

YCCCART 2023/Y3

**Managing the waters: The Yatton Little River
Part 1: Sluice Stile to the Boarden Bow**

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

General Editor: Vince Russett



Little River and curious onlookers at Sluice Stile, 2017

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Abstract

This initial study of the first 4km of the wholly artificial Little River from its ?unique origin as the offshoot of a larger river (Kenn) at Sluice Stile to its crossing of the B3133 at Boarden Bridge in Northend, Yatton, illustrates its postmedieval history since the Reformation. The work is complicated by the multiple names used for the river over the years, (including Yatton River, Longmead Yeo and Horseleaze Yeo) probably emphasising its artificial nature. This work is envisaged as only a first descriptive venture into the history and archaeology of the river, with more research and publication to follow.

Acknowledgements

Unfortunately, much of this section of the Little River is not accessible by public rights of way, so access due to permission of the Atwell family at Claverham Court Farm was much appreciated.

Introduction

Yatton, Congresbury, Claverham and Cleeve Archaeological Research Team (YCCCART) is a Community Archaeology teams working across northern Somerset.

Our objective is to undertake archaeological fieldwork to enable a better understanding and management of the heritage of the area while recording and publishing the activities and locations of the research carried out.

The report was written in Libre Office 5 Writer.

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

'What makes a river so restful to people is that it doesn't have any doubt - it is sure to get where it is going, and it doesn't want to go anywhere else'

Hal Boyle

'Unless of course. it's in the Northmarsh, in which case it is firmly told where it is allowed to go'

Vince Russett

Site location



Fig 1: Location: Little River from Sluice Stile to Boarden Bow

The Little River is a gallimaufry of new cuts, pre-existing older artificial waterways and former natural palaeochannels, running from where it leaves the Kenn River at Sluice Stile, eventually to the Congresbury Yeo at a site in Kingston Seymour some 370m NW of the M5. The second section (Boarden Bow to the Congresbury Yeo via Wemberham) is dealt with in a second, forthcoming report.

Beginning at Sluice Stile on the boundaries of Nailsea and Yatton, where the Little River leaves the Kenn (ST4487268049) (see YCCART 2022/Y3), an initial 470m section of river is slightly sinuous, and abruptly turns west at a point immediately north of the hamlet of Kenn Moor Gate at ST4460267710.

The subsequent artificial line runs slightly north of west to the Inclosure period Claverham Bridge (ST4439667732) on Claverham Drove, then, very slightly canted to the north, runs for 830m in an almost straight line, to a point (ST4356967887), where it runs around a low promontory of mudstone bearing the Claverham Decoy Pool (YCCART 2010/Y19) and then turns south-westward.

A subsequent 1230m stretch of slightly more sinuous river takes the modern course (although not entirely the pre-1815 one - see below) to the Inclosure period bridge at Moor Street Bow (ST4263367114) on Moor Road. The above two sections form the boundary between Claverham Common (Inclosed 1749) and Kenn Moor to its north (1810-15). The final stretch to this report runs in a slightly sinuous western course south of Ham Farm, into the settlement of North End, and the Boarden Bow, otherwise North End Road Bridge, at ST4173567125.

Land use and geology

The line of this section of the Little River is almost entirely in the peats of the Northmarsh, although a slightly deeper section north of Kenn Moor Gate indicates where the river cuts through a shallow outlier of the Mercia Mudstones, and the last 150m up to the Boarden Bow similiary does so, and the resulting deeper channel is evident when looking at the river from the bridge in Ham Lane.

Land use along the river is very largely confined to pasture, although some of the fields at the slightly drier western end are occasionally ploughed.

Only short sections of the river are accompanied by public rights of way, most being on private farmland with no public access. Sections 2 and 3 are visible, however, from the two road bridges mentioned in the report.

Historical & archaeological context

Medieval documentary sources for the Northmarsh are scant indeed compared to those for the Somerset Levels. Very limited sources from minor players like Woodspring Priory or St Mark's Hospital, Bristol are available (for the Weston-super-Mare area and Tickenham respectively), but the immense archives of the bishopric of Bath and Wells have never been formally assessed for such information, and remain largely to be so used.

Use of such archives for information regarding the Yatton example is hampered by the fact that the river's title is not uncommon, especially for artificial waterways (other local examples include what is now the Yeo, from Cheddar to Compton Bishop (SHC DD/CC/T/15874 Map of Compton Bishop 1779) and the Land Yeo (Gardner 1998).

It is clear, though, that some form of waterway that became the lower Little River was in existence before the Reformation, as the surviving late medieval churchwardens accounts for Yatton (Hobhouse 1890) make clear, as the sluice at the end of it on the Congresbury Yeo had to be rebuilt in 1528 (Barracrough 1991: 14), and other (unspecified) charges for '*mowing the yew*' are made from about 1544 onwards. Further discussion of this and the implications of the 'cut' through the Yatton peninsula follow in part 2 of this report.

Works to create a lower Little River would make little sense without an upper Little River to feed it, but even this may not have been the current waterway (see below).

The earliest currently known map to depict the Little River is the Claverham Inclosure map of 1749 (SHC Q/RDE/3) (Fig 2).

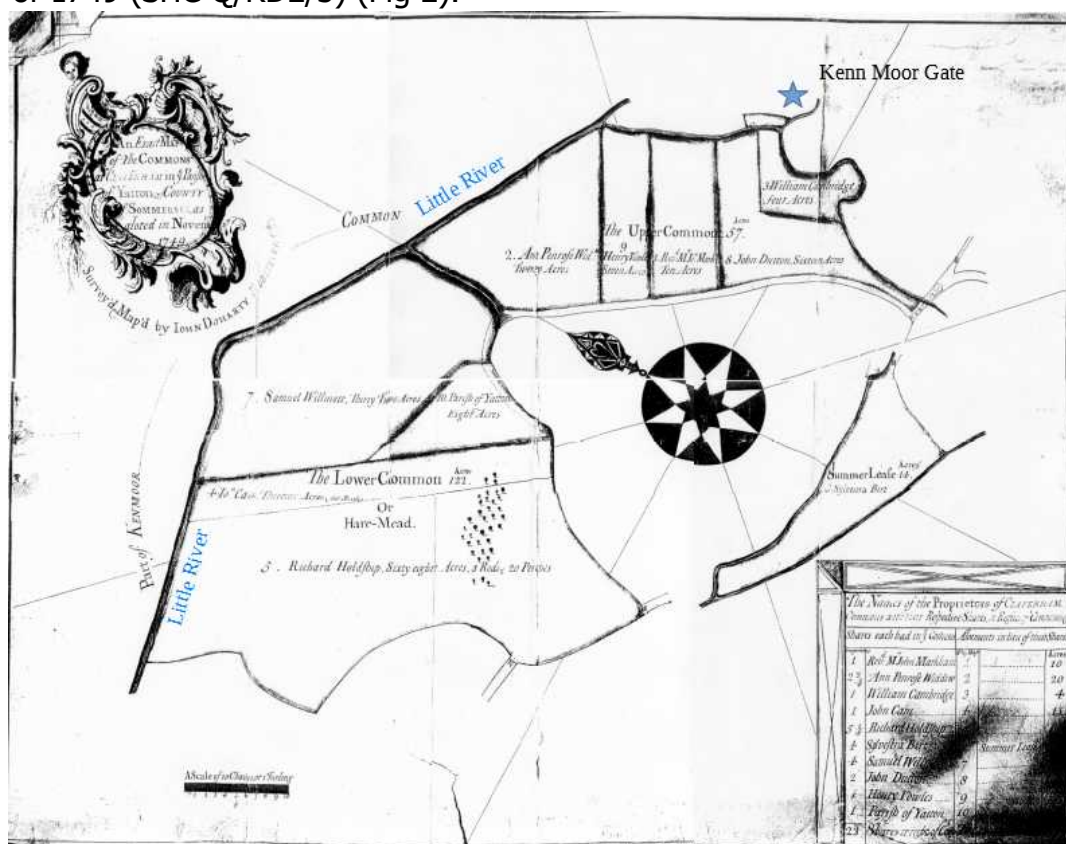


Fig 2:
Claverham Moor
Inclosure map,
1749

This (early for the Northmarsh) Inclosure map shows the central section of the upper Little River much as today (although note the now-missing bridge into Kenn Moor below the bend).

Early small-scale maps are, however, not particularly trustworthy in this matter. Donn's 'Eleven miles around Bristol' map of c1770, for example (Fig 3) shows:



Fig 3: Donn 'Eleven miles around Bristol' map (1770)

What is obviously the upper course of the Little River is shown as a wobbly straight line on this map, ignoring the triangular course around Claverham Moor which had definitely been in place 20 years before (Fig 2 above). This matter is discussed further in YCCCART 2022/Y10 (Appendices). Although there are 1810 OS first draft maps available for the area, they are not particularly clear, either.



Fig 4: 1799 map of Yatton, showing the whole length of the upper Little River

Figure 4 (more detail is shown in sectional maps below) shows the Little River between the inclosures of Claverham and Kenn Moors. Such a scene is difficult to visualise now, where few or no areas of such contrast on each side of a boundary, enclosed agriculture on one side, and open common on the other, exist in the lowland.

The closest parallel is probably in upland areas, such as Charterhouse on Mendip, where enclosed fields can be seen on one side of a boundary (in this case, a field wall) and the open area of Blackdown on the other. Even so, Blackdown is no longer in pastoral use, so the likeness is limited. Some areas of Sedgemoor are becoming more similar again, after rewilding of abandoned peat diggings.

One other aspect of the management of the Little River that demonstrates its artificiality is the provision of mark stones (sometimes called 'Dyke Reeve stones') alongside the river - in this case on the Kenn Moor side, away from the enclosed grounds. Some documents detailing the obligations of the various locals in the 17th and 18th centuries (based on the properties they own or rent) exist (see Appendices).

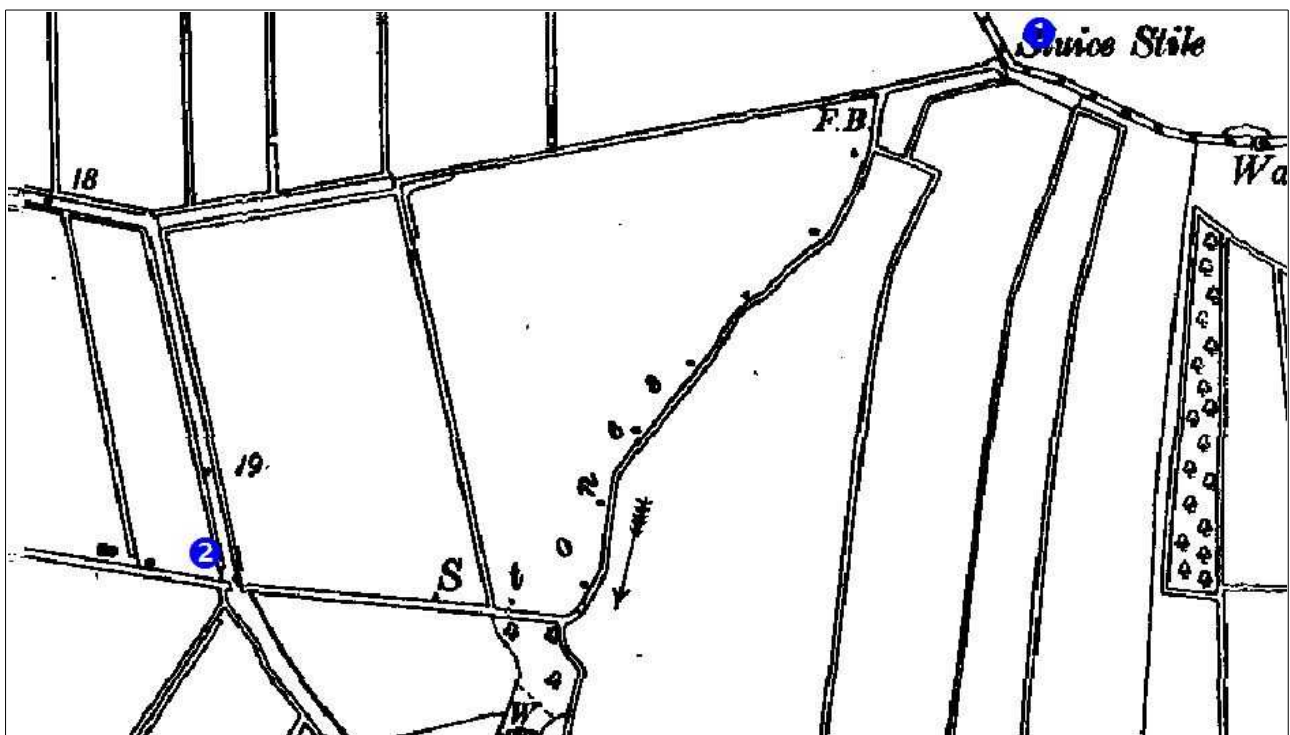


Fig 5: 'Stones' by the Little River at Kenn Moor Gate (1903 OS plan)

Few (if any) of these stones remain in situ, presumably having proved obstacles to machine clearance of the river during the 20th century.

That the stones directly and physically related to the duties of the landowner/tenant rhyne managers can be clearly shown. They are depicted on the 1903 OS plans (not on the 1885, or many later plans); between Sluice Stile and the Boarden Bow, there are in total, at least 76 stones shown, and possibly as many as 82 (maps are not consistent).

Their spacing is also of interest. Most of the rhyne maintenance lengths were for 9 ropes, 1 rope in traditional Somerset measure equalling 20 feet (6.10m) (see Appendix 1, for example). Taking two random sets of 10 stones, each on linear sections of river to eliminate problems caused by bends, and measuring their sites (using MapInfo), the mean distance between stones was 180.34 feet (SD quite high at 20 feet, but reduced to 5 when one previously unnoticed anomaly was righted), an astoundingly tight match to the documentary evidence.

Stones usually bore the initials of the maintainer, and a number (presumably of the order of the stone).



Fig 6: Two mark stones from the Little River, recorded at Claverham Court Farm in 2004

It is clear that these are workaday objects, not of any great artistic pretensions. The stone on the right, with its careful serified epigraphy, looks to date from late 18th or early 19th century (not dissimilar to the Congresbury boundary stones of 1805), while that on the left appears to be a home-made (and home altered between WA and WR!) object, probably later in date.

Section 1: Sluice Stile to Claverham Bridge (ST4487268049 to ST4439967731)



Fig 7: Section 1 of the river, 1885

At marker 1, note the gap between the Kenn river and Little River, at a place called Sluice Stile.

The Little River runs from here into the moor, and is used as a terminus by a field drain from Kenn Moor (1815), implying that the River is contemporary or older. The River runs in an apparently natural slightly sinuous course until it meets a small stream from a well at Kenn Moor Gate at ST44596771.

From this point, a straight canalised channel runs to the Claverham Bridge at the 2 marker on Claverham Drove. At this point, the line of the river deviates very slightly (about 1-2 degrees) to the north (perhaps two sections built at different times?).

Sluice Stile is named on maps at least as long ago as 1821 (see below), implying the existence of water control features in the earliest 19th century or before: it is referred to by name in a document of 1699 (see Appendix 2) over a century earlier.

The current (concrete) apparatus at the site (see YCCART 2022/Y3) is post-1946 in origin: it no longer functions as a water level control, as this is carried out by the Blackditch sluice on Nailsea Wall (<https://somersestdrainageboards.gov.uk/boards-membership/board-areas/north-somerset-levels-idb/>) constructed in March 1955 (or 1958: both dates are given in the source).



Fig 8: Sinuous section of river running south from Sluice Stile



Fig 9: Section 1 and Kenn Moor Gate 1799

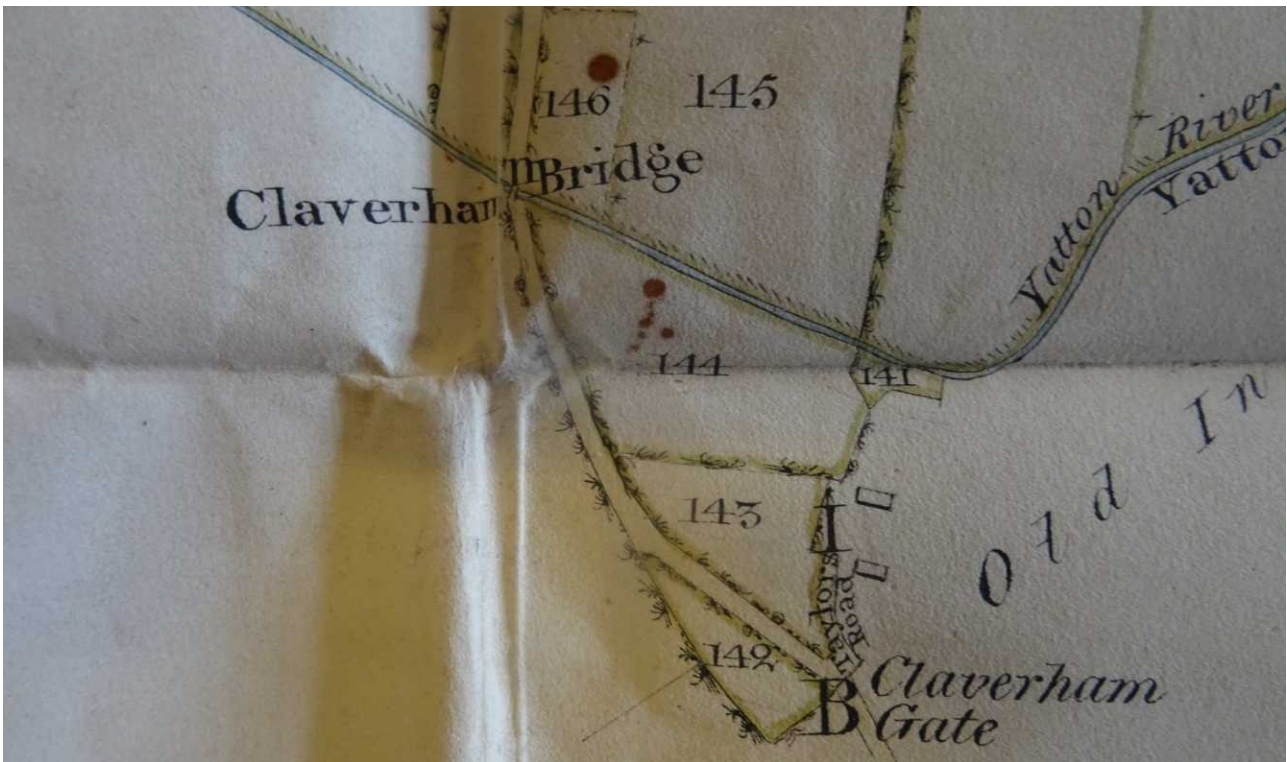


Fig 10: Kenn Moor Gate ('Claverham Gate') from Kenn Moor Inclosure Award map 1810-15

Early maps (1799 and c1815, Figs 9 & 10 above), show that both the straight section of the river leading to it, and the Claverham Bridge itself, are the result of engineering arising from the Inclosure of Kenn Moor.

Prior to this (Fig 9), the river possessed a small lake/large pond, roughly on the line of the later river, to the south of a small batch of Mercia Mudstone (Stoneyhurst Batch), which may have been one of the traditional flood refuge / milking sites in Kenn Moor before Inclosure (YCCCART 2017/Y4).

While the name of the small adjacent settlement (Claverham Gate 1815; Kenn Moor Gate 1885) implies this is a traditional site of entry to the pre-Inclosure Kenn Moor; no bridge is depicted on the earlier (1799) map (Fig 9 above), so presumably an earlier wooden structure, or possibly even a ford on the slightly more stable Mercia Mudstone (peat substrate is almost impossible to use as a ford, for obvious reasons) was in use.

At the time of the Inclosure of Kenn Moor, a number of roads, bridges, gouts and other structures were constructed as part of the Award agreement. as one of six stone bridges required by the Award, its entry there is:

*'One other Stone Arched Bridge on the Claverham Road and over Yatton River marked on the said Plan with the Roman letter **n** and called '**Claverham Bridge**' (see Fig 10 above)*

This bridge (Fig 11 below) still survives in good condition. It is of coursed rubble construction, with a low arch and 'rat run' shelves to each interior wall. Incredibly narrow by modern standards, it is still capable of carrying modern traffic.



Fig 11: East elevation of Claverham Bridge (1815)

Section 2: Claverham Bridge to river bend by Claverham Decoy Pool (ST4439967731 to ST4357167884)

This is the least sinuous and most obviously artificial length of the upper Little River covered here, and yet it predates the adjacent inclosure of Kenn Moor by decades.

The OS 1903 plan shows 14, possibly 16, marker stones evenly spaced out along its north bank.

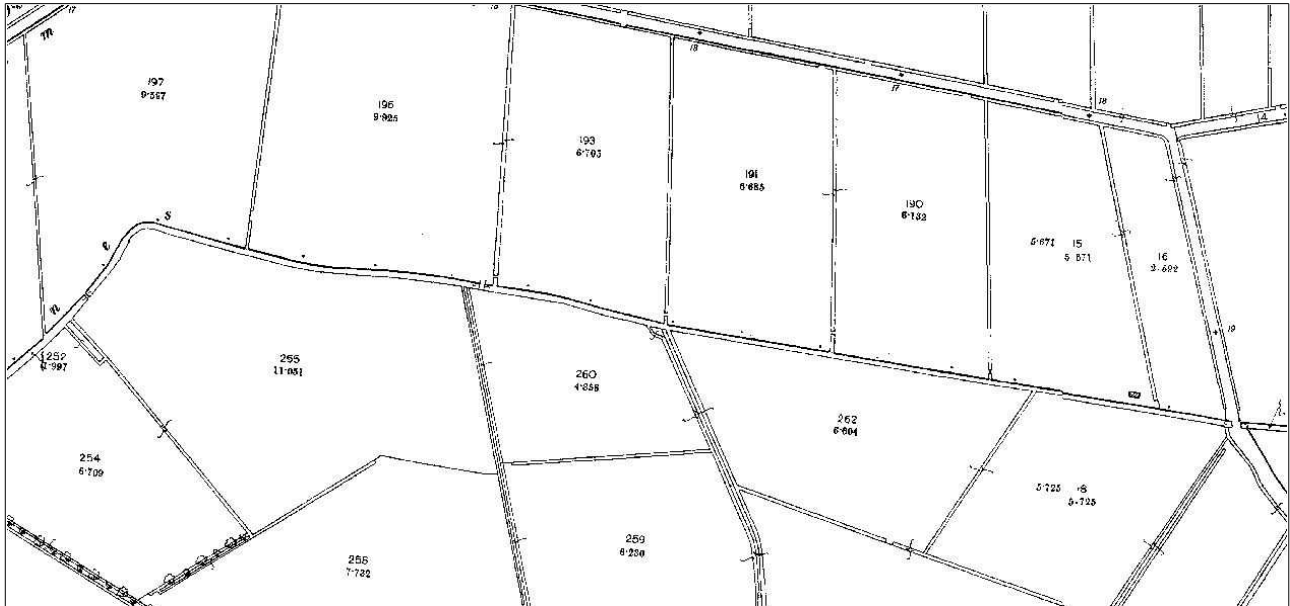


Fig 12: Section 2 of river (1903 OS plan) showing 'stones' to north bank

A subtle break half-way along the length of this section of the river may be instructive. The break marks the spot where water runs into the Little River from the south, the water having originated at a (now demolished) sluice in the unnamed stream south of Claverham Court Farm, at ST4459466787, which turned it into a leat 1.1km long to an ox-house at ST4402567577, and a further 260m to join the Little River at ST4396667808. It may also have served the Claverham Decoy Pool, but earthwork evidence is not clear.



Fig 13: Line of withy trees meeting the Little River is on the course of the Claverham Leat

There is a visible exit from the pool that flows into the River, though (YCCCART 2010/Y19), and its level must have been maintained about 0.5m-0.8m above that of the River.

The little that remains of the Pool today was recorded by YCCCART in 2005: idealised images were recorded on contemporary maps (Fig 14 below), and lidar plots (Fig 15 below) illustrate their relationship to the River.

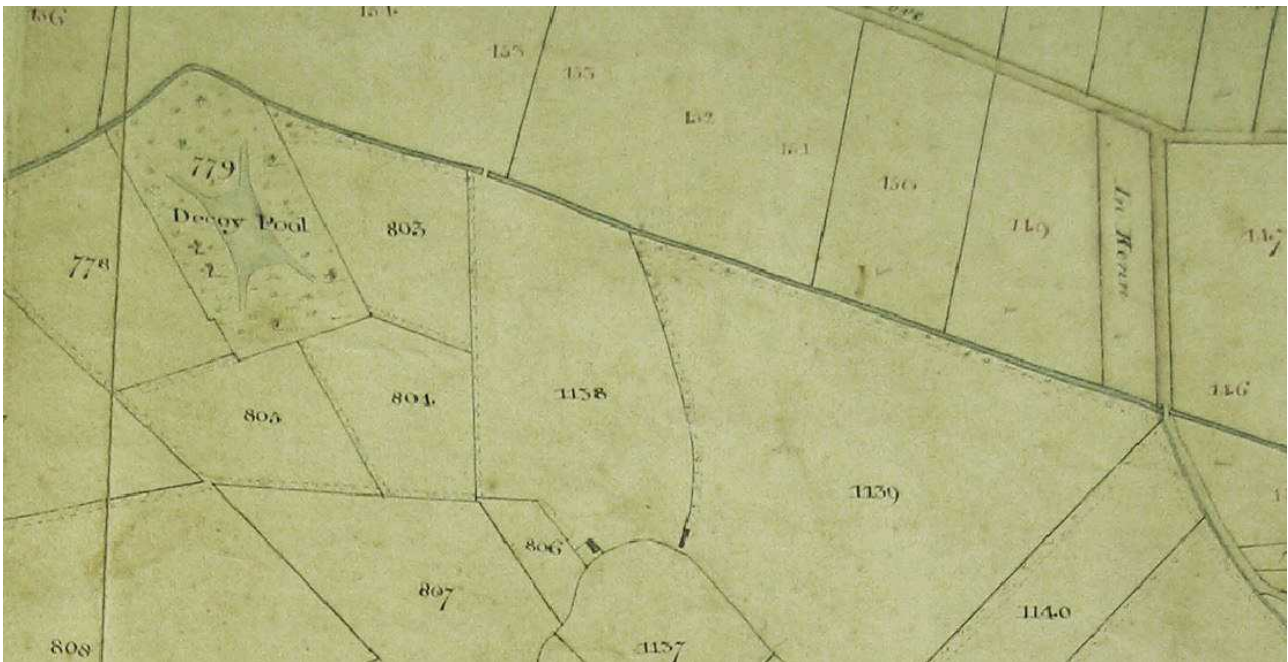


Fig 14: Sturge plan (1821) of Claverham Decoy Pool and the line of Section 2 of the River

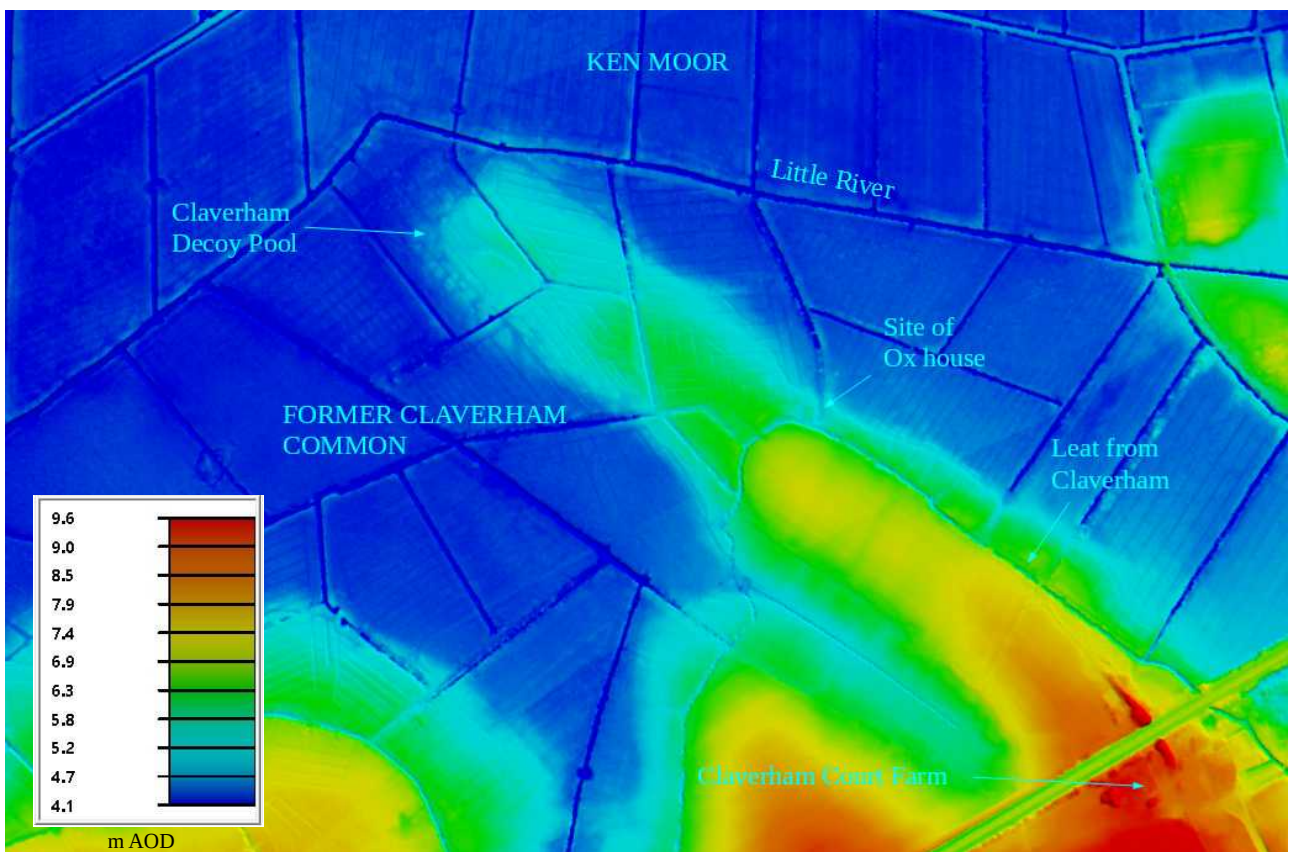


Fig 15: Little River and the Claverham Leat (lidar plot)

Unfortunately, none of these features are much use in dating the construction of the Little River.

Section 3: Bend by Claverham Decoy Pool to Moor Street Bow (ST4357167884 to ST4263367114)

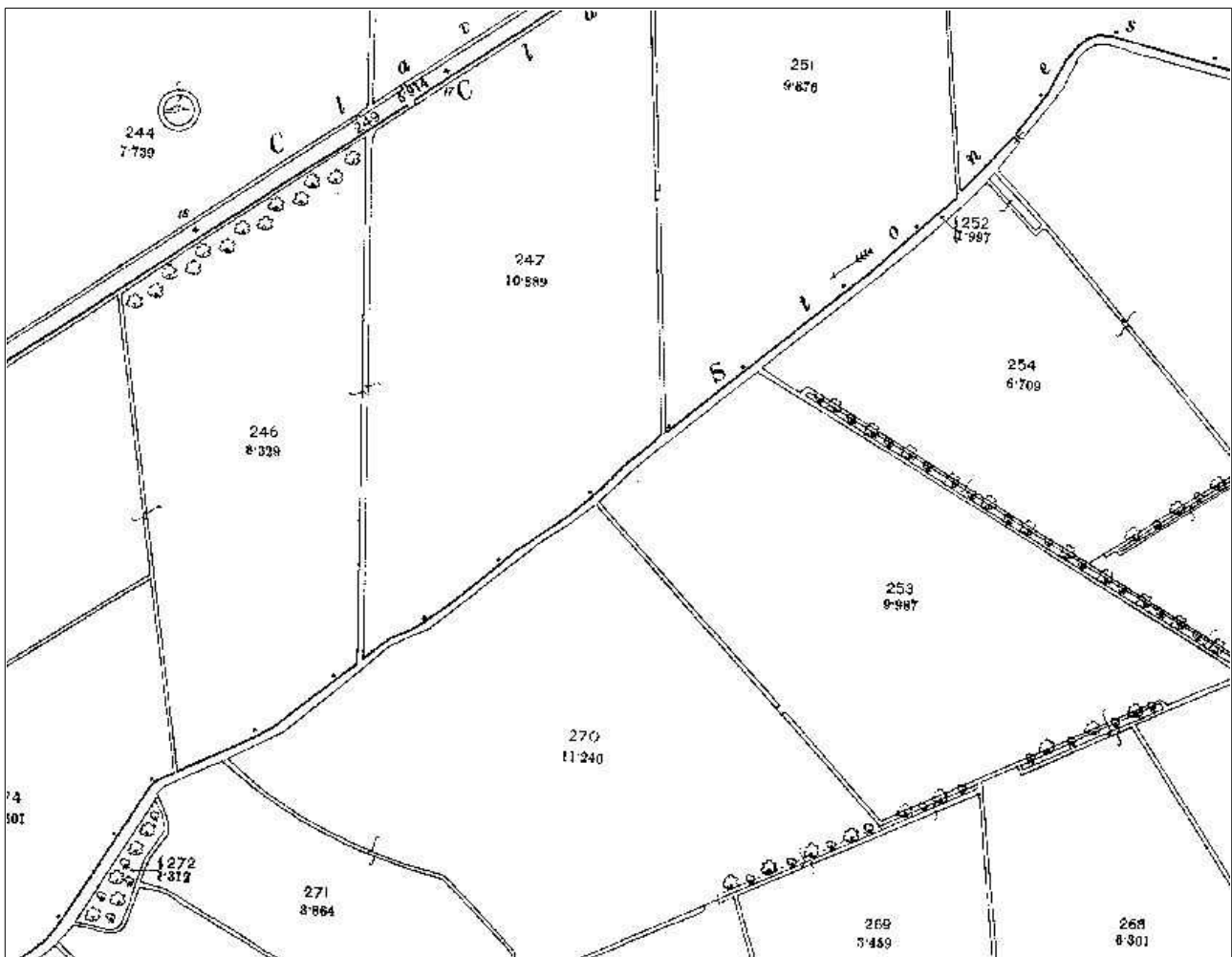


Fig 16: Northern part of Section 3, OS (1903)

In all (fig 16 (above) and 17 (below)) include 16 'Stones' shown, although the legend 'Stones' is on a waterway to the south of the Little River at Moor Street Bow, where a further 3 are depicted (see Fig 17). The two small enclosures by the bridge were still in place in 1903, although not today.

The little field at ST43046745 was a withy bed called 'At Kenn Moor' on the Kenn Tithe Map of 1840: this too is missing today. Presumably this implies that its south-eastern boundary (seen as field 272 in Fig 16) is the original course of the boundary river between Claverham and Kenn Moors, bypassed by the construction of the later Little River.

Again, this stresses the artificial nature of the Little River: the section of River south of this is decidedly more sinuous than that above, and is probably the result of utilising pre-existing stream beds. like the one running out of Claverham to join the Little River just north of this tiny field, which seems to have been the pre-Inclosure boundary of Claverham Common pre-1749 (Fig 2 above).

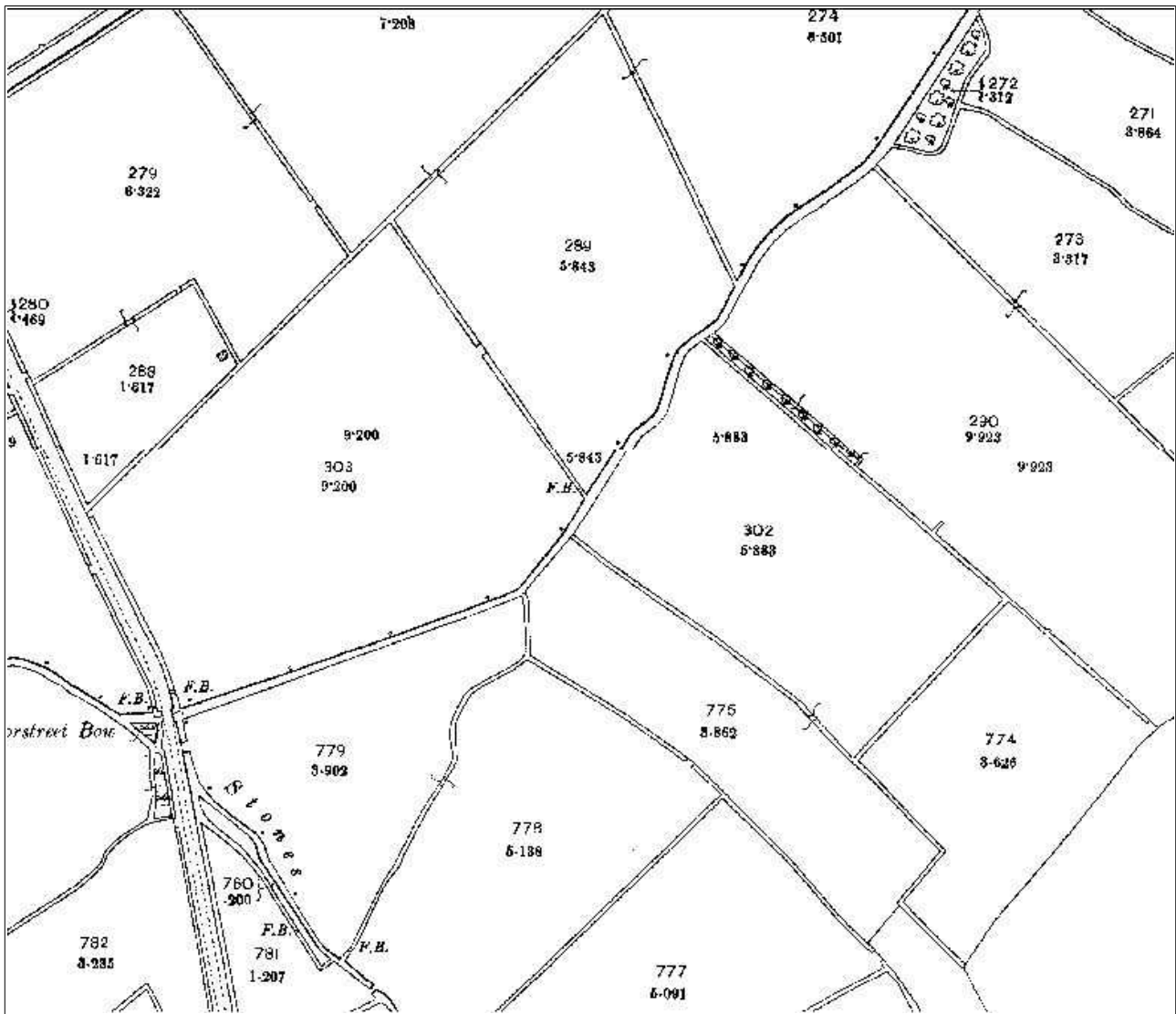


Fig 17: Little River south section 3, terminating at Moor Street Bow (OS 1903)

To the south of the small field 272, the more sinuous nature of the River is evident, except for the last 200m to Moor Street Bow. This section is not on maps dating before the Inclosure of Kenn Moor in 1810-1815, as comparison of the Yatton 1799 and 1821 maps (Fig 18 below) indicate.

There is an extreme bend in the Little River at ST4272266987, where it meets the Westmead Rhyne, that has its origins in Bishops Well east of Claverham Road at ST44756567 (now enclosed by waterworks), and once powered a mill at Brook Farm (Barraclough 1991).

All map appearances seem to show the Little River joining the Westmead Rhyne at a right angle at this point, strongly implying that its origin is later than that of the Westmead, which from its name and topographical status is almost certainly of (?early) medieval origin. However, it is also noticeable that both stretches of the River at this juncture have 'Stones' marked along them, of which those on the northern (modern) course can only be post-1815 and Kenn Moor Inclosure.



Fig 18: 1799 (above) and 1821 maps of area to the NE of Moor Street Bow

1799

This clearly shows the pre-enclosure state of the area, and confirms that the new course of the Little River and Moor Street Bow post-date the map. It looks from this map as if the Little River joins the Westmead Rhyne, not the other way round, but this is not entirely clear.



1821

This shows a similar situation to later maps, such as the 1840 Tithe Map, although the Moor Street Common / Kenn Moor names are shown farther south, running right down to Stowey Rhyne. There are details here which can only be sorted by consulting the 1815 Inclosure map.

The 1821 map is initially confusing, in that it shows the old course of the Little River dipping south and turning to run back to Moor Street Bow, but shows the Westmead Rhyne blocked off, much as it shows the new course of the Little River blocked off from the old. I'm assuming this is a mapping issue, not real. Moor Street, a product of the 1815 enclosure, blocks the old course (or at least, terminates it at the roadside ditch). The significance of the yellow mapped line alongside Westmead Rhyne, Little River and

Blackditch Rhyne (where it stops mid-moor) is not clear. Separating Claverham from Yatton, perhaps? It runs along Westmead Rhyne right up to Bishops Well and beyond. It eventually goes around the outside of Henley Wood to the parish boundary. Notably, though, it here follows the old course of the Little River, not the new.



Fig 19: Moor Street Bow, the Little River, and in the background, the rise towards Kenn Moor crossroads

Moor Street Bow, like Claverham Bridge (Fig 11 above), is a product of the Kenn Inclosure Act:

*'One Stone Arched Bridge near the North End of Moor Street Common marked on the said Plan with the German letter **B** and called '**Moor Street Bridge**'*

This was one of three (the others were at Kenn Sluice and Mawkins Bridge) erected on (Kenn) Moor Road as part of the Inclosure.

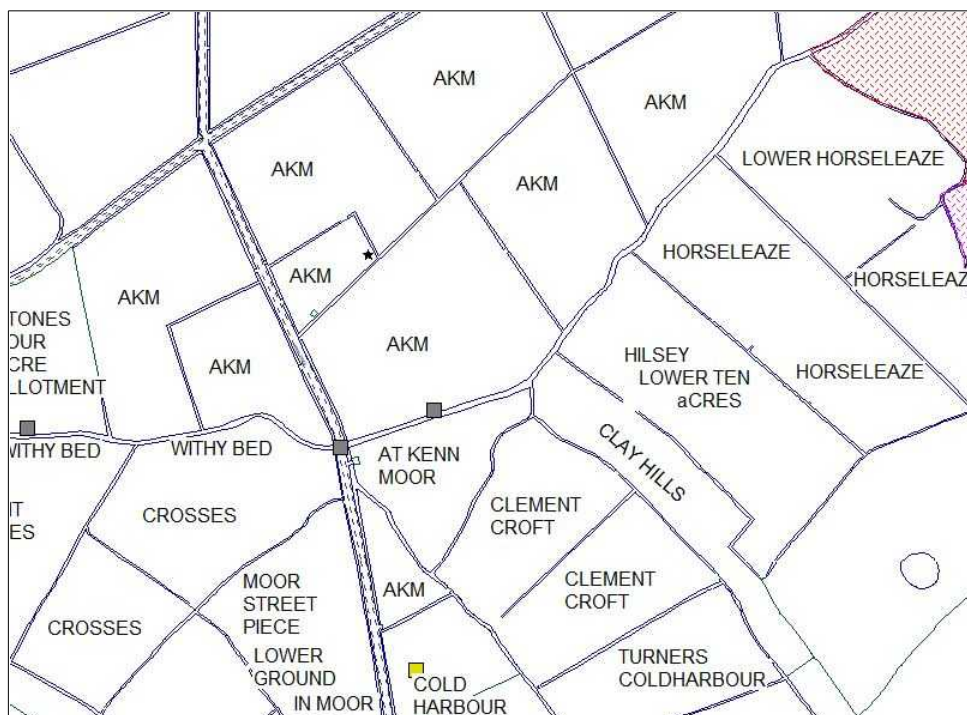


Fig 20: Tithe Map (1840) field names at Moor Street Bow

The other notable feature of this length of the river is that field names on the south side show this land was no longer in Claverham Moor: enclosures 'at Coldharbour' are mentioned in the 17th century (Barracough 1991).

Section 4: Moor Street Bow (ST4263367114) to the Boarden Bow, North End (ST4173267123)

This final section of the upper Little River feels rather different in character to the first few: it is slightly more natural-looking (sinuous) in plan.

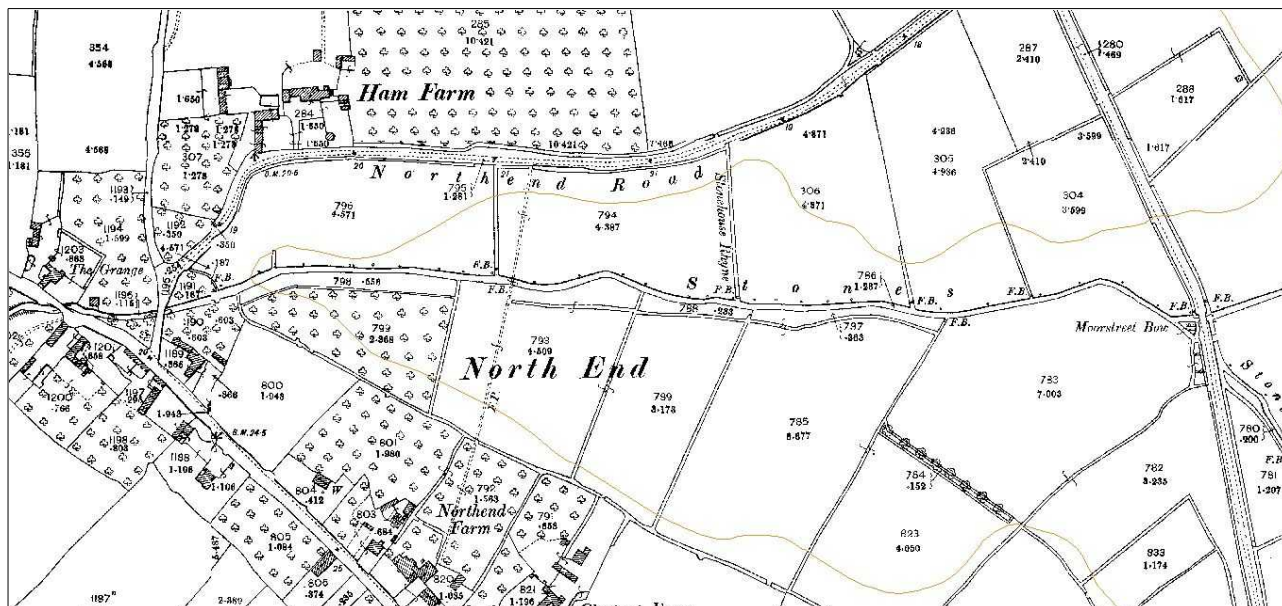


Fig 21: Section 4 of upper Little River at Northend, OS (1903)

This shows 27 – 30 'Stones' along this length of the Little River (but not the one marked on the 1885 map by the bridge in Ham Lane at North End). None of these stones seem to survive in situ.

In this section, the Little River and the field boundaries on the north side of Ham Lane formed the outline of the part of pre-Inclosure Kenn Moor south of Ham Farm (YCCART 2022/Y14). These long, narrowing accesses to Commons and common grazing are well known in commons studies, and often functioned in stock control (e.g. for 'preys', when the stock from the common were all driven in to check their status and their right to be grazing that common) (Fox 2007). This function may have heightened the status of Ham Farm and led to its later quasi-manorial description.

From the distribution of field boundaries and names, it seems entirely possible that the enclosures between the Little River and the Stowey Rhyne were a later feature, and Stowey Rhyne may have been an earlier marker of the boundary between the occupation at North End, and the then larger expanse of Kenn Moor (Fig 23 below).

This is an area of the River that is probably of complex history: clearly the cut through the Yatton peninsula to take the river to the lower course is artificial, and the land around the Boarden Bridge / B3133 is higher than that of the River to its east (Fig 22 below).

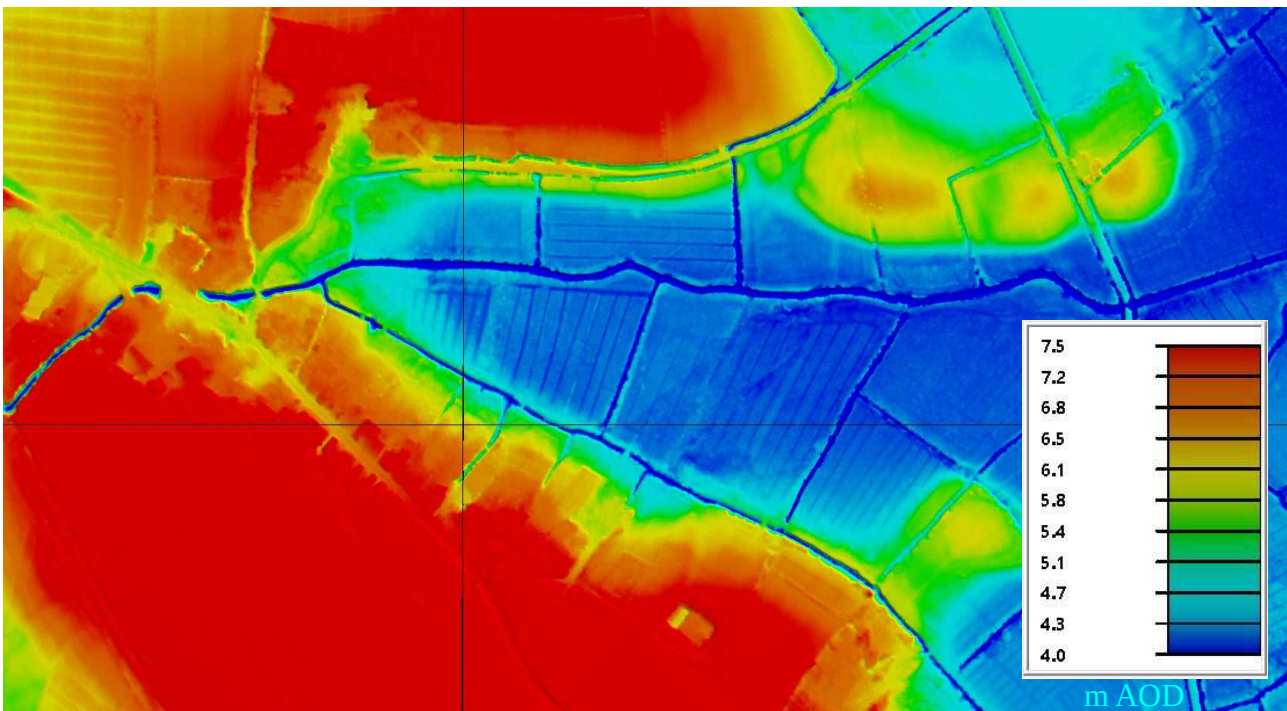


Fig 22: Lidar survey of Section 4 of the upper Little River: note the rise of at least 3.5m at Northend



Fig 23: Section 4 of upper Little River 1799 (pre-Kenn Moor Inclosure)

This map clearly shows that bridge structures in Ham Lane and the Boarden Bridge itself, pre-date 1815 and the Kenn Inclosure. The Ham Lane bridge - B3133 course is some 3m lower than its surroundings (Fig 24 below).



Fig 24: The 'cut' through North End, from the bridge in Ham Lane

This cut can only be clearly seen in winter conditions when not overgrown.



Fig 25: 1990s version of the Boarden Bridge, from the road surface

The Boarden Bridge, so named in the 18th century (see Appendix 1) was undoubtedly a wooden structure, with a walking surface of board, sounding incredibly flimsy by modern standards.

Repairs to bridges of this type, using boards and gravel, are recorded in the Queen Elizabeths Hospital Records for Congresbury (BRO 33041. BMC/4/2, 3, 5a, 6a, 7a), and would have probably sufficed until the advent of heavy and/or mechanically propelled vehicles in the 19th century.

Discussion of this cut and its implications will follow in YCCCART, forthcoming.

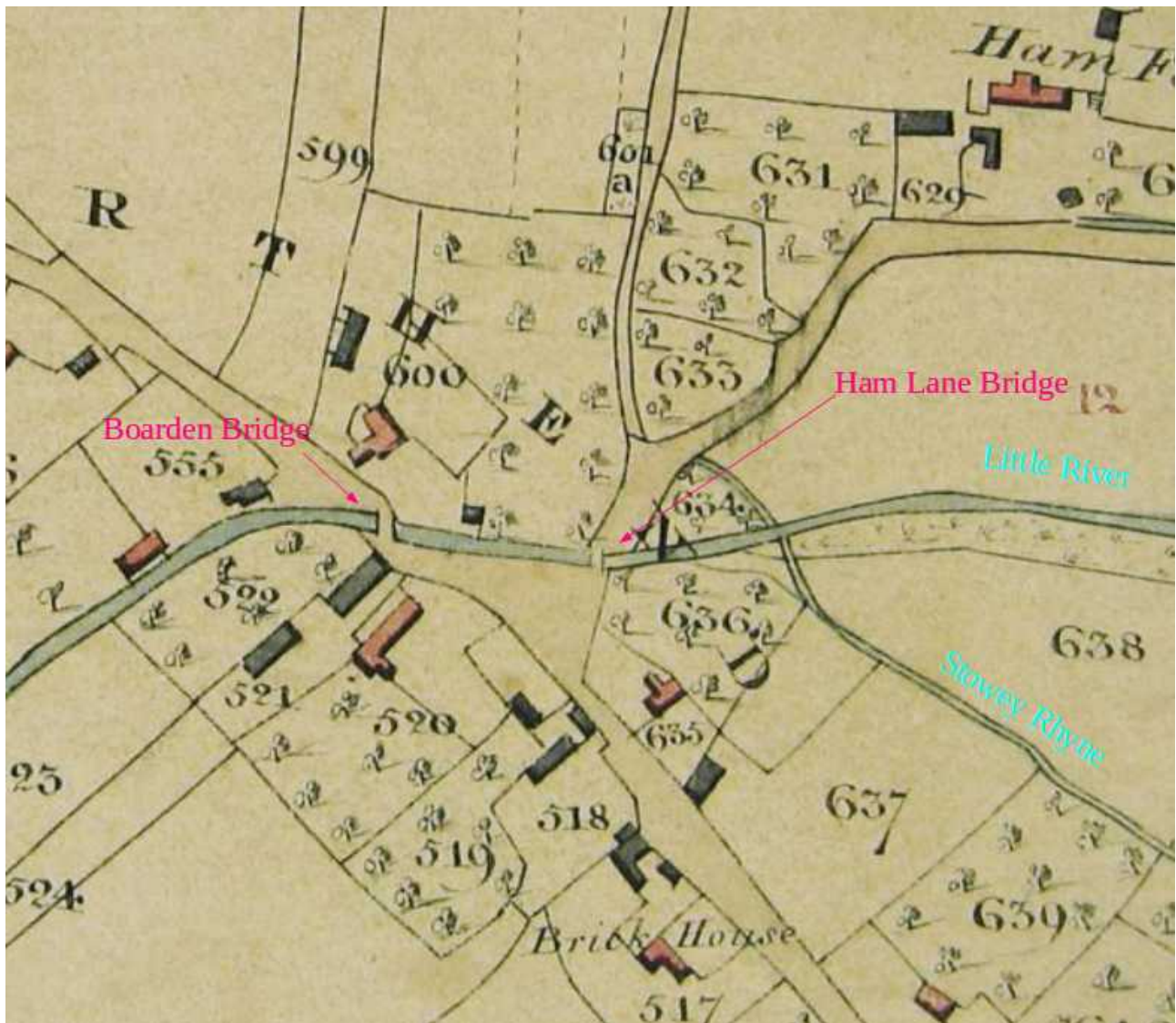


Fig 26: North End in 1821

The final question for Section 4, of course, is what is the origin of this section of the River? Judging by the lidar scan in Fig 22, the natural course of any stream in the area should be towards the east, away from North End. This would take it in a natural course towards Kenn Moor, not away as the current engineered course runs: the implications of this possibility are considered with those of the 'Cut' in YCCART, forthcoming.

Recommendations for further work

Further work on the Little River is underway, especially to attempt to understand its relationship with parish boundaries in its lower course, and potentially, the date of the North End Cut.

References

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Fox, H. A. 2007	<i>Dartmoors Alluring Uplands Exeter University Press</i>
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Hobhouse, Right Rev. 1890	<i>Churchwardens accounts of Pilton, Yatton, Tintinhull, Morebath and St Michaels, Bath Somerset Record Society</i>
YCCCART 2010/Y19	Manual Survey of Duck Decoy at Claverham Court Farm http://www.ycccart.co.uk/index_htm_files/Duck%20Decoy%20Claverham%202010%20Y19%20version%202.pdf
YCCCART 2017/Y4	An earthwork enclosure off Moor Lane, Yatton: geophysical surveys http://www.ycccart.co.uk/index_htm_files/Yatton%20Geophysical%20Surveys%20Enclosure%20off%20Moor%20Lane%202017-Y4%20v1.pdf
YCCCART 2022/Y3	Who made the Kenn River? (Part 1: Backwell Common to Nailsea Wall) http://www.ycccart.co.uk/index_htm_files/Multiple%20parishes%20Documentary%20&%20photographic%20Kenn%20River%20Part%201%202022%20Y3%20v1%20.pdf
YCCCART 2022/Y10	Who made the Kenn River? (Part 2: Nailsea Wall to Sutte Pill) http://www.ycccart.co.uk/index_htm_files/Multiple%20parishes%20Documentary%20&%20photographic%20Kenn%20River%20Part%202%202022%20Y10%20v1%20.pdf
YCCCART 2022/Y14	The Inclosure of Kenn Moor, Somerset,

	1810-1815: Part 2: The maps of Kenn Moor and Cleeve Hill Inclosure Award [SHC D\RA/9/6] <i>http://www.ycccart.co.uk/index_htm_files/Kenn,%20Yatton%20and%20Cleeve,%20Documentary,%20Kenn%20Moor%20and%20Cleeve%20Hill%20Inclosure,%202022,%20Y14,%20v1..pdf</i>
YCCART, forthcoming	Marking the boundaries: Little River Part 2, North End to Congresbury Yeo

Authors

Vince Russett

Date

2023-03-27

Appendices

Appendix 1: Drainage works in Little River c18th c [SHC D\RA/1/2/124] [DSC08479]

[page 1]

List of the severall works in the Hayleaze Yeo as foll. from ye Sluice Stile to ye Boarden bow viz:	R o p e s		
Imps Joseph Hort	9	Thomas Palmer	9
Jno Pigott Esqr	9	Richd Smith for late Crosmans	9
Jno Plenty	9	Henry Shurband	9
Jno Plenty	9	Eliz Hillman Widd	9
Lidea Thomas Widd.	9	John Cobb for late Langs	9
Edward Brocks	9	John Edwards	9
John Hipsley	9	Richd Harden	9
James Earle	9	John Willing	9
Dionisus Whorton	9	Jno Cobbe	9
George Pounds	9	& Keynton	9
John Brocks	9	late Pascalls	9
John Harvey	9	John Lane	9
James Hicks	9	Alice Tarsey Widd	9
Widd Harvey	9	Mary Davis for late Avoryes	9
John Renitt	9	Sarah Hillman	9
John Markham	9	Izack Cabbe	9
John Lord Poulett for Voxes	9	Widd Harris	9
Edward Broaks for Joes	9	Gabriell Davis	
dward Broackes for Taylors	9	Mr Knapps late	
Edward Broackes for P:sons living	9	Jno Morris	
John Whiteing	9	Jno Allen	9
Widd: Hipsley	9	Edward Sess	9
Andrew Tunstall	9	Widd Jones	9
Thomas Brook for ye Burnt house	9	John Avory	9
Willm Willett for late Cuffs	9	Widd: Pye	

Nathll Willett	9	Widd: Pye	9
Mr White for Stillses	9	Widd: Pye	9
William Hillman	9	Henry Sumners ?Gate	
Richd Bullock	9	Jno Chapman	
Thomas Bath	9	Mr Sumner for Caplons	6
Henry Sharburne for late Rylons	9	Jno Voules	6
Thomas Willett	9	Thomas Squire	3
		Widd: Wilds	4
		Widd Harris	3
		Widd Gamball	3
		Willm Gain[ar]d	3

[page2] [DSC08480]

Ricd Hill for late[---]	3	Mr Hurdich	?
Thomas Bennett	6	Mr Cole for late [--]shes	4
Thomas Squire	6	Henry Grinstead for his part of Hurdiches	2
John Brocks	6	Jno Kitchen for late Perr[--]	5
Thomas Davis	6	Henry Grimstead for late Horts	6
Jno Hatins	6	Mr Jno Hart	6
Thomas Broacks	3	Thomas Harris	6
Henry Lawrence	3	Henry Grimstead for [] lot of late Jno Harrises	3
Saml Willett	6	Eliz Lipyeate for Pillhay	6
Widd Londens	6	Mr Edward Colson	6
James Willett	6	Mrs Guys late	6
Thomas Shepard	6	Jno Pigott Esqr for Beanland	2
John Hill	6	Jno Rish for Nothays	2
Henry Grinstead	6	Mrs Blane	1
Lewis Donn	6	The occup of [] feild	1
From the Boarden Bow to Wemberham Reene		Mr Guy late []	2
		late Phillip Trevall and Heires of late Blewitts	6
John Hill for Palmershay	3	Josias []	2
George? Mariners late	6	Sam Willett	2
{---} [---] late	6	late Jno Morris	2
Mrs Galton late	6	Jno Pigott Esqr for Beanland	1
Jno Morris late	6	The occupiers of late Roes	2
James Biss	6		
John Tripp	6		
Richd Baber late	6		
Jno Hulme [or Huhne]	3		
Thomas Harris	3		
Willm Bushes	6		
Josiah Willing 3 Rope each			
Jno Pottery	6		
Rich Baber 3 Rope each			
Josiah Willing	6		

Jno Halls late Francis Terry 3 Rope each	6		
occupiers of late Roes	6		
[------] for late [------]	6		

Appendix 2: Works in Longmead Yeo (The Little River) 1699

[SHC D\RA/1/2/124] [DSC08482] 1699

[Kenn Commoners file has date 169- on it (damaged): the flamboyant hand looks earlier 17th century, but Edward Colston is noted as having common rights under Yatton, and these probably arise from his ownership of Weeping Ash Farm, which according to Barraclough (1990: 26), he bought in 1698/9.]

Single second column on page with page 2 of 'Kenn Commoners' file:

A List of the severall
works in Long Mead Yeo from
Black Ditch to ye Sluse Stile as
fell viz

Arthur Thomas
Henry Davis of Bristoll
John Plenty
Thomas Davis
Widd Dole
Jon Avery de Bristoll
Jno Prewitt
Widd Harvey
Henry Davis de Bristoll
Thomas Davis
T Dole for Hobbses
Widd Dole
Jno Avery de Bristoll
Widd Dole
Jno Coll
Richd Reginson

Notes

Same hand as second page of Kenn Commoners document.