

**YCCART 2010 /Y16
North Somerset HER 2011/028**

Iwood (Mr Collins fields 2&3)

**YATTON, CONGRESBURY, CLAVERHAM AND CLEEVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH TEAM (YCCART)**

General Editor: Vince Russett



Members of Grad 601 team (front) and RM 15 team (rear) at Iwood.

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Abstract

YCCCART has agreed with the Heritage Lottery Fund to undertake a project over two years commencing May 2009 to establish the extent of the Congresbury Roman kiln sites and investigate the archaeology of the environs around Cadbury Hill, Congresbury. Gradiometry and Resistivity surveys at Iwood, near Congresbury, have revealed an occupation site with buildings, enclosures and trackways, which may date from the Roman or early medieval period.

Acknowledgements

A Heritage Lottery Grant enabled the purchase, by YCCCART, of a Bartington Gradiometer 601 and Geoscan RM 15, without which this survey could not have been undertaken.

This survey would also not have been carried out without the willing permission of the landowner, Mr A Collins.

YCCCART is also grateful to Mike Bedingfield for authorising the publication of his wife's dissertation and Richard Broomhead for allowing us to publish part of the text from his Congresbury Parish Survey.

The authors are grateful for the hard work by the members of YCCCART in performing the surveys and Vince Russett for editing.

Introduction

Yatton, Congresbury, Claverham and Cleeve Archaeological Research Team (YCCCART) is one of a number of Community Archaeology teams across North Somerset, supported by the North Somerset Council Development Management Team.

The objective of the Community Archaeology in North Somerset (CANS) teams is to carry out archaeological fieldwork, for the purpose of recording, and better understanding of, the heritage of North Somerset.

For further information, see <http://cansnetwork.co.uk>

Site Location



Figure 1, Site location

Mr Collins Field 3

Mr Collins Field 2

The sites lie in Iwood a hamlet on the edge of the parish of Congresbury, bordered by the parish of Churchill. The start point of the survey is at ST 4516E 6120N, some 12 miles south of Bristol

The fields are privately owned but are crossed by public footpaths.

Land use and geology

The north end of the fields lie on the Keuper Marl, which is overlain in the southern part by the alluvial clays of the Northmarsh. The current course of the Yeo runs along the southern boundary of the fields.

The fields are used for grazing cattle and sheep

Historical & archaeological context

In 1996 local historian Gill Bedingfield compiled a history of Iwood (Bedingfield GM, *Iwood, How long has it existed as a discrete settlement unit and how did this affect its economy*, MA Dissertation. Bristol University 1996), which YCCCART has included on their web site.

Part of Gill's thesis was drawn from Richard Broomhead's Congresbury Parish Survey (Broomhead, in prep) in which he states:

"The creation of the manor of Iwood stems from a grant of 1228 when Jocelin, Bishop of Bath granted to Stephen (Aluet) his Chamberlain...

"...a mill in Congresbury, called the mill of Ywod with the site and suit thereof, and four...(omitted) with all that goes with them and their lands, that is Selak with six acres without the moor and three acres within the moor and three acres of meadow. Thurbert with a croft containing two acres of land. Maud de Ywod with six acres of land without the moor and one acre within the moor and two acres of meadow, and Emelince, relect of Nicholas Flambard with four and a half acres of land and an acre of meadow; grant also to the said Stephen of a wood in Ywod, closed with a dyke and paling, to assart in whole or in part as he may, paying therefore four marks yearly."

It is notable that only one mill is mentioned in the original grant, for by 1275 the Hundred Rolls record that the Bishop had demised to Stephen...

"...two virgates of land out of his lordship... in Ywod with two watermills, rendering eight marks annually."

The broad outlines of this estate were still visible in the nineteenth century. The second mill was undoubtedly the mill of Congresbury itself which remained appurtenant to the manor of Iwood until the nineteenth century and for which the lord of that manor maintained a responsibility for repairs and upkeep.

Surviving earthworks and pottery scatters give at least a partial impression of settlement in the area of both Iwood and Urchinwood from the twelfth century".

In respect of the two fields surveyed by YCCCART he states:

"Medieval occupation has .. been noted at Iwood Farm and adjacent to Iwood Lane. Earthworks and pottery from the latter site suggest the existence of at least two structures and several phases of occupation from the eleventh century until around 1700." (*See fig 2 below*).

"The site in 1755 belonged to Captain Webb of Urchinwood and is noted amongst his deeds as *"...the scite of one other messuage or tenement commonly called or known by the name of Gentlecost with the garden, orchards, backsides, outlets and several closes of land, meadow and pasture ground thereunto adjoining containing in the whole 19 acres."* Clearly deserted by this date its earlier occupants remain uncertain. It's designation as an 'Old Auster' in 1814 indicates that it formed a component of an earlier virgate, possibly part

of the 1567 holding of John Sprudd on whose lands the Urchinwood estate was later partially based.

Pottery recovered during construction work at Iwood Manor Cottage would indicate occupation of this site from the thirteenth century and probably before. To its west, surviving but undated earthworks in pasture may well represent the site of a further medieval dwelling. The earthworks are confused and relatively insubstantial, with no clear indication of a house site. Lacking any early documentary information relating to this field, only excavation could establish the location of a building within this complex of low mounds and ditches."

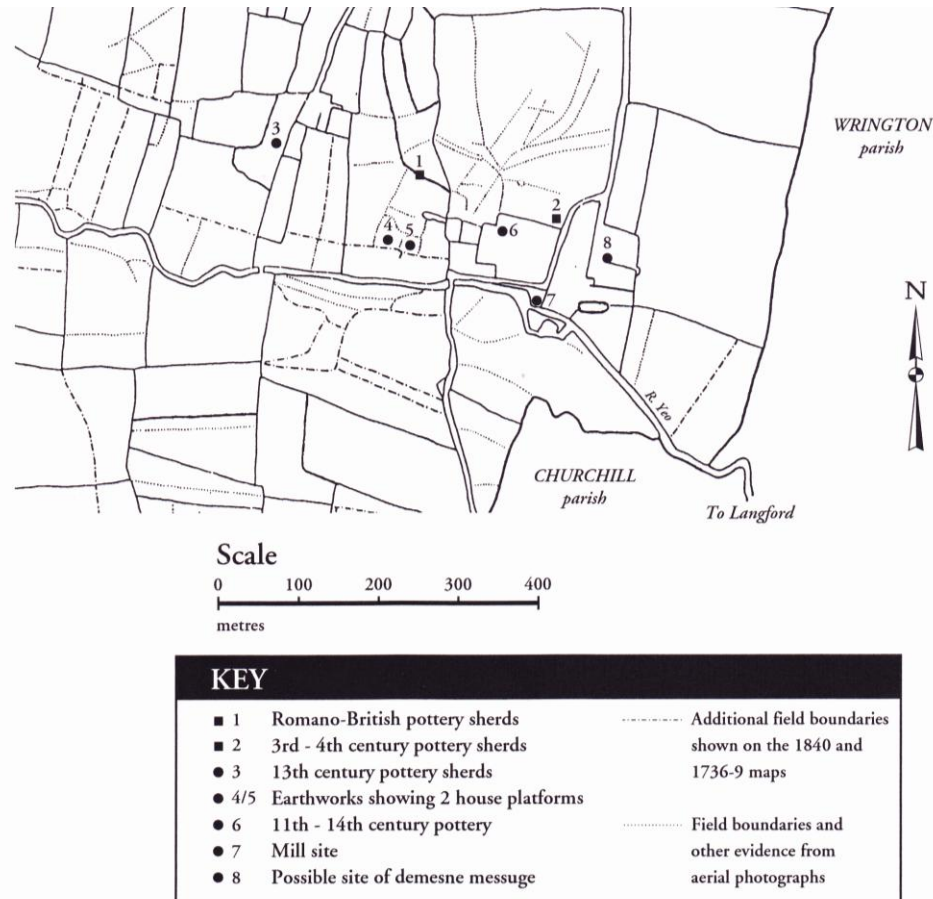


Fig 2: Iwood area showing possible Romano-British and medieval occupation sites from Gill Bedingfield's Iwood dissertation.

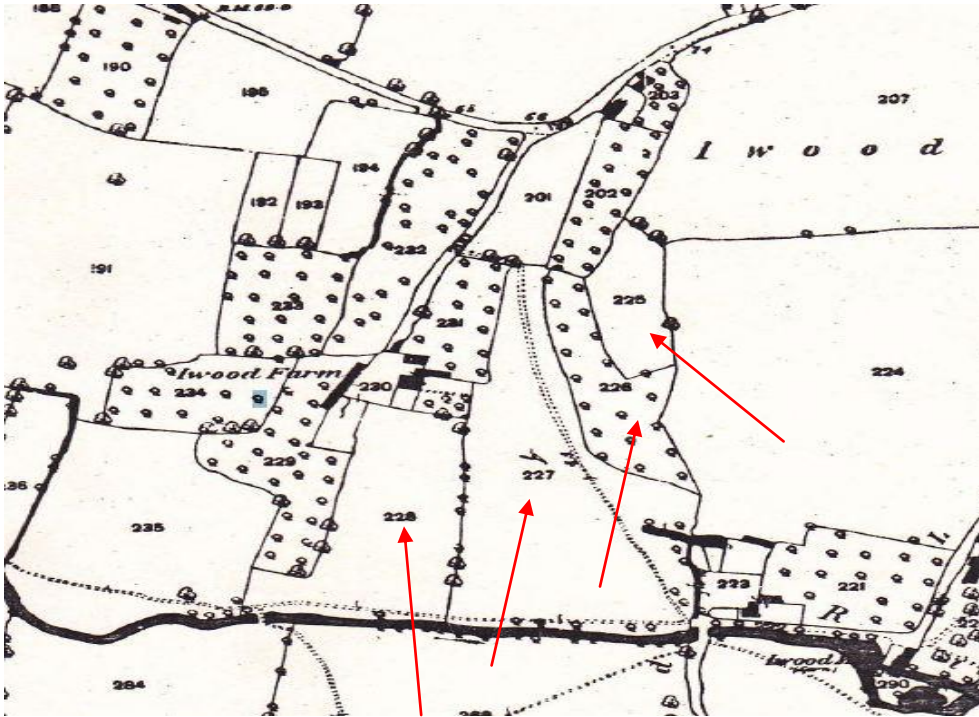


Fig 3: 1885 Ordnance survey map showing the surveyed fields numbered 225, 226 and 227
 Crown copyright Ordnance Survey. All rights reserved.

The fields 225, 226, 227 on the 1885 map (figure 3 above) are described in the 1840 Tithe apportionment as numbers 1599, 1600 and 1601

Field 228 on the 1885 map is divided in the 1840 Tithe apportionment into 1585, 1586 and 1587

1840 owners and tenants in 1840 are as follows:

| 1840 Field Number | Name | Description | Owner | Occupier |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------------|
| 1585 | Lawn | Pasture | Benjamin Thayer | Benjamin Thayer |
| 1586 | River Ground | Pasture | Benjamin Thayer | Benjamin Thayer |
| 1587 | Old Orchard | Pasture | Benjamin Thayer | Benjamin Thayer |
| 1599 | Orchard | Orchard | Trustees of William Henry and Mary Merle | Charles Parsons |
| 1600 | Ruggs Orchard or Old Orchard | Orchard | Trustees of William Henry and Mary Merle | Charles Parsons |
| 1601 | Brinzey Ground or Iwood | Pasture | Trustees of William Henry and Mary Merle | Charles Parsons |

In 1805 field 1601 was called Breams.

Metal detectorists have found a variety of objects on or near the surveyed areas, dating from Roman to current times as illustrated below.



Fig 4: Some of the Iwood finds. Left -Roman brooch (top) and Constantine coin (bottom). Right Top – Edward 11 London minted silver penny. Lower right German pfennig dated 1913.

Survey objectives

The survey had the following objectives.

- 1) To identify any additional Romano-British kilns or other archaeological features.
- 2) To use the survey to further train YCCCART members and members of Community Archaeology in North Somerset (CANS) in the use of the Bartington Gradiometer 601.

Methodology

Gradiometry survey

The survey of the fields was undertaken in August and September 2010 to by teams from YCCCART using a Bartington Gradiometer 601, with settings as per the site record in Appendix 1.

The completed survey was downloaded to an ArcheoSurveyor programme and the resultant composite adjusted using the following filters

- Band weight equaliser
- Grad shade
- Destriped
- Despiked
- Clip SD2

Resistivity survey

The survey of the fields was undertaken during the period July to November 2010 by teams from YCCCART

The completed survey was downloaded to an ArcheoSurveyor programme and the resultant composite adjusted using the following filters

- Band weight equaliser
- Grad shade
- Despiked
- Clip SD2

Resultant grids were then amalgamated using Power Point

Completed surveys were also downloaded to a Snuffler programme

The report was written in Microsoft Word 2003.

Photographs were taken by members of YCCCART, and remain the copyright of YCCCART.

Results

Gradiometry survey - Mr Collins field 2

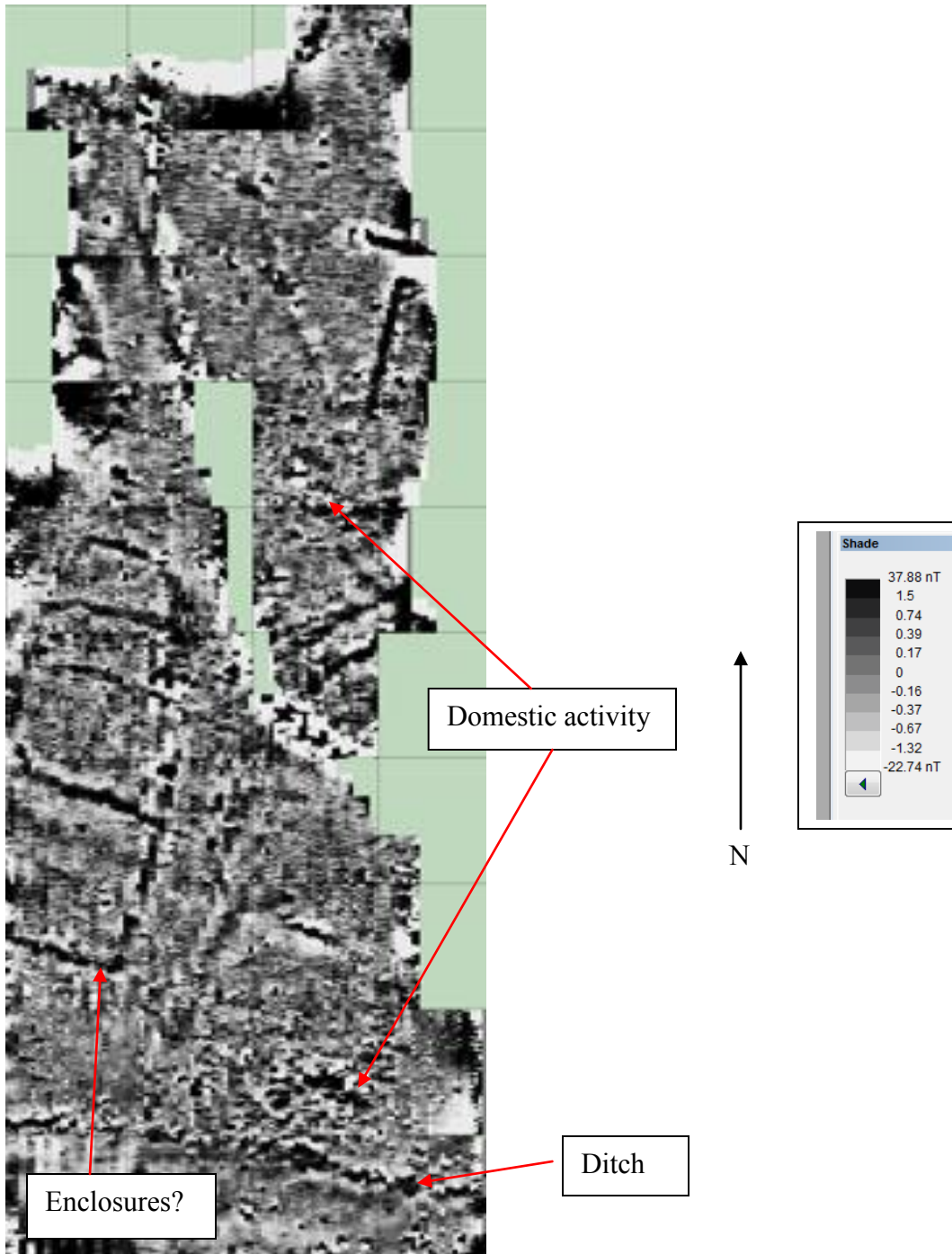


Fig 5: Mr Colin's field 2. Shade view

The survey revealed a multi-period occupation site with buildings, trackways and enclosures.

Gradiometry survey - Mr Collins field 3

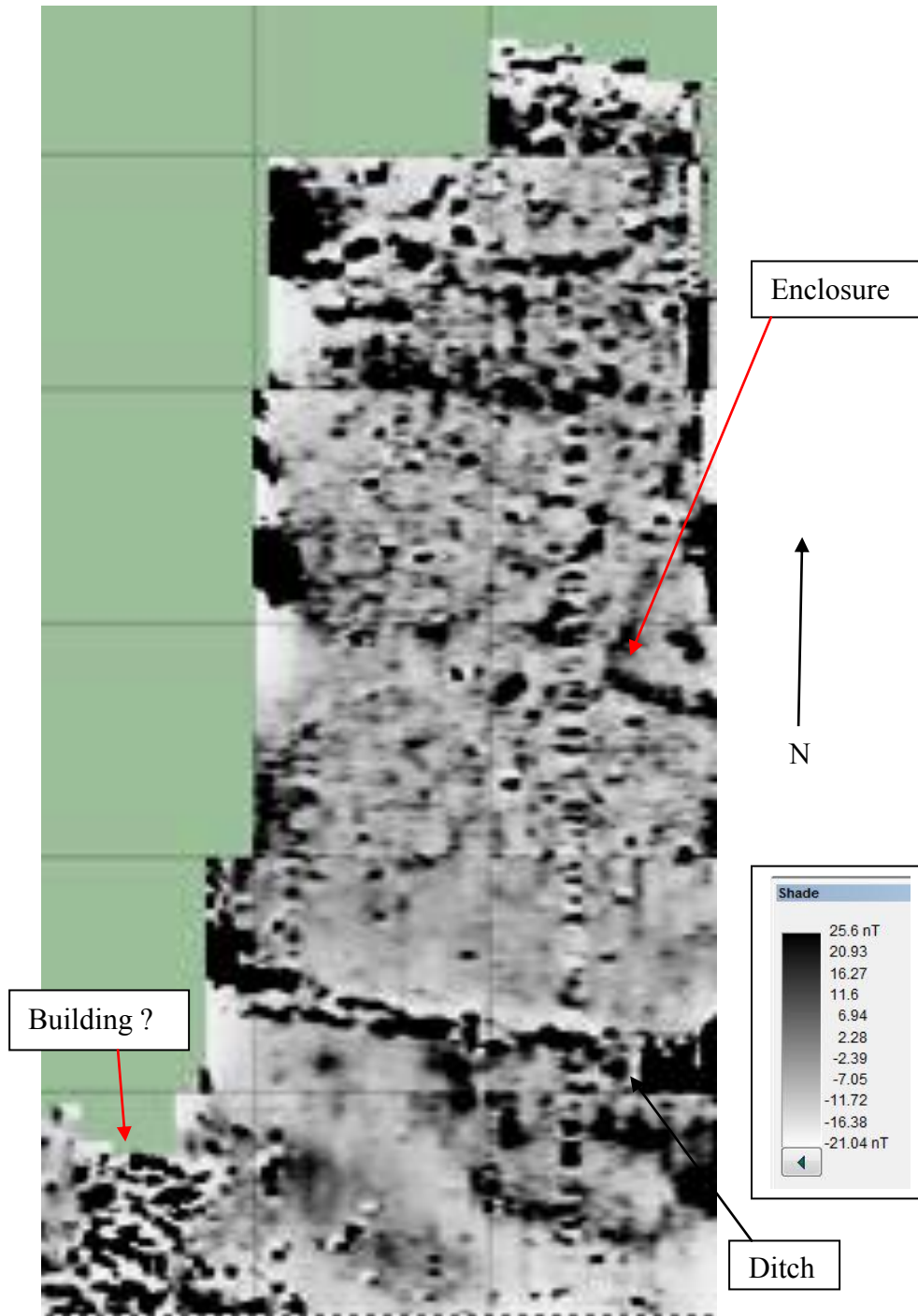


Fig 6: Shade view Mr Collins field 3

This field also revealed a potential domestic site, ditch and enclosure.

Combined Results

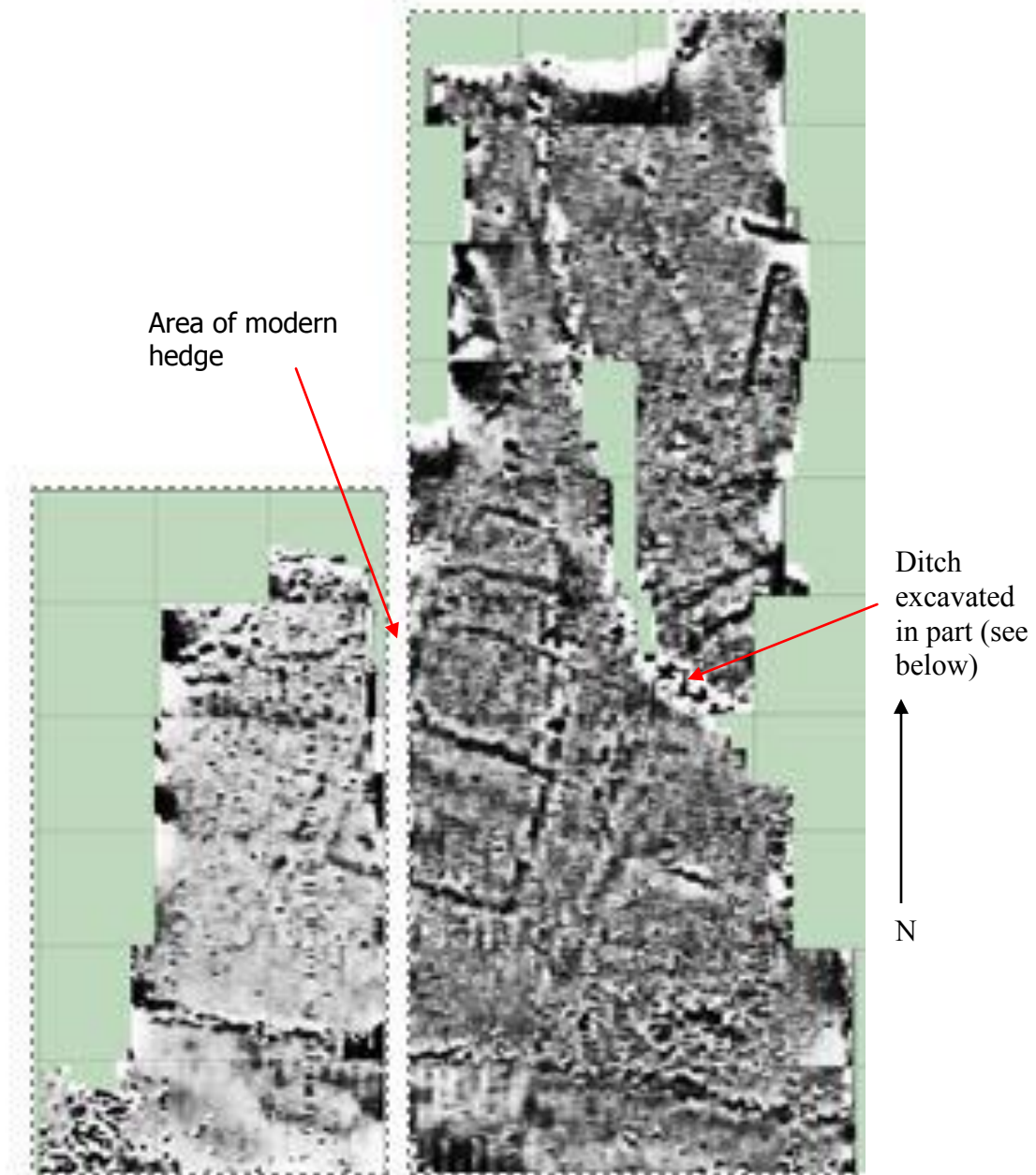


Fig 7: Mr Collin's fields 2&3. Combined Grad 601 results

Extension into the adjoining field showed that the ditches and other features continue beyond the modern hedge.

Resistivity results for Mr Collins field 2

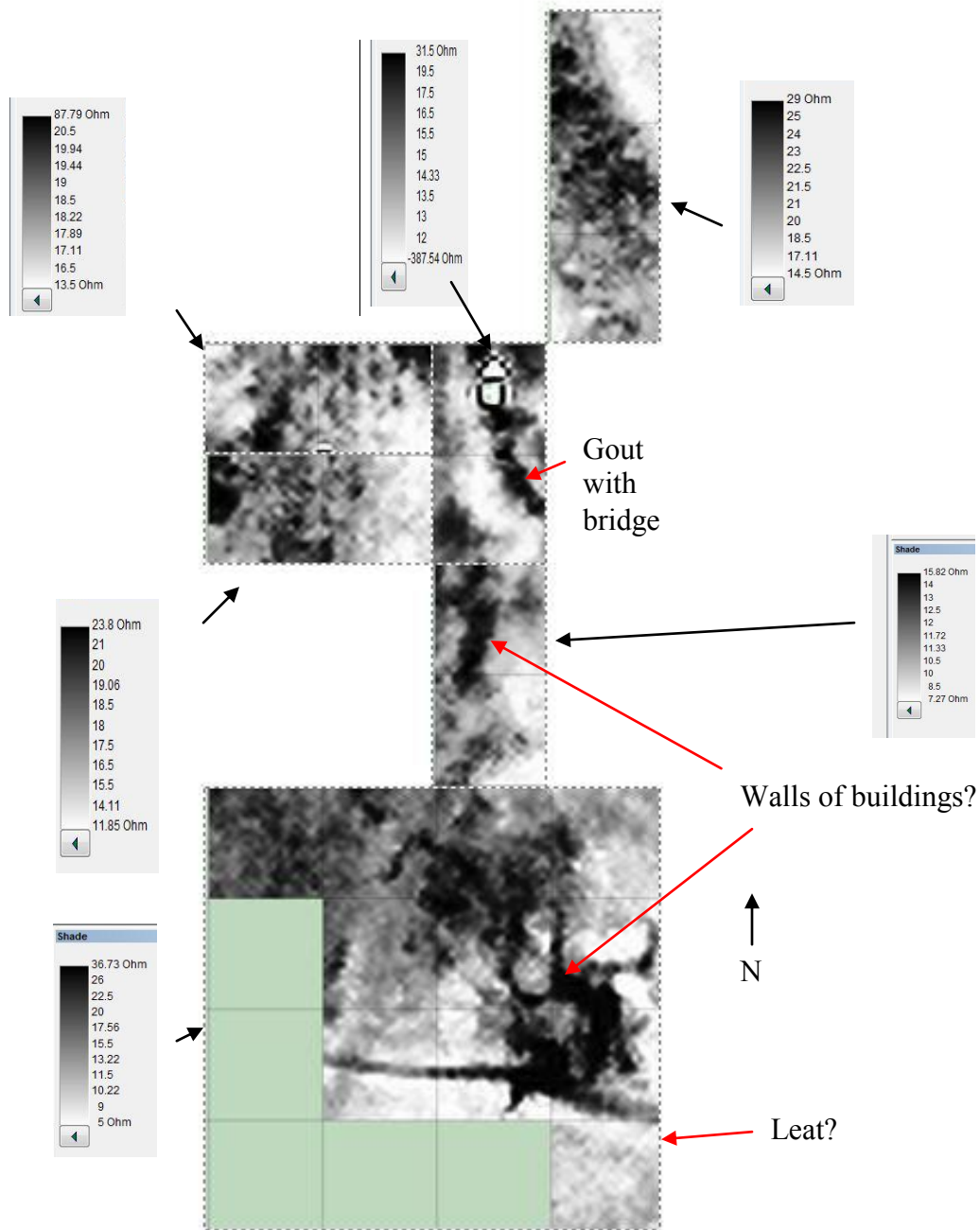


Fig 8: RM 15 complete resistivity survey.

The resistivity surveys reveal the domestic buildings identified during the gradiometry survey.

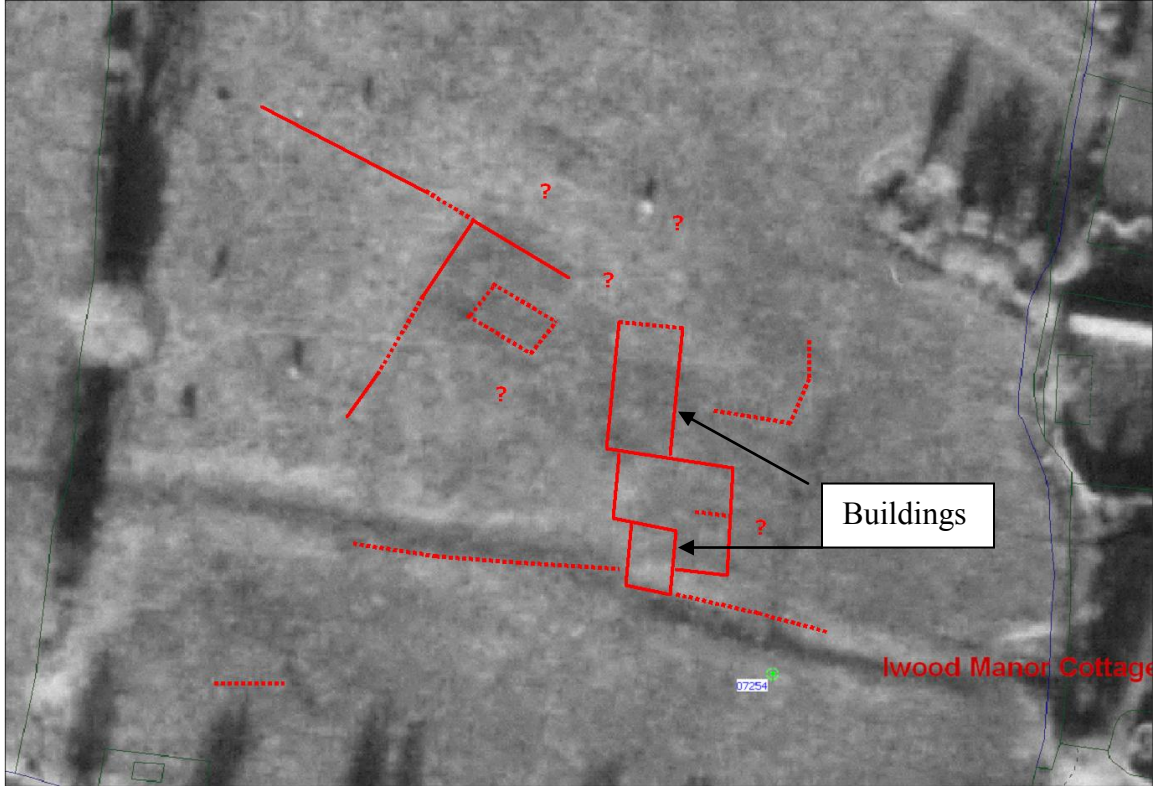


Fig 9: Vince Russett's interpretation of resistivity results for Collins 2 field, overlaid on 1946 air photograph

The resistivity plots confirm the results from the gradiometry and from a sketch earthwork survey: a complex of buildings lie in the eastern side of the enclosure formed by the visible ditch in the field. The southern range of building is slightly obscured by what must be rubble from the collapse of walls, but the northern range is far clearer, and it seems more than likely that the walls are foundations that may well have had a timber superstructure. The walls at right angles on the western edge of the enclosure have been cut by a later gripe: a wall or line of rubble also appears to lie alongside the visible ditch that crosses the field east-west.

Detectorists working in the fields have found both Roman and 13th-14th century coins, making the dating of the buildings problematic at best. The ditch crossing the field immediately in front of the building raises the possibility that this may have been a medieval mill: the building at Iwood that burnt out in the late 19th century was itself only 18th century in date, and it may be that our site functioned as a mill for part of the medieval period.

There can be little doubt, however, that the original mill site was on or close to the modern remains of Iwood mill, since the massive engineering of the course of the Yeo is typical of pre-Conquest water engineering (c.f. the course of the Axe below Wookey, Somerset, or the leat at Max Mills, Winscombe, for example

RM 15 results Mr Collins field 3

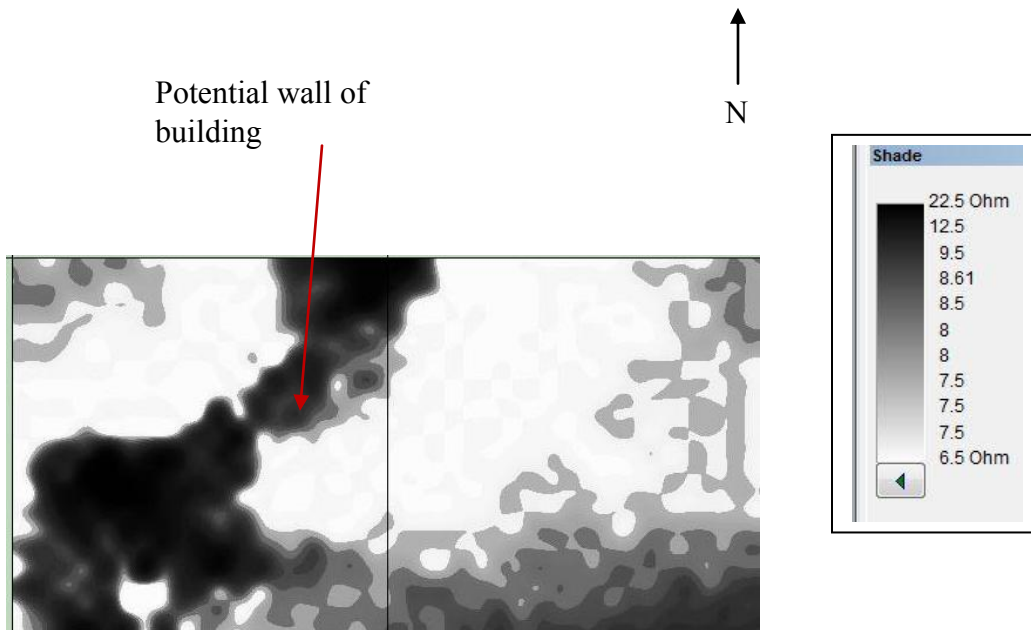


Fig 10: Resistivity results from Mr Collins 3 field

While less clear than the results in field 2, the survey nevertheless revealed building debris which seem to substantiate the gradiometry survey results shown in figure 6 above.

Combined gradiometry and resistivity survey results

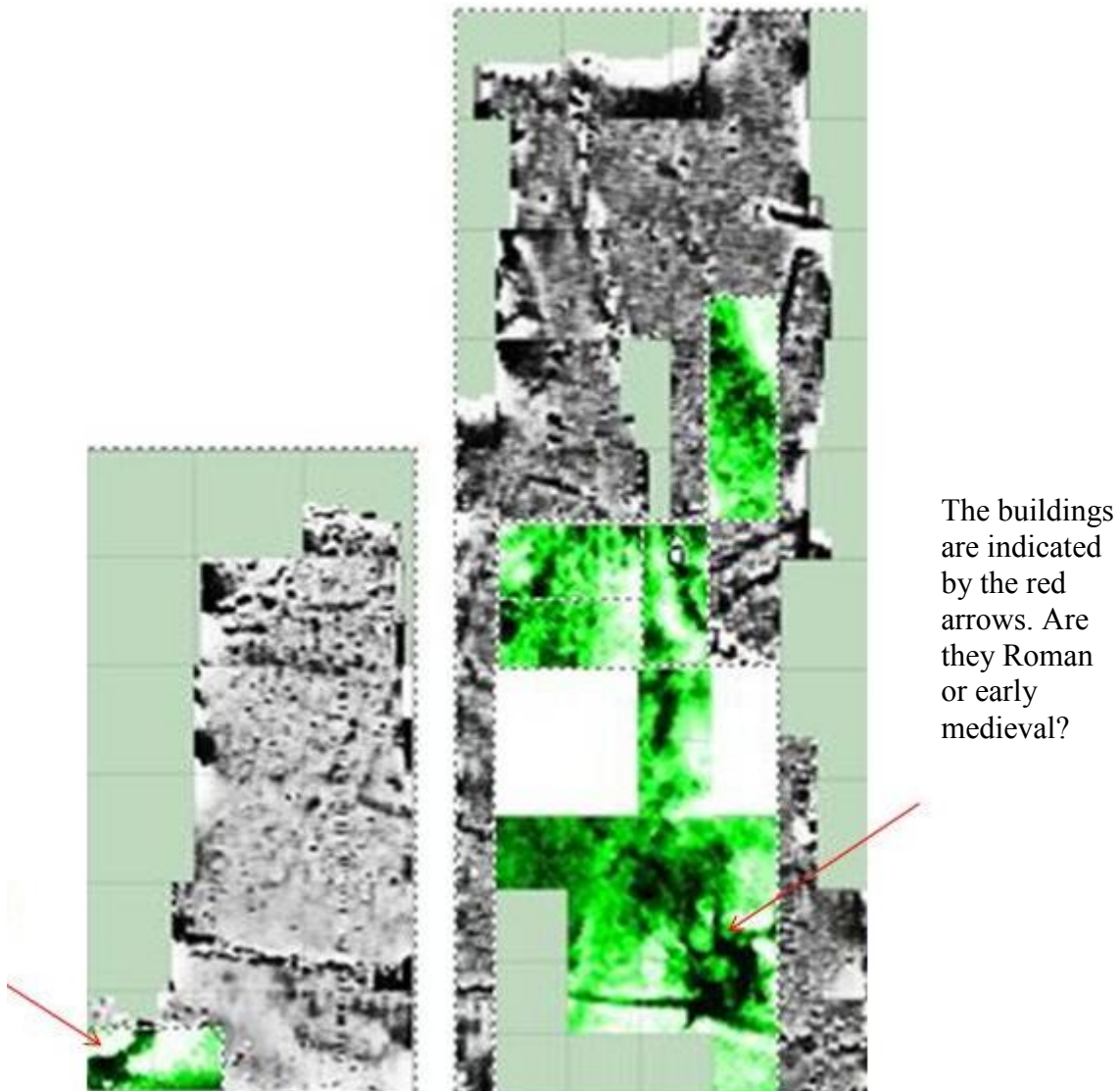


Fig 11: Combined gradiometry and resistivity results for both Mr Collins 2 & 3 fields. Resistivity results are in green

The combined results confirm the presence of buildings at the predicted sites, as well as some other responses indicating stone spreads. Interestingly, the 'ladder-type' enclosures spanning the hedge between the two fields do not themselves respond to resistivity survey, but seem to have rubble spreads within them. Survey of the northern 'domestic' responses from the gradiometry was inconclusive: while there are responses indicating rubble or stone spreads, there is no conclusive evidence of walls. At one point in the curved ditch through the middle of the field, there was a high resistance response:



Fig 12: The gout with stone bridge

In cutting a shallow gutter through this, Mr Collins informed us he had found some stones. YCCCART mounted a quick excavation, and the remains turned out to be those of a gout under a former field bridge of unknown age, with mortared side walls once topped by 'clapper' stones, of which two remained in situ (Fig 12 above)

Discussion

The results of geophysical surveys from two pasture fields chosen almost at random (although the existence of the two potential house platforms at the southern end of field 2 was a consideration) shows the potential for the application of such surveys in the geological and archaeological conditions of Congresbury and the valley of the Yeo.

Since they are by far the most significant responses in the fields, the walls seen within the enclosure in field 2 presumably represent the medieval (since it was referred to in documentation as an 'Old Auster' – a Somerset term implying ancientry and usually, common rights, attached to a tenement) structures at the site. In view of the apparent leat running to this structure, and then away across both fields, the possibility that this represents the site of a mill should not be ignored.

However, sufficient finds of Roman coins have been made to imply that some of the context may be Roman in date.

The unexpected 'ladder-type' set of enclosures spanning the hedges between the two fields is something of a puzzle. While it is not entirely clear that the apparent internal divisions are such (two appear to have a 'tail' running to the east of the block), they would make sense as such. Clearly not relating to the current landscape, it runs under a multi-species hedge which itself may be early. The potential rubble spreads within some of the enclosures may be building remains, although further resistivity survey will be necessary to confirm or refute this. The origins of this set of enclosures are a mystery. While they bear some resemblance to known Romano-British 'ladder-type' settlements, these are usually longer in form. The other possibility is that they are a medieval enclosure out of pre-existing open pasture, of a type which is more familiar on the edges of highland grazing around the slopes of Mendip or Broadfield Down.

A number of other linear features occur in the survey, especially in the north-eastern part of field 2. While some of these represent the lines of field boundaries still in place at the time of the RAF photographic survey in 1946, at least one pre-dates these boundaries. A double parallel linear feature apparently entering field 2 from the east seems to be the parallel ditches of a trackway, which work elsewhere seems to show crosses both the current line of the Yeo, and its palaeochannel in the field to the south of the Yeo (see YCCCART Y2/2011 on this site). The assumption must be that this track predates the current line of the Yeo, thought to be possibly late Saxon in date.

Recommendations

Consideration should be given to extending the resistivity survey and undertaking a small excavation of one of the buildings to establish dating evidence.

References

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Bedingfield, G. 1996 | <i>Iwood, How long has it existed as a discrete settlement unit and how did this affect its economy</i> , MA Dissertation. Bristol University 1996). |
| Broomhead, R.A. (in prep) | <i>Congresbury, the History of a Landscape</i> Unpublished manuscript in the YCCCART archive |

Authors. Chris Short, Colin Campbell & Ian Morton

Date January 2011

Appendix 1

Site record

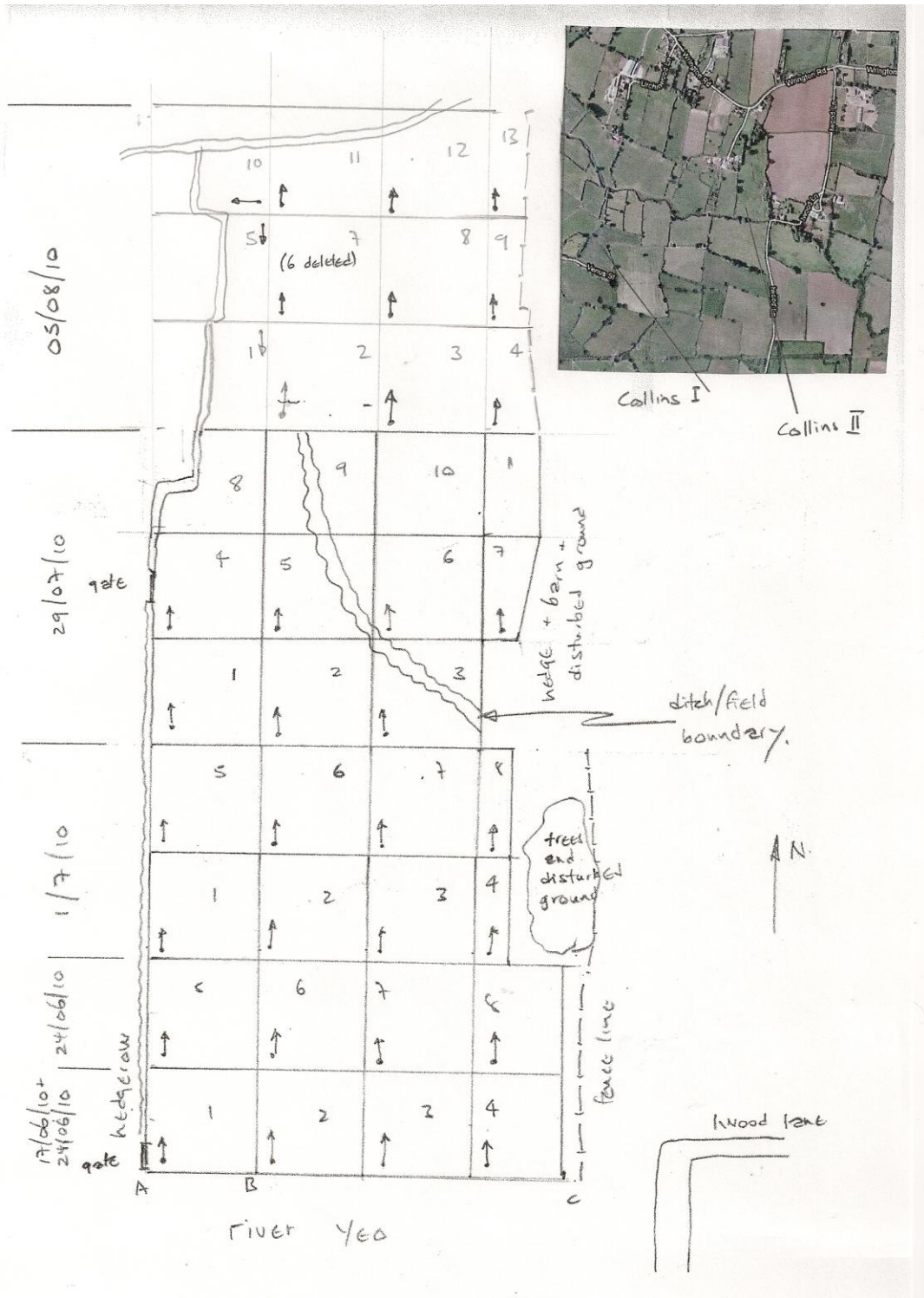
Grad 601 Mr Collins field 2

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| YCCCART Site Survey Project – Congresbury Kilns | | |
| Survey date | 5 August 2010 | |
| Report date | 5 th August 2010 | |
| Type /Instrument | Grad 601 | |
| | Pace :1.5m/s Lines/m : 1 Range:100nT Volume: High Sensors:2 | Grid size: 30m x30m Pattern : Zig Zag Samples/m:4 Audio: On Threshold:1nT Reject:50 Hz |
| Location | Iwood Lane, Congresbury | |
| | A = ST 4516E 6120N N 51°21'50" W 2°47'20" | C = ST 4527 E 6120 N N 51°21'50" W 2°47'14" |
| Ref | none | |
| Site name | Collins II | |
| Landowner | Alan Collins | |
| Tenant | Mr. Alan Collins, Little Iwood, Wrington Road, Congresbury, BS49 5AR | |
| HER ref | | |
| Site type | Open field | |
| Description | Grass | |
| Period | Unknown | |
| Geology | Limestone | |
| Land use | grazing | |
| Survey team | Peter English, Peter Wright, Mike Fox, Susan Dugas & Ian Morton | |

| Survey area | | | notes | | readings | | | |
|---------------|------------|----|---|----------------|----------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | size | walk direction | max | min | mean | |
| Grid ref # | 17/06/2010 | 1 | 30 x 30 m | N | +36.6 | -73.9 | +1.9 | |
| | | 2 | 30 x 30 m | N | +85.3 | -64.5 | +0.9 | |
| | | 3 | 30 x 30 m | N | +69.0 | -27.9 | +0.6 | |
| | 24/06/2010 | 4 | Grid incomplete | N | +70.9 | -43.1 | 0.9 | |
| | | 5 | 30 x 30 m | N | +55.4 | -33.2 | +1.0 | |
| | | 6 | 30 x 30 m | N | +63.5 | -20.6 | +1.3 | |
| | | 7 | 30 x 30 m | N | +40.7 | -19.8 | +1.2 | |
| | | 8 | Grid incomplete | N | +53.1 | -42.3 | -0.0 | |
| | 1/7/2010 | 1 | 30 x 30 m | N | +99.9 | -100.0 | -1.7 | |
| | | 2 | 30 x 30 m | N | +6.7 | -3.5 | -0.3 | |
| | | 3 | 30 x 30 m | N | +25.3 | -15.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | 4 | Grid incomplete | N | +100.0 | -100.0 | -1.3 | |
| | | 5 | 30 x 30 m | N | +7.7 | -11.3 | +0.9 | |
| | | 6 | 30 x 30 m | N | +69.9 | -50.1 | +2.0 | |
| | | 7 | 30 x 30 m | N | +42.8 | -9.4 | +1.5 | |
| | | 8 | Grid incomplete | N | +31.1 | -28.6 | +0.1 | |
| | 29/07/2010 | 1 | 30 x 30 m | N | +5.3 | -9.8 | +0.1 | |
| | | 2 | 30 x 30 m | N | +54.9 | -29.6 | +0.3 | |
| | | 3 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | N | +99.7 | -100.0 | +1.8 | |
| | | 4 | 30 x 30 m | N | +39.9 | -100.0 | -1.7 | |
| | | 5 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | N | +75.1 | -76.8 | +0.7 | |
| | | 6 | 30 x 30 m | N | +9.1 | -38.0 | +0.9 | |
| | | 7 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | N | +7.6 | -100.0 | -12.7 | |
| | | 8 | 30 x 30 m Mirror and return | N | +94.2 | -100.0 | -3.3 | |
| | | 9 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | N | +27.2 | -12.3 | +0.8 | |
| | | 10 | 30 x 30 m | N | +100.0 | -100.0 | +0.4 | |
| | | 11 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | N | +5.1 | -100.0 | -3.3 | |
| | 5/08/2010 | 1 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid | S | +15.6 | -23.5 | _0.3 | |
| | | 2 | 30 x 30 m | N | +100.0 | -55.6 | +0.7 | |
| | | 3 | 30 x 30 m | N | +17.5 | -6.4 | -0.3 | |
| | | 4 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid | N | +16.4 | -91.5 | +16.4 | |
| | | 5 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid | S | +16.6 | -5.3 | -0.8 | |
| | | 6 | deleted | | | | | |
| | | 7 | 30 x 30 m | N | +15.9 | -78.3 | -0.8 | |
| | | 8 | 30 x 30 m | N | +37.3 | -30.8 | -0.6 | |

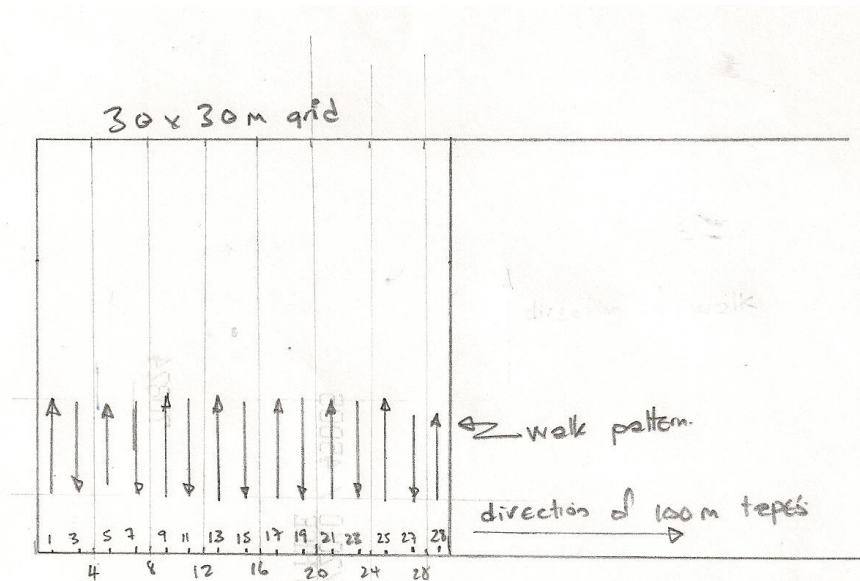
| Survey area | | notes | | readings | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|----------|-------|--------|
| Grid ref # | 5/08/2010 | size | walk direction | max | min | mean |
| | | 9 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | N | +9.5 | -100.0 |
| 10 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | W | +99.2 | -100.0 | -11.4 | |
| 11 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror and return | N | | | | |
| 12 | 30 x 30 m | N | +100.0 | -100.0 | -8.7 | |
| 13 | Incomplete grid | N | +5.6 | -100.0 | -10.9 | |
| Summary | | Survey completed | | | | |
| | | Weather: hot and dry | | | | |
| Ian Morton 09/08/2010 | | Version 1.0 | | | | |

Setting out details



Revised methodology for grid walking/traverses.
(based on process used by Gatcombe Group)

1. Set out 30m x30m grids
2. Run 100m tapes at right to direction of walking
3. Place walking sighting poles (colour yellow) at sides covered by 100m tapes at distances of 1 and 3 from start point
4. Start first traverse i.e. at 1m from start point
5. Complete traverse and start return at 3m point
6. Whilst 3m traverse taking place move poles from 1 m to 5 m point.
7. When 3m traverse completed, start 5m traverse.
8. Whilst 5m traverse taking place move pole on 3m to 7m
9. Repeat to end
10. Record readings in field book and start next grid.
11. Each grid will take about 5 minutes
12. Process requires 3 people; one doing traverse and two moving walking sighting poles/recording readings in field book.

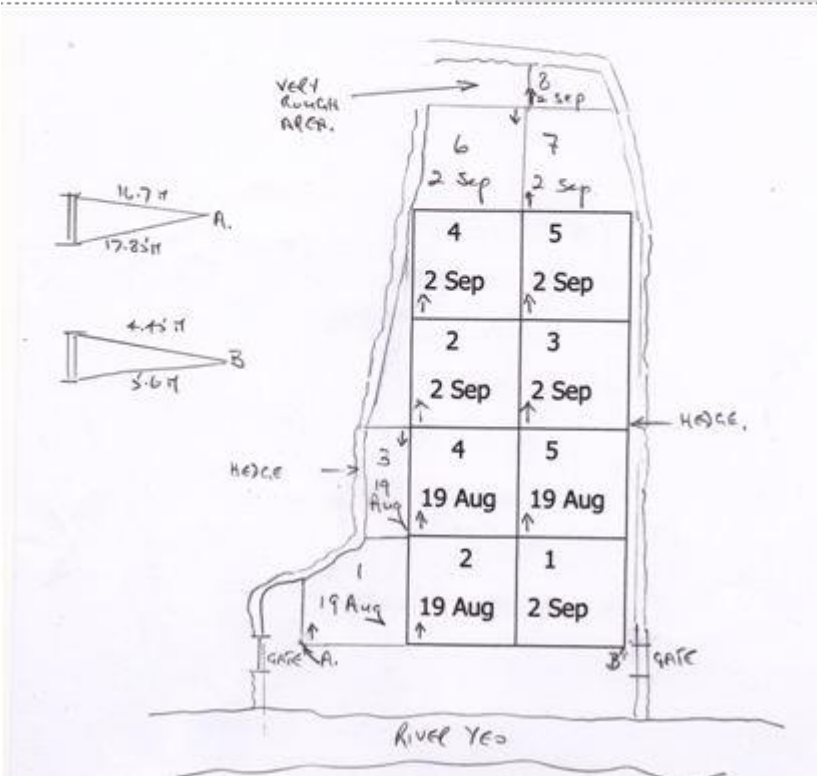


walking sightings poles at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29
to provide 15 traverses for 30m x 30m grid.

| YCCART Site Survey | | | Project – Congresbury Kilns | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---|---|----------------|---|---------|-------|
| Survey date | | | 19 August 2010 & 2 September 2010 | | | | |
| Report date | | | 19 August 2010 & 2 September 2010 | | | | |
| Type /Instrument | | | Grad 601 | | | | |
| | | | Pace :1.5m/s Lines/m : 1 Range:100nT Volume: High Sensors:2 | | Grid size: 30m x30m Pattern : Zig Zag Samples/m:4 Audio: On Threshold:1nT Reject:50 Hz | | |
| Location | | | Iwood Lane, Congresbury | | | | |
| | | | A = | | B = | | |
| Weather | | | 19 th August – Sunny & dry 2 nd Sept – Sunny but grass very wet from dew | | | | |
| Ref | | | | | | | |
| Site name | | | Collins III | | | | |
| Landowner | | | Alan Collins | | | | |
| Tenant | | | Mr. Alan Collins, Little Iwood, Wrington Road, Congresbury, BS49 5AR | | | | |
| HER ref | | | | | | | |
| Site type | | | Open field | | | | |
| Description | | | Grass | | | | |
| Period | | | Unknown | | | | |
| Geology | | | Limestone | | | | |
| Land use | | | grazing | | | | |
| Survey team | | | 19.8.2010 - Peter Wright, Phillipa Cormack & Ian Morton 02.09.2010 Pete Wright, Pete English, Brian Wills & Susan Dugas. | | | | |
| Survey area | | | notes | | readings | | |
| | | | size | walk direction | max | min | mean |
| Grid ref # | 19/08/2010 | 1 | 30 x 30 m Mirror and return | N | +98.1 | -100.0 | 0.0 |
| | | 2 | 30 x 30 m | N | +43.5 | -14.8 | +1.0 |
| | | 3 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid | S | +16.4 | -27.7 | -0.3 |
| | | 4 | 30 x 30 m | N | +7.6 | -5.5 | +0.9 |
| | | 5 | 30 x 30 m | N | +60.6 | -5.0 | +1.3 |
| | 02/09/2010 | 1 | 30 x 30 m | N | +6.9 | -59.9 | -2.1 |
| | | 2 | 30 x 30 m | N | +4.3 | -84.1 | -20.0 |
| | | 3 | 30 x 30 m | N | +21.8 | -21.5 | -1.5 |
| | | 4 | 30 x 30 m | N | +88.5 | -100.00 | -2.6 |
| | | 5 | 30 x 30 m | N | +10.4 | -48.2 | -1.5 |
| | | 6 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid | S | +52.3 | -66.7 | -3.1 |
| | | 7 | 30 x 30 m Incomplete grid Mirror & return | N | +42.9 | -100.00 | -5.9 |
| | | 8 | 30 x 30 m | N | +100.0 | -100.00 | -9.4 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Incomplete grid Mirror & return | | | | |
| Summary | | Survey completed | | | | |
| Ian Morton & Chris Short | | Version 1.0 | | | | |

Setting out details



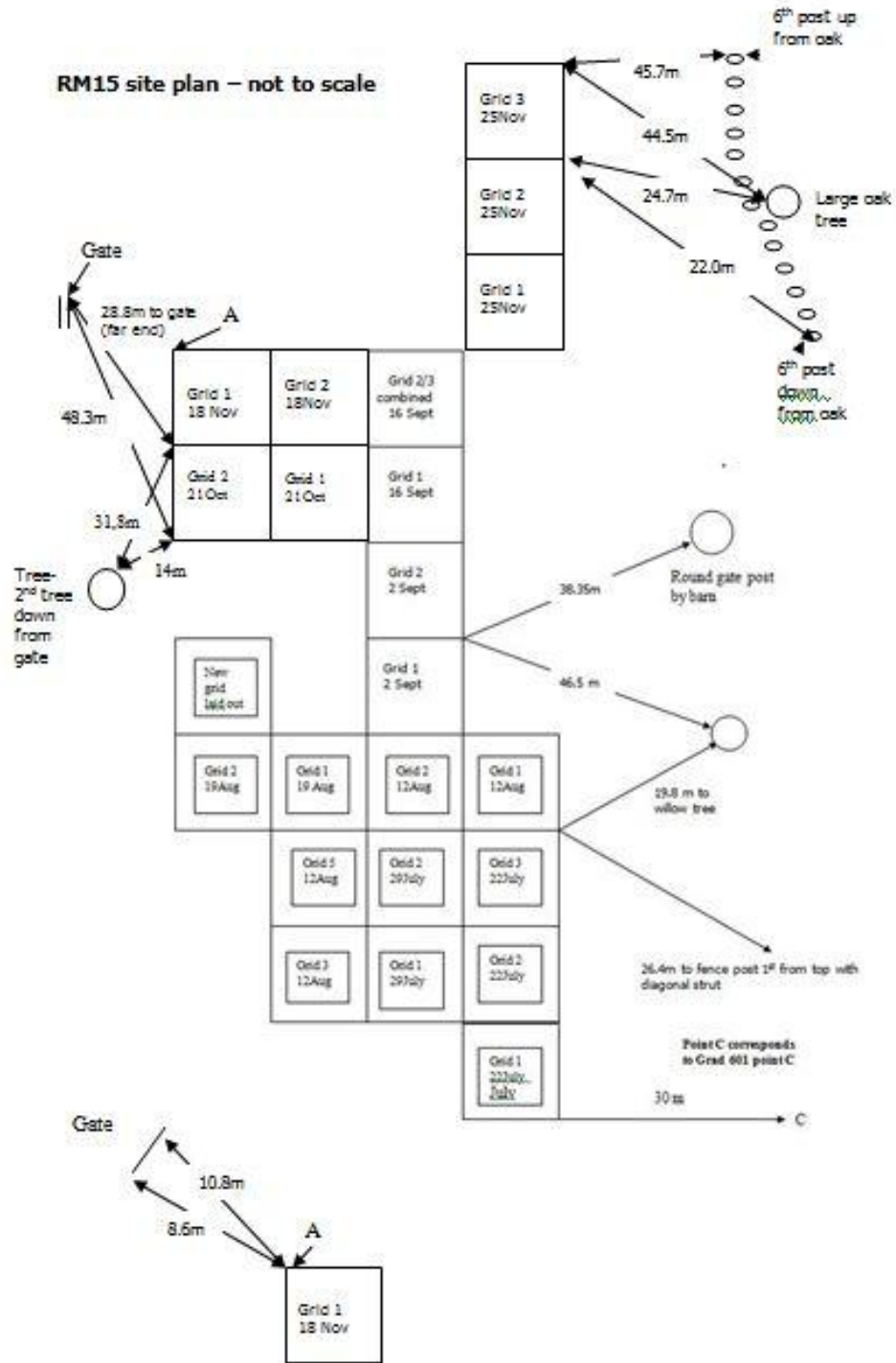
RM 15 Site record – Mr Collins field 2

| YCCART Site Survey | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Project – Iwood –Collins 2 | | | |
| Survey date | 22 July to 25 November 2010 | | |
| Type /Instrument | RM15 | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Gain x1, Current 1mA Frequency 137Hz Probes 'Config 1' (2 probes)</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Grid size: 20m x20m Pattern : Zig Zag Sample interval 1m Traverse Interval 1m. Mode Zig-Zag</td> </tr> </table> | Gain x1, Current 1mA Frequency 137Hz Probes 'Config 1' (2 probes) | Grid size: 20m x20m Pattern : Zig Zag Sample interval 1m Traverse Interval 1m. Mode Zig-Zag |
| Gain x1, Current 1mA Frequency 137Hz Probes 'Config 1' (2 probes) | Grid size: 20m x20m Pattern : Zig Zag Sample interval 1m Traverse Interval 1m. Mode Zig-Zag | | |
| Weather | <p>22 July Dry & sunny 29 July Dry & sunny 12 Aug Dry & sunny 19 Aug Dry overcast/sunny. 2 Sept Dry & sunny but grass very wet from dew 16 Sep Dry and overcast. Grass damp 21 Oct Damp with occasional rain. Grass wet 18 Nov Drizzle / light rain. Grass wet 25 Nov Dry, very cold, ground hard.</p> | | |
| OS Ref or Lat-Longitude | ST | | |
| Site name | Collins 2 | | |
| Landowner | Mr A Collins | | |
| Tenant | none | | |
| HER ref | | | |
| Site type | | | |
| Description | Field | | |
| Period | unknown | | |
| Geology | unknown | | |
| Land use | Grazing | | |
| <i>Survey team</i> | <p><i>22 July: Colin Campbell, Chris Short, Mike Fox, David Long & Vince Russett</i></p> <p><i>29 July: Colin Campbell, Chris Short, Mike Fox, David Long & Philippa Cormack</i></p> <p><i>12 Aug: Colin Campbell, Vince Russett, Susan Degus, Ian Morton, Mike Fox, Brian Bradbury, Peter English</i></p> <p><i>19 Aug: Colin Campbell, Chris Short, Mike Fox, David Long, Philippa Cormack, Judy Sack & grand daughter</i></p> <p><i>2 Sept: Geoff Pearson, Colin Campbell, Chris Short, David Long, Unsal Hussan & Philippa Cormack</i></p> <p><i>16 Sept : Colin Campbell, Chris Short, David Long, Philippa Cormack, Judy Sack & Mike Fox</i></p> | | |

| | | <p><i>21 Oct: Colin Campbell, Chris Short, Richard Baker & Vince Russett</i></p> <p><i>18 Nov: Colin Campbell, Chris Short, Richard Baker & David Long</i></p> <p><i>25 Nov: Colin Campbell, Chris Short, Richard Baker, David Long, Susan Dugas & Robert Cleland</i></p> | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---|----------------|----------|--|--|
| Survey area | | Notes | | Readings | | |
| | | size | walk direction | | | |
| 22 July | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 3 | 1x 20m | W | | | |
| 29 July | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| 12 Aug | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 3 | 1x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 4 Abortive | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 5 | 1x 20m | W | | | |
| 19 Aug | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| 2 Sep | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| 16 Sep | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m Part grid | W | | | |
| | Grid 3 (Not used) | Last 2 lines of second grid | W | | | |
| 21 Oct | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| 18 Nov | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| 25 Nov | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |
| | Grid 3 | 1 x 20m | W | | | |

| | |
|---------|--|
| Summary | <p>Downloaded as:</p> <p>ArcheoSurveyor:</p> <p>Grids 22 July 1, 2 & 3 = Snuffler 'Iwood 1,2 & 3'</p> <p>Grids 29 July 1 & 2 = Snuffler 'Iwood 4 & 5'</p> <p>Grids 12 Aug 1,2,3, 4 & 5 = Snuffler 'Iwood 6,7,8,9 & 10'</p> <p>Grids 19 Aug 1& 2 = Snuffler 'Iwood 11 & 12'</p> <p>Grids 2 Sept 1 & 2 = Snuffler 'Iwood 13 & 14'</p> <p>Grids 16 Sept 1, 2 & 3 = Snuffler 'Iwood 15, 16 & 17</p> <p>Grids 21Oct 1 & 2 = Snuffler 'Iwood 20 & 21'</p> <p>Grids 18 Nov 1 & 2 = Snuffler 'Iwood 22 & 23'</p> <p>Grids 25 Nov 1,2,& 3 =Snuffler 'Iwood 24, 25 & 26)</p> <p><i>Nb. Grids shown in Bold, italic numbers not used</i></p> |
|---------|--|

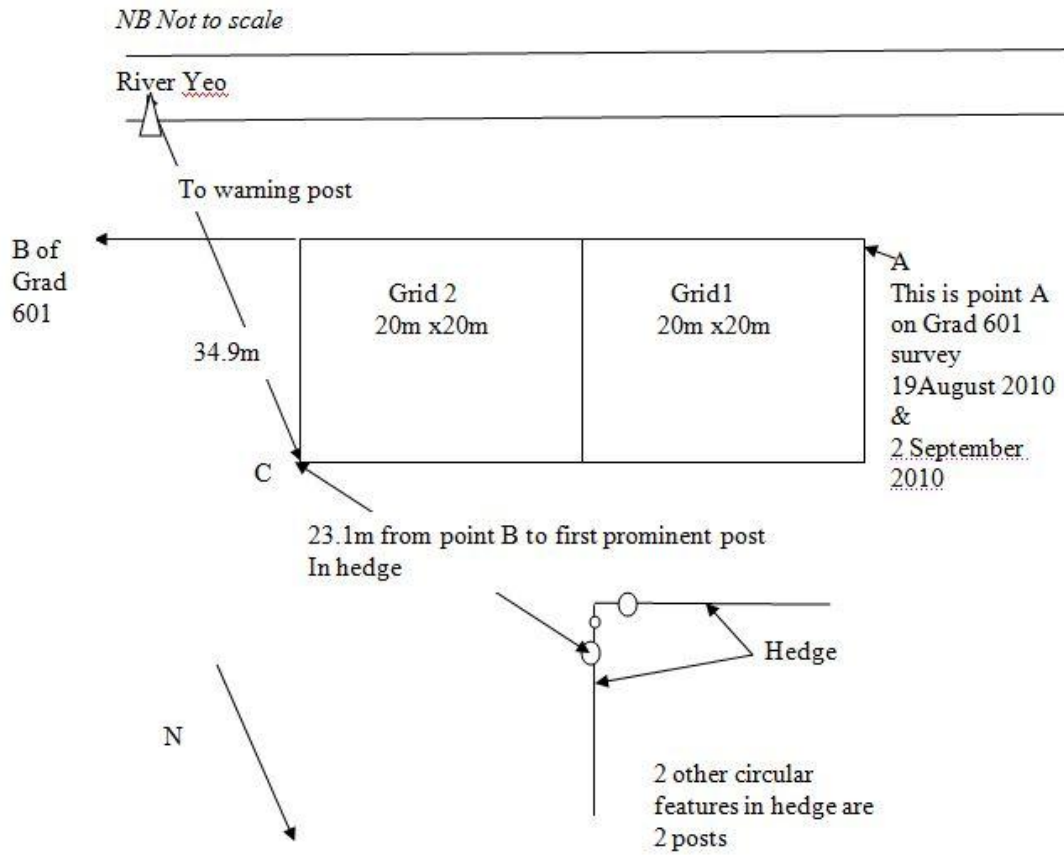
RM15 site plan – not to scale



RM 15 Site record – Mr Collins 3

| YCCART Site Survey | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---|---|----------|--|
| Project – Iwood –Collins3 | | | | | |
| Survey date | | 14 October 2010 | | | |
| Report date | | 14 October 2010 | | | |
| Type /Instrument | | RM15 | | | |
| | | Gain x1, Current 1mA Frequency 137Hz Probes 'Config 1' (2 probes) | Grid size: 20m x20m Pattern : Zig Zag Sample interval 1m Traverse Interval 1m. Mode Zig-Zag | | |
| Weather | | Dry, cold and cloudy | | | |
| OS Ref or Lat-Longitude | | ST | | | |
| Site name | | Collins 3 | | | |
| Landowner | | Mr A Collins | | | |
| Tenant | | None | | | |
| HER ref | | | | | |
| Site type | | | | | |
| Description | | Field | | | |
| Period | | Unknown | | | |
| Geology | | | | | |
| Land use | | Grazing | | | |
| <i>Survey team</i> | | <i>Colin Campbell, Chris Short, David Long, Geoff Pearson. Robert Cleland, Brian Wills & Maggie Rosevink.</i> | | | |
| Survey area | | Notes | | Readings | |
| | | size | walk direction | | |
| | Grid 1 | 1 x 20m | N | | |
| | Grid 2 | 1 x 20m | N | | |
| Summary | | Downloaded as: Snuffler Grid 1 as <i>iwood18</i> and Grid 2 as <i>iwood19</i> ArchaeoSurveyor as <i>Iwood /Collins 3/14 October 1 & 2</i> | | | |

Survey plan



Appendix 2- Photographs



The river Yeo and to the right Mr Collin's 2 field



Pip drinking in the Yeo. On the far side is Mr Collin's 3 field

Appendix 3

Extract from Richard Broomhead's unpublished Congresbury Parish Survey

Iwood and Urchinwood

The small but discrete estates of Iwood and Urchinwood owe their origins to very different roots. The former illustrates the creation of an early freehold estate, later to become an independent manor within the parish. The latter is derived from the consolidation of landholding and land sales of the early post-medieval period. The results of both processes however are broadly similar, creating compact land units under unified ownership.

Despite the survival of a substantial body of medieval and post-medieval documentation relating to this part of the parish, the DeWilstar survey shows only a limited area and the absence of a complete cartographic description prior to 1814 prevents an accurate reconstruction of landholding. No manorial surveys of Iwood survive and whilst Urchinwood almost certainly comprised tenements from both Middletown and Venus Street, none can be precisely related to existing occupation or archaeology.

There is no documentary linkage between the survey of 1567 and the present Urchinwood House to suggest occupation of its site at that time. Nor has any archaeological evidence been forthcoming to indicate earlier habitation. However, the description of one of the few undivided and thus potentially early yardlands, held in 1567 by John Kyngge, would seem to match in part, the eighteenth century holdings of James Wreach. Based on Iwood Farm, these lands were in 1814 occupied by Benjamin Thayer, who amongst others possessed an 'Old Auster' known as "*Kingmans*" (SRO). Evidence of medieval occupation on the site of the present farm is however limited. A second farm, which in 1814 belonged to George Parker, lay just to the south. Now demolished, the field in which it lay has produced slightly more substantial evidence of medieval settlement, although none is earlier than the fourteenth century.

The immediate post-Conquest settlement pattern is thus uncertain. As elsewhere in the parish, it seems reasonable to assume the existence of a number of farmsteads in the area, particularly in view of evidence for earlier Romano-British occupation. One almost certainly lay adjacent to Iwood Lane where a site of the later medieval period yielded a small number of sherds of eleventh century pottery. It is also possible, though not proven, that the *Mill of Ywod*, first documented in the early thirteenth century, is one of the two mills described by the Domesday Inquest.

Field names and early documentation both suggest that the area supported considerable woodland in the early medieval period. Kingswood may well have extended as far south as the present Wrington Road, above which lay *le Breache*, *Broadleys* and *Udley*. Although the latter names are more indicative of early clearance, *Breach*, meaning land broken up for cultivation is a development of the post-Conquest period, but in common use by the thirteenth century. Iwood itself means "the wood on the Yeo" and Urchinwood, first documented in the sixteenth century, indicates woodland within which were hedgehogs.

The creation of the manor of Iwood stems from a grant of 1228 when Jocelin, Bishop of Bath granted to Stephen (Aluet) his Chamberlain...

"...a mill in Congresbury, called the mill of Ywod with the site and suit thereof, and four...(omitted) with all that goes with them and their lands, that is Selak with six acres without the moor and three acres within the moor and three acres of meadow. Thurbert with a croft containing two acres of land. Maud de Ywod with six acres of land without the moor and one acre within the moor and two acres of meadow, and Emeline, relect of Nicholas Flambard with four and a half acres of land and an acre of meadow; grant also to the said Stephen of a wood in Ywod, closed with a dyke and paling, to assart in whole or in part as he may, paying therefore four marks yearly."

It is notable that only one mill is mentioned in the original grant, for by 1275 the Hundred Rolls record that the Bishop had demised to Stephen...

"...two virgates of land out of his lordship... in Ywod with two watermills, rendering eight marks annually."

The broad outlines of this estate were still visible in the nineteenth century. The second mill was undoubtedly the mill of Congresbury itself which remained appurtenant to the manor of Iwood until the nineteenth century and for which the lord of that manor maintained a responsibility for repairs and upkeep. The location of the wood "*closed with a dyke and paling*" is uncertain but may be that known in the sixteenth century as Green Earls, a detached portion of the estate which lay just to its south. Low but substantial woodbanks are still extant around much of its former boundaries. It is possible that a considerable proportion of the land included in the original grant was either wood or waste. In 1275, Bartholem de la More was the occupant of "*one virgate of land in a purpestore [clearance]*". Iwood was held by Stephen de la More in 1317 and the former may well have been his predecessor.

The details of the tenants holdings included in the grant of 1228 are too obscure to allow any reconstruction of their location. It is possible that all but Maud de Ywod (whose surname is locational) may have dwelt outside the area. The grant shows clearly the ease with which people, particularly those of bonded status, could be transferred between one estate and another. The aim possibly being the creation of a new settlement as land elsewhere was increasingly exploited.

Surviving earthworks and pottery scatters give at least a partial impression of settlement in the area of both Iwood and Urchinwood from the twelfth century. Medieval occupation has already been noted at Iwood Farm and adjacent to Iwood Lane. Earthworks and pottery from the latter site suggest the existence of at least two structures and several phases of occupation from the eleventh century until around 1700. The site in 1755 belonged to Captain Webb of Urchinwood and is noted amongst his deeds as "*...the scite of one other messuage or tenement commonly called or known by the name of Gentlecost with the garden, orchards, backsides, outletts and several closes of land, meadow and pasture ground thereunto adjoining containing in the whole 19 acres.*" Clearly deserted by this date its earlier occupants remain uncertain. Its designation as an 'Old Auster' in 1814 indicates that it formed a component of an earlier virgate, possibly part of the 1567 holding of John Sprudd on whose lands the Urchinwood estate was later partially based.

Pottery recovered during construction work at Iwood Manor Cottage would indicate occupation of this site from the thirteenth century and probably before. To its west, surviving but undated earthworks in pasture may well represent the site of a further medieval dwelling. The earthworks are confused and relatively insubstantial, with no clear indication of a house

site. Lacking any early documentary information relating to this field, only excavation could establish the location of a building within this complex of low mounds and ditches.

A fortunate survival from the medieval period are a series of account rolls (*compoti*) of the manor of Iwood for the years between 1342 and 1347. The accounts provide an indirect but detailed impression of the landscape of this small area of Congresbury. In addition, in the absence of similar detailed accounts for the manor of Congresbury itself, they provide information which in a primarily agrarian economy is of value in assessing the nature of land use throughout the parish.

The sale of hedge clippings and the cost of cleansing or digging new ditches, is an annual feature of these accounts, showing clearly that the landscape was largely enclosed. Blackthorn or Quickset hedges (*spinet*) are recorded next to the identifiable fields of The Breach, the croft called La Dirham (Durham) and along the Wrington boundary. La Hame (Long Ham) was enclosed by a new hedge and ditch dug in 1343 at a cost of 7d. Other ditches are noted between the closes and fields of the lord and on either side of the way leading to the common field. In 1342, John de Wyke paid two men 7s 2d for digging a total of 86 ropes or 1,806 feet around a number of these named enclosures.

The land use of these fields is also fully described. Meadow and pasture lay either side of the Yeo at Millmead, Ridings Ham and East Ham. The pasture of Ordelesham remains unlocated but Le Alres (an aldergrove) is probably the Green Earls Grove of the post-medieval period. Millmead was customarily mown five times a year by two men at a cost of 2½d, but in 1343 both Millmead and Le Alres were being used for the pannage of the lord's pigs. Sales of stock indicate that sheep rather than cattle were of primary importance, probably reflecting a general trend observable in many areas in the fourteenth century. The large numbers of ewes sold in 1344 and 1345 is interesting. These are described as ewes whose lambs were stillborn or which had died. In addition, 1345 saw the sale of fleeces from 87 wethers and 33 lambs which had died from murrain, this was clearly a poor year for sheep!

Wheat, barley and oats comprised the primary grain crop on the lord's demesne as they did on the Bishop's lands throughout the parish. In Iwood, the lord's arable fields were probably those which lay to the west of Iwood Lane as in 1343 a new ditch is described as being dug between the field of the lord and the Kingsway, the present Wrington road to the north. Wheat provided the largest yield and greatest annual income. Barley and oats were grown in lesser quantities whilst beans and pulses were rotated on an annual basis, presumably to increase or maintain soil fertility. Fields were also fallowed but the accounts give no indication of which. The fallow fields were usually let to pasture at an annual income averaging 20d.

One aspect of the landscape which does not figure so prominently in these accounts is woodland. The sale of underwood is mentioned only twice in the five years covered. In 1343, 4s was received from the sale of one perch of underwood in The Grove. In 1345 a further three acres and one rod of underwood was sold at 3s 3d per acre.

There is no indication of the number of tenants dwelling within the manor at this time and whilst two customary tenants are occasionally mentioned, most labour would appear to have been hired from elsewhere. Neither is there any evidence to suggest the existence of any manorial buildings, other than a dovecot and the two mills. The dovecot was at farm for an annual rent of 13s 4d, but its location remains unknown. The receipts from the two mills are undifferentiated in the accounts but income from the mills provided the estate with its

greatest source of revenue.

Beyond the observable boundaries of Iwood, other aspects of the medieval landscape are obscure. Much of the land above the present Wrington road comprised part of the Bishop's demesne as originally had Iwood itself. The leasing of these lands to tenants is infrequently noted in the few surviving accounts of the Bishopric such as that in 1353 when *"Richard de Godescote gave the lord 40d for two acres of overland in Southebrech out of the south part of the demesne"* (LP. ED. 1177). In 1382, eight tenants were attached at the Hundred Court for *"occupying forty acres of the lords land below Kingswood"* (LP. ED. 1181). The assarting of these areas was thus largely complete by the fourteenth century.

South of the Wrington road, there is little indication, either archaeological or documentary, that the large pasture enclosures surrounding the site of Urchinwood Manor were ever subdivided further. The artreal curve fossilised in field boundaries to the east suggests cultivation of much of this land in the medieval period, but only the field known as Moorfurlong was under arable in the sixteenth century. The retention of significant proportions of manorial land in this small common field allows a partial reconstruction of its landholding. As elsewhere in the parish, lands within this field were occupied solely by tenants from one particular area (in this case Venus Street), suggesting its 'common' origins lie in the breakup of specific virgate holdings. As in Iwood, meadows probably lined the remaining lands along the banks of the Yeo although none are mentioned by name prior to 1567. The river itself was spanned by a number of bridges although it is uncertain if any of the three surviving structures are medieval in origin.

The Post-Medieval Landscape

Documentary information relating to Iwood in the post-medieval period is virtually nonexistent. The 1567 survey of Congresbury notes only that as a freeholder, Richard Blewett held lands and tenements in Iwood together with the West Mill. Seventeenth and eighteenth century rentals for the manor of Iwood and Yatton give no indication of land use, nor any clear distinction between the occupants of either area (SRO. DD/X/FRC 10). By way of contrast, Urchinwood is reasonably well documented from the early seventeenth century and although the precise origins of the estate are uncertain, its accumulated landholding can be traced to a series of substantial land purchases in the early 1600's.

The present Urchinwood Manor bears a date stone of 1620 and was clearly a significant building in 1664 when its then occupant, John Taylor, was assessed for 26s in the Hearth Tax returns. Taylor had pursued a number of purchases following the sale of manorial lands in the late sixteenth century, beginning in 1631 with the purchase of land that in 1601 had been granted to John May, lord of Charterhouse. These lands comprised *"One messuage or tenement with appertenances and 82½ acres of land, meadow and pasture thereunto belonging, now in the possession of John Sprudd the younger and Robert his brother"* (BRO). Sprudd's original tenement comprised several messuages, probably based on the present Pineapple Farm and possibly including the previously mentioned tenement known as 'Gentlecost'. His substantial landholding included land at Urchenwood and a series of large enclosures whose acreage matches the description of fields surrounding Urchinwood Manor in an abstract of 1755 (UD). It seems likely that the present house was built for John May and that records of its later purchase by Taylor are now lost.

In 1643, Taylor bought six further leases including a substantial proportion of the former

demesne lands in The Breach, a customary tenement and 17 acres *"sometime in the tenure of William Young"* and two further tenements and two orchards in the occupation of William Atkins and Maurice Lloyd. Of these tenements, that of William Young comprised the Fardle held in 1567 by John Young of Middletown, the location of which remains unknown. A lease of 1693 describes the location of the latter as *"...that messuage or dwelling house, garden and orchard and four acres lying about the said messuage, near to the dwelling house of the late William Atkins towards the south and the lands of the Lord Pawlett called the Ball towards the north. Heretofore in the tenure of Maurice Lloyd and after of Francis Kemp"* (BRO 7836 [53]). William Atkins may have been the occupant of the present Vine Cottage and Maurice Lloyd the tenant of a messuage and garden, shown on the enclosure map of 1814 in a field just to the north. This site is now deserted and no trace of the former house remains. 'Kemps' survives as a field name some distance to the east.

By 1664 a substantial house may also have stood on the site of the present Iwood Manor. Katherine Wallis was assessed for 20s in the Hearth Tax of 1664 and William Wallis appears as the chief tenant of the Farm and two cottages in a rental of 1647 (SRO. DD/X/FRC 10). There is no indication on the present site of Iwood Manor of any early occupation, although in view of the extensive, pre-nineteenth century landscaping of the area surrounding the house, this is probably not surprising.

The fate of the adjacent mill is also uncertain. There are no documented references to the Mill of Iwood prior to 1840 and it is only the West Mill which figures prominently in early descriptions of the parish. This lack of account for such a significant feature may indicate that the mill recorded in the medieval period fell into disuse. The mill recorded by the Tithe map and documented in a photograph of 1890 would appear to date from the eighteenth century. It may have been used in part as a timber mill, associated with an adjacent wood yard also shown on the Tithe map. Burnt down at the end of the nineteenth century, surviving footings, cobbled floors and the mill wheel itself remain as a testament to the limited industrial archaeology of the parish.

As throughout the parish, much of the area of Iwood and Urchinwood was largely enclosed by 1567, the landscape broadly similar in appearance to that depicted by the Tithe. Court rolls continued to record the clearance of woodland around the margins of Kingswood into the seventeenth century. In 1655, Henry Elliot *"converted his wood ground in Kingswood to tillage"* and in the same year it was ordered *"to view one yard of land in The Breach that was formerly wood"* (BMC/4/35[b]). Land sales and exchanges between tenants finally eliminated the last vestiges of commonable land derived from the breakup of the early medieval virgates. By 1814, only a relict pattern of narrow enclosures in Broadleys and Moorfurlong testified to its former existence. The same influences probably accounted for the desertion of the several tenements already mentioned and for the development of Thatchway Farm, which can be dated to the seventeenth century, but for which no early documentation is available.

Thus the Enclosure Act of 1814, which primarily involved the re-allocation and exchange of lands, had little immediate effect on the appearance of the landscape. Only minor areas of waste along the margins of the Wrington road were physically enclosed. By 1840 even these had been developed and occupied.

