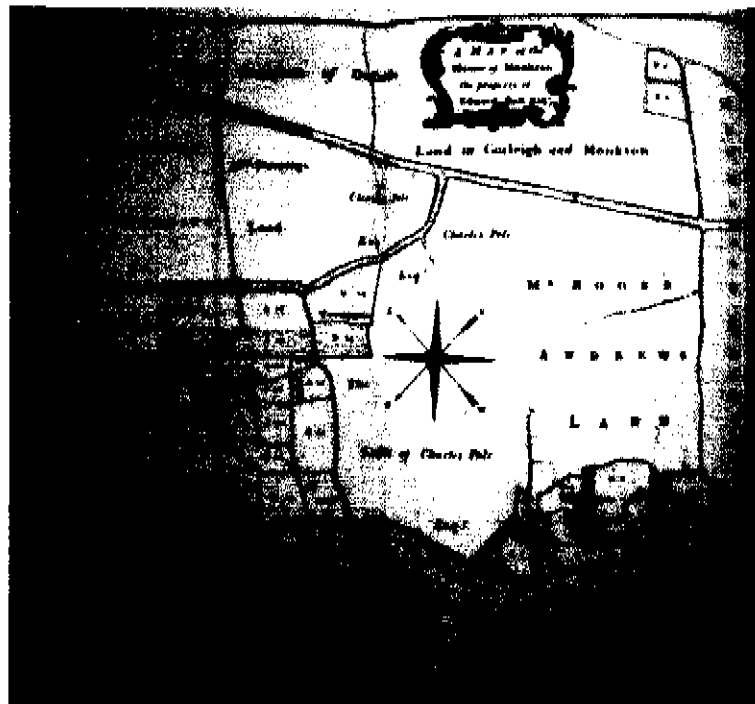


# THE A30/A303 HONITON TO ILMINSTER ROAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BACKGROUND REPORT



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**Fig. 1: Study Area**

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**Fig. 9: Archaeological Sites transcribed from aerial photographs**

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**Fig. 11: Archaeological Sites transcribed from aerial photographs**

## APPENDICES

**Appendix 1: Catalogue of aerial photographs examined at National Monuments Record**

**Appendix 2: Honiton to Marsh historical mapping**

**Appendix 3: Marsh to Southfields historical mapping**

**Appendix 4: Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping for Honiton to Marsh**

**Appendix 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping for Marsh to Southfields**

**Appendix 6: Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping showing the percentage loss of historic boundaries in Devon.**



# THE A30/A303 HONITON TO ILMINSTER ROAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BACKGROUND REPORT

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report sets out archaeological and cultural heritage background data acquired in connection with the proposed A30/A303 Ilminster to Honiton road improvement scheme. The study has been undertaken by AC archaeology as part of the Parsons Brinckerhoff consultancy team acting for the Highways Agency.
- 1.2 The current A30/A303 Trunk road between Honiton and the Southfields roundabout at Ilminster is some 24 km in length and largely comprises unimproved single carriageway. A short section of dual carriageway (c.1.4km) runs from Marsh, to the south-west end of Longlie Common, bridging the River Yarty and crossing the Devon and Somerset border. The majority of the route (c.22.4km) lies within the Blackdown Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The underlying solid geology of the Blackdown Hills comprises an outcrop of Upper Greensand, which forms the high ridges and plateau. This is capped in places by a thin layer of clay-with-flints and is underlain by Upper (Keuper) Marls. The topography of much of the study area is generally that of an upland area bisected north-east to south-west by the River Otter valley and its tributaries and north-south by the River Yarty. Such topography historically would have significantly impeded any east to west communications routes. Between Ham and Southfields Roundabout the land falls steeply to the north-east, down onto the Lower Lias. This part of the Blackdown Hills forms the watershed between the River Isle, River Yarty and the River Otter.
- 1.3 The land use of the upland area is dominated by improved pasture. Many areas, particularly the upper valley slopes, still contain areas of apparently unimproved grassland and rough grazing, small areas of woodland and coniferous plantations. The principal settlement foci in the western portion of the study area are largely confined to the spring lines along the valleys (e.g. Monkton, Rawridge and Marsh; Figs. 1, 2 and 5) with the more dispersed settlement of the upland areas being largely an early 19th century phenomenon attributed to the enclosure of the common lands and the construction of the turnpike road in 1817. The eastern portion of the study area is largely pasture with arable land concentrated to the east of the Emerald Valley (Fig. 7); but the majority of the eastern section of the study area had previously been enclosed during the 19th century for arable cultivation. The land between Street Ash and Donyatt, and as far south as Sticklepath lies within the former Forest of Neroche, a royal forest until 1635 (Figs. 7-8). Parts of the forest subsequently survived as common land until they became enclosed from 1830 onwards.

## 2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Scope of the Study

- 2.1.1 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with section 11 of the A358 Ilminster to M5 Taunton, A30/A303 Ilminster to Honiton Environmental Assessment Scoping Report issued February 2003 (Parsons Brinckerhoff).
- 2.1.2 The study is equivalent to a Stage 2 study as defined in the Department of Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB), modified, where necessary, to include aspects of cultural heritage considered significant since the publication of the guidance (e.g. Important hedgerows), but also to include information from Stage 3 surveys obtained during the previous scheme assessment in the early 1990s (see 3.1 below).
- 2.1.3 The scope of Stage 2 archaeological (and built heritage) assessment in DMRB is defined: *'the objective at this stage is to undertake sufficient assessment to identify the archaeological factors (historic buildings and sites), and the effects upon them, to be taken into account by the Design Organisation in developing and refining route options.....'*

2.1.4 The scope of the assessment has included:

- Archaeological sites, monuments and finds
- Listed Buildings and other structures of historic interest
- Historic Landscape, including Conservation Areas, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest,
- Historic Battlefield sites, and
- Hedgerows of Historic Importance.

## 2.2 Data Sources

2.2.1 This assessment has comprised a review of:

- Information held at the Devon Sites and Monuments Record (DSMR), Devon County Council, Exeter (consulted 2nd and 3rd April 2003), the Somerset Sites and Monuments Record (SSMR), Somerset County Council, Taunton (consulted 14th March 2003) and the National Monuments Record (archaeological data - consulted 19th March 2003);
- Aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record (consulted June 2003);
- Listed Building information as held by the Conservation Team, Devon County Council, Exeter (consulted 2nd April 2003) and the Heritage Group, Environment and Property Department, Somerset County Council, Taunton (consulted 14th March 2003);
- Historical cartographic and documentary information held at the Devon Record Office, and Westcountry Studies Library, Exeter (consulted in May- July 2003) and the Somerset Record Office, Taunton (consulted May - August 2003);
- The Register of Historic Battlefields and the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Interest as held by the National Monuments Record, Swindon (consulted 25th March 2003);
- Site walkover survey, undertaken in June and July 2003 to inspect condition and survival of a limited number of sites, and;
- A review of additional archaeological information data acquired during the preparation of the Environmental Assessment and Public Inquiry evidence, undertaken between 1991 and 1995.

2.2.2 The survey data was acquired between February and August 2003 from an area comprising a total of c. 23km<sup>2</sup> hectares in Devon and c. 17.5km<sup>2</sup> in Somerset (Fig. 1).

## 2.3 Presentation of Data

2.3.1 The results of the searches are summarised in Tables 1 to 6 and the site locations area shown on Figs. 2 - 8. The following report sections present a summary of results.

2.3.2 As a result of the very large amount of data acquired, data tables have been prepared by parish and presented from Honiton to Devonshire Inn (Table 1: Archaeology; Table 2: Historic buildings), from Devonshire Inn to Marsh (Table 3: Archaeology; Table 4: Historic buildings) and from Marsh to Southfields roundabout, Ilminster (Table 5: Archaeology; Table 6: Historic buildings).

2.3.3 Archaeological data from Devon has a DA prefix and historic building information a DB prefix; archaeological data from Somerset has an SA prefix and historic building information a SB prefix. These sites do not always follow in numerical order.

- 2.3.4 In the period reviews presented here as Sections 3.2 - 3.3, the study area has been divided into Devon (Honiton to Marsh) and Somerset (Marsh to Ilminster) sections
- 2.3.5 The final route options for assessment were developed too late to allow a full walkover survey of all areas. Priority was given to checking the survival of buildings recorded in the DSMR and SSMR. Observations from field visits have been added to summary tables where appropriate.

### **3. RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND FINDS**

#### **3.1 Previous Archaeological Surveys**

3.1.1 The availability of information derived from the two previous archaeological surveys within the study area has greatly enhanced the level of data acquired for the road scheme study. It has also presented a bias in the geographical distribution of the information that will be used for assessment; first because the Blackdown Hills AONB area has been the subject of more detailed field survey than surrounding areas, and secondly because the previous road scheme investigations included detailed (Stage 3) site investigations. Any assessment of newly-considered route options away from these original proposals will therefore not include this level of background detail.

##### *3.1.2 The Blackdown Hills Survey*

A significant amount of new information has been added to the DSMR and SSMR as a result of survey conducted by Exeter Archaeology and others since 1992. Although this included data relating to field names and aerial photographic evidence, now acquired for the area outside the AONB for this present study, the project also included extensive fieldwalking and some excavations. This has, however, allowed some development of predictive modelling of activity areas and site locations at least during the later prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval periods (see section 3.2 and 3.3).

##### *3.1.3 The previous road scheme studies*

Research undertaken for the previous A30/A303 Honiton to Ilminster improvement scheme comprised detailed desk-studies and limited field survey in the form of geophysical survey, augering and trial pit excavation. Much of this data has been accessioned into the DSMR and SSMR but where absent this has been included here in summary. In particular a series of 'areas of archaeological potential' were identified and have been shown here on Figs 2 - 8.

3.1.4 A total of 296 archaeological records have been identified within the study area; 203 are from Devon (Sites DA1 - DA203) and ninety-three from Somerset (SA1 - SA93).

#### **3.2 Honiton to Marsh (Figs. 2- 6)**

##### *3.2.1 The Prehistoric Period*

The records show a relatively low level of prehistoric activity across the study corridor. While a large number of barrows, settlement and/or ritual sites together with hillforts have been identified elsewhere in the Blackdown Hills, it has been suggested that their apparent absence from the study area may be due in part to the inherently poor cropmark/parchmark suitability of the soils (Weddell 1995). The early hunter-gatherer communities are known to have exploited the Blackdown Hills and surrounding area. This exploitation continued into the Neolithic period with the establishment of small farming communities within clearings on the heavily wooded hills.

Subsequent Bronze Age activity is represented by isolated finds of stone and bronze tools and the round barrows, whose survival on the plateau appears to be largely determined by the intensity with which the land had been cultivated during the medieval and post medieval periods. Previous field surveys in the area have demonstrated that the land on the plateau has been extensively cultivated in the past, thereby removing or partially truncating subsurface features in the locality (Weddell, 1995). Although the hillforts are located on the fringes of the Blackdown Hills (e.g. Hembury and Dumpdon Hill), smaller enclosures and farmsteads are likely to have existed on the upland plateau.

Twelve prehistoric sites have been identified within the study corridor (Sites DA26-DA27, DA74-DA75, DA105-DA106, DA114, DA123, DA137-DA138, DA197 and DA201). With the exception of Site DA26 (the unprovenanced recovery of a socketed bronze axe), all of these sites comprise the results of a programme of surface artefact collection which was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology during 1993 as part of the Blackdown Hills Survey or as part of the preliminary field survey programme prior to the Public Inquiry for the A30/A303 Marsh to Honiton road Improvement Scheme (Weddell 1995). The fieldwalking sites are concentrated in the following five areas:

- land to the south of Viney Cross, Monkton (Sites DA74-75);
- land in the vicinity of Stockland Hill, Upottery (Sites DA105, DA106);
- land adjacent to Sandy Lane, Upottery (DA114 and DA197);
- land to the south of Crinhayes Farm, Upottery (Site DA123), and;
- land in the vicinity of Stopgate Crossroads, Yarcombe (Sites DA137-138 and DA201).

The lithic collection from Site 201 is particularly of note in that it would appear to be indicative of funerary sites. All these areas lie on the east and south-east facing slopes of the main upland plateau.

While the total amounts of worked flint recovered tend to be limited in number, the overall paucity of similar finds from the study corridor may in fact represent the comparatively small areas of land currently used for arable cultivation.

A number of field names which include the element 'burrows' have been recorded on the upland plateau. These field names appear to be grouped into the following four broad areas:

- the area between Tovehayne Farm/Bull Pit Copse, Monkton (Sites DA59 and DA63-DA64);
- land in the vicinity of Rawridge Farm and Hugginshayes, Upottery (Sites DA93 and DA96);
- land to the north of Crinhayes Farm and west of Newcott Farm, Upottery (Sites DA124, DA127 and DA131), and;
- land in the vicinity of Knightshayne, Yarcombe (Sites DA153, DA165-DA171 and DA173-DA175).

While these fieldnames may be indicative of the presence of prehistoric burial mounds, it is of note that the word 'burrow' is used in western Devon in reference to small tinworks or quarries (Weddell 1991).

A review of documentary, cartographic and fieldwork evidence has indicated the presence of a large number of trackways/roads which appear to pre-date the modern road network. Whilst it has not been possible to date this network, a prehistoric date for several of these routes, particularly those utilising the ridgeways, should not be dismissed. A similar date may be attributed to a number of extant linear earthwork features in the parishes of Honiton and Upottery (e.g. Sites DA13, DA103), which may define the extent of later prehistoric territories as opposed to sections of late Saxon/early medieval manorial estates and tenements (Weddell 30, 1991).

### 3.2.2 *The Romano-British Period*

The only evidence for Romano-British settlement activity identified from within the study area comprises the unprovenanced recovery of a Roman coin during the demolition of cob walling in a cottage in Yarcombe (Site DA135). The general paucity of finds and features of this date appears to be a common feature of the Blackdown Hills area, and is probably due to the continued dominance of a pastoral economy. While the only known villa site within this part of the Blackdown Hills lies in Whitestaunton, Somerset, fieldwalking of ploughed fields in the Yarty valley has resulted in the identification of a number of Romano-British settlement sites. It is of note that a similar topography is presented by the Otter valley, and it is therefore possible that Romano-British settlements lie in similar locations, on the lower slopes of the valley (e.g. Rawridge Farm) and at the

comb heads of its tributary streams such as Lower Wick Farm to the south-west of Dumpdon Hill (Weddell 1991, 1995a).

The presence of a Roman road network extending from the Fosse Way into East Devon has long been known. Whilst the Exeter to Honiton alignment is largely followed by the former A30, the route east of Honiton to Axminster is less apparent. Although the A35 is considered to reflect this line, the precise location of this route around Honiton has yet to be established. It has been suggested that the road ran from Honiton High Street, up Northcote Hill, past Northcote Hill Farm, through Cheeseway Ash, joining the A35 at White Cross (Sites DA4, DA6, DA8, DA9 and DA16). Tunnel Lane, Honiton has been proposed as an alternative course to this route (Sites DA33 and DA43).

A more direct route from Honiton to the Fosse Way has also been postulated, but subsequently dismissed on the grounds of topography. The conjectural route has been suggested as following the line of the former turnpike road (DA38) and current A30/A303, joining the Fosse Way to the south of Ilchester (Weddell 1991). It is of note that Vineys Lane, Monkton, which follows a similar alignment, was described in 1762 as following the course of a Roman 'pavement' (Site DA55).

Morwood's Causeway, Yarcombe may also comprise the remains of a Roman Road running south from the Yarty valley towards the A30/A303 (Davidson 1833, 70-71). While the current causeway comprises an earthwork terrace, which runs along the valley side to the south of Northam's Farm, Yarcombe (beyond the study area), a plan dated 1839 is annotated with the words 'Marwoods Causeway' in the vicinity of Stopgate Crossroads, Yarcombe (Site DA142). Further evidence for this alternative route is suggested by three fields to the north of Stopgate, which are recorded as 'Causey Close' on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award (Site DA146) and a section of a stone causeway which runs for some 0.5ha from Littledown Farm to Croakham Farm Yarcombe (Site DA145). Also of note are the results of a geophysical survey in the vicinity of Stopgate Crossroads in which the presence of a series of abandoned trackways was identified (Site DA201, Yarcombe).

### 3.2.3 *The Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval Periods*

Palaeo-environmental evidence from Stockland has indicated that the woodland continued to be cleared into the early Medieval period, with a steady increase in cereal production. Much of the present settlement pattern in this part of the Blackdown Hills is believed to have originated during this period, with the main settlement areas being located in the valleys along the spring lines. The upland settlement pattern of this period is characterised by dispersed hamlets and farmsteads, a number of which have subsequently become single farmsteads or completely abandoned (Weddell 8, 1995a).

#### *Parish/estate boundaries*

The study corridor crosses the medieval parishes of Honiton, Offwell, Lupitt, Cotleigh, Combe Raleigh, Monkton, Upottery and Yarcombe (Sites DA5, DA46, DA61, DA78, DA103 and DA139). In general terms, these parishes appear to have been created from much larger estates, whose boundaries were formed by the major river valleys; the Otter, the Umborne Brook and the Yarty, which run south from the Blackdown Hills. With the exception of Cotleigh and Monkton which belonged to the Colyton Hundred, the majority of these parishes lay within the Axminster Hundred. Such administrative units are known to date to the late Saxon period at least. It is of note that the manor of Rawridge, which forms the southern extension of Upottery, is described in the Domesday book as owing dues to the Axminster Hundred (Weddell 28, 1991).

#### *Extant Settlements and Farmsteads*

Monkton (Sites DA67 and DA68) comprises the principal settlement within the study area. It was a sub-manor of Colyton (a royal demesne) and is thought to have been in existence since at least the early 13th century. The place name suggests that the village and its environs may once have been in the possession of a monastery, which is likely to have been Anglo-Saxon in origin. Documentary evidence suggests that the original chapel was founded between the 8th -12th centuries, and formed

part of a manorial complex. It is therefore likely that the Church of St Mary Magdalene (Site DB9) may lie on an earlier religious site. During the Medieval period Monkton became a substantial settlement, with a manor house, a grange, a mill and deer park. The presence of a grange and deer park seems to provide further confirmation of the early religious associations. During the later medieval period the village fell into decline, with many houses being abandoned by the end of the 17th century. Buildings which survived this general decline include Little Thatch (Site DB5) and Glen Cottage (Site DB8).

A number of surviving farmsteads and cottages which broadly date to the later Post Medieval period have been included in this assessment as Historic Buildings. These include Hale Farm, Honiton (Site DB1), Yard Farmhouse, Upottery (Site DB12), Shippon, Upottery (Sites DB14 and DB18), Hayne Farmhouse, Upottery (Site DB15), Underdown Farmhouse, Upottery (Sites DB16 and DB17), Furzey Cottage, Upottery (Site DB19), Preston Farmhouse, Upottery (Sites DB26-27), Crinhayes Farmhouse, Upottery (Site DB28), Shutlands, Upottery (Site DB29), Emmets Cottage, Yarcombe (Site DB30) and Clifhayne Farmhouse, Yarcombe (Site DB37). Tovehayne Farm (Site DA65) which lies to the south-west of Monkton is thought to date to the 15th century at least.

#### *Deserted Settlements, Hamlets and Homesteads*

The place name 'Cheeseway' is first documented in the 12th century and is thought to be derived from a gravel track or road of some antiquity. There is some confusion over the location of the settlement itself, with at least two holdings including the name Cheeseway. However, documentary research suggests that the Cheeseway estate probably lay in the formerly detached portion of the Combe Raleigh parish (now Monkton) on high ground above Northcote Hill and the River Otter (Sites DA28, DA34 and, DA47-DA48). This area, some 180 acres in total, is also thought to have supported the medieval tenement of Northwood, which may have been located near the current site of Norwood Farm (DA50 and DB3).

Knightshayne Bottom, Yarcombe comprises, a steep sided valley, which contains a tributary stream of the River Yarty. A review of cartographic evidence has demonstrated that during the 19th century, the valley was occupied by a cluster of small homesteads which included a mill, (Sites DA150-151), the Croft (Site DA152), Tollers Cottage (Site DA154), Trenchards Cottage (Site DA157), Webbers Cottages (Site DA158), an un-named cottage (Site DA159), Mathews Cottage (Site DA161) and Trott's Cottage (Site DA162). Further homesteads were also located on the valley side and the upland plateau to the north-east. These sites include Farm Gate Cottage (Site DA163), Shorthayne buildings (Site DA178), Buckland Buildings (Site DA172), Webbers Cottage (Site DA177), Willies Cottage (Site DA179) and the sites of four buildings (Site DA 184 and DA186).

Knightshayne was first recorded in 1238 as a vill in the Manor of Yarcombe, which would suggest the presence of a fairly extensive settlement. The settlement pattern is unusually dense, with ten homesteads lying within one square km. Two sites of note are the Croft (Site DA152 and DA202, Yarcombe) and Trott's Cottage (Site DA162). The layout of the Croft appears to be of a different configuration to the other sites, apparently comprising the remains of a much larger settlement, surrounding a courtyard. It is tempting to suggest that the Croft may represent the precursor to the current settlement at Knightshayne Farm. A review of documentary evidence has demonstrated that Trotts's Cottage is known to have been in existence since at least 1581.

Twenty-two cartographic/documentary references to or sites of deserted farmsteads or cottages have also be identified. These comprise Hopperhayne, Honiton (Site DA3), Northcote House, Honiton (Site DA35), Northwood Farm, Monkton (Site DA50 and DB3), Braddicks Farm, Monkton (Site DA52) and Braddick's Holding (Site DA60), White Furze Cottage, Monkton (Site DA54), Dogmoor, Cotleigh (Site DA82), Higher and Lower Yard, Upottery (Sites DA85 and DA86), Old Bottle Cottage, Upottery, (Site DA87), Reddicks Farm, Upottery, (Site DA89), Stoneburrow Cottage (Site DA95), Summerhayes, Upottery (Site DA117), Crinhayes, Yarcombe (Sites DA129-130), Blackhall, Yarcombe (Site DA140) Croakham, Upottery (Site DA141) and five un-named sites in Monkton and Upottery (Sites DA39, DA51, DA100, DA104 and DA136).

Linhays which may have been associated with these former holdings have also been identified (Sites DA62, DA94 and DA110). Several of the farmsteads have medieval origins e.g. Higher Yard, Upottery, (DA85), which is documented as early as 1332 and Northwood Farm (Site DA51) which first appears in records in 1469. Crinhayes, Upottery (Sites DA129-130) is first mentioned in 1582, while place name evidence suggest that Croakham, Yarcombe (Site DA141) was in existence by the 14th century (Weddell 17, 1993). It is of note that the current locations of both Crinhayes (Site DB28) and Croakham do not directly overlie the earlier sites.

The field name 'Blacklands' (Site DA57) to the north-west of Hedgend Barton, Monkton, may be indicative of the presence of a previously unrecorded settlement, possibly of a much earlier date. Similarly, the field and place names which include 'Stedbury' in the vicinity of Stadbury Cross and Stadbury Lane, Monkton (Site DA73) and Dockey Plot, Coteleigh (Site DA80) may be indicative of other lost settlements.

#### *Field systems*

The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries, several of which may be associated with the deserted hamlets and farmsteads discussed above, have been identified near Langford Bridge, Honiton (Site DA32), near Cheney's Farm, Honiton (Sites DA42 and DA44), to the west of Reddicks Hill, Coteleigh (DA83), near the Stockland Hill junction, Upottery (Sites DA107, DA109 and DA111), to the east of Newcott Farm, Yarcombe (Site DA133) and at Knightshayne, Yarcombe (Site DA187).

#### *Industrial Sites: Iron working*

Recent research on iron working in the Blackdown Hills has suggested that the industry flourished under the control of the Roman Army and continued in importance until the medieval period. Iron ore occurs naturally within the Greensand, with the surface outcrops being exploited by means of surface extraction pits. Smelting appears to have been the primary activity, with some limited evidence for smithing. The smelting of the iron ore would have required a regular supply of charcoal. This in turn would therefore have had a considerable impact upon the approach to woodland management in addition to that caused by agriculture. Subsequent agricultural activity over the last 500 years has resulted in the disturbance and truncation of *in-situ* deposits, with iron slag often being removed and utilised as hard core.

Whilst no evidence for iron working of this date has been identified within the study area, preliminary investigations by Exeter Archaeology in 1994 did identify medieval iron working waste on land adjacent Higher Northcote Farm, Honiton (Site DA191) at Monkton near the mill site (Sites DA192-193). Iron tap slag has also been recovered from land near Crinhayes Farm, Upottery (Sites DA125, DA128, DA198 and DA199) and near Clifhayne Farm, Yarcombe (Site DA176). Three possible ironstone quarries have been identified as a result of geophysical survey at Reddicks Hill, Upottery (Site DA195), near Devonshire Inn Farm, Upottery (Site DA196) and above Red Scrip wood, Yarcombe (Site DA132).

#### *Industrial Sites: Mills*

Within the Blackdown Hills, water mills and associated features appear to be a common feature in the valley bottoms, which are well supplied by numerous springs and small streams. Whilst a small number of these sites comprise extant structures, the majority survive as earthworks or ruins, or are recorded through field and place names. Although many will have been corn mills serving the local community, a small number appear to be associated with the cloth industry, which was once an important industry for many parts of east Devon (Weddell 9, 1995).

Within this section of the study corridor, the sites of mills have been identified near Langford Bridge, Honiton (Sites DA29 - DA31) in Monkton (Sites DA68-DA70) and at the bottom of the valley at Knightshayne, Yarcombe (Sites DA150, DA155 and DA203). The location of the Langford or Northcote water mill, which is known to have been in existence since at least the 13th century, is

recorded by the field name 'Mill Plot' in the Honiton tithe apportionment (Site DA29). Water meadows which may be associated with this site have been identified to the south of the mill site (Site DA32). In Monkton, documentary and field name evidence has demonstrated the presence of more than one mill during the 17th century, with a fulling mill (Sites DA192-193) present during the modern period. Evaluation of this site in 1994 demonstrated that the area was of high archaeological potential, with evidence of occupation from the early-post-Conquest period onwards (Site DA192-193). A mill leat, possibly associated with the mill at Monkton, has been identified to the north of the village (Site DA70).

Other mill sites include a building and garden, to the east of Underdown Farm, which is shown on the Cotleigh tithe map as lying adjacent to a possible mill leat (Site DA81) and a mill site has also been identified at the bottom of the valley at Knightshayne (Sites DA150 and DA155). Other probable areas of water meadows include an area to the east of Langford Bridge, Honiton (Site DA44) and to the north of Underdown Farm, Upottery (Site DA90).

#### *Roads and trackways*

It has been suggested that the 'Cheeseway' may have followed a ridgeway running from Colyton to Dunkeswell, crossing the Otter valley at Langford Bridge, Honiton. The suggested course of this route within the study area is thought to have comprised the section of the Roman road as far as Middle Northcote Farm, Honiton (Sites DA28, DA34 DA43), which then turns northwards through Cheney's Farm, Honiton, towards Langford Bridge (Site DB2). Langford is known to have been in existence by the 13th century at least and parchmarks noted on aerial photographs suggest the presence of substantial stone foundations. (Weddell 26, 1991).

The remains of other roads and trackways, which appear to pre-date the A35 and A30, have been fossilised within the landscape surviving as either narrow strips of land, holloways or their alignment preserved within the pattern of field boundaries. These sites include DA1, DA2, DA20, DA22, DA37, DA49, DA51, DA91 and DA156.

#### 3.2.4 *The Modern Period*

The principal features of the modern period comprise the Honiton to Ilminster turnpike road constructed in 1817 (Sites DA38) and the Yeovil Junction to Exeter section of the London and South West Region railway, which was built in 1860 (Site DA21). Quarry pits left over from the construction of the Honiton Tunnel are still visible to the east of Middle Northcote Farm, Honiton (Site DA18). The turnpike road between Honiton and Ilminster (Site DA38) replaced a predominantly local system of roads and trackways, transforming the settlement pattern by attracting clusters of houses, inns, toll houses and services industries along its corridor e.g. buildings DB20-DB24. Whilst a number of the associated features have survived such as the milestone south of Hayne Farm, Upottery (Site DB13), many have been destroyed as a result of subsequent road improvement schemes e.g. the toll houses south west of Devonshire Inn Farm, Upottery (Sites DA113 and DA116), Devonshire Inn Cottage, Upottery (Site DA118) and Stopgate Cottage, Yarcombe (Site DA143) or their use altered e.g. Devonshire Inn Farm which was formerly a coaching inn (Site DB23).

#### *Mineral Extraction/Quarrying Activities*

A total of forty records comprise cartographic/documentary references to, or sites of, mineral extraction /agricultural activities which are likely to date to this period or earlier have been identified. These include quarries, gravel, clay, coal and marl pits (Sites DA7, DA10 - DA15, DA17, DA 19, DA24 - DA25, DA36, DA40-DA41, DA45, DA56, DA58, DA71-DA72, DA76, DA79, DA84, DA88, DA97, DA98, DA101-DA102, DA108, DA112, DA115, DA121, DA144, DA147, DA149, DA180, DA182, DA183, DA185 and DA188-DA189). Geophysical survey in the vicinity of Shutlands Farm, Yarcombe also identified evidence for surface quarrying and digging (Site DA200).



While much of the valley lands had been enclosed for agricultural purposes at an early date, the upland plateau appears to have remained open common land. It was the subsequent enclosure of these areas and the allotment of land to various tenants in adjoining manors during the early 18th century, which has most recently influenced the character of the upland landscape.

### 3.2.5 *Palaeo-environmental evidence*

The two areas which are considered to be of some palaeo-environmental potential have been identified as a result of the field work undertaken during by Exeter Archaeology in 1994. The two sites comprise land to the south-west of Aplins Farm, Monkton (Site DA194) where auguring identified the presence of alluvial clays and the mill leat at Knightshayne, Yarcombe (Site DA203) where peat deposits were recorded. Neither of these deposits have been dated and therefore the full potential for their association with other archaeological sites within the vicinity will need to be more fully explored.

## 3.3 **Marsh to Southfields roundabout (Figs. 6 - 8)**

### 3.3.1 *The Prehistoric Period*

The records show a relatively low level of prehistoric activity across the study corridor. While a large number of barrows, settlement and/or ritual sites together with hillforts have been identified elsewhere in the Blackdown Hills, it has been suggested that their apparent absence from the study area may be due in part to the inherently poor cropmark/parchmark suitability of the soils (Weddell 1995). The early hunter-gatherer communities are known to have exploited the Blackdown Hills and surrounding area; the recovery of a Lower Palaeolithic flint (Site SA27) from land adjacent to Combe Beacon, Combe St Nicholas and from a stream bank near Broadway, (Site SA45) support this activity.

While prehistoric settlements have yet to be identified, a small quantity of lithic material has been recovered from the study area (Sites SA10, SA27, SA45 and SA88). With the exception of SA61 where worked flints were recovered during an excavation of Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 1, these sites tend to comprise single or find spots of chert or flint flakes and tools, which range in date between the Lower Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age and appear to be restricted to areas of high ground e.g. north of Long Lye Farm, Whitestaunton (SA10) and Ham Hill, Combe St Nicholas (Site SA88). While the total amounts of worked flint recovered tend to be limited in number, the overall paucity of similar finds from the study corridor may in fact represent the comparatively small areas of land currently used for arable cultivation.

Bronze Age activity is also represented by isolated finds of bronze tools near Long Lye Farm, Whitestaunton (Site SA8) and Combe Beacon, Combe St Nicholas (Site SA26), whose survival on the plateau appears to be largely determined by the intensity with which the land had been cultivated during the medieval and post medieval periods. Previous field surveys in the area have demonstrated that the land on the plateau has been extensively cultivated in the past, thereby removing or partially truncating subsurface features in the locality (Weddell, 1995). Although the hillforts are located on the fringes of the Blackdown Hills (e.g. Howley Fort) smaller enclosures and farmsteads are likely to have existed on the upland plateau. Combe Beacon Barrow (Site SA26) is a Scheduled Monument.

Other evidence for prehistoric ritual activity may be indicated by the place-name Giants Grave Lane, Buckland St Mary (Site SA14) and field-names 'Burrow Close' (Sites SA17, SA23 and SA33) and 'Castle Moor' (Site SA19). All lie in the vicinity of Higher Beetham, Combe St Nicholas.

### 3.3.2 *The Romano-British Period*

The only evidence for Romano-British settlement activity identified from within the study area comprises the recovery of Romano-British pottery from land near Ham Hill, Combe St Nicholas (Site SA88) and during a recent site walkover on land to the south of Shave Lane, Donyatt (Site SA77) together with the possible location of a Roman road to the south-east of Street Ash, Combe St

Nicholas (Site SA25). The possible Roman road at Street Ash currently survives as linear earthwork, which runs between Street Ash Farm and Combe Beacon. It has been suggested that it comprises the remains of a road linking Taunton with Chard. The place name 'Street' is of note as it is thought to be derived from the Old English *straet* meaning a paved road. The location of Street Ash is also of note as recent field work in the Yarty valley has demonstrated that Romano-British settlements often appear to be located at the comb heads of its tributary streams (see Section 3.2.2). Street Ash would appear to be such a location.

As with the Devon section of the study area, the absence of finds and/or features of this date may be similarly attributed to the continued dominance of a pastoral economy, which will have obscured certain sites. At the western end of the study corridor, the only known occupation site comprises the villa site at Whitestaunton. Although the site lies outside the study corridor it is possible that features such as former field systems as well as other settlements may be located in the vicinity; villa sites rarely occur in isolation.

### 3.3.3 *The Saxon-Medieval Periods*

#### *Parishes*

The study corridor crosses the medieval parishes of Whitestaunton, Buckland St Mary, Combe St Nicholas, Broadway, Horton and Ilminster.

#### *The Forest of Neroche*

The section of the study corridor which lies between Street Ash and Donyatt and as far south as Sticklepath, formerly lay within the Forest of Neroche. First documented in 1221, Neroche remained a royal Forest until 1635 (Weddell, 1995). During the 11th century, prior to its afforestation (i.e. the royal prerogative to requisition land for the purpose of creating an area for deer hunting and production) Neroche (centred on Castle Neroche) comprised vast area of common land, a large proportion of which was wooded, with nearly all the farmland lying around the parent settlements. At Domesday, the wooded areas of Neroche comprised the largest single tract of woodland between Salisbury and Land's End (Rackham 115, 1980). Subsequently Neroche became a classic example of detached woodland, with a number of the wooded areas becoming 'exclaves' (detached portions of land belonging to vills lying in the vicinity of Ilminster).

It was the common land status combined with the weak and ineffective implementation of the Forest Laws, which appears to have contributed to the decline of the wooded areas. Increasingly the forest area became encroached upon by settlement enclaves, which lead to the replacement of the wood pasture by grassland, some of the wooded 'exclaves' later becoming settlements of their own right. A review of cartographic and documentary evidence has indicated that this reclamation of the forest for agricultural purposes was occurring at an early date e.g. the fields to the south of Hamley Lane, Street Ash, Combe St Nicholas (Weddell 13, 1995). By the early 19th century, the only part of the Forest of Neroche which appears to have survived comprised Combe Common, which lay between Sticklepath Lane and Broom Lane in the parishes of Combe St Nicholas and Donyatt. Combe Common was enclosed in 1830 by an Act of Parliament.

#### *Deserted Settlements, Hamlets and Homesteads*

The only recorded Deserted Medieval Settlement within the Somerset section of the study corridor comprises Site SA56, a deserted village to the south of Horton Cross at Cheshays Hill, Horton. The earthworks include a well defined north-south holloway, which forms the back lane to two crofts. A section of the site was partially disturbed during the construction of the Ilminster Bypass. Another possible Deserted Medieval Settlement site comprises Site SA9, which lies on a south facing hill-slope, to the north of Long Lye Farm, Whitestaunton. The earthworks include a discrete hollow and a series of wide stone banks now covered by grass. It is of note however, that this site could comprise the remains of quarry pits associated with the limekilns to the north-east (Site SA4).

Other records of a Medieval date include Site SA28, which comprises the recovery of 13th-14th century pottery from a ploughed field near Stentway, Combe St Nicholas; Site SA37, a rectangular enclosure and circular platform, which lie on land to the east of Raisey Lane, Ham, Combe St Nicholas and Site SA58 the site of a medieval Chapel at Horton Cross, Horton. It is of note that 11th century pottery was recovered from Site SA37 during the monitoring of an engineers test pit. Sites SA28 and SA37 are likely to represent the remains of isolated settlements; a common feature of the medieval landscape of the Blackdown Hills (see Section 3.2.3).

The Ham Hill area in the parish of Combe St Nicholas is of interest as three additional sites were identified in this area as a result of Stage 3 fieldwork surveys of the proposed public inquiry route (Weddell 1995). These sites include an area of low earthenwork banks, pits and possible platforms on land adjacent to Hamley Lane, to the west of Ham, Combe St Nicholas (Site SA86), a group of three sub-surface rectilinear features (Site SA87) and a series of tracks, pits and possible platforms (Site SA89) to the west of Sixteen Acre Lane at Ham Hill. While the date and function of these features remains to be established, the place name Ham is interesting as it thought to be derived from the old English *ham* meaning enclosure.

#### *Field systems*

Remnant field systems, ridged cultivation and hill-slope lynchets and terraces have been identified on the south east facing slopes of the Blackdown Hills above Combe St Nicholas, between Cinderhill and Street Ash (Sites SA11, SA20, SA21 and SA24). A review of the location of these sites and evidence from the later c1840 tithe apportionments suggests that arable cultivation was formerly much more widespread than at present. The absence of similar evidence from the eastern end of the study corridor is likely to be a reflection of recent intensive arable cultivation.

#### *Industrial Sites: Iron working*

Exploitation of the naturally occurring iron ores is thought to have been occurring in the Blackdown Hills by the later prehistoric period, subsequently becoming a significant activity (see Section 3.2.3 for additional background information). While no sites of this or a later date have been identified in the Somerset section of the study corridor, several records have been identified which indicate the presence of this activity. These include the concentration of 'cinder' field names in the Cinder Hill area (Site SA5). The two other sites include the recovery of tap slag from two plots of land to the north-west of Higher Beetham, in the parishes of Buckland St Mary and Combe St Nicholas (Sites SA13 and SA18). Beyond the study area, slag finds have been recorded from fields immediately below Howley Hillfort and adjacent to the Roman villa at Whitestaunton, Combe St Nicholas. Documentary evidence has revealed that in Domesday Whitestaunton and Bickenhall bloomery iron was an acceptable form of rent payment, which suggests that iron production was both extensive and widespread.

Preliminary correlation of evidence indicates a disparity between the numbers of iron working sites in Devon compared to Somerset, with the quantity of evidence from Devon not being matched by that of Somerset. The Devon evidence would appear to indicate the presence of a multi-period industry. The Somerset section of the Blackdown Hills, which lies within the study corridor, is identical in both geographical and topographical terms to that section in Devon, and it is therefore likely that the imbalance of data is in fact a reflection of the scale of fieldwork undertaken in either county.

#### *Industrial Sites: Donyatt Potteries*

While the earliest evidence for pottery production only dates to the 13th century, pottery production is known to have been occurring in the Donyatt area by the 12th century, with the potteries probably supplying the Castle at Neroche. The industry appears to have been established as a result of the increased demand for vessels as stimulated by the local expansion in population and settlement, with pottery production continuing up until the 1930s (see Section 3.3.4 for further discussion of the Donyatt Potteries). The potteries were not a heavy industry, which meant that fuel was only burnt in

moderate quantities. The potters are not thought to have got their wood from their own sector of Neroche Forest, as manorial customs would not allow industrial exploitation and/or it was unlikely that there was any present (Rackham 6, 1988). It appears that fuel was either provided by forest manors with a surplus or by hedgerows, many of which in the vicinity of Donyatt appear to be pre-Conquest in date.

Kiln sites where medieval activity has been identified include Kiln Site 1 (Site SA61), where the base clamp of a 13th century kiln was excavated, Kiln Site 2 (Site SA69), where a large group of pottery wasters were found in a gully adjacent to the main building and Kiln Site 18 (Site SA65), where the original kiln is thought to be of a 15th century date. All three sites lie to the north of Crock Street in the parish of Donyatt.

### 3.3.4 *The Post Medieval/Modern Period*

The construction of the turnpike attracted new settlement to its immediate corridor. While a number of the associated features have survived such as the milestone near Newtown (Site SB2), many have been destroyed as a result of subsequent road improvement schemes. The principal records which date to these periods generally comprise sites associated with either the Donyatt Potteries or cartographic/fieldwork evidence for other mineral extraction /agricultural activities. All of the Historic Buildings/Structures date to these periods.

#### *Industrial Sites: The Donyatt Potteries*

Twelve Donyatt Pottery Kiln sites, all of which have been systematically excavated since the 1950s, lie at the eastern end of the study corridor in the vicinity of Crock Street in the parish of Donyatt. These include Kiln Site 1, (Site SA61), Kiln Site 2, (Site SA69), Kiln Site 4, (Site SA60), Kiln Site 5 (Site SA51), Kiln Site 6, (Site SA47), Kiln Site 7, (Site SA70), Kiln Site 9, (SA74), Kiln Sites 10 and 11, (Site SA72), Kiln Site 12, (Site SA62), Kiln Site 13, (Site SA64), Kiln Site 18, (Site SA65) and Kiln Site 19, (Site SA80). Other possible kiln sites or associated features include Sites SA54, SA55, SA66-SA68 and SA71. A review of aerial photographic evidence has also identified additional quarry sites to the south of Shave Lane, Donyatt (Sites SA59, SA78 and SA79) which may be former clay extraction pits associated with the Donyatt Pottery industry. Extant features associated with the pottery industry include the clay puddling house at Whitney Hill, Donyatt (Site SB6). Kiln Site 2 (Site SA69) is a Scheduled Monument.

A further ten sites, which appear to be associated with this industry, were identified as a result of a geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Stage 3 surveys for the public inquiry route, on land adjacent to the Ilminster Bypass, Donyatt (Sites SA48-SA50, SA52-SA53, SA73, SA75-SA76, SA90 and SA92). Site SA90 is of particular note in that it would appear to indicate the presence of a kiln site much further to the west of Crock Street than previously recorded.

#### *Industrial Sites: Textile Industry*

Rose Mills (Site SB11) lies to the south of Southfields, Ilminster. It comprises a large complex of textile mill buildings, mostly of a late mid 19th century date, with the variety of building types suggesting an integrated textile mill.

#### *Mineral Extraction/Quarrying Activities*

Twenty-four records comprising cartographic/documentary references to or sites of mineral extraction/agricultural activities which are likely to date to this period or earlier have been identified. All of these sites are confined to the Blackdown Hills section of the study corridor, and include eight references to lime kiln sites (Sites SA1-SA4, SA6-7, SA16 and SA30) and ten references to the sites of quarries, sand pits and marl pits (Sites SA15, SA22, SA29, SA31-SA32, SA34, SA36, SA39-SA40 and SA43). A review of aerial photographic evidence has also resulted in the identification of two additional areas of quarrying. These comprise Site SA83, which lies to the west of Cinderhill, Whitestaunton and Site SA84, which lies to the east of Long Lye Farm, Whitestaunton.

Other field names include a reference to a coal field to the north of Ham, Combe St Nicholas (Site SA38) and a mill to the south of Broadway (Site SA44). The mill is probably Forest Mill (Site SB5).

### 3.3.5 *Palaeo-environmental evidence*

The three areas which are considered to be of some palaeo-environmental potential, have been identified as a result of the field work undertaken during by Exeter Archaeology in 1995. These sites include the following:

- land adjacent to the River Yarty, north-east of Marsh in the parish of Whitestaunton, where organic alluvial clays were recorded (Site SA85);
- land to the north of Whitney Hill in the parish of Donyatt, where organic sands and clays, which probably represent the infill of a former river channel were recorded (Site SA91);
- land to the south-west of Southfields Roundabout, Ilminster where organic sands and clays, which probably represent the infill of a former river channel were also recorded

None of these deposits have been dated and therefore the full potential for their association with other archaeological sites within the vicinity will need to be more fully explored.

### 3.3.6 *Designated areas of 'High Archaeological Potential'*

Two areas south of Horton have been identified in the South Somerset Local Plan - Deposit Draft 1998 as being of 'High Archaeological Potential' and are Donyatt pottery kiln sites (Fig. 8: SA47 and SA51). Both areas lie to the north of the existing A303.

## 4. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 4.1 Introduction

An application to the National Monuments Record for an aerial photograph cover search in June 2003 (ref. 58615) yielded 22 sorties and 7 oblique photos, a total of 306 prints, listed in Appendix 1.

The original prints were examined at the NMR by John Taylor between 22 July 2003 and 24 July 2003. All the prints in the cover search were available. Those held under copyright by Somerset and Devon county councils were not available for photocopy.

Where necessary, copies of photographs have been 'rubber sheeted' to a digital OS map base (provided by Parsons Brinckerhoff) using AutoCADMAP software to enable accurate transcription of possible archaeological sites.

### 4.2 Results (Figs. 9 - 11)

Five possible areas of archaeological interest were noted from the aerial photographs.

#### 4.2.1 *Site DA63, Ford Cross, Monkton* (Figs. 2 and 9)

Areas of linear dark soil staining [ST 181 026] were noted in two lighter coloured fields, these areas are clearly identifiable on OS/HSL/82218, Frame 1132. Although not identifiable as an archaeological settlement or building, the marks are perhaps strong enough to represent archaeological activity rather than agricultural disturbance.

#### 4.2.2 *Site SA83, Long Lye Farm, Whitestaunton* (Figs. 6 and 10)

Three large areas of mining or quarrying disturbance [centred on ST 265 122] identified from RAF/CPE/UK/2491, Frame 4181.

#### 4.2.3 *Site SA84, Cinderhill, Whitestaunton* (Figs. 6 and 10)

An area of mining or quarrying disturbance [ST 273 110] identified from RAF/CPE/UK/2491, Frame 4181.

#### 4.2.4 *Site SA57 South of Horton Cross, Horton* (Figs. 8 and 11)

Another possible crop mark site in the form of an oval ring [ST 330 143]. This is also visible on RAF/CPE/UK/2491, Frame 3220. The ring is wholly contained within a single field which may suggest that it is agricultural in origin.

#### 4.2.5 *Site SA79, Shave Lane, Donyatt* (Figs. 8 and 11)

Possible crop mark site in the form of an oval ring [ST 330 143]. This is visible on RAF/CPE/UK/2491, Frame 3220, the position of this oval ring towards the corner of the field may also suggest that it is agricultural in origin.

4.3 No palaeo-channels were identified as a result of this review of aerial photographs.

## 5. LISTED BUILDINGS AND OTHER SURVIVING STRUCTURES OF LOCAL HISTORIC INTEREST

5.1 A total of 48 Listed Buildings/Structures and buildings of historic interest have been identified within the study corridor: 36 in Devon and 11 in Somerset. These are detailed in Tables 2, 4, and 6. Only one building, the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Monkton (Site DB9), which contains stained glass windows designed by William Morris, is Grade II\* Listed, while twenty-two buildings /structures are Grade II Listed (DB2, DB4-DB5, DB8, DB10-DB19, DB25, SB1-SB2, SB6-SB7, and SB9-SB11). The remaining twenty-five buildings are of local historic interest. With the exception of the church at Monkton (Site DB9) all these buildings/structures are of a post-medieval or modern date.

5.2 The only concentration of buildings/structures, lies within the village of Monkton (Sites DB6-DB11). With the exception of buildings/structures associated with the construction of the turnpike road, Sites DB13, DB21-DB24 and SB2, the two road bridges over the River Otter at Langford and Monkton (Sites DB2 and DB4), Forest Mill near Broadway (SB5), Rose Mill near Horton (Site SB11), and the former Donyatt Pottery clay puddling house (SB6), the remaining buildings/structures within the study area are generally individual examples of farmsteads and their associated structures or cottages, which reflect the dispersed nature of upland settlement within the study corridor (Sites DB1, DB3, DB5, DB12, DB14-DB20, SB1-SB4 and SB7-SB10).

5.3 Because the DSMR contains a large number of references to structures, whether originally Listed or not, that were accessioned into the record some time ago it was necessary to check whether these structures are still extant. The results have been incorporated into the summary tables.

## 6. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

### 6.1 Historical Development

Surviving elements of the historic landscape have been noted in Sections 3.2.2 - 3.2.4 and 3.3.2 - 3.3.4.

Historical mapping has been included as Appendixes 2 and 3, and where appropriate, annotated to show field names.

### 6.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

#### 6.2.1 *Introduction*

Both Devon and Somerset have undertaken Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Assessment and provided data for the study. Maps showing the historic period of origin of surviving landscape elements have been included in this report (Appendixes 4: Devon and 5: Somerset) and the percentage loss of historic boundaries in Devon (Appendix 6: Devon only).

### 6.2.2 *Method*

#### *Devon HLC*

In the case of Devon the principal sources of data have been modern OS Landline mapping, 1st Edition OS 25" mapping (completed 1888-9) and colour vertical air photographs (1999 - 2000). Date ranges shown on the maps in Appendix 4 are as follows:

Medieval - up to c. 1600; Post-Medieval - c. 1600 - c. 1900; Modern - c. 1900 to present

#### *Somerset HLC*

In the case of Somerset, the HLC methodology comprised the initial identification of the variety of field patterns in the present day landscape, as shown on the modern OS maps. Other information also used, includes soils maps, farm distribution, the results of the Extensive Urban Survey of Somerset and the Sites and Monuments Record (SCC 2000). No date ranges are provided for the periods depicted in Appendix 5.

### 6.2.3 *Comment*

The resulting maps depict patterns of HLC that broadly conform to the evidence provided by other archaeological and historical data sources, showing that the study areas of both counties contain a majority of land enclosure characteristic of post-Medieval or Modern enclosure. In the case of Devon these areas have not been shown to retain early features, whereas in Somerset such early characteristics have been identified even within blocks of land considered to represent late enclosure. This may in part be due to the more morphological approach to period designation adopted in Somerset. It is apparent, however, that none of the land within the Somerset portion of the route is considered to have resulted from the enclosure of Medieval open fields. In the Blackdown Hills the pattern of historic enclosure clearly demonstrates the early (Medieval) enclosure of the lower lying valley sides in the vicinity of the settlement areas and the later enclosure of the upper plateau as reflected by the more rectilinear field pattern.

Limited areas, which are considered to be examples of more ancient origin but not the product of medieval open field agriculture, are concentrated around Northolt Hill, Tovehayne Farm, Monkton, Cinderhill, Beetham, Sticklepath and Crock Street in the parishes of Honiton, Monkton, Whitestaunton, Combe St Nicholas and Donyatt. It is of note that Cinderhill, Beetham, Sticklepath and Crock Street were formerly located within the Forest of Neroche. Monkton, Marsh and Horton comprise the only settlement areas, with the core of the villages pre dating 1840. Knightshayne Bottom is also of note in that the assarts within the blocks of wet alder woodland appear to be of some antiquity (see Ecology report).

The study area lies within a region which in terms of patterns of historic landscape character in southern England is considered to comprise the transitional zone between the classic Midland field patterns formed by the enclosure of the medieval open fields, and the smaller, irregular, more ancient enclosure patterns characteristic of the south-west peninsula.

Within the study corridor itself, it has been difficult to fully confirm the antiquity of the landscape, as often the enclosure pattern predates the earliest maps. The resulting HLC therefore understates certain elements of the historic landscape that do not relate to field patterns. For example, linear features, such as ancient parish boundaries and trackways may not be represented in the data as they do not necessarily relate to patterns of field enclosures. This phenomenon is recognised as being a limitation to a theoretical approach to historic landscapes that is based on area character rather than point data (Fairclough 1999).

## 6.3 **Historically 'Important' Hedgerows**

- 6.3.1 Virtually all field boundaries within the study area, including roadside hedges along the unimproved parts of the existing highway appear on the relevant parish enclosure awards or tithe maps (as shown in appendixes 2 and 3) and would therefore be considered 'Important' under

criterion 5(a) of Schedule 1: Additional Criteria for Determining 'Important' Hedgerows (Part II) of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, in that they '*are recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts*'.

- 6.3.2 Many of the hedgerows would additionally be considered important under criterion 1 in that they '*mark the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish.....*'.
- 6.3.3 There is currently no accepted means of ranking 'Important' hedgerows by virtue of their qualifying attributes, but it would seem reasonable to suggest that hedgerows that score under more than one criterion, particularly those that are likely to be of great antiquity, should be graded as being of greatest significance.

#### 6.4 Conservation Areas

- 6.4.1 The Buckland St Mary and Donyatt Conservation Areas lie just beyond the study corridor.

#### 6.5 Registered Parks and Gardens

- 6.5.1 There are no Registered Parks or Gardens of Special Historic Interest within the study corridor.

#### 6.6 Historic Battlefields

- 6.6.1 There are no Historic Battlefields within the study corridor.

### 7. ASSESSMENT

#### 7.1 Introduction

The following discussion and assessment utilises the guidance criteria as set out in GOMMMS, Section 4.9 (DETR 2000).

#### 7.2 Archaeological Sites

- 7.2.1 Parts of the study corridor have been the subject of two previous desk-based assessments and programmes of limited fieldwork, which were undertaken between 1991-1993 as part of the original A30/A303 Marsh to Honiton Improvement Scheme (Weddell 1991), A303 Ilminster to Marsh Improvement (Weddell 1995c) and the Blackdown Hills AONB Survey during 1992-1993 (Weddell 1993). The data provided by these earlier investigations allows a good basis for assessment at this stage of survey.

##### 7.2.2 *The Prehistoric Period*

The low level of Prehistoric sites recorded in the study area is more likely to be a reflection of the predominance of a pastoral economy in combination with the inherently poor cropmark/parchmark suitability of the soils as opposed to a true representation of activity during this period. A similar pattern has been noted elsewhere in the Blackdown Hills, and the full potential for buried archaeological remains of these periods may therefore be currently underrepresented. Whilst currently available information from surface artefacts indicates the potential for traces of prehistoric activity on the upland plateau, this data is biased towards arable land, and may indicate that subsequent agricultural exploitation has significantly any buried. Possible locations for the remains of activity of this date include Longlie Common, Combe Common and land in the vicinity of Beetham and Ham, in the parishes of Whitestaunton, Combe St Nicholas and in the area around Stogate Crossroads, Yarcombe.



Where present complex sites of this date would be considered to be of regional significance at least. Combe Beacon Barrow, Combe St Nicholas (Site SA26) is a Scheduled Monument and is therefore considered to be national importance.

#### 7.2.3 *The Roman Period*

With respect to Romano-British settlement sites, recent fieldwork results from similar landscapes in the parishes of Membury and Yarcombe have indicated that Romano-British occupation sites may be present on the slopes of the Otter and Yarty valleys and at the coomb heads of its tributaries (Weddell 1991). Using this model and previously recorded archaeological information it has been possible to identify four areas which may contain evidence for activity of this date. These include Checseway Ash, Rawridge Farm, Street Ash and Ham in the parishes of Honiton, Monkton and Combe St Nicholas. Where present, complex sites of a Romano-British date would be considered to be of regional significance.

#### 7.2.4 *The Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern Periods*

Complex archaeological sites of the Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern date in the study area comprise the Medieval mill and settlement at Monkton, the former possible Medieval and Post Medieval settlements at Ham, Combe St Nicholas and Knightshayne, Yarcombe, the Donyatt Potteries in the area of Crock Street and the textile mill, Rose Mill which Grade II Listed. While all of these sites are considered to be of regional significance, the Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 2 (Site SA69) is a Scheduled Monument and is therefore considered to be of national significance. Other archaeological evidence in the form of dispersed isolated farmsteads (surviving/deserted), field- and place-name evidence, the sites of former buildings, areas of localised mineral extraction and sites of an unknown date are considered to be of local significance. The distribution of these sites is significant in understanding the development of historic settlement trends.

While both the complex and isolated sites currently survive to a moderate degree, some loss is occurring as a result of encroachment by arable agriculture. Some sites retain good contextual links such as the mill site at Monkton and the Donyatt Pottery sites near Crock Street, which also have considerable group value. The two areas to the south of Horton, designated in the Somerset Local Plan as being of 'high archaeological potential' are considered to be of local significance.

#### 7.2.5 *Multi-period Ironworking Sites*

Only very limited evidence for iron working has been identified to date within the study area, with preliminary investigations resulting in the recovery of residual features/finds. This would appear to be a characteristic feature of the Blackdown Hills and the known distribution may largely be attributed to the disturbance of *in-situ* sites by agricultural activities (e.g. slag waste was often being removed for use as hard core). Iron working sites within the study corridor are likely to be located on the upland plateau, near the natural outcrops of iron ore and adjacent to trackways leading down into the Otter or Yarty valleys. Areas which may contain evidence for iron working include land in the vicinity of Cinderhill/Longlie Common area, Combe St Nicholas. While ironworking sites are currently underrepresented, it is likely that future research will indicate a regional significance to these sites.

#### 7.2.6 *Palaeo-environmental evidence*

Limited areas of palaeo-environmental potential have been identified. These comprise alluvial deposits, including two former river channels, containing organic sands and clays. No detailed analysis of these deposits has been undertaken to date. These sites are of at least local significance as they may provide sources for the analysis of the environmental development of the area.

### 7.3 Historic Buildings/Structures, Conservation Areas and Other Designations

#### 7.3.1 *Significance*

Of the 48 Historic Buildings/Structures identified within the study corridor, the only nationally significant building is the Church of St Mary Magdalene at Monkton, which is Grade II\* Listed. The remaining 47 Historic Buildings/Structures, which include 22 Grade II Listed Buildings, are of local significance.

7.3.2 The 48 Historic Buildings/Structures identified within the study corridor are considered to be well-maintained, retaining some elements of their historic setting. While these Historic Building/Structures represent a variety of functions, a review of historical mapping has indicated that the present number of sites is significantly less than those present in the late 19th-early 20th centuries, with their date range largely being restricted to the Post Medieval/Modern periods. The survival of buildings is considered to represent a limited range of dates in terms of period.

### 7.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Using the non-statutory criteria generally used for assessment of the importance of monuments it has been possible to make the following judgments of the value of the historic landscape within the study area:

#### 7.4.1 *Rarity*

The HLC assessment has indicated the survival of areas of Medieval enclosure within the Blackdown Hills. These may be considered to be of local/regional significance, because more extensive examples survive elsewhere within the Blackdown Hills, beyond the study corridor.

#### 7.4.2 *Period*

The majority of the study corridor lies within a landscape which may be considered to be largely of a Post Medieval/Modern date, with discrete areas of a probable Medieval date confined to the valley sides, often in the vicinity of settlements or farmsteads which are likely to have been established during this period. Only residual elements of the former Medieval Forest of Neroche survive.

#### 7.4.3 *Group Value*

The type of historic landscape identified as a result of this assessment, is characterised on the upland plateau largely by modern areas of arable cultivation within the post medieval remains of enclosure, with traces of medieval arable cultivation being confined to the valley sides, which are not readily accessible by modern farming machinery. This has provided a set of characteristic 'landscape blocks' which are closely defined by topography. These 'blocks' are characteristic over a wider area of the Blackdown Hills, and are therefore considered to have an inherent group value.

#### 7.4.4 *Survival*

A review of HLC date has indicated that the majority of the upland plateau within Blackdown Hills section of the study corridor has been altered by between 26-50% over the last 100 years. Areas which do not appear to have substantially altered would appear to be confined to the valley sides and the eastern end of the study corridor. The survival of the historic landscape overall within the study area is therefore considered to be moderate.

#### 7.4.5 *Condition*

Modern landscape alterations, which include the creation of larger arable fields by the removal of earlier field boundaries for cultivation purposes and on-line improvements of the A30 and A303, would appear overall to have only minimal affect on the condition of the historic landscapes within the study corridor. The condition of the historic landscape is therefore considered to be well-maintained.

#### 7.4.6 *Diversity*

The formal process of HLC does not allow for the assessment of multiple elements of the historic resource, as it is largely based on agricultural enclosure. The historic landscape of the study area

largely comprises the remains of Post Medieval enclosure interspersed with surviving Post Medieval/Modern farmsteads, with the only Medieval settlement comprising Monkton. The apparent pattern of lost settlement is less visible using the mechanisms of HLC. The absence of Medieval buildings limits the diversity of the study area.

## 7.5 Historically 'Important' Hedgerows

- 7.5.1 The area contains a potentially high proportion of hedged boundaries that would be considered 'Important' under Criterion 5a of the Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations (1997). Some of these boundaries may be of considerably greater antiquity, particularly those bounding ancient trackways and representing historic parish boundaries, and would therefore be considered to be caught by additional criteria of Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations (1997). There should be a presumption in favour of the retention of these landscape features, where possible. ✓
- 7.5.2 Removal of Hedgerows by the Highways Authority may be permitted under Section 6 (1h) of the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).
- 7.5.3 A more detailed survey of the relevant parish tithe maps, aerial photographs and some limited field survey will be required to determine which affected hedges fall into the 'Important' category and how well these hedgerows have survived.
- 7.5.4 *Significance*  
Important hedgerows in the study corridor are generally considered to have survived to a good degree are well-maintained. A small number of these hedgerows may be of significantly greater antiquity than that indicated by cartographic evidence. All of the hedgerows within the study corridor are considered to be of local significance.

## 8. REFERENCES

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Table 1: Archaeology (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF HONITON</b>						
DA1	ST10SE/204	ST 1790 0023	Course of	Remains of road between Honiton and Axminster, which may predate the turnpike road. Survives as a narrow strip of land running past Roodloft Reservoir and Springfield Farm, continuing beyond Tower Road into Offwell parish	Unknown	-
DA2	ST10SE/209	ST 180 004	Earthwork	Holloway running parallel to the south-east side of Springfield Road (the road to Axminster which predates the turnpike). Survives as two high banks with central hollowed area.	Unknown	-
DA3	ST10SE/202	ST 1845 0076	Site of	Small building shown in this plot recorded as 'Hopperhayne' on the Honiton tithe map of 1842 (Field No 911)	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA4	ST10SE/235	ST 1850 0078	Course of	Hutgate road may be the line of the possibly Roman road from which the lost Medieval settlement of Cheesevay took its name. The place name Cheesevay Ash also suggests that this road lay on High ground.	Roman	-
DA5	ST10SE/236 ST10SE/236/1 ST10SE/236/2	ST 18750 0078	Course of	The Honiton/Offwell parish boundary which also formed the Colyton/Axminster Hundred boundary	Medieval	-
DA6	-	-	-	See Offwell Parish	-	-
DA7	-	-	-	See Monkton Parish	-	-
DA8	ST10SE/42/2	ST 1857 0084	Course of	Section of the Roman road from Honiton to Axminster (See Site no DA9)	Roman	-
DA9	ST10SE/42	ST 1845 0100	Course of	Section of the Roman road from Honiton to Axminster (Margary 115). Runs from Honiton High Street, past Northcote Hill Farm, through Cheesevay Ash, along Northgate Lane joining the A35 at White Cross.	Roman	-
DA10	ST10SE/70	ST 1850 0123	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Quarry' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1903	Modern	-
DA11	ST10SE/203	ST 1830 0093	Earthwork/ Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	Quarry cut into slope of hill. Now grassed over. Remnant boundary bank visible. Site shown as a dotted area on the Honiton tithe map of 1842. Part of Field 911, Great Hooperhayne	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA12	ST10SE/245	ST 1787 0072	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Marl Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1891.	Modern	-
DA13	ST10SE/52	ST 1770 0043	Earthwork	Linear earthwork c.0.50m-1.00m high x 3.00m wide. Runs parallel to Axminster Road for c. 100m. Depressions either side appear to be quarry pits, with one marl pit cutting into the feature	Unknown	-
DA14	ST10SE/75	ST 1766 0055	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Marl Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1906	Modern	-
DA15	ST10SE/206	ST 1870 0088	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Marl Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1906	Modern	-
DA16	ST10SE/87	ST 1800 0110	Course of	Section of the Roman road from Honiton to Axminster (See Site no DA9)	Roman	-
DA17	ST10SE/207	ST 1810 0103	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Marl Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1891. Shown as a disused 'Clay Pit' on OS 1982 1:10 00	Modern	-
DA18	ST10SE/268	ST 1815 0141	Earthworks	Quarry pits and spoil heaps left over from the excavation of the railway tunnel	Modern	-
DA19	ST10SE/265	ST 1807 0140	Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	Field name recorded as 'Cellar Plot and Pit' in the apportionment of 1842	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA20	ST10SE/269 ST10SE/269/1	ST 1815 0147	Cartographic evidence	Lane shown on OS Surveyors draft of 1806-7 following the former Combe Raleigh/Honiton parish boundary. Also shown on 1842 Honiton tithe map.	Post Medieval	-
DA21	ST10SE/56 Linear 913	ST 1770 0137	Course of	London and South West Region (LSWR) Yeovil Junction to Exeter railway line opened 19/7/1860.	Modern	-
DA22	ST10SE/87/1	ST 1740 0120	Excavated evidence	9.60m section of hedgebank was recorded prior to removal. Ground level on road side of bank was c. 1.00m lower than plot indicating that the lane had developed into a holloway.	Post Medieval	-

Table 1: Archaeology (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA23	ST10SE/87/1	ST 1740 0120	Watching brief	A single piece of C18th pottery was recovered following a watching brief during the construction of a BT station	Post Medieval	-
DA24	ST10SE/78	ST 1741 0092	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Marl Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1906.	Modern	-
DA25	ST10SE/79	ST 1724 0082	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Marl Pits' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1906.	Modern	-
DA26	ST10SE/38	ST 17 01	Findspot	Socketed Bronze Axe found near Honiton. Square socket, double moulding on both faces. Length 12.5cm with 31mm blade	Bronze Age	-
DA27	ST10SE/58	ST 17 01	Findspot	Honiton Museum has three sandstone spindle whorls allegedly from Cranmore Farm	Prehistoric/ Romano-British	-
DA28	ST10SE/93/2	ST 17 01	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Cheeseaway is first documented in 1316. The settlement name is probably later in date than the settlement itself. Location is uncertain but may be near Roman road between Honiton and Axminster. Possibly the road from which the name originated.	Medieval	-
DA29	ST10SE/44	ST 1683 0155	Site of/ Documentary evidence	Langford or Northcote Water Mill. Remains of a mill at Langford in C13th, and is shown on maps from 1801 and 1838. (Site Appointments records two buildings in the locality. One is called 'Blackaller House' and both are in a field called 'Mill Plot')	Medieval	-
DA30	ST10SE/44/1	ST 1690 0169	Earthwork	Drain shown on OS 1982 1:10 000 is probably a leat. A second linear depression runs north from this drain to the River Otter.	Unknown	-
DA31	ST10SE/208	ST 1720 0200	Earthworks	Earthworks in field to the north-east of Langford Bridge. Some possibly the result of river action, others removed field boundaries. One linear depression may represent a leat.	Unknown	-
DA32	ST10SE/259	ST 1750 0192	Earthworks	Extensive remains of water meadows possibly associated with the mill at Langford (Site DA29). Earthworks no longer visible (12/6/03).	Post Medieval	-
DA33	ST10SE/194	ST 1750 0135	Course of	Possible alternative course of Honiton-Axminster Roman road along Tunnel Lane. Route subsequently became the medieval 'Cheeseway'	Roman/Medieval	-
DA34	ST10SE/93	ST 1758 0145	Documentary evidence	The lost settlement of Cheeseaway. The name probably refers to a gravel track or road. This could be this alternative course of Honiton-Axminster Roman road along Tunnel Lane, with the route subsequently became the medieval 'Cheeseway'.	Roman/Medieval	-
DA35	ST10SE/28 ST10 SE 13	ST 1769 0150	Documentary evidence	In 1796 Polwhele suggests that a small hamlet was located adjacent to Northcote House, the Manor House. The current building is large and irregular	Post Medieval	-
DA36	ST10SE/263	ST 1785 0165	Documentary evidence	Field name recorded as 'Pit Park' in the 1842 tithe apportionment.	Post Medieval	-
DA37	-	ST 1777 0159 to ST 1790 0236	Cartographic evidence	Possible medieval trackway running between Higher Northcote Farm and Wylham House Farm. Recorded on DSMR 1:10 000 map no other details	Medieval	-
DA38	ST10SE/94	ST 175 015	Course of	Honiton to Ilminster Turnpike constructed in 1817, which appears to have replaced the local road network	Modern	-
DA39	ST10SE/28/1	ST 1775 0150	Cartographic evidence	Building with wings shown on OS surveyors draft drawing of 1806-7. Modern building and silage are disguising any remains of this feature	Post Medieval	-
DA40	ST10SE/267	ST 1745 0175	Documentary evidence	Fieldname recorded as 'Gravel Pit Close' in Honiton tithe apportionment of 1842	Post Medieval	-
DA41	ST10SE/262	ST 1750 0182	Documentary evidence	Fieldname recorded as 'Bullhill and Pit' in Honiton tithe apportionment of 1842	Post Medieval	-
DA42	ST10SE/195/ 1	ST 1745 0184	Earthworks	Archet running north-west to south-east across field c2m high at northern end where it curves round towards Cheney's Farm. Former field boundary	Post Medieval	-
DA43	ST10SE/195	ST 1750 0182	Earthworks	A terrace c1m high running north-west to south-east is present either side of the A30, running from Otter Valley Caravan Park to Cheney's Farm. It appears to line up with Tunnel Lane to the south-east and Langford Bridge to the north. May be associated with the Cheeseaway, and possibly of some antiquity.	Unknown	-
DA44	ST10SE/292	ST 1755 0202	Earthworks	c.15m of earthworks bank and ditch visible running along contour. Probable remains of water meadows	Post Medieval	-
DA45	ST10SE/266	ST 1765 0205	Documentary evidence	Fieldname recorded as 'Lower Path Field and Pit' in Honiton tithe apportionment of 1842	Post Medieval	-

Table 1: Archaeology (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA46	ST10SE/237 ST10SE/237/1	ST 1771 0207	Course of	Honiton/Combe Raleigh (Detached) and now Monkton parish boundary. Appears to predate the road to Monkton	Post Medieval	-
DA49	-	Centred on ST 1780 0188	Field survey	Higher Northcote Farm. Geophysical survey identified strong magnetic anomalies. Probable ironworking site in the vicinity - a large quantity of iron tap slag was also recovered (Site 2, Area 1, Weddell 1994).	Unknown	-
<b>PARISH OF OFFWELL</b>						
DA6	ST10SE/42/1	ST 1857 0084	Course of	Section of the Roman road from Honiton to Axminster (See Site no DA9)	Roman	-
<b>PARISH OF MONKTON</b>						
DA7	ST10SE/206	ST 1870 0088	Cartographic evidence	Site of an 'Old Mari Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1891	Modern	-
DA47	ST10SE/84	ST 180 020	Documentary evidence	Once detached part of Combe Raleigh parish which now forms part of Monkton parish. The area, some 180 acres was apparently an ancient estate originally associated with the manor of Coteleigh to the east. It formerly supported two medieval tenements, Cheeseaway and Northwood, which were subdivided into tenements in the post medieval period.	Medieval	-
DA48	ST10SE/85	ST 1795 0170	Cartographic evidence	Settlement of Cheeseaway is shown on C18th and early C19th maps at different locations. Higher Northcote Farm was apparently known as Cranles in the C19th, and before that Cheeseaway. Two other holdings also have this name.	Post Medieval	-
DA49	ST10SE/93/1	ST 1882 0192	Earthwork	The line of the track from Northwood Farm (DA51) east to Higher Northcote Farm is visible as a Holloway adjacent to the field boundary. This part of the proposed line is shown on the OS Surveyors draft drawing 1806-7.	Medieval/post Medieval	-
DA50	ST10SE/220	ST 1835 0200	Site of	Northwood farm. The ruins of a one storey cottage built from local chert with brick quoins and brick chimney stack. Northwood first appears in records in 1469.	Medieval/post Medieval	-
DA51	ST10SE/201	ST 1855 0175	Site of/ Earthworks	Cottage shown on Combe Raleigh title map adjacent to the track to Higher Northcote Farm on the old Chard road.	Post Medieval	-
DA52	ST10SE/215	ST 1915 0170	Earthworks/ Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	Bradick's Farm 'Homesfall and Orchard' a tenement of 28 acres shown on a survey of Monkton manor dated 1797. Also recorded on Monkton title Apportionment and map. Several small terraces visible on hill slope and low undulations in area. Chert fragments visible in grass and possible quarry in north-east corner of plot.	Post Medieval	-
DA53	ST10SE/213	ST 1915 0170	Cartographic/ Documentary Evidence	Fieldnames 'Lower Beacon Hill and Little Beacon Hill' recorded on Monkton title apportionment and map.	Post Medieval	-
DA54	ST10SE/199	ST 1943 0227	Cartographic evidence	'White Furze Cottage' marked on OS 6-inch of 1890. No visible traces on the ground apart from some stone in the hedgebank, possibly a revetment or stone wall.	Modern	-
DA55	ST10SE/261	ST 1985 0355	Documentary evidence	Dean Millies' Survey of c1762 for Upottery parish refers to a Roman causeway/pavement followed by Venny Lane (Vizenys Lane).	Unknown	-
DA56	ST10SE/68	ST 1914 0279	Cartographic evidence	'Gravel Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1903	Modern	-
DA57	ST10SE/210	ST 1898 0270	Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	Fieldname recorded as 'Blacklands' in Monkton title apportionment and map. Slight earthworks noted in field, which largely comprises permanent pasture.	Post Medieval	-
DA58	ST10SE/212	ST 1863 0217	Earthwork	'Ball Pit Copse' was probably a former marl pit.	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA59	ST10SE/211	ST 1860 0210	Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	Fieldname recorded as 'Stone Borrow' in Monkton title apportionment and map.	Post Medieval	-

Table 1: Archaeology (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA60	ST10SE/231	ST 183 024	Cartographic evidence	Site of 'Braddick's Holding' as shown on map of 1797.	Post Medieval	-
DA61	ST10SE/238 ST10SE/238/ 1 ST10SE/238/ 2	ST 1793 0239	Course of	Former parish boundary between detached portion of Combe Raleigh and Monkton, which also formed part of the Colyton/Amminster Hundred Boundary. Appears to predate Monkton road	Medieval	-
DA62	ST10SE/90	ST 1821 0258	Cartographic evidence	A lynchay. During mid C19th an orchard, lynchay and courtyard lay directly opposite the track that lead to Braddick's Homestead. The lynchay appears to post date the 1797 map but had disappeared by the end of the C19th	Modern	-
DA63	ST10SE/89	ST 1815 0270	Documentary evidence	In 1842 field recorded as 'Lady Meadow' but in 1792 it had been three separate parts shared between the holdings of Tovetayne Farm and Braddick's (since at least the C15th). The three fields were then called 'Bury Mead, Yonder Burrows Mead and Hither Burrow's Mead. Possibly indicating the presence of much earlier earthworks. Earthworks not visible (L2/6/03)	Medieval/Post Medieval	-
DA64				See Luppitt parish below		-
DA65	ST10SE/232	ST 1844 0265	Documentary evidence	Tovetayne Farm dates to at least the C15th.	Medieval	-
DA66	ST10SE/64	ST 1847 0287	Cartographic evidence	'Pound' shown on OS 6-inch of 1903.	Modern	-
DA67	ST10SE/47	ST 188 031	Cartographic/Documentary evidence	Monkton was included in the ancient crown lordship of Colyton or 'Colfoma' in Domesday, which was held by the king. Before the conquest it was held by Edward the Confessor. Monkton was one of the sub-manors created out of Colyton waste lands following disforestation in 1204. Monkton was probably in existence by C13th. Name suggests that the village and environs were once the monastic property which predates C11th.	Medieval	-
DA68	ST10SE/188	ST 1873 0317	Cartographic / Documentary evidence/ Earthworks	An C18th survey of Monkton manor describes Monkton Mills and grounds, a dwelling house, garden and plots called 'Mill Green' which appear to have been located in Church Meadow to the north of the church. A 1797 map shows these fields as belonging to Pugh's Farm. There is documentary evidence for more than one trail in Monkton during the C17th. Land between the mill and church was also known as 'Mount Close', indicating the presence of earthworks/levelling platforms. Earthworks currently comprise two building platforms with an associated track, a Holloway, a boundary bank and a well.	Post Medieval	-
DA69	ST10SE/91	ST 1888 0342	Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	Field to the east of the church is recorded as 'Rexy' in 1797 and 'Rexhay' in 1842 on the Monkton tithe map and apportionment. Suggests the presence of a possible rack drying area and by implication a fulling mill.	Post Medieval	-
DA70	ST10SE/88/1	ST 1897 0424	Earthwork	Probable mill leat, which runs from the River Otter to the mill site in Monkton. It may rejoin the river near Ford Bridge, possibly in Culversmead.	Unknown	-
DA71	ST10SE/219	ST 1900 0358	Cartographic evidence	'Marl Pit' recorded on OS 6-inch map of 1903.	Modern	-
DA72	ST10SE/217	ST 1929 0313	Cartographic evidence	'Old Gravel Pit' recorded on OS 6-inch map of 1890.	Modern	-
DA73	ST10SE/200 ST10SE/200/ 1	ST 1980 0275	Documentary evidence	Several field names either side of the Monkton/Stockton parish boundary include the name 'Stedbury' or 'Stadbury' Junction is called Stadbury Cross and Stadbury Lane	Post Medieval	-
DA74	ST10SE/273	ST 1995 0304	Findspot	Thirteen pieces of prehistoric worked flint and chert were recovered during fieldwalking in 1993. Assemblage includes one flint scraper.	Prehistoric	-
DA75	ST10SE/274	ST 1988 0331	Findspot	Thirty two pieces of worked flint and chert were recovered during fieldwalking in 1993. Includes Flint: one scraper, five blades, one hammerstone; Chert: one janus blade, six blades, one awl, one blade core	Prehistoric	-
DA76	ST10SE/67	ST 1952 0378	Cartographic evidence	'Marl Pit' recorded on OS 6-inch map of 1903.	Modern	-
DA77	ST10SE/218	ST 1965 0415	Cartographic evidence	Possible buildings shown on OS 6-inch map of 1890. Hydraulic ram shown on OS 1:10 000 of 1982	Modern	-



Table 1: Archaeology (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA78	ST10SE/239	ST 1930 0428	Course of	Monkton/Pottery parish boundary which predates the current road and incorporates in part a man made waterway	Post Medieval	-
DA79	ST10SE/66	ST 1924 0426	Cartographic evidence	'Old Mart Pit' recorded on OS 6-inch map of 1903.	Modern	-
DA192	-	Centred on ST 1870 0315	Field survey	Monkton Mill Site. Geophysical survey results were inconclusive, but trial pits identified a substantial depth of preserved stratified deposits. Finds from both plots include early medieval pottery & possible ironworking evidence. (Site 3, Area 2, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-
DA193	-	Centred on ST 1870 0330	Field Survey	Monkton Mill Site. Geophysical survey results were inconclusive, but trial pits identified a substantial depth of preserved stratified deposits. Finds from both plots include early medieval pottery & possible ironworking evidence. (Site 4, Area 2, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-
DA194	-	Centred on ST 1905 0385	Field Survey	Aplias Farm. Alluvial clays therefore palaeo-environmental potential (Site 5, Area 2, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-
<b>PARISH OF LUPPITT</b>						
DA64	ST10SE/256	ST 179 028	Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	Field names recorded as 'Burrows Mead' and 'Borrows Copse' on Luppitt tithe apportionment and map	Post Medieval	-
<b>PARISH OF COILEIGH</b>						
DA80	ST20SW/165	ST 2070 0490	Documentary evidence	Field recorded as 'Dockey Plot' in Coileigh tithe apportionment and map. 'Ruins of a house	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA81	ST20SW/166	ST 2086 0498	Cartographic evidence	Buildings (a house and garden) shown in this plot on the Coileigh tithe map adjacent to a possible mill leat.	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA82	ST20NW/105	ST 2088 0508	Cartographic evidence	Building shown as 'Dogmoor' on a plan of 1808 re a dispute over water rights. In 1796 the water course under Coileigh Mill is described as rising under the Dogmoor estate towards Stockland	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA83	ST20NW/212	ST 2091 0514	Earthworks	Ridge and furrow noted on aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1974:4307). Probably part of an orchard or field system associated with Dogmoor.	Medieval-Modern	-
<b>PARISH OF UPOTTERY</b>						
DA84	ST10SE/62	ST 1979 0450	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1903	Modern	-
DA85	ST10SE/92	ST 1964 0438	Documentary evidence	In the early C19th a tenement called 'Higher Yard' lay just inside the parish boundary with Monkton. The tithe apportionment describes it as a 'House and Garden', which had gone by 1830. Opposite and across the road Yard Farm was called Lower Yard in 1809. The name 'Yard' appears in records from 1322 onwards suggesting that the settlement may be medieval in origin. Site is now ploughed. Remains include part of an orchard and remnants of dry-stone walling in the boundary bank.	Medieval/ Post Medieval	-
DA86	ST10SE/233	ST 1930 0450	Documentary evidence	Yard Farm known as 'Lower Yard' in 1809. Name is documented in 1322	Medieval/ Post Medieval	-
DA87	ST10SE/61	ST 1963 0454	Cartographic/ Documentary evidence	'Oldbotic Cottage' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1903. Described in Upottery tithe apportionment of 1840 as a cottage and garden. Site has probably been destroyed by road widening	Modern	-
DA88	ST20NW/50	ST 2010 0555	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1903	Modern	-

Table 1: Archaeology (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA89	ST20NW/130	ST 2022 0578	Cartographic evidence	Reddicks Farm is shown on the OS 6-inch of 1890, but by 1969 only the L-shaped barn and a linhay are both shown. Both features currently survive as ruins covered by undergrowth	Modern	-
DA90	ST20NW/124	ST 2020 0595	Earthwork	Earthwork features identified on aerial photographs comprising cultivation terraces and enclosures. May possibly include earthworks associated with the former water meadow	Unknown	-
DA91	ST20NW/133	ST 2010 0603	Cartographic evidence	Iuddicks Lane is shown on the Upottery tithe map as running from Reddicks Hill, past the site of Reddicks Farm (Site DA94).	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA92	ST20NW/132	ST 2028 0599	Structure	The remains of a small square brick former pumping house, which is shown on the OS 6-inch of 1890 survives in the field. Survives as a holloway.	Modern	-
DA93	ST20NW/134	ST 2025 0605	Documentary evidence	Fieldname given as 'Stone Burrow' on the Upottery tithe apportionment. Fields now known as 'Upper, Lower and Middle Stoneburrow. Only earthworks comprise an L-shaped terrace, which is visible in Middle Stoneburrow.	Post Medieval	-
DA94	ST20NW/131	ST 2033 0601	Structure	A linhay constructed from random chert, which is located at the end of a track. May be the remains of a second agricultural building in the area.	Modern	-
DA95	ST20NW/69	ST 2046 0595	Site of	Stoneburrow Cottage is thought to have been located on the side of this steep valley, although site may actually lie on top of the ridge.	Post Medieval	-
DA96	ST20NW/81	ST 2100 0575	Documentary evidence	Field recorded as 'Burrow's Close in the Upottery tithe apportionment and map.	Post Medieval	-
DA97	ST20NW/80	ST 2060 0620	Documentary evidence	Field recorded as 'Coal Close' in the Upottery tithe apportionment and map. A large depression in the centre of the field may be the remains of a shallow pit	Post Medieval	-
DA98	ST20NW/118	ST 2059 0629	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1890	Modern	-
DA99	ST20NW/125	ST 2067 0625	Earthworks/ Cropmarks	Grid-like cropmarks noted on aerial photographs are probably the remains of stock pens. Shallow quarry pits in the eastern part of the field	Modern	-
DA100	ST20NW/95	ST 2062 0640	Cartographic evidence	Site of Cottage and Garden shown on Upottery tithe map	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA101	ST20NW/117	ST 2070 0648	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1890	Modern	-
DA102	ST20NW/116	ST 2070 0677	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1890	Modern	-
DA103	ST20NW/67	ST 209 062	Course of Earthwork	Stockland/Upottery parish boundary, which abuts the Yarcombe parish boundary. It runs from 4.5km westwards from the River Yarty in a direct line, ignoring topographical features. In the 1813 Rawridge Manor Enclosure Award the boundary is recorded as 'Upottery Bank'. At its western end the boundary cuts across the head of Lumborne valley, then turns sharply south. The original line may have continued towards the Otter Valley joining Luppitt parish boundary. The boundary may have formed the northern extent of the manor of Rawridge in the early Medieval/late Saxon period	Saxon/ Medieval/ post Medieval	-
DA104	ST20NW/207	ST 2126 0586	Cartographic evidence	Building labelled as 'Pelly...s Cottage on the OS 6-inch map of 1890	Modern	-
DA105	ST20NW/248	ST 2145 0618	Findspot	Fifty-six pieces of worked flint (30) and chert (26) were recovered during fieldwalking in 1993. Finds include scrapers, blades and one flint awl.	Prehistoric	-
DA106	ST20NW/249 ST20NW/249/1	ST 2180 0650	Findspot	Ninety-five pieces of worked flint (24), chert (70) and Portland chert (1) were recovered during fieldwalking in 1993. Finds include scrapers, blades, a broken chert fabricator and a chert awl/pick. Samples of ore were also collected	Prehistoric	-
DA107	ST20NW/21	ST 214 067	Cartographic evidence	Field system recorded on the 1864 Enclosure Award for Rawridge Manor. (NGR is conjectural)	Modern	-
DA108	ST20NW/119	ST 2097 0679	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1891	Modern	-
DA109	ST20NW/274	ST 2147 0693	Geophysical survey	Double linear feature on line of former boundary (1995)	Unknown	-

Table 1: Archaeology (Horiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA110	ST20NW/66	ST 2151 0710	Site of	A linhay/barn shown on the Upottery tithe map of 1840. Has since disappeared, possibly as a result of road widening.	Post Medieval/modern	-
DA111	ST20NW/273	ST 2172 0716	Geophysical survey	Several linear and pit like anomalies were recorded during a geophysical survey in 1995.	Unknown	-
DA112	ST20NW/321	ST 2166 0729	Cartographic evidence	'Old Gravel Pit' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1890	Modern	-
DA113	ST20NW/120	ST 2151 0718	Site of	A toll house is shown at this location at the junction of four roads on the OS 6-inch map of 1890. Site is now probably under the road.	Modern	-
DA114	ST20NW/268	ST 2160 0730	Finds spot	Fifty-one pieces of worked flint (11) and chert (40) were recovered during fieldwalking in 1993. Finds include scrapers and blades.	Prehistoric	-
DA115	ST20NW/47	ST 2143 0734	Cartographic evidence	'Old Quarry' shown on OS 6-inch map of 1890	Modern	-
DA116	ST20NW/65	ST 2167 0736	Site of	A toll house was situated 200m north of the tollgate at this location. Extant in 1904 it was destroyed by roadworks.	Modern	-
DA117	ST10SE/157	ST 2135 0690	Cartographic evidence	Summerhayes is described in mid C19th as a 'House and Garden'. It was first documented in 1713 but may be older. No longer extant.	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA118	ST20NW/161	ST 2181 0764	Cartographic evidence	Devonshire Inn Cottage as described on the Upottery Tithe Apportionment as a 'Cottage and garden'. No longer extant.	Post Medieval/Modern	-
DA195	-	ST 2040 0570	Field Survey	Reddicks Hill Geophysical survey identified a possible Ironstone quarry area	Unknown	-
DA196	-	ST 2175 0735	Field Survey	Devonshire Inn Farm. Geophysical survey identified a possible Ironstone quarry area	Unknown	-
DA197	-	ST 2175 0725	Field Survey	Sandy Lane. 60 lithics were recovered during fieldwalking - probably Neolithic, limited range and poor quality.	Unknown	-

Table 2: Historic Buildings (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	DSMR REF/ EH REF	NGR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF HONITON</b>					
DB1	ST10SE/53	ST 1764 0063	Hale Farm. Large C18th-C19th Farmhouse	Post Medieval/ Modern	-
DB2	10/46	ST 1720 0203	Langford Bridge. Road bridge over the River Otter. Early C19th and constructed from local stone rubble with limestone ashlar voussoirs, pier and cutwaters and some brick in the vault. Two span bridge of two plain elliptical arches.	Modern	Grade II
<b>PARISH OF MONKTON</b>					
DB3	ST10SE/86	ST 1786 0222	An isolated barn occupied the site of the present Northwood Farm in the mid C19th, with the earliest farm of that name lying to the east. The name 'Northwood' first appears on records from 1469.	Medieval- Modern	-
DB4	ST10SE/71 ST10SE 71/1 10/42	ST 1838 0304	Ford Bridge over the River Otter. Early-mid C19th two span bridge constructed from local stone and flint rubble. Limestone ashlar to the cutwaters and abutments, brick voussoirs and vaults.	Modern	Grade II
DB5	ST10SE/72 10/86	ST 1880 0277	Little Hatch. Cottage built in the mid C17th refurbished in Mid C19th modernised c1970. Plastered local stone and flint rubble. Three room cross passage house.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB6	ST10SE/69	ST 1870 0303	School shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1903. Marked as a hall on the OS 6-inch map of 1963.	Modern	-
DB7	ST10SE/65	ST 1872 0306	Former forge recorded as the Smiffy on the OS 6-inch map of 1903. Shown as a garage on the 1963 OS 6-inch map.	Modern	-
DB8	ST10SE/73 10/89	ST 1871 0311	Glen Eden. Cottage, formerly two cottages built during the early to mid C17th, partly rebuilt and enlarged in the late C19th. Plastered local stone and flint rubble. May be some cob. Stone rubble stacks with plastered brick chimney shafts; thatch roof to the main house, slate to the extension.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB9	ST10SE/20 10/88 ST0SE/42	ST 1870 0312	Parish church of St Mary Magdalene. Built by Hayward in 1863. William Morris glass in east and west windows (1868). Stencilling of nave also looks like Morris. Parts of the church are C15th. Local stone rubble with Bathstone ashlar dressings and detail; slate roof with crested ridge tiles.	Medieval- Modern	Grade II*
DB10	ST10SE/20/1	ST 1870 0312	Dural dedicated to Thomas Southcote of 1590 on floor of Monkton church at the foot of the chancel. Includes a coat of arms.	Post Medieval	Grade II
DB11	ST10SE/74 10/89	ST 1880 0315	Monkton Village Pump dated 1842. Merbury stone ashlar in gothic style.	Modern	Grade II
<b>PARISH OF UPPOTTERY</b>					
DB12	10/122	ST 1932 0445	Yard Farmhouse. Early C16th with later major C16th and C17th improvements, one dated 1624. Refurbished in early C19th. Local stone and flint rubble, plastered on the front, stone rubble stacks with C19th brick, slate roof, formerly thatch.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB13	ST10SE/63 10/107	ST 1986 0443	Milestone. Late C18th-early C19th. Upright limestone slab with low triangular head standing approximately 1.2m high. The front is inscribed with capital letters Arabic numerals and reads 'Honiton 3, Taunton 14'.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB14	10/102	ST 1950 0471	Stippion. Located c12m north-west of Hayne Farmhouse. Early-mid C19th. Local stone and flint rubble; corrugated iron roof, formerly thatch. Stippion with hayloft over faces south and is built down the gentle hillside. Six unevenly spaced doorways along the front.	Modern	Grade II
DB15	10/101	ST 1953 0470	Hayne Farmhouse. C16th and C17th, enlarged and refurbished in mid to late C19th. Local stone and flint rubble with some cob; stone rubble stacks with C19th and C20th brick; thatch roof.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB16	7/118	Centred on ST 2008 0555	Underdown Farmhouse. C16th and C17th, much rebuilt in mid to late C19th probably after a fire. Mostly local stone and flint rubble, but there is one section of plastered cob on the rear wall, C19th dressings on the front, stone rubble stacks with C19th and C20th brick; asbestos roof, formerly thatch.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB17	7/119	Centred on ST 2008 0555	Barn 5m south of Underdown Farmhouse. Mid - late C19th, possibly earlier. Local stone and flint rubble; corrugated iron roof, probably slate roof formerly. Built down slope and facing north-east, it has opposing doorways onto the threshing floor. A hayloft loading hatch is located in the uphill end.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB18	7/120	Centred on ST 2008 0555	Stippion and Stables adjoining the western end of Underdown Farmhouse. Mid to late C19th. Exposed local stone and flint rubble; slate roof.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II

Table 2: Historic Buildings (Honiton to Devonshire Inn)

SITE NO	DSMR REF/ EH REF	NGR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS
DB19	7/123	ST 0268 0635	Fuzzy Cottage. Late C18th-early C19th, possibly an older core. Plastered local stone and flint rubble (the east end is exposed) and may be including some cob; stone rubble stacks topped with C19th and C20th brick; thatch roof.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB20	ST20NW/158	ST 2155 0710	Windwhistle Cottage formerly known as Hill Cottage. Recorded as a 'Cottage and Garden' on the 1840 Upottery Tiche map.	Post Medieval/ Modern	-
DB21	ST20/NW/159	ST 2158 0715	House, which may be the same as that recorded on the 1904 OS 25-inch map. The original house and plot may have been destroyed for the construction of the service station.	Modern	-
DB22	ST20NW/160	ST 2152 0723	Described as 'cottage and garden' on tithe map, which shows two buildings. Later became known as New Inn (Cottage) probably built sometime after 1809 to serve traffic along the new road. Now called tree tops	Modern	-
DB23	ST20NW/162	ST 2182 0750	Devonshire Inn. Now a farm, but was formerly an early C19th coaching inn serving the toll road.	Modern	-
DB24	7/96	ST 2225 0707	Corrymoor Cottage. Late C17th or earlier C18th, with some late C19th-early C20th modernisation. Plastered local stone rubble, maybe with some cob; stone rubble and brick stacks topped with plastered C20th brick; thatch roof to cottage; tile roof to outshot.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB25	-	-	NUMBER NOT USED	-	-

Table 3: Archaeology (Devonshire Inn to Marsh)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF UPOTTYERY</b>						
DA119	ST20NW/275	ST 2199 0759	Watching brief	Sub circular feature recorded during a watching brief. Probably natural in origin.	Unknown	-
DA120	ST20NW/272	ST 2205 0758	Geophysical survey	Several linear and pit like anomalies were recorded during a geophysical survey in 1995.	Unknown	-
DA121	ST20NW/98	ST 2195 0785	Cartographic evidence	'Old Gravel Pit' marked on OS 6-inch map of 1891	Modern	-
DA122	ST20NW/99	ST 2192 0829	Cartographic evidence	Site of a possible building shown on the O 6-inch map of 1891.	Modern	-
DA123	ST20NW/250	ST 2225 0780	Findsport	A small number of flint artefacts and iron ore fragments were collected adjacent to the southern field boundary.	Prehistoric	-
DA124	ST20NW/68	ST 2235 0777	Documentary evidence	Field recorded as 'Burrow Close' on the Upottery title apportionment. May be a reference to prehistoric burials or possibly opencast pits associated with iron extraction.	Post Medieval	-
DA125	ST20NW/259	ST 2255 0804	Findsport	Fragment of iron tap slag recovered during watching brief.	Unknown	-
DA126	ST20NW/129	ST 2292 0827	Earthwork	Linear feature identified on aerial photograph as an earthwork bank (CUC/RCS-KNDK 68)	Unknown	-
DA127	ST20NW/75	ST 2285 0850	Documentary evidence	Field recorded as 'Burrow Close' on the Upottery title apportionment. May be a reference to prehistoric burials or possibly opencast pits associated with iron extraction. No earthworks visible.	Post Medieval	-
DA128	ST20NW/260	ST 226 084	Findsport	A farmer recovered iron slag from this location during road widening.	Unknown	-
DA129	ST20NW/64	ST 2251 0839	Documentary evidence	Crinhayes Farm was first documented in 1589 as having 30 acres. By C17th this was subdivided into two, with the land later being divide between the Hellicr and Ciole families who owned roughly the 'northern' and 'southern' portions of the original 'estate'. Part of the holding had also been allocated as poor land. The original homestead was probably at ST 2251 0839. A cottage (Site DB133) is part of the complex. Original Farm had disappeared by the late C19th, being superseded by the cottage site, which became Crinhayes Farm. The southern dwelling (Site DB...) is the latest addition, being erected in 1657.	Post Medieval	-
DA130	ST20NW/163	ST 2260 0852	Site of	Cottage, which appears to have superseded 'Old Crinhayes'. Lensed separately in C18th, but date of foundation is unknown.	Post Medieval	-
DA131	ST20NW/76	ST 2225 0865	Documentary evidence	Field recorded as 'Burrow Close' on the Upottery title apportionment. May be a reference to prehistoric burials or possibly opencast pits associated with iron extraction. Former terrace boundary visible as earthworks.	Post Medieval	-
DA198	-	Centred on ST 2220 0790	Field Survey	Devonshire Inn Farm. Geophysical survey & Trial Pits. Ditches and gullies which are the probable remains of former field boundaries. Unstratified top slag was also recovered (Site 8, Area 5, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-
DA199	-	Centred on SF 2240 0833	Field Survey	Crinhayes Farm. Geophysical survey & Trial Pits. Iron slag found but not in situ. Generally negative results. (Site 9, Area 5, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-
<b>PARISH OF YARCOMBE</b>						
DA132	ST20NW/266	ST 2350 0820	Findsport	High magnetic susceptibility readings from area above Red Serip woodland. Iron nodules found in exposed tree roots and recovered from the hedgebank. Slight earthworks in field which is said to have been improved.	Unknown	-
DA133	ST20NW/22	ST 2340 0840	Cartographic evidence	Field system shown on the Yarcombe Common Enclosure Award of 1864. (NGR is conjectural).	Post Medieval	-
DA134	ST20NW/3	ST 2390 0880	Site of	Yarcombe Beacon (Elizabethan)	Post Medieval	-
DA135	ST20NW/270	ST 2460 0900	Findsport	Second brass coin of Trejan found during the demolition of cob-walling at a cottage at Yarcombe. Given to the County Museum by Mr Alfred Cuddevel. Site of cottage has not been identified.	Roman	-
DA136	ST20NW/176	ST 2406 0928	Documentary evidence	Site of 'House, garden and plot in meadow' as recorded in the Mernbury title apportionment.	Post Medieval	-
DA137	ST20NW/261	ST 2390 0927	Findsport	Twenty-four chert fragments were collected during fieldwalking in 1994.	Mesolithic	-
DA138	ST20NW/262	ST 2370 0940	Findsport	Three rough chert flakes were recovered during fieldwalking in 1994.	Mesolithic	-
DA139	ST20NW/167	ST 2321 0925	Course of	Upottery/Yarcombe parish boundary.	Medieval	-

Table 3: Archaeology (Devonshire Inn to Marsh)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA140	ST20NW/138	ST 2303 0967	Cartographic evidence	Site of 'Blackhall' buildings as shown on the 1817 Enclosure Award map. Probably a cottage or small holding.	Post Medieval	-
DA141	ST20NW/62	ST 2330 0990	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	Crookham. The site of the present farm dates to after 1817 but an earlier site, which lies to the north is shown on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award map of 1817. Buildings comprising part of this settlement may be either side of the lane from Stopgate. Placename evidence indicates that this settlement may have been in existence by the C14th.	Medieval/Post Medieval	-
DA142	ST20NW/166 Linear 16	ST 2360 0980	Site of	Marwood's causeway which is shown on the modern OS map as running along the side of the valley, to the south-west of Northams Farm. A plan dated 1839 is annotated with 'Marwood's Causeway', which is located around Stopgate crossroads. Though the feature is not marked. Two adjoining fields to the north are called 'Causey Close' in the 1817 Enclosure Awards (see also Site DA 150).	Unknown	-
DA143	ST20NW/61	ST 2369 0987	Cartographic evidence	Stopgate Cottage located on the north-east corner of Stopgate Crossroads. It was built at some point between 1817-1839. Modern bungalow on this site now.	Modern	-
DA144	ST21SW/13	SE 2347 1102	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pits' shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1906	Modern	-
DA145	ST21SW/8	ST 2330 1036	Site of /Cartographic evidence	A causeway which runs for c.0.5 mile across the fields from Littleford Cottage to Crowcombe or Crookham Farm. Said to be remains of a stone causeway in-situ. May be an alternative for Marwood's Causeway. Track is shown at this location on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817	Unknown	-
DA146	ST21SW/56	ST 2360 1010	Cartographic evidence	Three fields are named on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award as 'Causey Close' (see also Site DA146). No visible earthworks.	Post Medieval	-
DA147	ST21SW/14	ST 2363 1115	Cartographic evidence	'Old Gravel Pit' shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1906	Modern	-
DA148	ST21SW/58	ST 2380 1085	Cartographic evidence	Field name recorded as 'Hoare Stone' in the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. No visible features/remains.	Post Medieval	-
DA149	ST21SW/66	ST 2387 1074	Cartographic evidence	'Old Gravel Pits' shown as earthworks on the OS 6-inch map of 1891	Modern	-
DA150	ST21SW/19	ST 2410 1047	Cartographic evidence	The name 'Mill Meadow' as recorded on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817 suggests the presence of a mill in the bottom of the valley at Knighthayne, which had been abandoned by the early C19th. A divergence of the stream appears to be man made and may represent a mill leat. Substantial earthworks, which comprise a platform and terrace, lie adjacent to the leat in an area known in the early C19th as 'the Cote' (Site DA151). The mill may have been served by a man made pond which is located in the bottom of the valley	Post Medieval	-
DA151	ST21SW/21	ST 2406 1040	Earthwork/place name evidence	Possible deserted cottage site represented by the name 'The Cote' or 'Cott Close'. A large platform is visible adjacent to the land opposite the site of the 'Croft'	Post Medieval	-
DA152	ST21SW/41	ST 2407 1025	Cartographic evidence	Group of three buildings called the 'Croft' in the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. A barn, which originally formed part of this complex, remains extant. The buildings are probably represented by a series of earthworks, terraces and stone walling, which fronts the road.	Medieval/Post Medieval	-
DA153	ST21SW/18	ST 2418 1018	Cartographic evidence	Fieldname 'Barrow's Close' is recorded on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award. May be indicative of a possible barrow site.	Post Medieval	-
DA154	ST21SW/60	ST 2442 1019	Cartographic evidence	Site of Tollers Cottage. One of six probable dwellings shown on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award, which may be C16th in origin. Also shown on OS 6-inch of 1890	Post Medieval	-
DA155	ST21SW/191	ST 2440 1030	Earthwork	A pond, which may have served the mill at Knighthayne (Site DA150). Pond has been formed by damming the stream. An outlet perhaps originally with a sluice is located on the western side of the pond. No other associated earthworks.	Post Medieval	-
DA156	ST21SW/1	ST 2440 0142	Earthwork	Manning's Common terraced road, which survives as two parallel steps into the hillslope, roughly parallel to the turnpike road to the south. Probably predates the turnpike.	Unknown	-
DA157	ST20NW/139	ST 2475 0993	Cartographic evidence	Trenchards Cottage is shown at this location on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817	Post Medieval	-
DA158	ST21SW/44	ST 2476 1008	Cartographic evidence	Site of Webbers Cottage. One of six probable dwellings shown on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award, which may be C16th in origin.	Post Medieval	-

Table 3: Archaeology (Devonshire Inn to Marsh)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA159	ST21SW/45	ST 2480 1010	Cartographic evidence	Site of a cottage (name not legible). One of six probable dwellings shown on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award, which may be C16th in origin.	Post Medieval	-
DA160	ST21SW/79	ST 2497 1010	Aerial photograph	Linear features noted on R Palmers aerial photograph map.	Unknown	-
DA161	ST21SW/46	ST 2493 1032	Cartographic evidence	Site of Matthew's Cottage. One of six probable dwellings shown on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award, which may be C16th in origin. A small derelict building now represents site. No substantial earthworks. Part of the site may have disappeared through road widening.	Post Medieval	-
DA162	ST21SW/43	ST 2473 1033	Cartographic evidence	Site of Trott's Cottage is shown on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award. Rubble marks and traces of terraces/lynchets may represent the site of the former cottage, which is known to have been in existence by the late 16 <sup>th</sup> because in 1581 Nicholas Trotte was given license to transfer a cottage and land to a sub tenant.	Post Medieval	-
DA163	ST21SW/42	ST 2463 1054	Cartographic evidence	Site of Farm Gate Cottage as shown on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. No visible remains.	Post Medieval / Modern	-
DA164	ST21SW/20	ST 245 105	Cartographic evidence	C19th maps indicate that Knightshayne Bottom/Manning's Common was once occupied by a small cluster of settlements. The 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award map shows the sites of six possible dwellings (Sites DA 154, DA157-159 & DA161-DA162) excluding Knightshayne Farm itself. Knightshayne was recorded in 1238, being described as a vill in the manor of Yarcombe, which implies a fairly extensive settlement. The earliest date for the settlements is C16th based personal name evidence but they could be earlier. The settlement pattern is unusual with ten possible sites in less than one square km. One concentration of buildings recorded on the Enclosure Award map as being the 'Croft' appear to be different in configuration to the other sites, possible representing the remains of a larger settlement with buildings around a rectangular courtyard.	Post Medieval / Post Medieval	-
DA165	ST21SW/48/1	ST 2438 1088	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Fieldname given as 'Borough Close' on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award.	Post Medieval	-
DA166	ST21SW/48/2	ST 2475 1090	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Fieldname given as 'Burrow Plot' on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award.	Post Medieval	-
DA167	ST21SW/48/3	ST 2475 1077	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Fieldname given as 'Little Burrows' on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award.	Post Medieval	-
DA168	ST21SW/48/4	ST 2490 1079	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Fieldname given as 'Great Burrows' on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award.	Post Medieval	-
DA169	ST21SW/48	ST 2490 1085	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Group of nine 'Burrow' or 'Barrow' names given on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award.	Post Medieval	-
DA170	ST21SW/48/5	ST 2495 1085	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Fieldname given as 'Higher Barrow Meadow' on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award.	Post Medieval	-
DA171	ST21SW/48/6	ST 2495 1095	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Three fields are named on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award as 'Grey Barrow'. Slight traces of terracing in the hillside.	Post Medieval	-
DA172	ST21SW/47	ST 2497 1133	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	Site of Buckland Buildings. One of six probable dwellings shown on the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award, which may be C16th in origin. There is a platform in the approximate location of these buildings.	Post Medieval	-
DA173	ST21SE/11	ST 2505 1088	Cartographic / Documentary evidence	A group of nine 'Barrow' or 'Barrow' field names recorded in this area on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. This plot was recorded as 'Lower Barrow Meadow'. No visible signs of earthworks.	Post Medieval	-



Table 3: Archaeology (Devonshire Inn to Marsh)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA174	ST21SE/11/1	ST 2502 1096	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	A group of three fields (now one), which were recorded on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817 as 'Grey Burrow'. This plot was recorded as 'Lower Barrow Meadow'. No visible signs of earthworks.	Post Medieval	-
DA175	ST21SE/17	ST 2505 1142	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	Field name recorded as 'Burrow Close' on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. No visible earthworks.	Post Medieval	-
DA176	ST21SE/10/1	ST 2505 1127	Flintspot	Iron slag has been found at 'Cliffhayne Farm' by the tenant.	Unknown	-
DA177	ST21SE/15	ST 2516 1120	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	Site of Webbers Cottage as recorded on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. Only surviving traces comprise a raised platform covered with nettles.	Post Medieval	-
DA178	ST21SE/13	ST 2537 1163	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	Site of Shorthayne buildings as recorded on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. Site is currently part of North Common Cottage garden.	Post Medieval	-
DA179	ST21SE/14	ST 2544 1160	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	Site of Willies Cottage as recorded on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. Only surviving traces comprise a raised platform covered with nettles.	Post Medieval	-
DA180	ST21SE/5	ST 2574 1165	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1906.	Modern	-
DA181	ST21SE/24	ST 2607 1207	Earthworks	An earthwork enclosure and other boundaries which may be recent in origin noted on aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK2491: 4381)	? Modern	-
DA182	ST21SE/4	ST 2583 1140	Cartographic evidence	'Limekilns' shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1906.	Modern	-
DA183	ST21SE/3	ST 2588 1136	Cartographic evidence	'Quarry' shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1906.	Modern	-
DA184	ST21SE/19	ST 2556 1133	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	Site of a cottage, garden and orchard as recorded on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. Only surviving traces comprise a raised area and a depression filled with bonded chert masonry.	Post Medieval	-
DA185	ST21SE/34	ST 2545 1095	Site of	A very overgrown quarry pit in Mutter's Copse. Probably used for marl extraction.	Modern	-
DA186	ST21SE/20	ST 2535 1047	Cartographic /Documentary evidence	Site of three buildings as recorded on the Yarcombe Enclosure Award of 1817. Only surviving traces comprise terraces and uneven areas.	Post Medieval	-
DA187	ST21SE/26	ST 2503 1009	Earthworks	Remains of ridge and furrow as noted on aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2491: 5184)	Medieval/ Post Medieval	-
DA188	ST21SE/21	ST 2540 1018	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1890.	Modern	-
DA189	ST21SE/22	ST 2570 1056	Cartographic evidence	'Old Clay Pit' shown on the OS 6-inch map of 1890.	Modern	-
DA190	ST21SE/25	ST 2592 1048	Cropmarks	Linear marks aligned NE-SW and NW-SE, may be the result of recent drainage (Air Photo Cartographic Services No. 969:5973).	Unknown	-
DA200	-	Centred on ST 2332 0964	Field Survey	Shutlands Farm. Geophysical Survey & Trial Pits. Features seem to be indicative of surface quarrying & digging at an uncertain date. Not thought to be deep enough for ironstone quarry. (Site 10, Area 7, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-
DA201	-	Centred on ST 2360 0990	Field Survey	Stopgate Crossroads. Geophysical Survey. Field walking. Significant collections of prehistoric lithic material (298 in total) possibly indicative of funerary sites - probably later Neolithic/early Bronze Age (Arch Evaluation 1994; Appendix 00, p5). Geophysical survey indicates the presence of a series of clearly defined linear features, which probably represent abandoned trackways. Possible association with Morwood's Causeway (site DA142) & an ironworking site to the east (Site 11, Area 7, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-
DA202	-	Centred on ST 2407 1025	Field Survey	Knightsayne DMV. Auguring in the settlement areas suggests that the sites are present and largely undisturbed. Cottage sites on the other side of the valley a probably post medieval in date. (Site 12, Area 7, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-

Table 3: Archaeology (Devonshire Inn to Marsh)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
DA203	-	Centred on ST 2423 1040	Field Survey	Knightsbayne leat. Auguring identified peat deposits therefore palaeo-environmental potential. (Site 13, Area 7, Weddell 1994)	Unknown	-

Table 4: Historic Buildings (Devonshire Inn to Marsh)

SITE NO	DSMR REF/ EHREF	NGR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF UPOTTERY</b>					
DB26	7/115	Centred on ST 2155 0786	Preston Farmhouse. Early or mid C16th with major C16th and C17th improvements, some late C19th alterations. Local stone and flint rubble, stone rubble stacks topped with C19th and C20th brick, thatch roof.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB27	7/116	Centred on ST 2155 0786	A barn, byre and cartshed adjoining north-west of Preston House. Range of farm buildings built in the late C18th - early C19th, probably earlier origins. Local stone and flint rubble; corrugated iron roof, corrugated asbestos roof over the byre, formerly thatch.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB28	ST20NW/164 ST20NW/64/ 7/95	ST 2245 0825	Cribhayes Farmhouse. Mid C17th or early C18th, refurbished in mid C19th, C20th extension. Two storey, plastered local stone rubble, maybe some oob. Stone rubble and brick stacks. Thatch roof.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB29	ST20NW/63 ST20NW/165	ST 2526 0920	Shutlands. Described as a 'Cottage and four acres' in the 1817 Yarcombe Enclosure Award. It was owned by Sarah Palmer and included another field (c7 acres). A single building was shown on the plot in 1890, but modern maps show two buildings. It lies adjacent to a short section of pre-tampike road, which is followed by the parish boundary.	Post Medieval/ Modern	-
<b>PARISH OF YARCOMBE</b>					
DB30	ST20NW/52 7/160	ST 2396 0886	Ermelets Cottage. Formerly two cottages. Probably C18th in date but modernised in late C19th/early C20th. Plastered local stone and flint rubble, thatch roof. Three room cross passage two storey gable ended house.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II
DB31	8/153	ST 2580 0988	Barn and front yard with walls approximately 200m west of Birch Oak Farm House. Field (threshing barn built c 1840. Local stone and flint rubble with Hamstone ashlar dressings corrugated asbestos roof, which was formerly slate roof. Built by Sir T F E Drake as part of his estate.	Modern	Grade II
DB32	8/176	ST 2502 0998	Springfield Cottage. House, which was formerly a small school and school masters house. Dated 1875 and built at the expense of Sir Francis Drake. Local stone and flint rubble laid to rough courses, stone stacks topped with C20th brick, slate roof.	Modern	Grade II
DB33	ST21SE/2 ST 21SE/17	ST 2522 1013	Birch Mill. C19th but on the site of an earlier mill. Milling machinery remains.	Modern	Grade II
DB34	ST21SE/8 4/172	ST 2525 1015	The Old Thatch House, which was formerly two cottages. Early C19th, renovated c1970. Two storey, plastered local stone rubble, stone rubble stack topped with C20th brick, thatch roof.	Modern	Grade II
DB35	ST21SE/9 4/185	ST 2555 1060	Woodmead. Two storey cottage built in 1840. Possibly earlier core, refurbished c1970. Local stone and flint rubble with some Hamstone detail. Stone rubble stacks topped with C19th brick. Thatch roof.	Modern	Grade II
DB36	ST21SW/78	ST 2490 1035	Three buildings associated with a trackway are shown at this location on the OS 6-inch map of 1891 and the OS 25-inch map of 1889.	Modern	-
DB37	ST21SE/10 4/156	ST 2505 1127	Cliffhayne Farmhouse. Mid C17th farmhouse, four room cross passage, refurbished in mid C19th. Rough cast local stone and flint rubble, stone rubble stacks topped with C19th and C20th brick. Thatch roof.	Post Medieval/ Modern	Grade II

Table 5: Archaeology (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF WHITESTAUNTON</b>						
SA1	53269 [1]	ST 260 110	Site of	Site of limekilns recorded in 1785, but which were destroyed during the A303 reconstruction in 1975	Post Medieval	-
SA2	55647	ST 261 111	Cartographic evidence	Site of a limekiln indicated by the field name 'Lime Kiln Breach' as recorded on the title map	Post Medieval	-
SA3	55644	ST 260 113	Cartographic evidence	Site of a limekiln to the north of Marsh indicated by the field name 'Lime Kiln Mead' as recorded on the title map	Post Medieval	-
SA4	55546	ST 266 125	Cartographic evidence	Site of a limekiln to east of Bishopswood, recorded on 1838 title map	Post Medieval	-
SA5	55550	ST 267 116	Cartographic evidence	Cinderhill, probable iron working area west of Beedham. A concentration of 'cinder' field names recorded on title map over a large area probably indication of iron working sites. 'Cinder Close' at ST 270 114, Cinder Hill ST 268 121, ST 269 120, ST 2665 1190, ST 2660 1185, ST 267 119, ST 2690 1165, ST 269 118, ST 266 116, ST 266 116, ST 2650 1155, ST 267 115, ST 268 114 and ST 269 115. See also SMR ref. 53260	Post Medieval	-
SA6	55565	ST 264 117	Structure	A small limekiln in dense woodland. The structure is complete apart from the front arch, which was formerly supported on a wooden beam, has since collapsed. The stoke hole in stone faced. Workings for limestone lie adjacent to the kiln and are thought to date to the C18th. Located c 30m west of Longlyve House	Post medieval	-
SA7	53195 [3]	ST 2633 1215	Cartographic evidence	Site of an old limekiln recorded on OS 25" map of 1903 south-west of Long Lye Farm	Post medieval	-
SA8	53201 / ST 21 SE 5	ST 264 123	Findspot	A palstave without loop was found during quarrying at 'Holmes' in Combe St Nicholas in 1863. Formerly in the Hall collection at Chard, now in Taunton Museum. Signs of quarrying on OS 6-inch south of Holmes's Farm	Bronze Age	-
SA9	55502	ST 2650 1240	Earthworks	Aerial photographs show rectilinear features, comprising a complex of earthworks in a discrete hollow on a south facing hill slope, to the east of Bishopswood. Steep wide banks of stone now covered by grass. Possible deserted medieval site or quarry associated with limekilns to the north. Aerial photographs RC8-KnDC 101, Blackdown Hills Survey 1993	Unknown	-
SA10	53203 [6]	ST 267 123	Findspot	A collection of prehistoric flint and chert implements, cores and flakes was given to Somerset County Museum by Mr Seaby FSA. They had been collected by him and his son over a wide area, and Buckland St Mary is mentioned as one of the sites and a chert scraper from Westhay.	Prehistoric	-
SA11	55505	ST 2707 1173	Cropmarks	Aerial photographs show a cropmark of a rectilinear feature. Probably agricultural and not visible on the ground. Aerial photographs RC8-KnDC 101, Blackdown Hills Survey	Unknown	-
SA12	ST 21 SE 19	ST 27 12	Site of	A thatched-roof house at Buckland St Mary, on the Hornton to Ilminster road	Unknown	-
SA13	55419	ST 274 121	Findspot	In 1995 the Blackdown Iron Working Project found slag near the western hedge of this field, adjacent to a circular infilled (?) Pordaf depression.	Unknown	-
SA83	-	Centred on ST 265 122	Aerial Photographic evidence	Three large areas of mining or quarrying disturbance identified from RAF/CPE/UK/2491, Frame 4181.	Unknown	-
SA84	-	Centred on ST 273 110	Aerial Photographic evidence	An area of mining or quarrying disturbance identified from RAF/CPE/UK/2491, Frame 4181	Unknown	-
SA85	-	Centred on ST 2594 1112	Field Survey	Marsh. Organic alluvial clays (Site 1, Weddell 1995)	Unknown	-
SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS

Table 5: Archaeology (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

PARISH OF BUCKLAND ST MARY					
SA14	551661	ST 270 125	Cartographic evidence	OS 1:10,000 maps record 'Giants Grave' and 'Giants Grave Road' which may refer to the discovery of burials or a barrow site.	Post Medieval
SA15	55579	ST 271 127	Cartographic evidence	Site of a quarry to the west of Newtown, suggested by the field name 'Pitclose' recorded on the tithe map. No longer visible (12/6/03).	Post Medieval
SA16	53136 [13]	ST 285 138	Cartographic evidence	Probable site of a lincolin, east of Buckland St Mary. Lincolin copse shown on OSAD 6" map, with a field to the south recorded as Lincolin copse on the tithe map. Located within an area of dense woodland. No sign of kiln structure, but disturbed ground and a small cutting into the hillside in the centre of the copse may indicate the site.	Post Medieval
PARISH OF COMBE ST NICHOLAS					
SA17	55567	ST 274 124	Cartographic evidence	Barrow close recorded on tithe map near Beetham	Post Medieval
SA18	55420	ST 274 123	Panorama & finds spot	In 1995 the Blackdown Iron Working Project noted pitched circles in this plot. Iron slag was also recovered from the northern field boundary ditch.	Unknown
SA19	55566	ST 280 122	Cartographic evidence	Castle field name 'Castle Moor' recorded on tithe map near Beetham.	Post Medieval
SA20	55521	ST 2826 1209	Earthworks	Aerial photographs show a north to south curvilinear bank on a steep west facing hill slope, north of Northay. Bank is up to 1.50m high with a pronounced trackway below it. Possibly riser of lynchet or old boundary.	Unknown
SA21	55523	ST 2837 1238	Earthworks	Aerial photographs HSL UK 71 144 Run 27: C402, Blackdown Hills Survey 1993.	Unknown
SA22	55543	ST 286 126	Cartographic evidence	Aerial photographs show cultivation terrace (or former boundary) to the north of Northay. Linear break of slope visible on AP but not in long grass on ground. Aerial photographs Cartographic Services No 969; 5900, Blackdown Hills Survey 1993.	Unknown
SA23	55568	ST 284 118	Cartographic evidence	Quarry field name south of Street Ash. Field recorded as 'Pylands' on 1838 tithe map	Post Medieval
SA24	55524	ST 2854 1280	Earthworks	Barrow field name 'Barrow close' recorded on tithe map near Beetham	Post Medieval
SA25	53194 [16]	ST 2932 1256 to ST 2876 1300	Earthwork	Aerial photographs show a cultivation terrace or recent field boundary, south of Street Ash. Linear north to south break of slope, probably marking edge of hilltop cultivation. Several other linear features noted on APs were not visible on the ground due to long grass. Aerial photographs Cartographic Services No 969; 5902, Blackdown Hills Survey 1993.	Unknown
SA26	53184 [14 & 15] ST 21 SE 14	ST 2948 1228	Earthwork	Linear earthwork bank running south-east from Street Ash Farm, Street Ash. Best preserved in north-west section, becoming difficult to see at south-east end probably due to plough damage. Agricultural buildings located on it at north-west end. Possible Roman road.	Unknown
SA27	ST 21 SE 27	ST 295 123	Finds spot	Combe Beacon Barrow. Bowl barrow c. 23m x 4m high. Surrounding quarry ditch is 0.30m-0.50m deep x 5m wide except on the north-west side where it has been destroyed. Excavated in 1925 revealing a central stone cairn under a core of turves, c. 1.5" in diameter x 14.5m deep. Absence of burnt bones suggests a Neolithic. Bronze Age date indicated by sherds of cinerary urn in mound make up. Also some Romano British pottery together with flint and chert flakes and implements. Formerly a berm 27ft wide between the mound and ditch showing that it was a bell barrow. Mound was enlarged in C18th by adding clay with flints. The presence of C16th-C18th pottery suggests this enlargement was connected with a landscape gardening project or for use as a beaeson.	Bronze Age
SA28	53198 [17] ST 21 SE 23	ST 2990 1215	Finds spot	Lower Palaeolithic flake found at Combe Beacon on Upper Greensand geology.	Palaeolithic
				Medieval pottery of a 13th-14th century date together with post-medieval Donyatt pottery was found in a ploughed field near Stentway. Almost exclusively fineware with gritted or green glazed exteriors	Medieval

Table 5: Archaeology (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
SA29	55708	ST 3029 1239	Cartographic evidence	Quarry field name: 'Pulstones' recorded on the tithe map to the south of Sticklepath	Unknown	-
SA30	53199 [19]	ST 3026 1271	Cartographic evidence	Site of an old limekiln recorded on OS 25" map of 1903 on Sticklepath Hill, Sticklepath. Kiln built into the hillside, with only the masonry visible in the large rubbish filled hollow. Another probable kiln sits lies c.66m to the west. Comprises a 3m deep hollow with limestone waste thrown out around the perimeter	Post Medieval	-
SA31	55710	ST 3015 1286	Cartographic evidence	Field named as 'Sand Pits' on the tithe map near Sticklepath	Post Medieval	-
SA32	55696	ST 2965 1260	Cartographic evidence	'Marlpit Close' recorded on the tithe map to the south of Ham	Post Medieval	-
SA33	55570	ST 2925 1290	Cartographic evidence	Burrow field name 'Burrow close' recorded on tithe map near Deetham	Post Medieval	-
SA34	55548	ST 292 131	Cartographic evidence	Quarry field name to the south of Ham. Field named as 'Hollow Close' on tithe map	Post Medieval	-
SA35	53192 [18]	ST 2933 1340	Cartographic evidence	Church which may be a C19th mission chapel as shown at this location on the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 6" map of 1969 but nothing on the OS 25" of 1903	Modern	-
SA36	55537	ST 290 136	Cartographic evidence	Quarry field names near Burnt House Farm, Ham. Fields named as 'Pit Orchard' at ST 291 137, and Pits at ST 2895 1350, ST 2900 1385, ST 2500 1365, ST 290 136 and ST 290 138 on 1838 tithe map	Post Medieval	-
SA37	56971	ST 2957 1345	Earthwork	Two visible sides of a rectangular embanked enclosure c. 40m x 20m with banks c. 0.50m high, on the southern side of the A303, and to the east of Kaiseys Lane. C11th sherds recovered from engineers test pit. Circular platform to the south-east	Medieval	-
SA38	55618	ST 294 138	Cartographic evidence	Coalfield name 'Coal Furze Common' recorded on tithe map, north of Ham.	Post Medieval	-
SA39	55709	ST 2966 1396	Cartographic evidence	Quarry field name: 'Quarry Close' recorded on the tithe map, north of Ham	Post Medieval	-
SA40	55699	ST 2960 1420	Cartographic evidence	Quarry field name, 'Pit Close' recorded on the tithe map, north of Ham	Post Medieval	-
SA41	55688	ST 3095 1370	Cartographic evidence	'Hollow Close' recorded on the tithe map to the north-east of Sticklepath	Post Medieval	-
SA42	55751	ST 3107 1386	Cartographic evidence	Gutter field name 'Gutter Close' recorded on the tithe map to the north-east of Sticklepath	Post Medieval	-
SA43	55691	ST 3075 1415	Cartographic evidence	'Gravel Pits' recorded on the tithe map to the north of Sticklepath	Post Medieval	-
SA86	-	Centred on ST 2895 1343	Field Survey	Hamley Lane. Earthwork banks and hollows of an uncertain date and function. (Site 5, Area 3, Weddell 1995)	Unknown	-
SA87	-	Centred on ST 2937 1345	Field Survey	Ham Hill. Three possible buried features of a rectangular or square shape. (Site 7, Area 5, Weddell 1995)	Unknown	-
SA88	-	Centred on ST 3000 1355	Field Survey	Ham Hill. Scatter of lithic finds which range in date from the Neolithic period to the Bronze Age. Single shard of Romano British pottery was also recovered. (Site 8, Area 5, Weddell 1995)	Prehistoric & Romano British	-
SA89	-	Centred on ST 3030 1360	Field Survey	Ham Hill. Tracks, pits and possible platforms of uncertain date and function. (Site 9, Area 5, Weddell 1995)	Unknown	-
<b>PARISH OF BROADWAY</b>						
SA44	55725	ST 309 148	Cartographic evidence	Mill field names to the south of Broadway. Fields named as 'Millmoor' at ST 3109 1468 & ST 3082 1478 and 'Mill Moor Plot' at ST 3059 1493 on the tithe map. Presumably belonged to Forest Mill (SMR Ref 53172)	Post Medieval	-
SA45	ST 31 NW 3	ST 31 15	Pinpoint	Two Palaeolithic scrapers were found on the bank of a stream at Broadway	Palaeolithic	-

Table 5: Archaeology (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF HORTON</b>						
SA46	35993	ST 3204 1432	Evaluation results	A magnetic anomaly was identified in 1995 during a geophysical survey (PRN 90139) of land adjacent to Brooms Lane and the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton. Auguring failed to locate any features and it may therefore be a buried metal object.	Unknown	-
SA47	53338 [28] / ST 31 SW 26	ST 322 145	Excavated evidence	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 6, located in an orchard in Horton. The site was first documented in 1838, when it comprised a building with a round kiln at the northern end. It is thought that this may have been the site of Martins Pottery. Excavations in 1972 revealed deposits of burnt clay, pottery and building material.	Modern	-
SA48	35991 & 35992	ST 3228 1429	Evaluation results	A rectangular feature (c. 5m x 1.5m) was identified during a geophysical survey (PRN 90139) of land currently comprising the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton. On auguring it appeared to be a shallow pit containing burnt soil and charcoal. Probably associated with the nearby pottery kiln (35991).	Unknown	-
SA49	35999	ST 3226 1434	Evaluation results	Scanning during a geophysical survey (PRN 90139) of land adjacent to the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton identified three magnetic anomalies. Auguring produced burnt soil and pottery. Probable Donyatt Pottery kiln site.	Unknown	-
SA50	90139	ST 323 143	Evaluation results	A large area scanning by geophysical survey as undertaken in 1983 prior to the construction of the Ilminster by-pass. Several magnetic anomalies were industrial in origin, possibly associated with the Donyatt Pottery industry (see SMR Refs 35991, 35992, 35993, 35994, 35995, 35996, 35997, 35998 and 35999).	Unknown	-
SA51	53337 [31] / ST 31 SW 5	ST 325 145	Evaluation results	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 5, located on the south side of Shave Lane at Pottery Garages. Site was owned by Edward Dinham in 1838, one of the last traditional Donyatt potters. In 1838 the site comprised a house, garden, orchard, pottery and kiln. By 1890 it was owned by the Artidges, potters from Staffordshire, and known as Donyatt pottery. The Artidges used improved glazes and larger, efficient and reliable kiln designs than those used locally. The kiln was at full capacity in 1912 when there were three kilns in production. Kiln 1 was an updraught kiln with 4 flues; Kiln 2 was an updraught bottle kiln constructed in 1900, and comprised brick bounded with iron. Kiln 3 was a large down draught kiln, built in 1925 also of brick bound with iron. It was 10ft in diameter with a 60ft chimney. The kiln was demolished in 1940. It mainly produces flower pots, seed pans and saliers/ Production had ceased by the end of WWII. Part of the site was excavated in 1972. The only feature noted comprised a drainage ditch containing pottery wasters dated to 188-50, the remains of Dinham's industry. A series of later waster heaps, ash and kiln debris dating to 1900-39 represented the later phases of the pottery.	Modern	-
SA52	35996	ST 3260 1443	Evaluation results	A magnetic anomaly identified during a geophysical survey (PRN 90139) of land <sup>7</sup> adjacent to the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton. Auguring produced burnt soil and pottery. Probable Donyatt Pottery kiln site.	Unknown	-
SA53	35997	ST 3266 1444	Evaluation results	A geophysical survey of a c.10m diameter area on land adjacent to the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton showed mixed magnetic signals. Auguring produced ash and cinders, suggesting a Donyatt Pottery kiln site.	Unknown	-
SA54	53327 [37]	ST 3274 1450	Earthworks	Well defined earthworks of a building c.5m x 3m attached to the southern side of a former field boundary are located to the north of Forest Gate Farm, Shave Lane, Horton. May be associated with the Donyatt Pottery Industry.	Unknown	-
SA55	53356 [38]	ST 33050 14790	Earthworks	Two enclosures alongside a field boundary to the north of Shave Farm, Horton. May be associated with the Donyatt Pottery Industry.	Unknown	-

Table 5: Archaeology (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
SA56	53351 [43]	ST 335 150	Earthworks	Deserted village to the south of Horton Cross. Survives as earthworks on the western side of Cheshams Hill, which comprise a well-defined north-south, ditch c. 5m wide x 0.75m deep, forming the back lane of two crofts divided by an east to west ditch. Northern area comprises more complex earthworks including a levelled area adjacent to the road, which was occupied by a building in 1838. Similar earthworks survive in the western area, some comprising field boundaries, others platforms and closes. Additional buildings are shown on the map ST 3339 1515, where earthworks are still visible. Some earthworks disturbed during the construction of the Ilminster by-pass. Examination of area only produced a small number of post medieval pottery shreds	Medieval/ Post Medieval	-
SA57	44745	ST 3364 1515	Porchmark	Aerial photographs show a dark annular mark in a paddock to the rear of the Lamb Inn. It fits into the plot but does not have the appearance of an archaeological feature. Aerial photographs CPE/UK/2491 3085 (11/3/1948). See Fig. 11	Unknown	-
SA58	53355 [47]	ST 33800 15180	Site of	A medieval chapel was located at Horton Cross	Medieval	-
<b>PARISH OF DONYATT</b>						
SA59	11058	ST 3182 1367	Earthwork	Aerial photographs show an infilled quarry or clay pit to the north-west of Pottery Farm, Donyatt Aerial photographs RAF CPE/UK/2491 3085 (11/3/1948)	Post Medieval	-
SA60	53336 [21] ST 31 SW 24	ST 32200 13450	Excavated evidence	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 4, Pottery Farm, Donyatt. Crook Street pottery is marked on the OSAD 6" map. Manorial map of 1760-80 shows the field enclosing the site to be smaller with three buildings on its eastern edge. Position of these buildings did not equate with the excavated structure. Kiln probably lies under the cattle shed Doer. Summary of evidence (a) c1700-1750 excavation of a cob walled building, which was probably a drying house; (b) c1830-1900 upper levels containing wasters from Rogers Pottery industry, which had stopped production by 1909 despite being marked on the OS 1909 map as Crook Street Pottery.	Post Medieval	-
SA61	53333 [22]	ST 32150 13250	Excavated evidence	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 1 located to the north of Crook Street, to the west of the cross roads. The field boundary is irregular and would appear to form a composite unit, predating the surrounding network. Two buildings are shown on the c1760-80 manorial maps but not on the title map. Site was located in 1975 by fieldwalking, which produced pottery wasters. Excavated in 1972, revealing (a) Prehistoric finds (Acheulean handaxe, several cores and flint/obert flakes) possibly associated with the north-south bank; (b) A C13th base of a clamp kiln with associated ditch and a son of Henry III and pottery wasters; (c) C16th domestic rubbish and occupation levels up to the late C18th when the site was abandoned. C17th pottery used as hard core. Kiln was 1.5m x 1.35 m with burnt clay wall c 3-4cm thick. Internal surface was heavily fractured indicating long term exposure to the elements.	Prehistoric - Post Medieval	-
SA62	ST 31 SW 21	ST 321 132	Findspot	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 12, which was not documented on either the title map of 1838 or a sketch map of 1909 showing the location of the potteries in the area. Pottery wasters dating the first half of the C17th were found during fieldwalking in 1973.	Post medieval	-
SA63	55733	ST 3216 1327	Cartographic evidence	Cloth drying site at Crook street. Field recorded as 'Raek Close' on the title map	Post Medieval	-
SA64	ST 31 SW 33	ST 3220 1325	Excavated evidence	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 13. An estate map of 1760-80 shows buildings occupying the site but these have been demolished by 1838. Identified by fieldwalking in 1950 when a scatter of C17th-C18th pottery was noted. The site was occupied by search light battery in 1940. Excavations in 1992 located two kilns and a potters workshop which dated to the last decade of the C17th and the first half of the C18th. The kilns may have been operated by John Jewell, a potter from Bideford, who moved to Donyatt in 1691.	Post Medieval	-
SA65	53346 [30]	ST 32300 13500	Findspot	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 18, east of Crook Street pottery, Donyatt. C15th-C18th sherds found during fieldwalking in 1970. Kiln may be C15th. Buildings are shown on the estate map of 1760-80 and the title map of 1838.	Medieval/ Post Medieval	-



Table 5: Archaeology (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
SA66	ST31 SW 41	ST 3249 1355	Findsport	Possible Donyatt Pottery kiln site identified from a pottery scatter which was recorded following ploughing of the field some time after 1945. The pottery is C17th - C18th in date. Field investigations in 1960 failed to locate any find or traces of a kiln site	Post Medieval	-
SA67	ST 31 SW 40	ST 3247 1362	Findsport	Possible Donyatt Pottery kiln site identified from a pottery scatter which was recorded following ploughing of the field some time after 1945. The pottery is C17th - C18th in date. Field investigations in 1960 failed to locate any find or traces of a kiln site	Post Medieval	-
SA68	11081	ST 3275 1381	Evaluation results	A geophysical survey undertaken during 1992 on land the east of the farm buildings at Whitney Farm identified areas of archaeological activity, although these results were confused by ferrous debris. No kiln structures were identified	Unknown	-
SA69	53334 [33] ST 31 SW 22	ST 32350 13700	Excavated evidence	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 2, south of Whitney Bottom, Donyatt. Located along a small stream. The manorial map of C1760-80 shows a building in the western end. By 1838 the site was situated in a smaller field. Some ridge and furrow. Shown as an orchard on OS 2nd edition of 1903. Excavations in 1972 revealed (a) a large group of C14th pottery wasters in a gully adjacent to the building. (b) more residual C16th pottery ad a coin of 1593 (c) c1600-50 kiln with two firemouths orientated east to west with waste deposits containing kiln furniture. Kiln had a central oven, with a max. depth of 35-40cm and contained several in-situ pots. Waste pottery was in dumps which were levelled following the abandonment of the site; (d) c1650-1780 previous kiln situated beneath late kiln, which was more substantial of a different design with firemouth orientated north to south. South facing firemouth was more complete leading to a large smoke pit. North facing firemouth indicated by a line of stones forming a drain. Archaeomagnetic dates for last firing c 1750. Wasters from this period were levelled following abandonment.	Medieval - Post Medieval	SM 500
SA70	53339 [32] ST 31 SW 27	ST 324 138	Cartographic evidence	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 7, Whitney Farm, Donyatt. Dense pottery scatter and building platforms. Site is shown on c1760-80 map with buildings, on the tithe map and OS 1909 map as a pottery site. Possibly associated with the Dinham family - inscribed stone J Dinham, found, used as hard core. See SMR No 11081 for geophysical survey results to the east of the far, and 10080 for negative evaluation results.	Post Medieval	-
SA71	11080	ST 3231 1379	Evaluation results	Small quantities of wasters and kiln furniture were recovered from the topsoil during an evaluation at Whitney Farm Donyatt in 1993. No structures were recorded	Post Medieval	-
SA72	53342 [24]	ST 322 138	Cartographic evidence	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Sites 10 and 11, north of Whitney Farm. Stone inscribed with LII 1741 found. Whilst the site is unenclosed on the 1760-80 manorial map, several buildings are shown on the 1838 tithe map as belonging to Sarah Potter, with nothing shown on the 1909 map.	Post Medieval	-
SA73	35994	ST 3203 1417	Evaluation results	A magnetic anomaly was identified during a geophysical survey (PRN 90139) of land adjacent to the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton. It was 1.5m in diameter and probably a Donyatt Pottery kiln site.	Unknown	-
SA74	53341 [29]	ST 324 141	Findsport	Donyatt Pottery Kiln Site 9, north-east of Whitney Farm. Site is shown on manorial map of c1760-80 with buildings and on the 1838 tithe map as lying on land belonging to George Dinham. By 1909 it is unoccupied. Many sherds found.	Post Medieval/modern	-
SA75	35995	ST 3236 1417	Evaluation results	A magnetic anomaly identified during a geophysical survey (PRN 90139) of land adjacent to the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton. Auguring produced burnt soil, pottery. Probable Donyatt Pottery kiln site	Unknown	-
SA76	35998	ST 3264 1426	Evaluation results	A magnetic anomaly identified during a geophysical survey (PRN 90139) of land adjacent to the A303 Ilminster by-pass, to the south of Horton. Auguring produced burnt soil and pottery. Probable Donyatt Pottery kiln site	Unknown	-
SA77	-	ST 328 144	Findsport	Several sherds of Romano-British pottery and a linear cropmark were noted in this area during the site walkover. NB see also Donyatt Pottery book which contains an extract of the tithe map which shows a building in this area (Coleman-Scrath & Pearson 1988)	Romano-British/Unknown	-

Table 5: Archaeology (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

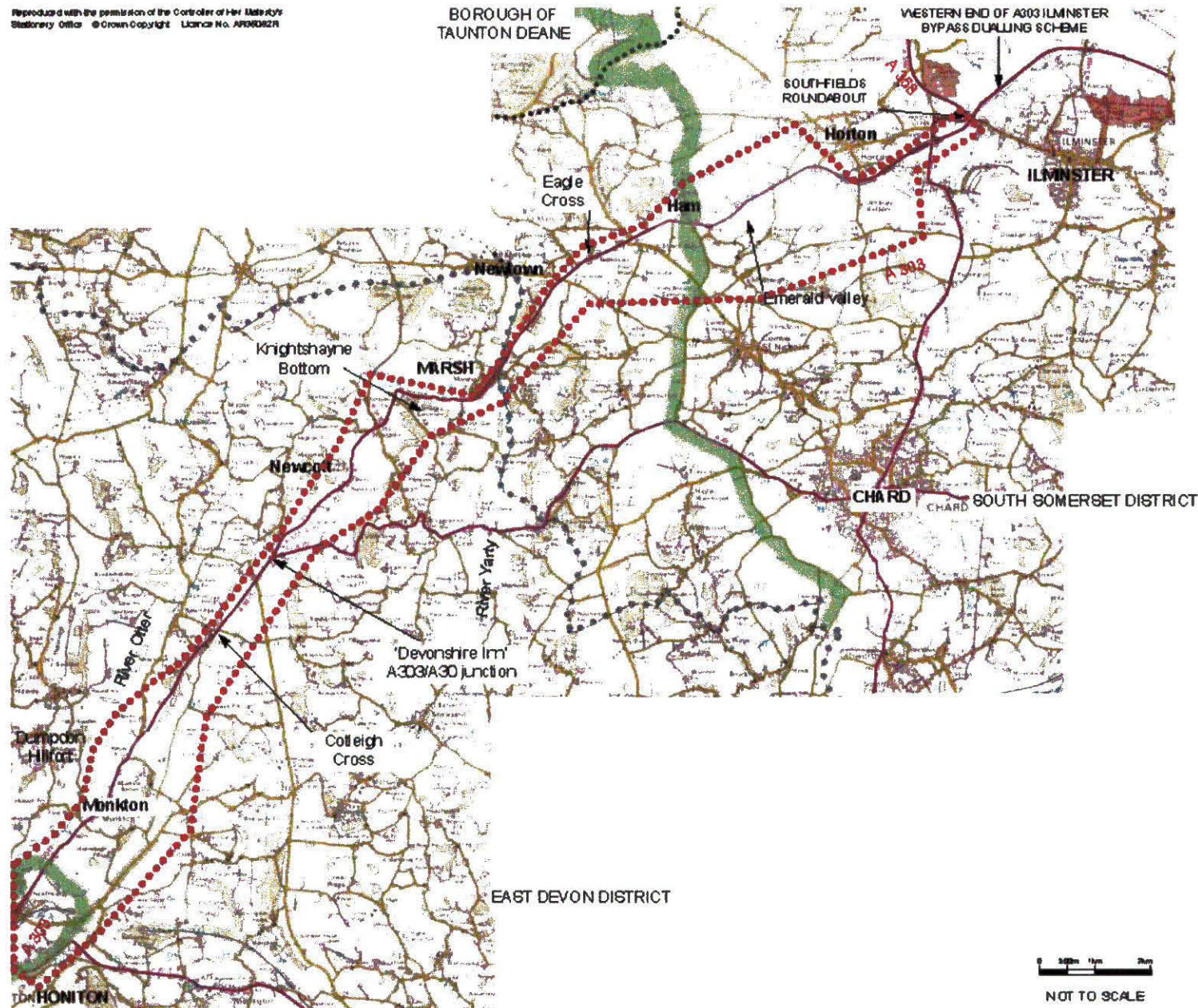
SITE NO	SMR / NMR REF NO	NGR	FORM	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
SA78	11059	ST 3302 1415	Earthwork	Aerial photographs show an infilled quarry or clay pit to the south of Shave Farm, Donyatt Aerial photographs RAF CPE(UK2491 3082 (1/3/1948))	Post Medieval	-
SA79	11060	ST 3303 1429	Earthwork	Aerial photographs show an infilled quarry or clay pit to the south of Shave Farm, Donyatt Aerial photographs RAF CPE(UK2491 3082 (1/3/1948)) Shown as a pond on OS 1:2500 maps c1999. See Fig. 11	Post Medieval	-
SA80	ST 31 SW 39	ST 334 147	Findspot	Clay Pits, Site 19 of the Donyatt potteries identified near Shave Lane. The pits were opened during the late C19th and exploited by the Aridge family who operated Kilm Site 5. Fieldwalking in 1970 located pottery dating from the C15th-C18th century, which is thought to have been dumped following the reuse of the site as a rubbish pit.	Modern	-
SA81	11061	ST 3370 1474	Cropmark	Aerial photographs show a rectangular enclosure to the south of Horton cross. Looks very similar to the cricket pitch to the south of the village	Unknown	-
SA90	-	Centred on ST 3177 1417	Field Survey	Brooms Lane, Horton. Scatter of Donyatt pottery and tile, kiln waste. This material may be associated with a former pottery production site, which is further west than any previously recorded sites. (Site 10, Area 6, Weddell 1995)	Post Medieval	-
SA91	-	Centred on ST 3238 1420	Field Survey	Whitney Hill. Organic sands and clays infilling a silted river channel. (Site 12, Weddell 1995)	Unknown	-
SA92	-	Centred on ST 3280 1440	Field Survey	Forest Gate, Horton. Earthworks relating to clay pits probably associated with the Donyatt pottery industry. (Site 13, Area 8, Weddell 1995)	Unknown	-
SA93	-	Centred on ST 3425 1523	Field Survey	Southfields. Organic sands and clays infilling a silted river channel. (Site 14, Weddell 1995)	Unknown	-
<b>PARISH OF ILMINSTER</b>						
SA82	ST 31 NW 13	ST 3438 1529	Site of	A chalybeate well. Hazel well was a powerful chalybeate spring supposed to have been an ancient well. The water is supposed to have been beneficial on weak eyes. Position shown on OS 6-inch of 1962. Currently comprises an 18-inch square concrete shaft and an iron lid flush with the ground. Well was removed during the 1987 A303 improvements and is covered by the roundabout.	Unknown	-

Table 6: Historic Buildings (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)

LISTED BUILDING NO	REF NO	NGR	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF BUCKLAND ST MARY</b>					
SB1	5/30 [H]	ST 2714 1293	Combesbury Farmhouse. C17th. Constructed from local stone random rubble with ham stone dressings, thatched roof, coped verges, brick stack right gable end, stone left and to right of entrance, also gable end of rear wing. 'L' shaped in plan three cell cross passage, with two storeys. A good example of a Somerset farmhouse.	Post Medieval	Grade II
SB2	5/44 [J]	ST 2741 1280	Remains of a milestone near Newton. Resited at the angle of the wall. Early C19th, resited late C20th. Unidentified stone. Exterior face of stone set against wall and inscribed 'Honorius 6, reverse facing interior with cast iron 'T' shaped plaque inscribed with raised lettering Honorius 10 1/2. The Honorius to Honorius road was constructed by the Honorius to Ullminster Trust in 1807.	Modern	Grade II
SB3	55485/ ST 21 SE 1	ST 2851 1354	The Old Manor House (formerly Grange Farm). Building is in good condition. A two storeyed rough cast thatched building with a cross wing at the east end. All windows and doors are modern. Inscription over the door dates to 1665, which is in keeping with some of the interior beams. The south wing was rebuilt in the C20th.	Post Medieval	AONB & ESA
<b>PARISH OF BROADWAY</b>					
SB4 (SB4) [584]	ST 31 NW 40	ST 313 152	Early C18th house with mid-late C18th additions. Alterations were also carried out c. 1800	Post Medieval	ESA
SB5	53372	ST 3122 1480	Forest Mill, Forest Mill Lane, Broadway. 'Mill pond' and Forest Mill Lane shown on OSAD 6" map. 'Flour mill' printed on OS 6" map. At ST 3045 1495, there is a leat. Water was diverted from Two Waters farm to supplement the water for the mill, which is now a dwelling. Five grit stones 4ft in diameter and the iron trough are extant. Formerly had an overshot wheel c. 3ft wide. Head pond and leat now levelled. Field named as 'The Mill Ham' on the title map. Some of the leat have been infilled.	Post Medieval	ESA
<b>PARISH OF DONVATT</b>					
SB6	4/50	ST 3232 1382	Whitney Hill. Clay building house for former pottery. Probably C18th. Constructed from local stone rubble, conical thatched roof. Circular plan about 2.5m radius, with straight north side with hips to angles. Small slit windows, plain doorway in south side. Roof has plain purlins and top, with head-height crossbeam supported by C20th prop. The pottery no longer exists and the building is now part of a farmyard.	Post Medieval	Grade II
<b>PARISH OF HORTON</b>					
SB7	2/61	ST 3391 1529	Ilidene Cottage. Possible former toll house. Early C19th. Constructed from local rendered stone and colour-washed. Hipped plain clay tiled roof, brick chimney stacks, two storeys. C20th windows and extension to the rear.	Modern	Grade II
SB8	ST 31 NW 28	ST 340 154	Building at Horton Farm constructed c 1600. It was used as a storehouse during the C20th	Post Medieval	
SB9	2/58	ST 3399 1532	Garbo c1800 located 30m west of Southfields. Constructed from red brick in Flemish bond with pyramidal stave roof with finial. Two storeys, single bay each face. C20th windows and lean-to extension on north side	Modern	Grade II
SB10	2/57	ST 3403 1528	Southfields. Detached C18th house with C19th remodeling. Local stone rendered painted ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof between stepped coped gables, rendered chimney stacks. 'T' shaped in plan, two storeys and five bays. Interior not seen	Post Medieval	Grade II

Table 6: Historic Buildings (Marsh to Southfields Roundabout)


LISTED BUILDING NO	REF NO	NGR	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	STATUS
<b>PARISH OF ILMINSTER</b>					
SBI1 [S74]	S3347 [50]	ST 344 150	<p>Rose Mills - a large complex of textile mill buildings, mostly of a late mid C19th date. The variety of building types suggests an integrated textile mill. Buildings are of rubble stone with quoins and brick details, the roofs are tiled. At the centre of the site is a 3-storey mill of 6 bays, with segmental-headed windows, probably built in the mid C19th. This building has a late C19th end extension of about 8 bays. The 3-storey mill may have been steam powered, an attached 2-storey gabled building has been removed from the end and side walls, this was possibly an external engine and boiler house. There is no evidence of a chimney. Attached to the rear are several ranges of late C19th single-storey sheds, with broad-gabled roofs, these are generally well-preserved. There is also a distinctive late C19th or possibly C20th building near the site entrance. It has a triangular plan, with 6 bays to the longest elevation and steeply pitched roofs with prominent gables to the corners. Building was possibly used for offices or warehousing.</p>	Modern	Grade II



**KEY**

- County boundary
- District boundary
- Boundary of Blackdown Hills AONB
- Boundary of proposed Stage 1 study area for A303/A30 Ilminster - Honiton improvement

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**enviroms**  
CONSULTANTS

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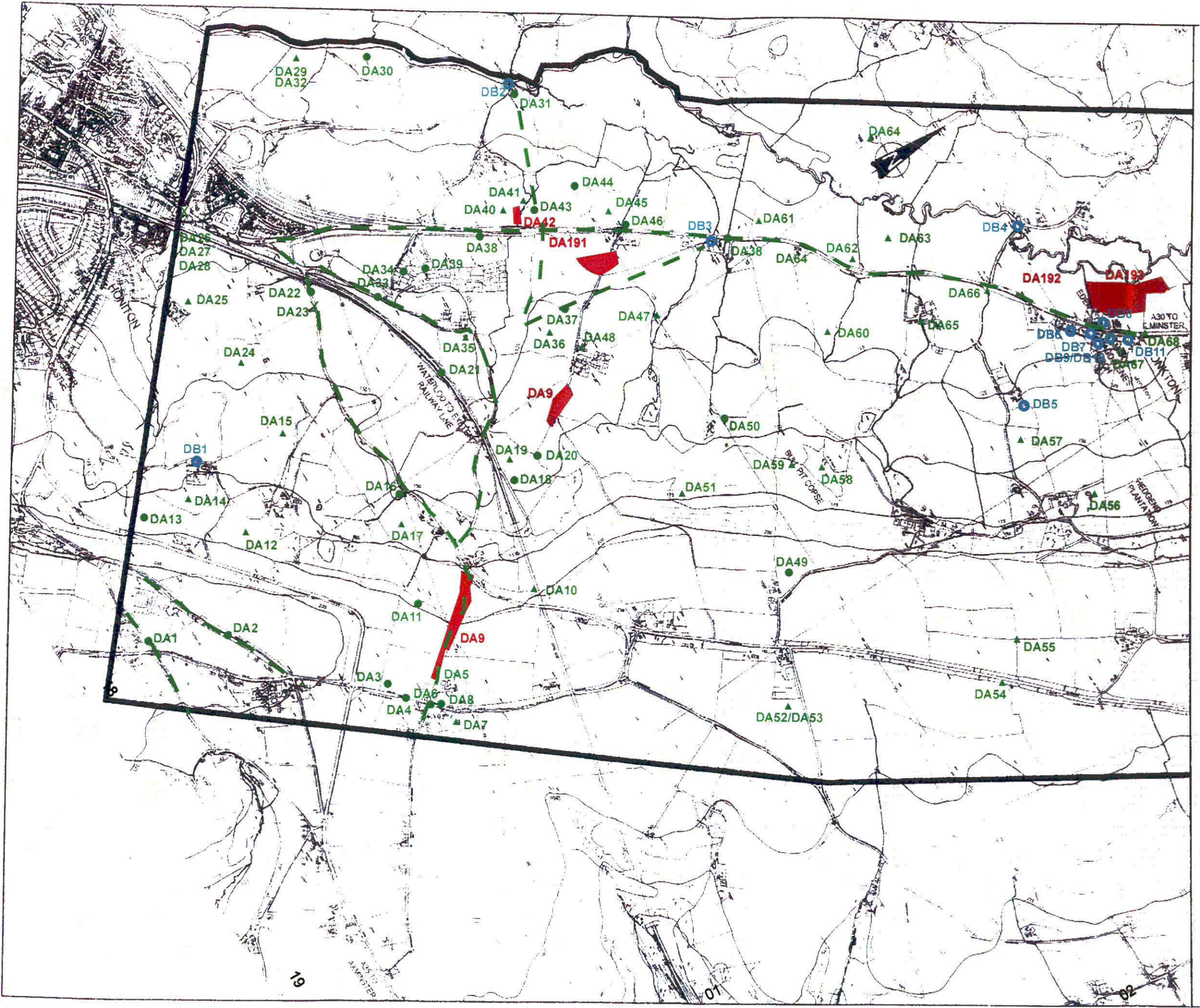
  
**A303/A30  
ILMINSTER-HONITON  
STUDY AREA**

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



**Key**

- Archaeological Sites ●
- Findspot X
- Cartographic Evidence ▲
- Listed/Historic Structure ○
- Zones of high archaeological potential identified from Stage 3 surveys during previous A30/ A303 assessment [Red shaded area]

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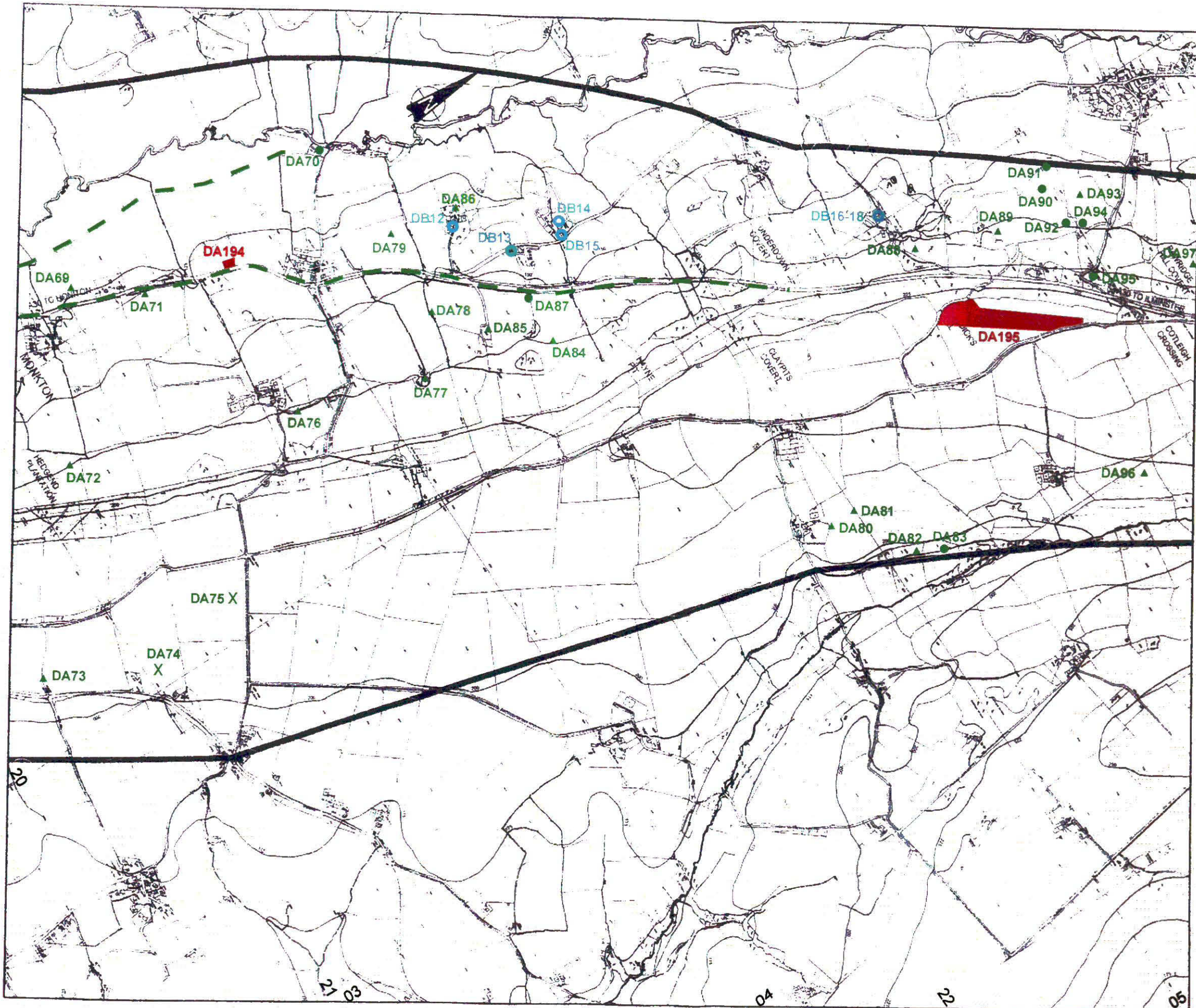


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Fig. 3



- Key**
- Archaeological Sites ●
  - Findspot X
  - Cartographic Evidence ▲
  - Listed/Historic Structure ○
  - Zones of high potential archaeological potential identified from Stage 3 surveys during previous A30/A303 assessment ■

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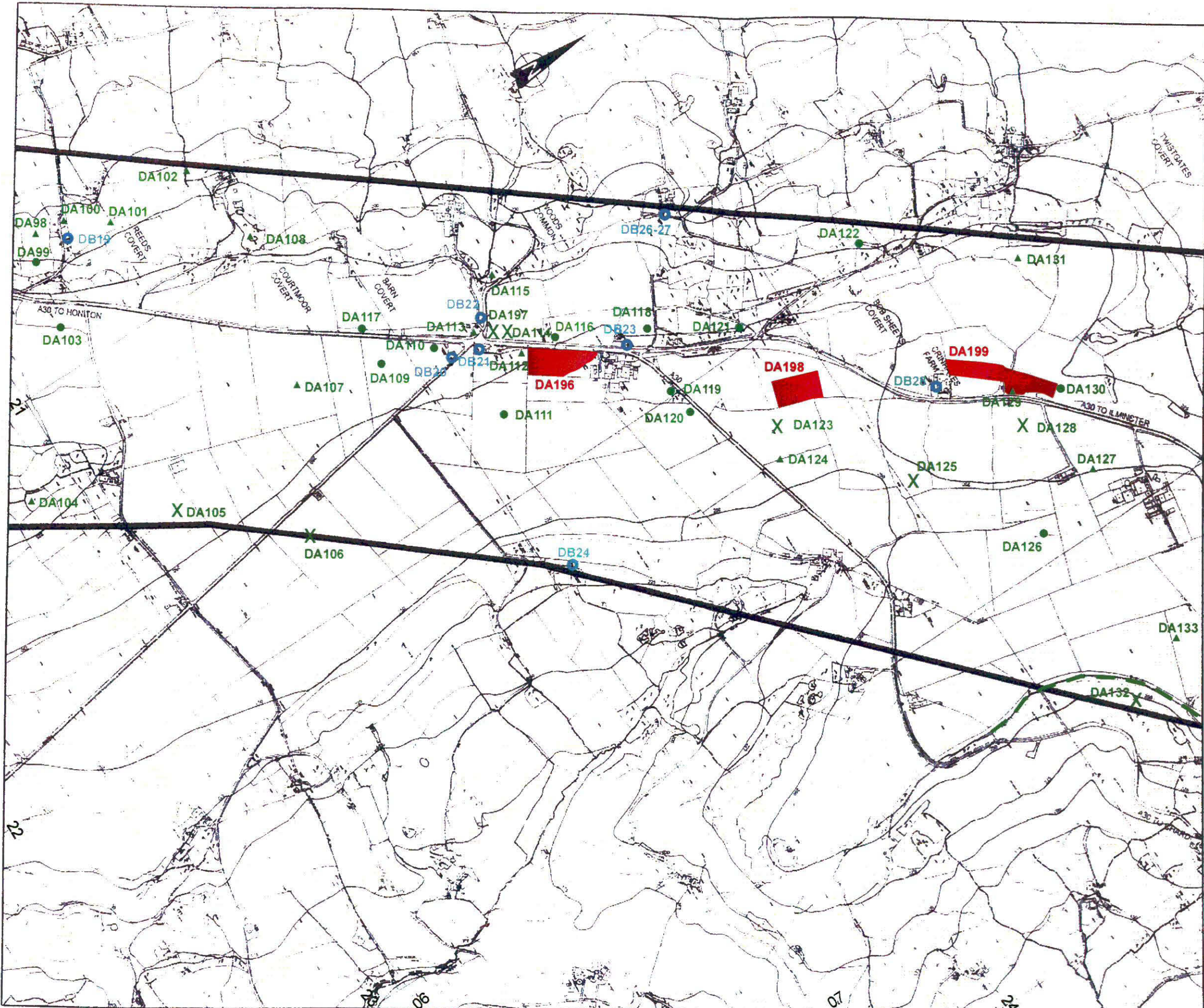
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Fig.4



- Key**
- Archaeological Sites ●
  - Findspot X
  - Cartographic Evidence ▲
  - Listed/Historic Structure ○
  - Zones of high archaeological potential identified from Stage 3 surveys during previous A30/ A303 assessment [Red shaded area]

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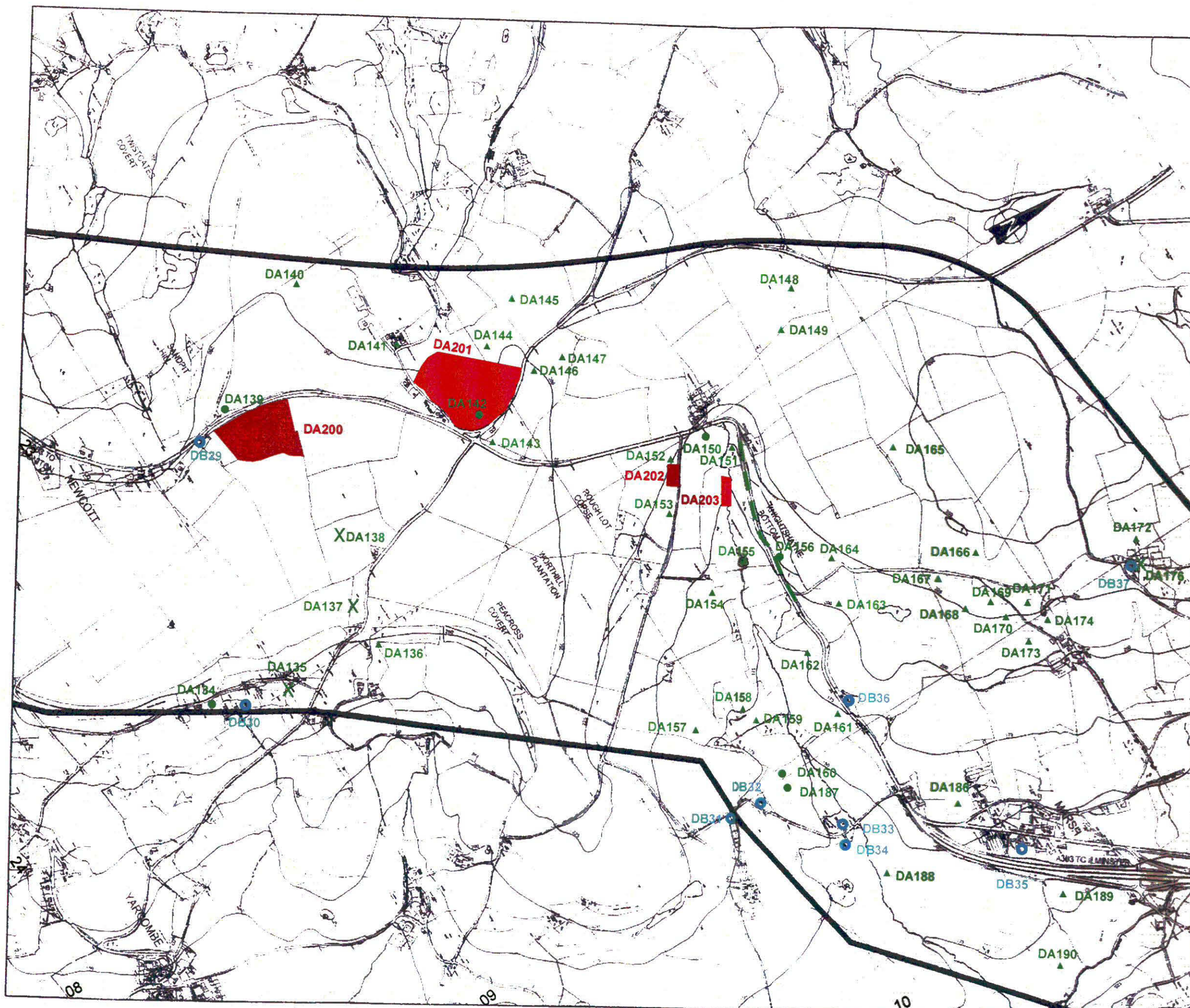


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Fig. 5



- Key**
- Archaeological Sites ●
  - Findspot X
  - Cartographic Evidence ▲
  - Listed/Historic Structure ○
  - Zones of high archaeological potential identified from Stage 3 surveys during previous A30/A303 assessment ■

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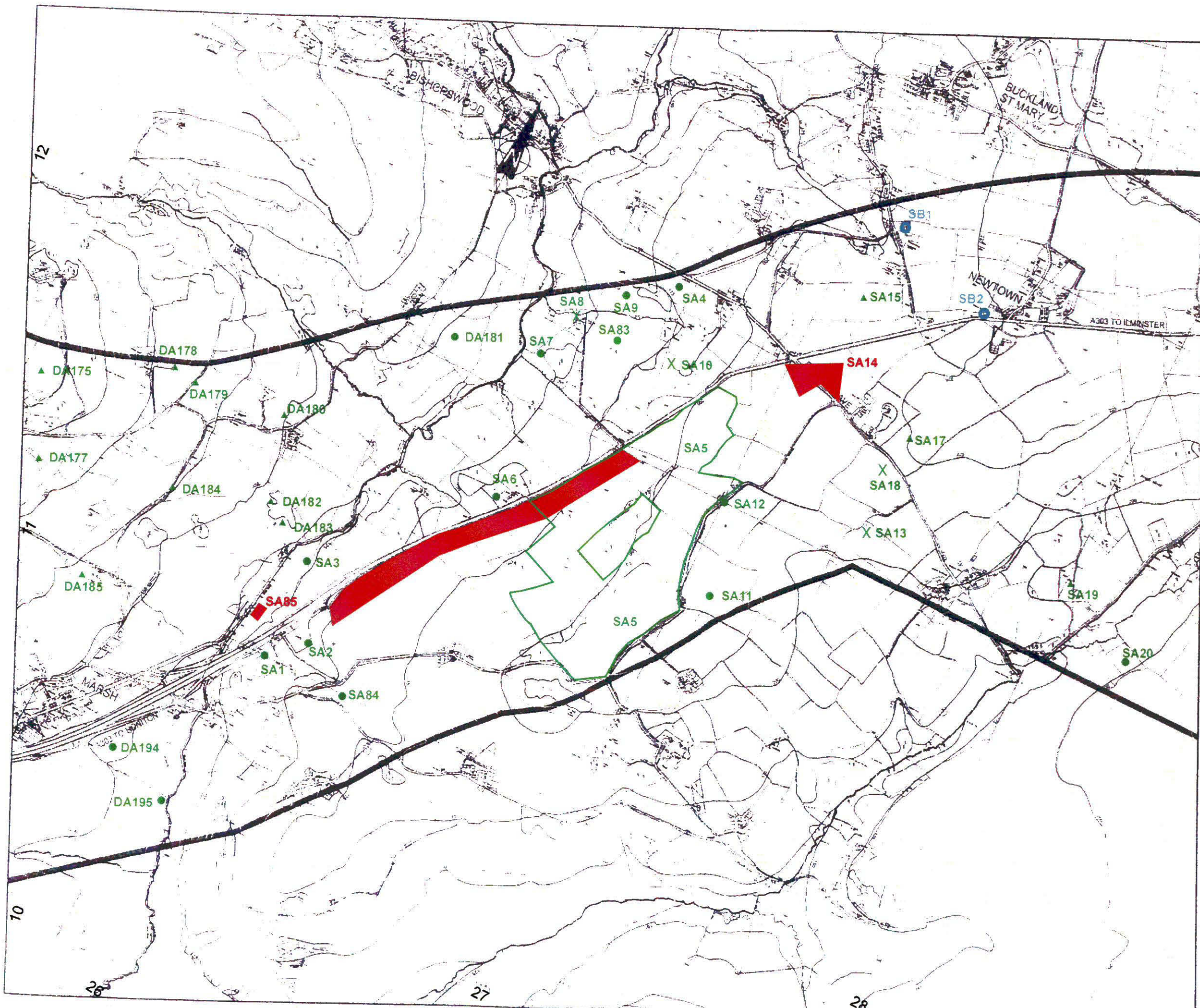


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Fig. 6



- Key**
- Archaeological Sites ●
  - Findspot X
  - Cartographic Evidence ▲
  - Listed/Historic Structure ○
  - Zones of high archaeological potential identified from Stage 3 surveys during previous A30/A303 assessment [Red Arrow]

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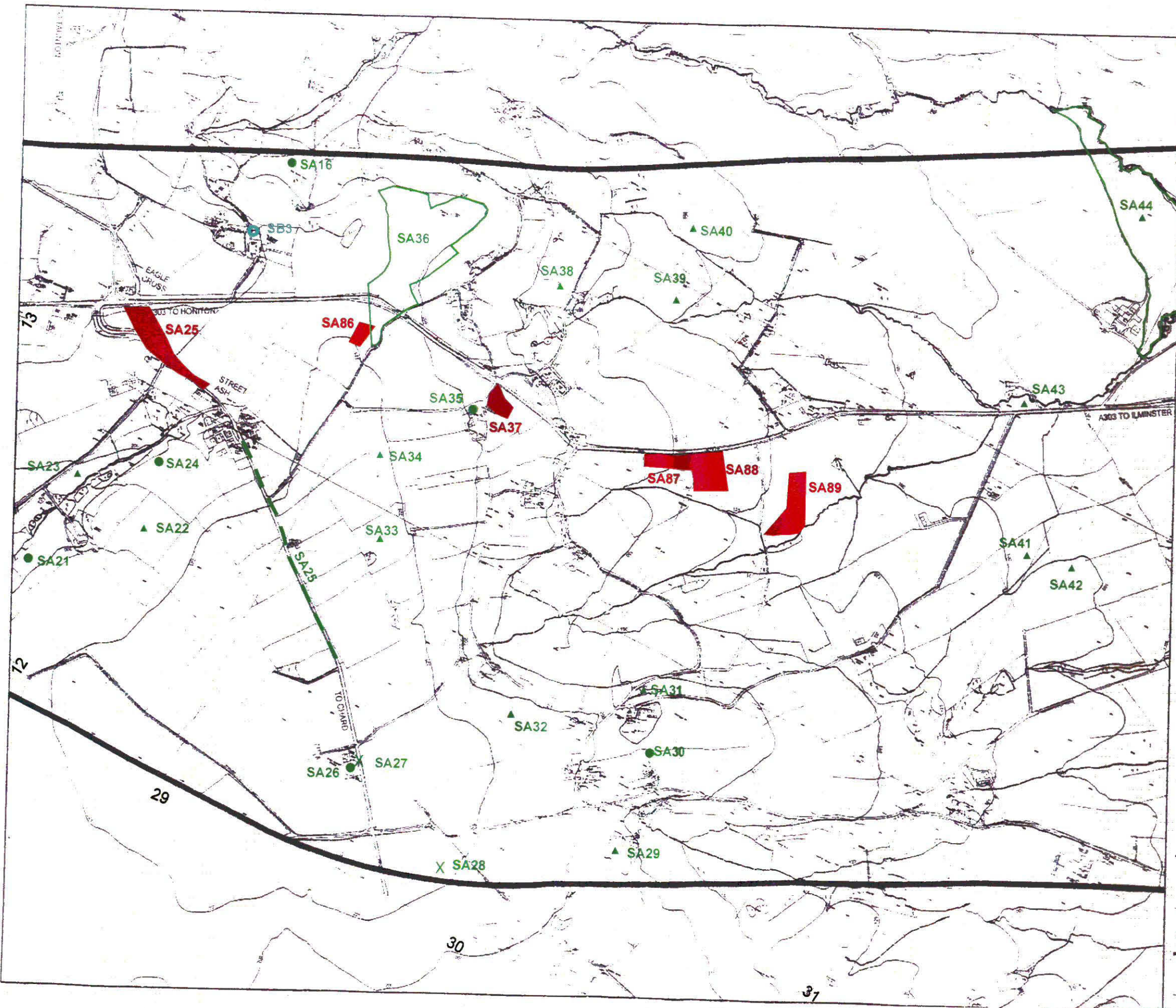


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Fig. 7



**Key**

- Archaeological Sites ●
- Findspot X
- Cartographic Evidence ▲
- Listed/Historic Structure ○
- Zones of high archaeological potential identified from Stage 3 surveys during previous A30/A303 assessment [Red Arrow]

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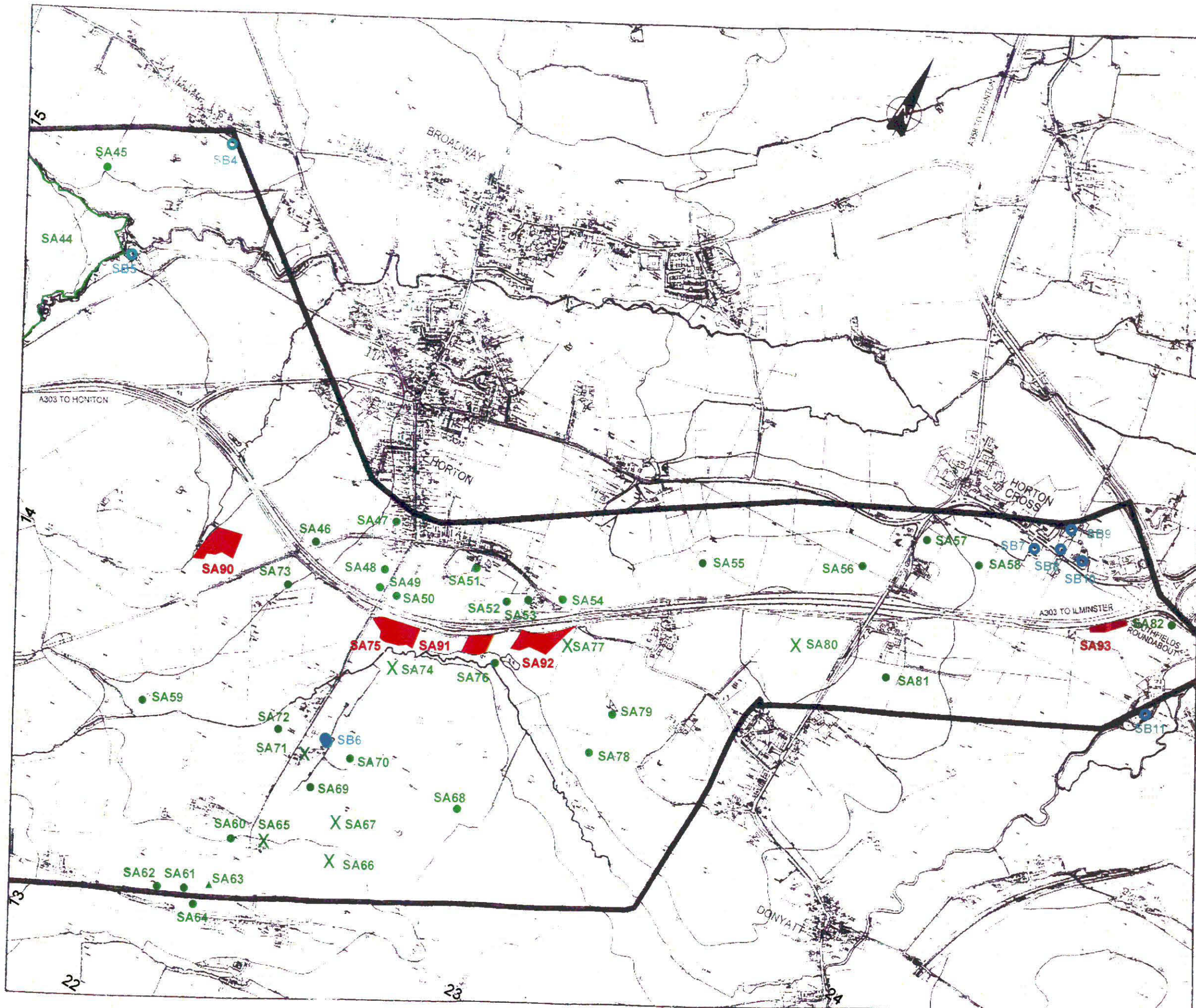


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Fig. 8



- Key**
- Archaeological Sites ●
  - Findspot X
  - Cartographic Evidence ▲
  - Listed/Historic Structure ●
  - Zones of high archaeological potential identified from Stage 3 surveys during previous A30/A303 assessment [Red hatched symbol]

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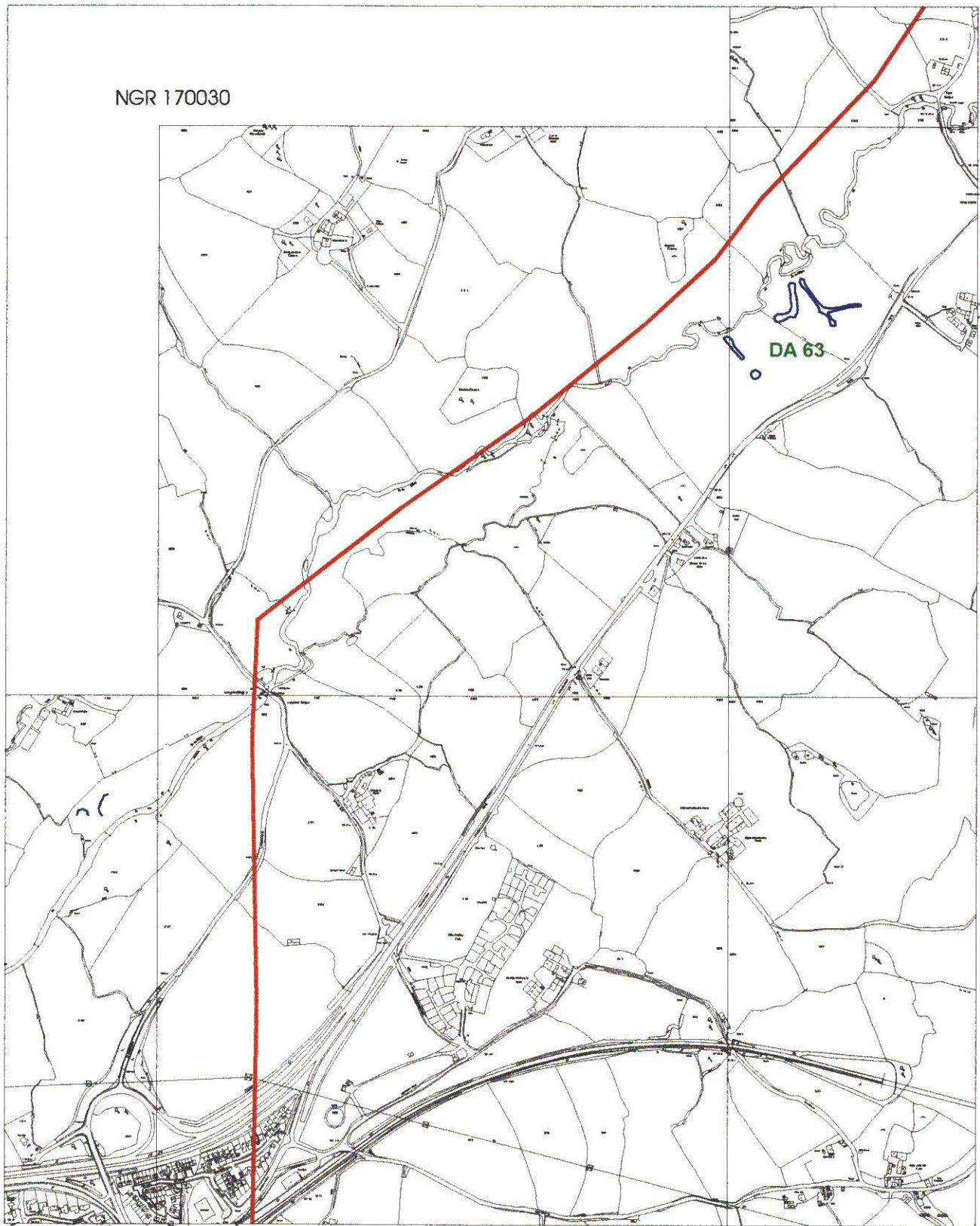
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NGR 170030



0m

500m

Honiton to Ilminster A303




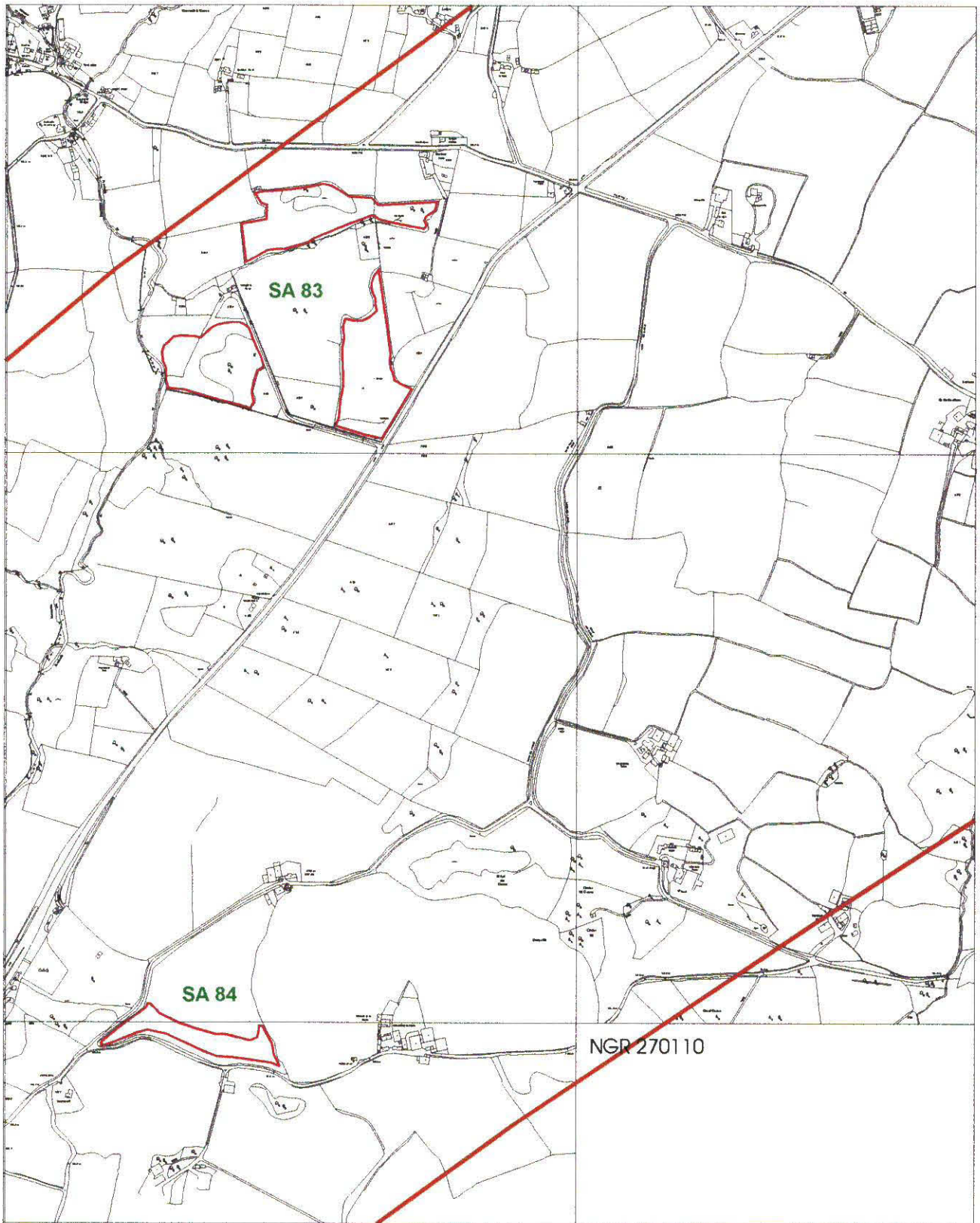
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-  crop/soil marks
-  mining area

Figure 9. Archaeological sites transcribed from Aerial Photographs



0m 500m

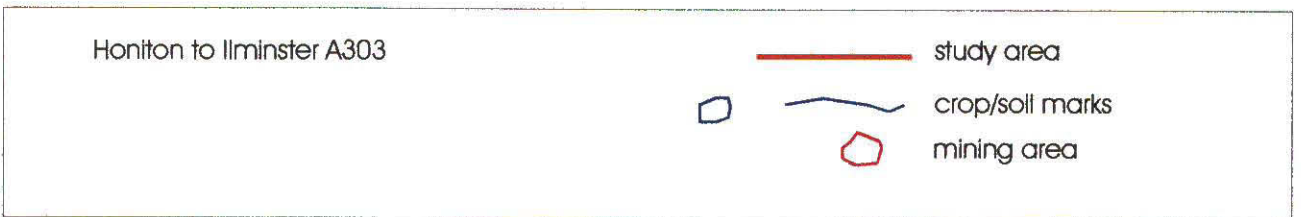
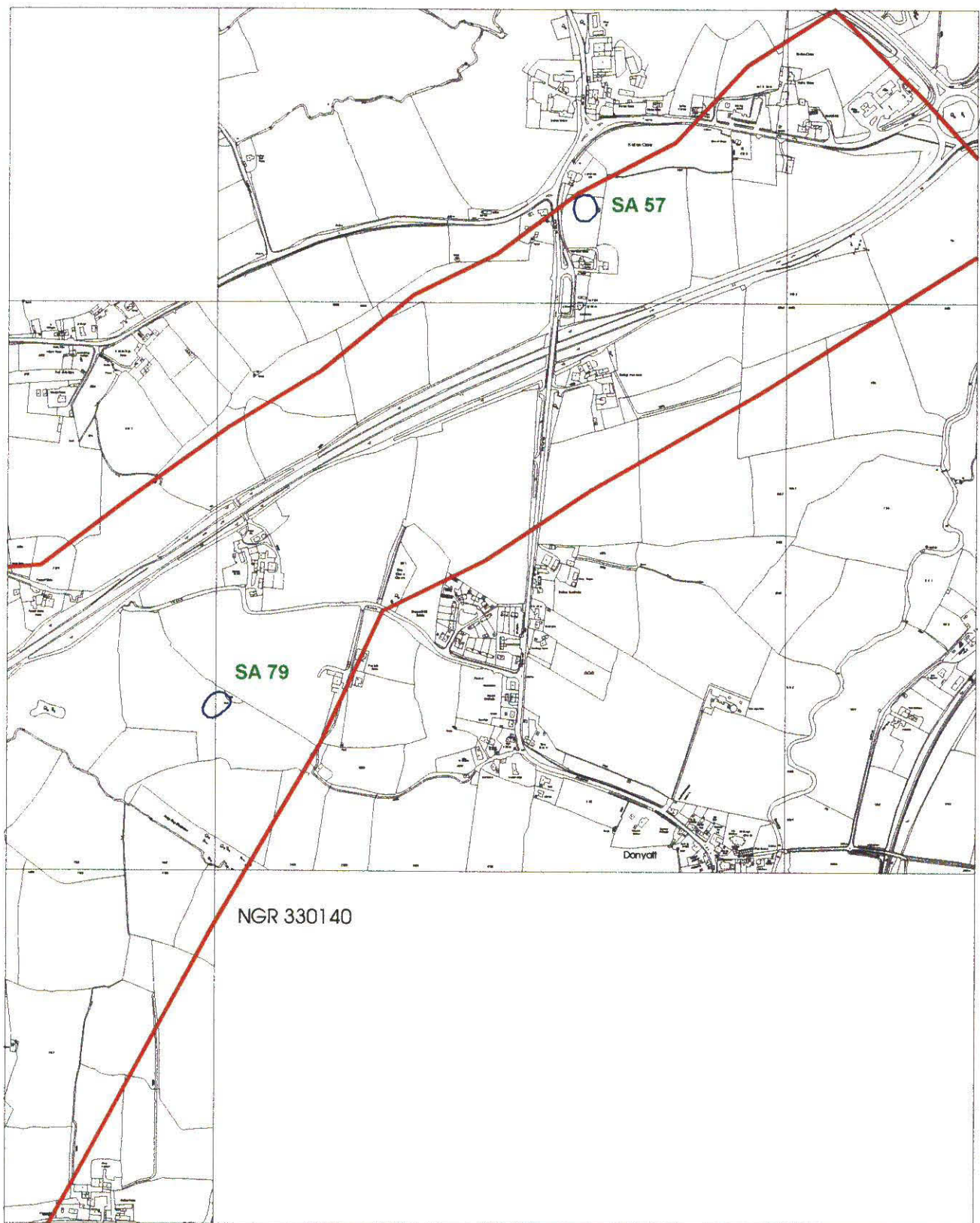


Figure 10: Archaeological sites transcribed from Aerial Photographs





0m  500m

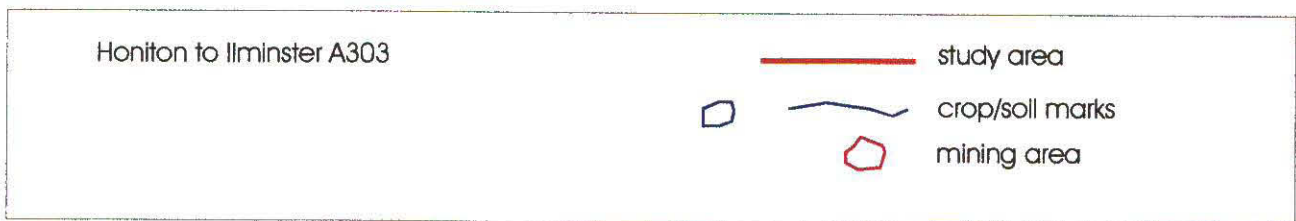


Figure 11: Archaeological sites transcribed from Aerial Photographs