

# LAND at ISON COTTAGE WHEDDON CROSS, EXTON SOMERSET

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Walkover Survey



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Land at Ison Cottage, Wheddon Cross, Exton, Somerset

# **Land at Ison Cottage Wheddon Cross, Exton Somerset**

## **Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Walkover Survey**

*For*

Irene Bishop

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** WCI15  
**National Grid Reference:** SS 9159 3700  
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December 2015

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## Summary

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Ison Cottage, Wheddon Cross, Exton, Somerset, in advance of the proposed house extension and the construction of a garage with associated infrastructure.*

*The proposed development is located within the grounds of Ison Cottage. The cartographic analysis indicates this area forms part of a wider landscape of mid-later 19<sup>th</sup> century mining activity but which has seen little other development. The cottage itself is 1960s in date, but is located on the site of the former mines office, linked to the abandoned mines north-east of the cottage by a raised causeway located opposite the drive. Those features and relationships would not be affected by the proposed extension.*

*The quarry within which Ison Cottage is constructed was probably created in c.1854 when the mine was established, although it may have enlarged an existing (early 19<sup>th</sup> century) roadside quarry. The quarry may have truncated part of a post-medieval catch meadow, as a series of contour leats have been identified on aerial photographs crossing the field to the north of the site. Slight terraces noted during the walkover survey within the gardens of Ison Cottage could relate to these leats, but are most likely garden features from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A section of these garden features would be lost during the proposed development.*

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## Acknowledgements

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Thanks for assistance are due to:

Irene and Steve Bishop (the Client)

Shirley Blaylock, Conservation Officer (Historic Environment) ENPA

The Staff of the Somerset Heritage Centre (SHC)

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Land at Ison Cottage, Wheddon Cross  
**Parish:** Exton  
**County:** Somerset  
**NGR:** SS 9159 3700

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) on Land at Ison Cottage, Wheddon Cross, Exton in Somerset (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Irene and Steve Bishop (the Client) in order to identify any designated and undesignated heritage assets or sites that might be affected by a proposed extension to the existing dwelling, a new double garage and associated access route.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located within Exmoor National Park, 2km to south of Wheddon Cross, approximately 32km north-west of Taunton and 9.8km south-west of Minehead. It is situated approximately 650m north-west of the farmstead at North Quarme. The soils in this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 and Manod Associations (SSEW 1983); these overlie slates of the Morte Slates Formation (BGS 2015).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site is located within the modern parish of Exton, in the Hundred of Williton. A system of post-medieval contour leats cross the valley slopes to the north, south and south-east of the site, while the Ison Hill iron workings, including the open-cast Hole Combe mine, lie to the west.

The name Ison (i.e. *eisen*) has been suggested to derive from the employment of German workers in the Ison Iron mine (ENPHER); Claughton (2000) argues *Ison* is more likely to be derived from either the OE *Isern* or Old Welsh *Isern*, both meaning *iron*.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, although the Ison Hill mines have been studied by the Exmoor Mines Research Group (i.e. see Jones 2011). There are no national designated heritage assets but the site is situated immediately to the east of the Ison Hill *Principal Archaeological Landscape* (PAL). PALs are areas locally designated by the Exmoor National Park Authority for '*their exceptional archaeological and historic quality and importance*'.

The Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) details a small number of undesignated heritage assets within the wider vicinity surrounding Ison Cottage (accessed online). Nothing is currently noted within the footprint of the proposed development, although within the curtilage of Ison Cottage, north-east of the property, there is a adit (the *Office Level*) associated with the former mine works (MEM15372: Office Level, Ison Mine).

Many of the HER records relate to the documentary evidence for post-medieval mining activity and agricultural contour leats (see Appendix 3). A sub-circular ditched enclosure, south of the road to Ison Iron Mine, was identified by aerial photography, but its date is unknown (MSO8626).

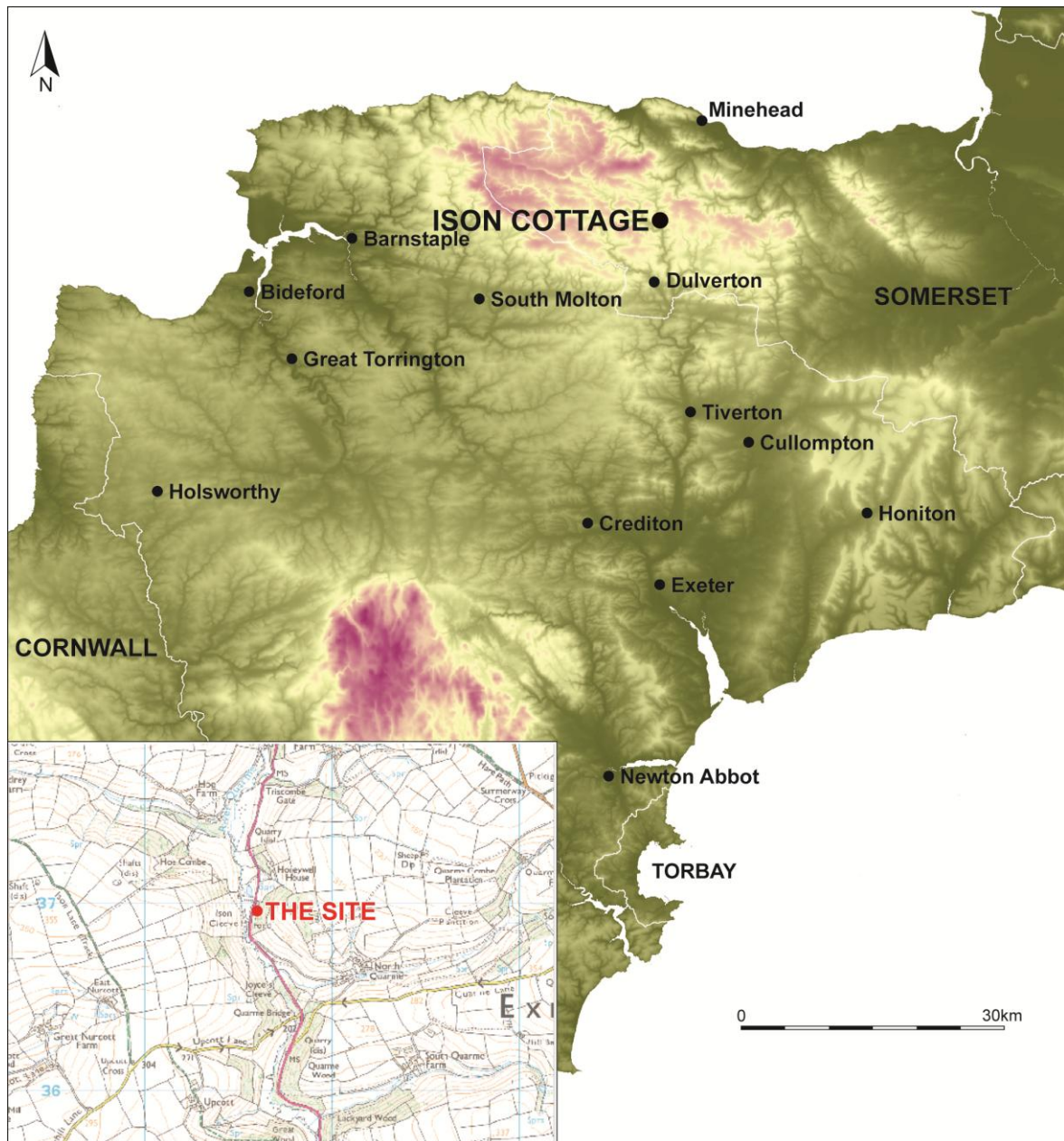


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed development is indicated).

## 1.5 Methodology

This report follows the recommendations and guidance as set out by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (2014) and utilises existing information in order to establish, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the site.

In drawing up this assessment, cartographic and documentary sources held by the Somerset Heritage Centre were consulted. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate Internet databases investigated. These included: The Historic England National List, The Defence of Britain Project, and The Historic England NMR Excavation Index and National Inventory.

The site was visited and a walkover survey was undertaken by P. Webb in November 2015.

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-based Appraisal & Walkover Survey

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### 2.1 Introduction

Ison Cottage is located close to North Quarme, in the north-eastern corner of the parish of Exton, bordering Winsford, in the Hundred of Williton. The manor of Exton is recorded in the Domesday Book as held by Geoffrey of Coutances, formerly by Edwin, and taxed for three hides and one furlong.

The name Ison/Eisen is believed to have arisen from the employment of German workers in the Ison Iron mine (ENPHER); Claughton (2000), however, suggests Ison is derived from either the Old English or Old Welsh term for iron. Both suggestions unrealistically privilege the importance of iron production in local place-making. It is possible it is derived from the OE *ēg* in its sense as ‘hill spur’, but this is doubtful without earlier examples.

### 2.2 Documentary history

The surrounding landscape is comprised of deep valleys separated by steep-sided but usually fairly broad hills and ridges. Settlements tend to be fairly small and widely scattered. The local economy is dominated by agriculture, although iron ore mining had a pronounced impact in the mid-to-later 19<sup>th</sup> century (after Baggs *et al* 1985).

The Ison Mine was located towards the western edge of the Brendon Hills metalliferous zone. The mine itself, located on Ison/Eisen Hill, was in operation between 1854 and 1877. The workings extended for approximately 1.5km, and included 13 adits and shafts. The main workings were at Poolsland Adit and Hoe Combe, and poor results led to the site being considered for closure in 1860, although production did increase thereafter. The majority of the mine workings date to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, though some surface workings may relate to earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century exploratory works, or possibly earlier still surface extraction. Whilst most of the workings were located to the west of the current A396, the first adit (the ‘Office Level’) of the Ison mines lay east of the road (Jones 2011, 140). The mine manager James Jones was responsible for the mines at Ison Hill, and his office, house and a powder magazine were located at the entrance to this adit (also see Siraut 2009, 139-140). James Jones remained in charge at Ison Mine until 1861, when Morgan Morgans, who had managed the other Brendon Hills mines since 1858, assumed control. After this point Jones’ house presumably became a miner’s cottage.

### 2.3 Historic Mapping

#### 2.3.1 The Ordnance Survey Surveyor’s Map 1802

The earliest cartographic material available to this study is the 1802 OS surveyor’s draft map which includes very little detail of note, beyond the topography and River Quarme. The map depicts an agricultural landscape of enclosed post-medieval fields, with open uplands at ‘Eyeson Hill’ to the west of the proposed site. The gently-curving boundaries of many of the fields, particularly around Quarme, indicate that the field patterns were in part derived from medieval strip-fields, and that there had already been significant reorganisation prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The turnpike road (A396) to the west of the proposed site had not been constructed by this date.





Figure 2: Extract from the 1802 OS surveyor's draft map (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

### 2.3.2 The c.1840 Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe apportionment and associated 1840 Exton tithe map show the wider landscape in considerable detail: a fieldscape of largely post-medieval date but with medieval antecedents. The site of Ison Cottage comprised part of two fields; the narrow funnel shown may indicate a point of access onto the turnpike road. No buildings or quarries are shown. The turnpike road (now the A396) was built after 1828 and sits relatively uncomfortably within the wider pattern of fields and cuts across a number of enclosures, with the river formerly acting as the natural boundary to the west of the site. The construction of the road probably necessitated the creation of a number of roadside quarries, and other examples – not marked on the tithe map – are marked on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map at Honeywell to the north and near Quarme to the south. It is therefore plausible that the site of Ison Cottage originated as a 19<sup>th</sup> century quarry associated with the construction of the turnpike.

### 2.3.3 The 1850 Inclosure Map

To the west of the A396 and river is Ison Hill, which falls within Winsford parish. This was subject to inclosure in 1850 (SHC DSC 5639). The mine was established shortly afterwards in c.1854 (Sellick 1970, 28).

### 2.3.4 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Maps

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 indicates that significant development had occurred in the years following inclosure. The buildings associated with the Ison Mine (1854-1877) had been constructed, and this included a pair of structures on the Ison Cottage site. These structures, visibly smaller than the farmhouse at Honeywell, are shown within a quarry. The small enclosure shown to the south of the buildings is now the garden at Ison Cottage. A raised causeway crosses the base of the valley between the rest of the mine and the site of Ison Cottage.

Very little appears to have changed by the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904, although the adjoining plantation is named as *Honeywell* rather than *North Quarme*. By 1975 the two buildings on the site had been demolished, and the southern structure replaced by a smaller

cottage on a slightly different footprint. The present owners state that the 'old cottage' was removed prior to the construction of the present building in the early 1960s (S. Bishop *pers. comm.*), and a comparison of the extant cottage with a photograph taken in 1952 (Jones 2011, 171, plate 115) shows a longer and more substantial structure built up right up against the inner face of the quarry, with two chimneys stacks on its southern side.



Figure 3: Extract from the Exton tithe map, c.1840 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

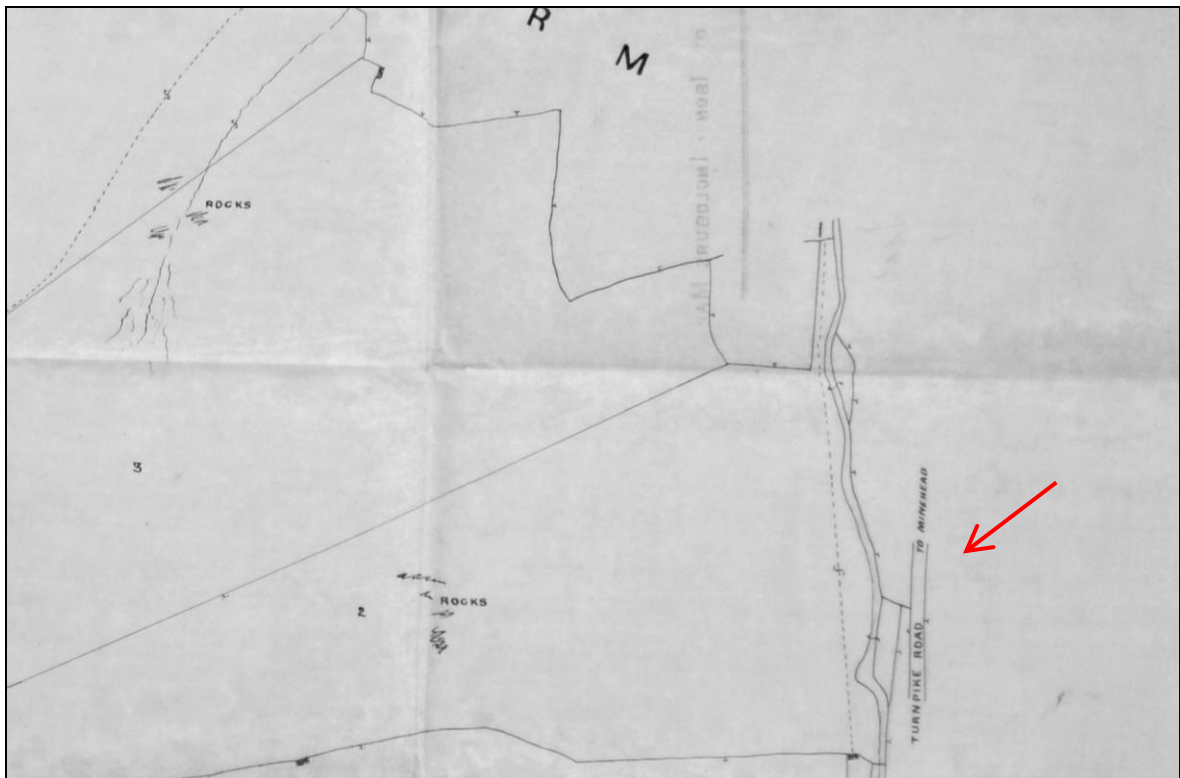


Figure 4: Extract from the 1850 inclosure map of Ison Hill (the approximate location of the site is indicated).



Figure 5: Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1889 (the site is indicated).

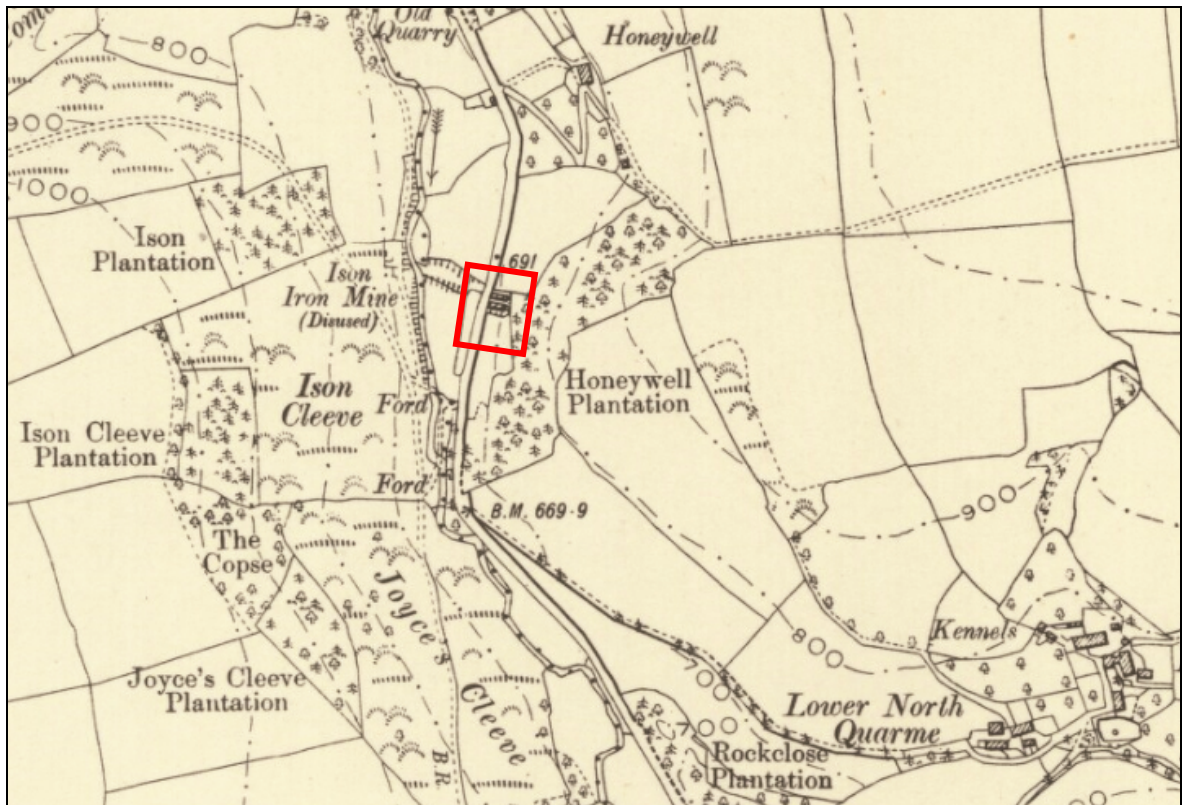


Figure 6: Extract from the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map of 1904 (the site is indicated).

## 2.4 Walkover Survey

The site of the proposed development was visited in November 2015 by P. Webb; the site was walked, boundaries, topography and any visible archaeological features were noted and photographs taken (see Appendix 4). The weather was overcast with rain.

The proposed site lies in the grounds of Ison Cottage, within a rectangular area of land currently used as a garden. Immediately adjacent to this is an area of woodland. Access is directly from the A396 road through a wooden fence and gate to the north-west corner of the site. The north and north-east site boundaries are sheer rock faces several metres high (sloping down to the west); the bulk of the eastern and southern boundaries comprise post-and-wire fences. The majority of the western boundary is formed by a line of mixed trees/hedges bordering a short, steep drop onto the road, with the wooden fence and gate of the drive entrance at its northern end.

The site is currently divided into two distinct parts: to the north the rock-cut quarry surrounding Ison Cottage, and to the south the garden area, set on the natural valley slope with a steep upward gradient to the east to the rocky outcrops of the summit. The garden is accessed from the terraced area around the cottage by a series of stone steps up a steep incline from the south-west corner of the house.



Figure 7: Plan of the site with the footprint of the proposed development shown, with features observed during the walkover survey noted (note this is a measured sketch plan based on the plan provided by the client).

The rectangular quarry clearly respects the turnpike road (A396), suggesting it is later or contemporaneous. The extant building is 1960s in date.

In the north-eastern corner of the quarry there is a partly-blocked rock-cut opening c.2.1m high by 3m wide, which presumably forms the entrance to the Office Adit. This feature is noted on the HER.

Some other terracing is visible across the site. In the south-east of the quarry (and outside of the area affected by the proposals) there is a shallow level platform with two wooden sheds. A narrow earthwork appears runs to the south of these two sheds (see Figure 8); this could represent traces of a trackway, but perhaps given the proximity of the earthworks noted on the HER nearby (see Appendix 2), it could represent part of a contour leat, part of the post-medieval catch meadows associated with Honeywell Farm. It is therefore probable the construction of these sheds has exaggerated an existing feature of unknown date, tentatively interpreted as a track or contour leat.

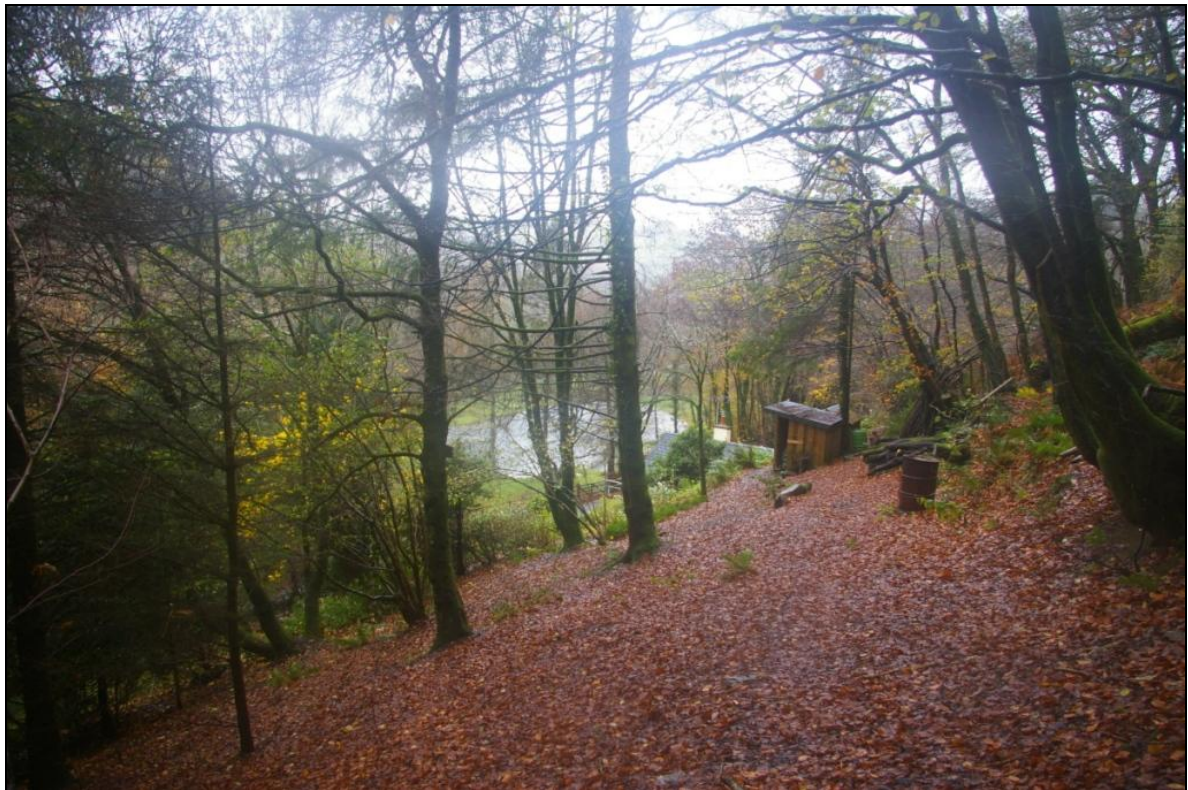


Figure 8: View through the trees to the two sheds located on a terrace; viewed from the south.

At the base of the slope and running parallel with the road is a further linear terrace/path. This is joined to the north by the steps from the terraced platform, and currently acts as a path leading to another wooden shed. This level path may follow an earlier earthwork, re-used as a convenient garden feature/path, but created almost certainly from hill-wash since the installation of the main road to the west.

In the centre of the site are two further shallow terrace steps, which may again reflect further traces of contour leats. However, unlike the other two examples noted above, these two did not appear to continue into the wooded part of the garden to the south; and are almost certainly modern garden features.

No further features were identified during the walkover survey.

Current views out from the development site are partly obscured by the existing tree coverage. Views from the upper eastern limits of the site are restricted to the summit of Ison Hill.

Views to the site are also partly obscured by the surrounding trees; the existing house is only visible from the road for a short stretch. The proposed terracing of the site would lower the level of the garden to that of the road, making it as visible as the house, i.e. roadside prominence but with no wider landscape presence. Views from beyond the road would be largely screened by tree coverage, even with autumnal foliage loss.

## 3.0 Discussion and Conclusions

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### 3.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed development is located within the grounds of Ison Cottage, an area which the cartographic analysis indicates as being part of a wider fieldscape with mid 19<sup>th</sup> century mining activity, and which has seen little other development. The cottage itself is located within a quarry that formerly contained an office, powder store and manger's house.

The house is directly associated with the other mine workings, notably the raised causeway crossing the valley opposite, and the partly-blocked adit north-east of the cottage. However, these features and relationships would not be affected by the proposed extension. Ison Cottage itself was built in the 1960s on the site of James Jones' house. It could potentially incorporate materials re-used from the earlier buildings, but these were not obvious.

The quarry within which Ison Cottage is constructed may have been excavated c.1854 when the mine was established (e.g. for providing material for the causeway), although it may have extended an existing (c.1828) roadside quarry site. The quarry may have truncated part of a post-medieval catch meadow system, as a series of contour leats are located in the field to the north of the site. The eastern terrace noted during the walkover survey within the gardens of Ison Cottage could relate to this system of leats, although it has been re-used and to some extent exaggerated as a garden feature during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This terrace lies outside of the development area. The other terraces within the garden are almost certainly garden features as they do not continue further to the south. The western terrace, which does continue, most likely reflects a natural build-up of hill-wash, since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sections of the garden terraces and natural terrace would be lost during the proposed development.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed site enjoys significant local blocking from the surrounding woodland, which obscures views from the nearby farmsteads and settlements. The limited nature of the development would mean that the proposals would have a restricted impact on the character of the historic landscape.

## 4.0 Bibliography & References

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[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html), accessed 05.11.15

**Cloughton, P.** 2000: *Mining History Information Pages: Eisen Hill and the Germans*

<http://people.exeter.ac.uk/pfclaugh/mhinf/isonhill.htm>, accessed 11.12.15

### *Unpublished Sources:*

#### **Somerset Heritage Centre**

Exton Tithe Map, 1840

Exton Tithe Apportionment, 1838-42

Winsford Tithe Map, c.1840

Winsford Tithe Apportionment, c.1840

Ison Hill Enclosure Award Map, 1850



## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND WALKOVER SURVEY ON LAND AT ISON COTTAGE, WHEDDON CROSS, MINEHEAD, SOMERSET.

<b>Location:</b>	Land at Ison Cottage, Wheddon Cross
<b>Parish:</b>	Minehead
<b>County:</b>	Somerset
<b>NGR:</b>	SS91593700
<b>Planning Application ref:</b>	Pre-Planning
<b>Proposal:</b>	Construction of a double garage, extension and associated access route.
<b>Date:</b>	22.10.2015

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) on behalf of Irene Bishop (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based assessment and walkover, and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Ison Cottage, Wheddon Cross. This Project Design, and the work it proposes, were drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Shirley Blaylock, Conservation Officer (Historic Environment) at Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development will lie on land adjacent to Ison Cottage. The site flanks the A396, just south of Wheddon Cross and approximately 10km south west of Minehead.

To the north, south and south east of the site, a post medieval water meadow system is visible on aerial photographs from 1947. To the north-west, aerial photographs taken in 1973 revealed a sub-circular ditched enclosure, south of the road to Ison Iron Mine. The open cast Hole Combe mine, depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 is within 500m to the north-west.

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey;
- 3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

The programme of work shall include desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of material currently held in the Exmoor and Somerset Historic Environment Records and examination of available cartographic sources.

4.2 Walkover survey:

The site of the proposed development will be examined for evidence of archaeological remains i.e. unrecorded earthworks or artefactual material identified in the topsoil.

#### 5.0 REPORT

5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise, non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.6 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the ENPA on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the ENPA in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number southwes1-227509.

#### 6.0 FURTHER WORK

Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken, this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 and paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.

## 7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Lancashire Museum under an accession number, to be obtained.

7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to ENPA.

## 8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Dr. Brynmor Morris; the desk-based research and the site walkover will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of ENPA will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists, below).

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*Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology

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Post Medieval

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Appendix 2  
Table of HER entries

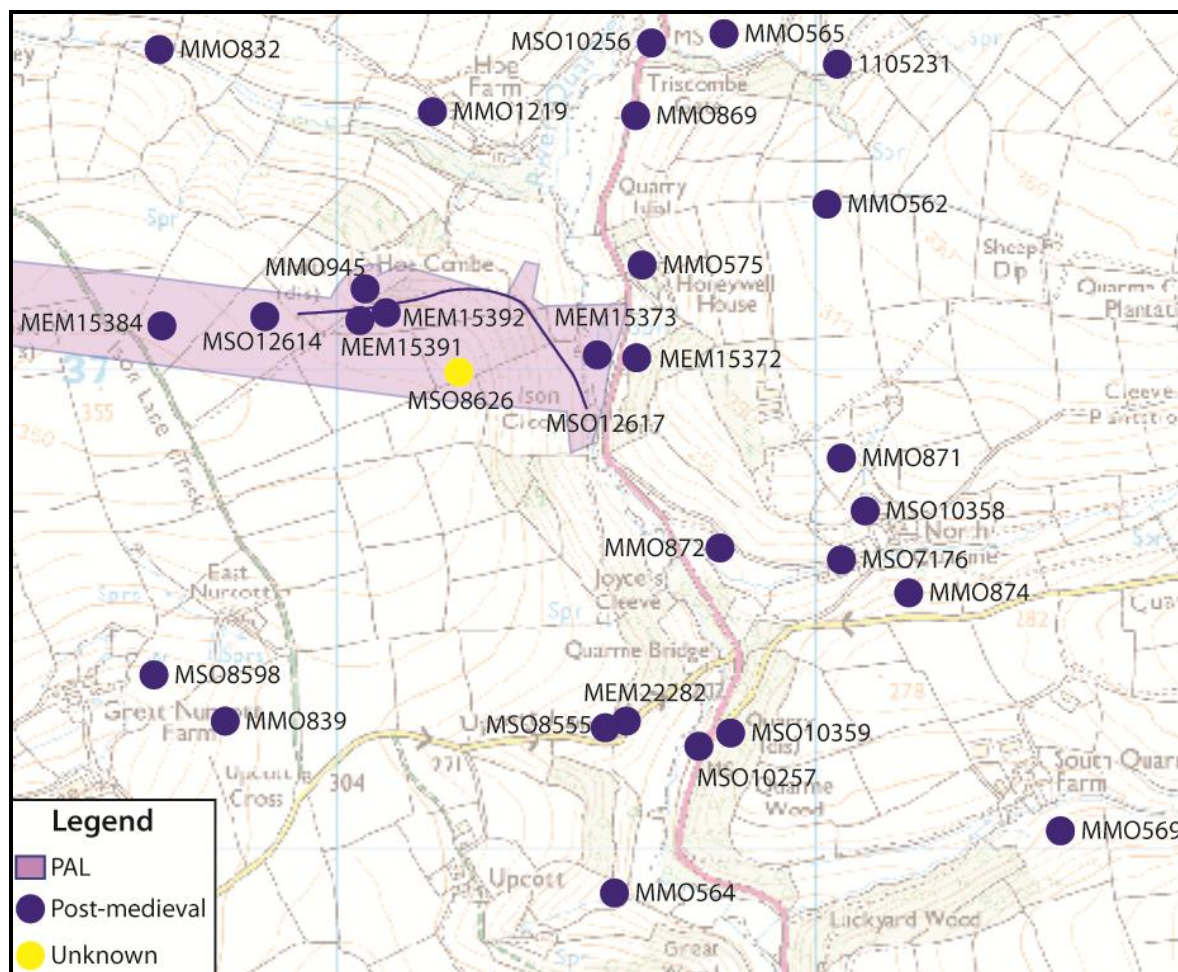


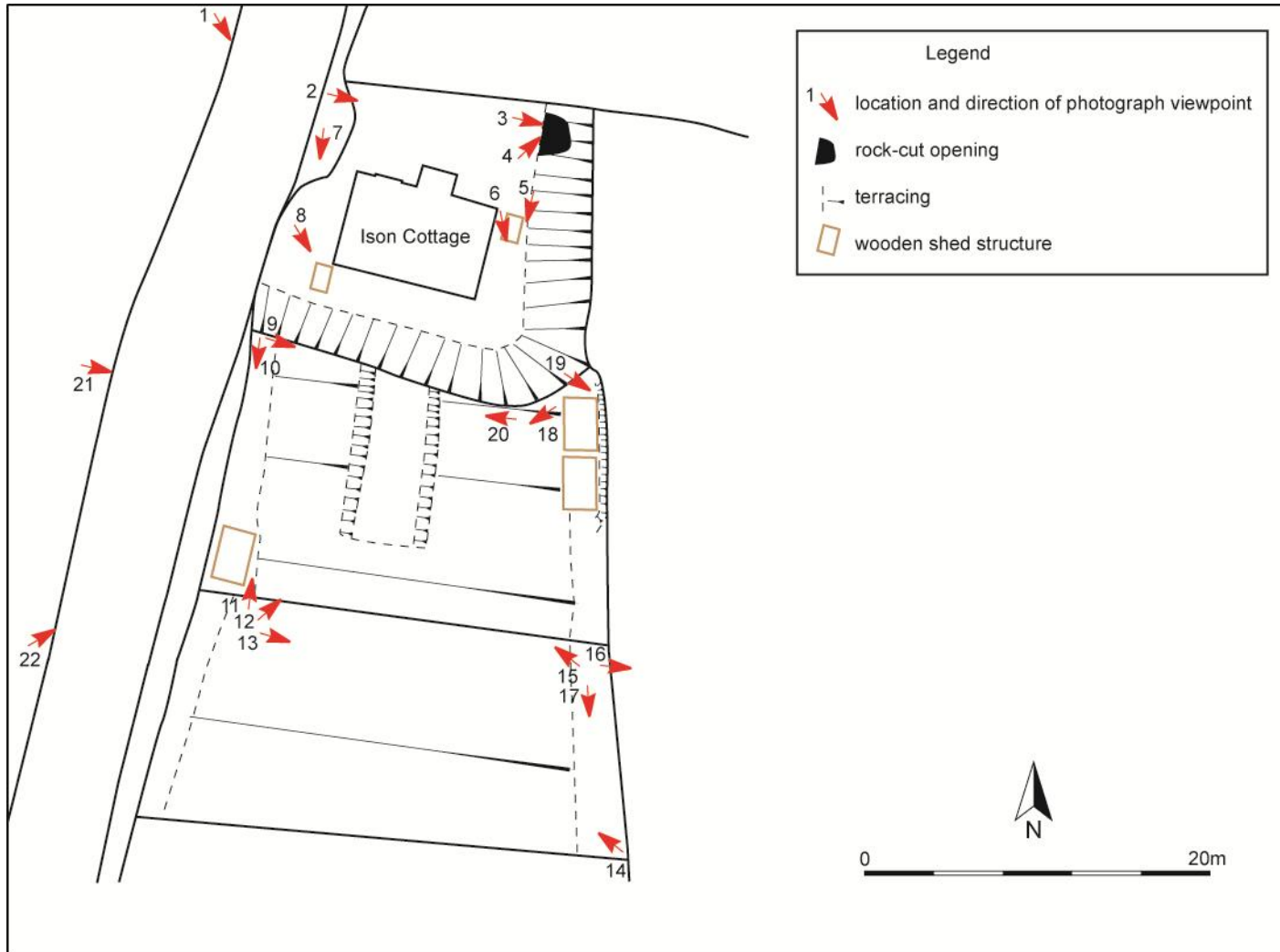
Figure 9: Map of the sites noted on the HER within the immediate area of the proposed development.

Mon ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MEM15372	Office Level, Ison Mine	Monument	A small mine level driven behind the mining company's office. Now visible as a rock-cut opening in the garden of Ison Cottage.
MEM15373	Poorland Adit at Ison Mine	Monument	One of 3 main workings at Iron Mine, including stone arched entrance, possible building platform, revetment from a bridge and remains of a causeway.
MEM15384	Mine working at Ison Mine	Monument	Location of a former mine shaft or drift, part of Ison Mine. No surface remains.
MEM15391	Hoe Combe Adit Number 1, Ison Mine	Monument	Shaft depicted on the current OS mapping. Probably part of 19 <sup>th</sup> century Ison Iron Mine and may be the remains of Hoe Combe adit number 1.
MEM15392	Hoe Combe Adit Number 2, Ison Iron Mine	Monument	Adit number 2 of Hoe Combe drift, part of Ison Mine. Reported as being blocked.
MEM22282	Quarry at Upcott Cottages	Monument	Quarry marked on 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps.
MMO562	Post-medieval farmstead south of Triscombe Wood	Monument	Possible deserted farm visible on aerial photographs. No surface evidence visible.
MMO564	Post-medieval water meadow at Upcott Farm	Monument	Post-medieval field gutter system at Upcott Farm visible on aerial photographs.
MMO565	Post-medieval water meadow at Triscombe Farm	Monument	Post-medieval field gutter system on aerial photographs.
MMO569	Post-medieval water meadow at South Quarme	Monument	Post-medieval water meadow system visible on aerial photographs.

Land at Ison Cottage, Wheddon Cross, Exton, Somerset

MMO575	Post-medieval water meadow at Honeywell Farm	Monument	Post-medieval water meadow system visible on aerial photographs.
MMO832	Post-medieval water meadow northeast of Oldrey	Monument	Post-medieval field gutter system visible on aerial photographs.
MMO839	Extractive pits to the south of East Nurcott	Monument	Extractive pits, probably relating to ironstone extraction, visible on aerial photographs.
MMO869	Post-medieval field boundary and leat south of Triscombe Gate	Monument	Post-medieval field boundary and leat on aerial photograph.
MMO871	Post-medieval water meadow north of North Quarme	Monument	Post-medieval field gutter system visible on aerial photographs.
MMO872	Post-medieval water meadow west of North Quarme	Monument	Post-medieval field gutter system visible on aerial photographs.
MMO874	Post-medieval features south of North Quarme	Monument	Post-medieval field boundary and hollow way visible on aerial photographs.
MMO945	Hole Combe Mine, Winsford	Monument	Opencast mine workings north of and pre-dating Ison Iron Mine. Depicted on 1889 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and aerial photographs.
MMO1219	Post-medieval field boundary northwest of Hole Farm	Monument	Probable post-medieval field boundary on aerial photographs.
MSO7176	Waterwheel at North Quarme Farm	Monument	Waterwheel used to power farm machinery installed in 1920s.
MSO8555	Upcott Cottages	Monument	Upcott Cottages shown on 1889 OS. Only one survives
MSO8598	Field gutter system at East Nurcott	Monument	Working water meadow system at East Nurcott. Thought to be the last working gutter system in West Somerset.
MSO8626	Sub-circular enclosure south of road to Ison Iron Mine	Monument	Sub-circular ditched enclosure on aerial photographs
MSO10256	Milestone at Triscombe Gate	Building	19 <sup>th</sup> century milestone, reset in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
MSO10257	Milestone at Quarme Wood	Building	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century milestone.
MSO10358	Kennels at North Quarme House	Monument	Group of buildings labelled as kennels on historic mapping. One may have been replaced.
MSO10359	Quarme Quarry in Quarme Wood	Monument	Quarry shown on historic mapping.
MSO12614	Hoe Combe Drift, Ison Mine	Monument	Mine shaft or drift on 1889 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Visible as a partly filled earthwork.
MSO12617	Mine roadway at Ison Mine	Monument	Preserved remains of a trackway.
1105231		Building	Post-medieval possible oven or furnace south of Triscombe Farm.

Appendix 4  
Supporting Jpegs  
Walkover



Approximate plan of the development site, showing location and direction of photographs taken.



1. View approaching the site from the north along the A396; from the north-west.



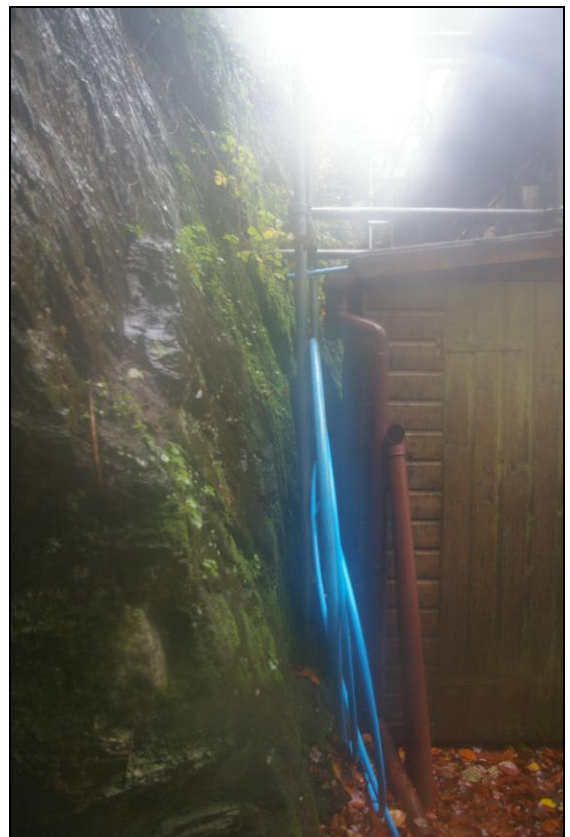
2. View along the northern site boundary, showing the quarry face and the rock-cut adit entrance in the north-east corner; from the west.



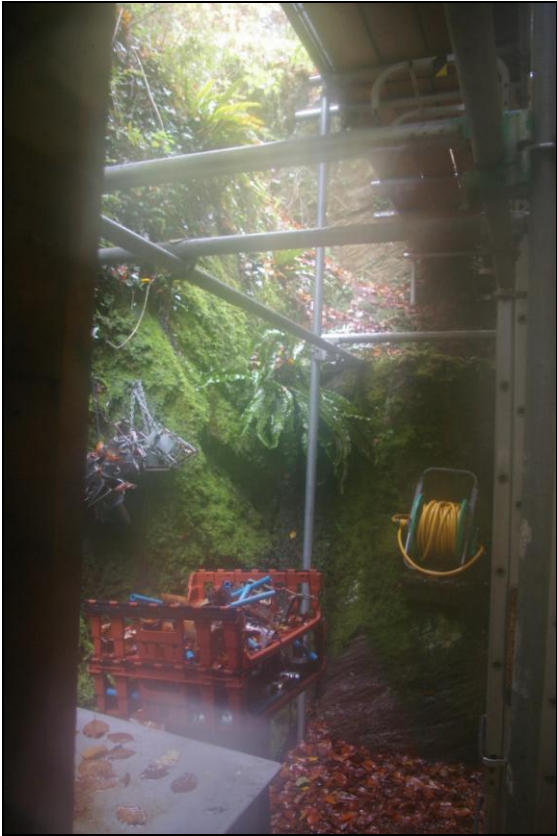
3. Detail of the partly-blocked rock-cut opening in the north-east corner of the site boundary; from the west.



4. (left) View of the partly-blocked rock-cut opening in the north-east corner; from the south-west (1m and 2m scales).



5. (right) View along the eastern property boundary showing detail of the rock-cut quarry walls for the house with existing water-tank shed in the foreground; from the north.



6. Detail of the rock face behind the water-tank shed; from the south-west.



7. View along the western site boundary from in front of the existing house, showing the steps accessing the garden area; from the north (1m and 2m scales).





8. View of the garden area from the south-western corner of the house; from the north-west.



9. View along the northern edge of the garden area; the quarry drops away to the left; from the west.



10. View along the western site boundary, to the south-west corner, showing the terraced path along the boundary; from the north (1m and 2m scales).



11. View along the western site boundary, showing the steep gradient on the site; from the south (1m and 2m scales).



12. View across the development site; from the south-west.



13. View along the southern site boundary as the garden changes to woodland; from the west.



14. View of the site through the trees beyond the southern limit of the proposed area; from the south-east.



15. View across the development site; from the south-east.



16. Detail of the eastern site boundary, showing the rocky outcrops to the east; from the west.



17. View of the land to the south of the proposed development site; from the north.



18. View across the development site. The terraces are visible in front of the shed; from the north-east.



19. Detail of one of the shallow terraces cut into the hillside to create a level platform; from the north-west.



20. View of Eisen Hill showing the extensive woodland coverage obscuring views from the development site; from the east.



21. View onto the development site from the road; from the west.



22. View of the proposed site from the road along the western boundary; from the south-west.



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