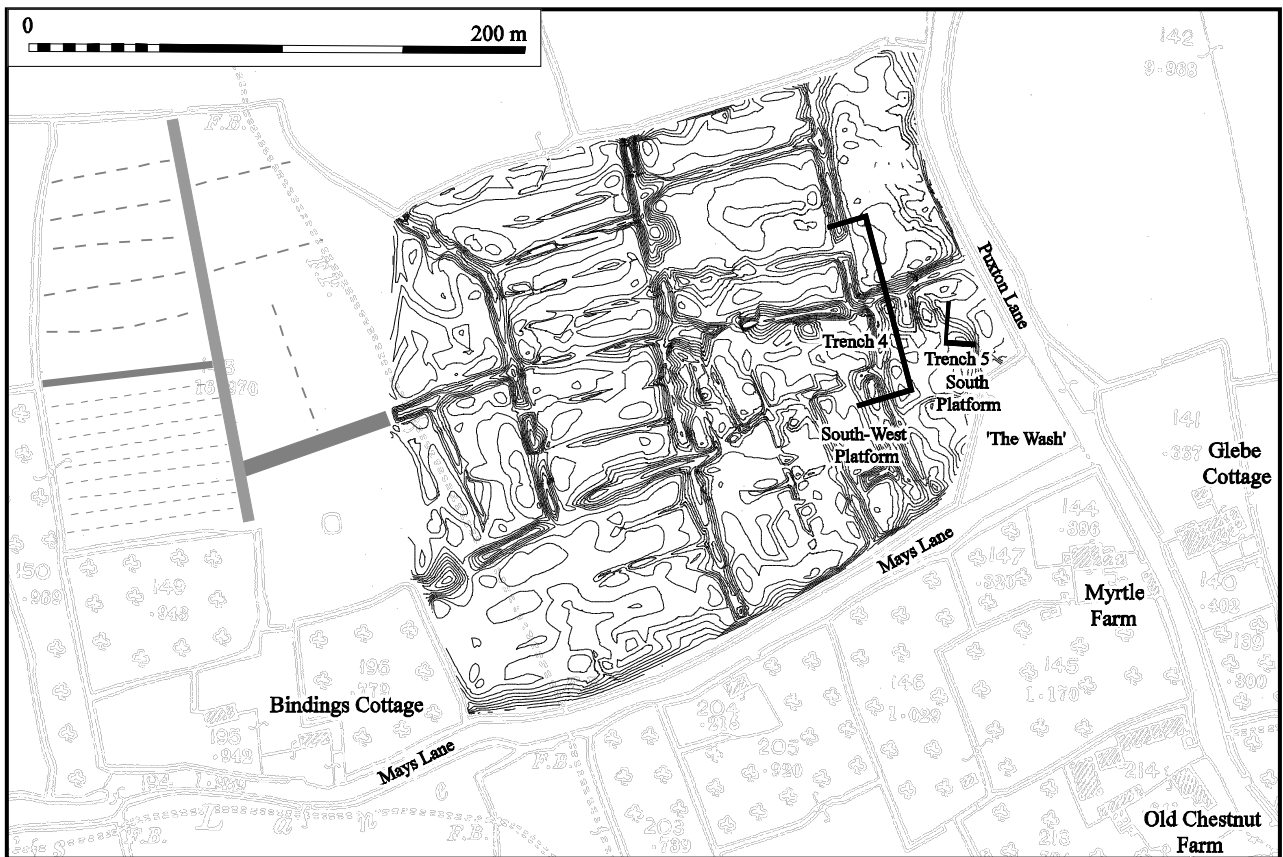


Figure 9.7 Contour survey of shrunken settlement earthworks in 'Home Ground', north of Mays Lane, and surrounding landscape as depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1903).

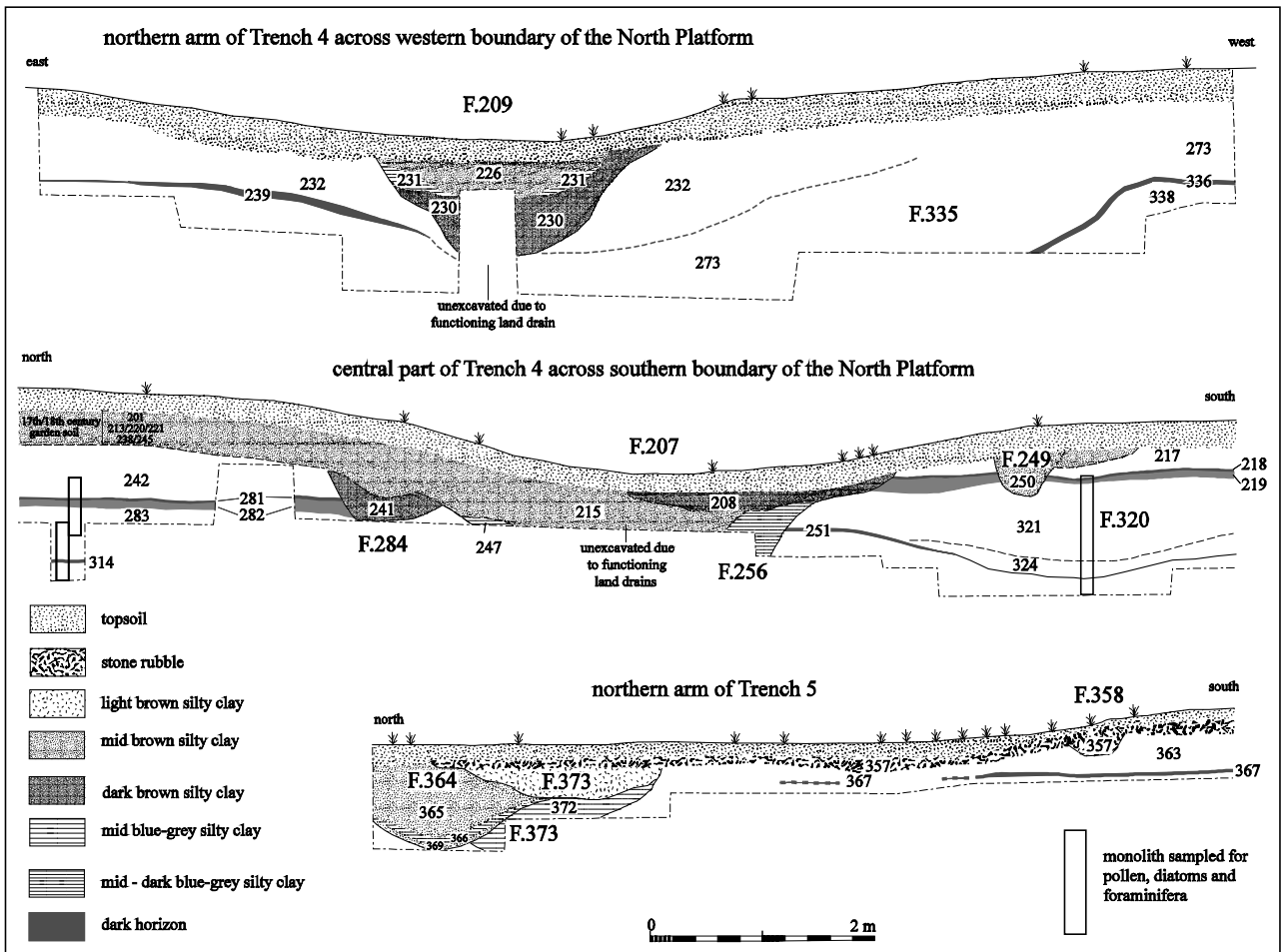


Figure 9.9 Long sections in 'Home Ground', north of Mays Lane, in Puxton.

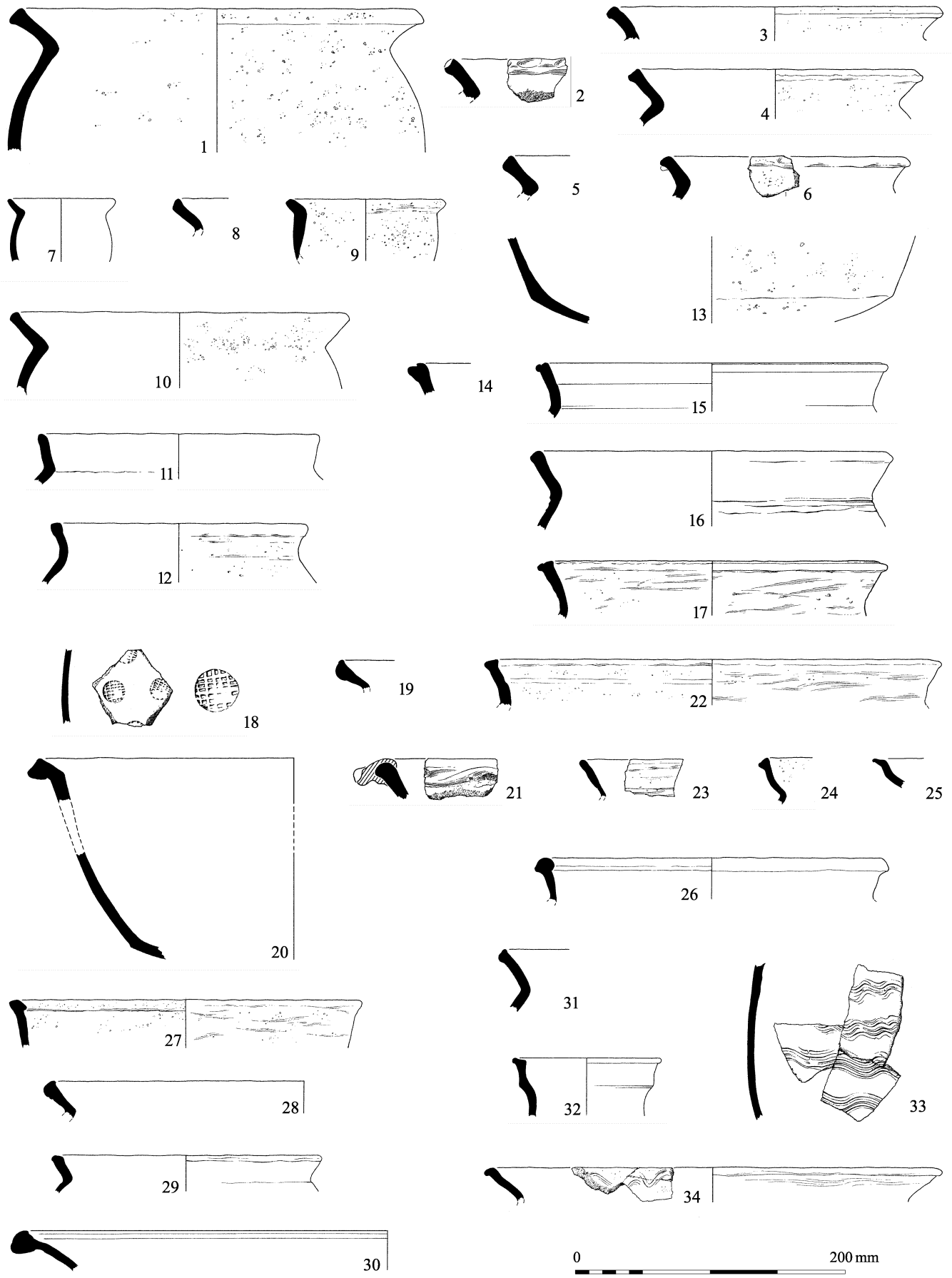


Figure 9.10a Medieval pottery from Puxton (drawing by Mike Rouillard).

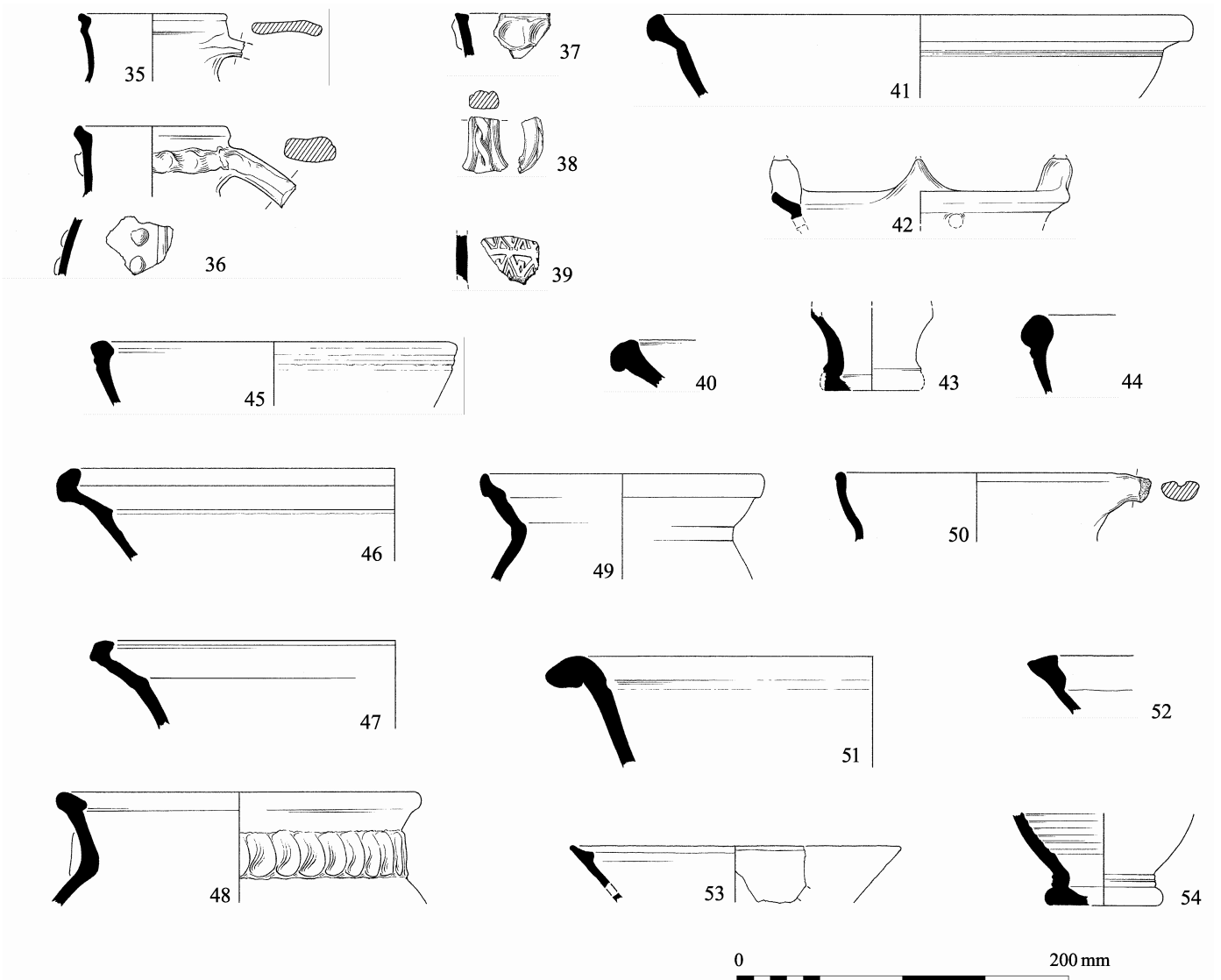
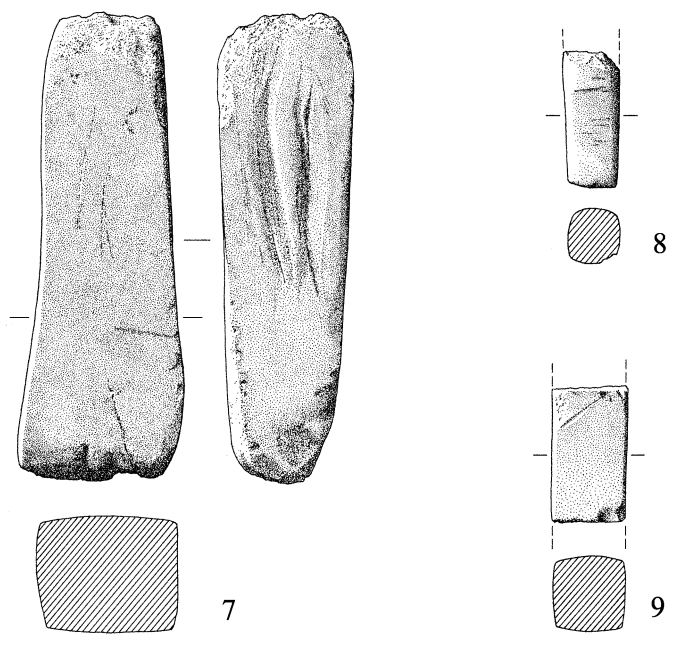
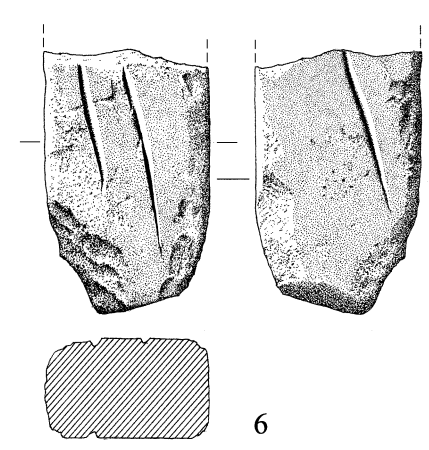
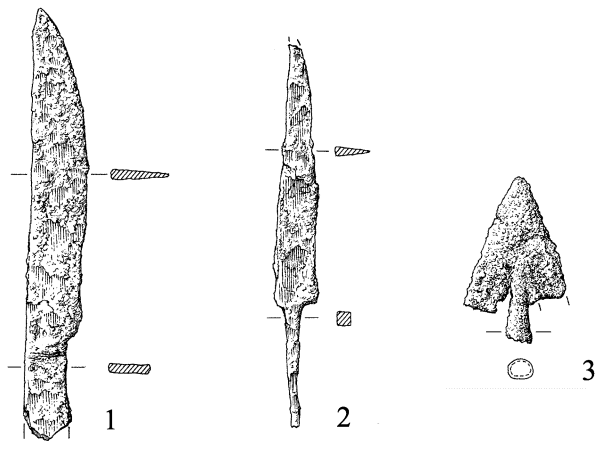
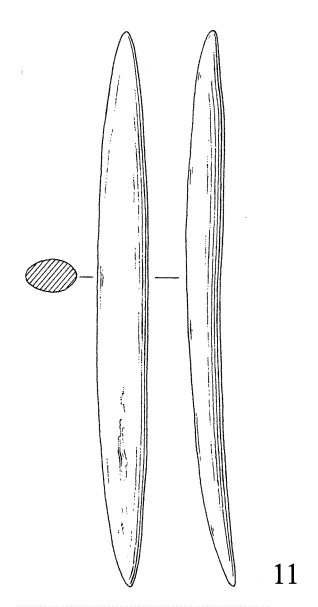
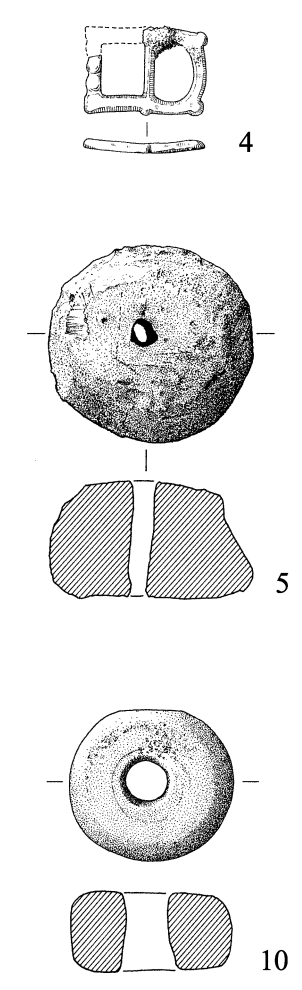


Figure 9.10b Medieval pottery from Puxton (drawing by Mike Rouillard).



0 5cm



0 5cm

Figure 9.11 Medieval small finds from Puxton(drawing by Mike Rouillard).

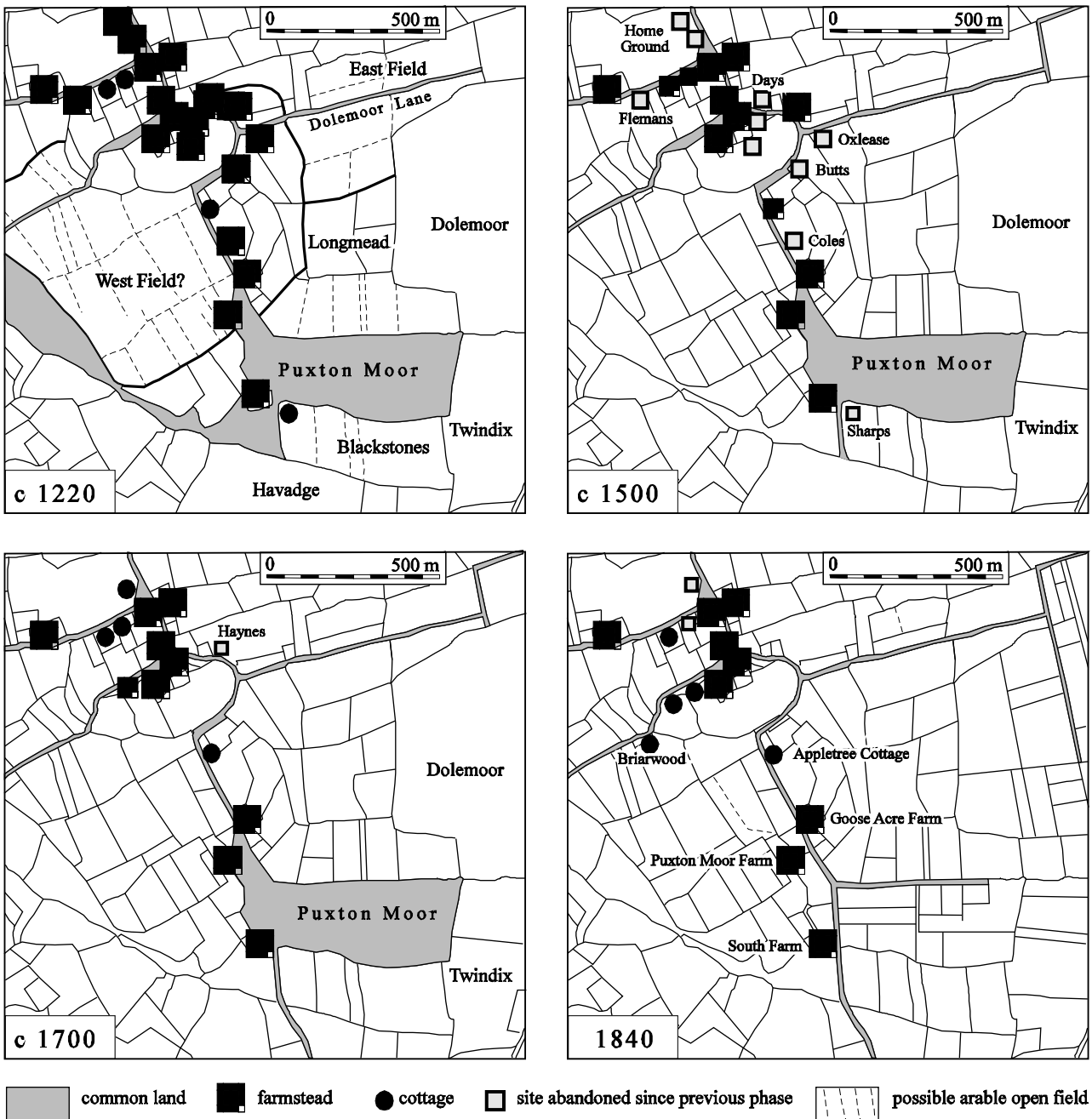


Figure 9.12 The development of the settlement of Puxton from its maximum extent c 1220 through its late medieval contraction, to 1840.

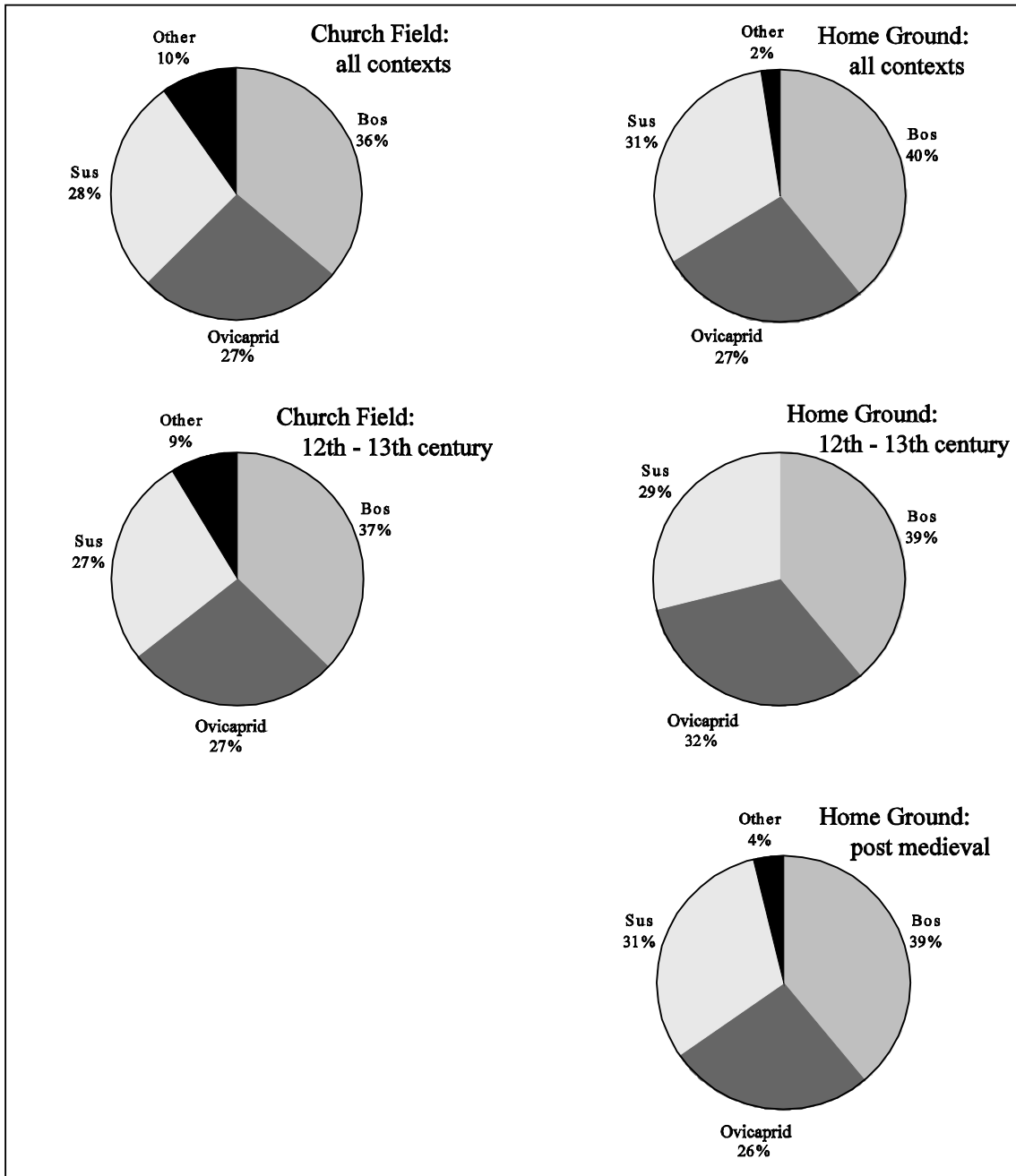


Figure 10.2 Larger mammal species composition at Church Field and Mays Lane

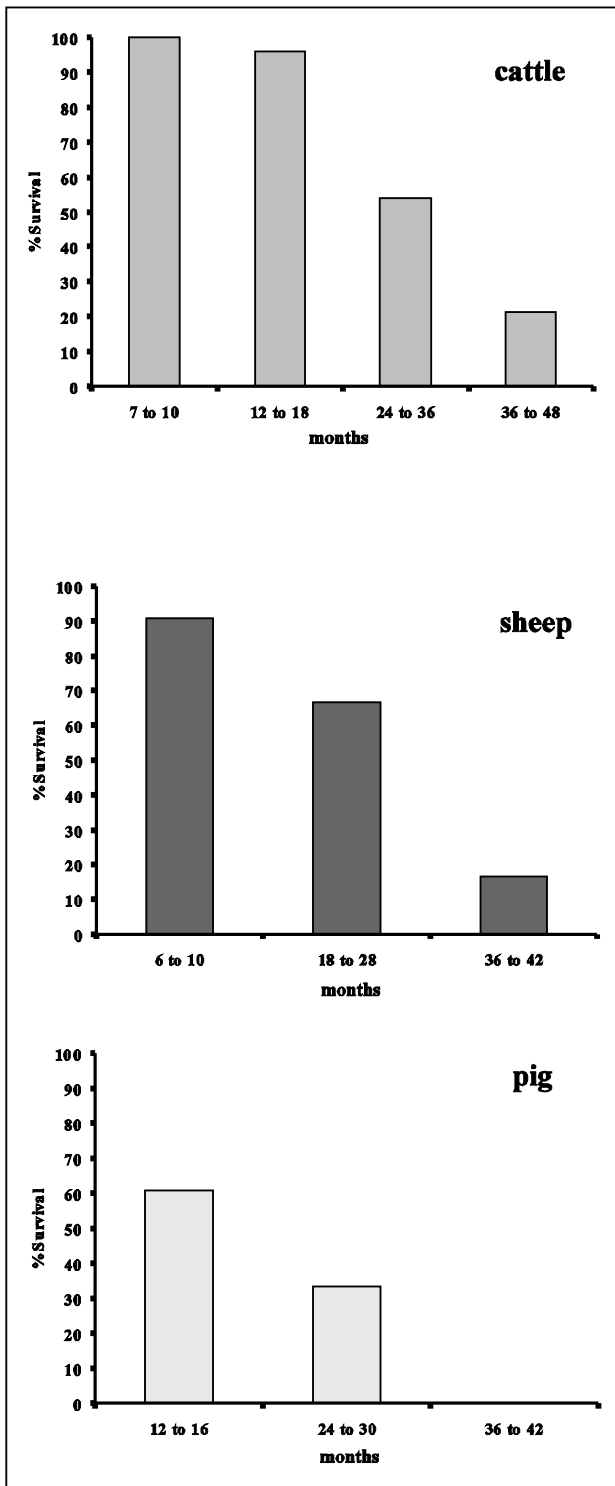


Figure 10.3 Age structure for medieval cattle, sheep and pig from Church Field

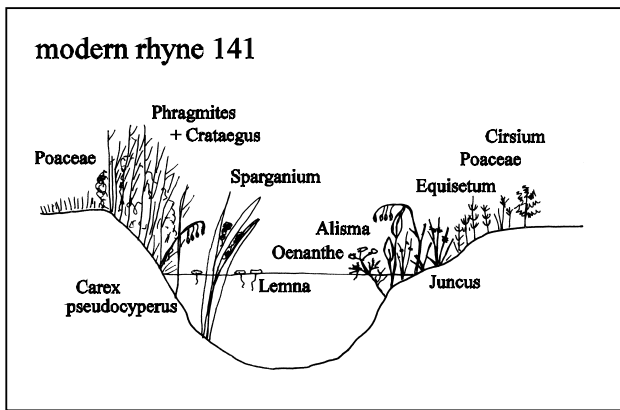


Figure 11.1 Schematic cross section across modern rhynes 141 in the Puxton Dolemoors Nature Reserve (drawing by Julie Jones).

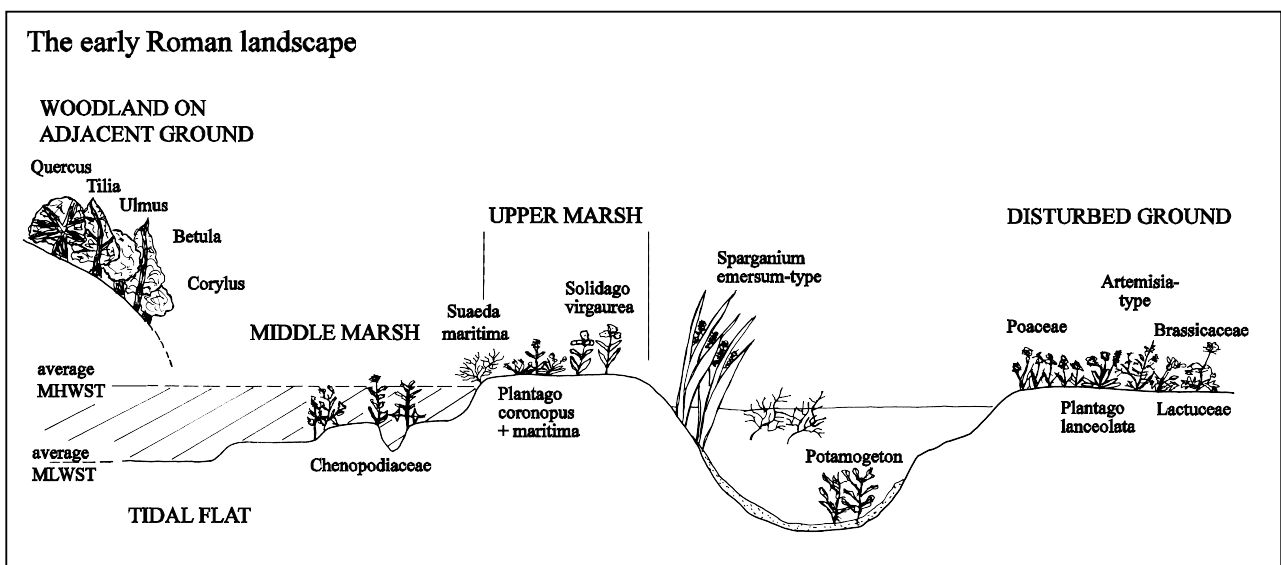


Figure 11.2 Schematic cross section across the early Roman landscape at Dolemoor (drawing by Julie Jones).



Figure 11.3 A possible modern analogy for an early Roman ditch on the Dolemoors (on the coast at Wick St Lawrence), reflecting the very open landscape with trees restricted to the distant dryland areas.

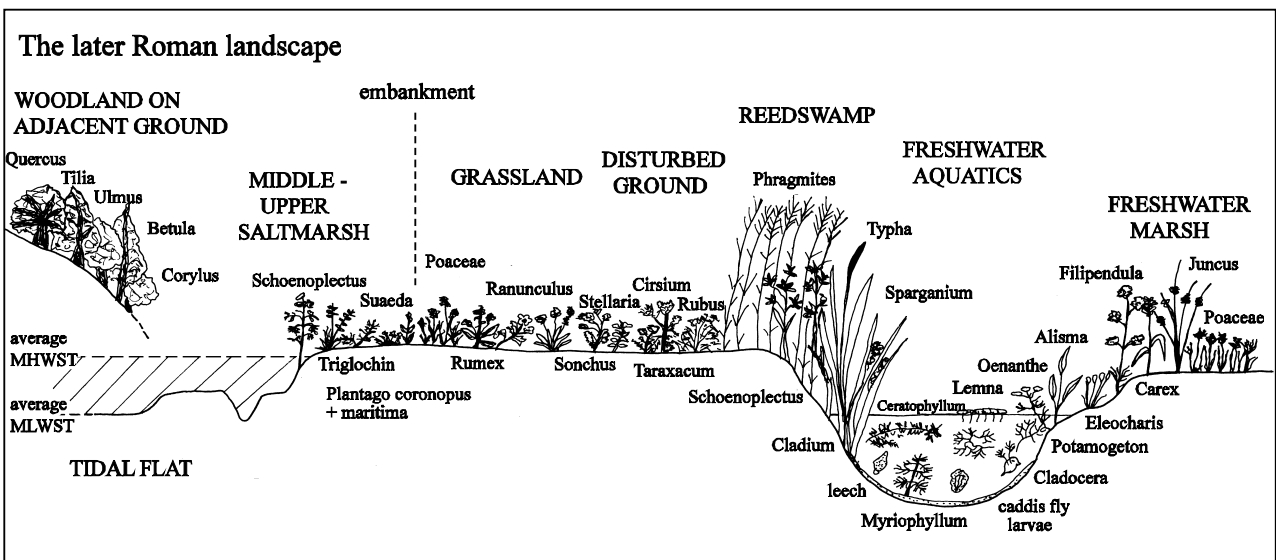


Figure 11.4 Schematic cross section across the later Roman period at Dolemoor (drawing by Julie Jones).



Figure 11.5 A possible modern analogy for a later Roman ditch on the Dolemoors (Blackstone Rhyne in Puxton).

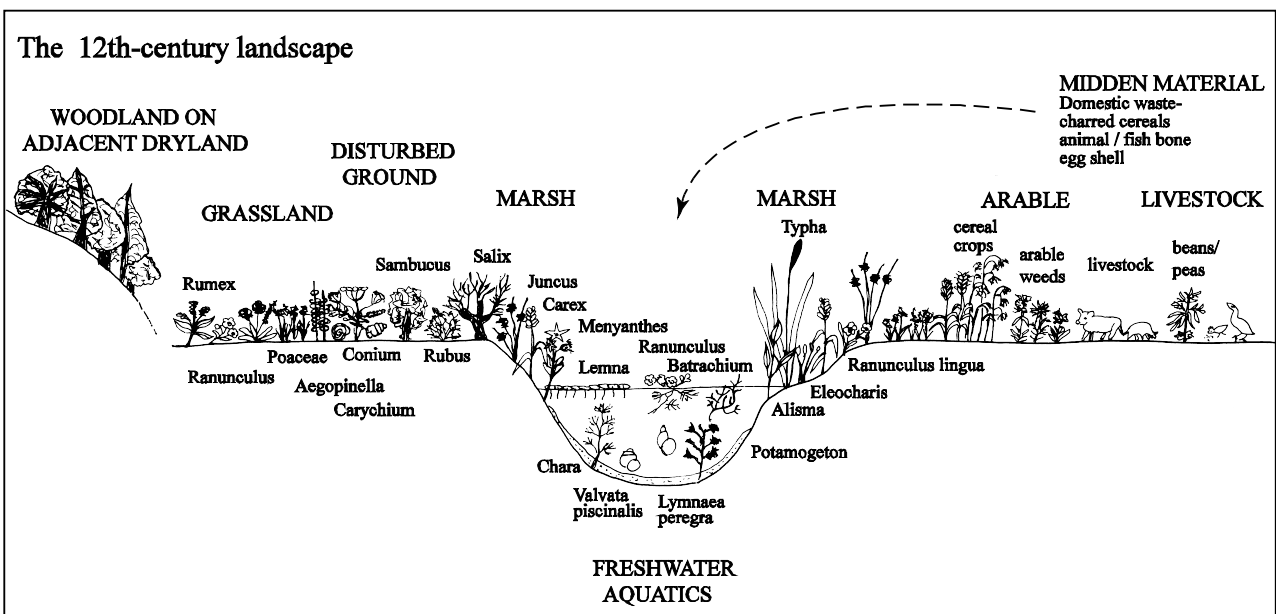


Figure 11.6 Schematic cross section across the 12th century landscape at Puxton (drawing by Julie Jones).



Figure 11.7 A possible modern analogy for the medieval landscape at Puxton (Nye Drove in Banwell).

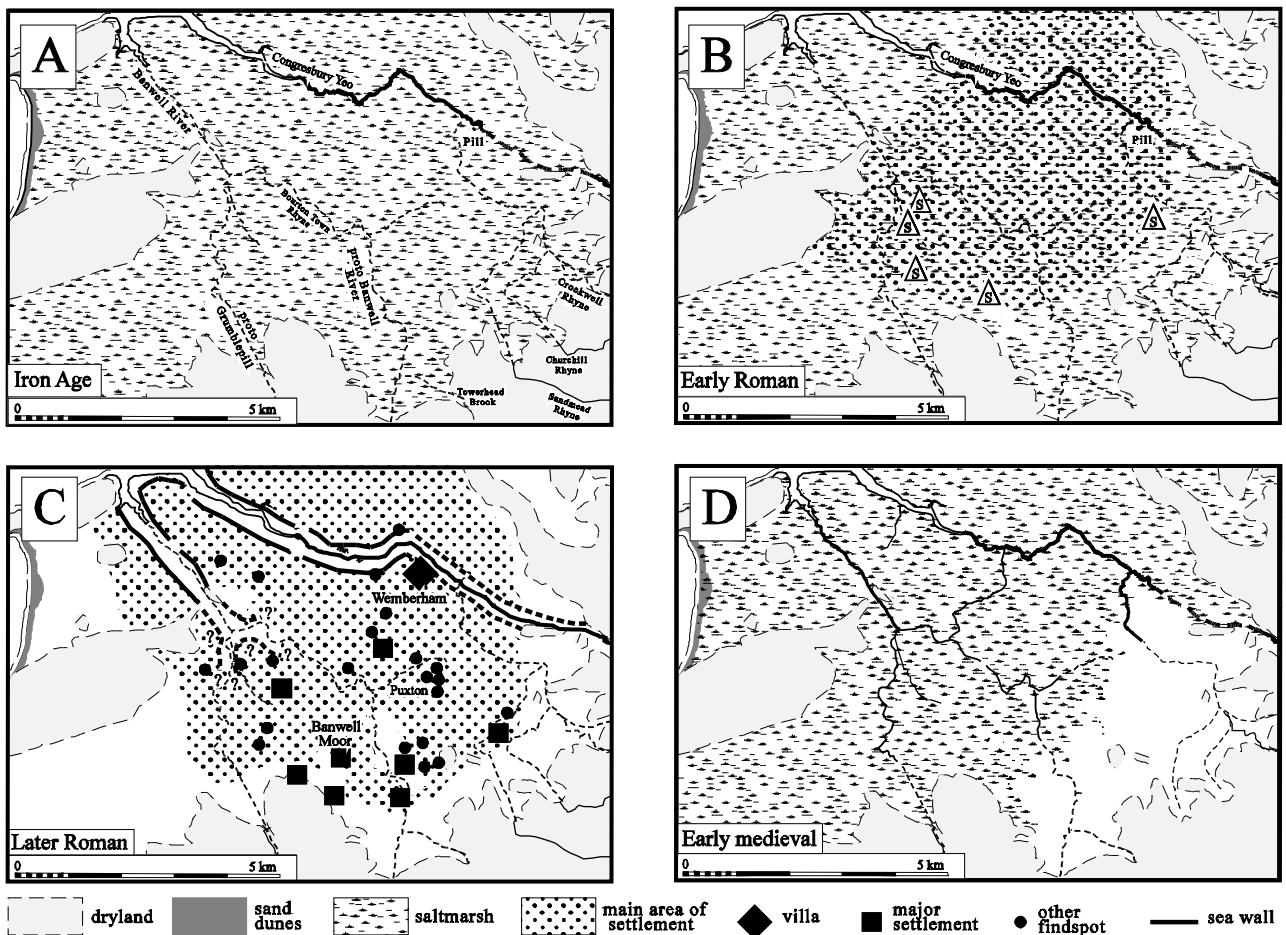


Figure 12.1 A summary of the landscape evolution in the southern part of the North Somerset Levels from the Iron Age to the early medieval period. Note that the exact position of the later Roman sea walls is not known, and the position of the coastline is estimated based on known rates of erosion on the opposite side of the Estuary.

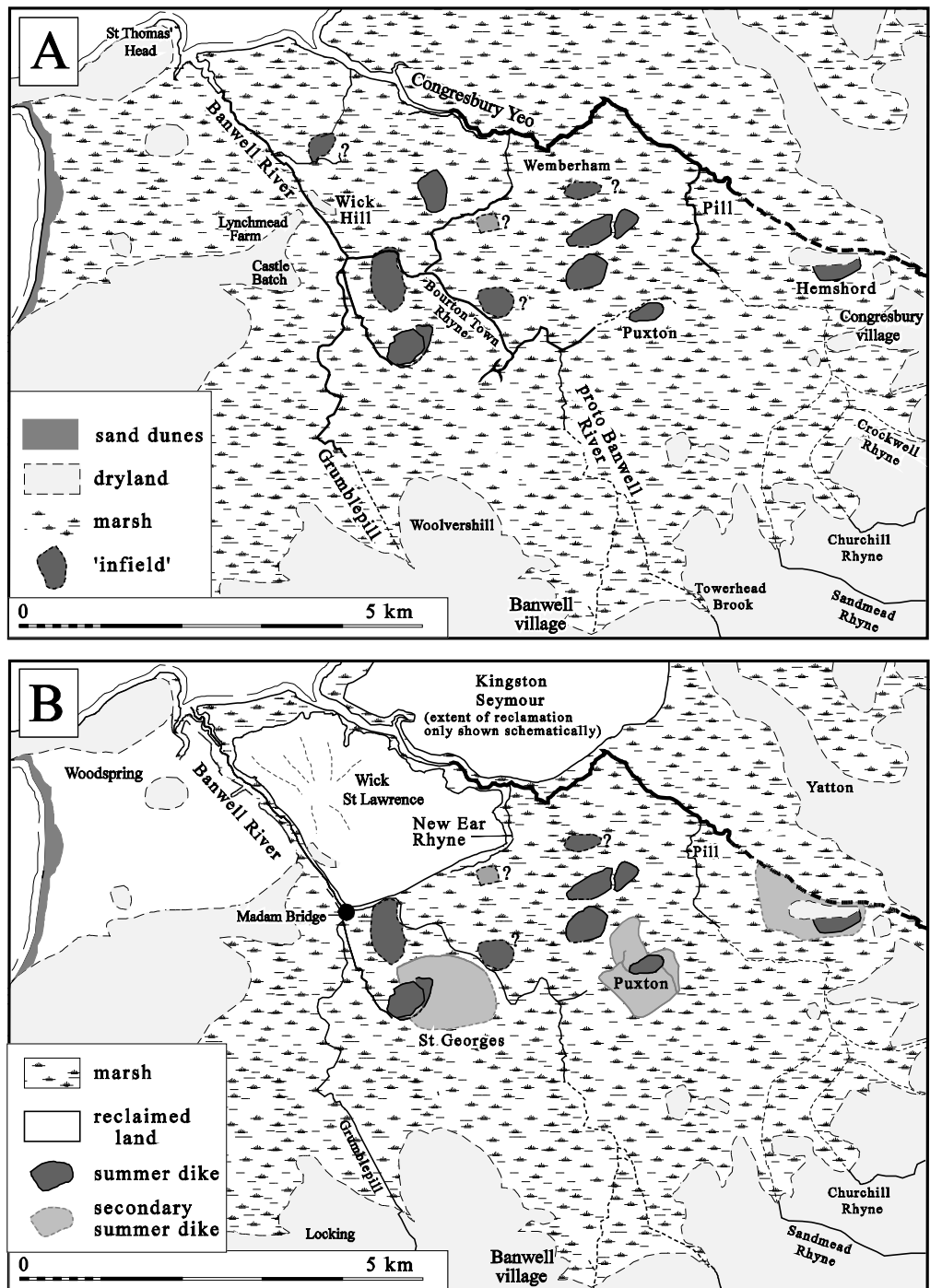


Figure 12.2 A & B A summary of the landscape evolution in the southern part of the North Somerset Levels in the medieval period. **A:** seasonal 'infield' enclosures on an open intertidal marsh. **B:** further enclosures around the 'infields', and a continuous sea wall around Wick St Lawrence.

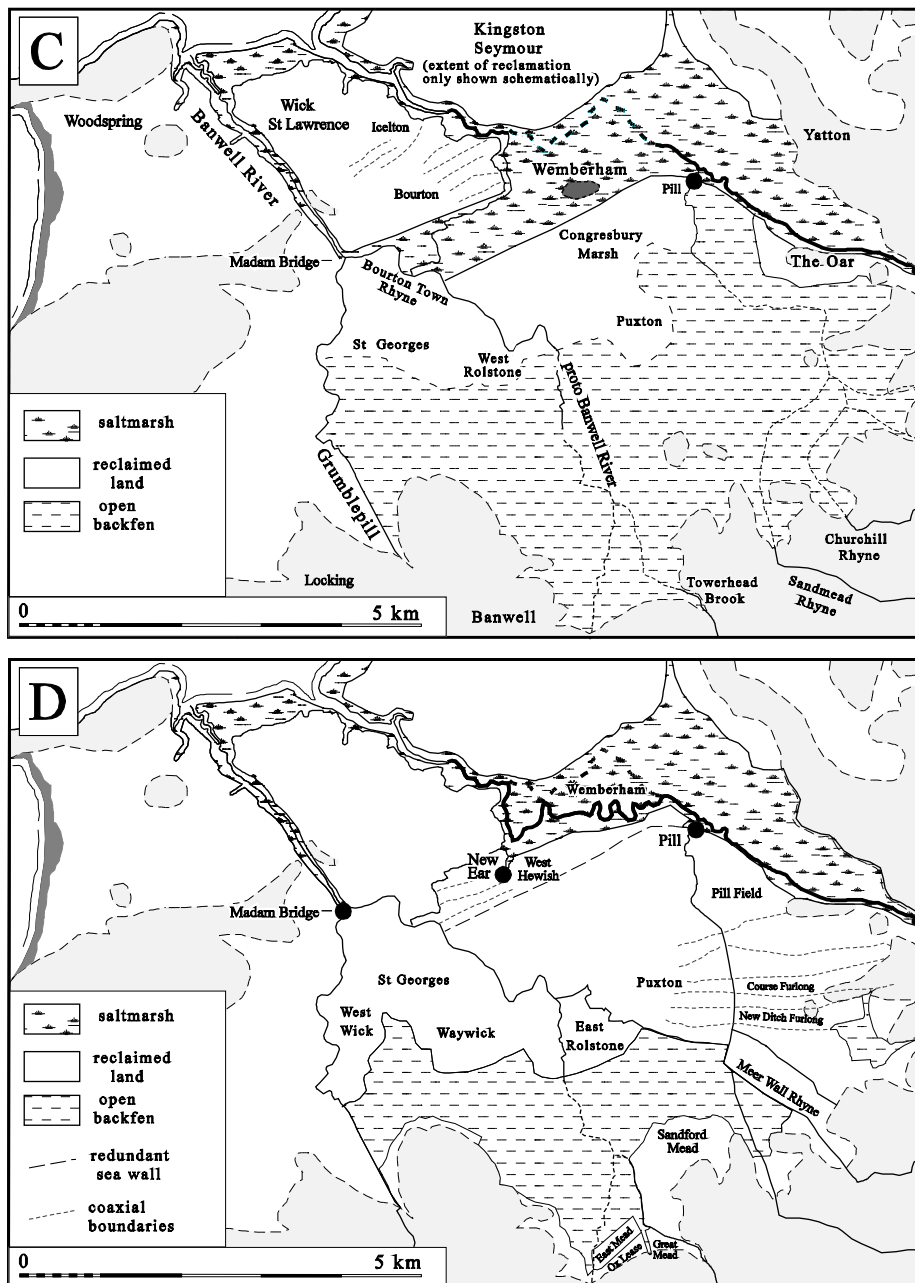


Figure 12.2 C&D A summary of the landscape evolution in the southern part of the North Somerset Levels in the medieval period. **C**: the protection of Banwell and Congresbury marshes through the construction of a sea wall along their northern boundaries (Bourton Town Rhyne and New Rhyne). **D**: the protection of Wemberham (Hewish) through the construction of an embankment on the southern side of the Congresbury Yeo, and further enclosure in the backfens

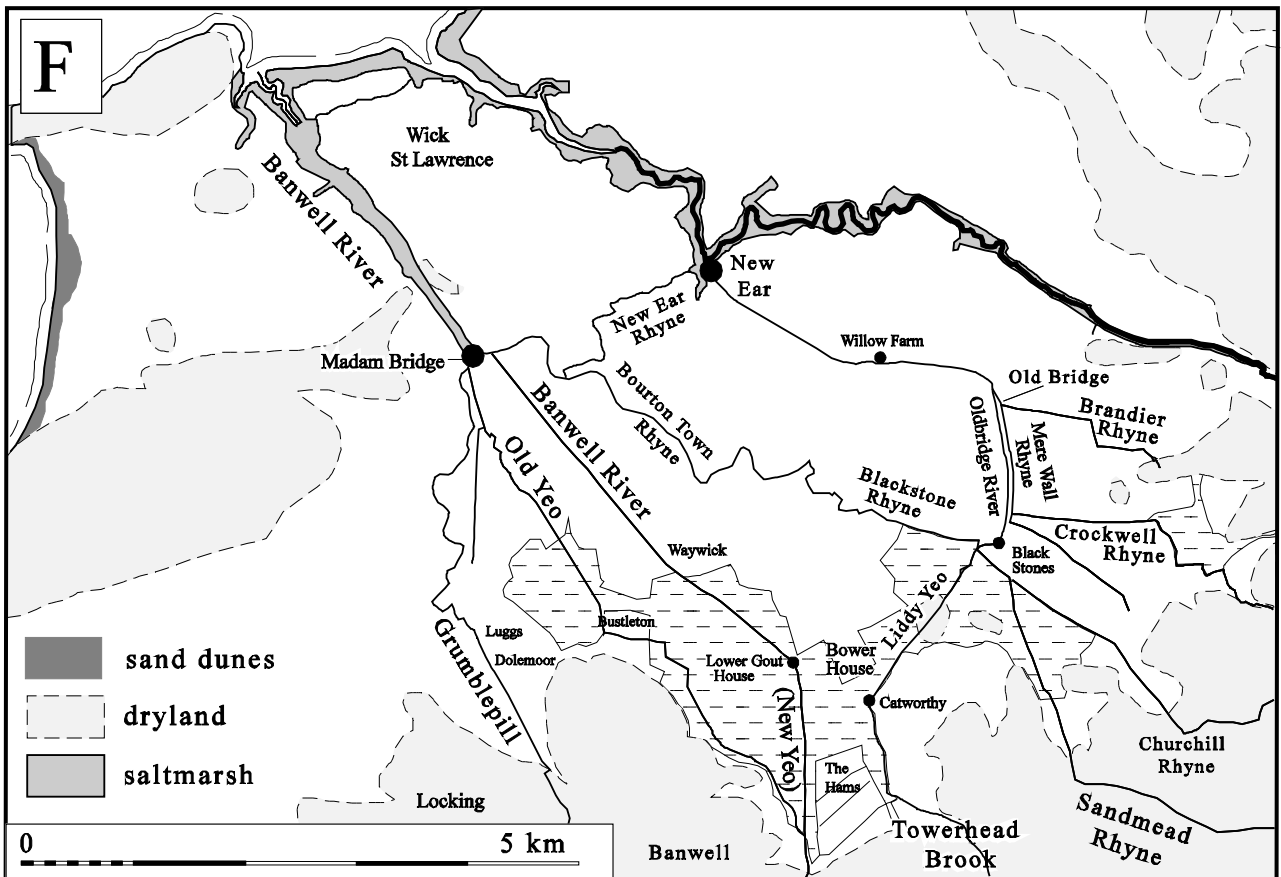
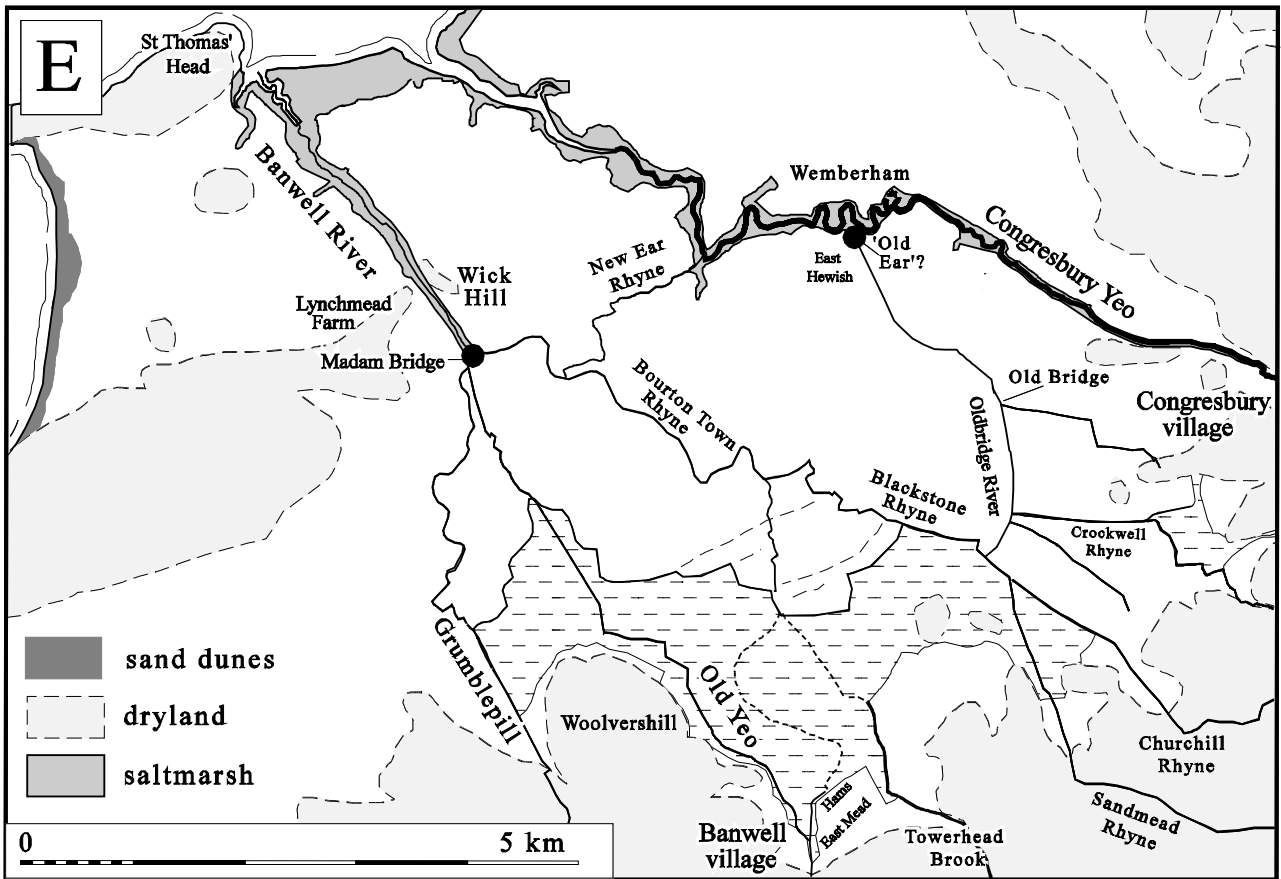


Figure 12.2 E & F A summary of the landscape evolution in the southern part of the North Somerset Levels in the medieval period. **E:** diversion of the Olddridge River to a new outfall at East Hewish, and continued encroachment on the backfens. **F:** diversion of the Olddridge

River to a further new outfall at the New Ear, and maximum extent of encroachment on the backfens