

# SURVEY AT FARWAY CASTLE, FARWAY, DEVON In the Footsteps of Peter Orlando Hutchinson Project

by Hazel Riley





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DEVON  
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Project

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ABBREVIATIONS

AONB Area of Outstanding National Beauty

DRO Devon Record Office

HER Historic Environment Record

GPS Global Positioning System

NMR National Monuments Record

OS Ordnance Survey

POH Project In the Footsteps of Peter Orlando Hutchinson Project

RICS Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

WCSL West Country Studies Library

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## ABSTRACT

Farway Castle, a circular earthwork enclosure on Farway Hill near Honiton in East Devon, was surveyed as part of the *In the Footsteps of Peter Orlando Hutchinson* project for East Devon AONB. Volunteers cleared the site and helped with the survey. The survey suggests that Farway Castle is a henge monument, dating from the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. It lies at the heart of the Farway barrow complex which was the subject of 19<sup>th</sup> century excavations by Reverend Kirwan. Farway Hill was used for common grazing in the medieval and post-medieval periods; a stock watering pond in the ditch of Farway Castle dates from this time. The site was planted with ornamental conifers in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

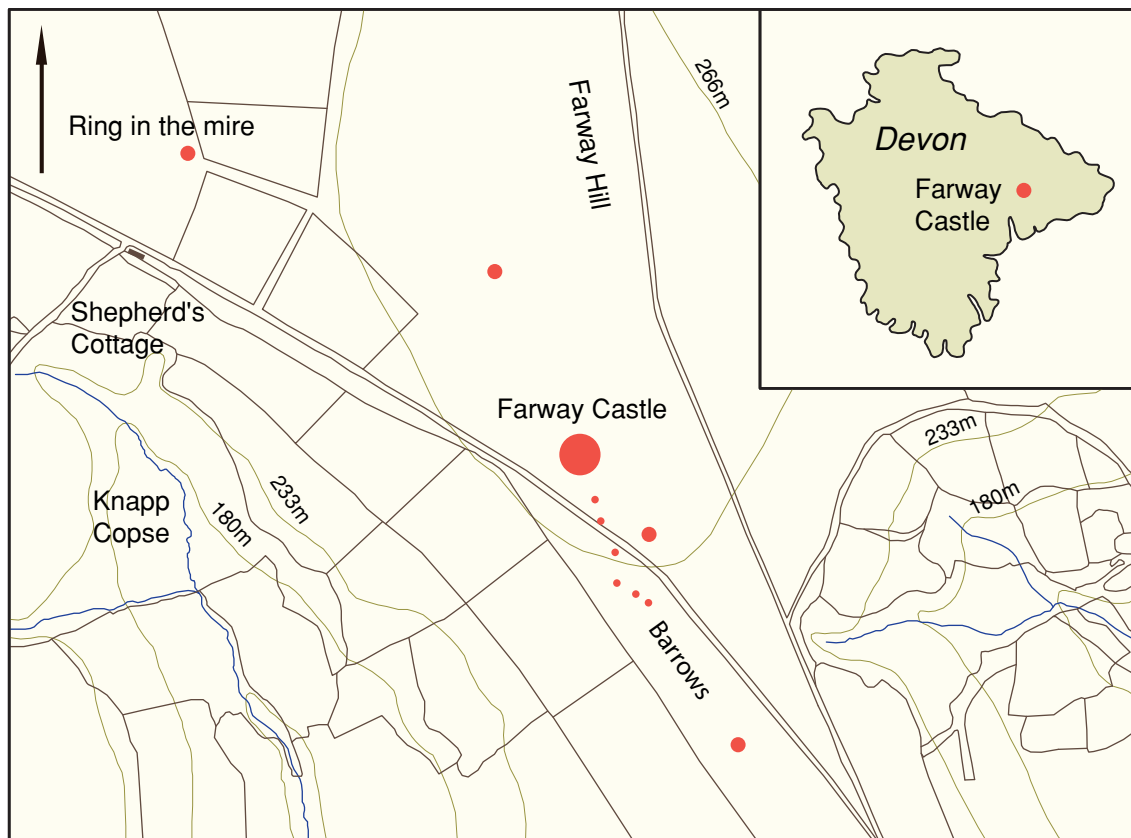
## INTRODUCTION

The survey at Farway Castle is part of the *In the Footsteps of Peter Orlando Hutchinson* project, run by the East Devon AONB and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Sid Vale Association (Keith Owen Fund), Devon County Council, East Devon District Council and Natural England. This project, building on the work of the recent Parishscapes project (East Devon AONB 2010), aims to raise awareness of landscape change, to help conserve and enhance historical features and to continue the legacy of volunteer study and involvement in landscape heritage ([www.eastdevonaonb.org.uk/IntheFootstepsofPeterOrlandoHutchinson](http://www.eastdevonaonb.org.uk/IntheFootstepsofPeterOrlandoHutchinson)). The earthwork survey at Farway Castle forms the basis for further research at the site, including geophysical survey and palaeo-environmental sampling (Planel 2011).

## Location, topography and geology

Farway Castle lies at c 245m on Farway Hill, 4km south of Honiton at NGR SY 161 955. It is in the parish of Farway and lies within East Devon AONB (Fig 1). The ridge top (or plateau) of Farway Hill, here marked by land above c 240m, is formed from rocks of Cretaceous age, mudstones, sandstones and limestone of the Upper Greensand and Gault formations (British Geological Survey [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

The area is characterised by three landscape types: the open, inland planned (ie more recently enclosed) plateaux; steep wooded slopes, and upper undulating farmed and wooded slopes (East Devon and Blackdown Hills AONBs and East Devon District Council 2008). Farway Castle lies on the ridge top and is now within an area of woodland planted in the mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig 2). The site is located just off the summit of Farway Hill, and on the watershed between the Sid Vale and streams flowing into the River Coly. Together with Gittisham Hill, Burnt Common and Broad Down, Farway Hill is part of the ridge which forms an important routeway across the area, linking the settlements of Sidford and Sidmouth, Ottery St Mary and Honiton. Farway Castle lies at the heart of an extensive prehistoric ceremonial landscape which has been the subject of study since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



### Numbering of the barrows referred to in the text

The barrows are numbered according to Grinsell (1983); the barrows, ring cairns, cairns and stone monuments which make up the ceremonial complex on East Hill, Gittisham Hill, Farway Hill, Ball Hill and Broad Down are referred to as the Farway barrow complex (Jones and Quinnell 2008).



*Fig 1 (above)  
Location map*

*Fig 2 Farway  
Castle: the  
conifers mark  
the site*

## PREVIOUS WORK: TOPOGRAPHIC AND ANTIQUARIAN DESCRIPTIONS, MAP DEPICTIONS AND SURVEYS

The following sources were consulted: Devon Record Office; the West Country Studies Library; Ravenhill and Rowe 2000-2; historic Ordnance Survey mapping ([www.bl.uk/onlinegallery](http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery)); the National Heritage List for England ([www.list.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.list.english-heritage.org.uk)); the National Monuments Record ([www.pastscape.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.english-heritage.org.uk)); Devon Historic Environment Record (summary from Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)); detailed record from [www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology](http://www.devon.gov.uk/archaeology)).

The first documented reference to Farway Castle is from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Jeremiah Milles, antiquary, was Dean of Exeter Cathedral from 1762 until his death in 1784. He sent out questionnaires to all of the incumbents of Devon churches relating to the history and current state of their parishes. The results of this survey, *A Parochial History of Devon*, are collated in manuscript form in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (MSS Top. Devon b.1-7, c. 6, c. 8-17, c 19, e. 7-8). For the parish of Farway the following is recorded:

*'Are there any Roman Roads, Walls, Camps, Forts, Pavements, Urns, Stoves, Lamps, Coins, or Weapons of War, found in your Parish, and where now to be seen? A Circular Entrenchment on Farway Hill to the south west end of the parish abt 50 paces in Diameter with several Tumuli round it, it is commonly called Farway Castle' (Milles 1747-1762a, Farway parish).*

In the section describing the parishes more detail is given and it seems that Milles, who was President of the Society of Antiquaries 1768-1784, may well have visited the site himself:

*'Farway Castle is a small Danish fort situated abt qr of a mile north of Rawnscombs gurt. It is a circular entrenchment abt 150 feet in Diameter surrounded a mound abt 3 feet broad & a fosse without it several broad boroughs are seen near it' (Milles 1747-762b, Farway parish).*

Reverend John Swete January 1795 does not mention Farway Castle but crosses Gittisham Hill and Farway Hill on his way from the Putt residence at Combe to Netherton Hall:

*'I struck across the common, on a narrow track leading N.East, and after a space of a mile and a half, during which I had mark'd several tumuli, with fir plantations on them' (Gray 1998, 107).*

The Ordnance Survey drawings for the one-inch mapping of the country provide a snapshot of the countryside at the very beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The map for the study area was surveyed in 1806 by Richard Searle, at a scale of 3



feet: 1 mile (1:21120) (Searle 1806). The map marks many of the large barrows on Gittisham Hill, Broad Down and Farway Hill. Farway Castle is shown: the first depiction of the monument (Fig 3). At first glance, the drawing is rather confusing and appears to show the site as an oval shape, this impression is not helped by the fold which runs right through Farway Castle. However, looking carefully at the large barrows to the north on Farway Hill and to the northwest on Gittisham Hill, it becomes clear: the barrows are depicted with trees growing on them and Farway Castle is also shown in this way, the first evidence we have to date the planting on the site (below). At this time Farway Hill is open, unenclosed land, with no woodland shown.



*Fig 3 Extract  
from the OS  
1806 map*



*Fig 4 (below)  
Extract from  
tithe map for  
Farway parish  
1840*

The tithe map of 1840 also shows the planting on Farway Castle in pictorial form with trees which can be identified as conifers: the same trees which grace the site today (Fig 4). In the tithe apportionment Farway Castle is discrete land holding, it has no name, is described as being 'Planted' and is owned by the Reverend Thomas Putt of Combe, Gittisham. Putt also owned the land around Farway Castle, it is described as rough common and brake, the Common on Farway Hill (Farway 1840).

Peter Orlando Hutchinson (1810-1897), antiquarian, geologist and artist, lived at Sidmouth for all of his adult life. He kept a meticulous record of his life in journals and sketchbooks (Devon Record Office; Butler 2000, 2010), and his exploration of the Sid Vale gives us an account of the landscape in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Hutchinson first visited Farway Castle in 1852:



*'At about a mile from Hunter's Lodge eastward and on the north or left side of the road, there is a circular plantation of firs. This place has a regular agger with a ditch outside it. The man at Hunter's Lodge said it is known as 'Farway Castle'. Doubtless it is an ancient entrenchment. On measurement it proved to be 210 feet in diameter and 202 feet by taking it in the other direction. The agger is 16 feet wide, but the width, height and width of the ditch are so irregular that no precise measurements can be assigned. The site is on the crown of the hill and most of the old camps in the neighbourhood can be discerned from it. The top of High Peak Hill with its earthworks can be seen rising over Peak Hill. A small portion of Sidbury Castle could be detected and numberless hill fortresses all round could be descried, as those at Musbury and Membury and away into Dorchester, on the north at Dumpden and Hembury Fort and westward over to Cadbury. Though hazy, Woodbury Castle seemed to be apparent in the dip between Core Hill and Ottery East Hill. No remains have been found there; indeed this camp never seems to have been noticed by any writer except myself' (Butler 2000, 70).*

Fig 5  
Hutchinson's  
map 'The  
barrows etc on  
Honiton Hill'

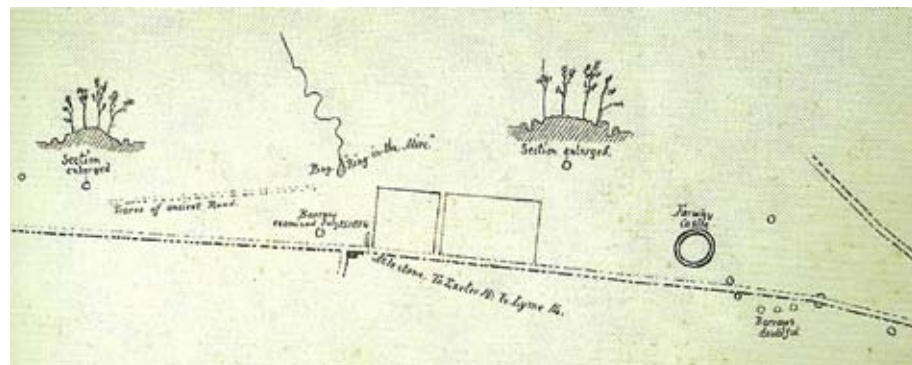


Fig 6 (below)  
Hutchinson's  
plan of Farway  
Castle

Hutchinson also drew a map showing the location of Farway Castle and the barrows on Farway Hill and Gittisham Hill, together with a plan of the site which shows a continuous, regular, circular bank with an external ditch (Figs 5 & 6).



Richard Kirwan was Rector of Gittisham at the same time that Hutchinson was exploring the Sid Vale. Kirwan excavated several of the largest barrows on Broad Down, with Hutchinson usually at hand to comment and record. Kirwan makes the first interpretation of Farway Castle which directly links it to the barrow cemetery:

*'It [Farway Castle] is about 200 feet in diameter, and is surrounded by an agger of low elevation, with a shallow fosse on the outside.*

*We have here, probably, the remains of the enclosure within which resided the tribe whose sepulchralia we are about to examine, and who held this fortified position as a defensive place of refuge in case of a sudden raid by an enemy' (Kirwan 1868, 623).*

In a later paper Kirwan places Farway Castle firmly with the hill forts of East Devon, records yet another diameter, this time 70 feet, and sees these sites as 'monuments of the energy and industry, no less than of the military skill and strategy of early British workmanship' (Kirwan 1871, 649). In 1871, nearly 20 years after his first visit to Farway Castle, Hutchinson's enthusiasm for the area is undiminished. After a picnic eaten on the bank, Hutchinson and his friend 'measured the height of one of the fir trees growing within the circular area and made it 56 feet' (Butler 2010, 7).

The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map published in 1889 provides the next large scale depiction of Farway Castle (Fig 7). This shows the site as a continuous, circular ditch (no bank is depicted), with a linear body of water occupying much of the southern ditch. Ten conifers are shown inside the ditch and a fence or hedge is shown encircling the inside of the ditch. It also shows that Farway Hill is still open, unenclosed heath at this time, as does the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition mapping of 1905-1906. By 1963 Farway Hill has been partially enclosed and the woods adjoining Farway Castle have been planted (Ordnance Survey 1: 10 000 mapping, [www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)).

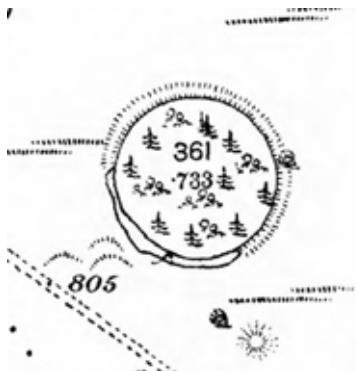


Fig 7 Farway Castle in 1889

Farway Castle was designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 1950 (English Heritage National Heritage List for England 101424243). It was surveyed at a scale of 1:2500 in 1982 by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (NMR SY19NE 7) and considered as part of an archaeological survey in 1993 (Simpson and Noble 1993). There have been no recorded excavations

at Farway Castle, although some of the large barrows on Broad Down were excavated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Kirwan 1868) and two barrows and a ring cairn on Farway Hill were excavated in the 1960s (Pollard 1967; 1971).

## THE SURVEY

### Survey method

Volunteers for the POH project cleared fallen timber, scrub and saplings from the site in February and March 2011, enabling a large scale (1:500) survey to be carried out. The survey was undertaken in April 2011 with the help of POH project volunteers. A ring traverse of four stations was established and this was used to survey the detail of the earthworks using a total station theodolite (Fig 8). Three profiles were surveyed across the ditch and bank. Pegs for



*Fig 8 POH volunteers surveying Farway Castle*

the geophysical survey were also surveyed. The stations were located to the OS National Grid using dual frequency differential GPS equipment. A base station was established in the field to the north of Farway Castle and its co-ordinates were calculated with reference to the OS active GPS network. Five active GPS stations were used. The length of occupation was determined with reference to the RICS and OS guidelines (RICS 2010, [www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gps](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gps)) and five hours of data were processed. Data for the orbits of the GPS satellites was used in the form of final precise ephemeris data from the NGS website ([www.gps.noaa.gov/orbits](http://www.gps.noaa.gov/orbits)). A network adjustment was carried out and the grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights were calculated from the ETRS89 (GPS) positions using the National standard precise transformation OSTN02 and the National geoid model OSGM02 ([www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gps](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/gps)).

### **Co-ordinates of survey stations and geophysical pegs**

#### **Survey stations**

Peg	x	z	z
1	316070.099	95530.331	247.125
2	316090.971	95498.735	246.556
3	316061.775	95472.795	246.134
4	316034.522	95507.493	246.436
99	316044.432	95524.992	246.962



### Geophysical survey pegs

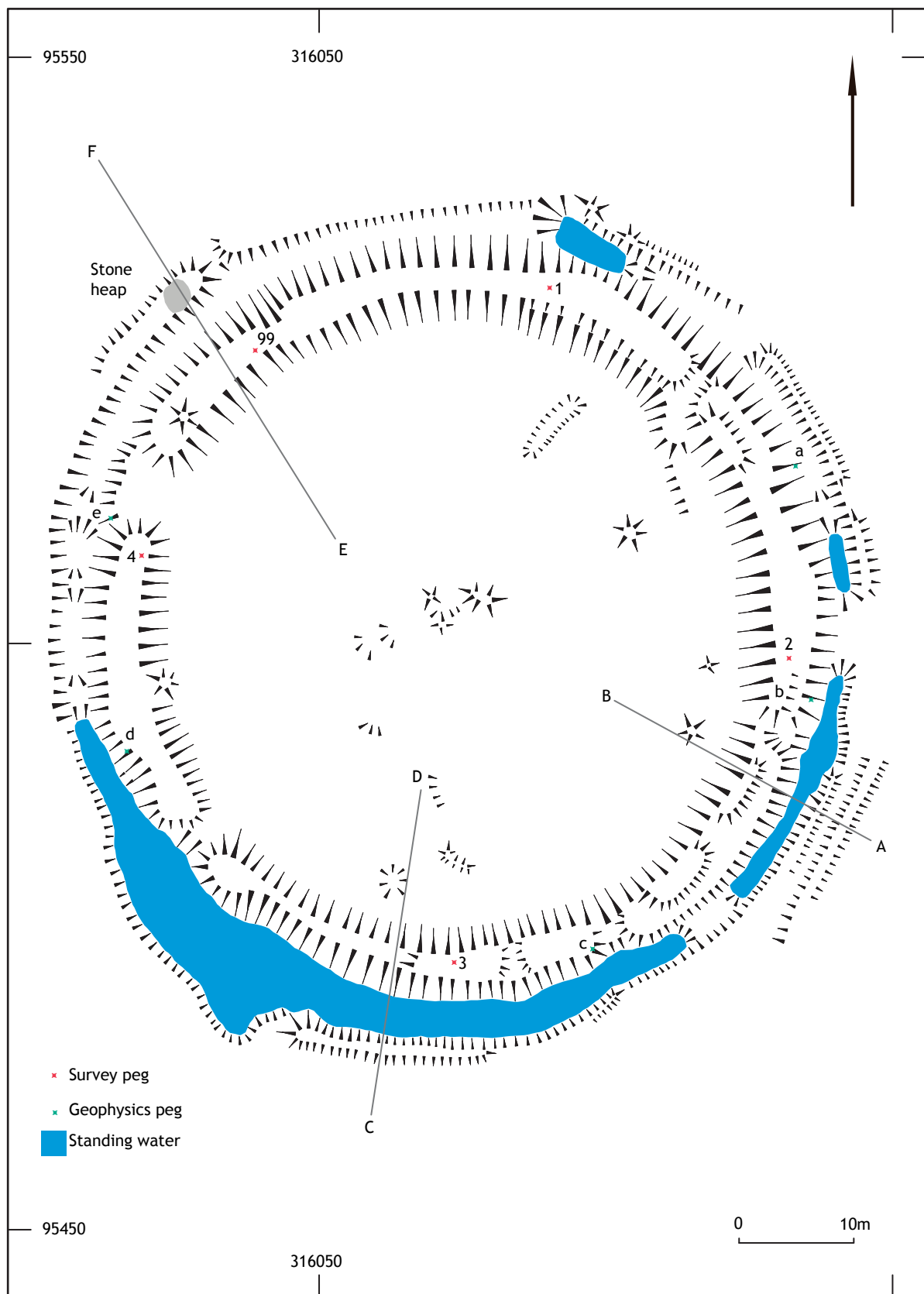
Peg	x	y	z
a	316091.544	95515.119	246.045
b	316092.900	95495.205	246.076
c	316073.846	95473.944	246.045
d	316033.232	95490.805	245.728
e	316031.834	95510.679	245.877

### Description of the earthworks

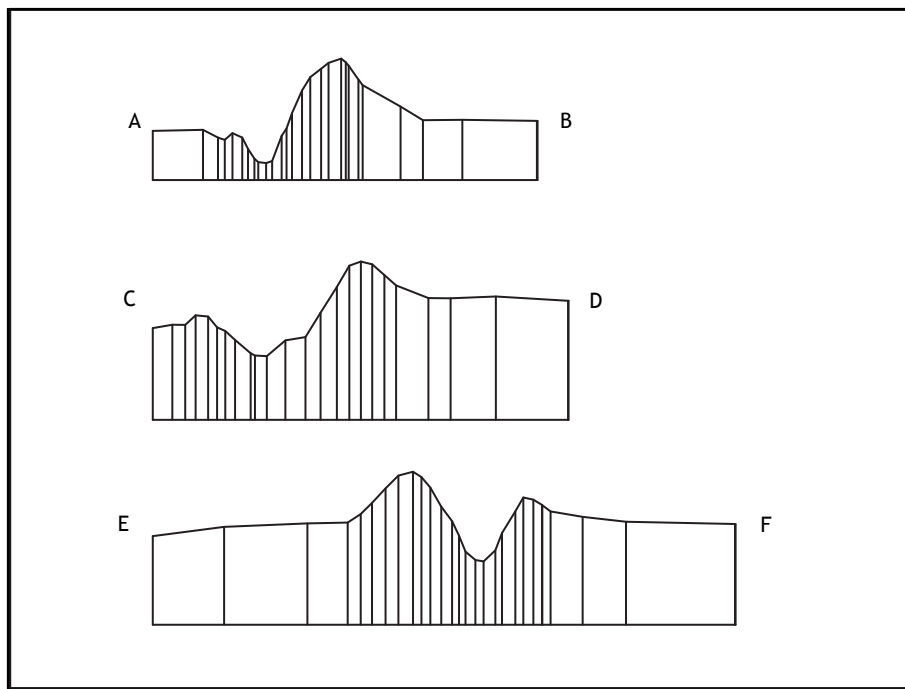
Farway Castle comprises three elements: a circular bank, an external ditch and a counterscarp bank (Fig 9). The bank encloses a circular area 51m N/S and 50m E/W; the whole site measures 73m N/S and 72m E/W. The bank has a smooth, U-shaped profile (Figs 10 & 11). The top of the bank is 1-2m wide and measures 1.2-1.4m from the top of the bank to the bottom of the ditch. The ditch bottom is 2m wide, but widens to over 5m in the southwest quadrant which is occupied by standing water for much of the year and represents the remains of a stock-watering pond (below) (Fig 13). There are several hollows in the bottom of the ditch which may be original features showing how the ditch was dug in segments, or which may be the result of modification in the post-medieval period (Fig 12). The counterscarp bank is present to the north, northeast and south. It is most prominent to the north where it is 2m wide and 0.4m high; elsewhere it is 0.5-1m wide and 0.2m high. To the north the counterscarp has been destroyed by a recent track, to the southwest by the pond and to the west by post-medieval agriculture. A small stone clearance heap on the counterscarp bank to the northwest is a result of post-medieval agriculture.

There are four breaches in the bank: to the northwest, southwest, northeast and southwest. That to the northwest has no corresponding break in the ditch and is most likely to be a result of later modification, however it does oppose a gap in the bank with a corresponding break in the counterscarp bank and the possibility that these breaks were original entrances which have been blocked remains. The other two breaches may also be modified original entrances: that to the northeast has a marked break in the ditch, while the way through the entrance has the appearance of blocking. Opposing this, the break in the bank to the southwest is emphasised by a thickening of the bank as it approaches the gap; the ditch here forms part of the pond.

The interior of the site is level. In the northern part of the site the interior is the same height as the surrounding ground; to the south the interior is 0.2-0.4m above the surrounding ground, suggesting that the interior has been deliberately but very subtly levelled (Fig 10). There are several tree throws across the interior of Farway Castle; the more regular linear hollows could be the result of activity here in WWII, as noted on barrows on Farway Hill and on Gittisham Hill (Farway 5, Gittisham 10)(Simpson and Noble 1993, 16; 21). The regular circular mounds are formed at the base of large, decayed conifers.



*Fig 9 Farway Castle 1:500 earthwork plan*



*Fig 10 Farway Castle profiles. Horizontal scale 1:500, vertical scale 1:100*

*Fig 11 Farway Castle: bank in the northern part of the site*





*Figure 12  
Farway Castle:  
hollowed  
nature of  
the ditch in  
northern part  
of the site*



*Figure 13 Farway Castle: pond created in the SW quadrant of the ditch*



## FARWAY CASTLE IN THE LANDSCAPE

### Interpretation and dating

Since its recognition in the landscape in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Farway Castle has been variously interpreted. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century it was described as a Danish fort (Milles 1747-1762b, Farway parish). Kirwan was the first to link Farway Castle with the barrow cemetery, his initial interpretation was that the people who built the barrows lived in the enclosure (1868, 623); in a later paper he saw it as a British hill fort (1871, 649). Aileen Fox was impressed by the wealth of material from the Farway barrow complex in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in Exeter. In a paper aiming to make the importance of this barrow group more widely known she had two suggestions about Farway Castle:

*'If it is not the work of an 18<sup>th</sup> century Lord of the Manor (protecting a plantation), I think it may be assumed to be that of Bronze Age man: analogies with ring ditches or henge monuments as at Dorchester, Oxon, would not be hard to find' (Fox 1948, 3).*

Farway Castle was interpreted as a Bronze Age monument of ritual type and part of the Farway necropolis by Norman Quinnell of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (NMR SY19NE 7). The latest scheduling document interpreted Farway Castle as an Iron Age earthwork enclosure (English Heritage National Heritage List for England 101424243).

This large scale survey strongly suggests that Farway Castle is a prehistoric funerary or ceremonial enclosure at the heart of the Farway barrow complex. The morphology of the site - a regular, circular bank with an external ditch - suggests that it is a henge monument. The majority of henge monuments have an internal ditch, but external ditches are not uncommon. The first phase at Stonehenge is an earthwork monument consisting of a circular, segmented bank, enclosing an area with a diameter of c 90m, with external ditch and traces of a counterscarp bank. The single entrance to the northeast faces the midsummer sunrise (Cleal *et al* 1995). The Priddy Circles on the Mendip Hills in North Somerset are four earthwork sites, each consisting of a circular bank, enclosing an area with a diameter of c 150m, with external ditch and a single entrance (Taylor and Tratman 1957).

Henge monuments often lie at the heart of complex ceremonial landscapes: Stonehenge and Avebury are the most obvious examples (Cleal *et al* 1995; Pollard and Reynolds 2002). In West Dorset a concentration of henge monuments around Dorchester are flanked by barrow groups on the South Dorset Ridgeway which in turn have their own internal groupings, often around a long barrow (Woodward 2000; Riley 2008). The uplands of South West England contain numerous examples of barrow cemeteries containing circular ceremonial monuments. On Bodmin Moor and Dartmoor stone monuments are an important component of the prehistoric landscape, for example the



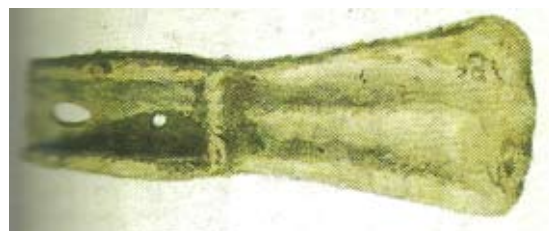
landscape around the Stowe's Pound and Craddock Moor on Bodmin Moor (Johnson and Rose 1994, 30, fig 30), where stone circles and standing stones form part of an extensive prehistoric ceremonial complex. On the Quantock Hills, ring cairns and large, low circular platform cairns are often associated with barrows (Riley 2006, 41).

Radiocarbon dating puts henge monuments in the first half of the third millennium BC, between about 3000 and 2400 BC, the later Neolithic period. Recent work on excavated material from the Farway barrow complex gives a date range for the barrows between 2210-1660 BC, the earlier Bronze Age (Jones and Quinnell 2008). Although henges and other circular ceremonial monuments (timber circles, ring banks, ring cairns, enclosed cremation cemeteries, penannular ring ditches) continue into the Bronze Age (Gibson 2005, 29), it appears that Farway Castle may be one of the earliest ceremonial monuments of the Farway barrow complex. Some 1.4km to the northwest of Farway Castle, on Gittisham Hill, is another earthwork enclosure. This slight earthwork was discovered and surveyed in 1982 by Norman Quinnell (NMR SY19NW 26; Quinnell and Jones 2008, 53). The enclosure is circular and is formed by two concentric banks, 0.1-0.3m high, some 10m apart, enclosing an internal area 50m in diameter. A small barrow constructed on top of the inner bank in the southwest of the enclosure gives a relative date for the enclosure and suggests it is an early element in the Farway barrow complex (Quinnell and Jones 2008, fig 2).

A further element to the prehistoric ceremonial landscape around Farway Castle are stone monuments: a standing stone at Putt's Corner on Gittisham Hill and a barrow on Ball Hill, south of Broad Down, surrounded by a ring of stones (Farway 32). This barrow was excavated by Kirwan in 1870. Hutchinson described it as 'surrounded by a shallow fosse and a ring of large detached stones' (Butler 2000, 209; plan and sketch reproduced in Noble and Simpson 1993, figs 13.4; 16.7). The stones were removed in 1871 (Hutchinson 1880). Further probable standing stones have been recorded from historic maps and documents (Torrance 2009).

Although the morphology of the monuments and the radiocarbon dates indicate a period of use for the Farway barrow complex from the later Neolithic to the earlier Bronze Age (c 3000-1600 BC), it is clear from artefacts from the 19<sup>th</sup>-century barrow excavations that the area continued to be used as a special place into the Middle and Late Bronze Age. A hoard of Middle Bronze Age (1400-1275 BC) palstaves were found at the Lovehayne Barrow, south of Ball

*Fig 14 Middle Bronze Age palstave from the Lovehayne Barrow*







*Fig 15 Late Bronze Age socketed axe from barrow on Ball Hill*

Hill (Southleigh 5) (Fig14; Butler 2000, 139, 157), and a single palstave was found near Farway Castle (Kirwan 1871). A possible spearhead of Middle or Late Bronze Age type was buried in a round barrow on Broad Down (Farway 44) (Worth 1899, 95-7, plates II-III); copper alloy fragments - chunks of ingots of Late Bronze Age type - were found beside or under the stone kerb of a barrow on Gittisham Hill (Gittisham 3) (Kirwan 1870). A socketed axe of Late Bronze Age date (1020-800 BC) was found inserted into the side of a round barrow on Ball Hill, north of Broad Down (Fig 15; Butler 2000, 209).

Further emphasising the importance of the area in the later Bronze Age is the cross ridge dyke at the Three Horseshoes Inn, south of the Farway barrow complex. This is a linear ditch and bank, surviving as an earthwork and a below ground feature, which runs for 500m N/S across the ridge. It was recognised by Hutchinson who recorded it as an earthwork in 1872 (Butler 2010, 25, 29, maps DRO 72/6/14-1; 78/8/23). Excavation of a section in the 1990s gave a prehistoric radiocarbon date. The site was probably a territorial boundary marker dating from c 1500-500 BC (English Heritage National Heritage List for England 101771).

The potential of the area for Bronze Age settlement sites is shown by a search of the Devon HER which records eight cropmark enclosures of unknown or prehistoric date and by the excavations in advance of the A30 Honiton to Exeter Improvement between 1996 and 1999. Part of a Middle Bronze Age farm and co-axial field system was excavated at Castle Hill; a single round house dating to early in the Middle Bronze Age was excavated at Patteson's Cross, and a Middle to Late Bronze Age enclosed farmstead was excavated at Hayne Lane (Fitzpatrick *et al* 1999). These sites are west of Honiton in the Otter Valley and c 5km northwest of the Farway barrow complex.

### **Medieval and post-medieval history**

Farway Hill survives as an island of unenclosed heath land, part of what was once a much larger area of heath occupying the ridge tops across East Devon. This was an important grazing resource in the medieval and post-medieval periods, particularly for cattle in the spring and summer months. Ponds were dug to provide water for stock: Hutchinson's watercolour shows cattle drinking from Ring in the Mire (Butler 2000, 88, DRO 54/7/25-5). The standing water in the ditch at Farway Castle (Fig 13) probably fulfilled the same function. Dating the ponds is difficult. Ring in the Mire, marking the meeting of four parishes, is clearly a landmark of some antiquity (Planel 2007) and is marked on the OS

map of 1806 (Searle 1806) and probably shown as a circular feature on the Gittisham tithe map (Gittisham 1838). The pond in the ditch at Farway Castle is not depicted until the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1889, but would probably have been too small a feature to have been mapped by the tithe surveyors.

Similar ponds have been identified on the heaths of the Quantock Hills, one of these, Withyman's Pool, lies at the very edge of a large Bronze Age barrow, part of a ceremonial complex running west-east across the hills and dates from the medieval period (Riley 2006, 111, fig 2.21a). The ponds and standing water at Farway Castle and Ring in the Mire have the potential to have been important places in the Middle and Late Bronze Age (Bradley 2000).

The conifers on Farway Castle are the most visually striking part of Farway Castle today. Many of the other ceremonial monuments of the Farway barrow complex have been planted by conifers and documentary evidence shows that the trees were substantial landscape features by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Gray 1988, 107; Searle 1806). By 1871 one on Farway Castle was 56 feet high (Butler 2010, 7). This ornamenting of the natural landscape beyond the confines of landscape park and garden was probably carried out by Thomas Putt ('Black Tom Putt') (1722-1787), owner of the Combe Estate. He gave his name to the Tom Putt apple, planted Bellevue Hill with beech trees and created the terraced gardens at Combe.

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