



Furzehill Common, Exmoor
Archaeological survey

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Cover illustration

Cairn MDE 20332, recorded as LFH17 9 by the walkover survey.
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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
HEO	Historic Environment Officer
HER	Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn

Summary

A walkover survey covering a total of 36.5 ha was carried out on land at Furzehill Common, Lynton and Lynmouth, Exmoor, in advance of proposed mire restoration works by the Exmoor Mires Partnership.

A total of 26 heritage assets and one natural feature was identified. These included cairns, stone settings and a possible boundary of probable prehistoric date, a medieval or post-medieval hollow way, a post-medieval intake, a quarry, probable collapsed peat stacks and evidence of prospecting, probably for ironstone.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

The aim of the Exmoor Mires Partnership is to restore to healthy condition many of the mires of Exmoor's moorlands, mostly by blocking drainage ditches dug as part of programmes of agricultural improvements in the past. However, other features, such as peat cuttings may also be altered, either to slow drainage or to take advantage of opportunities to improve retention of water in the peat. This has a number of benefits for the historic environment, preserving important palaeo-environmental resources and maintaining the ability of the mires to preserve other archaeological material. However, restoration work also has the potential to damage, destroy or obscure archaeological features either directly or indirectly. In order to mitigate this threat, it is necessary to acquire as complete a view as possible of the historic environment of any given site. Walkover survey provides an overall view of the archaeology (visible features, overall character and potential, and significance) within each area affected by restoration before it is undertaken, thus informing subsequent mitigation decisions.

1.2 Location

The survey project reported on here covered an area of 34ha on unenclosed moorland at Furzehill Common, Lynton and Lynmouth, Exmoor, and an additional area of 2.5ha in enclosed land adjacent to the larger survey area (Fig 1). An additional survey area bordering a 150m length of drainage ditch extending south east from the larger of the two survey areas was also targeted.

The survey area is centred on SS 73600 44550 and is located between about 350m and 370m above OD. All but the detached portion within enclosed land falls within the Furzehill Principal Archaeological Landscape (PAL) area designated by the Exmoor National Park Authority.

2 Objectives

The principal aim of the project was to locate, characterise and quantify known and unknown heritage assets and the historic landscape on a defined survey area at Furzehill Common, Lynton and Lynmouth parish, Exmoor.

3 Methodology

3.1.1 Preparation

The project brief (Appendix 2) provided details of monuments in and around the target survey area on Furzehill Common, with locations indicated on Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 base mapping. Additional details were viewed on the online Exmoor National Park Authority Historic Environment Record and online versions of the Lynton tithe map and Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch: 1 mile map (1889). Information on Furzehill Common was also pursued in a variety of potentially relevant publications including, *inter alia*, Grinsell (1970a; 1970b), Riley and Wilson-North (2001) and Hegarty (2014).

3.1.2 Fieldwork

The survey area was shown on base mapping in the project brief and loaded on a hand-held Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit provided by the Exmoor Mire Partnership HEO for use during the project. The prescribed survey method was full walkover coverage of the survey area, with the aim of visiting and recording known

heritage assets and identifying and recording previously unidentified features. All features identified in the field were recorded to a predetermined standard data set:

- A unique feature identifier (numeric), prefixed by the site code LFH17.
- A 12-figure National Grid Reference (incorporating 100km grid square prefixes), calculated as the centre point of the polygon defining the feature recorded with the GPS unit.
- Monument type (following definitions in the English Heritage *Thesaurus of Monument Types*).
- GPS data in the form of polygons following the form of the feature.
- Brief description and interpretation, including dimensions.
- Photographs (referenced by individual feature identifier, survey area code, direction of photograph, date and contractor code).

In addition, areas of surface exposure were to be examined for artefacts (principally lithic materials). Find locations were to be recorded and finds collected, bagged and labelled, and subsequently passed to the HEO.

The project brief (Appendix 2) specifically excluded areas of historic peat cutting from the remit of the survey but requested that 'evidence for methods and processes of working, chronological relationships within peat cuttings and with ditches, or any other aspects of interest should be recorded and discussed in the report.'

3.1.2.1 Survey equipment

The digital element of the survey was carried out using a Trimble hand-held GPS unit provided by the Exmoor Mires Partnership HEO. Unfortunately, it transpired that the projection on the unit was not functioning correctly. While it was subsequently possible to correct the survey-acquired data, in order to place surveyed sites at their correct locations, this malfunction caused substantial problems in the field, specifically in locating the precise limits of the specified survey area, identifying known monuments and distinguishing them from newly identified heritage assets.

Digital photographs were taken, with a 1m ranging pole used for scale.

3.1.2.2 Survey conditions

The survey was carried out on Tuesday 24 October 2017. Although the weather forecast had indicated favourable conditions for fieldwork the survey conditions were in fact poor, with strong winds, persistent driving rain and thick mist or low cloud during much of the day. Conditions for photography were particularly poor, neither was it practical to refer in the field to paper-based descriptions of the known archaeology in the survey area.

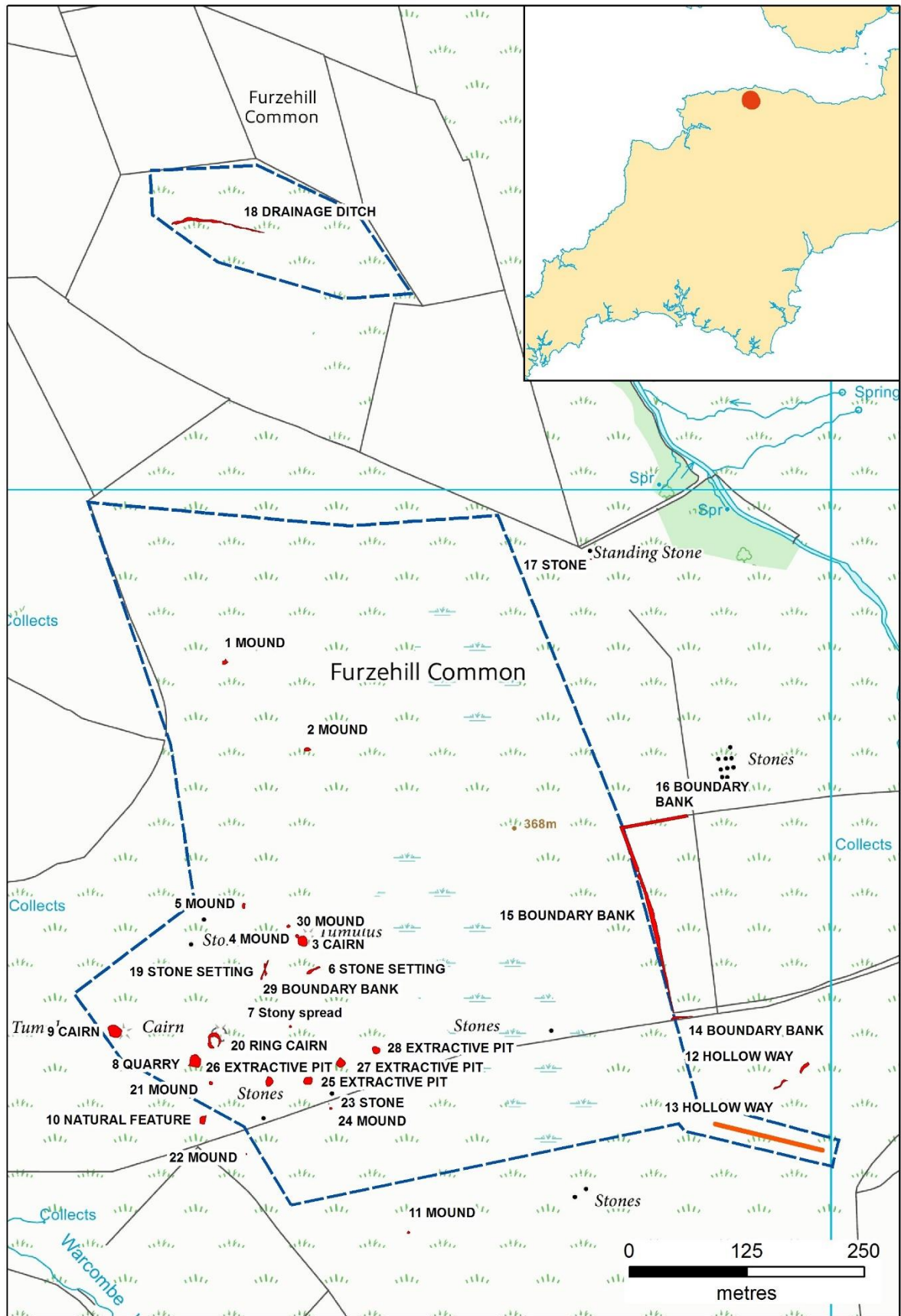


Fig 1 Furzehill Common walkover survey: location and results. The survey area is shown by the blue hatched line. (Basemap © Ordnance Survey: provided under licence by the Exmoor Mires Project.)

4 Results

4.1 Features recorded by the walkover survey (Fig 1)

LFH17 1 SS 73354 44816 MOUND POST MEDIEVAL

A vegetated mound approximately 5m in diameter and 0.25m high. No stone is apparent in the mound make-up and this feature may derive from a collapsed and eroded peat stack. An area of peat-cutting (MMO 2162) is recorded to the east and an access track onto the common from the Furzehill settlements shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25in map lies 30-40m to the west of the mound site.



Fig 2 LFH17 1, looking NE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 2 SS 73442 44723 MOUND POST MEDIEVAL

A sub-oval vegetated mound approximately 7m by 4m and up to 0.3m high. No stone is apparent in the mound make-up and this feature may derive from a collapsed and eroded peat stack. An area of peat-cutting (MMO 2162) is recorded to the north east and an access track onto the common from the Furzehill settlements shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25in map lies 70-80m to the west of the mound site.



Fig 3 LFH17 2, looking NE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 3

SS 73437 44519

CAIRN

PREHISTORIC

HER: MDE 1294 / MDE 20334 / MMO105

A vegetated stony cairn up to 13m in diameter and 0.6m high with a hollowed summit area probably indicating past disturbance. Loose stone has been heaped in the hollow summit area, including one slab 1m long. Stone is visible in the make-up in the disturbed summit area and is also apparent by probing. The cairn has an irregular profile, with some small heaps of material on the periphery. These may be spoil from the central disturbance but could also be material cleared from the adjacent area, comparable with two other mounds interpreted as possible clearance cairns which were recorded in the near vicinity.



Fig 4 LFH17 3, looking S. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 4 SS 73431 44524 MOUND PREHISTORIC

A small grass-covered mound 3m in diameter and 0.2m high with stony make-up. This may represent clearance of surface stone from the adjacent area. Loose surface stone and stone immediately under the turf is frequent in the vicinity.



Fig 5 LFH17 4, looking NE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 5 SS 73422 44535 MOUND PREHISTORIC

A small grass-covered mound 3m in diameter and 0.25m high with stony make-up. It may represent clearance: loose surface stone and stones immediately under the turf are frequent in the vicinity.



Fig 6 LFH17 5, looking N. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 6 SS 73447 44488 STONE SETTING PREHISTORIC

Four small stones forming a shallow arc approximately 16m long lying roughly east – west; possibly a stone setting of prehistoric date although the feature is located in an area where surface stone is relatively plentiful. The largest stone is at the west end and is approximately 0.5m in its longest visible dimension; the others are smaller and barely protrude from the turf. The stones may define the northern side of a level area approximately 12m wide.



Fig 7 LFH17 6, looking E (the ranging pole marks the position of the furthest stone located). (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 7

SS 73424 44428

Stony spread

UNKNOWN

A stony spread approximately 3m across but with no appreciable height. A few stones are visible but the feature is mostly concealed beneath the surface vegetation. The largest visible stone is 0.35m long and stands 0.15m high.



Fig 8 LFH17 7, looking SE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 8

SS 73322 44391

QUARRY

POST MEDIEVAL

HER: MDE 20599

A small quarry cut into the slope on the west side of Furzehill Common. The quarry opening is approximately 14m across with a working face up to 2.5m high. Two substantial mounds of overburden or waste material up to 1m high lie immediately downslope from the quarry face. The site is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25in map and marked 'Old Quarry'; it was therefore presumably out of use at that date. It lies approximately 100m north of the corner of a post-medieval intake on the slope below and is likely to have been a source of stone for construction of its boundaries.



Fig 9 LFH17 8, looking NE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 9

SS 73237 44423

CAIRN

PREHISTORIC

HER: MDE 20332

A substantial cairn 11-12m in diameter and up to 1m high on the downslope side. A hollow approximately 0.4m deep on the summit area suggests past disturbance. The cairn is grassed over but clearly has a stony make-up.



Fig 10 LFH17 9, looking W. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 10 SS 73331 44328 NATURAL FEATURE

A very wet, irregularly mounded area approximately 18m across and up to 0.6m high on a break of slope on the west side of Furzehill Common. The feature is covered with dense rushes and water is clearly flowing from it and down the slope below. It is probably a natural spring-head rather than an archaeological feature.



Fig 11 LFH17 10, looking N. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 11 SS 73550 44208 MOUND POST MEDIEVAL

A small vegetated mound approximately 2.5m in diameter and 0.45m high with a sharp, pointed profile. No stone is apparent in the mound make-up. The mound may represent the remains of a collapsed and eroded peat stack. It lies 200m or more south of the nearest recorded area of peat working but lies close to a track crossing Furzehill Common shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25in map.



Fig 12 LFH17 11, looking E. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 12-13 SS 73971 44384 HOLLOW WAY MEDIEVAL / POST MED

HER: MMO 2638

An irregular sinuous linear hollowed feature 3-4m across and up to 0.6m deep at the head of a minor combe on the east side of Furzehill Common. This is probably the upper extent of medieval or post-medieval packhorse tracks which have been identified ascending the valley side above Hoarook Water (MMO 2638).



Fig 13 LFH17 12-13, looking E. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 14-16 SS 73811 44537 BOUNDARY BANK POST MEDIEVAL

A boundary bank enclosing an isolated nineteenth-century intake of 5.5-6ha of partly improved grassland on the west side of the valley of the Hoarook Water. The intake was not shown on the Lynton tithe map, surveyed in 1839-40, but does appear on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25in map, surveyed in 1888.

A large part of the intake boundary is in the form of an earth bank approximately 3m wide and up to 1m high, with a 'cornditch' form: where best preserved it has a steep face to the open moor of Furzehill Common and a more gradual slope on the inner face. However, much of the bank is now partly collapsed and spread and has a rounded profile. It is flanked on both sides by ditches 1-1.5m wide and up to 0.3m deep. A gateway in the earth bank on the western side of the intake (at SS 73793 44595) is 2.5m wide; the butt ends of the banks on either side of the gap are heightened and stone revetted. The western end of the northern side of the intake is of a different character. It is a stone-faced earth bank 1.2m high and 2.5m wide at the base with a steeply battered outer face (towards the moor) and less steep inner side. A borrow trench on the moor side of the boundary is 2.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Some substantial beech trees grow on the northern and southern boundaries where they descend the valley side, suggesting that the enclosing bank was originally topped by a beech hedge.



Fig 14 LFH17 14, looking E along the southern boundary bank of the intake. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)



Fig 15 LFH17 15, the western boundary bank of the intake, looking N. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)



Fig 16 LFH17 16, looking E: the north-west corner of the intake with the northern boundary in the form of a stone-faced earth bank. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 17 SS 73744 44926 STONE POST MEDIEVAL

HER: MDE 1312

A recumbent stone slab 0.75m long by 0.25m. An Ordnance Survey bench mark is incised into the exposed upper face. The stone was previously recorded as upright.



Fig 17 LFH17 17, looking NE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 18 SS 73334 145286 DRAINAGE DITCH POST MEDIEVAL

A drainage ditch in a waterlogged area of former peat cutting in enclosed and partly improved land north of Furzehill Common. The ditch lies approximately east – west and is 1-2m wide and survives up to 0.45m deep. It is at least 100m long but air photographs suggest that it may extend further to the east. There is no obvious trace of the spoil removed from the ditch. There has been recent disturbance – machine removal of scoops of peat – in places along the edges of the ditch and in the adjacent area.



Fig 18 LFH17 18, looking W. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 19 SS 73396 44487 STONE SETTING PREHISTORIC

An alignment of at least three stones lying approximately N-S and extending over a distance of approximately 23m. They may form a stone setting of prehistoric date although the feature is located in an area where surface stone is relatively plentiful. The stone at the southern end is semi-recumbent, with a length of 0.45m visible above the ground surface. The next stone to the north is recumbent and 0.7m long by 0.4m wide. The third stone is only just visible within the turf but probing suggest that it is at least 0.7m long.



*Fig 19 LFH17 19, looking N (the ranging pole marks the northern stone).
(Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)*

LFH17 20 SS 73342 44414 RING CAIRN PREHISTORIC

HER: MMO 104 / MDE 1293 / MDE 20333

A probable ring cairn 17m in diameter with the encircling bank up to 0.45m high on the south western (downslope) side and approximately 3m wide in the same area. Elsewhere the bank is much slighter. The bank is vegetated but has a stony make-up. There is frequent loose stone within the central area of the cairn. The HER records this as one of two robbed cairns (MMO 104 / MDE 1293 / MDE 20333); the survival of a wider bank on the downslope side, however, which, given the greater mass of stone it contains, would be the most probable part to be robbed, suggests that it is instead a ring cairn.



Fig 20 LFH17 20, looking NE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 21 SS 73339 44367 MOUND UNKNOWN

A small mound, approximately 3m in diameter and 0.25m high, with some stone in the make-up. It could potentially be a funerary or clearance cairn. However, it is also located not far from quarry MDE 20599 and lies between it and an intake wall; it could therefore be the remains of a stone dump.



Fig 21 LFH17 21, looking SW. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 22 SS 73377 44367 MOUND POST MEDIEVAL

A small mound, approximately 2m in diameter and 0.3m high. The mound has a relatively sharply defined profile and appears to have no stone in its make-up. It could therefore be the remains of a relatively recent collapsed peat stack.



Fig 22 LFH17 22, looking NE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 23 SS 73465 44345 STONE POST MEDIEVAL

HER: MDE 1306

A recumbent stone 0.6m long and approximately 0.2m by 0.2m in section. This is probably a surviving stone of a row of seven bound stones shown crossing the Furzehill Common ridge on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25in map. The alignment shown on the map is continued to the east by the southern boundary of a post-medieval intake; on the west side of the ridge the north-eastern corner of another intake area appears to respect the same alignment. It is likely that this was a post-medieval boundary: the Lynton tithe survey records land to the north of it as 'Furzehill Common', which was associated with South Furzehill, and the area to the south as Hoar Oak Common, recorded in the apportionment as part of a tenement named as 'Near Oar Oak' (that is, the house and group of fields along the west side of the Hoar Oak Water). Recent Ordnance Survey mapping has shown this as an extant boundary and it is probable that a post-and-wire fence succeeded the division marked by the post-medieval bound stones. The remains of a series of fenceposts are visible along the line of the boundary.



Fig 23 LFH17 23, looking SE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 24 SS 73467 44341 MOUND POST MEDIEVAL

A small mound 2.5m in diameter and 0.45m high with a rounded profile and no stone apparent in the make-up. It has been disturbed on its north side, adjacent to a path or animal track. It is located on relatively drier ground to the south of peat-cutting area MMO 2161 and may be the remains of a collapsed turf stack.



Fig 24 LFH17 24, looking S. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 25 SS 73443 44370 EXTRACTIVE PIT POST MEDIEVAL

A hollow approximately 5m across and 0.25m deep with a spoil heap downslope up to 0.4m high and a slighter mound on the upslope side. The spoil heaps incorporate stony material and there is loose stone on the adjacent ground surface. This is one of four similar features forming a linear group extending over approximately 115m. It is unclear whether these represent a form of surface quarrying or, more probably, are prospecting pits. Prospecting for iron is known to have taken place in the Hoar oak Water valley to the south east in the mid nineteenth century (Orwin and Sellick 1970, 180; Burton 1989, 143; Riley 2013, 20-21).

[Camera malfunction: no photograph]

LFH17 26 SS 73401 44369 EXTRACTIVE PIT POST MEDIEVAL

A hollow 5m in diameter and 0.5m deep with a spoil heap downslope up to 0.25m high and a slighter heap on the upslope side. The spoil heaps are stony and there is loose stone in the hollow. This is one of four similar features forming a linear group extending over approximately 115m. It is unclear whether these represent a form of surface quarrying or, more probably, are prospecting pits. Prospecting for iron is known to have taken place in the Hoar oak Water valley to the south east in the mid nineteenth century (Orwin and Sellick 1970, 180; Burton 1989, 143; Riley 2013, 20-21).

[Camera malfunction: no photograph]

LFH17 27 SS 73477 44389 EXTRACTIVE PIT POST MEDIEVAL

A rush-filled hollow 4m across and 0.3m deep with stony spoil heaps up to 0.3m high on both downslope and upslope sides. This is one of four similar features forming a linear group extending over approximately 115m. It is unclear whether these represent a form of surface quarrying or, more probably, are prospecting pits. Prospecting for iron is known to have taken place in the Hoar oak Water valley to the south east in the mid nineteenth century (Orwin and Sellick 1970, 180; Burton 1989, 143; Riley 2013, 20-21).



Fig 25 LFH17 27, looking SE. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 28 SS 73401 44369 EXTRACTIVE PIT POST MEDIEVAL

A hollow 4.5m across and up to 0.45m deep with a spoil heap downslope up to 0.25m high. This is one of four similar features forming a linear group extending over approximately 115m. It is unclear whether these represent a form of surface quarrying or, more probably, are prospecting pits. Prospecting for iron is known to have taken place in the Hoarok Water valley to the south east in the mid nineteenth century (Orwin and Sellick 1970, 180; Burton 1989, 143; Riley 2013, 20-21).



Fig 26 LFH17 28, looking S. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 29 SS 73397 44488 BOUNDARY BANK PREHISTORIC

A low vegetated bank 0.1m high and 0.7m wide with a stony make-up. It was recorded over a distance of approximately 12m and appears to cross the alignment of possible stone setting LFH17 19.



Fig 27 LFH17 29, looking N. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

LFH17 30

SS 73374 44557

MOUND

POST MEDIEVAL

A mound 4m across and 0.25m high with a possible ditch 0.8m wide and up to 0.1m deep visible around parts of the perimeter. Little stone is apparent in the make-up of the mound. It is located west of peat-cutting area MMO 2161 and may be the remains of a collapsed turf stack.



Fig 28 LFH17 30, looking SW. (Photograph: © Cornwall Archaeological Unit.)

4.2 HER records not located in the field

HER: MDE 12855 SS 73600 44550 MOUND

The HER records a mound at this location, shown on air photographs taken in 1947, but notes that no evidence for it has been found in the field subsequently. The walkover survey found nothing at the location specified or in the near vicinity.

HER: MDE 8989 / MMO 288 SS 73640 44960 MOUND

The HER records a sub-oval mound at this location, interpreted as possible remains of a peat stack. The walkover survey did not locate the feature, but it has subsequently been identified in the field by the HEO.

HER: MDE 12865 / MMO 497 SS 73490 44950 MOUND

The HER records an irregular mound with a diameter at this location, but notes that it is probably a natural topographic feature. The walkover survey did not locate the feature but it has subsequently been identified in the field by the HEO.

MMO2643 SS 7338 4498 MOUND

The HER records a small, circular mound with a diameter of c. 4.5m at this location. It is most likely the remains of prehistoric cairn. The walkover survey did not locate the feature but it has subsequently been identified in the field by the HEO.

4.3 Surface finds

All soil exposures encountered in the survey area were examined for surface finds. Conditions were generally poor for recovering lithics and no finds were located.

5 Discussion

The walkover survey of Furzehill Common, an adjacent area within enclosed land and alongside a 150m length of drainage ditch, identified a total of 26 discrete historic environment features, some with several components (section 4), and one probable natural feature. Observations were also made on three areas of historic peat cutting. At least 18 of the features recorded were not previously noted in the Historic Environment Record. Technical problems with the GPS equipment resulted in some doubt over whether a few of the features recorded were in fact previously known; some features recorded in the HER were not located on the ground, probably for related reasons.

5.1 The sites recorded

Sites identified during the survey included a number of probable prehistoric date, a medieval or post-medieval hollow way, a post-medieval enclosure and boundaries, a quarry, elements associated with the harvesting of turf for domestic fuel and probable prospecting features. These are discussed briefly below.

5.1.1 Prehistoric features

The concentration of prehistoric cairns and stone settings on the Furzehill Common ridge was partly mapped by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map published in 1889 and some of the lithic monuments were subsequently described by the Reverend J F Chanter and R H Worth (1905; 1906). Three cairns were briefly recorded by L V Grinsell (1970b) and further survey work was undertaken by the Royal Commission for the Historic Monuments of England in the 1990s (for example, HER MDE 8989).

The Furzehill Common walkover survey reported on here located a number of features of probable prehistoric date, including two substantial cairns and another site which is interpreted as a possible ring cairn, two stone settings, at least three possible clearance cairns and a low stony boundary. A recumbent stone (LFH17 23), another stone previously recorded by the HEO but not located during the walkover, and stones almost completely covered by vegetation (LFH17 6, 19) may be natural elements of surface geology, but recent work by Gillings and Taylor (2011a) on a stone setting on Furzehill Common to the south of the survey area found that a recumbent stone had formerly been set upright but subsequently carefully 'dismantled' from its previous position.

The Furzehill Common ridge is one of several which extend north towards the coast from the high moorland of The Chains. Each ridge accommodates broadly similar concentrations of monuments, including cairns, stone rows, stone settings and standing stones (Riley 2007, 16, fig 16). These concentrations broadly parallel complexes identified elsewhere on Exmoor, at, for example, Lanacombe (Gillings 2013; Gillings and Taylor 2011b; Gillings *et al* 2010; Bray 2015, 43-8) and an area centred on Lucott Moor (Riley and Wilson-North 2001, fig 2.43). While notionally 'ceremonial' or 'religious' monuments have been dominant in characterising these upland prehistoric landscapes, recent work has identified apparently domestic or 'secular' components within them, including evidence of settlement, field systems, enclosed plots and clearance cairns (for example, Riley and Wilson-North 2001, 40-7; Gillings *et al* 2010, fig 8; Bray 2015, 43-8).

The results of the walkover survey hint at potential for similar complexity at Furzehill Common. Possible clearance cairns (LFH17 4, 5, 21) were identified immediately adjacent to a cairn (LFH17 3; MDE 1294), presumed to have had a funerary function, with other small stone heaps possibly overlying it. In the near vicinity is a low stony bank (LFH17 29) which appears to cross, or is crossed by, a possible linear stone setting (LFH17 19). Associations of such fragmentary boundaries and cairns have been interpreted as indicating the former presence of small arable plots, the 'earliest traces of human domestic life on Exmoor' (Riley and Wilson-North 2001, 43), although Gillings (2013) has recently questioned whether small cairns do in fact represent clearance activity.

Distinctions between putative 'ceremonial' and 'secular' interpretations of the components of these landscapes are in any case not necessarily clear cut. Christopher Tilley (2010) has proposed an interpretation of Exmoor 'minilithic' stone settings as memorialisations of hunting practices, conceptually merging both ceremonial and subsistence readings of their former significance. Mark Gillings, however, taking as a starting point a hint from post-medieval sheep-herding practice on Furzehill Common, has recently argued that small stone monuments of this type guided and shaped patterns of land use and movement in early pastoral regimes (Gillings 2015).

5.1.2 Enclosure and boundaries

The intake (LFH17 14-16) of partly improved grassland on the western slope of the valley of the Hoarok Water dates to between 1840 – it does not appear on the Lynton tithe map – and the late 1880s, when it was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map. This dating is apparently secure, although Robert Smith, agent to the Knight family's Exmoor estate and tenant of the large moorland farm of Emmett's Grange, noted in 1856 that 'one-sided fences' such as this were 'rarely used at the present time' (Smith 1856, 362-3). The 'cornditch' or 'one-sided fence' form was clearly intended to exclude animals from entering the enclosed area from the adjacent Common, and to allow easy egress for any that did enter, suggests that the intake was intended for occasional cultivation or as permanent improved pasture. Cultivation of turnips and rape and improved grassland for hay harvesting were components in schemes for large-scale sheep 'ranching' on higher moorland areas which developed from about the mid nineteenth century (Orwin and Sellick 1970, 117-8; Hegarty 2014, 39, 43-51). South Furzehill was described as 'well calculated for a large Sheep Farm' when advertised in 1864 (*North Devon Journal*, 28 July 1864) and North Furzehill a few years later was a 'very desirable Sheep and Dairy Farm' with 'about 130 Acres of Bonded Common' (*North Devon Journal*, 17 October 1867). 'Summering' for sheep was offered at Furzehill in 1869 at 2s per head (*North Devon Journal*, 15 April 1869). The row of post-medieval bound stones (MDE 1306) which divided Furzehill Common may have been a consequence of more intensive use of its resources.

The small quarry (MDE 20599; LFH17 8) shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map 25-inch map was at that date an 'Old Quarry'; it seems probable that it had been opened specifically to provide stone for the construction of the nearby enclosures on the west flank of Furzehill Common which also date to the period between the Lynton tithe survey of 1840 and the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. The apparent robbing of nearby prehistoric monuments (MMO 104) may also have been for this purpose.

5.1.3 Tracks and routeways

The hollow way (LFH17 12-13) recorded on the east side of Furzehill Common is likely to connect with one or more of seven hollowed tracks recorded ascending the western side of the valley of the Hoarok Water (MMO 2638; Riley 2013, 11). One of these, shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25in map, is used by the northern boundary of the fields of the Hoarok tenement (*ibid*, 11, 32). These hollow ways probably formed part of a route linking a medieval farmstead on the Cheriton Ridge with Furzehill and Lynton (*ibid*, 11) but were also conceivably part of a former route between Simonsbath and Lynton.

5.1.4 Turf cutting and drainage

Evidence for two substantial areas of historic peat cutting on Furzehill Common has been plotted from air photographs (MMO 2161, 2162). These appear to incorporate both relatively extensive although irregular turf pits, typically 0.15m lower than the adjacent moorland surface, and smaller water-filled pits of unknown depth, usually 4-5m across but with irregular outlines. These are apparently distributed fairly randomly across the peat cutting zones and appear to be later than the larger turf pits; there is often a channel approximately 0.8m wide cut from these deeper pits into an adjacent area of past cutting, presumably for drainage. Hazel Riley has noted a significant

difference between the regular turf pits found in areas such as Brendon Common, Buscombe and Exe Plain, and those at Furzehill Common, Exford Common and Cheriton Ridge, where the 'pits are smaller and irregular, with areas of peat regrowth and detail blurred by vegetation' (Riley 2014, 38, fig 57).

Another area of historic peat cutting (MMO 1903) lies within enclosed land immediately to the north of Furzehill Common. Riley suggests that peat cutting in this area pre-dates the early nineteenth century, on the basis that the fields within which the turf pits now lie had already been enclosed by that time (*ibid*, 42, fig 66). The 1804 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing certainly appears to show the area as enclosed, but the 1840 Lynton tithe survey recorded it as a 140-acre block of unenclosed 'mountain' pasture (TA 967) held as part of the Hoar oak tenement (British Library: Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing, North Molton sheet; Lynton tithe survey). Enclosure and conversion of much of this area to improved pasture appears to have taken place between 1840 and the date of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map, surveyed in 1888. Peat cutting in this area may therefore have continued until at least the latter date.

Peat cutting on Furzehill Common is likely to have continued into the early twentieth century: a new turf house was added to the farmstead buildings at North Furzehill Farm between the 1888 map and the 2nd edition published in 1904 (Riley 2014, 25; Hegarty 2014, 73).

The HER records a mound (MMO 288) on Furzehill Common which may represent an abandoned turf stack and other possible examples were identified during the walkover (LFH17 1, 2, 11, 22, 24, 30); similar collapsed and decayed stacks have been noted elsewhere on Exmoor (Riley 2014, 39-40). The Furzehill Common sites were all located outside the mapped peat-cutting areas – cut turves were generally laid out to dry and subsequently stacked on drier ground away from the turf pits (*ibid*, 19-22) – and may have been sited for convenient access to tracks off the Common.

The drainage ditch (LFH17 18) recorded in the enclosed land to the north of Furzehill Common presumably reflects an attempt at improvement of a former area of peat cutting.

5.1.5 Prospecting

Four shallow pits with associated spoil heaps form an east – west alignment towards the southern end of the survey area (LFH17 25, 26, 27, 28). They are likely to be prospecting pits, almost certainly for iron ore. Prospecting for iron is known to have taken place in the 1850s a short distance south of Furzehill Common at Benjamy and in the Hoar oak Water valley, and some trial mining activity, represented by lodeback pits and adits, occurred nearby close to Gammon's Corner (Burton 1989, 143; Riley 2013, 20-21). The Furzehill Common prospecting pits are located on a northward extension of the alignment of these works (Riley 2013, fig 26) and were presumably aimed at identifying whether potentially promising deposits continued in that direction.

The activity around Hoar oak Water and Benjamy occurred in the wider context of Frederick Knight's efforts to exploit mineral resources on the family's estate within the former Royal Forest of Exmoor (Riley and Wilson-North 2001, 147-8; Orwin and Sellick 1970, ch 11; MacDermot 1973, 437-8; Burton 1989, ch 8; Bray 2015, 40-2). Knight is said to have identified iron ore deposits near Hoar oak Hill in the early 1850s (Orwin and Sellick 1970, 180). Neither the Hoar oak tenement nor Furzehill Common were within the Knight estate but the former was either leased or rented and managed as part of it (Burton 1989, 116). In April 1856 the Schneider and Hannay mining company of Ulverston leased a large sett, including the Hoar oak area (*ibid*, 196). It seems most probable that the Furzehill prospecting took place as an extension of (or was prompted by) initial work there. However, this activity appears to have been short-lived, the company informing Knight late in 1856 that they did not intend to 'work on the Hoar Oak veins for fear that this should lead other people to seek for and find them on other

properties nearer to the coast'; they abandoned work on Exmoor early in 1857 (*ibid*, 199).

5.2 Significance

Furzehill Common was recommended in 2008 for designation as an Area of Exceptional Archaeological and Historical Importance (AEAHI). The relict prehistoric landscapes proposed for the designation were acknowledged as 'nationally and possibly internationally significant' and the proposed Furzehill AEAHI (also incorporating Thorn Hill) was noted as 'an area of exceptional prehistoric archaeology' (Fyfe and Adams 2008, 4, 16). The peat deposits on Furzehill Common were also noted as having 'high' palaeoenvironmental potential. The significance of the proposed designated area was summarised as follows:

'This area is a small part of a series of open heaths running broadly south-north which enclose prehistoric landscape contexts. The complexity of the prehistoric archaeology is exceptional and the spatial association of different monuments classes and an area of high palaeoecological potential is unusual on Exmoor. Riley's (2007) survey demonstrates that much of the prehistoric landscape is largely complete and relatively undamaged. It is an area that can make a significant contribution to understanding the prehistory of Exmoor' (Fyfe and Adams 2008, 16).

Furzehill Common now falls within an area designated by the Exmoor National Park Authority as a Principal Archaeological Landscape (PAL); PALs are selected on the basis of their 'exceptional archaeological and historic quality and importance' (Exmoor National Park Authority website: <http://www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk/Whats-Special/history/advice-and-guidance>)

Several stone settings on the Furzehill Common ridge are designated as Scheduled Monuments, although none of these lie within the survey area. However, it can be asserted that the cairns, stone settings and other prehistoric features on Furzehill Common are closely comparable with Scheduled examples in adjacent parts of Exmoor and noted that the National Planning Policy Framework states that 'non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets' (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012, para 139).

Other heritage assets identified during the survey are of primarily local significance – for example, the quarry (LFH17 8), intake boundary (LFH17 14-16) and possible collapsed peat stacks (LFH17 1, 2, 11, 22, 24, 30) – or, in the case of the four features interpreted as prospecting pits (LFH17 25-8), and so potentially forming part of the record of nineteenth-century efforts at mineral exploitation on Exmoor, possibly of regional significance.

6 References

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http://thesaurus.historicengland.org.uk/thesaurus.asp?thes_no=1
- Exmoor National Park Authority: www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk
- Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record: <https://www.exmoorher.co.uk/>
- Heritage Gateway: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146734**

The project archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

Project admin: \\Sites\TWE\Waste & En\Exmoor\Furzehill 2017 walkover survey

Digital photographs: \\Historic Environment (Images)\Sites Exmoor\Furzehill survey Exmoor

Electronic drawings: \\ TWE\Waste & En\Exmoor\Furzehill 2017 walkover survey

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: [cornwall2-300564](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/ads/oasis/cornwall2-300564)

Appendix 1: gazetteer of heritage assets recorded and index to photographic archive

Site code	Site no	HER nos	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Photo ID (including camera orientation)
LFH17	1		273354	144816	MOUND	PM	LFH17_1_NE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	2		273442	144723	MOUND	PM	LFH17_2_NE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	3	MDE 1294 MDE 20334 MMO 105	273437	144519	CAIRN	PX	LFH17_3_S_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	4		273431	144524	MOUND	PX	LFH17_4_NE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	5		273422	144535	MOUND	PX	LFH17_5_N_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	6		273447	144488	STONE SETTING	PX	LFH17_6_E_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	7		273424	144428	Stony spread	UN	LFH17_7_SE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	8	MDE 20599	273322	144391	QUARRY	PM	LFH17_8_NE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	9	MDE 20332	273237	144423	CAIRN	PX	LFH17_9_W_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	10		273331	144328	NATURAL FEATURE		LFH17_10_N_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	11		273550	144208	MOUND	PM	LFH17_11_E_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	12	MMO 2638	273971	144384	HOLLOW WAY	MD / PM	LFH17_12_NE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	13	MMO 2638	273946	144366	Part of 12	MD / PM	LFH17_13_E_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	14		273838	144437	BOUNDARY BANK	PM	LFH17_14_E_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	15		273811	144537	Part of 14	PM	LFH17_15_N_24-10-17_CAU LFH17_15_NE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	16		273813	144646	Part of 14	PM	LFH17_16_E_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	17	MDE 1312	273744	144926	STONE	PM	LFH17_17_E_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	18		273334	145286	DRAINAGE DITCH	PM	LFH17_18_W_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	19		273396	144487	STONE SETTING	PX	LFH17_19_N_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	20	MMO 104 MDE 1293 MDE 20333	273342	144414	RING CAIRN	PX	LFH17_20_NE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	21		273339	144367	MOUND	UN	LFH17_21_SW_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	22		273377	144292	MOUND	PM	LFH17_22_NE_24-10-17_CAU

LFH17	23	MDE 1306	273465	144345	STONE	UN	LFH17_23_SE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	24		273467	144341	MOUND	PM	LFH17_24_S_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	25		273443	144370	EXTRACTIVE PIT	PM	NO PHOTOGRAPH
LFH17	26		273401	144369	EXTRACTIVE PIT	PM	NO PHOTOGRAPH
LFH17	27		273477	144389	EXTRACTIVE PIT	PM	LFH17_27_SE_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	28		273515	144403	EXTRACTIVE PIT	PM	LFH17_28_S_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	29		273397	144488	BOUNDARY BANK	PX	LFH17_29_N_24-10-17_CAU
LFH17	30		273374	144557	MOUND	PM	LFH17_30_SW_24-10-17_CAU

Appendix 2: the project brief

FURZEHILL, EXMOOR

Brief for Archaeological Walkover Survey

1.0 Aim

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Partnership (EMP) on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).
- 1.2 The principle aim of the work described in this document is to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets and the historic landscape at Furzehill, Exmoor (NGR SS 7356, 4471), within the area defined (see attached maps). They lie largely on the open moorland of Furzehill Common.
- 1.3 Quotations to be submitted to Martin Gillard, Historic Environment Officer - Exmoor Mires Partnership (referred to in the brief as HEO) either by email to mgillard@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk or in writing to Exmoor Mires Partnership, 7-9 Fore Street, Dulverton, Somerset, TA22 9EX. The deadline for submissions is **Noon 4th October 2017**.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The aim of the Exmoor Mires Partnership is to restore to healthy condition many of the mires of Exmoor's moorlands, mostly by blocking drainage ditches dug as part of programmes of agricultural improvements in the past. However, other features, such as peat cuttings may also be altered, either to slow drainage or to take advantage of opportunities to improve retention of water in the peat (see Figure 2 for features to be blocked). This has a number of benefits for the historic environment, preserving important palaeo-environmental resources and maintaining the ability of the mires to preserve other archaeological material. However, restoration work also has the potential to damage, destroy or obscure archaeological features either directly or indirectly. In order to mitigate this threat, it is necessary to acquire as a complete a view as possible of the historic environment of any given site. Walkover survey will provide an overall view of the archaeology (visible features, overall character and potential, and significance) within each area affected by restoration before it is undertaken, thus informing subsequent mitigation decisions.
- 2.2 This area is targeted for mires restoration works in winter 2017-2018. Although it is intended that more sensitive parts of the proposed scheme will be excluded from any potentially damaging activity a brief survey of the site by the HEO in July 2017 indicated the possible presence of hitherto unknown archaeological features that could be lost or damaged during rewetting activities. An archaeological survey of the site to inform works is therefore required.
- 2.2 Current knowledge of the archaeological landscape of Furzehill Common includes the presence of numerous standing stones, stone settings, cairns

and barrows. These form part of the Principal Archaeological Landscape (PAL) of Furzehill which contains complex prehistoric archaeology and extends beyond the survey area to the south and southwest. Both on the open moorland and within the enclosed fields (in the north of the survey area) are areas of what is thought to be post-medieval peat cutting (MMO1903, MMO2161 and MMO2162).

- 2.3 The moorland terrain of Exmoor is often difficult to traverse which, combined with the region's unpredictable weather, can often result in unforeseen delays to work in this environment. As a result, it is advisable to account for this when planning work. Quotes for the work described here must allow an appropriate contingency which will be released at the discretion of the HEO.
- 2.4 Exmoor National Park Authority is not obliged to accept the cheapest, or indeed any, submitted quotation for the works described in this brief.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 Resources will be available to create a DBA prior to the survey, including access to the HER at Exmoor National Park, LiDAR and aerial photographic archives.
- 3.2 Walkover survey will be undertaken within an area defined (see attached maps) according to the methodology described here. The site will be described using the abbreviated site code **LFH17** (Lynton, Furzehill). All field notes, finds labelling, reports, communications and other material must contain this code.
- 3.3 A standard data set describing each feature identified by the survey will be captured in the field and is described in Appendix 1 of this brief. This includes the recording of data using a GPS system with an accuracy of 1-3m. A suitable device can be supplied by EMP for this purpose for the duration of the survey, subject to the contractor's signature of an appropriate loan agreement document.
- 3.4 Survey coverage within the restoration area will include:
 - A 5m zone on each side of each specified drainage ditch. The accurate location of each ditch will be provided by the EMP HEO as part of the GPS data set supplied prior to the survey. A single length of drainage ditch of c. 150m is targeted for survey.
 - Areas defined as requiring intensive survey by the HEO. These are indicated on the accompanying map and total c. 36.5ha; this consists of one area of 34ha and a much smaller area of 2.5ha. Survey in these areas should not be restricted to the vicinity of the ditches, but should cover the defined area fully. It should be noted that the ditches within the areas designated for intensive survey are not included in the 150m of ditches listed above for individual survey.
 - Three areas within the site are comprised of peat cutting. (MMO1903, MMO2161 and MMO2162; these have areas of c. 3.35 and 7ha). Any evidence for methods and processes of working, chronological relationships within peat cuttings and with ditches, or any other aspects of interest should be recorded and discussed in the report.
 - However, it is not necessary to replicate information on the extent and form of peat cuttings already held by ENPA and derived from Aerial Photography and LiDAR analysis (to be supplied).

- Tracks and areas of erosion due to vehicle and animal traffic within the areas defined above should be closely examined for artefacts. Any such artefacts should be collected, bagged and labelled appropriately and their location recorded.
 - If applicable, the surveyors should identify any areas in which they consider further detailed survey would be beneficial and make appropriate recommendations.
- 3.5 The HEO or project staff will be available for site visits during the survey work to advise on the proposed site works.
- 3.6 Any variation from this methodology should be agreed in writing with the HEO.
- 3.7 Fieldwork should be completed by **24th November 2017** and the HEO informed of the dates of commencement and completion.
- 3.8 It should be noted that the survey area is relatively remote and this should be accounted for in quotations. Access can be gained via a bridle way from the road at North Furzehill (NGR SS 7258 4529).
- 3.9 Quotes for this work should include a breakdown of resource and budget allocation and a Gantt chart detailing the anticipated timescale of the work, taking into account possible sources of slippage in the schedule. It should be noted that excepting adverse weather, the deadlines of this project cannot allow for other delays.
- 3.10 Quotes must include short CV's demonstrating the expertise and experience in survey of upland environments (with preferably experience of Exmoor) for those undertaking the survey. These personnel should remain consistent for the duration of the work
- 3.11 The HEO will assess quotations based on a balance between cost, quality and ability to meet the deadlines set.
- 3.12 Appendix 3 presents a summary of the HER data for the Long Holcombe survey area. More detail is available on the online version of the Exmoor HER at www.exmoorher.co.uk. The successful applicant will be provided with full up to date data from the HER.
- 3.13 The project schedule is summarised in Table 1:

Quote deadline	Noon 4 th October 2017
Successful applicant notified	6 th October 2017
Complete fieldwork	24 th November 2017
Spreadsheet of heritage assets to HEO	15 th December 2017
Draft Report	12 th January 2018
Final Report	2 nd February 2018

Table 1: Project schedule

4.0 Deliverables

- 4.1 The digital files containing the GPS data recorded during the survey will be returned to the HEO with the hand-held GPS device at the conclusion of the survey. Appropriate arrangements should be made with the HEO to facilitate this.

- 4.2 An initial summary of the heritage assets identified by the survey should be made available to the HEO as an Excel spreadsheet by **15th December 2017**.
- 4.3 A draft digital copy, in MS Word format, of an appropriately illustrated report of the work should be provided to the HEO by **12th January 2018**.
- 4.4 The HEO will return the draft report within two weeks of receipt with appropriate comments.
- 4.5 It is important that the archaeological survey reports commissioned by EMP are produced in a standardised format. Accordingly, the report should be structured in line with the scheme described in Appendix 2 of this brief.
- 4.6 Following any necessary revisions, an unbound hard copy, as well as 2 bound hard copies of the final report will be delivered to the HEO by **2nd February 2018**, in addition to digital copies in pdf and MS Word format. The bound copies will be in double-sided A4 format; one will be kept by the Exmoor Mires Partnership and one supplied to the landowner. The unbound copy is supplied on the understanding that this will be deposited for public reference in the Historic Environment Record (HER). The digital copies will be provided with the understanding that it may in the future be available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER or made available in digital form. An ENPHER deposit form must be completed and provided with the reports.
- 4.7 The digital photographic archive will be delivered on a CD. The name of each image should be in the following format:
Site&FeatureIdentifier_ImageOrientation_Date_ContractorName
- 4.8 Any finds should be delivered to the HEO on conclusion of the survey.
- 4.9 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS form describing the survey, including a digital copy of the report before the completion of this contract. The report will also contain the appropriate OASIS number.

5.0 Health and Safety at Work

- 5.1 Safety at Work, Etc., Act 1974, and any other Acts, Regulations or Orders pertaining to the health and safety of employees. All personnel will conduct themselves in an appropriate manner in accordance with relevant IfA guidelines (<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>).
- 5.2 The HEO shall be empowered to suspend the work or provision of the Service or part thereof in the event of non-compliance by the contractors with this condition or with its legal duties in health and safety matters. The contractors shall not resume provision of the Service or such part until the Authorised Officer is satisfied that the non-compliance has been rectified.
- 5.3 A full risk assessment will be submitted to the HEO and agreed in advance of any fieldwork. Any variation to working practices set out in the risk assessment must be agreed by the HEO.
- 5.4 It is emphasised that conditions on Exmoor's moorlands can be unpredictable and extreme. Accordingly, contractors are expected to be appropriately equipped and have access to a mobile telephone with reasonable coverage in the region if lone working or employ multiple

personnel to undertake the work. It will also be advantageous for surveyors to be experienced in working under upland and/or wetland conditions.

6.0 Insurance

- 6.1 The contractor shall satisfy ENPA that they (the contractor) during the whole period of this Contract, has an insurance policy with an Insurance company of good repute, covering himself and all persons deriving right from him against claims by the owners, his officers and employees and by third parties. This is in respect of any claim for damages caused by accident or negligence arising out of this Contract, it being understood that the amount of the insurance shall not in any way limit the liability of the contractors to the owners. The contractors shall on request produce for inspection by ENPA the policy and premium receipts.

7.0 Termination

- 7.1 In the event of a breach of any of the conditions of this Agreement, ENPA may terminate the Agreement on seven days' notice in writing and may by other means carry out or complete the work specified herein, and recover the cost or any additional cost thereof from the contractors.

8.0 Disputes

- 8.1 Any dispute arising between ENPA and the contractor shall be referred to a single arbitrator to be appointed by agreement, or failing agreement to be appointed by the President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the award of such arbitration to be final and binding upon both parties.

Appendix 1

Data Capture

Location: representative 10 figure National Grid reference

Type : follow Historic England Thesaurus

Period: follow Historic England guidelines

Dimensions

GPS Data: an appropriate point, line or polygon describing the feature in a georeferenced MapInfo compatible layer.

Description and interpretation: to include dimensions and heights of feature

Sketch: for complex features

References: list file names of all survey photographs

Appendix 2

Required Outline Report Structure

1.0: Executive Summary

2.0: Introduction

3.0: Objectives

4.0: *Methodology*, including descriptions of any variations agreed with the HEO

5.0: *Results*; a concise description of each identified heritage asset within the restoration area with representative photograph and including mapping illustrating the parameters of the survey and its results

6.0: *Discussion*, including an overall quantification of the results of the survey and a basic assessment of their significance.

Appendices, including an index of the photographic archive, a brief gazetteer of the heritage assets identified and the brief for the work.

Copyright: Copyright statement. All images used MUST have appropriate copyright statements and any permissions required given. This is particularly relevant for Ordnance Survey data and images gained from archives such as records offices.

Appendix 3

HER Data Summary: Furzehill mire restoration area (and environs)

Note: A site visit was made by the HEO on 060717. This identified a recumbent stone (0.6m long x 0.3m wide; location SS 73273 44462) between cairn MDE20332 and stone setting MDE1303. About 3m to the NW was a shallow hollow – likely to be the original setting for the stone. This additional feature is in the process of being added to the HER.

HER Reference	NGR	Description	Designation
MDE1294/MDE20334/MO105	SS 7344 4451	A flattish, turf-covered mound with a sharp scarp on the south side. It is c. 13m in diameter with a height of 0.5m and a 0.3 m deep mutilation in its centre. It is most likely a robbed prehistoric cairn. A large grey sandstone slab measuring 1m long by 0.5m wide and 0.2m thick may have been removed from the nearby stone setting.	PAL HER
MDE1302	SS 7373 4424	A stone setting consisting of one standing and one recumbent stone and the location of third indicated by triggers. The stones are arranged in a north-east to south-west line 14.5m long which may originally have been longer, although there is no evidence for this.	Scheduled Monument PAL HER
MDE1303	SS 7332 4451	A stone setting recorded as consisting of 5 stones in 1906. However, the OS map shows two and only two are visible today.	PAL HER
MDE1304	SS 7397 4378	A pentagonal stone setting consisting of three upright and five recumbent stones on a slight east-facing slope of Furzehill Common. The standing stones are up to 0.45m high and up to 0.4m wide	Scheduled Monument PAL HER
MDE1305	SS 7389 4470	A stone setting of nine, possibly ten stones, probably originally arranged in a rectangular pattern and containing 15 stones in three parallel rows.	Scheduled Monument PAL HER

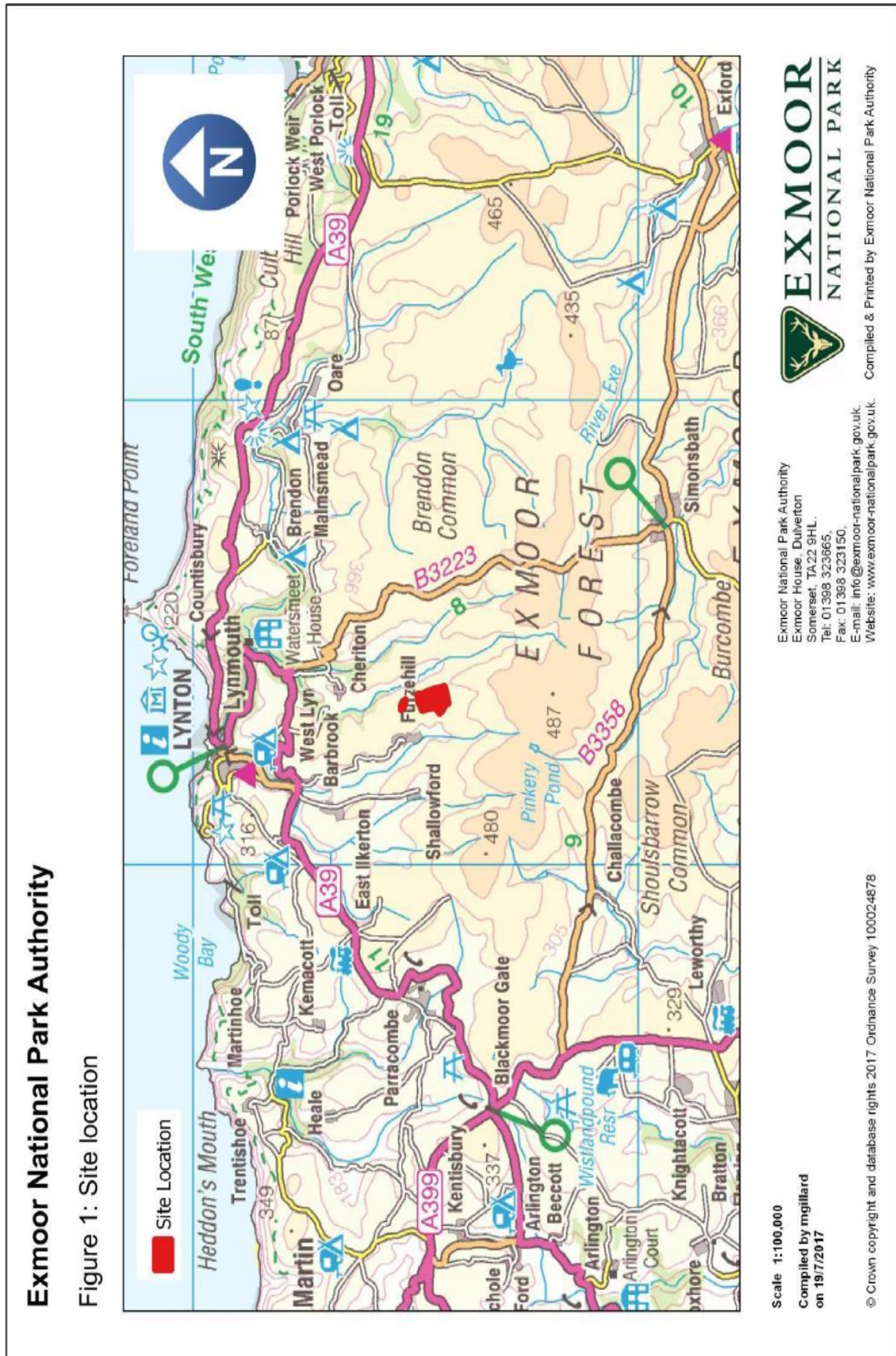
MDE1306	SS 7355 4437	A row of seven stones is shown on the OS 25" map which probably mark a relatively recent boundary rather than being prehistoric standing stones. Only three stones now remain standing.	PAL HER
MDE1312	SS 7374 4493	A standing stone consisting of a thin slab, 0.7m high, 0.2m wide and 0.07m thick. The southern face is smoothed and polished and engraved with an OS benchmark which is inclined suggesting the stone has been re-set. The OS 1st edition map of 1889 records benchmarks on nearby field boundaries and it is likely the stone originates from one of these and was moved for use as a rubbing post.	PAL HER
MDE8977	SS 7382 4395	The remains of a stone row running across the crest of Furzehill Common. There are ten stones visible extending for around 70m and terminating at the north-west end in a cairn. The stones are set at intervals of 2.5m and the tallest only protrudes above the turf by 0.2m suggesting more may be concealed under the peat.	Scheduled Monument PAL HER
MDE8985	SS 7395 4421	An earthfast, upright stone and a recumbent on the north-east facing slope of Furzehill Common. They are possibly the remnant of a larger setting consisting of a double row of 6 stones measuring approximately 23m by 11m although this is far from certain due to the abundance of natural surface stone in the area.	PAL HER
MDE12831	SS 7404 4395	A large stone now set in the wall on the east side of the trackway to Hoar oak which may originally have been a waymarker or a prehistoric standing stone.	HER

MDE12852	SS 7316 4443	Three small, turf covered mounds which are possibly prehistoric burial cairns. They measure between 3.5m and 6m in diameter and 0.3m to 0.7m high and have been slightly spread by ploughing.	PAL HER
MDE12855	SS 7360 4455	A fairly large circular mound in the centre of Furzehill Common noted on APs taken in 1947. No evidence for the feature has been found in subsequent field investigation	PAL HER
MDE12866	SS 7371 4482	A stony mound with a diameter of c. 6m, a height of c.0.4m and a slight central hollow 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It is most likely a robbed prehistoric cairn.	PAL HER
MDE20372	SS 735 450	A small, round barrow with a diameter of 5 paces and a height of 1-2', showing as a vegetation change and solid patch in a boggy area.	PAL HER
MDE20373	SS 7321 4530	A stone, c. 1.6m high and 0.6m wide, now functioning as a gatepost, may originally have been a marker on the track to Roborough from Hoar Oak.	HER
MDE20599	SS 7340 4437	'Old quarry' shown on 1903 and 1962 OS maps.	PAL HER
MDE21184	SS 7378 4400	A mound, c. 5.7m in diameter, interpreted as terminal cairn at the north-western end of the stone row to the south.	PAL HER
MMO104/MDE1293/ MDE20333	SS 7329 4441	Two prehistoric cairns on the west-facing slope of Furzehill. The first is c. 12m in diameter and up to 1m high, the second is c. 17m in diameter and 0.5m high. Both have been severely robbed leaving central depressions and irregular rims of stony material.	PAL HER
MMO114/MDE1326/ MDE20341	SS 7324 4458	A small, circular stone quarry or extractive pit of probable post medieval date. It is shown on the 1889 1st edition OS map although not annotated suggesting it was disused by this date.	PAL
MMO288/MDE8989	SS 7364 4496	A sub-oval mound with a diameter of c. 4.5m and a	PAL HER

		height of 0.3m. It appears to contain no concentration of stone. It is best interpreted as the remains of a peat stack, although an origin as a Bronze Age barrow cannot be discounted.	
MMO497/MDE12865	SS 7349 4495	An irregularly shaped mound with a diameter of c. 4.2m and a maximum height of 0.3m. Probing suggests little concentration of stone and it is likely the feature is a natural topographic variation.	PAL HER
MMO1903	SS 7350 4520	An area of peat cutting and possible drainage is visible on APs. The cuttings are irregularly shaped and distributed and have probably been worked over many years, potentially from the medieval period. However, a single narrow linear cut over 160m long and more regularly shaped pits on the eastern side of the area may suggest more organised and recent extraction.	HER
MMO2161	SS 7360 4453	An area of peat cutting covering c. 5.5 ha. It consists of numerous small pits and earthworks ranging from small pits 3-4m across to less regularly shaped curved pits up to 80 m across.	PAL HER
MMO2162	SS 7356 4482	An area of peat cutting covering c. 7 ha, consisting of numerous small pits and irregular earthworks. These range from square pits measuring c. 3m across to less regularly-shaped curved pits up to 55m across.	PAL HER
MMO2238	SS 7320 4446	A small, flat-topped mound measuring c. 12 m across. It is similar in form to nearby prehistoric mounds although it has been spread by ploughing. Otherwise, it shows little sign of damage or robbing.	PAL HER
MMO2632	SS 7384 4365	An area of peat cutting covering c. 11.8 ha. It consists of numerous small pits and irregular earthworks ranging from square pits 13-15m	PAL HER

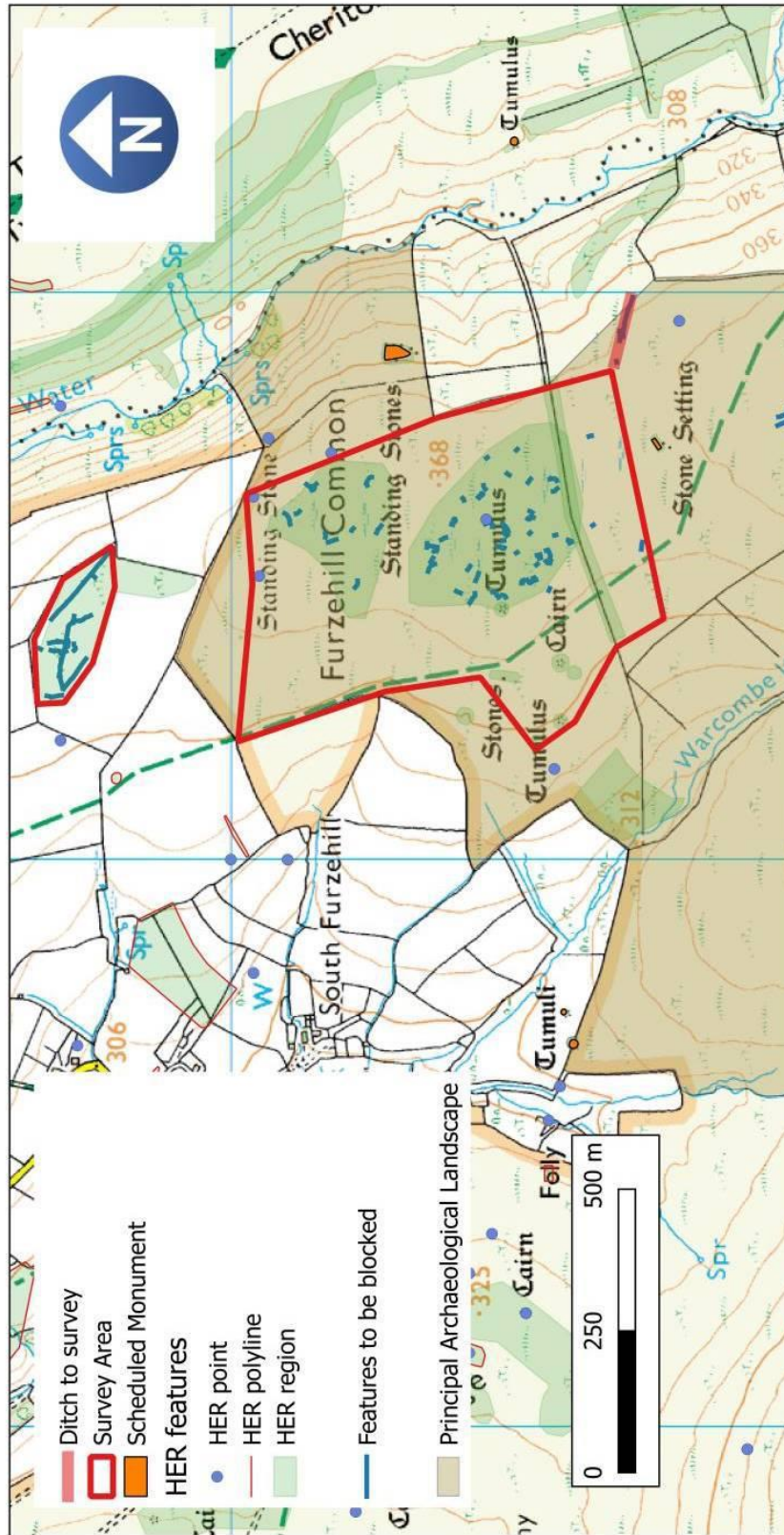
		across to less regularly shaped, curved pits up to 45-50m across. These pits probably supplied turf to Hoarok cottage 400m to the east.	
MMO2638	SS 7413 4430	A series of linear hollows and ditches on the eastern slopes of Furzehill Common above Hoarok water. They are has a series of holloways, although there is no road or track depicted here on the 1889 1st edition OS map suggesting they had become disused by this date.	HER
MMO2643	SS 7338 4498	A small, circular mound with a diameter of c. 4.5m. It is most likely the remains of prehistoric cairn.	PAL HER

Appendix 4: Maps



Exmoor National Park Authority

Figure 2: Area to survey



Scale 1:10,000
 Compiled by mgillard
 on 31/7/2017

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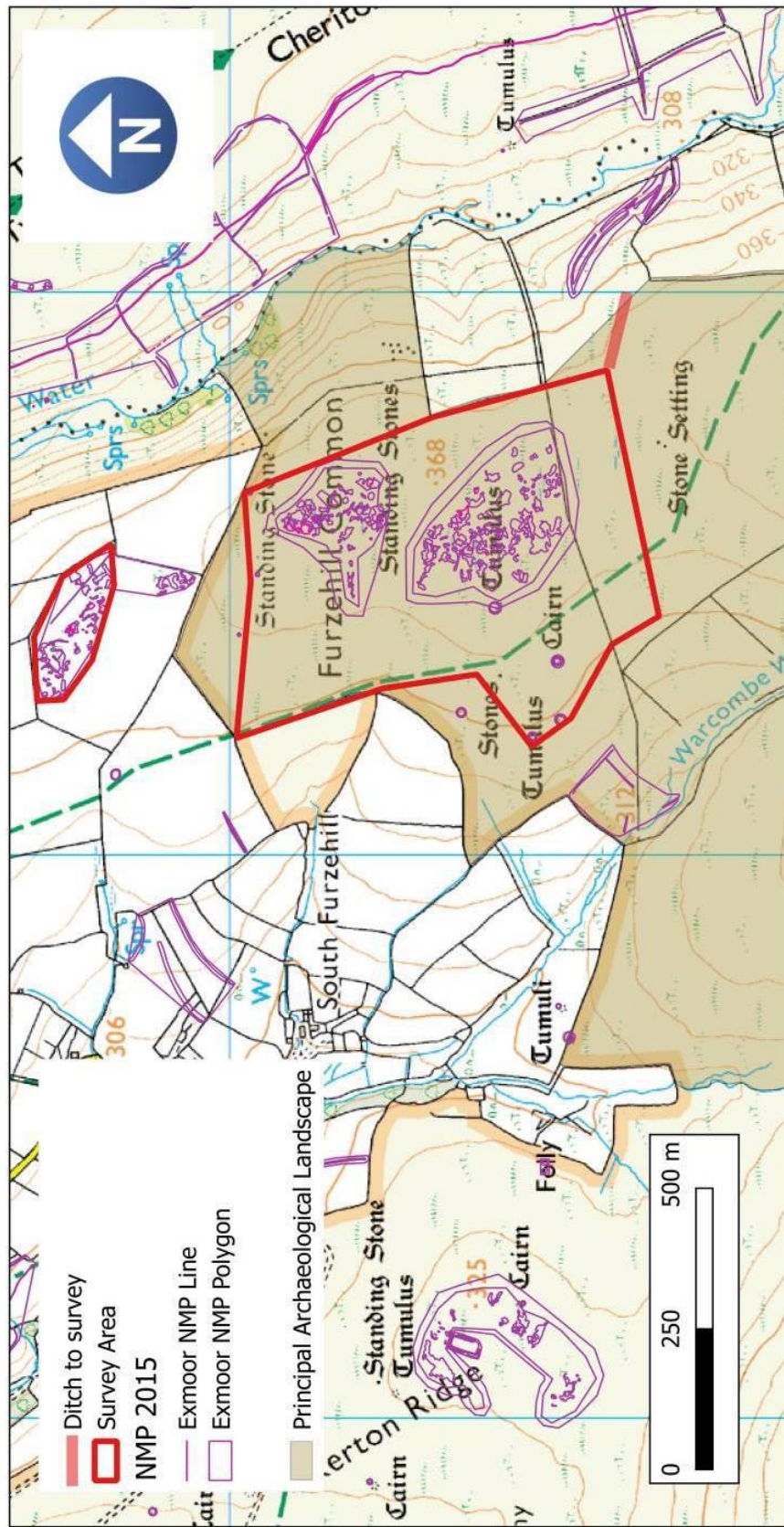


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Exmoor National Park Authority

Figure 4: NMP features



Scale 1:10,000

Compiled by mgillard
on 31/7/2017

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Exmoor National Park Authority

Figure 5: Aerial Photography



Scale 1:10,000

Compiled by mgillard
on 31/7/2017

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